WIKIAlps

Alpine SPACE

THIS PROJECT IS CO-FUNDED BY THE EUROPEAN REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT FUND

EUROPEAN TERRITORIAL COOPERATION

investing in your future

WIKIAlps synthesis booklet

Coordinated and edited by:

European Academy of Bozen/Bolzano (EURAC), Italy

Felipe Cortines, Caroline Pecher (Institute for Alpine Environment),

Riccardo Brozzi (Institute for Regional Development and Location Management)

With contributions of the WIKIAlps project partners:

Fondazione Montagna sicura - Montagne sûre (FondMS), Italy

Micole Trucco, Luigi Cortese, Jean Pierre Fosson

Institut für Umweltplanung und Raumentwicklung (Ifuplan), Germany

Claudia Schwarz, Florian Lintzmeyer, Stefan Marzelli

Institut national de Recherche en Sciences et Technologies

pour l'Environnement et l'Agriculture Développement des Territoires Montagnards (IRSTEA), France

Dominik Cremer-Schulte, Mihai Tivadar

Znanstvenoraziskovalni center Slovenske akademije znanosti in umetnosti,

Geografski inštitut Antona Melika (ZRC SAZU), Slovenia

Nika Razpotnik-Visković, Janez Nared

Österreichische Akademie der Wissenschaften (ÖAW),

Institut für Interdisziplinäre Gebirgsforschung (IGF), Austria

Andreas Haller, Axel Borsdorf

Schweizerische Arbeitsgemeinschaft für die Berggebiete (SAB), Switzerland

Peter Niederer

Translations: WIKIAlps project partners

Layout: EURAC, Stephanie Innerbichler

The WIKIAlps project is co-funded by the European Regional Development Fund in the frame of the European Territorial Cooperation Programme Alpine Space (www.alpine-space.eu).

The following institutions provided national co-funding:

- Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (Germany)
- Ministero dello Sviluppo Economico (Italy)

PREFACE

ALPINE CONVENTION

The Alps are a lively space with a rich and complex net of environmental, social and economic processes. Analysing these complex spatial processes in order to understand and govern them in a sustainable way represents a main challenge. Already in its article 3, the Alpine Convention highlights the importance of research, of systematic observation of the Alpine dynamics and of the availability of results. In the context of spatial processes, this element is further developed and explicitly recognised in article 14 of the Protocol on Spatial Planning and Sustainable Development to the Alpine Convention, which also aims at promoting a transnational approach to Alpine knowledge.

A substantial amount of knowledge produced in the past years on spatial development in the framework of several Alpine-focused projects already exists. This knowledge can indeed be considered as a key Alpine resource, equal to water, forests or biodiversity. Like other resources, the products of this knowledge require to be carefully maintained and managed in order to produce an added value.

During its duration, the WIKIAlps project has taken up this challenge and has been able to develop several outcomes; among them, the WIKI provides a tool for maintaining the results of Alpine projects and for making them available to a wide array of stakeholders. In doing so, the WIKIAlps project has significantly contributed to the improvement of systematisation and promotion of Alpine research by promoting transnational cooperative processes. Therefore, I would like to congratulate the WIKIAlps partnership for their outstanding efforts and for their enthusiasm and dedication throughout the entire project!

Markus Reiterer,
Secretary general of the Alpine Convention

alpenkonvention • convention alpine
convenzione delle alpi • alpska konvencija
www.alpconv.org

PREFACE

LEAD PARTNER

With the WIKIAlps project we aimed at making information about spatial development in the Alpine space better accessible. During the project duration of only 15 months we gave our best to collect, analyse, reorganise and publish all the information about projects and their results, policy documents and stakeholders active in spatial development. The resulting wiki www.wikialps.eu, the four mini guides on "How to use" the WIKIAlps results and the practical recommendations are designed to assist decision makers, civil servants, researchers, entrepreneurs and the interested public in search for information on spatial development. To find out, what they can offer you, we cordially invite you to explore www.wikialps.eu and all the other results. The wiki is work in progress and is currently filled with information from more than 30 selected projects and their results, more than 40 policy documents, 170 stakeholder institutions and further interesting information. Of course, there is a lot of more information on spatial development in the Alpine space out there that should be integrated into the wiki. Therefore, we would like to invite you to help us making the wiki a powerful tool by contributing to it with further information.

We would now like to take you to a guided tour through the WIKIAlps project and its results with the help of this short booklet. It offers concise information and contains direct links to concrete WIKIAlps outputs and wiki articles for further reading. Enjoy reading!

Caroline Pecher,
WIKIAlps Lead Partner

EURAC research

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The WIKIAlps project aims at contributing to a balanced and shared spatial development in the Alpine space. Spatial development is a crucial issue in the Alpine space, where economy, society and environment have to cooperate in a very confined space. Usually, it is regulated at the local, regional or national level – rarely cross-borderly or transnationally, although this would be especially important for topics such as environmental protection or traffic. Knowing how spatial development „works" beyond the border, which contacts there are and which experiences already have been made in other regions, is an important basis for a cross-border and transnational cooperation in spatial development. However, until now one had to search for this kind of information separately, since a consistent overview for the Alpine space area did not exist.

WIKIAlps has recognised this problem and provides a solution. With the aim of offering user-oriented information about the Alpine spatial development it has set up www.wikialps.eu: it provides an overview of currently more than 30 research projects co-funded within the Alpine Space Programme 2007 – 2013 and their results, more than 40 official planning documents and strategies from the regional up to the transnational level as well as information on institutions being active in the Alpine spatial development. WIKIAlps is a dynamic information platform that gives politicians, civil servants, researchers and practitioners user friendly information for their daily work. All the information was analysed and elaborated in a way to allow users a quick overview of selected topics and a direct access to documents. Information in the wiki can be found easily, since it offers different navigation functions that can be used according to the user's needs. It is not only possible to retrieve information, but also to modify and complete it: users can create an own account and modify information, create new articles or contribute to one of the discussions.

The wiki is accompanied by four mini guides that provide a quick overview of the WIKIAlps results, which try to foster an Alpine sustainable spatial development approach: (1) How to use the wiki. (2) How to use achievements of projects and to identify transnational needs. (3) How to use the Matrix of competences. (4) How to overcome national borders in a sustainable Alpine spatial development.

Two practical recommendations for politicians, civil servants, researchers and practitioners complete the WIKIAlps toolset: (1) The methodology for the analysis of project results and their transferability. (2) How to integrate transnational issues in spatial policy planning.

DE

ZUSAMMENFASSUNG

Das Projekt WIKIAlps hat zum Ziel, zu einer ausgewogenen und gemeinsam getragenen Raumentwicklung im Alpenraum beizutragen. Raumentwicklung ist ein zentrales Thema im Alpenraum, in dem Wirtschaft, Gesellschaft und Umwelt auf engstem Raum kooperieren müssen. Die Raumentwicklung wird normalerweise auf lokaler, regionaler oder nationaler Ebene geregelt – selten grenzüberschreitend oder transnational, obwohl das gerade bei Themen wie z.B. Umweltschutz oder Verkehr besonders wichtig wäre. Zu wissen, wie Raumordnung jenseits der Grenze „funktioniert", welche Ansprechpartner es gibt und welche Erfahrungen woanders bereits gemacht wurden, ist eine wichtige Grundlage für eine grenzüberschreitende und transnationale Zusammenarbeit in der Raumentwicklung. Diese Informationen musste man sich bisher einzeln zusammensuchen – eine einheitliche Übersicht für den gesamten Alpenraum gab es nicht.

WIKIAlps hat diese Problematik erkannt und eine Lösung dafür entwickelt. Mit dem Ziel, nutzungsorientierte Informationen zur alpinen Raumentwicklung bereitzustellen, wurde das Wiki www.wikialps.eu aufgebaut: Es bietet eine Übersicht über derzeit mehr als 30 Forschungsprojekte aus dem Alpenraumprogramm 2007 – 2013 und ihre Ergebnisse, mehr als 40 offizielle Planungsdokumente und -strategien von der regionalen bis zur transnationalen Ebene sowie Informationen über Institutionen, die in der alpinen Raumentwicklung aktiv sind. WIKIAlps ist eine dynamische Informationsplattform, die Beteiligten aus Politik, Verwaltung, Forschung und Praxis benutzerfreundliche Informationen für ihre tägliche Arbeit an die Hand gibt. Alle Informationen wurden so aufbereitet, dass sie Interessierten eine schnelle Übersicht über ausgewählte Themen und direkten Zugriff auf Dokumente ermöglichen. Informationen im Wiki sind leicht auffindbar, da es über verschiedene Navigationsfunktionen verfügt, die den Bedürfnissen der Nutzer entsprechend eingesetzt werden können. Es ist nicht nur möglich Informationen abzurufen, sondern auch diese zu verändern oder zu ergänzen: NutzerInnen können sich ein eigenes Nutzerkonto erstellen und Informationen verändern, neue Artikel erstellen oder zu einer der Diskussionen beitragen.

Begleitet wird das Wiki von vier Mini-Leitfäden, die eine schnelle Übersicht über die WIKIAlps-Ergebnisse, welche eine nachhaltige alpine Raumentwicklung zu fördern versuchen, bieten: (1) Wie verwende ich das Wiki. (2) Wie Ergebnisse von Projekten genutzt und transnationale Erfordernisse erkannt werden können. (3) Wie verwende ich die Kompetenzmatrix. (4) Wie überwinde ich nationale Beschränkungen in einer nachhaltigen alpinen Raumentwicklung.

Zwei praktische Empfehlungen für Politik, Verwaltung, Wissenschaft und Praxis runden den WIKIAlps-Werkzeugkoffer ab: (1) Methode für die Analyse von Projektergebnissen und deren Übertragbarkeit. (2) Wie integriere ich grenzüberschreitende Fragestellungen in die Raumplanung.

FR

RESUME DU PROJET

L'objectif du projet WIKIAlps est de contribuer à un développement territorial équilibré et partagé dans l'Espace Alpin. Le développement territorial est une question cruciale dans l'Espace Alpin, où l'économie, la société et l'environnement doivent coexister dans un espace très confiné. Habituellement, il est réglementé au niveau local, régional ou national, et très rarement de manière transnationale, même si une telle manière de gouvernance serait très importante pour des sujets tels que la protection de l'environnement ou la circulation. Savoir comment le développement territorial fonctionne au-delà des frontières, quels sont les contacts et quelles sont les expériences qui ont été réalisées dans d'autres régions, c'est une base importante pour la coopération transfrontalière et transnationale dans le domaine du développement territorial. Cependant, jusqu'à présent, il fallait chercher ce genre d'informations séparément, puisqu'une vue d'ensemble cohérente de l'Espace Alpin n'existait pas.

WIKIAlps a reconnu ce problème et fourni une solution. Dans le but d'offrir une information axée sur l'utilisateur de l'aménagement du territoire Alpin, nous avons développé la plate-forme web www.wikialps.eu, dans laquelle les informations pertinentes sur le développement territorial dans l'ensemble de l'Espace Alpin peuvent être trouvées : elle donne un aperçu à l'heure actuelle sur 30 projets de recherche co-financés dans le cadre du Programme Espace Alpin 2007-2013 et leurs résultats, plus de 40 documents et stratégies de planification, du niveau local jusqu'au transnational, ainsi que des informations sur plus de 200 institutions impliquées dans le développement de l'espace Alpin. WIKIAlps est une plate-forme d'information dynamique qui donne aux utilisateurs comme les politiciens, fonctionnaires, chercheurs et praticiens des informations conviviales pour leur travail quotidien. Toutes les informations ont été analysées et élaborées de manière à permettre aux utilisateurs un aperçu rapide des thèmes choisis et un accès direct aux documents. Les informations dans le wiki peuvent être trouvées facilement, car il offre différentes fonctions de navigation selon les besoins de l'utilisateur. Il est non seulement possible de récupérer des informations, mais aussi de modifier et de compléter : les utilisateurs peuvent créer un compte et modifier les informations, écrire de nouveaux articles ou contribuer à des discussions.

Le wiki est accompagné de quatre mini-guides qui fournissent un aperçu rapide des résultats de WIKIAlps et leur intégration dans une approche de développement territorial durable dans les Alpes : (1) Comment utiliser le wiki WIKIAlps. (2) Comment utiliser les résultats des projets et identifier des besoins transnationaux. (3) Comment utiliser la matrice des compétences. (4) Comment dépasser les frontières nationales pour un développement territorial durable alpin.

Deux recommandations pratiques pour les politiciens, les fonctionnaires, les chercheurs et les praticiens complètent les outils WIKIAlps : (1) La méthodologie pour l'analyse des résultats des projets et leur transférabilité. (2) Comment intégrer les enjeux transnationaux dans la planification territoriale.

IT

SINTESI DEL PROGETTO

Il progetto WIKIAlps si pone l'obiettivo di contribuire ad uno sviluppo territoriale equilibrato e condiviso dello spazio alpino. Lo sviluppo territoriale è una tematica di fondamentale importanza nello spazio alpino dove economia, società ed ambiente devono interagire in uno spazio ristretto. Solitamente lo sviluppo territoriale è regolato a livello locale, regionale o nazionale, raramente a livello transfrontaliero o transnazionale, sebbene questo sarebbe molto importante specialmente per temi quali la tutela dell'ambiente e la mobilità. Conoscere come "funziona" lo sviluppo territoriale al di là dei confini nazionali, quali sono i contatti e quali esperienze sono state condotte in altre regioni rappresenta una base importante per sostenere la cooperazione transnazionale nell'ambito dello sviluppo territoriale. Tuttavia fino ad ora si doveva ricercare questo tipo di informazioni in modo separato, dato che non esisteva una panoramica specifica estesa all'area dello spazio alpino.

WIKIAlps ha individuato il problema e proposto una soluzione. Con l'obiettivo di offrire informazioni facilmente accessibili dagli utenti sullo sviluppo territoriale alpino è stato creato www.wikialps.eu, piattaforma che fornisce una panoramica di più di 30 progetti di ricerca cofinanziati dal Programma Spazio Alpino 2007-2013 e i relativi risultati, più di 40 documenti ufficiali di pianificazione e strategie dal livello regionale a quello transnazionale, nonché informazioni sulle istituzioni attive nell'ambito dello sviluppo territoriale. WIKIAlps è una piattaforma informativa dinamica che offre a politici, amministratori pubblici, ricercatori ed esperti informazioni pronte all'uso per la propria professione. Tutte le informazioni sono state analizzate ed elaborate in modo da permettere agli utenti di avere una panoramica veloce dei temi selezionati e un accesso diretto ai documenti. Le informazioni nella wiki possono essere trovate facilmente, dato che offre diverse modalità di navigazione in funzione delle esigenze dell'utente. La piattaforma non consente solamente di reperire informazioni, ma anche di modificarle e completarle: gli utenti possono creare un proprio account e apportare modifiche alle informazioni, scrivere nuovi articoli e contribuire ad una delle discussioni.

La wiki è accompagnata da quattro mini-guide che forniscono una rapida panoramica dei risultati di WIKIAlps che cercano di promuovere un approccio sostenibile allo sviluppo territoriale alpino: (1) Come utilizzare la wiki. (2) Come utilizzare i risultati dei progetti ed individuare le esigenze transnazionali. (3) Come utilizzare la matrice delle competenze. (4) Come superare i confini nazionali per raggiungere uno sviluppo territoriale alpino sostenibile.
Due raccomandazioni pratiche per politici, amministratori pubblici, ricercatori ed esperti completano l'insieme di strumenti offerti da WIKIAlps: (1) La metodologia per l'analisi e trasferibilità dei risultati dei progetti. (2) Come integrare questioni transnazionali nelle politiche di pianificazione territoriale.

SL

POVZETEK

Namen projekta WIKIAlps je prispevati k uravnoteženemu in usklajenemu prostorskemu razvoju na območju Alp, kjer je prostorski razvoj zelo pomembna tema, saj morajo tu gospodarstvo, družba in okolje sobivati in sodelovati v zelo omejenem prostoru. Običajno je to urejeno na lokalni, regionalni ali nacionalni ravni - redko čezmejno ali transnacionalno, čeprav bi bilo to zelo pomembno za področji, kot sta varstvo okolja ali promet. Pomembna osnova za čezmejno in transnacionalno sodelovanje v prostorskem razvoju je vedenje o tem kako prostorski razvoj "deluje" na drugi strani meje, kateri stiki obstajajo in katere izkušnje so že bile pridobljene v drugih regijah. Vendar pa je bilo do sedaj potrebno te vrste informacij iskati ločeno, saj za alpski prostor dosleden pregled do zdaj ni obstajal.

WIKIAlps je prepoznal ta problem in ponuja rešitev. Z namenom ponuditi uporabniku usmerjene informacije o prostorskem razvoju na območju Alp, je WIKIAlps vzpostavil spletno stran www.wikialps.eu, ki omogoča pregled trenutno več kot 30 raziskovalnih projektov, sofinanciranih v okviru Programa transnacionalnega sodelovanja za Območje Alp med leti 2007 in 2013, ter njihovih rezultatov, več kot 40 uradnih planskih dokumentov in strategij, tako iz regionalne kot transnacionalne ravni, kot tudi informacije o organizacijah, dejavnih na področju prostorskega razvoja v Alpah. WIKIAlps je dinamična informacijska platforma, ki daje politikom, javnim uslužbencem, raziskovalcem in praktikom uporabne informacije za njihovo vsakdanje delo. Vsi podatki so analizirani in pripravljeni tako, da uporabnikom omogočajo hiter pregled izbrane teme in neposreden dostop do dokumentov. Informacije v spletni enciklopediji WIKIAlps lahko najdete enostavno, saj ponuja različne navigacijske funkcije, ki se lahko uporabljajo v skladu s potrebami uporabnika. Možno je pridobivanje informacij, njihovo spreminjanje in zaključevanje: uporabniki lahko ustvarijo svoj račun in spreminjajo podatke, ustvarjajo nove članke ali prispevajo k eni od razprav.

Poleg spletne enciklopedije WIKIAlps so na voljo tudi štirje mini vodniki, ki zagotavljajo hiter pregled WIKIAlps rezultatov ter njihovo vključevanje v trajnostni prostorski razvoj v Alpah: (1) Kako uporabljati spletno enciklopedijo WIKIAlps. (2) Kako uporabljati rezultate projektov in prepoznati mednarodne potrebe. (3) Kako uporabljati matriko kompetenc deležnikov z Območja Alp. (4) Kako preseči državne meje na področju trajnostnega prostorskega razvoja.

WIKIAlps orodja zaokroži dvoje priporočil in smernic za politike, javne uslužbence, raziskovalce in praktike: (1) Metodologija za analizo projektnih rezultatov in možnosti njihovega prenosa. (2) Kako vključiti mednarodna spoznanja v oblikovanje prostorskih politik.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. Background 12
2. Aim 13
3. The WIKIAlps approach 14
3.1 Project perspective 15
3.1.1 Project screening 15
3.1.2 In-depth analysis 16
3.1.3 Synergies 17
3.2 Policy perspective 18
3.3 Stakeholder perspective 19
4. The WIKIAlps outputs 20
4.1 WIKIAlps, the project´s wiki 21
4.1.1 The project perspective in www.wikialps.eu 22
4.1.2 The policy perspective in www.wikialps.eu 24
4.1.3 The stakeholder perspective in www.wikialps.eu 25
4.2 WIKIAlps mini guides 26
4.3 Recommendations 27
4.3.1 The WIKIAlps methodological approach, its transferability and potential benefits 27
4.3.2 How to integrate transnational issues in spatial policy planning 28
5. Lessons learnt and outlook 29
5.1 Lessons learnt 29
5.2 Outlook 29
6. Partnership 31
7. References 33

1. Background

Spatial development is a transversal and multidisciplinary issue. According to the Spatial development glossary of the CEMAT it "refers to the evolution of territories in all their dimensions (economic, social, environmental, physical)" (CEMAT, 2007, p. 24). Especially in the Alpine space, where space is rare and nowadays life is mostly concentrated in the valley bottoms and lower mountain slopes, the demands of economy, society and environment have to be coordinated in a sustainable way. Although being a transnational issue, spatial development is usually regulated at the local, regional or national level. However, many important topics such as the protection of the environment, water management or traffic require cross-border or transnational approaches in order to be effective. To overcome the limits of national borders, several cross-border and transnational cooperation programmes and regions have been established during the last decades. Programmes such as the Alpine Space Programme or euroregions such as the ARGE Alp, l'Espace Mont-Blanc or the European Region Tyrol – South Tyrol – Trentino have been established on the basis of common development goals to be approached in a cross-border or transnational manner.

An important prerequisite for cross-border and transnational cooperation in Alpine spatial development is to know how it „works" beyond the border, which contacts there are and which experiences already have been made in other regions. An information platform offering direct access to such kind of information would represent an important basis for a balanced and shared Alpine spatial development reaching beyond administrative borders. However, until now, there was no source of information that provided such a consistent overview. WIKIAlps tried to make a step towards the realisation of such a comprehensive tool.

2. Aim

WIKIAlps aims at contributing to a balanced and shared spatial development in the Alpine space.

This at first sight quite general objective is specified by the following concrete aims:

1. Capitalisation on information about spatial development in the Alpine space, which means to highlight not recognized synergies, remaining gaps, achievements that could be further implemented, emerging contradictions and potential requirements and benefits for a sustainable transnational spatial development.

2. Setup of www.wikialps.eu, a wiki and discussion platform that aims at facilitating the access of operative information for spatial development and spatial policy design in the Alpine space.

3. Publication of four short WIKIAlps mini guides explaining how to include project findings immediately and practically in sustainable spatial development.

4. Development of two sets of practical recommendations to policy makers and civil servants at different administrative levels as well as to researchers and entrepreneurs on:
   - The methodology for the analysis of project results and their transferability.
   - How to integrate transnational issues in spatial policy planning.

3. The WIKIAlps approach

In order to cover the multidimensionality of spatial development, WIKIAlps has adopted a three different perspectives approach to look at the Alpine spatial development:

- **Project perspective:** analysis and capitalisation of selected projects from the thematic fields "Inclusive growth" and "Resource efficiency and ecosystem management" from the Alpine Space 2007-2013 programming period.
- **Policy perspective:** analysis of transnational issues and needs on the basis of spatial policy documents.
- **Stakeholder perspective:** development of a competences matrix of stakeholders based on an analysis of stakeholder institutions.

For all these perspectives, information has been collected, analysed, reorganised and prepared for publication in www.wikialps.eu – this is the WIKIAlps capitalisation approach. In the following sections, the methodological approach that has been developed and applied for this purpose is explained.

3.1 Project perspective

The project perspective included the analysis, reorganisation and presentation of selected projects´ information in the thematic fields "Inclusive growth" and "Resource efficiency and ecosystem management" being part of the Alpine Space 2007-2013 programming period. The methodological approach consisted, in a first step, of a **project screening** of all the 28 projects from these two thematic fields and their results; in a second step, 8 selected projects have been subjected to an **in-depth analysis.** The final step consisted on the **identification of synergies** among the projects. This stepwise approach is not mandatory but caused by the development of the approach itself. The compilation of project information could also be carried out in one step.

3.1.1 PROJECT SCREENING

The project screening step had the objective of providing an overview of all the projects in the two thematic fields, to reorganise and complement them with further information and select the projects to be analysed more in depth.

The following 28 projects have been screened:

"Inclusive growth"	"Resource efficiency and ecosystem management"
ACCESS	AIM
ALIAS	Alp-Water-Scarce
AlpHouse	ALP FFIRS
Alps Bio Cluster	ECONNECT
CABEE	GeoMol
CAPACities	GreenAlps
COMUNIS	MANFRED
DEMOCHANGE	NEWFOR
InnoCité	PermaNET
MORECO	recharge.green
NATHCARE	SedAlp
PLAT.F.O.R.M.	SHARE
RURBANCE	SILMAS
SPHERA	START_it_up

During the screening phase the following information has been gathered for every project.

- **General information** about the project: Acronym, duration, priority area of the Alpine Space Programme, website, project summary, partner information.
- **Relation with hypotheses and topics:** It has been analysed how the projects contributed to a sustainable spatial development while assigning hypotheses and transnational topics to them:
  - In order to check how the projects **addressed the current issues of sustainable spatial development,** the WIKIAlps partners have built 22 hypotheses on the requirements of sustainable spatial development on of the basis of several key transnational documents[1]. These hypotheses served as a reference for this analysis. A complete list of the hypotheses, that do not claim to fully represent all driving forces in spatial development, is available here.
  - A set of 10 **transnational core topics** had been identified a priori by the WIKIAlps partners on the basis of two main documents[2] and adjusted to mountain environments. The complete list of topics is available here.
- **Keywords** and combination of keywords marking the projects: Every Alpine Space project is usually described by keywords. During the project-screening phase, more keywords have been added, if necessary. The complete list of keywords, with a definition for each one, is available here.
- **Project outputs:** All finalised project outputs have been listed and complemented with information about the results category, language(s), target group(s) and a short explaining remark.

3.1.2 IN-DEPTH ANALYSIS

In the in-depth analysis, eight selected projects have been analysed more in detail as case studies to obtain more precise information about them and help the WIKIAlps users to find the information they need.

The following projects have been selected for an in-depth analysis:

ACCESS	InnoCité
COMUNIS	MORECO
DEMOCHANGE	PermaNET
ECONNECT	SILMAS

1 The documents on which the hypotheses are built on are: European Commission, 2011a; European Commission, 2011b; European Commission, 2011c; Joint Technical Secretariat, 2013; Permanent Secretariat of the Alpine Convention, 2011; Protocol on the Implementation of the Alpine Convention of 1991.

2 The documents are: CEMAT, 2000; Protocol on the Implementation of the Alpine Convention of 1991.

The in-depth analysis consisted of two steps, first the analyis of each single project output and second the analysis of a project in total. The first step of the in-depth analysis was a further description of each project result or output. The information added refers to the following categories:

- territory/area of application,
- time frame, keyword,
- transferability and re-usability,
- sector/sectorial policies addressed.

More information about the categories is available here.

The second (interpretative) step tried to answer the overarching question "How can the project results contribute to a sustainable spatial development?" It followed three sub steps:

1. Analysis of the project following general questions.
2. Questions on main objectives: Not recognised synergies (within and between projects), achievements that could be further implemented, remaining gaps and emerging contradictions.
3. Verification of the WIKIAlps partners' subjective estimations by interviews with former lead partners or project partners of the projects analysed.

3.1.3 SYNERGIES

After the activities previously described and based on their results, the next step was to detect synergies among 11 selected projects and – as far as possible – optimise the selected measures and tools. Synergies were understood as an interaction of elements that when combined produce a greater effect than the sum of the individual elements or contributions.

Synergies have been detected between the following 11 projects:

ACCESS	MANFRED
ALP FFIRS	MORECO
COMUNIS	PermaNET
DEMOCHANGE	SILMAS
ECONNECT	SHARE
InnoCité	

The basic premise for the identification and enhancement of synergies was that synergies are more likely to be expected between projects with related content or topics. Based on the analysis of the results available, topics addressed and keywords

that describe projects' aims/problems/issues several "clusters of projects" have been identified.

Within these clusters, project synergies were searched for in the following fields: territory, sector, cross-sectorial, data, tools, approaches and methods.

3.2 Policy perspective

The policy perspective aimed at identifying transnational needs and challenges in terms of sustainable spatial development in the Alpine space. The identification was based on the analysis of relevant documents ranging from the regional up to the transnational level, and selected relevant research results as well. A list of the analysed documents can be found here.

In order to arrive to a common understanding of needs and challenges of a transnational sustainable spatial development, the crucial terms "sustainable spatial development" and "transnationality" needed to be specified. Considering the multi-dimensionality of sustainable spatial development, WIKIAlps intended not to come up with a conclusive definition of the term. Therefore, it was decided to use the term in a generic sense, encompassing all efforts to reconcile spatially relevant requirements in ecological, economic and societal terms and taking into account the specific conditions and limitations at different geographical scales of mountain areas in general and the Alps in particular.

- Applying the definition of transnationality from the INTERREG III programme (cf. Dosch et al., 2005, p. 662) to transnational needs and requirements of spatial development, these would refer to spatially relevant issues that require activities of two or more member states
- or to needs or activities of one member state that have far-reaching consequences that also affect other member states or such consequences can be obviously concluded from the type of activity.

The documents selected following these two criteria, have been analysed against the topics explained in point 3.1.1 of this booklet and some key questions on transnational spatial development issues that structured the caracterisation of each topic. These key questions comprised type of transnational dimension, added value and obstacles for transnational spatial development, strategic or structural proposals, key stakeholders for the topic and good examples or pilot acitivites.

3.3 Stakeholder perspective

The stakeholder perspective in the WIKIAlps project had two dimensions:

- The first dimension put a specific emphasis on a continuous contact with and feedback from stakeholders and, thus, their integration in the project process. This should ensure that the stakeholders' needs are properly identified, and that they are committed as active participants of an Alpine spatial development platform to be established. This task was practically implemented by hosting two so-called "WIKIAlps transnational working tables" in Innsbruck (AT) and Courmayeur (IT) in May 2014 and several exchanges with selected stakeholders in each partner country in form of bilateral talks between WIKIAlps partners and stakeholders.
- The second dimension underlined the complex structure of actors and networks involved in spatial development across the Alpine space and made it visible in a competences matrix of stakeholders. This matrix can provide valuable information about stakeholders and facilitate the creation of strategic partnerships across the entire Alpine arch highlighting institutions involved in Alpine spatial development.

A crucial part of a stakeholder analysis is the estimation of interest and influence a stakeholder has on a specified issue. But usually the persons performing such a stakeholder analysis know the stakeholders personally and mostly work together with them. In WIKIAlps, the analysis was carried out at the institutional level. The challenge was to make an estimation of the influence a stakeholder might have on such a wide field as sustainable spatial development and on which spatial level the influence of the stakeholder might be predominant by taking a look from outside.
Without any doubt, these estimations on influences are rather subjective and therefore not adequate to be published for each single stakeholder, but they were used for summarising interpretations.
The WIKIAlps partners analysed and interpreted the matrix of competences. The results of these interpretations for each Alpine country and a short transnational comparison between them are presented in the wiki.

4. The WIKIAlps outputs

The main results of the WIKIAlps project are combined in a tool set related to spatial development in the Alpine space:

- www.wikialps.eu, the project's wiki (cf. Fig. 1), with an integrated database.
- Four mini guides explaining how the WIKIAlps project findings can be practically included in sustainable spatial development.
- Two sets of practical recommendations for practitioners and the Alpine Space management structures.

These tools aim at supporting a balanced and shared spatial development in the Alpine space by providing decision makers, civil servants, researchers, entrepreneurs and the interested public with information tailored to their needs. In the following, the WIKIAlps project outputs and their contents are presented more in detail.

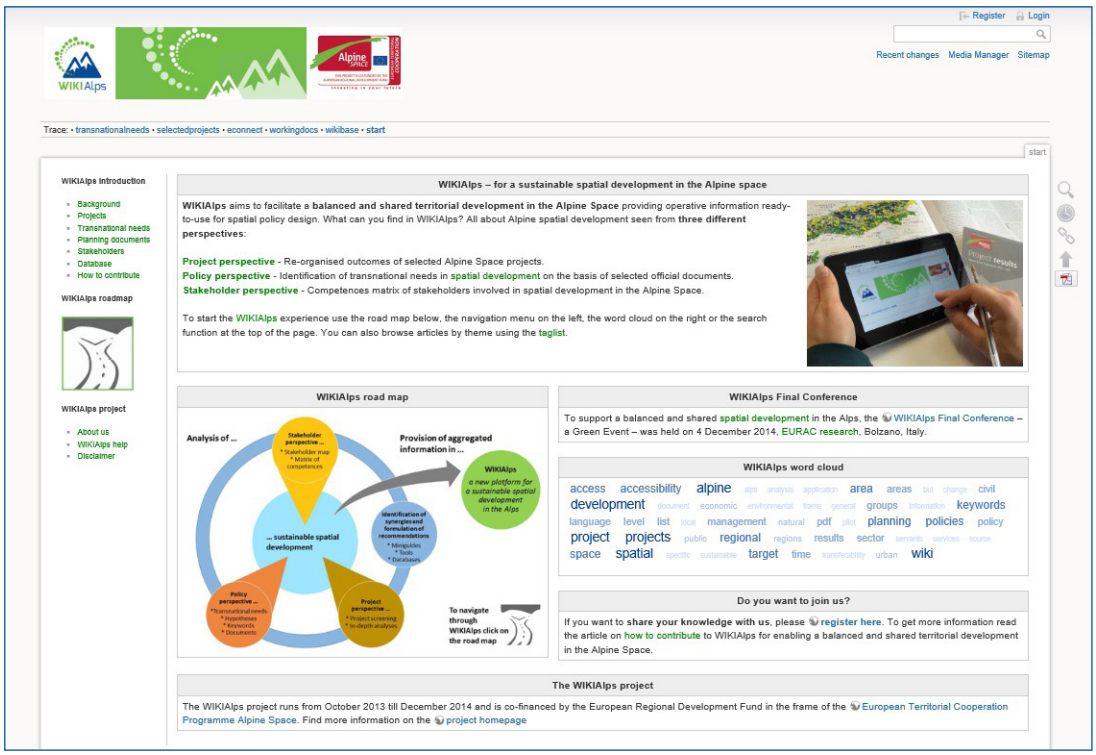


FIG. 1. SCREENSHOT OF THE WIKIALPS START-PAGE.

4.1 WIKIAlps, the project´s wiki

WIKIAlps, the project's wiki, is a platform that provides operative information for a sustainable spatial development in the Alpine space. It is dedicated to decision makers, civil servants, researchers, entrepreneurs and the interested public and aims at assisting them during their daily work. www.wikialps.eu provides information from the following three perspectives on spatial development:

- Project perspective: factsheets of all the projects from the thematic fields "Inclusive growth" and "Resource efficiency and ecosystem management" from the Alpine Space 2007-2013 programming period.
- Policy perspective: summary of the transnational issues and needs with regard to the Alpine spatial development on the basis of spatial policy documents.
- Stakeholder perspective: competences matrix of stakeholder institutions.

Being designed as a wiki, WIKIAlps does not only offer information, but allows everyone with an interest in the Alpine spatial development to contribute to this knowledge hub in several ways. After registering, articles can be modified, new ones created or an opinion can be added to the existing discussion panels. The mini guide "How to use the wiki" provides a general overview on the wiki and its functionalities, how to find information and how to edit it.

In addition to the common wiki functionalities, the WIKIAlps database – a web interface being accessible from the wiki – allows an extended search for information about projects, their outputs, stakeholders and transnational needs using a multiple filtering approach (cf. Fig. 2). In the following, the three perspectives on the Alpine spatial development provided in the wiki, are explained more in detail.

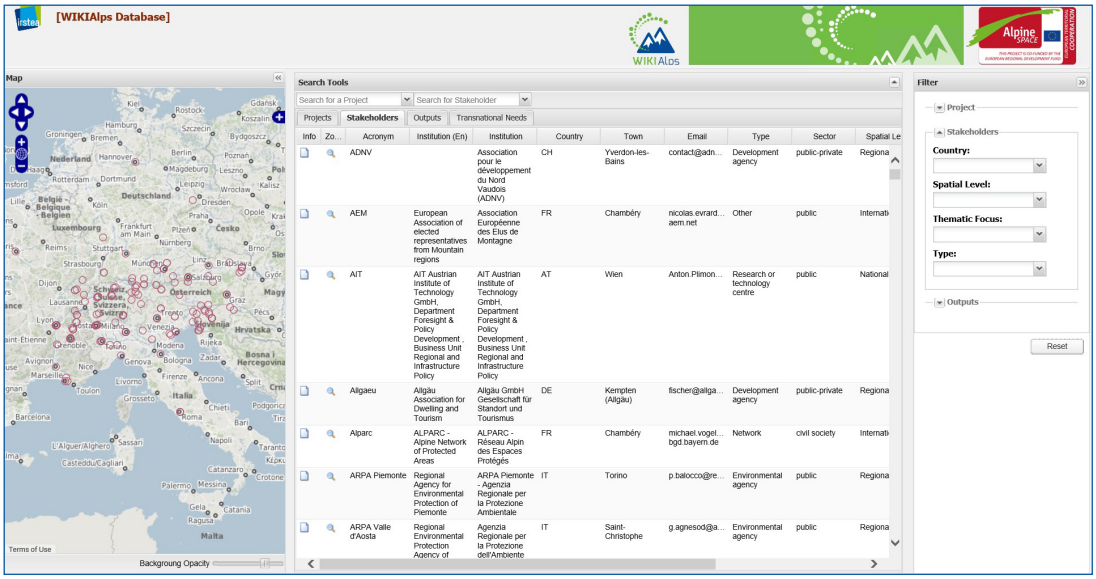


FIG. 2. SCREENSHOT OF THE WIKIALPS DATABASE.

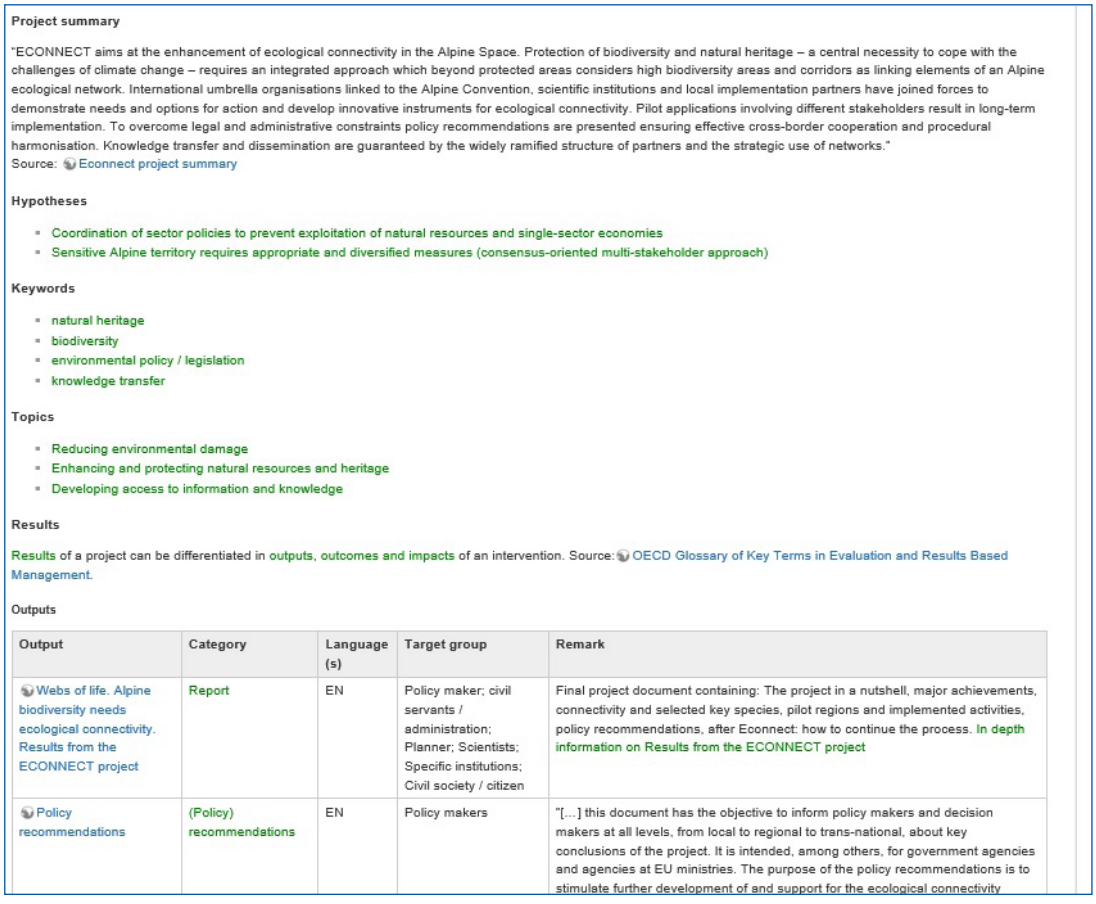
THIS RESULT IS AVAILABLE HERE

WIKI

4.1.1 The project perspective in www.wikialps.eu

WIKIAlps principally provides an overview of more than 30 projects and 150 project results from the two thematic fields "Inclusive growth" and "Resource efficiency and ecosystem management" defined in the Alpine Space programming period 2007-2013. The projects available in the wiki consist of the 28 ones analysed within WIKIAlps project plus further ones being inserted by other wiki users. Each project is described in an own standardised article – a factsheet – that provides the following information (cf. Fig. 3):

- Name, acronym, duration, priority area of the Alpine Space Programme 2007-2013, link to the project website and the website of the Alpine Space Programme.
- Partnership including contact information.
- Project summary.
- Hypotheses, keywords and topics to which the project can be related.
- Results - divided into outputs and outcomes/impacts; the project results are described by the result category, language(s), target group(s) and are accompanied by a short remark that provides additional information about the result.



Project summary

"ECONNECT aims at the enhancement of ecological connectivity in the Alpine Space. Protection of biodiversity and natural heritage – a central necessity to cope with the challenges of climate change – requires an integrated approach which beyond protected areas considers high biodiversity areas and corridors as linking elements of an Alpine ecological network. International umbrella organisations linked to the Alpine Convention, scientific institutions and local implementation partners have joined forces to demonstrate needs and options for action and develop innovative instruments for ecological connectivity. Pilot applications involving different stakeholders result in long-term implementation. To overcome legal and administrative constraints policy recommendations are presented ensuring effective cross-border cooperation and procedural harmonisation. Knowledge transfer and dissemination are guaranteed by the widely ramified structure of partners and the strategic use of networks."
Source: Econnect project summary

Hypotheses

- Coordination of sector policies to prevent exploitation of natural resources and single-sector economies
- Sensitive Alpine territory requires appropriate and diversified measures (consensus-oriented multi-stakeholder approach)

Keywords

- natural heritage
- biodiversity
- environmental policy / legislation
- knowledge transfer

Topics

- Reducing environmental damage
- Enhancing and protecting natural resources and heritage
- Developing access to information and knowledge

Results

Results of a project can be differentiated in outputs, outcomes and impacts of an intervention. Source: OECD Glossary of Key Terms in Evaluation and Results Based Management.

Outputs

Output	Category	Language (s)	Target group	Remark
Webs of life. Alpine biodiversity needs ecological connectivity. Results from the ECONNECT project	Report	EN	Policy maker; civil servants / administration; Planner; Scientists; Specific institutions; Civil society / citizen	Final project document containing: The project in a nutshell, major achievements, connectivity and selected key species, pilot regions and implemented activities, policy recommendations, after Econnect: how to continue the process. In depth information on Results from the ECONNECT project
Policy recommendations	(Policy) recommendations	EN	Policy makers	"[...] this document has the objective to inform policy makers and decision makers at all levels, from local to regional to trans-national, about key conclusions of the project. It is intended, among others, for government agencies and agencies at EU ministries. The purpose of the policy recommendations is to stimulate further development of and support for the ecological connectivity

FIG. 3. EXAMPLE OF PART OF A WIKIALPS PROJECT FACTSHEET IN WWW.WIKIALPS.EU

For the eight projects analysed in-depth you can find further information in the wiki as follows:

- A short résumé of the most important project outputs is presented below the list of outputs. For example, it contains information about the applicability and relevance of project outputs, the type of stakeholders who were involved in the project and – if available – long term outcomes of the project.
- A section called "Outcomes and impacts" below the résumé pointing out achievements that could be further implemented, remaining gaps and emerging contradictions.
- Synergies between projects.
- More information about each project output is accessible via the hyperlink at the end of the "Remark" field in the project outputs list.

The "Project analysis" article in www.wikialps.eu provides a list of all the project factsheets. The WIKIAlps database allows an extended search for projects or project results by offering a multiple filtering approach. Projects and outputs can principally be filtered by project name(s), priority area(s), thematic field(s), keyword(s), output type(s), output target(s) and language(s). Additionally, the filter criteria defined for the stakeholder search can be applied as well in order to further narrow down the results: country of stakeholder origin, spatial level(s), thematic focus and type(s) of stakeholder(s).

As described in the methods section, synergies have been detected among 11 selected projects. The following 15 synergies among selected projects have been detected and are described in the wiki:

- Environmental assessment
- Climate change
- Forest management
- GIS based tools
- Educational tool kit
- Reducing environmental damage and natural hazard risk prevention
- Understanding water cycle
- Tourism
- Internal and external costs of living and commuting
- Sustainable settlement development
- Regional analyses
- Toolbox for analysing mobility, settlement patterns and service provision
- Decline of services in remote areas
- SWOTTOOL
- Pilot action database

So far, only synergies for selected projects from the thematic fields “Inclusive growth” and “Resource efficiency and ecosystem management” have been searched, but WIKIAlps enables all users to add new detected synergies or improve the descriptions of and links between existing ones.

All the synergies are presented in www.wikialps.eu and can be reached in three different ways:

- In the wiki article “Project analysis”, Step 3, where all the identified synergies can be accessed.
- At the bottom of the page of each project there is the title: Synergies. A list with links to all the synergies detected so far for each project can be found there.
- Using the WIKIAlps search tool. Write “synergies” in it and the results will be shown under the matching page names.

4.1.2 The policy perspective in www.wikialps.eu

The policy perspective represented in www.wikialps.eu is based on an analysis of transnational and national planning documents and strategies in order to identify transnational needs and challenges.
The wiki offers an overview and direct access to more than 40 planning documents and strategies from the regional up to the transnational level (cf. Fig. 4).

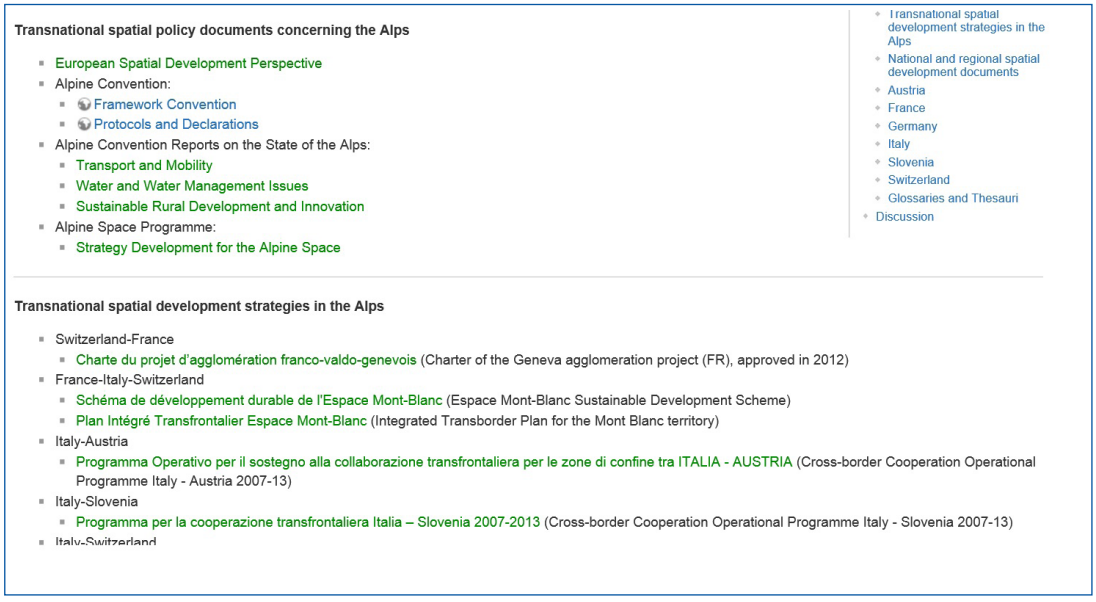
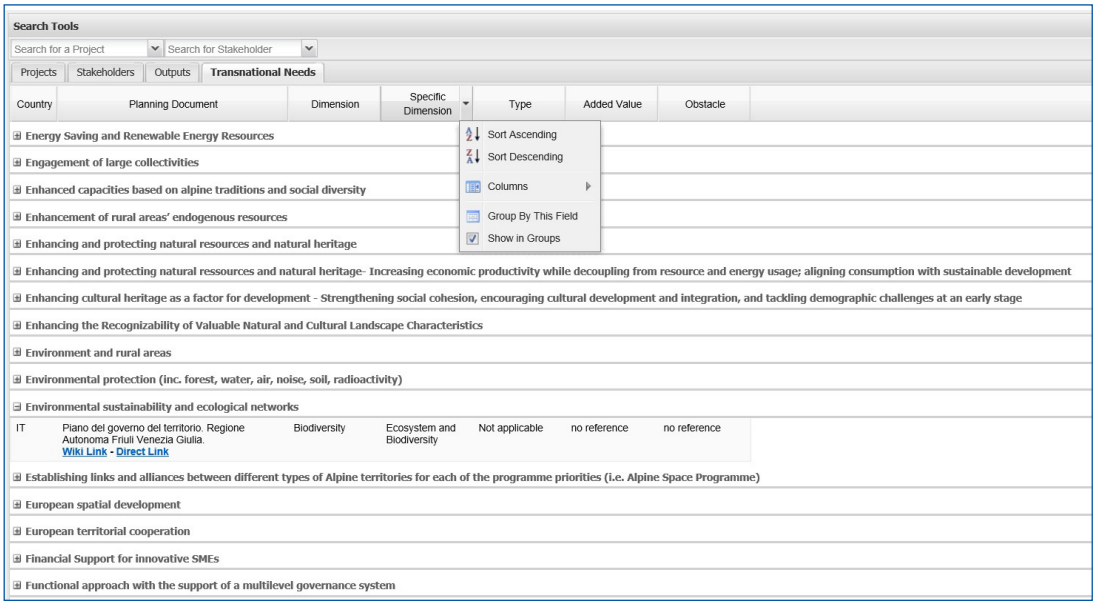


FIG. 4. THE WIKI OFFERS DIRECT LINKS TO RELEVANT DOCUMENTS ON TRANSNATIONAL NEEDS.

Moreover, the wiki provides information about the terms of sustainable spatial development and transnationality, the approach of the document analysis and explains the key questions used for the document analysis in more detail.
Besides these explanations in the wiki, the WIKIAlps database gives a structured overview of the contents found in these documents. These contents can be grouped and sorted according to the categories country, type of transnational need, two levels of dimension of the documents, added values and obstacles (cf. Fig. 5).



THESE RESULTS ARE AVAILABLE HERE

WIKI

DATABASE

FIG. 5. TRANSNATIONAL NEEDS PRESENTED AS DATABASE.

4.1.3 The stakeholder perspective in www.wikialps.eu

The WIKIAlps stakeholder perspective has let us explore the stakeholder landscape behind the 28 screened projects. The results are expressed in a matrix of competences, i.e. a database of stakeholding institutions that are concerned with spatial development in the Alpine space. The competences matrix is accessible through the WIKIAlps database and offers the possibility to filter and search the 229 stakeholder institutions using the following criteria: country, spatial level(s) of intervention, thematic focus and type(s). Additionally, the filter criteria defined for the projects and outputs can be applied in order to further narrow down the results: project name(s), priority area(s), thematic field(s), keyword(s), output type(s), output target(s) and output language(s). Moreover, for every stakeholder, a one-page factsheet is accessible which is basically a curriculum vitae (cv) of project action in the Alpine space. It contains the most important information on the stakeholder, his competences and projects and can be downloaded as a pdf. The following information is included:

- General information such as town, type, sector, spatial level, thematic focus,
- Overview of the Alpine Space 2007-2013 project participations with links to WIKIAlps for more information about them,
- A stakeholder network graph depicting position and relationships within the Alpine space stakeholder network. The graph shows centrality of a stakeholder, i.e. its influence in the network, its relation and proximity to other elements of the stakeholder list and the degree of relationship (first, second, third and more), a word cloud indicating the main interests of the stakeholder in the Alpine space, a diagram showing a stakeholder's main scale(s) of influence on spatial development (international, national, regional or local), and a map showing the stakeholder's geographical location in the Alpine space.

4.2 WIKIAlps mini guides

The WIKIAlps mini guides are short guidelines offering practical information on how to use the WIKIAlps project results. Being designed for policy makers, civil servants, researchers, entrepreneurs and the interested public, they aim at including project findings directly in sustainable spatial development.
The following four WIKIAlps mini guides have been developed:

1. **How to use the wiki.** This mini guide provides a general overview of www.wikialps.eu and its functionalities, how to find information in it and how to edit it.
2. **How to use achievements of projects and to identify transnational needs.** It offers information on functionalities and how to use the information gathered in the wiki and the database about the projects (hypotheses, topics, keywords, outputs) and the transnational needs (documents, transnational topics, key questions).
3. **How to use the Matrix of competences.** It presents condensed information about which stakeholders there are in the WIKIAlps context, which information can be expected in the wiki database and which functionalities of the stakeholder matrix of competences are offered in the database.
4. **How to overcome national borders in a sustainable Alpine spatial development.** The fourth mini guide explains why it is important to overcome borders in a sustainable Alpine spatial development and suggests various ways how to do this.

4.3 Recommendations

WIKIAlps has elaborated two sets of practical recommendations for policy makers, civil servants, researchers, entrepreneurs and the interested public: A first one on the methodological approach in WIKIAlps and its transferability, potential benefits for stakeholders, decision makers, researchers and entrepreneurs and a second one on how to integrate transnational issues in spatial policy planning.

4.3.1 The WIKIAlps methodological approach, its transferability and potential benefits

The recommendations for the methodological approach in WIKIAlps and its transferability, potential benefits for stakeholders, decision makers, researchers and entrepreneurs. This set of recommendations is divided into two parts, one on the transferability of the methodologies and one on potential benefits:

Transferability of the methodologies

The developed approaches for the project analysis, document analysis and stakeholder analysis can be transferred also to other thematic fields as well as to other kinds of projects. For an extension of the wiki towards other fields some insights should be considered:

- The project analysis' guiding questions should be operationalised in a less complex way that really can be extracted from the project documents.
- The analysis of transnational needs of a specific area should not only be based on a document analysis but supplemented by interviews of stakeholders.
- The stakeholder analysis can be conducted as proposed. However, a more in-depth analysis should define closer defined topics to better assess the degree of influence.

Potential benefits for stakeholders, decision makers, researchers and entrepreneurs

The WIKIAlps approach may offer some benefits for target groups in the three types of analysis:

- Better accessibility of project information is offered by the keywords and indices, which have been developed in the WIKIAlps project. These may serve as a blue print also for other projects or documents to upload their information into the wiki. Potential users of this basis might be the future Interreg B projects, other thematic fields of terminated Interreg projects, the Interreg A and C projects and also projects and working results of other funding schemes, such as EU research programmes under Horizon 2020.
- An improved accessibility also means an improved visibility of projects and their

results. This is a core intention of the funding Alpine Space Programme as well as of the project partners and authors of the projects.

- The collection and exchange of documents relevant for transnational cooperation raises the awareness for transnational needs and challenges. Furthermore, an improved knowledge of mutual requirements for sustainable spatial development may foster an Alpine wide understanding and commitment to according policy objectives and may explore potential synergies.
- The presentation of stakeholders in the competences matrix of stakeholders offers an opportunity for stakeholders to be a visible part of a growing network. But it also offers interested public administrations the option to find experts in certain fields they might need for their support.
- Furthermore, the competences matrix of stakeholders and its information on expertise of stakeholders offers options for an easier and well suiting search for partners across borders.

4.3.2 How to integrate transnational issues in spatial policy planning

These recommendations were designed on the basis of transnational needs and broad knowledge on what has been reached in selected Alpine Space projects. Partners have joined the experiences in formulating recommendations for two different management levels:

- Recommendations to policy makers and civil servants on how to integrate and use the WIKIAlps project results in their work; and
- Recommendations to policy makers and the Alpine Space Managing Authority in order to put more emphasis on spatial development issues in 2014+.

The starting point was marked by keywords from the analysis of transnational needs, which have been clustered into coherent topics. Afterwards the partners have described the main background for each of the topics and formulated the recommendations. The later have then been verified within the partnership.

By providing stakeholders with recommendations we would like to help them in solving the relevant Alpine spatial development issues and strengthening their knowledge on potential solutions and steps. On the other side, recommendations to the JTS and Alpine Space Managing Authority are meant as supporting them in fine-tuning the 2014+ Alpine Space Programme and its respective calls.

In this regard, recommendations for the following topics were formulated:

1. Networking
2. Urban-rural relationship
3. Accessibility to services
4. Climate change, environmental protection and natural hazards
5. Governance and participatory planning
6. Share information via WIKIAlps.

5. Lessons learnt and outlook

The WIKIAlps project elaborated a set of tools in order to provide persons and institutions involved in Alpine spatial development with a quick access to relevant information. Especially in order to verify, whether www.wikialps.eu meets the needs of the end-users, stakeholders have been involved and their opinion and feedback was used to constantly improve the wiki, its functionalities and increase its contents. The potential of the wiki and its different functionalities have been acknowledged in many occasions. Please find here a summary of the lessons learnt during the project and an outlook on the future of the wiki.

5.1 Lessons learnt

The WIKIAlps project could proof the following – even during a short project duration:

- Present information about Alpine Space projects is not sufficient to link them in detail to policy requirements of sustainable spatial development.
- It is feasible to provide an improved project presentation across different, even somehow contradicting thematic fields and to establish linking elements between project achievements and to sustainable spatial development requirements.
- A comprehensive analysis of project results may offer a better basis also for the well-targeted definition of future programme requirements and avoids duplication of development work.

5.2 Outlook

Despite being still a pilot study, the potential of the wiki has already been acknowledged by stakeholders during the WIKIAlps transnational working tables or bilateral talks. Now, a criticial mass of users and – of course – wiki authors needs to be reached in order to fill the wiki with information and further enhance its functionalities. In this way, the wiki can become a powerful tool that enables interested persons and institutions

to overcome borders and break new ground in the Alpine space. Therefore, the WIKIAlps partnership has already collected and discussed ideas on how to maintain and extend the wiki in the future.

Maintenance

The maintenance of the wiki requires some crucial decisions for which already during the life time of the project first ideas have been discussed. These ideas are formulated as open questions:

- Which kind of information will be presented there in future, will this be limited to Alpine Space projects or also open to other kind of results?
- Who will be in charge of some maintenance tasks?

Potential extensions

The existing structure of the wiki offers an already highly developed pilot study, how an interlinkage of project results, policy documents and involved stakeholders might look like. For a broader application, the WIKIAlps authors recommend some further developments:

- Extension to a multi-lingual portal particularly if regional and local stakeholders should be involved who often do not appreciate English documents and information.
- Content extension within the Alpine Space Programme, for instance through extension to other thematic fields and/or the previous funding period.
- Enriching the existing content of the wiki with more information relevant for a practical implementation.

6. Partnership

The WIKIAlps project has been carried out by a group of seven partners from six Alpine countries (cf. Fig. 6). A network of 16 observers from the local to the international level supported the project. Due to their different backgrounds and expertise, the WIKIAlps partners were able to approach the complex and multidisciplinary topic of sustainable spatial development in the Alpine space from different angles. Some of them had been partners in projects that have been capitalised on in WIKIAlps, which surely facilitated the access to the issues raised and topics approached in all of the projects from the two thematic fields "Inclusive Growth" and "Resource Efficiency and Ecosystem Management" of the Alpine Space programming period 2007-2013.

European Academy of Bozen/Bolzano (EURAC)
Viale Druso 1, I-39100 Bolzano (ITALY);
www.eurac.edu
Contact person: Caroline Pecher (caroline.pecher@eurac.edu)

Fondazione Montagna sicura – Montagne sûre (FONDMS)
Loc. Villard de La Palud 1, I-11013 Courmayeur (ITALY);
www.fondazionemontagnasicura.org
Contact person: Jean Pierre Fosson (jpfosson@fondms.org)

Institute for Environmental Planning and Spatial Development (Ifuplan)
Amalienstr. 79, D-80799 München (GERMANY);
www.ifuplan.de
Contact person: Stefan Marzelli (stefan.marzelli@ifuplan.de)

National Research Institute of Science and Technology for Environment and Agriculture (IRSTEA)
Rue de la Papeterie BP 76, F-38402 (FRANCE);
www.irstea.fr/dtm
Contact person: Mihai Tivadar (mihai.tivadar@irstea.fr)

Scientific Research Centre of the Slovenian Academy of Sciences and Arts, Anton Melik Geographical Institute (ZRC- SAZU)
Novi trg 2, SI-1000 Ljubliana (SLOVENIA);
http://giam2.zrc-sazu.si/
Contact person: Janez Nared (janez.nared@zrc-sazu.si)

Austrian Academy of Sciences (ÖAW), Institute for Interdisciplinary Mountain Research (IGF)
Technikerstr. 21a, A-6020 Innsbruck (AUSTRIA);
www.mountainresearch.at
Contact person: Axel Borsdorf (axel.borsdorf@oeaw.ac.at)

Swiss Center for Mountain Regions (SAB)
Seilerstrasse 4, CH-3001 Bern (SWITZERLAND);
www.sab.ch
Contact person: Peter Niederer (peter.niederer@sab.ch)

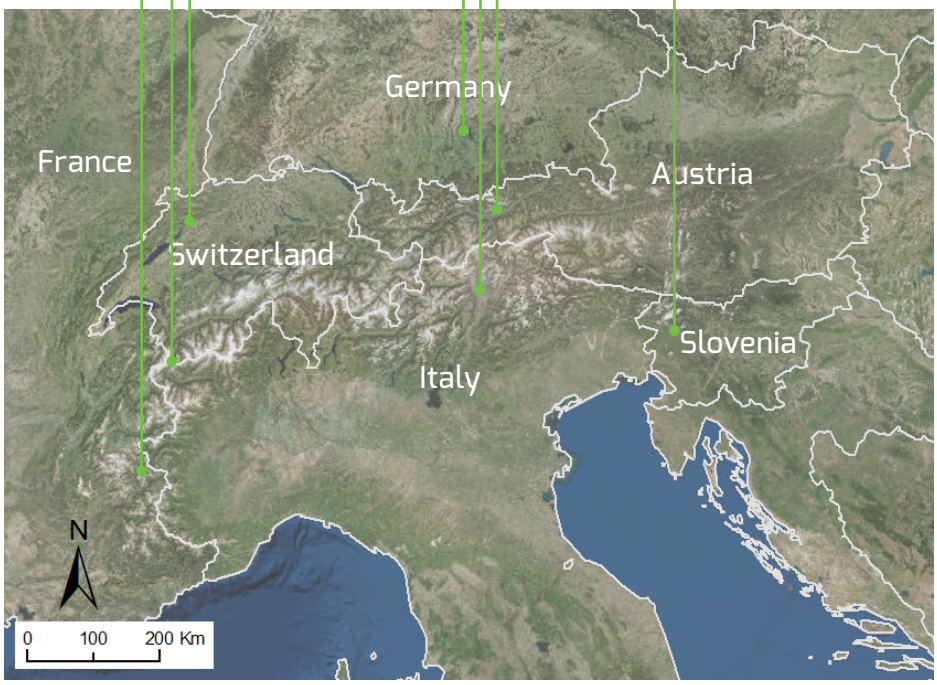


FIG. 6. THE WIKIALPS PARTNERSHIP

7. References

Dosch, F., Gömar, W., Hachmann, V., Müller, A., Schäfer, N., 2005. Transnationale Zusammenarbeit zur Raumentwicklung. In: Informationen zur Raumentwicklung. 11/12 2005, 657-674.

European Commission, 2011a. A resource-efficient Europe – Flagship initiative under the Europe 2020 Strategy. COM(2011) 21. Brussels.

European Commission, 2011b. Our life insurance, our natural capital: an EU biodiversity strategy to 2020. COM(2011) 244 final. Brussels.

European Commission, 2011c. Roadmap to a Resource Efficient Europe. COM(2011) 571 final. Brussels.

CEMAT - European Conference of Ministers responsible for Regional Planning 2000. Guiding Principles for Sustainable Spatial Development of the European Continent. Adopted at the 12th session of the European Conference of Ministers responsible for Regional Planning, September 7th/8t in Hannover. CEMAT (2000) 7. Place of publishing not indicated.

CEMAT - European Conference of Ministers responsible for Spatial/Regional Planning, 2007. Spatial development glossary. Territory and landscape, No. 2. Presented at the conference entitled "Networks for sustainable spatial development of the European continent: Bridges over Europe", held in Lisbon, Portugal, in 2006. Strasbourg.

Joint Technical Secretariat, 2013. Strategy Development for the Alpine Space. Final Report. Munich.

Permanent Secretariat of the Alpine Convention (Ed.), 2011. Sustainable Rural Development and Innovation. Report on the State of the Alps. Alpine Signals Special Edition 3. Innsbruck.

Protocol on the Implementation of the Alpine Convention of 1991 Relating to Spatial Planning and Sustainable Development.

www.wikialps.eu
info@wikialps-project.eu

EURAC research
Fondazione Montagna Sicura Montagne Sûre
ifuplan
irstea
Znanstvenoraziskovalni center Slovenske akademije znanosti in umetnosti
IGF Interdisziplinäre Gebirgsforschung
ÖAW Österreichische Akademie der Wissenschaften
SAB