

AlpCity logo (not ready yet!)

ALPCITY

Form 1 - Partner's introduction

Name of the partner	Autonomous Region of Friuli Venezia Giulia
Institutional role of the partner	<p>The Autonomous Region of Friuli Venezia Giulia (hereinafter simply called Region FVG) has complete general law-making, planning and administrative competence for all the economic and social sectors of the region except for foreign, defence and public safety affairs. Moreover it has limited competence concerning taxation.</p> <p>The administrative capacity is, in actual fact, adequate for such extensive competence.</p>
Name of the sector in charge of managing AlpCity	<p>Direzione centrale delle risorse agricole, naturali e forestali Servizio per la Montagna Central Direction for Agricultural, Natural and Forestry Resources – Mountain Department.</p>

<p>Role of the sector within the partner's administrative structure</p>	<p>The Mountain Department is responsible for enforcing and accomplishing European, domestic and local (regional) legislative and administrative measures or programmes concerning the social and economic development of the mountain areas of Friuli Venezia Giulia.</p> <p>This is the reason why the Department deals with the implementation of many Community Programme Measures referred to mountain or rural territories such as, in particular, the ones included in the P.I.C. INTERREG III A (Italy - Austria and Italy – Slovenia cross-border co-operation) and B (Alpine Space and Adriatic Cross-border) as well as in Objective 2 and in the Regional Development Plan for rural areas.</p> <p>Finally, the Department plays the role of Paying Authority for the P.I.C. Leader Plus.</p>
<p>Partner's expected benefits from the participation to AlpCity</p>	<p>The benefits we hope to achieve participating in AlpCity are the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ to support sustainable development for small/medium-size alpine villages; ▪ to exchange experiences and good practices with Project Partners; ▪ to implement local key cases that carry out innovative, transferable operative planning tools to be made available to the authorities of the alpine villages.
<p>Indicate the WPs (4-7) in which the partner will undertake local case-projects (and if the partner is WP responsible)</p>	<p>WP 6 – Project case 3 “Urban Environment - The Region FVG is responsible for the WP.</p> <p>■ ■ ■ ■</p>
<p>Organisational expectations from the participation to one or more specific WP4-7</p>	<p>The Region FVG believes that a few rules could help the partners (and especially the responsible partner) to successfully manage the case project.</p> <p>Granted that the responsible partner can only have the role of co-ordinator, the Region FVG's proposal for the case project</p>

(case-projects)

management is the following:

- The partner co-ordinator (Region FVG) is responsible for ensuring a constant flow of information on the progress of the case project and the key cases carried out by each partner involved (that is, Region FVG, Veneto Region, Piedmont Region and France- Comté) to the LP and the other PPs.

This task requires a periodical exchange of information between the co-ordinator and the other partners involved in the WP which will be asked for a short three-monthly progress report to be sent, by e-mail, to the co-ordinator at his request (approximately, the reports should be scheduled for: September and December 2004; April, June, September and December 2005);

- thanks to the above-mentioned quarterly progress reports the co-ordinator will assemble, within two weeks from receipt, the general progress report referred to the WP to be distributed to all the project partnership;
- considering that the WP lasts nearly two years, the partners involved should hold six-monthly WP workshops which could take place at the same time as the PSG meetings, to be held approximately every six months.

This modality would make it possible to both save money - thus avoiding having to organise supplementary meetings - and to immediately report eventual relevant issues to the whole partnership.

According to the current project timetable the WP workshops should be held in December 2004, June 2005, and November 2005. Should it be necessary, a conclusive workshop could be organised by the co-ordinator before the final project conference scheduled in June 2006 (possibly in April or at the very beginning of May 2006) with the aim of discussing the results of the WP and how to present the work done at the final project conference.

The WP workshops aim at exchanging experiences and discussing eventual problems. The co-ordinator will have to inform the SSC about the workshops' results.

Each partner will be asked to prepare and explain a report on the results of their key cases at the final conference, if the partner isn't able to attend the conference the co-ordinator will be

	responsible for the presentation.
Expectations from the work of AlpCity Scientific Steering activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ evaluation of overall AlpCity coherence; ▪ assessment of project ideas; ▪ advice on AlpCity’s communication strategy; ▪ help in collecting experiences and best practices in the partner and non-partner mountain areas; ▪ preparation of a general scientific conference; ▪ contribution to final report and guidelines; ▪ intermediate evaluation on progress; ▪ final evaluation of projects.

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Form 2 - Description of the concerned territory (geographic and/or institutional areas)

Administrative areas within the region	<p>The administrative bodies (given in order of importance, starting from the most important) within our region are the following:</p> <p>the Region, four Provinces (Trieste, Udine, Gorizia and Pordenone) and various Municipalities. In the mountain areas there are four “Comunità Montane” (Mountain Communities) and these are a kind of association between the various small municipalities situated within the specific areas represented by the Mountain Communities. The Region has an overall law-making competence and carries out its own planning policies. The Province has competence, limited to its specific area, concerning minor planning issues and administrative tasks directly connected to it. The Municipality is responsible for services to its inhabitants. The Mountain Community is an institution situated at a level between the Municipality and the Province and to which the Municipalities, that make it up, delegate parts of their competence that would be too costly for a single small Municipality.</p>
Brief description of the mountain character within the whole partner’s territory	<p>Statistically, the regional mountain territory of 334,052 ha corresponds to 42,6% of the entire regional territory and includes 58 municipalities. (The hill area of 151,622 ha, corresponds to 19,3% and includes 50 municipalities, while the plains of 298,739 ha, correspond to 38,1%, and include 111 municipalities).</p> <p>The mountain territory is considered to be a territory of average-altitude with the majority of the mountain peaks between 1,500-2,000 metres (only one is higher than 2,700 metres) and an average altitude of around 800/1000 metres, with a population of about 143,000 inhabitants.</p> <p>From an administrative point of view, the mountain territory of the Region includes an area which is wider and is extended also to part of the hill territory thus including 87 municipalities and has a population of about 177,000 inhabitants, that is, 15.1% of the entire regional population with a population density of 40.9 inhabitants per sq. km distributed in an area of 4352.9 sq. km,</p>

that is, 55.49% of the entire regional population.

The territory is divided in four Mountain Communities (CM):

“CM del Friuli Occidentale” (Province of Pordenone):

“CM della Carnia”;

“CM del Gemonese, della Val Canale e del Canal del Ferro”;

“CM delle Valli del Torre, del Cividalese e del Collio”.

(The last three are all in the Province of Udine).

All these areas suffer from a negative population growth and the progressive ageing of residents who tend to migrate towards the lower valley and plains where the job market and services offer more opportunities and a better quality of life. Such phenomena are particularly evident in Val Canale/Canal del Ferro, in Carnia and in Val D’Arzino which is an area in the Province of Pordenone.

Agriculture is still a traditional and fundamental component of the economic model of the mountains despite the fact that it is in constant decline and also involves the sector of zootechnology and animal breeding. Agriculture in the mountains is worsened by the phenomenon of fragmentation of properties which make it difficult for farms to reach a sufficient level of competitiveness.

The craftsmanship industry is strongly influenced by the physical conditions of the territory (altitude), by distance from the plains and the extent of accessibility. Such marginality is further worsened by the limited size of businesses as well as by local activities, because the negative population growth is an obstacle to the much needed generation change. There are, however, interesting examples of successful enterprises in the sector of woodwork, mechanics and metallurgy, traditional products, of textiles and construction, even though the last two are declining.

Finally, tourism, although in constant growth, is not a central element of mountain economy. The summer tourist season, considered to be the main season, does still not much differentiate services offered and is mainly family-oriented.

Winter tourism is limited to few locations with not much snow.

It has also been noticed that the approach is rather lacking towards the customer and if we exclude recent initiatives

	<p>(“albergo diffuso”) the level of accommodation capacity is average-low.</p> <p>There are, however, considerable prospects tied to the natural environment and to environmental protection and parks that can well integrate with other projects concerning rural tourism.</p>
Structure of the towns within the region	<p>The regional territory is characterised by small towns, spread out, with a population of between 25,000 and 100,000 inhabitants (Udine, Pordenone, Gorizia, Monfalcone) and only one metropolitan area of about 220,000 inhabitants (Trieste). The remaining settlements have, for the most part, between 4,500 and less than 1,000 inhabitants and only two settlements with approximately 10,000 inhabitants (Tolmezzo and Maniago).</p> <p>The economy is characterised by the passage from an agricultural model to industrial and craftsmanship SMEs. The immigration phenomenon is consistent, especially from eastern European countries and involves mainly the territory of the hills and the plains.</p> <p>Services, despite growing requests, show a good degree of development.</p>
Names of all administrative area/s involved in the case-projects	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Val Canale – Canal del Ferro (with particular reference to the area of the Municipality of Tarvisio). 2. Valle del Tagliamento (with particular reference to the Municipality of Forni di Sopra).
Number of inhabitants in these areas	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 6,300, approximately, in the first (five municipalities) 2. 10,500, approximately, in the second (six municipalities)
Specific issues on the structure of the towns in these mountain areas	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The valley is easily accessible thanks to the existence of a motorway (and of a new provincial road) that connects Udine to Austria and to the rest of Europe, but due to the narrowness of the valley, this road has also caused minor settlements to be marginalised (with the exception of Tarvisio) because they have been excluded by the traffic flows. The building heritage is characterised by a mixture of

	<p>buildings of historical or architectural value and modern buildings particularly diffused in the Tarvisio and Pontebba areas due to the presence of dismantled military structures and other structures connected to the commercial and customs activities tied to the old borders with Austria and Slovenia and at present not utilised or undergoing dismantlement. The urban structure of the valley is characterised by small rural villages with the exception of Tarvisio (5,000 inhabitants) which is a well-developed town thanks to the development of business traffic with neighbouring Austria and Slovenia and a fairly good development in the field of tourism.</p> <p>2. The valley has rather difficult access (a single provincial road), but this has made it possible to protect the natural environment which is this area's greatest asset. Here too, the building heritage is of a mixed type with modern buildings used as homes or for tourism that contrast with the more traditional buildings with architectural value for which the State and the Region have started some support measures for their recovery. The whole urban structure of the valley is made up of small towns, that are mainly agricultural, with the exception of Forni di Sopra which has developed tourism (two seasons a year) exploiting the Dolomites which start here and extend into the Province of Belluno (Veneto Region).</p> <p>In both valleys there are all the difficulties typical of the regional mountain territory (depopulation, ageing of the population, economic and productive decline, lack of services) that, with only the partial exceptions of Tarvisio and Forni di Sopra, noticeably afflict all the settlements in the valleys.</p>
<p>Economic characteristics of these towns (Regional, international or local functions)</p>	<p>As described also at the previous point, the economy of the two areas is in great difficulty.</p> <p>Forestry, cultivated woodlands, zootechnical and agricultural activities are declining, while tourism shows interesting signs of development only in the areas of Tarvisio and in the Municipality of Forni di Sopra. Business activities are good in the Tarvisio area, while the production of glasses which has been, in these last years, a promising resource for the Tagliamento Valley, is greatly suffering from the present</p>

	<p>economic recession.</p> <p>An international role can be partially claimed by Forni di Sopra, a location where sport teams from Austria go for their summer training; it is also visited by a certain number of international tourists (Austrian, Slovene, English and from eastern countries) and perhaps, more so, by Tarvisio - always in the tourist, sports and business sectors - seat of the recent “Universiadi” also, or above all, thanks to its particular geographic position which places it near where the three ex borders (Italy, Austria and Slovenia) join. This has furthermore led to it to submit its candidature together with Klagenfurt (Austria) and Kranjska Gora (Slovenia), for the Winter Olympic Games called ‘of the three borders’ which has, for the time being, been rejected.</p>
<p>Social image of the mountains within the region</p>	<p>The mountain territory, even though it is perceived as a declining area that also risks becoming a marginal area, has, however, a strong social and ethnical identity which is also, at the same time, both its strong point (sense of belonging and strong tie to places) and its weak point (political division and social/economic competition) between the various ethnical and valley groups which has not, for the most, turned into a competitive factor for development, but has remained a way of contrasting collaboration and alliances that has slowed down and, in part, compromised the development of the mountain areas.</p> <p>The great environmental value, the still relatively intact territory and some signals of a renewed attachment of the younger residents to their territories of origin, together with a declared commitment of the regional public bodies in favour of the mountains, seem to have slowed down, if not stopped, the negative trend of population growth as well as of depopulation and could represent potentialities on which to act in order to attempt an inversion, especially in the tourist sector and in that of activities tied to leisure, but also in some productive activities of the food/fruit and vegetable and traditional craftsmanship. The industrial and productive kind of activities, also because of structural reasons connected with the situation of the mountains and to the lack of an integrated transport system (almost complete lack of a railway system, lack of a road system) seem, on the other hand, to be destined to a small number of successful niche initiatives, but with a limited impact on the entire</p>

	economy of the regional mountain area.
Policies for the mountain	<p>The Regional Law (“Legge Regionale” – L.R.) n.10 /1997 in respect of the National Law n.97 of 31 January 1994, known as ‘New provisions for the mountain areas’, which summarises the pre-existing regional legal provisions for the mountains and introduces as art. 4 the Regional Fund for the Development of Mountain Territories (“Fondo Regionale per lo sviluppo della montagna”).</p> <p>The Regional Law n.33 of 20 Dicembre 2002 called ‘Creation of Mountain Districts of Friuli Venezia Giulia’ (“Istituzione dei Comprensori Montani del Friuli Venezia Giulia”) has removed and substituted Regional Law n.10/97 and represents the main regional legislative provision for the Mountain Territory.</p> <p>The Regional Fund for the Development of Mountain Territories is the ‘container’ of the financial resources necessary for carrying out the Regional Plan for the Development of the Mountain Territories, foreseen by art.19 of Regional Law n. 33/2002, and is made up of regional and state resources, the latter derive from the National Fund for Mountain Territories mentioned in art.2 of Regional Law n.97/1994.</p> <p>The Mountain Districts have now been re-named Mountain Communities as previously listed. They are the main tools for implementing support measures in favour of the mountain territories as established by the regional budget.</p> <p>A part of the Fund’s resources are bound by law to finance the following operations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Financing mountain municipalities with less than 5,000 inhabitants for implementing services of differentiated local transport; ▪ Contributions to the International Research Centre for Mountain Territories (CIRMONT) of Amaro; ▪ Contributions to teachers who transfer their residence to mountain municipalities in which they work. <p>The remaining resources, that can be used without limits in destination of expenditure, are annually assigned to the Mountain Communities and to the Provinces of Trieste and</p>

Gorizia (that carry out the same functions for the mountain territory within their areas of competence, but that, because of their characteristics and the limited area they cover, they do not require the prevision of a specific intermediate body necessary for the much wider areas of competence of the Mountain Communities).

These resources are assigned as follows:

- 50% according to the proportion of the resident population, to the surface and number of Municipalities and population centres included in the socially/economically disadvantaged C zone - as according to art.21 of Regional Law n.33/2002 (the mountain territory has been divided into three homogenous zones A, B and C with an increasing social/economic disadvantage as according to art.3 of Regional Law n. 13/2000). With such resources the Mountain Communities and Provinces define their plans for support measures that are complementary to the Regional ones;
- 50% according to what has been foreseen by the Regional Mountain Development Plan in favour of the three socially/economically disadvantaged A, B and C zones.

Art.6, paragraphs 204, 205 e 206, of Regional Law n.2, of 22 February 2000, envisages granting of contributions to mountain municipalities that join the Network of Municipalities called “Alliance in the Alps” created among local European bodies with the aim of assimilating the contents of the Convention in the Alps.

Finally the Region FVG promotes support measures that are co-financed by the E.U. specifically in favour of the territory such as:

- FRENESYS “Action e-Health;
- Leader+;
- Objective 2 specific measures for mountain territories;
- Development Plan for Rural Areas 2000-2006 – Measures (1 and 2) Support for tourist and craftmanship activities in disadvantaged areas;
- Development Plan for Rural Areas 2000-2006 – Measure M: “Marketing of Quality Agricultural Products” – Sub-measure M, Action 2: “ Marketing of Local Products in Mountain Territories”;

- CIP INTERREG III A (Italy – Austria and Italy – Slovenia cross-border international co-operation);
- CIP INTERREG III B “Alpine Space”, “Adriatic Cross-border International Co-operation”, and “Cadses”;
- INTERREG III C.

As far as the political approach is concerned, Art.3 of Regional Law n.33/2002 envisages the creation of the Permanent Conference for the Mountains which gives opinions on the development policies for the mountain territories with the aim of maintaining a common and coherent design for these policies.

It can also be a seat for the creation and drawing up of agreements between subjects represented within it.

The Conference is made up of : the President of the Region and the Regional Councillors for the Mountain Territories, Finances, Local Bodies, Planning; the Presidents of the Provinces, of the Mountain Communities, of the Agency for the Development of Mountain Territories (body with a majority regional interest) and a representative for each homogenous mountain zone A, B and C).

According to the items on the agenda the participation of only public or private representatives who are connected to the social, economic, cultural and linguistic situations of the regional mountain territories.

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Form 3 - Description of the local activities within AlpCity

CASE PROJECT 1

Title of the case-project	Guidelines for the recovery of abandoned areas in the neighbourhood of the borders with Austria and Slovenia
▪ Case-project abstract	<p>Starting from the project idea designed to enhance the endogenous resources of alpine territories and settlements with the aim of supporting the social/economic development and also keeping in mind the difficulty for such small administrations (in terms of size, financial capacity and professional skill) of facing a complex inter-sectorial plan for territorial and urban enhancement, the Regional Administration intends financing study and planning activities, articulated as described her below. These activities should reach the level of a “pre-feasibility project” including the project financing necessary to it actually being carried out.</p> <p>Development of the project:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ preliminary analysis of the endogenous resources and of the existing potentialities connected to the recovery - aimed at tourists or with productive objectives - of the abandoned areas in the territory of , with particular reference to the areas bordering with Austria and Slovenia;▪ collection, comparison and assessment of the proposals and ideas that have come up at a local level together with the best practices, identified at a trans-national level, concerning similar problems in the field of recovery of the dismantled areas;▪ planning and pre-feasibility and definition of guidelines for the recovery of dismantled areas and structures in the zones that have been identified. <p>In order to carry out the said study and planning activities the University of Udine (Department of Civil Engineering) will be asked to give their contribution as scientific consultants.</p>
Reasons for the choice of this case-	Apart from the general motivations stated at the previous point, the problem of the recovery of dismantled areas is particularly

project	felt in the area chosen for carrying out the project in that many structures, both with military as well as civil characteristics, have been dismantled or are being dismantled after the elimination of the border with Austria and, recently, the one with Slovenia.
Adopted methodology	The methodology that we intend to use has already been described in the case project abstract.
Expected benefits (local and regional levels)	<p>The preliminary analysis and the pre-feasibility plan could make it possible for the local authorities to have an operating tool that can be immediately used to start the recovery of areas and structures, at present not in use, with tourist and productive objectives.</p> <p>The model, opportunely adapted, will also have to be transferred to other areas of the region with similar problems.</p>
Are follow-up activities foreseen ?	The identified model will be spread among the local authorities of the mountain territory that have to deal with similar realities.
Expected value added (other than financial) from the participation to an INTERREG project	The possibility to develop knowledge and capacity of intervening in similar issues thanks to the comparison between different administrative, cultural and territorial realities.
Expected transnational exchange benefit gained from the case	<p>As mentioned in the previous point, the participation in the AlpCity project should make it possible to confront similar experiences with the aim of adopting the best solutions that come out of the different approaches towards similar problems.</p> <p>In actual fact, a confrontation on the topic of the recovery and enhancement of dismantled urban areas has not really been started at a trans-national level.</p>
Output indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Carrying out a preliminary analysis of the endogenous resources and existing potentials connected to recovery aimed at developing tourism and/or productivity in the dismantled area of Tarvisio and its surrounding territory;

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ collecting, comparing and assessing the proposal and ideas that have come up at a local level (6 municipalities involved) with the best practices identified, at a trans-national level, concerning similar problems; ▪ carrying out at least one model project of pre-feasibility; ▪ definition of guidelines for the recovery of dismantled areas and structures in the identified zones; ▪ preparing a project financing model.
Impact indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Using the abandoned building heritage with a productive aim; ▪ improving the quality of the urban landscape; ▪ contrasting the progressive social/economic and physical decay of the areas involved.
Name of the town/s concerned (please list all individual towns and other administrative levels concerned by each case-project)	<p>Municipalities of Tarvisio, Malborghetto /Valbruna, Pontebba, Chiusaforte, Dogna, Moggio Udinese.</p> <p>Comunità Montana del (Mountain Community of) Gemonese and della(of the) Val Canale/Canal del Ferro.</p> <p>* At the moment, due to bureaucratic reasons, we are not able to enclose a file with the map of the territory, we hope to be able to send it in the near future, before the meeting in Sierre.</p>
Demographic, social and economic situation of the town/s concerned and specifically identified problems	<p>Tarvisio and its surrounding area, which the project refers to, can be divided into two different population realities: that of the main centre (Tarvisio approx. 5,000 inhab.) and of the bordering municipalities (Malborghetto/Valbruna approx. 1,000 inhab.) which, after having, in turn, suffered from depopulation and progressive ageing of the population, now seems to be sufficiently stable, also thanks to the fact that it has been able to compensate the lessening of economic activities connected to the presence of the old Austrian and Slovene borders thanks to the fact that business activities have been maintained and to a slow but promising increase in tourism, which promises a possible future increase.</p> <p>The remaining area, in the narrower and more closed part of the</p>

	<p>valley is, instead, affected by a decline that seems unstoppable due to the decline in business activities connected to the borders (in particular Pontebba, approx 2,000 inhabitants, seat of the old Railway Customs) to the decline of the various sectors of the mountain economy and to the fact, which is by no means secondary, that the construction of the motorway has excluded them from the benefits that derived from the passage of tourists and business now almost non-existent, which has condemned them (Chiusaforte, approx. 850 inhab., Dogna, approx. 250 inhab., Moggio Udinese, approx. 2,000 inhab.) to a marginal situation which is extremely difficult to solve. Only Pontebba, thanks to the planned extension towards Italy of the Carinzian tourist district of Nassfeld, which could in the future benefit from a certain tourist development, while Moggio Udinese, located at the beginning of the valley, survives in a stalemate.</p>
<p>Role of the mountain resource within the local development chances of the town/s concerned (positive or negative)</p>	<p>The natural/environmental characteristics of the area involved, particularly for whatever concerns the area that is closer to the borders with Austria and Slovenia, is a resource of great importance for a sustainable and modern tourist development that foresees a large number of offers (sports, excursions, thematic, nature, wine and food) for which the recovery of the building heritage, concerning buildings that are not utilised, can be considered a decisive element of support.</p>
<p>Expected contribution of the foreseen actions towards the development of the town/s concerned</p>	<p>The recovery of the building heritage and of the dismantled areas can make it possible to develop, in a more harmonious way, the urban landscape, improving the use of it and its functionality, also in terms of wide accomodation capacity and of opportunities for productive settlements integrated in a reality that is not degraded.</p>
<p>Who is the responsible for the concrete development of the project?</p>	<p>In order to carry out the study and the planning activities the University of Udine (Civil Engineering Department) will be asked for a scientific consultancy.</p> <p>The ‘Service for the Mountain Territory’ of the ‘Central Direction for Forestry, Natural and Agricultural Resources’ of the Region FVG is responsible for carrying out the project.</p>

How are activities sub-contracted? (if it is the case)	By entrusting directly the study to the University of Udine (a possibility envisaged for research institutes as according to national and regional laws).
Beside the partner, which administrative authorities are involved in the project? How?	The frequently-mentioned Local Authorities, that is, Municipalities and Mountain Communities, that will be involved in the entire phase of analysis and study preceding the planning phase, through interviews and meetings.
Who are the main local/regional project actors?	The Region FVG, the Municipalities, the Mountain Community and the Department of Civil Engineering of the University of Udine.
The case is isolated or integrated within a broader frame/programme of activities? How? How are these activities being financed?	<p>The project, somehow, also wants to restore the already existing studies and plans for territorial recovery that have, so far, been carried out in a fragmentary manner. In this sense, it can be included in a more general activity of integration of territorial planning envisaged by the Regional Development Plan. Furthermore, in prospective, it should integrate with the Town Plan of the Municipalities.</p> <p>Financing the above-mentioned activities is included in the budget forecasts of the competent public bodies (Region, Municipality, Mountain Communities).</p>
Timetable for the project development (July 2004 – May 2006)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Starting the project by June 2004 by entrusting the study to the University of Udine; ▪ delivering the preliminary analysis by February 2005; ▪ carrying out the model project/s and the project financing by March 2006; ▪ presentating the project results at a regional and local level by May 2006. <p>This timetable will, obviously, be correlated to the general one of the AlpCity project.</p>
Total cost for the	Euros 50,000.

case (Euros)	
Are experts (non SSC) involved into the case and research activities undertaken for the case? What is their role?	The researchers of the University of Udine are responsible for carrying out the study and planning activities.

CASE PROJECT 2

Title of the case-project	Guidelines for obtaining the environmental certification.
Case-project abstract	<p>Starting from the project idea designed to enhance the endogenous resources of alpine territories and settlements with the aim of supporting the social/economic development and also keeping in mind the difficulty for such small administrations (in terms of size, financial capacity and professional skills) of facing a complex inter-sectorial plan for territorial and urban enhancement, the Regional Administration intends financing the preparation of guidelines in order to obtain environmental certification, identifying as model area the territory of the Municipality of Forni di Sopra and its neighbouring areas.</p> <p>Development of the project:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ preliminary analysis of the endogenous resources and of the existing potentialities connected to the enhancement of the natural landscape within the area of the Tagliamento Valley territory, with particular reference to the area of the Municipality of Forni di Sopra ▪ definition of guidelines in order to obtain environmental certification; ▪ preparation and dissemination to Local Authorities of a special manual.
Reasons for the choice of this case-project	Besides the general motivations stated at the previous point, the conservation and enhancement of the natural and urban environment are a decisive aspect for the promotion of tourism within a territory. The environmental certification is

	thus an important tool for the promotion of quality in tourism and in the environment.
Adopted methodology	The methodology that we intend to use has already been described in abstract of the case project.
Expected benefits (local and regional levels)	<p>The preliminary analysis and the carrying out of the guidelines will make it possible for local authorities to have an operating tool that can be immediately used to obtain the environmental certification of its territory.</p> <p>The model, suitably adapted, must also be transferable to other areas of the region that have to deal with similar issues stimulating adoption of administrative and environmental behaviour in coherence with it.</p>
Are follow-up activities foreseen ?	The identified model will be spread among the local authorities of the mountain territory that have to deal with similar realities
Expected value added (other than financial) from the participation to an INTERREG project	The possibility to develop knowledge and capacity of intervening in similar problems thanks to the comparison between different administrative, cultural and territorial realities.
Expected transnational exchange benefit gained from the case	As mentioned in the previous point, the participation in the AlpCity project should make it possible to compare similar experiences with the aim of adopting the best solutions that come out of the different approaches towards similar issues.
Output indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Carrying out a preliminary analysis of the endogenous resources and existing potentials correlated to the enhancement of the natural environment within the territory of the Tagliamento Valley with particular reference to the area of the Municipality of Forni di Sopra; ▪ collection and comparison and assessment of the suggestions and ideas that have come up at a local level (6 involved municipalities) with the best practices identified at a transnational level, referred to similar issues; ▪ definition of guidelines for obtaining environmental

	<p>certification;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ carrying out at least one model project of environmental certification of a territory (Municipality of Forni Di Sopra); ▪ preparation of a special manual.
Impact indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ enhancement of the environmental potential of the identified area; ▪ improving the quality of the urban and rural landscape; ▪ contrast of the progressive social/economic and physical decay of the involved areas through the tourist/environmental promotion of the territory
Name of the town/s concerned (please list all individual towns and other administrative levels concerned by each case-project)	<p>Municipalities of Enemonzo (approx. 1,300 inhab.), Socchieve (approx. 1,000 inhab.) Ampezzo (approx. 1,200 inhab.), Raveo (approx. 500 inhab.), Forni di Sotto (approx. 750 inhab.), Forni di Sopra (approx. 1,150 inhab.);</p> <p>At present we are not able, for beaurocratic reasons, to enclose the file with the map of the territory, we will send it to you in the near future, if possible, before the meeting in Sierre.</p>
Demographic, social and economic situation of the town/s concerned and specifically identified problems	<p>The area of the Tagliamento Valley which the project refers to, is, on the whole, a classical example of the population and economic decline that characterises the entire mountain territory of the region: very few productive realities, especially those concentrated in the villages that are closer to the beginning of the valley (Enemonzo, Socchieve, Ampezzo), impoverishment of the services and growing marginality characterise a territory that is, moreover, a still untouched territory from a naturalistic point of view. The production of glasses, imported with great expectations from the nearby Cadore (in the Veneto Region) is suffering heavily from the negative economic situation and seems to have exhausted its hoped-for prospectives for development.</p> <p>In this setting, the reality of the Municipality of Forni di Sopra, situated in a spectacular amphitheatre in the Dolomite mountains, is a partial exception thanks to a consolidated tourist tradition that has recently shown a capacity for developing</p>

	towards a tourism for families, sports and of a thematic type also thanks to the environmental resources of its territory included, together with that of Forni di Sotto, in the Natural Park of the Dolomites.
Role of the mountain resource within the local development chances of the town/s concerned (positive or negative)	The natural/environmental characteristics of the area involved, particularly for whatever concerns the area of the Municipalities of Forni di Sopra and of Forni di Sotto, are an important resource for sustainable and modern tourist development that envisages a large number of offers (sports, excursions, thematic, nature, wine and food) for which the fact of obtaining environmental certification - also in the urban area of Forni di Sopra, that has a prestigious historical centre which is, at present, object of architectural recovery by the Authority for Arts - can be considered a decisive element of support.
Expected contribution of the foreseen actions towards the development of the town/s concerned	The process aimed at obtaining environmental certification can make it possible to develop, in a more harmonious way, the urban landscape, improving the use of it and its functionality, and the consequent opportunities for economic development.
Who is the responsible for the concrete development of the project?	In order to carry out the planning activities, specially selected experts will be used as consultants. The 'Service for the Mountain Territory' of the 'Central Direction for Forestry, Natural and Agricultural Resources' of the Region FVG is responsible for carrying out the project.
How are activities sub-contracted? (if it is the case)	Through private negotiation lead by means of public tender, in accordance with regional laws.
Beside the partner, which administrative authorities are involved in the project? How?	Local authorities of the above-mentioned Municipalities that will be involved in the entire phase of analysis and study preceding the carrying out of the guidelines through interviews and meetings.

Who are the main local/regional project actors?	The Region FVG, the Municipalities mentioned, in particular, that of Forni di Sopra.
The case is isolated or integrated within a broader frame/programme of activities? How? How are these activities being financed?	<p>The project wants, in some way, to develop awareness of the economic value of the environmental quality and of its importance as an opportunity for development. From this point of view, it comes under the general objectives of the Regional Development Plan. In prospective, it will have to integrate also with the Town Planning of the Municipalities.</p> <p>No particular financial support is foreseen.</p>
Timetable for the project development (July 2004 – May 2006)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Project start by July 2004 with entrustment of the job to the winner of the public tender; ▪ delivery of the preliminary analysis by January 2005; ▪ definition of the guidelines, of the manual and carrying out of the model project by March 2006; ▪ presentation of project results and of the manual, at a regional and local level, by May 2006. <p>This timetable will, obviously, be correlated to the general one of the AlpCity project.</p>
Total cost for the case (Euros)	Euros 50.000
Are experts (non SSC) involved into the case and research activities undertaken for the case? What is their role?	The experts chosen for carrying out the activities foreseen by the project.