

AlpCity logo (not ready yet!)

ALPCITY – PARTNERS AND LOCAL PROJECTS FORMS

Advice to partners:

Three forms prepared by the Scientific Steering Committee are attached, concerning respectively:

- Form 1 – The partner's institutional role and capacity
- Form 2 – The partner's involved territories
- Form 3 – The partner's local activities within AlpCity

You might be under the impression that we are asking more than once the same information elements, especially in Form 1. But we seriously lack at the moment standard details and data regarding each partner's project involvement. This makes it very difficult to exchange and share information between partners and to plan common activities. If we want to reach a good level of reciprocal knowledge, it is essential that each partner has a clear view of differences and similarities between the various experiences that will be undertaken within AlpCity.

Thank you for filling the forms in English with the best care and attention, even we appreciate it might be sometime difficult and your analysis may sometime not be perfect at this early stage. This material will allow us all to proceed and be able to integrate further details in the future. After you have filled all cells (no limits to the number of lines), you are welcome to attach additional information and data on separate sheets of papers.

We will summarise these forms and present our analysis and comments at the meeting in Sierre (if possible by sending a document one week before).

Filled forms must be returned to the **Lead Partner** by the **7th of May**.

Thank you all for your kind cooperation.

The Scientific Steering Committee

ALPCITY

Form 1 - Partner's introduction

Name of the partner	Regione Piemonte (Piemonte regional authority)
Institutional role of the partner	(General information on all sectors of competence and degree of administrative capacity)
Name of the sector in charge of managing AlpCity	Direzione Programmazione e Statistica (n. 8) (Direction Planning and Budget)
Role of the sector within the partner's administrative structure	<p>(Information on specific competences, policies and services)</p> <p>Direzione Programmazione e Statistica is responsible for supporting the regional Government in defining the strategic objectives of the Regional Development Programme (Programma Regionale di Sviluppo), sectoral plans and plans to be assigned to the Regional Government and others Directions. It is also in charge of the assisting each Sector in achieving the objectives defined by the regional Government.</p> <p>AlpCity is under the responsibility of the Manager of Sector 8.3 – Valutazione progetti e proposte di atti di programmazione negoziata (Evaluation of projects and proposals of negotiated planning acts). In agreement with the regional Government, the sector's activities are: control of the policies of selective planning; coordination, monitoring and evaluation of the impacts of the Regional Investment Fund; technical assistance and support for area and sectoral planning; development and evaluation of the economic impact of projects, plans and programmes for which an aid to decision has been requested by the regional Government; support to the regional Government bodies concerning the pre-selection and monitoring of the acts of negotiated planning as to the Law DL 662/96; connection and procedural aspects re. sub-regional planning.</p> <p>(Alpcity project was originally devised under the Direzione Edilizia - Housing Direction - and then moved to these Direzione and Sector)</p>
Partner's expected benefits from the participation to AlpCity	<p>Regione Piemonte originally conceived the initial AlpCity project-idea and is now Lead Partner. The expected benefits are several:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - to promote at European, national, regional and local level the attention, understanding, transnational collection and exchange of practices re. the local development and regeneration of small alpine towns - to promote – if possible, together with the partners - policies, programmes, actions re. the project's fields at all levels at which it may prove appropriate - to develop innovative local cases within its own territory that helps to increase good practice and also to consider how to face problems at a strategic level

<p>Indicate the WPs (4-7) in which the partner will undertake local case-projects (and if the partner is WP responsible)</p>	<p>Regione Piemonte will undertake local cases within WP5 (services/quality of life - 1 case) and WP6 (urban environment - 2 cases)</p> <p>N.B. Should Toroc withdraw and Regione Piemonte assume Toroc activities, the Regione will also undertake the case-project conceived by Toroc in WP4 (economic development)</p>
<p>Organisational expectations from the participation to one or more specific WP4-7 (case-projects)</p>	<p>(The WP must have internal rules? Which ones? How do you see the role of the WP responsible? How do you think exchange of experiences within the WP should be promoted? What could be the ways to structure the WP: distinct meetings, news by email? Others?)</p> <p>In Piemonte's view, the WP responsible should promote exchange within the WP, hence around the specific approach to the local development question (economic or social, etc.), by means of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - collecting material and informations on the WP cases and distributing them among WP participants, in order to develop common understanding, exchange of practice, discussions at meetings - cooperate with the SSC as far as the WP objectives and contents are concerned - helping the LP with designing the concerned WP page and updates - preparing a short report on progress and aspects of interest at each project meeting and for obligatory project reporting duties - prepare a contribution to the final report on the WP to describe the common understanding reached on the topic, describe the cases, suggest policies and guidelines <p>The WP participants should actively and creatively help the responsible by providing the material and information when and as needed, additional references and material for the web site, and also by involving other experts, bodies, etc within their cases and the WP's activities.</p> <p>No expenses are foreseen for distinct WPs meeting. Hence, unless WP participants decide to do so, the WPs meetings should be a session of the general project meetin (in parallel with the local cases sessions).</p>
<p>Expectations from the work of AlpCity Scientific Steering activities</p>	<p>The LP has very high expectations from the work of the SSC, of which it is the management responsible. The SSC is expected to undertake all the activities described in the Partnership Agreement, becoming in a way the "scientific brain" of the project.</p>

ALPCITY

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

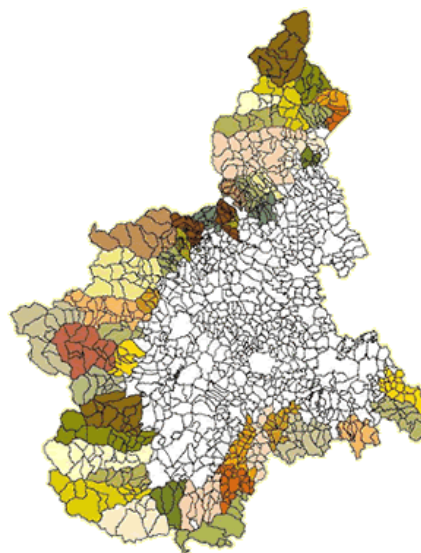
Administrative areas within the region	<p>(What are the administrative levels within the region for different policy, planning, and project purposes? What are the different competences within these areas? What is the relationship between these levels and the small towns? The mountains?)</p> <p>The main administrative levels within an Italian region are Province (provinces) and Comuni (local authorities). At mountain level there are also the Comunità Montane (mountain communities, which assembles a few local authorities).</p> <p>The Piedmontese Provinces are: Asti, Alessandria, Biella, Cuneo, Novara, Torino, Verbano-Cusio-Ossola, Vercelli</p> <p>There are 48 mountain communities (update 2004)</p>																																																																																																											
Brief description of the mountain character within the whole partner's territory	<p>(Examples: what part is covered by mountains, what are the types of mountain (high, medium, low), which is the quota of the population living in mountain areas, what is the role of the mountain areas in the regional economy, etc.)</p> <p>Piemonte is largely a mountain region (high, medium and low). The name itself indicates its location near the mountains. The table below illustrates the altitude levels within the region. 34% of the territory is above 600 m from the sea level. It boasts a small number of over 3.000 m peaks. The mountains are mostly Alps and located in the western and northern parts of the region. At south, the Appennine divides with Liguria.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Tab. 1.1 Territorial area by altitude (data expressed in km2)</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse; text-align: center;"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2"></th> <th colspan="7">Fasce altimetriche</th> <th rowspan="2">Over 3000 m</th> <th rowspan="2">Total</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Less than 300 m</th> <th>Between 300 and 600 m</th> <th>Between 600 and 900 m</th> <th>Between 900 and 1200 m</th> <th>Between 1200 and 1600 m</th> <th>Between 1600 and 2000 m</th> <th>Between 2000 and 3000 m</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Alessandria</td> <td>2.377,0</td> <td>822,4</td> <td>227,4</td> <td>85,5</td> <td>44,5</td> <td>0,0</td> <td>0,0</td> <td>0,0</td> <td>3.556,9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Asti</td> <td>1.228,8</td> <td>271,0</td> <td>13,0</td> <td>0,0</td> <td>0,0</td> <td>0,0</td> <td>0,0</td> <td>0,0</td> <td>1.512,8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Biella</td> <td>236,3</td> <td>376,1</td> <td>165,9</td> <td>104,0</td> <td>174,1</td> <td>77,3</td> <td>16,4</td> <td>0,0</td> <td>1.150,0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cuneo</td> <td>889,2</td> <td>2.250,1</td> <td>855,7</td> <td>620,1</td> <td>695,7</td> <td>641,2</td> <td>933,6</td> <td>9,7</td> <td>6.895,3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Novara</td> <td>1.008,0</td> <td>283,7</td> <td>43,8</td> <td>5,0</td> <td>0,2</td> <td>0,0</td> <td>0,0</td> <td>0,0</td> <td>1.340,7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Turin</td> <td>1.975,3</td> <td>1.271,0</td> <td>468,5</td> <td>493,9</td> <td>818,5</td> <td>713,1</td> <td>1.028,7</td> <td>59,9</td> <td>6.828,8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Verbano C.O.</td> <td>160,2</td> <td>208,6</td> <td>301,9</td> <td>334,1</td> <td>486,4</td> <td>363,4</td> <td>399,4</td> <td>21,3</td> <td>2.275,5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Vercelli</td> <td>1.253,0</td> <td>104,9</td> <td>131,4</td> <td>127,9</td> <td>225,9</td> <td>137,8</td> <td>88,3</td> <td>10,8</td> <td>2.080,0</td> </tr> <tr style="background-color: #ffff00;"> <td>Piedmont</td> <td>9.127,8</td> <td>5.587,8</td> <td>2.207,6</td> <td>1.770,5</td> <td>2.445,4</td> <td>1.932,7</td> <td>2.466,5</td> <td>101,7</td> <td>25.640,1</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p style="font-size: small;">Source: Settore Sistema Informativo Territoriale, Regione Piemonte. (Updated Aprile 2003)</p> <p>The overall mountain territory covers 1.3 ml sqm (around 52% of the total area), accounts for a population of over 660.000 inhabitants (around 15%) and includes 531 Communes (44%) and 46 Mountain Communities (13% in Italy).</p> <p>The mountain areas plays a very important role in terms of covered area and partially of population, but have lost part of their economic and overall social and cultural role during the industrialisation and urbanisation processes of the XIX and XX centuries.</p>		Fasce altimetriche							Over 3000 m	Total	Less than 300 m	Between 300 and 600 m	Between 600 and 900 m	Between 900 and 1200 m	Between 1200 and 1600 m	Between 1600 and 2000 m	Between 2000 and 3000 m	Alessandria	2.377,0	822,4	227,4	85,5	44,5	0,0	0,0	0,0	3.556,9	Asti	1.228,8	271,0	13,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	1.512,8	Biella	236,3	376,1	165,9	104,0	174,1	77,3	16,4	0,0	1.150,0	Cuneo	889,2	2.250,1	855,7	620,1	695,7	641,2	933,6	9,7	6.895,3	Novara	1.008,0	283,7	43,8	5,0	0,2	0,0	0,0	0,0	1.340,7	Turin	1.975,3	1.271,0	468,5	493,9	818,5	713,1	1.028,7	59,9	6.828,8	Verbano C.O.	160,2	208,6	301,9	334,1	486,4	363,4	399,4	21,3	2.275,5	Vercelli	1.253,0	104,9	131,4	127,9	225,9	137,8	88,3	10,8	2.080,0	Piedmont	9.127,8	5.587,8	2.207,6	1.770,5	2.445,4	1.932,7	2.466,5	101,7	25.640,1
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Tab. 1.4 Mountain and total townships, territorial surface, resident population and number of mountain communities by region Year 2000 (surface d

	Total mountain townships	Partially mountain townships	Mountain township total	Total townships	Mountain surface	Total surface	Mountain population	Total population	Mountain communities
Piedmont	504	27	531	1.206	1.316.620	2.539.997	662.091	4.289.731	46
Aosta Valley	74	0	74	74	326.339	326.339	120.589	120.589	8
Lombardy	530	13	543	1.546	1.032.322	2.386.280	1.225.264	9.121.714	30
Trentino Alto Adige	339	0	339	339	1.360.697	1.360.697	943.123	943.123	19
Veneto	119	39	158	581	588.588	1.839.067	405.062	4.540.853	19
Friuli Venezia Giulia	84	21	105	219	447.102	785.497	175.732	1.188.594	10
Liguria	167	20	187	235	441.802	541.817	343.043	1.621.016	19
Emilia Romagna	95	29	124	341	852.039	2.212.285	358.237	4.008.663	17
Tuscany	114	43	157	287	1.086.687	2.298.713	515.505	3.547.604	18
Umbria	64	21	85	92	728.860	845.604	531.120	840.482	9
Marches	103	21	124	246	571.873	969.451	307.442	1.469.195	13
Latium	174	65	239	377	760.895	1.720.792	737.019	5.302.302	17
Abruzzo	200	27	227	305	835.087	1.079.781	484.800	1.281.283	19
Molise	111	12	123	136	349.153	443.764	233.742	327.177	10
Campania	196	102	298	551	761.360	1.359.262	747.560	5.782.244	27
Apulia	26	35	61	258	479.609	1.937.226	355.231	4.086.608	5
Basilicata	106	9	115	131	712.220	999.438	403.075	604.807	14
Calabria	218	68	286	409	991.578	1.508.032	752.950	2.043.288	25
Sicily	102	83	185	390	943.457	2.570.302	662.055	5.076.700	0
Sardinia	215	19	234	377	1.793.774	2.408.989	836.687	1.648.044	25
Italy	3.541	654	4.195	8.100	16.380.062	30.133.333	10.800.327	57.844.017	350

Source: Unione nazionale comuni comunità enti montani e ISTAT *Annuario Statistico Italiano 2002* (Updated April 2003)

Map of the Mountain Communities



Structure of the towns within the region

(Examples: size, hierarchy, demographic and economic changes, main social and economic problems)

According to Census 2001, the regional population is 4.214.677.

The major towns are: Torino (865.263), Novara (100.910) and Asti (71.276).

The Region is generally dominated by the regional capital, Torino, which has grown very massively in the 50s-60s due to the processes of industrialisation and immigration from south and east.

Torino is still the 4th major town in Italy but has lost population constantly during the last years, mainly in favour of the Province (de-urbanisation), but also to other part of the country and for internal demographic decrease. The town is undergoing a de-industrialisation process, mainly connected with the crisis of Fiat and of other major industries.

Regione Piemonte has a very high number of Local Authorities (1.206 over 8.101 in the whole of Italy). Many are small: Piemonte hosts 18% of Local Authorities


	in Italy with less than 5.000 pop.
Names of the case-projects (described in Form 3) and all administrative area/s involved	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The school in mountain areas (La scuola di montagna) – Park of the Maritime Alps, Province of Cuneo 2. Innovative local transports in mountain areas (Trasporti locali innovativi in montagna) – Area to be found in the Northern Provinces of the region (Verbano-Cusio-Ossola, Biella, Vercelli, maybe Torino) 3. To live in mountain areas (Abitare in montagna) - Valle Maira and Valle Po, Province of Cuneo 4. The renewal of abandoned mountain villages/hamlets (Recuperare le borgate abbandonate di montagna) – Town of Noasca, Valle dell’Orco, Province of Torino
Number of inhabitants in these areas (please list all individual towns and other administrative levels concerned by each case-project)	<p>Park of the Maritime Alps (major towns involved: Entracque and Valdieri): pop. to be found</p> <p>Mountain Community Valle Maira (Acceglio, Busca, Canosio, Cartignano, Celle Macra, Dronero, Elva, Macra, Marmora, Prazzo, Roccabruna, San Damiano Macra, Stroppo, Villar San Costanzo): 20.979 pop. (2001)</p> <p>Mountain Community Valle Po , Bronda e Infernotto: Bagnolo Piemonte, Barge, Brondello, Castellar, Crissolo, Envie, Gambasca, Martiniana Po, Oncino, Ostana, Paesana, Pagno, Revello, Rifreddo, Sanfront): 27.993 pop. (2001)</p> <p>Town of Noasca: 270 pop.</p> <p><i>This is a general indication. Areas will have to be more precisely specified.</i></p>
Specific issues on the structure of the towns in these mountain areas	<p>Park of the Maritime Alps: a recently created and very active regional park. In this part of the Alps, major sky resorts are not as developed as in the Province of Torino. Beside the population decrease, there is only a very family-oriented and local tourism.</p> <p>Valle Maira: de-population and lack of new forms of economic development. A well preserved valley, not well known but appreciated by the few (some foreigners) exactly for these aspects</p> <p>Valle Po: dominated by the characteristic shape of the Mount Monviso, where the Po river originates; the valley has similar socio-economic conditions to Valle Maira but, despite those striking landscape features, it is even less known</p> <p>Town of Noasca: small town in the middle part of the Valle dell’Orco, within the national park of Gran Paradiso; de-population and few activities</p>
Economic profile of these towns - regional functions - external functions	<p>These areas have more an economic function at local and province level. At regional level: some tourism, small industrial activities, traditional agricultural, local products and energy</p>
Social image of the mountains within the region	<p>(Examples: symbolic values attached to the mountains, level of attractiveness for residential and/or leisure time activities, level of repulsiveness, differences among community and social groups. Please comment your replies!)</p> <p>Given the variety of mountains and spread of the area covered, there are very different areas and connected perceptions.</p> <p>Many Piedmontese have a good knowledge of the regional mountains, they may still hold their family home, and spend weekend and holidays there. Like in the</p>

	<p>other regions of Northern Italy, quite some people exercise some form of another of trekking or alpine sport, and there are lots of organisations connected with a leisure and environmental view of the mountains.</p> <p>However, beside some famous sky resorts, second homes enclaves and few historic exceptions, the Alps are mainly perceived as a run-down, old-age people and uncomfortable place to live in, with not much of an economic and social life. Even if people are very attached, there is still a sense of the mountain as a “world of the defeated” (from the title of a book). This is particularly true in the southern part (a few valley of the Province of Cuneo) and in the northern part. The lack of good accessibility in some valleys reinforce this sense of exclusion.</p> <p>The Province of Torino has more medium size centres with a younger population, successful sky resorts and gravitates also around the metropolitan area of Torino (commuting phenomenon).</p> <p>The awareness of the cultural richness and variety is growing, even if it might not have become an engine for economic development: for example as far as the Occitans are concerned, or the Waldesians.</p>
<p>Policies for the mountain</p>	<p>(Is there a specific legislation concerning mountain areas? E.g. national, regional, other levels. What are the main points? Please indicate also the references and dates. Besides legal instruments, is there a specific partner’s political approach vis-à-vis the mountains? What are the objectives? What are differences with other areas/regions?)</p> <p>National level</p> <p>Legge n° 1102 del 03-12-1971, Establishment of the mountain communities</p> <p>Legge 8 giugno 1990, n. 142, Ordinamento delle autonomie locali (Law on local autonomous administrative authorities and bodies)</p> <p>Legge 31 gennaio 1994, n. 97, Nuove disposizioni per le zone montane (New guidance for mountain areas – last important national law on mountain areas)</p> <p>D.L. 18 Agosto 2000 n. 267 Testo unico delle leggi sull'ordinamento degli enti locali (Incorporated law text on local administrative bodies)</p> <p>Proposal for a new Law on the mountain?</p> <p>Regional level</p> <p>Legge regionale 2 luglio 1999, n. 16. – Testo unico sulle leggi di montagna (Incorporated law text on the mountain legislation)</p> <p>Legge regionale 19/2003 – Changes to the Law 2 luglio 1999, n. 16</p> <p>Legge regionale 26 aprile 2000, n. 44 Disposizioni normative per l'attuazione del decreto legislativo 31 marzo 1998, n. 112 Conferimento di funzioni e compiti amministrativi dello Stato alle Regioni ed agli Enti locali</p> <p>Legge regionale 23 febbraio 2004, n. 3 Incentivazione dell’esercizio associato di funzioni e servizi comunali. Prime disposizioni (Incentive mechanisms for the joint management of functions and services)</p> <p>Deliberazione del Consiglio Regionale n. 102-36778 del 12 dicembre 2000 L.r. 16/1999, art.4. Fasce altimetriche e di marginalità socio economica”. (Levels above the sea and socio-economic marginalisation)</p>

ALPCITY

Form 3 - Description of the local activities within AlpCity (IMPORTANT: please copy and paste the table, and fill one for each distinct case-project)

Title of the case-project	Case project 1 - The school in mountain areas (La scuola di montagna)
Case-project abstract	<p>To develop a model of public “school in mountain areas” which would allow to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Keep on site the local student population in the area and attract more from the surroundings and furthest areas on the bases of excellence and innovation of the education system offered; - Keep on site and qualify the local teachers, increasing their sense of belonging and job/life prospects: attract teachers from other mountain areas and nations, promoting the exchange and integration into the local context; - Establish a strong relationship with the mountain context, with its economic activities, resources, opportunities for social, cultural and economic development, reinforcing at the same time and mutually school and territory; - Define an education strategy based on European languages, especially Alpine, and on a strong scientific curricula, with advanced equipments and methods; - Promote the integration of the school into networks of exchanges with other Alpine schools, aimed at the mobility of students, of teachers and ideas; complementary activities linked with sport, nature, culture, also for different targets; - Assess options and strategies for the creating students halls and colleges (both for students and external guests in summer).
Reasons for the choice of this case-project	<p>The project-idea has been proposed by the Parco delle Alpi Marittime, who reckon that the quality of the schools is a major aspect for local development in scarcely populated and declining mountain areas. Many families tend now to take their children to schools in major towns (in the area Cuneo, Dronero, Borgo san Dalmazzo) maybe on their way to work. Similarly many non-local teachers leave the area after a short time.</p>
Adopted methodology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Analysis of the state of schools in mountain areas (Piedmont and outside), particular characters, opportunities, good practice (Italy and other Alpine States); - The aspects of a theoretical model of school in mountain areas: elements, feasibility (check with current legislation and recent changes, financial needs and opportunities); - Analysis of the Maritime Alps area; - Definition of a school model applied to the Maritime Alps area; - Financial, administrative, technical feasibility.
Expected benefits (local and regional levels)	<p>Local level:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mutual reinforcement between school and territory (economic, social, cultural, etc); - Attraction of students, teachers and other inhabitants; dynamism and

	<p>liveability;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - New image of the area, as a place for quality of life, excellence and innovation in service provision <p>Regional level:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Social and economic development of the vast area; - Availability to other stakeholders of a model of school in mountain areas applicable in other parts of the region and the Alps.
<p>Are follow-up activities foreseen ?</p>	<p>(Please describe)</p> <p>The concrete development of the school should be the follow-up activity.</p>
<p>Expected value added (other than financial) from the participation to an INTERREG project</p>	<p>(Please mention concrete examples and not general statements such as: exchange of experiences)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Collection of good practice on schools in mountain areas in other Alpine regions; - Plugging in of the project into a network of other Alpine schools, education organisation (also on language and scientific issues); opportunities to exchange students, teachers and work together on common projects; - Dissemination of the case project objectives and result in order to achieve visibility and maybe organisational and financial help to set it up and manage it
<p>Output indicators</p>	<p>1 feasibility study</p>
<p>Impact indicators</p>	<p>Involvement of many experts and local stakeholders into the project, in order to take it forward to the implementation phase</p> <p>Visibility of the results</p>
<p>Name of the town/s concerned</p>	<p>(A map may be attached)</p> <p>The small towns most like to be concerned are Entracque and Valdieri, where the local schools are located at the moment. The project area is the area of the Park and surroundings.</p> 

<p>Demographic, social and economic situation of the town/s concerned and specifically identified problems</p>	<p>Entracque has a population of 848 inhab. and Valdieri of 964 (2001). These places have lost population constantly. Most of the local people work further down the plain towards Borgo San S Dalmazzo and Cuneo. There is some family-oriented local tourism, with low expenditure capacity (no sky resorts, only country-skiing).</p>
<p>Role of the mountain resource within the local development chances of the town/s concerned (positive or negative)</p>	<p>The role so far has been mainly negative, an obstacle to the forms of economic development that were taking place in the lowland and in other parts of the Alps. The area is known as a tourist resort, but has few alternative economic activities.</p> <p>The regional park was established only in 1995, as a consequence of the union of the Parco naturale dell'Argentera with the Riserva del Bosco e dei Laghi di Palanfré. It is the most extended Park in Piemonte and one of the largest in Italy. A number of peaks more than 3.000 mt. high, lakes, grasslands, small glaciers, the abundance of Alpine fauna and of botanical species constitute a unique environmental heritage.</p> <p>It has become one of the most proactive actors of the area (environmental and cultural activities).</p> <p>In twinning with the French National Park of the Mercantour since 1987, it preserves an area of 100,000 hectares which in 1993 has been given the "European Diploma for the Environment".</p>
<p>Expected contribution of the foreseen actions towards the development of the town/s concerned</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Incoming of new population (and consequently new activities) - Promotion of the area
<p>Who is the responsible for the concrete development of the project?</p>	<p>(Partner, university, local authority, consultants, other institutes? Why has it been chosen?)</p> <p>At the moment, only Parco delle Alpi Marittime has been officially involved. Regione Piemonte has been consulting many education experts to devise an appropriate project team. The Ministerial organisation in Piemonte will be involved, as the local mountain communities.</p>
<p>How are activities sub-contracted?</p>	<p>Most likely a Convenzione (agreement between public bodies) will be signed between parties</p>
<p>Beside the partner, which administrative authorities are involved in the project? How?</p>	<p>The local Mountain communities will be involved. The schools will be involved actively by the Park (students, teachers and parents).</p>
<p>Who are the main local/regional project actors?</p>	<p>(economic, political, cultural, social actors, NGOs)</p> <p>Local schools, Towns and Mountain communities, school organisations, cultural bodies</p>
<p>Are there important actors who are not integrated or are</p>	<p>No.</p>

opposing the project ?	
The case is isolated or integrated within a broader frame/ programme of activities? How? How are these activities being financed?	<p>The regional delegation of the Ministry of education has undertaken some initial studies on the question together with the Regione.</p> <p>This will be a concrete and applied study.</p>
Timetable for the project development (July 2004 - May 2006)	
Are experts (non SSC) involved into the case and research activities undertaken for the case? What is their role?	<p>Quite a few education experts may be involved in developing the study on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Language issues - Scientific issues - Student housing question - Local school system - Administrative and management aspects - Others..

ALPCITY

Form 3 - Description of the local activities within AlpCity (IMPORTANT: please copy and paste the table, and fill one for each distinct case-project)

Title of the case-project	Case project 2 - Innovative local transports in mountain areas (Trasporti locali innovativi in montagna)
Case-project abstract	<p>The project is aimed at developing an innovative public/collective transport model adequate to the needs of one mountain territory characterised by a “weak” demand and inadequate service provision. The new system should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Favour mobility, accessibility for the local population (and also the visitors) via socially and environmentally means of transport; - Build a model with a potential for transferability in other regional and Alpine contexts.
Reasons for the choice of this case-project	<p>Accessibility for all is a crucial issue in mountain areas, often scarcely populated, with a high percentage of old age people. Quality of life and opportunities for development are tightly connected to it.</p> <p>In Piemonte, given the de-population phenomenon and the constraints of the mountain physical shape, the problem should be seen as relevant on the political agenda, also in connection with the preparation of the local transport plans.</p>
Adopted methodology	<p>The study is aimed at:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Providing a framework on the question of public/collective transport in marginal mountain areas (low density, dispersed centres on minor valleys, old people or with disabilities, lack of private means of transport, non-adequate or expensive other means of transport); - Description of demand-responsive systems that may be adopted; collection of good practice in the Alpine space; - Analysis in the characteristics and state of the target area as far as the transport system is concerned (demand and supply), inc. life-styles, patterns of mobility and socio-economic attributes of the local inhabitants; - Assessment of the application of one or more models to the area, in order to meet the demand, be implementable (technological and technical feasibility, system and network aspects, financial and social variables); evaluation of the contribution provided toward overall economic development and regeneration (social and economic costs and benefits).
Expected benefits (local and regional levels)	<p>Local level:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improve the provision of collective/public transport; <p>Regional level</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Devise a model (or a set of options) that could be implemented in other areas and maybe be integrated into policies.
Are follow-up activities foreseen ?	<p>(Please describe)</p> <p>Implementation of the model should be seen as the follow-up activity; or at least, awareness around the problem should be increased.</p>

Expected value added (other than financial) from the participation to an INTERREG project	<p>(Please mention concrete examples and not general statements such as: exchange of experiences)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Collection and exchange of experiences and advanced research and studies with other areas where innovative transport systems have been devised and implemented (for example in Trentino); - Scientific and technological cooperation at a transnational level on similar problems to design new systems, and also common management models on border areas.
Output indicators	1 feasibility study
Impact indicators	<p>Involvement of many experts and local stakeholders into the project, in order to take it forward to the implementation phase</p> <p>Transferability</p> <p>Visibility of the results</p>
Name of the town/s concerned	<p>(A map may be attached)</p> <p>Area to be found in the Northern Provinces of the region (Verbano-Cusio-Ossola, Biella, Vercelli, maybe Torino). The area will be suggested by the consultancy/research institutions who will respond to the call.</p>
Demographic, social and economic situation of the town/s concerned and specifically identified problems	Not yet known.
Role of the mountain resource within the local development chances of the town/s concerned (positive or negative)	Not yet known.
Expected contribution of the foreseen actions towards the development of the town/s concerned	Not yet known.
Who is the responsible for the concrete development of the project?	<p>(Partner, university, local authority, consultants, other institutes? Why has it been chosen?)</p> <p>To be found</p>
How are activities sub-contracted?	A public call will be launched, inviting to bid the regional consultancies and research institutions that are working on the topic.
Beside the partner, which administrative authorities are involved in the project? How?	The local mountain communities, maybe other administrative bodies.
Who are the main	Not yet known.


local/regional project actors?	
Are there important actors who are not integrated or are opposing the project ?	Not yet known.
The case is isolated or integrated within a broader frame/ programme of activities? How? How are these activities being financed?	It should be integrated into the local transport policies and plans.
Timetable for the project development (July 2004 - May 2006)	
Are experts (non SSC) involved into the case and research activities undertaken for the case? What is their role?	Not yet known.

ALPCITY

Form 3 - Description of the local activities within AlpCity

(IMPORTANT: please copy and paste the table, and fill one for each distinct case-project)

Title of the case-project	Case project 3 - The renewal of abandoned mountain villages/hamlets (Recuperare le borgate abbandonate di montagna)
Case-project abstract	The project is aimed at developing an integrated approach to the renewal and regeneration of a completely abandoned hamlet (borgata Varda, valley of Roc, Local Authority Noasca). The hamlet is part of a landscape and environment of great value, within the Piedmontese side of the Parco Nazionale del Gran Paradiso, and is of interesting architectural quality. The integrated approach to regeneration should take into account not only architectural aspects but also social and economic.
Reasons for the choice of this case-project	<p>Due to the depopulation, in Piemonte there are several abandoned mountain villages and hamlets. In few cases, in the most touristic and rich areas, they are bought by non-local people who renew the buildings (often with great care, even of not always; sometime foreigners) and use them as second homes. In very few cases, some people try to come back to live in these places, but discover the uncomfort and lack of services. Mostly, they fall into ruin. It is an architectural and historic heritage at risk that deserve to be put back into use. But the problem is not only to save the buildings but to take back dwellers and activities.</p> <p>The Vallone del Roc, above Noasca, is an area of relevant and unspoilt beauty. The hamlets are not accessible by road and have been abandoned for a long time (in 1956 there were still 700 pop. and 50-70 schoolchildren). There is already a small eco-museum (the old primary school) and quite a few tourists come to walk along the paths, but it is worth renewing and putting back to life as much as possible the area. However the approach should not be that of creating a second homes enclaves, but promoting a sustainable economic, social and physical regeneration of the area.</p> <p>The Comune is aware of the existence of 2-3 local families interested in developing some economic activities in the hamlet.</p>
Adopted methodology	<p>The study is expected to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Analyse the built heritage of the hamlet, the conditions for a transformation and re-use of the buildings (e.g. habitability, accessibility, sewage and services provision); - Investigate thoroughly the question of the renewal and regeneration of abandoned villages and hamlets and the diffusion of it in the Alps; collect and evaluate practices and success stories from which to draw lessons; - Evaluate, together with the Park, the Local Authority, the owners and the various stakeholders (especially those families interested in investing in the hamlet) the re-development options aimed at residential, tourism (in particular so called diffused tourism), agricultural and breeding, crafts, etc. Activities and identify the preferable option; - Draft a feasibility study, inc. technical, urban planning, economic, financial and management aspects, also by involving experts and local stakeholders.
Expected benefits (local and regional)	Local level:

levels)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sustainable and endogenous economic development, population increase, building renewal; <p>Regional level</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Positive influence on the development of the surrounding area and number of visitors to the Park (visibility); - Transferable model and approach for other abandoned mountain areas.
Are follow-up activities foreseen ?	<p>(Please describe)</p> <p>The follow-up activities should be the implementation of the integrated renewal strategy devised by the feasibility study.</p>
Expected value added (other than financial) from the participation to an INTERREG project	<p>(Please mention concrete examples and not general statements such as: exchange of experiences)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Collection of practices and success stories from other Alpine areas (for example Friuli as far as the diffused tourism is concerned); - Promotion of the area at transnational level and any project that may come up.
Output indicators	<p>1 feasibility study</p>
Impact indicators	<p>Involvement of many experts and local stakeholders into the project, in order to take it forward to the implementation phase</p> <p>Consequent renewal of the buildings and increase in the level of dynamism and liveability of the area</p> <p>Visibility of the results</p>
Name of the town/s concerned	<p>(A map may be attached)</p> <p>Noasca</p> 
Demographic, social and economic situation of the town/s concerned and specifically identified	<p>Mountain Community Valli Orco e Soana: 8.356 inhab. (2001) (10.151 in 1981)</p> <p>Town of Noasca: 270 pop.</p>

problems	
Role of the mountain resource within the local development chances of the town/s concerned (positive or negative)	So far the mountain has been seen more as an obstacle than as a resource. The establishment and activities of the Park have already changed the perception and the local population and visitors are more and more aware of the environmental value of the area. In a way it is luck that the complete abandonment of these villages has meant in a way their perfect preservation in a traditional state instead of a poor quality renewal.
Expected contribution of the foreseen actions towards the development of the town/s concerned	The renewal and re-use of a small hamlet can be beneficial for Noasca and for the lower part of the Valley, which is less known than the upper part (Ceresole).
Who is the responsible for the concrete development of the project?	(Partner, university, local authority, consultants, other institutes? Why has it been chosen?) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Politecnico di Torino - Comune di Noasca (and the local community) - Parco nazionale del Gran Paradiso
How are activities sub-contracted?	Most likely an agreement between public bodies will be signed (Convenzione). The Politecnico will do most of the research and feasibility work.
Beside the partner, which administrative authorities are involved in the project? How?	Beside those already involved: the Mountain Community should be involved
Who are the main local/regional project actors?	(economic, political, cultural, social actors, NGOs) Beside those already involved: the Mountain Community should be involved
Are there important actors who are not integrated or are opposing the project ?	No.
The case is isolated or integrated within a broader frame/ programme of activities? How? How are these activities being financed?	There may be a project on accessibility to the hamlet starting in parallel or afterwards. The activity should be connected and coherent with the existing planning guidance of the local authorities, the mountain community, the province, the park.
Timetable for the project development (July 2004 - May 2006)	
Are experts (non SSC) involved into the case and research activities undertaken for the case? What is their role?	Not yet known

ALPCITY

Form 3 - Description of the local activities within AlpCity

(IMPORTANT: please copy and paste the table, and fill one for each distinct case-project)

Title of the case-project	Case project 4 - To live in mountain areas (Abitare in montagna) - Valle Maira and Valle Po, Province of Cuneo
Case-project abstract	<p>This project is not well developed at the moment.</p> <p>The housing organisation of the Province of Cuneo (ATC Cuneo) and other actors are working with Regione Piemonte to define the case. The theme is “living in the mountains”. The options at the moment are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A study on the existing housing conditions in some part of the Cuneo valleys, the less touristic and declining ones, with underused or non adequate buildings, in order to identify issues to be solved to improve life for the local inhabitants - A study on the sustainable promotion of the local built heritage, in the same contexts, in order to allow people to improve their houses in an architecturally sound way, to use them also for other purposes (such as bed&breakfast), to attract activities, business and people also by offering some of the abandoned buildings (for example old industrial buildings): this may imply the establishment of a sort of agency for local development. - A study on the housing question in an area where recent immigration is relevant (for example as far as the Chinese community in the towns Barge and Bagnolo are concerned). In these places there is an increase of the housing prices, a new demand for social housing, but also an interesting phenomenon of renewal of old abandoned farm buildings.
Reasons for the choice of this case-project	The partner and the ATC Cuneo believe that the question of housing can be crucial in order to improve the quality of life of the local population and promote endogenous development
Adopted methodology	Not yet known
Expected benefits (local and regional levels)	
Are follow-up activities foreseen ?	(Please describe)

Expected value added (other than financial) from the participation to an INTERREG project	(Please mention concrete examples and not general statements such as: exchange of experiences)
Output indicators	
Impact indicators	
Name of the town/s concerned	(A map may be attached) Valle Maira and Valli Po, Bronda e Infernotto
Demographic, social and economic situation of the town/s concerned and specifically identified problems	
Role of the mountain resource within the local development chances of the town/s concerned (positive or negative)	
Expected contribution of the foreseen actions towards the development of the town/s concerned	
Who is the responsible for the concrete development of the project?	(Partner, university, local authority, consultants, other institutes? Why has it been chosen?) ATC Cuneo Politecnico di Torino?

<p>How are activities sub-contracted?</p>	
<p>Beside the partner, which administrative authorities are involved in the project? How?</p>	
<p>Who are the main local/regional project actors?</p>	<p>(economic, political, cultural, social actors, NGOs)</p>
<p>Are there important actors who are not integrated or are opposing the project ?</p>	
<p>The case is isolated or integrated within a broader frame/ programme of activities? How? How are these activities being financed?</p>	
<p>Timetable for the project development (July 2004 - May 2006)</p>	
<p>Are experts (non SSC) involved into the case and research activities undertaken for the case? What is their role?</p>	