An aerial photograph of a city, likely Zurich, Switzerland, showing a dense urban landscape with various buildings and a prominent tall chimney emitting a plume of white smoke. In the background, a large body of water (Lake Zurich) is visible, surrounded by rolling hills and a range of snow-capped mountains under a clear sky.

Manfred Perlik

What is the role of social innovation in mountain areas in the framework of global urbanisation?

EUROMONTANA: Rethinking territorial balances between urban and rural areas in the European Mountains: How can innovation support win-win solutions? 20 November 2019, Brussels

Manfred Perlik

What is the role of social innovation in mountain areas in the framework of global urbanisation?

EUROMONTANA: Rethinking territorial balances between urban and rural areas in the European Mountains: How can innovation support win-win solutions? 20 November 2019, Brussels



This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No 677622

1 The origins of the innovation approach

- *Crisis of welfare state (Fordism):*
 - «Limits to Growth» 1972 (loss of reputation)
 - Oil crisis 1973 (loss of cheap supply)
- *Consequences:*
 - Augment productivity and performance
 - Avoid the trap of comparative (dis)advantages, produce increasing returns (extra surplus) by new, unique (= innovative) products
 - vertical disintegration, global value chains, European desindustrialisation
 - individualisation, reduction of welfare state
 - double freedom of development (no prescription but also no aid), self responsibility
- Innovation = «*creative destruction*» (Schumpeter 1942)

Mountains: Loss of production systems – but not immediately

2 The renaissance of the cities

- Dans les zones de montagne: déclin jusqu'aux années 1970.
- Croissances disproportionnelle dans les régions non-urbaines, dépopulation des villes-centres entre 1974 et 1998.
- Depuis 1998, la croissance démographique s'est de nouveau concentrée sur les grandes villes et leurs zones périurbaines.

→ « Double renversement »



Pourcentage de la croissance annuelle en Suisse (bleu), dans les zones urbaines (rouge) et non-urbaines (vert) (sources : BfS).

Communes en périphérie	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	2017	1970 - 2017
Lumnezia	2'527	2'262	2'254	2'309	2'216	2'047	-19,0%
Val-de-Travers	12'549	10'169	10'749	10'910	10'832	10'754	-14,3%
Ville centre d'une aire métropolitaine	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	2017	1970 - 2017
Zurich	348'028	303'662	360'989	360'980	390'082	423'310	+21,6%

Développement démographique dans les cas d'étude SIMRA, Val Lumnezia et Val de Travers, en comparaison avec la ville de Zurich (sources : OfS et autres)

3 Change of Specific Mountain Production Systems

Decline

- Agriculture, Manufacturing industries, Tourism

Increase

- Residences (multilocality, second homes)
- Parks, «wilderness» areas
- Extractive industries
- Day-tripping tourism

Metropolises → AAA-regions (Adaptivity, Attractiveness, Authority)

Mountains → RRR-regions (residences, raw materials, rents)

4 Mainstream Recommendations: Uniqueness and otherness

Product innovations (economic and technical):

- Landscape esthetics
- Differentiated and labelled regional products: food & crafts
- Wellness and events
- Niche tourism, agro-tourism, *tourisme doux*, « revaluation »

Problem:

- **A**-regions hold the **decision making** because of agglomeration effects
- **R**-regions hold the **weak value chains** (lacking agglomeration effects)
- The risk of a territorial **cleavage** between the strong and the weak
- The risk of **overuse**: the proposed products do not deliver size effects (not self-sustaining) – unless there is intensification



5. Recommendations 2.0: Social innovation

... but what does this mean?



SIMRA (Social Innovation in Marginalised Rural Areas)

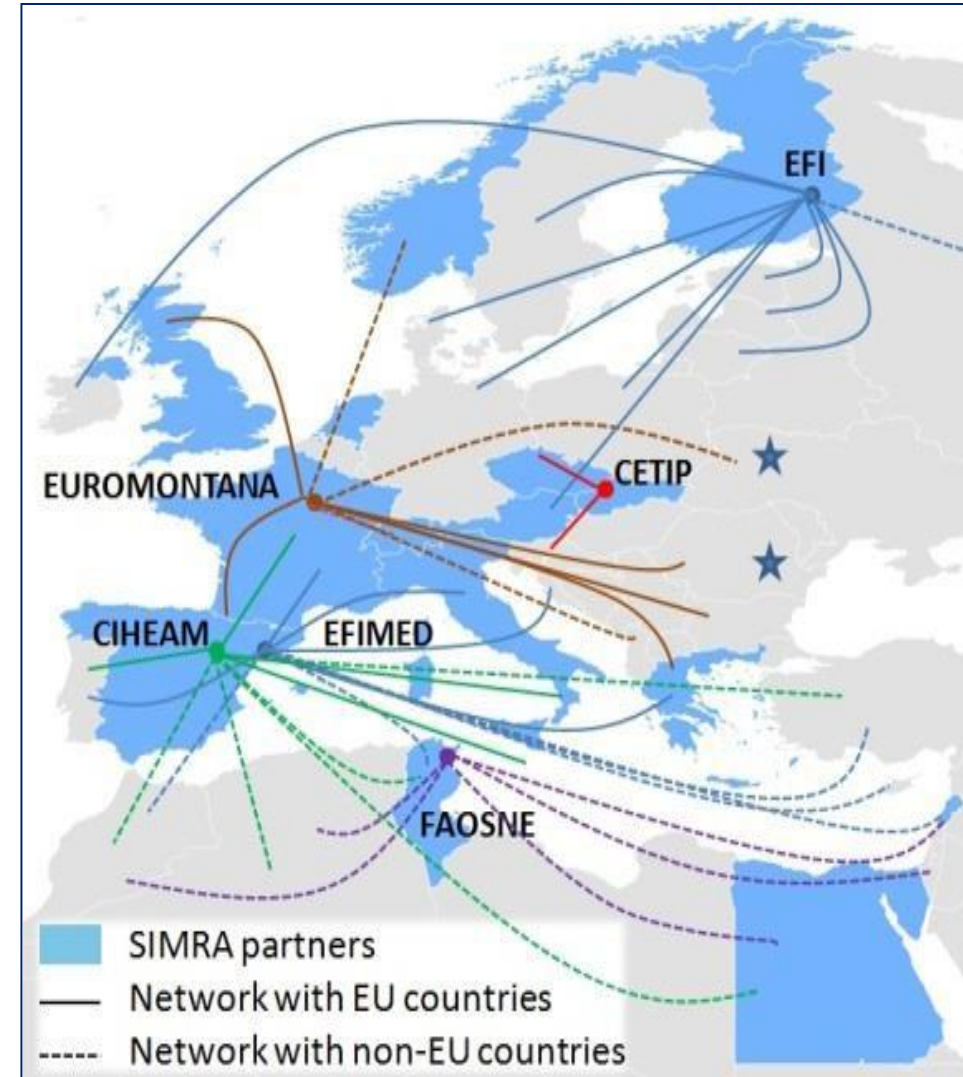
Definition *Social Innovation*

A pragmatic definition of “Social Innovation”

« The **reconfiguring of social practices** in response to societal challenges which seek to enhance the outcomes on **societal well-being** and necessarily include the engagement of **civil society actors**. »



This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No 677622



5. Recommendations 2.0: Social innovation

... but what does this mean?

The international debate shows a mixture between **misunderstanding**, **euphemism** and **renewal**

- **Misunderstanding:** Social innovation is more efficiency on a social topic (→ application on value chains)
- **Euphemism:** When the welfare state is smashed, the regions suffer less paternalism and more liberty to develop region specific creativity (→ voluntarism)
- **Renewal:** New attitudes, new forms of collaboration
 - but which one?



6 Transformative SI in/for mountain areas

- Strengthening the regional get-together by **overcoming closeness**, intra-regional distinction and discrimination, gender inequality
- **Opening** against outside by accepting immigration and change and benefitting from external knowledge
- **Re-negotiation** on highland-lowland partnerships.
 - mountains have to understand external demands
 - metros have to accept a lower value adding in mountain areas

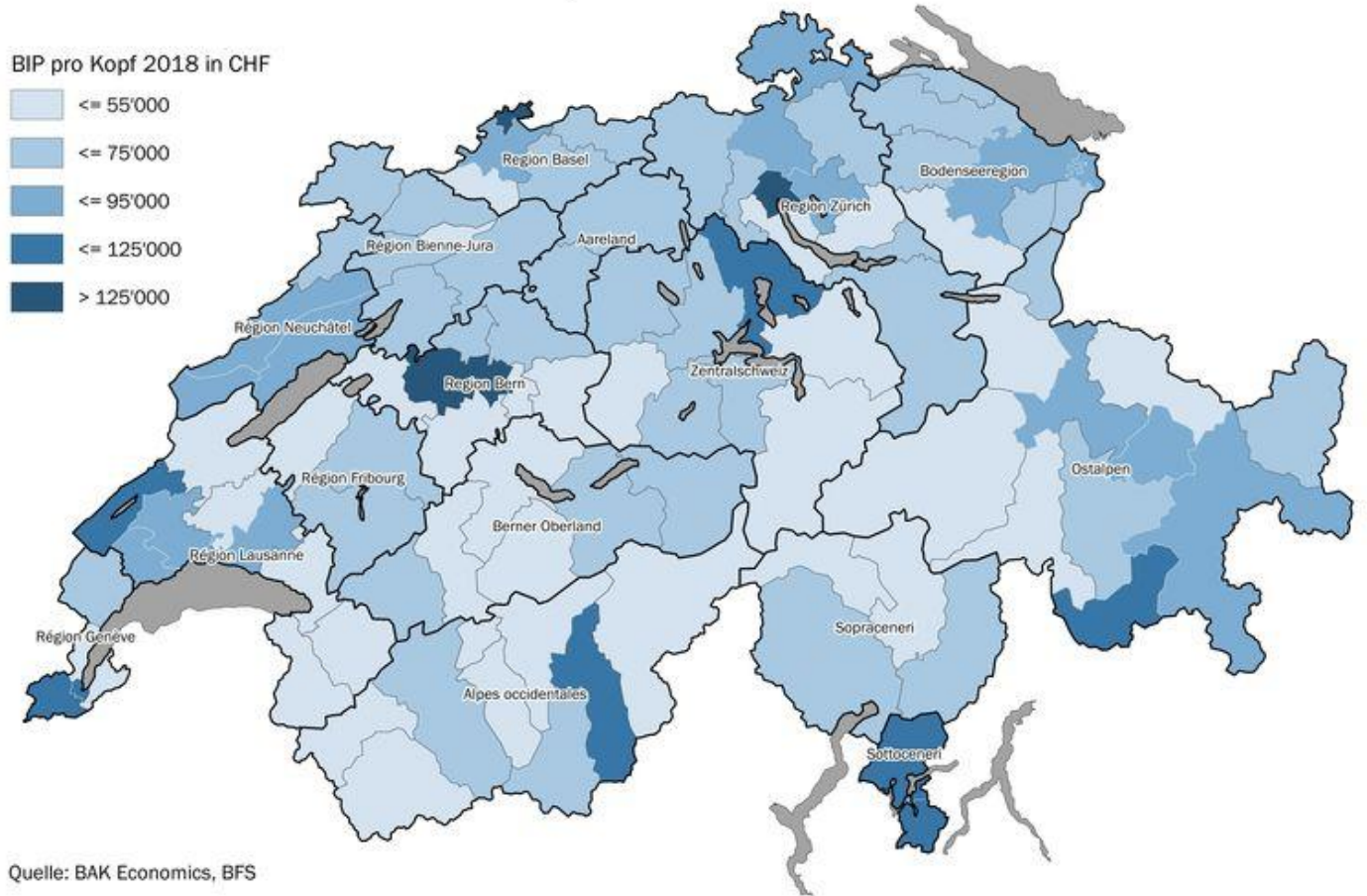
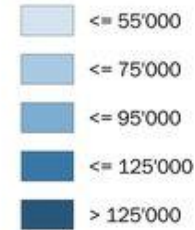


Maintaining diversified regional production systems

SIMRA Case study
Réseau Urbain Neuchâtel

Wohlstand in den 101 neuen Arbeitsmarktregionen

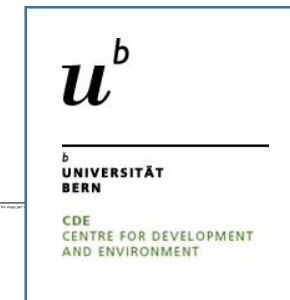
BIP pro Kopf 2018 in CHF



Quelle: BAK Economics, BFS

BAK Economics (2019): <https://www.bak-economics.com/leistungen/regionalanalyse/regionen-schweiz/>

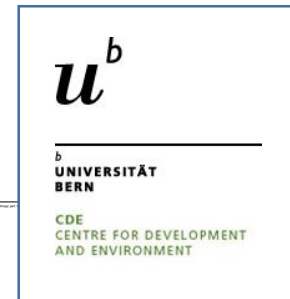
Schuler, M./Dessemontet, P. (2020): Productivity of Swiss mountain production systems compared to Swiss Plateau (working title). In: Segal, R./Perlik, M. (2020): *Les Alpes productives*. Grenoble: PUG. Forthcoming.



Maintaining weak regional production systems



SIMRA Case study
Val Lumnezia Grisons



Attracting new people

Accomodation with integration: Making refugee reception a part of the local trajectory. Cooperative Pacefuturo at Pettinengo, Biella province, an old industrial district of textile industry.



7 Summary

Social innovation is necessary to:

- **Avoid «homogeneous»** segregated territories
- **Transform the current** individualised regional development regime
- **Maintain fragile** regional production systems in agriculture, manufacturing and tourism
- Promote **cohesive** societies
- Strengthen **transborder relations** of mountain areas



BAK Economics (2019): <https://www.bak-economics.com/leistungen/regionalanalyse/regionen-schweiz/>

Fourny, M.-C. (2018) : Montagnes en mouvements. Dynamiques territoriales et innovation sociale. Grenoble: PUG.

Moulaert, F., MacCallum, D., Mehmood, A. & Hamdouch, A. (eds) (2013). The International Handbook on Social Innovation. Cheltenham: Edward Elgar.

Moulaert, F., Martinelli, F., Swyngedouw, E. & González, S. (2005). Towards alternative model(s) of local innovation. *Urban Studies*, 42(11): 1969-1990.

Perlik, M. (2019). The Spatial and Economic Transformation of Mountain Regions: Landscapes as Commodities. London: Routledge.

Perlik, M./Membretti, A. (2018): Migration by Necessity and by Force to Mountain Areas: an Opportunity for Social Innovation. *MRD* 38(3): 250-264

Pecqueur, B. (2015). L'approche par les ressources: pour une vision renouvelée des rapports entre écon. et territoire. In Torre & Vollet: *Partenariats pour le développement territorial*. Versailles: Quæ.

Schuler, M./Dessemontet, P. (2020): N.N. In: Sega, R./Perlik, M. (2020): *Les Alpes productives*. Grenoble: PUG. Forthcoming.

Schuler, M., Perlik, M. & Pasche, N. (2004). Non urbain, campagne ou périphérie – où se trouve l'espace rural aujourd'hui ? Berne: ARE.

SIMRA: www.simra-h2020.eu

Thank you!



شركاء



www.simra-h2020.eu

simra-h2020@iamz.ciheam.org
@simra_eu
@SIMRAeu
زورونا على موقع LinkedIn

فترة المشروع

أبريل (تيسان) 2016 مارس (أذار) 2020



تلقى هذا المشروع تمويل من برنامج البحث والابتكار للاتحاد الأوروبي أفق (HORIZON) 2020 بموجب اتفاقية منحة 677622.

شارك معنا في مشروع SIMRA

- شارك في ورش العمل التي سنعقدتها
- اشترك معنا في دراسات الحالة
- ساهم في مدونتنا على الانترنت
- تابعنا على صفحات التواصل الاجتماعي

لتسجيل اهتمامك بمشروع SIMRA يرجى الاتصال بنا على العنوان التالي:



simra-h2020@iamz.ciheam.org

Manfred Perlik, Prof., economic geographer

- University of Bern, Centre for Development and Environment, CH-3012 Bern, <http://www.cde.unibe.ch/>
- UMR Pacte, Université de Grenoble, F-38100 Grenoble, <http://www.pacte.cnrs.fr/>

manfred.perlik@cde.unibe.ch

Publications: Researchgate

ForAlps

Foreign immigration in the Alps

www.foralps.eu

BAK Economics (2019): <https://www.bak-economics.com/leistungen/regionalanalyse/regionen-schweiz/>

Fourny, M.-C. (2018) : Montagnes en mouvements. Dynamiques territoriales et innovation sociale. Grenoble: PUG.

Moulaert, F., MacCallum, D., Mehmood, A. & Hamdouch, A. (eds) (2013). The International Handbook on Social Innovation. Cheltenham: Edward Elgar.

Moulaert, F., Martinelli, F., Swyngedouw, E. & González, S. (2005). Towards alternative model(s) of local innovation. *Urban Studies*, 42(11): 1969-1990.

Perlik, M. (2019). The Spatial and Economic Transformation of Mountain Regions: Landscapes as Commodities. London: Routledge.

Perlik, M./Membretti, A. (2018): Migration by Necessity and by Force to Mountain Areas: an Opportunity for Social Innovation. *MRD* 38(3): 250-264

Pecqueur, B. (2015). L'approche par les ressources: pour une vision renouvelée des rapports entre écon. et territoire. In Torre & Vollet: Partenariats pour le développement territorial. Versailles: Quæ.

Schuler, M./Dessemontet, P. (2020): N.N. In: Segal, R./Perlik, M. (2020): *Les Alpes productives*. Grenoble: PUG. Forthcoming.

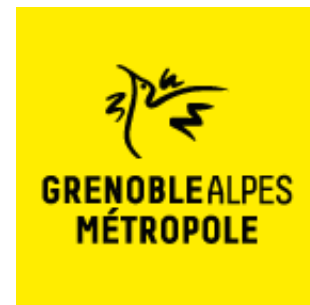
Schuler, M., Perlik, M. & Pasche, N. (2004). Non urbain, campagne ou périphérie – où se trouve l'espace rural aujourd'hui ? Berne: ARE.

SIMRA: www.simra-h2020.eu

3 Which understanding of SI?



- Hosting refugees in mountain areas does not prevent poverty in the world as it helps only a small group of individuals.
- It concerns many goals indirectly.
- But, in mountain areas, also directly: Goal 10, 11, 16



L'Ecosystème socio-Economique du tourisme sportif de montagne et l'innovation collaborative

Malek BOUHAOUALA

Univ. Grenoble Alpes, Labex Item, 38000 Grenoble, France

malek.bouhaouala@univ-grenoble-alpes.fr

Conférence Euromontana
Equilibres territoriaux

Bruxelles, 20 novembre 2019

Ce travail a été réalisé grâce au soutien financier du LABEX ITEM (ANR-10-LABX-50-01) dans le cadre du programme « Investissements d'Avenir » géré par l'Agence Nationale de la Recherche

Contexte

Recherche pluridisciplinaire financée par le Labex Innovation en territoire de montagne (ITEM) sur le sujet de l'innovation écosystémique en tourisme sportif de montagne en Auvergne-Rhône-Alpes

L'objectif principal ici est de montrer comment cet écosystème socio-économique peut créer les conditions favorables au développement d'une métropole à caractère montagneux.

L'hypothèse : ***les interactions entre des logiques de différentes natures (e.g. institutionnelle et entrepreneuriale, académique)*** rendent possible ou freinent les innovations collaboratives majeurs.

France



Grenoble Alpes Métropole et la montagne

Faire le lien pour mieux innover



20/11/2019 34 communes en montagne/49 ; 1 métropolitain/3 vit en montagne ; 3PNR dont 30 communes partagées

Quelques chiffres clefs



- Le PIB régional AURA = 242,5 Mds €
- 1ère région de montagne en Europe en terme de taille
- Les massifs représentent 80% du territoire régional
- Le CA du tourisme régional > 11 Md€ (130 000 emplois)
- La Consommation Touristique régionale > 20 Md€
- C'est 14 % de la CT française et 8 % du PIB régional
- Plus de 160 stations de ski (domaine skiable mondial)
- 350 entreprises (94% = TPE-PME) d'aménagement touristique en montagne (Poma, MND, GMM...)
- 328 entreprises d'articles et de matériels de sports outdoor (Rossignol, Lafuma, Petzl...)
- Mais aussi plusieurs centaines d'entreprises de services sportifs, des agences de sports outdoor,

Le tourisme sportif en Auvergne-Rhône-Alpes

- Le tourisme est essentiellement fondé sur les sports de montagne
- Les Alpes constituent un avantage comparatif naturel (neige, dénivelé, thermes, spots, etc.)
- Le tourisme de montagne dispose d'avantages construits compétitifs (infrastructures, savoir-faire local, tissu d'entreprises, etc.)
- La demande est très importante (Locale, régionale, nationale et internationale)
- Plus de 50% des entreprises (industries et services) sont localisées sur le territoire régional
- La compétitivité des acteurs régionaux est dépendante de l'innovation et des nombreux bénéfices délivrés aux clients



L'écosystème régional du « sport et tourisme de montagne » remplit les conditions de spécialisation selon les indices de l'Union européenne (Cf. European Cluster Observatory)



DoMex8 : sport, montagne et tourisme

L'écosystème d'affaires (ESA)

Quelle définition?

James Moore (1993) emprunte l'idée d'écosystème biologique (Arthur Tansley, 1935) où coexistent des espèces naturelles différentes interagissant pour leur maintien et celui du site.

Pour Moore les acteurs en présence dans un écosystème d'affaires visent un objectif commun : accroître les bénéfices accordés à leurs clients pour en attirer d'autres. Pour ce faire, produire de l'innovation collectivement devient le moyen approprié.



L'écosystème d'affaires introduit l'idée de coévolution et coopération par l'intermédiaire de l'innovation collective.

Cette idée est valable face aux problèmes ou situations les plus complexes où les acteurs pris individuellement n'ont pas les compétences, ressources et connaissances pour produire les solutions tout seul.

- **Ex d'ESA : aérospatial à Toulouse, l'automobile , le web, le Smartphone, etc.**

L'écosystème d'affaires

quelques caractéristiques

- **Les acteurs (y compris les entreprises) sont de natures différentes**
- L'innovation écosystémique est souvent radicale et collaborative (ouverte, collective)
- **Aucun des acteurs de l'écosystème ne possède toutes les compétences, les ressources et les connaissances nécessaires à ce type d'innovation**
- Chacun des acteurs maîtrise son domaine et possède une capacité d'adaptation rapide
- **Alignement de l'ensemble des acteurs sur la même vision**
- Existence d'un système de relation inter-firmes permettant le partage des contributions
- Existence d'un système d'échange avec les clients internes et externes pour orienter l'innovation
- Développement de compétences internes et intégration des compétences externes (compétences écosystémiques)
- **L'existence d'entreprises pivots ou leaders**
- Coexistence d'acteurs de l'exploration et de l'exploitation
- Existence de conditions favorables à l'émergence de start-up

L'écosystème du tourisme sportif de montagne en AURA

- **Ancrage territorial fort dans les massifs et dans les Alpes**
- **Articulation de plusieurs filières** (ski, aménagements, matériels sportifs, etc.) **et secteurs** (hébergement, services sportifs, industries, sécurité, etc.)
- Institutions et acteurs publics forts et impliqués
- **Alignement de l'ensemble des acteurs sur une même politique régionale en matière de développement du tourisme de montagne**
- Existence d'un système de relations inter-firmes : Clusters, agences régionales, groupements de professionnels, CCI et CMA, etc.
- Existence d'associations de pratiquants et présences de fédérations sportives
- Développement de savoir-faire local, de formations spécifiques, etc.
- **L'existence d'entreprises leaders dans leurs domaines**
- Coexistence d'acteurs de la recherche, R&D et de la production
- Présence de structures d'investissements et d'investisseurs (Banques, fonds privés, business Angels, etc.)

Le tourisme sportif de montagne: un écosystème social et économique (ESE) spécifique

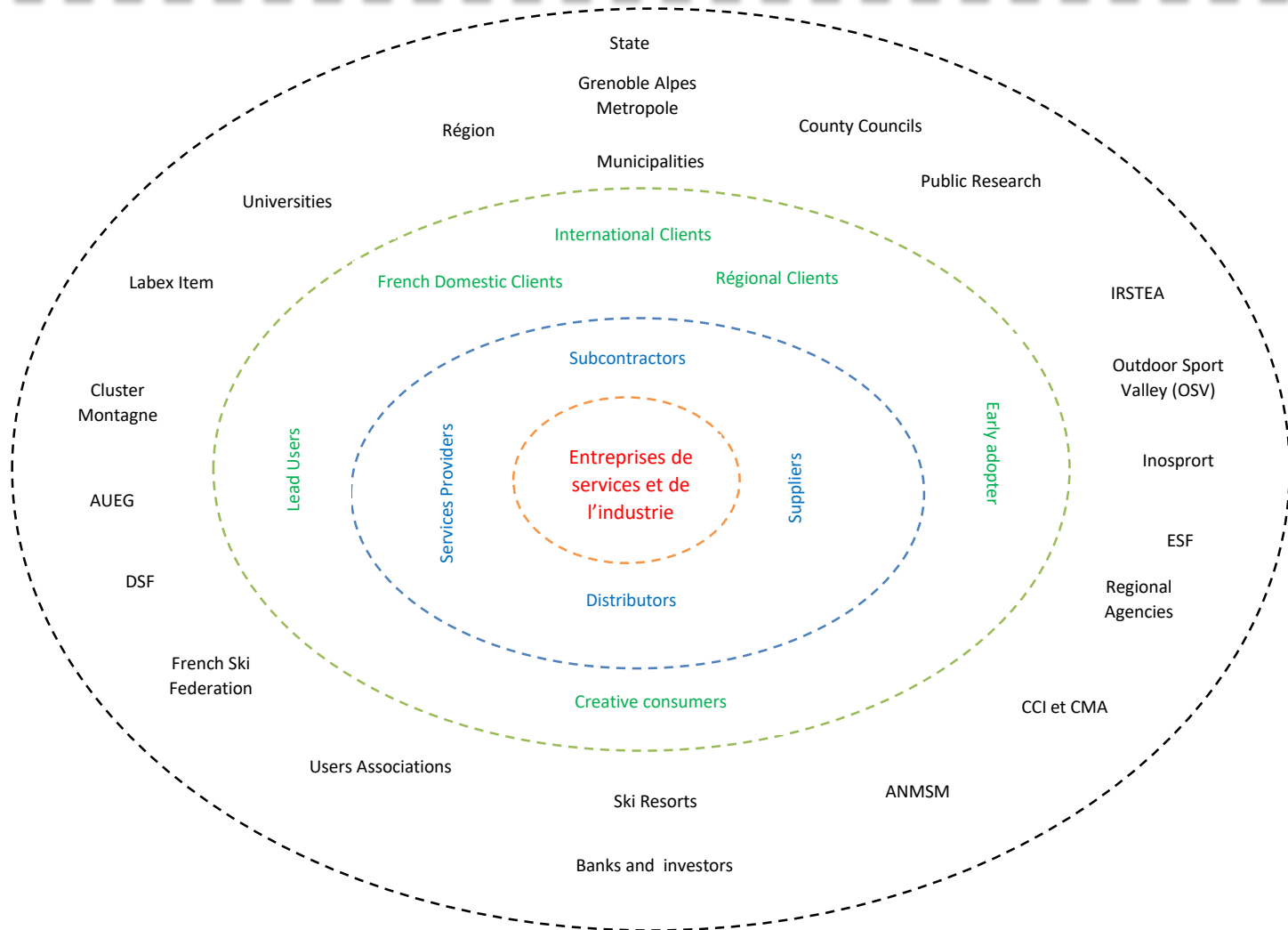
- ancrage dans le territoire régional
- dépendance des avantages comparatifs et construits que représente la montagne,
- dépendance du savoir-faire des populations locales
- implication des élus et des collectivités territoriales



Le tourisme sportif de montagne est un **écosystème social et économique spécifique** au territoire.

Donc non délocalisable constituant des avantages pour le développement économique et social du territoire

Schéma de l'Ecosystème Social et Economique du Tourisme Sportif en AURA



Pourquoi l'ESE TSM est-il favorable à l'innovation collaborative

Quelques explications

A/ Le mode de gouvernance de l'innovation collaborative est pas encore écosystémique

B/ Les entreprises bien que concentrées sur leur propre marché sont ouverte aux interactions avec les autres acteurs (en particulier les institutions et la recherche académique)

C/ La présence de plusieurs cadres de partenariat entre les universités et les entreprises, les université et les collectivités

D/ Les liens avec les autres écosystèmes locaux et régionaux

La conclusion

- *La Métropole est une représentation de l'écosystème socio-économique régional*
- *Elle coopère avec les entreprises et les usagers de la montagne sur l'ensemble des territoires*
- *Elle met en place des politiques de gouvernance visant l'équilibre entre la périphérie (montagne) et le centre (ville)*
- *Elle coopère avec la recherche publique pour produire les connaissances utiles à son développement*



Merci pour votre attention

malek.bouhaouala@univ-grenoble-alpes.fr

Labex Item – Université Grenoble Alpes-France

Ce travail a été réalisé grâce au soutien financier du LABEX ITEM (ANR-10-LABX-50-01) dans le cadre du programme « Investissements d'Avenir » géré par l'Agence Nationale de la Recherche

P-IRIS & rural – urban cooperation

Danijel Bertović, Local development agency Pins, Croatia

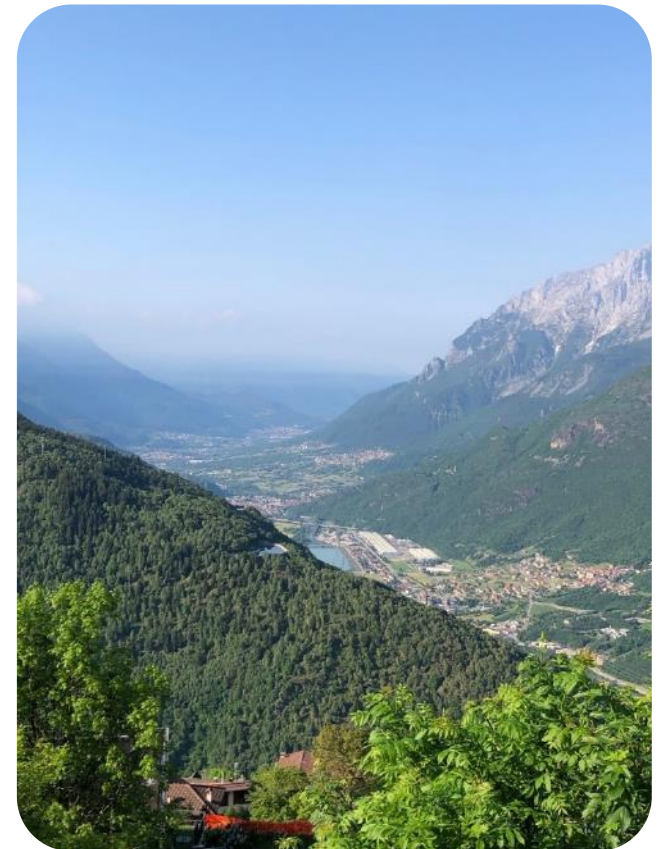
“Policies to improve rural areas' innovation systems by professionalising networking activities and use of innovation tools”

The overall objective:

To improve policies related to 3H or 4H cooperation in rural innovation systems

P-IRIS phase now:

Starting the 01.07 2019: Actions



Why innovative networks

Innovation depends on our abilities to share knowledge and skills efficiently

Innovation networks are infrastructure (the arena) for sharing of knowledge and skills

1. Developing our own skills

To manage efficient

- To initiate
- To develop
- When needed; to restructure

} Innovation networks



....to be attractive both locally and for external partners

2. To access tools important for an innovation process

- Finance
- Advice
- Infrastructure as test and demonstration facilities

3. To overcome distance - rural urban co-operation

To make incomplete innovation networks more complete by hub co-operation

- Including R&D
- Including lacking entrepreneurial players
- Including test and demonstration facilities
- Including investors

Both ways

- Rural areas have contributions; e.g. practical skills / tacit industrial know-how / resource management

How this look in practice?

Rural co-working areas

Creation of an innovation technicians' network to support companies in rural areas

Raising awareness, strengthening links and attracting young people to countryside by using digital technology

Rural coworking areas

Rural business support institution – coordinator
P-Iris project will develop 2 rural coworking spaces

- 1 in Slovenia
- 1 in Croatia



Rural coworking areas

Next steps:

Organisation of educational and motivational workshops for existing and potential local entrepreneurs

Equipping coworking space

Conducting networking activities between triple helix partners

Establish appropriate approaches for internal and external networking and knowledge sharing

Conclusions

Using and developing local institutions in mountain regions
(existing know-how)

Support of building human resources in rural and mountain
areas

Support networking through Smart villages policy





European Union
European Regional
Development Fund

Any questions?

UNIMONT- University of the Mountains

«Adapting educational and research activities
to the needs of mountain communities:
how is the University of Milano (UNIMONT)
taking up this challenge?»



Mountains as «marginal areas»

Mountains are peripheric areas, generally characterized by:

- Socio-economic disadvantages
- Depopulation
- Development delay



Models of urban and metropolitan development

Have been inappropriately applied to develop and empower mountain areas

With lack of attention for mountain specificities and vocation

Consequences:

- No sustainable development
- Loss of competitiveness of mountain areas
- Impoverishment
- Emigration and brain drain
- marginalisation



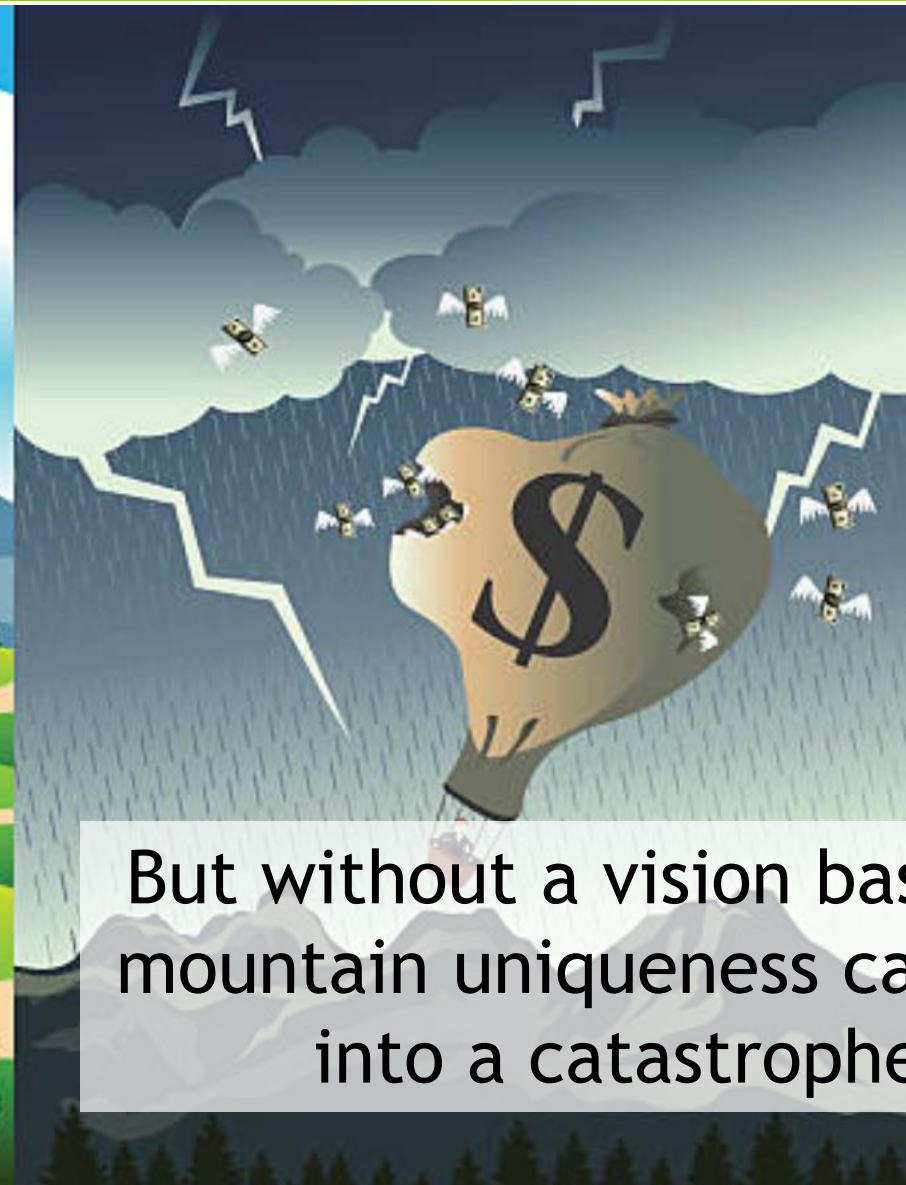
Uneven competition:
Urban vs.
Mountain Areas



Mountains as «marginal areas»



Economic compensation:
mainly money to compensate
disadvantages



But without a vision based on
mountain uniqueness can turn
into a catastrophe

How to invert the trend?



- Design and implement site specific and resource-aware development models
- Specific and unique mountain resources as strategic development assets

The strategic potential of INNOVATION

- **Specific resources** can become key-elements for the economic development of mountain areas by means of innovative approaches
- **Innovative approaches** are generated by Research and Education activities



The framework matters!

To produce **relevant and useful results**, it is important to:

- **Live and work** in the place you want to analyse and understand
- Know that place quite well
- **Be aware about its specificities** (geographic, territorial, socio-economic, etc.)

UNIMONT IS BASED ON THESE PILLARS a branch campus of a big university in a little village in the central italian Alps: **Edolo**



"In Italy 5,498 municipalities have less than 5,000 inhabitants and make up 70% of the municipalities of the Country.

Most of these are located in the mountains, where depopulation and socio-economic conditions are the usual problems."

“ FROM AN ALLIANCE BETWEEN
THE UNIVERSITY & THE TERRITORY ”



2006

Ge.S.Di.Mont. Research Centre

- Research and Innovation
- Permanent Training & Dissemination of Knowledge
- Services & Netowrking



1996

Bachelor Degree

- Conservation and Sustainable Development of Mountain Areas

«in a small village a «bridge» connecting mountains and cities»



UNIVERSITÀ
DEGLI STUDI
DI MILANO

Bachelor Degree

"Conservation and Sustainable Development of Mountain areas»

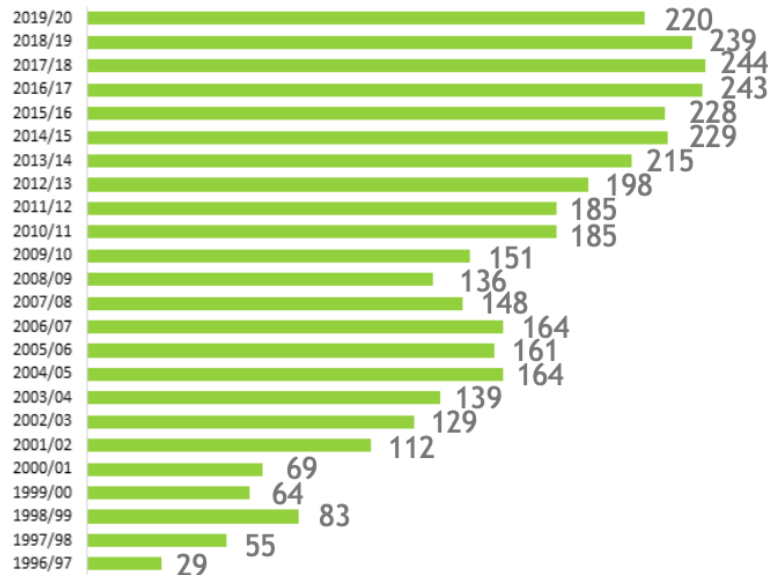
Established in 2006



Bachelor Degree

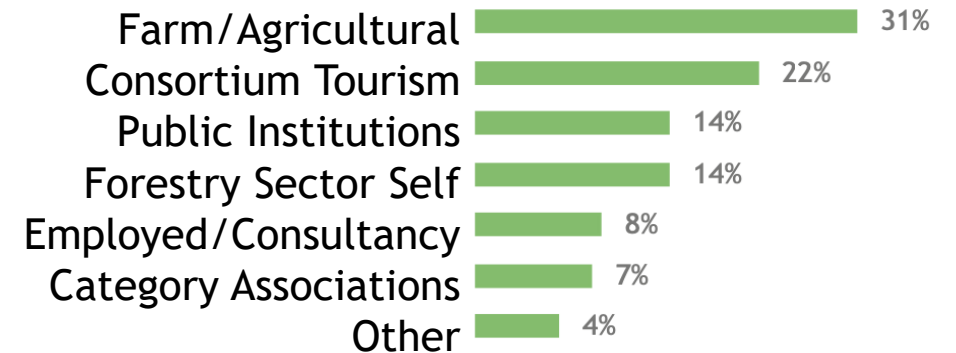
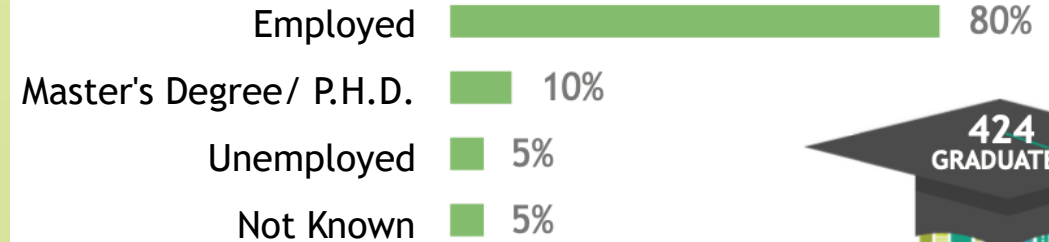


81% from Lombardy
of which:
19% Province of Brescia
17% Valcamonica
45% Other provinces
19%
OTHER REGIONS



STUDENTS

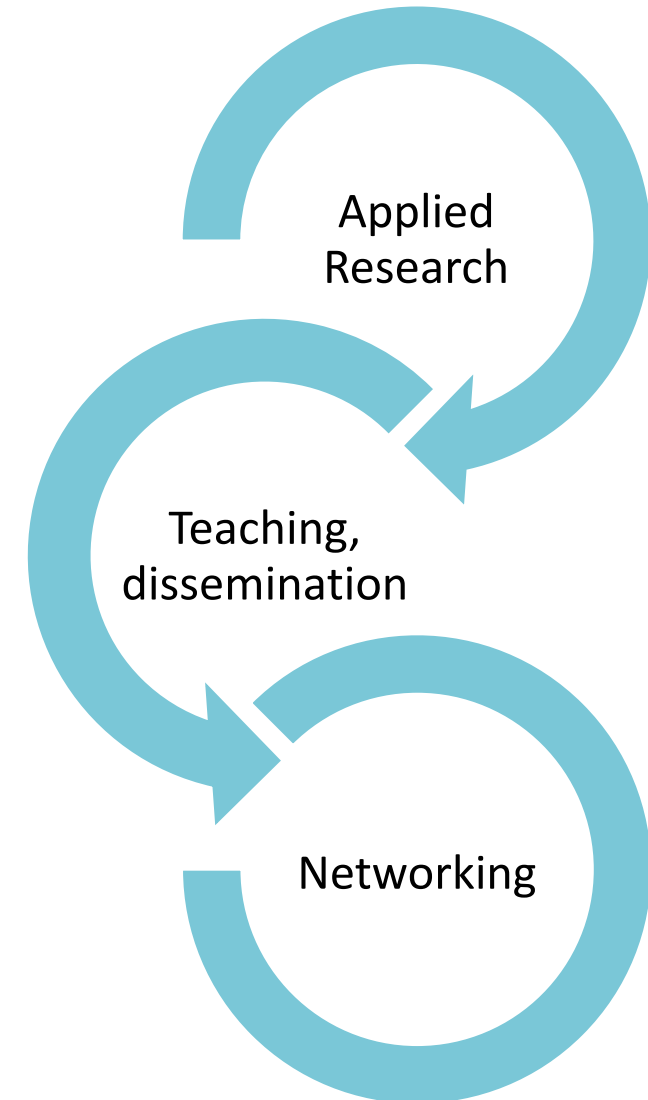
GRADUATES EMPLOYMENT



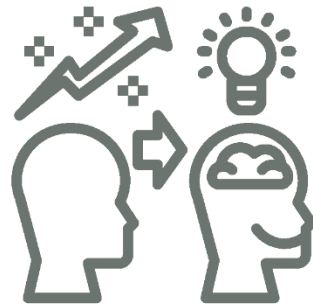
CrC Ge.S.Di.Mont.

Centre of Applied Studies for the Sustainable
Management and Protection of Mountain Areas

Funded in 2006



Applied research on strategic topics for the socio-economic development of mountain areas.



Based on the necessity to promote sustainable development, the use of resources without over-consumption

3 Macro Areas



76
**Scientific
Publications**

19
On National
papers

56
Participation in
conferences

57
On international
papers

37
Regional projects

7
National projects

8
European
projects

52
**Research
Projects**

«Research to innovate and make mountains competitive»

A centre able to attract funding from a
Local, Regional, National and
International level



Territorial development

Youth entrepreneurship

European Projects

EUSALP

Projects in collaboration with local institutions and small mountain communities to draw up strategic programs to promote sustainable development processes



Young Entrepreneurs in the Mountains

The mountains are “full of energy” and offer space for innovation and available markets; however adequate business services are lacking, bureaucracy is excessive.



524 MOUNTAIN MUNICIPALITIES IN LOMBARDY



11.207
MOUNTAIN BUSINESSES
RUN BY YOUNG
ENTREPRENEURS

957.682
BUSINESSES IN LOMBARDY

116.361
BUSINESSES IN THE
MOUNTAINS OF LOMBARDY

Research projects at EUROPEAN level



FINANCED BY
INEA
CEF-TELECOM

5 PROJECT PARTNERS
2 COUNTRIES FROM THE ALPINE REGION

FINANCED BY
Interreg 
Alpine Space

11 PROJECT PARTNERS
6 COUNTRIES FROM THE ALPINE REGION

RESEARCH ALPS

An online platform with an algorithm for the automatic collection of data about public and private Research and Innovation centres active in 7 European Countries.

SMART ALTITUDE

Development of policy and governance tools for the reduction of the impact of ski areas.

A-RING

To promote dialogue among the worlds of Research, Public Administration and Businesses to define common and strategic objectives for research in the Macro-Regional Alpine area.

IMPULS 4ACTION

An alliance among 4 Alpine countries for soil conservation and sustainable development.

FINANCED BY
Interreg 
Alpine Space



11 PROJECT PARTNERS
5 COUNTRIES FROM THE ALPINE REGION



FINANCED BY
ARPAF
ALPINE REGION
PREPARATORY
FUNDS

5 PROJECT PARTNERS
4 COUNTRIES FROM THE ALPINE REGION

EUSALP: EU Strategy for the Alpine Region



7
ALPINE
COUNTRIES

48
ALPINE
REGIONS

9
ACTION
GROUPS



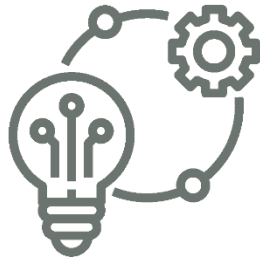
Action Group 1:
to develop an effective Research and
Innovation ecosystem

EUSALP ACTION GROUP 1

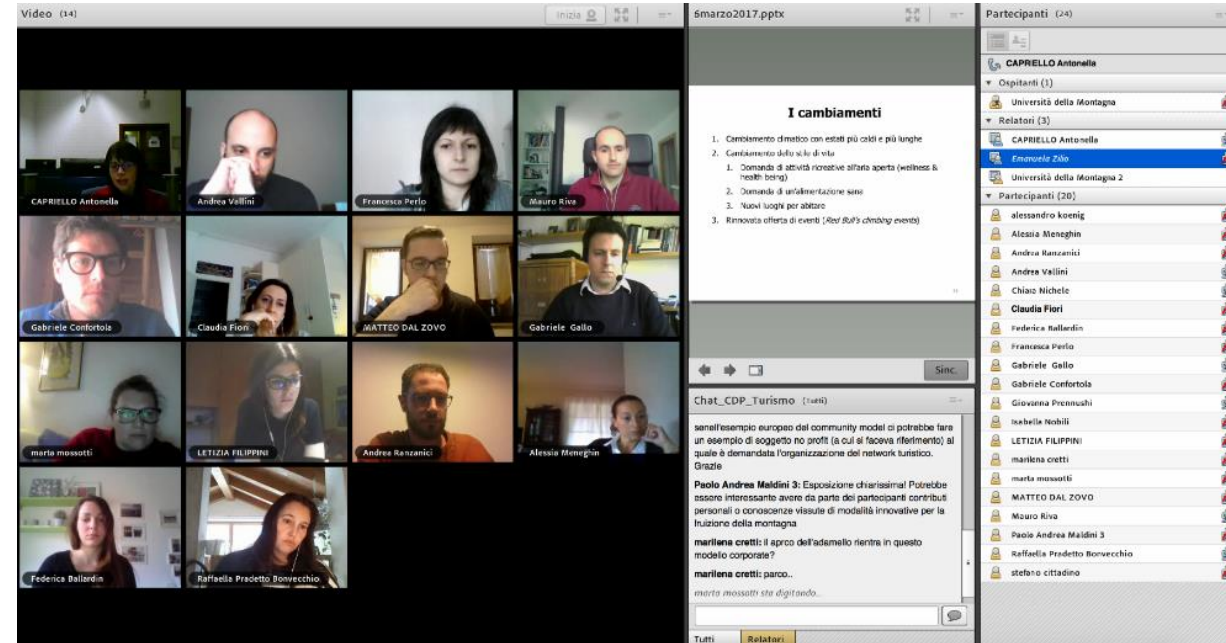
Coordination of Action Group 1 in collaboration with Lombardy region.

The objective of Action Group 1 is to encourage networking and collaboration between Research Centres, Universities, Public Administrations and Businesses to promote innovation in strategic sectors for the development of the Alpine region.

Blended learning and eLearning courses



- to overcome limits due to distances (orographic barriers) between different mountain areas and to reach the largest number of users in a **time and money saving way**.



The screenshot shows a Zoom meeting in progress. The main window displays a grid of 16 participants. To the right, there is a presentation slide titled "I cambiamenti" with the following content:

I cambiamenti

1. Cambiamento climatico con estati più caldi e più lunghe
2. Cambiamento della sfera di vita
3. Domanda di attività ricreative all'aperto (wellness & health & beauty)
4. Domanda di un'alimentazione sana
5. Nuovi luoghi per abitare
6. Rinnovata offerta di eventi (Ref Bull's climbing events)

Below the slide, there is a chat window titled "Chat_CDP_Turismo" with the following text:

senell'esempio europeo del community model ci potrebbe fare un esempio di soggetto no profit (a cui si faceva riferimento) al quale è demandata l'organizzazione del network turistico.
Grazie

Paolo Andrea Maldini 3: Esposizione chiarissima! Potrebbe essere interessante avere da parte dei partecipanti contributi personali o conoscenze vissute di modalità innovative per la fruizione della montagna

marilena cretti: il aprco dell'ademollo rientra in questo modello corporate?
marilena cretti: parco...
marilena cretti: sta digitando.

On the far right, there is a list of participants including: CAPRELO Antonella, Università della Montagna, Relatori (3), CAPRELO Antonella, Emanuele Zito, Università della Montagna 2, Partecipanti (20), alessandro koenig, Alessia Meneghin, Andrea Ranzanici, Andrea Vallini, Chiao Michele, Claudia Fiori, Federica Ballardini, Francesca Perlo, Gabriele Gallo, Gabriele Confortola, Giovanna Prensushi, Isabella Nobili, LETIZIA FILIPPINI, marilena cretti, marta mossotti, MATTEO DAL ZOVO, Mauro Riva, Paolo Andrea Maldini 3, Raffaella Pradetto Borvecchio, stefano cittadino.

Seminars

Seminar
courses,
webinars

Post-
degree
courses

*"The Virtual Classroom
as a real meeting place
for mountain
communities"*

118

AVERAGE NUMBER OF
PARTICIPANTS AT
EACH SEMINAR

308

SEMINARS
SINCE 2012

36.264

TOTAL PARTICIPANTS
SINCE 2012



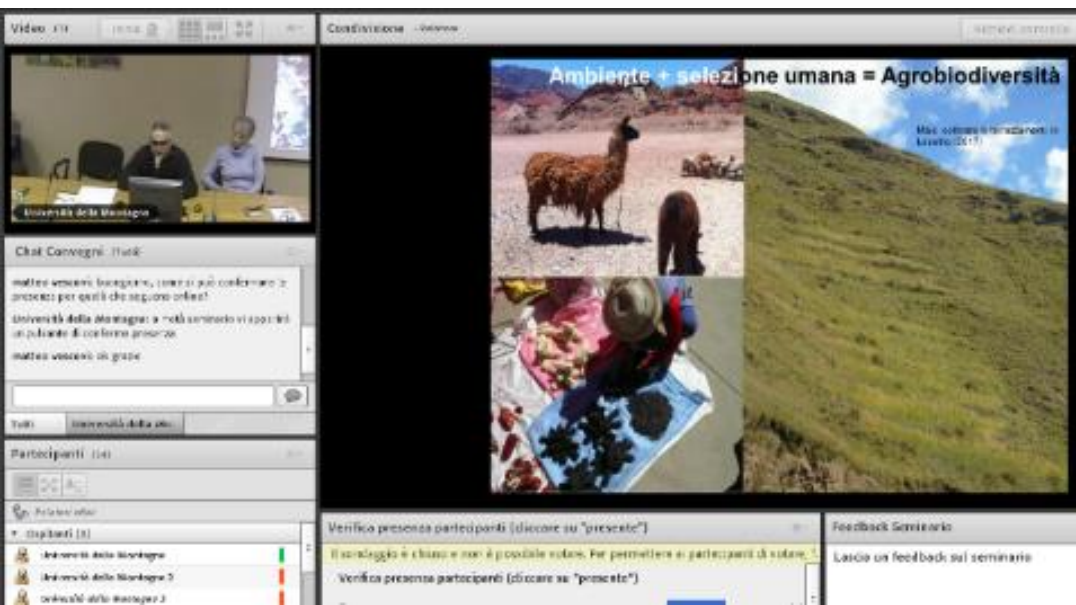
7.927
ON-SITE



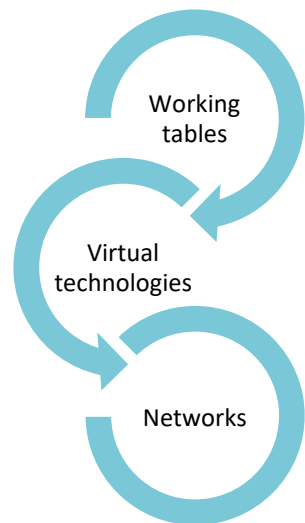
24.848
ON-DEMAND
THROUGH THE
MULTIMEDIA
SECTION



3.489
THROUGH
LIVE
STREAMING



"In constant dialogue with the territory and mountain stakeholders"



Win 2 Win Networking: Working tables



Working tables for **sharing ideas** between different stakeholders of mountain areas

3 VIRTUAL WORKING TABLES



DARA

SCIENCE AND CULTURE OF MOUNTAIN AREAS
TABLE COORDINATION

EU MACRO-REGIONAL STRATEGIES AND NEW EU PLANNING
TABLE COORDINATION

TECHNICAL TABLE ON OFFICIAL PLANTS
TABLE PARTICIPATION

mipaaf

Ministero delle politiche agricole alimentari e forestali



689 ACTIVE MEMBERS

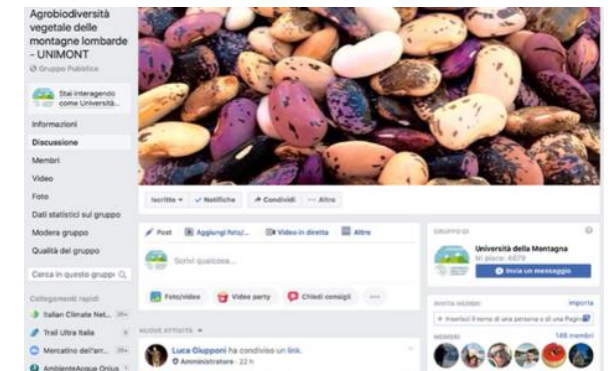
SAFFRON

146 ACTIVE MEMBERS

AGRO BIODIVERSITY OF THE LOMBARDY MOUNTAINS

25 ACTIVE MEMBERS

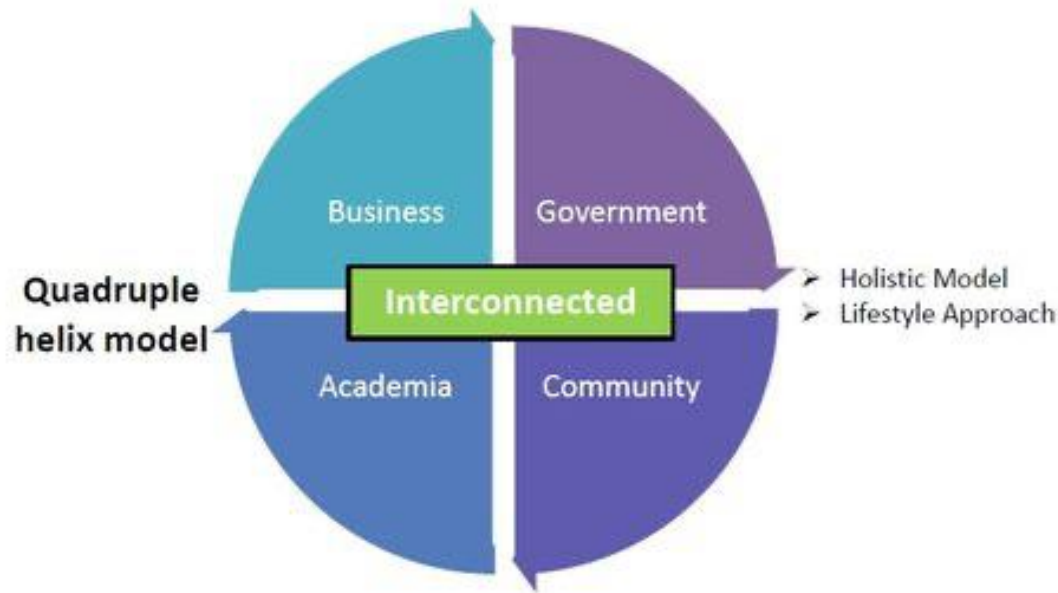
BEE-KEEPING



Win 2 Win Networking

Creation of a «**virtual community**» in addition to the on-campus one (students, researchers, experts and enthusiasts share a common interest and interact)

Connecting the academic world dealing with mountain topics with institutions and business players



A vehicle to promote excellence and knowledge exchange across 4 key sectors



Win 2 Win Networking

- Support young entrepreneurs and young innovators (think tank, virtual desk, etc.)
- Collaborate and share good/best practices
- Facilitate interaction and dialogue with local, regional, national and EU institutions



UNIMONT promotes
an **extensive, well-organized dynamic networking**

Win 2 Win Networking

Intense networking activity to create and implement national and international networks for research and development of mountain areas.

UNIMONT participates in and coordinates different networks.



ISCAR

INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC
COMMITTEE ON RESEARCH
IN THE ALPS

-Active members, past presidency-

EUROMONTANA

-Active members-

NEMOR

EUROPEAN NETWORK
FOR THE MOUNTAINS

-Funding members-

MRI

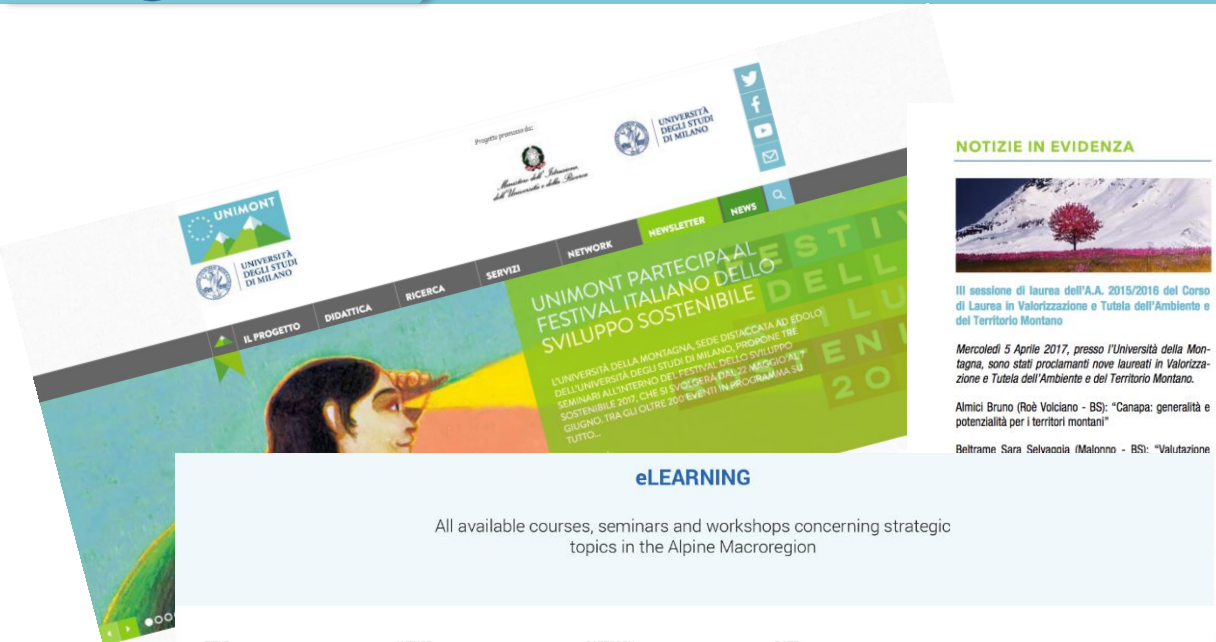
MOUNTAIN
RESEARCH
INITIATIVE

-Active members-

CO.R.I.MONT.

COORDINATION OF
ITALIAN NETWORKS
FOR THE MOUNTAINS

-Founders-



eLEARNING

All available courses, seminars and workshops concerning strategic topics in the Alpine Macroregion



MountErasmus vocational training for young farmers

COURSE

TRENTO and VIRTUAL ROOM
Mon 20th Nov 2017 | 16.00 - 18.00

Mountain farmers and pasture workers cultivate the unique Alpine landscape and create the basis for thriving tourism. They produce high-grade food specialities of outstanding quality and variety and cultivate habitats for many animals and plants which can only be found in the Alps...



Energy Efficiency in Small and Medium Enterprises - A chance for the energy model region EUSALP?

SEMINAR

BOZEN and virtual room
Fri 9th June 2017 | 12:00 - 14:00

A seminar from the Energy Congress is presented by AG9. The seminar focuses on the Alps as a possible model region for renewable energies and energy efficiency.



Young Innovators in the Alpine Region

WORKSHOP

MILAN and virtual room
Mon 12th Sept 2017 | 9:00 - 13:00

An interactive workshop is organized by AG1 about the possibility to turn research into innovation and produce new opportunities for young entrepreneurs. Stakeholders, researchers, entrepreneurs are invited to join it and bring their experience in.

NOTIZIE IN EVIDENZA



III sessione di laurea dell'A.A. 2015/2016 del Corso di Laurea in Valorizzazione e Tutela dell'Ambiente e del Territorio Montano

Mercoledì 5 Aprile 2017, presso l'Università della Montagna, sono stati proclamanti nove laureati in Valorizzazione e Tutela dell'Ambiente e del Territorio Montano.

Almici Bruno (Roè Volciano - BS): "Canapa: generalità e potenzialità per i territori montani"

Beltrame Sara Salvacola (Malonno - BS): "Valutazione

Notiziario N° 102 - UNIMONT

L'Università della Montagna in onda su Radio 24

Sabato 8 Aprile alle 7.15 è andato in onda su Radio 24 un servizio dedicato all'Università della Montagna di Edolo, il centro universitario di ricerca e formazione legato al territorio montano.

La troupe radiofonica di Radio 24 si è recata presso l'Università della Montagna, sede distaccata a Edolo (BS) dell'Università degli Studi di Milano, per raccontare attraverso un reportage la struttura universitaria, i suoi percorsi didattici volti alla valorizzazione delle aree montane e gli sbocchi professionali possibili a seguito di una laurea in questo settore.

Durante il servizio è stata fatta un'intervista alla Professoressa Anna Giorgi e ad alcuni studenti del corso di Laurea Triennale in "Valorizzazione e tutela dell'ambiente e del territorio montano". Si è parlato anche della cospicua attività di ricerca che Ge.S.Di.Mont. (Centro di Studi Applicati per la Gestione Sostenibile e la Difesa della Montagna) ha condotto in questi anni.

Nel corso del tempo, l'Università della Montagna è stata anche in grado di stabilire proficue collaborazioni, sia con altre università italiane, sia con enti o organizzazioni nazionali e internazionali. UNIMONT è un network molto esteso con una comunità di numerosi utenti, animati da newsletter che presentano e invitano a partecipare alle svariate e numerose iniziative proposte dall'Università e rivolte non solo ai giovani studenti. La missione di UNIMONT è dunque quella di valorizzare e trasferire conoscenze riguardanti il territorio e le aree montane, a un pubblico sempre più vasto.

Non solo in radio, ma anche sui giornali. Giovedì 6 Aprile l'Università della Montagna è stata citata nell'articolo "Montagna disincantata. Il futuro è la rivoluzione dello sguardo" di Aldo Bonomi, all'interno dell'inserto "Il manifesto in movimento" in cui si parla di un movimento di ritorno alle aree montane, per valorizzare e conservare il territorio.

L'Università della Montagna al convegno "Montagna: infrastruttura verde d'innovazione e sviluppo"

Mercoledì 3 Maggio 2017, Anna Giorgi dell'Università della Montagna di Edolo interverrà al convegno organizzato da LUMSA - Libera Università Maria Santissima Assunta, con il patrocinio della Società Geografica Italiana.

Il convegno "Montagna: infrastruttura verde d'innovazione e sviluppo" mira a raccogliere tutti coloro che sono interessati alla montagna, quindi i protago-

UNIMONT PORTAL: OVER 205,189 VISITS PER YEAR, OVER 47,000 VISITORS PER YEAR



25.000 CONTACTS ANIMATED THROUGH:

- EMAIL MARKETING,
- SCIENTIFIC DISSEMINATION,
- SOCIAL NETWORKS AND NETWORKING

UNIMONT as a living lab

The Mountain University is a living lab where **Research Activities, results** and derived **Innovation Tools** are transferred on the territory to promote socio-economic development.

«Humans» are an essential **key factor** to trigger the development of these territories!



A unique pole in the heart of the central alps



It wasn't easy....

- To establish the relation with the local dimension
- Everything to be adapted or invented
- A new model to be developed:
 - In teaching
 - In defining the priorities for research activities
 - In interacting with «the rest of the world» overcoming the distances, following the formula:
 1. TO DO USEFUL THINGS
 2. TO DO THINGS WELL
 3. TO SPREAD THE MESSAGE ALL AROUND, LET PEOPLE KNOW WHAT YOU'RE DOING

It was quite easy....

- To define the list of «PRIORITIES»
To stay in a mountain little village is an effective way to realize which are the main things to do based on the day life needs!

a very pragmatic approach:

- Specific methods to be used
- How to overcome distances
- Connection with «outside»
- Bring in modernity
- Need of technological solutions and innovation
- Innovate methods and tools



Which are the key succes factors? LESSON LEARNT



Be integrated with the local dimesion and connected with the «global» one



Capitalisation



Knowledge sharing



Empower young people



Innovation



Technology



New vision for mountain development based on specificities



Networking

UNIMONT as a living lab: young entrepreneurs



UNIMONT as a living lab: young entrepreneurs





UNIVERSITÀ
DEGLI STUDI
DI MILANO

Subscribe to our newsletter & visit our portal
Unimontagna.it/en

“ THE MOUNTAINS
ARE OF THOSE
WHO LOVE THEM
CHOOSE THEM
LIVE IN THEM ”



UNIVERSITÀ
DEGLI STUDI
DI MILANO



Co-financed by the European Regional Development Fund

Inspire Policy Making with Territorial Evidence

ESPON BRIDGES

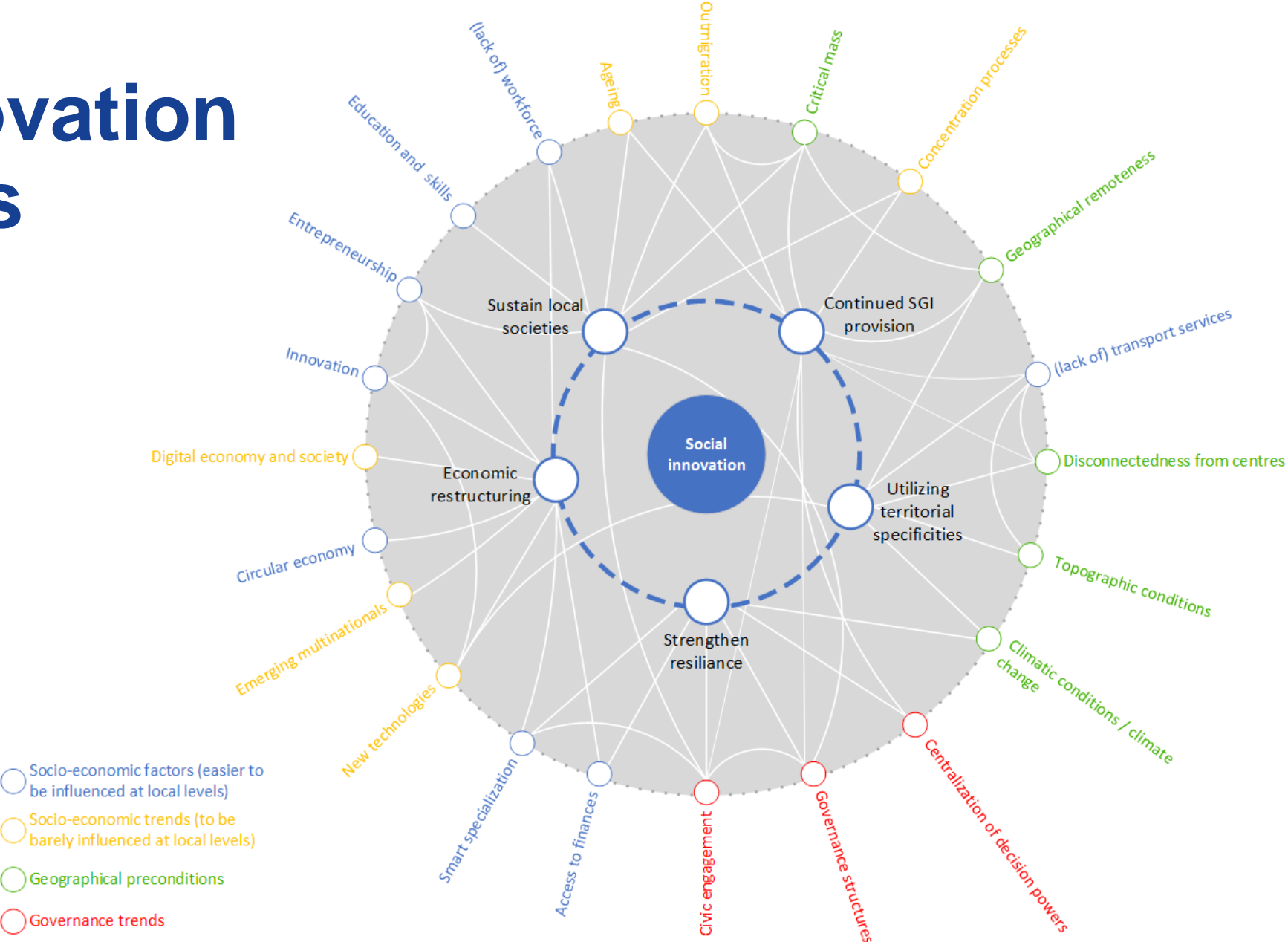
Key findings on innovation

Erik Gløersen, Spatial Foresight

Euromontana conference, 20th November 2019

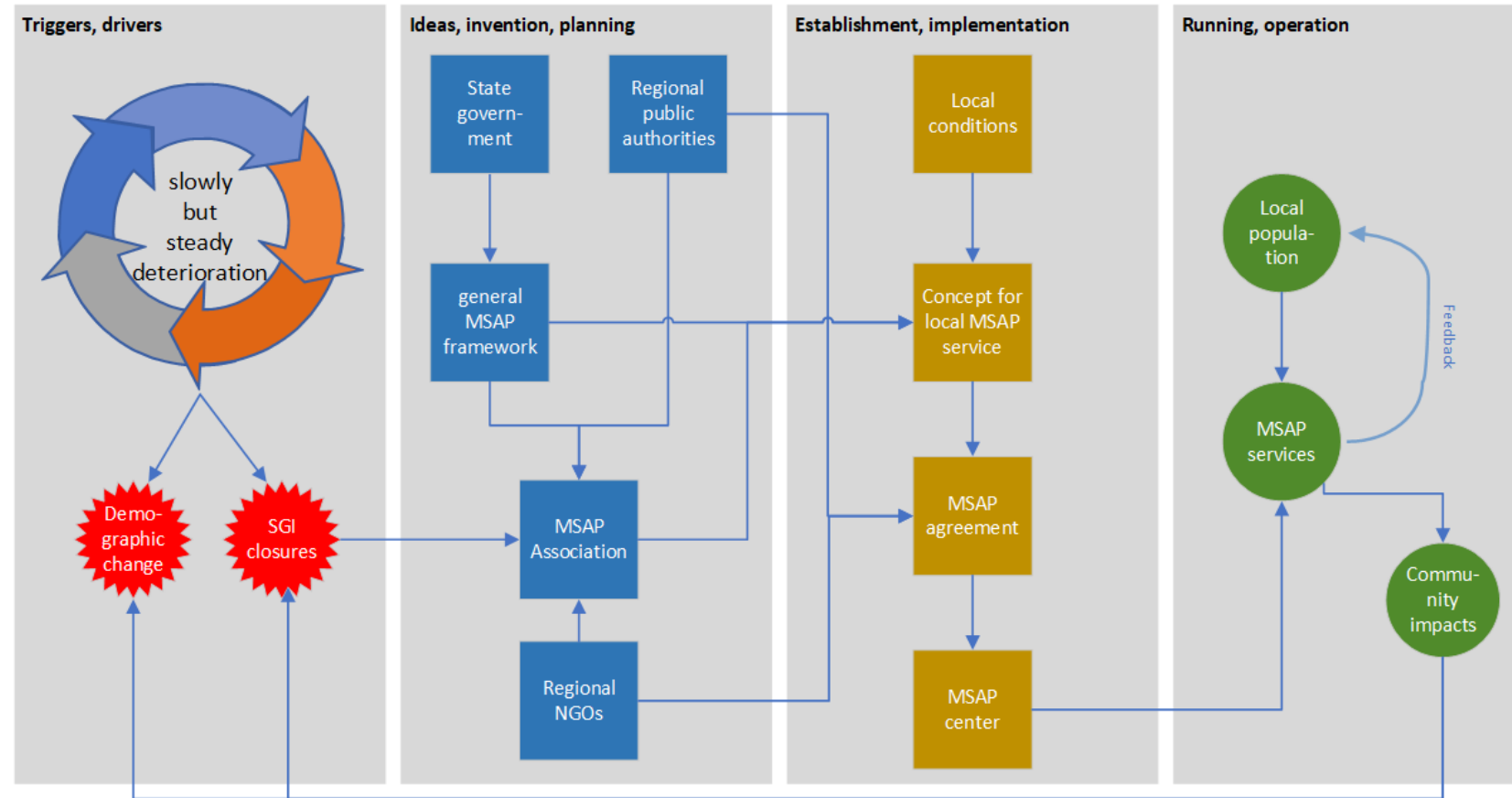
Rethinking territorial balances between urban and rural areas in the European Mountains:
How can innovation support win-win solutions?

Social innovation dimensions



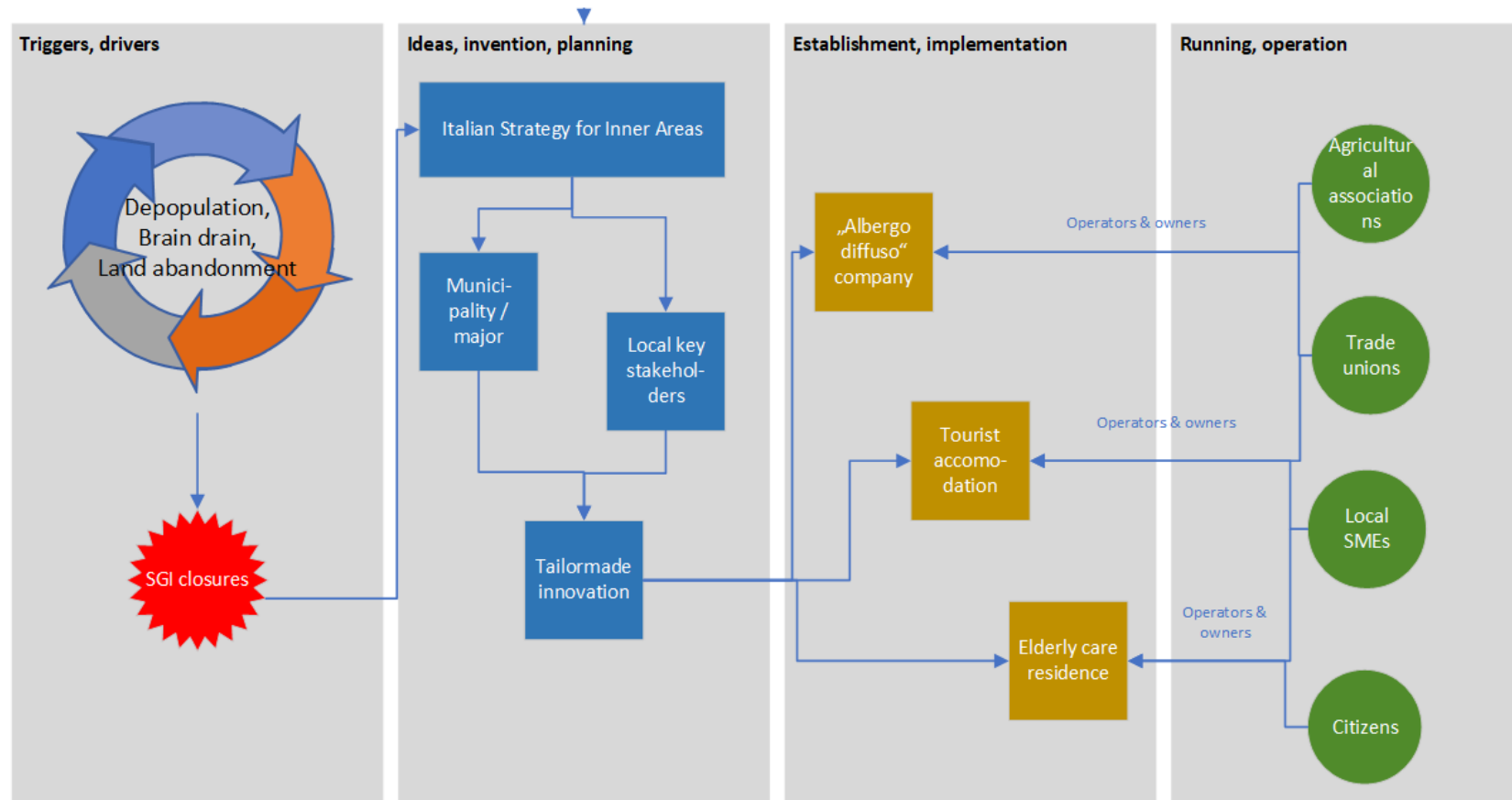
Framework for the assessment of social innovation initiatives

- Inland of Côte d'Azur (FR)
- Maisons des services au public (MSAP)
- Top-down social innovation



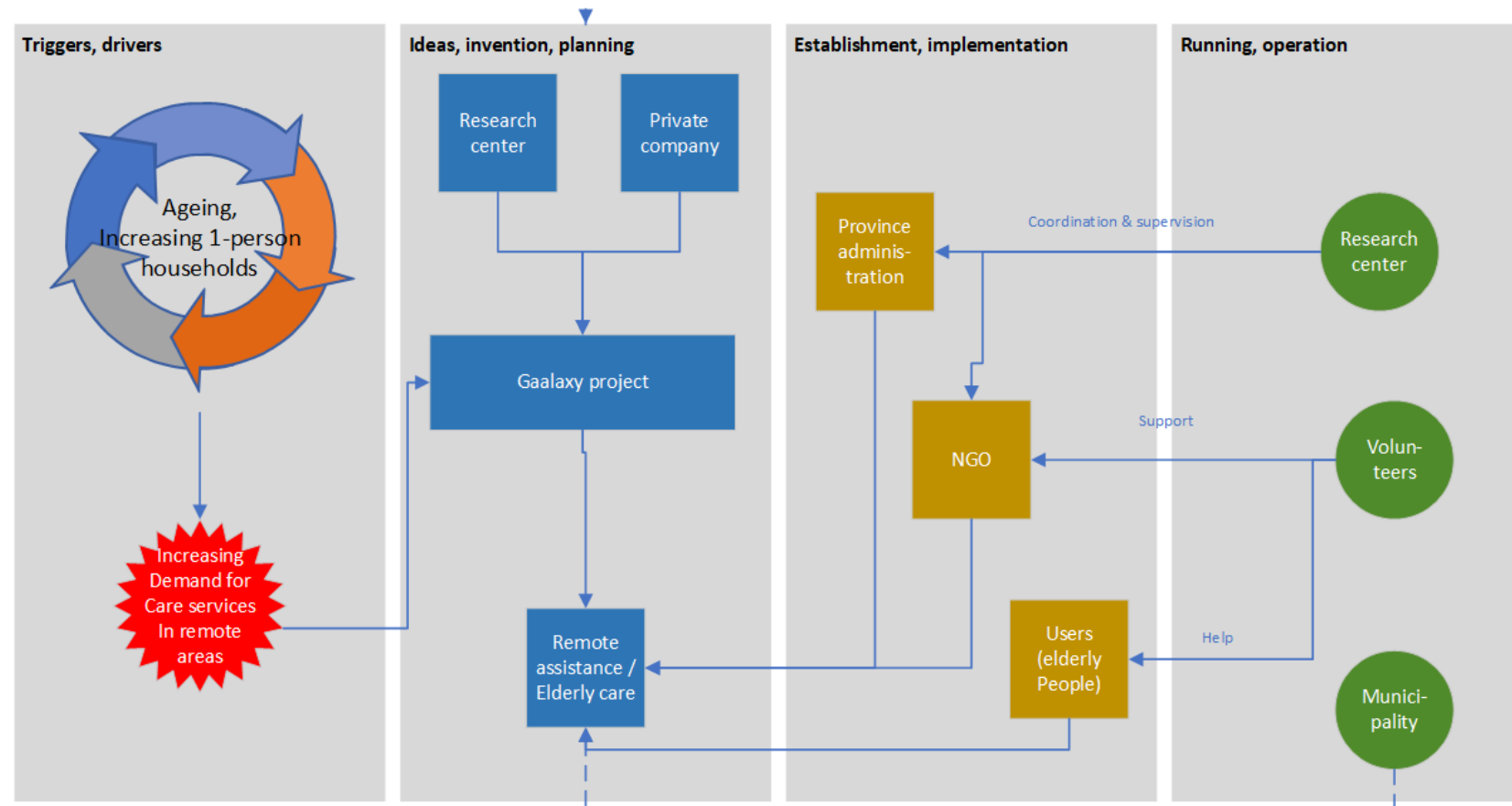
Framework for the assessment of social innovation initiatives

- Isernia (IT)
- Strategy for Inner Areas
- Top-down social innovation



Framework for the assessment of social innovation initiatives

- South Tyrol (IT)
- Gaalaxy project
- Bottom-up social innovation involving local administration



Critical factors for technological innovation

- Network relations between knowledge creators and users
- Knowledge absorption capacity of firms
- Entrepreneurial state of mind
- Number of skilled entrepreneurs
- Capacity to counter brain drain
- Openness to change
- ICT access
- Usage of ICT

Specificity of mountain innovation processes

- High profile
- Industrial traditions
- Small communities
- Challenges in service-provision
- Specific vulnerabilities

Challenges and opportunities

- Innovation needs are specific
- Regional smart specialisation strategies fail to reflect the specific challenges and opportunities of mountain areas
- Building on local entrepreneurial traditions
- Quality of living environment as a lever to attract talents

Policy perspectives

- Identifying innovation bottlenecks precisely
 - Infrastructure, usage, skills, attitudes, institutional frameworks
- Building mountain innovation networks
 - Sub-regional, cross-border or transnational
- Policies targeting flows of talents and workers
 - Transitional labour markets
- Better integrating social and technological innovation
 - Innovation centred on the specific needs and aspirations of mountain communities



Co-financed by the European Regional Development Fund

Inspire Policy Making with Territorial Evidence

// Thank you

Erik Gløersen, Spatial Foresight

erik.gloersen@spatialforesight.eu