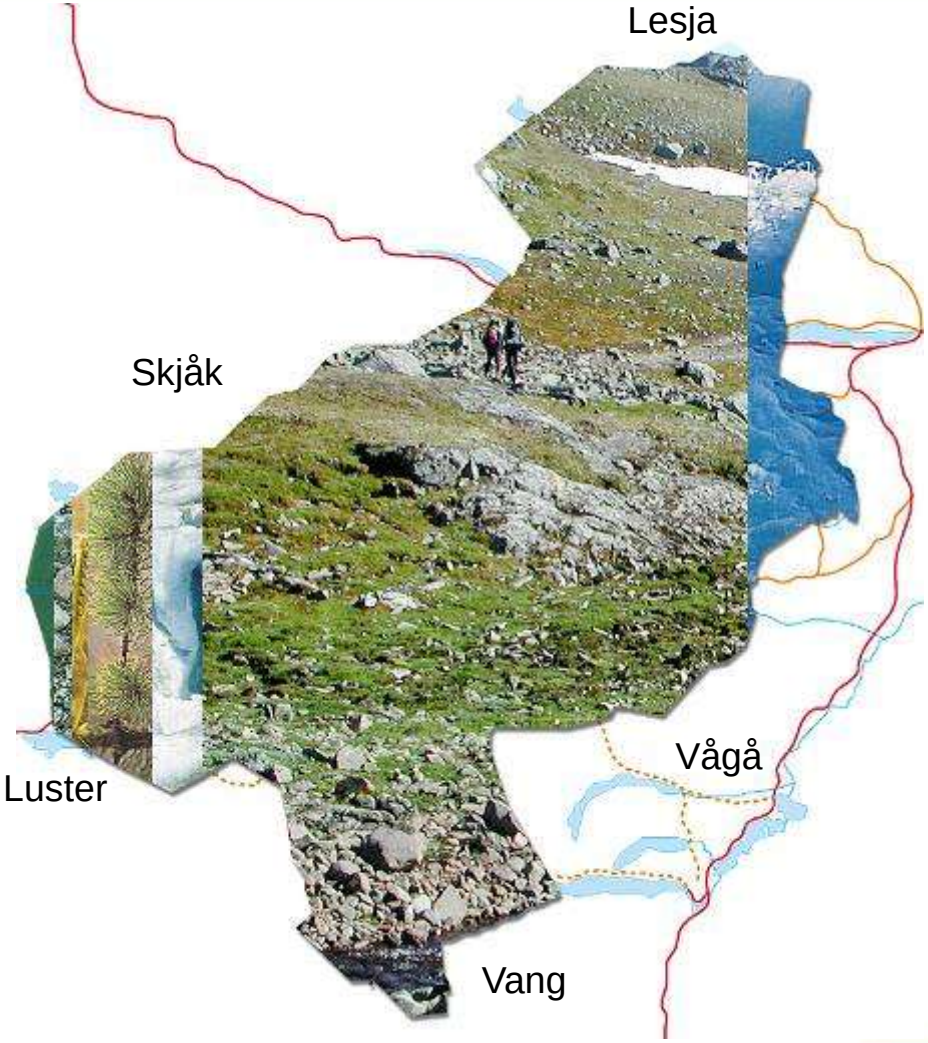
Lom
gjestfritt og nyskapande



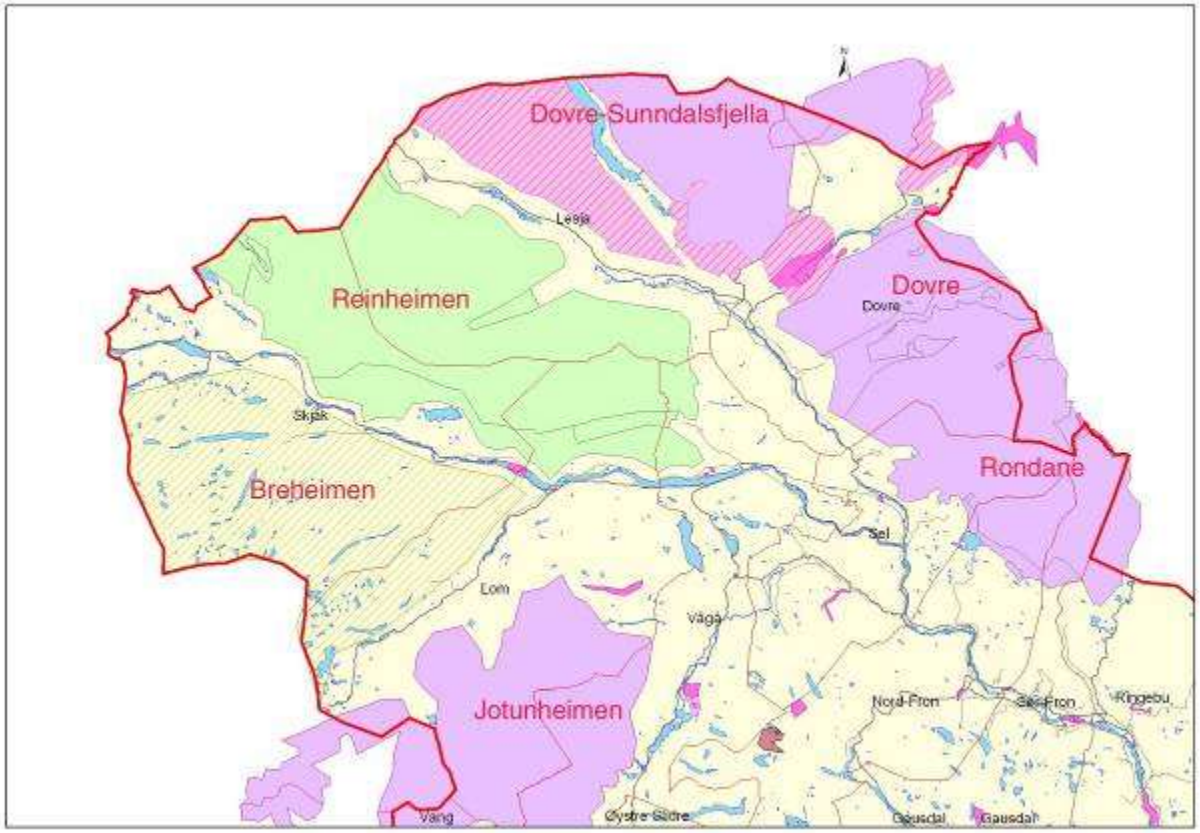
Lom:
1945 km^2
2.500 innbyggjarar

90 % av arealet er høgfjell over 900 m.o.h.
1 % dyrka jord
4 % produktiv skog.

Samla oversikt:
7 % bre
77 % snaufjell
4 % elvar/innsjøar
9 % skog
1 % dyrka mark
1 % myr
1 % anna areal

Lom

Lesja
Dovre
Skjåk
Sel
Lom
Vågå
Nord-
Fron
Sør-
Fron
Ringebu
Øyer
Gausdal
Vang
Øystre
Slidre
Lillehammer
Vestre
Slidre
Etnedal
Nord-
Aurdal
Nordre
Land
Gjøvik
Sør-
Aurdal
Vestre
Toten
Søndre
Land
Østre
Toten
Gran
Jevnaker
Lunner



Nasjonalparkriket

Lom

Diktarbygda

Tor Jonsson

Olav Aukrust

Knut Hamsun

Vera Henriksen

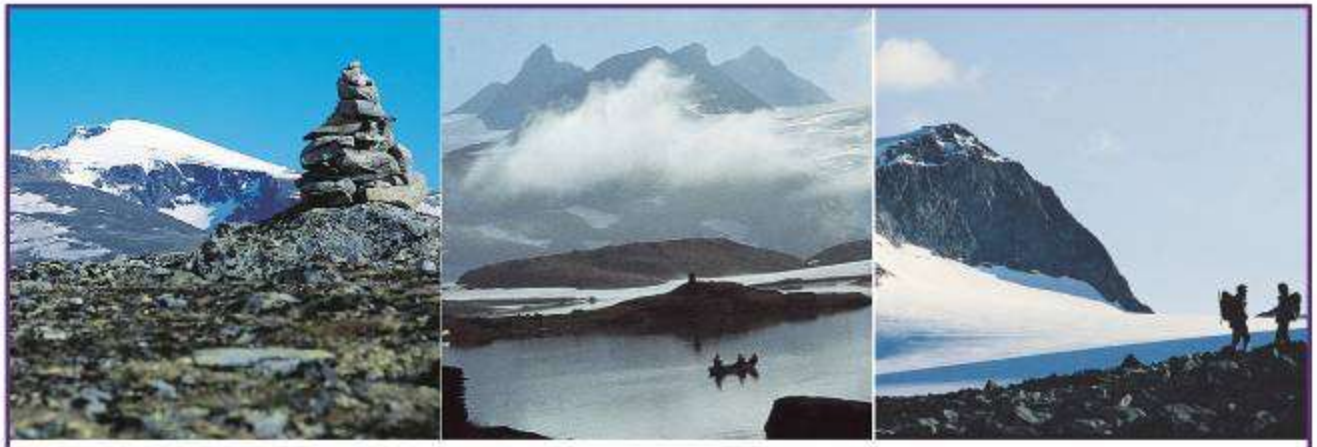
Kjell Aukrust

Lom
gjestfritt og nyskapande

Matbygda

- Arne Brimi har alle høyrt om, men i miljøet er det fleire kokkar i nasjonal toppklasse.
- Naturens Kjøken, med fokus på mat, tradisjon og bruk av lokale råvarer.
- Den opprinnelege smaken.
- Matrute over Sognefjellet. Frå Lom til Luster.

Lom



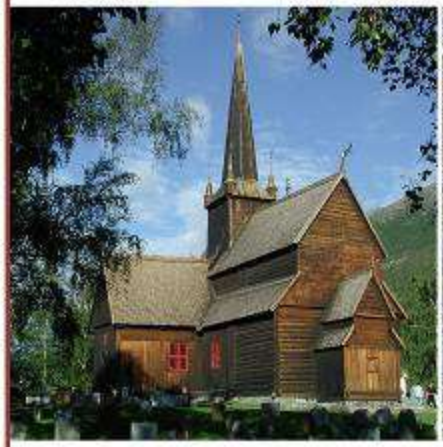
Lom 2020

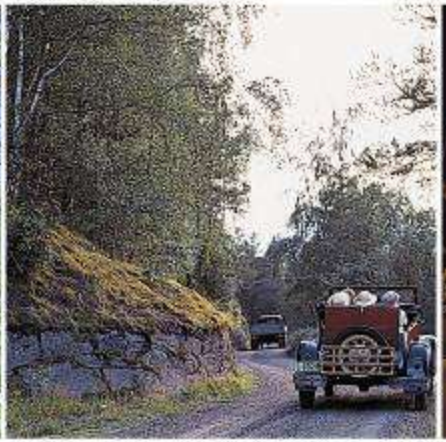
Lom

gjestfritt og nyskapande

Bygdautvikling

Ta vare på og utvikla naturgjevne, sosiale, kulturelle og menneskelege ressursar i lokalsamfunnet med sikte på produksjon av fellesgode og ei vidareføring av lokal kultur og sosialt miljø.





Lom
gjestfritt og nyskapande

Liv i Lom

Kartlegge moglegheiter og utfordringar for det lokale næringslivet og lage møteplassar der næringslivet, organisasjonslivet og innbyggjarar kan samhandle for å gjere Lom livskraftig i framtida.

Lom
gjestfritt og nyskapande

Fossbergom

Fossbergom står fram som ein tettstad med særpreg, og det har heile tida vore lagt stor vekt på byggeskikk og lokale tradisjonar.

Jotunheimens Aker Brygge – Finansavisen sommaren 2004.

Landets best bevarte innlandstettstad i 1993

LOM NASJONALPARK LANDSBY

LOM NASJONALPARK KOMMUNE

Lom

Lom
gjestfritt og nyskapande

Nasjonalparklandsby

•Utvikling med grunnlag i lokale ressursar.
•Arkitektur, fargebruk og trivelege møteplassar spelar på lag med kulturlandskapet.
•Lom - ein stad ein får lyst til å vitja og bu i.
•Stedsutvikling er lokal næringsutvikling
•Det gode lokalsamfunnet er det beste reisemålet

LOM NASJONALPARK LANDSBY
LOM NASJONALPARK KOMMUNE

- viktige framtidsrådgivere

Lom ungdomsråd anno 2008

Lom

Fjelljordbruket i Lom

- Nasjonalt verneverdig kulturlandskap
- Nasjonalparkar og verneområde
- Samhandling på tvers av næringsgrupper
- Sterk støtte frå reiselivet
- Solid støtte frå lokalmiljøet
- Høgt på den politiske dagsorden
- Regelmessige møte i kontaktforum

Lom
gjestfritt og nyskapande

Omdømme

Hovedsatsingsområde i kommuneplanen Lom 2020

Godt omdømme skapar utvikling, framtidstru og optimisme.

Godt omdømme gjev stolte innbyggere og samarbeidsparter.

Godt omdømme skapar gode ambasadørar.

Lom gjestfritt og nyskapande

Utviklingstiltak ytterst i utkanten

Lokalsamfunnet Sollia i Stor-Elvdal kommune

Nasjonal turistveg Rondane

multifunksjonelle nærbutikker

og ny anvendelse av IKT

Janne Mellum, 17.09.2010

Kommunefakta Stor-Elvdal

- Befolkningsutvikling:

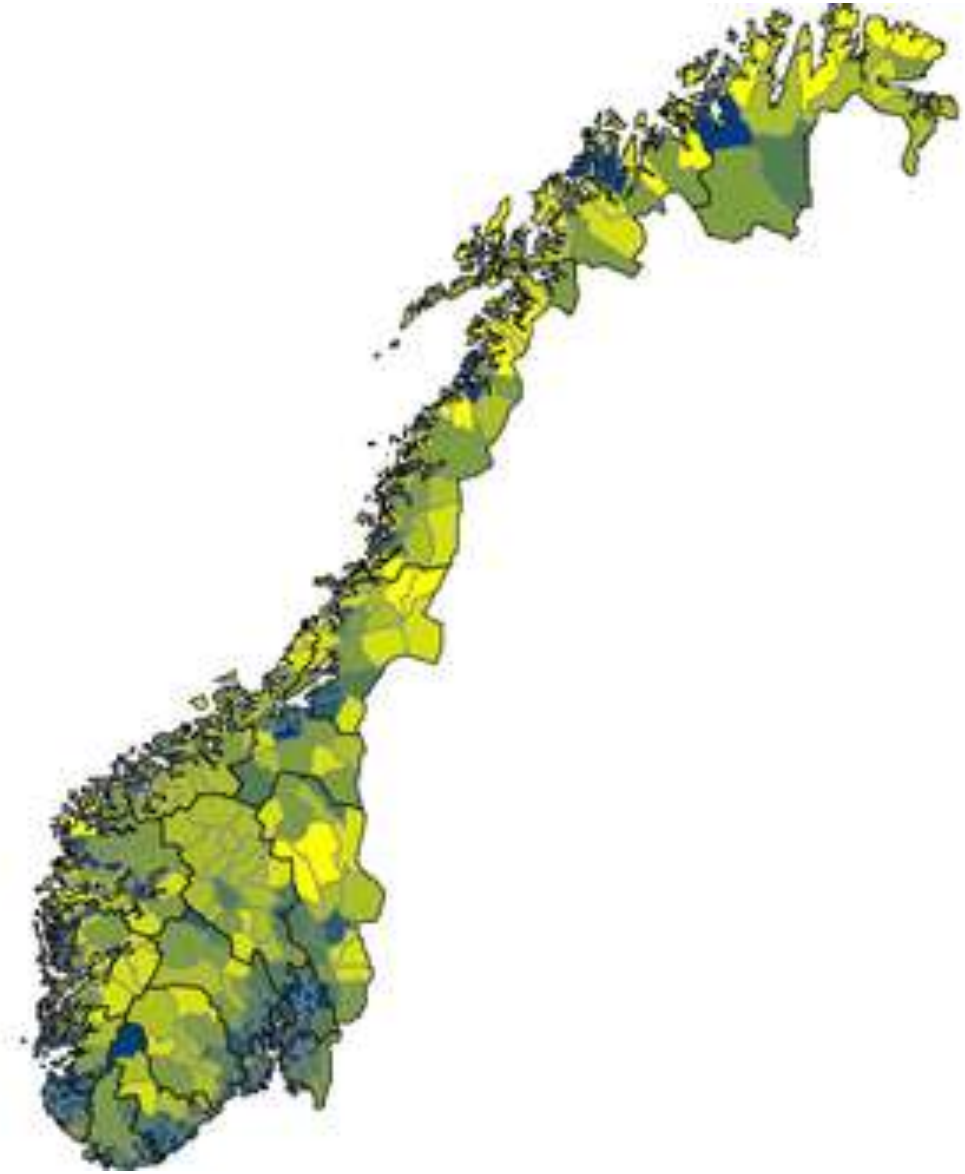
- 3012 innbyggere i 2000
- 2659 innbyggere 1.7.2010

- Nedgang på 12% på 10 år

- Areal: 2 165,8 km2
- 1,2 innbyggere \ km2
  15,1 i Norge

- Fødselsunderskudd
- Mange eldre,
- Overskudd på menn
- Stor andel på sosiale ytelser
- Lav gjennomsnitts utdanning
- Lav inntekt

Befolkningsutvikling i Norge



Lokalsamfunnet Sollia

ved foten av Rondane nasjonalpark

I Sollia – naturligvis!

- Sollia kommune:
- 450 innbyggere i 1951,
  - I dag knapt 130 mennesker

- Sollia barne- og ungdomsskole :
  - 9 elever fra 1-10 kl i 2009 / 2010
  - Flere av disse er asylsøkere

- Likevel: Et levende lokalsamfunn med framtidstro

- Asylmottak for familier med 87 beboere
- Atnbrua handel
- Atnsjø Kafe
- Rondane Gjestegård Enden

- En rekke mindre næringsvirksomheter, med i alt 49 medlemmer i bedriftsnettverk

Få, men aktive innbyggere

- Ildsjeler i lokalsamfunnet har i alle år vært initiativtakere til aktivitet og prosjekter
- Nøkkelpersoner i forhold til å lykkes med nye tiltak
- En rekke utviklingsprosjekter helt fra 1970-tallet
- Privatpersoner orientert mot bruk av internett i en årrekke
- Hjemmesidene www.Sollia.net har blitt en viktig informasjonskanal for hytteeiere og innbyggerne
- Anvendelse av ny teknologi som informasjonskanal er allerede velkjent for mange hytteeiere og innbyggere

Nasjonal Turistveg Rondane
prosjektet fra himmelen…

PROSJEKT RONDANE

**Næringsutvikling
og verdiskapning
i tilknytning til
turistveg Rondane
og tilliggende
verneområder**

**Folldal og Sollia
kommuner
2006**

Unik utviklingsmulighet for et lite lokalsamfunn

- **Forprosjekt 2003-2006**
- En av 18 utvalgte strekninger i regi av Statens Vegvesen
- Rv 27 fra Enden i Sollia til Folldal, men med flere tilførselsveger

Kommunalt initiert i Folldal og Stor-Elvdal kommuner
40 % prosjektleder

Målsetning:
- Etablere bedriftsnettverk og nettverksbygging
- Markedsføre strekningen
- Utvikle samarbeid med Statens Vegvesen
  Parallelt forprosjekt

Vern av områdene – fra ulempe til fortrinn ?

RONDANE

Hovedprosjekt 2006-2009

- **Hovedmål:**
- **Økt verdiskapning og næringsutvikling**
  - 60 % prosjektleder bosatt lokalt
  - Nært samarbeid med lokalt tiltaksapparat
  - God lokal forankring
  - Utstrakt medvirking styrings- og arbeidsgrupper

Hovedoppgave:

- Å mobilisere og inspirere for produktutvikling
- Forutsetter konkret forretningside fra privatpersoner

- **Sterk offentlig finansiering**
  - 88,9 % offentlig finansiering , herav 15,5 % egen kommune
  - 11,1 % medlemsavgift fra bedriftsnettverket

Nasjonal turistveg Rondane

Sohlbergs plass – internasjonal heder til norsk betong

Turistvegen åpnes sept 2009

«fib Awards for Outstanding Concrete Structures»,
prisen for den flotteste betongkonstruksjon i 2007- 2008. Østlendingen 10.12.2009

Prosjektet videreføres 2009-2012
”De blå fjella”

- Ett av 4 pilotprosjekter for Statens Vegvesen
  - Videreutvikling fram mot 2012
  - Raste- og utsiktsplasser, estetisk fornying
  - Skilting

  Lokalt vedtatt videreført og fullfinansiert i perioden 2009-2012
  - 100% prosjektleder, bosatt lokalt
  - Næringsutvikling i samarbeid m næringsnettverket
  - Markedsføre turistvegen, området og bedriftene

- Finansiering:
  - 7 % fra bedriftsnettverket
  - 15 % kommunalt næringsfond SEK
  - Fylkeskommune, Statens vegvesen, BU-midler, Folldal kommune

Noen erfaringer hittil

- Statens vegvesen som solid, langsiktig samarbeidspartner
  - Høy kvalitet i vegvesenets tiltak inspirerer

- I alt 9 års prosjektperiode
  - Nok tid til god lokal forankring
  - Tiltak på befolkningens egne premisser
  - Mye og positiv oppmerksomhet i media
  - Prosjektleder bosatt seg i området

Likevel ikke helt uten utfordringer

- Høy grad av offentlig finansiering
  - Bare 11-7% av prosjektkostnadene som egenandel for deltakerne i bedriftsnettverket
  - Noe å hente for de fleste

  - Personavhengig og utfordrende
  - Vanskelig å ta opp motsetninger og problemer
  - Få konsekvenser ved liten innsats for fellesskapet
  - Små, tette forhold bremser konfliktløsning
  - Stor forskjell på graden av ”vi følelse”

Veien videre ……..

Butikken er nedlagt…

Lokale servicepunkter

Interreg prosjekt Scandinavian Heartland Norge/Sverige 2007-2013

- Grenseoverskridende nettverksbygging (Dalarna\Hedmark)

Prosjektmål:

- Kunnskaps- og erfaringsutveksling
- Hente rasjonaliseringsgevinster ved bruk av ny teknologi
- Utvikle modell som kan implementeres i Merkur programmet*

Delprosjekt lokale servicepunkter:

- Befolkningsnedgang gir tap av lokale servicetilbud
- Butikken som siste daglige samlingssted i lokalsamfunnet

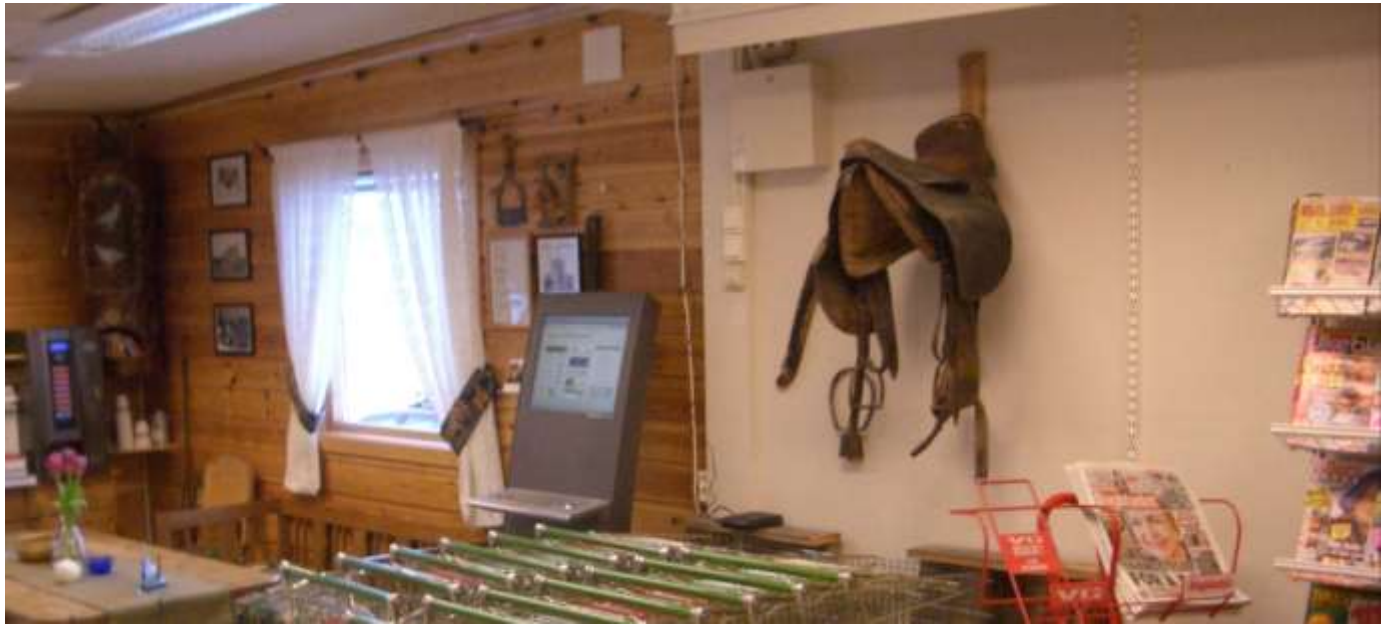
Den nye bygdebutikken:

- Multifunksjonalitet, møteplass, service og tjenester
- Modeller for samlokalisering flere aktiviteter og tjenester

Metodeutvikling og erfaringsutveksling

- Studietur og samlinger for erfaringsutveksling og inspirasjon over grensen
- Nettbaserte brukerundersøkelser for å teste ut folks tjenestebehov og ønsker
- Fokus på fysisk samlokalisering av tjenester
- Dugnad og lokale tilpasninger
- Ny bruk av IKT i tjenesteformidling

Infokiosker i 4 små dagligvarebutikker



Berøringsskjerm

•Info om reiseliv, nyheter, lokale forhold, vær, aviser på nett
•Sosiale medier nettby, facebook og twitter

•Brukerundersøkelse utført vår 2010
•Videreutvikles ut fra meldt behov og bruk

Bok i butikk

- Et ledd i utvikling av ny logistikk i tjenesteleveranser
  Spydspiss for andre offentlige tjenester i nærbutikken
  - Post i butikk, Apotek i butikk
  - Offentlige tjenester i butikk….

- Eksisterende ordninger for elektronisk bokbestilling
  - I utgangspunktet gratis tilbud
  - Avhengig av egnet plassering i butikken
  - Flere nye aktører må samhandle
  - Enkel logistikk, men avhengig av lokal og politisk velvilje

Usikkerhet og skepsis

- God ide, men…
- Butikken mangler gode lokaler med nok plass
- Ingen plan for finansiering av utvidelse

- Frykt for å miste eksisterende lokale tilbud
  - Hva blir det neste?

- For dårlig implementert lokalt
    - Vil vi ha dette?
- Konklusjon:
  - Utprøves når det har modnet lokalt

Best practise?

- Lokalbefolkningen vant til aktiv medvirkning
- Prosjektet som helhet har for svak lokal forankring
  - Dårlig informasjon til sentrale aktører lokalt
  - Prosjektet har lite å bidra med økonomisk
  - Delprosjekt 1,5 år
- Utydelig kommunikasjon rundt formål
  - Uklarhet rundt videre oppfølging og finansiering
- Bruk av lite målrettede metoder – idemyldring
- Prosjektgruppe m bred faglig og teoretisk bakgrunn
  - Gir inntrykk av å være toppstyrt
  - Men, godt samarbeid m butikkeier gjennom Merkur

Sollia, så klart!

- Samtidig ”skrytt opp” og oppskrytt

- Lokal maskot, kommunens flaggskip
- Bevisste og flinke til å markedsføre Sollia
- Utsatt rolle som kostbar utkant i utkantkommune
- Samtidig som store, grunnleggende utfordringer skal løses av stadig færre
- Hvor få er for få til å bære en slik bør?
- Finnes det i det hele tatt en offentlig løsning?

Kort oppsummering

- Målet om bedre utnyttelse av eksisterende ressurser
  - Framtidsrettete løsninger på utkantproblemer
  - Gode erfaringer i Sverige, men
  - Foreløpig ikke i tråd med politiske signaler og trender i Norge

  - Vanskelig å stille krav til å løse utfordringer når:
  - Det oppfattes som offentlig ansvar
  - Den enkeltes fordeler ikke er tydelige
  - Det kreves enighet om verdi- og vegvalg for videre satsing

  - Nasjonal turistveg Rondane
  - Lokale servicepunkter

SPECTACULAR LIVING

ÅRE

ÅRET RUNT

Utvecklingen av en destination

ÅRE
ÅRET RUNT

ÅRE
ÅRET RUNT

ÅRE
ÅRET RUNT

Åre vintern 1976

ÅRE
ÅRET RUNT

Åre torg 2010

ÅRE
ÅRET RUNT

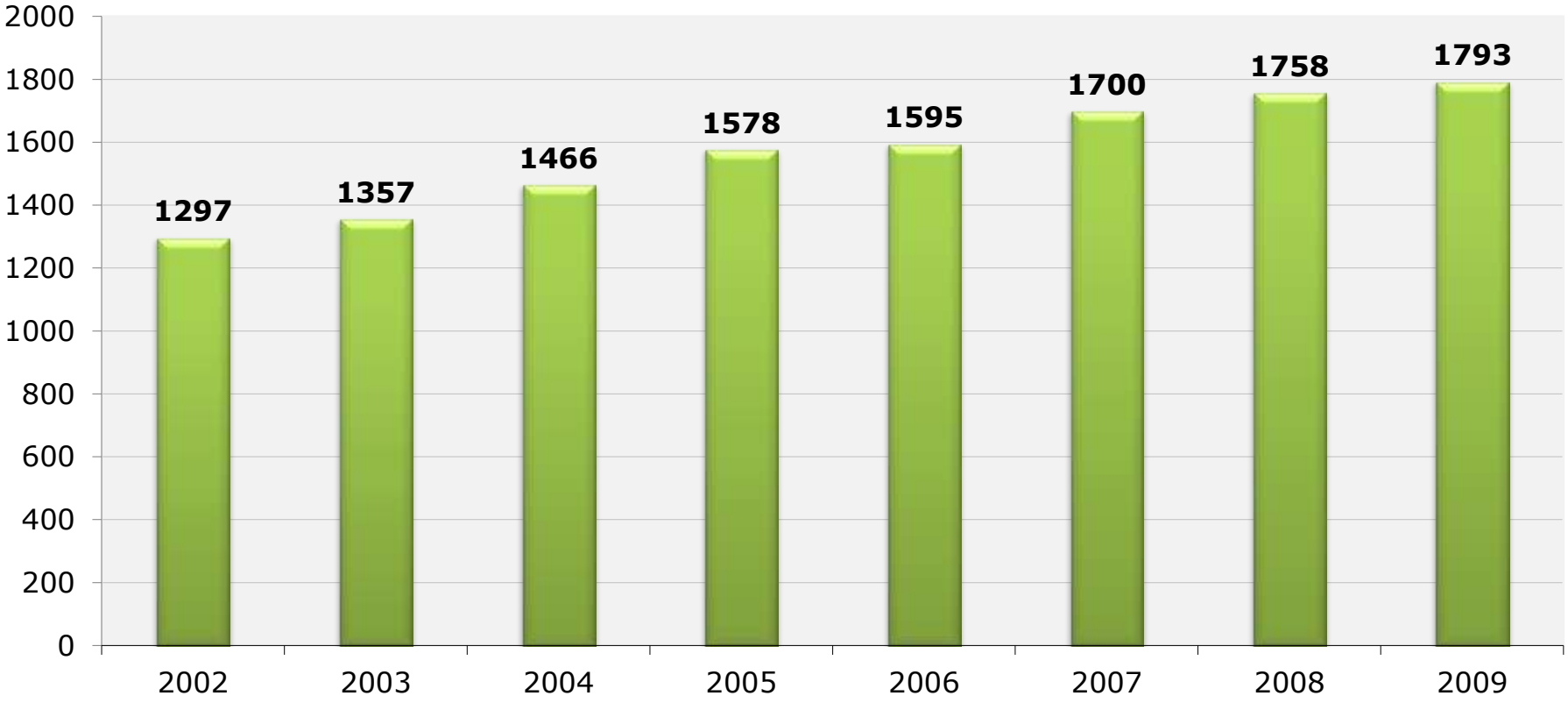
Mountainbike – en viktig barmarksaktivitet

ÅRE
ÅRET RUNT

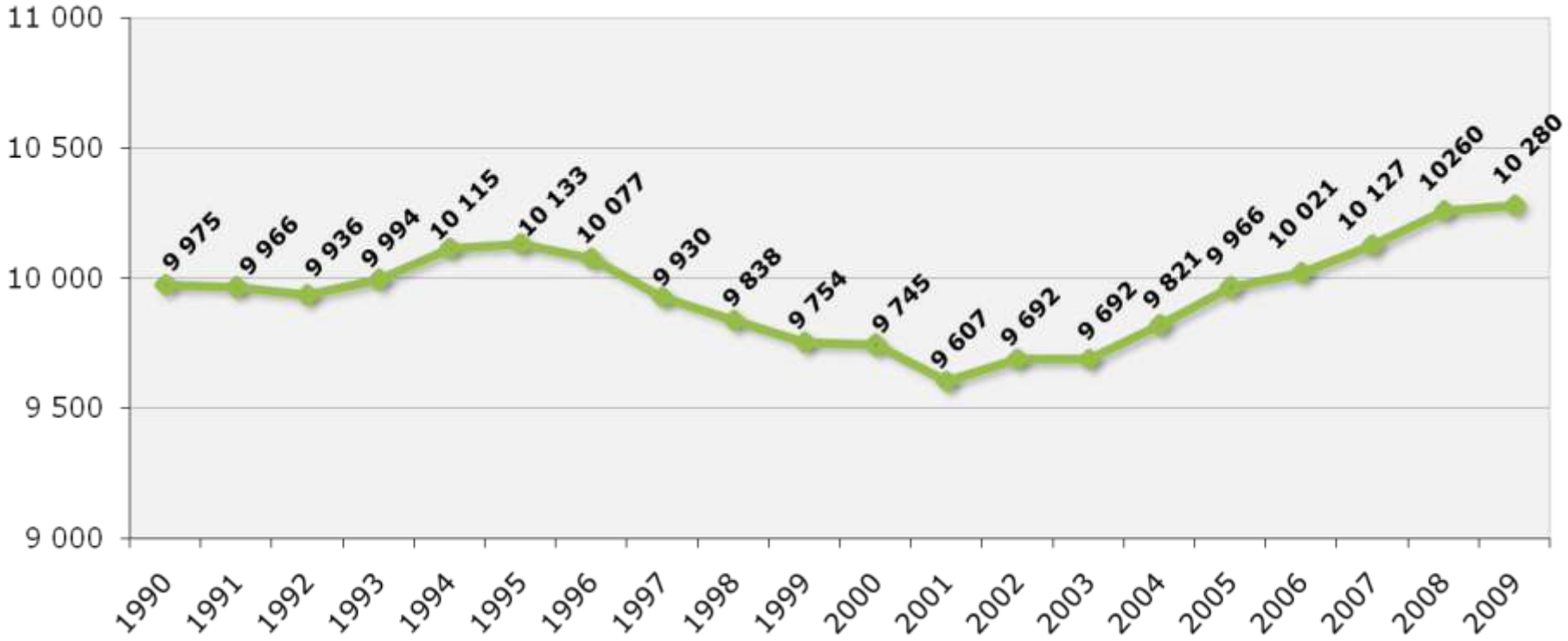
Åre – etablerad arrangör av Alpina tävlingar

ÅRE
ÅRET RUNT

Antal företag i Åre kommun alla företagsformer + 38%



Befolkningsutveckling 1990 – 2009



Holiday Club – hotell,konferens, bad, spa, ownership.

ÅRE
ÅRET RUNT

Barmarksutveckling Åre

	Före HC	Efter HC
Öppna hotell	0	7
Öppna restauranger	1–3	23–25
Öppna butiker	4–6	46–48

ÅRE
ÅRET RUNT

Barmarksutveckling Åre

	Före HC	Efter HC
Sommarvenemang	2	11
Öppna liftar	1	5

ÅRE
ÅRET RUNT

Vision 2020:
Åre – Europas mest attraktiva alpina åretrunt-destination

ÅRE
ÅRET RUNT

Samarbete ger bättre resultat

Självutnämnd informell grupp med beslutsfattare och ledande politiker. Regelbundna möten och gemensam målbild gör att beslut kan fattas på destinationsnivå. Syftet är att synkronisera insatserna så att inget faller mellan stolarna vad gäller kommunens och näringslivets åtaganden.

Målområden

Unika upplevelser – året runt!

Utförare: Skistar – Holiday Club

Ansvar för miljön

Utförare:Åre kommun

Ett gränslöst välkomnande Åre

Utförare:Åreföretagarna

Attraktiv livsmiljö

Utförare:Åre kommun, Åreföretagarna, Peak Innovation

Mål

Unika upplevelser – året runt!

Utförare: Skistar – Holiday Club

	2020	2010
	Sammanbyggnad av skidsystemet Duved–Björnen	**Ej uppnått**
	1 500 000 skiddagar	**1 066 000 skiddagar (71%)**
	300 000 baddagar i Upplevelsebadet	**200 000 dagar (66%)**
	50 000 cykeldagar	**16 700 cykeldagar (33%)**
	50 000 övriga liftdagar barmark	**28 900 liftdagar barmark (56%)**

Mål

Ansvar för miljön

Utförare: Åre kommun

2020	2010
50 % använder miljömärkt el varav 30 % skall vara vindkraftsel	**20 % använder miljömärkt el varav 3 % är vindkraftsel**
100 % av företagen skall jobba för minskad energiförbrukning	**75% av företagen jobbar för minskad energiförbrukning**
100 % av nyregistrerade företagsbilar skall vara miljöbilar varav	**14% av nyregistrerade företagsbilar är miljöbilar varav**
50% skall vara El-/hybridbilarbilar redan 2014	**1% är el/hybridbilar**
55% av vintergästerna skall åka tåg	**35 % av vintergästerna åker tåg**
50% av medarbetarna skall kunna arbetspendla kollektivt	**12% av medarbetarna kan arbetspendla kollektivt**
25% skall nyttja denna möjlighet	

Mål

Ett gränslöst välkomnande Åre

Utförare: Åreföretagarna

2020

75 % mycket nöjda gäster

Andelen nöjd/mycket nöjd 95%

100% ökning av antalet utländska gästnätter

25% ökning av antalet svenska gästnätter

50% ökning av antalet gästnätter barmark

5 årligen återkommande inter-nationella event

2010

55 % mycket nöjda gäster

96% nöjd/mycket nöjda gäster

35% ökning av antalet utländska gästnätter

3% ökning av antalet svenska gästnätter

9% minskning av antalet gästnätter barmark

3 årligen återkommande internationella event

Mål	2020	2010
Attraktiv livsmiljö		**Utvecklar Åre akademi till Åre universitet (ej uppnått)**
	1000 universitetsstudenter i Åre	**100 universitetsstudenter i Åre (10%)**
	1000 fler jobb	**520 fler jobb (52%)**
	900 fler företag	**493 fler företag (54%)**
	1220 fler invånare	**651 fler invånare (53%)**
	890 fler bostäder	**310 nya bostäder (34%)**
	95% skall rekommendera andra att bli Årebor	**77% rekommenderar andra att bosätta sig i Åre kommun**

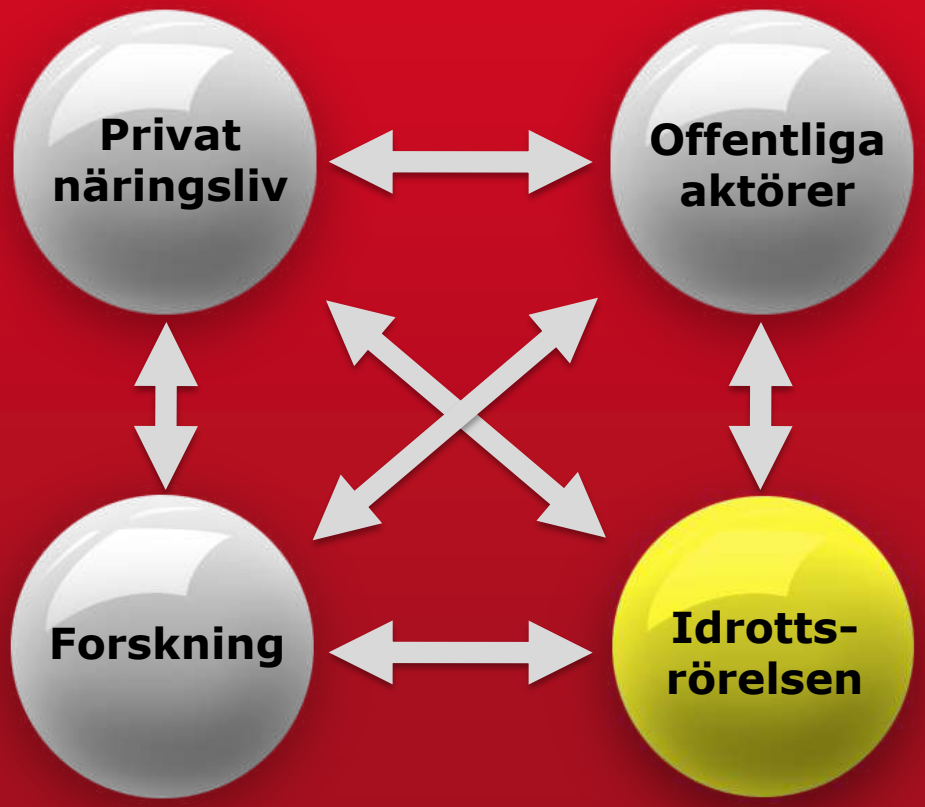
Utförare:Åre kommun, Åreföretagarna, Peak Innovation

ÅRE
ÅRET RUNT

ÅRE

ÅRET RUNT

Strategi – Quattro Helix



Peak Innovation

TOURISM SPORTS OUTDOOR

En investering för framtiden

Jämtlands Läns Landsting

Länsstyrelsen Jämtlands län

VINNOVA

EUROPEISKA UNIONEN
Europeiska regionala utvecklingsfonden

Mittuniversitetet
MID SWEDEN UNIVERSITY

ÅRE KOMMUN

ÖSTERSUNDS KOMMUN

KROKOMS KOMMUN

PEAK BUSINESS SPORTS AB

Jämtland-Härjedalens Idrottsförbund

ISPO-mässan München feb 2010

Peak Innovation
TOURISM SPORTS OUTDOOR

Foto: Biathlon Events, Hans Paulsson

Från och med den 1 november välkomnas träningsgrupper att på Östersunds skidstadion inleda sin försäsongsträning på snö. Här kommer att finnas fina träningsmöjligheter både för längdskidor och för skidskytte, med god service och bra tillgänglighet. Stora satsningar har gjorts på Östersunds skidstadion under de senaste åren för att utveckla en arena i världsklass. Dels för stora arrangemang inom vintersporter och dels för att skapa goda möjligheter till träning. Östersund har satsat på att spara snö och investerar i ett helt nytt snötillverkningssystem för att kunna erbjuda träning tidigt på säsongen.

Under hela november månad finns möjlighet att träna fram er toppform på Östersunds skidstadion!
Här finns tillgång till skidspår, skjutvall och vallabodar.

Pris
Skidspår: SEK 35/person/dag
Skidspår + skjutbana: SEK 60/person/dag
Vallabod: 230 SEK/dygn

Bokning
Turist- & Kongressbyrån, Jessica Thylin tel +46 (0)63-14 43 75 eller jessica.thylin@ostersund.se

Vi kan självklart även hjälpa till att boka transport, logi eller övriga aktiviteter.

Välkommen till Östersund !

Jessica Thylin Gun Fahlander

Foto: Biathlon Events, Hans Paulsson

Turist- & Kongressbyrån®
ÖSTERSUND

Turist- & Kongressbyrån i Östersund
Rådhusgatan 44 | SE-831 82 Östersund, Sweden
Tel: +46 (0)63 14 40 01 | Fax: +46 (0)63 12 70 55
turistbyran@ostersund.se | www.turist.ostersund.se

Etablerar nya företag
och verksamheter

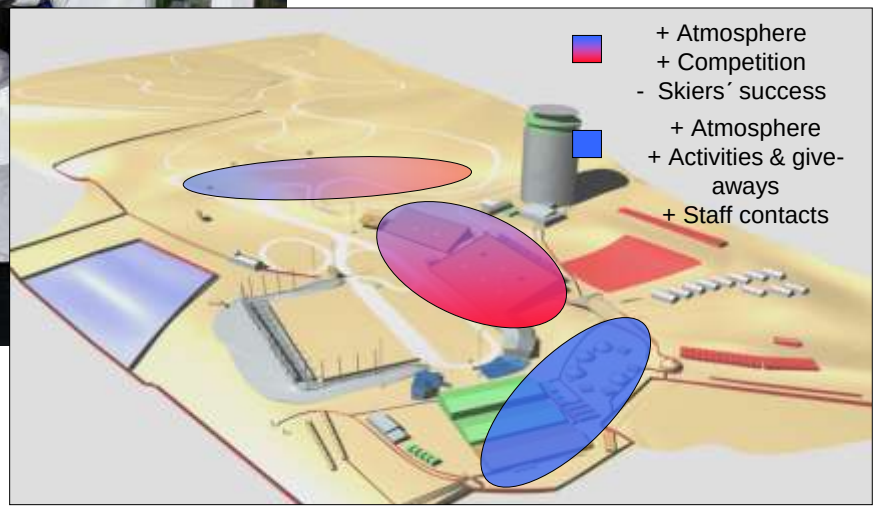
Träningsturism

Peak Innovation
TOURISM SPORTS OUTDOOR

NY KUNSKAP | NYA PRODUKTER | NYA MARKNADER

Skapa fler kommersiellt intressanta forskningsresultat

Kunddriven tjänsteinnovation



ETOUR
EUROPEAN TOURISM RESEARCH INSTITUTE

PEAK EXPERIENCES

Peak Innovation
TOURISM SPORTS OUTDOOR

SKARPÅRE
AFFÄRS- OCH PRODUKTUTVECKLARE

Business- &Productdeveloper Tourism and sports equipment

60 hp/highereducationcredits

Outdoor management

Chamonix förebild

Mittuniversitetet
MID SWEDEN UNIVERSITY

Peak Innovation
TOURISM SPORTS OUTDOOR

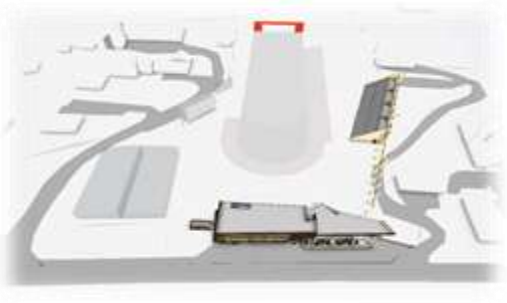
NY KUNSKAP | NYA PRODUKTER | NYA MARKNADER

Peak innovation företagarcenter öppnar 2011

Peak Innovation
TOURISM SPORTS OUTDOOR

NY KUNSKAP | NYA PRODUKTER | NYA MARKNADER

Peak Innovation
TOURISM SPORTS OUTDOOR



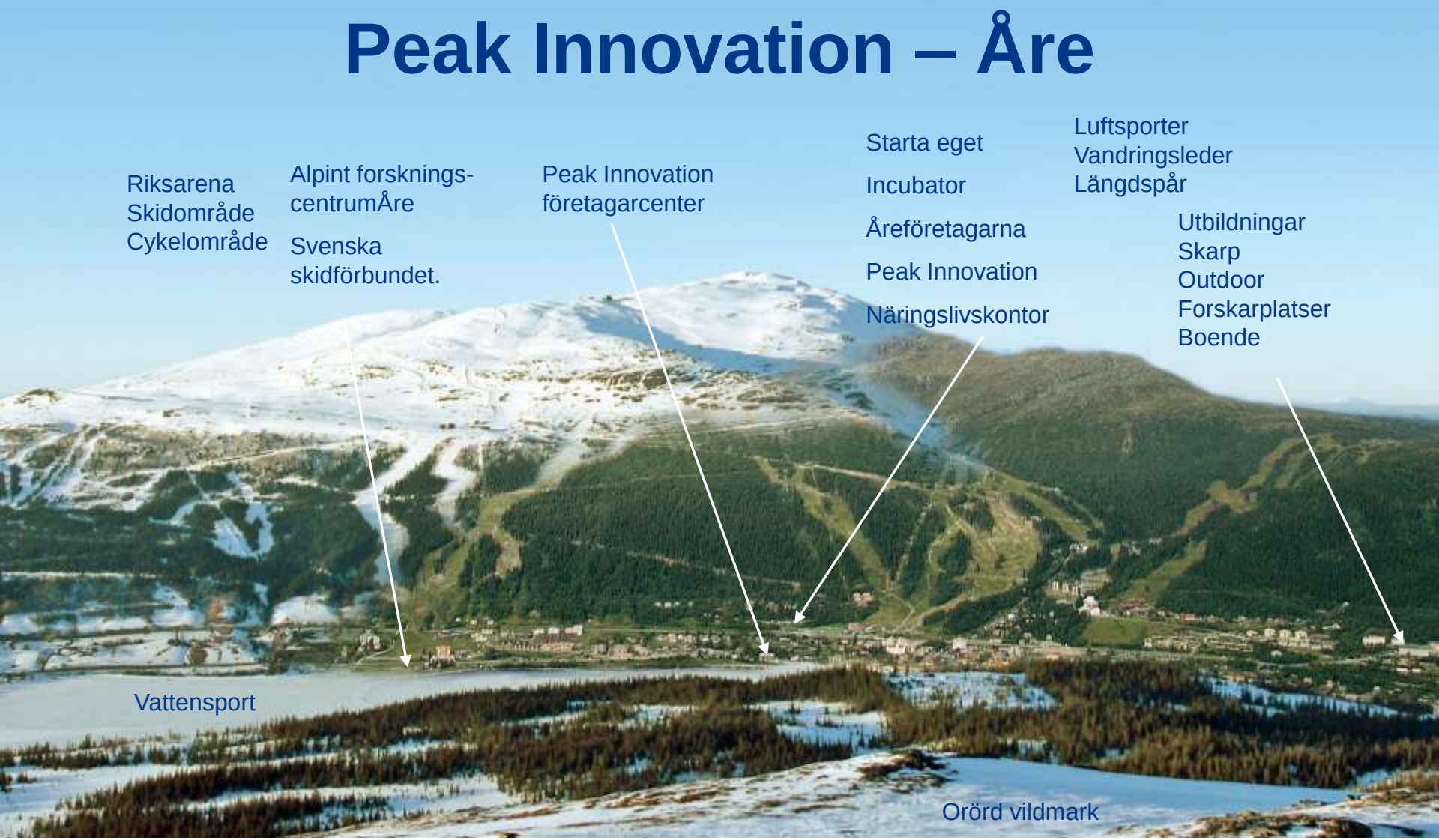
Skapa fler kommersiellt intressanta forskningsresultat

Alpint Vintersportcentrum i Åre

- Center för träning, test, forskning och produktutveckling inom alpina sporter.
- I nedre delen av Alpina Nationalarenan i Åre.
- Byggstart maj 2010 och invigning mars 2011.

Peak Innovation
TOURISM SPORTS OUTDOOR

Peak Innovation – Åre



Peak Innovation
TOURISM SPORTS OUTDOOR

NY KUNSKAP | NYA PRODUKTER | NYA MARKNADER

Peak Innovation – Åre

Riksarena
Skidområde
Cykelområde

Alpint forsknings-
centrumÅre

Svenska
skidförbundet.

Peak Innovation
företagarcenter

Starta eget

Incubator

Åreföretagarna

Peak Innovation

Näringslivskontor

Luftsporter
Vandringsleder
Längdspår

Utbildningar
Skarp
Outdoor
Forskarplatser
Boende

Vad är innovativt i detta ?

Att vi gör det !!!!

Vattensport

Orörd vildmark

Peak Innovation
TOURISM SPORTS OUTDOOR

Euromontana Conference

Lillehammer, 17th September 2010

Innovative actions in East Carpathians - Maramures Mountains Nature Park

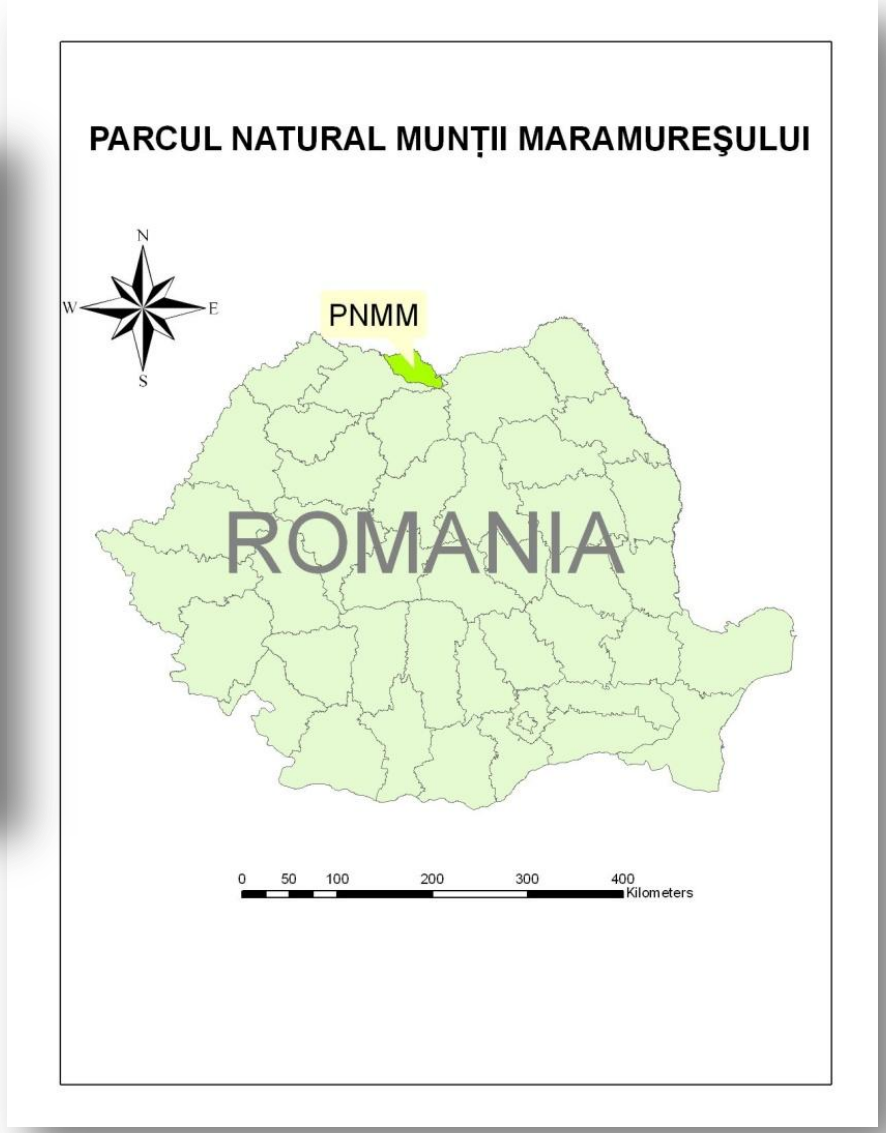
Costel BUCUR,

Maramures Mountains Nature Park, Romania

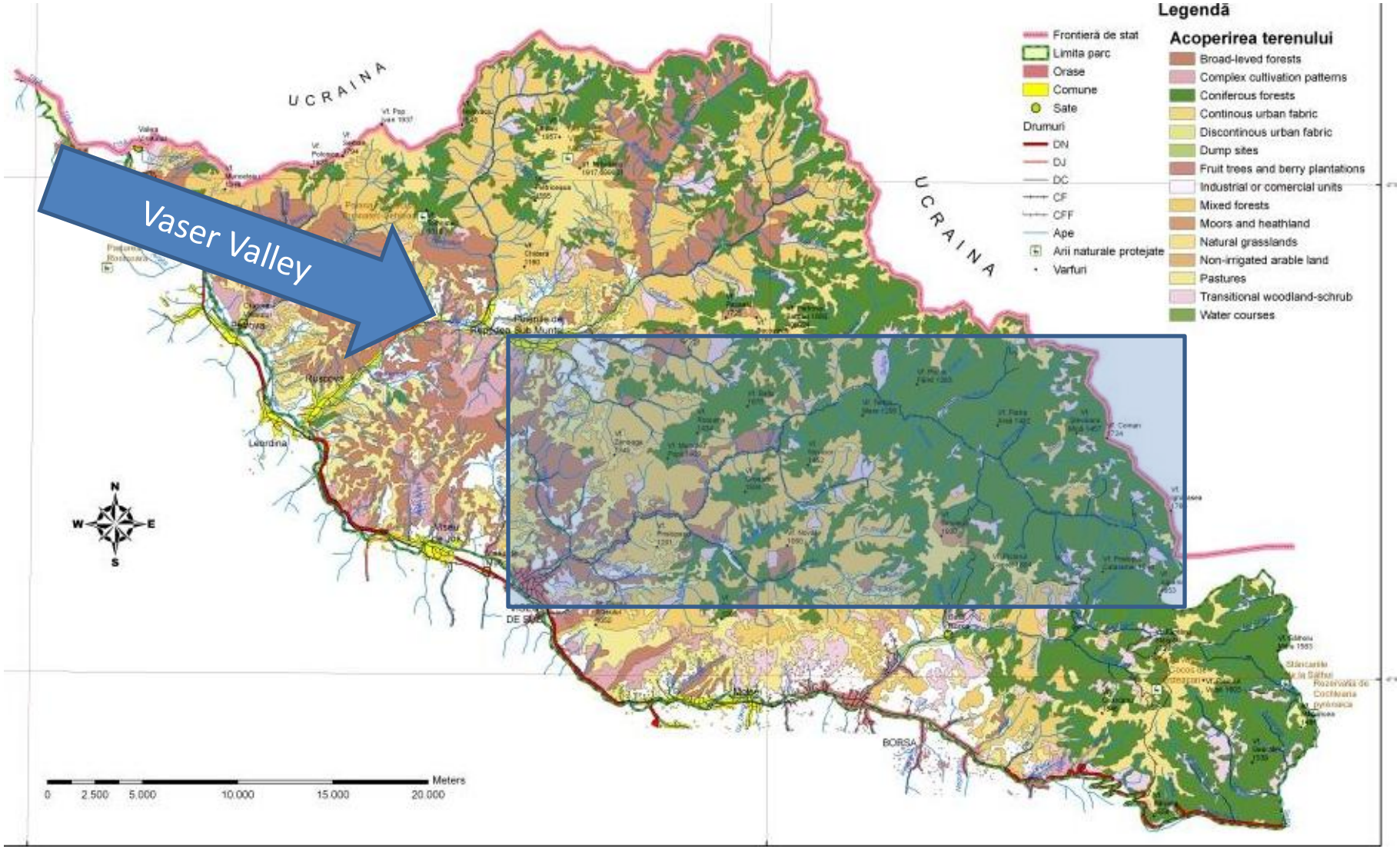
costel.bucur@muntiimaramuresului.ro

Where we are?

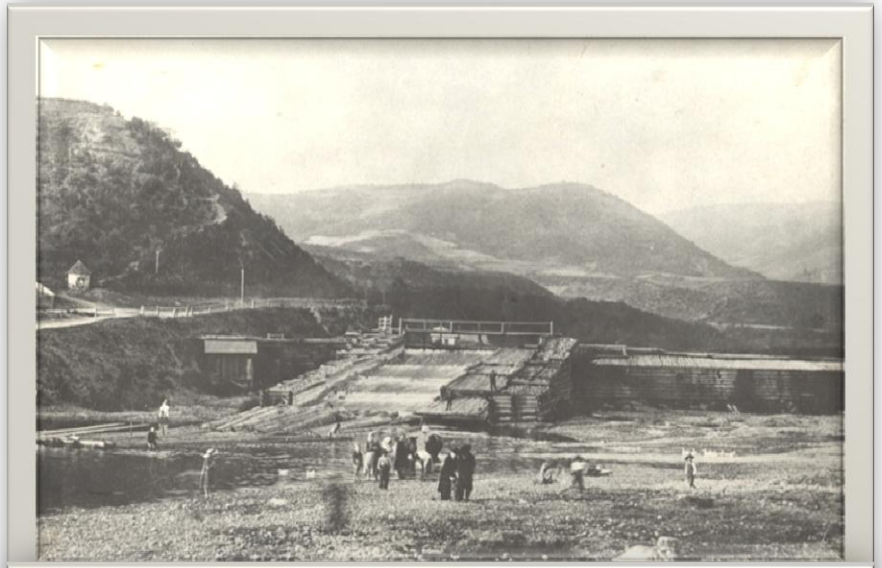
Norway
Scotland
ern Ireland
United Kingdom
Denmark
Ireland
Belarus
Germany
Poland
ales
England
Czech Rep
Ukraine
Austria
France
Romania
Italy
Bulgaria
Spain
Portugal
Greece
Turkey
Turkm
Syria
Tunisia
Iraq
Iran
Morocco
Algeria

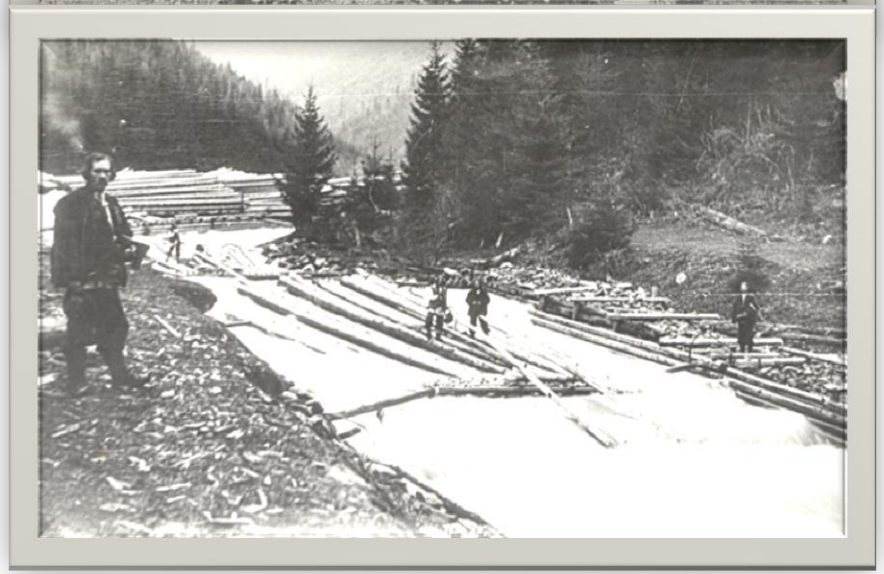

PARCUL NATURAL MUNȚII MARAMUREŞULUI
N
W
E
S
PNMM
ROMANIA
0
50
100
200
300
400
Kilometers

The park encompasses 132,354 ha; Forest – 60% of the park's surface
The watershed of the Vaser Valley covers more than 36,000 ha of forest



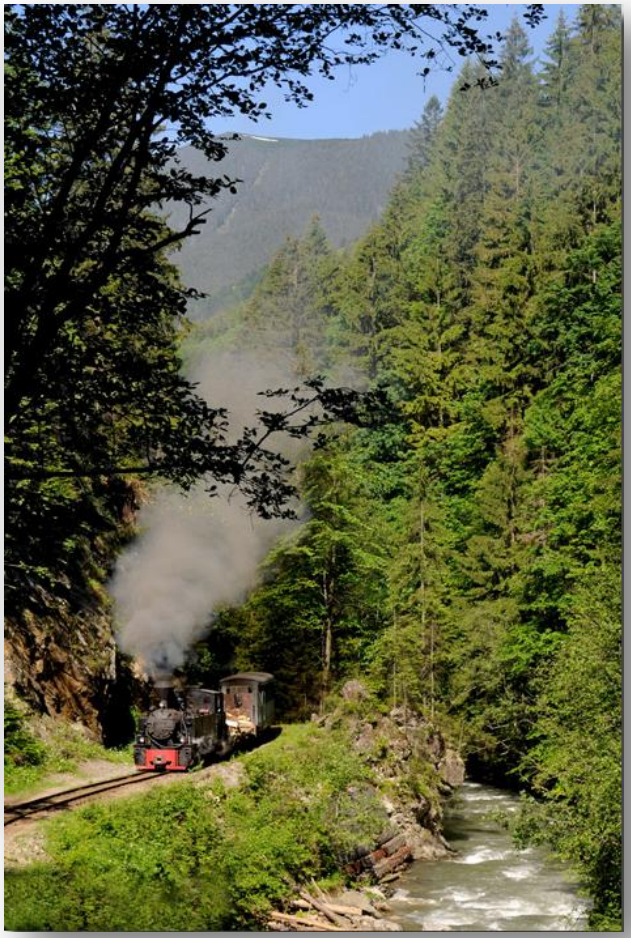
In 1932, after 150 years of wood rafting, a narrow–gauge railway was inaugurated





… for the transport of the wood and not only

…as a result, the steam train became the symbol of the area



…and a reason of pride.

Wood processing industry was and still is representative for the area and the main livelihood activity

After the communism, the industry was going down but starting with 1999 a new company was built which is now one of the most important European producers of stratified wooden elements for windows and doors. This way the added value has constantly increased. www.rgholz.com

Threats!

Limited access !

No carriages suppliers !

Bark beetles !

Low quality wood !

After the floods in 2001 when almost 10 months the valley was not accessible, a big amount of wood was affected by insects, fungus, etc

Innovating!

In 2002 a small company producing EPAL-EUR pallets was set-up, because of the increased amount of low quality wood.

Innovating!

Innovating!

Innovating!

In 2003 a branch of RG Holz Company started to offer regular trains for tourists.

www.novaartis.ro 50.000 pallets/year

EPAL European Pallet Association e.V.
The ideal worldwide logistics solution

LIZENZ 2010

Firma S.C. Nova Artis S.R.L.

Bogdan Voda 75
RO-435700 Viseu de Sus

Lizenziert zur Herstellung

Palettentypen 800 x 1200 mm EUR

Lizenznummer RO-006

Datum 01.01.2010

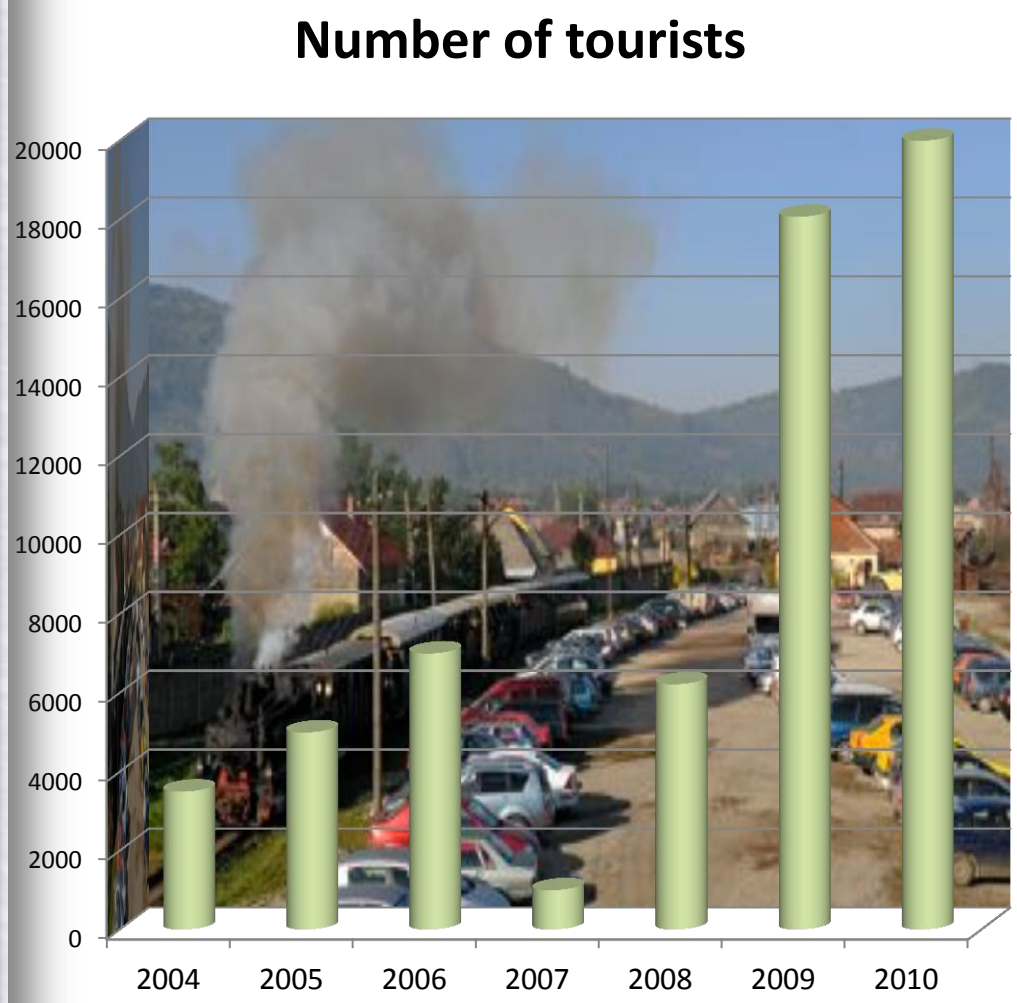
LICENCE EPAL European Pallet Association

CEO

President

EPAL European Pallet Association e.V.

www.cffviseu.ro



In 2007 a TEV study was conducted for the park

Key ecosystems services:

1. Sustainable forest management and watershed protection;

2. Recreation and tourism;

3. Biodiversity;

4. Carbon sequestration;

5. Traditional landscapes and cultural heritage

More than 50% of the tourists coming to the area want to see the beauty of nature (forests, wildlife) and the steam train.

In 2008, the big flood on 26th of July, destroyed over 6 km of railway in more than 12 different places. The damages were estimated around 3 mil. euros.

So, big debates took place for replacing the railway with a forest road. ☹

However, thanks to the …

Park

Tourism

Added value to the low quality wood

The need of saving local identity

The railway has been repaired

So, the logs …

…and the tourists are still transported by the steam train…

As additional benefits…

Novaartis is now producing boxes for wine bottles, and…

The park receives 1 euro/tourist from the company running the train

Thank you very much!

VIIth European Mountain Convention

15th – 17th September 2010, Lillehammer, Norway

The Role of land use/cover for ecosystem services in a changing climate.

Pilot project on Hydrology

European Environment Agency

Josef Herkendell

Project manager biodiversity and climate change impacts

Content

- What is EEA?
- Methods and first results of the Pilot Project on catchment services
- Consequences and Perpectives for Land Use management
- Conclusions

European Environment Agency

Who we are, what we do…

The EEA mission

"The EEA aims to support sustainable development and to help achieve significant and measurable improvement in Europe's environment, through the provision of timely, targeted, relevant and reliable information to policy making agents and the public"

The EEA is…

- An independent information provider
- An analyst and assessor
- Building bridges between science and policy
- Dependent upon strong networks to carry out its work

→ …to support policy processes and inform the public

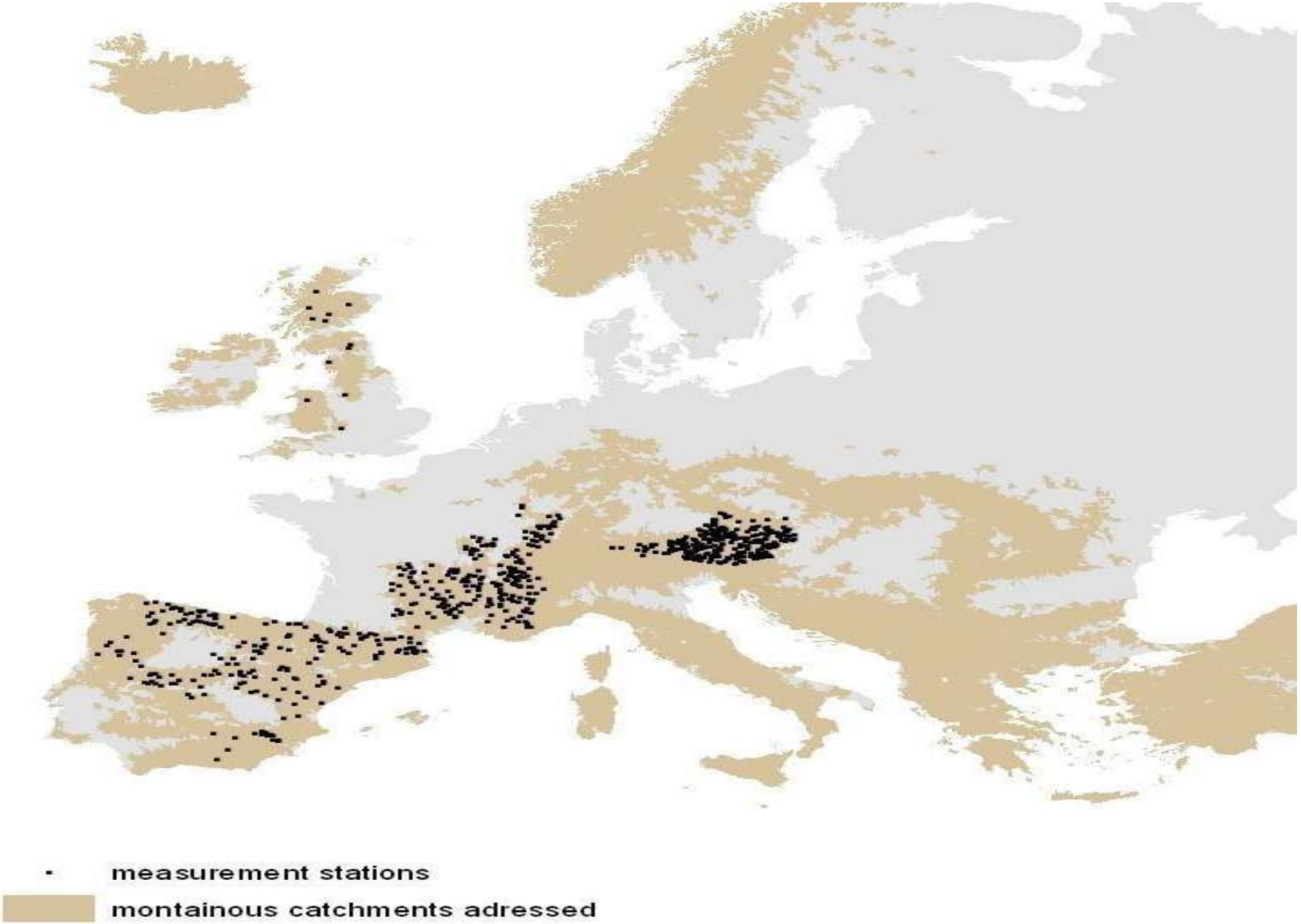
EEA member and collaborating countries

Member countries
Collaborating countries

Methods and first results of the Pilot Project on catchment services

Methods and first results of the pilot on hydrology

- 800 mountainous catchments have been selected via statistical methods using discharge data from PO, ES, F;A;UK, they fulfill the following criteria:
- located in the Mountain Massif Layer
- Surface is inferior to 200 km2
- Mean elevation is superior to 200 m
- Gauging stations which have been working from 1999 to 2004 without interruption (some of these stations provide data for the last 30 years)



SCM sa - European Environment Agency

Integration of further Information

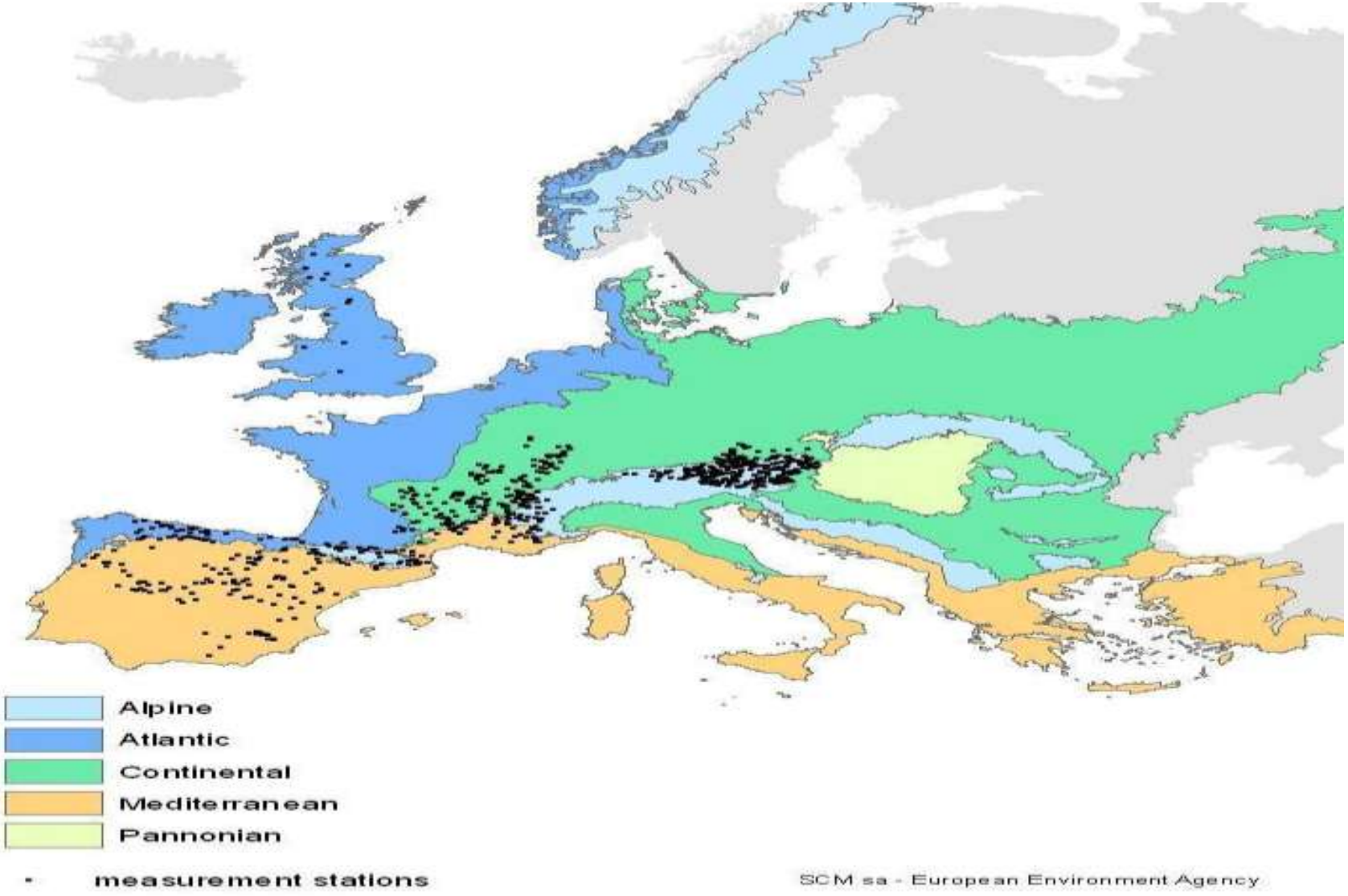
- **Catchment physical properties :** ECRINS data set provide information related to the catchment mean elevation, surface and average slope

- **Land use :** CORINE LAND COVER 2006 provide the percentage of forest and wooded land, agriculture and artificial surfaces for each catchment

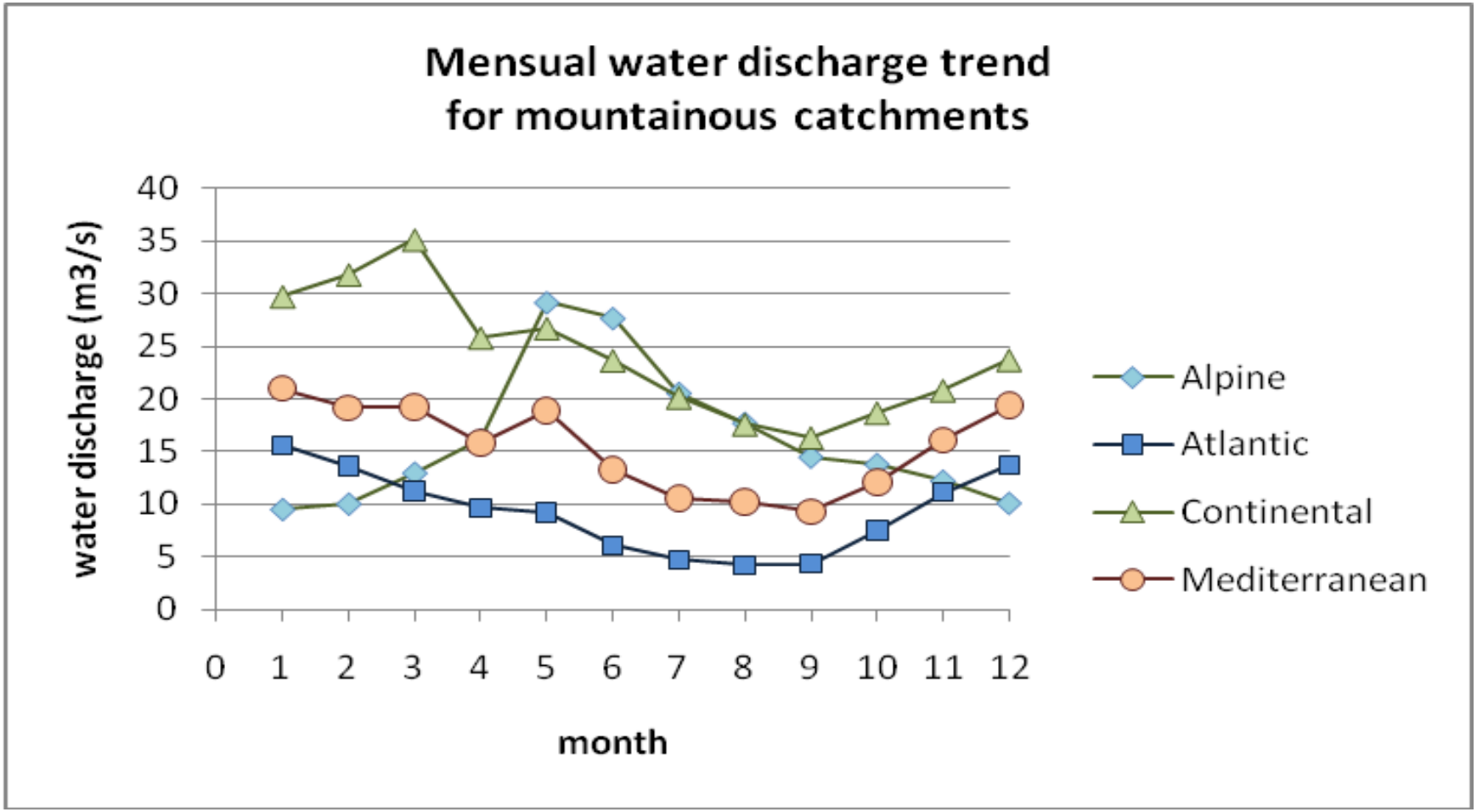
- **Climate :** ATEAM and MARS data sets provide monthly data related to temperature and precipitations for each catchments from 1900 to 2000

- **Water discharge:** National data sets provide information related to daily river water discharge and surface drain of the river

Bio-geographical Regions in Europe



Annual Trend of Water Discharge of Catchments for four bio-geographical regions



Important Definions

- **Land use**

  Land use stands for the percentage of forest, incl. OWL, agricultural surfaces and artificial surfaces, as defined by CORINE LAND COVER data set
- **Ecosystem response**

  The ecosystem response is quantified by the following discharge properties:

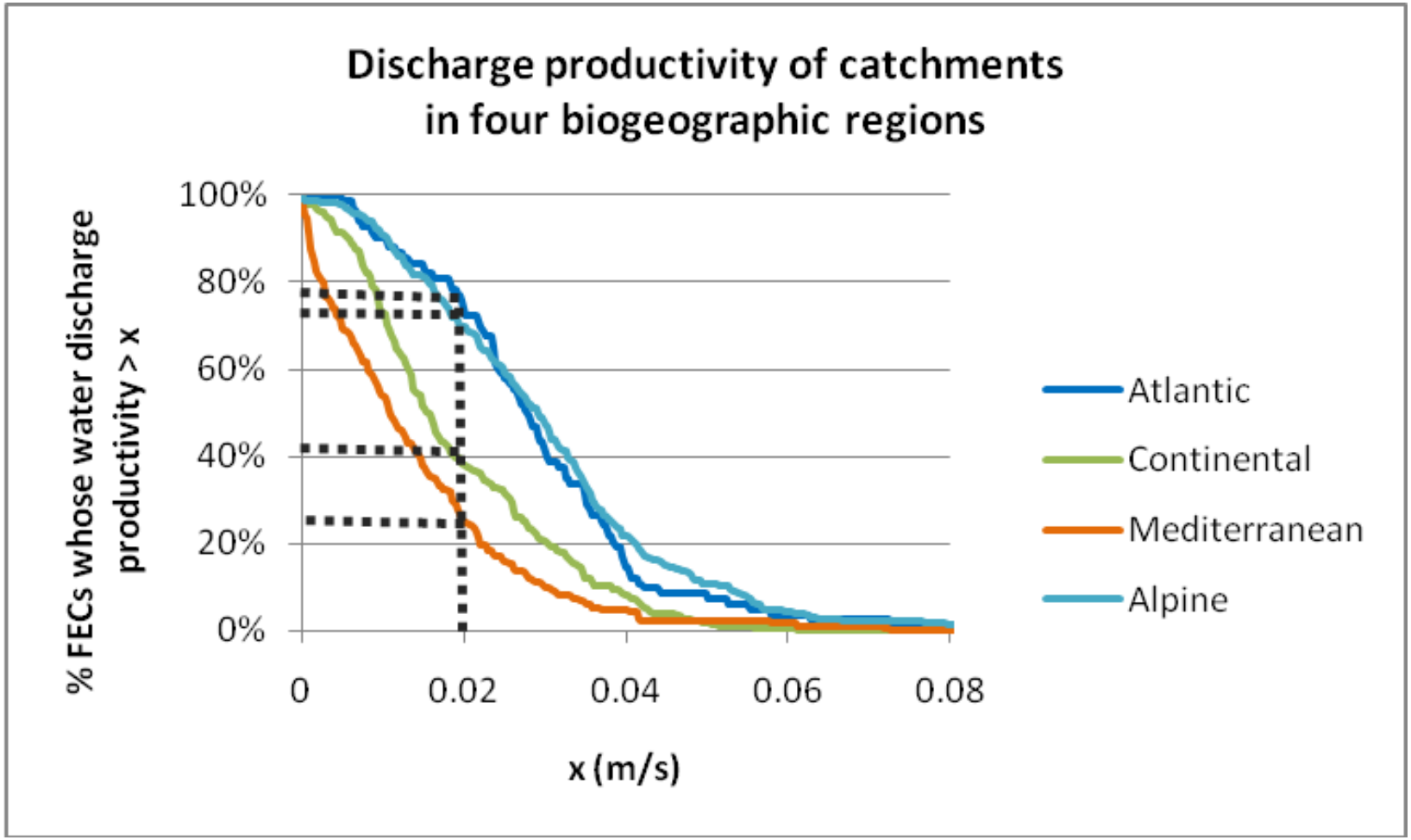
  River productivity: water discharge divided by river surface drain (m/s)

  River regularity: annual river variance
- **Mountainous catchments**

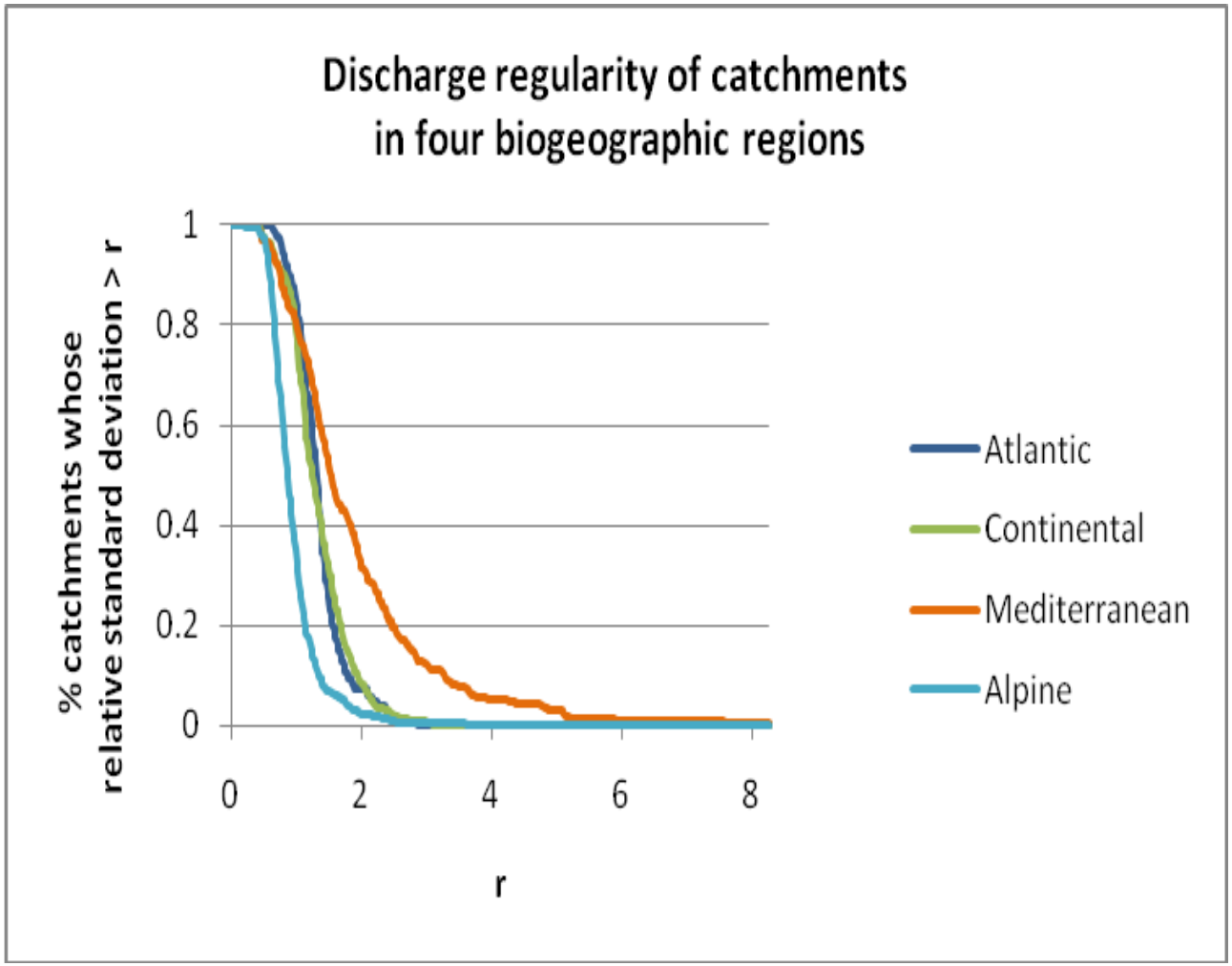
  The mountainous catchments addressed are belonging to European Mountain Massif layer provided by EEA
- **FEC**

  The Functional Elementary Catchments (FECs) are the catchments modeled by EEA hold by ECRINS data set

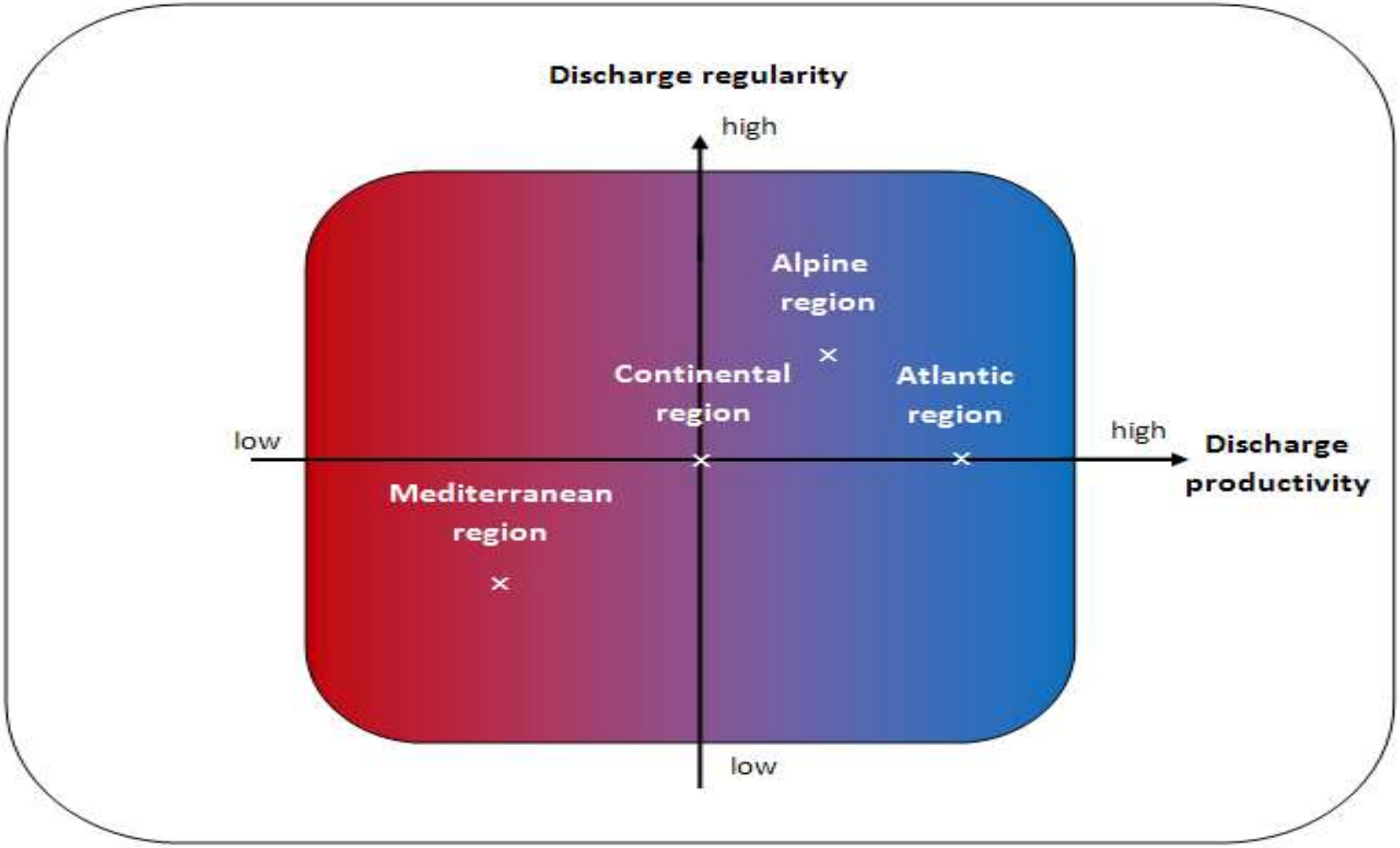
Water discharge productivity of mountainous catchments of four bio geographical regions



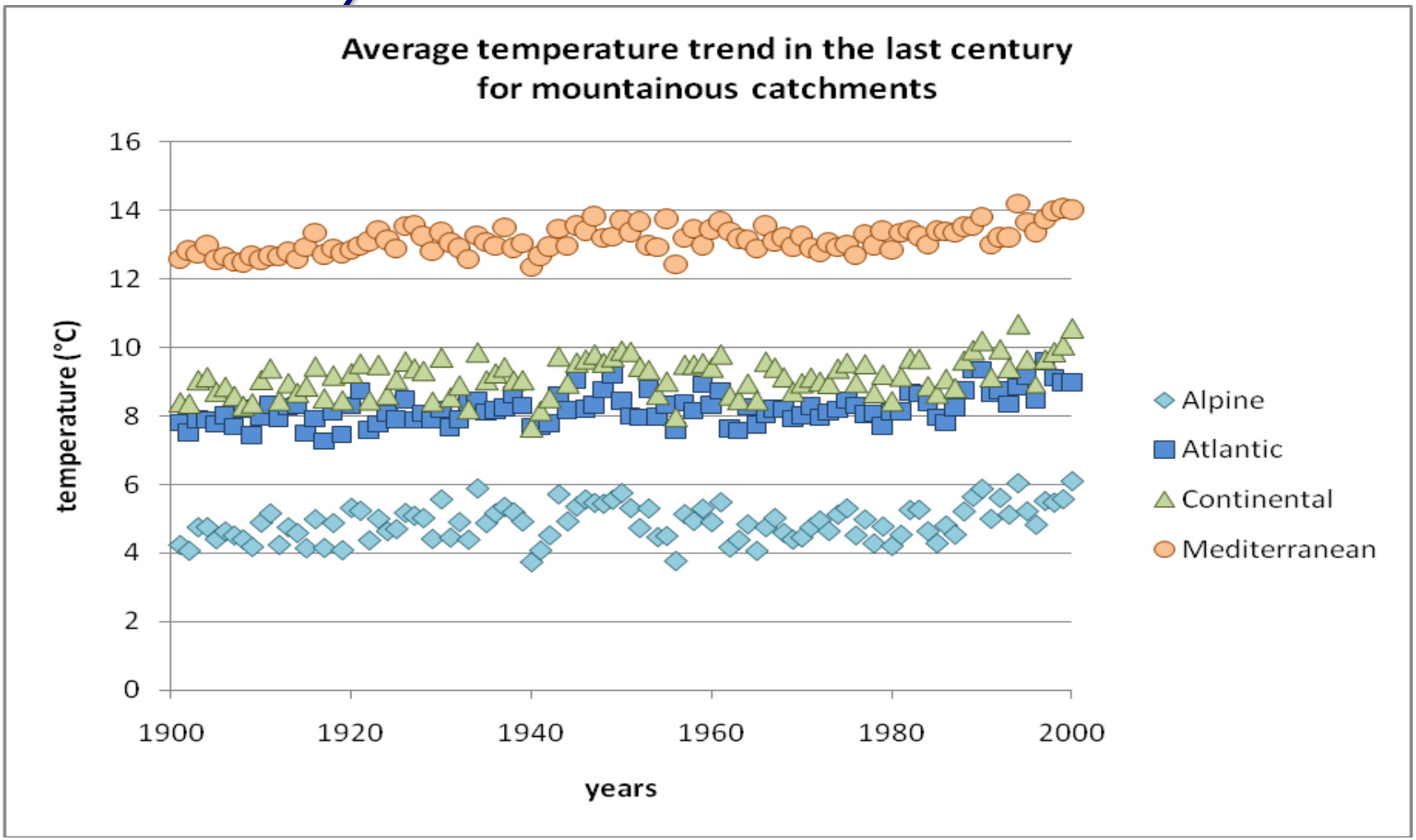
Water discharge regularity of mountainous catchments of four bio geographical regions



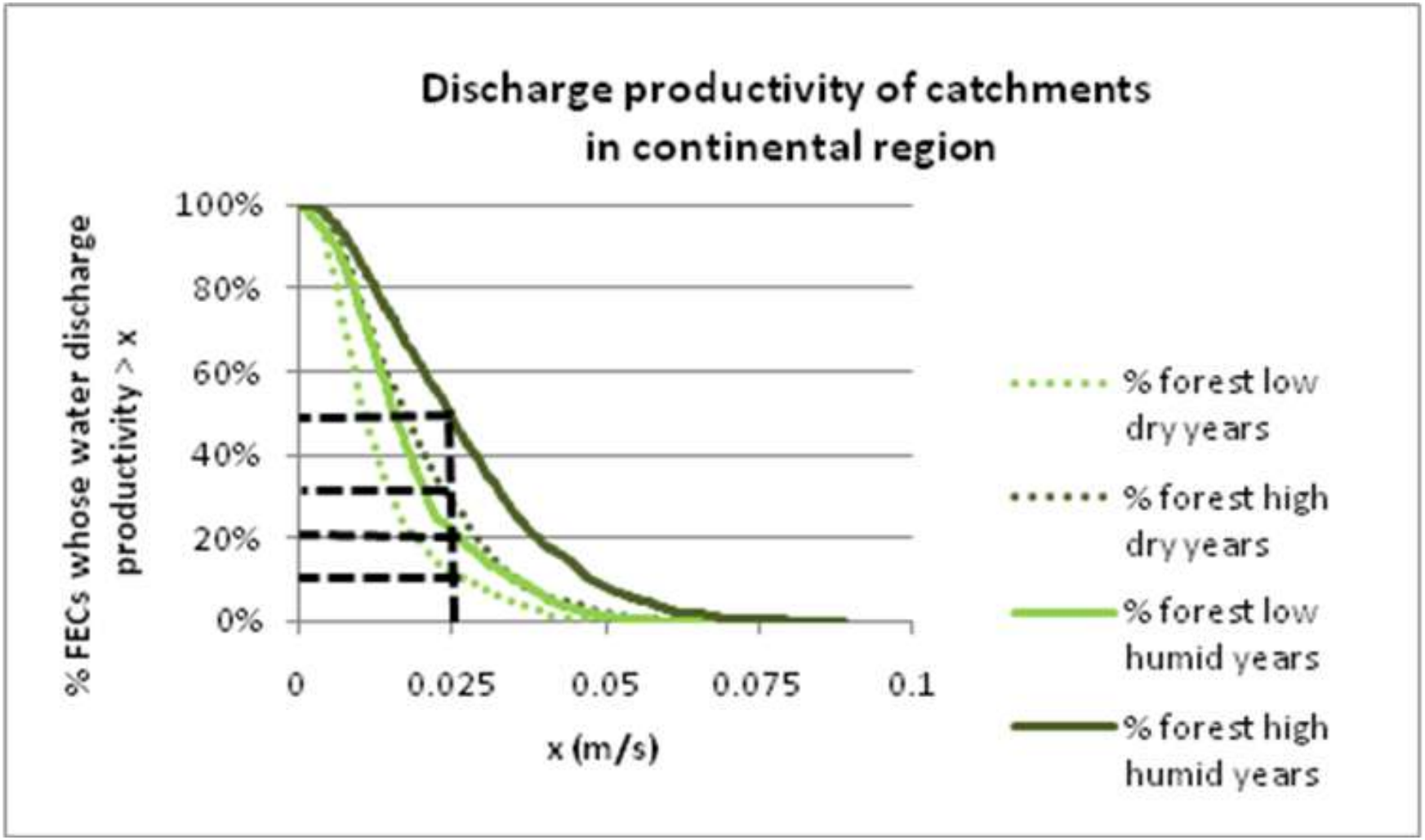
Hydrologic properties of the mountainous catchments



Yearly average temperature trend in the last century for mountainous catchments



catchments located in continental region- the role of forests



percentage of catchments whose water discharge productivity is superior to 0.025 m/s is:

- 10% if the percentage of forest is low and if we are in a dry year
- 20% if the percentage of forest is low and if we are in humid year
- 10% if the percentage of forest is low and if we are in a dry year
- 20% if the percentage of forest is low and if we are in humid year
- 30 % if the percentage of forest is high and if we are in dry year
- 50 % if the percentage of forest is high and if we are in humid year

Data uncertainties

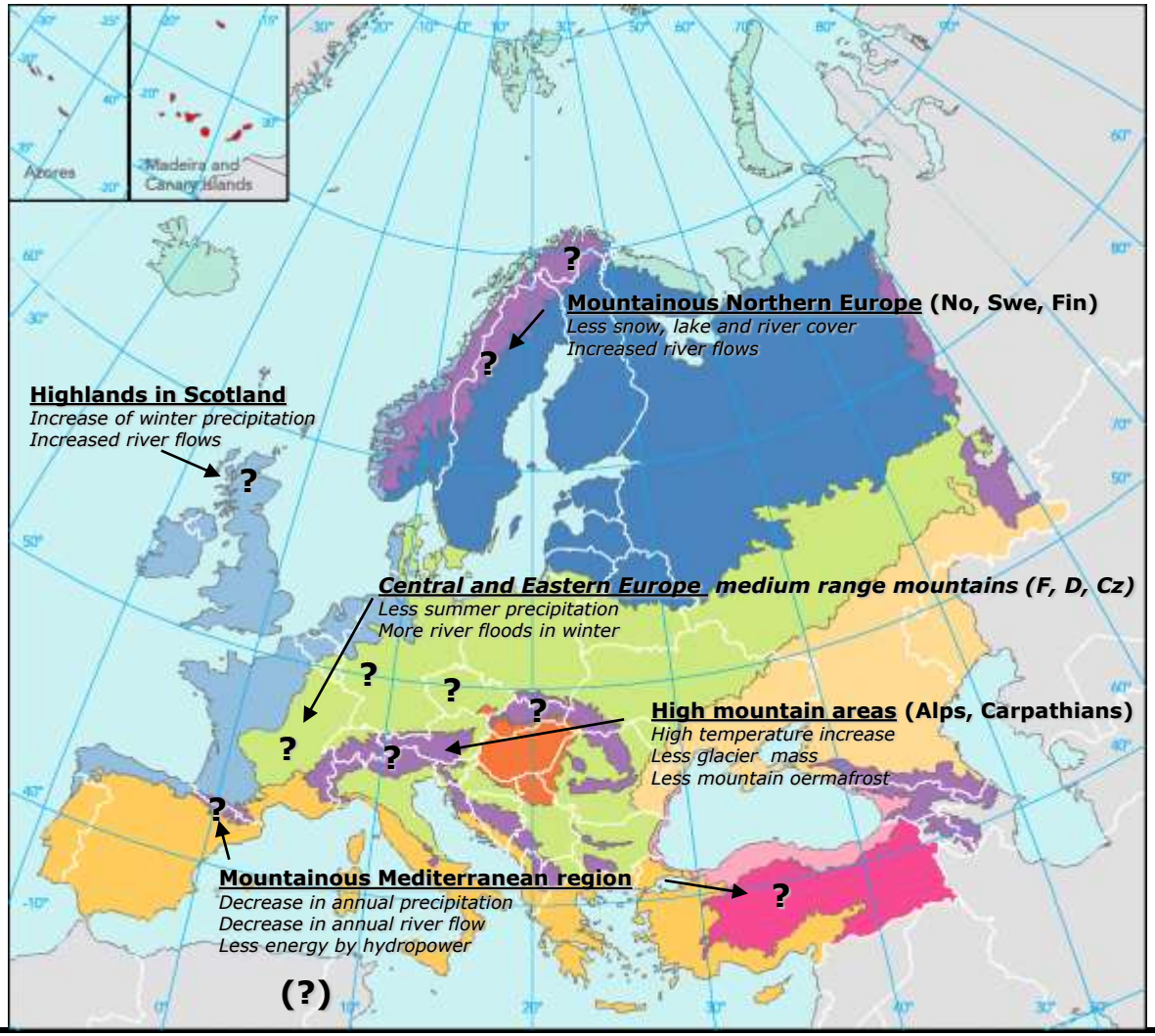
- Nature of different national data sources in Europe
- Not all data sets are homogeneous
- Day and night measuring uncertainties
- National Data are not easy available

First results

- All major bio geographic regions in Europe show specific discharge behavior.
- Temperature and precipitations as indicators for climate change impacts showed no clear trend.
- A high percentage of Forests land use in catchments seems to have a positive effect on water productivity of catchments for all major bio geographical regions in Europe.

Consequences and Perpectives for Land Use management

Selection of catchments on the basis of forest covered water catchments



Biogeographic regions of Europe

- Arctic
- Boreal
- Atlantic
- Continental
- Alpine
- Panonian
- Mediterranean
- Steppic
- Black Sea
- Anatolian

Source: EEA Report No 4/2008, p.19

Proposed selection criteria for water catchments in the frame of this project:

- **Size: up to 200 km², one or more for each bio-geographical region**
- **Physical and bio-geographical data and information on actual land-use/changes in land-use**
- **±Even distribution of land-uses protected areas, forests and agriculture**
- **East-West/West-East direction of the river flow (±20°), preferably**
- **Full discharge information quantity/quality for the catchment Forest growth; Carbon stored; etc.**
- **Information on weather extremes in the past 30 years (either drought, extreme precipitation)**

Multifunctionality of water catchments and their services

For all cases: average development for the last 30 years

Functions / Land uses	Water discharge	Biodiversity	C-storage	Culture aspects/ landscape	Protection of infrastructure	Income
Forests						
Agriculture						
Infrastructure						
?						

Multifunctionality of water catchments in Europe

For all cases: Impacts of extreme weather events in the past 30 years and climate change impacts in recent years (if available)

Functions / Land uses	Water discharge	Biodiversity	C-storage	Culture aspects/ landscape	Protection of infrastructure	Income
Forests						
Agriculture						
Infrasructure						
?						

Questions to be answered for each case study:

- **How do the ecosystem services vary over Europe in reality?**
- **Do the different land-uses full fill the multiple functions of ecosystems in catchments?**
- **Which conclusions can be taken from the information on past extreme weather events?**
- **Which recent impacts related to climate change can be observed?**
- **Which conclusion need to be drawn in terms of recommendations for the future management of water catchments in different bio-geographical regions in Europe?**
- **Consequences for the river mangement plans under the WFD for the EU 27 countries?**

Next steps

- Extending the data base
- Assessing the influence of forest cover on regional precipation events
- Integration of Water quality information
- Integration of Biodiversity related information
- Development of an interactive internet communication tool: Visualisierung of services in the catchments

Mountainous catchment (Norway)

Mountainous catchment (Alps)

Conclusions

On basis of the first results:

- Selcted catchments in all bio geographical regions show a chracteristic discharge behaviour
- The landuse forest(OWL) seem to have a positive impacts on different discharge properties
- SFM of forests in catchments therefore will become matter of further discussion in Europe (optimising regional and local services)!

Thank you for your attention !

josef.herkendell@eea.europa.eu

Material
Banken as

Opprinnelse

Råvare

Produkt

Kunnskap

Muligheter

Materialbanken ble starta i 1995 som en del av uthusprosjektet på Røros. Røes Sagbruk har vært i drift siden 1687. I 2005 fusjonerte disse selskapene til dagens Materialbanken AS.

Materialbanken AS eies av Glommen Skog BA, Røros kommune, Vingelen Næringsselskap AS, Tolga-Vingelen Skogeierlag og gårdbrukere i Vingelen

Vi har ei høvellinje hvor vi kan produsere nesten alle typer profiler. I laftehallen produserer vi alt fra håndlafta boliger og hytter til stavlaft, restaurering, tømmerbrygger eller andre trekonstruksjoner.

Materialbanken har utviklet bygg i heltreelementer basert på lafteteknikken.

Vi har egen produksjonslinje for kløvde, høvla og sagde spon.

Materialbanken AS driver en spesialisert produksjon med 14 svært dyktige medarbeidere. Vi har to saglinjer og kan skjære tømmer fra 2 til 15 meters lengde og 10 - 100 cm i diameter.Vår moderne tørke kan garantere riktig fuktighet selv i de grøvste dimensjoner.

Varig treverk

Stavkirkene har vist malmfuruas holdbarhet i over 800 år.

Norges 1000 års gave til Island.

En kopi av Haltdalen Stavkirke.

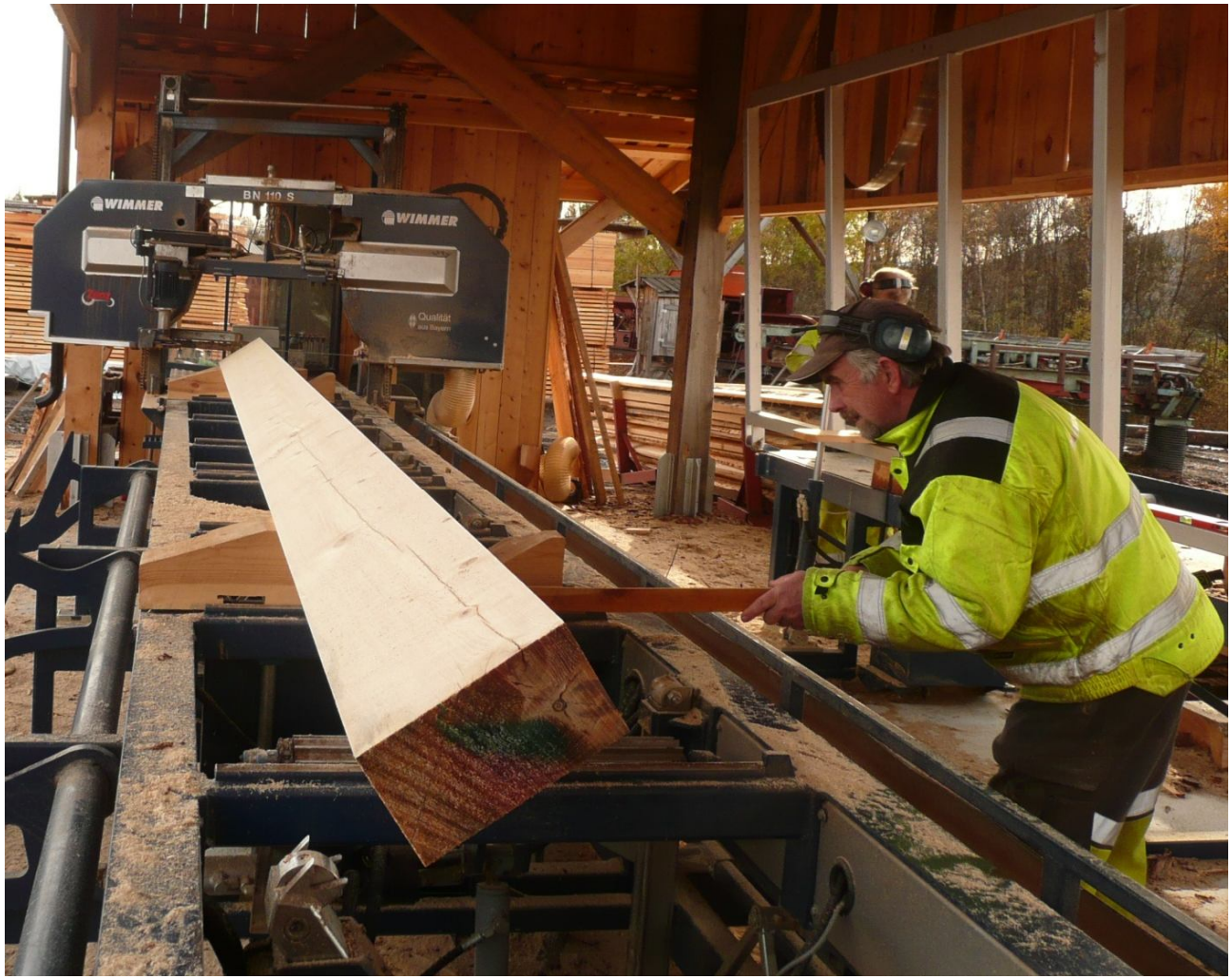
Materialene er malmfuru levert av Materialbanken AS

Material Banken as

Malmfuru, tradisjonelt materiale i ny drakt

Øst Samisk museum i Neiden

Produksjon av kledning til Øst Samisk Museum



Takspon

Elementbygg

Enkel konstruksjon og enkel montering

Verdens største tømmerfjøs

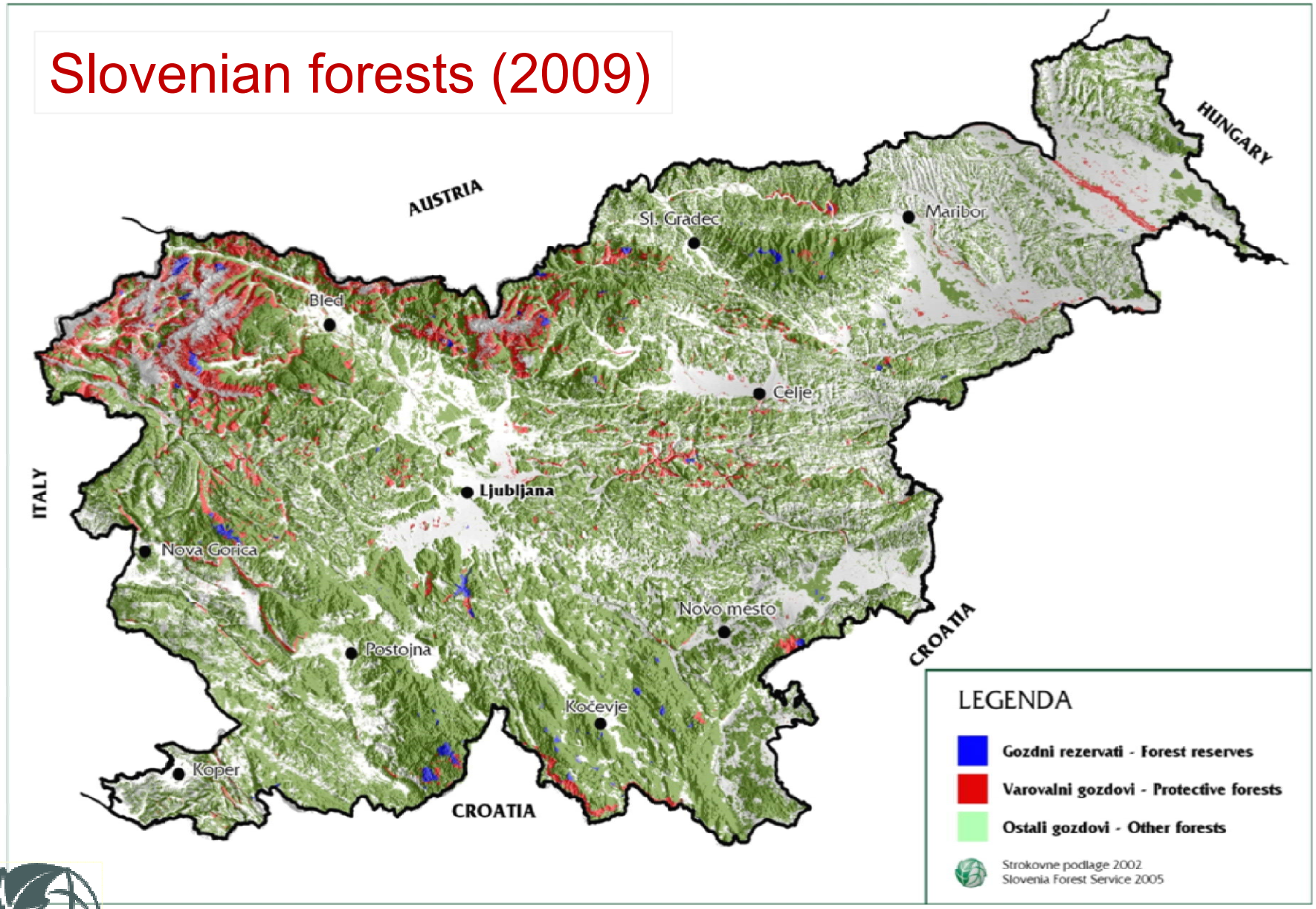
Heltre er bra både for inneklima, lys og lyd

VIIth European Mountain Convention
"European Mountain Regions – A spirit of Innovation"
15th – 17th September 2010, Lillehammer, Norway

Innovative forest management - developing new and innovative approaches for sustainable forest development

Dragan MATIJAŠIĆ
Slovenia Forest Service

Slovenian forests (2009)

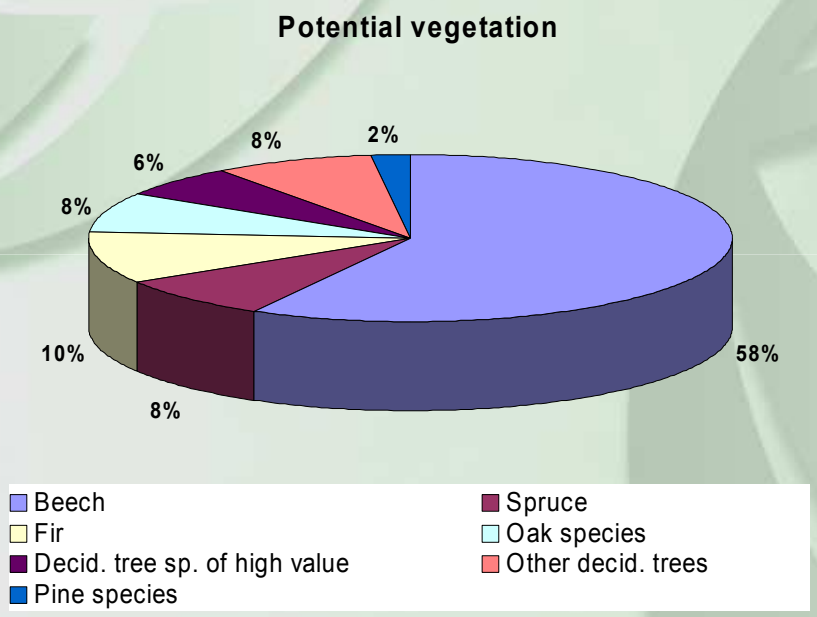


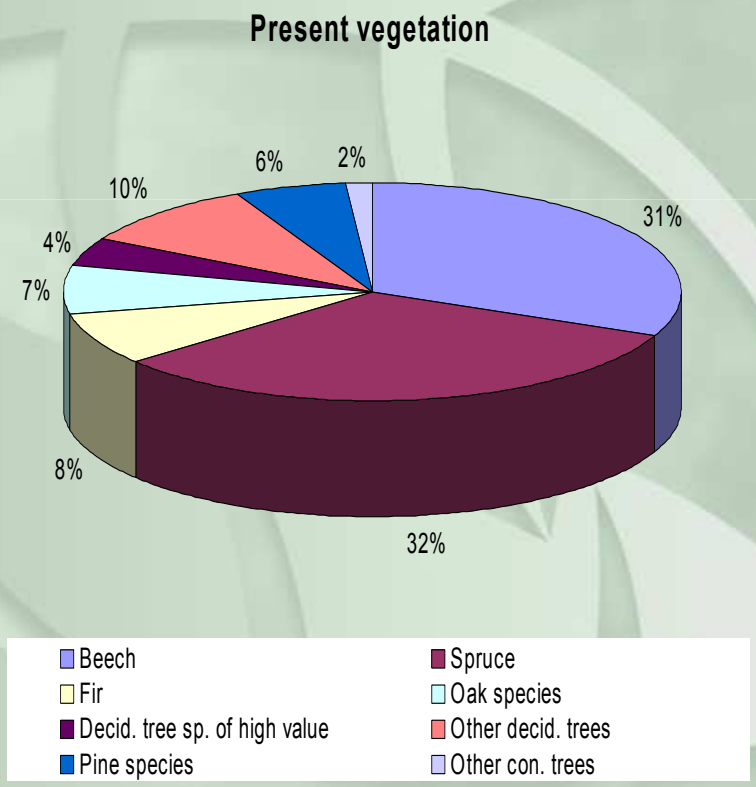
Slovenian forests basic data (2009)

- Forest area: **1.186.104** ha
- Share: **58,5** % of Slovenia (35% in 1875!)
- Total growing stock: **327,5** mio m^3
- Total increment/Year: **7,99** mio m^3
- Total allowable cut/Year: **5,13** mio m^3
- **74** % private forest, **24** % state forest,

  2 % local communities
- Number of forest owners: **327.000** (2010)

Potential and present vegetation





Forest Management Planning – decision making process

- **National Level**: National Forest Programme (2007)
- **Regional Level**: 14 Regional Forest Management Plans (1971, 1981, 1991, 2001…)
- **Local Level**: 233 FMP for Forest Management Units Plans (every 10 years)
- **Forest Stand Level**: Forest Silvicultural Plans

<u>Slovenia has a long and rich tradition of sustainable, co-natural and multifunctional forest management planning!</u>

Forest management planning in mountain regions

- New experiences regarding forest management planning (in mountain regions) in the last decade:
  - Project SUSTMAN (2002 – 2005)
  - Project NMF – Network Mountain Forest (2004 – 2007)
  - Project NATREG (2009 – 2012) (Leading partner: *Institute of Republic of Slovenia for Nature Conservation – IRSNC*)

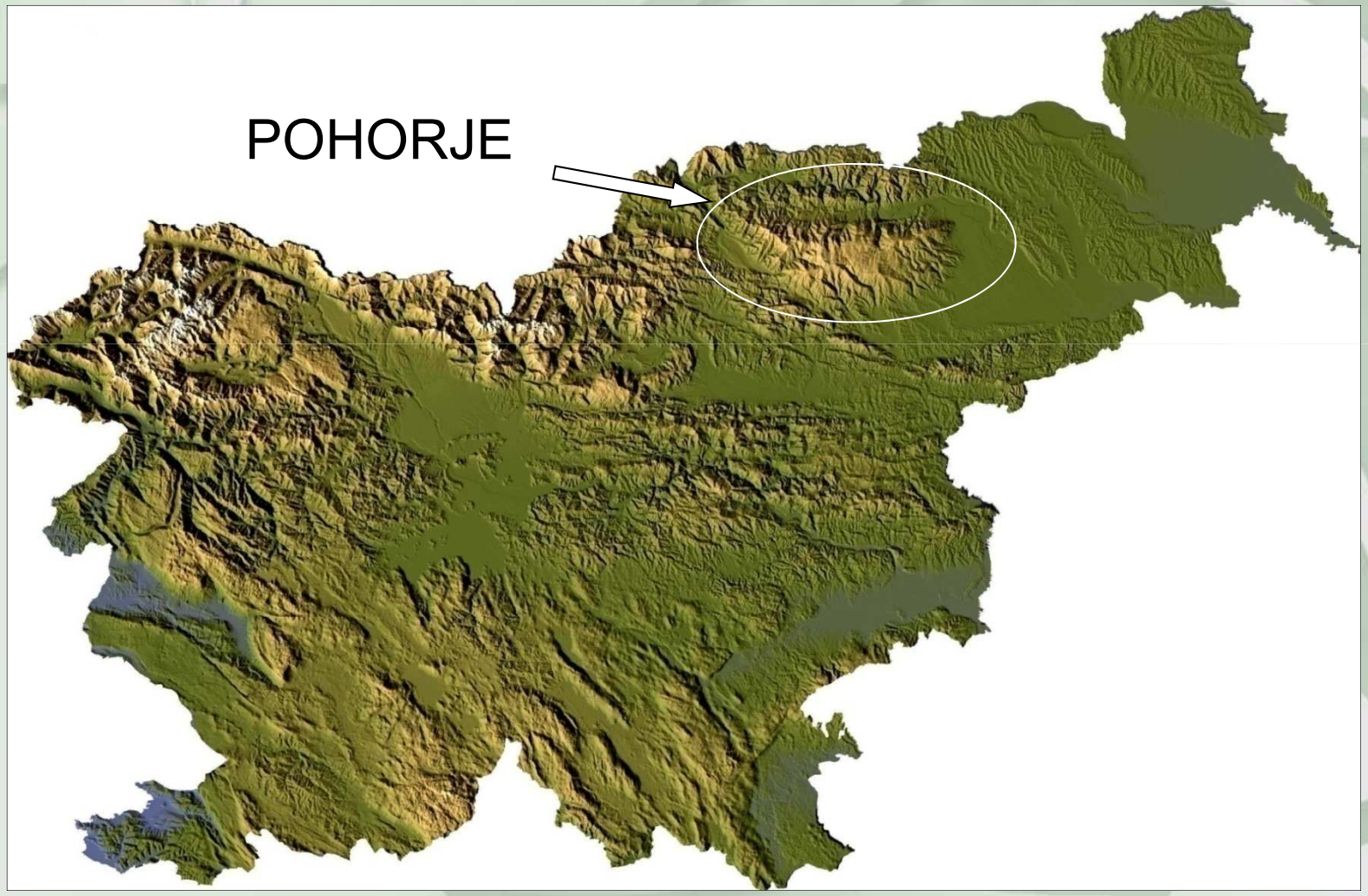
Project NMF

- An INTERREG IIIC project
- Partners from Austria (LP), Slovenia, Germany, Italy and Swizerland
- Information exchange about guidelaines and Measures to improve forest function of the mountain forests
- 10 basic recomandation for management of mountain forests (presented at the final meeting in Lindau, Germany, 29th – 30th Octobar 2007)

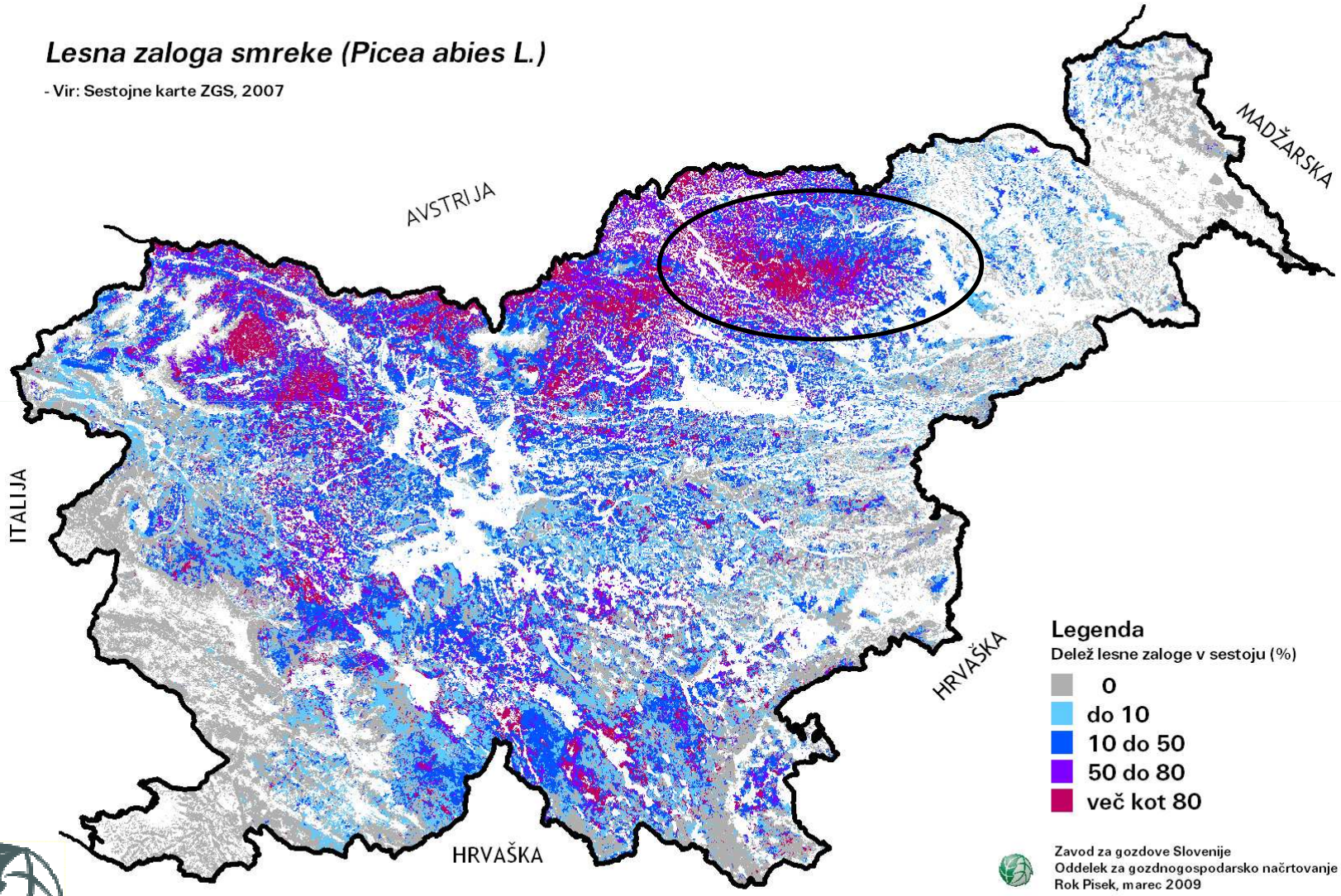
North East South West
INTERREG IIIC

NMF

Project SUSTMAN (and NATREG) test area - Pohorje mountains



Spruce – share of growing stock (%)



Project SUSTMAN

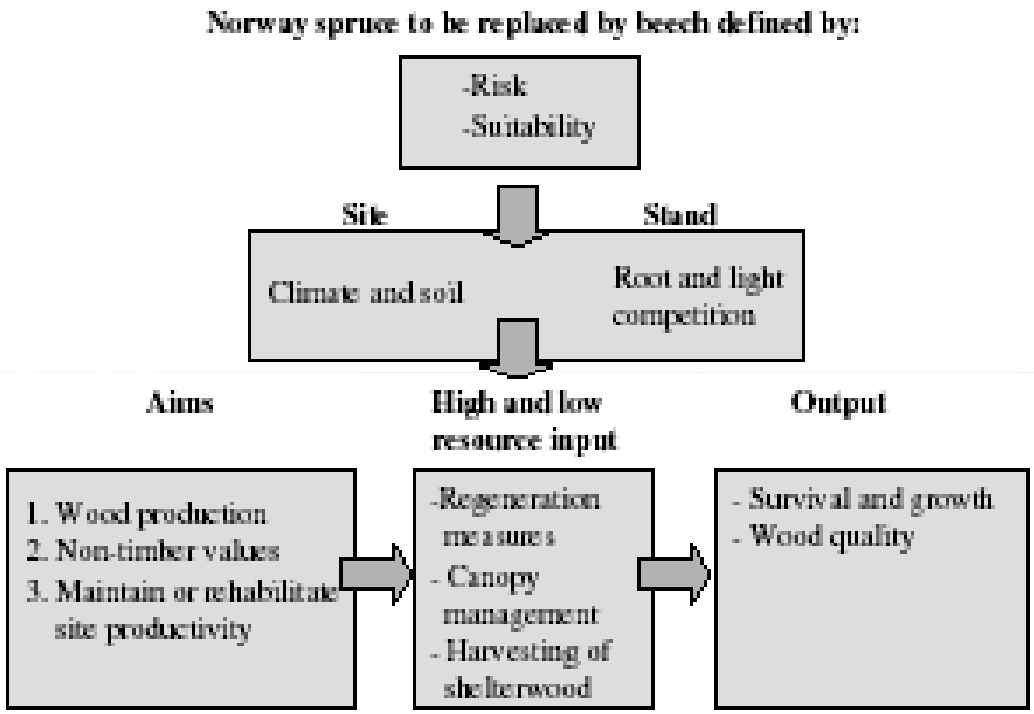


Figure 1.2. Flowchart showing aims and management decisions as well as site presumptions and potential output during the conversion process from Norway spruce to beech using underplanting.

Project SUSTMAN – conversion goals

Goal: to establish in the area of man-made spruce forests on Pohorje a net of stands with natural tree composition, which will build a stable framework of future forest.

Grounds:

- **threatened mechanical and ecological stability of spruce forests**
- **degradation processes in forest soil**
- **problems with natural regeneration**

Project SUSTMAN – Specification of conversion priorities

TWO LEVELS:

First level is based on forest functions, that have to be fulfilled on certain area. Higher complexity and expression of demands toward forests also raises the need for improvement of stands stability.

Second level of priority definition is based on following characteristics of forest stands:

1st priority: = Mechanically or biologically damaged forests (windbreak, snowbreak, by game or by bark-beetle damaged stands) – with no regard to stand development stage.
= Old stands with destroyed internal structure, low vitality and almost no regeneration

2nd priority: = Stands with larger gaps in crown closure and with poor stand structure

3rd priority: = stands with high proportion of root rod (*Heterobasidion annosum*)

4th priority: = other forest stands in stratum

Critical inventory of ongoing conversion processes on Pohorje

Workshop about present state of conversion practice in spruce monocultures on Pohorje – results of group work:

RANK	advantages (positives)
1.	A shift toward more natural forest stands is evident
2.	Group work - project has gathered different forest management regions together around common goal
3.	Ecological biodiversity is improving
4.	Our project is an example of a good cooperation between forestry praxis and researchers
5.	A shift in peoples minds can be seen (field foresters, forest owners)
6.	We've gained new experiences
7.	International response
8.	We've produced some concrete silvicultural directions
9.	We've succeed to provide financial support

Workshop about present state of conversion practice in spruce monocultures on Pohorje – results of group work:

RANK	disadvantages, deficiencies (negatives)
1.	Natural processes are not used completely: - natural regeneration - seed years - pioneer species
2.	Different silvicultural decisions in similar regions
3.	Financial support from state is too low and uncertain
4.	Monitoring of the project is poor
5.	Forest owners and general public are not enlightened about necessity of conversions
6.	Other users are not included in the project
7.	Negative influence of game browsing
8.	Analysed period is too short
9.	Cooperation with research institutions is still too weak
10.	Our respond on natural processes is still rigid
11.	Conversion costs are very high
12.	Results are not assessed with the same criteria

Project NATREG

- Managing Natural Assets and Protected Areas as Sustainable Regional Development Opportunities
-Leading partner is Institute of RS for Nature Conservation
- Slovenian Forest Service has done an external expertise about the forest, forestry and hunting in the Pohorje Area
- The project's main aim is to acknowledge and promote the potentials of natural assets and protected areas as drivers of sustainable regional development

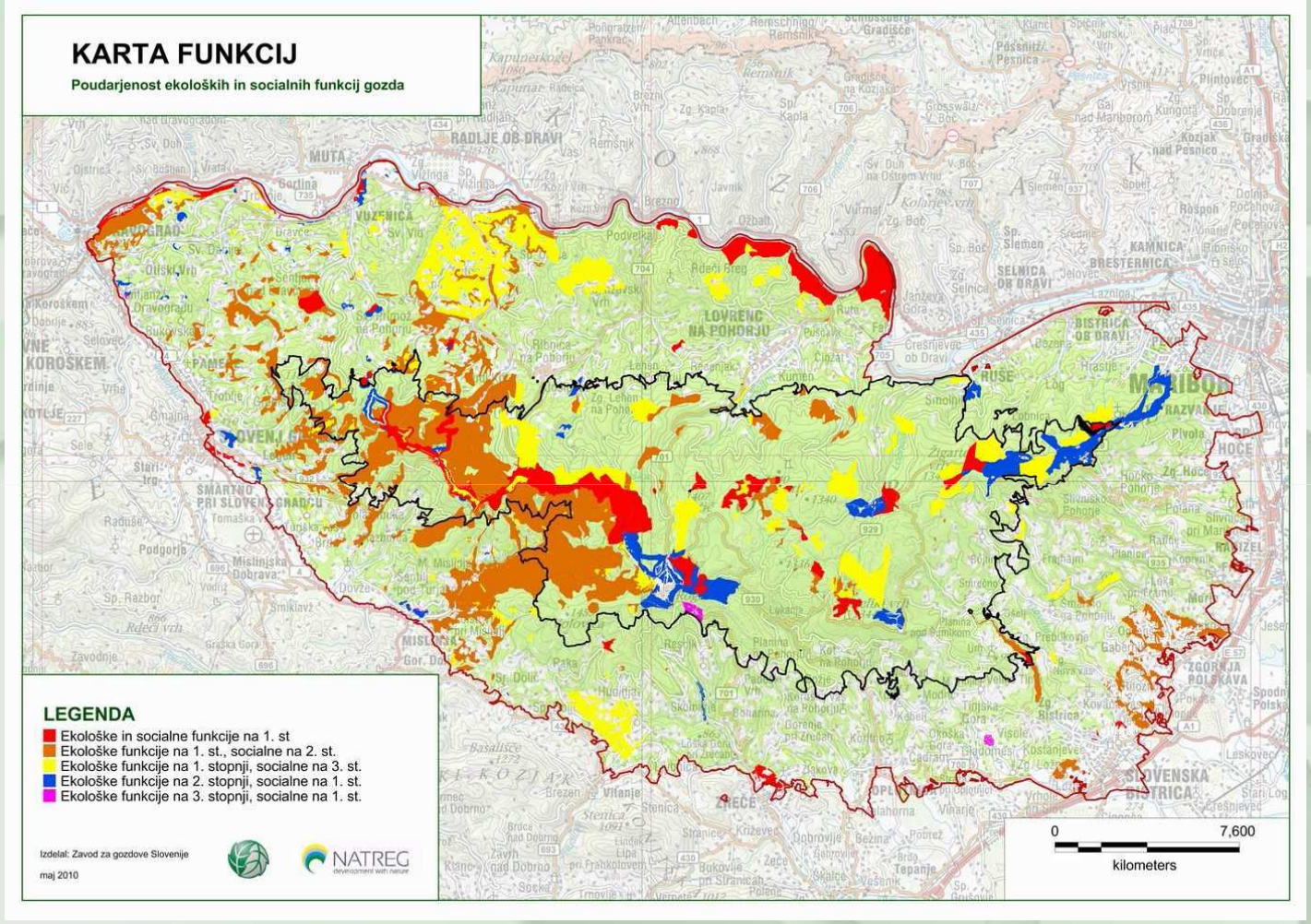
Project NATREG

- Study on Forestry and Hunting on project area Pohorje
- The database of Slovenian Forest Service was used (data from Forest management unit plans)
- The work is a complete study of natural resources (forest and wildlife) of Pohorje regions
- On the basis of the results obtained, a wokshop for the stakeholders was carried out

NATREG development with nature

SOUTH EAST EUROPE Transnational Cooperation Programme

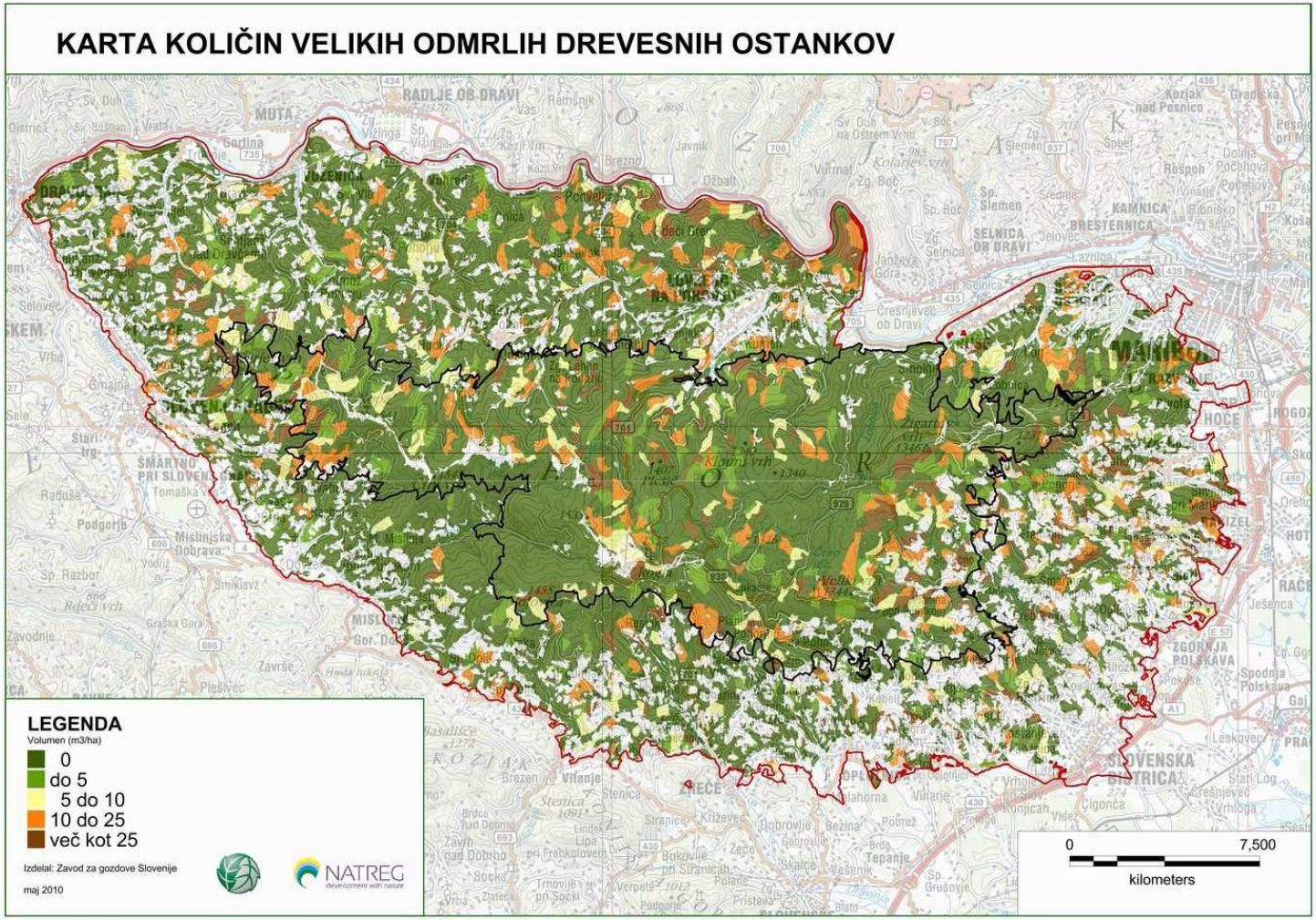
Project NATREG – forest functions



NATREG
development with nature

SOUTH EAST EUROPE
Transnational Cooperation Programme

Project NATREG – dead wood



NATREG
development with nature

SOUTH EAST EUROPE
Transnational Cooperation Programme

Forest management planning in mountain regions – conclusions (I)

- Slovenia has a long tradition of sustainable forest management planning – also in the mountain regions
- Forest management planning is based on a stable and reliable database (numeric and graphical)
- New approaches and international exchange of experiences can improve forest management in mountain regions

Forest management planning in mountain regions – conclusions (II)

- The in-vivo, long term connections between the strategic approach (NFP), planed guidelines (Forest Management Plans) and concrete measures (e.g. spruce stands conversion) is of extreme importance
- Cooperation between foresters and services, responsible for nature conservation (and also all other stakeholders), is inevitable for a sustainable and multipurpose development of forest areas in mountain regions

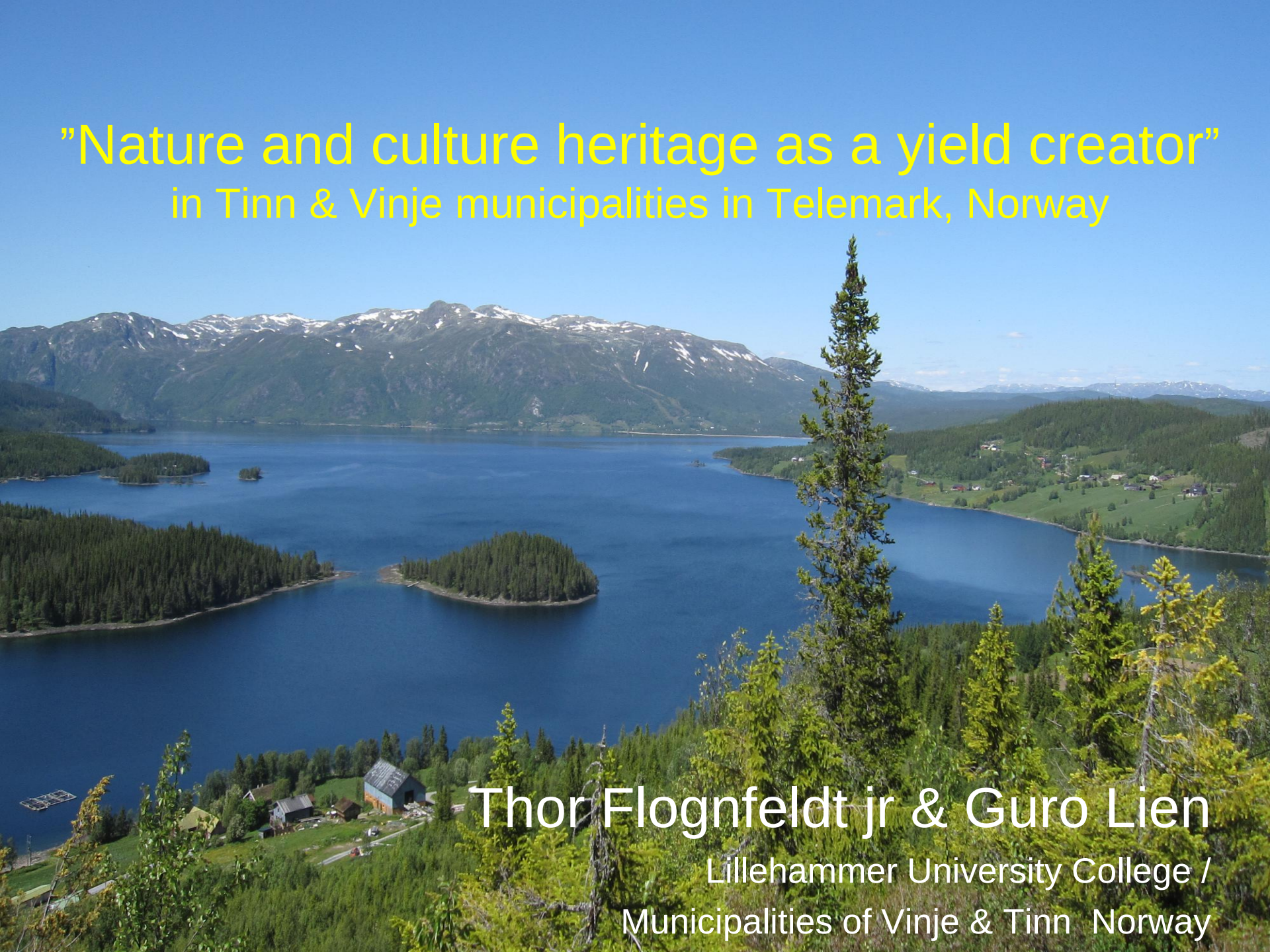
Thank You for your attention!

ZAVOD za GOZDOVE SLOVENIJE

Slovenia Forest Service

”Nature and culture heritage as a yield creator”

in Tinn & Vinje municipalities in Telemark, Norway



Thor Flognfeldt jr & Guro Lien

Lillehammer University College /

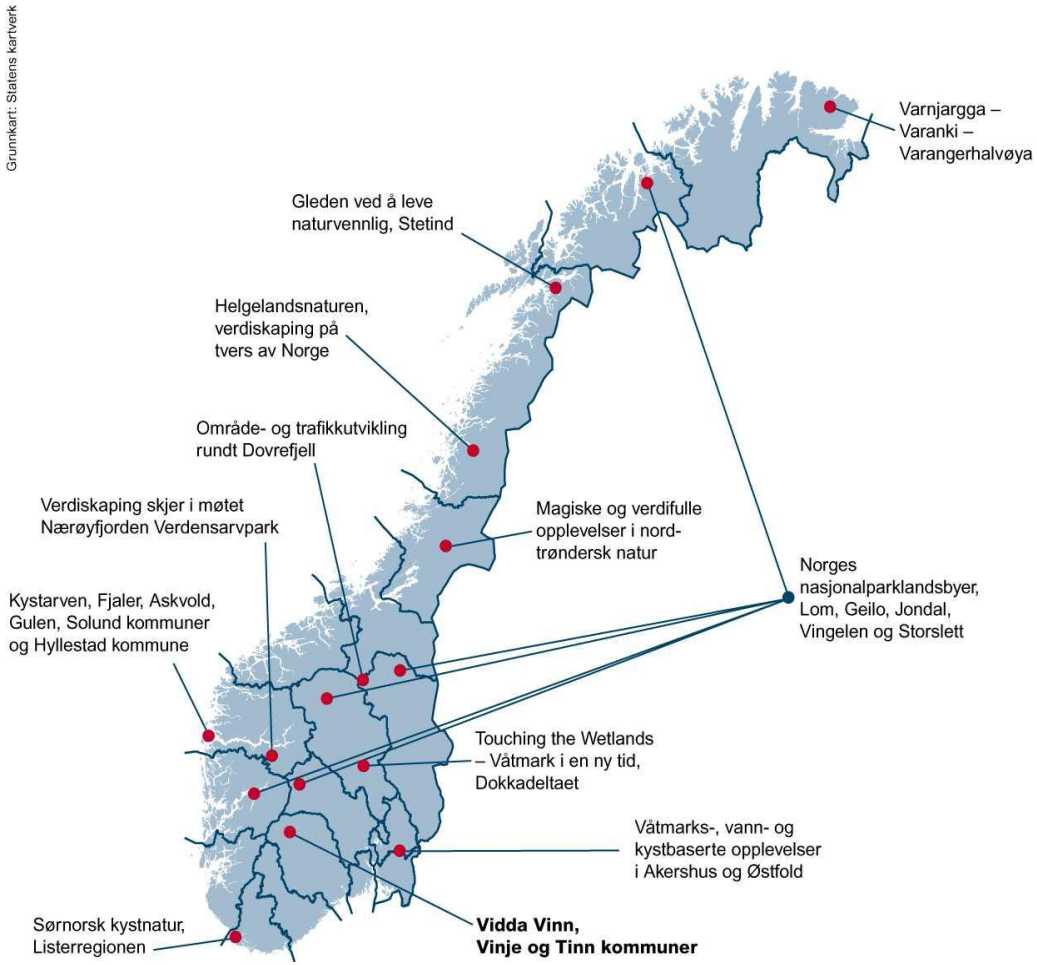
Municipalities of Vinje & Tinn Norway

”ViddaVinn”

This presentation is a story of the development of the project ”Vidda Vinn” – one of the national projects to stimulate tourism into the National Parks and protected areas in Norway.

From Summer of 2009 and 5 years on, 10 areas in Norway have been selected to work locally to stimulate initiatives to enchance the nature heritage experiences for tourists and locals.

”Vidda Vinn” means that the mountain plateau should be a winner.



A map of the areas where the 10 stimulation projects will take place.

The tourists' use of Norwegian National Parks and protected areas has been restrictive

Until the White Paper "Fjellteksten" came in 2003 most management plans of National Parks in Norway told that "commercial activities" were not allowed in the Parks !

But after 2003 "the number of and acrage of National Parks har risen". This meant that the Government had to change strategies in favour of creating "local value-adding" – if not the would the local resistance to further expansion be large.

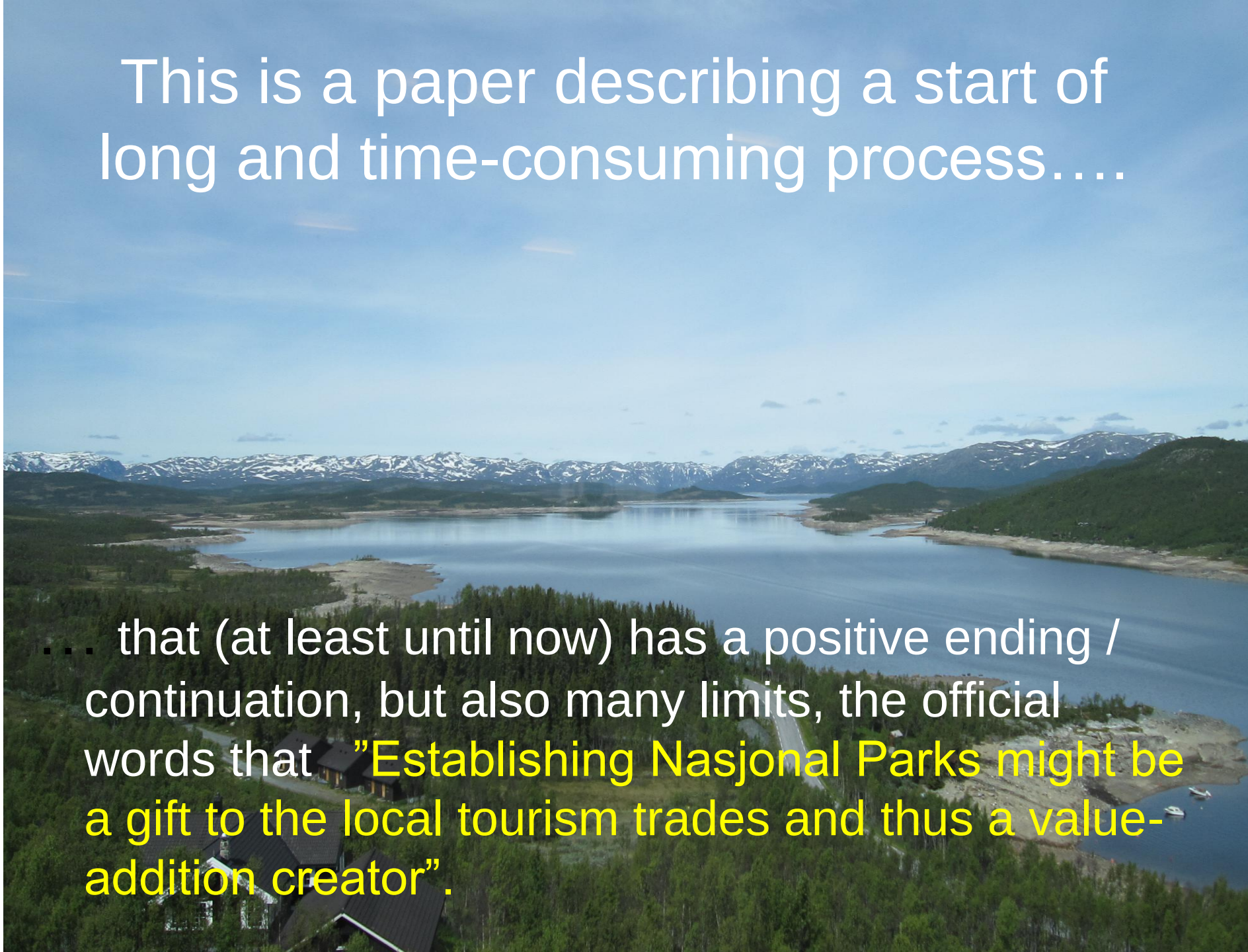
At the opening of new National Park have the national politicians claimed that "this National Park is a gift to the local tourism trade".

Some researchers, including the authors, have problems with these statements and thus tried to change existing politics towards a more mainstream way of managing a park.

Tourisme development in Tinn and Vinje

A series of different events have been preceeding the project ”Vidda Vinn”:

1. Innovativ Fjellturisme (IFT) – an ARENA-research project with 7 Winter-tourism resorts participating.
   Objective: To create more summer trafick in these resorts. Many destination projects – like Culture in Vinje, Industrial Heritage at Rjukan.
2. IFT has organized a series of study tours abroad: to Austria, Italy, Canada, USA, Scotland og New Zealand. During these visits a series of national parks were visted. Many local politicians from Tinn and Vinje took part.
3. In-trade scholarships for Candidates examined from Lille-hammer College . Objective: A project lasting 10 months after a Bachelor-course with tutor from the College and the empoyer (host) as another tutor.
4. Invitation to participate in qualifications to the National ”Value-addition program for natur” – by Direktoratet for Naturforvaltning (The Directorate for Nature Management)

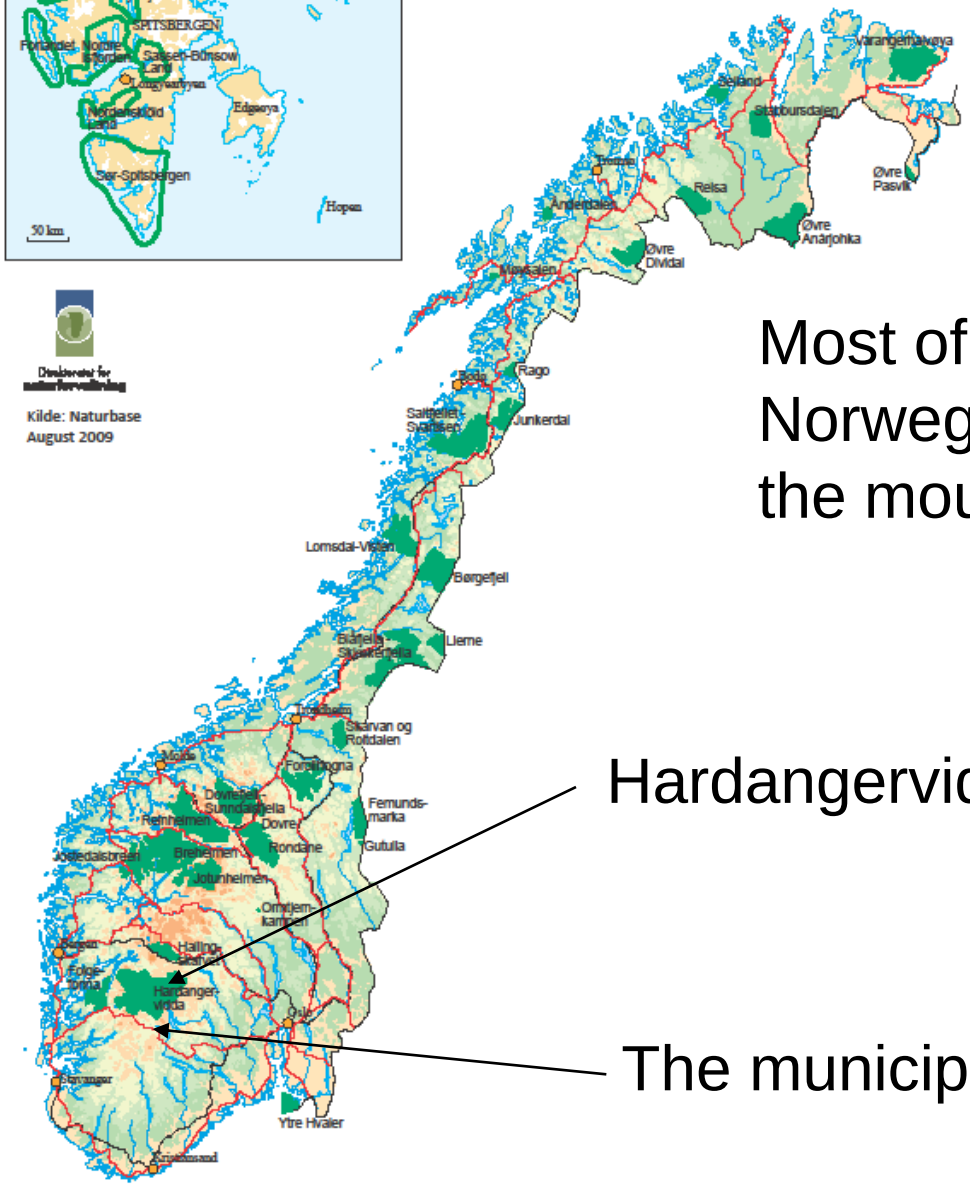


This is a paper describing a start of long and time-consuming process….

… that (at least until now) has a positive ending / continuation, but also many limits, the official words that ”Establishing Nasjonal Parks might be a gift to the local tourism trades and thus a value-addition creator”.

Norway's National Parks

Kilde: Naturbase
August 2009



Most of the National Parks on the Norwegian Mainland are located in the mountain areas .

Hardangervidda National Park

The municipalities of Vinje and Tinn

The largest highland plateau in Northern Europe

- The largest highland plateau in Northern Europe Hardanger-vidda is a particularly valuable highland area and the largest national park in Norway.
- The area is important as the home of the largest wild reindeer herds in Europe and the largest subpopulations of many species of birds that are comparatively rare in Southern Norway.
- The plateau has a large diversity of plants in the boundary area between western and eastern species (coastal and inland species). The thousands of lakes make the plateau an eldorado for hikers with tents and fishing rods.
- Evidence of how people have utilised the natural resources is prominent on Hardangervidda in the form of paths, tracks, shelters and transhumance summer dairy farms.
- The hunting and fishing resources are still actively used by people living in the surrounding area.

(Source: http://english.dirnat.no/)

Area description Tinn

Acreage: 2.062 km sq

6.300 inhabitants

Tourism sites:

- Rjukan
- Møsvatn
- Gaustatoppen
- Gaustablikk
- Tinnsjøen
- Hardangervidda NP

More than 2.500 second homes

Industrial site Rjukan with Gaustatoppen mountain
Vemork power station known from "Heros of Telemark"

New and traditional second homes in Vinje

Area description Vinje

Vinje:

Acreage: 3.117 km sq

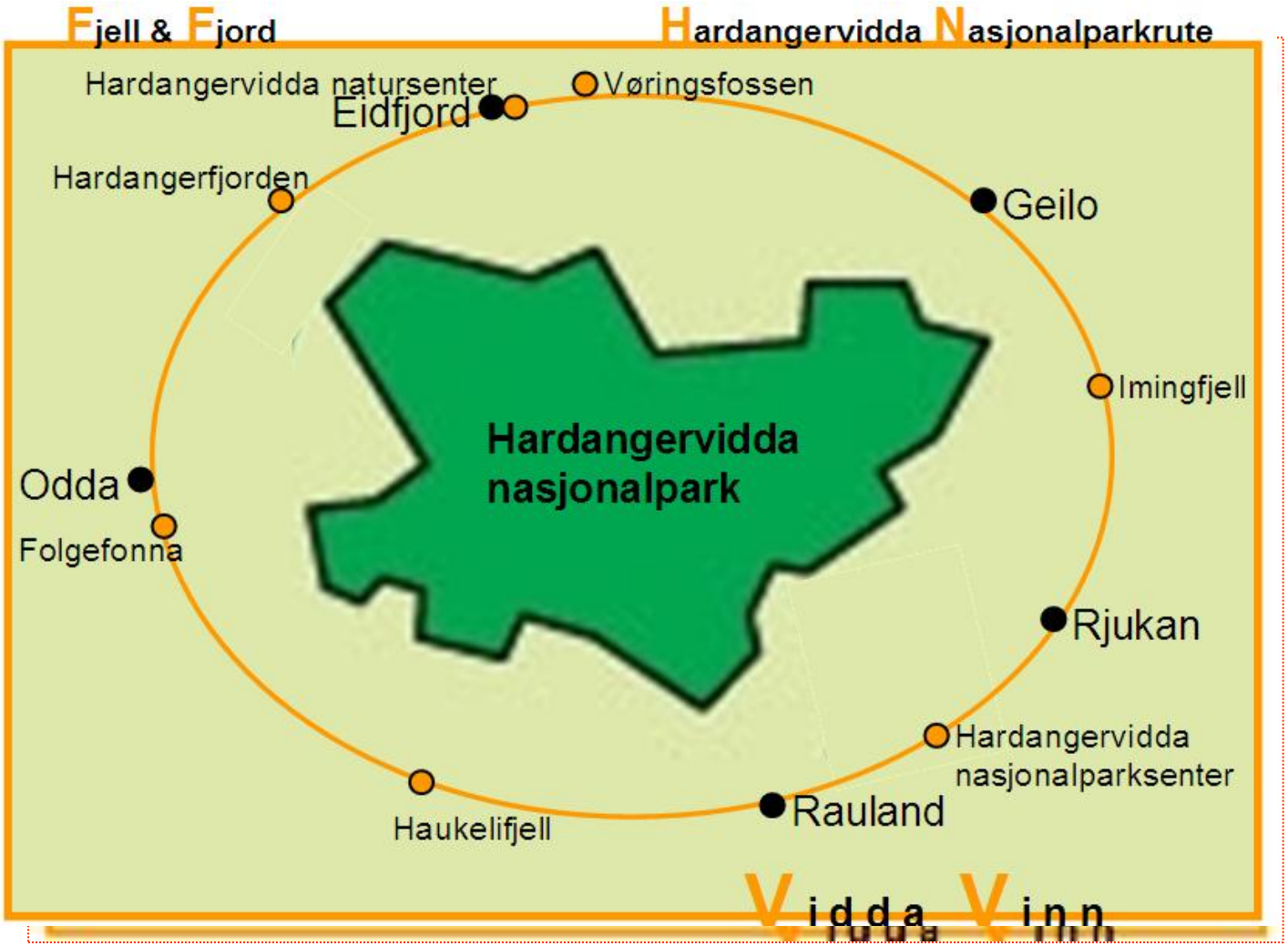
3.675 innbyggere

Tourism sites:

- Rauland
- Møsvatn
- Haukelifjell
- Åmot/Vinje
- Hardangervidda NP

More than 3.000 second homes

Starting point: A tourist road around Hardangervidda



This project's part of the planned tourist road:
From Haukelifjell to Imingfjell (Municipalities of Tinn and Vinje)

Walking brochures made During the. Scholarship Project

KVA KAN DU SJÅ PÅ TUREN?

VILLREINSPOR
Lær meir om villrein på www.villrein.no

REINLAV
Lav er viktig vintermat for villrein

RØSSLYNG
Tørka røsslyng er dekorativt

EINER
Tørka einebær gjev god smak i villsausar

SMÅLOM
Denne sjeldne trekkfuglen hekkar i Brattfjell – Vindeggen

VINJE NASJONALPARK KOMMUNE

DET GÅR AN PÅ RAULAND

Rauland Turistkontor tlf. 36 06 26 30

www.visitrauland.com

Familietur 1 t tur-retur
Middels krevjande
Høgd 910–1050 moh

Turkart: Rauland, Seljord Nord
Kart: Åmotsdal 1514 II

Tilgjengeleg
ca. 25.juni–15. oktober

NaTUR og kulTUR

Familievennlig utsiktstur gjennom fjellbjørkeskog og over myrer opp til den digre, flate Dansarsteinen, der du har utsikt over grendene og fjella rundt Lognvikvatn. Store delar av turen går du på fuktige myrer, så hugs vasstette sko.

Stiens startpunkt er skilta på venstre side av vegen. Frå parkeringsplassen er det lett stigning. Frå starten går du i bjørkeskog og over myrer litt opp og ned. Undervegs passerer du fleire fine utsiktspunkt før du når høgdepunktet på Dansarsteinen etter om lag 30 min. Der kan du nyte nista di og ta ein dans, før du går same stien tilbaka.

BUDEIEPUBEN

Dansarsteinen er ikke stor som ei lita leilegheit, og den markerer grensa mellom fleire gardar og kommunane Vinje og Seljord. Før i tida var steinen danseplatting og «sommarpub» for hjuringane og budeiene på setrene i nærområdet: «Ljåen og riva gjekk nok litt ekstra når laurdagskvelden nærma seg. Det var om å gjera å bli tidleg ferdig så ein kunne koma på dansen. Bekken gjorde vel teneste som både vaskeplass og spegel då. Dei finaste kleda kom på, og med skoa i handa hasta dei fram mot danseplassen. Ville her koma mange i kveld? Kanskje kom det nokon ein ikkje hadde sett før? Kanskje kunne ein få seg kjærast?» (Rauland Turistkontor, Brattfjell 1994.) No er mange av setrene lagt ned, men steinen er framleis flott å danse på!

VERDIFULL NATUR

Du er nær landskapsverneområdet Brattefjell-Vindeggen. Dette 382 km² store fjellområdet aust for Møsvatn er eit kulturlandskap som folk i fjellbygdene rundt har brukt i lange tider. Her er setre, husdyrbeite, jaktterreng, fiskevatn og eit rikt dyre- og plantelv. Villreinstamma på om lag 550 dyr kunne tidlegare gå mellom Brattefjell-Vindeggen og Hardangervidda, men er hindra frå det på grunn av utbygging av vegar, vasskraft og hytter. Fleire artar av ender og vadefugl den særlegaste hekkestaden sin her (Rauland Turistkontor, Brattfjell-Vindeggen).

VINTERSPESIALISTEN

Du er ikke ved villreinens rike. Villreinen har internasjonal verneverdi og Noreg har eit spesielt ansvar for å ta vare på den. For å spare på energien, står reinsdyra mykje i ro om vinteren. Dei brukar dei sneskuffeliknande klovane til å grave fram reinslaven, og til å halde seg «flytande» oppå snøen. Den tjukke pelsen med hole hår gjev god isolering på kalde vinterdagar. Om sommaren kjølar reinsdyra seg ned på snøflekkar, der dei også slepp unna plagsomme insekt. Du er veldig heldig dersom du ser villrein. Dersom du gjer det, bør du ikkje følgje etter dyra, men stå i ro og nyte synet.

Lær meir om vinterspesialisten på www.villrein.no

Foto: Arne Haug (www.villrein.no), Anders Mikkelsen, Jarle Dahlen, Carolan

Køyrebeskrivelse

Start i Rauland sentrum

37 Rjukan 45 — Følg rv 37 retning Rjukan til Austbø

Øyfjell 18 — Etter 2,5 km ta av til venstre til Øyfjell

Kvambekkheia — Etter ca 6 km ta av til venstre mot Kvambekkheia

P — Følg bomveien (50 kr bomavgift) i ca 3 km til ein p-plass på høgre side av veien. GPS: 32V 455853, 6614215

Kor langt er det til Dansarsteinen frå:

Rauland/Krossen	15 min	11,0 km
Øyfjell	20 min	15,5 km
Åmot	35 min	32,0 km
Skinnarbu	35 min	32,0 km
Rjukan	55 min	52,0 km
Haukeli/Edland	1 time	51,0 km

Ver vanleg å ta med deg søppel heim. Hugs bånd i vangen. Ta omsyn til beitedyr og lat att grinder. Du har sjølv ansvar for eigen trygglek undervegs. God tur!

VINJE NASJONALPARK KOMMUNE

DET GÅR AN PÅ RAULAND

Du finn fleire turtips på www.nasjonalparkrute.no

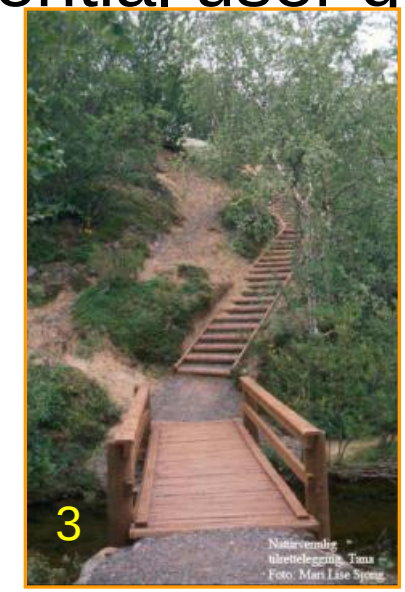
Three important focuses for this presentation:

1. The many restrictions that until recently have existed for those who want to establish a professional tourism trade based on use of Norwegian National Parks and protected areas – and how tho overcome these restictions.
2. How important have education and systematic knowledge interpretation been to establish local or regional understanding of these challenges.
3. A last important decision have been to travel to other areas (abroad) to examine their solutions to similar challenges, and thus to use their experiences and research.

Hardangervidda National Park Route

Projects of establishing ”stopping points” along the roads when traveling through the two municipalities started as ”in-trade schollarship projects” between these two municipalities and Lillehammer College.

The starting point is to upgrade the ”typical Norwegian footpath” (level 4) to three different levels adjusted to the potential user groups:



1 Footpath based on Universal utforming

2 Footpath for olders / walking with baby carriages/rollators

3 Upgraded Footpath lkike this picture from New Zealand

4 Normal Norwegian path – made for nature connaisseurs

Wild Scotland – an example to Norway?

During IFT's excursion to Scotland Spring of 2008 was Caroline Warburton's speach one of the highlights for us.

She was thus invited to speak at the annual Mountain Tourism Conference at Hovden and later on a more practical seminar at Møsvatn (Tinn)

Some of the later work of Vidda Vinn was inspired by Wild Scot-land actions

http://ekstranett.innovasjonnorge.no/Fjellturisme_fs/Workshop_Skinnarbu/Rauland%2008%20Wild%20Scotland.ppt

http://ekstranett.innovasjonnorge.no/Fjellturisme_fs/Seminar%20Hovden%202008/foredrag/Caroline_Warburton.pdf

Kurs

Vidda Vinn

To kurs på Raulandsakademiet i samarbeid med Høgskolen i Lillehammer

Interpretasjon

10 studiepoeng

3 samlinger i 2010

21.-23.jan, 8.-10.apr, 3.-5.jun

Hva er reiseliv

5 studiepoeng

1 samling 26.-28.nov 2009

Er det slik at du har ansvar for å gi besøkende informasjon – og ønsker at dine budskap skal nå fram? Er det slik at du kan tenke deg å ha informasjonsoppgaver som et levebrød – i hvert fall under deler av året? Har du ansvar for å bygge opp reiselivsprodukter som vandrestier, informasjonstavler, utstillinger eller personlig guidete turer? Meld deg på kurset i interpretasjon!

For deg som mangler grunnleggende formell reiselivskunnskap, har vi laget introduksjonskurset "Hva er reiseliv", som går over en samling på to døgn, med en eksamensoppgave som du kan utføre hjemmefra.

Førsteamanuensis **Thor Flognfeldt** er ansvarlig for kursene, som tidligere er holdt på Høgskolen i Lillehammer. Han har mer enn 35 års erfaring med undervisning i reiselivsfaglige emner og kjenner brukbart til både lokale forhold rundt Hardangervidda og i Vinje og Tinn, og internasjonale trender innefor slik formidling.

VINJE NASJONALPARK KOMMUNE

TINN NASJONALPARK KOMMUNE

RAULANDS AKADEMIET

Høgskolen i Lillehammer

This is the invitation to a 15 ECTS course in Interpretation within Vidda Vinn.

Local experiences until now:

The project has created big interest among those who want the local tourist product to be more diversified:

- More man-made footpaths are important
- Expanding local heritage competence by developing academic courses
- Establishing local ”guide and adventure companies” will be important and thus quality control of these companies
- Helping the local authorities to stimulate that nature and culture based products are available in the region.
- After starting this process the ”local conflicts” between protection and business has to be fewer than expected.

As a scholarship empolyee Guro had two location of her work – Rauland Turist and Villreinsenteret at Møsvatn

Experiences at the Regional leve (the ”Innovativ Fjellturisme AS” area)

Since most resorts are located **close to large protected areas**, it is important to be allowed to use these areas both as a **brand** and as a **resource for development**.

Onthe field trips abroad the IFT members have been impressed by ”**what others have been able to do**”!

Thus VIDDA VINN is regarded as a pioneer project – and as an example for others.

The view from Austbø hotel in Rauland Is a beauty spot by its own – but will also be a challenge for developing new nature based experiences.

”Fjellvåken” at the end station Mogen on Møsvatn close to the National Park. Many tourists either end or start their N.P. experiences by using this boat trip.

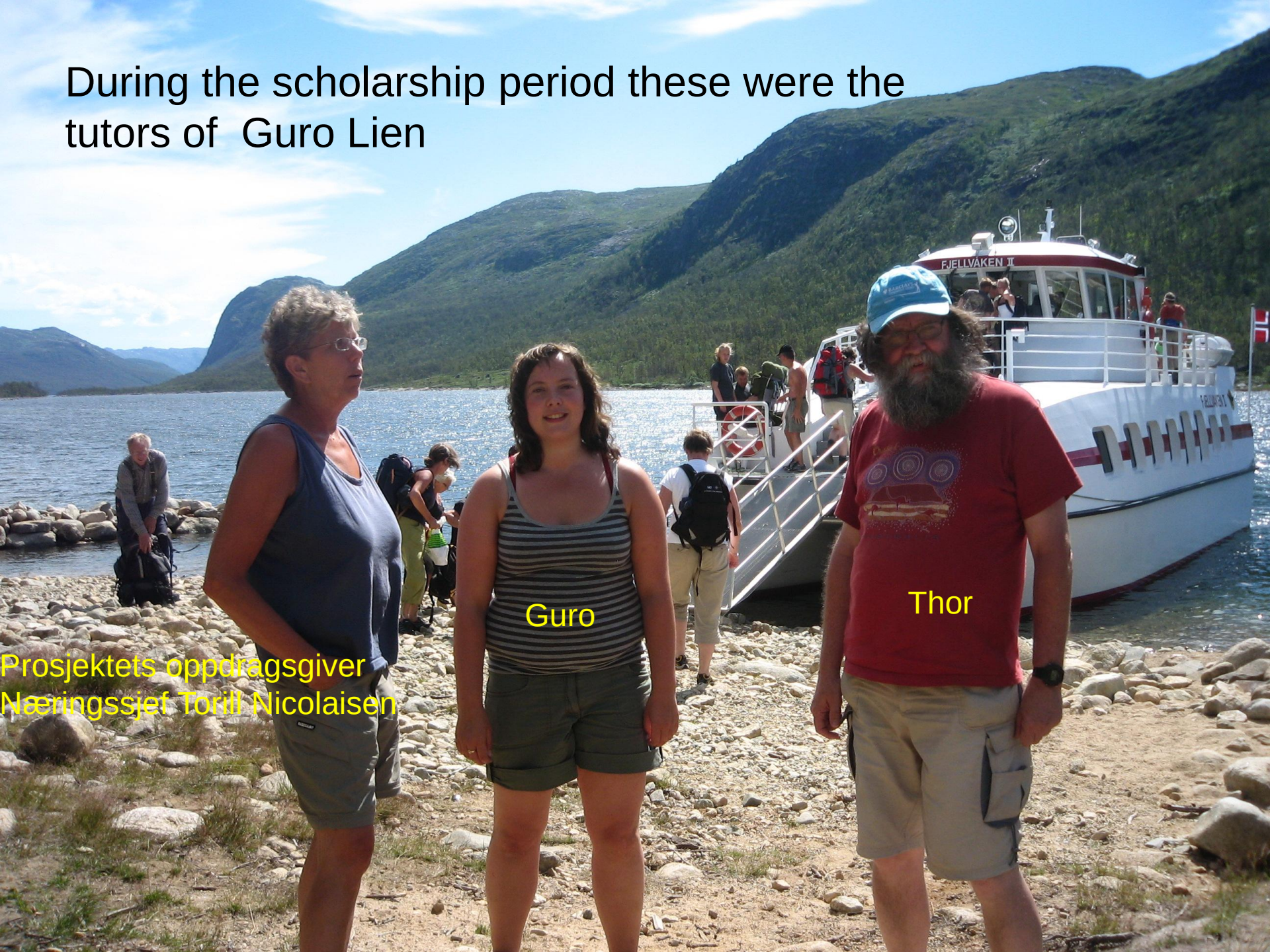
We have been using the boat trip to collect information by delivering a questionaire to the passengers.

Further plans and challenges

The prosject ”Vidda Vinn” has been on for more than half a year now, and the first initiatives are ongoing:

- One of the first challenges is to expand the basis of knowledge – by organizing different courses among the a10 ECTS in ”Interpretation of Heritage into Tourism Projects”
- Many plans for developing foothpaths and adjust-ments of nature for better walking are planned and will be worked on this summer.
- Villreinsenteret (The Norwegian Wilds Reindeer Centre will have a new exhibition at Møsvann
- The prosject ”Tourism in the Craddle of Norwegian Industry” with Rjukan as a basis has restarted this year.

During the scholarship period these were the tutors of Guro Lien



Prosjektets oppdragsgiver
Næringssjef Torill Nicolaisen

Nature and cuture as a yield creator… was the theme for this presentation

Some questions still to be raised:

- How can these infrastructure investments help the local tourism trade to develop/earn more? The hope is that a ”longer lasting effect” will be registered – an additional half a day in nature often means another night stay in the area.
- Most of the services offered should be commercial – and thus give additional income locally – but those establishing ”guiding and adventure-firms” have a long way to go to be economically viable.
- Marketing ”local nature and culture heritage projects” is also a challenge, especially those small scale ones.

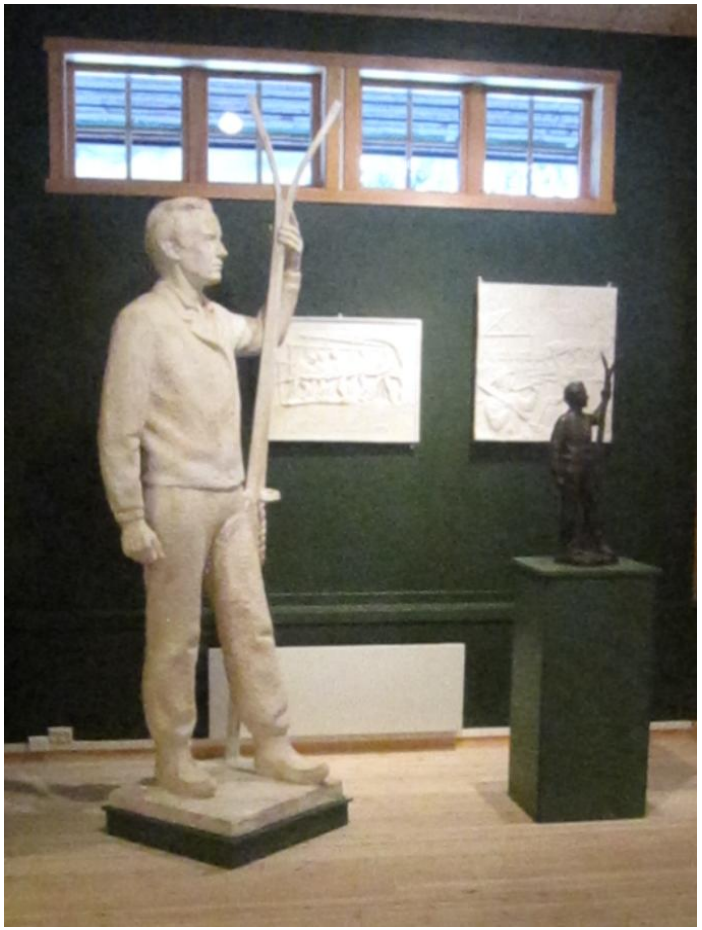
Furter research:

The project will be followed up by monitoring ”how the tourists (and locals) accept the initiatives”.

The integration of a strong nature base and the two central culture elements will be important – will foreign tourists appreciate this integration?

The culture base consist of:

- Traditional folk culture in Vinje – poetry, architecture and music
- Strong working class culture in the former industrial town of Rjukan (Norsk Hydro)



Even sculpturing is a tradition in Vinje – this is Sondre Norheim – the inventor of modern skiing.

Thank you for listening!
The lake Møsvatn – in the background
Haradangervidda National Park

Business development, tourism and conservation of nature – a paradox? NO

Zoltán Kun, Director
PAN Parks Foundation

Paanajärvi NP ©Viktor Gritsuk

What is PAN Parks?

Central Balkan NP©Nanko Minkov

What is PAN Parks?

PAN Parks works to protect Europe's wilderness, the continent's most undisturbed areas of nature

Paanajärvi NP ©Viktor Gritsuk

Fulufjället NP ©Gabor Salamon

Oulanka NP ©Hannu Hautala

Paanajärvi NP ©Viktor Gritsuk

Archipelago NP ©ANP Archive

Peneda-Gerês NP ©PGNP Archive

Borjomi-Kharagauli NP © Vlado Vancura

Retezat NP ©Falk Kienas

Pirin NP ©MNP Archive

Rila NP ©iStock/Ljupco Smokovski

Central Balkan NP ©Edit Borza

What is PAN Parks?

Applies a truly integrated approach to mobilise sustainable tourism development for strengthening wilderness conservation

Borjomi-Kharagauli NP ©Kote Gabrichidze

What is PAN Parks?

Goal by 2015: effective conservation of 1 million hectares of wilderness in Europe

Paanajärvi NP ©Viktor Gritsuk

What is PAN Parks?

PAN Parks develops a network through **linking wilderness protected areas** in Europe

Innovation for sustainability

Retezat NP ©Andreas Beckmann

Innovation for sustainability

PAN Parks Foundation deals with wilderness areas which are often remained in mountain rural areas in Europe

- Challenge: restirctions versus benefits for locals
- Solution: offer long-term benefits to local businesses in order to compensate restrictions
- The compensation must not be based on subsidies!!!

Innovation for sustainability

PAN Parks Foundation uses the prism of sustainabilty innovated by Wuppertal Institute

- Management / organisational
- Economical
- Ecological
- Social

Innovation for sustainability

Integrating tourism (and tourism development) into management strategies

- Challenges
  - economic interest of local residents versus ecological interest of PA managers
  - interest of ‘urban’ residents versus ‘rural’ (local) residents
  - usually there is a lack of management knowledge regarding tourism
- Solution: call in experts of tourism from outside (develop a new governance system)

Innovation for sustainability

Governance

- Challenge:
  - lack of knowledge and expertise
- Solution:
  - forming a local PAN Parks group which sets and accepts local sustainability standard and tourism development principles
- Example:
  - Oulanka, Finland and Rila, Bulgaria

Innovation for sustainability

Business operation

- Challenge:
  - following sustainability principles for the benefit of business
- Solution:
  - energy saving which makes the clients believing in the business
- Example:
  - Knappgarden, Fulufjallet, Sweden

Innovation for sustainability

Tourism Product Development

- Challenge:
  - seasonality
  - engaging young generation
- Solution:
  - develop new, if necessary non-traditional, tourism products (think out of the box)
  - link to music file (separate CD)
- Example:
  - Basecamp Oulanka, Oulanka, Finland

Innovation for sustainability

Ecological sustainability / Research

- Challenge:
  - getting proper information on what's going on in the area (evidence based conservation)
- Solution:
  - forming a consortium of researchers based on complementary expertise
- Example:
  - Wilderness Think Tank (application to 7FP)

PAN Parks works to protect Europe's wilderness, the continent's most undisturbed areas of nature

www.panparks.org

panparks

PROTECTING EUROPE'S WILDERNESS

Intelligent Energy Europe

SUSTAINABLE MOUNTAINS

Renewable Energy Sources and Stimulation of the Rational Use of Energy in Mountainous Communities to support their Sustainable Development

Dr. Alexandra Papadopoulou, Prof. John Psarras

EPU N.T.U.A

Lillehammer, September 2010

Fossil Fuels and Climate Change

And [energy] is superhuman in the sense that humans cannot create it. They can only refine or convert it. And they are bound to it by one of the paradoxes of religion: they cannot have it except by losing it; they cannot use it except by destroying it.

Wendell Berry, "The Use of Energy," The Unsettling of America 1977

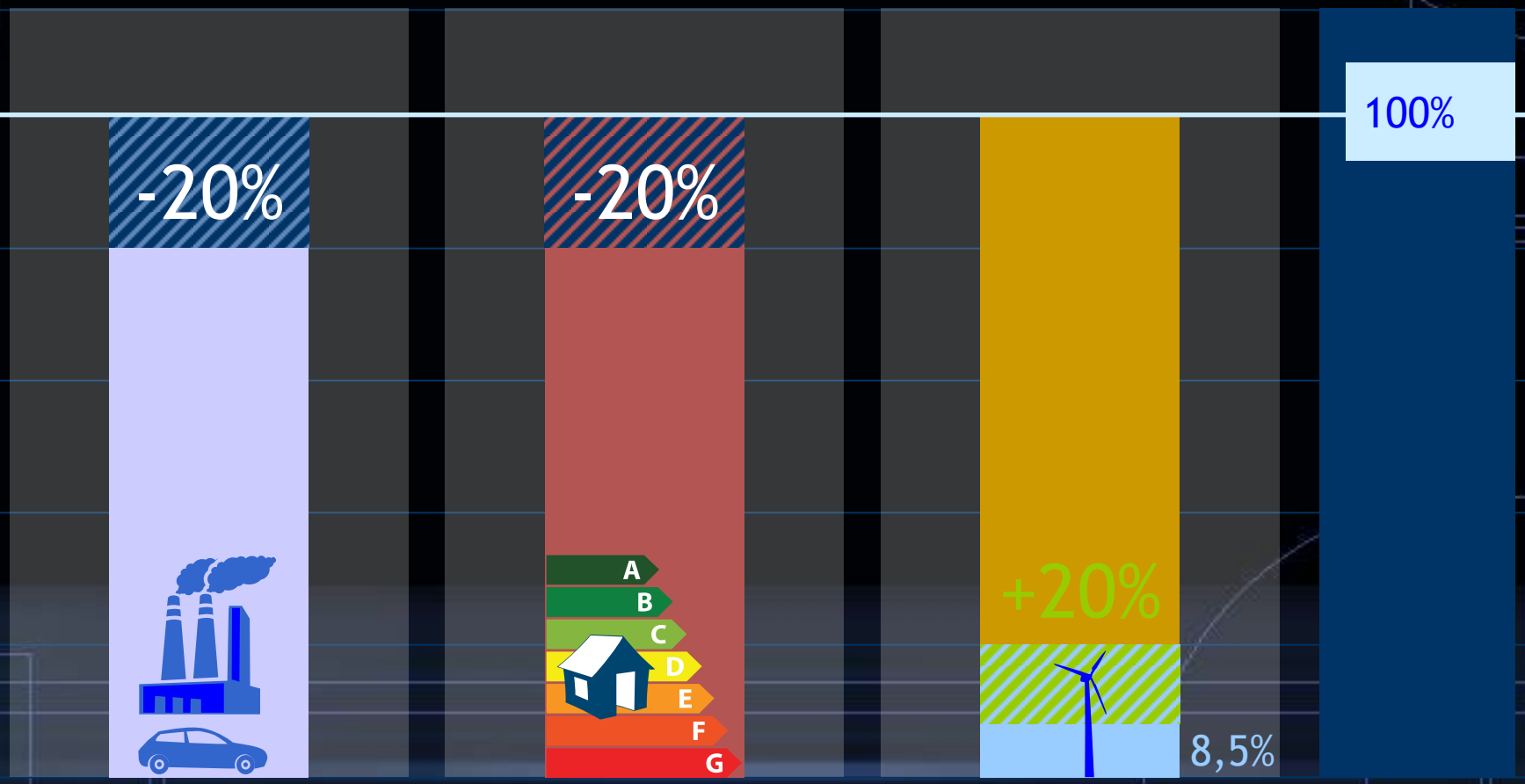
We used to fear that there were enough nuclear weapons on earth to destroy the planet. But now we know that there is enough oil, gas and coal to do pretty much the same job.

Andris Piebalgs , European Commission for Energy,
(SET Plan Conference, Stockholm, 21-22 October, 2009)

Outline

- The 20-20-20 EU Policy Target by 2020;
- The Project;
- Involved Communities;
- Why Energy Sustainable Mountainous Communities;
- RES/RUE Projects' Impact on Sustainable Development;
- Best Practice Case Studies in Mountainous Areas;
- Paving the Way towards Sustainability;
- Conclusions.

The 20-20-20 EU policy by 2020



Greenhouse gas levels

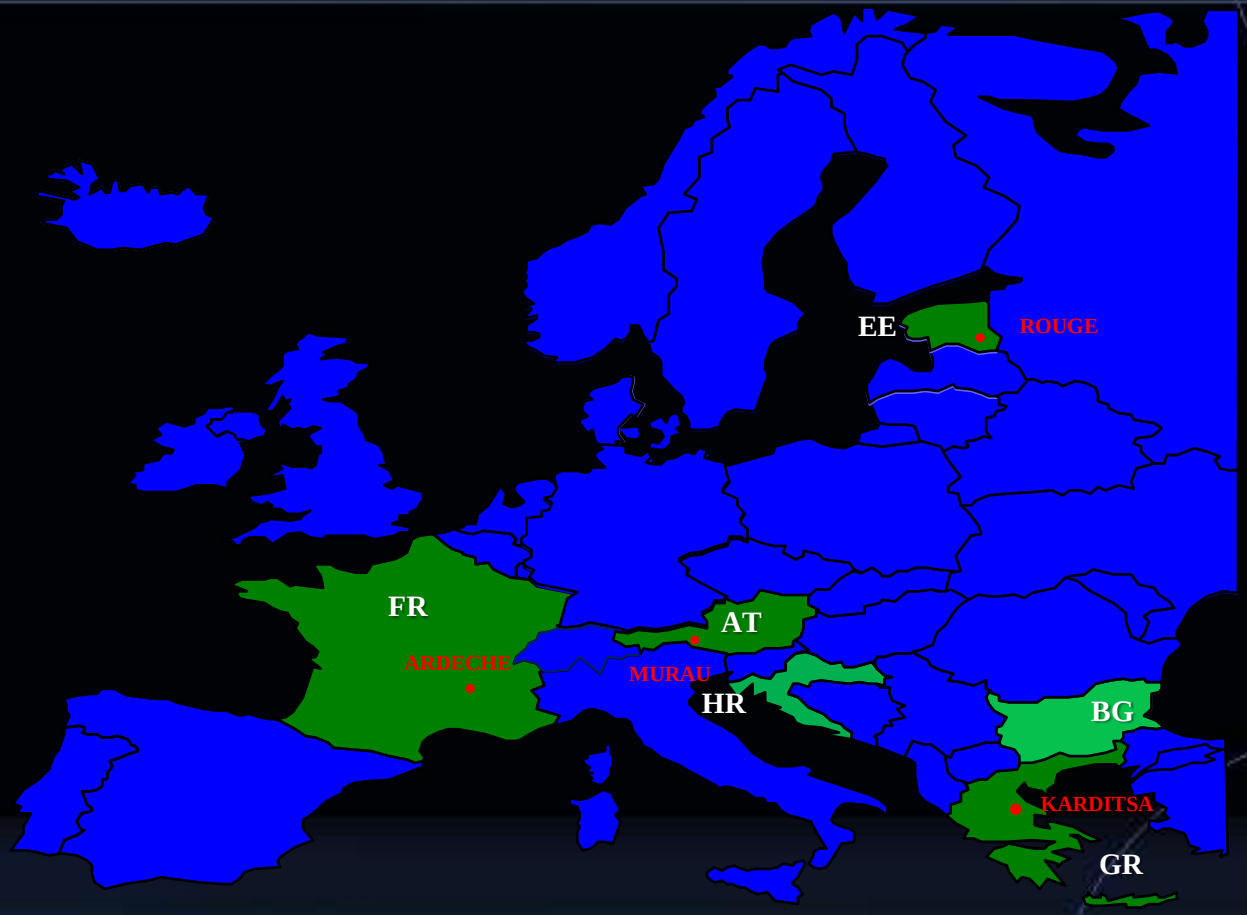
Energy consumption

RES in energy mix

The Project

- **Summary:** RES and RUE stimulation of mountainous – agricultural local communities of the European Union (EU), in a way that will ensure both the integrated and balanced evolution in the most common dimensions (economical – employment, environmental, social and technological) of the Sustainable Development (SD);
- **Carried out:** Under the Intelligent Energy for Europe Programme, managed by the Executive Agency for Competitiveness and Innovation;
- **Start – End Dates:** 1/12/2007 - 30/11/2009;
- **Coordinator:** EPU-NTUA;
- **Number of Partners:** 9.

Involved Communities



Implementation Communities

Dissemination Communities

Why Energy Sustainable Mountainous Communities [1/4]

Local Development

- Development of new infrastructure and utilization of the already available;
- Creation of an environmentally friendly profile for the area, targeting eco tourism and therefore, stimulating the local economy;
- Secure jobs, new jobs in new markets, while existent jobs are saved;
- Reduction of the migration of inhabitants;
- Future perspectives for local youth.

Environmental Protection

- Reduction of the region's pollution, thus improving the citizens' quality of life;
- Sustainable management of natural resources.

Why Energy Sustainable Mountainous Communities [2/4]

Economic Benefits

- Development of new markets;
- Creation of investment opportunities for local businesses and enhancement of regional development;
- Waste utilization from several production stages, contributing to the creation of a circular economy.

Energy Sustainability

- Management of regionally produced energy quantities;
- Independence of compatible energy resources and the impacts of international energy crisis.

Why Energy Sustainable Mountainous Communities [3/4]

Safeguarding of jobs through target- oriented energy policy

Heating Oil

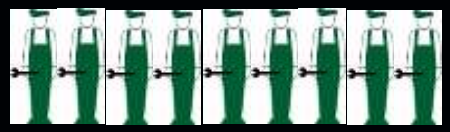
Natural gas facilities

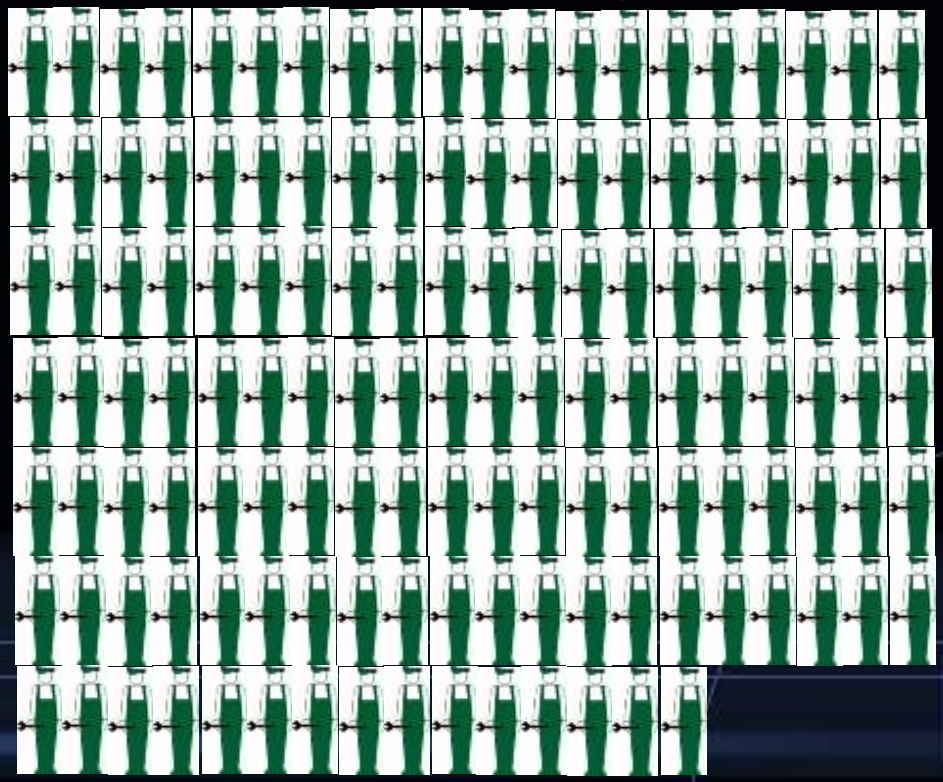
Wood chips-, pellets-, split logs tiled stoves

biomass- district heating

Micro net contracting

9





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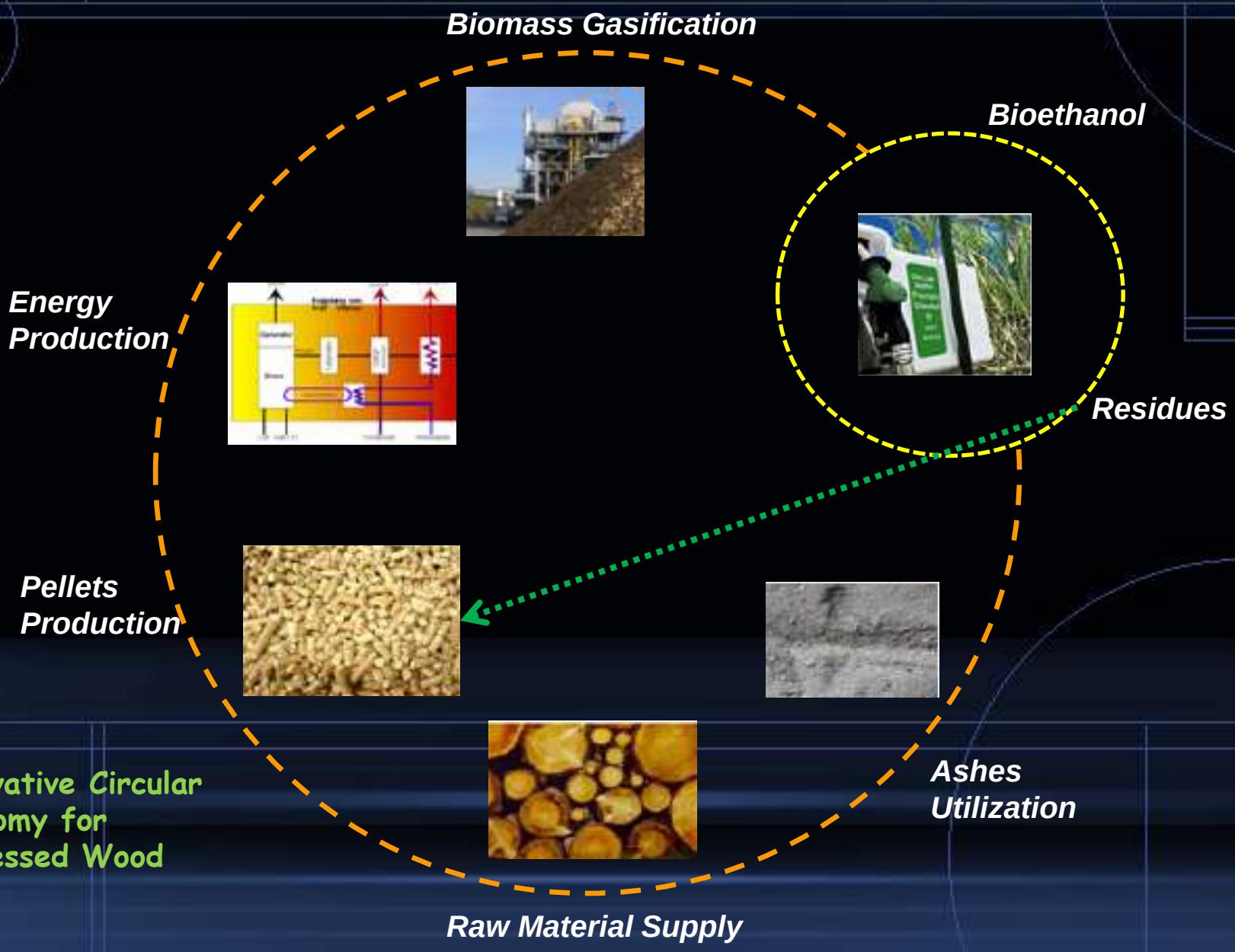
Example:
Municipality with 10.000 inhabitants,
4.000 apartment units,
communal- & industrial buildings,
40 MW heating power

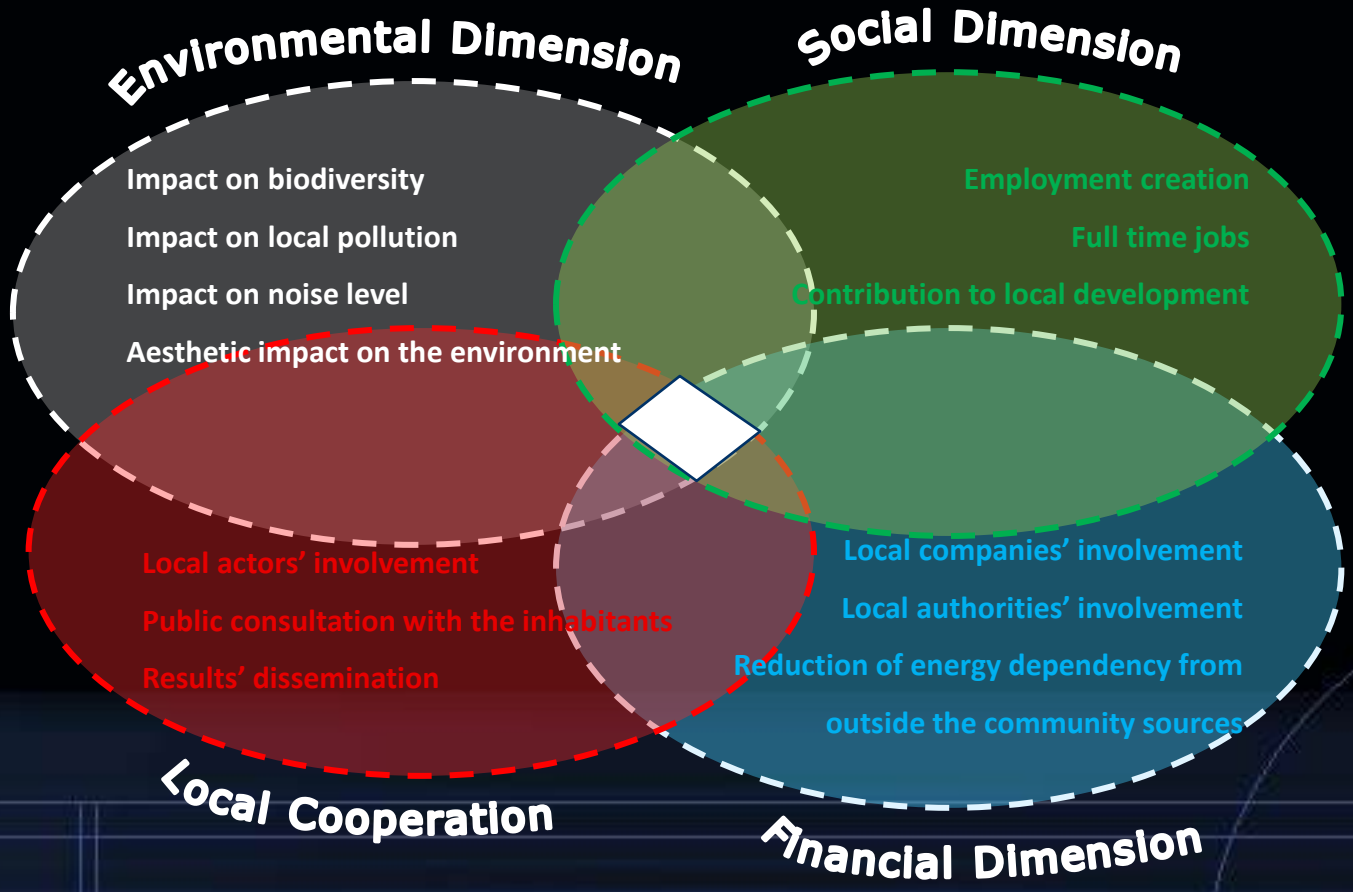
Why Energy Sustainable Mountainous Communities [4/4]



Innovative Circular Economy for Processed Wood

RES/RUE Projects' Impact on Sustainable Development

The Framework



Best Practice Case Studies in Mountainous Areas (1/9)

Energy Vision Murau (Austria)

- The energy vision for Murau in 2002 intended to cover 100% of the region's energy needs by RES until 2015;
- Involved local stakeholders include: Regional energy agency (EAO), associations of farmers, local politicians, SMEs of the construction sector etc;
- In 2006, 57% of the heating needs were covered by RES;
- Budget 2002-2008: 190.000 euros for co-ordinating and monitoring the action.

The major participants

Energie agentur OBERSTEIERMARK

http:// www.eao.st

Best Practice Case Studies in Mountainous Areas (2/9)

Biomass CHP for District Heating (Austria)

- 8 MW of installed thermal power for district heating purposes;
- 750 kW of electric power fed into the grid;
- Raw material: reprocessed wood from sawmills as well as wood chips;
- 350 clients, Murau community.

Steam turbine

http:// www.eao.st

Energie agentur OBERSTEIERMARK

Best Practice Case Studies in Mountainous Areas (3/9)

Modular System for a Biomass – Solar Heating System (Austria)

- Available in sizes of 15 – 1000 kW heat load;
- Coverage of space and water heating needs;
- Container includes wood-pellet or wood chip boiler including chimney, in combination with a solar panel and buffer storage;
- Very easy installation (1 day).

http:// www.eao.st

Energie agentur OBERSTEIERMARK

Best Practice Case Studies in Mountainous Areas (4/9)

Biomass Innovative Logistics (Austria)

- Farmers' association operating the St. Lambrecht district heating and biomass distribution;
- Modern pump truck for wood chips logistics, with a flexible pipe of 20 meters length;
- Dustless blow in of wood chips;
- Ability to reach storage rooms away from road, allowing the much more flexible integration of biomass boilers to older homes.

Energie agentur OBERSTEIERMARK

http:// www.eao.st

Best Practice Case Studies in Mountainous Areas (5/9)

Wind Park (Austria)

- Tauern wind park. At 1.900m elevation is the highest wind park in Europe;
- 11 windmills of 1,75 MW each – Total capacity of 19,25 MW – 40.000 MWh annually;
- Mean wind speed of 7 m/s;
- Basic obstacles: Difficult accessibility of the site and its arduous climate for construction and maintenance.

Best Practice Case Studies in Mountainous Areas (6/9)

Building Retrofitting (France)

- Choice of high environmental quality insulation materials: hemp wool and wood wool;
- Wood chips boiler;
- Use of efficient appliances;
- Use of double glazing;
- Installation of a system for lighting control (presence sensors etc).

http://www.parc-monts-ardeche.fr/

Best Practice Case Studies in Mountainous Areas (7/9)

Hydroelectricity Plant (France)

- Installed capacity of 500kW – 1,5 GWh produced annually;
- Construction of fishes' and canoes' paths;
- Investment of 1 million euros;
- Monitoring takes place on crucial parameters. Depending on the river flow, sluices are adjusted in an automated way.

Canoe path

http://www.parc-monts-ardeche.fr/

Best Practice Case Studies in Mountainous Areas (8/9)

Ground Source Heat Pumps (Estonia)

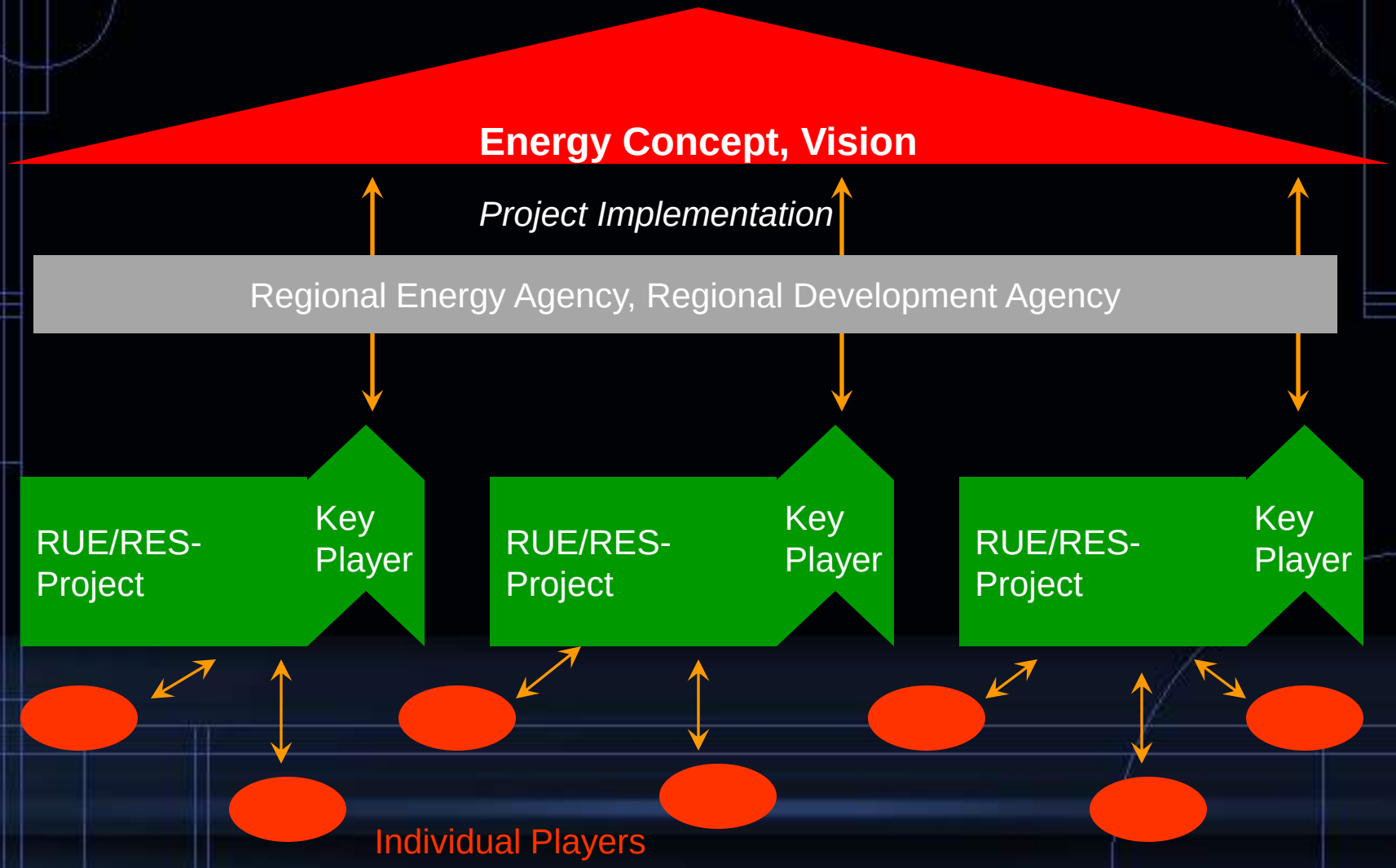
- 220 kW of installed capacity for the heating purposes of a primary school;
- Annual heating production of 620 MWh;
- Installation of 2,4 km of ground pipes and 3,5 km of floor pipes;
- Budget: 112.000 euros.

Best Practice Case Studies in Mountainous Areas (9/9)

Cardoon (wild artichoke) energy crops (Greece)

- Pilot crops from the University of Thessaly in several areas in Greece – Application also in Romania (Fetesti, Craiova);
- Cardoon is a resistant weed, characterized by its low demand in irrigation, fertilization and pesticides;
- Planted once every 10 years, harvested annually;
- Lower calorific value: 16,5 MJ/kg;
- T_{opt} = 15-25°C - T_{min} = -10°C .

Paving the Way towards Sustainability [1/2]



Paving the Way towards Sustainability [2/2]

Establishing the action plan

- **Step 1:** Establish the management team;
- **Step 2:** Vision conception;
- **Step 3:** Preliminary energy inventory;
- **Step 4:** Mission quantification;
- **Step 5:** Detailed data collection;
- **Step 6:** Developing the action plan;
- **Step 7:** Implementation of the action plan;
- **Step 8:** Monitoring and evaluation of the action plan.

Conclusions

- Mountainous/ agricultural communities possess unprecedented dynamics for RES/RUE utilization;
- RES technologies with potential for mountainous communities include mainly the utilization of biomass, wind, solar and hydroelectricity;
- RUE technologies mainly focus on buildings' insulation and bioclimatic architecture;
- Behind every successful project there is at least one very committed and decisive person;
- The development and implementation of an action plan, with involvement of all community actors, is the only way to achieve and sustain the energy vision.

Thank you for your attention

Dr. Alexandra Papadopoulou
EPU/NTUA
alexpapa@epu.ntua.gr

Project's Website: *http://sustainablemountains.epu.ntua.gr/*

EUROMONTANA

VIIth European Mountain Convention

"European Mountain Regions- A spirit of Innovation"

15th-17th September 2010, Lillehammer, Norway

Fjellregionsamarbeidet

Creating the Bologna Apennine sustainable energy district

Ing. Sergio Palmieri

RegioneEmiliaRomagna

RETE ALTA TECNOLOGIA DELL'EMILIA-ROMAGNA

Provincia di Bologna

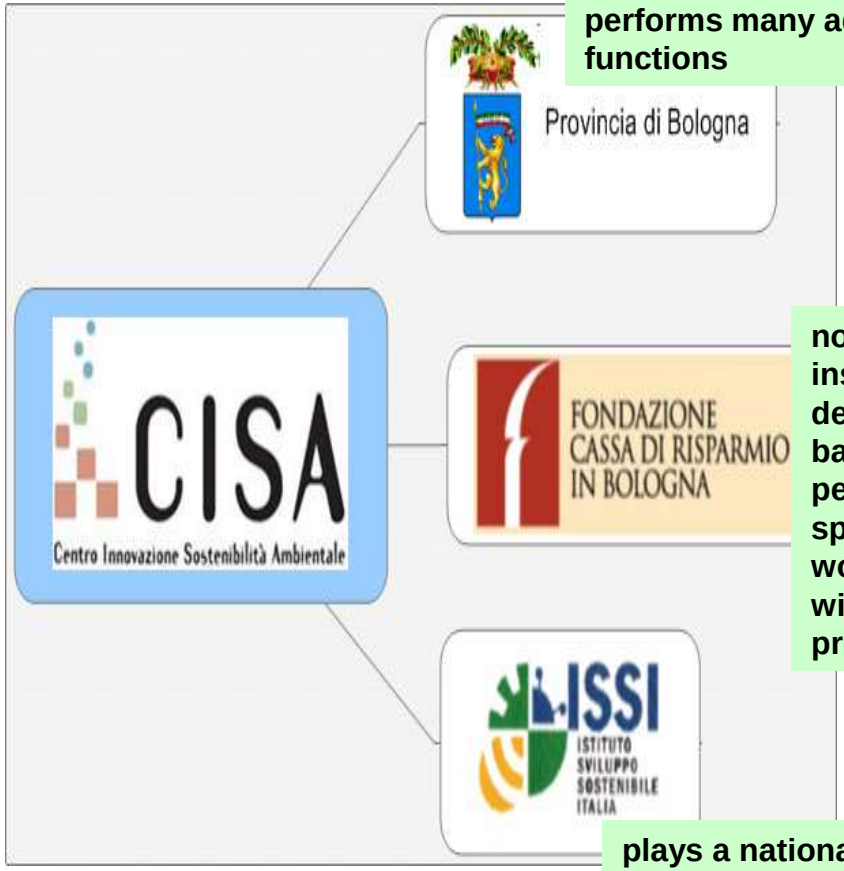
Where we are

This project involves the central-northern areas in Apennine mountains, between Tuscany and Emilia-Romagna regions. It's a territory divided into parallel valleys with mountains reaching nearly 2,000 meters high, with an area of about 1,000 sq.km. and a population of about 80,000 inhabitants

Who we are

CISA (Center of Innovation and Environmental Sustainability) is non-profit company formed by 3 partners to be a center for innovation and transfer of environmental technology, with special reference to weaker territorial areas as Apennine mountain.

CISA is a component of Emilia-Romagna High Tech Network, coordinated by ASTER (Emilia Romagna Association of Science and Technology)



intermediate institution between Municipalities and Region that performs many administrative functions

non-profit private institution, derived from banks, that performs a specific charitable work, financed with a share of the profits of banking

plays a national role in the development and promotion of environmental, social and economic innovative policies, that may be feasible and effective to address sustainable development

Our mission

Strategic objective is to characterize the Bologna mountain area as a "District of sustainable energy."

Play a role of a link between research, technology transfer and production system

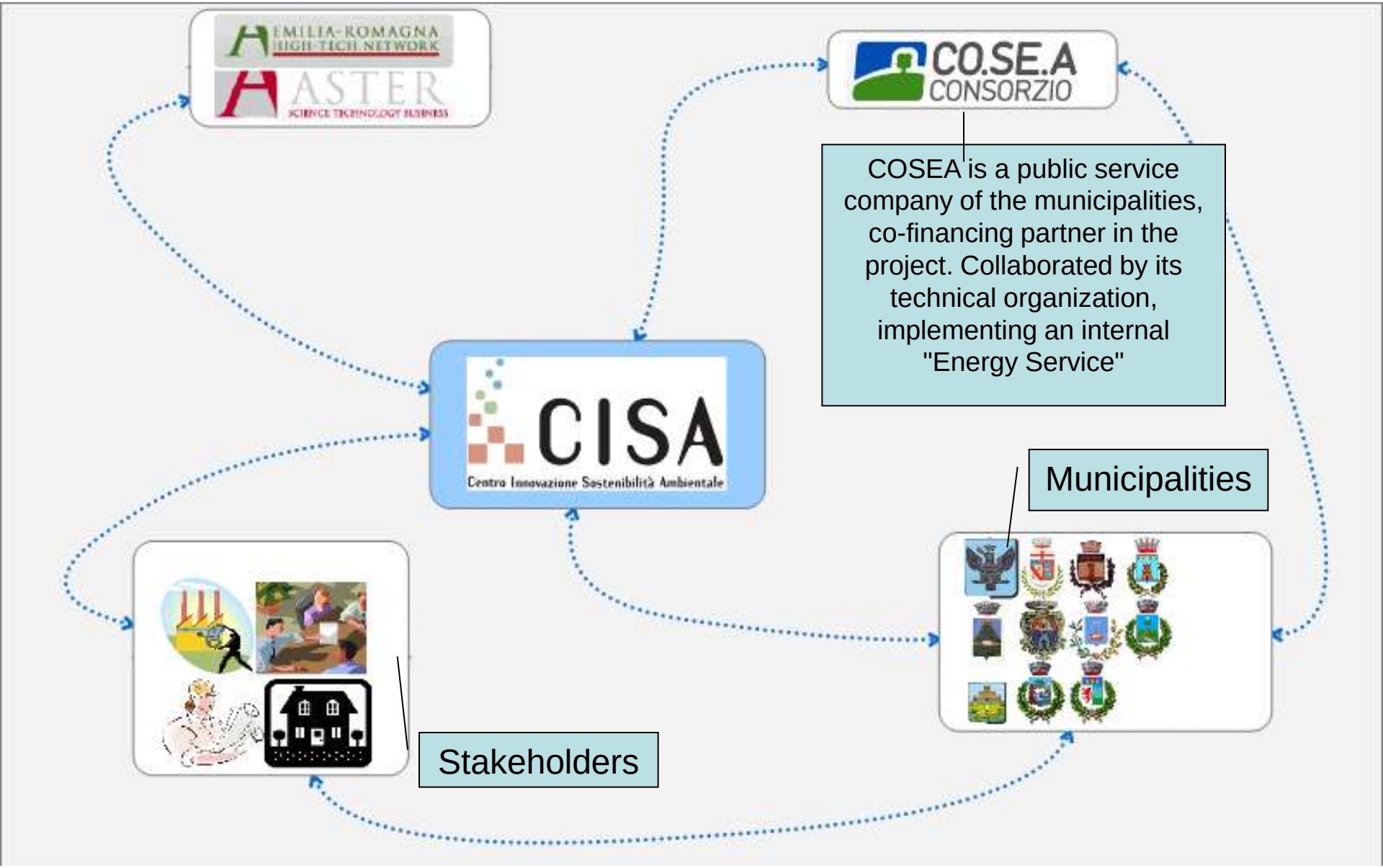
Primarly carry out the technology transfer activities towards local authorities and public administration because it is the task for these institutions to define the choices allowing people and companies to become players for proposals and achievements in the area.

Increase in population the awareness of the problems stemming from the waste of energy and the need to review their individual role model in the context of sustainable development

To be a landmark in helping the development of a local industry based on energy saving and renewable energy technologies.

Local Context

Outline of Relationships



Let’s start the project

First Step - startup

Direct construction of experimental and technologically integrated facilities

Park lakes Suviana and Brasimone Visitor center and Forest Museum woodchip heating plant (35 kWth) with small district heating network

Park “Corno alle scale” – Panigale micro hydroelectric (5 kW) old-like plant

Le Selve Resort - Castel del Rio small wind turbine (6 kW)

Second Step - Municipalities

Construction of experimental and technologically integrated facilities in financial collaboration with the municipalities and their public company COSEA

CIVIC CENTER - Porretta Terme:
Biobuilding - integrated solar thermal + geothermal + PV
in collaboration with Porretta Terme municipality

Castiglione dei Pepoli – Primary School
400 kWth Wood chips plant with district heating network
in collaboration with COSEA

Castel d'Aiano – Primary school and swimming pool
35 kWe + 140 kWth Wood chips CHP Plant (gasifier + Stirling engine),
in collaboration with COSEA

CISA
Appennino Bolognese
DISTRETTO DELLE ENERGIE SOSTENIBILI

Third Step - (SMEs)

Construction of technologically integrated facilities in financial collaboration with municipalities and local small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs)

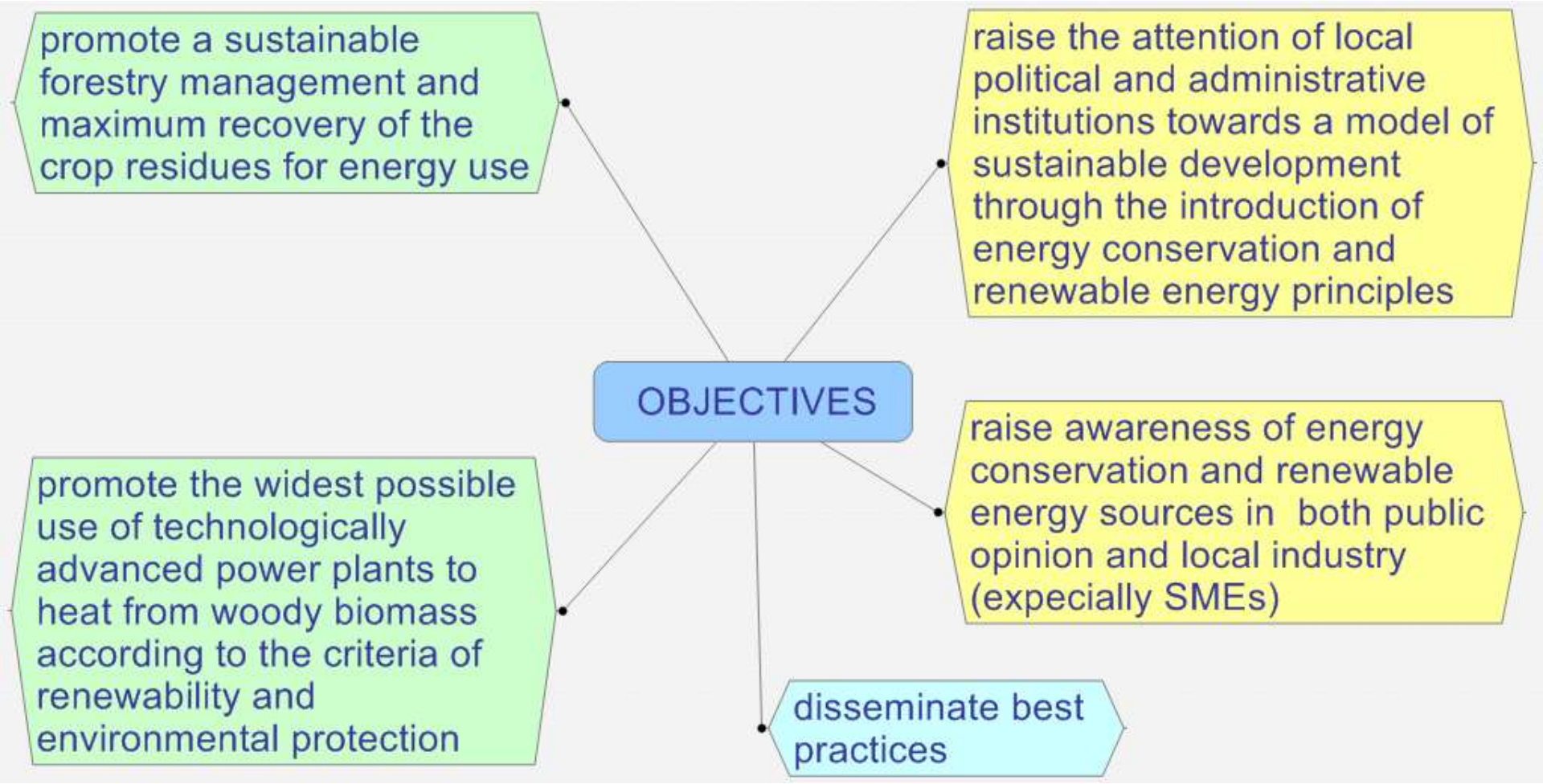
Zero CO2 mobility in Porretta Terme

Through the "move with the sun" project, developed and organized by CISA, and co-financed between CISA and the municipality, some services of the City (social and technical services) are equipped with electric vehicles, also a group of electric bicycles are made available to citizens and tourists.
The required energy (about 20.000 kWh/year) is supplied by a 20 kW PV plant on the roof of a municipal warehouse

A local small enterprise built in project financing the 20 kW PV plant retaining the incentives to pay plant and leaving produced electricity to the municipality

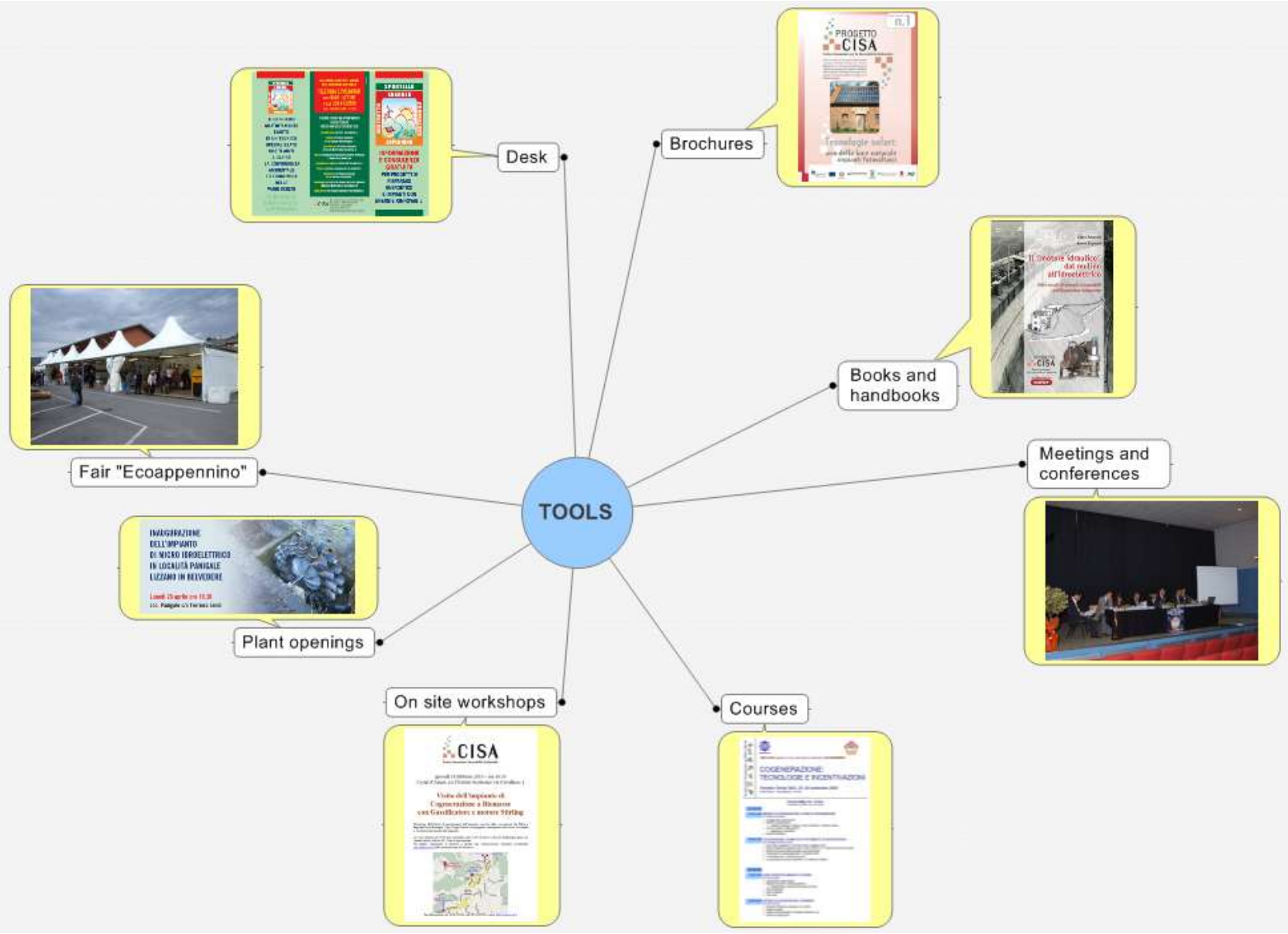
Technology dissemination

INFORMATION AND AWARENESS -OBJECTIVES



Technology dissemination

INFORMATION AND AWARENESS - TOOLS



Technology dissemination Desk for people

People book an interview and CISA's technicians arrange a meeting in the rooms made available by various municipalities to give information and provide an initial general advice

we provide you the free assistance of a technician to help you understand the environmental and economic advantages of the various choices

Call and book an interview

information and free advice on energy saving projects and renewable energy plants

Technology dissemination
The fair

ECOAPPENNINO - The exhibition dedicated to the energy-saving technologies and the use of renewable energies in mountain areas

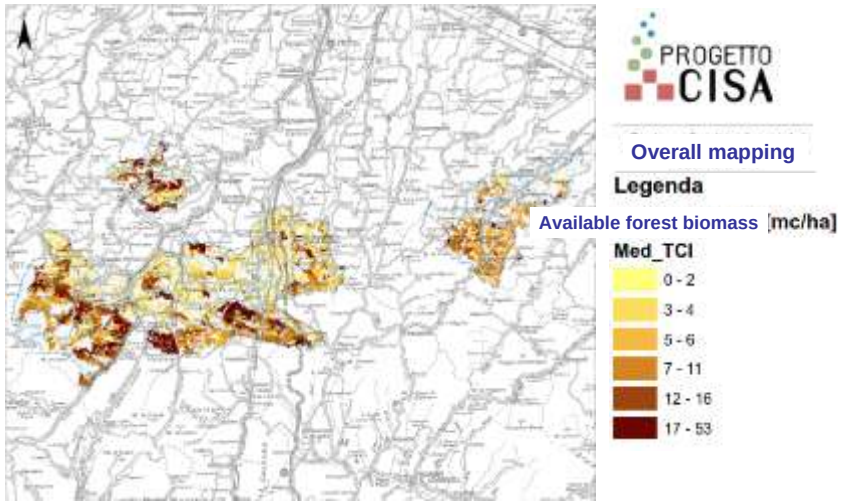
September 2007 and September 2008 in Porretta Terme,

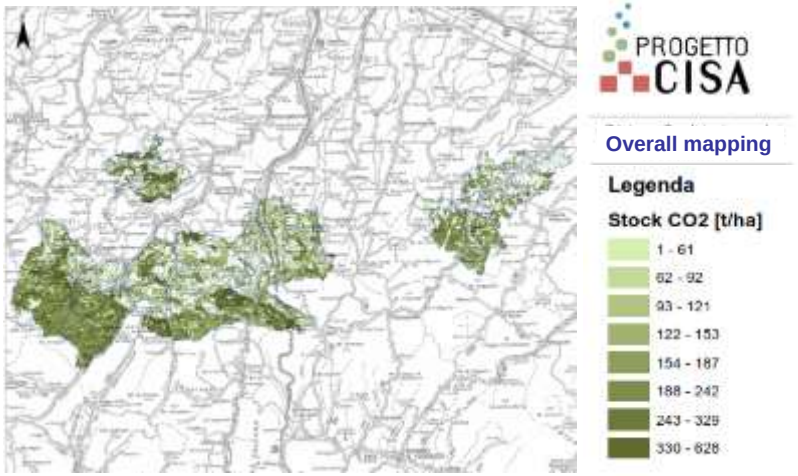
The whole town has been transformed into a large outdoor exhibition and all squares hosted thematic areas to solicit people's interest and facilitate contact with new technologies

Research - Biomass

CO2 ABSORPTION AND ENERGY USE

Model – GIS System to calculate the stock and increase of CO2 and forest biomass available for energy use





Wood biomass was identified as the component with the highest chance of good effects in the territory as a source of energy and for the function of forest and as a reservoir of CO2

For this reason, many resources were used to develop research in this field to evaluate the stock and increase of CO2 and the forest biomass available for energy use according to the criteria of renewability and environmental protection

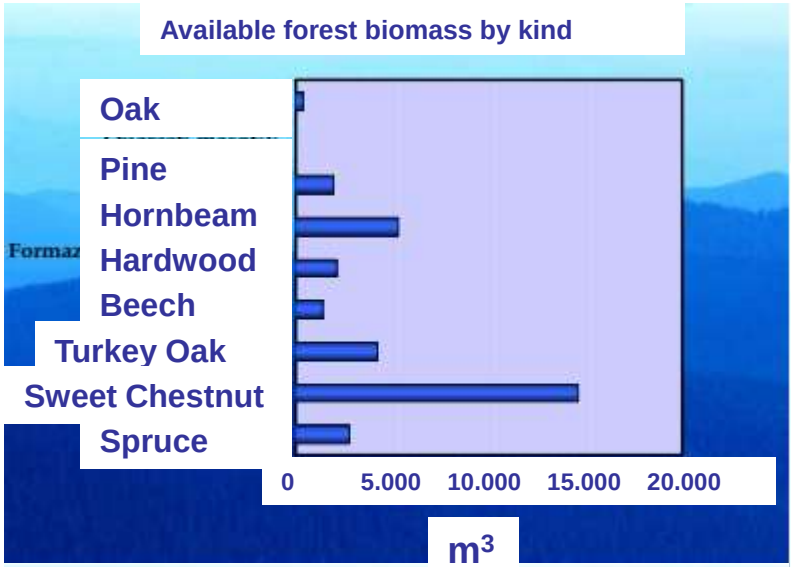
The model provides fairly accurate information on the maximum quantities of timber withdrawable from the forests to ensure sustainability and therefore also allows an evaluation of the number and power of the plants to be installed in the area

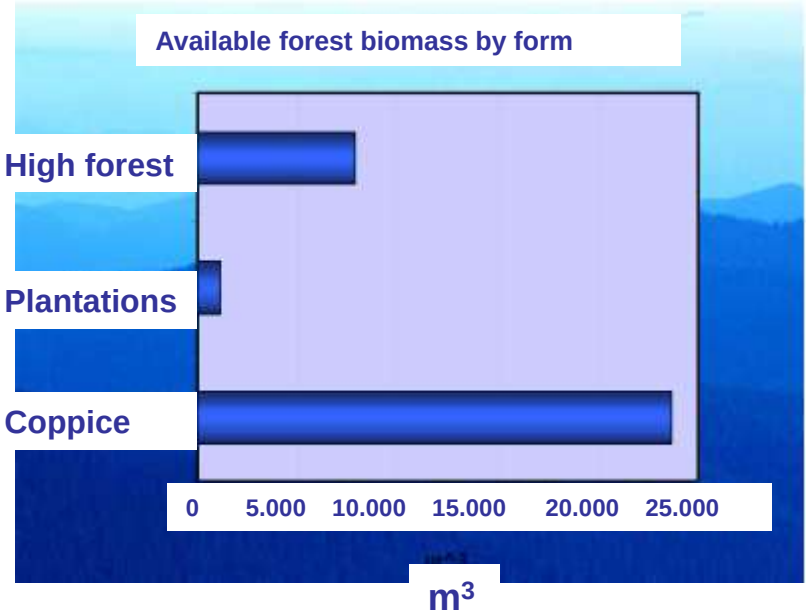
Research - Biomass

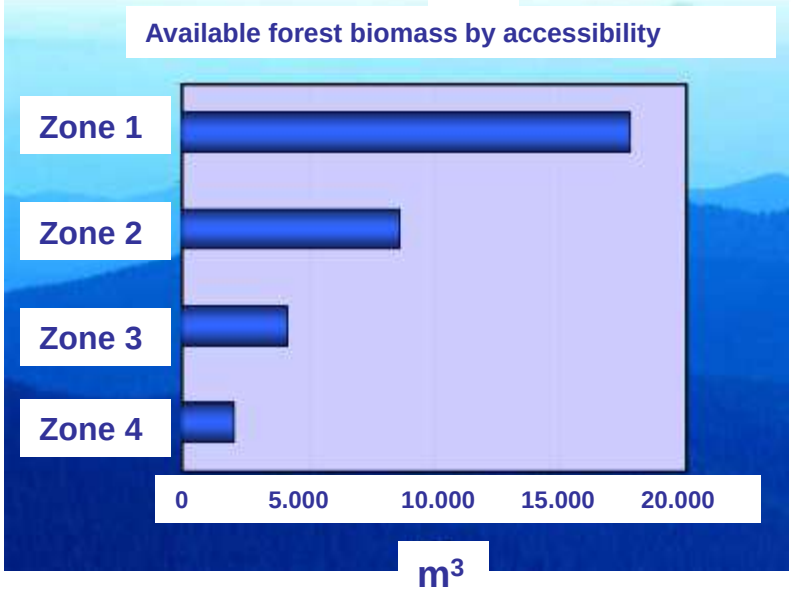
CO2 ABSORPTION AND ENERGY USE

Example for a municipality

Population	5.982	Inhabitants
Total area	6.580	*ha*
Population density	91	Inhab./ sq.km
Woodiness index	68%	%
Forest area, total	4.465	*ha*
Forest area subject to	93	*ha*
Epigean CO2 stock	742.262	*t*
CO2 annual absorption	23.354	*t*
Epigean forest biomass CO2	747.743	m^3
Available forest biomass (gross)	32.675	m^3







Research

Greenhouse emissions at the municipal level

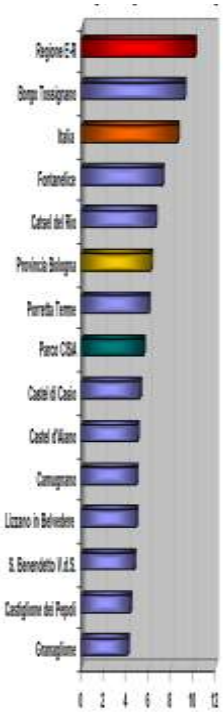
To estimate emissions of greenhouse gases at the municipal level, according to the IPCC methodology emphasizes problems hard to solve, starting from difficulties in obtaining the necessary data.

Therefore, we adopted a mixed top-down and bottom-up method, starting from the given total emissions data produced by the National Environment Protection Agency for the Province of Bologna, distributed among the various municipalities on the basis of a differential detected on a number of significant energy parameters.

These parameters are linked to the consumption of natural gas, LPG, gasoline, diesel, heat transfer fluids and electricity; the data are produced by utilities companies and other agencies at the provincial level and for each municipality.

This methodology has been implemented with special software and is being extended to other municipalities in the province of Bologna.

	t CO_2 eq. Total	t CO_2 eq. Per capita
Borgo Tossignano	30.038	9,2
Camugnano	10.301	4,9
Castel d'Aiano	9.866	5,0
Catsel del Rio	8.324	6,6
Castel di Casio	17.024	5,2
Castiglione dei Pepoli	26.065	4,4
Fontanelice	13.638	7,2
Granaglione	9.252	4,1
Lizzano in Belvedere	11.192	4,9
Porretta Terme	28.881	6,0
S. Benendetto Val di Sambro	21.184	4,7
CISA	185.764	5,5
Provincia Bologna	5.879.129	6,2
Regione Emilia-Romagna	41.992.024	10,1
Italia	505.186.720	8,6



Impacts – 1

First we can certainly say that most of the project objectives have been achieved and in particular we can here remember those which were the most important results:

- **The municipal authorities** started to become aware of innovations in energy saving and renewable sources: this has led to continue investments and intervene in the simplification of procedures; some municipalities have also taken the path of the energy certification of public buildings and drafting of municipal energy plans.

- **Many schools** have been able to use the documentation and dissemination of programs offered and the teachers were able to incorporate significant elements of innovations in energy saving and renewable sources in their educational programs.

Impacts – 2

- Many **install equipment companies**, including small size ones, could know better new technologies, putting them in their service offerings and some **larger companies**, with more financial resources, evaluated the convenience of entering into the trend of "green economy" and made proposal for the construction of public facilities by the system of project financing;

- Many **design teams** and engineers have participated in specialized courses organized within the project, acquiring new skills.

- Many **people**, through fair and the establishment of an information desk, are aware of the possibilities offered by new technologies and the use of renewable sources and the action of information and environmental education, increased greatly **in population** the awareness of the problems stemming from the waste of energy and the need to review their individual role model in the context of sustainable development.

Impacts - 3

- The **team of young engineers and technicians** who participate in the project development from the beginning get a remarkable expertise which remains in mountain area. Moreover the building of the experimental cogeneration woodchips small plant (gasification and Stirling engine cycle) allowed to play an important role within the international group of experts.

- **At regional level**, the access into the High Technology Network of Emilia-Romagna allowed to leave the narrow confines of the territory affected by the project and to act as a reference model in cooperation with other centers and laboratories in the network, broadening horizons to other operational areas and other initiatives.

Transferability

The essential elements for the transferability of the project are:

- **One organization already in the area** that has local knowledge and can serve as "incubator" of the project by providing its organizational structure;

- **A project manager** with technical and organizational skills but also with good knowledge of procedures and regulations;

- **A team of young engineers**, with a team leader able to motivate them;

- The presence of **universities or research centers** to support the initiative;

- The availability of **local companies capable** of building plants and **banks** who can co-finance, with the system of project financing too;

- The availability of **public funds to support the initial stages** of organization and planning and subsequent monitoring and dissemination of results.

The new project

The project we talked about is ending (december 2010)

A new project will be launched for the period 2011 - 2013

The topics are as follows

- Implementation of the methodologies developed during the first project and territorial extension of the research
- Concentrated Solar Power system (CSP)
- Small size CHP plants
- Smart grids
- Development of new systems of public-private partnership for construction and facilities management
- Municipal energy plans

Thank You for Your attention

ing. Sergio Palmieri
palmieri@centrocisa.it
www.centrocisa.it

Des systèmes de chauffage avec pompe à chaleur et accumulateur de chaleur pour les construction dans les zones de montagne.

Formation à la promotion des énergies renouvelables à CEFIDEC Vatra Dornei

Dănuţ Gîţan
Centre de formation et d'innovation pour développement dans les Carpates - CEFIDEC Vatra Dornei

Les objectifs de ce projet sont:

- **Atteindre l'autonomie énergétique, chauffage, climatisation et l'eau chaude pour les bâtiments résidentiels et les services publics dans les montagnes;**

- **Récupération de chaleur des eaux usées et le processus de climatisation ;**

- **Réduire les émissions en utilisant des sources d'énergie renouvelables.**
- **Information, promotion, formation**

Facteurs influant sur le dimensionnement des systèmes d'énergie pour les constructions de montagne sont les suivants:

• Situation géographique et les paramètres climatiques du lieu, tels que la température de l'air, la vitesse du vent, l'intensité du rayonnement solaire, l'humidité, le potentiel géothermique local;

• Les paramètres physiques à définir pour le confort à l'intérieur du bâtiment, tels que la température de l'air, l'humidité relative et le débit d'air;

• Nombre de résidents de l'immeuble;

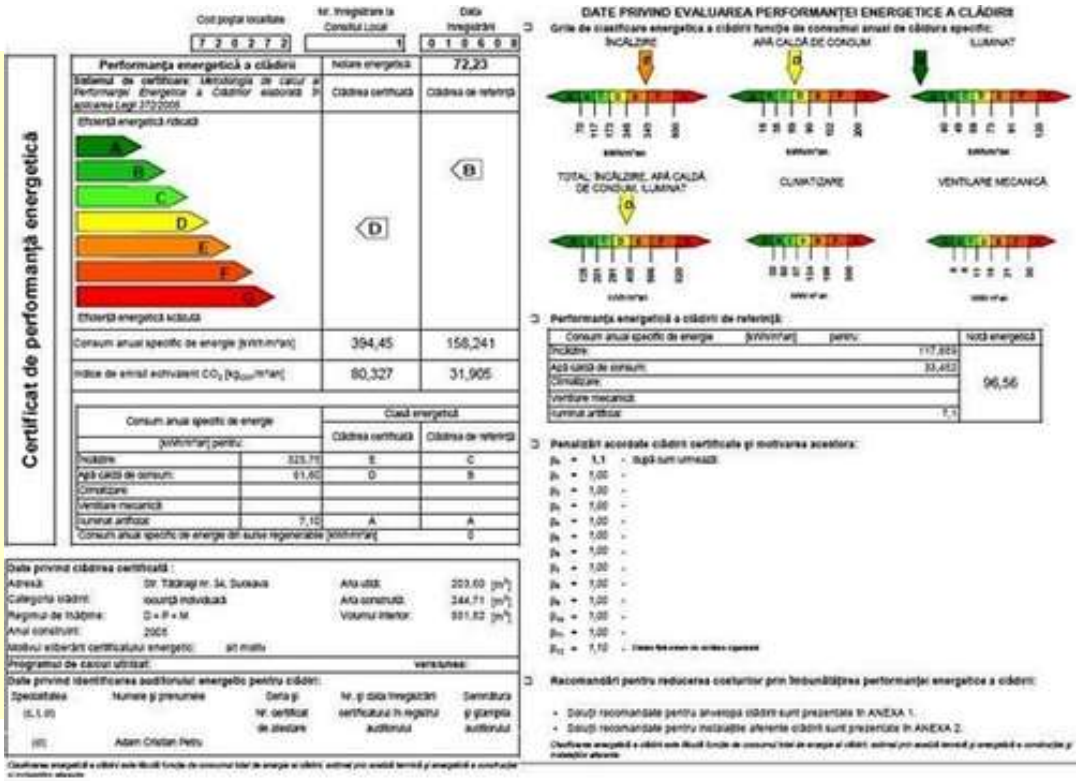
• Le type de bâtiment et de la fonction.

Les principaux avantages d'utiliser un tel système sont:

- **Utilisation de l'énergie thermique de la batterie des pompes à chaleur des systèmes de chauffage, de climatisation et de production d'eau chaude pour les bâtiments résidentiels et commerciaux;**
- **Utilisation d'un système de récupération de chaleur des eaux usées et de la climatisation ;**
- **Le système couvre les besoins sans l'utilisation d'autres sources d'énergie;**
- **La simplicité de connexion du système avec d'autres sources d'énergie;**
- **Réduire jusqu'à 50% la consommation d'énergie par rapport aux systèmes conventionnels;**
- **Réduction de 30% de l'investissement initial en raison de la puissance de la batterie;**
- **Réduire jusqu'à 70% des émissions;**
- **Réduire les délais de conception et les coûts de 30% en utilisant un *système expert.***

Pour estimer l'énergie nécessaire à un endroit précis les étapes suivantes`sont nécessaires :

- **Le bilan énergétique du bâtiment;**
- **Évaluation du potentiel énergétique de l'environnement local;**
- **Conception et le dimensionnement du système de chauffage;**
- **L'évaluation économique de la solution adoptée.**


Certificat de performanță energetică

Performanța energetică a clădirii	Notare energetică	72,23
	Clădirea certificată	Clădirea de referință
Consum anual specific de energie [kWh/m²an]	394,45	158,241
Indice de emisii echivalenți CO_2 [kg_{CO_2}/m²an]	80,327	31,905

Consum anual specific de energie [kWh/m²an] pentru:		Clădirea certificată	Clădirea de referință
Încălzire	323,75	E	C
Apă caldă de consum	61,60	D	B
Climatizare			
Ventilare mecanică			
Iluminat artificial	7,10	A	A
Consum anual specific de energie din surse regenerabile			0

DATE PRIVIND EVALUAREA PERFORMANȚEI ENERGETICE A CLĂDIRII

Performanța energetică a clădirii de referință:

Consum anual specific de energie [kWh/m²an] pentru:		Notă energetică
Încălzire	117,824	96,56
Apă caldă de consum	33,452	
Climatizare		
Ventilare mecanică		
Iluminat artificial	7,1	

Recomandări pentru reducerea costurilor prin îmbunătățirea performanței energetice a clădirii:

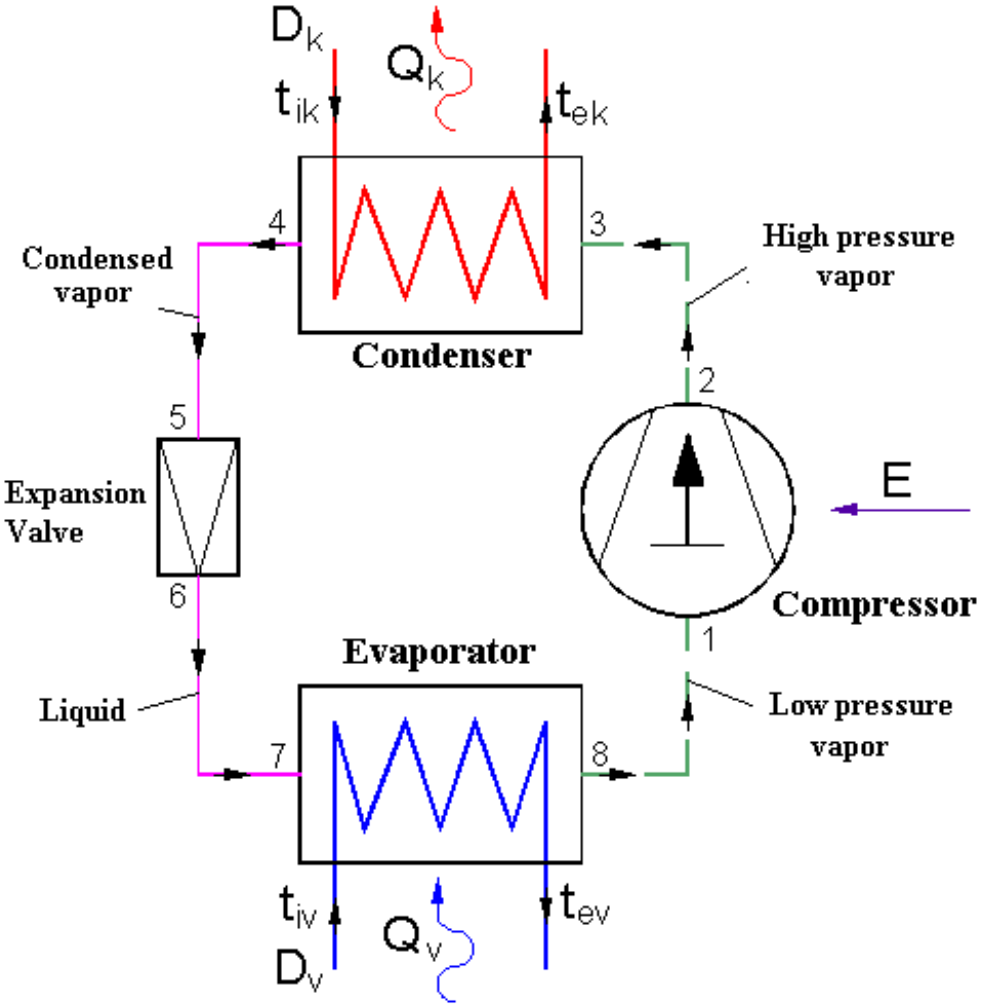
- Măsuri recomandate pentru anvelopa clădirii sunt prezentate în ANEXA 1.
- Măsuri recomandate pentru instalațiile aferente clădirii sunt prezentate în ANEXA 2.

L'énergie potentielle dúne construction de montagne est composé de sources d'énergie renouvelables disponibles, tels que:

- **La biomasse, y compris le bois et la sciure de bois;**
- **L'énergie géothermique;**
- **Solaire thermique;**
- **Photovoltaïque;**
- **L'hydroélectricité;**
- **Vent.**

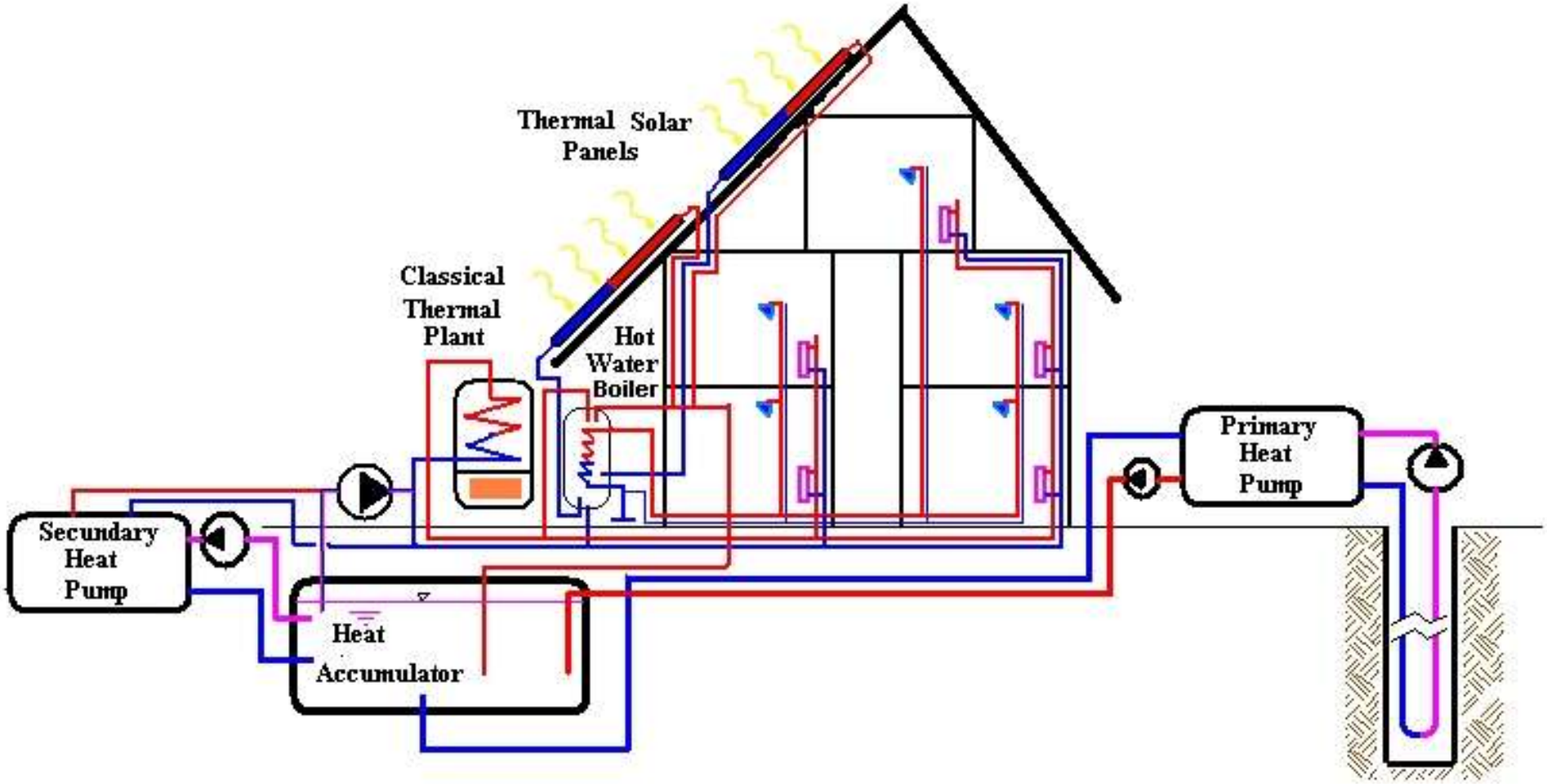
Nous proposons, comme un exemple de bonne pratique pour la réalisation de l'autonomie énergetique (y compris le chauffage, la climatisation et la production de l'eau chaude) un système d'énergie multivalentes en utilisant des pompes à chaleur, panneaux solaires thermiques en combinaison avec un accumulateur de chaleur.

Le système fonctionne en utilisant la température du sol et la différence de température avec l'extérieur du bâtiment, ce qui est négatif à positif pendant l'été et durant l'hiver.



The working principle of the heat pump

Un avantage majeur de la pompe à chaleur est sa réversibilité, de sorte qu'elle peut être utilisé comme refroidisseurs de climatisation pendant l'été, de traction et de stockage de chaleur d'un bâtiment avec dissipation dans l'environnement.



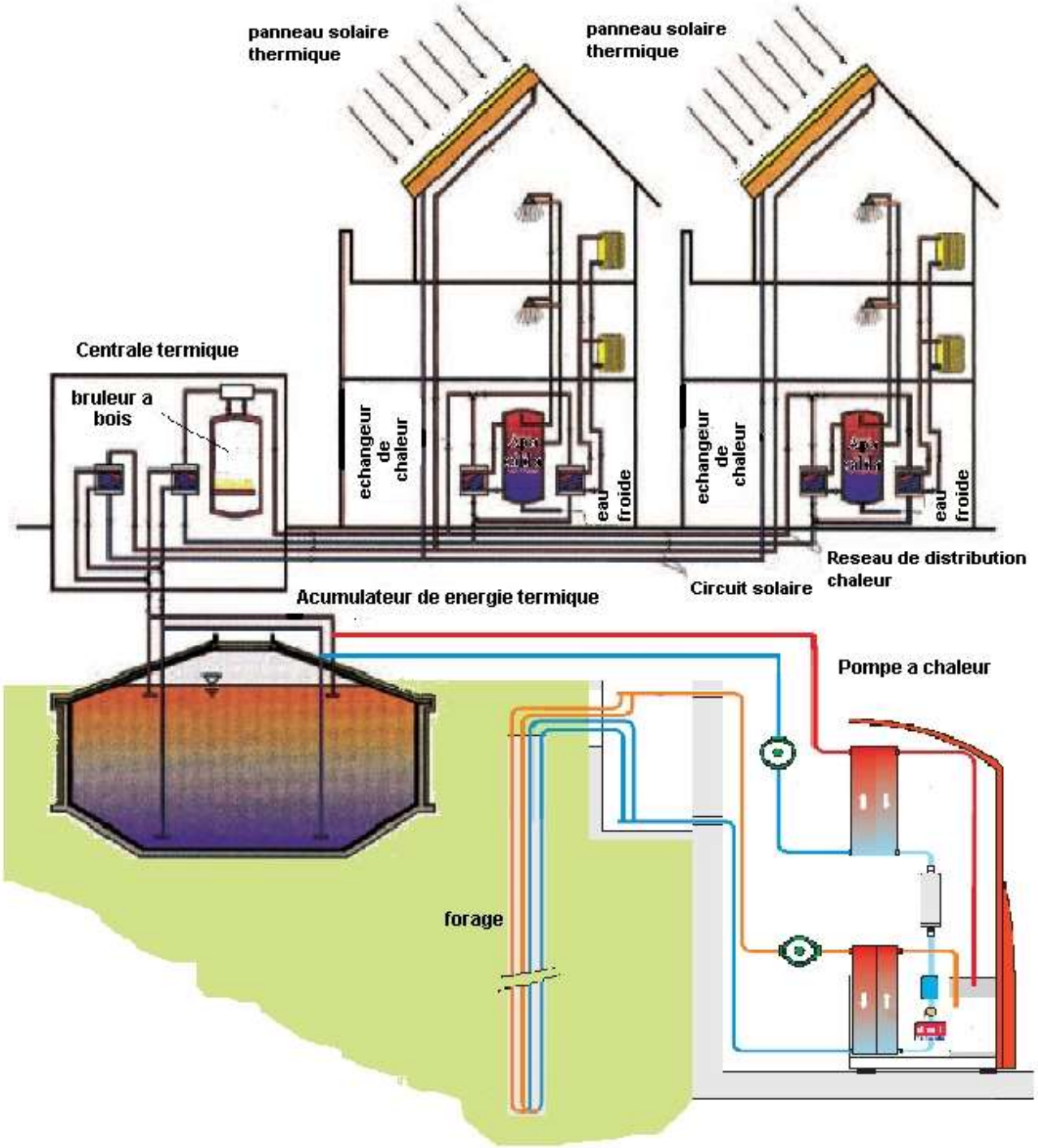
ETUDE DE CAS

Concernant l'autonomie énergétique des pensions touristiques
"Le Baron" et "Doru muntelui"
En collaboration Univ. Gh. Asachi IASI et CEFIDEC Vatra Dornei

La pension touristique « Le Baron », de la localité de Dorna Arini, avec un corps de bâtiment de 2 étages, d'une superficie de 1250 m² , isolée thermiquement.
La pension agritouristique Dorul muntelui, de la localité de Dorna Arini, est formée de deux corps de bâtiments d'un étage dont le premier a une superficie de 350 m² et le deuxième a une superficie de 400 m² , sans isolation thermique.

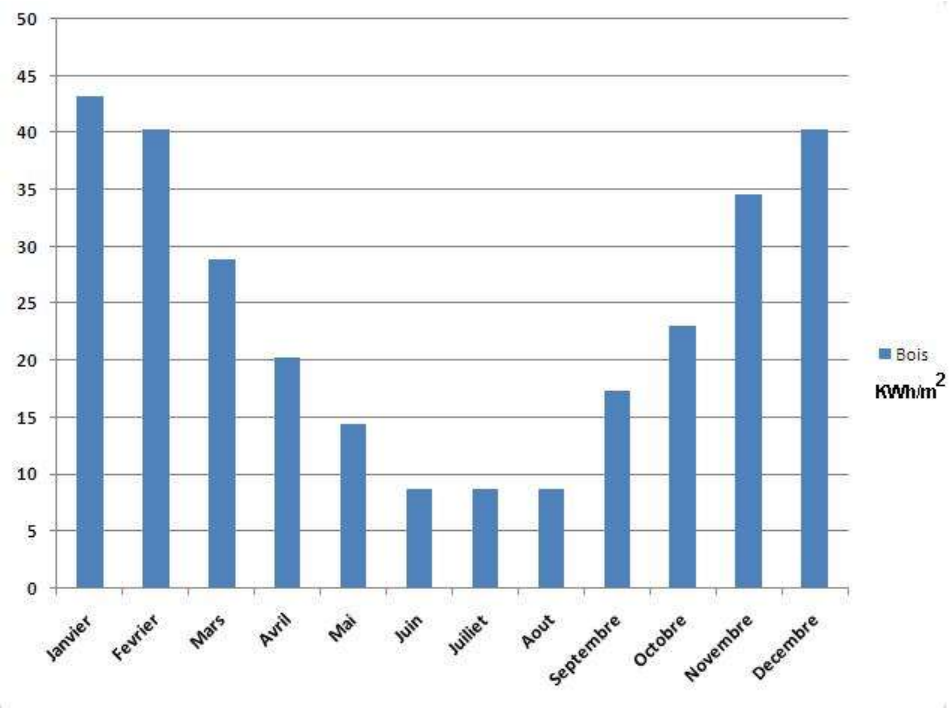
L'énergie nécessaire pour le chauffage et l'eau chaude de ces deux pensions est couverte actuellement par le brûlage de bois, la consommation annuelle étant de 100 m3 pour chacune d'elle. La densité d'énergie moyenne du bois est de 4,5 KWh/Kg, la valeur de l'énergie consommée est de 360000 KWh ou 300 Gcal en un an. La répartition mensuelle de la consommation spécifique d'énergie rapportée à la superficie habitable (en KWh/m²) pour les deux pensions est présentée dans la figure a. pour la pension Le Baron et dans la figure b. pour la pension Doru Muntelui. On observe l'influence de l'isolation thermique concernant l'économie d'énergie.

A partir de l'analyse effectuée, l'autonomie énergétique de ces deux pensions touristiques peut être obtenue par l'introduction d'un système multi valent à énergie renouvelable formé d'une pompe à chaleur eau-eau pouvant exploiter l'énergie géothermique, les panneaux solaires thermiques, et les batteries d'énergie thermique et fonctionnant en circuit fermé.

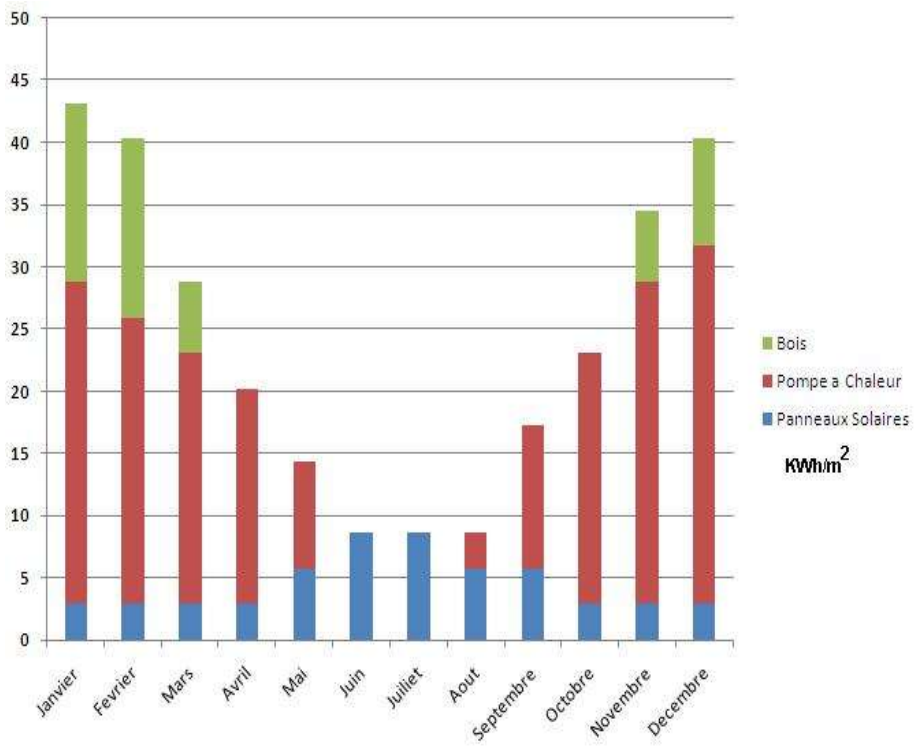


L'autonomie en énergie thermique nécessaire pour le chauffage et la production de l'eau chaude ménagère pendant toute l'année est réalisée à l'aide d'un système multi valent avec une batterie d'énergie thermique. Cette batterie stocke l'énergie produite en excès en période chaude par un système qui redonne selon les besoins dans la période froide.

a.”Le Baron”



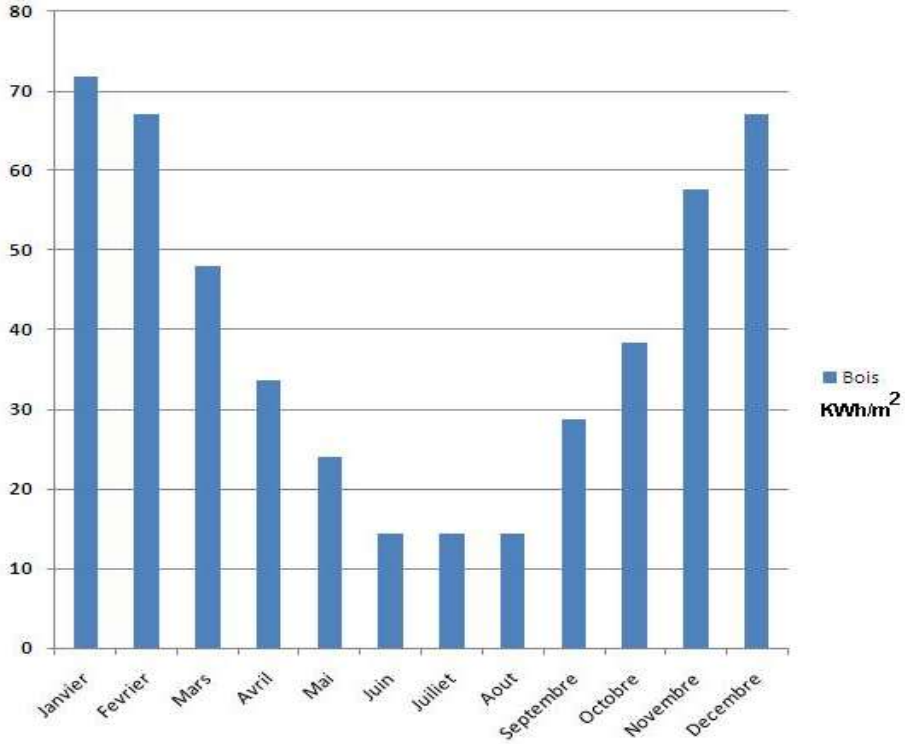
Répartition de la consommation annuelle d'énergie



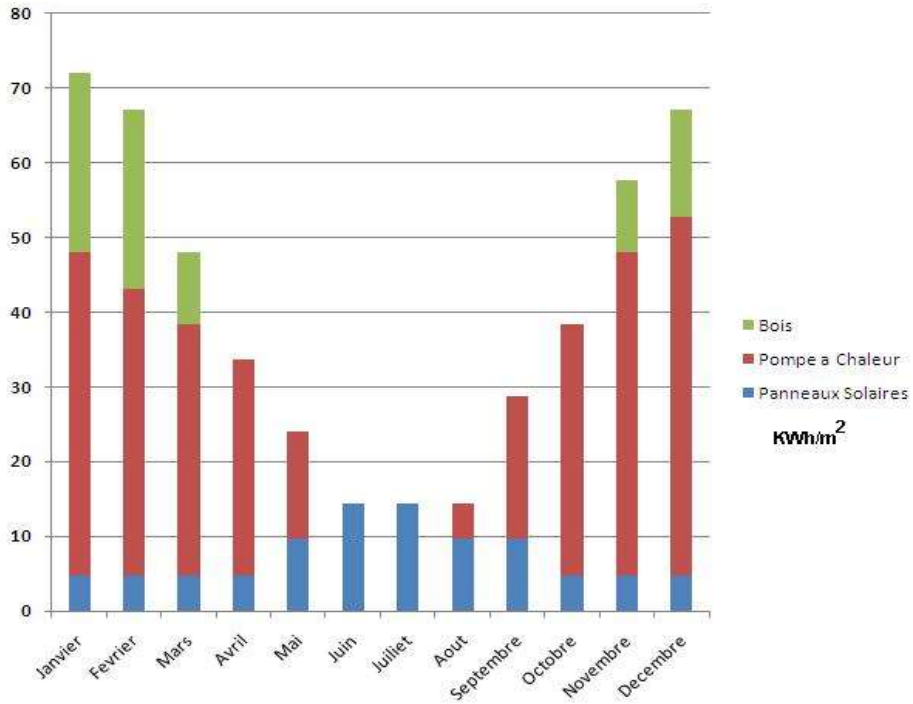
Optimisation de la consommation d'énergie en utilisant un système multi-valent avec la batterie

a.”Le Baron”

b. Dorul Muntelui



Répartition de la consommation annuelle d'énergie



Optimisation de la consommation d'énergie en utilisant un système multi-valent avec la batterie

b. Dorul muntelui

L'énergie nécessaire au chauffage et eau chaude des deux batiments est actuellement couverte par la combustion du bois, la consommation annuelle de 100 m^3 de bois pour chacun d'eux.

Dans une densité moyenne d'énergie de 4,5 kWh bois / kg, la consommation d'énergie est 360.000 kWh ou 300 Gcal par an.

Les distributions mensuelles de la consommation spécifique d'énergie par surface habitable (en kWh/m^2) pour les deux pensions sont présentés dans la figure a. Le Baron pour le petit déjeuner et dans la fig. b. pour la pension Doru Muntelui.

L'influence de l'isolation thermique d'économie d'énergie.

Optimisation des calculs de la consommation d'énergie a entraîné:

- **La capacité de la pompe à chaleur nécessaire est de 100 KW;**
- **Le nombre de tubes sous vide de panneaux solaires thermiques avec 2,2 m^2 de surface, est de 10;**
- **la chaleur de l'eau de la batterie est un volume nécessaire de 12,5m^3, offrant fonctionnement simple de deux jours, en cas de catastrophe.**

Cours pratique « Puis-je construire seule une installation éolienne » a eu lieu à CEFIDEC Vatra Dornei pendant 21 to 25 Juin 2010 - un outil pour le développement durable des zones de montagnes

CONCLUSIONS

Proposition d’éléments d'innovation:

• Mettre en œuvre de concept de maison intelligente, active en termes d'énergie dans les zones de montagne.

• L'intégration de l'accumulateur énergétique dans le concept de maison intelligente qui permet son indépendance énergétique en utilisant plusieurs sources d'énergie renouvelables.

• La réalisation d’un cadastre énergétique pour déterminer le potentiel des sources locales d'énergies renouvelables.

• Faire un *système expert* de conception des équipements d’une maison intelligente en utilisant les données du cadastre

•• Réaliser un système intégré de contrôle et de surveillance de l'équipement électrique de la maison intelligente informatisé qui permet d'optimiser la consommation d'énergie en fonction des facteurs climatiques de l'environnement externe et interne.

• Faire un réseau pour l'enregistrement en temps réel des paramètres climatiques par des capteurs et des systèmes de contrôle, qui peut être utilisé pour gérer au niveau locale, nationales et régionales les changements climatiques et les événements extrêmes.

• Information, promotion et formation spécifique.

RESEAU REGIONAL
DES PARC NATURELS REGIONAUX
DE RHONE-ALPES

*

* *

EXPERIMENTATION
INNOVATION
ECHANGE
MUTUALISATION
ESSAIMAGE
COOPERATION

RhôneAlpes Région

RESEAU REGIONAL
DES PARCS ET DES ESPACES NATURELS
REMARQUABLES DE RHONE-ALPES

Communication:

→ Les Parcs naturels régionaux:

- **Le concept**
- **La situation en Rhône-Alpes**

→ ***Le Réseau régional des Parcs et territoires naturels remarquables de Rhône-Alpes:***

- **Sa vocation**
- **Son action**

RhôneAlpes Région

Un Parc Naturel Régional

est créé à l'initiative de la Région

À partir

d'un ***projet de développement*** ambitieux

et ***respectueux de l'environnement***,

Permettant de renforcer ***le lien urbain-rural***,

Constituant un ***atout économique pour le territoire***

avec des ***acteurs qui s'organisent solidairement.***

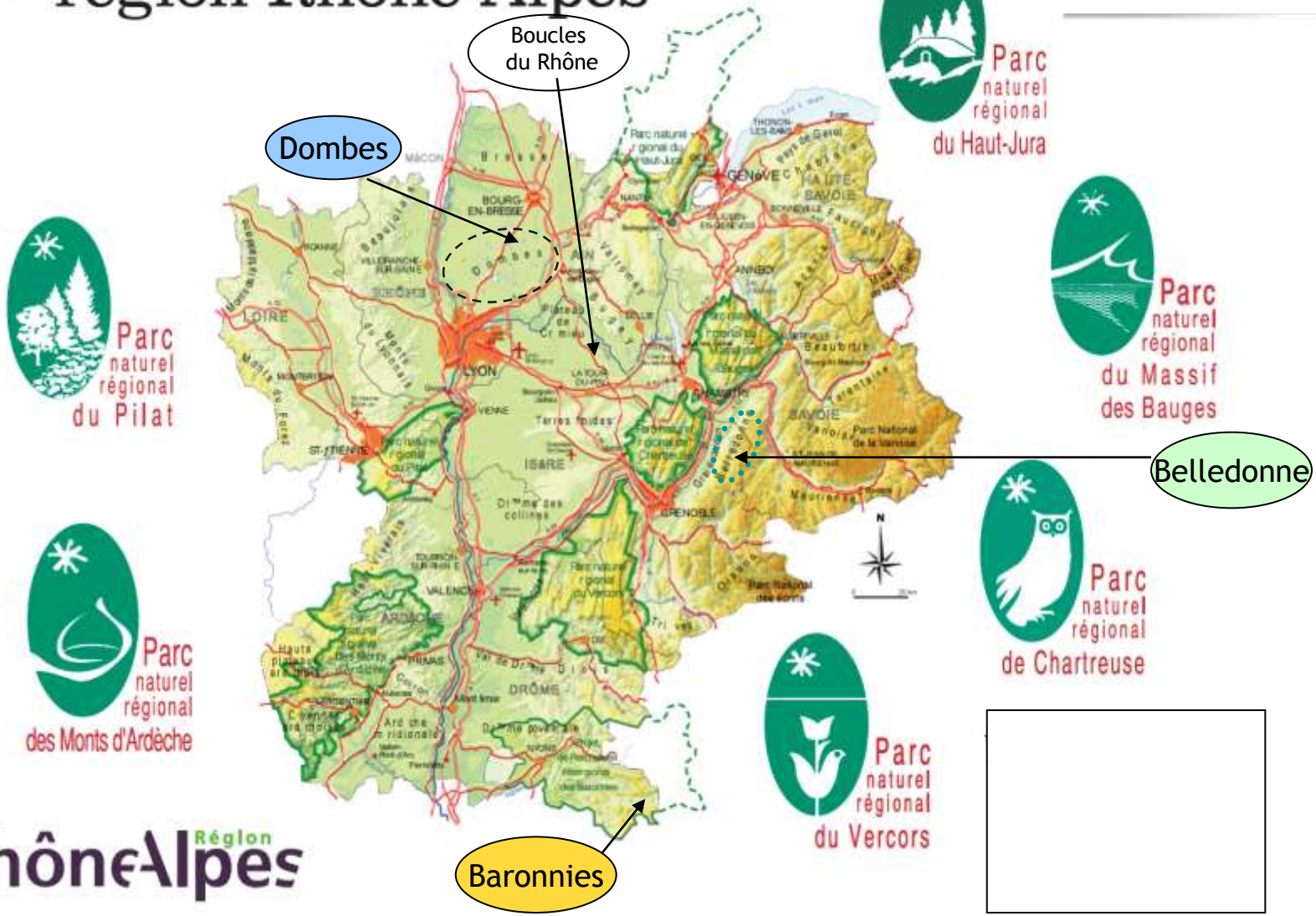
RhôneAlpes Région

Les missions d'un Parc naturel régional

- -Protéger et mettre en valeur les patrimoines
- Contribuer à l'aménagement du territoire
- Contribuer au développement économique, social, culturel, et à la qualité de la vie
- Assurer l'accueil, l'éducation et l'information du public
- Réaliser des actions expérimentales
- Contribuer à des programmes de recherche

RhôneAlpes Région

Les parcs naturels régionaux de la région Rhône-Alpes



Un contexte régional singulier pour créer un Réseau régional

- 6 Parcs naturels régionaux,1 en création, 2 en préétude
- Près de 15% du territoire régional soit 30% des zones rurales défavorisées
- Des massifs montagneux
- Des massifs à forte présence forestière
- Des massifs cernés par des vallées industrieuses, urbanisées

RhôneAlpes Région

RESEAU REGIONAL
DES PARCS ET DES ESPACES NATURELS REMARQUABLES DE RHONE-ALPES

Constat:

→ De nombreuses problématiques communes

→ De multiples expériences très souvent innovantes et peu connues

→ Des échanges et des valorisations insuffisantes

→ Une volonté partagée de collaborer et de mutualiser

RhôneAlpes Région

RESEAU REGIONAL
DES PARCS ET DES ESPACES NATURELS
REMARQUABLE DE RHONE-ALPES

Propositions:

- → **S'unir pour être plus fort**
- → **Échanger pour s'enrichir**
- → **Etre plus efficient**
- → **Aider d'autres territoires**
- → **Positionner les Parcs et ces espaces naturels comme des références**

Région RhôneAlpes

RESEAU REGIONAL
DES PARCS ET DES ESPACES NATURELS
REMARQUABLES DE RHONE-ALPES

Objectifs:

→ **Mutualiser les expériences**

→ **Transférer les expériences innovantes**

→ **Créer des synergies**

→ **Réaliser des économies d'échelle**

→ **Défendre des positions communes**

RhôneAlpes Région

RESEAU REGIONAL
DES PARCS ET DES ESPACES NATURELS
REMARQUABLES DE RHONE-ALPES

Modalités de fonctionnement:

→ **Action proposée par un Parc**

→ **Décision collégiale des membres du Réseau régional concernant:**

- ***Parc chef de file***
- ***Moyens alloués par la Région***
- ***Valorisation des résultats***

→ **Porter à connaissance des partenaires ou autres territoires**

RhôneAlpes Région

RESEAU REGIONAL
DES PARCS ET DES ESPACES NATURELS REMARQUABLES DE RHONE-ALPES

Echange/communication:

Exposition « Portraits de Parcs »

Contribution au Congrès national des Parcs 2009 en Chartreuse

Ciné-concert

Stand commun sur les salons régionaux et nationaux

Région RhôneAlpes

RESEAU REGIONAL
DES PARCS ET DES ESPACES NATURELS REMARQUABLES DE RHONE-ALPES

Mutualisation:

- → **Fichier des actions innovantes dans le domaine de l'agriculture**
- → **Recueil des expériences dans le domaine de l'énergie**
- → **Développement d'un Système d'information territorial**
- → **Démarche évaluative commune et base d'indicateurs**
- → **Recueil des expériences et avis sur les sujets sensibles (*carrière, neige de culture, véhicules de loisirs, épandage de boue…)***
- → **Plan d'action commun sur l'usage de la marque « Parc »**
- → **Démarche éco-responsabilité (*empreinte écologique, norme iso 14001, centrale de mobilité,…)***

RhôneAlpes Région

RESEAU REGIONAL
DES PARCS ET DES ESPACES NATURELS
REMARQUABLES DE RHONE-ALPES

Essaimage/Transfert d'expériences:

Appui technique

par à la mise disposition d'un chargé de mission d'un Parc

pour accompagner un territoire défavorisé

dans la conception et la réalisation d'une action:

Projet global

Tourisme

Filière bois

RhôneAlpes Région

RESEAU REGIONAL
DES PARCS ET DES ESPACES NATURELS REMARQUABLES DE RHONE-ALPES

Coopération décentralisée:

Accueil de délégation: information, transfert de savoir faire (Maroc, Mali, Pologne, Norvège,…..)

Mission d'expertise (*Argentine*)

Formation: tourisme, marque *(Argentine)*

Projets de coopération:

- Stratégie territoriale (Liban)
- Centre de ressource et formation (*Ecomusée et Conservatoire des* Bambous- Vietnam) Prix Unesco « Equator » 2010
- Echanges sur la gestion des aires protégées et conception d'outils de communication (Projet Mosaïques- Brésil)

RhôneAlpes Région

EEA Financial Mechanisms 2009-2014 - Opportunities offered for supporting projects

VIIth European Mountain Convention
16 September 2010
Tore Lasse By

We give local ideas global opportunities

Innovation Norway supports businesses that create tomorrow's business life

We provide momentum and direction

Photo: Robin Strand / Innovation Norway

Innovation Norway:
Statutory company owned by Ministry of Trade and Industry

800 employees in offices distributed throughout all of Norway's counties and in 30 countries. The Head Office is located in Oslo.

We contribute to

- The gateway for businesses to public funds
- Making Norwegian businesses competitive domestically and internationally
- Promoting the reputation of Norwegian businesses
- Supporting female entrepreneurs
- Supporting local and regional initiatives to develop the districts

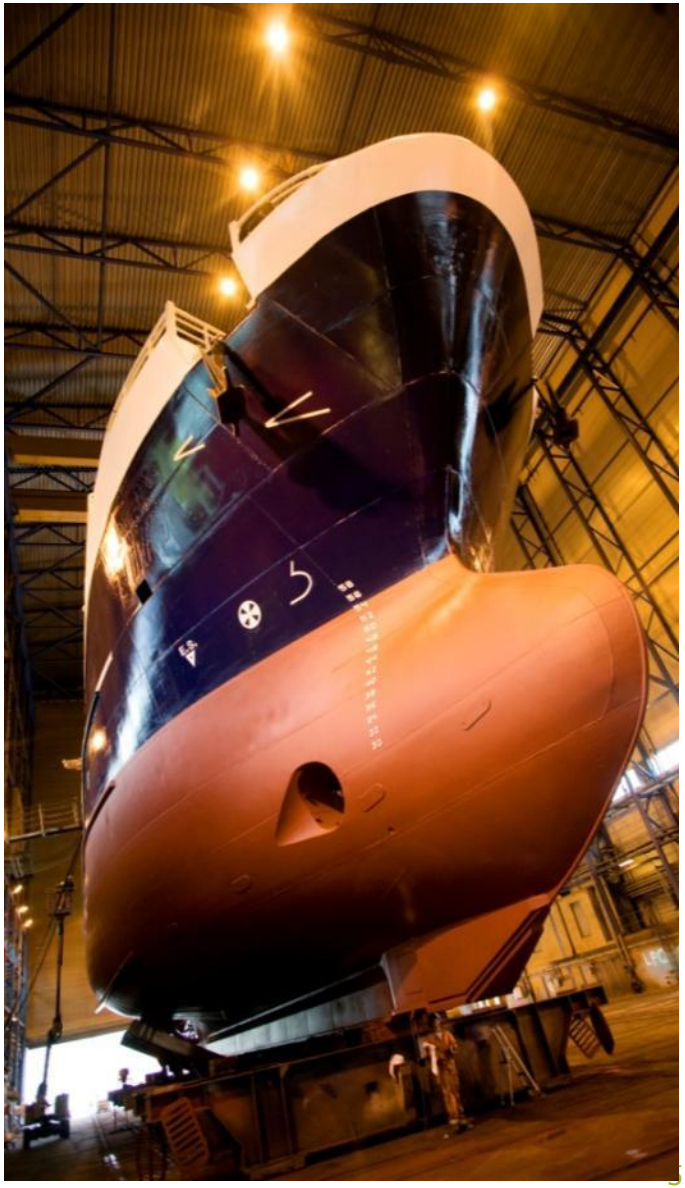


Photo: Siv Nærø/ Innovation Norway

An international organization

OFFICES IN EVERY COUNTY

OFFICES IN MORE THAN 30 COUNTRIES

From local ideas to global opportunities

Corporate Social Responsibility – why?

It is the right thing to do
You contribute and take responsibility

Your stakeholders demand it - and profit by it
Your clients demands it - It is profitable

Generate sustainable innovation that results in greater competitiveness and attractive jobs

Photo: Julie Habel / Scanpix

norway
grants
cooperation for development
www.norwaygrants.org

INNOVATION NORWAY

Innovation Norway (IN) manages the Norwegian Cooperation programmes with Bulgaria and Romania

- The programmes were launched at the end of 2007
- IN is the fund manager
- Cooperation with the NFP
- Makes the grant decisions
- Responsible for monitoring
- Is also the paying authority

Activities
About the Cooperation Programmes
Country information
News archive
Contact information
FAQ
Project Fact Sheets
Publicity Guidelines
Project Implementation
Transparency and Good Governance
Programme Statistics
Approved Projects

Search

Relevant websites

- EEA Grants
- Europaportalen (EN)
- Europaportalen (NO)
- Innovasjon Norge (NO)
- Innovation Norway (EN)
- Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs
- Norway in Bulgaria
- Norway in Romania

Brochure Presenting 69 Projects Funded By EEA And Norway Grants In Romania

10/05/2010 ::

Through the EEA Financial Mechanism, administered by the Romanian Ministry of Public Finance as National Focal Point, 40 projects developed by Romanian companies, organisations and institutions have been selected to receive grants. In parallel, under the Norwegian Cooperation Programme with Romania, administered by Innovation Norway, 29 projects developed as partnerships between Norwegian and Romanian entities are now benefiting from funding.

[+] Read more

IT TAKES A COMMUNITY TO MANAGE A CAVE

13/05/2010 ::

Exploring possibilities for the future of the Devetaki Cave, one of the greatest "diamonds" of the Devetaki Plateau and of Bulgaria

The project "Window to the World" of the Devetaki Plateau Association is well under way provided the support of Norway Grants and three Bulgarian municipalities. Within the frames of the project the nine villages in the region have the possibility to realize small projects for the development of local tourist destinations aimed at increased attractiveness and promotion of the whole Devetaki Plateau for its inhabitants, guests and tourists.

[+] Read more

News from INOE - Romanian Atmospheric Research 3D Observatory - using LIGHT to scan the SKY

25/03/2010 ::

In May 2009, Norway Grants awarded a non-refundable financial assistance of 2.5 million Euros to the implementation of a brand new observatory in Romania. This project involves 7 Romanian partners (research institutes and universities) and a strategic partner from Norway.

[+] Read more

A Fest of the Light in Topolovgrad, Bulgaria

13/05/2010 ::

On 22 April a Fest of the light, took place in Topolovgrad municipality. The fest was an activity of a "Demonstration project on improvement of street lighting. The project is implemented by Toplovgrad municipality and Fjell municipality, Norway. The main purpose is the establishment of an energy saving lightening system in Topolovgrad Municipality and development of a municipal energy saving planning for optimization of municipal energy expenses.

[+] Read more

News from LO - Bulgaria and Romania

08/02/2010 ::

LO Norway in its first joint project with Romanian and Bulgarian partners – improved focus on health and safety in the workplace through strengthened social dialogue.

In 2007 LO Norway (http://www.lo.no/) established a H&S project under the Norwegian Cooperation Program administrated by Innovation Norway in Romania and Bulgaria. In January 2009, Innovation Norway awarded grants for both projects, and by June 2009, the activities started in both countries.

[+] Read more

EEA Grants

[+]

Projects in Bulgaria and Romania may also receive financial support from the EEA Grants scheme. Click here for information about EEA Grants.

Innovation Norway

[+]

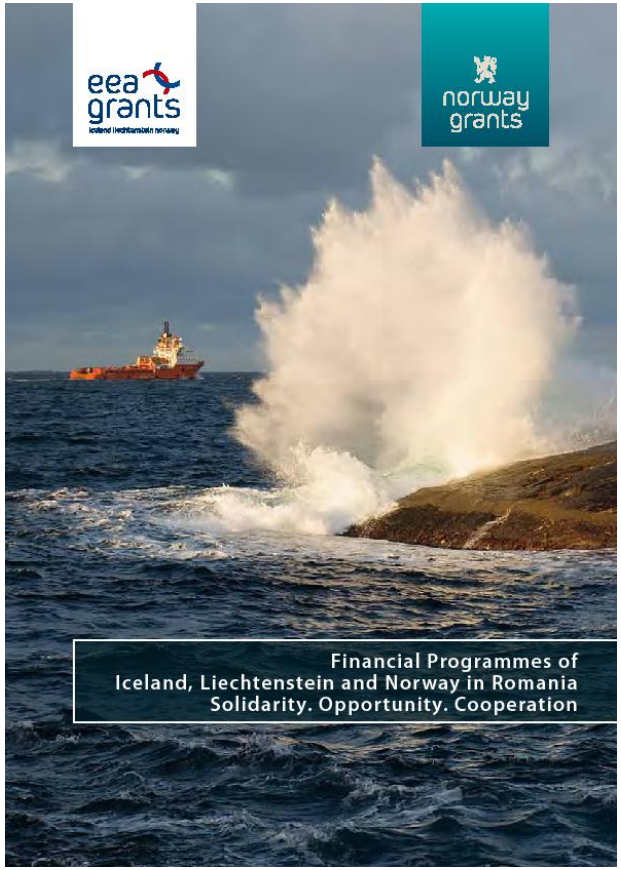
The Norwegian Cooperation Programmes are administered by Innovation Norway. Click here to read more about Innovation Norway.

Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs

[+]

The Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs is managing and coordinating Norway's role as the main donor in the EEA Financial Mechanisms. Read more about the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Private sector partnership projects



Please find best practice examples of private-private partnership projects support by Norway Grants

www.norwaygrants.org

2009-14

Front page > 2009-14

- Agreement reached on EEA and Norway Grants 2009-14
- €1.79 billion to reduce economic and social disparities in Europe
- Frequently Asked Questions 09-14
- Towards a fund for social dialogue
- Green priorities 2009-14
- Equality key to economic development
- Agreement on EEA and Norway Grants 2009-14 signed

2009-14

Agreement on EEA and Norway Grants 2009-14 signed

Wednesday, July 28, 2010

Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway and the EU today signed the agreements for the EEA and Norway Grants 2009-14, after the EU member states agreed on the final distribution for the beneficiary countries.

Equality key to economic development

Tuesday, June 15, 2010

On 7-8 June, an international conference on gender equality was held in Oslo to share and prepare for the new EEA and Norway Grants period 2009-14. The Norwegian Minister of Children, Equality and Social Inclusion highlighted gender equality as a key element of economic development and democracy.

Green priorities 2009-14

Wednesday, May 19, 2010

Environmental protection, fighting climate change and promoting green industry are green priorities under the EEA and Norway Grants 2009-14. Sustainable development will be a key cross-cutting criterion.

Internet 100%

- **According to the Agreed Minutes, the three donor states will provide €357.7 million per year, or a total sum of almost €1.79 billion, to reduce social and economic disparities in the European Economic Area and to the strengthening of their relations with the beneficiary states in the five-year period 2009-14. € 197.7 million will be made available per year through the EEA Financial Mechanism (the EEA Grants) and € 160 million through the Norwegian Financial Mechanism (the Norway Grants). Norway provides 97% of the total amount.**

The priority sectors

- Environmental protection and management
- Climate change and renewable energy
- Carbon capture and storage (CCS)
- Green industry innovation
- Research and scholarship
- Protecting cultural heritage
- Civil society
- Promotion of decent work and tripartite dialogue
- Justice and home affairs
- Human and social development

Beneficiary state	EEA grants	Norway Grants	Total contribution	Norwegian contribution
Polen	266,90	311,20	578,10	563,61
Romania	190,75	115,20	305,95	295,59
Ungarn	70,10	83,20	153,30	149,49
Tsjekkia	61,40	70,40	131,80	128,47
Bulgaria	78,60	48,00	126,60	122,33
Litauen	38,40	45,60	84,00	81,91
Slovakia	38,35	42,40	80,75	78,67
Latvia	34,55	38,40	72,95	71,07
Hellas	63,40		63,40	59,96
Portugal	57,95		57,95	54,80
Estland	23,00	25,60	48,60	47,35
Spania	45,85		45,85	43,36
Slovenia	12,50	14,40	26,90	26,22
Kypros	3,85	4,00	7,85	7,64
Malta	2,90	1,60	4,50	4,34
Totalt	988,50	800,00	1 788,50	1 734,82

Key features

Norway, Iceland and Liechtenstein strengthen their contribution to reducing European disparities with increased funding for the period 2009-14.

Substantial increase in funding

The 5-year funding scheme of €1.79 billion to reduce economic and social disparities in the European Economic Area represents a 22% increase in the annual contribution from Norway, Iceland and Liechtenstein. Project support will be granted to applicants over the next years through programmes managed at country level in 15 Central and Southern European beneficiary states.

Programme approach

Funds and programmes proved highly successful in the 2004-09 period, and a programme model is now introduced for all the funding. This places more responsibility and tasks with the beneficiary states. Appraisal of applications, selection of projects and monitoring of ongoing projects will take place at country level by designated programme operators.

Thematic areas

The EEA and Norway Grants 2009-14 will go to thematic programme areas that are important in a European context, with programmes linked to environmental and climate change issues absorbing at least a quarter of the funding. A substantial part of this green funding is earmarked for projects related to carbon capture and storage (CCS).

Efforts to strengthen civil society will be enhanced, and programmes for this will be established in all beneficiary states. A new fund for social dialogue fund will be established with a view to promoting tripartite cooperation and efforts to combat social dumping.

Bilateral cooperation

Strengthening bilateral relations between the beneficiary states and the donor states is an overarching objective of the EEA and Norway Grants 2009-14 – equal to the goal of reducing social and economic disparities.

In addition to facilitation of project-level partnerships, the introduction of donor programme partners will enable long-term strategic programme cooperation between public entities in the beneficiary states and their counterparts in the donor states.

Internet 100%

Priority sectors

EEA Grants

Environmental protection and management

Climate change and renewable energy

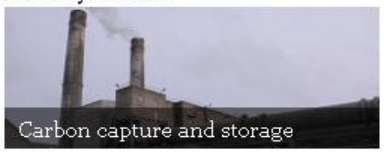
Civil society 2009-14

Human and social development

Cultural heritage

Academic research

Norway Grants


Carbon capture and storage

Green industry innovation

Decent work and tripartite dialogue

Research and scholarship

Human and social development

Justice and home affairs

EEA Grants

- 1. Integrated marine and inland water management
- 2. Biodiversity and ecosystem services
- 3. Environmental monitoring and integrated planning and control
- 4. Reduction of hazardous substances
- 5. Energy efficiency
- 6. Renewable energy
- 7. Adaptation to climate change
- 8. Maritime sector
- 9. Environmental and climate change -related research and technology
- 10. Funds for non-governmental organisations
- 11. Children and youth at risk
- 12. Local and regional initiatives to reduce national inequalities and to promote social inclusion
- 13. Public health initiatives
- 14. Mainstreaming gender equality and promoting work-life balance
- 15. Institutional framework in the asylum and migration sector
- 16. Conservation and revitalisation of cultural and natural heritage
- 17. Promotion of diversity in culture and arts within European cultural heritage
- 18. Research within priority sectors
- 19. Scholarships

Norway Grants

- 20. Carbon capture and storage (CCS)
- 21. Green Industry Innovation
- 22. Global fund for decent work and tripartite dialogue
- 23. Bilateral research cooperation
- 24. Bilateral scholarship cooperation
- 25. Capacity-building and institutional cooperation with Norwegian public institutions, local and regional authorities
- 26. Cross-border cooperation
- 27. Public health initiatives
- 28. Mainstreaming gender equality and promoting work-life balance
- 29. Gender-based violence
- 30. Schengen cooperation and combating cross-border and organised crime, including trafficking and itinerant criminal groups
- 31. Judicial capacity-building and cooperation
- 32. Correctional services, including non-custodial sanctions

Internet 100%

Programme areas

1. Integrated Marine and Inland Water Management
Download

2. Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services
Download

3. Environmental Monitoring and Integrated Planning and Control
Download

4. Reduction of Hazardous Substances
Download

5. Energy Efficiency
Download

6. Renewable Energy
Download

7. Adaptation to Climate Change
Download

8. Maritime Sector
Download

9. Environmental and Climate Change-Related Research and Technology
Download

10. Funds for Non-Governmental Organisations
Download

11. Children and Youth at Risk
Download

12. Local and Regional Initiatives to Reduce National Inequalities and to Promote Social Inclusion
Download

13. Public Health Initiatives
Download

14. Mainstreaming Gender Equality and Promoting Work-Life Balance

Done Internet 100%

Programme area no. 21

Priority sector:
Green Industry Innovation

© The Regional Environmental Center for Central and Eastern Europe.

NORWAY GRANTS 2009-14

Green Industry Innovation

The Norwegian Financial Mechanism shall contribute to the reduction of economic and social disparities in the European Economic Area, and to strengthen the bilateral relations between Norway and the Beneficiary States. The programme area shall contribute to these two overall objectives.

Objective

Increased competitiveness of green enterprises, including greening of existing industries, green innovation and greenentrepreneurship

Expected outcomes

- Realisation of the business opportunities of greening of the European economy
- Reduced production of waste and reduced emissions to air, water and ground
- More use of environmentally friendly technologies
- Increased green job creation and entrepreneurship

September 2010

Norwegian Financial Mechanism for the period 2009 - 2014
Priority sector: Green Industry Innovation

- The overall objective of the Programme is increased competitiveness of green enterprises The Programme will address three main challenges: the greening of existing industries, innovation and entrepreneurship.

Norwegian Financial Mechanism for the period 2009 - 2014
Priority sector: Green Industry Innovation

- The expected outcomes of the Programme are:
  - realisation of opportunities of the technological progress and greening of the economy
  - reduced production of waste and reduced emissions to air, water and ground
  - more use of environmentally friendly technologies
  - increased green job creation and entrepreneurship.
- The specific outputs in terms of products and services, will be defined by each Beneficiary State participating in the Programme

Progress and procedures – best guess

- **Autumn 2010: MoU negotiation between donor and beneficiary states**
- **Spring 2011: Development of detailed programmes under the individual sectors**
- **During 2011: Launching of the financial mechanisms, invitation to apply**
- **Private, public, NGO sector in the beneficiary states can apply**

VISIT

- www.innovationnorway.no
- www.eeagrants.org
- www.norwaygrants.org
- www.regjeringen.no

VIIth European Mountain Conference, 15th-17th September 2010,
Lillehammer, Norway

Alps Bio Cluster
Biotech and Medtech in Alpine Space

Alps Bio Cluster
Biotech and medtech in Alpine Space

www.alpsbiocluster.eu

Alpine Space programme
European territorial cooperation 2007 - 2013

Alps Bio Cluster

Biotech and medtech in Alpine Space

Federating 8 partners from 5 Alpine countries: FRANCE, ITALY, SWITZERLAND, GERMANY, AUSTRIA

❑ **Coordinated by:**

ADEBAG (Grenoble Alps Bio Network)

❑ **7 Project Partners:**

→ **Lyonbiopôle** *(Rhône Alpes)*

→ **BioIndustry Park Silvano Fumero** *(Piedmont)*

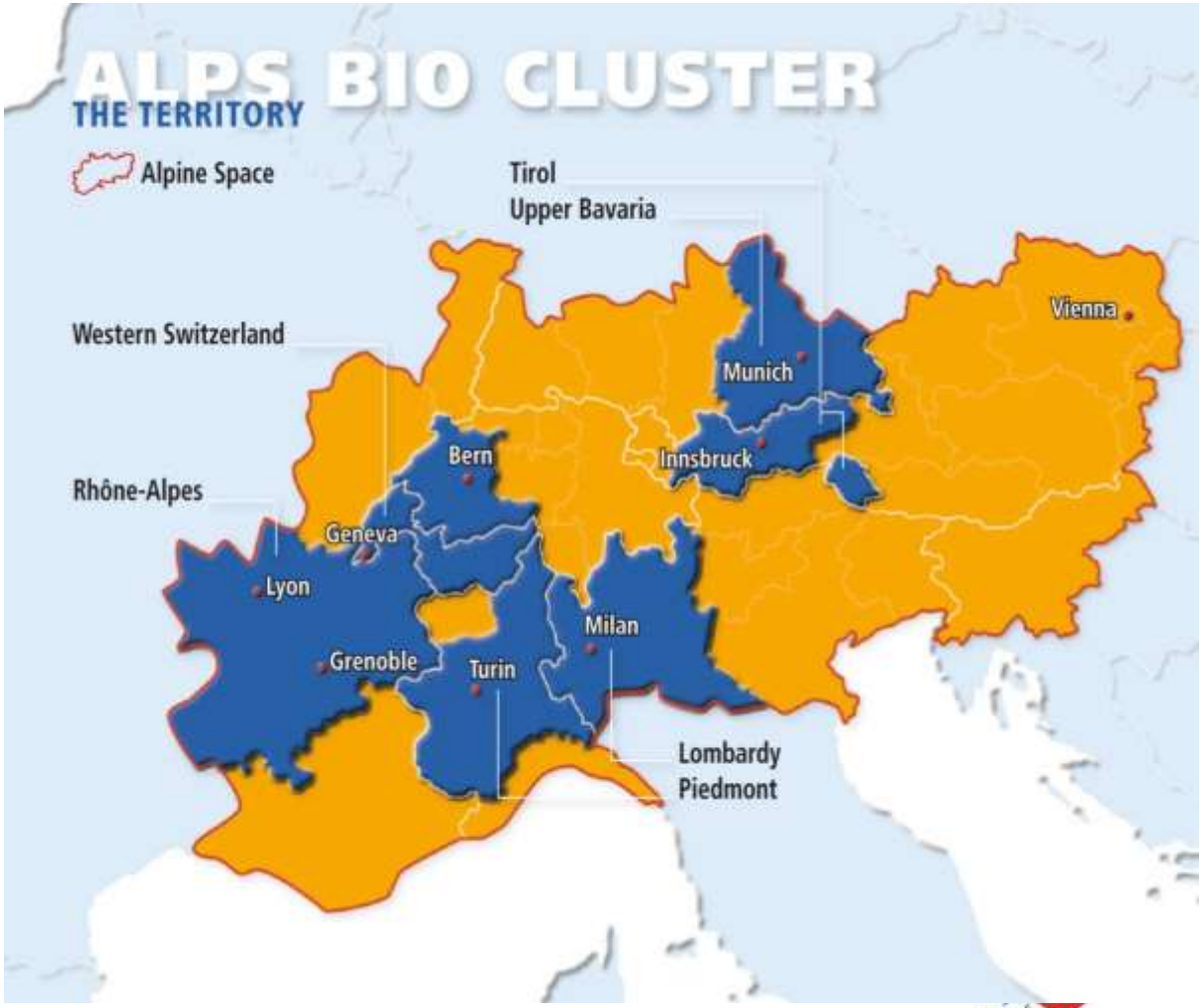
→ **Milan Chamber of Commerce** *(Lombardy)*

→ **BioAlps** *(Western Switzerland)*

→ **Tiroler Zukunftsstiftung** *(Tirol)*

→ **Helmholtz-Zentrum München**
(German Research Center for Environmental Health)

→ **Weihenstephan - Triesdorf**
University of Applied Sciences *(Upper Bavaria)*



Alps Bio Cluster
Biotech and medtech in Alpine Space

Objectives

- Establish a transnational cluster with 2 main working axis managed by specific groups of experts:
  - **"New diagnosis and therapies"** in the biotech sector
  - **"Autonomy and Healthcare"** in the medtech sector
- Encourage **transalpine cooperation** between R&D centres, universities, start-ups and SMEs
- Support **collaborative projects**
- Boost **joint economic development** by reaching a critical mass of key players.

Our vision

"A Healthy life at home in the Alps in a natural environment worth to be preserved"

Cluster Key figures

Industry:
- 750 Biotech companies
- 550 Medtech companies
- 1 200 SMEs
- 80 big companies

Education:
- 35 universities

Research:
- 66 research centres

Supporting services:
- 29 incubators and science parks
- 17 technology transfer organisations

Finance:
- 27 Venture capital companies*

* Results from Alps Bio Cluster territorial analysis – June 2009

“e-Care” pilot network

linked to the axis “Autonomy and Healthcare”

Leading Group "e-Care"

✓ **Global Context**

- Healthcare sector is facing increased needs due to the **ageing population** and the raise of **the chronic diseases**.
- Cost reduction in European public budgets : high demand of quality and efficiency to the medico-social systems

✓ **Challenges in the Alpine Space**

- The lack of health professionals in Alpine Space
- The difficulties to reach hospitals because of isolated situations
- An increasing tourist population during winter and summer seasons
- Transnational area : **different** features of the **European medico-social systems and medical information systems**

Leading Group "e-Care"

✓ **The main objective to reach is :**

To take a better care of isolated patients and/ or at home by using ICT technologies integrated to medical devices : "Personalized care services"

✓ **Composition**

- **around 12 experts from companies, academics, research institutes, medico-social field, end-users organisations of the Alpine Space**

Leading Group "e-Care"

1st meeting

7th July 2010 - Grenoble, France

✓ **4 defined axis of working** :

1. A common technological European initiative: integrated platform open source & interoperable, development of technologies : low energy, self adaptive system and data fusion software
2. Access to the market for SMEs:
   - how to reach a strong dissemination, what is the good level of deployment: regional, national, European ?
   - How to involve big medical devices companies in the network ?
3. Lobbying at European level: recommendations on PPP e –health to take into account specific mountains areas
4. Transnational management of projects : methodology & support to set up European projects for the FP 7 ICT & Health Call 7

“Ecosystem services for human health”
Pilot Network

linked to the axis “New diagnosis and therapies”

Leading Group "Ecosystem services for Human Health"

✓ **Global Context**

- **It is an opportunity to successfully address EU public policy goals, among the others:**
  - **sustainability, reduction of CO2 emission, energy efficiency and sustainable development**

- **Green Biotechnologies cover a wide range of requirements: modern biotechnology methods for plant improvement, improvement of nutrition…**

- **Technological improvements in these fields are crucial**

Leading Group "Ecosystem services for Human Health"

✓ **Challenges in the Alpine Space**

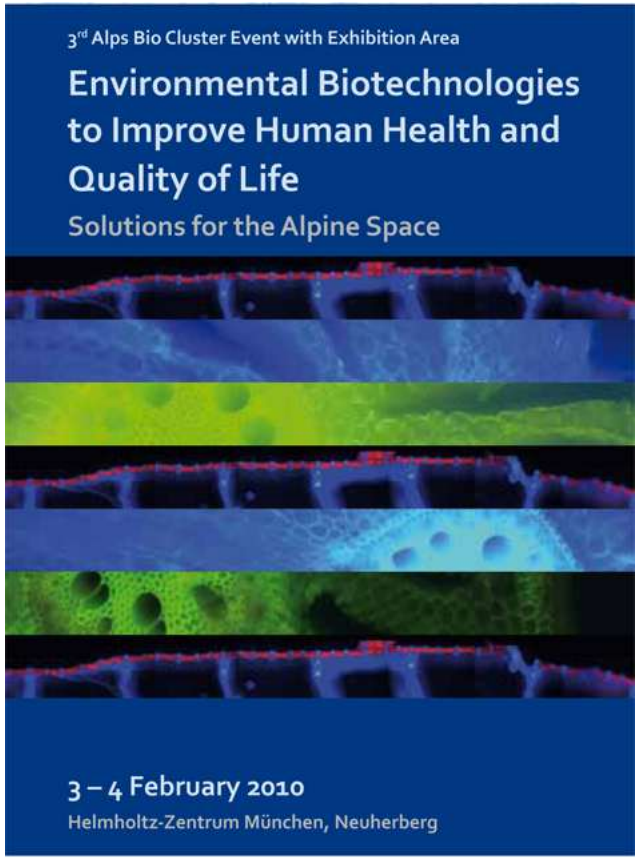
- **Environmental pollution in the Alps: air, soil, water and biota with the impact on human health and quality of life**
- **The Alps offer a multitude of options for bio indication, bio detection, bio remediation and bio energy...**
- **But lack of external trust, reliability and lack of internal cooperation between academia and industry especially innovative SMEs**

Leading Group "Ecosystem services for Human Health"

- ✓ **Objectives to reach**
  - The leading group = a representative voice of the Alpine space, through which the above issues could be addressed
  - Care has to be taken to preserve the Alpine region as an growing economic space in a **delicate environment**
  - Networking and clustering are indispensable:
    - to yield **best impact of accumulated academic knowledge and practical green solutions** offered by SMEs
  - Important to stimulate discussions between stakeholders: local authorities, policy makers, SMEs and researchers on green biotechnologies and **foster public/private partnership**

Leading Group“Ecosystem services for human health”

- ✓ **Composition**
  - **Around 12 experts from representing companies, academics, public entities and research institutes of the Alpine regions**



Leading Group“Ecosystem services for human health”

1st meeting

Spring seminar in Munich in May 2011

✓ **Road Map and Action Plan**

- **Set up a system of criteria and indicators to point out local needs of Green biotechnologies**
- **Production of draft guidelines for policymaking and decision making in the field environmental biotechnologies**
- **Identification of collaborative / research projects that could be set up at a European level**

Investing in your future

EUROPEAN TERRITORIAL COOPERATION

Alpine SPACE

"Fostering Innovation in the Alpine Area: The experience of the Alpine Space Programme"

Thomas Fleury - *Alpine Space Programme - Joint Technical Secretariat*

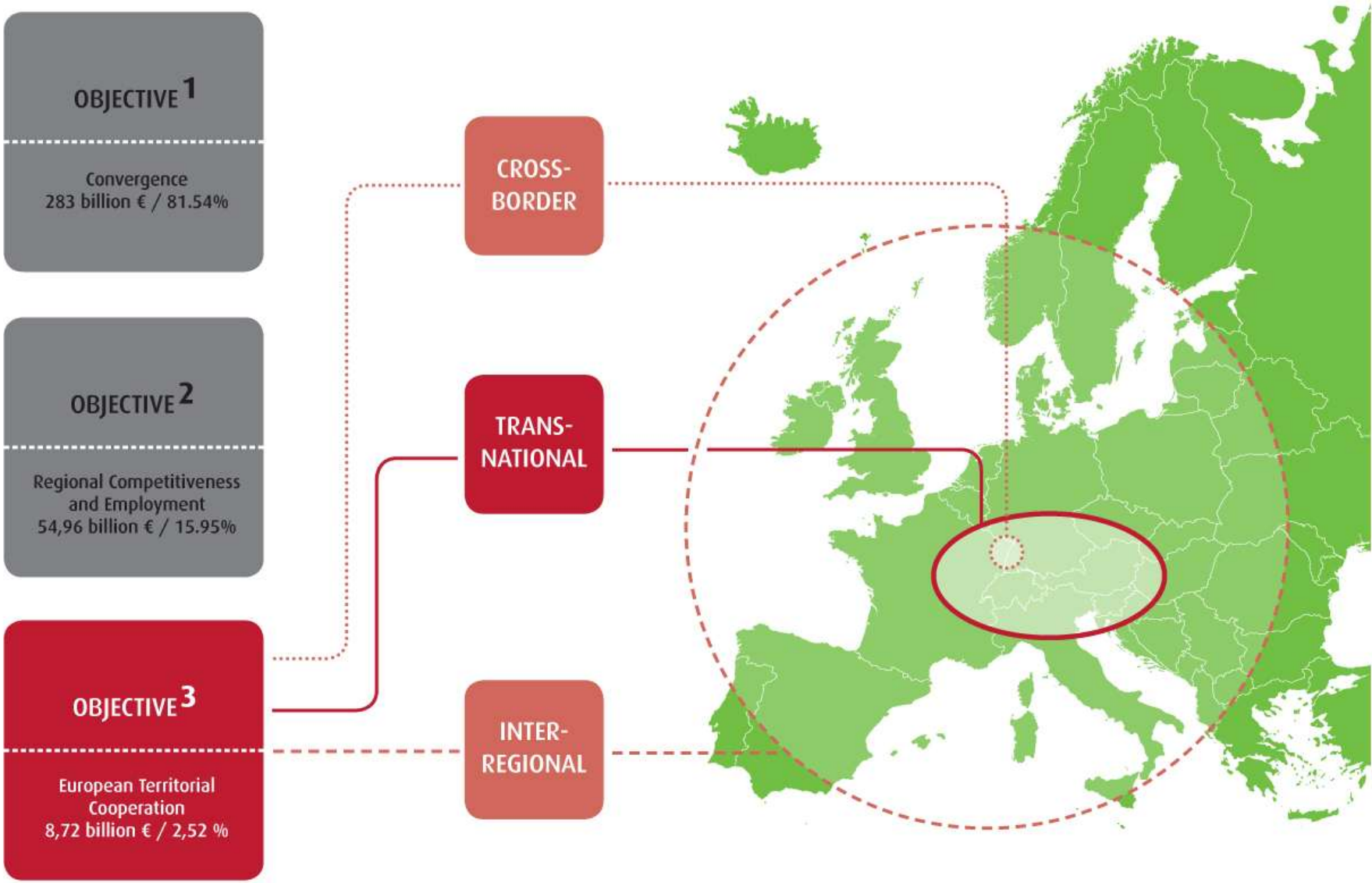
VII European Mountain Convention of Euromontana

"Mountain regions - A spirit of Innovation"

Lillehammer, 16 September 2010

The programme is co-funded by the European Regional Development Fund

European Regional Policy and the Alpine Space Programme



The cooperation area

+ 7 Partner States:
A CH D F FL I SI

+ 5 Member States,
2 Non-EU Member States

+ 34 (NUTS II) regions

+ 450.000km²

+ 70 million inhabitants

... the total programme **budget:**

130 Mio €

... the **co-funding rate:**

76%

... the projects **approved**

25

Three thematic fields of cooperation called priorities!

Alpine regions are facing similar problems, due to their location in Europe and mountainous / geomorphological characteristics

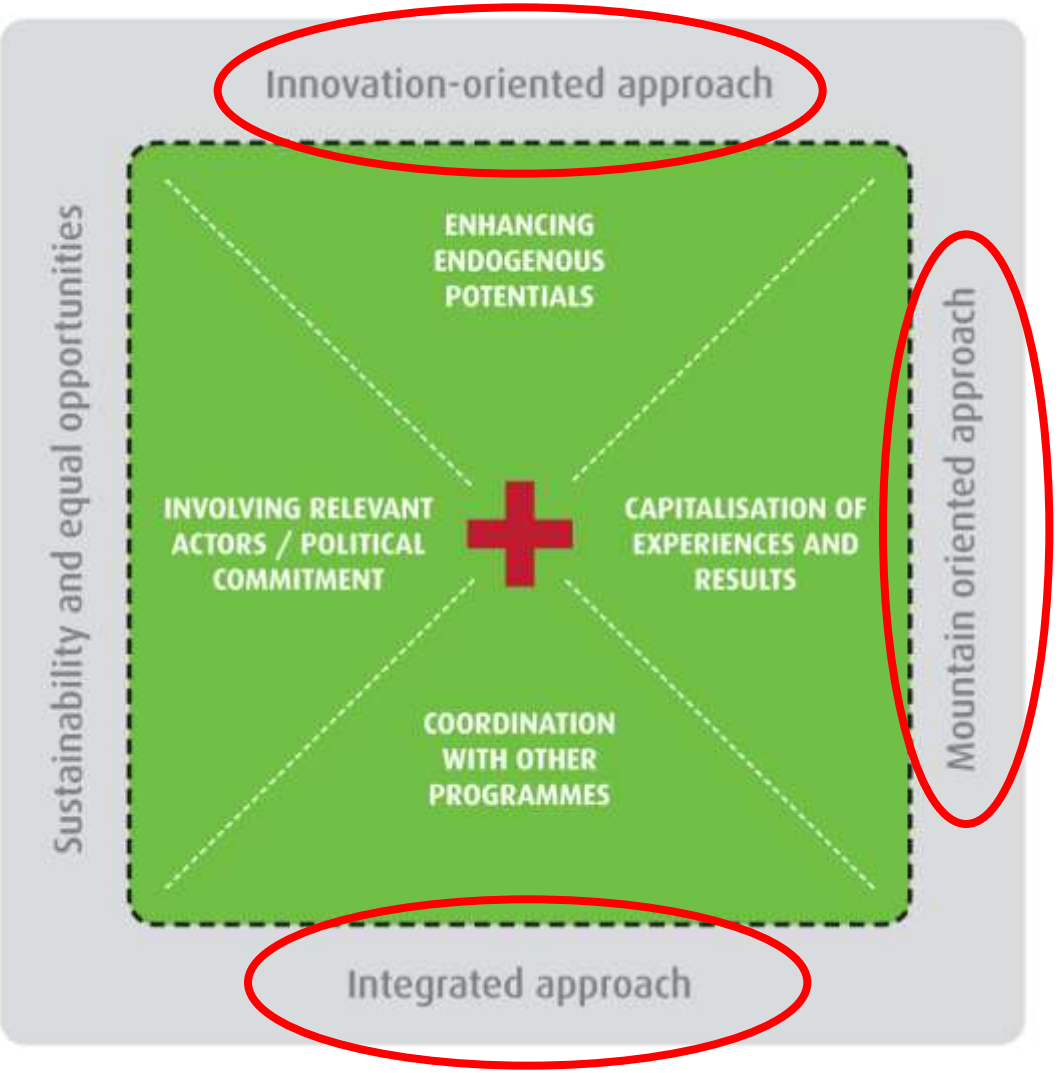
=> Define common strategies for shared solutions!

Priority 1
Competitiveness and Attractiveness

Priority 2
Accessibility and Connectivity

Priority 3
Environment and Risk Prevention

Programme Strategy and Guiding Principles



Innovation orientation of the Alpine Space Programme

- Innovation is **context-oriented:** territory, cultural and natural resources => mountain orientation!
- Innovation through cooperation often requires an **integrated approach**
- Innovation often takes place where **different sectors, traditions and administrations** meet
- **Capitalisation**: creating something new often means use/improve the existing basis
- **Implementation** and **transferability** of innovative solutions
- Innovation means "**taking risks"**

ALPINETWORK – boosting competences with e-work solutions

learning and „IT centers“ for citizens and micro-SME in remote areas for new services & competences!

Meteorisk – Alpine wide weather warning system

cooperation of national weather services for early coordinated forecasting helping mitigate consequences of natural hasards and disasters

AlpEnergy: fostering Virtual Power Systems

cooperation among sectors & actors for wider applications of innovative renewable energy and ITC technology in the territories

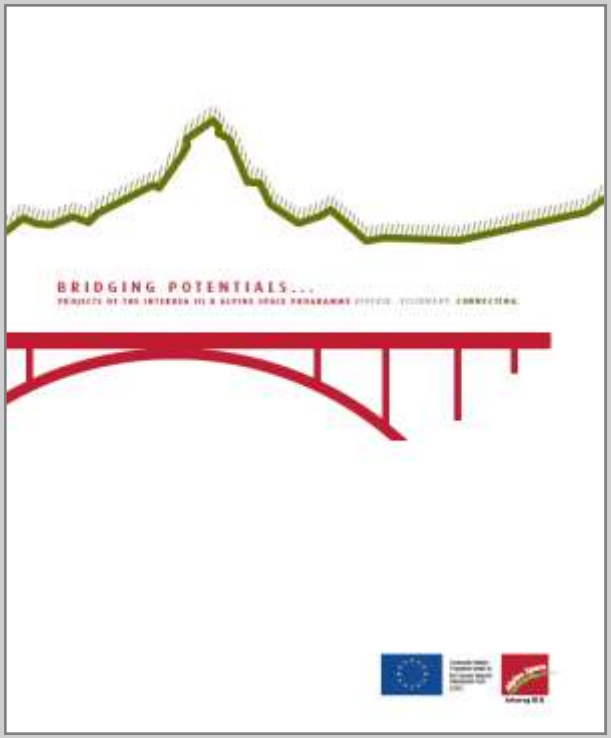
=> Matching generation and consumption (including storage)

=> Optimising usage of existing grids

=> New business models (tariffs and services)

How to learn more about INTERREG IIIB results?

Results‘ publication



Website database

www.alpine-space.eu

What´s coming up?

Demographic Change
Expert workshop
22-23 February 2011 Innsbruck

+ 3 call for project proposals open from 13.09 – 15.10.2010

Where to find information?

Thank you for your attention!

“Passing of the gift new concept in (Carphatians) green development”

THE ROMANIAN CARPATHIAN PROJECT

Mountain Farmers ` Federation “Dorna”
Romania

Our History

- 1993 – office open in Vatra Dornei
- 1994 – 1999 financial and tehnical support from GTZ Germany
- 2005 – first project with sheep in Neamt county
- 2006 – bigining of “Carpatic” project

Mountain Farmers`Federation "Dorna" have projects and activies in five counties:

- ***Suceava***
- ***Neamt***
- ***Bistrita Nasaud***
- ***Harghita***
- ***Vrancea***

Carpathian Project

- **the project is designed as a regional project, with similar activities in five counties: Suceava, Neamt, Bistrita Nasaud, Harghita and Vrancea**
- **the main concept of the project is “passing of the gift”**

PROJECT GOALS:

1. **Traditional *sheep breeding revitalization* and *improvement of alpine pastures* together with *diversifying the activities* of mountain farmers:**

- **575 farmer families in Suceava, Neamt, Bistrita Nasaud, Harghita and Vrancrea counties are assisted with:**

✓ ***4550 Turcana and Tigaia sheep and 455 rams***
✓ ***230 bee hives***
✓ ***trout fish for 42 families***
✓ ***18 beef cattle***
✓ ***162.000 acacia saplings***
✓ ***800 members was training in different themes***
✓ ***small enterprises(sheepfolds and ram fattening farm)***

The target groups:

- Targeted groups are formed by farmers' communities from Suceava, Neamt, Bistrita Nasud, Harghita and Vrancea
- The project will be extended in the neighboring communities through the passing-on process and the reforestation component of the project
- Men, women, elders and youth participate in all activities

Sheep

First placements

“Passing of the gift”

„DORNA“

Fish and Bees

Reforestation – acacia tree planting
(Robinia Pseudacacia)

- resistant in salty land
- good source of honey
- stops soil erosion
- fast growing
- multiply spontaneously
- fix the nitrogen
- hard wood used for constructions or fuel

810 families – 162,000 acacia saplings

Angus beef cattle

First discusion and Professional and basic training (apiculture, aquaculture, animal breeding, horticulture and tourism)

2. ***From improved nutrition to marketing opportunities for mountain farmers***

***Income-generating activities*:**

- ***a ram fattening farm***
- ***a traditional sheepfolds***
- ***a traditional weaving workshop***

Small enterprises

✓*Sheepfolds*

✓ *Ram fattening farm*

The Romanian Carpathian project benefits of *substantial training* in various areas, many *livestock exhibitions* and *exchange visits.*

The first distribution of sheep was celebrated on September 2005; mayors of neighboring villages, local officials, NGOs, media, extension services and local folk assemblies were present.

Sheep exhibition

Every year

Thank you for your attention!

Building a Life Science Cluster

In the Scottish Highlands

Prepared by Steven Dodsworth

A Historical Perspective

1990

- No research active health boards (NHS)
- No universities
- No life science activity

Assets

- One notable scientific institution (Scottish Association for Marine Science)
- Excellent quality of life (for some)

HIE Interventions

- Active support for small life science companies.
- Investment in infrastructure
- Investment in a new university

HIE Interventions

- Active support for small life science companies.
- Inverness Medical established in 1990s.
- Acquired by Johnson & Johnson
- LifeScan is now the biggest life science company in Scotland
- Many ex-employees have set up their own companies

HIE Interventions

- Investment in Infrastructure

The Modern face of the Highlands

The Modern face of the Highlands

The Modern face of the Highlands

Building a community

- Strategic themes

 - to provide focus

 - to provide common ground

Strategic Themes

Criteria

Cross cutting

Provide commonality

Growth potential

Relevant

Cross cutting (cross sectoral)	**Are of common interest (to a wide range of life/health science organisations)**
Possess novelty and potential for growth	**Are of local relevance and global significance**

Strategic themes

- Bioactive Natural Products
- Well being & Preventative medicine (P4 healthcare)
- Telehealthcare

Strategic themes

- Themed events provide justification for diary space – networking opportunities.
- Commonality supports relationship building and bridges cultural divides.
- Adversity and opportunity builds communities

Watch this space

VIIIeme ASSISES EUROPEENNES DE LA MONTAGNE

APPORTER DE LA VALEUR AJOUTEE AUX SYSTEMES DE PRODUCTION GRACE A L'ORGANISATION DES ACTEURS. LE CAS DU SYSTEME OLEICOLE DE LA SIERRA DE SEGURA (ANDALOUSIE, ESPAGNE)

Pedro Ruiz Avilés

Samir Sayadi Gmada

INSTITUTO ANDALUZ DE INVESTIGACIÓN Y FORMACIÓN AGROALIMENTARIA (IFAPA).

IFAPA Centro Alameda del Obispo.
Apdo. 3092. 14071 CÓRDOBA.
E-mail: pedro.ruiz.aviles@juntadeandalucia.es

IFAPA Centro Camino de Purchil.
Apdo. 2027. 18071 GRANADA.
E-mail: samir.sayadi@juntadeandalucia.es

RESUMÉ

I. INTRODUCTION

II. LE CAS DE LA SIERRA DE SEGURA:

1. Caractéristiques initiales de la région 1978/80
2. Principes d´action (1978-2010)
3. Actions mises en oeuvres

III. DEUX STRATEGIES D'ENTREPRISES

1.- « Olivar de Segura »

2.- Potosí 10 S.L. (2000-2010)

IV. CONCLUSIONS ET RECOMMENDATIONS

INTRODUCTION

- Inadaptation du modèle néoclassique et fordiste basé dans la croissance d'une entreprise ou secteur. Nécessité de construire une approche plus moderne de développement territoriale, Marshall (1890).
- La UE a avancé en ouverture économique, réduction de la pauvreté, modernisation, dotation des services et infrastructure, et action institutionnelle.
- Actuellement, apparaissent des nouveaux atouts pour les zones rurales d'Europe: compétitivité, durabilité et lutte contre le changement climatique, équité rural-urbain, articulation et vertébration du capital humain et d'entreprise et construire « capital social » à travers de l´innovation, la formation, la coopération, la « société de réseaux » et les alliances publiques-privés.
- **Nécessité d´un Nouveau paradigme d´action pour aborder le développement des zones de montagne défavorisées (ZMD**

Pour argumenter, on expose le cas (Sierra de Segura) qui résume un travail de R+D+i dans plus de 50 des petites regions andalouses.

LE CAS DE LA SIERRA DE SEGURA (1)

1: Caractéristiques initiales de la région 1978/80

- NE de Jaén. 1.934.19 ha., 70% placées dans un Parc Naturel.
- Zone de montagne (982 m) avec des fortes pentes: 89% de territoire avec plus de 20%.
- Faible population: 31.686 habitants, 16,3 hab/km^2, -2,6% des pertes annuelles (1960-70).
- Un pourcentage élevé de chômage (21%); d'analphabétisme (9,2%). Etudes supérieurs: 3,6%.
- Population active: 67% agriculture, 19% services, 7% industrie, 6% construction.
- Distribution de la Superficie: 48% forêt, 34% terres de culture (TC), 7% pâturages, 11% improductives.
- Distribution de la TC: 20,9% cultures herbacées; 61,5% ligneuses (92% olivier); 17,6% jachères.
- Le Recensement du cheptel (1980): 75.143 têtes des ovins (segureño); 11.406 de caprins y 1.511 bovins.
- Taille moyenne des exploitations: 7,2 ha de moyenne; 5,8 ha celles d'olivier.
- Numéro des agriculteurs y des éleveurs: 7.381, seulement le 31,2% ATP.
- Revenu Per Tete (1980): 5.980 € eq. (49% de l'Espagne y 76% de Andalousie).
- Une des 3"Poles de Pauvreté en Espagne" (Banque Bilbao, 1975).

LE CAS DE LA SIERRA DE SEGURA (2)

2: Les Principes d'Action dans la petite Región (1985-2010)

- Rémodelisation et concentration des efforts dans les administrations publiques.
- Appui institutionnel coopératif, horizontal, systématique et et diversification économique.
- Participation depuis le début des agents et acteurs privées à travers les programmes et les projets.
- Attention spécial à la formation de Capital Humain et social (Coopératives).
- Implication de la Recherche, la Développement, l'Innovation (R+D+i) et de l'Economie de Savoir.
- Orientation Territoriale des Politiques Publiques et adaptation à l'identité locale.
- Obtention des "avantages comparatifs" de la communauté à travers de la:
  - Modernisation des systèmes économiques de base, surtout l'olivier et l'elevage.
  - Démocratie participative, pilotage et décentralisation de les prises de décision.
  - Mobilisation de toutes les ressources locales et diversification des sources d'emploi.
  - Développement comme "learning region" et une politique d'excellence dans les productions.
  - Collaboration publique privée dans les politiques programmes, projets et stratégies.
  - Amplifier du concept de "rural" et ouverture a la demande de toute la société.
  - Participation coordonnée dans les programmes et initiatives à divers échelles, et nouveaux lieux de compétence : depuis l'espace européen et institutionnel a celui de la coopération locale.

LE CAS DE LA SIERRA DE SEGURA (3)

3: Quelques actions réalisées à travers "Architecture Institutionelle"

- Formation et modernisation de 32 sociétés entreprises coopératives. 1976/1985
- Qualification du processus de developpement de la region comme Communauté d'Amenagement Rural (1976-1979).
- Programme de Développement Communautaire Integré (1985/8).
- Déclaration en 1985 comme Parc Naturel de la Sierra de Cazorla, Segura (68% du total) et Las Villas.
- Constitution, en 1985, de la coopérative de l'huile écologique "Sierra de Génave".
- Idem en 1987 de la coopérative de 2ème degré (union de 14 coopératives) "Olivar de Segura".
- Création, en 1987, de l'Ecole de l'Agriculture Biologique primée et cofinancée par le FSE.
- Développement du programme communautaire Eclair (1988-2002).
- Célébration (depuis 1996) de 8 Concours internationaux de l'olivier et de l'huile d'olive biologique (Ecoliva) et organisation et concession de 4 prix mondiales BIOL, au meilleur huile biologique.
- Reconnaissance par le Ministère d'Agriculture (1992) de l'Apéllation d'Origine de l'huile d'olive extra vierge "Sierra de Segura" (début de processus en 1979).
- Formation d'autres quatre coopératives de 2ème degré, et le cas singulier de la société Potosí 10 S.L.
- Développement de plusieurs initiatives programmes et projets communautaires et nationales de développement : LEADER II, LEADER +, FEADER, EQUAL, YOUTHSTAR, INTERREG, PDRA, PRODER, etc., pour la promotion des ressources (humaines, naturels, infra-structures)
- Deux exemples vont êtres présenté à cause leurs aspects distingués:
    1. Coopérative de 2ème degré "Olivar de Segura".
    2. Potosí 10 (Société agroindustrielle limitée).

DEUX STRATEGIES D'ENTREPRISES (I)

1. "Olivar de Segura" (1987-2010)

- Associés: 4.200 intégrés dans 14 coopératives.
- Prod. annuelle moy.: 20.000 t d'huile d'olive extra vierge (parmis lesquelles 800 t d'huile Biologique pour 145 associés).
- Premier lieu de l'Espagne en emballage d'Huile extra Vierge Biologique.
- Prix de Ministère de l'Agriculture au développement de l'Agriculture Biologique et au Développement Rural. Ídem pour la Meilleure Entreprise Alimentaire Espagnole en Agriculture Biologique (2006).
- Prix Ecogourmet (2006).
- 9 Distinctions nationales a son meilleur huile bio. (Ecoliva, Biocórdoba et Nuñez de Prado), y 5 int. (BIOL y BIOFACH).
- Drapeau de l'Andalousie à l'Exportation et à la meilleure trajectoire d'entreprises agroindustrielles.
- Prix à l'exportation de la province et de la chambre de commerce de Jaén.
- 5 Prix au meilleur Huile d'Olive Extra Vierge de convocations nationales.
- 8ème position nationale en emballage d'Huile d'Olive Extra Vierge (2900 t) y 1º d'Huile Biologique (640 t) (année 2008).
- Entreprise distinguée par le Gouvernement Régional avec le logo "Qualité Certifiée".

Destinations de la production:

- Biologique (Ecologique) (tous mis en bouteille): Japon, Italie, Etats Unis, Allemagne, France. (90% extérieur)
- Conventionnelle: (42% mis en bouteille) Italie, Francia, Allemagne, USA, Chine, Australie.
- Nouveaux produits: Cosmétique, Parfums, Biomasse, Aliments poue les troupeaux, "Compost".

Stratégies de croissance:

- Potentialisation et croissance des 7 marques propres.
- Concentration de l'offre dans l'origine: 2/3 de la production de la petite region.
- Exportation et ouvertures des nouveaux marchés dans les USA et la Chine.
- Croissance des ventes, spécialement en utilisant l'Internet.
- Potentialisation de la R+D+i, et de la qualité en huile avec AOP, et en cosmétique, huiles thérapeutiques y fonctionnelles et recyclage complet des subproduits par les cooperatives.

COOP. “OLIVAR DE SEGURA”

DEUX STRATEGIES D'ENTREPRISE (II)

Potosí 10

- Société familière limitée (S.L.) (PME).
- 240 t huile d'olive extra vierge mise en bouteille: 95% de la production totale.
- Trois prix de Conseil Oleícolo International pour les meilleurs huiles d'olive extra vìerge depuis 2003: 2004, 2008 et 2009.
- Deux prix dans Olicasia: 2005 y 2007.
- 6 prix obtenues en Italie depuis 2005.
- 3 prix obtenues en Allemagne depuis 2005.
- Prix de Salon International de la Alimentation (Paris), année 2008.
- Ídem dans le Salon de Alimentation de Los Angeles: 2009.
- Entreprise distingué avec le logo "Qualité Certifié" décerné aux meilleurs entreprises agroalimentaires de l'Andalousie.

Destins de la production:

- Marchés: Etats Unis, Corée de Sud, Allemagne, France, République Dominicaine.

Stratégies de croissance

- Production d'huile Intégrée, et le future possiblement Biologique (Ecologica). Recyclage.
- Association avec autres groupes d'entreprises (Huile du Milieu) pour la commercialisation.
- Dynamiser des ventes au exterieux d'huile d'olive avec ses marques: Fuenroble y Odoliva.
- Potentialisation de la R+D+i, spécialement la diversification dans les lignes d'huiles fonctionnelles, dietetiques et des cosmétiques.

POTOSÍ 10 S.L.

POTOSÍ 10 S.A.

Aceite de Oliva Virgen Extra
ODOLIVA
FUENROBLE
www.potosi10.com

HERBOLIVA
GEL DE AFEITAR
SHAVING GEL
LOCIÓN DESMAQUILLA
CLEANSING LOTION
JABÓN LIQUIDO
LIQUID SOAP
JABÓN DE ACEITE
OIL SOAP
ACEITE CORPORAL
BODY OIL
AFTERSUN
GEL EXFOLIANTE
EXFOLIATING GEL
LECHE CORPORAL
BODY MILK
CREMA HIDRATANTE
MOISTURIZING CREAM
Gel de Afeitar
Loción desmaquillante
Jabón liquido
Jabón de aceite
Aceirte corporal
Aftersun
Gel Exfoliante
Leche corporal
Crema Hidratante
Crema de manos y uñas
Crema facial hidratante
Gel facial exfoliante
Crema Anti-Edad
Crema Clarificante
Crema Contorno de ojos
Bálsamo Labial

CONSEIL REGULATEUR ET ALLIANCES POUR LA PROMOTION DE LA AOP

DIVERSIFICATION ECONOMIQUE

CONCLUSIONS Y RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Dans le développement durable des zones plus défavorisées, en plus des activités des entreprises, sont fondamentaux l'attitude proactive de la population, la diffusion du savoir, la formation de "Capital Humain", les connaissances et l'innovation, et la qualité des services et les infrastructures, communes et pour le développement des entreprises.

2. Les plans et programmes de développement territorial doivent être accompagnés avec des politiques systémiques mais en adaptés aux conditions et défis locales.

3. Tous ces programmes doivent inclure aussi-même programmes spécifiques pour des collectifs vulnérables à la discrimination et/ou marginalisation.

4. Il résulte clé pour le succès des programmes la coordination et la coopération entre les acteurs et/ou systèmes productifs locaux: dans l'implémentation et dans la gestion. P. ex. dans les AOP e IGP.

5. Il est également essentiel relier les universités, les organismes publiques de Recherche et Développement et le secteur de la Nouvelle Economie du Savoir.

6. Les alliances publiques-privées et la pratique du coopérativisme sont déterminantes pour chercher des nouveaux marchés et renforcer des relations avec les grandes entreprises de distribution.

Continue...

7. La constitution des “cluster” et les partenariats sont très positives pour favoriser la circulation du connaissance, faire face aux déficiences des marchés, et motiver les ressources humaines.

8. Dans ces zones, les plus défavorisées, ils sont nécessaires des lignes spéciales d’accès aux crédits adaptées aux PMES locales.

9. Il est également nécessaire l’adaptation du cadre réglementaire et des instruments opératifs de promotion, de coordination et de représentation.

10. En bref: **le travail conjoint, le développement de l’Economie Sociale, la formation et les partenariats publiques-privées et inter-institutionnelles, la constitution des réseaux et y “cluster” pour partager et assumer les responsabilités, forment le “clé de voûte” pour atteindre une “Culture de Coopération”, publique-privée proactive et d’innovation, avec laquelle atteindre le succès dans la “Construction Economique et Sociale ” du Développement de nos Zones de Montagne les plus défavorisées.**

SIERRA DE SEGURA

Agencia de Viajes
Puente de Génave
GC:1145 Tlf. 953 43 60 30

Mayo 2010. Nº 41. AÑO V
EDICIÓN BIMESTRAL GRATUITA

PUENTE DE GÉNAVE ■ **Mar Moreno,** consejera de Presidencia de la Junta de Andalucía inauguró la feria Ecoliva acompañada de David Avilés Pascual, alcalde de Puente de Génave y Roque Lara, delegado provincial de Agricultura ■ **La muestra** cierra con una alta participación en la feria y en el IV Congreso Científico Escolar del Olivar

Ecoliva aborda los problemas del olivar y la ganadería ecológica

Merci Beaucoup

JOSÉ MANUEL MOLINA

Fiesta del Remate en Beas de Segura

La Consejera de Presidencia de la Junta de Andalucía, María del Mar Moreno, presidió la entrega de los Premios Ardilla, organizada por el Consejo Regulador de la Denominación de Origen "Sierra de Segura" en el marco de la fiesta del Remate, celebrada en Beas de Segura. Unas mil personas participaron en la quinta edición de la celebración lúdica que conmemora el fin de la campaña oleícola y que contó con la colaboración del Ayuntamiento de B[illegible] ción el premio Embajador de la Ardilla ha recaído este año en Marino Uceda, investigador del IFAPA de Mengi[illegible]

Fiestas de San Marcos en Beas de Segura y Arroyo

página 10 y 11

Moisés Muñoz, nuevo presidente de la Diputación

página 24

Índice

Imágenes	2 y 3
Opinión	4, 5 y 6
Salud	7
Ecoliva	8
Comarca	9
Fiestas	10 y 11
Consejo regulador	12 y 13
Municipal	14 a 21
Deportes	22
Rincón Poético	23
La última	24

24 PÁGINAS

Innovative Mountain Tourism

A Norwegian cluster child

Lillehammer, September 16, 2010 Kjell-Gunnar Dahle

innovativ
fjellturisme as

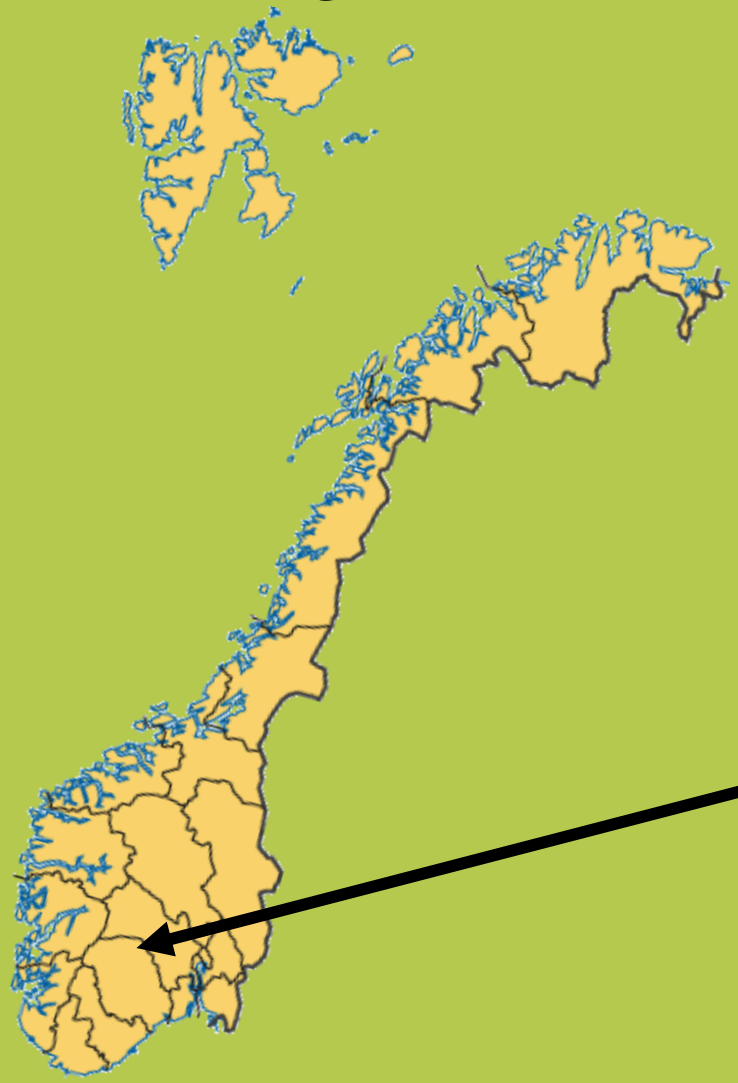
Allegation 1:
Tourism is a strategy, not an industry. For success, common will is required.

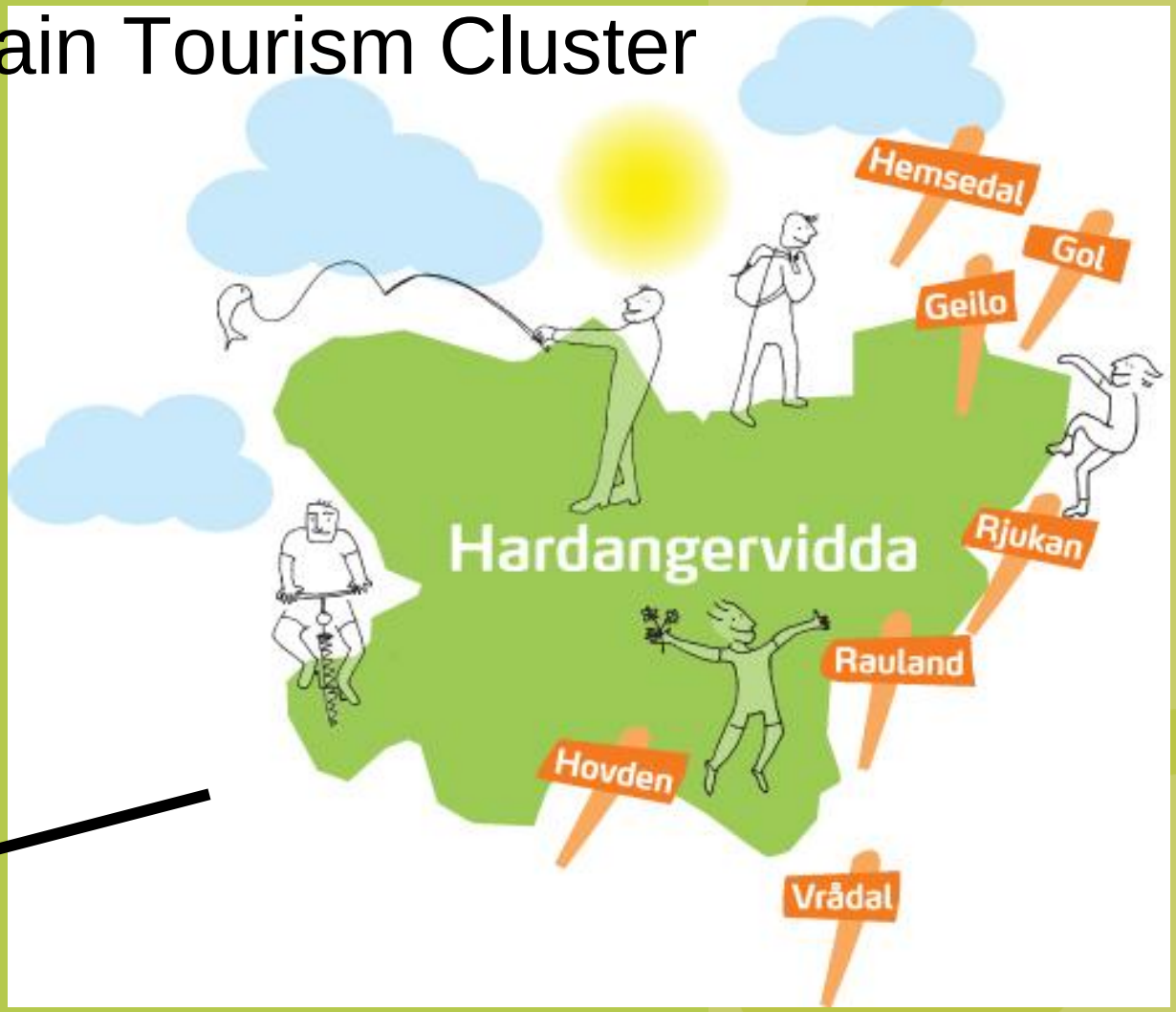
Allegation 2:
For Norway tourism is part of the post-oil-adventure preparations

innovativ
fjellturisme as

innovativ fjellturisme

The Norwegian Mountain Tourism Cluster





The ARENA project periode: 3+2= 5 years

Project Vision 2004-2009

Develop mountain tourism into a profitable, all year round industry with highly attractive tourism products that target selected international tourism markets.

Project Goal

Establish a permanent Cluster focusing on innovation and international oriented summer tourism.

Project Strategy

Area 1: Networks and knowledge
Area 2: Entrepreneurship and product development
Area 3: Conceptualizing and sales
Area 4: External conditions that obstruct innovations

CLUSTER

Usefull or us

If you want to travel fast, travel alone.
If you want to travel far, travel together.

EFFECTS VS INNOVATION FOCUS

The Triple Helix
Mountain cluster

Public authorities
Kommunene, fylkeskommunene
Innovasjon Norge
Direktoratet for naturforvaltning
Nærings- og handlesdep.
Landbruksdep.
Miljøverndep.

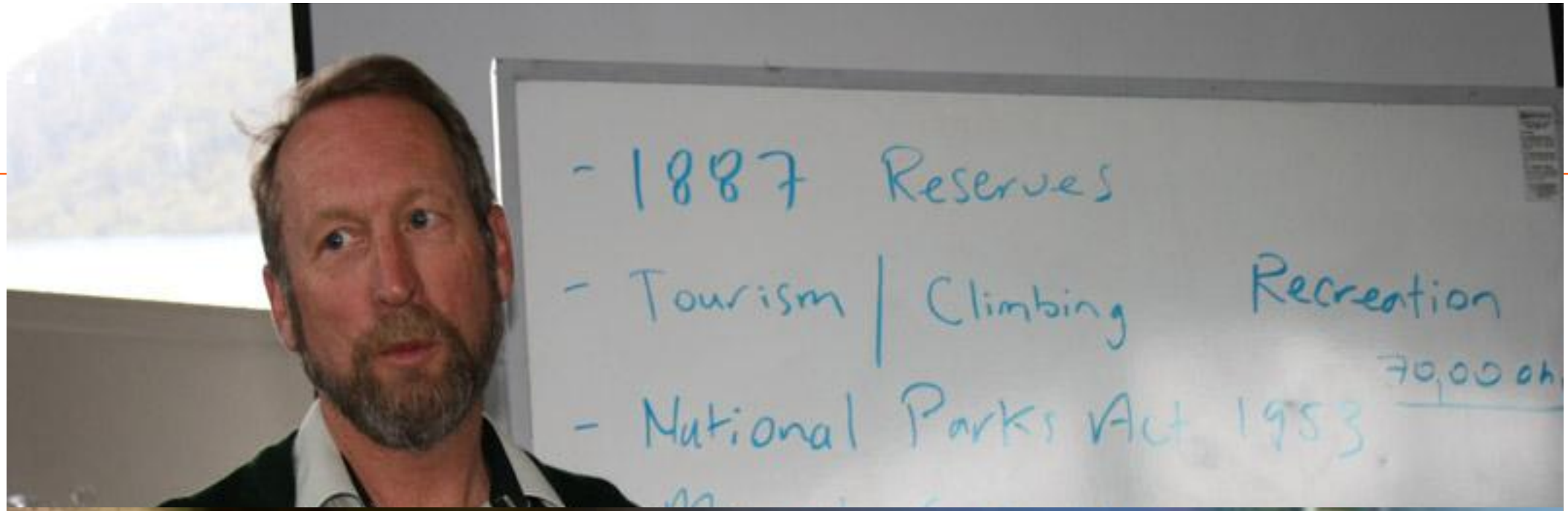
Knowledge institutions
HiBu v/Senter for reiseliv
Telemarksforsking-Bø
Nasjonal og internasjonale miljøer

Cluster Companies
The core business
Travel, Stay, Sleep, Eat,
activity, experience, cultur etc.
when travelling in the region

Partners
Nasjonale
Internasjonal klynge/
bedrift

Transport
NSB
Color Line
Oslo Lufthavn/OSL
Busselskaper

Suppliers
Tjeneste- og innholds
leverandører


- 1887 Reserves
- Tourism | Climbing
Recreation
- National Parks Act 1953

SLOW
PENGUINS
CROSSING

WHAT WE HAVE CREATED

LESSONS WE HAVE LEARNED

- ✓ We need continuously market knowledge, and knowledge about how to deal with it
- ✓ To be stronger we have to combine marketing activities from different industries – tourism, agriculture, fishing, oil
- ✓ *Our nature is as good as anywhere, our commercializing is probably worse than anywhere - especially in National Parks*
- ✓ *We need strong destination companies and a dedicated cooperation between tourism industry and public authorities.*
- ✓ We have to force bigger regions and complementary skills
- ✓ *We must dare strengthening the strongest to help the weaker.*

LESSONS THAT HAS TO BE LEARNED

- ✓ Common will is necessary to create and implement a tourism strategy
- ✓ A mountain tourism cluster needs support and participation from local, regional and national level – the local businesses are very often small, and the participation alternating
- ✓ A 7 year old cluster is still a child… Spending 8,5 million € in a cluster project is almost worthless unless following up
- ✓ Tourism related R&D has to be upgraded and strengthened
- ✓ We must build stronger relations between political mountain power and mountain tourism actors

innovativ fjellturisme

THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION ☺

- ✓ Mountain Tourism Conference in Rjukan, Telemark 24.-26. October: Event Tourism – why and how?

- ✓ www.fjellturisme.no

- ✓ kjell-gunnar@fjellturisme.no

LE LYCEE DES MÉTIERS DE LA MONTAGNE

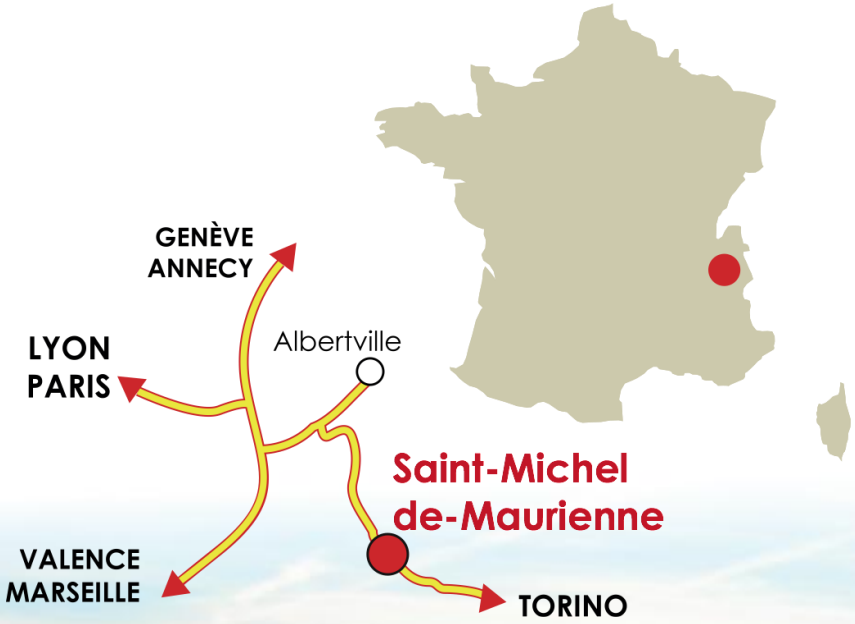
MOUNTAIN VOCATIONAL SCHOOL

SITUATION

LOCATION

LA VILLE DE SAINT MICHEL DE MAURIENNE EST SITUÉE EN RÉGION RHÔNE-ALPES ENTRE LYON ET TURIN.

The city of Saint Michel is situated in Rhône-Alpes region between Lyon and Torino.



LES OBJECTIFS DE L'ÉTABLISSEMENT

SCHOOL OBJECTIVES

- **OFFRIR AUX ÉLÈVES UNE DOUBLE FORMATION POUR VIVRE ET TRAVAILLER EN MONTAGNE AU RYTHME DES SAISONS**

Giving a double training to the students in order to live and work in mountain in connection with the seasons.

- **OFFRIR UNE FORMATION PROFESSIONNELLE AUX ATHLÈTES DE HAUT NIVEAU DE LA FÉDÉRATION FRANÇAISE DE SKI.**

Giving a vocational training to the high level athletes of the French Ski Federation.

LA FORMATION PROFESSIONNELLE

VOCATIONAL TRAINING

FORMATION DE PROFESSIONNELS COMPÉTENTS DANS LES MÉTIERS DU BATIMENT ET DU COMMERCE.

Training of qualified professionnals in building and trade jobs.

- **ENSEIGNEMENT GÉNÉRAL.** *General subjects.*
- **FORMATION PRATIQUE EN ATELIER.** *Practical training in workshops.*
- **STAGES EN ENTREPRISE.** *Training periods in firms.*
  330 entreprises partenaires du Lycée
- **PRÉPARATION AU BACCALAURÉAT PROFESSIONNEL EN 4 ANS.**
  4 years Professional Baccalaureate session.

LA FORMATION SPORTIVE

SPORTS TRAINING

- **LES ÉLÈVES REÇOIVENT UNE FORMATION SPORTIVE ET THÉORIQUE DE NIVEAU IV EN COMPLÉMENT DE LA FORMATION PROFESSIONNELLE.**

  Students are receiving a sport and theorical training of level IV in adidition to the vocational training.

- **SECTION SKI HAUT NIVEAU.** *High level ski section.*

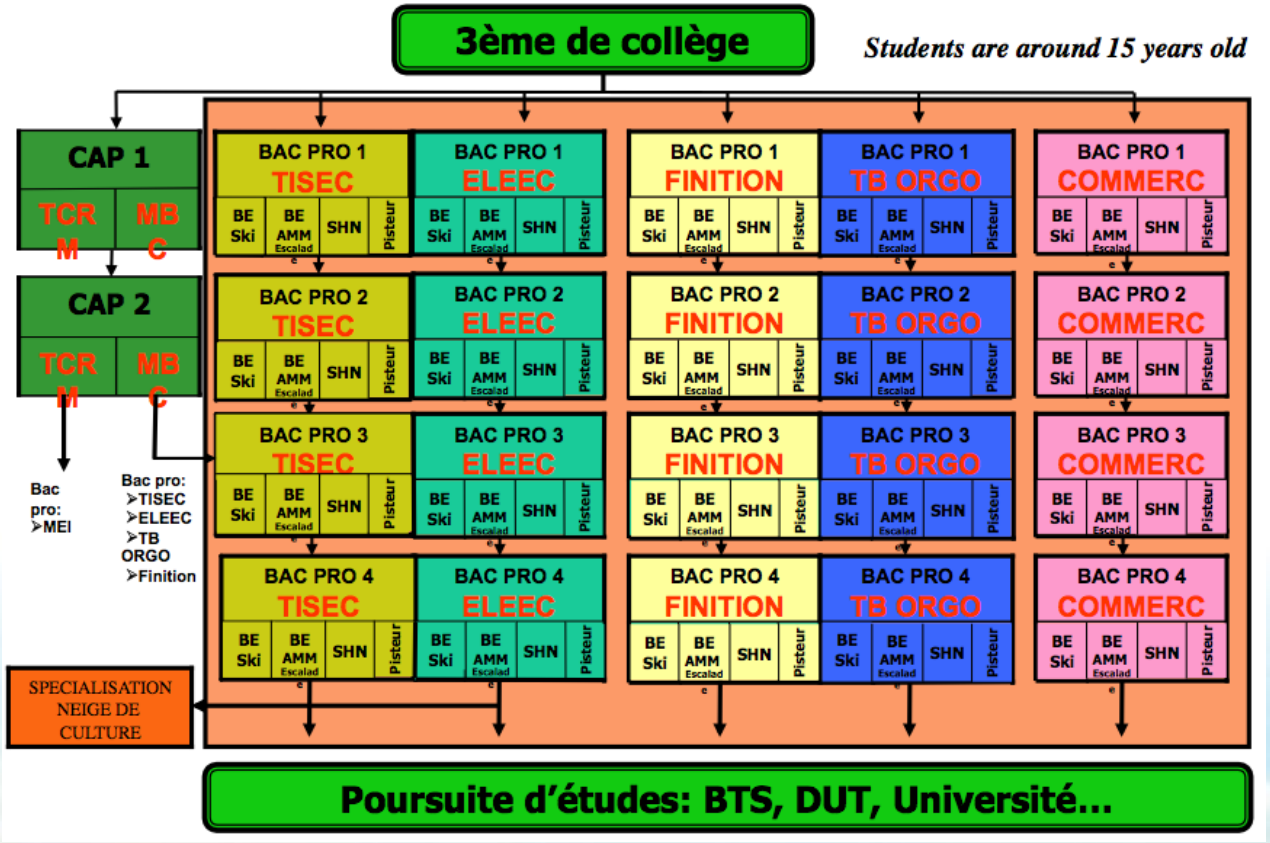
- **BREVET D'ÉTAT D'ACCOMPAGNATEUR EN MOYENNE MONTAGNE, DE MONITEUR D'ESCALADE OU DE PISTEUR SECOURISTE.**

  NationalSports teachers DegreeStates in order to become Mountain Leaders, Climbing leaders and ski patrols.

- **BREVET D'ÉTAT MONITEUR DE SKI.** *NationalSports teachers DegreeStates in order to become Ski Instructors.*

LE CURSUS DE FORMATION.

TRAINING PROGRAMME



LA SECTION SKI DE HAUT NIVEAU

HIGH LEVEL SKI SECTION

- **L' ACCUEIL DES JEUNES SPORTIFS INSCRITS SUR LES LISTES ATHLÈTES DE HAUT NIVEAU DANS LES DIFFÉRENTES DISCIPLINES DU SKI EST ORGANISÉ PAR LA FÉDÉRATION FRANÇAISE DE SKI.**

Young ski competitors selection in the different ski disciplines is organised by the French Ski Federation agreement.

- **LES ENTRAÎNEMENTS SONT JOURNALIERS.** *Daily trainings*

TRANSPORT PAR CABLE ET REMONTÉES MÉCANIQUES

CABLE TRANSPORTATION AND SKI LIFTS

- **APPRENTISSAGE SUR L'AIRE DU LYCÉE ET MISE EN ŒUVRE EN MONTAGNE.**
  Training in the school area and practicing in mountain

LES FORMATIONS SPÉCIALISÉES

SPECIFIC TRAININGS

- **TRAVAUX EN ACCÈS DIFFICILE.** *Difficult access jobs.*
- **TRAVAUX SUR CORDES.** *Ropes access jobs.*
- **FABRICATION DE NEIGE DE CULTURE.** *Snow guns making*

LE SAVOIR FAIRE ET L'INDIVIDUALISATION

KNOW HOW AND INDIVIDUALIZATION

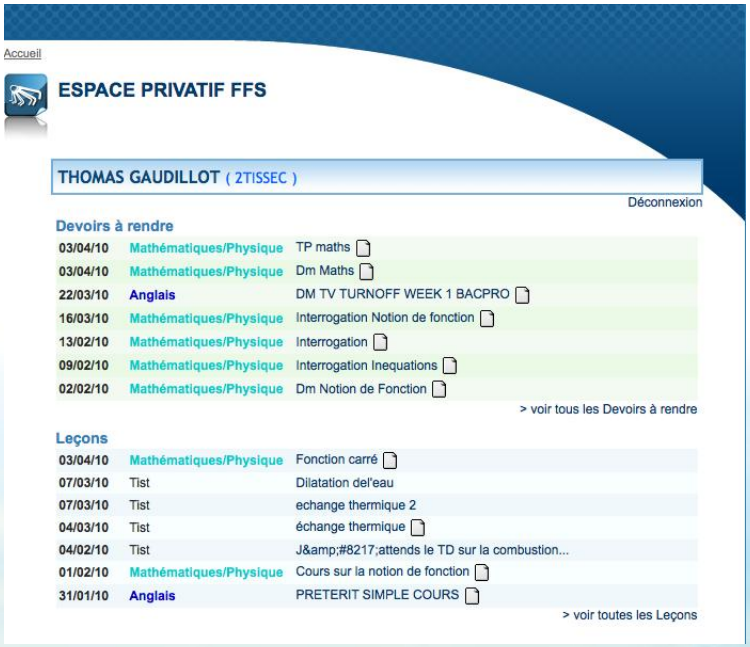
- **L'ENSEIGNEMENT GÉNÉRAL ET PROFESSIONNEL PEUT ÊTRE INDIVIDUALISÉ À DISTANCE GRÂCE AU SITE DU LYCÉE.** *Education can be organized through the school web site.*

http:lyceedesmetiersdelamontagne.org

- **LES STAGES EN ENTREPRISES SONT ADAPTÉS AUX CONTRAINTES SPORTIVES.** *Training periods in firms are adaptated to sport conditions.*

E LEARNING

t.gaudillot@lyceedesmetiersdelamontagne.org



Lycée des Métiers de la Montagne
Saint Michel de Maurienne

RhôneAlpes Région — académie Grenoble — Fédération Française de Ski

ANNUAL PLANNING

ANNEE 2009-2010

Rows of each section: 1 TISEC, 1 ELEEC, 1 ORGO, 1 AF, 1 COM

	C36	C37	C38	C39	C40	C41	C42			C45	C46	C47	C48	C49	C50	C51
R 2009	S1	S2	S3	S4	S5	S6	S7	TOUSSAINT	TOUSSAINT		S9	S10	S11	S12	S13	S14
MONTAGNE	Randonnée									MONT1 JVSD						
TRONC COMMUN		COURS	COURS	COURS	COURS	COURS	COURS			COURS	COURS	COURS	COURS	COURS		
SKI	Randonnée															
PEDAGOGIE													Conseil de Classe	Réunion Parents-Professeurs		

			C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	C6	C7	C8
R 2009	NOEL	NOEL	S15	S16	S17	S18	S19	S20	S19	S20
MONTAGNE				MONT1 JV	MONT1 LMM	MONT1 JV	MONT1 LMM			
TRONC COMMUN				COURS		COURS				
SKI			SKI 1 LMM	SKI 1 JV	SKI 1 LMM	SKI 1 JV	SKI 1 LMM	SKI 1 JVS		
PEDAGOGIE										

			C11	C12	C13	C14	C15	C16
R 2009	FEVRIER	FEVRIER	S23	S24	S25	S26	S25	S26
MONTAGNE			MONT1 LMM		PFMP 1	PFMP 2		
TRONC COMMUN							COURS	
SKI			SKI 1 LMM	SKI 1 JV	SKI 1 LMM	SKI 1 JV		
PEDAGOGIE								Test d'entrée

			C19	C20	C21	C22	C23	C24	C25	C26
R 2009	PAQUES	PAQUES	S29	S30	S31	S32	S33	S34	S35	S36
MONTAGNE						MONT1 LMM	MONT1 LMMJV	PFMP 3	PFMP 4	PFMP 5
TRONC COMMUN			COURS	COURS		PFMP 1	PFMP 2	PFMP 3	PFMP 4	PFMP 5
SKI						PFMP 1	PFMP 2	PFMP 3	PFMP 4	PFMP 5
PEDAGOGIE					Conseil de Classe	PFMP 1	PFMP 2	PFMP 3	PFMP 4	PFMP 5

LE NOUVEL ÉTABLISSEMENT INAUGURÉ EN 2010

THE NEW SECONDARY SCHOOL 2010

POUR PLUS D'INFORMATIONS:

For more information :

LYCÉE DES MÉTIERS DE LA MONTAGNE
62, rue du Vigny
73140 Saint Michel de Maurienne
Tel: +33(0)4.79.56.50 42
Email: ce.0730039W@ac-grenoble.fr
www.lyceedesmetiersdelamontagne.org

MERCI DE VOTRE ATTENTION.
Thanks for your attention

CENTRE FOR HEALTH SCIENCE

"Addressing the deficit of education, training and research activities in mountain areas, with a focus on health science"

Gillian Galloway and
Lindsey Moodie
Centre for Health Science Company

16th September 2010
Lillehammer, Norway

A

CENTRE FOR EXPERTISE IN

RESEARCH
EDUCATION
TRAINING
PATIENT CARE
BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT

IN THE FIELDS OF HEALTHCARE AND BIOTECHNOLOGY

COLLABORATE
INNOVATE
INCUBATE
EDUCATE

CENTRE *for* HEALTH SCIENCE
IONAD EÒLAS SLÀINTE

Highlands and Islands of Scotland

The Highlands and Islands region has a population of approximately 400,000 people, 8% of the national population, dispersed over 41% of the land mass of Scotland.

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INNOVATE
INCUBATE
EDUCATE

CENTRE for HEALTH SCIENCE
IONAD EÒLAS SLÀINTE

Why a Centre for Health Science?

Progress to 2002:

- Nursing and medical undergraduates
- Training within the health service
- Inverness Medical Ltd
- Centre for Rural Health
- Prospective University of the Highlands and Islands
- Highlands and Islands Enterprise role

Overview

- Idea first suggested in 2002 by HIE
- Scope: teaching, training, patient care, research and business incubation
- Ethos: to stimulate innovation and creativity and encourage collaboration
- Funded by HIE and ERDF
- Fully completed in 2008
- CfHS Company formed to:
  - Support stakeholders
  - Promote health activities
  - Provide strategic direction

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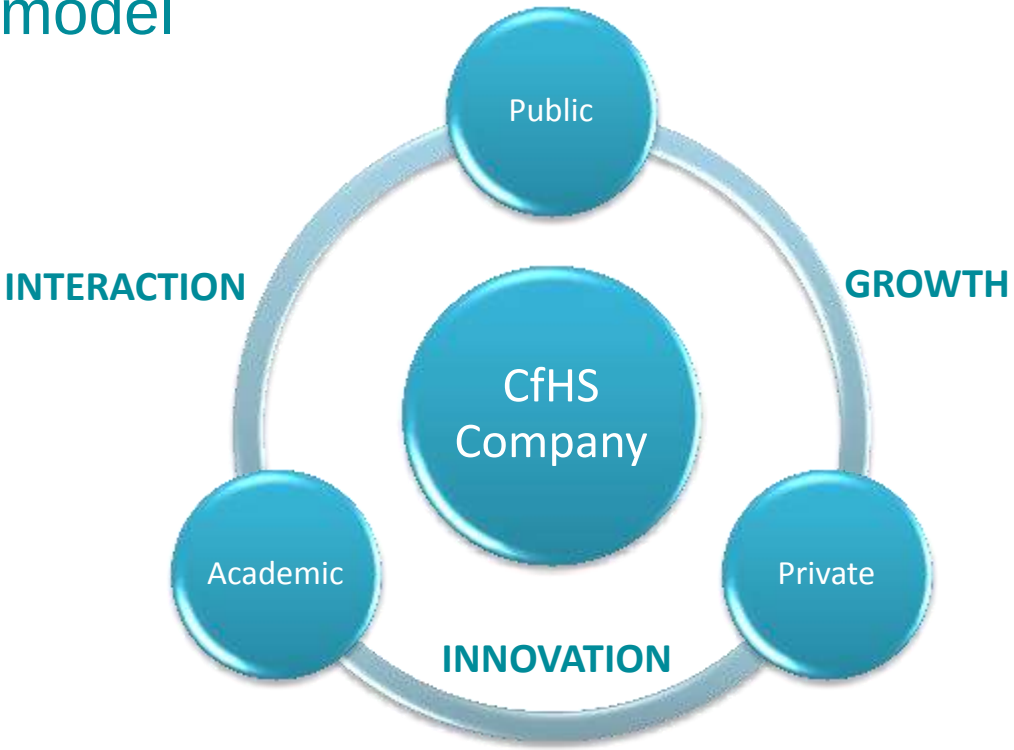
INCUBATE
EDUCATE

CENTRE *for* HEALTH SCIENCE
IONAD EÒLAS SLÀINTE

CfHS Model & Stakeholders

Triple helix model



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INCUBATE
EDUCATE

Inspiring environment

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EDUCATE

CENTRE *for* HEALTH SCIENCE
IONAD EÒLAS SLÀINTE

Departments

Highland Medical Education Centre

Nursing and Midwifery

Clinical Skills Centre

Inverness Dental Centre

Digital Design Studio

NHS Education for Scotland

RRHEAL

Centre for Rural Health

Highland Academic Surgical Centre

Highland Diabetes Institute

Lipidomics

NHS Research and Development

Clinical Research Facility

Clinical dentistry

Clinical diabetes

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CENTRE for HEALTH SCIENCE
IONAD EÒLAS SLÀINTE

Case studies

- **UHI School of Oral Health Science**

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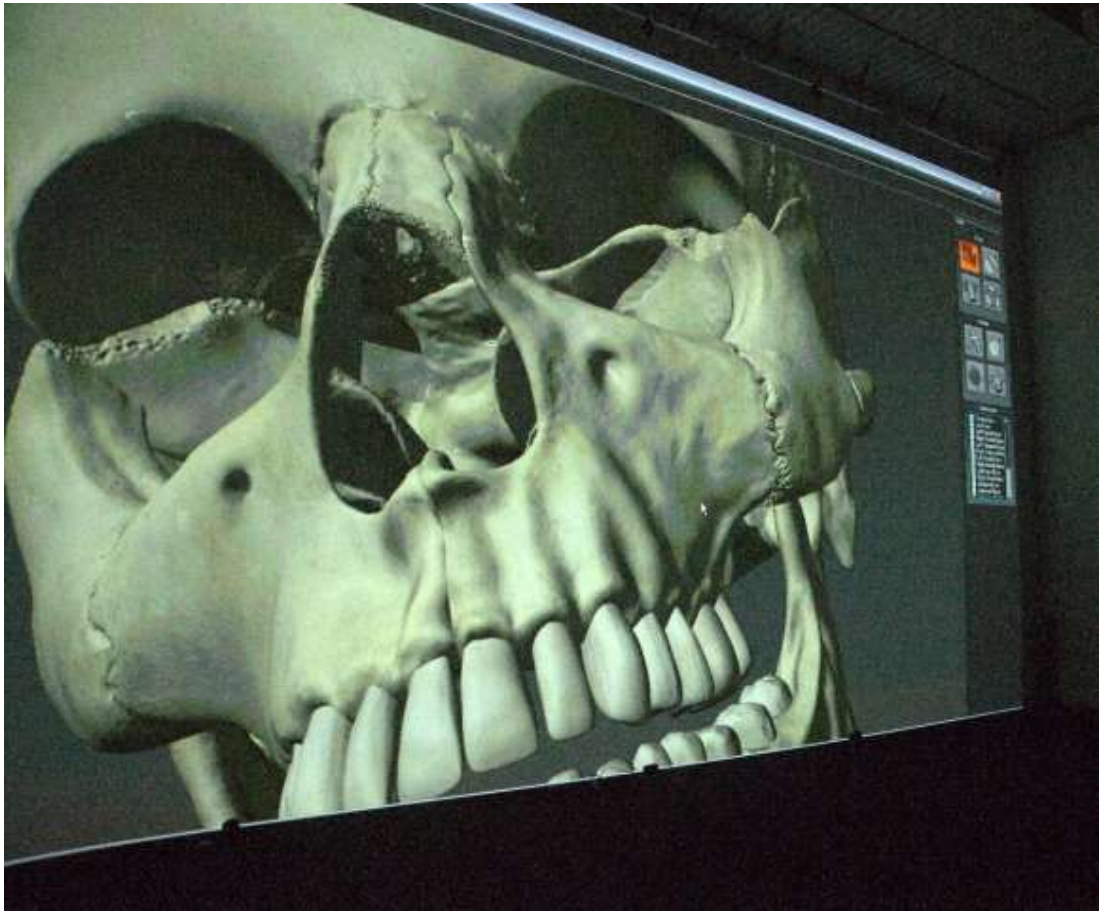
EDUCATE

Case studies

- **Digital Design Studio**



COLLABORATE
INNOVATE
INCUBATE
EDUCATE

Case studies

- **Clinical Skills Centre**

COLLABORATE
INNOVATE
INCUBATE
EDUCATE

Case studies

- **Highland Diabetes Institute and Clinical Research Facility**

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INNOVATE
INCUBATE
EDUCATE

Keys to success

- Vision
- Ambition
- Local relevance, global significance
- Partners
- Collaborations
- Industry involvement
- Funding
- Company model

Impacts to date

- 270 employees
- Over 600 students; undergrad, postgrad, PhD
- More than 250 CPD courses/yr
- GVA - €4.96 million/yr
- Events – on average 40/yr
- PR
- Research – 40 live projects
- Attraction to LifeScan and SME's
- Business spin out
- Initial €20m investment has leveraged a further ~ €20m from partner contribution to 2008
- Further investment ~ €528k in 2010

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CENTRE *for* HEALTH SCIENCE
IONAD EÒLAS SLÀINTE

The Future:

Centre for Health Science @ Inverness Campus

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INCUBATE
EDUCATE

CENTRE *for*
HEALTH SCIENCE
IONAD EÒLAS SLÀINTE

Contact details

Centre for Health Science
Old Perth Road
Inverness
Scotland
UK
IV2 3JH
+ 44 (0)1463 255000

Gillian Galloway
Project Director
gillian.galloway@cfhs.eu

Lindsey Moodie
Business Development Manager
lindsey.moodie@cfhs.eu

www.centreforhealthscience.com

Find us on Facebook

follow us on twitter

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EDUCATE

CENTRE for HEALTH SCIENCE
IONAD EÒLAS SLÀINTE

Connecting young people to STEM based industries in mountain areas

Janice Wallace
STEM Ambassador Co-ordinator
Highlands and Islands Enterprise

Highlands & Islands
ENTERPRISE

HIE
Highlands and Islands Enterprise
Iomairt na Gàidhealtachd 's nan Eilean

Ambitious for *growth*

HIE
Highlands and Islands Enterprise
Iomairt na Gàidhealtachd 's nan Eilean

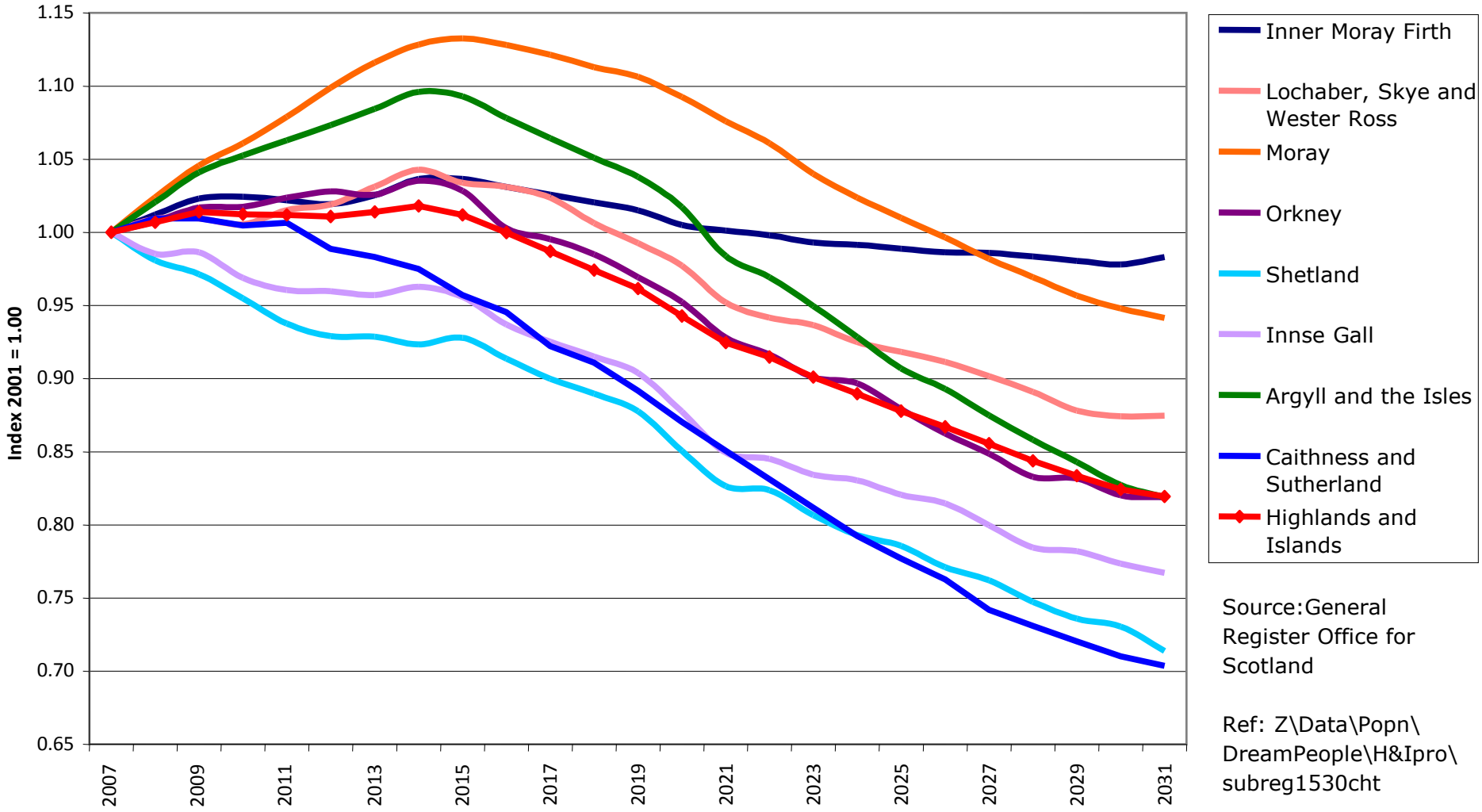
Ambitious for *growth*

Youth Migration

If the Highlands and Islands had the same age structure as Scotland, there would be 18500 (25%) more young people in the 15 to 30 age group.

The Gender Split 11840 women and 6660 men.

UHI Network of Colleges



Source:General Register Office for Scotland

Ref: Z\Data\Popn\DreamPeople\H&Ipro\subreg1530cht

STEM AMBASSADORS
ILLUMINATING FUTURES

HIE
Highlands and Islands Enterprise
Iomairt na Gàidhealtachd 's nan Eilean

Ambitious for *growth*

STEM Ambassadors in the Highlands and Islands

360 STEM Ambassadors

103 companies in key sectors

Active in all areas of science, technology, engineering and mathematics

Supporting classroom activities, science clubs, Young Engineers Clubs, mentoring and science festivals

Stem advert Shetland 4/8/09 15:02 Page 1

HIE
Highlands and Islands Enterprise
Iomairt na Gàidhealtachd 's nan Eilean

STEM
NORTH OF SCOTLAND

BECOME A STEM AMBASSADOR

Do you have a background in science or engineering?
Are you a scientist or engineer?
Are you living or working in Shetland?

If you answered **'YES'** to some of these questions you have a very important role to play in inspiring the next generation to consider their future in work areas which use science, technology engineering and mathematics every day. Become a STEM ambassador and give some of your time to young people across the Islands.

For more information please contact Janice on **07827 978697** or email **janice.wallace@hient.co.uk** or visit **www.stemnorthofscotland.com**

REGISTER NOW TO INSPIRE THE SCIENTISTS AND ENGINEERS OF TOMORROW

How the Programme Works

1 – Recruitment

2 – Registration

3 – Disclosure Checked

4 – Induction

5 – Take Part

STEM Ambassador Supporters in H & I

NAFC Marine Centre
MORRISON
QinetiQ
UKAEA
LIFESCAN SCOTLAND Ltd a Johnson & Johnson company
SCOTTISH WATER
UHI Millennium Institute
DIAGEO
bp
eri environmental research institute
SCOTTISH ASSOCIATION for MARINE SCIENCE
RSPB
ROYAL NAVY
ROK
alchemy
NUVIA
ROYAL AIR FORCE
Scottish Natural Heritage
All of nature for all of Scotland
EMEC ORKNEY
The European Marine Energy Centre Ltd
Dounreay Site Restoration Ltd
NHS Grampian
FUSION
CITB constructionskills

Feedback and Looking Forward

"I think the greatest impact upon me has been the STEMinars themselves. Each and every one of them has been educational and inspirational. Throughout the course I have looked forward to them and enjoyed them. I think this is mainly because of the people who came to talk to us. They all brought something new and exciting. Every one of them seemed to be so passionate and genuine, this had an enormous affect on me". *S4 Pupil from Millburn Academy, Inverness*

Feedback and Looking Forward

- "Many of the teachers in our science department do not have industrial or research experience themselves, so meeting STEM Ambassadors working in engineering and science fields has helped them to broaden their knowledge. They are now better equipped to talk to our students about science based careers."
  Assistant Head teacher, Secondary School

Feedback and Looking Forward

"Good for the company; good for the Volunteers; and most importantly good for the young people supported by these volunteers"

Ian Duffy, Manager of the Education Programmes, BP

Recent Successes

PADIMA

Policies Against Depopulation in Montain Areas

Exchange of best practices in the field of training and education between 7 European mountain areas First results

Kay H. Bjerke

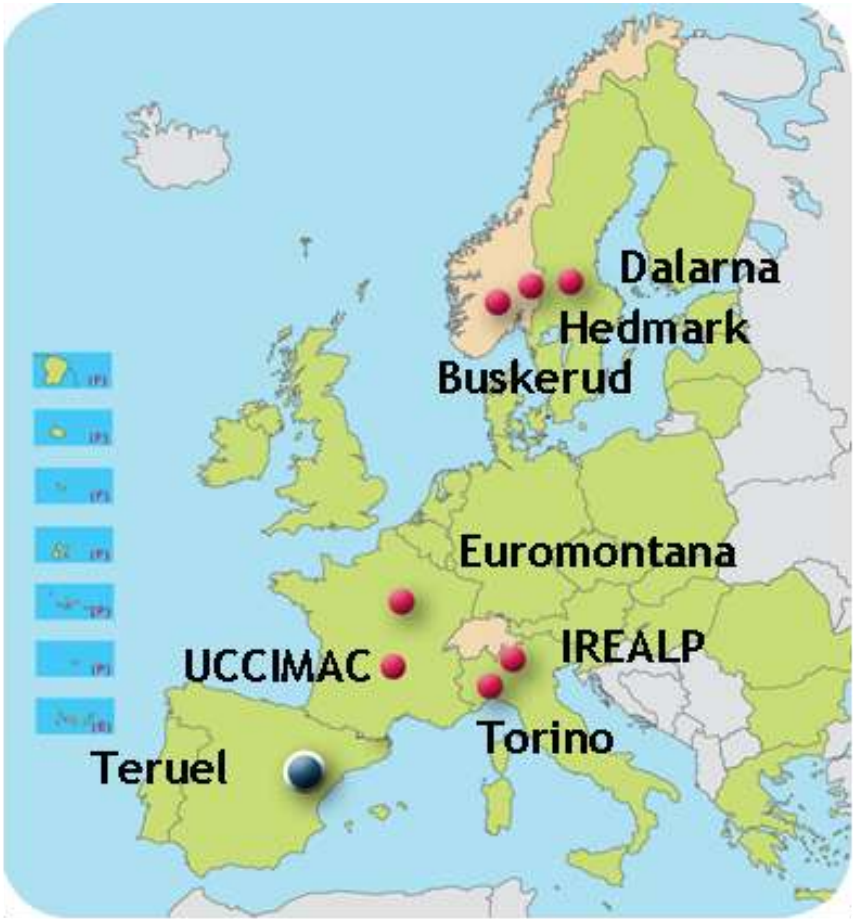
Team leader Buskerud County Authority

Supported by:

INTERREG IVC
INNOVATION & ENVIRONMENT
REGIONS OF EUROPE SHARING SOLUTIONS

European Union
European Regional Development Fund

PADIMA partnership



Map: Interreg IV C Joint Technical Secretariat

PADIMA objectives

- To improve conception and efficiency of the Regional Policies against depopulation
- Through the exchange and innovative transfer of good practices aiming at maintaining and increasing population in mountain areas.
- Target goal:
  - increase population in mountain areas
  - foster sustainable development.

3 inter-related action lines

- Policies for improvement of education and training
- Policies for diversification of local economies and employment
- Policies of Territorial marketing to improve the image of these areas and attract new populations

An integrated approach

- The project's aim is to improve delivery of these policies and coordination between them in an integrated approach looking at:
  - Inter-relations between action lines
  - Synergies
  - Conflicting effects

Policies for improvement of education and training

- Methodological approach:
  1. A statistical approach to show similarities between the partners
  2. A survey to young people, leaders in municipalities and businesses to discover the needs for education and training
  3. Interviews with key personnel to find examples of “best practise”
  4. Each partners examples of “best practises”

Policies for improvement of education and training

- Best practise:
  - We have received around 25 suggestions for best practises
  - They cover a wide range of projects:
    - distance learning
    - high school studies
    - specialized courses

Policies for improvement of education and training

- First insights:
  - a quick study of the cases we find that most of the projects can be adopted by the other partners
  - a closer examination needed before any recommendations can be given
- Target:
  - around 7 suggestions for changing policies.

Education and training
First results

- The level of education vary a lot between the different partners.
- A common characteristic is that the level is lower in the mountain areas than in the low land. It is also lower than the average of the countries
- Young people in the mountains have higher education than the old ones, but still below the average of the country
- Distance to upper secondary schools/ universities seems to have small influence on the education level.

Education and training
First results

- Very few high schools/universities located in the mountain areas.
- Very few companies demanding employers with higher education located in mountain areas.
- Few jobs for workers with higher education

Education and training
Best practice example

- Buskerud mountain
  - largest tourism region in Norway
  - a lot of jobs related to tourism
  - despite that people are moving out of the region.

Education and training
Best practice example

- Service minded and vice – host study
- Knowledge and host study for people in connection with tourists.
- Goals:
  - to keep, and raise, the quality of the visitors experience with the municipality.
  - that everyone working in the municipality shall finish the study.
  - make the season-employed workers settle in the municipality.

Education and training
Best practice example

- Results:
  - 450 persons have finished the study through 4 years.
  - Hemsedal is now the only municipality in the region with growth similar to the average of the nation in population, and with a lot of young people.

Education and training
Best practice example

Massif Central

- Covers 15% of the French national territory
- 3.7 million Inhabitants
- 6 regions – 22 departments

Education and training
Best practice example

- Technical and languages distance training
- Allows everyone to have access to training
- The method and the teachings' substance are adapted to each student and to the needs of the companies.
- The goal is to adapt training to each particular trainee.
- A leading product for the future, but a complementary approach, which does not necessary lead to cutting costs. Creating training tools can be expensive.

Education and training
Best practice example

Province of Turin

- Mountain area known from the 2006 Winter Olympics
- Great differences between the low land and the mountains. Even great differences within the mountain area.

Education and training
Best practice example

Environmental issue addressed to people coming from different contexts

- Environmental sustainability
- Educative model based on social theory

- Objective: To train teachers in a specific mountain context that favour the dialogue and the comparison with the students
- The process of integration is developed in interaction with other institutional policies.

Education and training
Best practice example

Results

- 7836 students per year, served by 50 persons
- The added value is referred to:
  - The possibility to maintain work places in the valley, also with high level skills.
  - Re-use of the important building heritage of Pra Catinat.
  - network with other local important nodes.

Perspectives

- A lot of work has been done:
  - sampling data, conducting surveys and finding examples of Best pratices.
- Buskerud County Authority will analyse the data and compare surveys from the different regions.
- A new report will be given in Turin 23-26 November 2010
- A final report will be ready in the end of March 2011

Thank you!

For more information visit

www.padima.org

The opinion expressed in this document reflects the author's views. The Managing Authority is not liable for any use that may be made of the information contained therein.

HI LINKS

Innovation through collaboration

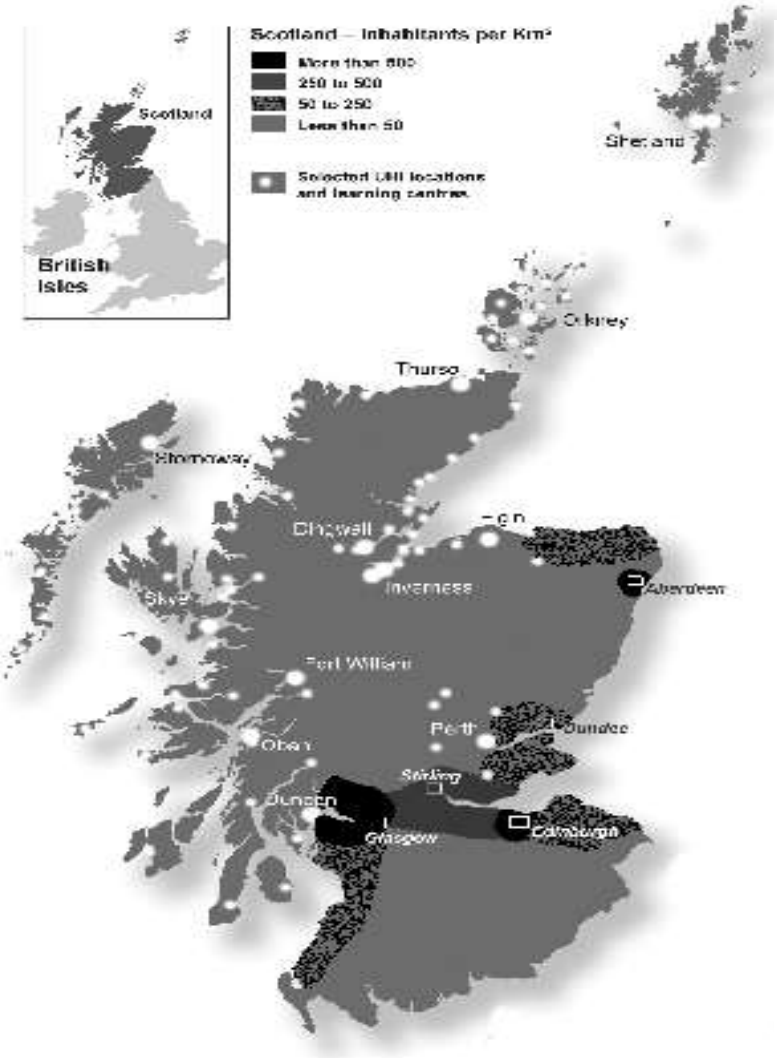
Progress through innovation

- Creating business opportunities in the Highlands and Islands

Dr Joe Irvine – UHI Head of Knowledge Transfer

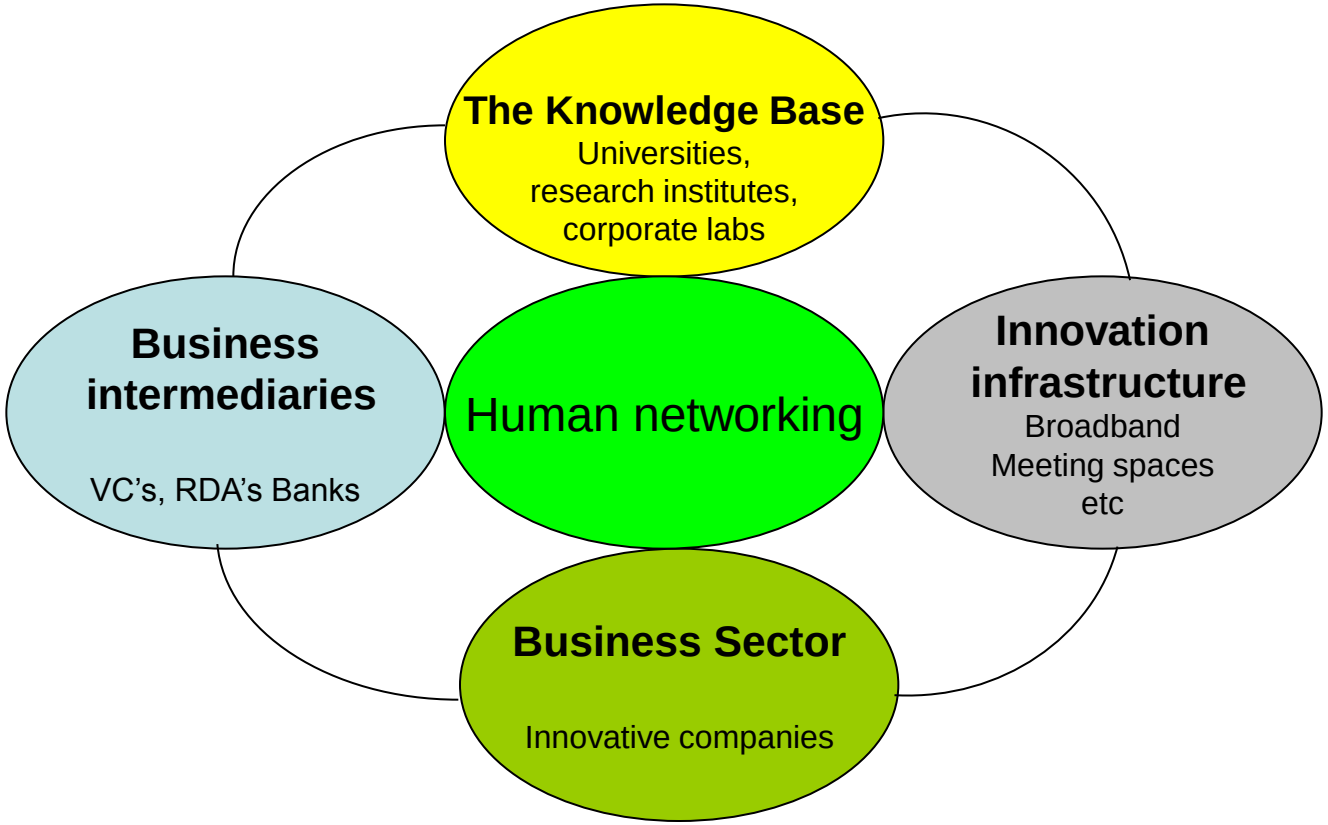
The Highlands and Islands region

HILINKS
Innovation through collaboration



UHI
Millennium
Institute

Highlands and Islands Innovation System



Barriers to Rural Innovation

H&I Knowledge Exchange Strategy

- Business Focussed
- Demand Led
- Demand Stimulated
- Open Innovation
- Knowledge Capture
- Anchored Benefits

FACILITATING KNOWLEDGE TRANSFER

HILINKS
Innovation through collaboration

Help overcome challenges when looking for university R&D expertise and capabilities

WHAT' S AVAILABLE?
WHO TO CONTACT?

Introductions to academic experts with relevant expertise matched to business needs.

UHI MILLENNIUM INSTITUTE

NEW or EXISTING BUSINESSES

26 UNIVERSITIES & RESEARCH INSTITUTES

Focus on business needs.
"market needs" / "business pull"

Sustained and supported collaborations between Academia and Industry

EUROPE & SCOTLAND
European Regional Development Fund
Investing in your Future

HIE
Highlands and Islands Enterprise
Iomairt na Gaidhealtachd 's nan Eilean

Industrial Sectors

Aquaculture

Attadale Trust

Aquascot

SeafoodShetland

Renewable Energy

carisma rct

research
Consulting
Transformation

...putting knowledge at the heart of business success™...

Chiquay.com

pure ENERGY CENTRE

Food and Drink

BRUICHLADDICH

JF Groundwater

IT and Tourism

NorthernEpic

Lochaber GEOPARK

Health

HIGHLAND NATURAL PRODUCTS

HIGHLAND BIOSCIENCES

GlycoMar

Collaborative development projects

- Contract R&D

HI LINKS
Innovation through collaboration

HI Links Impacts

	Actual	5 yr forecast (Additional to actual)
Increased sales in assisted businesses	£281,000	£21.02m
Gross new jobs	8	245
Jobs safe-guarded	9	106
GVA contribution *	£1.80m	£6.24m
£ generated/ £1 spend*	£2.86	£9.90

* EKOS evaluation report to HIE (2008)

Summary

- Rural innovation
  - Different context to urban
- Additional barriers
- Central innovation policies
  - One size does not fit all
- Need for rural focused strategies

joe.irvine@uhi.ac.uk