



PROJECT PART-FINANCED BY
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Recognising Mountain Needs and Fostering Mountain Knowledge & Innovation.

Workshop 3.

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Introduction



- Mountain areas are undergoing change, brought about by both internal and external forces. These changes are happening both gradually and rapidly.

Factors of Change



- Demographic changes
- Population loss
- Decline in the production and value of traditional products
- Additional costs – living, construction, service delivery, business.
- Declining range and levels of service delivery
- Growing expectations of urban opportunities and urban levels of access goods and services.

Mountain Opportunities



- Mountain areas provide goods – water, power, materials, bio-diversity, food etc
- Mountain areas provide services – leisure, sport, environment, culture, wilderness, space etc
- Many goods & services are not market based – positive externalities.
- Urban areas need mountain areas

Horizontal Project Outcomes



- Conflict avoidance
- Mutual recognition of needs between mountain and lowland/urban areas
- Mutual service delivery/joint working
- Recognising mountain needs
- The value of subsidiarity
- Partnership working
- Long term commitment
- Management capacity
- Experience exchange
- Integrated approaches

Mountain Needs



If mountain communities are to survive **and** prosper, what is required?

Topics for Discussion



- How do we recognise the needs of mountain areas
- Are there specific MOUNTAIN needs?
- How do we develop needs into policies and initiatives?
- How can policies and initiatives be constructed to meet the needs of mountain areas – local knowledge, priorities
- What role for innovation?
- How can we support innovation and the development of new goods and services
- How can we bring this forward in the EU's proposal for a Green Paper on Mountain Areas?

Possible Needs.



- Housing, jobs, services, health, education, skills training
- Better rewards for goods and services produced
- More resources
- Changes to the CAP
- Intervention at the WTO to protect mountain producers
- 'Mountainise' policies – E.U./national/local – a la Haskins
- Charging for public goods and services – water tax, access fees etc
- Attaching a value to public/environmental goods and services for use in budget setting at E.U./national/regional/local levels
- Greater efforts in developing the economy – effective regional policy
- Innovative means of service delivery – cost savings
- Differing use of existing resources to apply more resources to mountain areas – LFA £, landscape management or provision of public goods (positive externalities)