



PROJECT PART-FINANCED BY
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Synthesis of discussions in working groups

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Effective partnerships

Many types of partnerships

- local, close to the ground
 - niche projects
- experimentation, laboratory
- institutional
- PPP; development agencies
 - different levels: local to international
 - comparison with the LEADER approach may be worthwhile

Effective partnerships

Factors for success

- reciprocity between local authorities, governments, other stakeholders
- common interests:
 - project facilitator
 - communication
- general (not only technical) training & education
- at the end of the project:
 - data, recommendations for future use
 - and for comparison purposes

Research



- needs to be linked to local knowledge, expertise, strengths, opportunities (especially for employment)
- should provide information
 - to evaluate changes over time
 - environment, economy, population, etc.
 - mountain peoples' aspirations
 - to clarify mountain realities and specificities
 - to inform policy-makers and visitors

Research & education



Research and further / higher education structures are needed in mountain areas

- to support training
 - traditional and new sectors
- to encourage people to stay
 - long-term employment
- to support sustainable development
 - economic, cultural, social

Landscape management is more complex than **land** management



Focus on people

- Local people manage landscapes and should benefit from decisions and investments
- Communication is essential to
 - identify and focus on community needs
 - highlight common interests
 - achieve consensus on local/national issues
 - find an integrated approach

Linkages in mountain regions



Focus on common interests

- municipalities with similar characteristics and needs
- regional (mountain) networks
 - shared identities based on human, cultural, environmental resources & values

Linkages in SLO**T** regions



- an effective SLO**T** approach should be based on
 - common problems, needs, interests of mountain and lowland / urban people
 - functioning networks; which are multiple & overlapping
- common interests may be sectoral
 - e.g. tourism, food, protection from natural hazards
- the SLO**T** approach may work better where population centres (large to small) are close to mountains

Linkages between regions



Possible themes for collaborative projects:

- environmental services (& climate change)
- risk and hazard prevention (& urban-mountain linkages)
- waste treatment
- development of marginal areas/agrotourism
 - share methodologies and experiences
 - 'good practice bank'

Achieving added value

Projects can provide different types of added value:

- economic
 - more funds, more financial and material resources
 - institutional
 - capacity building, complementarity
 - policy
 - new projects, new policies
 - socio-cultural
 - peace in Europe
- appropriate facilitator depends on the type of project