

REGALP

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ANNEX 5 to Work Package 5 Report

WP5 Making Public the View of Locals

Local Workshops Pilot Region Isarwinkel, Germany

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1. INTRODUCTION

The workshop method is in general a common working method in Germany in order to get local actors involved in specific processes and to gain insight into the local point of view on particular issues. The Alpenforschungsinstitut is used to run workshops from recent on ongoing projects of various kinds and has a lot of experience in this field. Therefore, the staff is familiar with different workshop techniques. The extent of familiarity of the workshop participants from the pilot region on the other hand was quite mixed and wide-ranged from local politicians who are sometimes engaged in workshops on communal matters to persons more or less the first time in such a workshop.

2. WORKSHOP STATISTICS

	Workshop 1	Workshop 2
Date	5 June 2003	17 July 2003
Place	Lenggries	Lenggries
Number of participants	19	18
Structure of participants	6 local mayors, 5 representatives of the administrative district, 8 locals active in economy, culture, environmental protection	4 local mayors, 4 representatives of the administrative district, 10 locals active in economy, culture, environmental protection – almost the same persons as in WS1 with some substitutes
Feminine/masculine	2 women, 17 men	2 women, 16 men
Age groups (estimated)	Major part aged 40 – 50 years, few younger, few older; no representatives of schools	Major part aged 40 – 50 years, few younger, few older; no representatives of schools

3. WORKSHOP 1

3.1 Tools and techniques applied

AFI worked with alternative B of the UPIRS manual (no questions about the past development). After a introduction into REGALP, the workshop's objectives and preliminary project results, the scenario 2020 was presented by the team before the participants were asked for their expectations. This chronology was chosen to stimulate and coordinate discussion.

In order to make the team input more interesting the inertial scenario 2020 for the Isarwinkel was presented in form of a fictive interview taking place in the year 2020, played by the mem-

bers of AFI (cf. Annex 2, German only). Although this kind of presentation caught the attention of the participants and was appreciated as “something new”, it didn’t “provoke” much reaction in the following discussion – though the scenario was presented a little more negative with the purpose to stimulate discussion. The general opinion uttered was that the scenario might be a bit too negative, but all in all it “could get reality if nothing happens”. Therefore the question, whether the applied tool was accurate in order to achieve the desired outcome, has to remain a little open. But maybe the reason for lack of discussion is to be found more in the lethargy of participants than in the inappropriateness of the tool.

After this first plenary session work continued in three thematic working groups. Tools and techniques applied were pin wall technique and guided discussion in three working groups. The ideas and proposals of the participants during the discussion in working groups were written down on posters prepared by AFI. The single groups were moderated by the AFI-team. In the final discussion in plenum the results of the working groups were presented also by the AFI-team.

All the applied tools and techniques were very simple and understandable for each one so that all the participants were able to participate. Concerning the equality of participants it was obvious that some persons didn’t contribute to the discussion as long as their “bosses” (e.g. the mayors) were present, which was no more the case when the respective persons were not in the same working group.

3.2 Main outcome: The inertial scenario 2020 including the local view

The discussion in the plenum showed that the participants’ expectations are going into the same direction as our inertial scenario does, with the difference that the locals see the future less negative than we did. But in general, the local view is quite similar to the REGALP team’s one. Only very few issues are seen controversial, and despite from this, there is broad consensus. However, the local actors could not mention any reason which should prevent the most negative – they are of the opinion that they themselves will manage it “somehow”. The inertial scenario for the Isarwinkel 2020 including the workshop participants’ point of view is presented in the following (in blue colour: local actors’ statements from the first local workshop).

General description

In the inertial scenario, the Isarwinkel 2020 can be characterised in general as a rural and peripheral area with declining economic activities. The economic pillars tourism, producing industry, handicraft and agriculture decrease so that the Isarwinkel is predominated by out-commuting to a large scale. The central and accessible parts of the pilot region become residential commuter areas and the remote areas above all in the southern part turn more and more into declining peripheral areas with beginning population decrease.

Population and Settlement

Total population will increase strongly by moving in of commuters and people with secondary residence. Overageing will be clearly higher than the national or Bavarian average because young people will leave the area. The migration balance will be very positive whereby a small increase of immigration from states outside EU might be noticeable. There will be a strong increase of residential settlements covering large surfaces and some huge apartment buildings might be built. Productive settlements will sprawl extensively in central areas (Lenggries, Bad Tölz, to a minor extent also Reichersbeuern, Greiling). On the other hand, less central settlements will be increasingly abandoned. The Prinz-Heinrich-Barracks might be used as a large shopping mall, entertainment park or similar. [Several farms in the town or village centres will have to move to the borders of settled areas or even more far away to the grassland area \(and these new farms will be much larger than the old ones\). Thus, historical village structures will get lost.](#) Urban sprawl, modern and untypical architecture will be often found in productive settlements, less in the residential ones. [But there is also the opinion that local policy is going to limit urban sprawl in future better than in recent years.](#)

Economy

Concerning the working places no increase of their number will be noticeable. On the contrary, high decrease in agriculture and industry, lower decrease or stagnation in tourism and in other services of the tertiary sector are to expect. [The agricultural restructuring and the connected decrease of farmers and farms will also affect the connected branches like construction trade and handicraft. Especially handicraft will decrease because of current oversaturation. Producing enterprises will move to Eastern Europe where costs are lower. Trade will in general decline, above all in small municipalities and villages, but some actors also predict a “renaissance” of specialised trade in Lenggries.](#) The gross domestic product will remain constant or decrease. Public expenditure will remain constant or increase slightly due to the moving in of commuters with higher paid jobs outside the pilot region (but only a part of the money will be spent in the Isarwinkel). The income will be generated by commuting out of the Isarwinkel in other areas, above all Munich city and its southern surroundings. Working places of high quality will decline or stay the same (but new ones won't be created), so commuting, mobility and changing of working places will become common habit [\(but some local actors think that out-commuting won't increase\).](#)

In tourism the number of beds will decline relative strongly, similar is the situation with duration of stay and number of overnight stays. [This trend towards short-time stays is known within the region but not assumed as negative.](#) The touristic infrastructure is expected to be enlarged and intensified without consideration of environmental issues (e. g. enlargement of ski slopes and establishment of snow cannons which will be unusable because of lack of snow due to climatic change until 2020 or the following years; entertainment- park “Prinz- Heinrich- Barracks”; “Isarwinkel- golfers’ paradise”). [From the local view, shorter winter seasons are recognized. However, they state that this loss can be compensated by other touristic offers. Low quality services will decrease whereas high quality and specific niche offers will develop posi-](#)

tively. The hot spots will attract more and more tourists whereby less attractive and peripheral areas will either become desolate or be newly discovered. The number of one-day trips and short-period tourists will increase, most of them older people and more or less almost no younger classes of population. The cooperation with agriculture won't be further developed, one won't find local agricultural products in gastronomy but rather "fast food". **The reason is that the consumers' mentality is not open for regional products and their benefits for the region and that the willingness to pay higher prices is quite low.**

In agriculture the number of enterprises will decrease strongly, **above all small-scaled farms will be given up, especially when the generations change.** Furthermore there will be a strong trend to part-time farming. **Additional income possibilities arise above all from tourism (holiday on farms); if there won't be other possibilities in other branches, too, even part-time farming is endangered. Structural change in general is diminished by State subsidies. If they decrease, structural change will inevitably increase.** Few large full time enterprises will cultivate the main part of agricultural land with machines and modern techniques. Keeping cattle in stables will be intensified and practised the whole year, cattle fattening maybe introduced. Large new stables will be built up. One will find intensive grassland farming in favourable areas, extensive farming or fallowness in disfavoured places (remote, less fruitful or with machinery badly cultivable areas). **As long as State subsidies remain, no intensification of grassland farming by higher usage of fertilizer will occur. Alpine pastures won't become fallows as long as subsidies are paid and the enterprises in the valley floors remain.** Less agricultural area is eligible and covered by environmental programmes. Only few or no local products of high quality will be produced. Conflicts between the different types of land-usage will increase substantially (intensive agriculture vs. settlement, environmental and CL aspects, tourism, fallows vs. tourism, urban sprawl vs. environment and CL etc.). Forests will increase in less favourable areas, **but only to a minor extent as long as alpine pasturing is kept up (in disfavoured areas, shrubs and trees will grow at the forest borders).** **The care of forests is secured by agriculture,** but with regard to the decrease of enterprises probably no more in the same way as at present.

Infrastructure and Transportation

Road traffic will increase in high rates. Railway transportation services won't be expanded and lose importance due to high motorisation. Some stations (Reichersbeuern, Gaißach, Obergries) might even be given up. The public transport services will be rather reduced than enlarged, local bus services may be cancelled. The major road network will be conserved, main roads (commuter and touristic axes) further expanded. The expenses for minor and remote roads will be reduced and the quality decrease. Telecommunication systems and ICT will be used only to a little extent, the number of antennas for mobile phone network will increase sharply. One will use mainly fossil fuels, regenerative energy won't be very important (perhaps use of wind power, but the wind machines won't fit in the landscape). Measures for saving energy will only play a subordinate role.

Services and cultural promotion

The social and educational services such as schools, kindergartens, homes for old people, and services as telephone and mail boxes will be reduced, especially in smaller villages. Services will mainly orient towards older people. The commercial services, especially retail, will decrease in smaller or remote places. But a shopping-centre in the former barracks could be supposed. Also the gastronomy will decline. In an initial stadium investments will be made in recreational services such as ski cannons and enlargement of ski slopes. In future times these investments will stop due to lack of snow and collapse of winter tourism. The promotion of local cultural resources such as promotion of regional trademarks and labels will stop. The number of local associations and clubs will decrease or be conserved partially for touristic reasons only. [Traditions and cultural structures may decrease.](#)

Environment

Pollution and waste disposal will rise. The biodiversity will decline due to high usage of areas and intensive agriculture on the one hand and fallows and increase of forests on the other. The climate change might foster the immigration of new plant species. In the field of protection of nature two possibilities could be supposed: either degradation of protection and of the nature reserves or enlargement of the protected areas, maybe even establishment of new ones. Second case would be positive in the view of nature preservation. Natural hazards such as floods will increase due to sealing of areas and climate change. Intensive tourism, inadequate care of forests, abandoned mountain pastures and agricultural areas increase the dangers.

3.3 Assessment of Workshop 1

Experiences from the composition of the participants

- Most of the locals knew each other quite closely and had more or less equal opinions with only “nuances” of diverging views. This was above all true for the six mayors. The only person from outside the pilot region, the representative of the Chamber of Industry and Commerce, was also the only one who actually had a different attitude and stimulated the discussion. A few more participants of that kind would have been valuable for the workshop.
- In the cases where two participants represented the same group (e.g. Agricultural Office and Farmers’ Association or mayor and members of the local government), the hierarchy was often obvious: the persons of the “lower” level took part in the discussion only in the working groups when their boss was in another group.

Workshop methods and experiences

- Everything worked all well and we could even finish one hour earlier than scheduled (a fact that was highly appreciated by all of the participants).

- The scenario 2020 was presented by the team before the participants were asked for their expectations in order to stimulate and coordinate discussion. We started with the presentation of an “interview” playing in the year 2020 by the team, in which a “tourist” and “inhabitant” of the Isarwinkel were asked about the changes in the past 20 years. The “interview” took place outside the meeting room, in front of the restaurant, with view on the valley and mountain landscape. This little “play” rose the attention of the participants and was welcomed.
- The following discussion showed that the participants’ expectations are going into the same direction as our inertial scenario does, with the difference that the locals see the future less negative than we did. However, they could not mention any reason which should prevent the most negative – they are of the opinion that they themselves will manage it anyhow.
- Both the plenum discussion and the working groups were characterised by consensus – there were no bigger differences in the participants’ points of view. Even with our future pictures or exaggerated items of the scenario we could not really provoke them. The reaction often was like this: “Well, something like that could actually become true if nobody does anything against it, but we don’t think it will be that extreme.”
- Talking about policies and instruments turned out to make little sense. The discussion then went to the accusation of higher and “far away” levels of policy and economy which were given the guilt for everything going wrong. Neutral and meaningful debate about the role of policies was more or less impossible in the frame of general discussions so that we didn’t spend too much time on it. Some relevant policies and instruments could be brought in the second workshop more concretely.
- The feedback of the participants was positive. They appreciated that we integrated variations like the interview and the comprehensible way of presentation. Almost all of them are going to take part in the second workshop in July.

4. WORKSHOP 2

4.1 Tools and techniques applied

The intention of the second workshop was to fix concrete local actions in order to contribute to the bottom-up approach of local and regional sustainable development. In addition, the REGALP team wanted to know more about the local demand concerning superordinate policy levels, i.e. regional, Bundesland-, national and EU level. The focus was clearly put on the elaboration of actions. The reason for this decision was the experience from the first workshop that statements concerning higher ranking policies were difficult to discuss.

In order to achieve applicable results, i.e. concrete actions, the team worked out proposals for actions based on the main topics and results of workshop 1. After a short introduction and summary of the first session, these proposals were presented in three thematic working groups (the same as in workshop 1) by the team members. The participants then had the chance to add suggestions of their own. All the proposals were gathered on a list, then a vote took place in which each participant had three votes. The action proposals with the most votes were then discussed in detail. After 2-3 actions had been discussed and details written down on posters, a short round concerning the demand of policies was carried out. These statements were gathered on posters, too.

Afterwards, the results of the three working groups were presented by the team members in the plenum followed by a short discussion. The proposal of calling the stated policy requirements the “declaration of Lenggries” was rejected by the participants. Finally, two journalists from local newspapers joined the group for a press conference of about 30 minutes, in the frame of which the actions were presented and further questions answered.

4.2 Concrete local actions

Action 1: Coordination of settlement development according to the communities’ demand

Short description: To reduce urban sprawl land use planning should consider the interest of the whole community and not the interests of single persons or groups. The existing zoning plans have to be adopted consequently.

Target group(s): Communities, citizens

What will be done? How?	Who?	When?
Evaluation of the communities’ demand	Municipal council, citizens	At once
Sensitisation of the municipal council concerning the specific problems of the Isarwinkel by means of excursions	To be organised by municipal council	At once

What will be done? How?	Who?	When?
sions, lectures etc.		
Regional analysis of constructional development in the last decades and classification of projects with negative or positive effects. So future planning can be orientated according to projects with positive effects.	Municipal council	At once

Action 2: Further training for teachers of social studies

Short description: Pupils of all ages in the Isarwinkel have to learn more about facts, background stories, the potential, the power and weakness of the region they are living in. With this knowledge in mind they will be willing to invest their skills and qualifications in the Isarwinkel after school. The further training of the teachers has to be acquired by people very familiar with the Isarwinkel.

Target group(s): Teachers of social studies in the Isarwinkel

What will be done? How?	Who?	When?
Building up a team of people very familiar with the Isarwinkel	Maybe Mr. Schmaltz, Mr. Löbbecke	From the end of 2003
Getting in contact with teachers concerned, organising of meetings.	Team	2004

Action 3: Business location Isarwinkel – how to make it acquainted?

Short description: The aim is enforced presentation and advertising of the Isarwinkel as a business location with the help of image-prospects, participation in tourism-exhibitions etc.

Target group(s): Potential investors

What will be done? How?	Who?	When?
Initiation and developing of an image-prospect about the economy in the administrative district	Mr. Roß	At once
Presenting the business place Isarwinkel in other ways like tourism-exhibitions etc.	Mr. Roß, mayors	At once

What will be done? How?	Who?	When?
Developing a common awareness for the business place Isarwinkel and outline the potential of the Isarwinkel in a holistic way	Local affairs, organisations	At once
Analysing and addressing of potential investors	Mr. Roß, if necessary external	At once
German-wide search for successful examples of the first four points	Mr. Roß, if necessary external	At once

Costs: to be calculated

Sponsors: Councils, communities, other sponsors

Responsible persons: Mrs. Waldherr-Merk, Mr. Hoy, Mr. Götz, Mr. Maerz

Action 4: Reactivation of retail in the Isarwinkel

Short description: First the locals' need of retail in the Isarwinkel have to be determined and successful business-models have to be identified, e.g. with the help of surveys. Based on these results a concept for retail in the Isarwinkel has to be developed.

Target group(s): Potential retail dealers, citizens

What will be done? How?	Who?	When?
Survey concerning demand and quality of the existing supply	School classes/diploma thesis	2004
Creation of regional yellow pages	School classes/diploma thesis	2004
Investigation of successful models concerning retail	School classes/diploma thesis	2004

Costs: 5000,- □

Sponsors: Council, communities, organisations, sponsors

Responsible: AFI

AFI will make a calculation for a diploma thesis and work out a proposal of financing. Both will be sent to the communities in the Isarwinkel. After ensuring the financing in autumn a diploma thesis could be started in the end of 2003.

Action 5: Local agricultural products in mountain huts

Short description: Sale of local produced milk, cheese and meat in the mountain huts. The Tölzer Hütte (hut of the German Alpine Club; DAV) will be the pilot project. First the owners of the huts have to be contacted and be convinced. Perhaps this action will be connected with the already existing project “So schmecken die Berge“ (sale of local products in the Chiemgau, a region in the Eastern Bavarian Alps)

Target Group(s): Mountaineers, biker

What will be done? How?	Who?	When?
Tölzer Hütte: First contact and convincing	Mr. Mettal	July 2003
Contact with the DAV-project „So schmecken die Berge“	Mr. Mettal	July 2003
Investigation of owners and leaseholders of managed huts in the Isarwinkel	Communities in the Isarwinkel with huts on their territory, Tourist Information	Summer 2003
Investigation of agricultural products which could be sold	Mr. Mettal, Communities, local farmers	Till the beginning of 2004
Sale of local products starts in Tölzer Hütte	Mr. Mettal	2004
Sale of local products in other huts	Interested leaseholders	2004
Advertising	To be defined	2004

Costs: perhaps costs for advertising

Sponsors: perhaps communities, tourist informations or others

Responsible: Mr. Mettal, Communities, perhaps German Alpine Club

Action 6: Inspiring local decision makers for local resources

Short description: Concerning civil works both private and public the material wood is hardly used. Wood could also be used as an energy source in the Isarwinkel. The problem is a lack of awareness towards these facts.

Target group(s): Local policy makers, communities, carriers of public and private systems

What will be done? How?	Who?	When?
Investigations of groups which are still engaged in this field (Communities etc.)	Mrs. Breiter (Mr. Roß)	Summer 2003
Making contact with relevant groups	Members of working-group	Till end of 2003
Check-up of cooperation	Members of working group	Till end of 2003

Costs: no costs concerning investigation and first approach

sponsors: -

Responsible: Mrs. Reiter, perhaps Mr. Roß, members of working group

Action 7: Exhibitions concerning agriculture and landscape in Isarwinkel and in the Alps

Short description: Presentation of REGALP posters and information concerning agriculture in the Isarwinkel in the course of the trade exhibition in Lenggries (October 2003), perhaps together with the montages of all REGALP teams. Another possibility is the already existing ARGE-Alp exhibition concerning mountain farming.

Target group(s): Locals and tourists

What will be done? How?	Who?	When?
Preparation of information about agriculture on posters for presentation in the course of the trade exhibition	AFI, Mr. Fischhaber	Beginning of October 2003
Presentation of the posters in the course of the trade exhibition	Mr. Fischhaber	3.-5. October 2003
Development of a REGALP poster exhibition	REGALP-partners	Autumn/Winter 2003
REGALP poster exhibition in the Isarwinkel	AFI, Communities, perhaps Bureau of Agriculture	Winter 2003 or 2004
Request for ARGE ALP-exhibition	AFI	Summer 2003
Perhaps ARGE ALP-exhibition in the Isarwinkel	Communities, perhaps Bureau of Agriculture	2004

Costs: Trade exhibition: no costs; REGALP poster exhibition: perhaps costs for materials and transportation; ARGE ALP-exhibition: no costs

Sponsors: perhaps communities or interested institutions

Responsible: Mr. Fischhaber, AFI (trade exhibition); AFI, Communities (REGALP poster exhibition); AFI, communities, perhaps Bureau of Agriculture (ARGE ALP-Exhibition)

4.3 Local demand concerning policies

Population, settlement and traffic

- Existing plans are good tools – but they are not applied sufficiently
- Decision making has to be as regional as possible
- The regions have to make more use of niches and have to initiate a regional way of development (for example see Lesachtal in Carinthia); ideas concerning a regional way of development have to come from inside the region and mustn't be obtruded from outside

Trade, industry and tourism

- Maintenance of the established mix of business in combination with future demands (“a region can not live only by supply of services”)
- Development of long-term reliable basic conditions concerning business development
- More regional awareness concerning careers guidance: Careers guidance should consider the need in the Isarwinkel and not focus only on “modern jobs”
- Reduction of subventions which lead to distortion of competition
- Less bureaucratic rules concerning urban and regional planning

Agriculture, forestry and environment

- Less bureaucratic rules for agriculture
- More simple guidelines, laws and instruments in agriculture, but also keeping to existing guidelines
- Equal opportunities concerning agricultural production for the regions
- Less complex controlling system in agriculture

- Local actions as worked out in the REGALP workshop are laudable but insufficient; it is the „higher policy“ which is most important
- Protection of valuable areas, abandonment of commercial activities (e.g. canyoning)

4.4 Final discussion

Following the working groups, the results were presented in the plenum. Afterwards, there was time for discussion, but hardly any contributions were made.

In the end of the workshop a press conference of about 30 minutes took place. Participants were “Tölzer Kurier” and “Süddeutsche Zeitung”. During the conference the results of the workshop 2 were presented once again. Afterwards time was given to the reporters for asking questions to the plenum and the AFI-team. The corresponding articles appeared on Friday, 18 July and Monday, 21 July. The day before workshop 2 an interview was made by the local radio station “Alpenwelle” via telephone.

4.5 Assessment of Workshop 2

With regards to the aims of the workshop, which were the elaboration of local actions and the local demand of policies, it can be stated that formally the session was successful as seven more or less concrete actions have been fixed and a list of policy requirements has been gathered. However, this superficial summary is misleading concerning on the one hand the way how the actions were generated and on the other way the perspective of implementation of the actions.

As we knew from the first workshop that the participants are rather lethargic and little active, we prepared some concrete action proposals by ourselves and forced the locals more or less to fix at least some actions at all. If we wouldn't have done this, we probably would have no actions at all. Making the participants discuss on the actions was very hard so that the moderators had to be very strict, above all with regards to the limited time. The minor extent of activity of the locals produces doubts about the implementation of the actions fixed. The willingness of getting active personally seems very low, above all due to the heavy work load of each of them. But it can also be assumed that the need for local action is not given explicitly yet, i.e. the pressure is not high enough yet because the situation in the pilot region is not too bad at present (although moaning is common). There were some participants who were very open-minded for the REGALP approach, but they couldn't make the others more active. Thus, the general result of the workshop is that the implementation of the actions fixed now depends on few persons, who have to get active and involve others, too. As there are no or little networks or existing structures (like LEADER groups) which already work in this fields, the success of the actions has to be doubted and makes more effort of the team necessary in order to “push” the locals.

5. CONCLUSIONS

Taking into account all the results from both workshops we have gained a certain picture of the locals' future expectations and an idea of the local requirements from superordinated policies. Besides that, several concrete local actions have been elaborated. Therefore, all in all it can be stated that the workshops have proved as an adequate tool in order to reach the aims of this task. The fact that we (the AFI team) is not really satisfied with the outcomes is not due to the tool workshop but to the lacking activity of the participants. A lesson learned from the process of the workshops is that we should have spent more time on choosing the participants, i.e. finding local actors which are willing to get active besides their daily job or to involve new practices into their daily work. Without a certain degree of enthusiasm and the willingness to spend additional time and work, especially the implementation of local actions is bound to fail. So it is once again our decision if we want to make an effort to keep the process of local actions going or if we leave the responsibility completely with the locals. For sure we will assist the activities as far as possible, but the impression of some of the participants seems to be that the team should do all the work (although we clearly stated that this is their responsibility). One factor for the supposed lack of implementation seems to be that there are no networks, adequate associations or ongoing activities on which local actions can be based, e.g. such as LEADER groups. For single persons, who were willing to take the responsibility for actions, it is therefore very difficult to succeed being on their own.

Nevertheless, the workshops served well to get stakeholders better informed about what we are doing and to promote cooperation between the team and locals. The team benefited from the session with a better knowledge and idea of the regional situation. We received some input for the future scenario and additional information about the pilot region. As far as the local actions are concerned, we will see what the locals are able to implement. There is for sure an interest of the participants in REGALP which is underlined by the fact that we agreed on a meeting with the same persons in June next year, in the frame of which the processes, results and further perspectives of the actions will be presented. Additionally, a presentation of REGALP and all connected activities for the broader public will be held in July/August 2004.

6. ANNEX 2: THE INERTIAL SCENARIO „ISARWINKEL 2020“ – AN INTERVIEW

1) Einführung durch Ansager

Ansager: Peter Eggensberger

Wir befinden uns im Jahr 2020. Die Europäische Union mit 30 Mitgliedsstaaten ist seit einigen Jahren Realität. Die Globalisierung hat weiter um sich gegriffen. Entwicklungen, die sich schon im Jahr 2000 abgezeichnet haben (Verstädterung auf der einen Seite, Vereinsamung von Regionen auf der anderen Seite, freier Austausch von Waren und Dienstleistungen) haben sich verstärkt. Die Menschen machen neuerdings Urlaub in Grönland, weil es dort nicht mehr so kalt ist wie vor 20 Jahren, aber ans Mittelmehr kann man nur noch im Herbst und Winter reisen, weil es im Sommer viel zu heiß und trocken ist.

Herr Schulte ist ein deutscher Durchschnittsbürger. Er kommt aus Köln, arbeitet in einem Medienunternehmen, ist 50 Jahre alt, verheiratet und hat eine erwachsene Tochter. Vor etwa 20 Jahren hat er zum ersten Mal in dieser Gegend Urlaub gemacht, weil er der Großstadt entfliehen und seinem Kind das Landleben etwas näher bringen möchte. Er hat sogar mal überlegt, ob er sich im Alter nicht in dieser schönen Gegend zur Ruhe setzen sollte.

Herr Schulte wird nun von einem Mitarbeiter der Firma „Sehnsucht“ interviewt, die im Auftrag des bayerischen „Wachstumsministeriums“ eine Studie über die Regionalentwicklung im Isarwinkels durchführt. Die Untersuchung erstreckt sich sowohl auf Besucher der Region als auch auf die Einheimischen und soll aufzeigen, ob man die in den späten 90er Jahren des 20. Jahrhunderts eingestellte Grenzlandförderung wieder auflegen soll.

2) Interview I

Interviewer: Peter Eggensberger

Interviewter: Jens Schulte

Eggensberger	Herr Schulte, als Mitarbeiter der Firma „Sehnsucht“ würde ich Ihnen gerne ein paar Fragen zur Ihrer Wahrnehmung der Region stellen, um die Zukunftschancen dieser Region besser beurteilen zu können.
Schulte	Gerne, wenn es nicht zu lange dauert, ich habe heute noch einen Termin bei der Canyoning-Schule Santarossa.
Eggensberger	Danke, es dauert auch nicht länger als 10 Minuten. Herr Schulte, was waren damals Ihre Gründe, in diese Gegend zu kommen.
Schulte	Wir wohnten in der Großstadt und wollten im Urlaub gerne mal das Landleben genießen. Freunde haben uns dann den Isarwinkel empfohlen, weil er einerseits gut erreichbar, andererseits aber noch ursprünglich war.
Eggensberger	Wieso <u>noch</u> ursprünglich war?

Schulte	Sehen Sie sich heute doch mal um! Früher ging ich oft auf die Berge und konnte die interessante Landschaft genießen. Wenn Sie Glück haben, finden Sie heute noch ein paar Wege, die nicht zugewachsen sind. Und im Tal haben Sie die Hecken entfernt. Schatten spenden jetzt nur noch die vielen Wohn- und Wochenendhäuser. Aber dafür muss ich nicht hierher kommen, die habe ich in Köln auch.
Eggensberger	Heißt das Sie können heute kein Landleben mehr genießen?
Schulte	Mit Landleben verband ich als Kind immer Wiesen, Kühe, Almen, bayerisches Essen – Dinge halt, für die die Alpen typisch waren. Wiesen gibt es immer noch, aber da finden Sie keine Blume mehr – was wollen Sie erwarten, wenn 5 mal im Jahr die Jauche draufkommt. Kühe sehe ich schon seit mehreren Jahren nicht mehr, höchstens wenn einer der letzten Bauern zufällig die Stalltür des Aussiedlerhofes offen stehen lässt. Na ja, und die letzte Almwirtschaft hat doch vor 10 Jahren zu gemacht. Heute finden Sie dort nur noch Buschwerk. Es kümmert sich ja keiner drum – lohnt sich wohl nicht mehr. Und was die Gasthäuser betrifft – ist doch ohnehin egal wohin Sie gehen, ist doch sowieso alles Fertigessen.
Eggensberger	Fragen Sie doch einfach einen Einheimischen, die wissen doch, wo es noch schöne Plätze gibt.
Schulte	Da müssten Sie zunächst das Glück haben, einen Einheimischen zu finden! Ich höre hier nur noch Hochdeutsch.
Eggensberger	Aber dafür gibt es doch genügend touristische Attraktionen, die extra für die Urlauber eingerichtet wurden, denken Sie an die Funparks und Golfplätze oder das Tourist Recreation Centre? Und dann werden auch noch Ausflugsfahrten nach Tirol für Sie organisiert. Oder Sie können Radtouren unternehmen:
Schulte	Mit Radtouren habe ich es auch schon versucht, aber sehen Sie sich doch mal die Wege an. Letztes Jahr habe ich mir mit dem Nostalgic-Bike einen Platten gefahren, weil sich offenbar niemand mehr um die Instandhaltung der Nebenwege kümmert. Alles geht auf die Hauptstraßen, und die sind so überfüllt, dass Sie die meisten Zeit im Stau stehen. Wenn Sie den Funpark erreicht haben, dürfen Sie schon bald wieder fahren, weil er dann zu macht.
Eggensberger	Woher meinen Sie kommen die vielen Autos? Sind das nicht die Touristen selbst?
Schulte	Keine Ahnung. Mir fällt nur auf, dass die meisten Tölzer und Münchner Kennzeichen haben und morgens aus dem Tal raus- und abends wieder rein-drängen. Scheinbar pendeln hier ziemlich viele. Ist aber auch kein Wunder, Arbeitsplätze gibt 's doch hier sowieso keine mehr. Das erinnert mich ein bisschen an das Ruhrgebiet in den 70er Jahren.
Eggensberger	Wie kommen Sie denn auf <u>diesen</u> Vergleich?

Schulte	<p>Na ja, ein Gebiet halt, dass wirtschaftlich ziemlich einseitig ist; im Ruhrgebiet war es die Kohle, hier ist es der Tourismus! Schauen Sie sich doch mal im Ortsgebiet um. Kein Lebensmittelgeschäft mehr, kein Bäcker mehr oder zumindest keiner, der die Brötchen selber macht, kein Metzger, Gewerbegebiete, die keiner nutzt. Dafür große Shopping Center, sogar ein Aldi in der Jachenau.</p> <p>Immerhin habe ich neulich im „Tölzer Messenger“ gelesen, dass an der Straße zwischen Bad Tölz und Lenggries ein IKEA-Center geplant wird, ich glaube dort, wo früher das Sägewerk stand.</p>
Eggensberger	Gefällt es Ihnen den wenigstens im Winter besser hier?
Schulte	<p>Ach, was heißt besser? Vor 20 Jahren ist es doch schon losgegangen mit dem Klimawandel. Skifahren können Sie hier nicht mehr. Ich geh auf Nummer Sicher und fahr auf die Gletscher nach Österreich. Sie haben zwar hier in Schneekanonen investiert, aber die laufen auch grad mal zwei Wochen im Winter, wenn es kalt genug ist. Durch den Klimawandel regnet es jetzt ja bloß noch und das bis weit hinauf.</p> <p>Wenn mich nicht alles täuscht, hat zwar die Gemeinde zwischenzeitlich die Brauneckbahn übernommen, weil die allein die Betriebskosten nicht mehr decken konnte, aber dafür ist jetzt die Gemeinde pleite. Neulich stand sogar in der Zeitung, dass man einen regionalen Hilfs- und Ausgleichsfonds diskutiert, weil vom Staat her kein Geld mehr kommt.</p> <p>Na ja, geh' ich halt spazieren, ist auch schön.</p>
Eggensberger	Wenn man Ihnen so zuhört, könnte man meinen Sie seien dieses Jahr das letzte Mal hier.
Schulte	<p>Ja, sieht so aus. Ich habe mir zwar mal überlegt, dass ich mich hier im Alter niederlasse, aber die spinnen ja mit den Wohnungspreisen. Außerdem möchte ich den einheimischen Familien keinen Platz wegnehmen, die sich das Leben hier fast eh nicht mehr leisten können. Ich weiß was das heißt, schließlich habe ich selbst Familie.</p> <p>Sehen Sie doch mal, wie viele Porsche, Mercedes und BMW mit Münchner Nummer hier in den klimatisierten Carports stehen. Wie soll da jemand, der hier arbeitet, noch überleben können? Ist doch klar, dass so was die Preise kaputt macht.</p>
Eggensberger	Herr Schulte, wir danken Ihnen für dieses Gespräch.

3) Überleitung zum 2. Interview durch Ansager

Ansager Peter Eggensberger

Wir haben nun die Meinung eines Gastes der Region gehört. Wenden wir uns aber jetzt der Sicht eines Einheimischen zu.

Die Familie Probst gehört zu den angestammten Familien des Isarwinkels. Traditionell waren die Probsts Landwirte, und von ihnen erhielt die mittlerweile verfallene Probstalm ihren Namen.

Herr Probst ist alleinstehend und kinderlos. Nach Aufgabe der Landwirtschaft war er einige Jahre bei einem holzverarbeitenden Betrieb beschäftigt, bevor auch dieser zumachen musste. Heute ist Herr Probst in einem Programm für Langzeitarbeitslose und hat durchaus Chancen, aufgrund des Arbeitskräftemangels im Großraum München eine Arbeit im Niedriglohnsegment zu bekommen.

4) Interview II

Interviewer: Peter Eggensberger

Interviewter: Thomas Probst

Eggensberger	Herr Probst, als Mitarbeiter der Firma „Sehnsucht“ würde ich auch Ihnen gerne ein paar Fragen zur Ihrer Wahrnehmung der Region stellen, diesmal aus der Sicht eines Einheimischen.
Probst	Zur Zukunft der Region? Da sind Sie ja bei mir gerade beim Richtigen... Aber wenn's sein muss.
Eggensberger	Vielleicht können Sie zuerst erzählen, wie sich Ihr Berufsleben als Landwirt im Isarwinkel entwickelt hat.
Probst	Nach der Landwirtschaftsschule hab' ich beim Holzwerk eine Stelle bekommen und hab' auch am Hof vom Vater mitgearbeitet. Vor 20 Jahren hab' ich den Hof dann auch übernommen, als Nebenerwerbsbetrieb. Das ist die ersten Jahre auch einigermaßen gelaufen.
Eggensberger	Die Lage hat sich dann verschlechtert?
Probst	Ja, der Nebenerwerb hat sich einfach immer weniger gelohnt: ständig sinkende Milchpreise, immer mehr Auflagen von der EU und dann sind die EU-Mittel auch immer weniger geworden. Das war ja eigentlich auch vorherzusehen mit der Osterweiterung. Im Holzwerk hab' ich einfach mehr verdient. Der Freistaat hat zwar noch versucht, das Bauernsterben aufzuhalten, aber schauen Sie sich doch mal um, wie viele Bauern es hier im Isarwinkel noch gibt. Ich war nur einer von vielen, die aufgehört haben. Ohne Familie und große Investitionen habe ich den Hof nicht halten können.
Eggensberger	Wie sehen denn die Betriebe heute im Isarwinkel aus?
Probst	Es gibt halt noch ein paar ganz große Betriebe, die die ertragreichen Flächen der anderen aufgekauft oder gepachtet haben. Die haben total modernisiert,

	riesige Laufställe, Hochleistungskühe, High Energy-Kraftfutter, High-Tech-Maschinen und so weiter. Es sind nur noch ganz wenig Nebenerwerbsbetriebe hier, die sich die Landwirtschaft sozusagen als Hobby leisten können. Und ein paar Zugezogene, die sich ein paar Schafe in ihren Riesengärten halten. Die nennen wir Fun-Farmer.
Eggenberger	Wie ist es nach der Hofaufgabe für Sie weiter gegangen?
Probst	Vor ein paar Jahren ist dann auch meine Stelle beim Holzwerk ersatzlos gestrichen worden, weil das Werk mit den Preisen aus dem Ausland nicht mithalten konnte. Seitdem habe ich keine längere feste Stelle mehr gefunden.
Eggenberger	Haben sich denn keine anderen Möglichkeiten ergeben, z.B. im Tourismus?
Probst	Mit dem ist es ja auch den Bach hinunter gegangen. Im Winter hab' ich noch ein paar Jahre am Skilift arbeiten können, aber seitdem wir nur noch so wenig Schnee haben, geht das auch nicht mehr. Und bei den neuen Fun-Sportarten arbeiten fast nur Auswärtige. Bei den beiden großen Golf-Ressorts „Willigleich“ hab' nicht zum „Umfeld“ gepasst, haben sie beim Vorstellungsgespräch gesagt. Nur bei der Gemeinde hab' ich am Bauhof ab und zu noch kurzfristig einspringen können, aber die haben wegen der Finanzkrise auch an allen Ecken und Enden sparen müssen und zusammengestrichen, was gegangen ist. Auch die ganzen Mobilfunk-Unternehmen haben zwar viele Funkantennen gebaut, aber keine Arbeitsplätze geschaffen.
Eggenberger	Wie sieht derzeit Ihre berufliche Zukunft aus?
Probst	Momentan hab' ich gute Aussichten auf einen Job im Techno-Center Munich, als Hilfsarbeiter im Computerteilebereich. Da verdient man zwar nicht viel, aber besser als gar nix.
Eggenberger	Dann werden Sie also auch bald zu den vielen Pendler im Isarwinkel gehören.
Probst	Genau. Es waren früher ja schon viele Pendler, aber seitdem die Arbeitsplätze hier im Isarwinkel immer weniger geworden sind, müssen immer mehr Leute nach Tölz oder nach München fahren. Das blüht mir ja dann auch... Und dazu kommen die ganzen Zugezogenen, die sowieso nicht hier arbeiten. Das wird kein Spaß werden, jeden Tag Stau in der Früh, und am Abend wieder.
Eggenberger	Sie könnten doch auch mit der Oberlandbahn fahren.
Probst	Ja sonst noch was? Die ist zu den Stoßzeiten total überfüllt, und außerdem viel zu teuer. Ein Auto braucht heute sowieso jeder im Isarwinkel, nicht nur für die Arbeit. Zum Beispiel auch zum Einkaufen. Im Lenggrieser Shopping Park findet man eh nicht alles, dann muss man bis Tölz oder noch weiter. Und auch Schule und Post gibt's nur noch in Lenggries...

Eggensberger	Das hört sich je nicht besonders positiv an. Was hält Sie eigentlich noch im Isarwinkel?
Probst	<p>Ich bin hier eben aufgewachsen und ich hänge an meiner Heimat und unseren Traditionen. Aber wenn ich an die letzten Treffen vom Trachtenverein denke, wo nur noch fünf Leut' da waren, dann ist auch das nicht mehr das gleiche wie früher.</p> <p>Außerdem hängt man natürlich auch an der Landschaft hier. Aber auch die hat sich verändert, wenn Sie sich mal überlegen, wie der Wald in den letzten Jahrzehnten zugenommen hat, oder die schönen Hage von früher – und die ganze Isar ist zugewachsen!</p>
Eggensberger	Herr Probst, unsere Zeit ist leider um und ich bedanke mich herzlich für das Gespräch.

5) Schlusstatement des Ansagers

Ansager Peter Eggensberger

Sicher, manches mag etwas übertrieben und schwarzmalersich sein. Aber seien Sie ehrlich: ist nicht in allem ein Körnchen Wahrheit enthalten? Könnte es nicht sein, dass das eine oder andere so eintritt? Wollen Sie das akzeptieren oder aktiv betreiben?