

ANNEX 4 to

Work package 2 report

Task 2.4

Selection of pilot regions

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1. INTRODUCTION

The selection of 6-10 pilot regions was discussed in several Team Meetings and finally fixed at the 3rd Team Meeting in Vienna, 10.-11.7.2002.

In the Technical Annex (contract with the Commission) the deadline for the selection of these areas was May 02. Due to data problems in different countries the selection of pilot regions took place with a delay of about two months.

2. THE ROLE OF THE PILOT REGIONS IN THE REGALP PROJECT

In the REGALP research project, the pilot regions are key areas for the different tasks of WP2, WP3, WP4 and WP5. In REGALP we intend to integrate a top down and a bottom up approach. This bottom up approach is represented by the different activities and contributions of actors in the pilot regions.

2.1 The role of pilot regions in WP1

The pilot regions are situated in the administrative unit, which has been selected for the screening of public policies. Therefore the evaluation of public policies can be detailed later on by the example of the pilot regions selected.

2.2 The role of pilot regions in WP2

In WP2 the pilot regions are crucial. In Task T2.3 we work out general hypotheses about the interrelation of regional development and cultural landscape change on the level of the whole Alps. These hypothesis will be verified by the example of the pilot regions (Task T2.5).

The analysis of pilot regions (Task T2.5) will be combined with the analysis of economic decision making (Task T2.6). Among other activities the partners carry out interviews with the „important players“ in the pilot regions.

2.3 The role of pilot regions in WP3

The general results of WP3 will be presented to the actors in the pilot regions in order to give them the information and to provoke a debate. This debate will bring additional points of view to the evaluation work in WP3.

2.4 The role of pilot regions in WP4

The pilot regions are mentioned in Task T4.4. After having produced the integrated scenarios for the Alps as a whole we will develop integrated scenarios for the pilot regions including the results of Tasks T2.5 and T2.6.

2.5 The role of pilot regions in WP5

WP5 is the key work package for the co-operation with our pilot regions. We will be in close contact with the regional actors, we will spend some days in the pilot regions, we will hold workshops and discuss with the locals. Later on all pilot regions selected will meet in a Conference of Regions to exchange their experiences. The feedback from local actors to the results of WP2, 3 and 4 will be an important input to the final work in WP6.

2.6 The role of pilot regions in WP6

The proposals we will finally work out in WP6 will include proposals brought in by the locals.

3. CRITERIA FOR THE SELECTION OF PILOT REGIONS

In the REGALP Kick Off Meeting in Vienna in October 2001 the research team agreed that the selection of pilot regions should be based on following common criteria:

- all main development trends (identified by analysing the Bätzing types) have to be covered (representative areas)
- all team member states have to be covered
- relevant national institutions have to agree: the selection should take into account planning and programming activities on national and regional level
- regional actors have to be interested to co-operate with the research team: locals will only be willing to co-operate, if they can expect direct output for their own aims and activities: this has to be verified by initial talks to local and regional decision makers
- the pilot regions should be covered by EU and national subsidies like Objective 5b, Leader, Interreg and others
- the size of pilot regions should not differ too much.

4. THE SIZE OF PILOT REGIONS

The size of these pilot regions is in general a geographical unit including a limited number of 5 to 20 communities, for example an Alpine valley. This is very important for the local workshops in WP5: local people are experts for the region representing their experiences of every day life, this includes a cruising radius of mostly not more than 30-40 kilometres. Focussing on landscape changes local people must have the possibility to think about their local situation, as if they are “looking through the window of their living room”.

5. PROPOSED PILOT REGIONS

“Long list” at the 2nd Team Meeting in Berne

At the 2nd Team Meeting in Berne in March 2002 the partners already mentioned potential pilot regions and gave reasons for their proposals:

Table 1: “Long list” of pilot regions, 2nd Team Meeting in Berne, March 2002

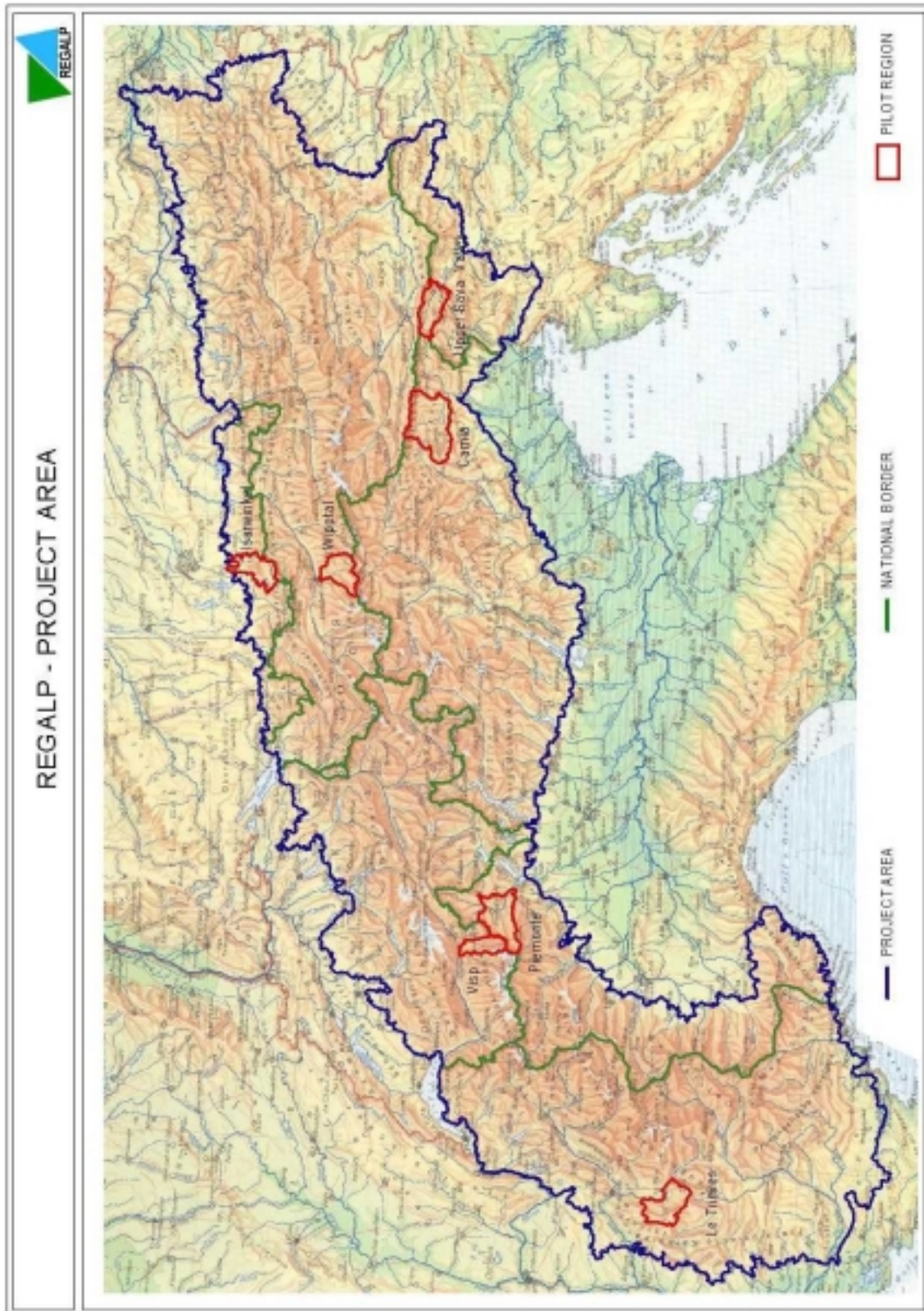
Country	Proposed pilot areas
A	Niedere Tauern (Bundesland Styria)
A	Upper Inn Valley (Bundesland Tyrol)
A	Möll – Valley (Bundesland Carinthia)
A	Western Wienerwald (Bundesland Lower Austria)
A	Zillertal (Bundesland Tyrol)
A	Wipptal (Bundesland Tyrol)
A	Rheintal (Bundesland Vorarlberg)
CH	Brig Region (Kanton Wallis)
CH	Visp Region (Kanton Wallis)
CH	Goms Region (Kanton Wallis)
F	Bauges Massif (Departements Savoie and Haute Savoie)
F	Diois (Departement Drôme)
F	Trièves (Departement Isère)
D	Isarwinkel (Landkreis Bad Tölz – Wolfratshausen)
I	Canal Valley (Region Friuli Venezia Giulia, Province Udine)
I	Carnia Region (Region Friuli Venezia Giulia, Province Udine)
I	Piemonte Region
Slo	Upper Mežiška Valley
Slo	Upper Sava Valley

Source: own computations

After the 2nd Team Meeting the partners had a close look at the proposed regions. The partners prepared detailed information to make comparison possible.

Based on this comparison the partners selected 6 pilot regions at the 3rd Team Meeting in Vienna, 10.-11.7.2002.

6. PILOT REGIONS SELECTED



6.1 Pilot region Wipptal, Austria

Key data

Tab. 2: Pilot region „Wipptal”, Tyrol, Austria

Country, pilot region	Municipalities	Code	Bätzing Types (71-81-91)	Inhabitants			Area km ²	
				1971	1991	2001		
AUSTRIA	WIPPTAL	Obernberg am Brenner	70336	A-P-P	327	362	364	38,66
		Navis	70333	G-P-P	1.484	1.846	1.908	64,11
		Schmirn	70349	G-P-P	736	877	896	62,65
		Matrei am Brenner	70327	PE-PE-PE	1.107	999	1.001	0,36
		Vals	70362	G-P-P	465	483	505	48,71
		Steinach am Brenner	70355	P-PE-PE	2.729	3.104	3.298	28,05
		Ellboegen	70307	P-P-P	823	949	1.095	34,47
		Patsch	70338	P-P-P	701	826	879	9,73
		Pfons	70341	P-P-P	763	1.183	1.243	21,72
		Trins	70359	P-P-P	827	1.021	1.198	48,81
		Muehlbachl	70330	P-P-PE	1.147	1.380	1.378	28,85
		Gschnitz	70317	T-P-P	371	443	462	59,12
		Gries am Brenner	70313	T-T-PE	1.445	1.330	1.258	55,82
TOTAL	13			12.925	14.803	15.485	501,1	

Source: own computations

General description

The Wipptal is a mountain valley south of Innsbruck linking the Inntal with Italy. It is one of the most important alpine transit valleys (Brenner). The region covers a surface of 501 km². In 2001 the region had 15.485 inhabitants living in 13 municipalities. The region covers strong communities in the valley floor and out-migration communities in the higher areas. Agriculture and tourism play an important role. The northern part of the pilot region is influenced by Tyrol's capital Innsbruck and its sub-urbanisation.

Reasons for selection

- The pilot region is covered by Baetzing types G-P, P-P
- The regional government as well as local stakeholders are interested to co-operate with the research team
- There is an active LEADER group
- Transit traffic is a main topic in the Alpine context
- The region is covered by different national and EU subsidies.

6.2 Pilot region „IHG Region Visp-Saastal”, Switzerland

Key data

Tab. 3: Pilot region „IHG Region Visp-Saastal”, Kanton Wallis, Switzerland

Country, pilot region	Municipalities	Code	Bä. Types (71-81-91)	Inhabitants			Area km ²
				1971	1991	2001	
SWITZERLAND	VISP-SAASTAL	Eisten	6282	G-P-P	330	235	38,05
		Saas Almagell	6288	G-G-T	350	367	110,2
		Saas Balen	6289	G-P-P	451	410	30,18
		Saas Fee	6290	T-T-T	895	1.242	40,60
		Saas Grund	6291	DS-G-T	774	986	24,55
		Stalden (VS)	6293	G-PE-PE	1.121	1.176	10,43
		Staldenried	6294	G-P-P	497	537	14,32
		Törbel	6296	G-P-P	577	522	17,59
		Visp	6297	LZ-LZ-LZ	5.698	6.234	13,17
		Visperterminen	6298	G-P-P	1.324	1.371	51,62
		Zeneggen	6299	G-P-P	214	218	7,49
TOTAL	10			12.231	13.298	358,2	



Normally Bätzing type K = small municipality

Source: own computations

General description

The pilot region covers only the south-eastern part of the Visp-Saastal region. The proposed area lies south of the Rhone river, it covers an area of 360 km² and has a population of 13.300 people. The area is dominated by the tourist centre of Saas Fee.

Reasons for selection

- The Visp-Saastal is covered by Swiss subsidies for regional development in mountainous areas
- The region is situated in the central Swiss Alpine Space (Kanton Wallis).
- The focus is on touristic communities (Saas Valley).
- The development in this region is very various (population 1970-2000: +86% to -28%).
- The region is easily accessible from Berne.

6.3 Pilot region “Le Trièves”, France

Key data

Tab. 4: Pilot region „ Le Trièves”, Dry Pre-Alps, France

Country, pilot region	Municipalities	Code	Bätzing Types (81-91-01)	Inhabitants			Area km ²	
				1981	1991	2001		
FRANCE	LE TRIÈVES	Chichilianne	38103	G-G-P	159	158	207	62,48
		Clelles	38113	T-T-T	319	345	378	20,88
		Lalley	38204	G-DS-G	257	191	184	23,65
		Le Monestier-du-Percy	38243	A-G-G	146	166	166	14,99
		Percy	38301	A-P-P	77	101	111	15,93
		Saint-Martin-de-Clelles	38419	G-PE-P	103	122	118	14,72
		Saint-Maurice-en-Trièves	38424	G-T-D	132	122	162	12,94
		Saint-Michel-les-Portes	38429	G-PE-P	96	107	143	20,59
		Cordéac	38125	P-P-P	155	184	193	26,62
		Cornillon-en-Trièves	38127	G-P-PE	142	142	137	13,92
		Lavars	38208	P-G-P	104	117	113	14,8
		Mens	38226	G-T-G	1.116	1.129	1.175	28,29
		Prébois	38321	A-A-G	142	137	139	16,03
		Saint-Baudille-et-Pipet	38366	G-G-P	209	215	232	35,97
		Saint-Jean-d'Hérans	38403	G-G-PE	218	233	242	17,48
		Saint-Sébastien	38456	G-G-PE	123	150	178	20,98
		Tréminis	38514	G-G-G	191	173	172	49,4
		Avignonet	38023	P-PE-PE	132	146	189	8,41
		Château-Bernard	38090	P-PE-PE	131	134	168	18,27
		Saint-Martin-de-la-Cluze	38115	PE-P-P	353	462	566	16,26
Gresse-en-Vercors	38186	T-T-T	203	265	299	81,13		
Miribel-Lanchâtre	38235	P-PE-P	193	217	251	9,65		

	Monestier-de-Clermont	38242	DS-G-PE	736	905	921	5,45
	Roissard	38342	P-P-PE	141	199	193	14,25
	Saint-Andéol	38355	T-PE-P	66	92	123	29,7
	Saint-Guillaume	38391	P-P-P	160	235	270	13,33
	Saint-Paul-lès-Monestier	38438	PE-P-P	160	190	220	13,88
	Sinard	38492	P-P-P	281	494	579	10,44
	Treffort	38513	P-PE-PE	69	78	129	10,99
TOTAL	29			6.314	7.209	7.958	641

	Normally Bätzing type K = small municipality
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Source: own computations

General description

The Trièves plateau is located at 40 km south of Grenoble and covers 640 km². It is an average mountain area, rural and with low population. The region is well linked to Grenoble by several communication ways. The principal community is Monestier-de-Clermont with 921 inhabitants in 2001. The whole region has less than 8.000 inhabitants.

The Trièves is a region with a strong identity. The main economical activities are agriculture and tourism. Agriculture is oriented to quality products and biological agriculture. Agriculture is a dynamic sector which guarantees the preservation of landscapes and sites quality. An increasing part of the population finds a job in Grenoble area but still lives in Trièves.

The Trièves has potentials for tourism (landscapes and sites quality) and already undertook actions to develop local tourism. Nevertheless tourism is not yet able to compensate the weakness of local industry and the emigration of young people.

Reasons for selection

- There is a strong collective will to build up an environmental development project.
- This region is covered by a LEADER program, a Global Development Contract (Rhône-Alpes region program) and is preparing a Pays chart (including a development project).
- This region is characterised mainly by small rural communities. We can also find 2 tourism-dominated, 2 dormitory and 1 balanced communities.
- The region is covered by the main public policies.
- Regional development is rather homogeneous.

6.4 Pilot region Isarwinkel, Germany

Key data

Tab. 5: Pilot region „Isarwinkel”, Landkreis Bad Tölz – Wolfratshausen, Germany

Country, pilot region	Municipalities	Code	Bätzing Types (71-81-91)	Inhabitants			Area km ²
				1971	1991	2001	
GERMANY ISARWINKEL	Langgries	173135	G-G-G	7.262	8.816	9.268	242,8
	Jachenau	173131	G-G-P	731	864	904	128,6
	Gaissach	173124	G-P-PE	2.420	2.726	2.963	38,55
	Greiling	173127	P-P-P	878	1.154	1.313	7,65
	Reichersbeuern	173140	G-P-P	1.456	1.748	2.117	15,41
	Wackersberg	173145	G-P-P	2.468	2.920	3.427	64,83
TOTAL	6			15.215	18.228	19.992	498

Source: own computations

General description

The pilot region “Isarwinkel” is located in the Landkreis Bad Tölz-Wolfratshausen. This valley consists of 6 municipalities with a population of 20.000 inhabitants and a size of nearly 500 km².

Reasons for selection

- The municipalities cover a complete alpine valley, which is a quite rare case within the German Alps.
- The German partners had positive experiences during previous projects with local politicians and stakeholders. In addition, the decision makers don't have a rejecting attitude towards projects focussing on agricultural change, nature conservation etc.
- There are no current projects with similar concerns as REGALP or any other research work regarding regional development, cultural landscape, nature conservation etc. This is the case in several other German alpine regions.
- The region is covered by EU and national subsidies.

6.5 Pilot region “Carnia”, Italy

Key data

Tab. 6: Pilot region "Carnia", Italy

Country, pilot region	Municipalities	Code	Bätzing Types (81-91)	Inhabitants			Area km ²	
				1971	1981	1991		
ITALY	CARNIA	Amaro	30002	G-PE	831	824	752	33,26
		Ampezzo	30003	G-G	1.944	1.522	1.287	73,61
		Arta Terme	30005	G-P	2.398	2.344	2.236	52,24
		Cavazzo Carnico	30021	PE-PE	1.331	1.193	1.097	38,69
		Cercivento	30022	G-P	982	922	817	15,36
		Comeglians	30029	G-G	1.131	918	738	19,43
		Enemonzo	30035	G-P	1.685	1.502	1.384	23,70
		Forni Avoltri	30040	G-G	1.197	982	817	80,71
		Forni di Sopra	30041	G-G	1.376	1.259	1.209	81,16
		Forni di Sotto	30042	G-I	878	877	761	93,54
		Lauco	30047	G-P	1.746	1.472	1.114	34,58
		Ligosullo	30050	I-G	333	265	211	16,75
		Ovaro	30067	G-G	3.055	2.705	2.404	57,88
		Paluzza	30071	DS-G	3.354	3.282	3.030	69,96
		Paularo	30073	G-G	3.672	3.520	3.207	84,23
		Prato Carnico	30081	G-G	1.723	1.447	1.218	81,48
		Preone	30084	PE-P	383	341	310	22,51
		Ravascletto	30088	G-G	1.028	883	746	26,32
		Raveo	30089	G-PE	578	560	525	12,63
		Rigolato	30094	G-G	1.272	976	765	30,47
		Sauris	30107	G-G	577	463	466	41,52
		Socchieve	30110	I-P	1.601	1.268	1.064	65,95
		Sutrio	30112	G-DS	1.575	1.510	1.428	21,06
		Tolmezzo	30121	LZ-LZ	10.076	10.460	10.616	65,69
		Treppo Carnico	30125	I-PE	922	854	744	18,71
		Verzegnis	30132	PE-P	1.143	982	943	38,81
		Villa Santina	30133	G-G	1.946	2.057	2.141	13,00
		Zuglio	30136	G-P	769	741	679	8,31
TOTAL	28			49.506	46.129	42.709	1.221,6	



Normally Bätzing type K = small municipality

Source: own computations

General description

Carnia is an Italian alpine region with some tradition of economic welfare in the past (the carnian traders in the middle age had the monopoly of the trade of spices to central-eastern Europe), very strong roots, but an unavoidable economic and population decline.

It is a marginal area according to most social and economic indicators, though there are some important pieces of regional industry. The region tried to engage in touristic development with little success so far. There is a tradition of fierce autonomy and opposition to "lowlands". Carnia has experienced for a short time a "free republic" during the last years of the second world war.

Agriculture is declining in complex; as everywhere in Italy, and agriculture enjoys a lower "social status" than industrial or commercial activities; many newly-rebuilt mountain farms have been contracted out to external farmers (even Austrians) because of the lack of local initiatives.

Reasons for selection

- Population decline (due to different explanatory reasons)
- Lower per-capita income than nearby areas
- Very small size of communities
- Good or very good accessibility
- Absence of "hard tourism" (possibly with the only exception of the boundary area of Nassfeld); attempt to develop soft tourism, based on different specialisation patterns
- Need to reposition after the decline of the activities on which the traditional economic development pattern was based (industry for Carnia – at least the most inhabited part of it)
- The whole region is historically, culturally and administratively integrated; although, different sub-sections could be detected, probably with more specific characters; if necessary, the study could focus on one of these sub-areas):
 - Tolmezzo and nearby communities in the lower valley of Tagliamento (Amaro, Villa Santina, Enemonzo, Cavazzo Carnico, Zuglio, Raveo, Arta Terme)
 - "Alta Val Tagliamento" (Socchieve, Ampezzo, Preone, Forni di Sopra, Forni di Sotto)
 - Isolated enclaves (Sauris; Lauco ; Paularo)
 - Val Degano (Ovaro, Comeglians, Ravascletto, Forni Avoltri, Rigolato)
 - Val Pesarina (Pesariis, Prato Carnico)
 - Alta Valle del But (Paluzza, Sutrio, Timau, Ligosullo, Treppo Carnico)
- Political debate for the creation of a "District of the Mountain" centered on Tolmezzo, thus abandoning the larger District of Udine.

6.6 Pilot region “Piemonte”, Italy

Key data

Tab. 7: Pilot region "Piemonte", Italy

Country, pilot region	Municipalities	Code	Bätzing Types (81-91)	Inhabitants			Area km ²	
				1971	1981	1991		
ITALY	PIEMONTE	Antrona Schieranco	5003003	I-I	720	644	604	99,99
		Anzola d'Ossola	5003004	I-G	470	479	442	13,83
		Bannio Anzino	5003011	G-G	806	685	619	38,96
		Beura-Cardezza	5003017	PE-P	1.477	1.417	1.351	28,90
		Bognanco	5003020	G-G	553	483	370	58,16
		Calasca- Castiglione	5003029	P-P	1.066	975	885	57,66
		Ceppo Morelli	5003048	G-G	537	469	410	40,01
		Domodossola	5003061	LZ-LZ	19.719	20.300	18.865	36,93
		Macugnaga	5003086	T-T	766	706	626	99,40
		Masera	5003092	PE-PE	1.236	1.199	1.257	20,09
		Mergozzo	5003096	G-PE	2.114	2.098	1.990	27,35
		Montescheno	5003102	PE-P	627	558	460	22,55
		Ornavasso	5003111	I-G	3.018	3.276	3.302	25,87
		Pallanzeno	5003113	PE-PE	1.127	1.247	1.230	4,42
		Piedimulera	5003117	PE-PE	1.796	1.802	1.740	7,62
		Pieve Vergonte	5003118	I-I	2.935	2.950	2.811	41,73
		Premosello- Chiovenda	5003125	G-G	2.243	2.296	2.153	34,11
		Seppiana	5003137	P-P	309	269	222	5,72
		Trontano	5003150	PE-PE	1.591	1.711	1.654	57,91
		Vanzone con San Carlo	5003152	G-PE	514	486	505	16,20
Viganella	5003160	P-P	332	263	192	13,71		
Villadossola	5003162	AZ-DS	7.327	7.419	7.469	18,02		
Vogogna	5003165	PE-PE	2.130	1.944	1.837	15,28		
TOTAL	23			53.413	53.676	50.994	784,42	



Normally Bätzing type K = small municipality

Source: own computations

General description

23 municipalities in Pilot Region Piemonte (5 of Antrona Valley, seven of Anzasca Valley, 12 of Ossola Valley which one, Bognanco, situated in Bognanco Valley, but enclosed in Ossola Valley by division of Comunità Montane) belong to the Centrally dominated development trend with strong incidence inbound/outbound commuter like in the whole Alps. In fact more of half of the municipalities in 1981 and/or 1991 belong to the P and PE trends.

Reasons for selection

- Population decline
- Important transport corridor (railway line Milan – Geneve)
- Long industrial tradition
- Having a second typical development case study in the Western Italian Alps.

6.7 Pilot region “Upper Sava Valley”, Slovenia

Key data

Tab. 8: Pilot region „Upper Sava Valley”, Slovenia

Country, pilot region	Municipalities	Code	Bätzing Types (71-81-91)	Inhabitants			Area km ²
				1971	1991	2001	
SLOVENIA UPPER SAVA VALLEY	Bled	3	DS-LZ-LZ	9.724	10.922	11.046	188,5
	Jesenice	41	LZ-LZ-LZ	20.062	22.548	22.134	75,8
	Kranjska Gora	53	P-G-G	4.460	5.512	5.412	256,3
	Zirovnica	192	P-P-P	3.029	3.879	4.032	42,6
TOTAL	4			37.275	42.861	42.624	563

Source: own computations

General description

The pilot region is located in the North-west of Slovenia close to the Italian and Austrian border. It covers a surface of 563 km². In 2001 the area had 42.624 inhabitants in 4 municipalities.

The Municipality of Jesenice is an old industrial, predominantly urban area with problems of degradation, unemployment, economic restructuring, visually damaged areas etc. The Municipality of Kranjska gora is a service and tourism orientated area with well established links to international community. The Municipality of Bled has a strong emphasis in tourism (given the natural conditions, tradition etc.) but at the same time it is an area of conflicting interests: to develop versus to protect; development directions; pressure on land for secondary homes; pressure on land for small business other than tourism etc.

Reasons for selection

- Geographical position: joint programmes with regions in Austria and Italy
- Increasing importance of tourism
- Part of the area within Triglav National Park
- Diverse and very rich landscape with high potentials for use on one hand and high need to be protected on the other hand
- Well established links with international community in some municipalities
- High local and regional identity of the area and high diligence of people
- Based on previous experiences the interest of local and regional actors in participating in REGALP can be estimated as favourable.

6.8 Selection of pilot regions, summary

Table 9: Pilot regions selected, overview

Name of pilot proposed region	Short description	No. of municipalities	Dominating Bätzing Types	Inhabitants 1991	Area size km ²
Wipptal, A	Transit area, strong municipalities in the lower areas, weak communities in the higher areas, suburbanisation near Innsbruck	13	G-P, P-P,	14.803	501
Visp-Saastal, CH	Dominated by touristic and semi-touristic communities in the heart of the Swiss Alps	10	G/T-T G-P	13.298	358
Trièves, F	Rural region with low population, linked with Grenoble, agriculture and tourism, strong identity	29	A-G, P-P/PE, G-P/PE	7.209	642
Isarwinkel, D	Alpine valley with a change from stable to out-commuter municipalities, low level of tourism	6	G-P (G-G, G-PE)	18.228	498
Carnia Region, I	Area with strong roots but an unavoidable economic and population decline	28	G-G; G-P	42.709	1.222
Piemonte Region, I	Alpine area with industrial roots, some tourism and population decline	23	G-G; G-PE	50.994	784
Upper Sava Valley, Slo	Area with touristic (Bled) and industrial centers (Jesenice). Big economic problems in the Save Valley, area of transition	4	LZ-LZ, P-G, P-P	42.861	563

Source: own computations

In the pilot regions selected the number of inhabitants in the year 1991 reaches from 7.000 to 50.000. The size of the pilot areas is between 358 and 1.222 km².

7. CONTACTS TO PILOT REGIONS

Pilot region	Team member, institution	Adress	Tel, Fax	email
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Visp, CH	Gregor Zajc; UNIBE, CH	Hallerstraße 12 3012 Berne	T: 0041-31 631 85 55 F: 0041-31 631 85 11	zajc@giub.unibe.ch
Le Trièves, F	Nathalie de Yparraguirre; Cemagref, F	Domaine universitaire, BP 76, F-38402 St. Martin d'Hères	T: 0033-4-76 76 27 74 F: 0033-4-76 51 38 03	Nathalie.Yparraguirre@grenoble.cemagref.fr
Isarwinkel, D	Thomas Probst; AFI, D	Kreuzeckbahnstraße 19, D-82467 Garmisch Partenkirchen	T: 0049-8821 183 306 F: 0049-8821 183 310	probst@alpenforschung.de
Carnia, I	Antonio Massarutto; UNIUD, I	Via Tornadini 30/A, I-33100 Udine	T: 0039-0432-24 92 38 F: 0039-0432-24 92 29	antonio.massarutto@dse.uniud.it
Piemonte, I	Antonio Massarutto; UNIUD, I	Via Tornadini 30/A, I-33100 Udine	T: 0039-0432-24 92 38 F: 0039-0432-24 92 29	antonio.massarutto@dse.uniud.it
Upper Sava Valley, Slo	Barbara Černič; UPIRS, Slo	Trnovski pristan 2 p.p. 4717, Slo-1127 Ljubljana	T: 00386-1-420 13 15 F: 00386-1-420 13 30	barbara.cernic@urbinstitut.si

For more information about the pilot regions see Tasks T2.5 and T2.6 as well as the links on the REGALP-Homepage.