



Report on ASP challenges SI can answer

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1. ABSTRACT

This report provides insights into the main challenges in ASP regions, helping to identify axes of cooperation and development on SI for a shared ASP strategy.

The methodology adopted by partners to define the main challenges was divided into three phases:



This scheme has been used by partners, with adaptations for each local context, following a bottom-up approach. The results defined a common frame to define the common challenges which Social Innovation can answer.

The analysis of the results of each partner highlights a variety of point of view on each subject: this represents a richness in terms of possible solutions but at the same time it faces the risk of being too generic in the synthesis.

Swot analysis are the best tool to understand the local contexts in which partners do operate. We considered opportunities and threats not modifiable, to operate on strengths and weaknesses in defining possible actions. Results are organized in terms of:

- Work common strength points
- Reduce weaknesses
- Implement the opportunities
- Reduce risks

Some big themes and challenge fields are defined in order to organize the common challenges

Challenges fields, key elements coming out from swots analysis and various annexes provided (particularly annex 6) are:

- Connection and governance between urban, peri-urban, rural and mountain areas
- Employment, particularly for young people, workers over 55 and vulnerable workers; difficulty related to job searching; the need of adequate competences to face up the needs of the job market
- Ageing of the population and related issues (welfare services and facilities, inadequacy of the social system, vulnerability)
- Need to define new tools for the evaluation of social impacts, to attract new investors in disadvantaged areas
- Depopulation of rural and mountain areas
- Pauperization of urban areas
- Better connections between rural and urban areas; better public transportation in urban and

rural areas

- Less polluting forms of transport, better fitting local communities' needs;
- digital divide between urban areas and rural/mountain areas;
- Production and consumption models more suitable to rural and mountain communities
- Adaptation to climate change

2. COMMON CHALLENGES

On the basis of the priority assigned to challenge fields; considering the analysis of the documents following filled by each partner, 3 challenges are proposed, related to various themes.



3. ANALYSIS OF ANNEX 2

From the social, economic and institutional data collection (Annex 1), Partners have identified strengths and weaknesses, opportunities and threats in order to arise important details and local peculiarities for each topic.

The aim of Annex 2 analysis is to provide a clear and complete knowledge on social, economic and institutional issues in each territory.

SWOT matrix of each Partner, is developed according to Annex 1 MACRO-TOPICS: *Economy, Population and social conditions, Environment and energy, Transport, Agriculture, Science, Technology and digital society.*

Through SWOT analysis Partners have investigated on main issues in their country in order to gather internal and external factors that are favourable and unfavourable, significant details so that it is possible to achieve priority challenges in their country.

In order to identify and describe different common needs/challenges of ASP region, it's been useful and necessary to organize the issues descriptions "**DESCRIPTIONS Problems/issues**", of each Partner (**LP, P3, P4, P5, P8**) and collect them in macro topics of Agenda 2030 "**SGD Agenda 2030**", and different categories that may be defined "**Challenges Field**".

This part of the work should include important clues for challenges drafts.

3.1 SWOT – Economy

SWOT - Economy						
	SUB TOPIC	Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats	CHALLENGES



CUAS-P3	Employment		Youth unemployment			
	GDP		Low per-capita GDP			
S2i-P4	Urbanisation	City development	Shortage of liveable spaces	New houses, better connection to suburban areas, new forms of housing in cities	No affordable housing in cities	Housing shortage in urban areas
RA Kozjansko- P5	Labour market	Existing programs for youth employment	Inefficient system of labour offices	Untapped potential of young educated	Precarious work	
		Existing needs for workers	Brain drain	Greater flexibility of young people	Stability of employment	
			Poor compliance with labour law obligations		Practical non-existing employment of elderly unemployed	
			The gap between the educational structure and the job offer		Creating new vulnerable groups	
CCIAATo- P8	Labour market	Youth unemployment high but in decrease	Youth unemployment.	Green Economy	Aging entrepreneurial	Increase the youth employment
		Work culture and entrepreneurship	Aging entrepreneurial	Development of innovative services for collaborative communities.		



SWOT – Economy						
	SUB TOPIC	Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats	CHALLENGES
		Historical-cultural and landscape heritage (UNESCO)	Low level of workforce education			
LP e L2	Labour market	The enterprise creation in Rhône-Alpes represents 12% of national enterprise creation. Furthermore, the enterprise survival rate at 5 years is above French average in Rhône Alpes.	Some contractors don't manage to finance their projects (by lack or of funding removal), or ignore so many key points about entrepreneurship	There is many business support schemes in the area. It was found that the enterprise survival rate is better with a support	We are in the economic context characterized by a strong competition. Some enterprises, notably smalls cannot keep up	Support of small businesses

3.2 Clue for challenges in Economy

SGD Agenda 2030	CHALLENGES FIELD	DESCRIPTIONS Problems/issues
<p>8. Promote inclusive and sustainable economic growth, employment and decent work for all</p> <p>1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere</p>	<p>INCREASE THE EMPLOYMENT (young, disadvantaged and elderly people) PROMOTE PRODUCTIVE ACTIVITIES, NEW AND ALTERNATIVE WORKING MODELS</p>	Youth unemployment P3 - P8
		Practical non-existing employment of elderly unemployed P5
		Aging entrepreneurial P8
		Enterprises, notably smalls cannot keep up LP
		Brain drain P5
<p>11. Make cities inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable</p>	<p>MAKE CITIES INCLUSIVE, SAFE RESILIENT AND SUSTAINABLE</p>	Some contractors don't manage to finance their projects (by lack or of funding removal), or ignore so many key points about entrepreneurship LP
		Precarious work and new vulnerable group P5
<p>4. Provide quality, fair and inclusive education and learning opportunities for all</p>	<p>IMPROVE HIGH, SKILLED AND DIGITAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING (school, disadvantaged people, economic sectors, SME, Public authorities)</p>	No affordable housing in cities P4
		Inefficient system of labour offices P5
		Low level of workforce education P8
		The gap between the educational structure and the job offer P5

3.3 SWOT - Population and social conditions



SWOT - Population and social conditions						
	SUB TOPIC	Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats	CHALLENGES
CUAS-P3	Living conditions	Population at-risk-of-poverty rate	Demographic development/ageing population		Demographic development/ageing population leads to economic and social problems	Problem has been identified, but to tackle it an integrated approach is necessary
S2i-P4	Population (human resources)/ Labour market		Work force needed	alternative working models, Immigration	Soon one in three people in BW will be older than 60 years!	AGING SOCIETY - Demographic change - Aging society - shortage of work force
	Population/ Education/Training	New labour force	Challenging integration of all groups	development of disadvantaged grouped - economic and social advantages	Acceptance of others, not enough tolerance, different social values	INTEGRATION - Migration - professional development of disadvantaged groups
	Health/Population		Many elderly people that will have to be taken care of	new organization, digitalisation, automatization	Too much pressure on the next generation	HEALTH - Aging society
	Education/Training	Possibility to include disadvantaged groups, develop/educate all parts of society	Groups missing out due to social or cultural background, or disability	More targeted education and qualification	Not managing to include everyone	EDUCATION - Child care and Education - professional development of disadvantaged groups
	Municipal decision-making processes	possibility to reach more people	Not enough awareness raising, communication, possibility of participation and level of bureaucracy	Find new ways of citizen participation (through digitizing activities...)	Populism and extremists	DEMOCRACY - citizen participation
RA Kozjansko-P5	Social conditions	Maternity leave	Control of social transfers	Intergenerational cooperation	Collapse of the social system	
		Healthcare		Connecting stakeholders from all segments of society		
		Safety			Demographic trends	
		Preschool public care				
		Free education				
	Common governance	Know how still exists (from former economic system)	Individual over community	Sustainable orientation	Orientation towards market exploitation of results	



SWOT - Population and social conditions						
	SUB TOPIC	Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats	CHALLENGES
		Involvement in management - the effort to succeed is greater	Avoidance of responsibility	New jobs		
		Cost reduction		More solidarity		
		Innovative finance	Crowdfunding	Control	Sustainability	Speculation
			Crypto currencies	Development	Easier access	
			Local currencies	Risk		
CCIAATo- P8	Social conditions	Increasing education	Poor propensity to networking	Develop a collaborative community	Population aging.	Urban regeneration: make urban neighbourhoods more liveable
		Experience of urban regeneration in Turin	Mountain demographic fragility		Decreasing services in peri-urban e rural areas	Develop a collaborative community through proximity services
		Project of SI to increase collaborative community				
	Common governance	Territorial governance improved.	Excessive municipal fragmentation	Improving of territorial governance	Decrease in. mountain population	Common governance between metropolitan areas, peri-urban areas and mountains
				Improve the efficient of local authorities		
Innovative finance	Good experience of collaboration between public and private sectors.	Number of third sector enterprises able to develop SI projects	Public and private financing	Method of allocation resources	Developing innovative financial instruments on social impact projects	
						Network of SI projects
LP e L2	Education	The area has many education and formation structures. We can see some studying cities like Lyon, Grenoble, or Chambéry for example.	Unemployment is a problem for Rhône Alpes. Although the area unemployment rate be less than French rate, the grow unemployment rate is faster for the area.	Some european initiatives like FEDER are in the process of unlocked funds to favor qualification throughout life for every formation.	The area still very exposed at the economic crisis.	Invest in education and training



3.4 Clue for challenges in Population and social conditions

SGD Agenda 2030	CHALLENGES FIELD	DESCRIPTIONS Problems/issues
4. Provide quality, fair and inclusive education and learning opportunities for all	IMPROVE HIGH, SKILLED AND DIGITAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING (school, disadvantaged people, economic sectors, SME, Public authorities)	Education and training LP
3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages 16. Promote just, peaceful and inclusive societies 17.17 Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships	DEVELOP A COLLABORATIVE, AWARE COMMUNITY AND PROXIMITY SERVICES	Population aging P8 - P4
		Challenging integration of all groups P4
		Demographic development/ageing population P3
		Collapse of the social system P5
		Poor propensity to networking P8
		Acceptance of others, not enough tolerance, different social values P4
		Individual over community, avoidance of responsibility P5
11.a Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning	INCREASE CONNECTION AND COMMON GOVERNANCE BETWEEN URBAN, RURAL AND MOUNTAIN AREAS (sustainable technology, economy, transport, agriculture, environment)	Acceptance of others, not enough tolerance, different social values P4
		Excessive municipal fragmentation P8
		Decreasing services in peri-urban e rural areas P8
		Speculation P5
		Decrease in. mountain population P8
8. Promote inclusive and sustainable economic growth, employment and decent work for all	INCREASE THE EMPLOYMENT (young, disadvantaged and elderly people) PROMOTE PRODUCTIVE ACTIVITIES, NEW AND ALTERNATIVE WORKING MODELS	Method of allocation resources P8
		To much pressure on the next generation P4
		The area still very exposed at the economic crisis, Unemployment is a problem for the area LP Orientation towards market exploitation of results P5

3.5 SWOT - Environment and energy

SWOT - Environment ad energy						
	SUB TOPIC	Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats	CHALLENGES
S2i-P4	Sustainability (sustainable production/ sustainable use)	Possibility to develop new sustainable products	Focus on sustainability and sustainable goods not yet set	Involve public and create awareness for sustainable consumer goods	Economical interest vs. Sustainability	Sustainability/ Sustainable consumer goods
RA Kozjansko-P5		Renewable resources (lesser pressure on environment)	Abandoning highland and mountain farms (reduction in cultural landscape – contraction of ecosystems)	Green tourism	Economic interest prevails over environmental	



SWOT - Environment ad energy						
	SUB TOPIC	Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats	CHALLENGES
		Geostrategic position of the country	Control of human activity is deficient	Green economy		
		Relative clean environment	Thinking – lack of ecological awareness)	Recycling		
		Clean water		Choice of users (to use green products)		
		Wood				
		Biotic diversity				
		Relatively large protected area				
CCIAATo-P8		Natural heritage	Soil consumption	Improvement of touristic offer with natural heritage	Natural risk	INCREASE THE CAPACITY OF ADAPTATION TO CLIMATE CHANGE
		Network of protected areas (Natura 2000)	Delays in capacity of adaptation to climate change			
LP e L2	Energy	Natural territory, surrounded by power source	That land requires important transport infrastructures, involving pollution. Moreover, residential sector is the second most GAS emitting sector	Rhône Alpes is the French leader in term of hydropower (20% of French production). It is a big potential for sustainable energies use	Insensitivity of citizens, not included in the local	3) Favor sustainable energies use
	Environment	The building and industrial sector are creators of employment	The transport and residential sector are the two most GAS emitting sector (respectively 38% and 27%). Moreover The industrialization is very significant in the area	The alternative transport economy represent a true economic level and employment creator. Furthermore, the Grenelle law provides to renovate some old buildings to consumers of energy and emissaries of CO2	Some lands are affected by CO2 emission due by industrial and goods transports, like "L'Arve valley", one of most affected territory by pollution, in France.	4) Energy Transition with a low CO2 emission economy



3.6 Clue for challenges in Environment and Energy

SGD Agenda 2030	CHALLENGES FIELD	DESCRIPTIONS Problems/issues
16. Promote just, peaceful and inclusive societies 17.17 Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships	DEVELOP A COLLABORATIVE, AWARE COMMUNITY AND PROXIMITY SERVICES	Control of human activity is deficient P5 Thinking – lack of ecological awareness) P5
11.a Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning	INCREASE CONNECTION AND COMMON GOVERNANCE BETWEEN URBAN, RURAL AND MOUNTAIN AREAS (sustainable technology, economy, transport, agriculture, environment)	Abandoning highland and mountain farms (reduction in cultural landscape – contraction of ecosystems P5
13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy	COMBAT CLIMATE CHANGE AND DEVELOP SUSTAINABLE ENERGY	Energy Transition with a low CO2 emission economy LP Delays in capacity of adaptation to climate change P8 Soil consumption P8 Delays in capacity of adaptation to climate change P8 Some lands are affected by CO2 emission due by industrial and goods transports LP Economic interest prevails over environmental P4 -P5

3.7 SWOT - Transport

SWOT - Transport/ Economy						
	SUB TOPIC	Strenghts	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats	CHALLENGES
CUAS-P3	Home and work				High number of commuters	Job creation on-site is necessary, but implies private action (of enterprises)
S2i-P4	Home and work/ Employment possibilities		No (not much) public transport in rural areas	New forms of mobility	Affordable for thinly populated areas?	Structural weakness in rural areas
		In general all Kinds of mobility available	Focus on individual transport	New forms of mobility in cities as well as in rural areas	Pollution problems in cities,	Mobility
RA Kozjansko-P5		Geostrategic position of the country	High volume of road transport	Digitization and electrification of transport infrastructure	High financial cost in infrastructure	



		prevozi.org (web platform for commuting services)	Poor infrastructure	Car sharing and e-mobility	Eco-mobility together with green electricity	
			Public transportation (not developed enough)	Development of new ways of transportation		
			Pollution			
CCIAATo-P8		Local transport system in Turin	Insufficient infrastructure (rail and road) Poor accessibility to mountain areas	Strengthening of connections to the outside of the region	Implementation delays in infrastructure policies	Sustainable and integrated mobility
LP e L2		Natural heritage: landforms	That landforms make the accessibility difficult and it especially need needs a lot of transport	Strong tourist attractiveness	Risk of pollution accentuated by tourist activity and the flow of goods transport	6) Favor more respectful and healthy modes of freight and tourism transport

3.8 Clue for challenges in Transport

SGD Agenda 2030	CHALLENGES FIELD	DESCRIPTIONS Problems/issues
11.a Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning	INCREASE CONNECTION AND COMMON GOVERNANCE BETWEEN URBAN, RURAL AND MOUNTAIN AREAS (sustainable technology, economy, transport, agriculture, environment)	Poor accessibility to mountain areas P8
		No (not much) public transport in rural areas P4
		Implementation delays in infrastructure policies P8
		high volume of road transport P5 -LP
		Insufficient infrastructure (rail and road) P8 - P5
		High number of commuters P3
		Risk of pollution accentuated by tourist activity and the flow of goods transport LP
11.2 By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons	MAKE CITIES INCLUSIVE, SAFE RESILIENT AND SUSTAINABLE	High financial cost in infrastructure P5
		Public transportation (not developed enough) P5
		Pollution P4-P5

3.9 SWOT - Agriculture



SWOT - Agriculture						
	SUB TOPIC	Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats	CHALLENGES
CUAS-P3	Food	Short food supply chain				
RA Kozjansko-P5		relative potential of development in flat areas	Excessive development of intensive agriculture destroys the environment	Local food supply	Climate changes	
		Know how	Small farms	Changes in thinking towards greater cooperation	Non-native invasive species	
		Successful policy measures for young farmers	Purchasing power of the buyers is small (for eco farm products)	Vegetables production		
		Few monocultural farms	Relief and climate	Food processing on the farms		
		Revival of old indigenous species and varieties	Poor cooperation			

SWOT - Agriculture						
	SUB TOPIC	Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats	CHALLENGES
CCIAATo-P8		Excellence in wine production	Aging of farms management	Reinforcement of agro-food production chains	Climate changes	
LP e L2		Natural heritage: landforms	The mountainous nature of the region makes the harvest of food difficult.	To develop agriculture would be a source of employment and a way to revitalize economy	The danger with the agriculture, is the pesticides use	Encourage biological agriculture
		Many pastures	Furthermore, with the economic crisis, the local consumption is becoming rare.			



3.10 Clue for challenges in Agriculture

SGD Agenda 2030	CHALLENGES FIELD	DESCRIPTIONS Problems/issues
11.a Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning	INCREASE CONNECTION AND COMMON GOVERNANCE BETWEEN URBAN, RURAL AND MOUNTAIN AREAS (sustainable technology, economy, transport, agriculture, environment)	The mountainous nature of the region makes the harvest of food difficult LP
12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns	DEVELOP SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION INCREASE CIRCULAR ECONOMIES	Poor cooperation P5
2.A Increase investment, including through enhanced international cooperation, in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technology development and plant and livestock gene banks in order to enhance agricultural productive capacity in developing countries, in particular least developed countries.		Climate change. P8
		Excessive development of intensive agriculture destroys the environment P5
		The danger with the agriculture is the pesticides use LP
		Aging of farms management P8

3.11 SWOT – Science, technology and digital society

SWOT - Science, technology and digital society						
	SUB TOPIC	Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats	CHALLENGES
CUAS-P3	Technology an digital society	Readiness and coverage			Technological leadership in the Alpine Space	
S2i-P4	Technology and digital society	Many possibilities (e.g. automatization in care taking, connecting rural areas, avoid traffic to work with work from home etc.)	Rural areas not all connected, uncertainty of use of digitization (e.g. automatization vs. work force)	Digitisation can solve many social problems	Future use unclear, artificial intelligence, data protection, automatization, surveillance...	Digitisation
RA Kozjansko- P5		Developed basic science	Applied science	Networking	Digital safety	
		Access to web	Conditions are not comparable	Servicing business needs	Brain drain	



		Existing science infrastructure network	Network of research centres is not working good enough	Digitisation of key economic sectors	Appreciating the research work	
			Lack of high educated staff at SME's	Stimulation of research personnel	Over- dependence on technology	
			lack of researchers			
CCIAATo- P8		Quality agro- food production	Few start-up in local authorities	Network of knowledge centre and ultra wide band	Digital divide	Diffusion of culture and digital technology
			Digital divide in rural areas		Exclusion of mountain area from ICT services	
			Few Research Centres			
			Weakness of ICT Infrastructure			
LP e L2	Information and communication technologies		Many municipalities are sparsely populated and investors aren't interested by it	A 10% increase in broadband penetration generates growth of 1 to	Territorial vacuum	Improve the use and quality of Information and communication technologies



3.12 Clue for challenges in Science, technology and digital society

SGD Agenda 2030	CHALLENGES FIELD	DESCRIPTIONS Problems/issues
4. Provide quality, fair and inclusive education and learning opportunities for all	IMPROVE HIGH, SKILLED AND DIGITAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING (school, disadvantaged people, economic sectors, SME, Public authorities)	Lack of high educated staff at SME's P5
11.a Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning	INCREASE CONNECTION AND COMMON GOVERNANCE BETWEEN URBAN, RURAL AND MOUNTAIN AREAS (sustainable technology, economy, transport, agriculture, environment)	Digital divide in rural areas. P8 Many municipalities are sparsely populated and investors aren't interested by it. LP Territorial vacuum LP Exclusion of mountain area from ICT services. P8 Rural areas not all connected, uncertainty of use of digitisation (e.g. automatization vs. work force) P4 Few start-up in local authorities P8
9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote sustainable industrialization and foster innovation 9.5 Enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries, in particular developing countries, including, by 2030, encouraging innovation and substantially increasing the number of research and development workers per 1 million people and public and private research and development spending	DEVELOP DIGITAL TECHNOLOGY INCREASE RESEARCH CENTERS	Lack of Network and Research Centres. P8 -P5 Network of research centres is not working good enough P5 Future use unclear , artificial intelligence, data protection, automatization, surveillance P4



4. ANALYSIS OF ANNEXES 3 AND 4

The analysis of Annex 3 and Annex 4 is based on collection of ASP researches and publications to identify challenges and issues that are faced by ASP region.

For the research purposes, it is been necessary, in addition of the few collected ASP projects, to gather other INTERREG VB Alpine Space projects in the period 2014-2020 in order to classify and show what the most recurring topics are the last year in the Alpine regions.

In the following table are listed the “challenges fields” faced by the alpine space projects in decreasing order, to identify the less investigated fields.

SGD Agenda 2030	INTERREG VB Alpine Space 2014 – 2020	CHALLENGES FIELD
<p>13. <i>Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts</i></p> <p>15. <i>Sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, halt and reverse land degradation, halt biodiversity loss</i></p>	<p>GoApply - Multidimensional governance of climate change adaptation in policy making and practice INTERREG VB Alpine Space; GreenRisk4ALPs - Development of ecosystem-based risk governance concepts with respect to natural hazards and climate impacts – from ecosystem-based solutions to integrated risk assessment INTERREG VB Alpine Space; trAILS - Alpine Industrial Landscapes Transformation INTERREG VB Alpine Space; GRETA - Near-surface Geothermal Resources in the Territory of the Alpine Space INTERREG VB Alpine Space; ALPBIONET2030t - Integrative Alpine wildlife and habitat management for the next generation INTERREG VB Alpine Space; AlpES - Alpine Ecosystem Services – mapping, maintenance and management INTERREG VB Alpine Space; Eco- AlpsWater- Innovative Ecological Assessment and Water Management Strategy for the Protection of Ecosystem Services in Alpine Lakes and Rivers INTERREG VB Alpine Space; HyMoCARES - HydroMorphological assessment and management at basin scale for the Conservation of Alpine Rivers and related Ecosystem Services INTERREG VB Alpine Space; Links4Soils - Linking Alpine Soil Knowledge for Sustainable Ecosystem Management and Capacity Building INTERREG VB Alpine Space; SPARE- Strategic Planning for Alpine River Ecosystems – Integrating protection and development INTERREG VB Alpine Space; RockTheAlps - Harmonized ROCKfall natural risk and protection forest mapping in the ALPine Space INTERREG VB Alpine Space;</p>	<p><i>COMBAT CLIMATE CHANGE</i></p>



<p>11. Make cities inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable 11.2 By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons</p>	<p>ASTUS Project - Alpine Smart Transport and Urbanism Strategies INTERREG VB Alpine Space; LOS_DAMA! - Landscape and Open Space Development in Alpine Metropolitan Areas INTERREG VB Alpine Space; CARE4TECH - Cross-sectoral Alliances for Smart Living INTERREG VB Alpine Space; ASIS - Alpine Social Innovation Strategy INTERREG VB Alpine Space; e- MOTICON - e-MObility Transnational strategy for an Interoperable COMMunity and Networking in the Alpine Space INTERREG VB Alpine Space; AlpInnoCT - Alpine Innovation for Combined Transport INTERREG VB Alpine Space; MELINDA - Mobility Ecosystem for Low-carbon and INnovative moDal shift in the Alps INTERREG VB Alpine Space; SaMBA - Sustainable Mobility Behaviours in the Alpine Region INTERREG VB Alpine Space; AlpGov - Implementing Alpine Governance Mechanisms of the European Strategy for the Alpine Region INTERREG VB Alpine Space;</p>	<p><i>MAKE CITIES INCLUSIVE, SAFE RESILIENT AND SUSTAINABLE</i></p>
<p>3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages</p>	<p>PlurAlps - Enhancing capacities for a pluralistic Alpine Space INTERREG VB Alpine Space; CHEERS - Cultural HeritagE. Risks and Securing activities INTERREG VB Alpine Space; CO.N.S.E.N.SO - “Community Nurse Supporting Elderly iN a changing SOciety” INTERREG VB Alpine Space; ASTAHG - Alpine Space Transnational Governance of Active and Healthy Ageing INTERREG VB Alpine Space;</p>	<p><i>DEVELOP A COLLABORATIVE, AWARE COMMUNITY AND PROXIMITY SERVICES</i></p>
<p>4. Provide quality, fair and inclusive education and learning opportunities for all</p>	<p>DuAlPlus - Increasing the attractiveness of dual education for skilled crafts and trades in the Alpine Space INTERREG VB Alpine Space; SmartVillages - Smart digital transformation of villages in the Alpine Space INTERREG VB Alpine Space; YOuRALPS - Educating Youth for the Alps: (re)connecting Youth and Mountain heritage for an inspiring future in the Alps INTERREG VB Alpine Space; DesAlps - Design Thinking for a Smart Innovation eco-system in Alpine Space INTERREG VB Alpine Space;</p>	<p><i>IMPROVE HIGH, SKILLED AND DIGITAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING (school, disadvantaged people, economic sectors, SME</i></p>
<p>8. Promote inclusive and sustainable economic growth, employment and decent work for all 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote sustainable industrialization and foster innovation</p>	<p>SCALE(up)ALPS Project - Accelerate and promote the Alpine Start-up Ecosystem INTERREG VB Alpine Space; BIFOCALps - Boosting Innovation in Factory Of the future value Chain in the Alps INTERREG VB Alpine Space; INTESI - Integrated territorial strategies for Services of General Interest INTERREG VB Alpine Space; AlpSib - Capacity development of public and private organizations for Social Impact Bonds; GaYA - Governance and Youth in the Alps INTERREG VB Alpine Space;</p>	<p><i>INCREASE THE EMPLOYMENT (young, disadvantages and elderly people) PROMOTE PRODUCTIVE ACTIVITIES, NEW AND ALTERNATIVE WORKING MODELS</i></p>

The issue of “**COMBAT CLIMATE CHANGE**” is at the first place and has been addressed in many projects from different angles, with regard to integrate measures of adaptations to climate change in the territorial planning of local communities and promote resource efficiency by conserving, protecting, promoting and developing natural and cultural heritage in ASP regions.

The other two important topics are “**MAKE CITIES INCLUSIVE, SAFE RESILIENT AND SUSTAINABLE** ” and



“**DEVELOP SUSTAINABLE ENERGY**”. These themes gives a wide summary of indications on development of smart transport and urbanism strategies, energy efficiency, smart energy management and renewable energy promoting low-carbon strategies.

The other topics carried out in the Alpine Space are **collaborative community, skilled education, sustainable industrialization and innovation** in Asp territory.

These topics are less developed and defined although they identify very important issues addressed by Swots Matrix for the regions of the Alpine space in Annex 2.

Documentation provided by partners P3, P4, P5 highlights local studies focusing mainly in these issues:

- **INCREASE THE EMPLOYMENT** (young, disadvantage and elderly people) **PROMOTE PRODUCTIVE ACTIVITIES, NEW AND ALTERNATIVE WORKING MODELS**
- **DEVELOP A COLLABORATIVE, AWARE COMMUNITY AND PROXIMITY SERVICES**
- **MAKE CITIES INCLUSIVE, SAFE RESILIENT AND SUSTAINABLE**

SGD Agenda 2030	Challenges based on local already researches and publications	CHALLENGES FIELD
<p>8. <i>Promote inclusive and sustainable economic growth, employment and decent work for all</i></p> <p>9. <i>Build resilient infrastructure, promote sustainable industrialization and foster innovation</i></p>	<p>labour market development: growth difference between federal state and national average P3; Efficient management of older employees P5; integration - migration - professional development of disadvantaged groups P4; a sustainable pension system and a decent age P5; youth unemployment P3; 'Brain Drain' P3;</p>	<p>INCREASE THE EMPLOYMENT (young, disadvantaged and elderly people) PROMOTE PRODUCTIVE ACTIVITIES, NEW AND ALTERNATIVE WORKING MODELS</p>
<p>11. <i>Make cities inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable</i></p> <p>11.2 <i>By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons</i></p>	<p>Reduction of road traffic P5; Second largest share of single-person households P3; housing shortage in urban areas P4; mobility P4; specific data on the economic structure of Carinthia: low per-capita GDP, high indebtedness P3; Public transport access and provision; costs of housing P3; structural weakness in rural areas P4;</p>	<p>MAKE CITIES INCLUSIVE, SAFE RESILIENT AND SUSTAINABLE</p>
<p>3. <i>Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages</i></p>	<p>Coverage of and access to medical services P3; health - aging society P4;</p>	<p>DEVELOP A COLLABORATIVE, AWARE COMMUNITY AND PROXIMITY SERVICES</p>



	democracy - citizen participation P4 ; Demographic change: ageing population P3 ; Demographic change: ageing population P3 ; aging society - demographic change - aging society - shortage of work force P4 ;	
12. <i>Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns</i>	food self-sufficiency and buy local P5 ; sustainable use of resources P5 ; sustainability/ sustainable consumer goods P4 ;	<i>DEVELOP SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION INCREASE CIRCULAR ECONOMIES</i>
9. <i>Build resilient infrastructure, promote sustainable industrialization and foster innovation</i>	Digitisation P4 ; Digitisation and upgrading towards new industrial revolution I4.0 P5 ;	<i>DEVELOP DIGITAL TECHNOLOGY INCREASE RESEARCH CENTERS</i>
4. <i>Provide quality, fair and inclusive education and learning opportunities for all</i>	education - child care and education - professional development of disadvantaged groups P4 ;	<i>IMPROVE HIGH, SKILLED AND DIGITAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING (school, disadvantaged people, economic sectors, SME</i>



5. ANALYSIS OF ANNEX 5

These sheets gather challenges from the institutional context (local/regional), all the local projects has been implemented by local authorities in each territory.

In the table are reported partners annex 5 contents or gathered from other annexes

All the information taken from partners' annexes can be gathered in the same SGD Agenda 2030 and Challenges field

SGD Agenda 2030	CHALLENGES ALREADY IMPLEMENTED BY THE LOCAL/REGIONAL SYSTEM	CHALLENGES FIELD
8. Promote inclusive and sustainable economic growth, employment and decent work for all	Inclusion/integration of migrants, in particular in the job market P3 ; SHORTAGE OF WORKFORCE - Demographic change - Aging society - aging society P4 ; INTEGRATION - Migration - professional development of disadvantaged groups P4 ; Business and youth employment promotion Support innovative technological solutions P8 ; Reduce social vulnerability, unemployment P8 ; Fight against the inequalities and discriminations in the market labour LP ; Stimulate new forms of collective funding P8 ;	INCREASE THE EMPLOYMENT (young, disadvantaged and elderly people) PROMOTE PRODUCTIVE ACTIVITIES, NEW AND ALTERNATIVE WORKING MODELS
11. Make cities inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable	Housing shortage in urban areas P4 ; MOBILITY P4 ; Develop social inclusion P8 ; Encourage cohesion in a multicultural neighbourhood P8 ; Tackle housing emergency P8 ; Share and take care of public areas P8 ; Promoting sustainable transport and the mobility PL ; Exchange of experience in relation to sustainable urban development LP ;	MAKE CITIES INCLUSIVE, SAFE RESILIENT AND SUSTAINABLE
12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns	Sustainability/ Sustainable consumer goods P4 ; sharing economy P4 ; food self-sufficiency and buy local P5 ; Collaborative and circular economy in the suburbs P8 ; Develop short supply chains and local markets P8 ;	DEVELOP SUSTAINABLE CONSUPTION AND PRODUCTION INCREASE CIRCULAR ECONOMIES
9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote sustainable industrialization and foster innovation	DIGITALISATION P4 ; Support experimentation of innovative technological solutions P8 ; Promoting business investment in R&I LP ; supporting SMEs in all stages of their life cycle LP ;	DEVELOP DIGITAL TECNOLOGY INCREASE RESEARCH CENTERS
3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages 16. Promote just, peaceful and inclusive societies 17.17 Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships	Ageing population P3 ; HEALTH - Aging society P4 ; Proximity services, innovative health services P8 ; DEMOCRACY - citizen participation P4 ;	DEVELOP A COLLABORATIVE, AWARE COMMUNITY AND PROXIMITY SERVICES
7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts	Favour sustainable energies utilisation, encourage the energy transition with low CO2 emission PL ; Preserving and protecting the environment and promoting resource efficiency PL ; Promoting climate change adaptation, risk prevention and management by supporting investment for adaptation LP ;	COMBAT CLIMATE CHANGE AND DEVELOP SUSTAINABLE ENERGY



<p>4. Provide quality, fair and inclusive education and learning opportunities for all</p>	<p>High-skilled labour force P3; EDUCATION - Child care and Education - professional development of disadvantaged groups P4; Investing in education and training LP;</p>	<p><i>IMPROVE HIGH, SKILLED AND DIGITAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING (school, disadvantaged people, economic sectors, SME</i></p>
<p>11.a Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning</p>	<p>Structural weakness in rural areas P4; Encourage the development of social and health services for the fight against the de-population of rural and mountain areas LP;</p>	<p><i>INCREASE CONNECTION AND COMMON GOVERNANCE BETWEEN URBAN, RURAL AND MOUNTAIN AREAS (sustainable technology, economy, transport, agriculture, environment)</i></p>

The partners' report shows that the intervention of public administrations focused mainly on *employment and urban issues*.

Partners indicate in particular disadvantaged groups, migrant sectors, young and elderly people. Concerning urban interventions, they dealt with mobility, housing emergency and develop processes of social inclusion, job placement and / or regeneration and revitalization of urban areas at risk of degradation.

The implemented projects have also been developed in the field of *sharing economy and circular economy*.

Challenges field as promotion of small businesses and the development of innovation, energy transition with low CO2 emission, investment in education and training in school or in labour sector are in their starting phase.

Less attention from public authorities, in the described projects, regarding the issues of structural weakness in rural areas.



6. ANALYSIS OF ANNEX 6

In the following scheme the priority challenges have been inserted divided by themes:

- **SGD Agenda 2030**(categories and criteria of international validity),
- **CHALLENGES FIELD**
- **Partner CHALLENGES**
- **Descriptions**

The most interesting topics that have been selected by 4 different partners at least, are:

- **INCREASE CONNECTION AND COMMON GOVERNANCE BETWEEN URBAN, RURAL AND MOUNTAIN AREAS** (sustainable technology , economy, transport, agriculture, environment)
- **INCREASE THE EMPLOYMENT** (young, disadvantaged and elderly people)

The first one mentioned covers all the topics that involve connection and common governance between urban, rural and peri-urban (mountains), according to the partners description through the use of sustainable mobility, a strengthening of rural areas and rural areas devices through the development of productive activities.

It is also important the theme of unemployment, especially among youth, of the most disadvantaged groups such as immigrants but also to the population over 55 year old who is unemployed for longer. Aging of the population is a general trend in European countries and generates a generation gap of workforce.

Other topics of interest involving at least 3 different partners are:

- **Develop a collaborative, aware community and proximity services** , where the proximity services should take care especially of elders;
- **Improve high, skilled and digital education and training (school, disadvantaged people, economic sectors, SME, Public authorities)** that remains the central problem of education and training at all levels, from schools to the weak groups with the need for professional skills;
- **Make cities inclusive, safe resilient and sustainable** describes urban and metropolitan areas through mobility attention in order to eliminate traffic and pollution in City (a cross-cutting theme), through the liveability of neighbourhoods and contrasting the poverty of families

The *Challenges Field* “**DEVELOP DIGITAL TECHNOLOGY INCREASE RESEARCH CENTERS**”, “**DEVELOP SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION INCREASE CIRCULAR ECONOMIES**” and “**COMBAT CLIMATE CHANGE AND DEVELOP SUSTAINABLE ENERGY**” have had less feedback from partners.



SGD Agenda 2030	CHALLENGE/ Problem/Issue by partners	DESCRIPTIONS	CHALLENGES FIELD
11.a Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning	Contrasting the commercial desertification P8 ;	Tackling commercial desertification is a priority for the Public Authority, this means directing attention to the endogenous potentials of the territory.	INCREASE CONNECTION AND COMMON GOVERNANCE BETWEEN URBAN, RURAL AND MOUNTAIN AREAS (sustainable technology , economy, transport, agriculture, environment)
	Structural weakness in rural areas P4 ;	Prior challenge, due to the fact that rural areas will need special attention (in ASP parts of BW as well as others). SI can answer on that challenge with various examples. Has also been discussed as prior challenge in WORLD CAFE at public event!	
	Food self-sufficiency and buy local P5 ;	We need to provide to buyers healthy food with short producer buyer chains and at the same time raise of farmers income to maintain the rural population especially in hilly and mountain areas.	
	Increasing the use of sustainable transport for cross-border traveling LP ;	Improve people mobility, Less pollution	
	Sustainable and integrated mobility P8 ;	Connect areas urban, peri- urban and mountain areas with sustainable and integrated mobility means a model of a widespread city that offers all citizens better access to services, relationships, work, study, social and cultural opportunities.	
	Enhance the protection, the conservation and the ecological connectivity of ecosystems; and increase governance in the Alpine Space LP ;	improve health and life through ecosystems and biodiversity preservation	
8. Promote inclusive and sustainable economic growth, employment and decent work for all	Efficient management of older employees and employment of elderly P5 ;	There are a relative large number of unemployed older than 55 and they are mostly unemployed for longer period of time and are a highly unemployed group. At the same time the retirement age is rising and special care must be given to older employees in order to reduce the impact of work on their health and work performance.	INCREASE THE EMPLOYMENT (young, disadvantage and elderly people) PROMOTE PRODUCTIVE ACTIVITIES, NEW AND ALTERNATIVE WORKING MODELS
	Inclusion/integration of migrants, in particular in the job market P3 ;	With a view on the demography, migration may help to address these issues	
	Aging society - Demographic change - Aging society - SHORTAGE OF WORKFORCE P4 ;	Soon every third person in BW will be older than 60 years. This will create a gap in skilled work force. Has also been discussed IN WORLD CAFE at public event.	
	A sustainable pension system and a decent age P5 ;	Age and with age connected health problem are one of the main challenges of modern developed society. On one hand the pension system that allows elderly relative decent life is at great risk, because of the age structure of the working population. And on the other the exclusion of elderly from social life is far greater than it was in the past.	



	increase the youth employment P8 ;	The level of unemployment among young people is an urgent and complex challenge in our territory	
	Low level of per-capita GDP P3 ;	GDP and income is relevant not only for the living conditions of the individuals, and their welfare, but also for the state, increasing taxes and lowering the poverty risk. Hence, fostering economic growth is a steady challenge, in particular with a view on the integrated nature of the phenomenon, including educational and social issues	
<p>3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages 16. Promote just, peaceful and inclusive societies 17.17 Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships</p>	HEALTH - Aging society P4 ;	Due to the fact that soon every third person in BW will be older than 60 health and care gain high importance. Especially care of elderly will be a relevant topic. Has also been discusses as prior challenge IN WORLD CAFE at public event!	<p>DEVELOP A COLLABORATIVE, AWARE COMMUNITY AND PROXIMITY SERVICES</p>
	Ageing population P3 ;	There is no sustainable trend change, so the demographic structure will continue to be problematic	
	Develop a collaborative community through proximity services P8 ;	Urban regeneration is a priority for the Public Authority as the most effective vehicle for solving a wide range of urban problems and developing solutions for social, economic, physical and environmental issues	
	DEMOCRACY - citizen participation P4 ;	Prior challenge, citizen participation at decision making processes is a relevant factor for society. SI can answer to this challenge. Has also been discusses as prior challenge in WORLD CAFE at public event!	
<p>11. Make cities inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable 11.2 By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in</p>	Urban regeneration: make urban neighbourhoods more liveable P8 ;	Faced with lack of adequate welfare system, developing a collaborative community through proximity services means respond, in a different way, to the needs of the community.	<p>MAKE CITIES INCLUSIVE, SAFE RESILIENT AND SUSTAINABLE</p>
	Mobility P4 ;	Due to more populated urban areas and environmental concerns new types of mobility in terms of new concepts in public transportation on the one hand and new engines provide a prior challenge. Also mobility in urban areas is a challenge that can be answers with new concepts. Has also been discusses as prior challenge IN WORLD CAFE at public event!	



<p>vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere</p>	<p>Reduction of road traffic P5;</p>	<p>We to satisfy needs of all people in terms of mobility and at the same time reduction of traffic, consequently pollution, greenhouse gas emissions and energy consumption.</p>	
<p>4. Provide quality, fair and inclusive education and learning opportunities for all</p>	<p>Increasing the supply of education, training and skills in the cross-border area LP;</p>	<p>improve student knowledge and schools' performance, Increase and adapt skills to new challenges</p>	<p>IMPROVE HIGH, SKILLED AND DIGITAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING (school, disadvantaged people, economic sectors, SME, Public authorities)</p>
	<p>Professional development of disadvantaged groups - Integration - (Migration) P4; Education P4;</p>	<p>Integration of disadvantaged groups (e.g. unemployed, migrants, handy caped, etc.) is need on several levels. It is a prior challenge to provide the possibility to participate in society for different groups through adequate education, training and support. Has also been discusses as prior challenge IN WORLD CAFE at public event! Education is a central topic for future societies to avoid poverty and provide skilled work force at the same time. Has also been discusses as prior challenge IN WORLD CAFE at public event!</p>	
	<p>High skilled labour force P3;</p>	<p>Even more highly qualifies workers are needed, in particular with technical or managerial education</p>	
	<p>Ageing population P3;</p>	<p>There is no sustainable trend change, so the demographic structure will continue to be problematic</p>	
	<p>Develop a collaborative community through proximity services P8;</p>	<p>Urban regeneration is a priority for the Public Authority as the most effective vehicle for solving a wide range of urban problems and developing solutions for social, economic, physical and environmental issues</p>	
	<p>DEMOCRACY - citizen participation P4;</p>	<p>Prior challenge, citizen participation at decision making processes is a relevant factor for society. SI can answer to this challenge. Has also been discusses as prior challenge in WORLD CAFE at public event!</p>	
<p>12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns 2.A Increase investment, including through enhanced international cooperation, in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services,</p>	<p>Sustainable use of resources P5;</p>	<p>We require planetary perspective, global leadership and inclusive management.</p>	<p>DEVELOP SUSTAINABLE CONSUPTION AND PRODUCTION INCREASE CIRCULAR ECONOMIES</p>
	<p>Sustainability/ Sustainable consumer goods (and Circular economy) P4;</p>	<p>More sustainable use of resources is needed to work against climate change. Sustainable development can answer to environmental and societal challenges. Has also been discusses as prior challenge in WORLD CAFE at public event!</p>	



<i>technology development and plant and livestock gene banks in order to enhance agricultural productive capacity in developing countries, in particular least developed countries.</i>			
9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote sustainable industrialization and foster innovation	Digitalisation and upgrading towards new industrial revolution I4.0 P5 ;	Slovenia to be successful economy in long-term, it means being a niche leader, globally integrated and present in the pre-development phase, such as: intensive investments, high risks, high responsiveness / proactivity / speed and originality.	DEVELOP DIGITAL TECHNOLOGY INCREASE RESEARCH CENTERS
	Transformation into a digital economy and society P3 ;	Relevant to be part of the global economy for enterprises; social inclusion of people due to digital services and access to information	
13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy	Supporting the shift towards a low-carbon economy in all sectors LP ;	Decrease pollution, Impact on climate change	COMBAT CLIMATE CHANGE AND DEVELOP SUSTAINABLE ENERGY
	Improve public institutions land use planning in order to adapt to climate change LP ;	Allow people to remain and live on their local area despite climate change	

The following tables highlight the connections between challenges fields and SWOT analysis

6.1 Increase connection and common governance between urban, rural and mountain area

FROM ANNEX 6 – PRIORITY CHALLENGE

INCREASE CONNECTION AND COMMON GOVERNANCE BETWEEN URBAN, RURAL AND MOUNTAIN AREAS (sustainable technology,	Contrasting the commercial desertification P8
	Structural weakness in rural areas P4
	Food self-sufficiency and buy local P5
	Increasing the use of sustainable transport for cross-border traveling LP
	Sustainable and integrated mobility P8



economy, transport, agriculture, environment)	Enhance the protection, the conservation and the ecological connectivity of ecosystems; and increase governance in the Alpine Space LP;
FROM ANNEX 2 – SWOT MATRIX	
INCREASE CONNECTION AND COMMON GOVERNANCE BETWEEN URBAN, RURAL AND MOUNTAIN AREAS (sustainable technology, economy, transport, agriculture, environment)	Excessive municipal fragmentation P8 (MACRO TOPIC - Population and social conditions)
	Decreasing services in peri-urban e rural areas P8 (MACRO TOPIC - Population and social conditions)
	Speculation P5 (MACRO TOPIC - Population and social conditions)
	Decrease in. mountain population P8 (MACRO TOPIC - Population and social conditions)
	Method of allocation resources P8 (MACRO TOPIC - Population and social conditions)
	Abandoning highland and mountain farms (reduction in cultural landscape – contraction of ecosystems P5 (MACRO TOPIC - Environment and energy)
	Poor accessibility to mountain areas P8 (MACRO TOPIC - Transport)
	No (not much) public transport in rural areas P4 (MACRO TOPIC - Transport)
	Implementation delays in infrastructure policies. P8 (MACRO TOPIC - Transport)
	High volume of road transport P5 –LP (Transport)
Insufficient infrastructure (rail and road) P8 - P5 (MACRO TOPIC - Transport)	
High number of commuters P3 (Transport)	
Risk of pollution accentuated by tourist activity and the flow of goods transport LP (MACRO TOPIC - Transport)	
High financial cost in infrastructure P5 (Transport)	
Digital divide in rural areas P8 (MACRO TOPIC - Science, technology and digital society)	
Many municipalities are sparsely populated and investors aren't interested by it LP (MACRO TOPIC - Science, technology and digital society)	
Territorial vacuum LP (MACRO TOPIC - Science, technology and digital society)	
Exclusion of mountain area from ICT services P8 (MACRO TOPIC - Science, technology and digital society)	
Rural areas not all connected, uncertainty of use of digitisation (e.g. automatization vs. work force) P4 (MACRO TOPIC - Science, technology and digital society)	
Few start-up in local authorities. P8 (Science, technology and digital society)	
The mountainous nature of the region makes the harvest of food difficult. LP (Agriculture)	

6.2 Increase the Employment (young, disadvantaged and elderly people) Promote

FROM ANNEX 6 – PRIOR 5 CHALLENGES

INCREASE EMPLOYMENT (young, disadvantaged and elderly	THE	Low level of per-capita GDP P3
		Efficient management of older employees and employment of elderly P5



people) PROMOTE PRODUCTIVE ACTIVITIES, NEW AND ALTERNATIVE WORKING MODELS	Inclusion/integration of migrants, in particular in the job market P3
	Aging society - Demographic change - Aging society - SHORTAGE OF WORKFORCE P4
	Increase the youth employment P8
	A sustainable pension system and a decent age P5
FROM ANNEX 2 – SWOT MATRIX	
INCREASE THE EMPLOYMENT (young, disadvantaged and elderly people) PROMOTE PRODUCTIVE ACTIVITIES, NEW AND ALTERNATIVE WORKING MODELS	Youth unemployment P3 - P8 (Economy)
	Practical non-existing employment of elderly unemployed P5 (Economy)
	Aging entrepreneurial P8 (Economy)
	Enterprises, notably smalls cannot keep up LP (Economy)
	Brain drain P5 (Science, technology and digital society)
	Some contractors don't manage to finance their projects (by lack or of funding removal), or ignore so many key points about entrepreneurship LP (Economy)
	Too much pressure on the next generation P4 (Population and social conditions)
	The area still very exposed at the economic crisis. Unemployment is a problem for the area LP (Population and social conditions)
	Orientation towards market exploitation of results P5 (Population and social conditions)
	Precarious work and new vulnerable group P5 (Economy)

6.3 Develop a collaborative, aware community and proximity services

DEVELOP A COLLABORATIVE, AWARE COMMUNITY AND PROXIMITY SERVICES	HEALTH - Ageing society P4
	Ageing population P3
	Develop a collaborative community through proximity services P8
	DEMOCRACY - citizen participation P4
FROM ANNEX 2 – SWOT MATRIX	
DEVELOP A COLLABORATIVE, AWARE COMMUNITY AND PROXIMITY SERVICES	Population aging P8 - P4 (Population and social conditions)
	Challenging integration of all groups P4 (Population and social conditions)
	Demographic development/ageing population P3 (Population and social conditions)
	Collapse of the social system P5 (Population and social conditions)
	Poor propensity to networking P8 (Population and social conditions)
	Acceptance of others, not enough tolerance, different social values P4 (Population and social conditions)
	Individual over community, avoidance of responsibility P5 (Population and social conditions)
	Populism and extremists P5 (Population and social conditions)
	Control of human activity is deficient P5 (Environment and energy)
	Thinking – lack of ecological awareness P5 (Environment and energy)



6.4 Make cities inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

FROM ANNEX 6 – PRIOR 5 CHALLENGES

MAKE CITIES INCLUSIVE, SAFE RESILIENT AND SUSTAINABLE	Urban regeneration: make urban neighbourhoods more liveable P8
	Mobility P4
	Reduction of road traffic P5

FROM ANNEX 2 – SWOT MATRIX

MAKE CITIES INCLUSIVE, SAFE RESILIENT AND SUSTAINABLE	No affordable housing in cities P4 (Economy)
	Inefficient system of labour offices. P5 (Economy)
	Public transportation (not developed enough) P5 (Transport / Economy)
	Pollution P4-P5 (Transport / Economy)

6.5 Improve high, skilled and digital education and training (school, disadvantaged people, economic sectors, SME, Public authorities)

FROM ANNEX 6 – PRIOR 5 CHALLENGES

IMPROVE HIGH, SKILLED AND DIGITAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING (school, disadvantaged people, economic sectors, SME, Public authorities)	Increasing the supply of education, training and skills in the cross- border area LP
	Professional development of disadvantaged groups -Integration - (Migration) P4 Education P4
	High skilled labor force P3

FROM ANNEX 2 – SWOT MATRIX

IMPROVE HIGH, SKILLED AND DIGITAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING (school, disadvantaged people, economic sectors, SME, Public authorities)	Low level of workforce education. P8 (Economy)
	The gap between the educational structure and the job offer P5 (Economy)
	Education and training LP (Population and social conditions)
	Lack of high educated staff at SME's P5 (Science, technology and digital society)



7.COMMON CHALLENGES

On the basis of the priority assigned to challenge fields; considering the analysis of the documents filled by each partner above reported, 3 challenges are proposed related to various themes.

To facilitate the discussion among partners for the next steps, two columns are added with strategic and operational goals.

Challenge	Strategic goals	Operational goals
<i>Tackle depopulation in rural and mountain areas, and the urban degradation</i>	Strengthen local communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fill the gap between urban and rural areas increasing digital skills, technology knowledge, use and application, access to information. • Develop governance systems between public authorities of conterminous areas, urban areas, rural areas, mountain areas, to fight fragmentation and insolation of more fragile territories • make rural and peri-urban areas inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable • Maintain and support existing social networks, creating new entrepreneurial experiences • Increasing local economies development supporting local producer's trough training and incentives • Promote people based solutions for social housing • Strengthen the local production network to attract social impact investments • New granting models for low scale experimentation • Support cooperation among local producers and consumers • Foster innovative, green, inclusive slow transportation initiative through co-creating services • Creating coworking spaces to help the stay of young professionals • Innovative financing schemes through public-private partnership (social housing, transport, services) • Support at local level the development of the research (collaboration with university and research centres) • Develop a regional networking of research laboratories, incubators, innovation centres, • Support the diffusion of innovation culture • Strengthen capacity, competences and knowledge of public administration in relation to social innovation • Support tourism in mountainous area
<i>Tackle unemployment</i>	New training and occupational models to support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Higher accessibility to microfinance • Promote developing policies of start-up and social enterprises
	youths, immigrants, disadvantaged categories, over 55	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance existing social networks and grass root experiences to develop new model of entrepreneurship • Connect these sectors with the innovative ecosystem supporting creative activities • Develop new technologies hubs • Increase and support the creation of technical and management skills, like leadership, problem solving e relational skills • Support the diffusion of digital skills • Support a narrative engagement and diffused knowledge of social innovation experiences



<p><i>Face the lack of health and social care services</i></p>	<p>Develop collaborative communities to support elderly and vulnerable groups</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support and promote community laboratories for participation of civil society for co-programming and co-production of facilities • Open and shared territorial governance systems, to stimulate new models of cooperation • Diffusion of collaborative welfare experiences • Support policies for social enterprises • Develop initiatives of self helping among families • Promote the creation of digital competences among the communities for the implementation of new digital facilities • Creation of digital platforms to involve users in problem definition and finding customized solutions.
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