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GREENING THE ECONOMY IN THE ALPINE REGION - GOOD PRACTICES COLLECTION

Annex to the sixth Report on the State of the Alps

ALPINE CONVENTION

This collection of good practices is an annex to the sixth Report on the state of the Alps "Greening the economy in the Alpine region". The preparation of the Report and of its Executive Summary was coordinated by the German Presidency of the ad hoc expert group and the Permanent secretariat of the Alpine Convention.

The Good Practices collection has been drafted by the contracted consultants, with the collaboration of the ad hoc expert group and of its members, the Permanent secretariat and the Working Groups and Platforms of the Alpine Convention.

Find the full report on www.greeneconomy.alpconv.org

IMPRINT

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Table of contents

Introduction

This document summarises all collected good practice (GP) examples on Green Economy in the Alpine region that have been gathered in course of the elaboration of the sixth Report on the State of the Alps (RSA6).

This document comprises:

1) in the first part, a general overview of all 90 suggested good practices, and

2) in the second part, 59 fact sheets with detailed information, which have been provided by the contributors mentioned below.

We would like to thank for all the contributions and fruitful suggestions:

- The members, observers and consultants of the Ad hoc expert group on the elaboration of the RSA6;
- National delegations of the Alpine countries;
- Working Group Mountain Forests of the Alpine Convention;
- Working Group Sustainable Tourism;
- Mountain Farming Platform;
- Ecological Network Platform;
- Interview partners of the questionnaire on the RSA6 from Liechtenstein and Germany;
- As well as further insitutions and persons who contributed to the collection.

Overview of the Good Practices

Title: **Greenhouse gas balance of the Austrian timber chain**
Country: AT
Suitable for topic: Carbon emissions
Keywords: timber production
Abstract: Using timber several times along the value-added chain - this is an advantage from the economical as well as from the ecological point of view and has also positive effects on the greenhouse balance. How this utilisation may look like has been shown for the first time by scenarios of the Federal Forest Research Centre (Bundesforschungszentrum für Wald BFW), the Vienna University of Natural Resources and Life Sciences (Universität für Bodenkultur BOKU) and the Federal Environment Agency (Umweltbundesamt). The five scenarios are based on different economic strategies for Austrian forests and reflect possible developments until the year 2100
Fact sheet: yes
Further information: http://bfw.ac.at/rz/bfwcms.web?dok=9986

Title: **Klimaaktiv mobil**
Country: AT
Suitable for topic: Carbon emissions
Keywords: emission reduction, electromobility
Abstract: The klimaaktiv mobil investment funding program for alternative vehicles and electro mobility, the expansion of the infrastructure for cycling as well as the promotion of mobility management are an important contribution to meeting the requirements of the Austrian Climate Protection Act and the Federal Act on Energy Efficiency, and also create important stimuli for the economy. Therefore, klimaaktiv mobil also contributes to job security and to the creation of green jobs. At the same time, new opportunities for industries and businesses, cities and communities emerge.
Used in RSA6: yes
Chapter No.: 2.1.1.
Fact sheet: no
Further information: www.klimaaktivmobil.at

Title: **Energy efficiency in the hotel and gastronomy business**
Country: AT
Suitable for topic: Efficient use of energy
Keywords: sustainable tourism
Abstract: The manual "Energy efficiency in the hotel and gastronomy business" offers information on that the federal law on energy efficiency (in full effect since January 2015) has brought with supports the managers of hotel and gastronomy business in assessing the current standard efficiency and provides them with feasible solutions to improve it. Furthermore the manual energy-efficiency-measures on a larger scale, as well as information on funding and financing. examples of outstanding energy-savings-measures in hotel and gastronomy companies provides ideas on how to improve energy-efficiency for his/her own company.
Fact sheet: yes
Further information: http://www.bmwfw.gv.at/Tourismus/TourismusstudienUndPublikationen/Documents/Energieeffizienz_Leitfaden%20Online-Version.pdf

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Title: **Generation´s garden Wildon (Generationengarten Wildon)**
Country: AT
Suitable for topic: Efficient use of resources
Keywords: settlement areas, green areas
Abstract: A park and garden for all generations: The concept aims at creating appealing points of attraction, by means of a wide range of topics, different places and trails at and around the House of Generations. The multifarious shape is to serve all generations with their different characteristic needs.
Fact sheet: yes

Title: **ÖREK: Undeveloped, designated construction land**
Country: AT
Suitable for topic: Efficient use of resources
Keywords: settlement area, spatial planning
Abstract: Due to the nature-specific and topographical factors the area available for the purpose of settlement (permanent settlement area) is restricted to only 37 % of the federal territory. Especially in Alpine areas, where the permanent settlement area is, for the most part, limited to valley locations, this value is, however, considerably lower. This scarce area must be shared by different types of utilisations, such as settlements, trade and industry, transport, agriculture and energy production.
Fact sheet: yes
Further information: http://www.oerok-atlas.at

Title:	**Multifunctional landscapes (MUFLAN)**
Country:	AT
Suitable for topic:	Natural capital and ecosystem services/Instruments for ES
Keywords:	landscape evaluation, landscape planning, local development
Abstract:	Within the framework of the project MUFLAN landscape services were evaluated and represented on the basis of available datasets which exist for the whole territory of the Leader region Oststeirisches Kernland. On the basis of the identified services a discussion process on the preparation of the local development strategy for the future Leader period has been made.
Used in RSA6:	yes (mentioned)
Chapter No.:	2.3.1.
Fact sheet:	yes
Further information:	http://www.toxhelp.at/

Title:	**Green Care: Where people can grow**
Country:	AT
Suitable for topic:	Economic well-being and social inclusion
Keywords:	network, education
Abstract:	The project "Green Care - where people can grow" is a network of different sections in the agrarian, social and educational sectors and in the health care area, between whom there was previously no connection. The project's intention is to create projects in rural areas for a variety of target groups, from people with special needs, kindergarten children, to traumatised, unemployed or disabled people and elderly people in need of care, projects which, up till now, were usually only provided in urban areas.
Used in RSA6:	yes
Chapter No.:	2.4.2.
Fact sheet:	yes
Further information:	http://www.greencare-oe.at/ http://www.greencare-bauernhof.at

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Title:	**Feld-association for using the unused**
Country:	AT
Suitable for topic:	Sustainable consumer behavior
Keywords:	food sharing, consumer goods, food market
Abstract:	Feld is an association - founded 2014 in Innsbruck - with the aim to use aftercrop that wont be harvested automatically as well as vegetables out of range that wont fit into the "normal markets" and to contribute those victuals in the food retail sector. To reach this goal, the club members meet to harvest crops - in accordance with the local farmers - nearby Innsbruck, use those fomer unused ressources to produce long lasting food (e.g. jam, pickle) and to launch the products on well-chosen food markets in Innsbruck (e.g. food sharing spots, food coops).
Used in RSA6:	yes
Chapter No.:	2.4.3.
Fact sheet:	yes
Further information:	https://www.facebook.com/feldverein

Title:	**Programme Energy Autonomy in Vorarlberg**
Country:	AT
Suitable for topic:	Instruments and measures towards energy efficiency
Keywords:	energy autonomy
Abstract:	The Programme Energy Autonomy in Vorarlberg has been initiated by the federal government of Vorarlberg. In 2009 the provincial parliament made the unanimous decision that Vorarlberg would be energy autonomous by 2050.
Used in RSA6:	yes (mentioned)
Chapter No.:	3.1.3.
Fact sheet:	no
Further information:	http://www.energieautonomie-vorarlberg.at/de/

Title:	**101 enkeltaugliche Maßnahmen**
Country:	AT
Suitable for topic:	Instruments and measures towards energy efficiency
Keywords:	energy autonomy
Abstract:	The Programme Energy Autonomy in Vorarlberg has been initiated by the federal government of Vorarlberg. In 2009 the provincial parliament made the unanimous decision that Vorarlberg would be energy autonomous by 2050. The activities towards achieving this vision are connected to the project called “101 Enkeltaugliche Maßnahmen”. A group of experts divided in 4 groups according to the topics on 1) renewable energies, 2) industry and trade, 3) construction as well as 4) mobility and spatial planning has worked out a set of concrete measures until 2020 to achieve the EU Energy Efficiency targets.
Used in RSA6:	yes
Chapter No.:	3.1.3.
Fact sheet:	no
Further information:	http://www.energieautonomie-vorarlberg.at/de/schritt-fuer-schritt-ans-ziel

Title: **Ecolabel for tourism**
Country: AT
Suitable for topic: Resource efficiency/Economy supporting quality of life and well being
Keywords: sustainable tourism
Abstract: The Austrian Eco-label for tourism is awarded to tourist accommodations, catering enterprises, conference and event locations, camp sites and shelter huts for their commitment in the fields of environmentally friendly management and social responsibility.
Fact sheet: yes
Further information: www.umweltzeichen.at
www.umweltzeichen-hotels.at

Title: **External Benefits of Organic Farming**
Country: AT
Suitable for topic: Instruments and measures related to biodiversity/Valorisation of ES
Keywords: organic farming
Abstract: A current study, jointly carried out by FiBl Switzerland and FiBl Austria, casts for the first time light on the costs arising for Austria due to different agricultural practices and which have to be borne by the society due to repair measures such as drinking water treatment. Bio Austria is an organic farmers association and funded this study.
Fact sheet: yes
Further information: http://www.fibl.org/en/homepage.html

Title: **Energievalley Toggenburg**
Country: CH
Suitable for topic: Renewable energy sources
Keywords: regional energy supply
Abstract: Within the region of Toggenburg 12 municipalities have made their way into the energy-independence: Until 2034 the whole consumed energy in the valley should be produced from renewable sources. Furthermore, until to 2059 they want to realize the 2000-watt society. The canton, municipalities, companies and private are are active and the local center of excellence is the development association energy valley Toggenburg.
Used in RSA6: yes
Chapter No.: 2.1.2.
Fact sheet: yes
Further information: www.energietal-toggenburg.ch

Title: **Solar Ski-Lift Tenna**
Country: CH
Suitable for topic: Renewable energy sources
Keywords: refurbishment
Abstract: In 2011, the disused ski lift was replaced by a combination of lift and solar power plant. With the installed capacity of 60.3 kWp, the cells produce 90,000 kWh / a power and thus about 12 times as much solar power as the emission-free powered ski lift required. In order to that the solar lift lowers 48.1 tons of CO2 emissions annually. Tennas hours of sun, the automatic tracking of the panels as well as the snow shedding position enable an optimum use of sunlight. Through the renewal of the existing infrastructure and integration of the solar system with no green space or agricultural land-use, this is leading the way into the solar future of winter tourism cooperative Skilift Tenna.
Fact sheet: yes
Further information: www.skilift-tenna.ch

Title: **Tropical house Frutingen**
Country: CH
Suitable for topic: Renewable energy sources
Keywords: geothermal energy
Abstract: The Tropenhaus in Frutigen, Switzerland, is a commercial project using geothermal energy from hot water flowing out of the Lötschberg base tunnel for the production of exotic fruit, sturgeon meat and caviar in a tropical greenhouse in the Swiss alps.
Used in RSA6: yes
Chapter No.: 2.1.2.
Fact sheet: yes
Further information: www.tropenhaus-frutigen.ch

Title: **Electric Appliances Rather than Polluting Engines for our Vineyards**

Country: CH

Suitable for topic: Efficient use of energy

Keywords: energy supply, consumer goods, food market

Abstract: In December 2010, the ValNaturePro association presented a project entitled "Nouvelles énergies et appareils électriques dans le vignoble" ("New Energies and Electric Appliances for Vineyards") to the Federal Office for Agriculture. The aim was to replace fuel-powered engines with electric ones in order to improve energy efficiency, reduce noise and limit emissions causing harm to people's health and the environment. The output of electric engines is 3.5 times superior to fuel-powered engines. With this project, 300 hectares of vines can be treated using electric appliances, with yearly savings up to 200 tonnes of fuel, or 630 tonnes of CO2 emissions. This project, supported by The Ark Foundation, was approved by the Federal Office for Agriculture in December 2011.

Fact sheet: no

Further information: http://www.blueark.ch/de/projekte/elektrische-gerate-statt-umweltverschmutzende-motoren-in-unseren-weinbergen-5632

Title: **effeLED**

Country: CH

Suitable for topic: Efficient use of resources

Keywords: energy saving

Abstract: effeLED is a funding programme with the goal to achieve an energy saving of light of at least 54 million kWh of electricity. The national program effeLED promotes energy-efficient lighting solutions with innovative LED technology in commercial buildings. It supports new construction and renovation projects that are realized in the years 2014-2016 in Switzerland. effeLED is based on an initiative of the Swiss Association of Lighting Industry (FVB) and is promoted as part of the Federal Office of Energy. The basic idea of the funding is to support the planner and mechanics in the implementation of energy efficient lighting solutions and to cover the overhead cost of planning

Used in RSA6: yes

Chapter No.: 2.2.1.

Fact sheet: no

Further information: http://www.effeled.ch/

Title: **Fortisa: energy efficiency in baking bread**
Country: CH
Suitable for topic: Efficient use of resources
Keywords: consumer goods, food market
Abstract: Fortisa AG is the leading Swiss company for buns and small bread on the convenience market. Baking bread is an energy intensive process. Nevertheless, they have succeeded in significantly increasing their energy efficiency and reducing the relative CO2 emissions by more than 20% since 2008 with the help of targeted investments and systematic energy monitoring. The company developed a special system within they can reuse the heat from the oven for the heating of the water and fermenting. Using this system, they saved around 258 tons of CO2 between 2010 and 2012. In order to become the best in this category, they are planning a further reduction of 15% by the year 2020.
Fact sheet: no
Further information: http://www.swisscleantech.ch/startseite/effizienzbeispiele/

Title: **Neurobat – intelligent heating system**
Country: CH
Suitable for topic: Efficient use of resources
Keywords: cleantech
Abstract: Neurobat, a Swiss cleantech company, offers innovative control products for heating, ventilation and air conditioning (HVAC). Three product lines cover the needs of different target groups and applications. From the manufacturer to the end-customer, from single-family houses to commercial buildings, Neurobat's technology and products are the most efficient way to save energy and costs. It is an add-on module to the existing heating system and causes 28 % energy savings on average, the room temperature is more stable and significant is also the CO2 emission reduction.
Fact sheet: no
Further information: http://neurobat.net/en/products/

Title: **Bagno Sasso Mobili: Swiss Eco Tap Design Line**
Country: CH
Suitable for topic: Efficient use of resources
Keywords: cleantech, sustainable consumer behaviour
Abstract: Thanks to a special spray technology the environmentally friendly Swiss Eco Tap the aqua saver reduces water consumption by an incredible 90% compared to conventional valves. Since the aqua saver is only connected to the cold water pipe, the energy-intensive water heating is eliminated. The spray technique ensures optimum cleanliness while washing the hands.
Fact sheet: no
Further information: http://www.bagnosasso.ch/de/index.php

Title: **Sustainability check of the Andermatt Swiss Alps Resort**
Country: CH
Suitable for topic: Efficient use of resources
Keywords: label, sustainable tourism, energy efficiency
Abstract: The careful use of resources is an important issue throughout the project of the new resort in Ander-matt. All apartments and hotels are equipped with the MINERGIE Standard. This is a renowned Swiss quality label for sustainable and ecologically designed buildings in order to reduce energy consump-tion. Electricity and heat are provided from renewable sources and with a CO2 neutral energy supply to the properties. In addition, town centres are planned for pedestrians and transport concept (using electric vehicles) is in line with Andermatt Swiss Alps' vision for sustainability. Furthermore, the river Reuss was set back to its original route reestablishing its natural flow. Andermatt Swiss Alps aims to keep the resort busy the whole year. The responsible persons of the resort try to convince the owners to rent their holiday apartments when they're not in use. This should create a livelier atmosphere and a sense of community year-round, for everyone who visits and lives in Andermatt.
Fact sheet: no
Further information: www.andermatt-swissalps.ch

Title: **Monthey/VS chemical site, an "eco-industrial"**
Country: CH
Suitable for topic: Land use
Keywords: circular economy
Abstract: Industrial ecology is a concept that tries to reduce the impact of companies on the environment in a sustainable perspective. In other words, industrial ecology tries to recycle waste of resources for another industry sector. The Industrial Ecology Park recycles waste of resources for another industry sector on site.
Fact sheet: no
Further information: http://www.cimo-sa.ch/energies-et-dechets/ecologie-industrielle/parc-eco-industriel

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Title: **Activation of the potential use of second homes (Bellinzonese e Valli, TI)**
Country: CH
Suitable for topic: Land use
Keywords: regional development
Abstract: The Leventina (11 municipalities) and the Blenio Valley (3 municipalities) are in a difficult economic situation. Many buildings in this area are empty or only partially used. In a pilot project, the buildings are used as second homes for tourism and an agency for the rental has been tested. Regarding the new railway line through the Gotthard base tunnel, it will be a chance to offer a new form of accommodation.
Used in RSA6: yes
Chapter No.: 2.2.2.
Fact sheet: no

Title: **Floodplain from Europe to Africa: Visions and management practices for a significant space in the agglomeration of Locarno**

Country: CH

Suitable for topic: Land use

Keywords: regional development

Abstract: The floodplain of the Maggia and the Melezza build a clearly delimited space amidst the urban ag-glomeration of Locarno. The rift between the European and African continental plates can be easily recognized by geologists. The municipality wants to develop a vision for a new public space by involving the inhabitants and using new communication technologies. Several actions are taken in order to promote this area, which is close to the possible future National Park of the Locarno area (Locarnese), to interested visitors. The pilot project is part of the objectives of the cantonal structure plan relating to recreation and accessibility measures that are included in the agglomeration program of Locarno.

Fact sheet: no

Title: **Alpine Foundation for Life Sciences**

Country: CH

Suitable for topic: Biodiversity

Keywords: education

Abstract: The Alpine Foundatin for Life Sciences, founded by Dr. Conti, is an educational institution located in the Village of Olivone, Valley of Blenio. Its aim is to foster education and interest in life sciences, especially among young people and children. Due to abundance of local herbs and plants, the Alpine Institute for Life Sciences draws intrest to biosciences.

Fact sheet: yes

Further information: http://fasv.ch/

Title: **AlpenLernen**

Country: CH

Suitable for topic: Employment & education

Keywords: education

Abstract: Project Alpenlernen for the UNESCO World Heritage Swiss Alps Jungfrau-Aletsch region aims to shape an education programm for the area. The product of the project should be transferable to other regions in the Swiss Alps.

Fact sheet: no

Further information: http://www.sac-cas.ch/fileadmin/sac/PDF-Dateien/Huetten/Factsheet_AlpenLernen.pdf

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Title: **Sardona aktiv**
Country: CH
Suitable for topic: Employment & education
Keywords: sustainable tourism
Abstract: Project "Sardona-aktiv" aims to stregthen the tourism offer in the UNESCO World Heritage Swiss Tectonic Arena Sardona. The area has high touristic potential due to its spectacular geological Phenonena that can be appreciated by many. The touristic services are developed in close cooperation with the Swiss Tectonic Arena Sardona and consideration of its needs. The project began in 2014 with a pilot stage which helped clarify what specific measures in development of organizational structure, sensibilization, product development and marketing should be taken. Currently, the implementation stage is running
Used in RSA6: yes
Chapter No.: 2.4.1.
Fact sheet: yes
Further information: http://www.unesco-sardona.ch/

Title: **SV Group: Climate-friendly eating**
Country: CH
Suitable for topic: Sustainable consumer behavior/Carbon emissions
Keywords: food supply
Abstract: The SV Group, a leading force in Swiss canteen catering, is among the first caterers that has commit-ted to reduce greenhouse gas emissions associated with the production and supply of their food offering – by far the most significant component of SV's carbon footprint. It cooks and serves around 100,000 fresh meals in over 300 staff restaurants and canteens every day. In order to achieve less greenhouse gas emissions it does not serve asparagus and strawberries out of season. CO2 emissions are up to ten times higher than those of native asparagus and strawberries when they are in season. In 2013, together with the WWF and other partners, the SV Group developed and launched the ONE TWO WE climate protection program. Based on this program a total of 6,000 tons of CO2 emissions will be saved in 2016 if compared with the level in 2012. The program focuses specifically on improving vegetarian meals and promotes the use of seasonal vegetables. However, SV Group stresses that climate-friendly food should be enjoyable and should not be associated with any kind of sacrifice or imposition.
Fact sheet: no
Further information: http://www.sv-group.ch/de/nachhaltigkeit/one-two-we.html

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Title: **The Ark- a Foundation for Innovation**
Country: CH
Suitable for topic: Instruments and measures towards energy efficiency
Keywords: network, innovation
Abstract: The Ark is a foundation for innovation established in 2004 by the Department for Economy, Energy and Spatial Planning of the Canton of Valais. Cantonal authorities created it as an instrument which aimis to increase the competetiveness of local enterprises and diversify the local economy
Fact sheet: yes
Further information: http://www.theark.ch/en/

Title: **Regional development programme Brontallo**
Country: CH
Suitable for topic: Resource efficiency
Keywords: regional development
Abstract: The pilot project Brontallo has been established within the scope of the Regional Development and Supporting Programme under the Coordination of the Federal Office of Agriculture (Department of Structural Improvement). The programme facilitates sustainable regional development as well as manufacturing local and regional products.
Fact sheet: yes
Further information: http://www.brontallo.com/de/projects/

Title: **Canton Tessin**
Country: CH
Suitable for topic: Resource efficiency
Keywords: sustainable development
Abstract: Interdepartmental Coordination for Sustainable Development The canton of Ticino has in its administration introduced an original instrument for the promotion of sustainable development. The cantonal group on Sustainable Development was set up by the State Council in 2001. This group consists of representatives from all five departments, including the Finance and Economic Affairs, and the State Chancellery, as well as another person who cares about the daily business. The GrussTI acts as a coordination center, which stimulates the different departments in the implementation of sustainable development in their respective fields of activity to an optimal cooperation. For this purpose they developped a concrete action program and monitors its ompliance.
Fact sheet: yes
Further information: http://www4.ti.ch/index.php?id=19881

Title: **Energy label for windows**
Country: CH
Suitable for topic: Resource efficiency
Keywords: energy label
Abstract: Since January the 1st 2015 there exist an energy label for windows in Switzerland. It is supported by the Associations Swiss window and barrel industry and by the Swiss central windows and facades. The energy label for windows evaluates the energy quality (efficiency) of the window in winter. The windows are categorized in seven energy efficiency classes from A to G, visualized with green and red arrows. The energy label for windows informs in a simple and understandable way how window systems are suited to minimize heat loss in winter. It also takes into account the energy gains by solar radiation.
Fact sheet: no
Further information: http://www.bfe.admin.ch/energieetikette/06269/index.html?lang=de

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Title: **Spatial densification in Brig-Glis**
Country: CH
Suitable for topic: Sustainable land use
Keywords: regional development
Abstract: Spatial densification in Brig-Glis The project on spatial densification in Brig-Glis is an example of development inwards in order to avoid further land consumption. It aims to provide solutions that do not pose problems for land owners. The project focuses on production of urban development model which will be used in future development plans of the area. It has three main strategies: densification of the city, protection of the surrounding landscape and smart use of traffic systems.
Used in RSA6: yes
Chapter No.: 3.2.2.
Fact sheet: yes
Further information: http://www.are.admin.ch/themen/raumplanung/modellvorhaben/2014-2018/05002/index.html?lang=de

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Title: **Park and product label**
Country: CH
Suitable for topic: Instruments and measures related to biodiversity
Keywords: label,
Abstract: Important contributions to economic benefits of biodiversity maintenance are the federal instruments for supporting parks: The park label, product label and global financial aid for parks. 1) Park and product labels: A park project becomes a park of national importance as soon as it has been awarded a park label by the federal authorities. From the time when the park is labelled, the authority is also allowed to award a product label for businesses and individuals for certain goods or services. 2) Park label - For the operation phase, park projects whose long-term future is assured and which meet the requirements specified by the federal authorities are awarded the park label by the FOEN. Parks in the development phase can use the candidate label. 3) Product label - The park authority can award the product label to individuals or businesses if the products fulfil the specified sustainability criteria and are manufactured in the park area. The product label is designed to promote traditional skills/crafts of the region.
Used in RSA6: yes
Chapter No.: 3.3.2.
Fact sheet: no
Further information: http://www.swiss-parks.ch/swiss-parks/labels/

Title: **Label: Valais Excellence**
Country: CH
Suitable for topic: Instruments and measures related to Green Jobs economic well-being and consumer behaviour
Keywords: label, local products
Abstract: In the canton of Valais an original, to sustainable development and the promotion of local products and services dedicated instrument was created: the label Valais Excellence. This label is awarded by the Association brand Valais. It honors the best and most dedicated Walliser Companies that are aware and engaged in their economic and social role and go towards a constant improvement of their products and services. The label contains two awards: one is the ISO 9001 for quality and the other is ISO 14001 for the environment
Fact sheet: yes
Further information: http://www.valais-excellence.ch/de/

Title: **Revitalisation of Straußbergmoos**
Country: DE
Suitable for topic: Carbon emissions
Keywords: revitalisation
Abstract: Revitalisation of an alpine bog as part of "Klimaprogramm Bayern (KLIP 2050)": For the first time in bavaria alpine bog with a central alpine creek at a sea level of almost 1.200 m was restored. "Sohlschüttung" with local material was performed to save bed- and waterlevel as well as structure of this central bog creek. Erosion of peat was stopped and new growth of peat in a mid term perspective was initiated.
Fact sheet: yes
Further information: http://www.oberallgaeu.org/bauen_umwelt/

Title: **Fahrtziel Natur**
Country: DE
Suitable for topic: Carbon emissions
Keywords: mobility
Abstract: Fahrtziel Natur is engaged since 2001 in sustainable Tourism. The cooperation exists between three environmental organizations: - BUND - friends of the earth Germany (Bund für Umwelt und Naturschutz Deutschland) - NABU - Nature and Biodiversity Conservation Union (Naturschutzbund Deutschland e. V.) - VCD (Verkehrsclub Deutschland e.V.) and the - Deutschen Bahn
Fact sheet: yes
Further information: https://www.bahn.de/natur/view/index.shtml

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Title: **Ecological hydropower plant in Au an der Iller**
Country: DE
Suitable for topic: Renewable energy sources
Keywords: power plant, hydropower
Abstract: The special issue on the first in Germany installed ecological hydropower is the “Very Low Head”-Turbine (VLH) based on a combination of variable water level control with a water filled rubber dam. Low head hydro power applications use tidal flows or rivers with a head of 20 metres (66 ft) or less to produce energy. These applications may not need to dam or retain water to create hydraulic head. Fishes have to swim through the extremely slowly moving turbines down the river.
Using the drop in a river or tidal flows to create electricity may provide a renewable energy source that will have a minimal impact on the environment with high fish-tolerance. On this way the “win-win situation” between hydropower utilization and water ecology is enabled.
Used in RSA6: yes
Chapter No.: 2.1.2.
Fact sheet: yes
Further information: www.illerkraftwerk-au.de

Title: **Short rotation forestry on marginal land**
Country: DE
Suitable for topic: Renewable energy sources
Keywords: biomass, agriculture
Abstract: Short term forestry (STF) is planting of fast growing trees, such as poplar trees and willows, which can be harvested in just a few years. Due to the processing to wood fuel, a reliable and regional energy supply can be ensured in a simple manner. The installation of the first STF systems in Achental began in May 2011 nearby Übersee. For that, an area of marginal agricultural land has been used, whose soil quality and location for classical land cultivation is rather difficult. The 25,000 used saplings are from a adjusted poplar tree species, particularly for this location. The wood chips resulting from harvesting the trees are used by the "Biomassehof Achental" and the heating plant Grassau. The first harvest is planned for the year 2015. The area of the STF plant amounts to three hector and is been farmed by the land owner itself.
Fact sheet: yes
Further information: http://www.bioenergie-region-achental.de

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Title: **AlpStore - energy storage**
Country: DE
Suitable for topic: Renewable energy sources
Keywords: mobility, energy supply
Abstract: AlpStore tackled a challenge that can only be met on a transnational base: low carbon future. The goal was a generic model that fits the needs of all AS countries. Mobile storage solutions must consider cross border applications (e. g. economic aggregration of charging flexibility).
Used in RSA6: yes (mentioned)
Chapter No.: 2.1.2.
Fact sheet: no
Further information: http://www.alpstore.info/

Title: **LEEN Energy Efficiency Networks**
Country: DE
Suitable for topic: Efficient use of energy
Keywords: network
Abstract: LEEN offers a Management-System – originally coming from Switzerland – aiming to set up and run Energy Efficiency Networks among participating companies to reduce their energy demand. This is supported by exchanges of experience among the companies as well as the provision of professional assistance and advice. The Networks are based on the principle of self-help as companies explore their energy efficiency potential assisted by professionals. The LEEN – System includes a variety of computer based calculation tools (e. g. pumps, electrical drives, compressed air, lighting systems) as wells as Management Guidelines. The launch of the LEEN-System is currently supported by the German Environmental Ministry (BMUB).
Used in RSA6: yes
Chapter No.: 2.1.3.
Fact sheet: no
Further information: http://leen.de/en/

Title: **DEHOGA Energy Campaign for hotel and restaurant industry**
Country: DE
Suitable for topic: Efficient use of energy
Keywords: sustainable tourism, construction
Abstract: The DEHOGA Energy Campaign support the hotel and restaurant industry to reduce their energy consumtion and as a consequence to reduce their energy costs.
Fact sheet: no
Further information: http://energiekampagne-gastgewerbe.de/

Title: **Bio Hotel Eggensberger**
Country: DE
Suitable for topic: Efficient use of energy
Keywords: sustainable tourism
Abstract: The Eggensberger organic concept was implemented in 2003- and continue to improve it. Only organic food is used -without additives, GM technology or factory farming. The hotel checks continuously the carbon footprint of the hotel, the products and suppliers. Protection from disruptive electric smog in our organic balance rooms. Environmentally friendly transport is practiced (e-mobility)
Fact sheet: yes
Further information: http://www2.eggensberger.de/en/

Title: **High up with wood – the first 8-storey wooden building in Central Europe**
Country: DE
Suitable for topic: Efficient use of resources
Keywords: construction
Abstract: Built on a former military brownfield on what has been named "Zero-Energy-City" (Nullenergiestadt), the project is the first 8-storey highrise building made of wood.
Used in RSA6: yes
Chapter No.:
Fact sheet: yes
Further information: http://www.huber-sohn.de/8-geschossiges-holzhaus.html

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Title: **What the mountains taste like**
Country: DE
Suitable for topic: Efficient use of resources
Keywords: consumer goods, food market
Abstract: The project "So schmecken die Berge" is a direct marketing campaign of promoting agricultural products which are offered by alpine huts belonging to the Alpine Club South Tyrol (AVS), German Alpine Club (DAV) and the Austrian Alpine Club (ÖAV).
Fact sheet: yes
Further information: https://www.alpenverein.de/huetten-wege-touren/huetten/huettenkampagnen/umwelt-kampagnen-entwicklung-initiative_aid_10220.html

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Title: **AlpBC - efficient use of resources and energy in construction sector**
Country: DE
Suitable for topic: Efficient use of resources
Keywords: construction
Abstract: The project AlpBC defines and implements strategies and measures to preserve and advance Alpine Building Culture in the broader context of territorial development and ecologic sustainability. It aimes at enabling local actors to capitalize on this outstanding cultural asset as a source of regional identity and economic development.
Used in RSA6: yes (only mentioned)
Chapter No.: 2.2.1.
Fact sheet: yes
Further information: http://www.alpbc.eu/

Title:	**Fully biological purification of a mountain hut (Wimbachgrieshütte vollbiologische Kläranlage)**
Country:	DE
Suitable for topic:	Circular economy, recycling and waste management
Keywords:	waste water
Abstract:	Waste water is purified completly biological after the extension of the three chamber dump with a grease seperator. A fully biological tandem trickling filter secondary clarification and a gravel filter dispose waste water in an environmentally friendly way. entsorgt.
Fact sheet:	no
Further information:	https://www.dbu.de/123artikel2057_2430.html

Title:	**Protection of golden eagles in the Alps**
Country:	DE
Suitable for topic:	Biodiversity
Keywords:	nature conservation
Abstract:	The main objective of the Golden Eagle Project in the National Park Berchtesgaden was to identify areas most important to the Golden Eagle (Aquila chrysaetos) in the Alps for hunting. Recommendations incl. 11 guidelines were made concerning the protection of these habitats as well as the areas around occupied nests. Recommendations were communicated to the public through specific environmental education programs, more general public relations exercises and through cooperation with groups that utilize Golden Eagle areas (e.g. hunters, hikers, and paragliders).
Used in RSA6:	yes
Chapter No.:	2.3.2.
Fact sheet:	yes
Further information:	http://www.berchtesgadener-land.com/natur/wandern/nationalpark/tiere/steinadler

Title:	**School at mountain pasture**
Country:	DE
Suitable for topic:	Employment & education
Keywords:	construction
Abstract:	To raise awareness of our young people the Berchtesgadener Land Biosphere offers excursions professionally accompanied to the out-of-school learning location "Mountain pasture". The pupils get to know both - the natural features as well as characteristics formed by agricultural use. They experience how humans can use nature in a sustainable way. At the chalet pupils gain an insight how food is produced and as far as possible process dairy products themselves. The excursions are created suitable for the age of the pupils. The programm is free for all schools within the biosphere reserve.
Fact sheet:	yes
Further information:	www.brbgl.de/bildung/angebote-fuer-schulen/

Title: **Center for environmental education and information "House of mountains"**
Country: DE
Suitable for topic: Employment & education
Keywords: construction
Abstract: Exhibition building and information centre for the National Park Berchtesgaden and centre for environmental education in wooden construction with passive-house like standard, outdoor area.
Fact sheet: yes
Further information: http://www.haus-der-berge.bayern.de/

Title: **Ökomodell Achental**
Country: DE
Suitable for topic: Sustainable consumer behavior
Keywords: self sufficiency, energy supply,
Abstract: The main issue of this project was to create a model of sustainable energy supply and utilisation in the whole of the Achental through creation of regional cycles, targeted sourcing, processing and supply of all bio-energy resources in the region, optimised logistics and processing, while minimising resulting CO2 emissions, efficient utilisation of resources through combined heat and power and small-scale district heating networks; reduction in demand through savings in heat and power consumption.
Used in RSA6: yes
Chapter No.: 2.4.3.
Fact sheet: no
Further information: http://www.oekomodell.de/

Title: **Regional Food sharing initiative Kempten**
Country: DE
Suitable for topic: Sustainable consumer behavior
Keywords: food sharing
Abstract: The foodsharing initiative of Kempten (FairTeiler Kempten) is operated by the Haus International in Kempten. Everyone can participate and share unused food instead of throwing it away.
Fact sheet: no
Further information: https://foodsharing.de/?page=fairteiler&sub=ft&id=2

Title:	**From EMS towards Sustainable Management Systems**
Country:	DE
Suitable for topic:	Resource efficiency
Keywords:	sustainable management systems
Abstract:	A cooperation project of chambers of industry and commerce, chambers of crafts and the Bavarian State Ministry of the Environment and Consumer Protection has collected a series of good practices in medium sized enterprises who are testing the enhancement of EMAS/ ISO14001 towards sustainability management. In total nine companies, including one from the Alpine administrative district Lindau (Bodensee), have participated in this project.
Used in RSA6:	yes
Chapter No.:	3.2.1.
Fact sheet:	no
Further information:	https://www.stmuv.bayern.de/umwelt/wirtschaft/umweltpakt/ nachhaltigkeitsmanagement/doc/praxisbeispiel_komplett.pdf

Title:	**Garmisch Ski-Ticket**
Country:	DE
Suitable for topic:	Instruments and measures resource efficiency
Keywords:	mobility
Abstract:	Reduction of feasible use of taking the car to get to the ski resort due to good price/performance ratio using public transport infrastructure.
Fact sheet:	yes
Further information:	http://www.bahn.de/regio_oberbayern/view/angebot/tickets/garmischer-ski-ticket.shtml

Title:	**The Chiemgauer – a successful regional currency**
Country:	DE
Suitable for topic:	Circular economy, recycling and waste management
Keywords:	currency
Abstract:	The Chiemgauer as regional currency started in 2003 at small scale as company of a private school. It grew fast and has about 600 enterprised in the counties of Rosenheim and Traunstein in Germany accepting the payment with Chiemgauer as banknotes or by a special Regiocard. The regional currency sees itself as regional supplement to Euro and has some innovative elements such as 3% of the purchase is given by the enterprise to a social institution or association. The buyer chooses the purpose. The Chiemgauer aims at keeping the added value in the region, to help to keep the city and village centers alive with shops and to encourage togetherness in the region by supporting non-profit associations.
Used in RSA6:	yes
Chapter No.:	3.2.3.
Fact sheet:	yes
Further information:	www.chiemgauer.info

Title: **Allgäuer Moorallianz**
Country: DE
Suitable for topic: Ecosystem services and natural capital based economy
Keywords: nature conservation
Abstract: The project Allgäuer Moorallianz is financed by the chance.natur programme of BMU/BfN. The aim of the project is to maintain sustainably the biological, landscape diversity of the hydrologically intact moor ecosystems in the hilly pre-alpine hill and marsh land of Oberallgäu and Ostallgäu. Furthermore it aims to match nature conservation with regional development in this area. The project has already developed (2009-2012) its management plans and it is situated from 2012-2020 in the implementation phase of the defined measures.
Used in RSA6: yes
Chapter No.: 3.3.1.
Fact sheet: no
Further information: http://www.moorallianz.de

Title: **MoorFutures**
Country: DE
Suitable for topic: Instruments and measures related to biodiversity
Keywords: nature conservation
Abstract: Due to rewetting of selected moors in the region, greenhouses gases can be reduced. By buying MooreFutures one can take part in the financing of concrete MooreFuture projects and therefore, contribute directly to nature and climate protection. One MoorFuture equals one tonne CO_2**.**
Used in RSA6: yes (mentioned)
Chapter No.: 3.3.2.
Fact sheet: yes
Further information: www.moorfutures.de/

Title: **Natürlig vo do**
Country: FL
Suitable for topic: Economic well-being and social inclusion
Keywords: regional development, consumer goods, food market, social cohesion
Abstract: The regional brand “vo do” is run by the Stiftung Agrarmarketing. By marketing regional products, it aims at providing fresh products with short transportation ways, increasing the regional value, preserving regional structures and traditions, protecting cultural and recreational areas, and protecting biodiversity by promoting the diversity of varieties at the regional level.
Used in RSA6: yes (mentioned)
Chapter No.: 2.4.2.
Fact sheet: no
Further information: http://www.vodo.li/

Title: **Kochkollektiv**
Country: FL
Suitable for topic: Economic well-being and social inclusion
Keywords: food sharing, consumer goods, social cohesion
Abstract: The purpose of the association is to promote environmently friendly resource extraction, fair resource distribution, efficient use of resources and active resource preservation as well as biodiversity measures. Its field of action is defined by the whole cycle of production, distribution, use and retention of food for our grandchildens furture. The association encourages like-minded initiatives by active participation and as a teachable organisation it is in permanent exchange with its environment.
Fact sheet: no
Further information: http://www.essenziell.li/kochkollektiv

Title: **Zukunftswerkstatt in Liechtenstein**
Country: FL
Suitable for topic: Sustainable consumer behavior
Keywords: association, social cohesion
Abstract: The “Zukunftswerkstatt” is a joint project between the symbiotic community, Vaduz and the follow-up project of the former association “Zeitlos” with its project "Tuschzit", which are funded by the Youth in Action Programme. The “Zukunftswerkstatt” was launched with the aim to promote and shape a sustainable and positive future. Through exchanges and cooperation, people aim at meeting current challenges. The “Zukunftswerkstatt” is a place that brings together people who want to contribute to a happy and sustainable society. An online platform and events support the development and discussion of pioneer projects and provide the opportunity to get involved with the community. Every person can present ideas and projects to those interested and seek cooperation for their implementation.
Used in RSA6: yes (mentioned)
Chapter No.: 2.4.3.
Fact sheet: no
Further information: http://www.zukunftswerkstatt.li/

Title: **Energy Network ERFA**
Country: FL
Suitable for topic: Instruments and measures towards energy efficiency
Keywords: network, energy label
Abstract: The Energie Network was founded in 2013. The main goal is to support companies in the field of energy efficiency with good practice examples and useful information. Events take place regulary on-site where companies demonstrate their efficiency projects. Participants of the events discuss results and network.
Fact sheet: yes
Further information: http://www.energiebuendel.li/F%C3%B6rderungWirtschaft/EnergieNetzwerk/tabid/201/Default.aspx

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Title: **Label energy city**
Country: FL
Suitable for topic: Instruments and measures towards energy efficiency
Keywords: energy label
Abstract: The label Energy City (Energiestadt) is equal to the "European Energy Award for Cities eea" and is a statement for communities, which would like to exemplify and implement sustainable energy policies. Energy cities foster renewable energies, environmentally friendly mobility and implements the efficient use of resources.
Used in RSA6: yes
Chapter No.: 3.1.3.
Fact sheet: yes
Further information: http://www.energiestadt.ch/

Title: **Chamonix Transport**
Country: FR
Suitable for topic: Carbon emissions
Keywords: mobility
Abstract: The Chamonix valley is one of the most polluted in France due to the many vehicles passing through the Great Saint Bernard Tunnel with more than 4800 daily truck movements. Combating pollution and protecting air quality is not only an economic question, but also an environnemental one. That's why public autorities in Chamonix decided to develop an innovative public transport with sustainable transport networks.
Fact sheet: yes
Further information: http://www.cc-valleedechamonixmontblanc.fr/index.php/transports/bienvenue-dans-la-vallee.html

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Title: **Tenerrdis**
Country: FR
Suitable for topic: Efficient use of energy
Keywords: technology
Abstract: Tenerrdis is a new energy technology cluster aimed at bolstering the competitiveness of emerging new energy technology industries through innovation.
Fact sheet: yes
Further information: http://www.tenerrdis.fr/en/

Title: **Tri Tour**
Country: FR
Suitable for topic: Efficient use of resources
Keywords: sport events, health, well-being
Abstract: During the race Ultra---Trail du Mont---Blanc® a specially fitted out bus will go to the sporting evens to strengthen waste sorting and convince the event's organizers and the municipalities
Fact sheet: yes
Further information: http://www.passion-trail.com/environnement-lancement-du-projet-tri-tour-pendant-lutmb/
http://www.ultratrailmb.com/en/page/1/The%20event.html

Title: **SCoT- Development of new / renewed tourist accommodation**
Country: FR
Suitable for topic: Sustainable land use
Keywords: urban planning, refurbishment, sustainable tourism, construction
Abstract: The scheme for territorial coherence (referred to as SCOT) is a strategic planning and urban development document. One of the most important challenges for the Tarentaise Valley is to define the development of alpine ski tourism as well as the development of the ski resorts (tourism beds, ski resorts, leisure facilities). The Tarentaise SCOT is one of the first studies of this type on the real estate sector in the alpine ski resorts (counting commercial and diffuse tourist beds, unoccupied bed „lits froids“, forecasting). For the Tarentaise Valley representatives, the priority lies in renovating existing buildings rather than encouraging new constructions.
Used in RSA6: yes
Chapter No.: 2.2.2.
Fact sheet: yes
Further information: www.tarentaise-vanoise.fr

Title: **Flocon Vert**
Country: FR
Suitable for topic: Economy supporting quality of life and well being
Keywords: label, mobility
Abstract: The label "Flocon-Vert" encourages mountain resorts to reduce their ecological impact, to improve water and power, to manage the transport (access roads, local transportation…). Mountain Riders, at the origin of the project wish much more governance and concertation among local stakeholders or familiarise the visitors of climate change issues (42 requirements of which 31 are required).
Fact sheet: yes
Further information: www.flocon-vert.org/

Title: **OXYGEN electric cargo scooters for fleet service**
Country: IT
Suitable for topic: Carbon emissions
Keywords: mobility
Abstract: CargoScooter is the result of four years of development and two years of comprehensive testing in cooperation with postal organizations. Among others, Oxygen won international tenders with Swiss Post (SP), with 250 Scooters delivered in 2008 and later further assignments of scooters. SP (2010) had 500 CO2-neutral scooters saving 1,250 tonnes of CO2 emissions per year.With a further 500 Oxygen CargoScooters also on order for delivery 2011, the Swiss fleet success is testament to the cost effectiveness, durability and reliability of this sturdy commercial delivery vehicle. Oxygen, a spin-off from bicycle producer Atala established in 2000, produces fully electrical cargo scooters that are meant to serve predominantly fleet services in urban areas, as for instance postal delivery. After 2004, the strategic direction was focused on the fleet market and in the same year Oxygen developed the CargoScooter with a Ni-Zn technology batteries.
Fact sheet: yes
Further information: http://www.eco-innovation.eu/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=97:oxygen-cargo-scooters-for-fleet-service-postal-service-etc-&catid=63:italy

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Title: **Access2Mountain project**
Country: IT
Suitable for topic: Carbon emissions
Keywords: sustainable tourism, mobility , awareness raising
Abstract: The Access2Mountain prokect aimed to achieve durable, environmentally friendly tourism, as well as to ensure accessibility and connection to, between and in sensitive regions of the Alps and the Carpathians. With the long-term perspective of increasing sustainable tourist mobility, railway and multimodal connections will be improved and attractive offers created via pre-investment measures, pilot activities, and investments.A policy dialogue on the sub-regional and EU level, feedback loops with the Permanent Secretariat of the Alpine Convention and the related Working Group on Transport as well as the development of the Transport Protocol to the Carpathian Convention will ensure political and institutional sustainability of the project and broader dissemination in these two important European mountain ranges.
Fact sheet: yes
Further information: www.unicam.it

Title: **BIOCASA: Zero Consumption Bio Building in Clusone and Desenzano del Garda**
Country: IT
Suitable for topic: Renewable energy sources
Keywords: passive house, construction
Abstract: BIOCASA project started in 2005 aiming at building houses with low energy impacts (efficiency), low carbon emissions and reduced energy costs. As member of GBCItalia (association introducing new sustainable building standards), the cooperative FILCA (which started BIOCASA) accepted LEED certification standards and implemented them in new construction.
Used in RSA6: yes
Chapter No.: 2.1.2.
Fact sheet: yes
Further information: http://www.filca.it/BIOCASAFILCA/marchiobiocasa/index.html

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Title: **Public Transport System in Paneveggio Pale di San Martino Nature Park**
Country: IT
Suitable for topic: Efficient use of energy
Keywords: mobility, sustainable tourism
Abstract: The project started in 2003 with the organization of a system of public transport by bus to reach the most important areas of the Park, such as Val Canali, Paneveggio Forest, Val Venegia. During summer those areas are very important from a touristic point of view: huge private traffic generated pollution and crowding problems.
Fact sheet: yes
Further information: www.parcopan.org

Title: **MILKY WAY: eco-innovative real-milk classification technology for optimized milk use**

Country: IT

Suitable for topic: Efficient use of resources

Keywords: food supply, consumer goods

Abstract: The project aims at promoting a new environmentally friendly breakthrough solution contributing to the reduction of the environmental impact deriving from dairy production. In areas with a high concentration of milk production, as the Alpine region, there is a larger risk of nitrogen water pollution. The new solution is based on real-time classification of milk (without any type of manipulation). Main results: - Reduced amount of milk employed in the dairy production process; - Milk efficiency improvement and high quality cheese with enhanced nutrient properties; - Improvement of dairy production and yields (up to 15%); - Facilitate the milk supply chain, important savings in operational costs for dairy farming, optimization and higher value to milk processors and premium prices to farmers.

Used in RSA6: yes

Chapter No.: 2.2.1.

Fact sheet: yes

Further information: http://www.milkyway.bio/

Title: **Sustainable forest management in Mezzano**

Country: IT

Suitable for topic: Natural capital and ecosystem services

Keywords: sustainable forest management, biomass

Abstract: In the province of Trento sustainable forest management has been redefined in the 1960s on the basis of close to nature models, reducing annual cuts, promoting broadleaved species and fir, establishing natural regeneration and composite structures. This development is well shown at the example of the forest of Mezzano, a mid sized, traditional municipality (1600 inhabitants), involved in and proud of the quality of its forests.

Used in RSA6: yes

Chapter No.: 2.3.1.

Fact sheet: yes

Further information: http://www.comune.mezzano.tn.it/home.html

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Title: **Small district heating woodchips plant fuelled by local wood in Grumes**

Country: IT

Suitable for topic: Natural capital and ecosystem services/ Renewable energies

Keywords: energy supply, biomass

Abstract: Grumes is a small municipality (460 inhabitants) in a detached location, with limited resources and an aging population. In the 2000s the administration started a program to revive the village with projects in tourism, agriculture, environment and to enhance the local economy the citizen participation. A small woodchip heating (0,45 MW), built in 2005 initially only for public buildings was built after a citizens poll showed that 45% were interested in participating. Later opened also to private homes. The plant is fuelled by wood produced by the local forest association (150 members), coming from thinning and forest measures, and from residues by a local carpentry. The plant helped the projects of the association and is managed by the municipality's workman with no additional costs.

Fact sheet: yes

Further information: http://www.vivigrumes.it/energia.html

Title: **WWF Italia Oasi**

Country: IT

Suitable for topic: Valorisation of ES

Keywords: nature conservation, natural resource management

Abstract: WWF Oasi are private (or government-licensed) protected areas managed by Italian WWF since 1967.WWF Oasi aim to promote a model of management of protected areas including effectiveness, efficiency in organisation and economic sustainability in natural resource management. Oasi WWF directly manages a network of protected sites (Oasis) across the whole country, participates in the management of other protected areas, delivers environmental education projects. WWF manages 43 areas in Italy, of which 6-10 are located in the Alps.

Fact sheet: yes

Further information: http://www.wwf.it/oasi/

Title: **Slowfood "Cheese - A journey in Mountain Pastures" in partnership with NOVAMONT (BioPlastic)**

Country: IT

Suitable for topic: Sustainable consumer behavior

Keywords: slow food, food supply, consumer goods

Abstract: The NOVAMONT Mater-Bi® bioplastics range for the foodware sector includes plates, cups, cutlery, bowls, single-portion containers, drinking straws and ice cream cups and scoops that can be disposed of with organic waste and sent for composting by anaerobic digestion, reducing quantities of unsorted waste and significantly cutting back greenhouse gas emissions. CHEESE 2015 is an international event organised by SLOWFOOD. In 2015 the event is dedicated to mountain cheese makers. Cheesemakers who live and work every day in Europe's mountains are facing a critical situation. Post-war industrial development depleted a large part of the population and many traditional cheesemaking activities have since stopped. Along with them, links between local communities and their environments have been severed – such as the abandonment of many pastures – and the transmission of precious knowledge has been compromised.

Fact sheet: yes

Further information: http://www.novamont.com/eng/leggi_evento.php?id_event=3

Title: **Granfondo Stelvio Santini**

Country: IT

Suitable for topic: Sustainable consumer behavior

Keywords: sport events, health, well-being

Abstract: The organizing committee of Granfondo Stelvio Santini has foreseen 2 solutions aiming to reduce the environmental pollution caused by the presence of 3000 people during a sports event. 1 - creation of ad hoc delimited green eco areas with gabage bins for the cyclists, in order to avoid waste dumping along the course 2 - creation of a special celebratory event t-shirt with an additional small side pocket where the garbage, such as snack wrappers, empty energy gel packets or anything else, can temporarily be stored, designed by the main sponsor Santini and handed over to all participants.

Fact sheet: yes

Further information: www.granfondosantini.com

Title: **National Environmental Footprint Programme**
Country: IT
Suitable for topic: Instruments and measures towards low carbon economy
Keywords: instruments, ecological footprint
Abstract: NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL FOOTPRINT is an intensive program on environmental footprint of goods/services (carbon footprint and water footprint) to experiment on a large scale and optimize different evaluation systems of environmental performance, taking into account the differences of each economic sector, in order to harmonize and make them repeatable. Moreover, the initiative aims at identifying the companies' procedures of carbon management and at supporting the use of low-carbon content technologies and good practices in the manufacturing processes
Used in RSA6: yes (mentioned)
Chapter No.: 3.1.2.
Fact sheet: yes
Further information: http://www.minambiente.it/pagina/italian-environmental-footprint-program

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Title: **VIVA Sustainable Wine Label**
Country: IT
Suitable for topic: Sustainable land use
Keywords: label, indicator, sustainable food
Abstract: VIVA Sustainable Wine. The purpose of the project is to improve the performance of sustainability in vineyards and wine production through the analysis of four indicators, namely Air, Water, Territory and Vineyard. The indicators have been developed taking into account main international rules and standards. The application of the indicators is validated every two years by an independent third-party certification body. The pilot phase involved a number of major Italian wineries, which were selected based on their geographical location and the products they produce. Some are located in the Alps or in their vicinity (GANCIA, VENICA & VENICA) and the program is open to all Italian wineries. The pilot phase of the project was completed in 2014 and led to the definition of technical specifications for sustainable wine production, that now serve as a reference for companies who want to achieve the validation foreseen by the project.
Fact sheet: yes
Further information: http://www.viticolturasostenibile.org/

Title: **Wooden passive kindergarten in Preddvor**
Country: SI
Suitable for topic: Efficient use of resources/Efficient use of energy
Keywords: construction
Abstract: Wooden passive kindergarten in Preddvor, whose structure and production are based on the use of wood and wood products, is demonstrating the possibility of using wood and wood products for public facilities. It is made of prefabricated elements and ecologically sound materials. Heated with biomass and on the roof a solar power plant is installed. Together with the primary school, which is in the immediate vicinity of the facility they form an energy-subsistence. Total investment (which includes the demolition of the old kindergarten, earthworks, installation of a new kindergarten and regulation of all external infrastructure) amounted to 2, 5 million euros (1400 euros / m2), while the municipality of Preddvor, according to the mayor Miran Zadnikar obtained grants from Eco Fund and some concessional lending.
Fact sheet: yes

Title: **Eco Kamp Koren**
Country: SI
Suitable for topic: Circular economy, recycling and 1 waste management
Keywords: sustainable tourism, awareness raising
Abstract: Koren Camp – a sustainably managed camp site - is organised with regard to nature and the protection and care of natural resources. It strives to offer many products from the local ecological cultivation in its store. Koren Camp was the first Slovene camp that fulfilled the required criteria for the acquirement of the European Eco-label for the environment-friendly camp in 2011. Due to the many years of striving towards nature-friendly tourism and ecological arrangements, it had no problems acquiring this certificate.
Used in RSA6: yes
Chapter No.: 2.2.3.
Fact sheet: yes
Further information: www.kamp-koren.si

Title: **Environment and Health Indicators**
Country: SI
Suitable for topic: Valorisation of ES
Keywords: health, well-being, indicators
Abstract: A set of 26 indicators on environment and human health and ecosystem resilince
Fact sheet: yes
Further information: http://kazalci.arso.gov.si/?data=group&group_id=25&lang_id=94

Title:	**Garden Village Bled**
Country:	SI
Suitable for topic:	Sustainable consumer behavior
Keywords:	sustainable tourism, mobility, self-sustaining, construction, local products
Abstract:	The Garden Village complex is mainly from local wood and other natural material. Local products, nature, peace and quite, education, and wellness program are the success factors. Resort is build with Slovenian wood, has innovating accommodations. Guests are surrounded by forest, garden and water. Restaurant offers only Slovenian food and drinks. Accommodations are wooden Tree Houses, Glamping tents, Pier Tents and two apartments.
Fact sheet:	yes
Further information:	http://gardenvillagebled.com/

Title:	**Carpooling Prevoz**
Country:	SI
Suitable for topic:	Sustainable consumer behavior
Keywords:	mobility
Abstract:	In Slovenia, a web application to support called prevozi carpooling has been developed. As Slovenia is predominantly rural country mobility is an issue. Having car is considered a way of life due to restricted public transport in some parts of the country. The number of journeys made by car, a largely un-sustainable transport mode, has been growing.
Used in RSA6:	yes (mentioned)
Chapter No.:	2.4.3.
Fact sheet:	yes
Further information:	https://prevoz.org/about/

Title:	**Eco-village Čadrg**
Country:	SI
Suitable for topic:	Sustainable consumer behavior
Keywords:	organic farming, food supply
Abstract:	Village Čadrg is also called eco-village by its' residents, since four of the five farms are organic. They offer organic milk and dairy products (cottage cheese, cottage cheese, whey) and have their own brand, Tolminc cheese produced in the village dairy. Reconstruction of a dairy was co-financed by the municipality of Tolmin, support was also offered by the Agricultural Advisory Service.
Used in RSA6:	yes
Chapter No.:	2.4.3.
Fact sheet:	yes
Further information:	http://www.arhiv.slovenija-co2.si/index.php/dobre-prakse/trajnostni-razvoj-podeelja/dobre-prakse-2012/31.html

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Title:	**Slovenia is Reducing CO2: good practices**
Country:	SI
Suitable for topic:	Instruments and measures towards low carbon economy
Keywords:	CO2 emission reduction, green jobs, quality of life, well-being
Abstract:	The project Slovenia is Reducing CO2: good practices delivers the promotion of good practice, the dissemination of knowledge and encouragement to change. Successful stories inspire and satisfy themselves that the dramatic changes on the way to a low-carbon society is not only possible, but also bring a series of synergistic effects: create savings and new green jobs, to offer innovative solutions and development opportunities, protect the environment and human health, bring chances re-duce government costs and increase revenue, increase quality of life and inspiration.
Used in RSA6:	yes
Chapter No.:	3.1.2.
Fact sheet:	no

Title:	**EnergyViLLab**
Country:	SI/IT
Suitable for topic:	Efficient use of energy, Renewable energy
Keywords:	mobility
Abstract:	The EnergyViLLab Project, financed within the Italy-Slovenia Cross-border Cooperation Programme 2007–2013, is coordinated by Unioncamere del Veneto – Eurosportello, and aims at making the cross-border area a place of best practice in the use of energy from renewable sources, energy saving and sustainable mobility.
Fact sheet:	yes
Further information:	http://www.energyvillab.net/sample-page/tolmin-project/

Title:	**Monitoring Network in the Alpine Region for Persistent and other Organic Pollutants (MONARPOP) and its follow-up projects EMPOP and POPALP**
Country:	AUT, DEU, IT, Sl
Suitable for topic:	Health and harmful emissions
Keywords:	air pollution, health
Abstract:	The main objective of the project is to monitor POPs and other organic pollutants with respect to their long-range transport to remote regions in the Alps, prevalent source directions of their origin, the regional distribution of loads within the area of the Alps, the variation with altitude, an assessment of present pollutant stocksbound in forests of this region and possible biological effects of the detected loads. The project aims to provide
Fact sheet:	yes
Further information:	www.monarpop.at

Title: **Alpine Crossing Exchange – Instrument within the transport sector**

Country: International

Suitable for topic: Instruments and measures towards low carbon economy

Keywords: transport, instrument, mobility

Abstract: The Alpine Crossing Exchange is an instrument proposed by the Alpine Initiative that wants to transfer transalpine freight traffic from road to rail by issuing transit rights for truck trips. The transit rights issued can be traded on the market. As with other limited goods, demand fixes the price. It works based on the following 3 principles: • Cap: A political decision limits the number of transalpine truck crossings to an environmentally acceptable level by issuing a limited/fixed amount of transit rights. The upper limit can be reduced progressively from today's figure to the desired level. All trucks with a gross vehicle weight rating of more than 3.5 tonnes need a transit right if they want to cross the Alps. • Allocate: The Alpine transit rights will either be allocated as a free bonus to freight companies who voluntarily use rail (1 transit unit for the road for every X units by rail), or sold to the highest bidders. • Trade: Alpine transit rights can either be used by their owners or be freely traded. An information system supplies reference prices for rail transport

Used in RSA6: yes

Chapter No.: 3.1.2.

Fact sheet: no

Further information: http://www.alpeninitiative.ch/alpine-crossing-exchange.html

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Title: **AlpInfoNet**

Country: International

Suitable for topic: Instruments and measures towards low carbon economy

Keywords: transport, sustainable tourism, mobility

Abstract: AlpInfoNet was a transnational project (2012 – 2015), funded by the Programme Alpine Space in the frame of the European Territorial Cooperation, initiated by the Working Group Transport of the Alpine Convention. Lead Partner was the Bavarian Ministry of Transport, partners of France, Italy, Slovenia, Germany and Austria participated. AlpInfoNet aimed at improve and connect already existing informationsystems in transport and tourism in order to facilitate the accessibility of the Alpine Space and the local mobility for users.

Fact sheet: yes

Further information: www.alpinfonet.eu

Good Practices fact sheets

Austria – Greenhouse gas balance of the Austrian timber chain

General information on the Good Practice		
Time period	Starting date: 2013 End date: 2015	
Location country	Austria	
Contact data	**Institution**	
	Name of the institution	Federal Environment Agency (Umweltbundesamt)
	Street	Spittelauer Lände 5
	ZIP-code	1090
	City	Vienna
	Country	AT
	Website of the project	http://bfw.ac.at/rz/bfwcms.web?dok=9986
Detailed description of GP	Using timber several times along the value-added chain - this is an advantage from the economical as well as from the ecological point of view and has also positive effects on the greenhouse balance. How this utilisation may look like has been shown for the first time by scenarios of the Federal Forest Research Centre (Bundesforschungszentrum für Wald BFW), the Vienna University of Natural Resources and Life Sciences (Universität für Bodenkultur BOKU) and the Federal Environment Agency (Umweltbundesamt). The five scenarios are based on different economic strategies for Austrian forests and reflect possible developments until the year 2100. Austria forests must cover the demand for wood, which is determined by political requirements and economic market conditions. Whether the demand for timber utilisations in Austrian forests can be met and which effects they have on the GHG balance has been a scientific subject of a project of the Federal Forest Research Centre. For this purpose models of various scenarios of forest development have been developed on the basis of the Austrian Forest Inventory (Österreichische Waldinventur ÖWI). On the basis of these scenarios the changes of the carbon reservoirs in trees and forest soils have been calculated.	

	Timber constitutes a part of a series of processes, whose products play an important role in the Austrian value-added chain. It ranges from the timber and sawmill industries to the furniture and paper production industries. Key term is the cascadian or multiple use, which provides for achieving with the lowest possible use of biomass the greatest possible material and energetic use. A common example is the recovery of durable paper products in the timber industry, where, in turn, recycling is carried out several times. If wood replaces energy-intensive raw materials, such as steel or crude oil, it achieves a positive effect in the THG balance. The priority of the project of the Federal Environment Agency was given to substitution effects which can be achieved by wood products. Even if from Austrian forests as much wood is removed as is growing - the greenhouse balance is thus zero - enormous quantities of greenhouse emissions are saved due to the use of wood and wood products.
Main results	Considered individually forests can store more carbon than it is the case under the present management. Without utilisations a balance would be achieved on the long run by which about 50 % more carbon would be stored than it is currently the case. This view, which is purely focussed on forests, is, however, much too short-sighted, because on the long run the timber utilisation and the permanent use of wood has an even stronger effect on the GHG balance. The scenarios show that the cascadian timber utilisation is on the long run more favourable for the GHG balance than the immediate utilisation of wood for energy generation. A long life time of timber products can even reinforce these effects. The overall effect until the year 2100 corresponds approximately to the greenhouse gas emissions which have been emitted in the whole territory of Austria over a period of 20 years. With a moderate increase in growing stock reserves - about half as high as in the course of the last few decades in Austrian forests - additional positive effects on the whole GHG balance over a few decades will e achieved. A prerequisite for achieving this goal is that the production of sawnwood for cascadian use is not too much restricted. If less sawnwood is available, more energy-intensive raw materials must be used - with the respective negative effect on the GHG balance. If, due to an increased demand, more wood is used in forests than is regrowing the GHG balance of the timber chain is deteriorating, even though more CO_2 generating energies such as crude oil or steel are saved in this way. The GHG advantages of wood utilisation can thus not be seen isolated from the GHG effects of forest management - sustainability of reserves, efficient forest management and utilisation of the raw material wood, which is regrowing, but not unlimitedly available are factors which are to be taken into consideration additionally.

Funding type	Public
Financing / Funding description	The project was funded by the Austrian Klima- und Enegiefonds in three separated projects, which integrated their results to a common picture.
Topics, stakeholders, target groups and solutions	
Key topic	Energy-efficient and low-carbon economy
Relevant stakeholder	• Federal Forest Research Centre (Bundesforschungszentrum für Wald BFW) • Vienna University of Natural Resources and Life Sciences (Universität für Bodenkultur BOKU) • Austrian Federal Environment Agency (Umweltbundesamt)
Stakeholder type	☒ **Public authority** (National, state, or local government agency) ☒ **Other** (please describe it here): University,
Type of solution	☒ Management solution (farming, regional development)
Target group	☒ Private enterprise ☒ Public authority ☒ Public Private Partnership ☒ Private persons, local residents, private associations etc. (civil society other than NGO)
Economic sector	**Primary sector:** ☒ Forestry ☒ Other (please describe it here): Energy production **Secondary sector:** ☒ Construction ☒ Industry ☒ Recycling ☒ Manufacturing / crafts

Selection criteria	
Greening effect(s)	**Energy efficient and low carbon economy** ☒ Reduction of GHG emissions ☒ Increasing use of renewable energies **Resource efficient economy** ☒ Reduction of resource input (water, raw material) ☒ Use of local cultural / natural resources ☒ Efficient use of land ☒ Improvements in material reuse ☒ Improvements of waste management **Ecosystem services (ESS) and natural capital based economy** ☒ Local energy supply/decentralization (in terms of using local/regional natural capital/ESS) **Economy supporting quality of life and well-being** ☒ Raising awareness of consumers ☒ Avoidance/reduction of harmful emissions
Subtopics of greening effect(s)	**Energy efficient and low carbon economy** ☒ Carbon emissions ☒ Renewable energy sources **Resource efficient economy** ☒ Efficient use of resources
Eco-innovative character	What is particularly remarkable concerning these projects is that for the first time in Austria several institutions have calculated separately, but yet cooperating, the greenhouse gas balance for the whole value-added chain forest/wood.
Transferability	The calculated amounts of GHG emissions may be different in other countries, but the general conclusions are still valid. Calculations could be transferred to other countries.
Economic and/or social benefits	Optimizing of the use of wood and wood products and thus reduction of GHG emissions. Integrated view on the whole wood production chain from forest management to recycling of wood products and substitution effects down to energetic use of residues and products at the end of their life.

Scalability	Not useful, due to the large-scale trading and transportation of wood. Theoretically applicable to a group of states like the EU.
Success factors and barriers	
Obstacles	Availability of wood may affect the price, so that the construction of long-life wood products may not be affordable compared to other materials. Both very high as well as very low prices may corrupt the sustainability of forest management.
Further information	http://bfw.ac.at/rz/bfwcms.web?dok=16838990 http://bfw.ac.at/rz/bfwcms.web?dok=17662487 http://bfw.ac.at/rz/bfwcms.web?dok=22728997

Austria – Energy efficiency in the hotel and gastronomy business

General information on the Good Practice		
Time period	Starting date: 2014 End date: 2015	
Location country	Austria	
Contact data	**Institution**	
	Name of the institution	Federal Ministry of Science, Research and Economy
	Street	Stubenring 1
	ZIP-code	1010
	City	Wien
	Country	Austria
	Website of the project	http://www.bmwfw.gv.at/Tourismus/TourismusstudienUndPublikationen/Documents/Energieeffizienz_Leitfaden%20Online-Version.pdf
Detailed description of GP	The manual "Energy efficiency in the hotel and gastronomy business" offers information on the current legal situation and the changes that the federal law on energy efficiency (in full effect since January 2015) has brought with it. The manual includes a quickcheck that supports the managers of hotel and gastronomy business in assessing the current standard of their company in regard to energy efficiency and provides them with feasible solutions to improve it. Furthermore the manual offers information on how to thoroughly plan energy-efficiency-measures on a larger scale, as well as information on funding and financing. The display of a number of good-practice examples of outstanding energy-savings-measures in hotel and gastronomy companies provides the reader with further insights and ideas on how to improve energy-efficiency for his/her own company. The guide has been presented to an expert audience on June 19 2015.	
Main results	Broad use by the tourism industry also via their umbrella associations (Federal Economic Chamber, Hoteliers Association).	
Funding type	Mixed	

Financing / Funding description	Federal Ministry of Science, Research and Economy, Industry Associations (Tourism), Federal Ministry of Environment (Climate Fund).
Topics, stakeholders, target groups and solutions	
Key topic	Energy efficient and Low carbon economy
Relevant stakeholder	Enterprises (Accommodation, Gastronomy)
Stakeholder type	☒ **Private enterprise and their associations** (business or industry that is managed by independent companies or private individuals rather than being controlled by the state, e.g. Chamber of commerce) ☒ **Public authority** (National, state, or local government agency)
Type of solution	☒ Motivating solution (e.g. awards)
Target group	☒ Private enterprise
Economic sector	☒ Other (please describe it here): Tourism
Selection criteria	
Greening effect(s)	**Energy efficient and low carbon economy** ☒ Reduction of energy input ☒ Reduction of GHG-emissions ☒ Increasing use of renewable energies **Resource efficient economy** ☒ Reduction of resource input (water, raw material) ☒ Improvements of waste management **Ecosystem services (ESS) and natural capital based economy** ☒ Local energy supply/decentralization (in terms of using local/regional natural capital/ESS) ☒ Awareness raising for ESS ☒ Economic valuation of ESS

	Economy supporting quality of life and well-being ☒ Support to personal income ☒ Raising awareness of consumers ☒ Incentives for consumer's behavioural change ☒ Avoidance/Reduction of harmful emissions
Subtopics of greening effect(s)	**Energy efficient and low carbon economy** ☒ Carbon emissions ☒ Renewable energy sources ☒ Efficient use of energy **Resource efficient economy** ☒ Efficient use of resources ☒ Recycling and waste management **Economy supporting quality of life and well-being** ☒ Economic wellbeing and social inclusion ☒ Sustainable customer behaviour ☒ Health and harmful emissions
Transferability	Yes, besides national or regional specifities
Economic and/or social benefits	Reduction of energy cost for enterprises
Success factors and barriers	
Success factors	Cooperation between public/private stakeholders, practical examples, wide distribution
Obstacles	Some reluctance to use by enterpreneurs in particular microenterprises
Further information	http://www.bmwfw.gv.at/Tourismus/TourismusstudienUndPublikationen/Seiten/default.aspx

Austria – Generation Garden Wildon

General information on the Good Practice		
Time period	Start date: 2012 End Date: In progress	
Location Country	Austria	
Location NUTS3	Name of NUTS 3	District Leibnitz
	Code of NUTS3	6 10 59
Location LAU2	Name of municipality	Marktgemeinde Wildon
Contact data	**Institution**	
	Name of the institution	Holzer Permaculture
	Street	Mitterhenndorf 19
	ZIP code	A 8380
	City	Jennersdorf
Detailed description of GP	A park and garden for all generations: The concept aims at creating appealing points of attraction, by means of a wide range of topics, different places and trails at and around the House of Generations. The multifarious shape is to serve all generations with their different characteristic needs. The generation garden offers the opportunity to spend one's (leisure) time in a pleasant way and to feel fine. Not only for the inhabitants of the community house, but also for the external guests shall the generation garden become an incentive for a visit and for staying there. A big difference to existing park and leisure time facilities is the fact that agricultural production in a near-natural and integrative way is taking place here as well. For the beginning primarily a selective self-sufficiency is planned aiming at expanding and marketing the production of high-quality food.	

	Trails There are several and interconnected circular trails which start at the southern terrace area of the senior house. These round trails go accordingly in a softly-shaped manner through the terrain and can be easily and well used by everybody. The gradient doesn't exceed 6 % at any place. The trails are relatively flat and are thus also suitable for wheelchairs and baby carriages. The surfaces of the trails are shaped in such a way that an optimum usability is ensured (e.g various kinds of appropriate slab and permeable pavings or compacted gravel with a width of at least 1.5 m). Water The existence of and the experience with water is particularly important. Wetland biotopes, fountains and drinking fountains, tangible water sculptures or just the calming dabbling of a small water course are just a few examples for the sensual experience with the element water, in particular in the area of the sensory garden. Rainwater and existing springs can be strategically collected and funnelled to individual areas and enrich the park in the form of one or several small wetland biotopes. Moreover a larger, near-natural biotope next to the house is offered as as swimming biotope. Furthermore charming places could develop in the area of the biotopes, be it islands or peninsulas with seats or pavillons for small festivals and music and dance.
Topics, stakeholder and solution	
Key topic	Economy supporting quality of life&human well-being

Austria – ÖREK: Undeveloped, designated construction land

General information on the Good Practice		
Time period	Starting date: 2015 End date: 2015	
Location country	Austria	
Location NUTS3	Name of NUTS 3	Total federal territory
Contact data	**Institution**	
	Name of the institution	Austrian Conference on Spatial Planning (Österreichische Raumordnungskonferenz ÖROK) Office at the Federal Chancellery
	Street	Ballhausplatz 1
	ZIP code	1014 Vienna
	City	Vienna
	Country	Austria
	Website of the project	http://www.oerok-atlas.at
Detailed description of GP	Due to the nature-specific and topographical factors the area available for the purpose of settlement (permanent settlement area) is restricted to only 37 % of the federal territory. Especially in Alpine areas, where the permanent settlement area is, for the most part, limited to valley locations, this value is, however, considerably lower. This scarce area must be shared by different types of utilisations, such as settlements, trade and industry, transport, agriculture and energy production. At the same time the use of areas in Austria amounts, according to the figures of the Federal Environment Agency, to 22.4 ha/day. In spite of regionally differently growing scarcity of construction land there are, however, considerable reserves of construction land (designated, but undeveloped construction land). This circumstance confronts spatial planning with difficult tasks in order to be able to ensure a structured and sustainable land-use development. There exist data and figures on the surplus of construction land at the level of the individual Federal Provinces, but due to different calculation methods and freshness of data it is	

	sometimes difficult to compare them to each other. The ÖROK-Atlas Working Programme 2015 aims, on the occasion of the International Year of Soils", at including indicators on "settlement development, land-use and soil coverage" as priorities in the OROK Atlas (see: www.oerok-atlas.at). Presentations on "sealing" and on zoning have already been integrated. The next topic which is to be prepared in this context concerns the "designated but undeveloped construction land" The goal of the subject-matter project is now the Austria-wide identification of designated but undeveloped construction land. The construction land areas are analysed according to the four aggregated zoning categories to predominantly utilisation for construction purposes (see below). For this purpose respective current zoning data are made available by all nine Federal Provinces. Furthermore one could have recourse to the results of the project LUCAS. The results of the project should be aggregated at district level and subsequently be included in the ÖROK Atlas and thus also be available to people interested in it.
Main results	• for the whole federal territory an Austria-wide survey with standardized methodology and the most recent sets of data • Presentation of the results for four aggregated zoning categories: – Predominantly residential use – Predominantly mixed use – Predominantly commercial use – Predominantly other use for construction purposes • Evaluation of the results as geodata at the level of plots and/or parts of plots and available for customers, but not publicly accessible. • Aggregated results available for the public in the form of selected indicators at district level for the public in the ÖROK-Atlas (www.oerok-atlas.at) • Tabular and statistical evaluation
Funding type	Public
Financing / Funding description	Principal: Austrian Conference on Spatial Planning (Österreichische Raumordnungskonferenz ÖROK) Contractor Federal Environment Agency (Umweltbundesamt)

Topics, stakeholders, target groups and solutions	
Key topic	Instruments and measures
Relevant stakeholder	• Austrian Conference on Spatial Planning (Österreichische Raumordnungskonferenz ÖROK) • Federal Chancellery, Federal Ministries • Offices of the Provincial Governments • Statistics Austria
Stakeholder type	☒ **Public authority** (National, state, or local government agency)
Type of solution	☒ Technical solution ☒ Organisational solution
Target group	☒ Public authority ☒ NGO ☒ Private persons, local residents, private associations etc. (civil society other than NGO)
Economic sector	**Tertiary sector:** ☒ Education ☒ Other (please describe it here): Spatial Planning
Selection criteria	
Greening effect(s)	**Resource efficient economy** ☒ Efficient use of land **Ecosystem services (ESS) and natural capital based economy** ☒ Awareness raising for ESS **Economy supporting quality of life and well-being** ☒ Fostering green skills in education
Subtopics of greening effect(s)	**Energy efficient and low carbon economy** ☒ Efficient use of energy **Resource efficient economy**

	☒ Sustainable land use **Economy supporting quality of life and well-being** ☒ Sustainable customer behaviour
Eco-innovative character	For the first time for the whole federal territory data on the construction land reserves are collected by means of a standardized methodology. Awareness-raising concerning land take and instruments on its reduction.
Transferability	Depending on the available and/or accessible data and the political will.
Economic and/or social benefits	awareness raising, education, presentation of data and facts for discussion
Scalability	However, in the case of this project results are only made available to the population in an aggregated form by WebGIS.
Success factors and barriers	
Success factors	Political will and corporation
Obstacles	Availability and/or accessibility of data
Further information	http://www.oerok-atlas.at/#themen; www.oerok.gv.at

Austria – Multifunctional landscapes (MUFLAN)

General information on the Good Practice		
Location country	Austria	
Location NUTS3	Name of NUTS 3	East Styria
	Code of NUTS3	AT224
Contact data	**Institution**	
	Name of the institution	Austrian Federal Environment Agency (Umweltbundesamt)
	Street	Spittelauer Lände 5
	ZIP-code	1090
	City	Vienna
	Country	Austria
	Website of the project	http://www.toxhelp.at/
Detailed description of GP	Nature makes available a great number of functions and consequently services, which can be directly or indirectly used by the society. They comprise, for example, the production of food and feed as well as services with a view to the safeguarding of soil quality or the avoidance of floods. Within the framework of the project MUFLAN landscape services were evaluated and represented on the basis of available data sets which exist for the whole territory of the Leader region Oststeirisches Kernland. The aspiration of the project steering group concerning this topic was to prepare bases for discussions and decisions for the priority "social ecology" of the LAG Oststeirisches Kernland. For this purpose an evaluation of the services which are rendered by the landscape for the society is carried out at regional level covering the whole territory. Moreover, fields have been defined on the basis of individual services, which show a high level of multifunctionality and can thus be of special value for the region. On the basis of the identification of the status quo on landscape services the region shall launch a discussion process on the preparation of the local development strategy for the future Leader period in order to define for themselves which services and which areas of the Oststeirische Kernland shall be subsidized by projects and be further developed with respect to their landscape services. In this way future projects can be inferred and possible project ideas can be found.	

Main results	For the region Oststeirisches Kernland nine landscape services have been selected, which, in turn, can be assigned to various functions. 1. Biodiversity performance (habitat function) 2. Agricultural production (production function) 3. Forestry production (production function) 4. Soil protection (regulatory function) 5. Groundwater protection (regulatory function) 6. Flood protection (regulatory function) 7. Carbon sequestration (regulatory function) 8. Recreational value (recreational function) 9. Areas available for infrastructure (supportive function) The evaluation (degrees of fulfilment) of the different services took place by means of grid cells of 100 x 100 m (1 ha) in a six-point scale ranging from (”no and/or very low fulfilment of the service (0) up to “very high fulfilment of the service (5)”. Thus the different services can be compared to each other and the multifunctionality of the landscape can be presented in a simple and illustrative way. The results of the landscape services constitute a sound basis for a discussion process in order to find out which services are important and to be given priority in a region. When considering the results those areas of the region are important which show a high degree of fulfilment of services with the individual functions. But also those parts of the region are important which show a high level in several functions. These regions are to be particularly protected and preserved by means of new projects. Furthermore they permit a rough spatial evaluation of planning and projects at regional level (resolution 1 ha) and can thus already be used at an early stage of planning. On the basis of landscape services priority areas, e.g. with respect to diversity of species, can be defined as well. However, detailed studies on the effects of interference into the landscape which are to be expected, e.g. within the framework of environmental impact assessments, cannot be replaced by the use of landscape services in the planning process.
Funding type	Mixed
Financing / Funding description	LEADER-funded project with raising of capital resources

Topics, stakeholders, target groups and solutions	
Key topic	Ecosystem services (ESS) and natural capital based economy
Relevant stakeholder	• Federal Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Environment and Water Management • LEADER region Oststeirisches Kernland • Natural park Pöllau
Stakeholder type	☒ **Public authority** (National, state, or local government agency) ☒ **Public Private Partnership** (private business venture which is funded and operated through a partnership between the government and one or more private sector companies)
Type of solution	☒ Management solution (farming, regional development)
Target group	☒ Public authority ☒ NGO ☒ Private persons, local residents, private associations etc. (Civil society other than NGO) ☒ Other (please describe it here): Regional planners
Economic sector	**Primary sector:** ☒ Agriculture ☒ Forestry **Tertiary sector:** ☒ Education ☒ Other (please describe it here): Sustainable regional development, recreation
Selection criteria	
Greening effect(s)	**Resource efficient economy** ☒ Use of local cultural / natural resources ☒ Efficient use of land **Ecosystem services (ESS) and natural capital based economy** ☒ Awareness raising for ESS

	Economy supporting quality of life and well-being ☒ Raising awareness of consumers ☒ Incentives for consumer's behavioural change
Subtopics of greening effect(s)	**Resource efficient economy** ☒ Efficient use of resources ☒ Sustainable land use **Ecosystem services (ESS) and natural, capital based economy** ☒ Biodiversity ☒ Ecosystem Services ☒ Natural capital
Eco-innovative character	• Multifunctional view of landscape services in spatial representation, additional information for decision-takers for projects of regional dimension. • equal consideration of ecological services (e.g. biodiversity) and of rather socially relevant services (area available for infrastructure, flood protection)
Transferability	Yes, methodology and the data bases needed have been published and can be adapted, if required.
Economic and/or social benefits	Awareness-raising for the multifarious services which are rendered by the landscape for the society;
Scalability	The selected methodology and data structure is in particular suitable for the regional level, for small and more large-scale analyses an adaptation of the parameters and the assessment procedure is required.
Success factors and barriers	
Success factors	• regional stakeholders who attend to the topic get involved in discussions and planning processes and are acting as multipliers in this way • open and transparent planning and decision-making processes. • striving for a higher acceptance due to a participatory decision-making process
Obstacles	The concept of landscape services is complex and abstract. Therefore it is often difficult for persons without technical background to implement and to apply it. Thus intensive training or confrontation with the topic in order to be able to use the positive aspects for awareness-raising is required

Austria – Green Care: Where people can grow

General information on the Good Practice		
Time period	Starting date: 2011 End date: In progress	
Location country	Austria	
Contact data	**Institution**	
	Name of the institution	Association "Green Care Österreich"
	Street	Gumpendorfer Straße 15/1/1
	ZIP-code	1060
	City	Vienna
	Country	Austria
	Website of the project	http://www.greencare-oe.at/ http://www.greencare-bauernhof.at
Detailed description of GP	The project "Green Care - where people can grow" is a network of different sections in the agrarian, social and educational sectors and in the health care area, between whom there was previously no connection. The project's intention is to create projects in rural areas for a variety of target groups, from people with special needs, kindergarten children, to traumatised, unemployed or disabled people and elderly people in need of care, projects which, up till now, were usually only provided in urban areas. These projects are a collaborative effort between the agriculture and forestry sectors and social institutions. In order for this to succeed, it is necessary for decision makers in involved areas to follow the goals laid down in the strategy together. There is a need for action at the national and European level. The Goals of the Austrian Green Care strategy in agriculture and forestry are: - Improving awareness, presenting and recognising the added economic value of Green Care for society. - Development and implementation of high-quality Green Care products and services on active agricultural and forestry enterprises in co-operation with social services and institutions.	

	- Presenting the legal conditions for the implementation of Green Care proposals to agricultural and forestry enterprises. - Creating the certification criteria for high-quality Green Care products and services on active agricultural and forestry enterprises (quality management systems). - Developing a "Green Care - where people can grow" platform, which will provide all partners with information and allow for the exchange of knowledge. - Presenting existing financial models and structures, as well as creating new models for the financing of Green Care projects in agriculture and forestry. - Promoting an Austrian collaborative effort and working together with interested parties (ARGE Green Care Österreich). - Developing and promoting education and further education programs for all people involved with Green Care in the agriculture and forestry sectors. - Supporting interdisciplinary research for Green Care in the agriculture and forestry sector, in order to factually prove the effects and use of Green Care intervention - Forcing collaborative efforts at the European level.
Main results	Green Care in agriculture and forestry includes many very different offers. - Green Care includes educational activities (teaching on the farm) intended to provide children, young people and also adults with more understanding for nature and agriculture. Examples for this include kindergarten and day care centres on the farm, the project "school on the farm" or forest-related education. - In the areas of care and support (living on the farm), it is the project's stated goal to offer elderly people and people with disabilities a daily structure and provide them with a joy for life in an environment close to nature. Existing care centres can therefore be given a "green component" using the agricultural sector's social competencies.
Image	
Funding type	Mixed

Financing / Funding description	The Landwirtschaftskammer Wien (Provincial Chamber of Agriculture in Vienna) initiated “Green Care - where people can grow” in 2011 and soon afterwards started a Green Care project at the LFI Wien (Rural Institute for Continuing Education in Vienna). This project was expanded across the whole of Austria and all federal chambers in August 2012, and supported through the Rural Development Programme LE 07-13. In July 2015 the association "Green Care Östereich" was constituted. Ordinary members of the association are the 9 provincial Chamber of Agriculture. "Green Care - where people can grow" is a EU application with national interest, LE 14-20.
Topics, stakeholders, target groups and solutions	
Key topic	Economy supporting quality of life and human well-being
Relevant stakeholder	The variety of projects and various social services connected to this means a cross-sector approach has to be taken. At the federal government level, several departments have to be involved and contacted, from agriculture, health, social and education to the economics department. Federal states and local communities also have to be bound into the existing health care plans and strategies, and the social partners have to be actively integrated into existing quality programs. March, 31 2014 constitution of "ARGE Green Care Östereich" 24 partner with shared interests, they all committed to implement the Austrian Green Care strategy in agriculture and forestry, they also all actively participated in writing the content of the strategy.
Stakeholder type	☒ **Private enterprise and their associations** (business or industry that is managed by independent companies or private individuals rather than being controlled by the state, e.g. Chamber of commerce) ☒ **Public authority** (National, state, or local government agency)
Type of solution	☒ Business model ☒ Organisational solution ☒ Labeling solution (e.g. certificates) ☒ Other (please describe it here): networking and training offers
Target group	☒ Private enterprise ☒ NGO ☒ Private persons, local residents, private associations etc. (Civil society other than NGO)

	☒ Other (please describe it here): agri/silvicultural holdings and social/educational stakeholders
Economic sector	**Primary sector:** ☒ Agriculture ☒ Forestry **Tertiary sector:** ☒ Education ☒ Health ☒ Culture ☒ Other (please describe it here): social
Selection criteria	
Greening effect(s)	**Economy supporting quality of life and well-being** ☒ Support to personal income ☒ Raising awareness of consumers ☒ Improving regional development ☒ Other (please describe it here): additional valorisation of agricultural or silvicultural activities through social services
Subtopics of greening effect(s)	**Economy supporting quality of life and well-being** ☒ Employment and education ☒ Economic wellbeing and social inclusion
Eco-innovative character	"Green Care - where people can grow" goes beyond traditional limits and makes agricultural and forestry operations partners to social care, health care and educational actors and therefore creates entirely new perspectives. In co-operation with social services and institutions, "Green Care - where people can grow" uses the resources of farms for innovative social services in the areas of education, health, care and support, as well as work and employment. "Green Care - where people can grow" gives agricultural and forestry enterprises new opportunities to diversify and find new sources of income. Green care constitutes an additional source of income for farmers in the context of diversification, alongside tourism opportunities such as "Urlaub am Bauernhof" ("Holiday on the Farm") and direct marketing ("Gutes vom Bauernhof", "Good

	Things from the Farm"). In this way, farms are able to survive: these initiatives provide a wonderful opportunity for our country's agricultural family businesses, from which not only individual customers but also the entire health, education and social system profits. "Green Care - where people can grow" therefore creates an ideal bridge between agriculture and forestry and the general population; a bridge between people, animals and nature.
Transferability	Transferability is good in general. Helpful are some initiatives already developing green care services in the area. Networking and inclusion of all relevant stakeholders is essential.
Economic and/or social benefits	There are manifold opportunities for farmers to participate actively in Green care projects: whether by hiring out vacant infrastructure at their farms (using existing premises) and offering agricultural or silvicultural services, or by contributing their pre-existing qualifications as nursery school teachers, occupational health nurses, occupational therapists and/or social workers. As a result, employment at the farm is ensured for the long term and the farming family's quality of life is increased. New sources of income as well as additional job opportunities are created, which in turn result in an improved rural economy and in rural areas being vitalised. Of course, Green care cannot serve as a panacea for every farm. The Green Care product must be suited to the farming family's business and to their living conditions. Additionally, investments are often necessary before a Green Care product can be offered, for example to ensure disabled access. In every case, the basic requirement for participation in Green Care is that a social contribution of this kind is a matter close to the farmer's heart. Contacts between people, animals and nature strengthen customers' mental, spiritual, physical and social wellbeing. The target group is broad and includes people from all age groups and from all backgrounds. From people with ADHD to managers with burnout, from the long-term unemployed to the elderly and people with disabilities, Green Care has something for everyone. At the same time, the farms themselves become spaces to work, live and experience which offer perspectives for a healthy and balanced existence in and with nature.
Scalability	Activities can be expanded, but on an supra national level other goals must come into focus: Facilitate european funding, developing standards internationally,further integrate green care into other policies.
Success factors and barriers	
Success factors	**Acting together at the EU level** Green Care in agriculture and forestry is a social role model for the development of rural areas, by securing and creating jobs, by reducing rural emigration and by

	improving economic and purchasing power in structurally weak region. For all of these reasons, there is a valid justification for making use of the subsidy programs of the common European agricultural policy (CAP) and the rural development program (2014-20). It is, at the same time, important that the structure funds –in the first line ESF (European Social Fund) and EAFRD (European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development) work well together. Financial funds from EAFRD, for example to promote investment, infrastructure, education and further education programs, marketing and communication should be made available to those farmers involved in the programs. The European Economic and Social Committee (EESE) released a statement of initiative on the 12th of December 2012 which pointed out that "social agriculture" (Green Care in agriculture and forestry) requires the positive developments of a "favourable environment, an improved inclusion of civil society and successful collaboration between individual political areas and bodies (health, social, agriculture) at a European, national, regional and local level". Important measures are, in the EESE's eyes, setting up quality criteria, and including Green Care in research and educational programs. **Acting together in Austria** Clear regulations in regard to certification and quality control have to be created and maintained in Austria in order for Green Care to be implemented across the country through the "Green care -where people can grow" project. The existing financing models also have to be demonstrated and future models created. The variety of projects and various social services connected to this means a cross-sector approach has to be taken. At the federal government level, several departments have to be involved and contacted, from agriculture, health, social and education to the economics department. Federal states and local communities also have to be bound into the existing health care plans and strategies, and the social partners have to be actively integrated into existing quality programs.
Obstacles	Cross-sector approach "Green Care -where people can grow" is a network of different sections in the agrarian, social and educational sectors and in the health care area, between whom there was previously no connection. The Green Care projects are a collaborative effort between the agriculture and forestry sectors and social institutions. In order for this to succeed, it is necessary for decision makers in involved areas to follow the goals laid down in the strategy together. There is a need for action at the national and European level.
Further information	http://www.greencare-oe.at/ http://www.greencare-bauernhof.at

Austria – Feld-association for using the unused

General information on the Good Practice		
Time period	Starting date: 2014 End date: In progress	
Location country	Austria	
Location NUTS3	Name of NUTS 3	Innsbruck
	Code of NUTS3	332
Location LAU2	Name of municipality	Innsbruck
Contact data	**Institution**	
	Name of the institution	feld - Verein zur Nutzung von Ungenutztem
	Street	Andreas Hofer Strasse 26
	ZIP-code	6020
	City	Innsbruck
	Country	Austria
	Website of the project	https://www.facebook.com/feldverein
Detailed description of GP	feld is an association - founded 2014 in Innsbruck - with the aim to use aftercrop that wont be harvested automatically as well as vegetables out of range that wont fit into the "normal markets" and to contribute those victuals in the food retail sector. To reach this goal, the club members meet to harvest crops - in accordance with the local farmers - nearby Innsbruck, use those fomer unused ressources to produce long lasting food (eg jam, pickle,...) and to launch the products on well-chosen food markets in Innsbruck (eg food sharing spots, food coops, ...). The association is open for everyone who wants to contribute to the projetc goals and to take action against food waste.	
Main results	Together, untapped resources - tangible and intangible - are to be discovered, collected and transformed .This diversity results in a set of new possibilities: products - mainly victuals - that tell stories, and the awareness of the true value of food will rise. So far we gathered support from local farmers, private and shared	

	gardens which supply our project with - mostly organic - fruits and vegetables.
Image	
Funding type	Private
Financing / Funding description	Main activity within the present project stage is the harvesting of aftercrop nearby Innsbruck and producing longlasting foods (eg chutney, jam or pickle) to offer it afterwards in well-chosen establishments for free donation.
Topics, stakeholders, target groups and solutions	
Key topic	Resource efficient economy
Relevant stakeholder	Club members, non club members, ... and the whole society who cares about the real value of food!
Stakeholder type	☒ **Private enterprise and their associations** (business or industry that is managed by independent companies or private individuals rather than being controlled by the state, e.g. Chamber of commerce) ☒ **NGO** (Unincorporated and voluntary association, trusts, foundations etc.) ☒ **Private persons, associations etc**. (Civil society other than NGO)
Type of solution	☒ Management solution (farming, regional development) ☒ Motivating solution (e.g. awards)
Target group	☒ Public authority ☒ NGO ☒ Private persons, local residents, private associations etc. (Civil society other than NGO)
Economic sector	**Primary sector:** ☒ Agriculture

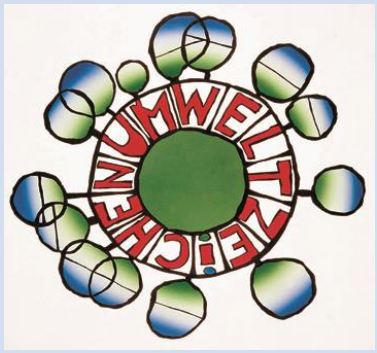
	Secondary sector: ☒ Recycling ☒ Manufacturing / Crafts **Tertiary sector:** ☒ Trade and Commerce
Selection criteria	
Greening effect(s)	**Resource efficient economy** ☒ Use of local cultural / natural resources ☒ Efficient use of land ☒ Improvements of waste management **Economy supporting quality of life and well-being** ☒ Raising awareness of consumers
Subtopics of greening effect(s)	**Resource efficient economy** ☒ Efficient use of resources ☒ Recycling and waste management **Economy supporting quality of life and well-being** ☒ Sustainable customer behaviour
Eco-innovative character	Due to the reason that we use only items from aftercrops, we have to be inventive within our product-range (eg apple-poppyseed-jam, celeriac-salt,...) and this is - next to the awarenessbuilding against food waste - one main eco-innovative character of our project.
Transferability	The project idea is not linked to a certain region and is therefore transferable to other cities and regions.
Economic and/or social benefits	There is not really an ecomonic benefit.The social benefit is about the efficient use of ressources. We do not have fix prices on our products, so each customer will donate as much money as the can/will spend.We see our association in a consume-free environment were everyone will have accsess to our products.
Scalability	The project just started in 2014 and since then the numbers of customers is growing as well as our product range.

Success factors and barriers	
Success factors	Our association was nominated for the "viktualia award" 2015 within the business category (www.bmlfuw.gv.at/land/lebensmittel/kostbare_lebensmittel/viktualia/viktu2015.html). Furthermore, the association won the "I shop fair" award as alternative consumption project (http://www.ishopfair.net/alternativeconsumptionprojects/).

Austria – Ecolabel for tourism

General information on the Good Practice		
Time period	Starting date: 2000 End date: In progress	
Location country	Austria the general scope is Europe	
Contact data	**Institution**	
	Name of the institution	Austrian Ecolabel
	Street	Stubenbastei 5
	ZIP-code	A-1010
	City	Wien
	Country	austria
	Website of the project	www.umweltzeichen.at www.umweltzeichen-hotels.at
Detailed description of GP	The Austrian Eco-label for tourism is awarded to tourist accommodations, catering enterprises, conference and event locations, camp sites and shelter huts for their commitment in the fields of environmentally friendly management and social responsibility. The aim of the label is to enhance quality and environmental awareness in the tourism and leisure time industries. The criteria have been structured and are continuously developed in a thorough process involving stakeholders from tourism industries, national and regional administration, social partners, business promotion institutes, and environmental organisations. Besides the improvement of the environmental situation in the tourism sector it is at the same time striving to boost the quality of the touristic offer. The criteria cover all relevant areas of the enterprise: - General and Environmental management (training of staff, information for guests) - Energy, water, waste, air, noise, office	

	- Cleaning agents, chemical products - Building and housing, furnishing - Food / kitchen - Traffic and outdoor area It is demonstrated how an enterprise can have a positive influence on the environment and enhance quality by way of environmental protection measures and at the same time save costs (e.g. by reducing water and energy costs). Trained Eco-label consultants assist in implementing the measures. Subsidises for consulting measure are aveailble in Austria. Comprehensive documents and tools for the implementation of the criteria are made available. The Austrian Consumer Association (VKI) was commissioned by the Ministry of Environment to organize and manage the audits with a pool of auditors. After positive audit the enterprise will receive the official award certificate and sign a contract. The enterprise is now entitled to use the Eco-label for four years for its communication. Afterwards a re-audit according to the updated criteria is required in order to extend the period of utilisation of the Ecolabel. Numerous marketing activities, such as a web presence, presence at trade fairs, cooperation with international tour operators, press articles and promotion in professional and mass media, labelling of certified accommodation in catalogues and booking platforms etc., awareness raising activities of the ministry of environment contribute to increase the awareness of the label among travelers, consumers and industry representatives.
Main results	In the last 20 years … • …a total of more than 1,200 businesses have been audited (initial audit and follow up audits) •… in total more than 600 tourist establishments have been certified, some of them already had more than 5 audits. At present app. 350 establishments are active licence-holders and have been audited according to the actual criteria document. That means: All of them… •… have gone through an intensive implementation process, including the development of an environmental concept and a waste management plan, a basic energy audit, training of staff, information of guests etc. •… have at least 50% of electricity coming from renewable sources, many using 100% electricity from RES •… are using at least three cleaning agents with an ecolabel or proven

	environmental benefits •... have installed water saving technologies •... are using at least fresh-milk and several more products from organic farms, (many of them are also certified according to organic standards for restaurants) •... are using products certified according to fair trade standards •... are not using any heating systems in outdoor areas. •... avoid using beverage cans and portion packages for food and cosmetics •... are using office paper certified with an ecolabel •... are using free range eggs and regionally produced foodstuffs •... provide information on public means of transport •... contribute to the preservation of the diversity of species Furthermore the comprehensive optional criteria of the Austrian Ecolabel are fostering aditional measures in all fields of the tourist business, e.g. using energy from RES.
Image	 
Funding type	Mixed
Financing / Funding description	Organization and Adminsitration is financed 100 % out of licence fees, for further development of criteria and marketing funds from the ministry of environment are assigned depending on the availability

Topics, stakeholders, target groups and solutions	
Key topic	Instruments and Measures
Relevant stakeholder	The Austrian Federal Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Environment and Water Management (BMLFUW) - responsible for the overall management and the marketing of the label VKI - Austrian Consumer Association - responsible for the criteria development and the auditing process Federal Provinces and Chambers of Commerce- responsible for the support of the consulting process all certified businesses - responsible for the implementation of the criteria and the communication to their guests Hotel Association, environmental NGOs and other special interest groups - strategical partners supporting the idea of the label and marketing
Stakeholder type	☒ **Public authority** (National, state, or local government agency) ☒ **Public Private Partnership** (Private business venture which is funded and operated through a partnership of government and one or more private sector companies) ☒ **Private persons, associations etc**. (Civil society other than NGO)
Type of solution	☒ Labeling solution (e.g. certificates)
Target group	☒ Private enterprise ☒ Public authority ☒ Public Private Partnership ☒ Private persons, local residents, private associations etc. (Civil society other than NGO)
Economic sector	**Tertiary sector:** ☒ Trade and Commerce ☒ Other (please describe it here): Tourism

Selection criteria	
Greening effect(s)	**Energy efficient and low carbon economy** ☒ Reduction of energy input ☒ Reduction of GHG-emissions ☒ Increasing use of renewable energies **Resource efficient economy** ☒ Reduction of resource input (water, raw material) ☒ Use of local cultural / natural resources ☒ Improvements of waste management **Ecosystem services (ESS) and natural capital based economy** ☒ Local energy supply/decentralization (in terms of using local/regional natural capital/ESS) ☒ Awareness raising for ESS **Economy supporting quality of life and well-being** ☒ Creating green jobs/Transforming jobs to green jobs ☒ Raising awareness of consumers ☒ Incentives for consumer's behavioural change ☒ Avoidance/Reduction of harmful emissions ☒ Improving regional development
Subtopics of greening effect(s)	**Energy efficient and low carbon economy** ☒ Carbon emissions ☒ Renewable energy sources ☒ Efficient use of energy **Resource efficient economy** ☒ Efficient use of resources ☒ Recycling and waste management **Ecosystem services (ESS) and natural capital based economy** ☒ Biodiversity

	Economy supporting quality of life and well-being ☒ Employment and education ☒ Sustainable customer behaviour ☒ Health and harmful emissions
Eco-innovative character	The Austrian eco-label for tourism was the first nationwide certification in this field. Thus Austria was a pioneer and a model for other states which introduced a similar tourism Ecolabel . For the development of the European Eco-label for tourist accommodation and campsite services the experience of the Austrian Ecolabel provided the fundamentals and supported in the development process at European level. The criteria are regularly revised and adapted to the state of the art. Also inovative measures are integrated and thus communicated to already certified as well as to new businesses.
Transferability	The Austrian eco-label for tourism was already a model for other similar tourism Ecolabels. Transferability is therefore proved to be given.
Economic and/or social benefits	The criteria help companies not only to ecological improvement. They also show numerous paths to cost savings in areas such as energy, water and waste mangement and facility mangement aspects like cleaning. The promotion of regional structures and direct marketing should help to ensure that the regional economy will be strengthened. Moreover, the list of requirements also includes numerous social measures, especially concerning staff policy and diversity management but also concerning the integration of the business in the local community.
Scalability	Especially in transnational tourism the importance of sustainable tourism certification is increasing because there trust and reliability can only come from such approved authorities and not from personal acquaintance. Also more and more guests consider "green products" when choosing a holiday out of personal affinity and conviction. In this context a further increase of certified tourist businesses can be espected.
Success factors and barriers	
Success factors	Continuous increase of certified businesses within the last years. Change of procurement in almost all certified businesses, increasing use of energy coming from RES Increasing demand for ecological products is pushing also other industries to produce such products (e.g. cleaning agents, organic products,...) Especially in the MICE industry there is an increasing interest in "green meetings

	an events" which lead also to an increasing demand for suitable tourist accommodation and catering services.
Obstacles	The awareness amongst guests for Eco-labels in general is not very high in the tourism industry. Therefore the direct enquiry for certified businesses is still low, albeit rising. So the motivation for certification amongst businesses is sometimes not very high. Some specifications and guidelines by (mainly international) hotel chains are not always in line with the requirements of environmental certifications. Changing these specifications can be a very time consuming process and might hinder businesses to apply for the certification.
Further information	The Austrian Ecolabel has also criteria documents for "Travel Offers" and "Green Meetings and Events". Especially in the MICE industry there is an increasing interest in "green meetings and events" which lead to an increasing interest within the tourist accommodation and catering services providing services for this kind of tourism. Comment to the "Time period": The Austrian Ecolabel for tourism was implemented already in 1996, as this field was not given in the drop down-list we entered "2000".

Austria – External Benefits of Organic Farming

General information on the Good Practice		
Time period	End date: 2013	
Location country	Austria	
Contact data	**Institution**	
	Name of the institution	FiBL – Research Institute for Organic Farming
	Street	Doblhoffgasse 7/10
	ZIP code	1010
	City	Vienna
	Country	Austria
	Website of the project	http://www.fibl.org/en/homepage.html
Detailed description of GP	A current study, jointly carried out by FiBl Switzerland and FiBl Austria, casts for the first time light on the costs arising for Austria due to different agricultural practices and which have to be borne by the society due to repair measures such as drinking water treatment. The present agricultural practice is far away from a sustainable utilisation of resources. The consequences are humus decomposition, soil erosion, more severe flood events as a consequence of reduced water storage capacity of intensively cultivated soils, greenhouse gas emissions, reduction of biodiversity, nitrate leaching, pesticide emissions, as well as undesired residues in foodstuffs. The polluter-pays principle, which proceeds on the assumption that arising costs are to be borne by the one who caused them, is not consistently applied in most cases. Even in the case of a conservative estimation, not taking into consideration many kinds of external costs of the Austrian agriculture, they amount to € 1.3 billion per year. The Austrian agriculture is multifunctional, i. e. apart from the production of foodstuffs and renewable raw materials agriculture renders so-called non-marketable services, which are, when looking at agriculture from the point of view of the national economy, presently not taken into consideration. These services comprise public goods and ecosystem services as well as social aspects, such as the creation of jobs in rural areas.	

	The main argument for the public subsidisation of organic farming is the rendering of services for the society, such as ecosystem services and the avoidance of negative external environmental effects of conventional agriculture. A scientific quantification of external environmental costs of agriculture and the potential of avoidance as well as value of ecosystem services of organic farming in Austria has not yet been carried out. Therefore the benefit of organic farming for the society can mostly only be taken into consideration in qualitative terms when shaping political measures.
Main results	This work underlines that organic farming does not only produce high-quality foodstuffs and contribute to environmental and climate protection, but reduces also the agricultural follow-up costs by at least one third and reduces thus also considerably the costs for the society. Services and costs of agriculture for the society are only insufficiently included in the national account. However, organic farming reaches, with comparably lower costs for the society, a higher benefit than conventional farming. The subsidisation of organic farming within the framework of the Agri-environmental Programme ÖPUL should thus lead to cost reductions. According to scientific literature one can clearly proceed on the assumption of lower negative environmental effects of organic farming per unit of area. This applies in particular to biodiversity, nutrient and energy resources, greenhouse gas emissions, water and air quality control, as well as soil fertility. Product-related effects are, due to methodological deficits, difficult to evaluate at the moment, accordingly the results of international studies are inconsistent. One can conclude from this calculation that annually about one third of the annual external costs of agriculture could be saved, if the Austrian agriculture were completely converted to organic farming. Only for the costs estimated here could a savings potential with respect to the ecological follow-up costs of agriculture amounting to at least € 425 million per year be achieved by means of a scenario of 100 % organic farming. This represents presumably only a fraction of the total external cost savings. Many types of costs were not included in this calculation. In order to further advance the internalisation of external effects in future to be able to fully exploit the potential of organic farming of costs saving in the national economy, concrete measures, such as the introduction of nitrogen, energy and pesticide taxes and a long-term political commitment to the support of organic farming are proposed as well. Moreover, the state shall create framework conditions by which the innovative power of organic farming is supported in practice, extension, and research.
Funding type	Private
Financing / Funding description	Bio Austria is an organic farmers association and funded this study.

Topics, stakeholders, target groups and solutions	
Key topic	Ecosystem services (ESS) and natural capital based economy
Relevant stakeholder	Agricultural policy stakeholders, government, European Commission
Stakeholder type	☒ **Private enterprises and their associations** (business or industry that is managed by independent companies or private individuals rather than being controlled by the state, e.g. Chamber of Commerce) ☒ **Public authority** (National, state, or local government agency) ☒ **NGO** (Unincorporated and voluntary association, trusts, foundations etc.) ☒ **Public Private Partnership** (Private business venture which is funded and operated through a partnership between the government and one or more private sector companies)
Type of solution	☒ Management solution (farming, regional development) ☒ Motivating solution (e.g. awards)
Target group	☒ Private enterprise ☒ Public authority
Economic sector	**Primary sector:** ☒ Agriculture **Tertiary sector:** ☒ Trade and commerce ☒ Health ☒ Other (please describe it here): Agricultural policy and subsidies
Selection criteria	
Greening effect(s)	**Energy efficient and low carbon economy** ☒ Reduction of energy input **Resource efficient economy** ☒ Reduction of resource input (water, raw material)

	☒ Use of local cultural / natural resources **Ecosystem services (ESS) and natural capital based economy** ☒ Physical greening of landscapes ☒ Awareness-raising for ESS ☒ Economic valuation of ESS ☒ Integration of natural capital in economic accounting **Economy supporting quality of life and well-being** ☒ Creating green jobs/transforming jobs to green jobs ☒ Raising awareness of consumers ☒ Fostering green skills in education
Subtopics of greening effect(s)	**Ecosystem services (ESS) and natural capital based economy** ☒ Biodiversity ☒ Ecosystem services ☒ Valorisation of ESS
Eco-innovative character	First time to assess the external costs of actual farming practices and compare them with the costs and benefits of organic farming. Supporting of organic farming may reduce the overall costs substantially.
Transferability	Yes, respecting the needs for improvement of the methodology. Especially product-related assessment is still to be further developed.
Economic and/or social benefits	Economic reasons speak in favour of supporting organic farming. Growing acceptance of subsidies for organic farming
Scalability	Study analyses data already on a national scale.
Success factors and barriers	
Success factors	Success factors and drivers against the development of organic farming are manifold and diverse. A lot of published papers discuss this permanently. In the study seven concrete advices are given for a sustainable development of the support for organic farming: a) Complete decoupling of market components and agri-environmental components of organic farming, b) Ensuring that the business incentives of combinations of individual measures which are included in organic farming do not exceed the subsidisation for organic farming.

	c) Introduction of further and/or continuation of existing measures within the framework of the Agri-environmental Programme ÖPUL, which can be combined with organic farming. d) Implementation of project-related instruments to promote rural development by means of agricultural production. e) Introduction of nitrogen, energy and pesticide taxes, and f) Long-term political commitment to support organic farming
Further information	http://www.fibl.org/fileadmin/documents/de/news/2013/studie_volkswirtschaft_nutzen_131205.pdf

Switzerland – Energie Valley Toggenburg

General information on the Good Practice		
Time period	Starting date: 2009 End date: In progress	
Location country	Switzerland	
Location NUTS3	Name of NUTS 3	St. Gallen
	Code of NUTS3	CH055
Location LAU2	Name of municipality	Toggenburg (region)
Contact data	**Institution**	
	Name of the institution	Energietal Toggenburg
	Street	Bahnhofstrasse 1
	ZIP-code	9630
	City	Wattwil
	Country	Switzerland
	Website of the project	www.energietal-toggenburg.ch
Detailed description of GP	Within the region of Toggenburg 12 municipalities have made their way into the energy-independence: Until 2034 the whole consumed energy in the valley should be produced from renewable sources. Furthermore, until to 2059 they want to realize the 2000-watt society. The canton, municipalities, companies and private are are active and the local center of excellence is the development association energy valley Toggenburg.	
Main results	Enforcing the renewable energy sources: solar, bio, wood, water, geothermal and wind energy. In addition, there is an energy consulting office. Furthermore, energy valley toggenburg won the climat award Zurich assurance east 2011 and the solar award in Lucerne 2014	

Image	
Funding type	Mixed
Financing / Funding description	The region gets some money of companies and privates, from the canton, from the state and from the municipalities within the region, sponsors and engergy-consulting income
Topics, stakeholders, target groups and solutions	
Key topic	Energy efficient and Low carbon economy
Relevant stakeholder	association engergy valley toggenburg
Stakeholder type	☒ **Private enterprise and their associations** (business or industry that is managed by independent companies or private individuals rather than being controlled by the state, e.g. Chamber of commerce) ☒ **Public authority** (National, state, or local government agency) ☒ **Public Private Partnership** (Private business venture which is funded and operated through a partnership of government and one or more private sector companies) ☒ **Private persons, associations etc**. (Civil society other than NGO)
Type of solution	☒ Business model ☒ Technical solution ☒ Labeling solution (e.g. certificates)
Target group	☒ Private enterprise ☒ Public authority ☒ Private persons, local residents, private associations etc. (Civil society other than NGO)

Economic sector	**Secondary sector:** ☒ Construction ☒ Industry ☒ Manufacturing / Crafts **Tertiary sector:** ☒ Transport
Selection criteria	
Greening effect(s)	**Energy efficient and low carbon economy** ☒ Reduction of GHG-emissions ☒ Increasing use of renewable energies **Resource efficient economy** ☒ Use of local cultural / natural resources **Ecosystem services (ESS) and natural capital based economy** ☒ Local energy supply/decentralization (in terms of using local/regional natural capital/ESS) **Economy supporting quality of life and well-being** ☒ Creating green jobs/Transforming jobs to green jobs ☒ Fostering green skills in education
Subtopics of greening effect(s)	**Energy efficient and low carbon economy** ☒ Carbon emissions ☒ Renewable energy sources ☒ Efficient use of energy **Resource efficient economy** ☒ Efficient use of resources

Switzerland – Solar Skilift in Tenna

General information on the Good Practice		
Time period	Starting date: 2010 End date: 2011	
Location country	Switzerland	
Location NUTS3	Name of NUTS 3	Graubünden
	Code of NUTS3	CH056
Location LAU2	Name of municipality	Tenna
Contact data	**Institution**	
	Name of the institution	Genossenschaft Skilift Tenna
	Street	(no street)
	ZIP-code	7106
	City	Tenna
	Country	Switzerland
	Website of the project	www.skilift-tenna.ch
Detailed description of GP	In 2011, the disused ski lift was replaced by a combination of lift and solar power plant. With the installed capacity of 60.3 kWp, the cells produce 90,000 kWh / a power and thus about 12 times as much solar power as the emission-free powered ski lift required. In order to that the solar lift lowers 48.1 tons of CO2 emissions annually. Tennas hours of sun, the automatic tracking of the panels as well as the snow shedding position enable an optimum use of sunlight. Through the renewal of the existing infrastructure and integration of the solar system with no green space or agricultural land-use, this is leading the way into the solar future of winter tourism cooperative Skilift Tenna. It is estimated that the solar panels on the ski lift generated 21% more electricity than a conventional system on a roof. How so? The efficiency of photovoltaic cells is the highest when the sun shines perpendicular. The solar panels on the ski lift will therefore have a south inclination of 30% and follow during the day the sun's axis. This is possible thanks to a cable construction with a rope.	

	This is the world's first winter sports facility of its kind. The complex was opened on Saturday, 17.12.2011. It is 450 meters long.
Main results	The solar plant produces approximately 90,000 kWh per year. For the ski lift operating kWh are needed in about 22,000. The overproduction of solar energy is sold to the EW Tenna. Interested and environmentally conscious can there refer the solar power from Tenna. Winner of the Swiss Solar Award 2012 and Swiss Environment Award 2012
Funding type	Mixed
Financing / Funding description	The financing plan of the cooperative Skilift Tenna CHF 1,250,000 (incl. structural measures and photovoltaic system) is intended for the solar ski lift. From own resources of the cooperative and a generous contribution of the municipality Tenna funding can be secured for about two-thirds. For the missing amount of CHF 450'000 the initiators were looking for sponsors.
Topics, stakeholders, target groups and solutions	
Key topic	Energy efficient and Low carbon economy
Relevant stakeholder	Cooperative and municipality as well as sponsors
Stakeholder type	☒ **Private enterprise and their associations** (business or industry that is managed by independent companies or private individuals rather than being controlled by the state, e.g. Chamber of commerce)
Type of solution	☒ Technical solution
Target group	☒ Private persons, local residents, private associations etc. (Civil society other than NGO)
Economic sector	**Secondary sector:** ☒ Construction **Tertiary sector:** ☒ Transport ☒ Other (please describe it here): Tourism

Selection criteria	
Greening effect(s)	**Energy efficient and low carbon economy** ☒ Reduction of GHG-emissions ☒ Increasing use of renewable energies **Resource efficient economy** ☒ Use of local cultural / natural resources
Subtopics of greening effect(s)	**Energy efficient and low carbon economy** ☒ Carbon emissions ☒ Renewable energy sources ☒ Efficient use of energy **Resource efficient economy** ☒ Efficient use of resources ☒ Sustainable land use **Ecosystem services (ESS) and natural capital based economy** ☒ Natural capital

Switzerland – Tropical house Frutingen

General information on the Good Practice		
Time period	Starting date: 2002 End date: 2009	
Location country	Switzerland	
Location NUTS3	Name of NUTS 3	Bern
	Code of NUTS3	CH021
Location LAU2	Name of municipality	Frutigen
Contact data	**Institution**	
	Name of the institution	Tropenhaus Frutigen AG
	Street	Tropenhausweg 1
	ZIP-code	3714
	City	Frutigen
	Country	Switzerland
	Website of the project	www.tropenhaus-frutigen.ch
Detailed description of GP	The Tropenhaus in Frutigen, Switzerland, is a commercial project using geothermal energy from hot water flowing out of the Lötschberg base tunnel for the production of exotic fruit, sturgeon meat and caviar in a tropical greenhouse in the Swiss alps. The idea for the greenhouse was born in 2002 when it became apparent that the water continuously flowing out of the Lötschberg Base Tunnel could not be diverted to the local river, the Kander, as its temperature of 20 °C would disrupt the biological rhythm of the endangered trout there. Rather than cooling the water artificially, wasting its thermal energy, tunnel engineers founded a start-up company to use the warm water to heat a greenhouse. Construction of the site, which started in May 2008 at a cost of CHF 28 million, was due to be completed at the end of 2009. The tropical house in the Alps takes a leading role in the use of renewable energies. It is a fish breed and exotic fruits growing center and a model company for experiencing a special athmosphere within the Alps.	

	Tropenhaus Frutigen highlights suitable ways for using alternative energies and applies them in practice. The largest proportion of the required energy is taken from the warm mountain water from the base tunnel of the Lötschberg mountain. The remaining energy required will be covered by additional, equally sustainable sources, namely the sun, water and biomass. Visitors to Tropenhaus can experience the various aspects of energy production and energy usage in a clear way. Our energy cycle • Energy, water and nutrients are fed through the system at Tropenhaus Frutigen. Every area, every building is completely integrated into the cycle • The warm water from the Lötschberg mountain heats the hot house • Water is cooled from 18 to 12 degrees in the various fish tanks • Water from the roof is collected for irrigation in special rainwater containers • The hot house is heated and the external users supplied with the central local heating network • A water turbine use surplus water from Frutigen to generate electricity • The facility's operation is ensured by its own photovoltaic system on the roof of the Tropenhaus • The restaurant uses fish and fruit cultivated in Tropenhaus • Green waste is supplied to the biogas plant for electricity generation • Sturgeon meat, caviar and fruit are processed in the manufacturing process for the in-house restaurant and sales • That warm mountain water can be ensured for the long term is crucial to the project.
Main results	A sturgeon farm, one of few in Europe, is the heart of the Tropenhaus. Some 60,000 fish are intended to be grown in 40 outdoor basins. The rest of the greenhouses are dedicated to the production of exotic fruit, such as banana, papaya, mango and guava, of which about 10 tons are intended to be grown annually in an area of 2,000 m2. They won different environment awards
Image	TROPENHAUS FRUTIGEN

Funding type	Mixed
Topics, stakeholders, target groups and solutions	
Key topic	Energy efficient and Low carbon economy
Relevant stakeholder	Tropenhaus Frutigen
Stakeholder type	☒ **Private enterprise and their associations** (business or industry that is managed by independent companies or private individuals rather than being controlled by the state, e.g. Chamber of commerce) ☒ **Public authority** (National, state, or local government agency) ☒ **Public Private Partnership** (Private business venture which is funded and operated through a partnership of government and one or more private sector companies) ☒ **Private persons, associations etc**. (Civil society other than NGO)
Type of solution	☒ Business model ☒ Management solution (farming, regional development)
Target group	☒ Private enterprise ☒ Private persons, local residents, private associations etc. (Civil society other than NGO) ☒ Other (please describe it here): Tourism
Economic sector	**Primary sector:** ☒ Agriculture ☒ Fishing **Tertiary sector:** ☒ Other (please describe it here): tourism

Selection criteria	
Greening effect(s)	**Energy efficient and low carbon economy** ☒ Increasing use of renewable energies **Ecosystem services (ESS) and natural capital based economy** ☒ Local energy supply/decentralization (in terms of using local/regional natural capital/ESS) ☒ Economic valuation of ESS ☒ Integration of natural capital in economic accounting **Economy supporting quality of life and well-being** ☒ Creating green jobs/Transforming jobs to green jobs ☒ Improving regional development
Subtopics of greening effect(s)	**Energy efficient and low carbon economy** ☒ Renewable energy sources **Resource efficient economy** ☒ Efficient use of resources **Ecosystem services (ESS) and natural capital based economy** ☒ Valorisation of ESS **Economy supporting quality of life and well-being** ☒ Employment and education

Switzerland – The Alpine Foundation for Life Sciences

General information on the Good Practice		
Time period	Starting date: 2007 End date: In progress	
Location country	Switzerland	
Location NUTS3	Name of NUTS 3	Ticino
	Code of NUTS3	CH070
Location LAU2	Name of municipality	Olivone
Contact data	**Institution**	
	Name of the institution	The Alpine Foundation for Life Sciences
	ZIP-code	6718
	City	Olivone
	Country	Switzerland
	Website of the project	http://fasv.ch/
Detailed description of GP	The Alpine Foundatin for Life Sciences, founded by Dr. Conti, is an educational institution located in the Village of Olivone, Valley of Blenio. Its aim is to foster education and interest in life sciences, especially among young people and children. Due to abundance of local herbs and plants, the Alpine Institute for Life Sciences draws intrest to biosciences. The Alpine Foundation for Life Sciences comprises the following units: • Alpine Institute of Chemistry and Toxicology - AICT • Laboratory of Phytopharmacologx - LPHYTO • Laboratory of Chemistry and Toxicology - LCTOX • Centre of competence in Life Sciences, Music and Sport • Medicinal herbs - COFIT The institution is visited all year round by businesses, schools, universities and	

	other interested groups. It offers education, various activities and courses and is especially appreciated by young students who have the opportunity to conduct chemical experiments in the laboratories. As such, the Foundation is an example of using local potentials and local characteristics for fostering education and interest in life sciences.Being visited by various groups all year round, it also brings attention to the village, as well as job opportunities.
Main results	The Alpine Foundation for Life Sciences consists of five different units, each focusing on different field related to life sciences, especially the health benefits of plants and herbs. Its activities attract various groups that visit the foundation during 44 weeks in a year. The intrest is so high, that the foundation is planning an expansion.
Funding type	Mixed
Financing / Funding description	The municipality of Olivone as well as the Canton of Tessin contribute to the funding of the institution.
Topics, stakeholders, target groups and solutions	
Key topic	Economy supporting quality of life and human well-being
Relevant stakeholder	Municipality of Olivone
Stakeholder type	☒ **Public authority** (National, state, or local government agency) ☒ **Public Private Partnership** (Private business venture which is funded and operated through a partnership of government and one or more private sector companies) ☒ **Private persons, associations etc**. (Civil society other than NGO)
Type of solution	☒ Other (please describe it here): Educational Institution
Target group	☒ Private persons, local residents, private associations etc. (Civil society other than NGO)

Economic sector	**Tertiary sector:** ☒ Education ☒ Health
Selection criteria	
Greening effect(s)	**Resource efficient economy** ☒ Use of local cultural / natural resources **Economy supporting quality of life and well-being** ☒ Support to personal income ☒ Raising awareness of consumers ☒ Fostering green skills in education ☒ Improving regional development
Subtopics of greening effect(s)	**Resource efficient economy** ☒ Efficient use of resources **Economy supporting quality of life and well-being** ☒ Employment and education
Eco-innovative character	The institution bases on local resources: herbs and plants that can be used in biosciances such as phytopharmakology.
Transferability	The idea can be transferred to other areas that can use local characteristics as a reason to anchor educational institutions that focus their research, as well as awarness and education, on them.
Economic and/or social benefits	Education, creation of jobs, concentrating interest in the village from outside
Success factors and barriers	
Success factors	Abundance of local plants and herbs
Obstacles	Difficulties finding additional funding for expansion
Further information	Further information available at www.fasv.ch

Switzerland – Sardona-aktiv

General information on the Good Practice		
Location country	Switzerland	
Location NUTS3	Name of NUTS 3	St. Gallen/Glarus/Grisons
	Code of NUTS3	CH055/CH051/CH056
Contact data	E-mail	info(at)unesco-sardona.ch
	Institution	
	Name of the institution	IG UNESCO Welterbe Tektonikarena Sardona
	Street	Städtchenstrasse 45
	ZIP-code	CH - 7320
	City	Sargans
	Country	Switzerland
	Website of the project	http://www.unesco-sardona.ch/
Detailed description of GP	Project "Sardona-aktiv" aims to stregthen the tourism offer in the UNESCO World Heritage Swiss Tectonic Arena Sardona. The area has high touristic potential due to its spectacular geological Phenonena that can be appreciated by many. The touristic services are developed in close cooperation with the Swiss Tectonic Arena Sardona and consideration of its needs. The project began in 2014 with a pilot stage which helped clarify what specific measures in development of organizational structure, sensibilization, product development and marketing should be taken. Currently, the implementation stage is running.	
Main results	tourism services	
Funding type	Public	

Topics, stakeholders, target groups and solutions	
Key topic	ESS and natural capital based economy
Relevant stakeholder	IG UNESCO Welterbe Tektonikarena Sardona
Stakeholder type	☒ **Public authority** (National, state, or local government agency)
Type of solution	☒ Business model ☒ Management solution (farming, regional development)
Target group	☒ Private persons, local residents, private associations etc. (Civil society other than NGO)
Economic sector	**Tertiary sector:** ☒ Education ☒ Culture ☒ Other (please describe it here): tourism
Selection criteria	
Greening effect(s)	**Ecosystem services (ESS) and natural capital based economy** ☒ Integration of natural capital in economic accounting **Economy supporting quality of life and well-being** ☒ Creating green jobs/Transforming jobs to green jobs ☒ Support to personal income ☒ Raising awareness of consumers
Subtopics of greening effect(s)	**Economy supporting quality of life and well-being** ☒ Employment and education ☒ Economic wellbeing and social inclusion ☒ Sustainable customer behaviour

Switzerland – The Ark- a Foundation for Innovation

General information on the Good Practice		
Time period	Starting date: 2004 End date: In progress	
Location country	Switzerland	
Location NUTS3	Name of NUTS 3	Valais
	Code of NUTS3	CH012
Location LAU2	Name of municipality	Sion
Contact data	E-mail	info(at)theark.ch
	Institution	
	Name of the institution	Foundation the Ark
	Street	Route du Rawyl 47
	ZIP-code	1950
	City	Sion
	Country	Switzerland
	Website of the project	http://www.theark.ch/en/
Detailed description of GP	The Ark is a foundation for innovation established in 2004 by the Department for Economy, Energy and Spatial Planning of the Canton of Valais. Cantonal authorities created it as an instrument which aimis to increase the competetiveness of local enterprises and diversify the local economy. The Arc supports development of new knowledge and, creating a wide network, it promotes exchange with research institutions and universities. The Ark offers a science and technology park located in eight different places; its domains are information and communication sciences, life sciences, as well as energy and environment. The foundation has also developed three services: Incubator, Accelerator and Innovation. The first one supports start-up companies by providing help with planning, finding appropriate facilities and resources. The Accelerator focuses on promoting development of new technologies and services	

	that can be used by enterprises in order to foster more productive, innovative solutions. Innovation, on the other hand, focuses on helping companies increase their potential through applying new ideas and technologies, offering a proactive support.
Main results	According to the report for the year 2014, there are: 34 Start-up projects in the Incubator, 25 supported SMEs, 25 invention disclosures, 23000 m2 of technological park, 14 events organized by The Ark, total of 6.7 mln Swiss Francs invested in economy.
Funding type	Public
Topics, stakeholders, target groups and solutions	
Key topic	Instruments and Measures
Relevant stakeholder	Département de l'Economie, de l'Energie et du Territoire du canton du Valais
Stakeholder type	☒ **Public authority** (National, state, or local government agency) ☒ **Public Private Partnership** (Private business venture which is funded and operated through a partnership of government and one or more private sector companies)
Type of solution	☒ Business model ☒ Management solution (farming, regional development)
Target group	☒ Private enterprise ☒ Public Private Partnership ☒ Private persons, local residents, private associations etc. (Civil society other than NGO)
Economic sector	**Secondary sector:** ☒ Construction ☒ Industry ☒ Recycling ☒ Manufacturing / Crafts **Tertiary sector:** ☒ Health

Selection criteria	
Greening effect(s)	**Energy efficient and low carbon economy** ☒ Reduction of energy input ☒ Reduction of GHG-emissions ☒ Increasing use of renewable energies **Resource efficient economy** ☒ Reduction of resource input (water, raw material) ☒ Improvements in material reuse ☒ Improvements of waste management **Economy supporting quality of life and well-being** ☒ Support to personal income ☒ Avoidance/Reduction of harmful emissions ☒ Improving regional development
Subtopics of greening effect(s)	**Energy efficient and low carbon economy** ☒ Carbon emissions ☒ Renewable energy sources ☒ Efficient use of energy **Resource efficient economy** ☒ Efficient use of resources ☒ Recycling and waste management **Economy supporting quality of life and well-being** ☒ Employment and education ☒ Economic wellbeing and social inclusion
Eco-innovative character	-Fostering of innovative, resource-efficient technologies in business. -Promotion of renewable energy and smart grid -Supporting research on life sciences
Transferability	The idea of a foundation that supports growth and innovation of local enterprises is transferable to any area.

Economic and/or social benefits	-Survival and growth of local enterprises -Development of new enterprises -Economic growth of the region
Success factors and barriers	
Success factors	Local industry in need of innovation and increase in competetiveness
Further information	Further information about the foundation available at: http://www.theark.ch/en/

Switzerland – Regional development programme Brontallo

General information on the Good Practice		
Time period	Starting date: 2004 End date: 2008	
Location Country	Switzerland	
Location NUTS3	Name of NUTS 3 (free text):	Tessin
	Code of NUTS3:	CH070
Location LAU2	Name of municipality (free text)	Gemeinde Lavizzara
Contact data	E-mail	brontallo.info(at)bluewin.ch
	Institution	
	Name of the Institution	Associazione Pro Brontallo
	ZIP-code	CH-6692
	City	Brontallo
	Country	Switzerland
	Website of the project	http://www.brontallo.com/de/projects/
Detailed description of GP	The pilot project Brontallo has been established within the scope of the Regional Development and Supporting Programme under the Coordination of the Federal Office of Agriculture (Department of Structural Improvement). The programme facilitates sustainable regional development as well as manufacturing local and regional products. Through a fruitful cooperation between the Federal Office of Agriculture, the Commune of Lavizzara, the private association "Pro Brontallo", the foundation "Fondazione Monti e Paesaggio", as well as a group of private persons (Claudio Freddi, Giacomo and Renata Fiori) the project contributed to an outstanding development of the region. The following concepts as working packages have been defined as main goals for the project to achieve: Chestnut Concept, Wine Concept, Agrotourism Concept, Milk Concept, Transport Concept, Water Concept as well as Marketing Concept.	

Main results	The working packages listed above has been finished successfully and at the moment there are several following projects coordinated by Pro Brontallo concerning sustainable tourism management, and agriculture. Within the 7 concepts described above, the following actions have been accomplished: • Chestnut Concept: Reconstructing chestnut groves, rebuilding the water mill; • Wine Concept: Reconstructing pergola grapewines, terraces and drywalls; • Agrotourism Concept: Renovation of more buildings for agrotourism and market for selling regional agricultural products • Milk Concept: Building a cowshed for goats and cows to support own production of Formaggini • Transport Concept: Establishing the ropeway and ski runways for transporting • Water Concept: New drinking water reservoir, Irrigation of Vineyard-Hills • Marketing Concept: New Infopoint, Website, Guiding Service
Funding type	Mixed
Financing / Funding description	Summary costs: 5,5 Mio Fr 2/3 public financiation from government and canton, 1/3 from public & private sources: municipality and private donations (FLS, Fonds Landschaft Schweiz)
Topics, stakeholders, target groups and solutions	
Key topic	Economy supporting quality of life and human well-being
Relevant stakeholder	• Federal Office of Agriculture, • the private association “Pro Brontallo”, • the foundation “Fondazione Monti e Paesaggio” • Residents of Brontallo and tourists visiting Brontallo
Stakeholder type	☒**Public authority** (National, state, or local government agency) ☒**NGO** (Unincorporated and voluntary association, trusts, foundations etc.) ☒**Private persons, associations etc.** (Civil society other than NGO)

Type of solution	☒Management solution (farming, regional development)
Target group	☒Public authority ☒Private persons, local residents, private associations etc. (Civil society other than NGO)
Economic sector	**Primary sector:** ☒Agriculture ☒Forestry **Secondary sector:** ☒Construction ☒Manufacturing / Crafts **Tertiary sector:** ☒Trade and Commerce ☒Culture
Selection criteria	
Greening effect(s)	**Resource efficient economy** ☒Use of local cultural / natural resources ☒Efficient use of land **Ecosystem services (ESS) and natural capital based economy** ☒Physical greening of landscapes **Economy supporting quality of life and well-being** ☒Creating green jobs/Transforming jobs to green jobs ☒Raising awareness of consumers ☒Incentives for consumer's behavioural change ☒Improving regional development
Subtopics of greening effect(s)	**Resource efficient economy** ☒Efficient use of resources ☒Sustainable land use

	Ecosystem services (ESS) and natural capital based economy ☒Ecosystem Services ☒Natural capital ☒Valorisation of ESS **Economy supporting quality of life and well-being** ☒Employment and education ☒Sustainable customer behaviour
Eco-innovative character	- The reconstruction of old historical buildings that foster eco-innovative agro tourism - Re-activating traditional farming management (etc. vineyards, old water mills for producing flour) - Greater social and cultural acceptance (one criterion of eco-innovation)
Transferability	The project can be transferable for other small villages in the Alpine Region, depending on their ecological/economic situation.
Economic and/or social benefits	- New job-opportunities have been created in the region. - Furthermore the village has won a Swiss Innovation-prize 2005 and European Village Renewal Award in 2008. - The village core has been integrated into the Protected Landmark Inventory of Switzerland (ISOS) - World Competition of Cliff Diving - Better recreation opportunities
Success factors and barriers	
Success factors	- Self initiative and engagement, - Successful reference projects by Pro Brontallo before starting the pilot projects; - Good natural and cultural preconditions - Touristic attraction, Well-known sport event
Further information	Further information regarding the project can be found here: http://www.suissemelio.ch/files/veranstaltungen/2009-und-aelter/irl-2008/markuswildeisen.pdf http://www.brontallo.com/de/progetto-pilota/

Switzerland – Canton Tessin

General information on the Good Practice		
Time period	Starting date: 2001 End date: In progress	
Location country	Switzerland	
Location NUTS3	Name of NUTS 3	Tessin
	Code of NUTS3	CH070
Contact data	**Institution**	
	Name of the institution	Kanton Tessin, sviluppo-sostenibile
	Street	Residenza Governativa
	ZIP-code	6501
	City	Bellinzona
	Country	Switzerland
	Website of the project	http://www4.ti.ch/index.php?id=19881
Detailed description of GP	Interdepartmental Coordination for Sustainable Development The canton of Ticino has in its administration introduced an original instrument for the promotion of sustainable development. The cantonal group on Sustainable Development was set up by the State Council in 2001. This group consists of representatives from all five departments, including the Finance and Economic Affairs, and the State Chancellery, as well as another person who cares about the daily business. The GrussTI acts as a coordination center, which stimulates the different departments in the implementation of sustainable development in their respective fields of activity to an optimal cooperation. For this purpose they developped a concrete action program and monitors its compliance.	
Main results	an action plan for sustainable development within the canton	
Funding type	Public	

Financing / Funding description	cantonal administration
Topics, stakeholders, target groups and solutions	
Key topic	Instruments and Measures
Relevant stakeholder	Canton Tessin
Stakeholder type	☒ **Public authority** (National, state, or local government agency)
Type of solution	☒ Organisational solution ☒ Management solution (farming, regional development)
Target group	☒ Public authority
Economic sector	**Tertiary sector:** ☒ Other (please describe it here): administration
Selection criteria	
Greening effect(s)	**Energy efficient and low carbon economy** ☒ Reduction of energy input ☒ Reduction of GHG-emissions ☒ Increasing use of renewable energies **Resource efficient economy** ☒ Efficient use of land ☒ Improvements in material reuse ☒ Improvements of waste management **Ecosystem services (ESS) and natural capital based economy** ☒ Awareness raising for ESS **Economy supporting quality of life and well-being** ☒ Creating green jobs/Transforming jobs to green jobs ☒ Fostering green skills in education

Subtopics of greening effect(s)	**Energy efficient and low carbon economy** ☒ Renewable energy sources **Resource efficient economy** ☒ Efficient use of resources ☒ Recycling and waste management **Ecosystem services (ESS) and natural capital based economy** ☒ Natural capital **Economy supporting quality of life and well-being** ☒ Employment and education ☒ Economic wellbeing and social inclusion

Switzerland – Spatial densification in Brig-Glis

General information on the Good Practice		
Time period	Starting date: 2014 End date: In progress	
Location country	Switzerland	
Location NUTS3	Name of NUTS 3	Valais
	Code of NUTS3	CH012
Location LAU2	Name of municipality	Brig-Glis
Contact data	E-mail	info(at)brig-glis.ch
	Institution	
	Name of the institution	Stadtgemeinde Brig-Glis
	Street	Alte Simplonstr. 28
	ZIP-code	3900
	City	Brig
	Country	Switzerland
	Website of the project	http://www.are.admin.ch/themen/raumplanung/modellvorhaben/2014-2018/05002/index.html?lang=de
Detailed description of GP	Spatial densification in Brig-Glis The project on spatial densification in Brig-Glis is an example of development inwards in order to avoid further land consumption. It aims to provide solutions that do not pose problems for land owners. The project focuses on production of urban development model which will be used in future development plans of the area. It has three main strategies: densification of the city, protection of the surrounding landscape and smart use of traffic systems. The aims are to be achieved by finding areas that could be downgraded from construction zones, areas that could be re-zoned and densified as well as developing instruments that help identifying areas suitable for those processes.	

	Moreover, the project encourages affected parties to be involved, it aims to raise awareness about living quality in the area, thereby involving the society, as well as promotes development inwards instead of further land take. As such, it also contributes to shift in thinking about spatial development and spatial planning in urban areas. The project is carried out by the Minicipality of Brig-Glis and it receives financial support from the Confederation within the funding program "pilot projects for sustainable spatial development"; other involved actors are Canton of Vallis and Agglomeration Brig-Visp-Naters.
Main results	Development inwards, selection and classification of areas for downgrading from construction zones, re-zoning, densification as well as tools and instruments that allow identifying such areas, paradigm shift- change in thinking about spatial development, involvement of various actors in the process.
Funding type	Public
Financing / Funding description	Brig-Glis carries out the project; Canton of Vallis, Agglomeration Brig-Visp-Naters as well as the Federal Office for Spatial Development ARE support the project.
Topics, stakeholders, target groups and solutions	
Key topic	Resource efficient economy
Relevant stakeholder	Municipality of Brig-Glis
Stakeholder type	☒ **Public authority** (National, state, or local government agency)
Type of solution	☒ Management solution (farming, regional development)
Target group	☒ Public Private Partnership ☒ Private persons, local residents, private associations etc. (Civil society other than NGO)
Selection criteria	
Greening effect(s)	**Resource efficient economy** ☒ Efficient use of land
Subtopics of greening effect(s)	**Resource efficient economy** ☒ Sustainable land use

Eco-innovative character	Shift in thinking about spatial development.
Transferability	The project leads as an emxample for other municipalities. It develops instruments that facilitate the process of identifying areas for densification.
Economic and/or social benefits	Increased quality of life, cooperation with various actors
Success factors and barriers	
Success factors	Involvement of various actors, good spatial planning
Obstacles	Land property issues

Switzerland – Label: Valais Excellence

General information on the Good Practice		
Time period	Starting date: 2010 End date: In progress	
Location country	Switzerland	
Location NUTS3	Name of NUTS 3	Wallis
	Code of NUTS3	CH012
Contact data	E-mail	info(at)valais-excellence.ch
	Institution	
	Name of the institution	Association des entreprises Valais excellence
	Street	TechnoArk 10
	ZIP-code	3960
	City	Sierre
	Country	Switzerland
	Website of the project	http://www.valais-excellence.ch/de/
Detailed description of GP	In the canton of Valais an original, to sustainable development and the promotion of local products and services dedicated instrument was created: the label Valais Excellence. This label is awarded by the Association brand Valais.It honors the best and most dedicated Walliser Companies that are aware and engaged in their economic and social role and go towards a constant improvement of their products and services. The label contains two awards: one is the ISO 9001 for quality and the other is ISO 14001 for the environment The principles of Valais excellence: • ISO 9001 (quality management) and ISO 14001 (environmental management) • Headquarters in Valais • creation of a genuine added value in the Valais	

	• Legal compliance • commitment to sustainable development (economic, environmental and social indicators) • Corporate policies in accordance with the values of the label. The companies that apply for this label certification are assessed using a checklist. This includes 18 indicators, which cover the three dimensions of sustainability. They range from the training of employees on the customer satisfaction to the company's commitment to the natural environment of the canton of Valais. The label enables certified companies a better positioning against the competition After 3 years there will be a re-evaluation on the occasion of the re-certification..
Main results	The demand is so strong that after a number of companies now also several municipalities are interessed by the concept: Nendaz, Riddes, St-Martin, Grimsuat have already been certified, while others are in the process/progress. 2012 are 124 organisations certified
Image	
Funding type	Mixed
Financing / Funding description	from canton Wallis and others
Topics, stakeholders, target groups and solutions	
Key topic	Instruments and Measures
Relevant stakeholder	entreprises, communities

Stakeholder type	☒ **Private enterprise and their associations** (business or industry that is managed by independent companies or private individuals rather than being controlled by the state, e.g. Chamber of commerce) ☒ **Public authority** (National, state, or local government agency) ☒ **Public Private Partnership** (Private business venture which is funded and operated through a partnership of government and one or more private sector companies) ☒ **Private persons, associations etc**.
Type of solution	☒ Business model ☒ Management solution (farming, regional development) ☒ Labeling solution (e.g. certificates) ☒ Motivating solution (e.g. awards)
Target group	☒ Private enterprise ☒ Public authority ☒ Public Private Partnership
Economic sector	**Primary sector:** ☒ Agriculture ☒ Forestry **Secondary sector:** ☒ Construction ☒ Industry ☒ Recycling ☒ Manufacturing / Crafts **Tertiary sector:** ☒ Trade and Commerce ☒ Transport ☒ Health ☒ Culture ☒ Other (please describe it here): communities

Selection criteria	
Greening effect(s)	**Energy efficient and low carbon economy** ☒ Reduction of energy input **Resource efficient economy** ☒ Reduction of resource input (water, raw material) ☒ Use of local cultural / natural resources ☒ Improvements in material reuse **Economy supporting quality of life and well-being** ☒ Fostering green skills in education ☒ Avoidance/Reduction of harmful emissions ☒ Improving regional development
Subtopics of greening effect(s)	**Energy efficient and low carbon economy** ☒ Carbon emissions ☒ Renewable energy sources ☒ Efficient use of energy **Resource efficient economy** ☒ Efficient use of resources ☒ Recycling and waste management **Economy supporting quality of life and well-being** ☒ Employment and education ☒ Health and harmful emissions
Eco-innovative character	This label contains different aspect of an sustainable development. At one side, there are the two ISO-certifications (ISO 9001 and 14001) included ath the other side there are criterias such as regional added value part of this certification.
Transferability	As the certification knows 18 criterias it is transferable to every institutions from business solutions to communities
Economic and/or social benefits	With the certification the organisations is not only in advantage to its concurrence and the added value is gain in the regions but also at least one action per sustainable field of economy, social and environment has to be fullfilled. In addition, a network platform has been created in order to have a exchange.

Scalability	The number of certified organisation has constantely grown. Furthermore, the canton Jura as well as the city Zurich and Sitten started to develop special offerr for sustainbale entreprises.
Success factors and barriers	
Success factors	combination of economy environment and public authority for different kind of organisations Some facts and figures: (end of 2012) Wallis-Community o 2'500 members (+115 % comparing to 2011) o 12'000 photos (+33 % comparing to 2011) o 480 articels (+20 % comparing to 2011) Facebook : 18'000 members (+230 % comparing to 2011) Twitter : 2'300 followers (+110 % comparing to 2011)
Obstacles	In the year 2012 14 cases of illicit use of the trademark Valais were displayed at the Association brand Valais. They had to remove the brand of the content.
Further information	the brand is saved at the federal institute for branding.

Germany – Revitalisation of Straußbergmoos

General information on the Good Practice		
Time period	Starting date: 2012 End date: 2013	
Location country	Germany	
Location NUTS3	Name of NUTS 3	Landkreis Oberallgäu
	Code of NUTS3	DE27E
Location LAU2	Name of municipality	Sonthofen
Contact data	**Institution**	
	Name of the institution	LPV Oberallgäu
	Street	Oberallgäuer Platz 2
	ZIP-code	D-87527
	City	Sonthofen
	Country	Germany
	Website of the project	http://www.oberallgaeu.org/bauen_umwelt/
Detailed description of GP	Revitalisation of an alpine bog as part of "Klimaprogramm Bayern (KLIP 2050)": For the first time in bavaria alpine bog with a central alpine creek at a sea level of almost 1.200 m was restored. "Sohlschüttung" with local material was performed to save bed- and waterlevel as well as structure of this central bog creek. Erosion of peat was stopped and new growth of peat in a mid term perspective was initiated.	
Main results	Revitalisation of Straußbergmoos reduces GHG-emissions, saves biodiversity, stops erosion and was helpful in public relations	
Funding type	Public	

Funding description	Bavarian State Ministry of the Environment and Consumer protection
Topics, stakeholders, target groups and solutions	
Key topic	Energy efficient and Low carbon economy
Relevant stakeholder	Landschaftspflegeverband Oberallgäu Deutscher Verband für Landschaftspflege
Stakeholder type	☒ **Public authority** (National, state, or local government agency) ☒ **NGO** (Unincorporated and voluntary association, trusts, foundations etc.) ☒ **Public Private Partnership** (Private business venture which is funded and operated through a partnership of government and one or more private sector companies)
Type of solution	☒ Technical solution ☒ Motivating solution (e.g. awards)
Target group	☒ Public authority ☒ NGO ☒ Public Private Partnership ☒ Private persons, local residents, private associations etc. (Civil society other than NGO)
Economic sector	**Primary sector:** ☒ Agriculture **Secondary sector:** ☒ Other (please describe it here): Landscaping
Selection criteria	
Greening effect(s)	**Energy efficient and low carbon economy** ☒ Reduction of GHG-emissions **Resource efficient economy**

	☒ Use of local cultural / natural resources **Ecosystem services (ESS) and natural capital based economy** ☒ Awareness raising for ESS **Economy supporting quality of life and well-being** ☒ Avoidance/Reduction of harmful emissions
Subtopics of greening effect(s)	**Energy efficient and low carbon economy** ☒ Carbon emissions **Resource efficient economy** ☒ Sustainable land use **Ecosystem services (ESS) and natural capital based economy** ☒ Biodiversity
Eco-innovative character	For the first time in bavaria an alpine bog with a central alpine creek at a sea level of almost 1.200 m was restored with a new method.
Transferability	Similar situations may exist in other parts of the alps; the experience made in bavaria may be usefull in other projects
Economic and/or social benefits	Local landusers can better aestimate now, how precious farmland of minor economical output (cow grazing at low density) is for society, climate und biodiversity
Scalability	The yearly reduction of GHG-emissions is measurable
Success factors and barriers	
Success factors	Cooperation of different branches (water management, agriculture, biology)
Obstacles	High sea level, reachability
Further information	Extraordinary importance for species protection (ice-age relicts)

Germany – Fahrtziel Natur

General information on the Good Practice		
Time period	Starting date: since 2001	
Location country	Germany	
Location LAU2	Name of municipality	all over Germany
Contact data	**Institution**	
	Name of the institution	Fahrtziel Natur c/o DB Vertrieb GmbH P.DVB 4 (P)
	Street	Stephensonstraße 1
	ZIP-code	60326
	City	Frankfurt
	Country	Germany
	Website of the project	http://www.bahn.de/natur/view/index.shtml
Detailed description of GP	Fahrtziel Natur is engaged since 2001 in sustainable Tourism. The cooperation exists between three environmental organizations: - BUND - friends of the earth Germany (Bund für Umwelt und Naturschutz Deutschland) - NABU - Nature and Biodiversity Conservation Union (Naturschutzbund Deutschland e. V.) - VCD (Verkehrsclub Deutschland e.V.) and the - Deutschen Bahn and present stunning natural landscapes all over Germany. It is standing for reaching attractive and sensitive natural areas by environmentally friendlly mobility, by trian and pubilc transpor network in those areas.	

	Selected Ameropa-Hotels can be reached by 100 procent green power. The selected areas offer innovative and sustainable mobility conceptes and free access to public transport systems. An award within the partner regions is announced for special engagement regarding networking sustainable tourism and environmentally friendly mobility. 25.000 Euros worth of media services (sponsored by Deutsche Bahn) and communications package (sponsored by the environmental organizations) can be won.
Topics, stakeholders, target groups and solutions	
Stakeholder type	☒ **Private enterprise and their associations** (business or industry that is managed by independent companies or private individuals rather than being controlled by the state, e.g. Chamber of commerce) ☒ **NGO** (Unincorporated and voluntary association, trusts, foundations etc.)
Type of solution	☒ Business model ☒ Organisational solution ☒ Motivating solution (e.g. awards)
Target group	☒ Private persons, local residents, private associations etc. (Civil society other than NGO)
Economic sector	**Tertiary sector:** ☒ Trade and Commerce ☒ Transport
Selection criteria	
Greening effect(s)	**Energy efficient and low carbon economy** ☒ Reduction of GHG-emissions ☒ Increasing use of renewable energies **Resource efficient economy** ☒ Use of local cultural / natural resources **Ecosystem services (ESS) and natural capital based economy** ☒ Integration of natural capital in economic accounting

	Economy supporting quality of life and well-being ☒ Support to personal income ☒ Raising awareness of consumers ☒ Incentives for consumer's behavioural change ☒ Avoidance/Reduction of harmful emissions
Subtopics of greening effect(s)	**Energy efficient and low carbon economy** ☒ Carbon emissions ☒ Renewable energy sources ☒ Efficient use of energy **Economy supporting quality of life and well-being** ☒ Sustainable customer behaviour
Transferability	The project could be transferable for other regions in the Alpine Region, depending on their train connection and public transport availability.
Success factors and barriers	
Further information	Further information regarding the project can be found here: http://www.bahn.de/natur/view/mdb/pv/deutschland_erleben/fahrtziel_natur/2015/mdb_180229_fahrtziel_natur_brosch_re_2015.pdf

Germany - Ecological hydropower plant in Au an der Iller

General information on the Good Practice		
Time period	Starting date: 2014 End date: 2015	
Location country	Germany	
Location NUTS3	Name of NUTS 3	Oberallgäu
	Code of NUTS3	DE27E
Location LAU2	Name of municipality	Sulzberg im Allgäu
Contact data	**Institution**	
	Name of the institution	Illerkraftwerk Au GmbH
	Street	Illerstraße 18
	ZIP-code	87435
	City	Kempten
	Country	Germany
	Website of the project	www.illerkraftwerk-au.de
Detailed description of GP	The special issue on the first in Germany installed ecological hydropower is the "Very Low Head"-Turbine (VLH) based on a combination of variable water level control with a water filled rubber dam. Low head hydro power applications use tidal flows or rivers with a head of 20 metres (66 ft) or less to produce energy. These applications may not need to dam or retain water to create hydraulic head. Fishes have to swim through the extremely slowly moving turbines down the river. Using the drop in a river or tidal flows to create electricity may provide a renewable energy source that will have a minimal impact on the environment with high fish-tolerance. On this way the "win-win situation" between hydropower utilization and water ecology is enabled.	
Main results	A mosaic stone in the energy future of Oberallgäu.	
Funding type	Public	

Financing / Funding description	The summary investition volume in the new power plant and the weir system is around 8,7 Mio Euro. The Allgäuer Überlandwerke and the Bayerische Landeskraftwerke contribute to this with 2,6 Mio Euro. The funding programme "BayInvent" who wants to promote the construction of innovative buildings, is financing the object with 1,4 Mio Euro. The rest of 4,7 Mio Euro will be financed through outside funds.
Topics, stakeholders, target groups and solutions	
Key topic	Energy efficient and Low carbon economy
Relevant stakeholder	Allgäuer Überlandwerke Bayerische Landeskraftwerke
Stakeholder type	☒ **Public Private Partnership** (Private business venture which is funded and operated through a partnership of government and one or more private sector companies)
Type of solution	☒ Technical solution
Target group	☒ Public authority ☒ Public Private Partnership
Economic sector	**Primary sector:** ☒ Other (please describe it here): Energie
Selection criteria	
Greening effect(s)	**Energy efficient and low carbon economy** ☒ Reduction of GHG-emissions ☒ Increasing use of renewable energies
Subtopics of greening effect(s)	**Energy efficient and low carbon economy** ☒ Renewable energy sources
Eco-innovative character	The innovative turbines are responsible despite smaller drop height a higher energy yield. The slow rotation of the turbine wheels, the small change of the water pressure and the small split between turbine wheels and the housing makes the turbine more fishfriendly.
Transferability	Sustainable implulses for using hydropower

	VLH-turbines are in Europe until now only 40 in use, but in Germany not yet VLH-turbines provide despite smaller drop height higher energy yield. Chances for multiplication of this technology in bavarian locations with favorable conditions
Economic and/or social benefits	Revitalisation of old hydropower plants with using existing infrastructure Environmental friendly power production through innovative technologies
Scalability	The concept is for many comparable locations transferable
Success factors and barriers	
Success factors	Favorable locations for hydropwer plant are very rarely. With the example of the technology in Au an der Iller a good technology has been found, that will be transferable for other locations. The project partners are on schedule regarding the realisation of the project.
Further information	www.illerkraftwerk-au.de

Germany – Short rotation forestry on marginal land

General information on the Good Practice		
Time period	Starting date: 2011	End date: In progress
Location country	Germany	
Location NUTS3	Name of NUTS 3	Traunstein
	Code of NUTS3	DE21M
Location LAU2	Name of municipality	Übersee
Contact data	E-mail	info(at)bioenergie-region-achental.de
	Institution	
	Name of the institution	Bioenergie-Region Achental
	Street	Eichelreuth 20
	ZIP-code	83224
	City	Grassau
	Country	Germany
	Website of the project	http://www.bioenergie-region-achental.de
Detailed description of GP	Eine Kurzumtriebsplantage (KUP) ist eine Pflanzung von schnell wachsenden Bäumen, wie zum Beispiel Pappeln oder Weiden, die bereits nach wenigen Jahren geerntet werden können. Durch die Verarbeitung zu Energieholz kann eine verlässliche und regionale Energieversorgung auf einfache Weise gewährleistet werden. Die Anlage der ersten KUP im Achental erfolgte im Mai 2011 in der Nähe von Übersee. Dafür wurde eine landwirtschaftliche Grenzertragsfläche verwendet, deren Bodenqualität und Lage für eine klassische Landbewirtschaftung schwierig sind. Die verwendeten 25.000 Baumsetzlinge sind von einer Pappelart, die genau für den Standort angepasst ist. Die bei der Ernte entstehenden Hackschnitzel werden an den Biomassehof Achental und das Heizwerk Grassau geliefert – die erste Ernte ist für das Jahr 2015 geplant. Die Fläche der Anlage beträgt ca. drei Hektar und wird vom Flächenbesitzer bewirtschaftet.	

Main results	• Durch den kurzen Transportweg, die extensive Landbewirtschaftung und angepasste Baumsortenwahl wird die Natur bei der Anlage einer KUP stark geschont. Zusätzlich wird bei der Verbrennung der entstehenden Hackschnitzel nur das Kohlendioxid emittiert, das vorher von den Pflanzen aufgenommen wurde – sie verbrennen also CO2-neutral. Pro Jahr kann mit einer Ersparnis von ca. 11 Tonnen CO2 pro Hektar im Vergleich zur Nutzung von fossilen Brennstoffen gerechnet werden (insgesamt also 33 Tonnen). • Die sorgfältige Auswahl der verwendeten Fläche, der Baumart und des Biomassehofs als Abnehmer gewährleisten eine ideale Anpassung an die lokalen Bedingungen. In Zusammenarbeit mit einer Bioenergie-Firma aus dem Allgäu und deren Erfahrungen ist es uns auch möglich, dem Naturschutz bei der Anlage einer KUP einen besonders hohen Stellenwert zu geben. Auch das Landschaftsbild wird durch die Anlage nahe der A8 nicht beeinträchtigt. Durch die Auswahl von nicht für die Lebensmittelproduktion geeigneten Flächen wird auch die aktuelle Diskussion um die Konkurrenz zwischen Nahrungsmitteln und Bioenergie vermieden – im Achental gilt stets „Natur und Ernährung zuerst". • Bei der Anlage einer KUP kann zunächst nicht von Effizienz gesprochen werden. Jedoch muss für die Verwendung des entstehenden Energieholzes gelten, dass es nur in modernen und umweltfreundlichen Öfen verbrannt wird. Durch die Lieferung an den Biomassehof Achental wird das gewährleistet. •Kurzumtriebsplantagen können auf sehr vielen landwirtschaftlichen Grenzertragsflächen in Deutschland angebaut werden. In Zukunft könnte diese Art der Energie-Bewirtschaftung einen großen Beitrag zur Energiewende liefern, ohne zugleich die Ernährungssicherheit und die Natur zu gefährden.
Funding type	Mixed
Financing / Funding	Ökomodell Achental - Biomassehof
Topics, stakeholders, target groups and solutions	
Key topic	Energy efficient and Low carbon economy
Relevant stakeholder	Biomassehof Achental
Stakeholder type	☒ **Public Private Partnership** (Private business venture which is funded and operated through a partnership of government and one or more private sector companies)
Type of solution	☒ Business model ☒ Management solution (farming, regional development)
Target group	☒ Public Private Partnership

Germany – Bio Hotel Eggensberger

General information on the Good Practice		
Time period	Starting date: since 2002	
Location country	Germany	
Location NUTS3	Name of NUTS 3	Ostallgäu
	Code of NUTS3	DE27B
Location LAU2	Name of municipality	Füssen
Contact data	**Institution**	
	Name of the institution	Biohotel Eggensberger EGGENSBERGER OHG
	Street	Enzensbergstrasse 5
	ZIP-code	87629
	City	Füssen
	Country	Germany
	Website of the project	http://www2.eggensberger.de/en/
Detailed description of GP	The Eggensberger Organic Concept the Eggensberger organic concept was implemented in 2003 - and continue to improve it. Only organic food is used – without additives, GM technology or factory farming The hotel checks continuously the carbon footprint of the hotel, the products and suppliers Protection from disruptive electric smog in our organic balance rooms. Environmentally friendly transport is practiced (e-mobility) Organic Balance Room: Healthy and ecological living comfort is available in the 14 organic balance rooms. All rooms are TÜV certified electric smog-reduced rooms. The interior	

	construction and furnishings are made exclusively from natural materials such as natural wooden flooring / tiles or sheep`s wool carpets - without harmful chemicals. Much of the food on offer comes from the hotelorganic farm, organic producers and farmers in the region. Everything else is supplied by organic wholesale partner, Ökoring. Seasonal specialities are offered. E-mobility: The hotel offers rentable e-cars (BMWi3 & SAM). Electro charging station delivering 100 % green power (sun power). Furthermore E-bikes are available. Guest Cards offers free access using the public transport system. Free Taxi-transfer between train station and the hotel is offered. Energy: Cogeneration unit in the hotel, bio gas generated by biomass from the region (40km radius). On the roof 1.000 m² solar square meters are installed –> biggest surface area run by a hotel in Germany. The rest of the required power is delivered from 100% hydropower. The Biohotel Eggensberger is the first hotel in the Allgäu that can identify a balanced carbon-footprint
Topics, stakeholders, target groups and solutions	
Stakeholder type	☒ **Private enterprise and their associations** (business or industry that is managed by independent companies or private individuals rather than being controlled by the state, e.g. Chamber of commerce)
Type of solution	☒ Business model ☒ Management solution (farming, regional development) ☒ Labeling solution (e.g. certificates)
Target group	☒ Private persons, local residents, private associations etc. (Civil society other than NGO)
Economic sector	**Tertiary sector:** ☒ Trade and Commerce ☒ Health ☒ Culture

Selection criteria	
Greening effect(s)	**Energy efficient and low carbon economy** ☒ Reduction of energy input ☒ Reduction of GHG-emissions **Resource efficient economy** ☒ Use of local cultural / natural resources
Subtopics of greening effect(s)	**Energy efficient and low carbon economy** ☒ Carbon emissions ☒ Renewable energy sources ☒ Efficient use of energy
Transferability	The actions are transferable to other hotels

Germany – High up with wood – the first 8-storey wooden building in Central Europe

General information on the Good Practice		
Time period	Starting date: 2011 End date: 2011	
Location Country	Germany	
Location NUTS3	Name of NUTS 3 (free text):	Rosenheim, Landkreis
	Code of NUTS3:	DE21K
Location LAU2	Name of municipality (free text)	Bad Aibling
Contact data	E-mail	info(at)huber-sohn.de
	Institution	
	Name of the Institution	Huber & Sohn GmbH & Co. KG
	Street	Wasserburger Str. 4
	ZIP-code	D-83549
	City	Bachmehring
	Country	DE
	Website of the project	http://www.huber-sohn.de/8-geschossiges-holzhaus.html
Detailed description of GP	Built on a former military brownfield on what has been named “Zero-Energy-City” (Nullenergiestadt), the project is the first 8-storey highrise building made of wood. The project founded on four guiding principles: - Sustainable, CO2-free energy supply, decentralized and self-sufficient - Innovative, low-energy timber construction - Living and working in the same location	

	- Varying standards of modernisation as examples of housing industry requirements. Construction Construction time was massively reduced through a high degree of prefabrication which included the stairwell, balconies and building management facilities. The components for walls, ceilings and roof were prefabricated, delivered to the building site and assembled on site. The structure comprises 750 m3 of spruce wood. Huber & Sohn's assemblers completed a storey every two days with just four to six workers on site. Energy Building with wood means achieving virtually passive house standards at a normal price. The building's energy household is supported by two wind power plants; it has a heating energy requirement of 18 kWh/m² and is therefore close to the passive house standard. Floor plans are flexible and can be adapted to individual preferences. Fire protection was a specific challenge, as building regulations in Germany are not addressing wood as a building material for high-rise buildings. Therefore, compensation measures like surrounding wooden parts with plaster fireboard or installing a second escape way had to be implemented to achieve a special permit from the building authorities. Noise insulation is a second wood-specific challenge that has been addressed in the project. The project received an acknowledgment of the German Wood Building Price 2013 (Deutscher Holzbaupreis).
Main results	50% office space, 50% barrier-free apartments. Usable space is 1300 sqm.
Funding type	Mixed
Financing / Funding description	The 8-storey-building costed 2.6 million EUR. The project is supported by the federal ministry for economy and technology within the „eneff:stadt" research initiative. This national initiative is part of the IEA's (International Energy Agency) international programme Energy Conservation in Buildings and Community Systems (ECBCS).

Topics, stakeholders, target groups and solutions	
Key topic	Energy efficient and Low carbon economy
Relevant stakeholder	Several institutions contributed to the project: B&O Wohungswirtschaft (Builder-owner), Schankula Architekten (Architecture), bauart Konstruktions (static/fire protection), ift Rosenheim (noise protection), Huber & Sohn GmbH (wood construction. It is a joint effort of Munich architects, regional enterprises and research institutions (TU München, University of Rosenheim).
Stakeholder type	☒**Private enterprise and their associations** (business or industry that is managed by independent companies or private individuals rather than being controlled by the state, e.g. Chamber of commerce) ☒Other (please describe it here): Universities
Type of solution	☒Technical solution
Target group	☒Private enterprise ☒Public authority ☒Public Private Partnership ☒Private persons, local residents, private associations etc. (Civil society other than NGO)
Economic sector	**Secondary sector:** ☒Construction ☒Manufacturing / Crafts
Selection criteria	
Greening effect(s)	**Energy efficient and low carbon economy** ☒Reduction of energy input ☒Reduction of GHG-emissions **Resource efficient economy** ☒Reduction of resource input (water, raw material) ☒Use of local cultural / natural resources **Economy supporting quality of life and well-being** ☒Creating green jobs/Transforming jobs to green jobs ☒Improving regional development

Subtopics of greening effect(s)	**Energy efficient and low carbon economy** ☒Carbon emissions ☒Efficient use of energy **Resource efficient economy** ☒Efficient use of resources **Economy supporting quality of life and well-being** ☒Employment and education ☒Economic wellbeing and social inclusion
Eco-innovative character	Wood as building material is highly resource-efficient as it is a renewable raw material and at the same time a sink for carbon dioxide during its use as building material. From a life-cycle-assessment perspective, it by far out-competes other building materials such as concrete or steel: - Low energy-intensity during harvesting and processing - High insulation values - at the end of the life-cycle, it can be used for biomass energy production and leaves no waste. Until recently, however, wood was not deemed a feasible building material for high-rise buildings due to concerns regarding its fire safety and stability. The eco-innovative character of the project is that it proves wood to be an appropriate and even superior building material for this purpose when properly addressing these challenges.
Transferability	The approach is generally transferable, particularly in the Alps with their forestry capacities and regional availability of wood and processing know-how. The insulation value of wood as building material is particularly relevant in the Alps with their comparably harsh climate.
Economic and/or social benefits	Given the regional availability of wood and its necessary further processing, the good practice can strengthen regional production chains and keeps added-value within the region. It strengthens jobs in the primary (forestry), secondary (processing and crafts) and also in the tertiary sector (planning and architecture). Once economies of scale start to kick in, social benefits include potentially low-cost building techniques which eventually could translate into low housing costs. The flexible floor plan allows barrier-free apartments and offices.

Scalability	The project is scalable as production costs for prefabricated building material will decrease with increasing production numbers. When adopted on a large scale, particular attention should be given to the regional availability and sustainable production standards of wood as raw material.
Success factors and barriers	
Success factors	The approach is being promoted through the master plan "Zero-energy-city" that has been elaborated by the builder-owner B&O-Group for the entire military conversion brownfield.
Obstacles	Obstacles included conventional national building regulations, demanding fire protection standards that are not properly addressing the potential of wood for high-rise building. Compared to concrete or steel, wood requires specific techniques to minimise noise within the building.
Further information	Several articles have been published on the project: • Mikado 11/2011 • Bauen mit Holz 12/2011

Germany/Bavaria - AlpBC

General information on the Good Practice		
Time period	Starting date: 2012 End date: 2015	
Location country	Germany Germany, Austria, France, Slowenia, Italia	
Location NUTS3	Name of NUTS 3	Bavaria
	Code of NUTS3	BY
Location LAU2	Name of municipality	Munich
Contact data	**Institution**	
	Name of the institution	Chamber of Trade and Crafts for Munich and Upper Bavaria
	Street	Max-Joseph-Straße 4
	ZIP-code	80333
	City	Munich
	Country	Germany
	Website of the project	http://www.alpbc.eu/
Detailed description of GP	The project AlpBC defines and implements strategies and measures to preserve and advance Alpine Building Culture in the broader context of territorial development and ecologic sustainability. It aimes at enabling local actors to capitalize on this outstanding cultural asset as a source of regional identity and economic development.	
Main results	Central elements are a) the implementation of inter-municipal planning concepts, b) the stimulation of regional closed loop economies in the building sector,	

	c) the implementation of a network of regional centers and contact points for transfer of knowledge and technologies on building renovation to SMEs decision makers and administration, and d) the implementation of participative governance processes and consultancy instruments for policy makers and regional authorities.
Funding type	Mixed
Financing / Funding description	2,9 Mio. €; funded by the Alpine Space Programme of the EU, co-funded by (and among othes) Bavarian Ministry of the Environment and Consumer Protection
Topics, stakeholders, target groups and solutions	
Key topic	Energy efficient and Low carbon economy
Relevant stakeholder	SMEs, building and constrution industry, handicraft, architects, engineers, municipalites
Stakeholder type	☒ **Private enterprise and their associations** (business or industry that is managed by independent companies or private individuals rather than being controlled by the state, e.g. Chamber of commerce) ☒ **Public authority** (National, state, or local government agency) ☒ **Private persons, associations etc**. (Civil society other than NGO)
Type of solution	☒ Business model ☒ Technical solution ☒ Organisational solution
Target group	☒ Private enterprise ☒ Public authority ☒ Private persons, local residents, private associations etc. (Civil society other than NGO)

Economic sector	**Secondary sector:** ☒ Construction ☒ Recycling ☒ Manufacturing / Crafts **Tertiary sector:** ☒ Trade and Commerce ☒ Culture
Selection criteria	
Greening effect(s)	**Energy efficient and low carbon economy** ☒ Reduction of energy input ☒ Reduction of GHG-emissions ☒ Increasing use of renewable energies **Resource efficient economy** ☒ Reduction of resource input (water, raw material) ☒ Use of local cultural / natural resources ☒ Efficient use of land ☒ Improvements in material reuse ☒ Improvements of waste management **Ecosystem services (ESS) and natural capital based economy** ☒ Local energy supply/decentralization (in terms of using local/regional natural capital/ESS) ☒ Awareness raising for ESS ☒ Economic valuation of ESS **Economy supporting quality of life and well-being** ☒ Creating green jobs/Transforming jobs to green jobs ☒ Support to personal income ☒ Raising awareness of consumers ☒ Incentives for consumer's behavioural change ☒ Fostering green skills in education ☒ Avoidance/Reduction of harmful emissions

	☒ Improving regional development
Subtopics of greening effect(s)	**Energy efficient and low carbon economy** ☒ Carbon emissions ☒ Efficient use of energy **Resource efficient economy** ☒ Efficient use of resources ☒ Recycling and waste management ☒ Sustainable land use **Economy supporting quality of life and well-being** ☒ Employment and education
Eco-innovative character	In line with a strategy of "capitalise knowledge" in the fields of building culture, territorial development, energy planning, and building materials, AlpBC defines and implements also strategies and measures to preserve and advance Alpine Building Culture in the broader context of sustainable territorial development and ecologic sustanability.
Transferability	Developed innovative consultancy tools are implemented in cooperation with the AlpHouse Centers and Contact Points, as part of their dissemination activities. All relevant experiences at transnational level will be transferred to the several political levels, with executive political summaries, and by a participative symposia.
Economic and/or social benefits	AlpBC aims at enabling local actors to capitalize on the outstanding cultural asset as a source of regional identity and economic development. Regional closed loop economies in the building sector will be stimulated by central elements of the project.
Scalability	A central aim of AlpBC is the implementation of participative governance processes and consultancy instruments for policy makers and regional authorities across boarders. The capacities of public authorities should be enhanced by the implementation of communication concepts for cross-scale governance, the provision of executive summaries of the project's finding and the support to decision makers linked to public participation.

Success factors and barriers	
Success factors	12 partners from 5 different countries work together and develop sustainable regional approaches for maintaining and developing alpine landscape. Boarder-cross networking and the concrete implementation of the local and regional economy loops are crucial for the success.
Further information	alpbc.eu

Germany – "Schule auf der Alm" (School at mountain pasture)

General information on the Good Practice		
Time period	Starting date: 2011 End date: In progress	
Location country	Germany	
Location NUTS3	Name of NUTS3	Berchtesgadener Land
	Code of NUTS3	DE215
Contact data	**Institution**	
	Name of the institution	Administration of Biosphärenregion Berchtesgadener Land; branch office of the district government of Upper Bavaria
	Street	Salzburger Str. 64
	ZIP-code	D-83435
	City	Bad Reichenhall
	Country	DE
	Website of the project	www.brbgl.de/bildung/angebote-fuer-schulen/
Detailed description of GP	In the UNESCO- Biosphere Reserve Berchtesgadener Land mountain pastures are characteristic areas of work and recreation for human beings. In addition they are precious habitats for many rare and endangered animal and plant species. To raise awareness of our young people the Berchtesgadener Land Biosphere offers excursions professionally accompanied to the out-of-school learning location "Mountain pasture". The pupils get to know both - the natural features as well as characteristics formed by agricultural use. They experience how humans can use nature in a sustainable way. At the chalet pupils gain an insight how food is produced and as far as possible process dairy products themselves. The excursions are created suitable for the age of the pupils. The programm is free for all schools within the biosphere reserve.	

Main results	Every year there are up to 16 "school at mountain pastures" excursions. The programme was/is fully booked in 2014 and 2015 and according to the evaluation teachers were delighted with the excursions. > Pupils` relationship with nature gets intensified and they get to know the agriculture on alpine pastures in former times and nowadays. > Moreover they learn about the mountain pasture as habitat for animals and plants. > Young people get to know the aims of the Biosphere reserve and get motivated to live in a sustainable way. > The practical learning methods promote pupils` body consciousness and raise nature awareness.
Funding type	Public
Financing / Funding description	The administration of the Biosphere reserve is a branch office of the district government of Upper Bavaria. The project is funded by the State of Bavaria.
Topics, stakeholders, target groups and solutions	
Key topic	Economy supporting quality of life and human well-being
Relevant stakeholder	Government of Upper Bavaria - Biosphere Reserve Berchtesgadener Land; local farmers; "Sennerinnen" (dairymaids, staff at the mountain pastures); schools
Stakeholder type	☒ **Public authority** (National, state, or local government agency) ☒ **Private persons, associations etc**. (Civil society other than NGO)
Type of solution	☒ Other (please describe it here): education programme
Target group	☒ Private persons, local residents, private associations etc. (Civil society other than NGO)
Economic sector	**Primary sector:** ☒ Agriculture **Tertiary sector:** ☒ Education ☒ Culture

Selection criteria	
Greening effect(s)	**Ecosystem services (ESS) and natural capital based economy** ☒ Awareness raising for ESS **Economy supporting quality of life and well-being** ☒ Raising awareness of consumers ☒ Incentives for consumer's behavioural change ☒ Fostering green skills in education ☒ Improving regional development
Subtopics of greening effect(s)	**Resource efficient economy** ☒ Sustainable land use **Ecosystem services (ESS) and natural capital based economy** ☒ Biodiversity ☒ Ecosystem Services ☒ Natural capital **Economy supporting quality of life and well-being** ☒ Employment and education ☒ Sustainable customer behaviour
Eco-innovative character	Farmers in mountainous areas are cultivating their land since hundreds of years in a sustainable way. They formed the regional landscape, culture and biodiversity. Because of the industrialization of agriculture, nowadays this traditional and sustainable type of land use is endangered. The programme brings young people and farmers together and shows how traditional economies are able to preserve our land, culture and biodiversity for the future. Pupils get motivated to watch out for regionality in the modern globalized world, to go easy on resources and preserve the local cultural landscape.
Transferability	The project is transferable to other alpine regions with sustainably managed mountain pastures.
Economic and/or social benefits	The pupils get to know the nature in mountain areas and witness forms of sustainable landuse and regional culture. Moreover their relationship to nature gets intensified. During the excursions young people learn more about regional economy and get motivated to

	heed regional pruducts and a more sustainable lifestyle.
Scalability	The programme is fully booked by school classes within the biophere reserve. In 2014 19 school classes and their teachers took part in the excursions. The pupils take the experienced at home and bring the message to their parents and families. Therefore the number of reached people is much higher than the actual number of pupils and teachers.
Success factors and barriers	
Success factors	Exciting and practically orientated excursions where young people are able to see a sustainable way of agriculture on site. Pupils are allowed to try the food processing themselves and get an impression where regional products of high quality come from. The excursion stays in mind and pupils share what they have learned with their families.
Obstacles	A good contact to local farmers and "SennerInnen" (dairymaids/herdsmen, staff at mountain pastures), as well as a professionally qualified guide are essential. The transport to the starting point of the hike has to be organised by the schools.

Germany – Center for environmental education and information "House of mountains"

General information on the Good Practice		
Time period	Starting date: 2011 End date: 2013	
Location country	Germany	
Location NUTS3	Name of NUTS 3	Regierungsbezirk Oberbayern
Location LAU2	Name of municipality	Berchtesgaden
Contact data	**Institution**	
	Name of the institution	Administration of Biosphärenregion Berchtesgadener Land; branch office of the district government of Upper Bavaria
	Street	Postfach 1269
	ZIP-code	83262
	City	Traunstein
	Country	DE
	Website of the project	http://www.haus-der-berge.bayern.de/index.html
Detailed description of GP	Der Nationalpark Berchtesgaden umfasst einen repräsentativen Ausschnitt der Bayerischen und Berchtesgadener Alpen. Er ist der einzige Hochgebirgs-Nationalpark Deutschlands. Im „Haus der Berge" werden dem Besucher die Besonderheiten dieser Hochgebirgsnatur mit allen Sinnen vermittelt. Das Haus der Berge befindet sich in südwestlicher Ortsrandlage von Berchtesgaden. Das Gelände fällt nach Süden steil ab und bietet eine direkte Blickbeziehung zum Watzmann und dem Nationalpark. Durch die Situierung des Ausstellungsgebäudes im Nordosten und des Bildungszentrums im Süden des Grundstücks entsteht in dessen Mitte ein zusammenhängendes Außengelände. Hier werden unter Berücksichtigung der Topografie und des wertvollen Baumbestands die verschiedenen Lebensraumtypen und Naturelemente im Nationalpark dargestellt. Die Architektur des Ausstellungsgebäudes wurde in enger Verzahnung mit der	

	Ausstellungsplanung konzipiert und markiert von weitem den Standort. Das Leitmotiv der geplanten Ausstellung für das „Haus der Berge“ ist die längste Vertikale der Ostalpen mit einem Höhenunterschied von rund 2.300 m vom Grund des Königssees bis hinauf zum Watzmanngipfel. Entlang eines ansteigenden Ausstellungsparcours werden dabei die Themenkomplexe „Wasser und Tal“, „Wald und Tier“, „Almen und alpine Matten“ und „Fels und Luft“ präsentiert. Die „Bergvitrine“, ein aufgesetzter Kubus mit verglasten Fronten und einer im Inneren begehbaren artifiziellen Bergskulptur, ist die Hauptattraktion der Ausstellung. Sie birgt einen besonderen „Schatz“: Die Berchtesgadener Bergwelt. Die Wetterstahlhülle um die Bergskulptur symbolisiert den Nationalpark, der sich schützend über die Region spannt und diese vor nachteiligen Entwicklungen bewahren soll. Ein Schließmechanismus macht es möglich die beiden Glasfassaden der Bergvitrine voll zu verdunkeln. Im geschlossenen Zustand dienen sie als Projektionsflächen für einen Film, der die Natur des Nationalparks im Wandel der Jahreszeiten darstellt. Alle 12 Minuten öffnet sich diese 11 Meter hohe Lamellenanlage und gibt den Blick frei auf das Watzmannmassiv. Dieser Moment stellt den Höhepunkt der Wanderung durch die “Längste Vertikale“ dar und schafft die Verbindung von der artifiziellen Ausstellung hin zur realen Natur des Nationalpark Berchtesgaden. Im Bildungszentrum haben Schulklassen und Jugendgruppen die Möglichkeit, sich aktiv mit Pflanzen und Tieren (z. B. Insekten, Wassertieren) und Naturmaterialienauseinander zu setzen, die Inhalte der Ausstellungen zu vertiefen und anhand praktischer Tätigkeiten erlebnisorientiert zu lernen.
Main results	Ausstellungsgebäude und Informationszentrum für den Nationalpark Berchtesgaden und Umweltbildungszentrum in Holzbauweise mit passivhausähnlichem Standard, Freigelände. Das Gebäude erfüllt nicht nur die Anforderungen der zum Zeitpunkt der Errichtung gültigen ENEV2009 sondern unterschreitet diese erheblich wodurch ein passivhausähnlicher Energiestandard erreicht wird. Um diesen. Energiestandard zu erreichen, sind die Gebäude mit Passivhauskomponenten wie Dreischeibenverglasungen, verstärkten Wärmedämmungen und Lüftungsanlagen mit Wärmerückgewinnung ausgestattet. Durch die überwiegende Verwendung von Holzbaukonstruktionen werden die Kennzahlen für den Primärenergiebedarf und das Treibhaus- und Versauerungspotential deutlich verbessert. Die zukunftsweisende Planung erfüllt die Nutzervorgaben im Bezug auf die Vorbildfunktion Haus der Berge.Der geringe Heizwärmebedarf für das Haus der Berge wird durch den Anschluss an ein Biomasse-Fernwärmenetz eines örtlichen Versorgers und den Einsatz von 2 Biomasse-Einzelöfen abgedeckt. Für die Warmwasserbereitung wurde eine Solarthermieanlage installiert. Darüber hinaus kommen aus dem Bereich der erneuerbaren Energien folgende regenerative, innovative und ökologisch sinnvolle Techniken zum Einsatz: Regenwassernutzung zur adiabaten Kühlung, Nutzung eines Sole-/Erdregister-Kältespeichers zur Kälteerzeugung und Einbau einer hocheffizienten

	Wärmerückgewinnung in die Lüftungsanlagen. Auf dem Dach des Gebäudes für Umweltbildung wurde eine Photovoltaikanlage installiert und der erzeugte Strom in das Hausnetz eingespeist.
Funding type	Finanzierung der Gesamtmaßnahme aus dem StaatshaushaltKofinanzierung durch die EU und Private

Germany – Protection of golden eagles in the Alps

General information on the Good Practice		
Time period	Starting date: 1994 End date: In progress	
Location country	Germany	
Location NUTS3	Name of NUTS 3	Upper Bavaria
	Code of NUTS3	DE215
Location LAU2	Name of municipality	Berchtesgadener Land
Contact data	E-mail	poststelle(at)npv-bgd.bayern.de
	Institution	
	Name of the institution	Nationalparkverwaltung Berchtesgaden
	Street	Doktorberg 6
	ZIP-code	D-83471
	City	Berchtesgaden
	Country	Germany
	Website of the project	http://www.berchtesgadener-land.com/natur/wandern/nationalpark/tiere/steinadler
Detailed description of GP	The main objective of the Golden Eagle Project in the National Park Berchtesgaden was to identify areas most important to the Golden Eagle (Aquila chrysaetos) in the Alps for hunting. Recommendations incl. 11 guidelines were made concerning the protection of these habitats as well as the areas around occupied nests. Recommendations were communicated to the public through specific environmental education programs, more general public relations exercises and through cooperation with groups that utilize Golden Eagle areas (e.g. hunters, hikers, and paragliders).	

Funding type	Mixed
Topics, stakeholders, target groups and solutions	
Key topic	ESS and natural capital based economy
Stakeholder type	☒ **NGO** (Unincorporated and voluntary association, trusts, foundations etc.)
Type of solution	☒ Organisational solution ☒ Management solution (farming, regional development)
Target group	☒ Private persons, local residents, private associations etc. (Civil society other than NGO)
Economic sector	**Tertiary sector:** ☒ Education ☒ Other (please describe it here): Nature protection

Germany – Garmisch Ski-Ticket

General information on the Good Practice		
Time period	Starting date: annual	
Location country	Germany	
Location NUTS3	Name of NUTS 3	Garmisch-Partenkirchen
	Code of NUTS3	DE21D
Location LAU2	Name of municipality	Garmisch-Partenkirchen
Contact data	Website of the project	http://www.bahn.de/regio_oberbayern/view/angebot/tickets/garmischer-ski-ticket.shtml
Detailed description of GP	It is valid every day and for every regional train on the line from Munich central train station to the Garmisch-Partenkirchen train station. Once there, you can conveniently board the cogwheel train to the Hausberg, Kreuzeck and Alpspitze cable cars or continue into the Zugspitze glacier ski area. The ski pass is included in the price of the Combo Ticket and can be obtained conveniently at the Zugspitze train station in Garmisch-Partenkirchen or at the cash desks of Hausbergbahn cable car valley station in case of direct connections to Hausberg. The Garmischer Ski-Ticket is available as soon as the skiing areas Garmisch-Classic and Zugspitze start their skiing season. The last day for the ticket is 3 April 2016 for the skiing area Garmisch-Classic and 1 May 2016 for Zugspitze. Prices: Adults Children and Youth. 6-18 Kombiticket DB train und Skipass for the Garmisch-Classic skiarea 46,00 € 37,00 € Kombiticket DB train und Skipass for the Zugspitze skiarea 52,00 € 41,00 € NEW 2015/2016: Not every skier has to buy a ticket. It is possible to use one ticket (each person costs € 46 respectively € 52) for up to five persons	

Main results	Reduction of feasible use of taking the car to get to the ski resort due to good price/performance ratio using public transport infrastructure
Topics, stakeholders, target groups and solutions	
Key topic	2. Energy efficient and renewable energy based transport to and from destination / 6. Improvement of outdoor facilities within existing infrastructure and already used areasfocussing on quality as well as resource efficiency
Stakeholder type	☒ **Private enterprise and their associations** (business or industry that is managed by independent companies or private individuals rather than being controlled by the state, e.g. Chamber of commerce)
Type of solution	☒ Business model ☒ Organisational solution
Target group	☒ Private persons, local residents, private associations etc. (Civil society other than NGO)
Economic sector	**Tertiary sector:** ☒ Trade and Commerce ☒ Transport
Selection criteria	
Greening effect(s)	**Energy efficient and low carbon economy** ☒ Reduction of energy input ☒ Reduction of GHG-emissions **Resource efficient economy** ☒ Use of local cultural / natural resources ☒ Efficient use of land **Ecosystem services (ESS) and natural capital based economy** ☒ Integration of natural capital in economic accounting **Economy supporting quality of life and well-being** ☒ Avoidance/Reduction of harmful emissions ☒ Improving regional development

Subtopics of greening effect(s)	**Energy efficient and low carbon economy** ☒ Carbon emissions ☒ Efficient use of energy **Resource efficient economy** ☒ Efficient use of resources
Transferability	The approach is not likely to be transferred across the region and beyond due to the special train infrastructure and connection
Economic and/or social benefits	- If product is used, feasible reduction of emission, traffic due to using public transport instead of car - cost reduction for customer

Germany – The Chiemgauer – a successful regional currency

General information on the Good Practice		
Time period	Starting date: 2003 End date: In progress	
Location country	Germany	
Location NUTS3	Name of NUTS 3	Traunstein and Rosenheim
	Code of NUTS3	DE21M, DE21K and
Location LAU2	Name of municipality	Traunstein
Contact data	E-mail	service(at)chiemgauer.info
	Institution	
	Name of the institution	Chiemgauer e.V.
	Street	Gapstraße 6
	ZIP-code	83278
	City	Traunstein
	Country	Traunstein
	Website of the project	www.chiemgauer.info
Detailed description of GP	The "Chiemgauer" is a successful regional currency. About 600 enterprises in the Counties of Traunstein and Rosenheim take part and accept the currency as instrument of payment. To buy in the region helps especially to strengthen small shops, stimulates regional economy and brings money to non-profit associations and social institutions. The regional currency sees itself as regional supplement to Euro and has some innovative elements such as 3% of the purchase is given by the enterprise to a social institution or association. The buyer chooses the purpose. The Chiemgauer aims at keeping the added value in the region, to help to keep the city and village centers alive with shops and to encourage togetherness in the region by supporting non-profit associations. An important part is the stimulus for circulation of the Chiemgauer: the comsumers have to upvalue the banknotes every 6 months by 3% with adhesive	

	stamps, if he keeps them instead of purchasing goods. This way the Chiemgauer circulates faster and supports business activities. Speculation is that way prevented. One Chiemgauer has the value of one Euro and is coverd by this. The change of Chiemgauer with a Regiocard is free, but the respective person has to be a member of the non-profit association. Also the membership at the Chiemgauer e.V. is free, only a signature is needed. Any payment can be done with the Chiemgauer banknotes or the Regiocard. In 2015 more than 200 social institutions or non-profit associations got mor than 65.000 € by the 3% which were given for each payment with Chiemgauer. Since 2003 more than 450.000 € were handed to over 270 non-profit associations.
Main results	Contribution to regional development: added value is kept in the region; Social effect: non-profit associations gain additional support
Financing / Funding description	self-financed
Topics, stakeholders, target groups and solutions	
Key topic	Instruments and Measures
Relevant stakeholder	Citizens / private persons, non-profit associations and private enterprises
Stakeholder type	☒ **Private persons, associations etc**. (Civil society other than NGO)
Type of solution	☒ Other (please describe it here): regional currency
Target group	☒ Private enterprise ☒ Private persons, local residents, private associations etc. (Civil society other than NGO)
Economic sector	**Primary sector:** ☒ Other (please describe it here): every business willing to accept the regional currency **Secondary sector:** ☒ Other (please describe it here): every business willing to accept the regional currency

	Tertiary sector: ☒ Other (please describe it here): every business willing to accept the regional currency
Selection criteria	
Greening effect(s)	**Economy supporting quality of life and well-being** ☒ Raising awareness of consumers ☒ Incentives for consumer's behavioural change ☒ Improving regional development
Subtopics of greening effect(s)	**Economy supporting quality of life and well-being** ☒ Employment and education ☒ Economic wellbeing and social inclusion
Eco-innovative character	The non-profit association Chiemgauer e.V. has the main purpose education and research. Media are students' enterprises, advanced training, congresses, information and so on. The aim is a learning region making progresses towards sustainable regional development. In the center are questions how to become climate-friendly, how to support all peole in the region to develop all their skills, and how to develop an economy supporting human well-being. Meanwhile the association invested in
Transferability	The principles is transferable to other regions willing to strengthen regional economy. E.g. transferability to Greece and to southern Europe was analysed and a conference on the issue of parallel currencies was hold in 2012. A research paper is available at the Chiemgauer homepage or http://www.bvmw.de/uploads/media/die_parallelwaehrung.pdf
Economic and/or social benefits	Added value is kept in the region, regional non-profit associations gain additional money
Scalability	The project started very small with 2.000 Chiemgauer (=2.000 €) and a few members and is steadily growing since.
Success factors and barriers	
Success factors	Willingness of citizens and enterprises, strong identification of stakeholders with the region
Obstacles	first organisation needs volunteers

Liechtenstein – Energy Network ERFA

General information on the Good Practice		
Location country	Liechtenstein	
Location NUTS3	Name of NUTS 3	Liechtenstein
Contact data	**Institution**	
	Name of the institution	Lenum AG
	Street	Gewerbeweg 15
	ZIP-code	9490
	City	Vaduz
	Country	Liechtenstein
	Website of the project	www.energiebündel.li >Förderung Wirtschaft >Energie-Netzwerk http://www.energiebuendel.li/F%C3%B6rderungWirtschaft/EnergieNetzwerk/tabid/201/Default.aspx
Detailed description of GP	The Energie Network was founded in 2013. The main goal is to support companies in the field of energy efficiency with good practice examples and useful information. Events take place regulary on-site where companies demonstrate their efficiency projects. Participants of the events discuss results and network.	
Main results	Since June 2013 four events took place in different places (Hoval Aktiengesellschaft, Urban Plant Balzers, VP Bank, CNC Mechanik AG) with participant numbers between 35 and 100. Results where communicated via www.energiebündel.li and regional press.	
Funding type	Mixed	
Financing / Funding description	Six network partners share cost	

Topics, stakeholders, target groups and solutions	
Key topic	Energy efficient and Low carbon economy
Relevant stakeholder	Companies, municipalities
Stakeholder type	☒ **Private enterprise and their associations** (business or industry that is managed by independent companies or private individuals rather than being controlled by the state, e.g. Chamber of commerce) ☒ **Public authority** (National, state, or local government agency)
Type of solution	☒ Motivating solution (e.g. awards)
Target group	☒ Private enterprise ☒ Public authority
Economic sector	**Secondary sector:** ☒ Construction ☒ Industry ☒ Recycling ☒ Manufacturing / Crafts **Tertiary sector:** ☒ Trade and Commerce
Selection criteria	
Greening effect(s)	**Energy efficient and low carbon economy** ☒ Reduction of energy input ☒ Reduction of GHG-emissions ☒ Increasing use of renewable energies **Resource efficient economy** ☒ Reduction of resource input (water, raw material) ☒ Use of local cultural / natural resources ☒ Improvements in material reuse ☒ Improvements of waste management

	Ecosystem services (ESS) and natural capital based economy ☒ Local energy supply/decentralization (in terms of using local/regional natural capital/ESS) **Economy supporting quality of life and well-being** ☒ Raising awareness of consumers ☒ Improving regional development
Subtopics of greening effect(s)	**Energy efficient and low carbon economy** ☒ Carbon emissions ☒ Renewable energy sources ☒ Efficient use of energy **Resource efficient economy** ☒ Efficient use of resources ☒ Recycling and waste management
Eco-innovative character	The Energy Network shows good exemples of efficiency projects and the use of renewable energy and motivates participating companies to pay more attention on energy efficiency and sustainability.
Transferability	An Energy Network can be established also in other regions
Scalability	An Energy Network can be established also in other regions
Success factors and barriers	
Success factors	The Energy Network works because of the enthusiam of innovative companies and it needs only a minimum management effort. Participating on events is free thanks to network partners.
Obstacles	Small companies often do not have time and resources to host an event. Support is needed.

Liechtenstein – Label Energy City

General information on the Good Practice		
Time period	Starting date: 2003 End date: In progress	
Location country	Liechtenstein	
Location NUTS3	Name of NUTS 3	Liechtenstein
Contact data	**Institution**	
	Name of the institution	Lenum AG
	Street	Gewerbeweg 15
	ZIP-code	9490
	City	Vaduz
	Country	Liechtenstein
	Website of the project	http://www.energiestadt.ch/
Detailed description of GP	The label Energy City (Energiestadt) is equal to the "European Energy Award for Cities eea" and is a statement for communities, which would like to exemplify and implement sustainable energy policies. Energy cities foster renewable energies, environmentally friendly mobility and implements the efficient use of resources.	
Main results	Liechtenstein consists of 11 municipalites. All of them are now certified "Energy Cities", therefore Liechtenstein was the first "energy land" (2012).	
Image		
Funding type	Public	
Financing / Funding	Municipalities pay a yearly fee.	

Topics, stakeholders, target groups and solutions	
Key topic	Energy efficient and Low carbon economy
Relevant stakeholder	Municipalities
Stakeholder type	☒ **Public authority** (National, state, or local government agency)
Type of solution	☒ Labeling solution (e.g. certificates) ☒ Motivating solution (e.g. awards)
Target group	☒ Public authority
Selection criteria	
Greening effect(s)	**Energy efficient and low carbon economy** ☒ Reduction of energy input ☒ Reduction of GHG-emissions ☒ Increasing use of renewable energies **Resource efficient economy** ☒ Reduction of resource input (water, raw material) ☒ Use of local cultural / natural resources ☒ Efficient use of land ☒ Improvements of waste management **Economy supporting quality of life and well-being** ☒ Raising awareness of consumers ☒ Fostering green skills in education ☒ Improving regional development
Subtopics of greening effect(s)	**Energy efficient and low carbon economy** ☒ Carbon emissions ☒ Renewable energy sources ☒ Efficient use of energy

	Resource efficient economy ☒ Recycling and waste management ☒ Sustainable land use
Eco-innovative character	The label is a guidance for good practice in energy policies. All municipalities of Liechtenstein are certified Energy Cities which strengenth the commitment of each municipality to a innovative energy policy and concerted actions.
Transferability	The label Energy City is applicable to all types of municipalities.
Scalability	The label Energy City is applicable to all types of municipalities.
Success factors and barriers	
Success factors	Energy City is a well proven label for municipalities since 1999. Municipalities get a good guideline and can compare results with other municipalities. The label stands for a continuos action in energy policies.
Obstacles	Municipalities need time and efford to implement the process.
Further information	www.energiestadt.ch

France – TENERRDIS

General information on the Good Practice		
Location country	France	
Location NUTS3	Name of NUTS 3	Isère
	Code of NUTS3	38
Location LAU2	Name of municipality	Grenoble
Contact data	**Institution**	
	Name of the institution	ENERRDIS
	Street	Polytec -19, rue des Berges
	ZIP-code	38024
	City	Grenoble Cedex
	Country	France
	Website of the project	http://www.tenerrdis.fr/
Detailed description of GP	Tenerrdis is a new energy technology cluster aimed at bolstering the competitiveness of emerging new energy technology industries through innovation.	
Main results	**Tenerrdis certifies and provides support for collaborative R&D projects spanning the six new energy industries addressed by the cluster.** The purpose of Tenerrdis-certified projects is to develop innovative products and services that enhance expertise, generate new business opportunities, and create jobs. Solar energ, Energy-efficient buildings, Hydrogen and fuel cells, Hydropower, Biomass, Smart Grids and storage.	
Funding type	Mixed	

Topics, stakeholders, target groups and solutions	
Key topic	Energy efficient and Low carbon economy
Relevant stakeholder	Minestry of Economy (DGE), Grand Lyon, Conseil départemental de la Savoie, Conseil départemental de l'Isère.....
Stakeholder type	☒ **Public authority** (National, state, or local government agency)
Type of solution	☒ Business model ☒ Technical solution ☒ Management solution (farming, regional development)
Target group	☒ Private enterprise ☒ Public Private Partnership
Economic sector	**Secondary sector:** ☒ Construction ☒ Industry ☒ Recycling
Selection criteria	
Greening effect(s)	**1. Energy efficient and low carbon economy** ☒ Reduction of energy input ☒ Increasing use of renewable energies **2. Resource efficient economy** ☒ Reduction of resource input (water, raw material) **3. Ecosystem services (ESS) and natural capital based economy** ☒ Local energy supply/decentralization (in terms of using local/regional natural capital/ESS) **4. Economy supporting quality of life and well being** ☒ Creating green jobs/Transforming jobs to green jobs
Subtopics of greening effect(s)	**1. Energy efficient and low carbon economy** ☒ Efficient use of energy

Eco-innovative character	Cluster
Transferability	Cluster
Economic and/or social benefits	Cluster
Scalability	Cluster

France – Chamonix Transport

General information on the Good Practice		
Location country	France	
Location NUTS3	Name of NUTS 3	Haute-Savoie
	Code of NUTS3	74
Location LAU2	Name of municipality	Chamonix
Contact data	**Institution**	
	Name of the institution	Communauté de Communes de la Vallée de Chamonix-Mont-Blanc
	Street	101 place du Triangle de l'Amitié – BP91
	ZIP-code	74400
	City	Chamonix
	Country	France
	Website of the project	http://www.cc-valleedechamonixmontblanc.fr/ index.php/transports/ bienvenue-dans-la-vallee.html
Detailed description of GP	Alternatives to the car: free train and bus in Chamonix Valley Mont Blanc Express Train: The SNCF line serves all the villages from Saint Gervais-le Fayet to Martigny (Switzerland), passing through Servoz, Les Houches, Chamonix, Argentière and Vallorcine. One train approximately every hour. The SNCF line from Servoz to Vallorcine is free of charge for holders of the Carte d'Hôte pass, which is given to you on your arrival by your accommodation host. The Chamonix bus network runs annually and offers extra services during winter and summer season. Regular urban transport serves all the Valley and ski areas. It is free from Servoz to Le Tour for holders of the Carte d'Hôte pass or a ski-lift pass. Navettes: les Mulets – The free shuttle of the city center. This free shuttle service enable you to move freely around the Chamonix centre. Small buses, silent, disabled access and environmentally friendly, "Le Mulet" works all year long and stops by the main sites and parking lots. Baptized "Le Mulet" in reference to the history of the	

	valley, the city center free shuttle was born in Chamonix in 2005 in partnership with the city council of Chamonix-Mont-Blanc.
Main results	See above
Funding type	Public
Topics, stakeholders, target groups and solutions	
Key topic	Energy efficient and Low carbon economy
Relevant stakeholder	Chamonix-Mont-Blanc, Les Houches, Servoz, Vallorcine, Conseil départemental de Haute-savoir, Conseil régional Rhône-Alpes
Stakeholder type	☒ **Public authority** (National, state, or local government agency)
Type of solution	☒ Technical solution ☒ Organisational solution
Target group	☒ Private persons, local residents, private associations etc. (Civil society other than NGO)
Economic sector	**Tertiary sector:** ☒ Transport
Selection criteria	
Greening effect(s)	**Energy efficient and low carbon economy** ☒ Reduction of energy input ☒ Reduction of GHG-emissions **Resource efficient economy** ☒ Efficient use of land **Economy supporting quality of life and well-being** ☒ Raising awareness of consumers
Subtopics of greening effect(s)	**Energy efficient and low carbon economy** ☒ Carbon emissions ☒ Efficient use of energy

	Resource efficient economy ☒ Efficient use of resources **Ecosystem services (ESS) and natural capital based economy** ☒ Ecosystem Services **Economy supporting quality of life and well-being** ☒ Economic wellbeing and social inclusion
Eco-innovative character	to avoid the utilisation of cars
Transferability	Ok
Economic and/or social benefits	not automatically economic benefits
Success factors and barriers	
Success factors	the offer od different transport systems and the complementary
Obstacles	habits

France –Tri Tour

General information on the Good Practice		
Time period	Starting date: 2015	
Location country	France	
Location NUTS3	Name of NUTS 3	Haute-Savoie
	Code of NUTS3	74
Location LAU2	Name of municipality	Contamines-Montjoie
Contact data	E-mail	info*[at]*autmb.com
	Institution	
	Name of the institution	Ultra-Trail du Mont-Blanc®
	Street	36 avenue du Savoy
	ZIP-code	74400
	City	Chamonix-Mont-Blanc
	Country	France
	Website of the project	http://www.passion-trail.com/environnement-lancement-du-projet-tri-tour-pendant-lutmb/ http://www.ultratrailmb.com/en/page/1/The%20event.html
Detailed description of GP	During the race Ultra-Trail du Mont-Blanc® , a specially fitted out bus will go to the sporting evens to strengthen waste sorting and convince the event's organizers and the municipalities	

Main results	Since 2003, the challenge we face together, organisers, runners, accompanying persons, volunteers and partners, is to integrate the event into a fragile environment uniting several thousand players. Its mission is to **identify the risks engendered by the event** and to **propose concrete action to protect the environment**. It then **assesses the event** and **suggests improvements or new ideas to implement**.
Funding type	Public
Financing / Funding description	Ministry of Sports, ADEME
Topics, stakeholders, target groups and solutions	
Key topic	Resource efficient economy
Relevant stakeholder	Espace Mont-Blan, Ultra-Trail du Mont-Blanc®, Asters,Université de Savoie Mont-Blanc, commune des Contamines-Montjoie
Stakeholder type	☒ **Public authority** (National, state, or local government agency)
Type of solution	☒ Organisational solution ☒ Motivating solution (e.g. awards)
Target group	☒ Private persons, local residents, private associations etc. (Civil society other than NGO)
Economic sector	**Primary sector:** ☒ Forestry **Secondary sector:** ☒ Recycling **Tertiary sector:** ☒ Education ☒ Health ☒ Culture

Selection criteria	
Greening effect(s)	**Resource efficient economy** ☒ Use of local cultural / natural resources ☒ Efficient use of land ☒ Improvements in material reuse ☒ Improvements of waste management **Ecosystem services (ESS) and natural capital based economy** ☒ Physical greening of landscapes **Economy supporting quality of life and well-being** ☒ Raising awareness of consumers
Subtopics of greening effect(s)	**Energy efficient and low carbon economy** ☒ Efficient use of energy **Resource efficient economy** ☒ Efficient use of resources ☒ Recycling and waste management ☒ Sustainable land use **Ecosystem services (ESS) and natural capital based economy** ☒ Biodiversity ☒ Natural capital
Eco-innovative character	sporting even
Transferability	other sporting evens
Economic and/or social benefits	biodiversity, lans use, better information

France – ScoT Tarentaise - Development of new/renewed tourist accomodation

General information on the Good Practice		
Time period	Starting date: 2014 End date: In progress	
Location country	France	
Location NUTS3	Name of NUTS 3	Savoie
	Code of NUTS3	73
Location LAU2	Name of municipality	Moûtiers
Contact data	**Institution**	
	Name of the institution	Assemblée du Pays Tarentaise Vanoise *(APTV)*
	Street	133 Quai Saint-Réal
	ZIP-code	73600
	City	Moûtiers
	Country	France
	Website of the project	www.tarentaise-vanoise.fr
Detailed description of GP	Development of a partnership program called *Remise En Tourisme de l'Immobilier de Loisir (RETIL)* - development of renewed tourisme accommodation	
Main results	Assessment of quantity and quality of non-residential and tourism building stock and proposal for actions, in particular perpetuate the mercantile housing stock , foster and facilite building rehabilitation, regulate ans qualify new accommodations. http://www.farsm.fr/dossiers-externes/immobiliertouristicentarentaise.pdf?_rtnmp25gt=d3b7a993227d0ef9706457325f499ea3	

Funding type	Public
Financing / Funding description	subvention
Topics, stakeholders, target groups and solutions	
Key topic	Resource efficient economy
Relevant stakeholder	Ministère du Tourisme (DGE), Atout France, SCOT Tarentaise/Maurienne, Région Rhône-Alpes, Conseil départemental de Savoie, mountain resorts, co-ownership , private individual
Stakeholder type	☒ **Public authority** (National, state, or local government agency)
Type of solution	☒ Technical solution ☒ Organisational solution ☒ Management solution (farming, regional development)
Target group	☒ Private enterprise ☒ Public Private Partnership ☒ Private persons, local residents, private associations etc. (Civil society other than NGO)
Economic sector	**Secondary sector:** ☒ Construction ☒ Recycling
Selection criteria	
Greening effect(s)	**Energy efficient and low carbon economy** ☒ Reduction of energy input ☒ Reduction of GHG-emissions ☒ Increasing use of renewable energies **Resource efficient economy** ☒ Reduction of resource input (water, raw material) ☒ Efficient use of land

	Economy supporting quality of life and well-being ☒ Creating green jobs/Transforming jobs to green jobs ☒ Avoidance/Reduction of harmful emissions
Subtopics of greening effect(s)	**Resource efficient economy** ☒ Efficient use of resources **Ecosystem services (ESS) and natural capital based economy** ☒ Ecosystem Services **Economy supporting quality of life and well-being** ☒ Employment and education ☒ Economic wellbeing and social inclusion
Eco-innovative character	sometimes
Transferability	yes
Economic and/or social benefits	yes

France – Flocon Vert

General information on the Good Practice		
Time period	Starting date: 2000 End date: 2000	
Location country	France	
Location NUTS3	Name of NUTS 3	Savoie
	Code of NUTS3	73
Location LAU2	Name of municipality	Chambéry
Contact data	E-mail	communication(at)mountain-riders.org
	Institution	
	Name of the institution	Mountain Riders
	Street	11 rue Jules Ferry
	ZIP-code	73000
	City	Chambéry
	Country	France
	Website of the project	*www.flocon-vert.org/*
Detailed description of GP	This label encourages mountain resorts to reduce their ecological impact, to improve water and power, to manage the transport (access roads, local transportation...). Mountain Riders, at the origin of the project wish much more governance and concertation among local stakeholders or familiarise the visitors of climate change issues (42 requirements of which 31 are required).	
Main results	Actually 3 labellisations Vallée de Chamonix Mont blanc, ressorts Les Rousses (Jura) et Villars (Swizerland) - within three years from now , 10 mountain resorts will be labelled.	
Funding type	Public	

Topics, stakeholders, target groups and solutions	
Key topic	Energy efficient and Low carbon economy
Relevant stakeholder	Mountain Riders
Stakeholder type	☒ **Private enterprise and their associations** (business or industry that is managed by independent companies or private individuals rather than being controlled by the state, e.g. Chamber of commerce)
Type of solution	☒ Labeling solution (e.g. certificates)
Target group	☒ Private persons, local residents, private associations etc. (Civil society other than NGO)
Economic sector	**Secondary sector:** ☒ Construction **Tertiary sector:** ☒ Transport ☒ Education ☒ Culture
Selection criteria	
Greening effect(s)	**Energy efficient and low carbon economy** ☒ Reduction of energy input ☒ Reduction of GHG-emissions **Resource efficient economy** ☒ Reduction of resource input (water, raw material) ☒ Use of local cultural / natural resources ☒ Improvements in material reuse ☒ Improvements of waste management **Economy supporting quality of life and well-being** ☒ Incentives for consumer's behavioural change

Subtopics of greening effect(s)	**Energy efficient and low carbon economy** ☒ Carbon emissions ☒ Efficient use of energy **Resource efficient economy** ☒ Efficient use of resources ☒ Recycling and waste management **Economy supporting quality of life and well-being** ☒ Employment and education ☒ Economic wellbeing and social inclusion ☒ Sustainable customer behaviour
Eco-innovative character	label
Transferability	label
Economic and/or social benefits	for visitors too

Italy – OXYGEN electric cargo scooters for fleet service

General information on the Good Practice		
Time period	Starting date: 2004 End date: In progress	
Location country	Italy	
Contact data	**Institution**	
	Name of the institution	Oxygen
	Website of the project	http://www.eco-innovation.eu/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=97:oxygen-cargo-scooters-for-fleet-service-postal-service-etc-&catid=63:italy
Detailed description of GP	CargoScooter is the result of four years of development and two years of comprehensive testing in cooperation with postal organizations. Among others, Oxygen won international tenders with Swiss Post (SP), with 250 Scooters delivered in 2008 and later further assignments of scooters. SP (2010) had 500 CO2-neutral scooters saving 1,250 tonnes of CO2 emissions per year.With a further 500 Oxygen CargoScooters also on order for delivery 2011, the Swiss fleet success is testament to the cost effectiveness, durability and reliability of this sturdy commercial delivery vehicle. Oxygen, a spin-off from bicycle producer Atala established in 2000, produces fully electrical cargo scooters that are meant to serve predominantly fleet services in urban areas, as for instance postal delivery. After 2004, the strategic direction was focused on the fleet market and in the same year Oxygen developed the CargoScooter with a Ni-Zn technology batteries.	
Main results	- Vehicles with access to to areas with traffic limitations and tolls - greener and silent mobility - low urban CO2 output - potential use of renewable energy	
Funding type	Mixed	

Financing / Funding description	Private funds Indirectly it is a type of GPP (The Swiss Post)
Topics, stakeholders, target groups and solutions	
Key topic	Energy efficient and Low carbon economy
Relevant stakeholder	Citizens Municipalities (CO2 reduction) Public authorities Public services
Stakeholder type	☒ **Private enterprise and their associations** (business or industry that is managed by independent companies or private individuals rather than being controlled by the state, e.g. Chamber of commerce) ☒ **Public authority** (National, state, or local government agency)
Type of solution	☒ Technical solution
Target group	☒ Private enterprise ☒ Public authority ☒ Public Private Partnership ☒ Private persons, local residents, private associations etc. (Civil society other than NGO)
Economic sector	**Secondary sector:** ☒ Industry **Tertiary sector:** ☒ Transport
Selection criteria	
Greening effect(s)	**Energy efficient and low carbon economy** ☒ Reduction of energy input ☒ Reduction of GHG-emissions

	Economy supporting quality of life and well-being ☒ Avoidance/Reduction of harmful emissions
Subtopics of greening effect(s)	**Energy efficient and low carbon economy** ☒ Carbon emissions **Economy supporting quality of life and well-being** ☒ Health and harmful emissions
Eco-innovative character	The solution introduces a new technology by means of fleets of vehicles with good results on efficiency and cost-effectiveness of the solution for the provider that is a private company
Transferability	The approach is likely to be transferred across the region and beyond
Economic and/or social benefits	- lower cost of maintenance and use than equivalent fuel powered vehicles - access to limited traffic areas - reduction of noxious emissions (incl. noise) from transport
Scalability	Significantly scalable solution (fleets)
Success factors and barriers	
Success factors	- focus on customers with potentially large fleets of fuel powered vehicles - Drivers are sales in foreign countries (especially to Swiss Post) have significantly fostered the company image and the passive marketing; - Difficult mobility in urban areas enhances the advantages of the product; it is potentially usable for a variety of fleet services (e.g., pharmacies, food delivery, home assistance, private parcel and document delivery)
Obstacles	• Barriers are especially the Italian market is dominated by a range of well known producers of fuel powered scooters • Lack of promotion through public institutions (e.g., promote access to areas with access constraints, priority lanes)
Further information	Oxygen received "World Mail Awards 2007", "EVS24 Symposiums" in Norway and a national recognition by the Ministry for Environment Land and Sea

Italy – Access2Mountain project

General information on the Good Practice		
Time period	Starting date: 2011 End date: 2014	
Location country	Other Activities were carried out in Austria, Hungary, Romania, Slovenia, Polonia, Italy and Ukraine	
Location NUTS3	Name of NUTS 3	Pilot areas: South-Tyrol, Mostviertel, Gesause National Park, Presov and Kosice regions, Podkarpacie, Transcarpatia/Zakarpattia, Maramures, Northern Hungary, Timok
Contact data	**Institution**	
	Name of the institution	Università di Camerino
	Street	Piazza Cavour 19/f
	ZIP-code	62032
	City	Camerino
	Country	Italy
	Website of the project	www.unicam.it
Detailed description of GP	The Access2Mountain prokect aimed to achieve durable, environmentally friendly tourism, as well as to ensure accessibility and connection to, between and in sensitive regions of the Alps and the Carpathians. With the long-term perspective of increasing sustainable tourist mobility, railway and multimodal connections will be improved and attractive offers created via pre-investment measures, pilot activities, and investments.A policy dialogue on the sub-regional and EU level, feedback loops with the Permanent Secretariat of the Alpine Convention and the related Working Group on Transport as well as the development of the Transport Protocol to the Carpathian Convention will ensure political and institutional sustainability of the project and broader dissemination in these two important European mountain ranges.	

Main results	Most important results and outputs were the following: • The commitment of seven pilot regions to sustainable mobility management (incl. improved small-scale infrastructure and pre-investment measures) with the commitment to future cooperation in this field • Elaboration of a decision support tool for regional mobility management • Effective transnational exchange of best practices in the areas of regional railways and multimodal transport • Creation of a policy dialogue at transnational level involving the Alpine and the Carpathian Convention, resulting in a contribution to the Transport Protocol of the Carpathian Convention • Elaboration of a final common charter including policy recommendations for the promotion of environmentally and socially sustainable tourism and mobility at regional, national, and transnational/EU levels
Image	
Funding type	Public
Financing / Funding description	AlpInfoNet was co-funded by the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) under the European Territorial Cooperation South-East Europe Programme 2007/2013.
Topics, stakeholders, target groups and solutions	
Key topic	Instruments and Measures
Relevant stakeholder	Relevant stakeholders were protected areas, tourism and regional development associations, which served as platforms for information exchange and had the capacity to integrate the cross-cutting project approach, coordinate implementation with transport/providers, civil society and tourists.

Stakeholder type	☒ **Private enterprise and their associations** (business or industry that is managed by independent companies or private individuals rather than being controlled by the state, e.g. Chamber of commerce) ☒ **Public authority** (National, state, or local government agency) ☒ **Public Private Partnership** (Private business venture which is funded and operated through a partnership of government and one or more private sector companies) ☒ **Private persons, associations etc.** (Civil society other than NGO)
Type of solution	☒ Business model ☒ Technical solution ☒ Organisational solution ☒ Management solution (farming, regional development) ☒ Motivating solution (e.g. awards)
Target group	☒ Private enterprise ☒ Public authority ☒ Public Private Partnership ☒ Private persons, local residents, private associations etc. (Civil society other than NGO)
Economic sector	**Tertiary sector:** ☒ Transport ☒ Education ☒ Culture
Selection criteria	
Greening effect(s)	**Energy efficient and low carbon economy** ☒ Reduction of energy input ☒ Reduction of GHG-emissions ☒ Increasing use of renewable energies

	Resource efficient economy ☒ Reduction of resource input (water, raw material) ☒ Use of local cultural / natural resources ☒ Efficient use of land **Ecosystem services (ESS) and natural capital based economy** ☒ Physical greening of landscapes **Economy supporting quality of life and well-being** ☒ Creating green jobs/Transforming jobs to green jobs ☒ Raising awareness of consumers ☒ Avoidance/Reduction of harmful emissions ☒ Improving regional development
Subtopics of greening effect(s)	**Energy efficient and low carbon economy** ☒ Carbon emissions ☒ Renewable energy sources ☒ Efficient use of energy **Resource efficient economy** ☒ Efficient use of resources ☒ Sustainable land use **Ecosystem services (ESS) and natural capital based economy** ☒ Biodiversity **Economy supporting quality of life and well-being** ☒ Sustainable customer behaviour ☒ Health and harmful emissions
Eco-innovative character	The project promoted the use of existing railway infrastructure and aimed to close missing links at regional and local level by additional sustainable mobility offers. Regional and cross-border mobility concepts are aiming to enable multimodal transport including non-motorized mobility (e.g. cycling) and public transport in order to facilitate longer multimodal transport chains. Thereby, modal shifts from individual car traffic to sustainable means of transport can be promoted. This helps to improve the quality of the environment, reducing greenhouse gases and pollutants from transport in sensitive areas.

Transferability	The development of cross-border economic, social and environmental activities through joint strategies for sustainable territorial development was carried out during the project duration. This involved, for example, encouraging entrepreneurship, protection and management of natural and cultural resources, and the development of collaboration, capacities and the joint use of infrastructures; Effective transnational cooperation was carried out in the frame of the Alpine and Carpathian Convention, through the organization of public meetings as wellsince mountains areas were the target of the project (SWOMM 2013 in Vienna and during the Italian Presideny of the Alpine Convention in Sarnano). The priorities were innovation, the environment, better accessibility and sustainable urban development; The reinforcement and the effectiveness of regional policy was achieved by encouraging regional and local authorities to form networks and exchange experience.
Economic and/or social benefits	The actions implemented in the Access2Mountain project, help to reduce regional disparities by benefitting the regional development in terms of living conditions, environmental qualities and economic prosperity.
Success factors and barriers	
Success factors	The project achievements are considered a good starting point for further efforts towards the improvement of cross-border and transnational multimodal transport systems including cycling as an alternative mode to travel from A to B. The project reached a high level of awareness for sustainable mobility even in those pilot regions in the Carpathians, where "sustainable development" had not yet been popularized. Supported with know-know and inspiration from existing success stories, the seven pilot regions took their own lessons through the implementation of regional mobility projects and awareness raising among the different target groups. Experiences and lessons learned from pilot activities can be invaluably applied on future projects at a larger scale.
Obstacles	Degree of connectivity and accessibility of certain regions in South-Eastern is weak and represents a great barried for promoting more sustainable forms of tourism mobility.
Further information	All deliverables and project outputs can be downloaded in the website project.

Italy – BIOCASA: Zero Consumption Bio Building in Clusone and Desenzano del Garda

General information on the Good Practice		
Time period	Starting date: 2005 End date: In progress	
Location country	Italy	
Location NUTS3	Name of NUTS 3	Bergamo / Brescia
	Code of NUTS3	ITC46 / ITC47
Location LAU2	Name of municipality	Clusone (Bergamo)/Desenzano del Garda (Brescia)
Contact data	**Institution**	
	Name of the institution	FILCA
	Website of the project	http://www.wwf.it/oasi/
Detailed description of GP	BIOCASA project started in 2005 aiming at building houses with low energy impacts (efficiency), low carbon emissions and reduced energy costs. As member of GBCItalia (association introducing new sustainable building standards), the cooperative FILCA (which started BIOCASA) accepted LEED certification standards and implemented them in new construction. THe main features of a BIOCASA building are as follows: 1. site sustainability 2. reduction of energy consumption 3. Human Wellbeing and safety 4. Materials and resource management 5. Asssessment of bioclimatic quality of buildings	
Main results	- Reduction of energy consumption of around 70-80% in comparison with older buildings (before 2007-2008) An energy class A, BIOCASApiù building with 90 square meters has an annual cost for heating between 300 and 350 euros, compared to 1500/1800 euros average cost for current housing policy energy standards.	

	- Expected real estate value increase of 16-22% - Labels "BIOCASApiùFilca" (Energy class A Buildings), BIOCASA Filca (class B), BIOCASA A+ Filca Consumo Zero – Qualità Certificata e Assicurata
Funding type	Mixed
Financing / Funding description	PPP project / social housing / co-operative
Topics, stakeholders, target groups and solutions	
Key topic	Energy efficient and Low carbon economy
Relevant stakeholder	Citizens Municipality (CO2 reduction) Public authorities
Stakeholder type	☒ **Private enterprise and their associations** (business or industry that is managed by independent companies or private individuals rather than being controlled by the state, e.g. Chamber of commerce) ☒ **Public authority** (National, state, or local government agency) ☒ **Public Private Partnership** (Private business venture which is funded and operated through a partnership of government and one or more private sector companies) ☒ **Private persons, associations etc**. (Civil society other than NGO) ☒ **Other** (please describe it here): Cooperative
Type of solution	☒ Business model ☒ Technical solution ☒ Labeling solution (e.g. certificates)
Target group	☒ Private enterprise ☒ Public authority ☒ Public Private Partnership ☒ Private persons, local residents, private associations etc. (Civil society other than NGO)

Economic sector	**Secondary sector:** ☒ Construction
Selection criteria	
Greening effect(s)	**Energy efficient and low carbon economy** ☒ Reduction of energy input ☒ Reduction of GHG-emissions **Resource efficient economy** ☒ Reduction of resource input (water, raw material) **Economy supporting quality of life and well-being** ☒ Creating green jobs/Transforming jobs to green jobs ☒ Other (please describe it here): increased safety standards in housing
Subtopics of greening effect(s)	**Energy efficient and low carbon economy** ☒ Carbon emissions ☒ Efficient use of energy **Resource efficient economy** ☒ Efficient use of resources **Economy supporting quality of life and well-being** ☒ Employment and education ☒ Health and harmful emissions
Eco-innovative character	The solution introduces new standards in construction
Transferability	The approach is likely to be transferred across the region and beyond
Economic and/or social benefits	- Consumption of less conventional energy - Decrease in pollutant discharges - Reduction of waste products - Use of renewable energy

	- Lower consumption of raw materials - Reduction of transportation - cost reduction - sustainable housing
Success factors and barriers	
Success factors	Scalability
Obstacles	High costs Technical expertise (lack of) Consumers' behaviour and preferences
Further information	FILCA is the winner of the 2012 “Sodalitas Social Award” for its project “Biocasa

Italy – Public Transport System in Paneveggio Pale di San Martino Nature Park

General information on the Good Practice		
Time period	Starting date: 2003 End date: In progress	
Location country	Italy	
Location NUTS3	Name of NUTS 3	Trento
	Code of NUTS3	ITD20
Location LAU2	Name of municipality	Tonadico
Contact data	**Institution**	
	Name of the institution	Parco Naturale Paneveggio Pale di San martino
	Street	Località Castelpietra, 2
	City	Tonadico
	Country	Italy
	Website of the project	www.parcopan.org
Detailed description of GP	The project started in 2003 with the organization of a system of public transport by bus to reach the most important areas of the Park, such as Val Canali, Paneveggio Forest, Val Venegia. During summer those areas are very important from a touristic point of view: huge private traffic generated pollution and crowding problems. The Park decided to build up parking places located in the periphery of the areas, establishing a payment system, and to organize a shuttle network starting from villages and visitor centers to enhance the collective transport. The system is now based on three different itineraries, activated in summer, fully integrated with local public transport network. The costs for the activation of the network are fully covered by the revenues from parking places. Starting from 2014, the system is integrated by the offer of traditional and e-byke renting at the park visitor centres. The Park realized three byke renting point (12 e-MTB and 8 traditiona MTB) and give the opportunity to visitors pick up bikes for	

	a half or a whole days. Bikes are equipped with security accessories and children transport facilities.
Main results	About 15.000 people per year use the shuttle bus instead of private car; The network is completely self-financing by means of revenues from parking places management; Increased control of visitor flows in scenic and sensible areas; Visitor's use of bykes increases possibilities to visit Park areas in a more sustainable way.
Funding type	Public
Financing / Funding description	The project is financed by the revenue of the parking places in the Park; the realization of bike sharing points was supported by EU RDEF funding.
Topics, stakeholders, target groups and solutions	
Key topic	Energy efficient and Low carbon economy
Relevant stakeholder	Trentino Trasporti S.p.A.
Stakeholder type	☒ **Private enterprise and their associations** (business or industry that is managed by independent companies or private individuals rather than being controlled by the state, e.g. Chamber of commerce)
Type of solution	☒ Organisational solution
Target group	☒ Private persons, local residents, private associations etc. (Civil society other than NGO)
Economic sector	**Tertiary sector:** ☒ Transport
Selection criteria	
Greening effect(s)	**Energy efficient and low carbon economy** ☒ Reduction of energy input ☒ Reduction of GHG-emissions ☒ Increasing use of renewable energies

	Economy supporting quality of life and well-being ☒ Raising awareness of consumers ☒ Incentives for consumer's behavioural change ☒ Avoidance/Reduction of harmful emissions
Subtopics of greening effect(s)	**Energy efficient and low carbon economy** ☒ Carbon emissions ☒ Efficient use of energy **Resource efficient economy** ☒ Sustainable land use **Economy supporting quality of life and well-being** ☒ Sustainable customer behaviour ☒ Health and harmful emissions
Eco-innovative character	Integration of a specific transport service with public transport networking
Transferability	The actions are easily transferable to other protected areas
Economic and/or social benefits	Reduction of traffic; Use of healthy and zero emission vehicles (bikes); Revenue for the Park from Parking places mamagement
Success factors and barriers	
Success factors	Good communication strategy Integration with public transport network
Obstacles	Increasing costs of the services offered Costs of a single e-byke.

Italy – MILKY WAY: eco-innovative real-milk classification technology for optimized milk use

General information on the Good Practice		
Time period	Starting date: 2014 End date: In progress	
Location country	Italy	
Contact data	Website of the project	http://www.milkyway.bio/
Detailed description of GP	The project aims at promoting a new environmentally friendly breakthrough solution contributing to the reduction of the environmental impact deriving from one of the most polluting industries, dairy production. The new solution is based on real-time classification of milk (without any type of manipulation).This will be possible thanks to the collaboration between AFIMILK (inventor of the innovative system), TDM (responsible for the realization of the necessary instrumentation of the pilot systems) that will be installed in CISSVA and DELLA BONA farms. Representatives of the whole supply chain will be involved: Centro Latte responsible for controlling the pilot systems and animal wellness and for monitoring and optimization of milk and feeds and microbiological analysis; Nutriservice animal feeds producer which will support in feed optimization; MILA a large dairy industry which will execute sector dissemination activities; UNICATT which will be responsible for the realization of the Life Cycle Assessment and involved in the feed nutritional plans coordination.	
Main results	•reduced amount of milk employed in the dairy production process; •milk efficiency improvement and high quality cheese with enhanced nutrient properties; •improvement of dairy production and yields (up to 15%); •facilitate the milk supply chain, important savings in operational costs for dairy farming, optimization and higher value to milk processors and premium prices to farmers.	
Funding type	Mixed	
Financing / Funding description	1,7 M € 50% EU 50% co-financing (private or partners' funds)	

Topics, stakeholders, target groups and solutions	
Key topic	Resource efficient economy
Relevant stakeholder	Business Farmers
Stakeholder type	☒ **Private enterprise and their associations** (business or industry that is managed by independent companies or private individuals rather than being controlled by the state, e.g. Chamber of commerce) ☒ **Public Private Partnership** (Private business venture which is funded and operated through a partnership of government and one or more private sector companies)
Type of solution	☒ Technical solution
Target group	☒ Private enterprise
Economic sector	**Primary sector:** ☒ Agriculture **Secondary sector:** ☒ Industry
Selection criteria	
Greening effect(s)	**Energy efficient and low carbon economy** ☒ Reduction of energy input ☒ Reduction of GHG-emissions **Economy supporting quality of life and well-being** ☒ Avoidance/Reduction of harmful emissions
Subtopics of greening effect(s)	**Energy efficient and low carbon economy** ☒ Carbon emissions ☒ Efficient use of energy

	Resource efficient economy ☒ Efficient use of resources ☒ Recycling and waste management
Eco-innovative character	The solution introduces a new environmentally friendly breakthrough solution contributing to the reduction of the environmental impact deriving from one of the most polluting industries, dairy production
Transferability	The approach is likely to be transferred across the region and beyond
Economic and/or social benefits	Economic: -reduction of milk processed in farms, thus the same production rate with fewer resources employed -reduction in the costs of maintenance and cleaning, water and energy consumption, manure disposal/recycling Environmental: - lower GHG (-9,3%) and methane emissions (-11,5%); - less manure (-10%) to be disposed/recycled; - reduced energy (-10,5%) and water consumption (-11,2%). -Economic advantages for producers will be directly and strongly related to the positive environmental impacts deriving from the application of this eco-innovative system. As a result the milk supply chain will be optimized, and will provide a higher value to milk processors and premium prices to farmers. The environmental and economic benefits of the innovative system will be underlined by the development of a business model – with promotional scopes – for dairy farmers and milk producers.
Scalability	Significantly scalable solution (fleets)
Success factors and barriers	
Success factors	Innovative character Significant reductions in environmental stressors expected Prototype version
Obstacles	Costs Lack of expertise Traditional culture

Italy – Sustainable Forest Management: The Forest of Mezzano

General information on the Good Practice		
Time period	Starting date: 1958 (second forest management plan, with revised strategy) End date: In progress	
Location country	Italy	
Location NUTS3	Name of NUTS 3	Trento
	Code of NUTS3	ITD20
Location LAU2	Name of municipality	Mezzano
Contact data	**Institution**	
	Name of the institution	Comune di Mezzano Forest managed by Ufficio Distrettuale Forestale, Provincia Autonoma Trento
	Street	via Fiume, 8
	ZIP-code	38054
	City	FIERA DI PRIMIERO
	Country	Italy
	Website of the project	http://www.comune.mezzano.tn.it/home.html
Detailed description of GP	In the province of Trento sustainable forest management has been redefined in the 1960s on the basis of close to nature models, reducing annual cuts, promoting broadleaved species and fir, establishing natural regeneration and composite structures. This development is well shown at the example of the forest of Mezzano, a mid sized, traditional municipality (1600 inhabitants), involved in and proud of the quality of its forests. After 50 years the forests have a good accessibility and infrastructure, with a house for forest warden, a former agricultural building refurbished as a camp for school children, a forest learning path; despite some relevant damages caused by windthrow and snowbreaks the forest has a very high growing stock and wood production, wood is sold at a good price, a relevant presence of large fir trees (which	

	is actually not much appreciated by the market), a rapidly growing beech percentage with positive effect on soil fertility, part of the forest is within a Natura 2000 area. Felling is done by local companies while many families still take wood fuel for their needs (which is a recognised right for the inhabitants of the municipality as well as wood when they build their residence house).
Main results	The forest has been managed based on management plans and inventories with a period of 10 years. Since 1958 data are comparable. From 1958 to 2008 the forest of Mezzano has grown from 360.000 to 420.000 cm (+17%). The growing stock per hectar is considerably higher than the average of the province (now 354 cm/ha and 210). Broadleave species (beech) more than doubled, rising from 4 to 7.4%. Prescribed cutting was also increased from 3750 to 5500 cm/year, from 60% to 70% of the annual increment of the forest, despite the fact that the actual felling was higher due to wind damages (in the 50 years 53.000, i.e. +22%). In total 300.000 cm wood have been collected, mostly industrial wood but also firewood for the local population. This level of management is possible because of the good accessibility: the forest has a road density of 39 m/ha while the province average is 26.
Funding type	Mixed, largely self-financed
Financing / Funding description	Valorisation of natural capital through appropriate management
Topics, stakeholders, target groups and solutions	
Key topic	Sustainable Forest Management, wood production, mixed alpine forests
Relevant stakeholder	Municipality, citizens, local companies and wood industry, Tourism Agency, Natural Park Paneveggio Pale San Martino,
Stakeholder type	☒ **Private enterprise and their associations** (business or industry that is managed by independent companies or private individuals rather than being controlled by the state, e.g. Chamber of commerce) ☒ **Public authority** (National, state, or local government agency) ☒ **Public Private Partnership** (Private business venture which is funded and operated through a partnership of government and one or more private sector companies)

	☒ **Private persons, associations etc**. (Civil society other than NGO)
Type of solution	☒ Business model ☒ Technical solution ☒ Management solution (farming, regional development)
Target group	☒ Private enterprise ☒ Public authority ☒ Public Private Partnership ☒ Private persons, local residents, private associations etc. (Civil society other than NGO)
Economic sector	**Primary sector:** ☒ Forestry **Secondary sector:** ☒ Construction ☒ Industry **Tertiary sector:** ☒ Trade and Commerce ☒ Education ☒ Culture ☒ Other (please describe it here): Tourism
Selection criteria	
Greening effect(s)	**Energy efficient and low carbon economy** ☒ Reduction of energy input ☒ Reduction of GHG-emissions ☒ Increasing use of renewable energies **Resource efficient economy** ☒ Use of local cultural / natural resources ☒ Efficient use of land

	Ecosystem services (ESS) and natural capital based economy ☒ Local energy supply/decentralization (in terms of using local/regional natural capital/ESS) ☒ Awareness raising for ESS ☒ Economic valuation of ESS **Economy supporting quality of life and well-being** ☒ Creating green jobs/Transforming jobs to green jobs ☒ Support to personal income ☒ Raising awareness of consumers ☒ Incentives for consumer's behavioural change ☒ Fostering green skills in education ☒ Avoidance/Reduction of harmful emissions ☒ Improving regional development
Subtopics of greening effect(s)	**Energy efficient and low carbon economy** ☒ Carbon emissions ☒ Renewable energy sources **Resource efficient economy** ☒ Efficient use of resources **Ecosystem services (ESS) and natural capital based economy** ☒ Biodiversity ☒ Ecosystem Services ☒ Natural capital **Economy supporting quality of life and well-being** ☒ Employment and education ☒ Economic wellbeing and social inclusion
Eco-innovative character	Community approach to green sustainable economic development
Transferability	The approach may be transferred across the region and beyond, according to local and territorial features

Economic and/or social benefits	- Use of local renewable material + energy - Fostering of local biomass production chain - Green job creation - Awareness of local resources
Success factors and barriers	
Success factors	Integrated community approach Activation of private citizens
Obstacles	local wood industry competing with large wood providers, increasing use of semi-finished products

Italy – Small district heating woodchips plant fueled by local wood in Grumes

General information on the Good Practice		
Time period	Starting date: 2006 End date: In progress	
Location country	Italy	
Location NUTS3	Name of NUTS 3	Trento
	Code of NUTS3	ITD20
Location LAU2	Name of municipality	Grumes
Contact data	E-mail	c.grumes(at)comuni.infotn.it
	Institution	
	Name of the institution	Comune di Grumes
	Street	Piazza Municipio 10
	ZIP-code	38030
	City	GRUMES
	Country	Italy
	Website of the project	http://www.vivigrumes.it/energia.html
Detailed description of GP	Grumes is a small municipality (460 inhabitants) in a detached location, with limited resources and an aging population. In the 2000s the administration started a program to revive the village with projects in tourism, agriculture, environment and to enhance the local economy the citizen participation. A small woodchip district heating plant (0,45 MW) was built in 2006 initially only for public buildings, after a citizens poll showed that 45% were interested in participating. Later it connected also private homes. The plant is fuelled by wood produced by the local forest association (150 members), coming from thinning and forest measures, and from residues by a local carpentry. The plant helped the projects of the association and is managed	

	by the municipality's workman with no additional costs. The woodchip heating is part of an active politic of the municipality to rivive the small village through activation measures for residents and home owners (some of them emigrated from the village in previous years) in tourism, local culture and tradition, agriculture, handicraft.
Main results	The woodchips plant was built 2006 with a power of 450KW. Later a gas unit (500 KW) was added for peak demand and emergency. At the beginning only public buildings were connected: town hall, a service center (with theatre and gym), church and rectory, a building with 4 flats owned by the municipality. Later a municipality hostel was also connected. Albeit planned from the beginning, only 2013 private buildings (20 buildings with 30 units) could be connected, optimizing heat production and distribution. Annual production could double to 800 MWh. Heat production is more than 95% from woodchips. Wood is locally supplied, from the local forests and from a carpentry nearby.
Funding type	Mixed
Financing / Funding description	Provincial energy scheme
Topics, stakeholders, target groups and solutions	
Key topic	Renewable energy, wood production,
Relevant stakeholder	Municipality, citizens, local companies and wood industry, Tourism Agency,
Stakeholder type	**Private enterprise and their associations** (business or industry that is managed by independent companies or private individuals rather than being controlled by the state, e.g. Chamber of commerce) **Public authority** (National, state, or local government agency) **NGO** (Unincorporated and voluntary association, trusts, foundations etc.) **Public Private Partnership** (Private business venture which is funded and operated through a partnership of government and one or more private sector companies)

	Private persons, associations etc. (Civil society other than NGO) **Other** (please describe it here):
Type of solution	Business model Technical solution Organisational solution Management solution (farming, regional development) Labeling solution (e.g. certificates) Motivating solution (e.g. awards) Other (please describe it here):
Target group	Private enterprise Public authority NGO Public Private Partnership Private persons, local residents, private associations etc. (Civil society other than NGO) Other (please describe it here):
Economic sector	**Primary sector:** Agriculture Forestry Fishing Mining Other (please describe it here): **Secondary sector:** Construction Industry Recycling Manufacturing / Crafts Other (please describe it here): renewable energy

	Tertiary sector: Trade and Commerce Transport Education Health Culture Other (please describe it here): Tourism
Selection criteria	
Greening effect(s)	**Energy efficient and low carbon economy** Reduction of energy input Reduction of GHG-emissions Increasing use of renewable energies **Resource efficient economy** Reduction of resource input (water, raw material) Use of local cultural / natural resources Efficient use of land Improvements in material reuse Improvements of waste management **Ecosystem services (ESS) and natural capital based economy** Physical greening of landscapes Local energy supply/decentralization (in terms of using local/regional natural capital/ESS) Awareness raising for ESS Economic valuation of ESS Integration of natural capital in economic accounting **Economy supporting quality of life and well-being** Creating green jobs/Transforming jobs to green jobs Support to personal income Raising awareness of consumers Incentives for consumer's behavioural change Fostering green skills in education

	Avoidance/Reduction of harmful emissions Improving regional development
Subtopics of greening effect(s)	**Energy efficient and low carbon economy** Carbon emissions Renewable energy sources Efficient use of energy **Resource efficient economy** Efficient use of resources Recycling and waste management Sustainable land use **Ecosystem services (ESS) and natural capital based economy** Biodiversity Ecosystem Services Natural capital Valorisation of ESS **Economy supporting quality of life and well-being** Employment and education Economic wellbeing and social inclusion Sustainable customer behaviour Health and harmful emissions
Eco-innovative character	Community approach to green sustainable economic development for small villages and communities
Transferability	The approach may be transferred across the region and beyond, according to local and territorial features
Economic and/or social benefits	- Use of local renewable material + energy - Fostering of local biomass production chain - Awareness of local resources
Success factors and barriers	
Success factors	Integrated community approach Activation of private citizens

Italy – WWF Italia Oasi

General information on the Good Practice		
Location country	Italy	
Location NUTS3	Name of NUTS 3	Trento (Provincia autonoma di) and many other areas in Italy (Alps)
	Code of NUTS3	ITD20
Location LAU2	Name of municipality	Telve (Trento)
Contact data	**Institution**	
	Name of the institution	WWF Italia
	Website of the project	http://www.wwf.it/oasi/
Detailed description of GP	WWF Oasi are private (or government-licensed) protected areas managed by Italian WWF since 1967.WWF Oasi aim to promote a model of management of protected areas including effectiveness, efficiency in organisation and economic sustainability in natural resource management. Oasi WWF directly manages a network of protected sites (Oasis) across the whole country, participates in the management of other protected areas, delivers environmental education projects. WWF manages 43 areas in Italy, of which 6-10 are located in the Alps.	
Main results	Direct management of protected areas / sites of natural interest including SPZ and CIS Tourist flows and revenues Private management of public goods	
Funding type	Private	
Financing / Funding description	Different financial sources contribute to the financial sustainability of the sites Different business models coexist (direct management of WWF, management by means of ad hoc company, management by owners, management in cooperation with local communities or stakeholders) PPP Visits (fees)	

Topics, stakeholders, target groups and solutions	
Key topic	ESS and natural capital based economy
Relevant stakeholder	Environmental NGOs Private sector (companies) Citizens Tourists Hikers
Stakeholder type	☒ **Private enterprise and their associations** (business or industry that is managed by independent companies or private individuals rather than being controlled by the state, e.g. Chamber of commerce) ☒ **Public authority** (National, state, or local government agency) ☒ **NGO** (Unincorporated and voluntary association, trusts, foundations etc.) ☒ **Public Private Partnership** (Private business venture which is funded and operated through a partnership of government and one or more private sector companies)
Type of solution	☒ Business model ☒ Organisational solution
Target group	☒ NGO ☒ Public Private Partnership ☒ Private persons, local residents, private associations etc. (Civil society other than NGO)
Economic sector	**Primary sector:** ☒ Forestry **Secondary sector:** ☒ Manufacturing / Crafts

	Tertiary sector: ☒ Trade and Commerce ☒ Education ☒ Culture ☒ Other (please describe it here): Tourism
Selection criteria	
Greening effect(s)	**Ecosystem services (ESS) and natural capital based economy** ☒ Physical greening of landscapes **Economy supporting quality of life and well-being** ☒ Creating green jobs/Transforming jobs to green jobs ☒ Support to personal income ☒ Improving regional development
Subtopics of greening effect(s)	**Ecosystem services (ESS) and natural capital based economy** ☒ Biodiversity ☒ Ecosystem Services ☒ Natural capital ☒ Valorisation of ESS
Eco-innovative character	The solution envisages a management model for the sustainable private provision of a typical environmental public good (environment/biodiversity).
Transferability	The approach is likely to be transferred across the region and beyond
Economic and/or social benefits	1.Revenue generation (ec) 2.Jobs creation (ec, soc) 3.Public good management and conservation (soc, env) 4. Environmental education and culture (soc, ec, env)
Scalability	Not relevant

Success factors and barriers	
Success factors	Long-term experience with nature management Interlinkages with nature tourism Semi-core action for WWF
Obstacles	Lack of long-term finance Limited reach Marketing costs

Italy – Slowfood "Cheese - A journey in Mountain Pastures" in partnership with NOVAMONT (BioPlastic)

General information on the Good Practice		
Time period	Starting date: 2014 End date: In progress	
Location country	Italy	
Location NUTS3	Name of NUTS 3	Bra
Location LAU2	Name of municipality	Bra (Cuneo)
Contact data	Website of the project	http://www.novamont.com/eng/leggi_evento.php?id_event=3
Detailed description of GP	The NOVAMONT Mater-Bi® bioplastics range for the foodware sector includes plates, cups, cutlery, bowls, single-portion containers, drinking straws and ice cream cups and scoops that can be disposed of with organic waste and sent for composting by anaerobic digestion, reducing quantities of unsorted waste and significantly cutting back greenhouse gas emissions. CHEESE 2015 is an international event organised by SLOWFOOD. In 2015 the event is dedicated to mountain cheese makers. Cheesemakers who live and work every day in Europe's mountains are facing a critical situation. Post-war industrial development depleted a large part of the population and many traditional cheesemaking activities have since stopped. Along with them, links between local communities and their environments have been severed – such as the abandonment of many pastures – and the transmission of precious knowledge has been compromised. Yet the mountains are still home to an incredible heritage of cheeses. The animals' diet of biodiversity-rich pastures, the possibility of processing freshly milked raw milk, the practice of transhumance (season migration to summer pastures), plus the use of artisanal techniques create products of extraordinary quality. What's more, it is often the producers themselves who protect these fragile environments, looking after mountain dairies and pastures, shaping characteristic landscapes and taking care of the land for the entire community. The event Cheese aims to bring this issue down to the plains, where the four-day event will explore the problems and solutions through a program of conferences, debates, meetings, Taste Workshops and more. An exhibition space will also be dedicated to displaying the wealth of food biodiversity that is still safeguarded in mountain communities: mountain herbs, breads, liquors, wines, jams, legumes, fruits	

	and more, as well as a dining experience for mountain cuisine. Like all Slow Food events, Cheese is a moment to bring together the pleasure of good food with an awareness and responsibility towards the related issues, such as animal welfare, sustainable management of landscapes, milk quotas and immigrants in the sector. Spain will be the official country of focus this edition, with a staggering number of cheeses available for tasting. NOVAMONT AND CHEESE have partnered for using bioplastic materials during the event.
Main results	Mater-bi bioplastic bags make it possible to reduce carbon dioxide emissions by at least 30% Mater-bi bioplastic is organic, then compostable In line with EU Directive on Packaging 94/62/EC Bags and foodware from renewable sources Mater-bi contributes to soil fertility Saving of 90 kg of CO2 Less 555 KWh of non renewable energy Sustainable event
Funding type	Private
Financing / Funding description	Private business product Partnership business - NGO Green Procurement
Topics, stakeholders, target groups and solutions	
Key topic	Resource efficient economy
Relevant stakeholder	Citizens Public authorities
Stakeholder type	☒ **Private enterprise and their associations** (business or industry that is managed by independent companies or private individuals rather than being controlled by the state, e.g. Chamber of commerce) ☒ **NGO** (Unincorporated and voluntary association, trusts, foundations etc.) ☒ **Private persons, associations etc**. (Civil society other than NGO)

Target group	☒ Private enterprise ☒ Private persons, local residents, private associations etc. (Civil society other than NGO)
Economic sector	**Secondary sector:** ☒ Industry ☒ Recycling **Tertiary sector:** ☒ Trade and Commerce
Selection criteria	
Greening effect(s)	**Energy efficient and low carbon economy** ☒ Reduction of energy input ☒ Reduction of GHG-emissions **Resource efficient economy** ☒ Improvements in material reuse **Economy supporting quality of life and well-being** ☒ Creating green jobs/Transforming jobs to green jobs ☒ Incentives for consumer's behavioural change ☒ Avoidance/Reduction of harmful emissions
Subtopics of greening effect(s)	**Energy efficient and low carbon economy** ☒ Carbon emissions ☒ Efficient use of energy **Resource efficient economy** ☒ Efficient use of resources **Economy supporting quality of life and well-being** ☒ Employment and education ☒ Health and harmful emissions
Eco-innovative character	Use of innovative materials (bioplastics) in sustainability-oriented event dealing with mountain farming products
Transferability	The approach is likely to be transferred across the region and beyond

Economic and/or social benefits	- Consumption of less conventional energy - Decrease in pollutant discharges - Reduction of waste products - Lower consumption of raw materials
Success factors and barriers	
Success factors	Innovation Scalability
Obstacles	costs Consumers' behaviour and preferences

Italy – Granfondo Stelvio Santini

General information on the Good Practice		
Time period	Starting date: 2012 End date: In progress	
Location country	Italy	
Location NUTS3	Name of NUTS 3	Sondrio
	Code of NUTS3	23032
Location LAU2	Name of municipality	Bormio
Contact data	E-mail	info(at)bormio.eu
	Institution	
	Name of the institution	Apt Bormio - Unione Sportiva Bormiese
	Street	Via Roma 131/b
	ZIP-code	23032
	City	Bormio
	Country	Italy
	Website of the project	www.granfondosantini.com
Detailed description of GP	The organizing committee has foreseen 2 solutions aiming to reduce the environmental pollution caused by the presence of 3000 people during a sports event. 1 - creation of ad hoc delimited green eco areas with gabage bins for the cyclists, in order to avoid waste dumping along the course 2 - creation of a special celebratory event t-shirt with an additional small side pocket where the garbage, such as snack wrappers, empty energy gel packets or anything else, can temporarily be stored, designed by the main sponsor Santini and handed over to all participants.	

Main results	1 - with the green areas it has been possible to reduce dumping of the rubish and to clean the routes immediately after the passage of the last cyclists 2 - creation of a garment with a side pocket for placing the garbage to be used by all cyclists during their tours after the event
Funding type	Mixed
Financing / Funding description	the Santini event expenses have been covered by the private sponsor Santini and by the pubblic sponsor BIM Adda.
Topics, stakeholders, target groups and solutions	
Key topic	Economy supporting quality of life and human well-being
Relevant stakeholder	Town (depositing rubish in green areas prevents intervention of rubish collection), Stelvio National Park, population
Stakeholder type	☒ **Private enterprise and their associations** (business or industry that is managed by independent companies or private individuals rather than being controlled by the state, e.g. Chamber of commerce) ☒ **Public authority** (National, state, or local government agency) ☒ **NGO** (Unincorporated and voluntary association, trusts, foundations etc.) ☒ **Private persons, associations etc**. (Civil society other than NGO)
Type of solution	☒ Organisational solution ☒ Motivating solution (e.g. awards)
Target group	☒ Public authority ☒ NGO ☒ Private persons, local residents, private associations etc. (Civil society other than NGO)
Economic sector	**Tertiary sector:** ☒ Other (please describe it here): TOURISM, SPORT, ENVIRONMENT

Selection criteria	
Greening effect(s)	**Economy supporting quality of life and well-being** ☒ Raising awareness of consumers ☒ Incentives for consumer's behavioural change ☒ Fostering green skills in education ☒ Avoidance/Reduction of harmful emissions
Subtopics of greening effect(s)	**Economy supporting quality of life and well-being** ☒ Employment and education ☒ Sustainable customer behaviour ☒ Health and harmful emissions
Eco-innovative character	educate people to respect nature
Transferability	t-shirt can be reused during other events and occasions. To be used as an example for sports events.
Economic and/or social benefits	No need of rubish collection, limited areas to clean, attention to environment
Scalability	Events becomes environment friendly and grows in image
Success factors and barriers	
Success factors	comfortable for participants, delimited rubish areas and personalized t-shirts
Obstacles	participants lacking in education, creation of green areas dedicated to event only, need of volonteers to manage green areas

Italy – National Environmental Footprint Programme

General information on the Good Practice		
Time period	Starting date: 2011 End date: In progress	
Location country	Italy	
Contact data	Website of the project	http://www.minambiente.it/pagina/italian-environmental-footprint-program
Detailed description of GP	NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL FOOTPRINT is an intensive program on environmental footprint of goods/services (carbon footprint and water footprint) to experiment on a large scale and optimize different evaluation systems of environmental performance, taking into account the differences of each economic sector, in order to harmonize and make them repeatable. Moreover, the initiative aims at identifying the companies' procedures of carbon management and at supporting the use of low-carbon content technologies and good practices in the manufacturing processes	
Main results	These activities represent: - an environmental driver but also a competitive tool for the whole system of Italian companies, that nowadays takes into account the importance of the "eco-friendly" requisites of products on the market; - an important mean in favour of economic development toward a more and more sustainable economy; - an opportunity to create a new awareness for users, to encourage increasingly responsible choices and good practices. Achievements will result in: - Reduced CO2 emissions - Reduced Energy Consumption and Energy Efficiency - Cost reduction for the businesses joining the Programme	
Image		

Funding type	Mixed
Financing / Funding description	Open competitions have been launched by the Italian Ministry for the Environment in 2011 and 2014 The Programme co-funds carbon measurement and management actions (mainly)
Topics, stakeholders, target groups and solutions	
Key topic	Energy efficient and Low carbon economy
Relevant stakeholder	Business Public administrations Municipalities Non-state actors
Stakeholder type	☒ **Private enterprise and their associations** (business or industry that is managed by independent companies or private individuals rather than being controlled by the state, e.g. Chamber of commerce)
Type of solution	☒ Other (please describe it here): Environmental Voluntary Agreement
Target group	☒ Private enterprise
Economic sector	**Primary sector:** ☒ Agriculture ☒ Forestry ☒ Fishing ☒ Mining ☒ Other (please describe it here): **Secondary sector:** ☒ Construction ☒ Industry ☒ Recycling ☒ Manufacturing / Crafts

	Tertiary sector: ☒ Trade and Commerce ☒ Transport ☒ Education ☒ Health ☒ Culture
Selection criteria	
Greening effect(s)	**Energy efficient and low carbon economy** ☒ Reduction of energy input ☒ Reduction of GHG-emissions **Resource efficient economy** ☒ Reduction of resource input (water, raw material) **Economy supporting quality of life and well-being** ☒ Raising awareness of consumers ☒ Incentives for consumer's behavioural change ☒ Avoidance/Reduction of harmful emissions
Subtopics of greening effect(s)	**Energy efficient and low carbon economy** ☒ Carbon emissions ☒ Renewable energy sources ☒ Efficient use of energy **Resource efficient economy** ☒ Efficient use of resources ☒ Recycling and waste management **Economy supporting quality of life and well-being** ☒ Sustainable customer behaviour
Eco-innovative character	The solution introduces new metrics and environmental management tools and approaches to be used in business life
Transferability	The approach is likely to be transferred across the region and beyond
Economic and/or social benefits	experiment on a large scale and optimize different methodology of environmental performance taking into account the differences in the particularities of each

	economic sector, in order to balance and render them repeatable - Reduced CO2 emissions - Reduced Energy Consumption and Energy Efficiency - Cost reduction for the businesses joining the Programme
Success factors and barriers	
Success factors	Public economic support to private action Labeling / Marketing potential of Greenness Rather wide application across the country Trustworthiness of the managing institution (Ministry)
Obstacles	Technical difficulties Lack of expertise in businesses and SMEs Poor perception of green marketing potential Structural lack of resources for investment in innovation
Further information	List of agreements: http://www.minambiente.it/pagina/program-voluntary-agreements Other links and info: http://www.minambiente.it/pagina/italian-environmental-footprint-program

Italy – VIVA sustainable wine

General information on the Good Practice		
Time period	Starting date: 2011 End date: In progress	
Location country	Italy	
Contact data	Website of the project	http://www.viticolturasostenibile.org/
Detailed description of GP	VIVA Sustainable Wine. The purpose of the project is to improve the performance of sustainability in vineyards and wine production through the analysis of four indicators, namely Air, Water, Territory and Vineyard. The indicators have been developed taking into account main international rules and standards. The application of the indicators is validated every two years by an independent third-party certification body. The pilot phase involved a number of major Italian wineries, which were selected based on their geographical location and the products they produce. Some are located in the Alps or in their vicinity (GANCIA, VENICA & VENICA) and the program is open to all Italian wineries. The pilot phase of the project was completed in 2014 and led to the definition of technical specifications for sustainable wine production, that now serve as a reference for companies who want to achieve the validation foreseen by the project. From June 2014 onwards, all national wineries can join the VIVA "Sustainable Wine" project.	
Main results	In the case of a “product analysis”: • the Ministry for the Environment releases a VIVA “product label”, which can be applied directly on the product. In the case of a “company analysis”: • the Ministry for the Environment releases a VIVA “company label”, which can be used on the company website or on company information materials. This kind of label cannot be applied directly to individual products. The VIVA label has a QR code through which is possible to connect to the dedicated website (www.viticolturasostenibile.org) which explains the project and its objectives, giving the possibility to verify the sustainability parameters of the chosen wine.	

Image	
Funding type	Private
Financing / Funding description	The Italian Ministry for the Environment will provide institutional collaboration, by monitoring and coordinating the indicators' analysis and the evaluation of technical choices to improve their sustainability performances. Wineries should perform the sustainability analysis at their own expenses, following the technical specification provided by the Italian Ministry for the Environment, Land and Sea. The results of the analysis should be validated by an independent third-part certification body. The Italian Ministry for the Environment will issue the VIVA label within 30 days from the presentation of the validation document and the company analysis report.
Topics, stakeholders, target groups and solutions	
Key topic	Energy efficient and Low carbon economy
Relevant stakeholder	Business Public administrations Municipalities Non-state actors
Stakeholder type	☒ **Private enterprise and their associations** (business or industry that is managed by independent companies or private individuals rather than being controlled by the state, e.g. Chamber of commerce) ☒ **Public authority** (National, state, or local government agency)
Type of solution	☒ Other (please describe it here): Environmental Voluntary Agreement
Target group	☒ Private enterprise
Economic sector	**Primary sector:** ☒ Agriculture **Secondary sector:** ☒ Industry

Selection criteria	
Greening effect(s)	**Energy efficient and low carbon economy** ☒ Reduction of energy input ☒ Reduction of GHG-emissions ☒ Increasing use of renewable energies **Resource efficient economy** ☒ Reduction of resource input (water, raw material) ☒ Use of local cultural / natural resources ☒ Efficient use of land **Ecosystem services (ESS) and natural capital based economy** ☒ Physical greening of landscapes **Economy supporting quality of life and well-being** ☒ Raising awareness of consumers ☒ Incentives for consumer's behavioural change ☒ Avoidance/Reduction of harmful emissions
Subtopics of greening effect(s)	**Energy efficient and low carbon economy** ☒ Carbon emissions ☒ Renewable energy sources ☒ Efficient use of energy **Resource efficient economy** ☒ Efficient use of resources ☒ Recycling and waste management ☒ Sustainable land use **Ecosystem services (ESS) and natural capital based economy** ☒ Biodiversity **Economy supporting quality of life and well-being** ☒ Sustainable customer behaviour
Eco-innovative character	The solution introduces new indicators in the winery sector. It provides a product and company certification scheme.

Transferability	The approach is likely to be transferred across the region and beyond
Economic and/or social benefits	The goals of VIVA "Sustainable Wine" are: • To develop a methodology for calculating and assessing the sustainability of the wineries and their products, from field to consumer, including the measuring of the environmental quality in vineyard and wine production; • To define technical specifications, based on the developed methodology, for the analysis and the certification of the four indicators (Air, Water, Territory and Vineyard), periodically updated according to European and International legislation in the sector; • To improve sustainability performance in vineyards and in wine production, also through the collaboration with the Italian Wine Union (UIV); • To train company technicians and consultants on the application of VIVA indicators in order to help the assessment and improvement of their sustainability performance over time; • To provide easy-to-use tools for the analysis of Water, Territory and Vineyard related indicators; • To collaborate and discuss with sector associations and stakeholders to promote project results, both at national and international level.
Scalability	Significant
Success factors and barriers	
Success factors	Public involvement Labeling - green marketing Trustworthiness of the Ministry Consumers' sensitivity in the food sector Green product: wine
Obstacles	Technical difficulties Lack of expertise in wineries Lack of resources for investment Still high costs of certification
Further information	http://www.viticolturasostenibile.org/EN/Home.aspx

Slovenia – Wooden passive kindergarten in Preddvor

Location country	**Slovenia**	
Location LAU2	Name of municipality	Preddvor
Detailed description of GP	Wooden passive kindergarten in Preddvor, whose structure and production are based on the use of wood and wood products, is demonstrating the possibility of using wood and wood products for public facilities. It is made of prefabricated elements and ecologically sound materials. Heated with biomass and on the roof a solar power plant is installed. Together with the primary school, which is in the immediate vicinity of the facility they form an energy-subsistence. Total investment (which includes the demolition of the old kindergarten, earthworks, installation of a new kindergarten and regulation of all external infrastructure) amounted to 2, 5 million euros (1400 euros / m2), while the municipality of Preddvor, according to the mayor Miran Zadnikar obtained grants from Eco Fund and some concessional lending. The choice of wood as the main construction material means environmentally friendly low-carbon construction, lower maintenance costs, and above all, better living conditions and living environment. Wood does not emit harmful substances, is hypoallergenic and controls humidity on the premises. Elements of the kindergarten were manufactured in positive energy production process. Jelovica houses ltd. is the first Slovenian company with energy self-sufficiency from renewable sources sun - water - biomass. With the formation of the new solar power plant on the roof of the factory in Preddvor they have acquired sustainable production of prefabricated wooden houses and buildings. Today, they obtain more electricity and heat from natural renewable sources than they consume in the production process. In addition to the energy produced by the new solar power plant, part of the energy is obtained even from its own hydroelectric power plant and from wood residues. The methodology of the sustainable development of building houses Jelovica ltd. comprises the following when developing new facilities: definition of materials; architectural design of the house, observing the correct combination of materials and landscape orientation; the principle of sustainable effective design; energy saving and self-sufficient production process; ecological method of construction; verifying the energy efficiency of the house; recycling - building houses (materials) after use; eco logistics; management system residues - use in energy use; confirming the results of development activities.	

Main results	Figures for kindergarten Preddvor: CO2 emission is 11 kg / m2 year, the necessary heat for 20 kWh / m2 year, class B1; the result of its superior airtightness n50 = 0.25 1 / h in a wooden cottage (required airtightness value for passive standard is n50 0.6 1 / h). Every cubic meter of wood, which was used as a substitute for other building materials reduces CO2 emissions by an average of 1.1 tons, including 0.9 tonnes of CO2 stored in wood, this means that each m3 of wood product saves 2 tonnes of CO2. Wood is a sustainable building material and in the normal maintenance of the life of the building of a framework of wooden structures is very high. Efficient use of natural resources should also have a stimulating effect on recovery of the construction sector and thereby increase the share of green investment and consumption, which bring: new green jobs, financial savings, reduced consumption of resources and lower emissions. Wooden kindergarten demonstrates the possibility of using wood for childcare facilities, which have raised a fundamental starting point for positive change in awareness of the potential for this kind of use of timber in the wider European area, and tracing the aim of the EU's positive impact on the environment.
Funding type	Mixed

Slovenia – Eco Kamp Koren

General information on the Good Practice		
Time period	Starting date: 2011	
Location country	Slovenia	
Contact data	E-mail	info(at)kamp-koren.si
	Institution	
	Name of the institution	Kamp Koren
	Street	Drežniške Ravne 33
	ZIP-code	5222
	City	Kobarid
	Country	Slovenia
	Website of the project	www.kamp-koren.si
Detailed description of GP	The nature-friendly orientation of Koren Camp is one of our basic features and the main obligation to nature and our guests. Everything in the camp is organised with regard to nature and the protection and care of natural resources. Moreover, we strive to offer as many products from the local ecological cultivation in our store. Koren Camp was the first Slovene camp that in 2011 fulfilled the required criteria for the acquirement of the European Ecolabel for the environment-friendly camp. Due to the many years of striving towards nature-friendly tourism and ecological arrangements, we had no problems acquiring this certificate. We are aware of the fact that nature is the source of our lives, and this is why we respect it. We make sure that we use as many reusable containers as possible. For heating the water, we use the energy from renewable energy sources (solar cells), we save water, use rainwater for watering the plants, instead of environmentally harmful detergents we use natural, degradable cleaning agents (i.e. vinegar), we recycle and expect the same from our guests. Environmental policy of the campsite is based on several principles: on regard the legislative framework on preventive action to ensure the health and a healthy environment as well as the commitment of employees and visitors to protect the environment and constant improvements to our environmental performance.	

	We are actively implementing measures to the use of renewable energy sources, to save energy and water, to reduce waste and improve the local environment.
Main results	The main achievements would be awards that we attain and are results of our environmental attitude. This are certificate EU Ecolabel and certificate Eco camping award.
Funding type	Private
Topics, stakeholders, target groups and solutions	
Key topic	Economy supporting quality of life and human well-being
Stakeholder type	☒ **Private enterprise and their associations** (business or industry that is managed by independent companies or private individuals rather than being controlled by the state, e.g. Chamber of commerce)
Type of solution	☒ Business model ☒ Labeling solution (e.g. certificates) ☒ Motivating solution (e.g. awards)
Target group	☒ Private persons, local residents, private associations etc. (Civil society other than NGO)
Economic sector	**Secondary sector:** ☒ Recycling **Tertiary sector:** ☒ Health ☒ Culture ☒ Other (please describe it here): Tourism
Selection criteria	
Greening effect(s)	**Energy efficient and low carbon economy** ☒ Reduction of energy input ☒ Increasing use of renewable energies

	Resource efficient economy ☒ Reduction of resource input (water, raw material) ☒ Use of local cultural / natural resources ☒ Efficient use of land ☒ Improvements in material reuse ☒ Improvements of waste management **Ecosystem services (ESS) and natural capital based economy** ☒ Physical greening of landscapes ☒ Local energy supply/decentralization (in terms of using local/regional natural capital/ESS) ☒ Awareness raising for ESS ☒ Economic valuation of ESS ☒ Integration of natural capital in economic accounting **Economy supporting quality of life and well-being** ☒ Creating green jobs/Transforming jobs to green jobs ☒ Support to personal income ☒ Raising awareness of consumers ☒ Incentives for consumer's behavioural change ☒ Fostering green skills in education ☒ Avoidance/Reduction of harmful emissions ☒ Improving regional development
Subtopics of greening effect(s)	**Energy efficient and low carbon economy** ☒ Renewable energy sources ☒ Efficient use of energy **Resource efficient economy** ☒ Efficient use of resources ☒ Recycling and waste management ☒ Sustainable land use **Ecosystem services (ESS) and natural capital based economy** ☒ Biodiversity ☒ Ecosystem Services ☒ Natural capital ☒ Valorisation of ESS

	Economy supporting quality of life and well-being ☒ Employment and education ☒ Economic wellbeing and social inclusion ☒ Sustainable customer behaviour ☒ Health and harmful emissions
Eco-innovative character	Main principles of our environmental policy are: 1. Reducing of our own production waste 2. Using rainwater for watering our plants and flushing toilets 3. Using cleaning products which corresponds to ICO 9000 standards 4. Saving with energy 5. Providing organic and local food
Economic and/or social benefits	The most inmportant benefits are rising of awareness of people and also reducing costs becouse of sustainable practice. Consequently we are inproving local environment.
Scalability	Kamp Koren has set a task to act as a role model and as an example of good practice also to other campsites and tourist providers who would also want to achieve an environmental certificate. We also try to encourage socially responsible behavior of local authorities, associations and individuals with different actions.
Success factors and barriers	
Success factors	From the beginning our main policy is creating sustainable management. Also before obtaining ecological certificates we strive for environmental attitude so the awards we achieve were just an indicator of our good work.
Obstacles	Although we are trying to maximize the sustainable development in our business also we encountered some problems. A lot of suppliers do not offer reusable packaging so we think the main task still has to be raising of awareness of all participants.

Slovenia – Environment and Health Indicators

General information on the Good Practice		
Time period	Starting date: 2010 End date: In progress	
Location country	Slovenia	
Location NUTS3	Name of NUTS3	Osrednjeslovenska, Pomurska, Podravska, Koroška, Savinjska, Zasavska, Spodnjesavska, SE Slovenia, Gorenjska, Notranjsko-Kraška, Goriška, Obalno-Kraška
Location LAU2	Name of municipality	Ljubljana, Maribor, Nova Gorica
Contact data	**Institution**	
	Name of the institution	Slovenian Environment Agency
	Street	Vojkova 1b
	ZIP-code	1000
	City	Ljubljana
	Country	Slovenia
	Website of the project	http://kazalci.arso.gov.si/?data=group&group_id=25&lang_id=94
Detailed description of GP	The latest Eurobarometer (European Commissions, 2014) shows that health issues are of great concern to many Europeans. Human health and well-being are intimately linked to environmental quality. As Slovenia had no overview on environment and health topics the environment and health indicators project started a few years ago. As indicators are important part of the reporting they are going to be used for a national state of the environment report and in many national strategies to monitor progress towards environment and health related goals. Indicators are developed in accordance with the WHO methodology (ENHIS, CEHAPE). Till now, we found out that a lot of information on environment, health and well-being is already available on-line but dispersed over different websites and portals. The challenge is how to extract and integrate	

	the knowledge and information needed for assessment. Our next challenge is to use environment and health indicators as a tool for monitoring progress within the sustainable urban development plans on the level of municipalities. Health became the most important goal of sustainable transport.
Main results	A set of 26 indicators on environment and human health and ecosystem resilience.
Funding type	Public
Financing / Funding description	Slovenian Environment Agency is funding the indicators (100%).
Topics, stakeholders, target groups and solutions	
Key topic	Economy supporting quality of life and human well-being
Relevant stakeholder	Ministry on the Environment and Spatial Planning, Slovenian Environment Agency, Ministry oh Health, National Institute of Public Health
Stakeholder type	☒ **Public authority** (National, state, or local government agency)
Type of solution	☒ Business model ☒ Organisational solution
Target group	☒ Private enterprise ☒ Public authority ☒ NGO ☒ Public Private Partnership ☒ Private persons, local residents, private associations etc. (Civil society other than NGO) ☒ Other (please describe it here): municipalities
Economic sector	**Primary sector:** ☒ Agriculture ☒ Forestry ☒ Mining

	Secondary sector: ☒ Construction ☒ Industry **Tertiary sector:** ☒ Transport ☒ Education ☒ Health
Selection criteria	
Greening effect(s)	**Energy efficient and low carbon economy** ☒ Reduction of energy input ☒ Reduction of GHG-emissions ☒ Increasing use of renewable energies **Resource efficient economy** ☒ Use of local cultural / natural resources **Ecosystem services (ESS) and natural capital based economy** ☒ Physical greening of landscapes ☒ Awareness raising for ESS **Economy supporting quality of life and well-being** ☒ Creating green jobs/Transforming jobs to green jobs ☒ Raising awareness of consumers ☒ Incentives for consumer's behavioural change ☒ Fostering green skills in education ☒ Avoidance/Reduction of harmful emissions ☒ Improving regional development
Subtopics of greening effect(s)	**Energy efficient and low carbon economy** ☒ Carbon emissions **Resource efficient economy** ☒ Sustainable land use

	Ecosystem services (ESS) and natural capital based economy ☒ Biodiversity ☒ Ecosystem Services ☒ Natural capital **Economy supporting quality of life and well-being** ☒ Economic wellbeing and social inclusion ☒ Health and harmful emissions
Eco-innovative character	house design, sustainable urban mobility solutions, green houses, local food production
Transferability	The project can be transferred from national level to municipalities and regions
Economic and/or social benefits	supporting services, provisioning services, regulatory services, cultural services
Success factors and barriers	
Success factors	innovative environment, care about health and wellbeing, personal interest in chaning behaviour and living more sustainable
Obstacles	lack of financial and human resources for implementation

Slovenia – Garden Village Bled

General information on the Good Practice		
Time period	Starting date: 2014 End date: In progress	
Location country	Slovenia	
Location NUTS3	Name of NUTS 3	Statistical regions
	Code of NUTS3	12
Location LAU2	Name of municipality	Bled
Contact data	**Institution**	
	Name of the institution	Garden Village Bled
	Street	Cesta Gorenjskega odreda 16
	ZIP-code	4260
	City	Bled
	Country	Slovenia
	Website of the project	http://gardenvillagebled.com/
Detailed description of GP	The idea was to create a tourist green resort that is as much independent and self-sustaining as possible. We have geothermal borehole and heat pump for heating and water supply. Stream running through the resort has a calming affect on people and a waterfall for foot massage. Next to the stream you can practice kneipp therapy and other healthy activities are provided. We also have a natural biotope and wooden hot tubs heated with wood. Almost the whole resort is a garden, where we grow vegetables, fruits and herbs without chemicals. Most of the products are used in our restaurant other are available for the guests of the resort. The garden crops are eco, there is only bio waste which is composted and than used as fertilizer. We make are own jams, syrups and other natural processed products that are used in the restaurant as well as in our shop with local and Slovenian products. The complex is built mainly from local wood and other natural material. Accommodations are wooden Tree Houses, Glamping tents, Pier Tents and two apartments. Guests are sleeping in the nature that has a	

	calming effect and teaches people how to connect and learn from it. Our Garden Village is a natural habitat for animals mostly birds, fish, forest animals and small garden animals. We show and teach our guests about the nature, gardening and overall how to live a healthy life. They can also gather with our team and other guests by the fireplace. In our resort we use eco toilet paper and cleaning supplies. We recycle waste and make people aware about saving energy, water and separate waste with labels in the accommodations. We employ young people that know how to live with nature and are able to share their knowledge with the guests. We offer animation for children - creative workshops with natural material or usable waste. Other activities for healthy live that we offer are meditation, massage, Finnish sauna, kneipp therapy as well as teambuilding for companies and weddings. .
Main results	The resort is well known; our garden is growing better every season. We were able to provide most of the vegetables and some fruit for the restaurant. People are admiring the effort to maintain local food and drinks. We also received several award for innovative, green and creative project in Slovenia - Snovalec, Sejalec and Zeleni svinčnik.
Funding type	Private
Financing / Funding description	One private investor - Borut Kelih
Topics, stakeholders, target groups and solutions	
Key topic	ESS and natural capital based economy
Relevant stakeholder	Municipality (Občina) Bled adjusted and created new spatial plan to help us create new innovative project for green tourism such as: biotope, forest learning trail, glamping and tree houses. Local construction companies were essential for building with local material on a traditional way. Tourism Bled is actively promoting our new way of tourism locally and worldwide. They are attracting people to experience living in the nature.
Stakeholder type	☒ **Public authority** (National, state, or local government agency) ☒ **Private persons, associations etc**. (Civil society other than NGO)

Type of solution	☒ Technical solution ☒ Management solution (farming, regional development) ☒ Motivating solution (e.g. awards)
Target group	☒ Private persons, local residents, private associations etc. (Civil society other than NGO)
Economic sector	**Primary sector:** ☒ Agriculture ☒ Forestry ☒ Fishing **Secondary sector:** ☒ Construction ☒ Recycling ☒ Manufacturing / Crafts ☒ Other (please describe it here): Energy saving **Tertiary sector:** ☒ Education ☒ Health ☒ Other (please describe it here): Tourism
Selection criteria	
Greening effect(s)	**Energy efficient and low carbon economy** ☒ Reduction of energy input ☒ Reduction of GHG-emissions ☒ Increasing use of renewable energies **Resource efficient economy** ☒ Reduction of resource input (water, raw material) ☒ Use of local cultural / natural resources ☒ Efficient use of land ☒ Improvements in material reuse

	Ecosystem services (ESS) and natural capital based economy ☒ Physical greening of landscapes ☒ Local energy supply/decentralization (in terms of using local/regional natural capital/ESS) ☒ Awareness raising for ESS **Economy supporting quality of life and well-being** ☒ Creating green jobs/Transforming jobs to green jobs ☒ Support to personal income ☒ Raising awareness of consumers ☒ Incentives for consumer's behavioural change ☒ Fostering green skills in education ☒ Avoidance/Reduction of harmful emissions ☒ Improving regional development
Subtopics of greening effect(s)	**Energy efficient and low carbon economy** ☒ Renewable energy sources ☒ Efficient use of energy **Resource efficient economy** ☒ Efficient use of resources ☒ Recycling and waste management ☒ Sustainable land use **Ecosystem services (ESS) and natural capital based economy** ☒ Biodiversity ☒ Ecosystem Services ☒ Natural capital **Economy supporting quality of life and well-being** ☒ Employment and education ☒ Economic wellbeing and social inclusion ☒ Sustainable customer behaviour ☒ Health and harmful emissions

Eco-innovative character	We offer transport with electric car, and have electric charging stations for costumers. IR panels and geothermal heat pump are used for heating. Producing and processing food on our garden is used to self sustain the restaurant, decrease waste and gain value to guests that are surrounded with garden products.
Transferability	Most of the attractions are reachable on foot, we also rent bikes and transfer guests with electric VW beetle - old-timer. From mountains to the seaside, fascinating caves – all of that and more, only a short distance away. Famous Lake Bled is reachable within a few minutes by foot. You can get anywhere from mountains, famous caves, the seaside within 30 minutes to 2 hours. The main airport Ljubljana is only 30 minutes away. DISTANCE FROM THE RESORT: Lake Bled and Bled town (10 - 15 min by foot) Bus station (5 min, 2.5 km) Train station (7 min, 4 km) Main city Ljubljana (40 min, 51 km) Main airport Ljubljana – Brnik (30 min, 35 km) Alpine Flying Center Lesce (7 min, 4 km) Postojna Cave (1 hrs. 25 min, 115 km) Portorose and Piran (2 hrs. 170 km), Capodistria (1 hrs. 45 min, 155 km) DISTANCES TO OTHER EUROPEAN CITIES: AUSTRIA: Klagenfurt (1 hrs, 79 km) , Salzburg (2 hrs. 40 min, 230 km), Vienna (4 hrs., 382 km) CROATIA: Zagreb (2 hrs 30 min, 199 km) GERMANY: München (4 hrs, 363 km) ITALY: Venice (3 hrs 40 min, 301 km), Trieste (2 hrs, 143 km) HUNGARY: Lenti (3 hrs, 250 km), Budapest (5 hrs 30 min, 504 km)
Economic and/or social benefits	People find peace and are coming back to nature. We show them how to grow your own food and heal your mind and body away from fast life and smoky cities. We offer jobs to young people where they can grow and use all their knowledge and transfer it to the costumers. Employees are working in a natural environment where they can develop abilities, therefore are happier and more motivated for work.
Scalability	We expect to scale in terms of offering more, to our guest during their stay as well as local people, with different activities and education.

Success factors and barriers	
Success factors	Local products, nature, peace and quite, education, and wellness program are the success factors. Resort is build with Slovenian wood, has innovating accommodations. Guests are surrounded by forest, garden and water. Restaurant offers only Slovenian food and drinks.
Obstacles	Slovenian bureaucracy was holding the building process back with the paperwork and did not allow all the innovative solutions that would help create the project even more green and self-sustaining. It was difficult to get all the necessary products for building and operating only with local-Slovenian suppliers.

Slovenia – Carpooling Prevoz

General information on the Good Practice		
Time period	End date: In progress	
Location country	Slovenia	
Contact data	E-mail	info(at)prevoz.org
	Website of the project	https://prevoz.org/about/
Detailed description of GP	In Slovenia, a web application to support carpooling has been developed. As Slovenia is predominantly rural country mobility is an issue. Having car is considered a way of life due to restricted public transport in some parts of the country. The number of journeys made by car, a largely un-sustainable transport mode, has been growing. Mobility as a service - a different way of thinking was recognised by graduate students. They recognised that IT support could help commuters to find the ride, since many cars were making journeys from A to B with spare seats and some of these drivers are willing to take an additional passenger for a small payment. They set up an open source application where drivers enter their journey details (origin and final destination, date and time) along with the price they want to charge for a seat. Prospective passengers then contact the driver to arrange the ride. This successful project showed that such solutions are very well accepted in the society. Together with some more sophisticated projects like Urban mobility (an open digital platform which will connect various stakeholders, including public transit, local governments, mobility service operators, connectivity providers, citizens/users and technology companies) along with the project of Ministry for infrastructure to integrate public passenger transport, the commuters in Slovenia will get multiple cost-effective, efficient and environment friendly transportation options.	
Funding type	Private	
Financing / Funding description	in 2013 and 2014 co-financed with Poly 5 project in Alpine Space Programa, RRA LUR.	
Topics, stakeholders, target groups and solutions		

Stakeholder type	☒ **Private persons, associations etc**. (Civil society other than NGO)
Type of solution	☒ Business model ☒ Organisational solution
Target group	☒ Private persons, local residents, private associations etc. (Civil society other than NGO)
Economic sector	**Tertiary sector:** ☒ Transport
Selection criteria	
Greening effect(s)	**Energy efficient and low carbon economy** ☒ Reduction of energy input ☒ Reduction of GHG-emissions **Resource efficient economy** ☒ Reduction of resource input (water, raw material) **Economy supporting quality of life and well-being** ☒ Creating green jobs/Transforming jobs to green jobs ☒ Support to personal income ☒ Raising awareness of consumers ☒ Incentives for consumer's behavioural change ☒ Avoidance/Reduction of harmful emissions ☒ Improving regional development
Subtopics of greening effect(s)	**Energy efficient and low carbon economy** ☒ Carbon emissions ☒ Efficient use of energy **Resource efficient economy** ☒ Efficient use of resources **Economy supporting quality of life and well-being** ☒ Economic wellbeing and social inclusion ☒ Sustainable customer behaviour

Economic and/or social benefits	developed from the idea to organise cheap transport for students on weekly commuting to study in Ljubljana

Slovenia – Eco-village Čadrg

General information on the Good Practice		
Location country	Slovenia	
Location LAU2	Name of municipality	Tolmin
Detailed description of GP	Village Čadrg is also called eco- village by its' residents, since four of the five farms are organic. They offer organic milk and dairy products (cottage cheese, cottage cheese, whey) and have their own brand, Tolminc cheese produced in the village dairy. Reconstruction of a dairy was co-financed by the municipality of Tolmin, support was also offered by Agricultural Advisory Service. The transition from conventional to organic farming was almost self-evident for Čadrg. Even before opting for organic farming the breeding of cattle based on traditional experience, which also applies to the supply of pasture and fodder production for livestock. Even the cheese and cottage cheese are produced according to the traditional procedure. Thus, for the transition to organic farming they only needed to adapt stables, because animals should have more space and light, but otherwise grazing and feed production continued without major changes. Additives used in the diet of livestock are only that ones permitted by the guidelines for organic farming, but otherwise the village pastures provide high-quality forage. This is particularly reflected in the late-spring cheese made from the milk of cows given by most juicy early grazing. In winter, the cattle are fed grass silage, which forms more than half of all feed and hay. The first year after inclusion in the control of organic farming three farms of five are transferred in this kind of management, later joined by another, so that Čadrg is now by the almost entirely organic.	
Main results	With the transition to organic rearing bovine animals on the basis of grazing and feed from their own fields, and not the foreign or even imported feed which has a high carbon footprint, make them achieve significant reduction in emissions. As a result of organic agriculture and related tourism activities improved income residents of the village, quality of life is higher and mountain countryside remains preserved.	
Funding type	Mixed	

Topics, stakeholders, target groups and solutions	
Stakeholder type	☒ **Private enterprise and their associations** (business or industry that is managed by independent companies or private individuals rather than being controlled by the state, e.g. Chamber of commerce)
Type of solution	☒ Management solution (farming, regional development)
Target group	☒ Private enterprise
Economic sector	**Primary sector:** ☒ Agriculture **Secondary sector:** ☒ Manufacturing / Crafts **Tertiary sector:** ☒ Trade and Commerce
Selection criteria	
Greening effect(s)	**Energy efficient and low carbon economy** ☒ Reduction of GHG-emissions **Resource efficient economy** ☒ Reduction of resource input (water, raw material) ☒ Use of local cultural / natural resources ☒ Efficient use of land **Ecosystem services (ESS) and natural capital based economy** ☒ Physical greening of landscapes **Economy supporting quality of life and well being** ☒ Creating green jobs/Transforming jobs to green jobs ☒ Support to personal income

Slovenia – EnergyViLLab - Network of Living Labs virtuoso of energy saving and renewable energy development

General information on the Good Practice	
Time period	Starting date: 2011 End date: 2014
Location country	Slovenia
Detailed description of GP	EnergyViLLab - Network of Living Labs virtuoso of energy saving and renewable energy development The EnergyViLLab Project, financed within the Italy-Slovenia Cross-border Cooperation Programme 2007–2013, is coordinated by Unioncamere del Veneto – Eurosportello, and aims at making the cross-border area a place of best practice in the use of energy from renewable sources, energy saving and sustainable mobility. Posoški razvojni center will develop one pilot EnergyViLLab to experiment innovative applications and solutions, based on sustainable mobility methods. MobiTo living lab will promote sustainable mobility within the town of Tolmin and between the town and its surrounding. Tolmin is a small town with a relatively high traffic. There are not enough parking places for all residents who commute daily to work (mobility within the town and between the town and its surrounding). The existing network of public transport does not fit to the actual needs of users.
Main results	Reduction of the unnecessary car mobility in the inner town, • Promotion of bicycles as an alternative means of transport, • Introduction of possible energy efficient alternatives for public transport. MobiTo tries to analyze and to optimize the existing situation. Based on the analysis of road infrastructure used by cyclists, we have prepared proposals for its improvement. A safe and comfortable infrastructure will contribute to the increasing use of bicycles. We are also preparing a mobility analysis within the town and between the town and its surrounding which will reflect the true needs of users. It will form the basis of the feasibility study which will try to define the possibility of introduction of energy efficient alternatives to the current public transports.

	The promotion of cycling will help to increase the use of bicycles for everyday transportation. This is going to be the first step to the promotion of sustainable mobility and, consequently, to the rational use of energy. Different stakeholders will be involved in MOBITO living lab: public institutions, companies from business zone and inhabitants of the town Tolmin.
Funding type	Mixed
Topics, stakeholders, target groups and solutions	
Key topic	Energy efficient and Low carbon economy
Stakeholder type	☒ **Public authority** (National, state, or local government agency)
Type of solution	☒ Management solution (farming, regional development)
Target group	☒ Public authority ☒ Private persons, local residents, private associations etc. (Civil society other than NGO)

Austria - Germany - Italy- Slovenia - Switzerland – Monitoring Network in the Alpine Region for Persistent and other Organic Pollutants (MONARPOP) and its follow-up projects EMPOP and POPALP

General information on the Good Practice		
Time period	Starting date: 2005 End date: In progress	
Location country	Drop-down list Austria - Germany - Switzerland	
Contact data	**Institution**	
	Name of the institution	Environment Agency Austria
	Street	Spittelauer Lände 5
	ZIP-code	1090
	City	Vienna
	Country	Austria
	Website of the project	www.monarpop.at
Detailed description of GP	Das Alpine Space-Projekt MONARPOP wurde 2005 als eine Initiative von Institutionen der Alpenanrainerstaaten Deutschland, Italien, Österreich, Schweiz und Slowenien gestartet. Es sollte den Eintrag und die Belastung der Alpen mit persistenten organischen Schadstoffen (POPs) prüfen. In einem großflächigen regionalen Untersuchungsprogramm in den Alpen wurde die räumliche Belastungsverteilung der POPs in regionaler und vertikaler Auflösung untersucht. Nach Abschluss dieser ersten Projektphase 2007 wurden die Luft- und Depositionsmessungen auf POPs an den drei Alpengipfeln Sonnblick (A), Weißfluhjoch (CH) und Zugspitze (D) auf Basis nationaler Beauftragungen in Deutschland, Österreich und der Schweiz konsistent weitergeführt, sodass mittlerweile eine Zeitreihe von 2005 bis 2013 für POPs-Luft- und -Depositionsergebnisse für diese drei Standorte vorliegt. Das Umweltbundesamt untersuchte die PCDD/F und PCB in diesen Proben. PAH, Pestizide und PBDE	

	wurden in Bayern (Helmholtz-Zentrum München, Bayerische Landesanstalt für Umweltschutz) analysiert. The main objective of the project is to monitor POPs and other organic pollutants with respect to their long-range transport to remote regions in the Alps, prevalent source directions of their origin, the regional distribution of loads within the area of the Alps, the variation with altitude, an assessment of present pollutant stocks bound in forests of this region and possible biological effects of the detected loads. The project aims to provide information to decision makers and to establish a tool for future assessments of the success of the "Stockholm Convention". The input of POPs is examined by measuring their concentration in air (with direction-specific active and with passive sampling devices) and in deposition. The load of POPs in mountainous woodland ecosystems was estimated from needle, humus and topsoil concentrations. The sampled material was screened for detoxifying metabolic activities and dioxin-like effects. Recently these POPs monitoring activities at the three Alpine summits are also embedded in the international monitoring initiative "Virtual Alpine Observatory (VAO) II)". Die Ergebnisse des Projekts dienen der Wirksamkeitskontrolle der UN Stockholm-Konvention zu Persistenten Organischen Schadstoffen und finden Eingang in den zugehörigen „Global Monitoring Report" zu dieser Konvention (UNEP 2009, 2015).
Main results	The POPs air concentrations at the three summits monitored in the MONARPOP project show similar magnitudes to monitoring sites in other remote or rural regions in the world (almost all POPs of Stockholm-Convention are analyzed in MONARPOP and its follow-up projects EMPOP and POPALP). Signifikante Ab- oder Zunahmen wurden bei den Luftkonzentrationen nicht nachgewiesen (Ausnahme: Abnahme der PCDF-Luftkonzentration an der Zugspitze). Bis zur Erhebungsperiode 2010 gab es noch eine solche signifikante Abnahme, danach wurden jedoch wiederum höhere Luftkonzentrationen bei den PCDD/F und PCB nachgewiesen, sodass der Gesamttrend nicht signifikant ist. Bei den Depositionen zeigte lediglich die Zugspitze bei der Summe PCDD, PCDF, PCDD/F, PCDD/F in TEQ eine signifikante Abnahme im Untersuchungszeitraum. Spatial differences in the concentrations of the Alpine region have been observed and clear evidence for the barrier effect of the Alps for long range transport of the compounds has been identified. Nevertheless, the detected air concentrations at the Alpine summits give also evidence for the transport of POPs across the Alps - the detected concentrations show the same magnitudes as those from other remote or rural air monitoring sites. Im Unterschied zu den Luftkonzentrationen sind die PCDD/F- und PCB-Depositionen an den drei Standorten jedoch in ähnlicher Größenordnung wie an quellnahen Standorten. Die Schadstoffdeposition gilt als Indikator für den Eintrag der Schadstoffe in die Landschaft (Pflanzen, Boden). Somit sind diese festgestellten Ergebnisse für die Depositionen der PCDD/F und PCB ein eindrucksvoller Beweis

	für die Beaufschlagung entlegener alpiner Standorte mit diesen Schadstoffen, vergleichbar mit Standorten nahe Emittenten. Diese Un-terschiede in der Indikation zwischen den Luftkonzentrationen und der Deposi-tion dieser Schadstoffe zeigen auch deutlich, dass die Deposition für die Beur-teilung des Schadstoffeintrags in die Landschaft deutlich besser geeignet ist als ein Bewertung anhand der Luftkonzentration alleine. Die Wirksamkeitskontrolle der UN Stockholm-Konvention zu den persistenten organischen Verbindungen sieht bezüglich Luftbelastung aber derzeit nur die Messung der Luftkonzentrationen vor.
Funding type	Public
Financing / Funding description	First phase was funded as an Alpine Space Project from Germany, Italy, Austria, Switzerland and Slovenia and co-funded by Interreg IIIB. After 2007 national funding from Germany, Austria and Switzerland.
Topics, stakeholders, target groups and solutions	
Key topic	Economy supporting quality of life and human well-being
Relevant stakeholder	UN (Stockholm Convention) and the global monitoring plan for persistent organic pollutants (POPs)
Stakeholder type	☒ **Other** (please describe it here): UN Convention
Type of solution	☒ Other (please describe it here): Monitoring and Understanding
Target group	☒ Public authority ☒ NGO
Economic sector	**Tertiary sector:** ☒ Health ☒ Other (please describe it here): International Environmental Politics
Selection criteria	
Greening effect(s)	**Economy supporting quality of life and well-being** ☒ Avoidance/Reduction of harmful emissions ☒ Other (please describe it here): Monitor and report long range tansported pollutants
Subtopics of greening effect(s)	**Economy supporting quality of life and well-being** ☒ Health and harmful emissions

Eco-innovative character	Besides activities to avoid imissions in the near-emittend area, the monitoring project shows, that in even in remote areas and at higher altitudes the loads into the ecosystems may be higher than expected from the detected air concentrations only. The deposition rate seems to have a high influence on the immssion load.
Transferability	Yes, but here forest and alpine altitudes are deemed to be relevant for POP deposition.
Economic and/or social benefits	The project further aims to provide information to decision makers. The evidence gathered during MONARPOP helps to assess the success of the Stockholm POP convention.
Scalability	Monitoring network could be densified, but needs a high level on technical equipment as well as specific know-how. In the Virtual Alpine Observatory (VAO) collaboration and coordination is sought to be optimized.
Success factors and barriers	
Further information	Popalp: http://www.lfu.bayern.de/umweltqualitaet/umweltbeobachtung/schadstoffe_luft/projekte/index.htm#popalp EMPOP: http://www.lfu.bayern.de/umweltqualitaet/umweltbeobachtung/schadstoffe_luft/projekte/index.htm#empop

Austria - France - Germany - Italy - Slovenia – AlpInfoNet project

General information on the Good Practice		
Time period	Starting date: 2012 End date: 2015	
Location country	Other Selected cross-border pilot regions in Austria, France, Germany, Italy and Slovenia	
Location NUTS3	Name of NUTS 3	Pilot regions: Chiemsee lake, Bodensee, department od Gorizia and Goriska, East Tyrol, departments of Torino and Cuneo / Rhone Alpes and PACA regions
Contact data	**Institution**	
	Name of the institution	EURAC Research
	Street	Viale Druso 1
	ZIP-code	39100
	City	Bolzano
	Country	Italy
	Website of the project	www.alpinfonet.eu
Detailed description of GP	The "Sustainable Mobility Information Network for the Alpine Space – AlpInfoNet" project aimed to provide travellers with comprehensive information about sustainable transport modes beyond regional and national borders. AlpInfoNet aimed at improve and connect already existing information systems in transport and tourism in order to facilitate the accessibility of the Alpine Space and the local mobility for users. A broader objective of this network is to stimulate the use of public transport in the Alpine Space which could lead to a reduction of negative environmental impacts in the Alps. With the support of the Alpine Convention, partners from Austria, France, Germany, Italy and Slovenia worked on identifying requirements and solutions for an Alpine-wide network with cross-border and non-discriminatory information about sustainable mobility offers. The integrated system has been implemented and tested in several pilot regions of the Alpine Space in order to elaborate the Sustainable Mobility Information Network for the future.	

Main results	- A defined framework including contents of a Sustainable Mobility Information Service; - Procedures and standards for the exchange of data, ensuring the perennial integrity of data; - Identification of political and commercial constraints for such a service; - A guideline for a secure political and legal framework for the Sustainable Mobility Information Service; - A data interface between touristic and travel information systems within the pilot regions; - A user guide/manual for increase transferability of the Sustainable Mobility Information Network to other regions; - Alpine-wide transferable concept for a transnational Sustainable Mobility Information Network, and a set of proposed solutions and technical approach ("toolbox") - Several pilot regions with implemented transnational Sustainable Mobility Information Network serving as good practise examples; - Transnational and mobile availability of existing information of sustainable mobility for the pilot regions; - Joint policy declaration from the project partners aimed at strengthening further cooperation on infomobility and promote through other initiatives the work carried out.
Image	ALP INFO NET
Funding type	Public
Financing / Funding description	AlpInfoNet was co-funded by the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) under the European Territorial Cooperation Alpine Space Programme 2007-2013
Topics, stakeholders, target groups and solutions	
Key topic	Instruments and Measures
Relevant stakeholder	Ministries of Environment and Transport, Regions, departments, municipalities, tourist boards, transport companies.

Stakeholder type	☒ **Private enterprise and their associations** (business or industry that is managed by independent companies or private individuals rather than being controlled by the state, e.g. Chamber of commerce) ☒ **Public authority** (National, state, or local government agency) ☒ **Public Private Partnership** (Private business venture which is funded and operated through a partnership of government and one or more private sector companies) ☒ **Private persons, associations etc.** (Civil society other than NGO)
Type of solution	☒ Business model ☒ Technical solution ☒ Organisational solution ☒ Management solution (farming, regional development)
Target group	☒ Private enterprise ☒ Public authority ☒ Private persons, local residents, private associations etc. (Civil society other than NGO)
Economic sector	**Tertiary sector:** ☒ Transport ☒ Culture
Selection criteria	
Greening effect(s)	**Energy efficient and low carbon economy** ☒ Reduction of energy input ☒ Reduction of GHG-emissions **Resource efficient economy** ☒ Reduction of resource input (water, raw material) ☒ Use of local cultural / natural resources

	Economy supporting quality of life and well-being ☒ Creating green jobs/Transforming jobs to green jobs ☒ Raising awareness of consumers ☒ Avoidance/Reduction of harmful emissions ☒ Improving regional development
Subtopics of greening effect(s)	**Energy efficient and low carbon economy** ☒ Carbon emissions ☒ Renewable energy sources ☒ Efficient use of energy **Resource efficient economy** ☒ Efficient use of resources ☒ Sustainable land use **Economy supporting quality of life and well-being** ☒ Sustainable customer behaviour ☒ Health and harmful emissions
Eco-innovative character	Collect and channel through smart tools available on-line relevant and useful information on public transport modes across the borders, for tourists anf residents. The main objective is to reduce the use of private motorized means of transport, reducing pollution, noise and greenhouse gas emissions.
Transferability	Concept potentially transferable to other cross-border areas, not only in the Alps but throughtout Europe. It is to be underlined that the DG MOVE and its former Commissioner pointed out the need to establish multimodal journey planners in Europe
Economic and/or social benefits	Easier planning of journeys across the borders through public transport modes. Increased visibility of local and regional public and private transport operators and tourist boards, favouring more sustainable forms of tourism.
Success factors and barriers	
Success factors	Connect different sustainable information systems existing in the Alpine Space and concretely promote the use of public transport means in cross-border areas. Possibility to make use of AlpInfoNet results and, according to the set of solutions provided, implement new information systems in further areas, not yet covered.
Obstacles	Different legislation approaches among Alpine countries and technical contraints

	about IT platforms and standards used by owners of data and transport/tourist stakeholders
Further information	All deliverables and project outputs can be downloaded in the website project.

Austria, Germany & South Tyrol – `So schmecken die Berge` ("What the mountains taste like")

General information on the Good Practice		
Time period	Starting date: 1999 End date: In progress	
Location country	Other Austria, Germany and South Tyrol	
Location LAU2	Name of municipality	Austria, Germany and South Tyrol
Contact data	**Institution**	
	Name of the institution	Deutscher Alpenverein e.V. Bundesgeschäftstelle
	Street	Von-Kahr-Str. 2-4
	ZIP-code	80997
	City	Munich
	Country	Germany
	Website of the project	https://www.alpenverein.de/huetten-wege-touren/huetten/huettenkampagnen/umwelt-kampagnen-entwicklung-initiative_aid_10220.html
Detailed description of GP	The project „So schmecken die Berge“ is a direct marketing campaign of promoting agricultural products which are offered by alpine huts belonging to Alpine Club South Tyrol (AVS), German Alpine Club (DAV) and Austrian Alpine Club (ÖAV). It has been initiated by the DAV in cooperation with the local government Oberbayern in 1999, implemented as a INTEREG-II-Project in the alpine region Chiemgau and sucessfully continued along with AVS and ÖAV. Alpine tourism is not possible without the outcomes and products of mountain agriculture. The cultural landscape which has been developed over the last centuries by mountain farmers is very important in terms of recreation and relaxation to society. Due to the current developments in agricultural policy and employment market a continuity of this recreational landscape is not guaranteed at all. The conservation of this unique natural and cultural landscape is a central concern to the alpine clubs.	

The marketing of regional products by alpine huts positively supports this concern and creates new chances to promote an environmentally friendly and economically sustainable mountain farming.

An important unique selling point (USP) of mountain farming is the high quality of its products besides the tranparency of its marketing channels. More and more clients are interested to know more about the origin and production process of food.This represents a huge chance to increase the consumption of regional products!

Alpine huts which are part of the initiative receive a quality label which stands for long-term offer of regional products within their product range and thus for the contribution to the conservation of sustainable local mountain farming. The cow – the symbol of the project – represents the strong connection between alpine huts and regional mountain farming. The logo and sign of the campaign is shown under column Image.

All mountain huts of the respective alpine clubs can apply to be part of the campaign by fullfilling certain standards. The mountain hut keepers have to agree and be convinced to offer products of the local agricultural production and economy in the long-run and prepare them by using as far as possible traditional recepies and methods. A majority of the products come from a radius of max. 50 km from the hut and have to be as far as possible from environmentally friendly mountain farming.

It is well aknowledged that the total demand of food and beverage can not exclusively be offered by regional production. However, a realistic relation between the size of alpine hut and ordered quantity with consistency over-time is expected.

Goal of the campaign is to use as many products which derive from local marketing cycles. The hut keeper has to be interested in the matters of mountain farming and at the same time:
- develop a self-initiative;

- market and communicate the content of the campaign;

- strengthen the sustainable success as well as the credibility of the campaign by offering a genuine product portfolio.

The hut keeper is supported by the sections as well as the alpine clubs through the offer of training courses (traditional cooking methods, information about health & nutrition, quallity management), promtional items (cups, glass, signs, recipe folders, etc) and several marketing activities (f.ex. presentation on public fairs, newspaper articles, etc.)

An annual quality control by the alpine clubs assures the compliance with the standards in addition to a continous improvement process.

Main results	The campaign extends over 3 countries and 40 mountain ranges. Up to today about 110 alpine huts out of 381* are part of the campaign. Demand is steadily increasing. *Number inlcudes only serviced/operated huts.
Image	
Funding type	Mixed
Financing / Funding description	The project is financially supported by the three alpine clubs (AVS, DAV, ÖAV). The project has been financially supported in its initial phase and is now financed independently by the alpine clubs.
Topics, stakeholders, target groups and solutions	
Key topic	Resource efficient economy
Relevant stakeholder	All respective alpine clubs/associations/ sections of the clubs Alpine hut keeper Guests of the alpine huts Local/ regional suppliers (mountain farmers, etc) Agriculture/ Farming Industry Nature Governmental institutions of respective countries
Stakeholder type	☒ **Public authority** (National, state, or local government agency) ☒ **NGO** (Unincorporated and voluntary association, trusts, foundations etc.) ☒ **Private persons, associations etc**. (Civil society other than NGO)

Type of solution	☒ Management solution (farming, regional development) ☒ Labeling solution (e.g. certificates)
Target group	☒ Private enterprise ☒ NGO ☒ Private persons, local residents, private associations etc. (Civil society other than NGO)
Economic sector	**Primary sector:** ☒ Agriculture **Secondary sector:** ☒ Manufacturing / Crafts **Tertiary sector:** ☒ Health ☒ Culture ☒ Other (please describe it here): Tourism
Selection criteria	
Greening effect(s)	**Resource efficient economy** ☒ Use of local cultural / natural resources **Ecosystem services (ESS) and natural capital based economy** ☒ Local energy supply/decentralization (in terms of using local/regional natural capital/ESS) ☒ Awareness raising for ESS ☒ Economic valuation of ESS **Economy supporting quality of life and well-being** ☒ Creating green jobs/Transforming jobs to green jobs ☒ Support to personal income ☒ Raising awareness of consumers ☒ Incentives for consumer's behavioural change ☒ Improving regional development
Subtopics of greening effect(s)	**Energy efficient and low carbon economy** ☒ Carbon emissions

	Resource efficient economy ☒ Efficient use of resources **Ecosystem services (ESS) and natural capital based economy** ☒ Valorisation of ESS **Economy supporting quality of life and well-being** ☒ Economic wellbeing and social inclusion ☒ Sustainable customer behaviour
Eco-innovative character	The eco-innovative character of the project is the active support of regional environmentally friendly farming management and conservation of traditional culinary methods and processes. Besides reducing negative environmental impacts (i.e. CO2emissions) the project is also of cultural and social importance.
Transferability	The campaign is generally transferable to other countries in the alpine area and other products than food and beverage.
Economic and/or social benefits	Conservation of the alpine landscape with its mountain farming Support of the local economy Dealing with resources and energy in a responsible way Raising awareness of clients towards regional products and its cultural and economical value Support of healthy lifestyle (improving quality of life and wellbeing) Supporting and enhancing the collaboration between alpine hut keepers, local mountain farmers and producers of aliments
Scalability	There is the potential to increase the amount of members of the project in the short-run and establish the project as a standard campaign of all mountain huts in the future.
Success factors and barriers	
Success factors	High level of self-initiative and commitment of alpine hut keepers Campaign responds to general trend to a more sustainable lifestyle and eco-/social conciousness of consumers Support of local mountain farming

Obstacles	Availability of products in the region Access to product variety due to remote location, difficult transportation routes and storage options Constant production levels according to demand
Further information	Further information: Media/ News: Aktionstage http://www.alpenverein.de/home/aktionstag-so-schmecken-die-berge-huettenwirtpaar-serviert-gaumenschmaus-bei-der-db-regio-bayern_aid_14252.html http://www.alpenverein.de/huetten-wege-touren/huetten/huettenwirte-aktion-versicherungskammer_aid_13996.html Examples of alpine huts which are part of the project: AVS:Oberetteshütte,http://www.oberettes.it/de/huette DAV: Rotwandhaus, http://rotwandhaus.de/rotwandhaus/startseite/ ÖAV: Rottenmanner Hütte, http://www.rottenmannerhuette.at/