

Main activities

- Establishing a conceptual model idea to focus the selection of DIAMONT indicators
- Updating the meta database on indicator systems and starting work on indicator selection
- Starting the discussion on indicator interpretation / aggregation
- Development of a common conceptual structure for a fruitful division of labour between WP 7 and WP 8





Starting points: No conceptual model developed for DIAMONT

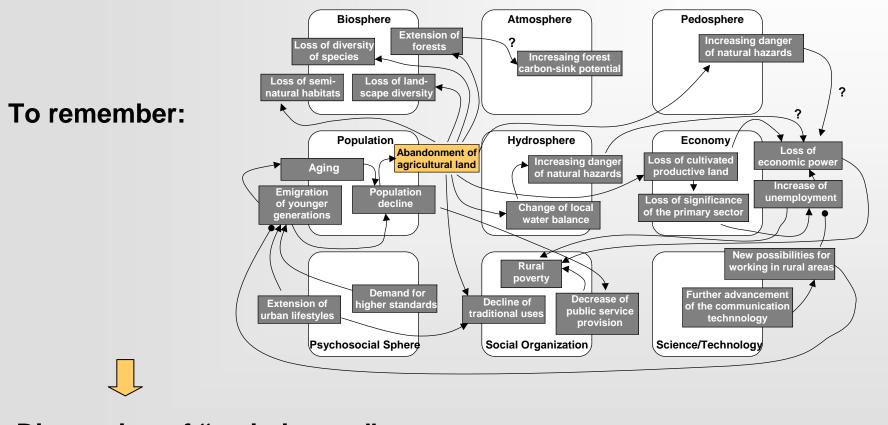
Question: What do we want to indicate under the umbrella of sustainable regional development?

Conceptual ideas: Orientation towards the "Syndrome Concept" – integrated analysis and description of main problem fields, and adaptation to the condition and possibilities of DIAMONT

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Conceptual model idea

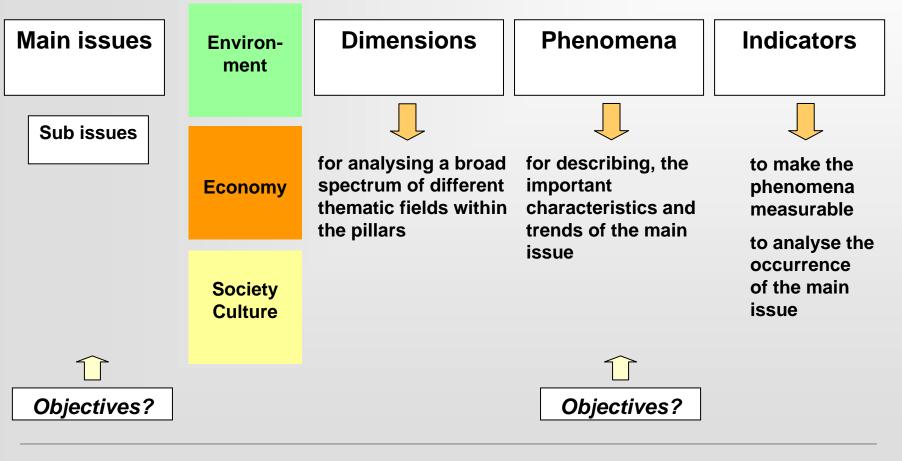


Discussion of "main issues"

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Conceptual model idea

Basic idea



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Stat	us quo of WP 7			DIAMONT
	Main issues	Dimensions	Phenomena	Indicators
09/05	Meeting Bolzano: Presentation of the Syndrome concept, conceptual ideas for DIAMONT		Compiling phenomena and assigning them	Establishing and completing the metadata information
10/05	Meeting Innsbruck: Discussion of main issues	Proposal on dimensions and internal	to main issues	about national and international indi- cator systems
11/05	Meeting Munich: Agreement on main issues for WP 6 ——	discussion	Completing phenomena list	
12/05			and revision of assignment	
01/06	Meeting Innsbruck:		Weighting of phenomena	
02/06	Discussion of new focus of main issues		Interpretation of the weighting	Assigning indicators to the high rated
03/06	Į		results	phenomena
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Starting points



Ongoing process

Main trends

Revision of main issues, selective approach

Objective:

Stronger focussing, conversion to "main trends"

1) Tourism: The alpine experience	
2) Congestion of transport system	
3) Innovation and competitiveness:3a) Modernisation of agriculture in favoured areas	
3b) Increasing importance of innovation technologies	"Comprising trends"
4) Urbanisation	Comprising trends
5) Marginalisation of rural areas	
6) Shrinking glaciers	
 Increasing generation of renewable energy 	"Key trends"



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Dimensions

Starting points

- Structure
- Water exchange
- Matter exchange
- Energy balance
- Species
- Human health
- Aesthetics
- Economic performance and infrastructure
- Public and private financing
- Labour
- Production and consumption
- Innovation, technology and information
- Population
- Social equity and family
- Income and wealth
- Public services and security
- Social participation and freedom
- Culture

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Ongoing process

Commenting by EURAC and adaptation

Objective:

Finding a common definition and description of dimensions for WP 7 and WP 8

WP 5: For monitoring regional development in the Alpine Convention context we must not spend to much efforts on indicators based in traditional cultural differences, but more on indicators measuring sustainable progress in a globalizing world. However, this may well include information on regional identity, provided it means not a mere leftover from times past or folklore, but a conscious profile and strategy to future challenges.

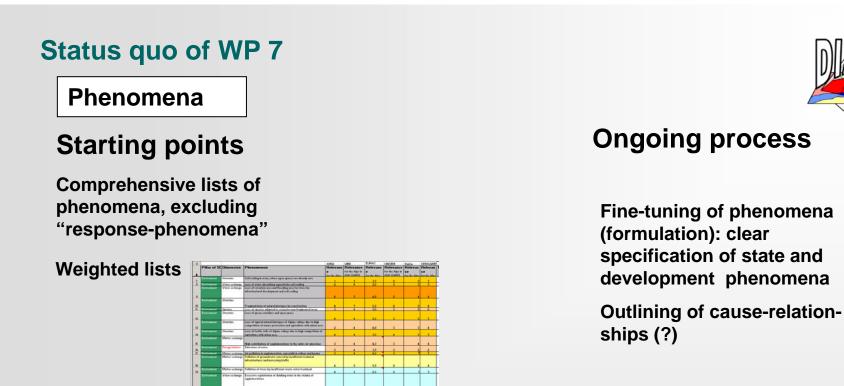
How do cultural values and attitudes modify influences and effects of globalization ?



"Dimensions" of WP 8:

- Sustainable landuse
- Protected areas
- Landscape diversity +dissection
- Concentration of landuse
- AgricultureTourism
- Labour market

- Population
- Education
- Social cohesion
- Health
- Social equity
- Accessibility of public services



Objective:

Selection of well formulated phenomena to be indicated

Interpretation of weighting: identification of phenomena evaluated as the most important, and critical reflection

Integration of the results of 3rd round of Delphi

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Interpretation of weighting of the phenomena



Problems:

- Not all partners weighted exclusively considering the respective main issue.
- It seems, that some main issues had not been focussed sufficiently.
- The formulation of some phenomena provoked misunderstanding / problems for interpretation.
- The different partners weighted on different levels, some using generally higher, other generally lower scores.

Consequences:

- The weighting results may be only an orientation for the selection of phenomena. The quantitative interpretation of scores must be realized very carefully.
- Some main issues must be focussed more.

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Marginalis	ation of Rura	l Areas								
_			AMGI	UIBK	EURAC	UNCEM	ifuplan	CEMAGREF		
Pillar of SD	Dimension	Phenomenon	Relevance	Relevance	Relevance	Relevance	Relevance	Relevance	Total	Average
			for the Alps in							
			your country							
Environment	Structure	Increase of fallow land	5,0	5,0	4,5	2,0	-	4,0	24,6	4,1
Environment	Structure	Loss of biodiversity: diverse landscapes	4,0	4,0	5,0	3,0	4,0	4,0	24,0	
Environment	Structure	Development of new wilderness areas	2,0	3,0	3,7	2,0	4,0	5,0	19,7	3,3
Environment	Structure	Establishment of new protected areas	4,0	3,0	3,3	3,0	3,0	5,0	21,3	
Environment	Structure	Better spatial linkage of existing protected areas	2,0	3,0	4,3	3,0	3,0	4,0	19,3	
Environment	Water exchange	Change of local water balances	2,0	3,0	4,0	2,0	-	5,0	19,2	3,2
Environment	Structure	Danger of erosion and avalanches due to low or not yet managed								
	-	grassland	3,0	3,0	3,8	2,0	4,0	4,0	19,8	3,3
Economy	Economic	Devaluation and abandonment of less productive agriculture land								
	performance and									
	infrastructure		4,0	5,0	4,0	2,0	4,0	4,0	23,0	3,8
Economy	Economic	Expansion of the remaining agricultural businesses								
	performance and									
-	infrastructure	Or effective experiments of a sciencia structure to the basis of a science of the	3,0	3,0	3,0	3,0	4,0	4,0	20,0	3,3
Economy	Economic performance and	Spatial concentration of agricultural mountain businesses]]		
	F		3,0	4,0	3,7	1,0	2,0	4,0	17,7	2,9
Feenemu	infrastructure Economic	Spezialisation of agricultural mountain businesses	3,0	4,0	3,0	1,0	2,0	4,0	16,6	2,3
Economy	performance and	spezialisación or agricultural modificalit businesses								
	infrastructure		4.0	4.0	3.8	3.0	4.0	3,0	21,8	3,6
Economy	Economic	High dependence of agricultural businesses on options for new and		7,0	0,0	0,0	4,0	0,0	21,0	0,0
Loonomy		interconnecting sources of income (agricultural and non-								
	infrastructure	agricultural activities, part-time farming)	3.0	5.0	4.3	3.0	5.0	4.0	24,3	4,0
Economy	Economic	High part of part-time farming	0,0	0,0	1,0	0,0	0,0	1,0	21,0	1,0
,	performance and									
	infrastructure		4.0	5.0	4.3	2.0	-	3,0	22,0	3,7
Economy	Public and	Low public budget due to high part of retired people					•			
	private financing		2,0	2,0	3,5	2,0	1,0	3,0	13,5	2,3
Economy	Production and	Change of consumption patterns and demands due								
	consumption	demographic changes (aging)	2,0	4,0	3,3	3,0	3,0	3,0	18,3	3,0
Society /	Population	Decrease of population in rural communities								
Culture			4,0	5,0	4,0	3,0	4,0	4,0	24,0	4,0
Society /	Population	Aging								
Culture			4,0	5,0	4,3	2,0	4,0	4,0	23,3	3,9
Society /	Population	Aging of the farming population								
Culture			5,0	5,0	4,5	2,0	4,0	4,0	24,5	4,1
Society /	Public services	Restricted access to services for people not owning a private car								
Culture	and security	(worsened by mobility limitations of elderly people)	3,0	4,0	3,3	4,0	4,0	4,0	22,3	7
Society /	Public services	Increasing risk of natural hazards								
Culture	and security		3,0	4,0	3,0	3,0	4,0	3,0	20,0	3,

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Integration of results of WP6 3rd round questionnaire



Differences:

- Include weighting of current and future importance
- Questionnaire comprised a reduced set of phenomena
- Questionnaire comprised a large number of response-oriented phenomena

Question arising:

• Do weightings of experts and partners correlate?



								الر		
Marginalisatio	on of Rural Are	as		Weighting						
				3rd Round						
nvironment		Phenomenon of minor importance (weig	bling seculte)							
conomy		Phenomenon controversially weighted (
ociety / Culture		Phenomenon of future importance (weig								
		Phenomenon of high importance (weigh								
		The lome lor of high hiportance (weigh	ang results)							
Pillar of SD	Dimension	Phenomenon			Appreciat ion present (%)	Average present (1=very low, 4 =high)	highest value present (1=very low, 4 =high)	Appreciat ion future (%)	_	Highes Value future (1=very low, 4 =high)
ociety / Culture	Population_	Aging								
Society / Culture		Aging of the farming population								
Society / Culture		Emigration of (young) people		L .						
ociety/Culture		Immigration of retired people			1.					
lociety / Culture	Social equity and family	Growing isolation due to low accessib ^{ilit}			47	2,36	3,13	40	2,43	2,86
iociety / Culture	Social equity and family	Growing isolation due to weakening o	What is important?			2,4	3,11	55	2,67	3,25
iociety/Culture		Problems of integration of new memb	Appreciation >	50%	_					
	family	I robierns of megration of new memo	Average >2,	5						
Society / Culture	. =	Increasing social differences in mobil			-		+	+		
ocrety i Caltare	family	increasing social amerences in mobil	Highest Value :	> 3 5						
Society / Culture	,	Social tensions between rural and urba-		- 0,0						
oblicty i Caltare	familu									
Society / Culture	Income and									
	wealth									
Society / Culture		Decreasing public service provision (inc	luding infrastructure) due to financial		64	2,79	3	70	3,04	3,25
	and security		creasing efficiency in low populated areas							
Society / Culture	Public services		nership linked with increasing requirements							
		of profitability	· ····································							
ociety/Culture	P	Decreasing private service provision due to decreasing efficiency in low populated								
Society / Culture	Public services	areas Good provision of crucial services by IT	-technologies and telecommunication (like							
ocietyr cuiture	and security	Internet-Banking)	-technologies and telecommunication (like							
ociety/Culture	Pu	Change of demand for services due to a	n increasing pumber of olderly people		49	2,55	3	85	3.02	3.43
·	ar	_	2			2,00	ľ.		0,02	0,40
iociety/Culture	Public services and security	Restricted access to services for people mobility limitations of elderly people)	not owning a private car (worsened by							
iociety/Culture	Public services	Increasing risk of natural hazards								
a starty i countail o		n a see ing nor or natarar nataras								

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Selection of indicators Objectives

Indicators to describe sustainable regional development

Problem oriented approach: Main issues, dimensions and phenomena

- 1. Indicators for the municipal and local level (NUTS 3, LAU 2)
- 2. Indicators for background analyses on the national level
 - **1. Status Indicators**
 - 2. Trend Indicators

Missing link: Objectives ? 3. Response Indicators

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Selection of indicators



- 1. Assignment of indicators to phenomena: Priority oriented on the weighting results
- Indicators of the alpine-wide indicator list of the Working group of AC "Environmental objectives and indicators" (WG EOI)
- Alpine-wide available indicators proposed by EURAC (WP 8)
- Indicators of the database on indicator systems
- Indicators of further analyses and investigations
- 2. Check of data sources:
- Following the proposals of the WG EOI: proposals for further data investigation
- Integrating the data requested by WG SOIA
- Metadata information of DIAMONT partners

Meta database on indicator systems



Contents:

Indicators of different indicator sets of global, European, Alpine, national and regional organisations and initiatives (examples)

Organisation	Name	Jahr
Commission on Sustainable Development (UNCSD)	Indicators for Sustainable Development	2001
OECD	Environmental Indicators for Sustainable Development	2001
European Environment Agency	Core Set of Indicators	2003
European Union	Sustainable Development Indicators	2005
EUROSTAT	Environmental Pressure Indicators for the EU	2001
Nordic Centre for Spatial Development	Mountain Areas in Europe	2004
Arbeitsgruppe Umweltziele und Indikatoren der	Die Veränderungen im Alpenraum dokumentieren	
Alpenkonvention		2004
System for the Observation of and Information on the	Climate Change Indicators (preliminary results)	
Alps (SOIA)		2002
	Establishment of Environmental Indicators; Subtopic Water	1998
	Specification of the Socio-economic Indicators for the Alpine Territory	2001
European Academy Bozen	Indikatorensystem zur Nachhaltigkeit	2004
	SUSTALP	2003
BAK Basel Economics	Monitoring the Alpine Regions' Sustainability	2005
Bundesamt für Raumentwicklung Schweiz	Kantonale Richtplanung und nachhaltige Entwicklung	2001
Bundesamt für Umwelt, Wald und Landschaft Schweiz	Projekt Landschaft 2020	2002
Institut francais de l'environnement	45 indicators of sustainable development	2003
Umweltministerium Slowenien	Environmental Indicators (Umweltzustandbericht 2002)	2002
Umweltministerkonferenz Deutschland	Liste von umweltbezogenen Nachhaltigkeitsindikatoren	2004
Landesamt für Umweltschutz Bayern	Umweltindikatorensystem Bayern	2004

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Meta database on indicator systems



Special interest in indicator sets, which:

- have their focus on the Alpine Arc
- work on a local or regional level
- provide precise definitions of their indicators and variables in use

Considered Indicator sets:

- WG EOI
- SOIA (Water, Socio-economy, Nature, Climate Change, Forest)
- SUSTALP
- Indicator-System South Tyrol
- Nord-Regio
- MARS
- FUNalpin
- Cantonal Planning and sustainable development
- Project Landscape 2020

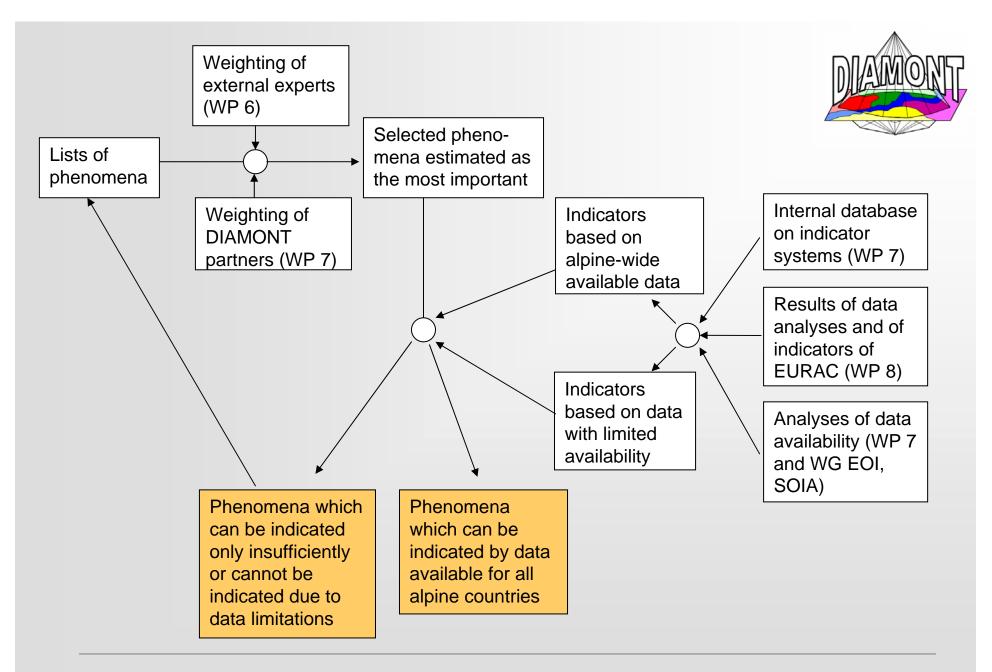
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Assignment of indicators to selected phenomena

Phenomenon	Immemon Decrease of population in rural communities					
Main Issue	5 • Marginalisation of Rural Areas					
Source	Ergebnis 1st and 2nd round					
Comment:						
Weighting:	🗹 Part of final list of phenomena 🛛 🗹 Selected for indicator assignment 🗖 additional Phenomenon					
Rating DIAMONT	tendenziell hohe bis sehr hohe Gewichtung					
Combined Rating:	hohe Bedeutung (min. 1 Gruppe)					
Indication (proposal): Indicator Assignmen	Change of population over time, comparison of the number of residents at different points in time.					
	rölkerungszahl					
3592 Ein	wohnerzahl					
955 Re	sident population					
3407 To	tal population and by sex (i.e. total, female, male) (D-NS_1)					

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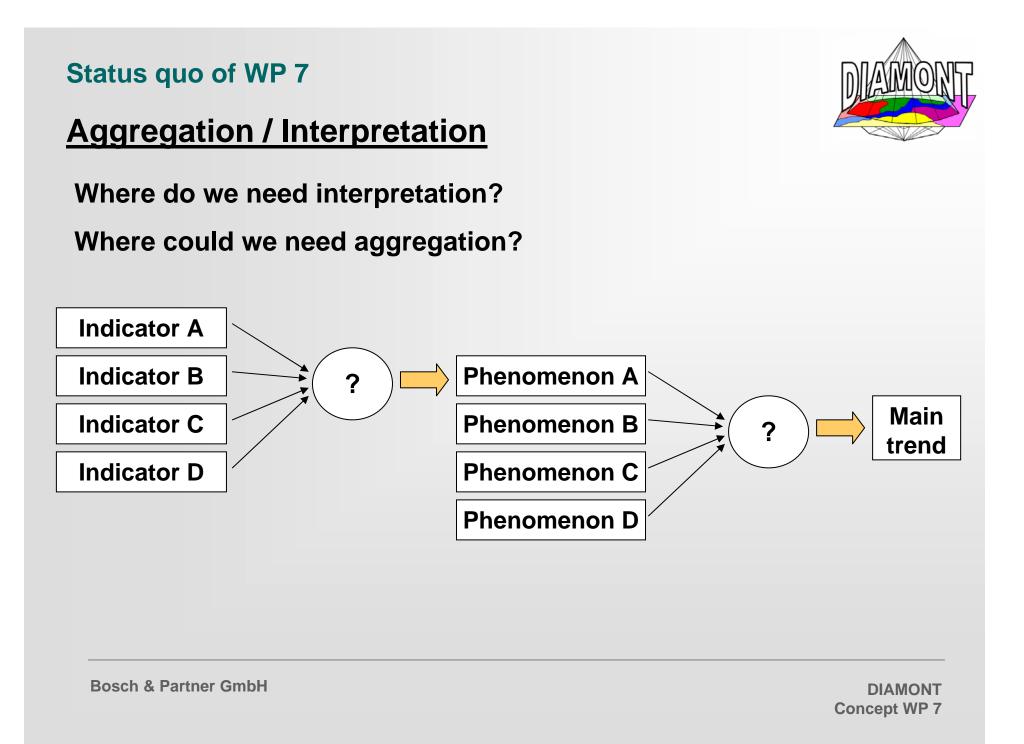


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Aggregation / Interpretation

- Investigation of common aggregation / interpretation methods (scientific literature, statistics, planning methods)
- Critical reflection of aggregation methods
- Elaboration of proposals for aggregation / interpretation processes in DIAMONT
- Testing aggregation / interpretation methods in WP 8 for the selected main trend (?)



Aggregation / Interpretation

Analysis of literature

- UNCSD: Report on aggregation of indicators of sustainable development
- OECD: Aggregated environmental Indices Review of methodologies
- ZHW: FunAlpin
- BAK-Basel: MARS
- EEA: Smiley faces (Paper for congress on visualisation of indicators)

Analysis of examples of aggregation methods

- DUX German Environmental Index (Environmental Agency Germany)
- Environmental Performance Index (Yale & Columbia University)
- Environmental Pressure Index (JRC)
- Living Planet Index (WWF)
- Saprobie-Index on water quality

• ...

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Aggregation / Interpretation

Main findings:

Work-steps

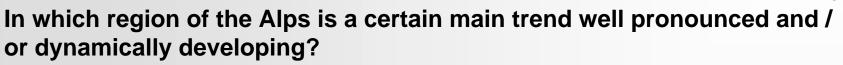
- Choice of variables
- Transformation
- Weighting
- Valuation
- Presentation

Possible uses of research results in DIAMONT

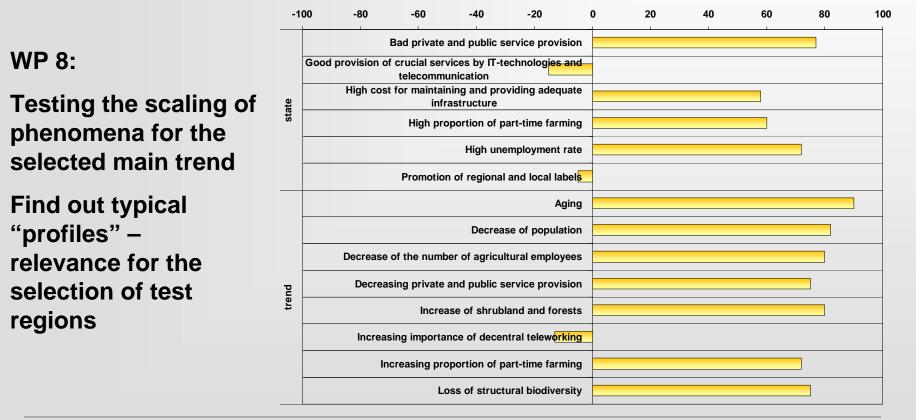
- Indices as such are not directly transferable
- Use of sector indices for single phenomena (e.g. air quality)
- Use of methods from different work-steps, in particular
 - <u>Transformation</u> how can we make indicators behave the same way?
 - <u>Valuation / Presentation</u> how do we interpret values of phenomena against main trends?

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Interpretation of alpine-wide data against the main trends



Are there typical "profiles" displaying main trends within regions?



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Common strategy for WP 7 and WP 8



WP 7

WP 8

Selection of indicators through a problem oriented top down approach

First data screening

Discussion of indicators based on spatial, linear and point data

Conceptual basis for the interpretation of indicators against the occurrence of the main trends, theoretical background for aggregation Selection of indicators through a data oriented bottom up approach

Detailed data check and work with concrete data

Interpretation of data on LAU 2

Problem independent clustering, identification of regions of similar development

Interpretation of alpine-wide data against indicators and the main trends

(for the selected main trend)

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Options (!) for more detailed analyses for the selected main trend



WP5 + WP 6 Basic appreciation of alpine wide subjects

Selection of macro issue

WP 7 Selection of general and specific indicators

WP 8 General trend and background situation in the Alps

WP 9 Instruments for the macro issue and adapted instruments

> WP 10 + WP 11 Additional data, application of instruments, evaluation of potential effects

For the selected main trend:

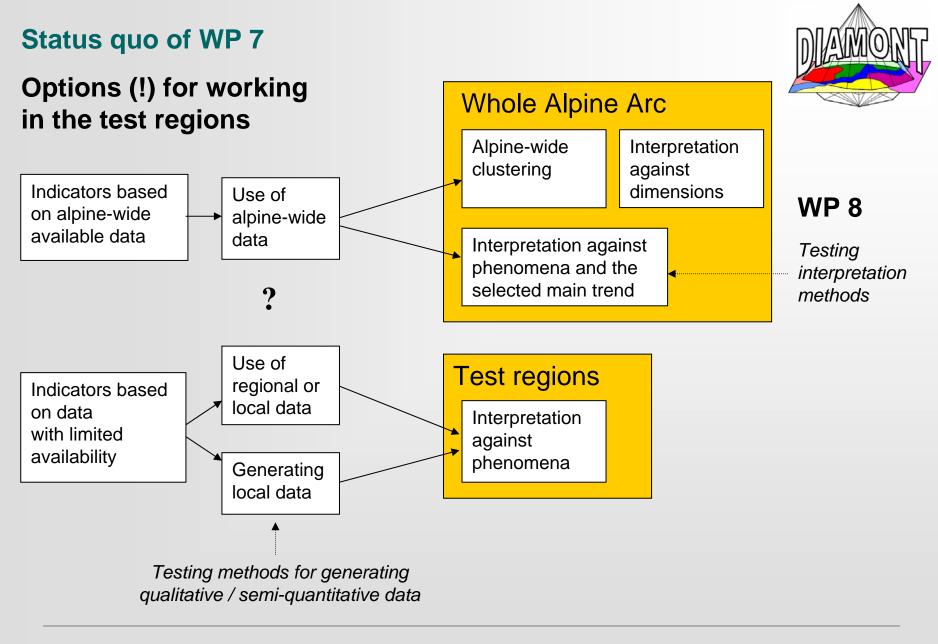
e.g.:

Outlining of cause-relationships ?

More detailed analyses of data availability ?

Specification of aggregation / interpretation procedures ?

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Time table

WP 7

	WP 7		WP 8				
03/05	Finalising conceptual model (main trends, dimensions) Revision of the formulation of phenomena Assigning indicators Analyses and discussion	Contents: Objectives of the DIAMONT indicator system					
o 4/0 E	of aggregation methods	Conceptual model idea and methodology of					
04/05 05/05	First draft of indicators Draft of the report of WP 7	indicator selection First set of indicators	Analyses of possible data sources				
06/05	Further discussion of indicators and data	Results of screening of data availability					
07/06	sources Revision of the draft of report	Theoretical background of interpretation / aggregation (against	Interpretation of alpine-wide				
08/06	Final report of WP 7	main trends and pheno- mena)	data against indicators and the main trends				

DIAMONT **Concept WP 7**

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