

Table - Synthesis of the evaluations of CIP-s in mountain areas.

Strand	Program/Countries	Mountainous surface	Population living in mountain areas	% of mountainous projects	Main themes of programmed projects	SWOT analysis	Priorities	Types of eligible actions (ref. CE 438/2001 annexe IV)		Consideration of mountain problematic
								Most represented	Absent	
Group A-1 : Western Europe										
A	IT/AT - Italy/Austria	more than 90%	more than 80%	Direct impact : ± 50%; Indirect impact : ± 18%	Environment; Tourism; Cooperation between institutions for the harmonization of systems	Marked, particularly coherent with the needs and the requirements of mountains areas.	Environment, Transports, Business, Tourism, Agriculture, Labour market, Legal and administrative co-operation.	Telecommunications infrastructure and information society, RTDI, Promoting the adaptation of and the development of rural areas, Support for SMEs and craft businesses.	Support for large firms, Spatial planning and rehabilitation, Social and public health infrastructure.	Programme will strive to resolve difficulties that have often hampered the potential of these mostly mountainous border areas. Mountain territories are dominant (surface, population, borders, projects). Then, homogeneous cover of the measures emerges to all advantage a solid, balanced and long-lasting development of these border territories.
A	IT/CH - Italy/Switzerland	more than 90%	48,40%	Direct impact : ± 50%; Indirect impact : ± 20%	Development of rural areas; Co-operation between productive local systems; Environmental resources; Infrastructure and transport systems	Marked.	Rural development, Business, Transports, Tourism, Environment, Culture, Cooperation on education.	Studies, Maintenance and restoration of cultural heritage.	Studies, Maintenance and restoration of cultural heritage.	Programme conceived and implemented in considering mountain issues. Mountain territories are dominant (surface, borders, projects).
A	FR/IT - France/Italy (Alps)	80,91%	23,90%	Direct impact : ± 45%; Indirect impact : ± 20%	Environment and natural resources; Natural risks; Culture; Tourism.	Some interesting elements are quoted but no focus on mountains regions and no specific analysis developed at local level (mountain areas).	Environment, Natural risks, Transports, Communication networks, Culture, Social security and health, Business, Labour market, Tourism, Agriculture.	Technical assistance and innovative actions, Maintenance and restoration of cultural heritage, Physical investments (Tourism).	Forestry, Social and public health infrastructure.	Mountain areas are the elements of the basic strategy of the Programme. Analysis of development based on economic and social integration and management of the border area.
A	FR/CH - France/Switzerland	57,00%	33,00%	Direct impact : ± 1/3; Indirect impact : ± 2/3	Daily life, social and associative activities; Cultural heritage; Tourism; Cultural and leisure activities, heritage.	Marked, but SWOT analysis should be developed at a local level in order to take into account more precisely the needs of mountain areas.	Spatial planning, Transports, Telecommunications, Environment, Culture, Tourism, Forestry, Agriculture, Business, Labour market, Cooperation on research.	Technical assistance and innovative actions, Telecommunications infrastructure and information society, Research projects based on universities and research institutes.	Agriculture, Human resources, Support for large firms.	Strategy is aimed to answer to the difficulties due to the dichotomy between urban centers and peripheral areas. Mountain problematics neglected : mountains are considered as one part of these periphery areas.
A	FR/DE/CH - France/Deutchland/Switzerland	around 30-40% (23,4% for Switzerland)	around 15-20 % (5,4% for Switzerland)	Direct impact : ± 5%; Indirect impact : few	Tourism.	Some elements are quoted but no specific analysis developed for mountain areas.	Spacial planning, Social security and health, Transports, Environment, Business, Cooperation on research, Tourism, Culture, Legal and administrative cooperation.	Human resources, RTDI, Promoting the adaptation and the development of rural areas.	Technical assistance and innovative actions.	Mountain problematics neglected (punctual actions for rural areas). Overlapping with regional financial sources.
A	AT/DE/CH/FL - Deutchland/Switzerland/Austria/FL	around 35-40%	around 15-20 %	Direct impact : ± 16%; Indirect impact : more important	Concern all priorities: Economic development; Environmental and territorial development; Socio-cultural development.	Urban networks, no reference to mountain areas (no priority for rural areas)	Business, Environment, Spatial planning, Culture, Tourism, Forestry, Agriculture, Transports, Telecommunications, Cooperation on research, Legal and administrative cooperation, Social security and health.	Labour market policy, Social inclusion, Social and public health infrastructure, Spatial planning and rehabilitation.	Forestry, Promoting the adaptation and the development of rural areas, Positive labour market actions for women, Energy infrastructure.	Polycentric approach : urban areas have a central place in the territorial development but rural and touristic areas (in mountain) play also a key role. So, answer to mountains problematics but few direct impacts (absent eligible actions : investments).
A	IT/SI - Italy/Slovenia	less than 30%	scarcely population montain areas	Direct impact : ± 10%; Indirect impact : ± 10%	Not mentioned (to see projects analysis)	SWOT analysis take into account the aspects of regional policy in a transversal manner.	Environment, Transports, Business, Tourism, Agriculture, Labour market, Special support for border regions.	Support for SMEs and craft businesses, Telecommunications infrastructure and information society.	Promoting the adaptation and the development of rural areas, Setting up young farmers, Investments in agricultural holdings, Support for large firms, RTDI.	Domains neglected : rural development, protection of environment, energy, SMEs ; Mountain problematics neglected.
Group A-2 : Central Europe										
A	AT/SK - Austria/Slovaquia	-	-	-	-	Neglected but landscapes and protected areas are considered as weaknesses, dependance of rural areas to urban areas as threats, but also tourism as opportunities (tourism).	Business, Transports, Telecommunications, Labour market, Tourism, Spatial planning, Environment, Networking, Special Support for Border Region.	Support for SMEs and craft businesses, Transport infrastructure, Tourism.	Agriculture, Environmental infrastructure, Technical assistance and innovative actions.	Program could concern montain areas in particular measure 2.1 "transports", 5.2 "environment" or 5.3 "spacial development rural-urban". Mountain problematics are neglected.

A	AT/CZ - Austria/Czech Republic	-	-	-	-	No direct reference to mountain areas but some specificities taken into account (protected areas, tourism, rural areas, peripheral areas neglected)	Business, Transports, Telecommunications, Labour market, Tourism, Spatial planning, Environment, Networking, Special Support for Border Region.	Support for SMEs and craft businesses, Transport infrastructure, Tourism.	Agriculture, Environmental infrastructure, Technical assistance and innovative actions.	Program could concern mountain areas (but no direct reference to these areas except as strengthening) in particular measure 1.3 "tourism", 2.1 "transports", 5.2 "environment" or 5.3 "special development rural-urban". Mountain problematics are neglected.
Group A-3 : Iberian Peninsula										
A	FR/ES - France/Spain	around 70-75%	around 30-35%	-	-	Marked - based on local (mountain areas) level	Environment, Natural risks, Spatial planning, Rural development, Transports, Tourism, Business, Cooperation on research, technological development, education, culture and health.	Support for SMEs and craft businesses, Telecommunications infrastructure and information society.	Setting up young farmers, Support for large firms.	Main objective of the Programme : Sustainable and integrated management of the mountain space. Programme dedicated to mountain areas.
A	ES/PT - Spain/Portugal	around 20%	around 20%	-	-	No reference to mountain areas (global SWOT analysis)	Transports, Coastal and rural development, Environment, Culture, Renewable energies, Tourism, Business, Cooperation on research, Legal and administrative cooperation.	Technical assistance and innovative actions, Spatial planning and rehabilitation, Telecommunications infrastructure and information society.	Agriculture, Forestry, Social and public health infrastructure.	Strategy do not focus on mountain areas but priorities/actions can be adapted to mountain problematic.
A	ES/MA - Spain/Morocco	around 40% in Spain; around 50% in Morocco	around 20%	No specific projects for mountains but indirect impacts	Infrastructures.	SWOT analysis does not pay special attention to mountain areas.	Coastal development, Transports, Environment, Business, Cooperation on research, Labour market, Culture, Local services, Legal and administrative co-operation.		Agriculture, Forestry, Promoting the adaptation and the development of rural areas.	Strategy do not focus on mountain areas as long as the actions are centered on coastal and urban areas (which social and economical importance is much higher). So the program is not adapted to mountainous territories (then, specific needs are not taken into account).
Group A-4 : Eastern Europe/Balkans/Mediterranean islands										
A	EL/CY - Greece/Cyprus	around 20-25%	around 25-30%	0% (mountain areas might have submitted some proposals but the outcome are not known yet).	Mountain areas might have submitted some proposals in the priority axis 3 (Quality of life / Environment and cultural heritage)	Mountain areas are not considered	Transports, Spatial planning, Business, Environment.		Promoting the adaptation and the development of rural areas.	Mountain areas neglected.
A	EL/IT - Greece/Italy	-	-	Programme not active yet.	Priority axis 3 (which refers to environment and cultural heritage) absorbs around 40% of the total budget and refers to the development of the mountain areas.	No direct reference to mountain areas but some specificities taken into account (infrastructure for agricultural sector, local markets, small size of production units)	Transports, Border security, Business, Environment, Culture, Cooperation on research.		Promoting the adaptation and the development of rural areas.	Indirect actions for mountain/rural areas.
A	EL/TU - Greece/Turkey	Significant	36,4% rural - 63,6% urban	Programme not active yet.		It refers to the mountain areas in the special development sector. Island mountain range are stated to be a weakness posing the problem of accessibility-isolation for the region.	Transports, Telecommunications, Business, Tourism, Culture, Environment, Health, Legal and administrative cooperation.	Support for SMEs and craft businesses, Tourism, Basic infrastructure (except Social and public health infrastructure), Human resources.	Agriculture, Forestry, Promoting the adaptation and the development of rural areas, Social and public health infrastructure.	Mountains could be said to be neither dominant or neglected : the programme addresses indirectly the issues and needs of mountain areas of mountain areas and offers solution to multiple of their problems (transport networks, tourism).
A	EL/FY - Greece/Fyrom	38,84%	less than 20%	5 projects : 1 - direct impact, 4 - indirect impact	Construction of infrastructure for transports and cross-border network, civil protection.	Mountainous areas considered as constraints and weaknesses to the region and thus, their needs and problems have been taken into account in the formulation of the Programme (problems of accessibility - strengths : natural heritage and tourism)	Transports, External security, Business, Tourism, Labour market, Health, Environment.	Support for SMEs and craft businesses, Tourism, Basic infrastructure.	Agriculture, Forestry, Promoting the adaptation and the development of rural areas.	Mountains could be said to be neither dominant or neglected : all measured and priorities suggested help to the development of mountainous areas but further specialization on the needs and problems of mountainous areas could be given.
A	EL/BG - Greece/Bulgaria	-	-	15 projects programmed and 10 are mountain friendly	Transports and cross-border/national network, civil protection.	Idem EL/FY	Transports, External security, Business, Tourism, Labour market, Health, Environment, Special Support for Border Region.	Support for SMEs and craft businesses, Tourism, Basic infrastructure.	Agriculture, Forestry, Promoting the adaptation and the development of rural areas, Social and public health infrastructure.	Mountainous areas are not dominant, one cannot say that they are neglected. Since large part of the eligible region is mountainous, all measures and priorities suggested will, eventually, help in the promotion and development of these areas. Further specialization on the needs and problems of the mountainous areas in particular could, nevertheless, be given.

A	EL/AL - Greece/Albania	Primarily mountainous.	-	8 projects	Transports and cross-border/national network, civil protection.	Mountainous areas considered as weaknesses and threats, but also as opportunities (tourism).	Transports, External security, Culture, Labour market, Business, Environment, Social security and health.	Basic infrastructure, Human resources.	Agriculture, Forestry, Promoting the adaptation and the development of rural areas, Tourism, Support for SMEs and craft businesses.	Given that the major part of the eligible area is mountainous, one can argue that the whole program refer to the development and enhancement of mountain areas. But inequalities in the distribution of funds between mountainous and non mountainous regions. Thus, the mountainous areas can not be considered to be regarded as priorities or neglected in the program.
Group A-5 : Feno-Scandia										
A	FI/SE - Finland/Sweden (Kvarken Mittskandia)	around 60% (climatic and geographic criteria)	Population concentrated on the coast.	Direct impact : ± 15%; Indirect impact : ± 35%	Natural and cultural common values; Infrastructure and communication; Competencies and markets.	Mountains considered as strengths	Business, Tourism, Legal and administrative cooperation, Cooperation on research and education, Transports, Telecommunications, Culture.	Tourism, Shared businesses services (Support for SMEs and craft businesses).	Agriculture, Forestry, Support for large firms, Human resources, Maintenance and restoration of cultural heritage, Protection, improvement and regeneration of natural environment.	Intervention areas could be of relevance to mountain areas. Rural development prominent. Mountain problematic : not dominant (mountains are not really treated as a specific issue).
A	SE/NO - Sweden/Norway	around 60%	around 60%	Mountainous projects : ± 35%	Main themes ?	Mountainous specificities taken into account (periphery, depopulation)	Transports, Tourism, Business, Culture, Environment.	Support for SMEs and craft businesses, Tourism, Developing educational and vocational training, Promoting the adaptation and the development of rural areas, RTDI, Transport infrastructure.	Agriculture, Forestry, Support for large firms.	Intervention areas could be of relevance to mountain areas. Rural development prominent (could also turn quite urban). Mountains do not get any specific mentions in the DOCUP but the Programme is at least mountain-friendly.
A	FI/SE/NO/RU - Finland/Sweden/Norway/Russia	100% (climatic criteria)	100% (climatic criteria)	Mountainous projects : 100%	Logistic, production and business cooperation; Education and research; Culture; Infrastructure and traffic.	Not marked but sparse population and long distances taken into account	Transports, Telecommunications, Business, Labour market, Sami community development, Health, Culture, Environment.	Includes all intervention areas.	-	Very wide Programme. Mountain interests could be included. Even if mountains do not get any specific mentions in the DOCUP, the Programme is dominated by mountains, as defined by climatic terms.
Group B-1 : Western Europe/Iberian peninsula/Balkans/Mediterranean islands										
B	DE/FR/IT/AT/SI/CH/FL - ALPINE SPACE	around 42,5%	around 19%	100%	3 Priorities : Promotion of the Alpine Space as a competitive and attractive living and economic space; Sustainable transport systems; Nature and resources, landscapes and cultural heritage, natural risks.	SWOT analysis considers the alpine core area and the peri-alpine territories as well as the necessary of interconnections between them.	Urban and rural cooperation development, Transports, Environment, Cultural and natural heritage, Natural risks.	Business advisory services (Support for SMEs and craft businesses), RTDI.	Human resources, Social and public health infrastructure.	Wide scale approach and integrated view in the definition of the development strategy.
B	IT/FR/PT/ES/EL/UK - MEDOCC	around 40%	less than 25%	Direct impact : one project; Indirect impact : ± 30%	Landscape and natural areas; Environmental risks and civil protection; Nature and biodiversity; Hydric and geologic risks.	Marked, coherent with the needs and the requirements of mountain areas.	Spatial planning, Urban systems, Transports, Telecommunication networks, Culture and natural heritage, Natural risks.	Technical assistance and innovative actions.	Support for large firms, Support for SMEs and craft businesses, Labour market policy.	Mountain areas are not dominant (littoral areas, % of projects having a direct impact on mountain areas). Priorities/mentions absent : investments
B	ES/FR/PT/UK - SUDOE	around 40%	around 30%			One reference to mountain areas : natural resources in mountain areas as strengths ; rural areas considered as weakness (depopulation) and as opportunity (cultural and natural heritage)	Spatial planning, Economic networks, Telecommunications and information society, Environment, Cultural and natural heritage, Legal and administrative co-operation.	Studies, Information to the public, Basic infrastructure (except Maintenance and restoration of cultural heritage and Protection, improvement and regeneration of natural environment).	Innovative actions, Support for SMEs and craft businesses, Maintenance and restoration of cultural heritage, Protection, improvement and regeneration of natural environment.	Mountain areas are neglected.
Group B-2 : Feno-Scandia/British islands/Central-Eastern Europe										
B	BE/FR/EI/UK/DE/LU/NL/CH - NORTH WEST	around 15%	around 15%	Neither partnerships or projects seem to concern mountains	-	Mountains are not mentioned in the SWOT analysis.	Transports, Environment, Spatial Planning, Cultural and natural heritage.	Support for SMEs and craft businesses, Transport infrastructure, Telecommunications infrastructure and information society, Human resources.	Investment in agricultural holdings, Forestry, Financial engineering (Support for large firms), Social inclusion.	North-west region does not really include mountain areas. Mountain interests could be included but they are in a less emphasised position (the Programme refer more to maritime and urban areas).
B	FI/SE/NO/UK/ISL/GRÖ - NORTHERN PERIPHERY	around 70% (climatic and geographic criteria)	around 70%	26% led by mountain partners and be on a roughly mountainous thematic; 79% of lead partners are mountainous	Priorities : Community development; Economic development.	No reference to mountain areas but SWOT analysis mentions as weaknesses (large distances, peripherality, sparse population) or threats (environmental vulnerability) some of their specificities.	Transports, Environment, Business.	Promoting the adaptation and the development of rural areas, Support for SMEs and craft businesses, RTDI, Transport infrastructure.	Agriculture, Forestry, Support for large firms, Energy infrastructure.	Dual focus towards the sea and coastal areas and on the other hand the mountain areas (climatic and geographic terms). Could be relevance to mountain areas but the Programme deals with rural, peripheral areas. Mountains could be said to be almost as dominant (along with peripheral coastal areas).

B	DE/DK/NO/SE/FI/RU/EST/LIT/LT/Georgia/BY/PL - BALTIC SEA REGION	around 30%	less than 20%	0%	-	Mountains are not mentioned in the SWOT analysis.	Business, Transports, Environment, Spatial planning, Human resources, Local services.	Support for SMEs and craft businesses, Transport infrastructure, Telecommunications infrastructure and information society.	Agriculture, Forestry, Promoting the adaptation and the development of rural areas, Support for large firms, Energy infrastructure, Environment infrastructure, Social and public infrastructure.	More concentrated on maritime cooperation and urban focus, could be of less relevance to mountain areas but mountains are not mentioned in the Programme nor really represented.
B	UK/BE/NL/DE/DK/SE/NO - NORTH SEA REGION	around 5%	around 5%	± 45% have partners from mountain areas but only 2 projects concern mountainous thematic	Rural development.	Mountains are not mentioned in the SWOT analysis.	Urban and rural cooperation development, Transports, Environment, Cultural and natural heritage, Water management.	Promoting the adaptation and the development of rural areas, RTDI, Transport infrastructure, Telecommunications infrastructure and information society.	Agriculture, Forestry, Support for SMEs and craft businesses, Tourism, Human resources.	Could be of relevance to mountain areas, but a slightly more urban focus. It could be said that the Programme does not exclude mountain thematics, but it is slightly neglected (only 2 projects concern mountainous problematics).
Group B-3 : Central Europe/Eastern Europe/Balkans/Mediterranean islands										
B	AT/EL/DE/IT/PL/CZ/SI/HU/SK/BU/RO/CRO/B-ERZ/FRY/FYROM/AL/MO/Ukr - CADSES	-	-	2 projects dedicated to rural areas out of 80.	-	It is mentioned that the Programme aims at the development programmes of geographically isolated and rural areas.	Transports, Telecommunications and information society, Environment, Spatial Planning, Cultural and natural heritage.	Promoting the adaptation and the development of rural areas, Support for SMEs and craft businesses, RTDI, Spatial planning and rehabilitation, Technical assistance and innovative actions.	Agriculture, Forestry, Energy infrastructure.	Indirect actions for rural/mountain areas (under priorities 1 "Strategies for spatial development, development of urban systems and integration of island regions" and 3 "Integrated and sustainable management of cultural and natural resources and the landscapes and risk management"). Mountains could be said to be as banalised.
B	EL/CY/Malte/Lyban/Syria/Gaza/Israel/Egypt/Lybia/Turkey - ARCHIMED	EL 77,9% and CY 47,6%	around 35-45% for EL and CY	-	-	Mountains are considered as strengths	Spatial planning, Transports, Telecommunications and information society, Business, Environment.			Only direct actions for rural areas .
Group C										
C	DK/FI/DE/SE - North Zone	40,60%	19,10%	-	-	Topic 4 mentions the needs of interregional cooperation of mountain areas.	Topics for cooperation : 1- activities supported under Obj. 1 and 2 of the structural funds; 2- Interregional cooperation linking public authorities or equivalent bodies involved in other Interreg programmes; 3- Interregional cooperation linking regions involved under one or several of the themes of the regional innovative actions; 4- Other subjects appropriate to interregional cooperation.	All except RTDI, Social and Health infrastructure.	RTDI, Social and public health infrastructure.	Overall aim : to improve the effectiveness of regional development policies and instruments through large-scale information exchange and sharing of experience (networks) in a structural way. All topics for cooperation can be connected with the mountain areas. Also, under topic 4, EC underlines the importance of the cooperation in spatial planning issues and focuses on cooperation on alleviating the economic effects of handicaps such as a very low population density or mountainous conditions.
	FR/BE/NL/LU/DE/UK/EI - West Zone									
	DE/AT/IT/EL/CZ/HO/PL/SI/SK - East Zone									
	FR/EL/IT/PT/ES/UK - South Zone									