



**Tagung der Alpenkonferenz**

**Réunion de la Conférence alpine**

**Sessione della Conferenza delle Alpi**

**Zasedanje Alpske konference**

**XVII**

**TOP / POJ / ODG / TDR**

**A3**

**EN**

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06-10-2022

## **ANNEX**

### **2 Activity Report of the Alpine Climate Board for the period 2021-2022 (EN)**

ACTIVITY REPORT OF THE  
ALPINE CLIMATE BOARD  
FOR THE PERIOD 2021-2022  
(BETWEEN THE XVI AND XVII MEETINGS OF THE ALPINE CONFERENCE)

**1. Overview of the mandate given by the XVI Alpine Conference**

Summary of the objectives according to the 2021-2022 mandate or work programme

The work programme of the ACB was adopted by the Alpine Conference in December 2020 and comprised the following tasks:

- implementation of the Alpine Climate Target System 2050 and the Climate Action Plan 2.0
- update of the stocktaking report of February 2019
- continued exchange on new developments, emerging trends at transnational and global level and subsequent proposals for adjustments to the implementation activities if necessary
- continued cooperation with the Contracting Parties, Observers, Thematic Working Bodies as well as with relevant international organisations, other mountain regions and further partners

**2. Meetings**

Summary of the meetings held (date, place, main topics and milestones)

- 10<sup>th</sup> meeting: 26 January 2021, online: definition of the role of the ACB and the caretakers in the process of implementation of the pathways of the Climate Action Plan 2.0; discussion on communication activities
- 11<sup>th</sup> meeting: 18 May 2021, online: reflection on a monitoring approach for the progress on the implementation of the pathways; presentation of the results of a communication questionnaire and discussion of next steps; initiation of the stocktaking process
- 12<sup>th</sup> meeting: 22 September 2021, online: continued implementation of the pathways; discussion around the issue of climate neutral and climate resilient lifestyles in the Alps;

report on the update of the ACB website; presentation of interim results of the stocktaking report

- 13<sup>th</sup> meeting: 26 January 2022, online: planning of input to the Alpine Conference; information on the progress on the implementation of the pathways; presentation of a draft booklet on climate neutral and climate resilient lifestyles; discussion of the content of the ACB Mandate 2023-2024
- 14th meeting: 4 May 2022, online: adoption of the draft ACB Mandate 2023-2024 as well as the climate neutral and resilient lifestyles brochure; adoption of the progress reports on the implementation of the pathways and the stocktaking report
- 15th meeting: 21./22. September 2022, Innsbruck: information on the progress on the implementation of the pathways; workshop on the implementation of the ACB mandate 2023 – 2024; follow up and next steps on the climate-neutral and climate-resilient lifestyles brochure

### 3. Activities carried out

Synthetic description of further activities carried out (including outreach and communication activities)

- *Webinar on “[Financial options for the implementation of climate activities in the Alps](#)”*, 26 January 2021. The webinar provided an overview of funding opportunities in the EU, innovative formats for financing climate action and cornerstones of the Alpine Space Programme – 75 participants.
- *Webinar on “[Youth involvement in the implementation of climate activities in the Alps](#)”*, 19 May 2021. The webinar addressed the role of young people in climate activities in the Alps, their experiences as well as the key elements for a successful involvement – 38 participants.
- *Webinar on “[Climate neutral and climate resilient lifestyles in the Alps – How can the ACB contribute?](#)”*, 25 November 2021. The webinar brought together a variety of stakeholders addressing the alpine-specific aspects of climate-neutral and climate-resilient lifestyles, identified good practices and starting points – 52 participants.
- *Webinar on “[How will climate change unfold in the Alps? New insights of the IPCC Sixth Assessment Report](#)”*, 20 July 2022. Presentations highlighted new and detailed insights on how climate change will unfold in the Alps, followed by discussions on how the new scientific evidence provides an opportunity for the ACB to reflect on the need for action – 50 participants.
- *“Caretaker of the month”*: Presentation of people and institutions who bring together relevant communities taking care of the implementation of the pathways of the Climate Target system through a series of articles on the websites of the Alpine Climate Board

[www.alpineclimate2050.org](http://www.alpineclimate2050.org) and of the Alpine Convention  
<https://www.alpconv.org/en/home/news-publications/news/>.

- Presentation of the ongoing work of the ACB at the following events:
  - Interactive sessions in different meetings of TWBs of the AC, physical and virtual
  - UNEP side event at COP 26, 9 November 2021, Glasgow and online, UK
  - EUSALP conference "City-mountain cooperation: together towards carbon neutrality", 7 October 2021 (PSAC)
  - ICIMOD webinar on 17 May 2022
  - EUSALP AG 6 Landscape Conference on 23-24 May 2022, Bolzano/Bozen, IT
- Activities carried out by the communities' caretakers (see Progress report).

#### 4. Outputs and results

Description of the main outputs and results achieved

- *Booklet "Closing the gap on climate action – Building new rope teams to support climate-neutral & resilient living in the Alps"*: The booklet, built around a collection of exemplary initiatives, aims to provide inspiration for a variety of stakeholders/multipliers on climate action, to ensure that activities reach out to citizens and support climate-neutral & resilient living in the Alps.
- *Stocktaking Update 2021-2022 – An information source for further developing the activities of the Alpine Climate Board*: This report provides an overview of ongoing climate change mitigation and adaptation activities at transnational but also national level to build synergies and to ensure that activities at the level of the Alpine Convention create an added value to already ongoing initiatives.
- *"Caretaker of the Month"* articles series on the websites of the Alpine Climate Board: [www.alpineclimate2050.org](http://www.alpineclimate2050.org) and the Alpine Convention <https://www.alpconv.org/en/home/news-publications/news/>.
- Reaching out to a total of 165 participants in the three webinars
- Progress report on the implementation of the sectoral pathways of the Climate Target system
- Translation of the Climate Action Plan 2.0 in the four Alpine languages and realisation of overview graphics in five languages (in cooperation with the Permanent Secretariat)

## 5. Cooperation

Description of cooperation developed with other Alpine Convention bodies and further relevant partners and processes, and of the resulting benefits

- Regular exchanges with Working Groups and the Alpine Biodiversity Board of the Alpine Convention in the process of the implementation of the pathways
- Support from observer organisations and a broader network of Alpine stakeholders in the process of the implementation of the pathways
- Exchange with UNEP and the Carpathian Convention – especially with the Working Group on Adaptation to Climate Change

## 6. Attachments

List of the documents attached to this report, such as papers proposed for approval by the XVII Alpine Conference (thematic reports, guidelines, statements etc.) and supporting documents (workshop proceedings, survey reports, communication materials etc.).

- Booklet "*Closing the gap on climate action – Building new rope teams to support climate-neutral & resilient living in the Alps*" (EN, DE, IT, FR, SL)
- *Stocktaking Update 2021-2022* (synthesis and factsheets)
- *Implementation of the Alpine Climate Target System 2050 – Progress report January 2021 – May 2022*



Alpine Climate Board



**Closing the gap on climate action  
Building new rope teams to support  
climate-neutral & resilient living in the Alps**





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[www.alpineclimate2050.org](http://www.alpineclimate2050.org)  
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#### Preface

The impacts of the climate crisis are a growing threat to our sensitive Alpine region. Some of the key policies on our way to climate-neutral and resilient Alps include new approaches to value added or simply the avoidance of carbon-intensive activities. To support ambitious climate action in the Alps, the Alpine Climate Board developed a Climate Action Plan that puts flesh on the bones with specific implementation measures.

Many of the measures, however, can seem abstract, and a reference to our everyday life is missing. I am therefore particularly proud to present this booklet, which showcases actions that build bridges between strategies and implementation, and aims to be a source of inspiration.

I hope you will enjoy reading this publication, and perhaps it will trigger new ideas on how climate change adaptation and mitigation can become inherent to everyday life in the Alps without compromising, and instead rather improving, the quality of life. Only with your support can we meet our goal of making the Alps climate-neutral and climate-resilient by 2050.

**Helmut Hojesky**  
Chair of the Alpine Climate Board



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## Starting point

# Climate-neutral & resilient lifestyles to support the Alpine Climate Target System

This booklet is an invitation to mayors and local and regional politicians, to public administrators, to NGO volunteers and workers, to teachers and consultants, to federations and unions to help the Alpine Climate Board bring its Alpine-wide vision for climate-neutral and climate-resilient Alps to life. Jointly developed by all Alpine countries, the Alpine Climate Target System 2050 and its Action Plan offer a coherent approach across borders to develop the Alps into a model region on climate action.

To grow and make a difference, however, it needs companions, facilitators, and supporters at all levels to accelerate action. The Alpine Climate Board itself has initiated a group of sectoral "caretakers" to facilitate the implementation of the activities of the Climate Action Plan. But bringing the vision down to earth and motivating Alpine citizens to contribute to the vision requires new members for our "rope teams": the Alpine Climate Board invites you to contribute with your personal know-how and your networks to open the doors to new target groups.

## The Alpine Climate Board and its vision: climate-neutral and climate-resilient Alps

The Alpine Climate Board (ACB) was established in 2016 to pull together all climate action

activities under the Alpine Convention. With the Alpine Climate Target System 2050, the ACB provides a clear picture for a climate-neutral & resilient Alpine region: based on general principles (e.g. to consider the transnational dimension in the Alps), sectoral targets provide concise "pictures of the future" and show how the overall vision leads to changes at sectoral level, e.g. on car-free and attractive Alpine tourism or the Alps as model region for organic farming.



## We need your support

The Climate Action Plan 2.0 brings the Target System to life, with "pathways" that provide step-by-step measures to reach the sectoral targets. Caretakers were established to facilitate the implementation of these steps: they are experts in the relevant fields and build communities to accelerate action.

- ➔ Reaching this ambitious vision cannot be achieved at political or technical levels alone.
- ➔ It also requires new approaches to lifestyles and consumption patterns – towards a more climate-neutral & resilient living in the Alps.

## What you will find in this booklet

With this booklet, we provide some inspiration for you as a multiplier on climate action, to ensure that your activities reach out to citizens and support climate-neutral & resilient living in the Alps:

- Some food-for-thought on the difficulties to move from knowledge to action and how this applies in the Alps is given as starting point.
- Examples of ongoing projects show how unconventional rope teams have already launched inclusive and motivating actions.
- A checklist of first steps shows how you and your organisation can get involved and how you can support the ACB in implementing its vision.

### Sources:

Alpine Convention (2019): Alpine Climate Target System 2050  
Alpine Convention (2020): Climate Action Plan 2.0

# How to encourage climate action in Alpine lifestyles?



In Europe, impacts and threats of the climate crisis are broadly communicated. There is broad consensus that ambitious action to fight climate change is needed.

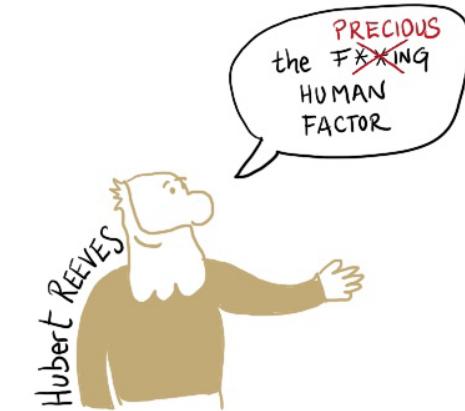
## Why are we not seeing more action?

- Climate change is a worldwide problem including complex physical phenomena from global to local level, with a certain time lag; vast impacts on all aspects of life; numerous uncertainties; a dispersion of responsibilities and a gap between the most polluting activities and groups and those who experience climate change first.
- The Alps are among the richest regions in the world, which is synonymous with high consumption levels and carbon footprints.
- Stakeholders and citizens are neither well equipped nor trained to address complexity and to develop solutions to entirely new challenges.
- Up to now, a strong focus was placed on technical solutions to face climate change. The human factor has only recently been taken into consideration, with its numerous collective and individual resistances and conflicts: legal and financial frameworks, insurances, contracts, procurement regulations, socio-psychological factors, etc.

## The "Precious Human Factor" at the heart of climate action

More and more information on the impacts of climate change does not necessarily trigger a higher level of action – it can also lead to dilemmas, conflicts or even paralysis. Moving from knowledge to action requires a deep understanding of the human condition. Facing climate change represents a radical change for the society as a whole and for each individual. Allowing new lifestyles to emerge requires, as basis, scientific knowledge on climate change, its impacts and possible (technical) solutions. This knowledge has been made available for the Alpine context by the ACB. Bridging the gap from knowledge to action then also requires expertise and skills in the field of human sciences:

- to identify and to deal with individual and collective resistances and conflicts;
- to choose the right approach to facilitate change for each group or individual, depending on their specific needs and situation, for e.g.: experimenting, coaching, information and training, guidelines, peer-to-peer sharing groups, nudging, rules, etc.;
- to facilitate collective intelligence and help build new rope teams, reaching out to a broad range of stakeholders;
- to support deep individual and collective commitment anchored in emerging identities and cultures.



## How can the Alps become a frontrunner for climate-neutral & resilient lifestyles?

- Climate change impacts are already more visible here than in other European regions: Alpine citizens can see and feel the urgent need to act.
- Climate action is linked to other Alpine-specific challenges, such as land or water scarcity, biodiversity loss, specific mobility issues, natural hazards, demographic change, etc.
- A great variety and abundance of natural and human resources, scientific knowledge and know-how but also the necessary financial means are present in the Alps.
- Existing economic approaches in some sectors already have a focus on energy and resource efficiency, on local value chains and reduced carbon footprints (e.g. tourism, forestry, agriculture, wood construction).

### Sources:

Eurobarometer (2021): Special Eurobarometer Climate Change  
Hubert Reeves (2019). Interview in the TV format „Ouvrez le 1“

## Alpine-specific opportunities and threats to develop climate-neutral & resilient lifestyles

### How we move: Commuting, everyday & holiday trips

#### Which Alpine-specific characteristics support...

- Biking and walking: are already part of daily lives in the Alps thanks to strong outdoor- and health-affinity, close distances in medium-sized Alpine towns and to attractive leisure opportunities, etc.
- Public transport: infrastructures, services and attractive ticketing solutions are well-developed in some Alpine regions, also across borders. Many tourists prefer public transport for easy accessibility.
- Car sharing: a high sense of community in Alpine towns can enable innovative approaches to sharing and pooling.

#### ...and hinder climate-neutral & resilient lifestyles?

- Difficult topography can hinder alternative transport solutions.
- Remote areas are more difficult to reach by public transport and dispersed settlements create a dependency on private cars.
- Some services are highly dependent on tourism seasons.
- Weather conditions (especially in the winter) are a limit to biking and walking.

### What we eat and buy: Alpine food, local products & zero-waste

#### Which Alpine-specific characteristics support...

- Local value chains: there is a high awareness about local value chains and local & seasonal products, longstanding culture of food heritage, and mountain agriculture. Remote Alpine regions have an intrinsic incentive to develop local value chains.
- Agriculture: Alpine farmers are well-positioned to become part of a model region for organic agriculture.
- High incomes in many Alpine regions enable more citizens to afford higher prices for organic and local products.

#### ...and hinder climate-neutral & resilient lifestyles?

- Some typical Alpine food has high carbon intensity (dairy, meat).
- Alpine products are more expensive than industrial products.
- Some agricultural products are more difficult to produce in mountain settings.

### How we live: Alpine settlements and buildings

#### Which Alpine-specific characteristics support...

- Construction materials and heating: there is a long tradition of using sustainable construction materials (especially wood) and renewable heating solutions.
- Multiple use of buildings: especially in smaller towns, buildings are designed for multiple purposes and are used effectively.
- Organisation of settlements: Alpine topography encourages dense settlements and sets limits to excessive land consumption.
- Individual risk precaution: experiences to deal with natural hazards.

#### ...and hinder climate-neutral & resilient lifestyles?

- Tourism: apartments which are only used during tourism seasons or as second homes put limits on climate-proof spatial planning.
- Renovation: many historic buildings require specific approaches and make renovation more costly.
- Dispersed habitats hamper collective heating / sewage / etc.

### What we enjoy: Alpine leisure & culture

#### Which Alpine-specific characteristics support...

- Close to nature: People have an overall strong connection to nature and mountains and motivation to safeguard them.
- Leisure options: Many low-carbon leisure activities are available in the Alps at close distance and are available for all budgets. Interest in such activities is growing.
- Culture: cultural heritage and the environment are strongly linked.
- Already visible climate impacts (e.g. lack of snow) lead to changes in leisure patterns.

#### ...and hinder climate-neutral & resilient lifestyles?

- Lock-in effects in the tourism sector hamper transition to climate-friendly leisure activities.
- Over-tourism, wide-spread use of private cars for more short-trips.
- Conflicts between outdoor sports, biodiversity and nature.

Action Peak 1:

# How we move: Commuting, everyday & holiday trips

## Self-driving E-shuttle in Merano (IT)

First autonomous bus system tested in an Alpine town, meeting individual needs and limited space in old city centres

**Rope team:** City of Merano, public transport operators, tech companies

**Change potential:** Gain trust in new technologies and new mobility forms



## Reducing car dependency in rural areas, Trièves (FR)

An approach to share cars, organise hitchhiking and develop biking in a sparsely populated area

**Change potential:** developing less car dependent mobility practices

**Further info in the Zooming-in box**



## YOALIN: Youth Alpine Interrail (Alpine-wide)

Giving young people the opportunity to experience sustainable travel

**Change potential:** Anchor sustainable mobility in young lifestyles

**Further info in the Zooming-in box**



## Pop-up bike lanes in Grenoble (FR)

Maintaining 18 km of pop-up bike lanes established during the Covid pandemic to reinforce the city's bike network (total 320 km)

**Rope team:** Grenoble City and Metropole, mobility service providers

**Change potential:** Aiming at multiplying by three the share of bikes in the modal split



## Freeride World Tour by train (Alpine-wide)

Top freeride skiers become role models for climate action and commit themselves to travel sustainably to their contests and share their experiences via social media

**Rope team:** Protect our Winters, Freeride World Tour, athletes

**Change potential:** Promotion of climate-friendly mobility via new role models



## AMIGO: active commuter mobility (AT, DE, CH, LI)

Testing experimental approaches to promote sustainable commuter mobility

**Change potential:** Overcome barriers to change commuting patterns

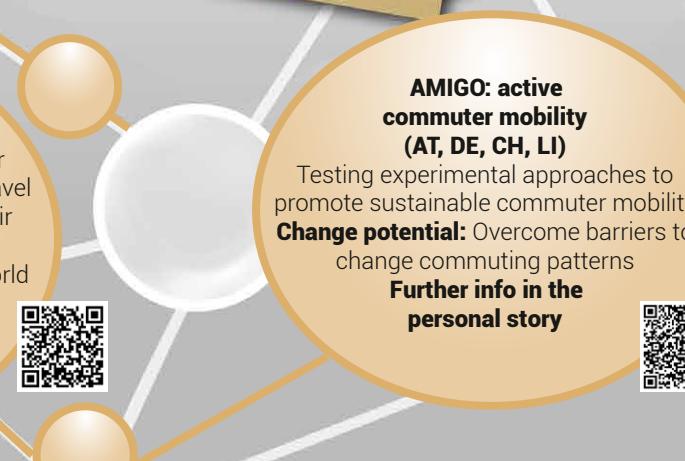
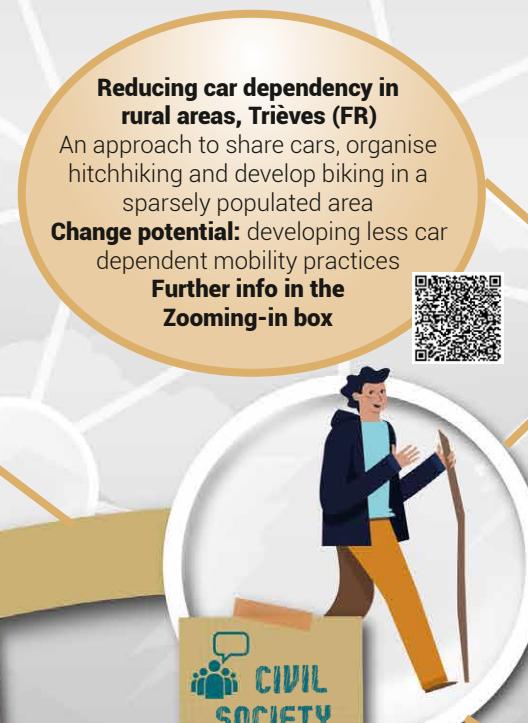
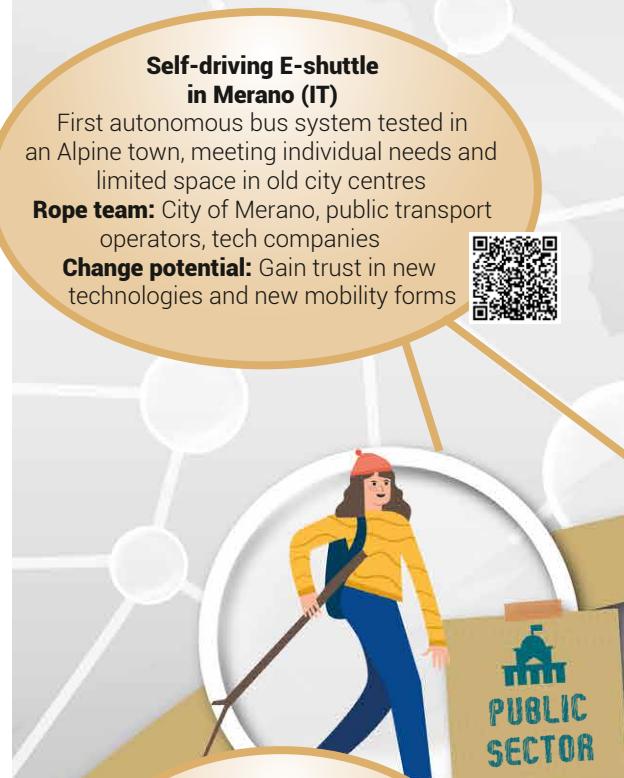
**Further info in the personal story**



 **PUBLIC SECTOR**

 **CIVIL SOCIETY**

 **PRIVATE SECTOR**





### **Zooming-in: Citizen initiatives in Trièves (FR) to reduce the use of individual cars**

Offering public transport in rural areas is a challenge due to low population density and lack of resources and jurisdiction of the local authorities. In the Trièves region, several citizen initiatives are active to fill the gap: car-sharing; organised hitchhiking with a facebook page, a collaborative pad and a cell-phone number. E-bike lending and repair services offered by an association and the municipality. Also, the "Zero non-employment region" project is working on alternative mobility solutions.

#### **Which roles are taken by the rope team partners?**

- Citizens imagine, initiate, and organise new services.
- The Citiz company organises the car-sharing service.
- Local authorities support the offers (coordination, funding, communication...).

**Success factors/ obstacles?** The engagement of citizens, in itself, shows that a change of life-style is ongoing. But it is also a weakness, because it strongly depends on individual will. If people stop being active, there is no guarantee that the self-organised system and service will be able to continue.

**What is Alpine-specific about the approach?** Trièves is a mid-altitude mountain area. Dispersed habitat, slopes and snow in winter require specific mobility solutions.

### **Zooming-in: YOALIN – Youth Alpine Interrail**

YOALIN is not only a project but a life-shaping experience and an entry point into a great network of climate-aware young people. The project enables young people to experience the adventurousness, the comfort, the practicality and the fun of holidays by sustainable modes of transport and the beauty of the Alpine countries.

#### **Which roles are taken by the rope team partners?**

- Contracting Parties of the Alpine Convention: provide financial support.
- CIPRA and CIPRA Youth Council: for organisational support, especially the supporting events and frameworks for YOALIN participants.
- Young people from all over the Alps as "ambassadors" and multipliers.

**Success factors/ obstacles?** The former participants have become a community beyond the duration of the project. Many remain connected to YOALIN and help shape it for new participants.

**What is Alpine-specific about the approach?** The project is linked to the Alpine setting and allows young people to experience its cultural and natural richness.

### **My personal "A-ha!" moment**

Alexandra Sutterlüty, Sustainability Officer at Haberkorn company, explains the new approach of the AMIGO project

Acting sustainably is an essential part of our corporate strategy and we are also concerned with our mobility - travel to and from work, business trips or field trips. Through numerous measures, we have been able to reduce our employees' car journeys to work by 15 %. To further increase the share of climate-friendly journeys, we recently launched two new mobility services: in the beWEGt programme, "intenders" – i.e. those who want to change their mobility behaviour but still need a push - are accompanied over several weeks. Mobility Maps, which are automatically generated, provide personal travel plans. The duration, costs and CO<sub>2</sub> impact of the route are shown, and as an innovative feature also the health impacts – illustrated by the daily physical exercise that comes along with the mobility choice.

#### **What motivates me?**

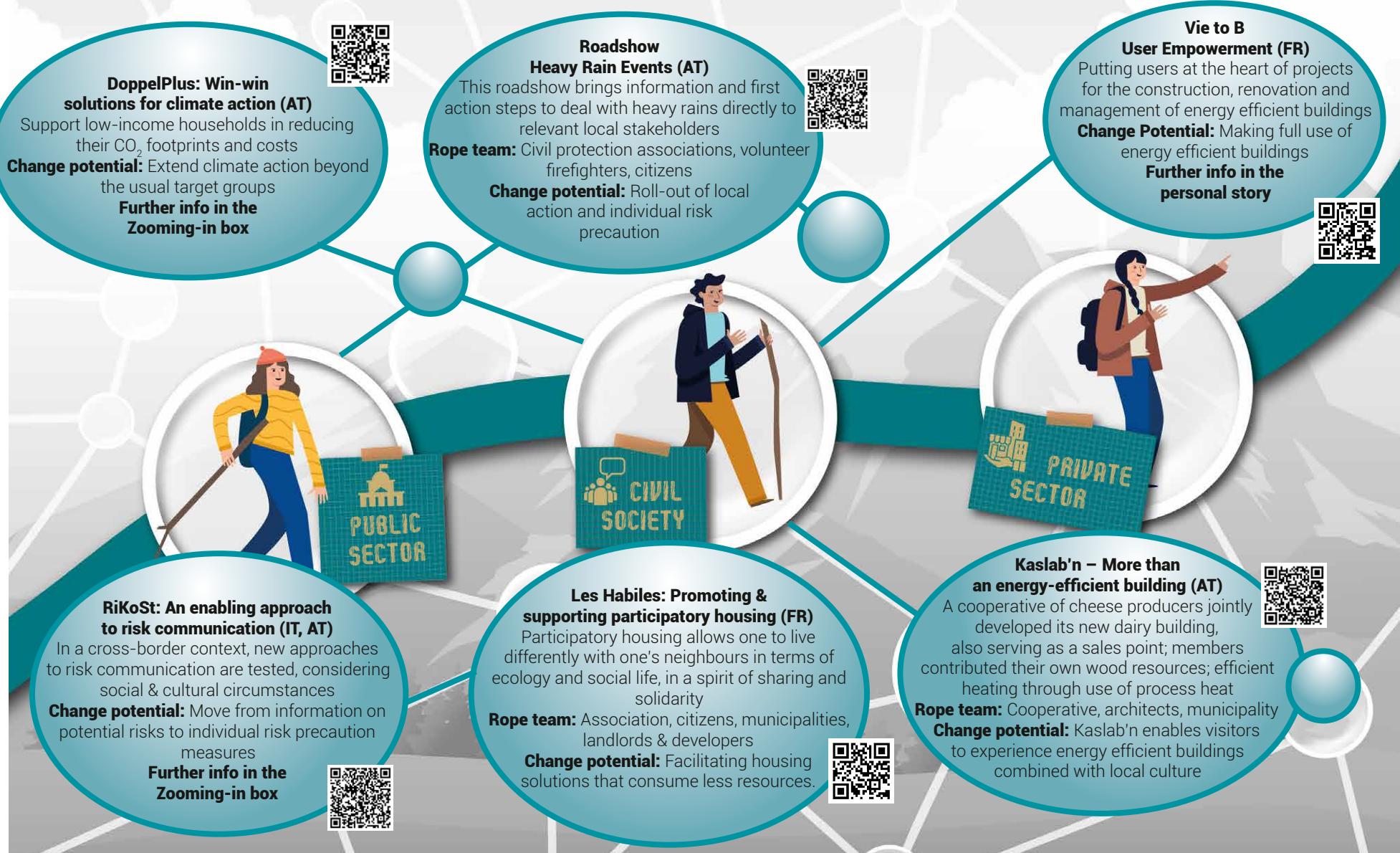
I am particularly enthusiastic about the Mobility Maps because they illustrate the effects of mobility choices on the climate and one's own health - they have persuaded me to ride my bike to work more often in the future in order to do something good for my health.

#### **Who is part of the rope team?**

We derived the offers from an internal workshop and developed them within the framework of the AMIGO pilot project together with Energieinstitut Vorarlberg, AKS as healthcare experts and nine employers in the Alpenrhein-Bodensee-Hochrhein region. AMIGO aims to encourage people to adopt healthier and climate-friendlier mobility and focuses on synergies between workplace health promotion and workplace mobility management. The advantages of such a project are obvious: we can access the expertise of external partners and jointly develop our offers.

Action Peak 2:

# How we live: Alpine settlements & buildings



## **Zooming-in: "DoppelPlus" - Energy & climate coaching for low-income households**

DoppelPlus shows how a change to climate-neutral & resilient lifestyles can be a win-win situation. To contribute to the Tyrolean energy autonomy vision, low-income households are supported in reducing their energy consumption, CO<sub>2</sub> footprints and energy costs.

### **Which roles are taken by the rope team partners?**

- ClimateAlliance and other public stakeholders: set framework and provide financing.
- Caritas (social association): open the door to relevant target groups.
- Voluntary energy and climate coaches (backbone of the project): after receiving a training, they are very independent to carry out the coaching sessions.

**Success factors/ obstacles?** The DoppelPlus approach enables people by reaching them at the heart of their lives: energy and climate coaches visit households and identify easy-to-implement measures related to heating, cooling & ventilation, water & electricity management, consumption and mobility behaviour.

**What is Alpine-specific about the approach?** Due to the Alpine climate, heating contributes more to CO<sub>2</sub> emissions and air pollution than in other regions and weighs heavily on the budget of low-income families.

## **Zooming-in: RiKoSt - Individual action to deal with natural hazards – From better information to better protection through cross-border cooperation**

Moving from knowledge on potential climate risks to a clear risk perception and individual action requires new risk communication tools that involve citizens and relevant stakeholders and are anchored to real-life situations.

### **Which roles are taken by the rope team partners?**

- Agency for Civil Protection of the Autonomous Province of Bolzano, Eurac Research and the Department for Water Management of Carinthia launched the Interreg project.
- Mayors of the pilot municipalities, citizens, experts, local stakeholders.
- Pupils of middle and high schools.

**Success factors/ obstacles?** The RiKoSt project team has realised that more information does not necessarily lead to more action. Only if citizens and stakeholders are involved in a dialogue at "eye-level", speaking their language and being open about their real-life constraints is it possible to trigger individual risk-precaution measures. Interactive tools like virtual reality glasses were used to visualise natural hazards.

**What is Alpine-specific about the approach?** The Alpine region requires individual risk precaution. RiKoSt developed solutions based on a cross-border understanding and dialogue.

## **Personal Story: Putting people back at the heart of energy efficient construction projects**

Corinne Valence, Vie to B collective, facilitator to empower building users



Ever since there are energy-efficient buildings, there is often a significant gap between the announced performance and the reality of use. This discredits these buildings and is at the origin of the "User Empowerment" approach.

Vie to b is a group of people who help users to take ownership of efficient buildings and to co-design new ways to live together. We enable them to find strategies to improve the performance of their buildings. We value the expertise of each stakeholder and facilitate the dialogue between the project leaders and the users; if they feel listened to, the users will be more inclined to contribute to the climate performance of the buildings they occupy.

Areas of intervention: small participatory housing, buildings with a hundred or so dwellings, neighbourhoods, schools, gyms, youth centres, administrative premises, etc.

### **What motivates me?**

Very often, constraints and standards overrun the needs of the final users. "User Empowerment" allows users to feel taken into account and builders to rediscover their true purpose, that of housing humans. The battle becomes an effort towards a common goal.

### **Who is part of the rope team?**

"User Empowerment" involves a support network in which everyone is equally important: the builder (public or private), all construction and renovation trades, all maintenance workers and all types of permanent and temporary users.

### Action Peak 3:

# What we eat and buy: Alpine food & local products



## **Zooming-in: The Grisons' project on climate-neutral agriculture: enabling innovation through shared experiences**

The Canton of Grisons wants to turn challenges into opportunities by becoming the first fully climate-neutral agricultural region in the Alps: buying regional products thus means climate-neutral consumption. To enable small-scale farmers (with often limited capacities) to explore climate-neutral (and resilient) practices, a platform and pilot approach have been launched that also consider trade-offs with biodiversity, animal welfare and economic sustainability.

### **Which roles are taken by the rope team partners?**

- The Canton of Grisons provides organisational support and financing.
- 50 pilot farmers plus the two canton-owned farms develop carbon footprints, explore potential measures and apply innovative approaches.
- Network of climate and environmental scientists, agricultural and gastronomy associations for support.

**Success factors/ obstacles?** The proactive approach linked to a good communication campaign has convinced many farmers to take part in the process. The project provides farmers with the relevant tools and support capacities to move forward with individual action. The competitive approach to become a pilot farm motivated 120 farmers to apply for 50 slots.

**What is Alpine-specific about the approach?** The project considers the structure of mountain agriculture and is thus 100% Alpine-specific.

## **Zooming-in: Mangez Bio Isère**

Mangez Bio Isère (Eat Organic in Isère) is a Cooperative Society of Collective Interest (SCIC), created by organic and local farmers to increase the consumption of local and organic products in the Département of Isère. It makes it possible to more easily integrate organic and local products in collective catering, restaurants and buying groups thanks to the bulk purchase of a variety of local products, at a fair price for the producers.

### **Which roles are taken by the rope team partners?**

- A network of 60 organic producers and food processors from Isère and the neighbouring départements.
- Technical partners (Fret froid, Socleo, Tout en vélo) for the logistics and delivery.
- Public partners (Region AURA, Grenoble Alpes Métropole, Département de l'Isère, European Union) contribute financial and institutional support.
- Municipalities, school canteens, corporate catering, restaurants, specialise shops, socio-medical institutions and buying groups who pass orders.

**What is Alpine-specific about the approach?** 30% of the Département Isère is considered a mountainous area, where farmers and processors need to adapt their products and production methods to Alpine conditions.

## **Personal Story: Empowering stakeholders to become a part of the 100% local approach**



Lucija Gartner, coordinator of Bohinjsko/From Bohinj local brand gives an insight on her daily work

Triglav National Park and Bohinj are part of the Julian Alps Biosphere region which connects 10 different municipalities. This fragile and diverse region is part of Triglav National Park and needs a clever governance and development approach. The local economy depends on tourism, so we decided that tourism will become a generator of sustainable change to preserve nature, community, and local identity.

**What motivates me?** I work daily with different stakeholders from the Bohinj area and the co-ordinators from the Julian Alps region. Since I am in direct touch with people generating the offer of the region (farmers, craftsmen, restaurant owners, guides...) I am able to recognise the problems and needs of the area. It is great to see how the locals are creating a wide network towards a 100% local approach with great enthusiasm and new ideas.

**Who is part of the rope team?** Triglav National Park, Bohinj Municipality, and Julian Alps Region connect the local community, stakeholders, experts from the area, and researchers from the national and international levels. The area focuses on development, marketing, governance, and identity.

Action Peak 4:

# What we enjoy: Alpine leisure & culture





## **Zooming-in: Moving ahead in developing climate-neutral tourism destinations: Arosa and Valposchiavo as forrunners**

With a growing awareness of climate-neutral & resilient lifestyles, demand for climate-neutral tourism offers is growing. Cable car operators and hotels have already developed approaches to become climate-neutral – but how about transforming a whole tourism region into a climate-neutral destination, including all forms of mobility and used products? This project wants to answer the tricky methodological aspects behind this approach (e.g. where to draw the boundaries for the CO<sub>2</sub> footprint of the climate-neutral destination), but also has the objective of exploring innovative communication and marketing approaches like nudging.

### **Which roles are taken by the rope team partners?**

- University of Applied Sciences of the Grisons for scientific support.
- Tourism regions Arosa and Valposchiavo as case studies.
- Myclimate as service provider for climate-neutral businesses (incl. compensation).

**Success factors/ obstacles?** The project is just about to start but success factors are implemented in the approach: testing innovative communication and marketing approaches based on the nudging method will be hopefully become a success. Obstacles lie in the details of how to set the boundaries for a CO<sub>2</sub> footprint of a whole tourism destination.

**What is Alpine-specific about the approach?** Alpine tourism is at the core of the project.

## **Zooming-in: "Changing our approach" – Campaign on mobility and ecotourism in the mountains (FR)**

The "Changing our approach" campaign of the Mountain Wilderness association promotes car-free mountains and ecotourism. Its aim is to protect the mountain territories weakened by climate change, and also to help people discover the mountains in a different way, in contact with those who live there every day. This campaign helps those who want to visit the mountains without cars, by offering precise information and lobbying in favour of public transport services in the mountains.



## **Personal story: The tourism shift starts at the heart of the ski resort of Métabief (an example from the Jura region)**

Olivier Erard, Director of the Syndicat Mixte du Massif du Mont d'Or shares his experience:

The transition process in our territory of the Haut-Doubs, located in the Jura Massif, aims to transform a leisure economy that is today highly dependent on snow and strongly centred on the ski resort of Métabief. In 2020, the resort adopted a transition project which, in view of historical data and climate models, anticipates a potential end of Alpine skiing by 2030-2035. To adapt to this new challenge, we have developed a dedicated human engineering approach. This transition has an impact on the jobs of mountain professionals who must reinvent their practices and imagine other activities. For the moment, the transition has no impact on customer practices and we are counting on the next ten years to still enjoy skiing by maintaining our facilities while preparing for the end of this activity.

### **What motivates me?**

In 2015, as director of the Métabief resort, I was responsible for planning the future of these facilities. As a trained glaciologist, I was able to analyse the effects of global warming on our territory and explain to the elected officials the risk of continuing to invest in Alpine skiing and not preparing the professionals for the changes to come. In 2020, when this decision to anticipate was taken, I proposed we create an engineering centre to work specifically on the transformation of this leisure economy at the relevant scale: that of the territory as a whole and not just the perimeter of the resort.

### **Who is part of the rope team?**

After working with my colleagues in the resort (technicians and elected officials), I was able to put together a small team of three people thanks to funding from the French government (Avenir Montagne Ingénierie Programme) and the use of part of the proceeds of the tax on ski lifts, to lead the reflection on the future of this economy using methods of cooperation with all stakeholders.

# What we can learn from this booklet: From insights...

Showcasing good practices as done in this ACB booklet has a number of advantages: it supports frontrunners in pursuing their engagement, it inspires others to try out similar initiatives and it allows all to learn from the successes and challenges.

## Lessons learned from the examples in this booklet:

- Alpine-specific opportunities or challenges are a starting point for customised solutions to climate action: in many cases, ambitious climate action is a logical next step that supports already visible development paths (e.g. developing organic into climate-neutral and resilient agriculture).
- Real-life approaches are at the heart of all good practices: linking activities to real-life circumstances, local cultures and social conditions, e.g. visiting citizens and stakeholders in their local settings, coaching them real-time in taking first steps, etc.
- From information to experimenting: more information is only useful if it has a local dimension, general information which is not linked to specific circumstances tends to overwhelm or even paralyse. Enabling stakeholders and citizens to experiment with new approaches, to test how climate action feels and tastes, is much more promising.

The examples also show that cooperation is a key to successful climate action.

- Successful rope teams involve stakeholders that provide direct "entry points" to reach the relevant target groups (e.g. social organisations, tourism associations, firefighters, etc.)
- Move ahead with a small "coalition of the willing" instead of building large decision-making bodies: a small climate task force can include stakeholders that are willing to move ahead and then develops gravitational forces to take others on board.
- Everyone in the rope team has a role: try to identify your contribution, working with personal strengths and knowledge.

## The way to climate-neutral & resilient life-styles: Using tailwinds and dealing with storms

There are favourable tailwinds or "driving forces", everywhere, even if they are sometimes subtle. Learn to open your eyes and pay attention to them. Some examples are:

- Already visible climate impacts that show need for action.
- The right combination of people
- Individuals or groups that initiate and drive processes, e.g. a mayor, CEO of a company, a school class,...
- New framework conditions or windows of opportunity: new laws, funding,...

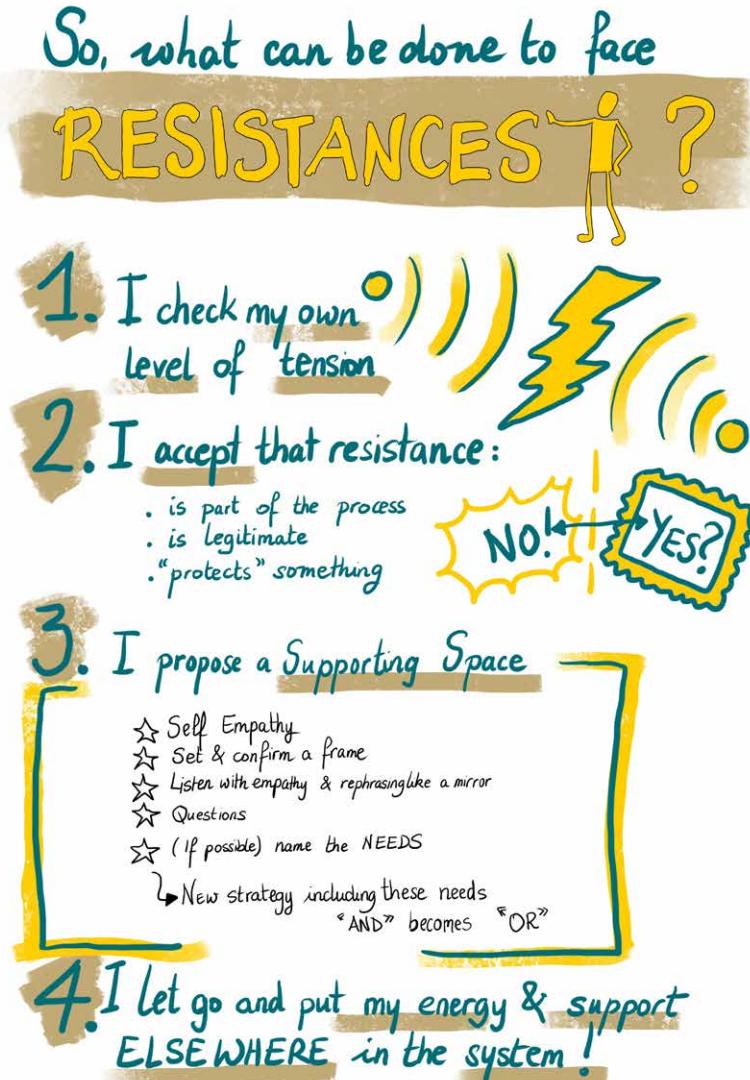
→ A few hints to make optimal use of these drivers and to develop them into gravitational forces: support, honour, celebrate, showcase, stay humble, invite the drivers to support others...

**There is no change without storms, headwinds or resistances.** Some examples are:

- Lack of or inappropriate cooperation and collective intelligence.
- Frame conditions missing or inappropriate (funding, regulations, governance...).
- Conflicts, changes in the team and leadership...
- Insufficient or inappropriate consideration of the human factor, in particular aspects such as social diffusion of innovation or change stages.

→ **Hints on how to deal with storms, headwinds or resistances:** initiating or accompanying change requires learning to see individuals and groups with new eyes, to take a step back to better observe and understand the processes the individuals and groups are going through and why they may be blocked at some point. This may require acquiring new knowledge and know-how in the field of social sciences, through training or cooperation. When resistances arise, the four-point checklist on the next page helps go through some of the essential questions and avoid making the problem bigger than it may be.

# ... to first steps



## First steps to take – Some ideas for first activities

... that you can launch with your network, initiative, organisation:

- **Climate change managers / ambassadors**: Appoint a key person as driving force for your climate activities – this ambassador does not necessarily need to be a climate expert, but rather a good listener and motivator.
- **Carbon conversations**: Start talking about your experiences, positive and negative, and from there develop a shared intelligence. Learn more under: [www.carbonconversations.co.uk](http://www.carbonconversations.co.uk) or <https://klimartikulieren.at/>.
- **Trainings on accompanying and coaching change**: Learn more about the "human factor" and take part in a training session. Even if you are an expert on climate change this will give you insights into developing meaningful approaches.
- **Climate fresh**: You don't have time to read the 2000 pages of the IPCC report? In three hours, the collaborative workshop "The Climate Fresh" allows you to understand the essential issues of climate change in order to take action. Learn more under: <https://climatefresk.org/>.

... and how you can contribute to support the Alpine Climate Board:

- Check out the homepage [www.alpineclimate2050.org](http://www.alpineclimate2050.org), especially the implementation pathways, and check for synergies with your activities.
- If you want to contribute to our activities: get in touch with us via the contact details below or the online community.
- Register for further webinars and news of the ACB to receive updates and further inspiration.

## Contact details and further information

If you have any questions on the ACB and its activities or if you want to learn more about the information provided in this booklet, please contact us via: [info@alpineclimate2050.org](mailto:info@alpineclimate2050.org).

## About the Alpine Convention and the Alpine Climate Board

The Alpine Convention is leading the way for sustainable life in the Alps, working to safeguard the precious environment we call home. This international treaty was the first of its kind dedicated to the protection and sustainable development of an entire mountain range – the Alps. The eight Alpine countries (Austria, France, Germany, Italy, Liechtenstein, Monaco, Slovenia and Switzerland) and the European Union came together to make this a reality in the early 1990s.

The Alpine Convention is based on cross-border cooperation and collaboration. Through its bodies and processes, as well as many partnerships, the Alpine Convention works to address the most pressing challenges in the Alps.

Climate change is one of the greatest of these challenges, which is why a dedicated Alpine Climate Board (ACB) was established. The ACB bundles all relevant activities on climate change mitigation and adaptation that are carried out within the framework of the Alpine Convention, in accordance with European and global climate processes.





Alpiner Klimabeirat



# Die Umsetzungslücke beim Klimaschutz schließen

## Neue Seilschaften für ein klimaneutrales und klimaresilientes Leben in den Alpen





 **Bundesministerium**  
Klimaschutz, Umwelt,  
Energie, Mobilität,  
Innovation und Technologie

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[www.alpineclimate2050.org](http://www.alpineclimate2050.org)  
[www.alpconv.org](http://www.alpconv.org)

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## Vorwort

Die Auswirkungen der Klimakrise stellen eine wachsende Bedrohung für unseren sensiblen Alpenraum dar. Zu den wichtigsten Maßnahmen auf unserem Weg zu klimaneutralen und klimaresilienten Alpen gehören neue Wertschöpfungsansätze oder schlicht die Vermeidung von kohlenstoffintensiven Aktivitäten. Zur Unterstützung ehrgeiziger Klimaschutzinitiativen in den Alpen hat der Alpiner Klimabeirat einen Klimaaktionsplan mit konkreten Umsetzungsmaßnahmen erarbeitet.

Viele der Maßnahmen mögen jedoch abstrakt erscheinen und einen konkreten Bezug zu unserem Lebensalltag vermissen lassen. Ich bin daher besonders stolz, diese Broschüre präsentieren zu können. Mit ihr möchten wir Maßnahmen vorstellen, die eine Brücke zwischen Strategie und Umsetzung schlagen und somit als Inspiration für eigene Aktivitäten dienen.

Ich wünsche Ihnen viel Freude bei der Lektüre dieser Publikation. Vielleicht regt sie zu neuen Ideen an, wie die Anpassung an den Klimawandel und der Klimaschutz zu einem festen Bestandteil des täglichen Lebens in den Alpen werden können, ohne die Lebensqualität zu beeinträchtigen, sondern sie im Gegenteil zu verbessern. Nur mit Ihrer Unterstützung können wir unser Ziel erreichen, die Alpen bis 2050 klimaneutral und klimaresilient zu gestalten.

**Helmut Hojesky**  
Vorsitzender des  
Alpinen Klimabeirats



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## Ausgangslage

# Klimaneutrale und klimaresiliente Lebensstile zur Unterstützung des Alpinen Klimazielsystems

Diese Broschüre ist eine Einladung an Bürgermeister/-innen und Kommunal- und Regionalpolitiker/-innen, an öffentliche Verwaltungen, Ehrenamtliche und Mitarbeitende von NGOs, Lehrer/-innen und Berater/-innen, Verbände und Vereine, zusammen mit dem Alpinen Klimabeirat seine alpenweite Vision für klimaneutrale und klimaresiliente Alpen mit Leben zu füllen. Das von allen Alpenländern gemeinsam entwickelte Alpine Klimazielsystem 2050 und der dazugehörige Aktionsplan bieten einen kohärenten, grenzüberschreitenden Ansatz, um die Alpen zu einer Modellregion für Klimaaktivitäten zu machen.

Um die Umsetzung der Maßnahmen zu beschleunigen, braucht es jedoch Personen, die den Aktionsplan auf allen Ebenen begleiten, fördern und unterstützen. Der Alpine Klimabeirat hat seinerseits eine Gruppe sektoraler „Caretaker“ (Betreuungspersonen) ins Leben gerufen, die die Umsetzung der Aktivitäten des Klimaaktionsplans begleiten. Doch um die Vision wirklichkeitsnah zu gestalten und sie im Alltag der Alpenbewohner/-innen zu verankern, brauchen wir neue Mitglieder für unsere „Seilschaften“: Der Alpine Klimabeirat lädt Sie deshalb ein, Ihr persönliches Know-how und Ihre Netzwerke einzubringen, um neue Zielgruppen zum Mitmachen zu motivieren.

## Der Alpine Klimabeirat und seine Vision: klimaneutrale und klimaresiliente Alpen

Der Alpine Klimabeirat (Alpine Climate Board, ACB) wurde 2016 eingesetzt, um sämtliche klimarelevante Aktivitäten im Rahmen der Alpenkonvention zu bündeln. Mit dem Alpinen Klimazielsystem 2050 zeichnet der ACB ein klares Bild für einen klimaneu-

tralen und klimaresilienten Alpenraum: Basierend auf allgemeinen Leitsätzen (z.B. Berücksichtigung der transnationalen Dimension in den Alpen) liefern Sektorziele prägnante „Zukunftsbilder“ und zeigen, wie die Gesamtvision zu Veränderungen auf Sektor-ebene führt, wie z.B. einem autofreien und attraktiven Alpentourismus oder den Alpen als Modellregion für ökologischen Landbau.



## Wir brauchen Ihre Unterstützung

Der Klimaaktionsplan 2.0 zeigt mit seinen „Umsetzungspfaden“, wie das Zielsystem schrittweise realisiert werden kann. Um die Umsetzung dieser Schritte zu erleichtern, wurden „Caretaker“ für jeden Sektor eingesetzt. Diese „Caretaker“ sind Fachleute in den jeweiligen Bereichen und bauen Umsetzungspartner-schaften zur Beschleunigung der Maßnahmenumsetzung auf.

- Die Umsetzung dieser ehrgeizigen Vision kann nicht allein auf politischer oder technischer Ebene erreicht werden.
- Es braucht auch neue Konsummuster- und Lebensstilkonzepte auf dem Weg zu einem klimaneutralen und klimaresilienten Leben in den Alpen.

## Was Sie in dieser Broschüre finden

Mit dieser Broschüre möchten wir Ihnen als Multiplikator/-in für Klimaschutzmaßnahmen einige Anregungen geben, wie Sie mit Ihren Aktivitäten die Bürger/-innen erreichen und ein klimaneutrales und klimaresilientes Leben in den Alpen unterstützen können:

- Als Ausgangspunkt dienen einige Denkanstöße für den schwierigen Transfer „vom Wissen zum Handeln“ und wie dieser in den Alpen gelingen kann.
- Beispiele laufender Projekte verdeutlichen, wie unkonventionelle Seilschaften bereits integrative und motivierende Initiativen auf den Weg gebracht haben.
- Eine Checkliste für die ersten Schritte zeigt, wie Sie und Ihre Organisation sich einbringen und den ACB bei der Umsetzung seiner Vision unterstützen können.

## Quellen:

Alpenkonvention (2019): Alpines Klimazielsystem 2050  
Alpenkonvention (2020): Klimaaktionsplan 2.0

# Wie können der Klimaschutz und die Anpassung in alpinen Lebensstilen verankert werden?



In Europa werden die Auswirkungen und Bedrohungen der Klimakrise breit kommuniziert. Es besteht Konsens, dass ehrgeizige Maßnahmen zur Bekämpfung des Klimawandels notwendig sind.

## Warum wird dann nicht mehr getan?

- Der Klimawandel ist ein weltweites Problem und bringt mit einer gewissen zeitlichen Verzögerung komplexe physikalische Phänomene hervor. Von der globalen bis zur lokalen Ebene hat er enorme Auswirkungen auf alle Lebensbereiche und bringt zahlreiche Unsicherheiten mit sich. Aktuell sind die Verantwortlichkeiten jedoch breit gestreut und es besteht eine Kluft zwischen den Tätigkeiten und Gruppen, die am stärksten zur Verschmutzung beitragen, und denjenigen, die den Klimawandel als erste zu spüren bekommen.
- Die Alpen gehören zu den reichsten Regionen der Welt, was gleichbedeutend ist mit einem hohen Konsumlevel und einem großen CO<sub>2</sub>-Fußabdruck.
- Interessengruppen und Bürger/-innen sind weder gut gerüstet noch darin geschult, mit dieser Komplexität umzugehen und Lösungen für völlig neue Herausforderungen zu entwickeln.
- Bislang lag der Fokus vor allem auf technischen Lösungen zur Bekämpfung des Klimawandels. Der Faktor Mensch mit seinen zahlreichen individuellen und kollektiven Widerständen und Konflikten wird erst seit kurzem berücksichtigt: rechtliche und finanzielle Rahmenbedingungen, Versicherungen, Verträge, Beschaffungsregeln, sozialpsychologische Faktoren usw.

## Der „wertvolle Faktor Mensch“ im Zentrum des Klimaschutzes

Immer mehr Informationen über die Auswirkungen des Klimawandels führen nicht zwangsläufig zu mehr Handeln – sie können auch zu Dilemmata, Konflikten oder sogar zu Lähmung führen. Um vom Wissen zum Handeln zu kommen, ist ein tiefes Verständnis über soziales Verhalten und psychologische Faktoren erforderlich. Die Bekämpfung des Klimawandels bedeutet radikale Veränderungen für die Gesellschaft als Ganzes und für Einzelne.

Damit sich neue Lebensstile entwickeln können, sind als Grundlage wissenschaftliche Erkenntnisse über den Klimawandel, seine Auswirkungen und mögliche (technische) Lösungen notwendig. Dieses Wissen wurde vom Alpinen Klimabeirat für den alpinen Kontext zur Verfügung gestellt. Der Transfer vom Wissen zum Handeln erfordert darüber hinaus auch Fachwissen und Kompetenzen im Bereich der Humanwissenschaften:

- zur Erkennung und Handhabung individueller und kollektiver Widerstände und Konflikte;
- zur Wahl des richtigen Ansatzes, um die Veränderungen für jede Gruppe oder Einzelperson je nach ihren spezifischen Bedürfnissen und ihrer Situation zu erleichtern, z.B. durch Experimente, Coaching, Information und Schulung, Leitlinien, Peer-to-Peer-Gruppen, Anstöße, Vorgaben usw.;
- zur Förderung kollektiver Intelligenz und zur Unterstützung der Bildung neuer Seilschaften, indem ein breites Spektrum von Interessengruppen angesprochen wird;
- zur Unterstützung eines starken individuellen und kollektiven Engagements, das in den neu entstehenden Identitäten und Kulturen verankert wird.



## Wie können die Alpen zu einem Vorreiter für klimaneutrale und klimaresiliente Lebensstile werden?

- Die Auswirkungen des Klimawandels sind hier bereits deutlicher sichtbar als in anderen europäischen Regionen: Die Alpenbewohner/-innen sehen und spüren, dass dringend gehandelt werden muss.
- Klimamaßnahmen sind mit anderen alpenspezifischen Herausforderungen wie Land- oder Wasserknappheit, Biodiversitätsverlust, spezifischen Mobilitätsproblemen, Naturgefahren, demografischem Wandel usw. verknüpft.
- In den Alpen gibt es eine große Vielfalt und Fülle an natürlichen und menschlichen Ressourcen, an Fachwissen und Know-how, genauso wie die notwendigen finanziellen Mittel.
- In einigen Branchen beruhen bestehende ökonomische Ansätze bereits auf den Leitgedanken der Energie- und Ressourceneffizienz, lokaler Werteschöpfungsketten und reduziertem CO<sub>2</sub>-Fußabdruck (z.B. Tourismus, Forstwirtschaft, Landwirtschaft, Holzbau).

### Quellen:

- Eurobarometer (2021): Special Eurobarometer Climate Change  
Hubert Reeves (2019). Interview in der Fernsehsendung „Ouvrez le 1“

# Alpenspezifische Chancen und Risiken für die Entwicklung klimaneutraler und klimaresilienter Lebensstile

## Wie wir uns fortbewegen: Pendlerverkehr, tägliche Wege und Urlaubsreisen

### Welche alpinen Besonderheiten unterstützen...

- Aktive Mobilität: Aufgrund der starken Outdoor- und Gesundheitsaffinität, der kurzen Wege in mittelgroßen Alpenstädten und der attraktiven Freizeitmöglichkeiten gehören Radfahren und zu Fuß gehen in den Alpen bereits zum Alltag.
- Öffentlicher Verkehr: Infrastruktur, Mobilitätsangebote und attraktive Ticketlösungen sind in einigen Alpenregionen auch grenzüberschreitend gut entwickelt. Viele Besucher/-innen nutzen öffentliche Verkehrsmittel für einen einfachen Zugang von touristischen Gebieten.
- Carsharing: Der ausgeprägte Gemeinschaftssinn in den Alpenstädten kann innovative Ansätze für Carsharing und Fahrgemeinschaften ermöglichen.

### ... und erschweren klimaneutrale und klimaresiliente Lebensstile?

- Eine schwierige Topografie kann alternative Verkehrslösungen behindern.
- Abgelegene Gebiete sind mit öffentlichen Verkehrsmitteln schwerer zu erreichen und weit zerstreute Siedlungen führen zur Abhängigkeit vom privaten Pkw.
- Einige Dienstleistungen hängen in hohem Maße von der Tourismussaison ab.
- Die Witterungsbedingungen (vor allem im Winter) schränken aktive Mobilitätsformen ein.

## Was wir essen und einkaufen: Alpine Lebensmittel, lokale Produkte und Zero-Waste

### Welche alpinen Besonderheiten unterstützen...

- Lokale Wertschöpfungsketten: Es gibt ein hohes Bewusstsein für lokale Wertschöpfungsketten und für lokale und saisonale Produkte sowie eine Tradition der Nahrungsproduktion und Berglandwirtschaft. Entlegene Alpenregionen haben einen intrinsischen Anreiz, lokale Wertschöpfungsketten zu entwickeln.
- Landwirtschaft: Die landwirtschaftlichen Betriebe in den Alpen sind gut aufgestellt, um Teil einer Modellregion für ökologische Landwirtschaft zu werden.
- Aufgrund der hohen Einkommen in vielen Alpenregionen können sich mehr Menschen höhere Preise für biologische und lokale Produkte leisten.

### ... und erschweren klimaneutrale und klimaresiliente Lebensstile?

- Einige typisch alpine Lebensmittel sind kohlenstoffintensiv (Milchprodukte, Fleisch ...).
- Alpine Produkte sind teurer als industrielle Produkte.
- Einige landwirtschaftliche Erzeugnisse sind in Bergregionen schwieriger zu produzieren.

## Wie wir leben: Siedlungs- und Bauwesen in den Alpen

### Welche alpinen Besonderheiten unterstützen...

- Baustoffe und Heizung: Die Verwendung nachhaltiger Baustoffe (vor allem Holz) und erneuerbarer Heizlösungen hat eine lange Tradition.
- Mehrfachnutzung von Gebäuden: Besonders in kleineren Städten sind Gebäude als Mehrzweckbauten konzipiert und werden effektiv genutzt.
- Siedlungsstruktur: Die Topographie der Alpen begünstigt eine dichte Besiedlung und begrenzt den übermäßigen Flächenverbrauch.
- Eigenvorsorge: Erfahrung im Umgang mit Naturgefahren.

### ... und behindern klimaneutrale und klimaresiliente Lebensstile?

- Tourismus: Wohnungen, die nur während der Tourismussaison oder als Zweitwohnsitz genutzt werden, stellen eine klimasichere Raumplanung vor Herausforderungen.
- Sanierung: Viele historische Gebäude erfordern spezielle Konzepte und machen eine energetische Sanierung teurer.
- Zersiedelte Gebiete erschweren die zentrale Wärmeversorgung, Abwasserentsorgung usw.

## Was wir genießen: Freizeit und Kultur in den Alpen

### Welche alpinen Besonderheiten unterstützen...

- Naturverbundenheit: Die Menschen haben insgesamt eine starke Verbindung zur Natur und zu den Bergen und sind motiviert, sie zu schützen.
- Freizeitmöglichkeiten: In den Alpen gibt es viele klimaschonende Freizeitaktivitäten in nächster Nähe und für jeden Geldbeutel. Das Interesse an solchen Aktivitäten wächst.
- Kultur: Das kulturelle Erbe und die Umwelt sind eng miteinander verbunden.
- Bereits sichtbare Klimafolgen (z.B. Schneemangel) führen zu Veränderungen im Freizeitverhalten.

### ... und behindern klimaneutrale und klimaresiliente Lebensstile?

- „Lock-in“-Effekte im Tourismussektor behindern den Übergang zu klimafreundlichen Freizeitaktivitäten.
- Übertourismus, weit verbreitete Nutzung von Privatfahrzeugen für mehr Kurzreisen.
- Konflikte zwischen Sport im Freien, biologischer Vielfalt und Natur.

## Aktionsspitze 1:

# Wie wir uns fortbewegen: Pendlerverkehr, tägliche Wege und Urlaubsreisen





### **Zooming-in: Bürgerinitiativen in Trièves (FR) zur Reduzierung des privaten Pkw-Verkehrs**

Die Bereitstellung öffentlicher Verkehrsangebote in ländlichen Gebieten ist aufgrund geringer Bevölkerungsdichte und fehlender Ressourcen und Zuständigkeiten der lokalen Behörden eine Herausforderung. In der Region Trièves sind mehrere Bürgerinitiativen aktiv, um diese Lücke zu schließen: Carsharing, organisierte Mitfahregelegenheiten mit einer Facebook-Seite, einer App und einer Mobiltelefonnummer. E-Bike-Verleih und Reparaturdienste, die von einem Verein und der Gemeinde angeboten werden. Auch das Projekt „Territoire zéro chômeur de longue durée“ (Gebiet ohne Langzeitarbeitslosigkeit) arbeitet an alternativen Mobilitätslösungen.

#### **Welche Rollen übernehmen die Partner/-innen der Seilschaft?**

- Bürger/-innen konzipieren, initiieren und organisieren neue Dienstleistungen.
- Das Unternehmen Citiz organisiert den Carsharing-Dienst.
- Lokale Behörden unterstützen die Angebote (Koordination, Finanzierung, Kommunikation...).

**Erfolgsfaktoren/Hindernisse?** Das Engagement der Bürger/-innen zeigt an sich schon, dass eine Veränderung der Lebensweise stattfindet. Es ist aber auch ein Schwachpunkt, weil das Engagement stark von Eigenmotivation abhängt. Wenn die Menschen sich nicht mehr engagieren, gibt es keine Garantie dafür, dass das selbstorganisierte System und der selbstorganisierte Dienst weitergeführt werden können.

**Was ist alpenspezifisch an dem Ansatz?** Trièves liegt im Mittelgebirge. Dünne Besiedlung, Hanglage und Schnee im Winter erfordern spezifische Mobilitätslösungen.

### **Zooming-in: YOALIN – Youth Alpine Interrail**

YOALIN ist nicht nur ein Projekt, sondern eine lebensprägende Erfahrung und die Aufnahme in ein großes Netzwerk von klimabewussten jungen Menschen. Das Projekt gibt ihnen die Möglichkeit, Abenteuerlust, Komfort, Zweckmäßigkeit und Spaß von Urlaub mit nachhaltigen Verkehrsmitteln und die Schönheit der Alpenländer zu erleben.

#### **Welche Rollen übernehmen die Partner/-innen der Seilschaft?**

- Die Vertragsparteien der Alpenkonvention leisten finanzielle Unterstützung.
- CIPRA und CIPRA-Jugendbeirat leisten organisatorische Unterstützung, vor allem bei den Begleitveranstaltungen und Rahmenbedingungen für die YOALIN-Teilnehmenden.
- Junge Menschen aus dem gesamten Alpenraum fungieren als „Botschafter/-innen“ und Multiplikatoren.

**Erfolgsfaktoren/Hindernisse?** Die ehemaligen Teilnehmenden sind über die Projektdauer hinaus zu einer Gemeinschaft geworden. Viele bleiben mit YOALIN verbunden und gestalten es für neue Teilnehmende mit.

**Was ist alpenspezifisch an dem Ansatz?** Das Projekt ist mit der Alpenregion verbunden und ermöglicht es jungen Menschen, alpinen kulturellen und natürlichen Reichtum zu erleben.

### **Mein persönlicher Aha-Moment**

Alexandra Sutterlüty, Nachhaltigkeitsbeauftragte der Firma Haberkorn, erklärt den neuen Ansatz des AMIGO-Projekts

Nachhaltiges Handeln ist ein wesentlicher Bestandteil unserer Unternehmensstrategie, und wir kümmern uns auch um unsere Mobilität – den Weg zur und von der Arbeit, Geschäftsreisen oder Exkursionen. Durch zahlreiche Maßnahmen konnten wir die Autofahrten unserer Mitarbeitenden zur Arbeit um 15 % reduzieren.

Um den Anteil klimafreundlicher Fahrten weiter zu erhöhen, haben wir kürzlich zwei neue Mobilitätsangebote gestartet: Im Programm beWEGt werden „Motivierte“, die ihr Mobilitätsverhalten ändern wollen, aber noch einen Anstoß brauchen, über mehrere Wochen begleitet. Automatisch erstellte Mobilitätskarten liefern persönliche Fahrpläne. Dauer, Kosten und CO<sub>2</sub>-Impact der Route werden aufgezeigt, und als innovative Funktion werden auch die gesundheitlichen Auswirkungen durch die mit der Mobilitätswahl verbundene tägliche körperliche Bewegung veranschaulicht.

#### **Was motiviert mich?**

Besonders begeistert bin ich von den Mobilitätskarten, weil sie die Auswirkungen von Mobilitätsentscheidungen auf das Klima und die eigene Gesundheit aufzeigen – sie haben mich dazu bewogen, in Zukunft öfter mit dem Rad zur Arbeit zu fahren, um etwas für meine Gesundheit zu tun.

#### **Wer ist Teil der Seilschaft?**

Die Angebote haben wir aus einem internen Workshop abgeleitet und im Rahmen des AMIGO-Pilotprojekts gemeinsam mit dem Energieinstitut Vorarlberg, der aks Gesundheit GmbH und neun Betrieben in der Region Alpenrhein-Bodensee-Hochrhein weiterentwickelt. AMIGO zielt darauf ab, Menschen zum Umstieg auf eine gesündere und klimafreundlichere Mobilität zu ermutigen. Der Fokus liegt dabei auf Synergien zwischen betrieblicher Gesundheitsförderung und betrieblichem Mobilitätsmanagement. Die Vorteile eines solchen Projekts liegen auf der Hand: Wir können auf die Expertise externer Partner/-innen zurückgreifen und unsere Angebote gemeinsam weiterentwickeln.

## Aktionsspitze 2:

# Wie wir leben: Bau- und Siedlungswesen in den Alpen



## **Zooming-in: „DoppelPlus“ – Energie- und Klima-Coaching für Haushalte mit geringem Einkommen**

DoppelPlus zeigt, wie der Weg zu einem klimaneutralen und klimaresilienten Lebensstil zu einer Win-Win-Situation werden kann. Als Beitrag zur Tiroler Energieautonomie-Vision werden Haushalte mit geringem Einkommen dabei unterstützt, ihren Energieverbrauch, ihren CO<sub>2</sub>-Fußabdruck und ihre Energiekosten zu senken.

### **Welche Rollen übernehmen die Partner/-innen der Seilschaft?**

- Das Klimabündnis und andere öffentliche Akteurinnen und Akteure legen die Rahmenbedingungen fest und stellen die Finanzierung sicher.
- Der Sozialverband Caritas öffnet die Tür zu relevanten Zielgruppen.
- Ehrenamtliche Energie- und Klima-Coaches (als Rückgrat des Projekts) führen nach ihrer Schulung eigenständig Coachings durch.

**Erfolgsfaktoren/Hindernisse?** Durch den DoppelPlus-Ansatz werden Menschen befähigt, indem sie direkt in ihrem Alltag angesprochen werden: Energie- und Klima-Coaches besuchen die Haushalte und identifizieren leicht umsetzbare Maßnahmen in den Bereichen Heizen, Kühlen und Lüften, Wasser und Strom, Konsum- und Mobilitätsverhalten.

**Was ist alpenspezifisch an dem Ansatz?** Aufgrund des alpinen Klimas trägt das Heizen stärker als in anderen Regionen zu CO<sub>2</sub>-Emissionen und Luftverschmutzung bei und belastet das Budget von Familien mit geringem Einkommen stark.

## **Zooming-in: RiKoSt – Individuelles Handeln im Umgang mit Naturgefahren – Von besserer Information zu besserem Schutz durch grenzüberschreitende Zusammenarbeit**

Der Schritt vom Wissen über potenzielle Klimarisiken zu einer klaren Risikowahrnehmung und Eigenvorsorge erfordert neue Instrumente der Risikokommunikation, die Bürger/-innen und relevante Interessengruppen einbeziehen und sich an ihren realen Lebenssituationen orientieren.

### **Welche Rollen übernehmen die Partner/-innen der Seilschaft?**

- Die Agentur für Bevölkerungsschutz der Autonomen Provinz Bozen, Eurac Research und das Amt für Wasserwirtschaft des Landes Kärnten haben das Interreg-Projekt initiiert.
- Bürgermeister/-innen der Pilotgemeinden, Bürger/-innen, Fachleute, lokale Interessengruppen.
- Schüler/-innen der Mittel- und Oberschulen.

**Erfolgsfaktoren/Hindernisse?** Das RiKoSt-Projektteam hat erkannt, dass mehr Information nicht zwangsläufig zu mehr Handeln führt. Nur wenn Bürger/-innen und Interessengruppen in einen Dialog auf „Augenhöhe“ eingebunden werden, wo sie ihre Sprache sprechen und offen über ihre realen Lebensbedingungen reden können, ist es möglich, individuelle Risikovorsorgemaßnahmen anzuschieben. Interaktive Tools wie Virtual-Reality-Brillen wurden zur Visualisierung von Naturgefahren verwendet.

**Was ist alpenspezifisch an dem Ansatz?** Im Alpenraum ist Eigenvorsorge notwendig. Im Rahmen von RiKoSt wurden Lösungen entwickelt, die auf grenzüberschreitender Verständigung und Dialog basieren.

## **Persönliche Geschichte: Den Menschen wieder in den Mittelpunkt energieeffizienter Bauprojekte stellen**

Corinne Valence, Vie to B collective,  
Moderatorin zur Befähigung von Gebäudenutzerinnen und -nutzern



Seit es energieeffiziente Gebäude gibt, klafft oft eine große Lücke zwischen den angekündigten Kennzahlen und der tatsächlichen Nutzung. Das schadet dem Ruf dieser Gebäude und ist der Grund für den „User Empowerment“-Ansatz.

Vie to B ist eine Gruppe von Personen, die den Nutzerinnen und Nutzern helfen, effiziente Gebäude zu erwerben und neue Formen des Zusammenlebens mitzugestalten. Wir befähigen Sie dazu, Strategien zur Verbesserung der Leistungsfähigkeit ihrer Gebäude zu finden. Wir bewerten das Fachwissen aller Beteiligten und erleichtern den Dialog zwischen Projektleitung und Nutzerinnen und Nutzern. Wenn letztere das Gefühl haben, dass man ihnen zuhört, werden sie eher bereit sein, zu einem optimalen Klima-Beitrag der von ihnen bewohnten Gebäude beizutragen.

Maßnahmenbereiche: kleine partizipative Wohnprojekte, Gebäude mit etwa hundert Wohnungen, Stadtviertel, Schulen, Sporthallen, Jugendzentren, Verwaltungsgebäude usw.

### **Was motiviert mich?**

Sehr oft gehen Auflagen und Normen an den Bedürfnissen der Endnutzer/-innen vorbei. Durch das „User Empowerment“ fühlen sich die Nutzer/-innen stärker berücksichtigt und die Bauträger/-innen entdecken ihre wahre Bestimmung wieder, nämlich Wohnungen für Menschen zu bauen. Beide kämpfen für ein gemeinsames Ziel.

### **Wer ist Teil der Seilschaft?**

Das „User Empowerment“ umfasst ein Unterstützungsnetzwerk, in dem alle gleich wichtig sind: die (öffentlichen oder privaten) Bauträger/-innen, alle Bau- und Sanierungsunternehmen, alle Instandhalter/-innen und alle Arten von ständigen und vorübergehenden Nutzerinnen und Nutzern.

### Aktionsspitze 3:

## Was wir essen und einkaufen: Alpine Lebensmittel und lokale Produkte



## **Zooming-in: Das Projekt „Klimaneutrale Landwirtschaft Graubünden“: Innovation durch Erfahrungsaustausch**

Der Kanton Graubünden will die erste vollständig klimaneutrale Landwirtschaftsregion in den Alpen werden und somit Herausforderungen in Chancen verwandeln: Der Kauf regionaler Produkte ist somit gleichbedeutend mit klimaneutralem Konsum. Um Kleinbäuerinnen und -bauern (mit oft begrenzten Kapazitäten) die Möglichkeit zu geben, klimaneutrale (und klimaresiliente) Praktiken zu erproben, wurden eine Plattform und Pilotprojekte initiiert, die auch Konflikte mit der Biodiversität, dem Tierschutz und der wirtschaftlichen Nachhaltigkeit berücksichtigen.

### **Welche Rollen übernehmen die Partner/-innen der Seilschaft?**

- Der Kanton Graubünden leistet organisatorische und finanzielle Unterstützung.
- 50 landwirtschaftliche Pilotbetriebe und zwei kantonseigene Betriebe erstellen CO<sub>2</sub>-Bilanzen, erproben mögliche Maßnahmen und wenden innovative Ansätze an.
- Ein Netzwerk von Klima- und Umweltwissenschaftlerinnen und -wissenschaftlern, Landwirtschafts- und Gastronomieverbände unterstützt das Projekt.

**Erfolgsfaktoren/Hindernisse?** Der proaktive Ansatz in Verbindung mit einer guten Kommunikationskampagne hat viele Betriebe zur Teilnahme an dem Prozess bewogen. Das Projekt stellt ihnen die entsprechenden Instrumente und Unterstützungsressourcen zur Verfügung, um eigene Maßnahmen voranzubringen. Der wettbewerbsorientierte Ansatz, ein Pilotbetrieb zu werden, motivierte 120 Betriebe, sich für 50 Plätze zu bewerben.

**Was ist alpenspezifisch an dem Ansatz?** Das Projekt berücksichtigt die Struktur der Berglandwirtschaft und ist damit zu 100 % alpenspezifisch.

## **Persönliche Geschichte: Stakeholder/-innen befähigen, Teil des „100 % lokal“ Konzepts zu werden**

Lucija Gartner, Koordinatorin der lokalen Marke Bohinjsko/Von Bohinj, gibt einen Einblick in ihre tägliche Arbeit



Der Triglav-Nationalpark und Bohinj liegen im Biosphärengebiet Julische Alpen, das 10 Gemeinden umfasst. Dieses empfindliche und vielfältige Gebiet ist Teil des Triglav-Nationalparks und braucht ein kluges Governance- und Entwicklungskonzept. Die lokale Wirtschaft ist vom Tourismus abhängig. Deshalb haben wir beschlossen, dass der Tourismus zum Motor für nachhaltige Veränderungen werden soll, um die Natur, die Gemeinschaft und die lokale Identität zu bewahren.

**Was motiviert mich?** Ich arbeite täglich mit verschiedenen Stakeholderinnen und Stakeholdern aus dem Gebiet Bohinj und den Koordinatorinnen und Koordinatoren der Region Julische Alpen zusammen. Da ich in direktem Kontakt mit den Menschen stehe, die das Angebot der Region gestalten (landwirtschaftliche Betriebe, Handwerksbetriebe, Restaurants, Touristenführer/-innen...), kann ich die Probleme und Bedürfnisse der Region verstehen. Es ist großartig zu sehen, wie die Einheimischen mit großem Eifer und neuen Ideen ein breites Netzwerk für das „100 % lokal“ Konzept aufbauen.

**Wer ist Teil der Seilschaft?** Der Triglav-Nationalpark, die Gemeinde Bohinj und die Region Julische Alpen verbinden die lokale Gemeinschaft, Interessengruppen, Fachleute aus dem Gebiet und Wissenschaftler/-innen auf nationaler und internationaler Ebene. Das Gebiet setzt auf Entwicklung, Marketing, Governance und Identität.

## **Zooming-in: Mangez Bio Isère**

Mangez Bio Isère (Essen Sie Bio in Isère) ist eine Genossenschaft (SCIC), die von lokalen und biologischen Landwirtschaftsbetrieben gegründet wurde, um den Konsum von lokalen und biologischen Produkten im Département Isère zu steigern. Sie unterstützt die Verwendung von lokalen und biologischen Produkten in der Gemeinschaftsverpflegung, in Restaurants und Einkaufsgemeinschaften durch den Großankauf einer Vielzahl von lokalen Produkten zu fairen Preisen für die Erzeuger/-innen.

### **Welche Rollen übernehmen die Partner/-innen der Seilschaft?**

- Ein Netzwerk von 60 biologischen Anbau- und Verarbeitungsbetrieben aus dem Département Isère und den angrenzenden Départements.
- Technische Partner (Fret froid, Socleo, Tout en vélo) für die Logistik und Lieferung.
- Öffentliche Partner (Region AURA, Grenoble Alpes Métropole, Département de l'Isère, Europäische Union) leisten finanzielle und institutionelle Unterstützung.
- Gemeinden, Schulkantinen, Betriebsgastronomie, Restaurants, Fachgeschäfte, sozialmedizinische Einrichtungen und Einkaufsgemeinschaften, die Bestellungen aufgeben.

**Was ist alpenspezifisch an dem Ansatz?** 30 % des Départements Isère gelten als Berggebiet, in dem Anbau- und Verarbeitungsbetriebe ihre Produkte und Produktionsmethoden an die alpinen Bedingungen anpassen müssen.

#### Aktionsspitze 4:

## Was wir genießen: Freizeit und Kultur in den Alpen





## **Zooming-in: Neue Wege in der Entwicklung klimaneutraler Tourismusdestinationen: Arosa und Valposchiavo als Vorreiter**

Mit dem wachsenden Bewusstsein für einen klimaneutralen und klimaresilienten Lebensstil steigt auch die Nachfrage nach klimaneutralen Tourismusangeboten. Seilbahnbetreiber und Hotels haben bereits Konzepte entwickelt, um klimaneutral zu werden – aber wie kann eine ganze Tourismusregion, einschließlich sämtlicher Mobilitätsformen und verwendeten Produkten, zu einer klimaneutralen Destination werden? Dieses Projekt will die schwierigen methodischen Fragen hinter diesem Konzept beantworten (z.B. wo die Grenzen des CO<sub>2</sub>-Fußabdrucks für eine klimaneutrale Destination zu ziehen sind), aber auch innovative Kommunikations- und Marketingkonzepte wie Nudging erforschen.

### **Welche Rollen übernehmen die Partner/-innen der Seilschaft?**

- Die Fachhochschule Graubünden leistet wissenschaftliche Unterstützung.
- Die Tourismusregionen Arosa und Valposchiavo dienen als Fallstudien.
- Myclimate ist als Dienstleister für klimaneutrale Unternehmen (inkl. Kompensation) tätig.

**Erfolgsfaktoren/Hindernisse?** Das Projekt steht noch ganz am Anfang, aber in dem Konzept werden Erfolgsfaktoren implementiert: Man hofft, dass die Erprobung innovativer Kommunikations- und Marketingkonzepte auf der Grundlage der „Nudging“-Methode ein Erfolg wird. Die Hindernisse liegen im Detail: Wie kann man die Grenzwerte für den CO<sub>2</sub>-Fußabdruck einer ganzen Tourismusdestination bestimmen?

**Was ist alpenspezifisch an dem Ansatz?** Der Alpentourismus steht im Mittelpunkt des Projekts.

## **Zooming-in: „Changing our approach“ – Kampagne zu Mobilität und Ökotourismus in Berggebieten (FR)**

Die Kampagne „Changing our approach“ des Vereins Mountain Wilderness fördert autofreie Berge und Ökotourismus. Ziel ist es, die durch den Klimawandel geschwächten Gebirgsregionen zu schützen und gleichzeitig Besucherinnen und Besuchern zu helfen, die Berge anders zu erleben und in Kontakt mit den Menschen zu treten, die dort Tag für Tag leben. Für alle, die die Berge ohne Auto erleben wollen, bietet die Kampagne detaillierte Informationen und wirbt für öffentliche Verkehrsmittel in den Bergen.



## **Persönliche Geschichte: Der Wandel im Tourismus beginnt im Herzen des Skigebiets Métabief (ein Beispiel aus dem Jura)**

Olivier Erard, Directeur du Syndicat Mixte du Mont d'Or, berichtet von seinen Erfahrungen:

Der Transformationsprozess in unserem Gebiet Haut-Doubs im Juramassiv zielt darauf ab, eine Freizeitbranche neu zu gestalten, die heute sehr schneeartig und stark auf das Skigebiet Métabief ausgerichtet ist. 2020 wurde für das Gebiet ein Transformationsprojekt verabschiedet, das in Anbetracht von historischen Daten und Klimamodellen das mögliche Ende des alpinen Skisports bis 2030-2035 antizipiert. Um uns auf diese neue Herausforderung einzustellen, haben wir ein spezielles Human-Engineering-Konzept entwickelt. Diese Transformation hat Auswirkungen auf die Arbeitsplätze im Berggebiet, wo sich die Jobs stark verändern werden und über andere Tätigkeiten nachgedacht werden muss. Vorläufig hat die Umstellung keine Auswirkungen auf das Gästeaufkommen, und wir rechnen damit, dass wir in den nächsten zehn Jahren das Skifahren noch genießen können, während wir unsere Anlagen instand halten und uns auf das Ende dieser Aktivität vorbereiten.

### **Was motiviert mich?**

2015 war ich als Direktor des Skigebiets Métabief für die zukünftige Ausrichtung dieser Anlagen verantwortlich. Als ausgebildeter Glaziologe war ich in der Lage, die Auswirkungen der globalen Erwärmung auf unser Gebiet zu analysieren und den gewählten Vertreterinnen und Vertretern das Risiko zu erklären, weiterhin in den alpinen Skisport zu investieren und die Fachkräfte nicht auf die bevorstehenden Veränderungen vorzubereiten. Als 2020 die Entscheidung für dieses Projekt getroffen wurde, schlug ich die Gründung eines Engineering-Zentrums vor, das sich konkret mit der Umstellung dieser Freizeitbranche auf der entsprechenden Ebene befasst, nämlich auf der Ebene des Gesamtgebiets und nicht nur des Skigebiets.

### **Wer ist Teil der Seilschaft?**

Nach der Zusammenarbeit mit dem Kollegium im Skigebiet (Techniker/-innen und gewählte Vertreter/-innen) konnte ich dank der Finanzierung durch die französische Regierung (Programm „Avenir Montagne Ingénierie“) und der Verwendung eines Teils der Einnahmen aus der Skiliftsteuer ein kleines Team von drei Personen zusammenstellen, das die Überlegungen zur Zukunft dieser Branche in Kooperation mit allen Beteiligten führen sollte.

## Was wir aus dieser Broschüre lernen können: Von Einsichten...

Die Darstellung bewährter Praktiken, wie in dieser ACB-Broschüre, hat eine Reihe von Vorteilen: Sie unterstützt Vorreiter bei der Fortführung ihres Engagements, sie inspiriert andere, ähnliche Initiativen auszuprobieren, und sie ermöglicht es allen, aus den Erfolgen und Herausforderungen zu lernen.

### Lehren aus den Beispielen in dieser Broschüre:

- **Alpenspezifische Chancen oder Herausforderungen sind Ausgangspunkt für maßgeschneiderte Klimaschutzlösungen:** In vielen Fällen sind ehrgeizige Klimamaßnahmen ein logischer nächster Schritt von bereits erkennbaren Entwicklungspfaden (z.B. die Weiterentwicklung der ökologischen Landwirtschaft zu einer klimaneutralen und klimaresilienten Landwirtschaft).
- **Lebensnahe Ansätze bilden den Kern aller bewährten Praktiken:** die Verknüpfung von Aktivitäten mit den realen Lebensumständen, lokalen Kulturen und sozialen Bedingungen wie Besuche bei Bürgerinnen und Bürgern und Interessengruppen in ihrem lokalen Umfeld, Echtzeit-Coaching bei den ersten Schritten usw.
- **Von der Information zur Erprobung:** Mehr Informationen sind nur dann nützlich, wenn sie einen lokalen Bezug haben; allgemeine Informationen, die nicht mit konkreten Sachverhalten verknüpft sind, können Menschen überfordern oder sogar lähmeln. Viel erfolgversprechender ist es, Interessengruppen und Bevölkerung zu helfen, mit neuen Ansätzen zu experimentieren und zu testen, wie sich Klimaschutz anfühlt und wie er schmeckt.

Die Beispiele zeigen auch, dass Zusammenarbeit ein Schlüssel für erfolgreiche Klimamaßnahmen ist.

- Erfolgreiche Seilschaften beziehen Akteurinnen und Akteure mit ein, die direkte „Einstiegspunkte“ bieten, um relevante Zielgruppen zu erreichen (z.B. soziale Organisationen, Tourismusverbände, Feuerwehren usw.).
- Gehen Sie mit einer kleinen „Koalition der Willigen“ voran, anstatt große Entscheidungsgremien zu bilden: Eine kleine Klima-Taskforce kann Akteurinnen und Akteure einbinden, die bereit sind, voranzugehen und entwickelt dann Anziehungskraft, um andere mit ins Boot zu holen.
- In der Seilschaft hat jede/-r Einzelne eine Aufgabe: Versuchen Sie herauszufinden, was Sie beitragen können, und arbeiten Sie mit Ihren Stärken und Ihrem Wissen.

### Der Weg zu klimaneutralen und klimaresilienten Lebensstilen: Rückenwind nutzen und Stürmen trotzen

Überall gibt es günstigen Rückenwind oder „treibende Kräfte“, auch wenn sie manchmal subtil sind. Lernen Sie, die Augen zu öffnen und darauf zu achten. Einige Beispiele sind:

- Bereits sichtbare Klimafolgen, die den Handlungsbedarf deutlich machen.
- Die richtige Kombination von Menschen.
- Einzelpersonen oder Gruppen, die Prozesse initiieren und vorantreiben, z.B. eine Bürgermeisterin oder ein Bürgermeister, die Geschäftsführerin oder der Geschäftsführer eines Unternehmens, eine Schulklasse, ...
- Neue Rahmenbedingungen oder günstige Gelegenheiten: neue Gesetze, Förderprogramme, ...

→ Ein paar Tipps, wie Sie diese Treiber optimal nutzen und in Antriebskräfte umwandeln: unterstützen, honorieren, feiern, aufzeigen, bescheiden bleiben, die Treiber/-innen bitten, andere zu unterstützen...

**Es gibt keine Veränderung ohne Sturm, Gegenwind oder Widerstände.** Einige Beispiele sind:

- Fehlende oder unangemessene Zusammenarbeit und Gruppenintelligenz.
- Fehlende oder unangemessene Rahmenbedingungen (Förderung, Vorschriften, Governance...).
- Konflikte, Veränderungen im Team und in der Führung...
- Unzureichende oder unangemessene Berücksichtigung des Faktors Mensch, insbesondere von Aspekten wie der sozialen Diffusion von Innovationen oder den Phasen des Wandels.

### → Tipps für den Umgang mit Stürmen, Gegenwind oder Widerständen:

Um Veränderungen anzustoßen oder zu begleiten, muss man lernen, Personen und Gruppen mit anderen Augen zu sehen, einen Schritt zurückzutreten, um besser beobachten und verstehen zu können, welche Prozesse der/die Einzelne oder die Gruppe durchlaufen und warum sie möglicherweise an einem bestimmten Punkt nicht mehr weiterkommen. Dazu kann es notwendig sein, sich neues Wissen und Know-how im Bereich der Sozialwissenschaften anzueignen, sei es durch Schulung oder Zusammenarbeit. Wenn Widerstände auftreten, hilft die Vier-Punkte-Checkliste auf der nächsten Seite, einige der wichtigsten Fragen durchzugehen und das Problem nicht größer zu machen, als es tatsächlich ist.

## ... zu ersten Schritten



### Erste Schritte – Einige Ideen für erste Aktivitäten

... die Sie mit Ihrem Netzwerk, Ihrer Initiative oder Organisation durchführen können:

- **Klimawandel-Manager/-innen und -botschafter/-innen:** Bestimmen Sie eine Schlüsselperson als treibende Kraft für Ihre Klimaaktivitäten – diese Botschafter/-innen müssen nicht unbedingt Klimafachleute sein, sondern sie müssen vor allem gut zuhören und motivieren können.
- **KlimaGespräche:** Sprechen Sie zuerst über Ihre positiven und negativen Erfahrungen und nutzen Sie die Schwarmintelligenz. Erfahren Sie mehr unter: [www.carbonconversations.co.uk](http://www.carbonconversations.co.uk) oder <https://klimartikulieren.at/>.
- **Schulungen zur Begleitung und Coaching von Veränderungen:** Erfahren Sie mehr über den „Faktor Mensch“ und nehmen Sie an einer Schulung teil. Auch wenn Sie eine Expertin oder ein Experte für Klimawandel sind, erhalten Sie dadurch Einblicke in die Entwicklung sinnvoller Ansätze.
- **Klima-Fresco:** Sie haben keine Zeit, den 2000 Seiten langen IPCC-Bericht zu lesen? Der kollaborative Workshop „The Climate Fresk“ hilft Ihnen, in drei Stunden die wesentlichen Aspekte des Klimawandels zu verstehen und aktiv zu werden. Erfahren Sie mehr unter: <https://climatefresk.org/>.

... und wie Sie zur Unterstützung des Alpinen Klimabeirats beitragen können:

- Besuchen Sie die Homepage [www.alpineclimate2050.org](http://www.alpineclimate2050.org), schauen Sie sich vor allem die Umsetzungspfade an und prüfen Sie, ob es Synergien mit Ihren Aktivitäten gibt.
- Wenn Sie einen Beitrag zu unseren Aktivitäten leisten wollen: Nehmen Sie über die unten stehenden Kontaktdata oder die Online-Community Kontakt mit uns auf.
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### Kontaktdaten und weitere Informationen

Wenn Sie Fragen zum ACB und seinen Aktivitäten haben oder mehr über die in dieser Broschüre enthaltenen Informationen erfahren möchten, schreiben Sie uns unter: [info@alpineclimate2050.org](mailto:info@alpineclimate2050.org).

## Über die Alpenkonvention und den Alpinen Klimabeirat

Die Alpenkonvention ist wegweisend für nachhaltiges Leben in den Alpen und setzt sich für den Schutz der kostbaren Umwelt ein, die wir unsere Heimat nennen. Dieses internationale Abkommen war das erste seiner Art, das dem Schutz und der nachhaltigen Entwicklung einer ganzen Gebirgskette – den Alpen – gewidmet wurde. Die acht Alpenländer (Deutschland, Frankreich, Italien, Liechtenstein, Monaco, Österreich, Schweiz und Slowenien) und die Europäische Union haben sich Anfang der 1990er Jahre zusammengetan, um dieses Ziel zu verwirklichen.

Die Alpenkonvention basiert auf grenzüberschreitender Kooperation und Zusammenarbeit. Durch ihre Gremien und Prozesse sowie zahlreiche Partnerschaften arbeitet die Alpenkonvention daran, die dringendsten Herausforderungen in den Alpen anzugehen.

Eine der größten Herausforderungen ist dabei der Klimawandel, weshalb der Alpine Klimabeirat (ACB) eingerichtet wurde. Der ACB bündelt alle relevanten Aktivitäten zum Klimaschutz und zur Anpassung an den Klimawandel, die im Rahmen der Alpenkonvention in Einklang mit den europäischen und globalen Klimaprozessen durchgeführt werden.



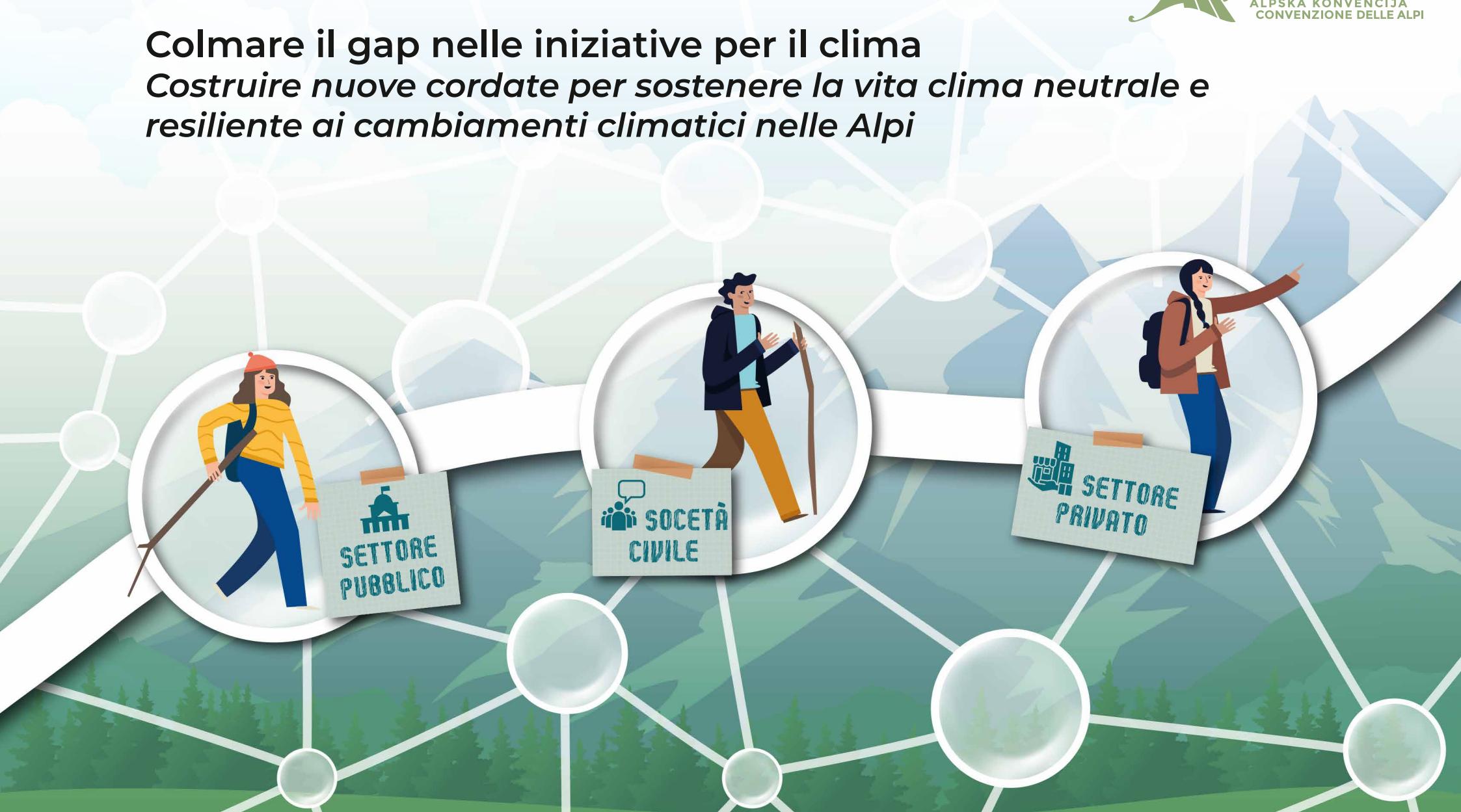


Comitato consultivo sul clima alpino



## Colmare il gap nelle iniziative per il clima

*Costruire nuove cordate per sostenere la vita clima neutrale e resiliente ai cambiamenti climatici nelle Alpi*





 Federal Ministry  
Republic of Austria  
Climate Action, Environment,  
Energy, Mobility,  
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#### Prefazione

Gli effetti della crisi climatica rappresentano una crescente minaccia per la nostra delicata regione alpina. Alcune delle politiche chiave nel nostro percorso verso le Alpi clima neutrali e resilienti comprendono nuovi approcci in merito al valore aggiunto o semplicemente l'evitare attività ad alta intensità di carbonio. A sostegno di un'azione climatica ambiziosa, il Comitato consultivo sul clima alpino ha sviluppato un Piano d'azione sul clima che, grazie a specifiche misure di attuazione, si mostra particolarmente incisivo.

Molti interventi possono tuttavia apparire astratti e manca un riferimento alla nostra vita quotidiana. Sono quindi particolarmente orgoglioso di presentare questo opuscolo in cui sono illustrate alcune azioni che creano ponti tra le strategie e l'attuazione, mirando a diventare una fonte d'ispirazione.

Spero che la lettura di questa pubblicazione sia di vostro gradimento e che possa suscitare nuove idee su come l'adattamento al cambiamento climatico e la sua mitigazione possano diventare parte integrante della nostra quotidianità, senza pregiudicare, anzi migliorando la qualità della vita. Solo con il vostro sostegno potremo raggiungere l'obiettivo di rendere le Alpi clima neutrali e resilienti ai cambiamenti climatici entro il 2050.

**Helmut Hojesky**  
Presidente del Comitato  
consultivo sul clima alpino



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## Punto di partenza

# Stili di vita clima neutrali e resilienti a sostegno del Sistema alpino di obiettivi per il clima

Questo opuscolo è un invito ai sindaci e alle sindache e agli/alle esponenti politici/politiche locali e regionali, agli amministratori pubblici/alle amministratrici pubbliche, ai/alle volontari/e e ai lavoratori/alle lavoratrici delle ONG, agli/alle insegnanti e ai/alle consulenti, alle federazioni e alle associazioni a collaborare con il Comitato consultivo sul clima alpino nel dare vita alla sua visione delle Alpi clima neutrali e resilienti ai cambiamenti climatici in tutto il territorio alpino. Sviluppati congiuntamente da tutti i Paesi alpini, il Sistema alpino di obiettivi per il clima 2050 e il suo Piano d'azione offrono un approccio coerente e transfrontaliero, volto a fare delle Alpi una regione modello a livello climatico.

Tuttavia, per crescere e fare la differenza occorrono colleghi e colleghes, facilitatori/facilitatrici e sostenitori/sostenitrici, in grado di accelerare l'azione a tutti i livelli. Il Comitato consultivo sul clima alpino ha creato un gruppo di "responsabili" settoriali per agevolare l'attuazione delle attività del Piano d'azione sul clima. A questo punto, per concretizzare le idee e motivare i cittadini delle Alpi a dare il loro contributo alla visione ci vogliono nuovi membri per le nostre "cordate": il Comitato consultivo sul clima alpino vi invita quindi a partecipare con il vostro know-how personale e attraverso le vostre reti al fine di aprire le porte a nuovi gruppi target.

## Il Comitato consultivo sul clima alpino e la sua visione: Alpi clima neutrali e resilienti ai cambiamenti climatici

Il Comitato consultivo sul clima alpino è stato istituito nel 2016 con l'obiettivo di raggruppare tutte le attività

della Convenzione delle Alpi in materia climatica. Con il Sistema alpino di obiettivi per il clima 2050, il Comitato fornisce un quadro chiaro di cosa si intende per Alpi clima neutrali e resilienti: sulla base di principi generali (ad esempio considerare la dimensione transnazionale delle Alpi) e di obiettivi settoriali si mostrano "immagini del futuro" e come la visione generale possa portare cambiamenti a livello settoriale, ad esempio un turismo attraente e senza auto o fare delle Alpi una regione modello per l'agricoltura biologica.



## Abbiamo bisogno del vostro sostegno

Il Piano d'azione sul clima 2.0 dà vita al Sistema di obiettivi, con "percorsi" che prevedono misure graduali per raggiungere i traguardi settoriali. Sono stati inoltre nominati dei/delle responsabili incaricati/e di facilitare l'attuazione di questi interventi. Si tratta di esperti/e nei rispettivi campi che costruiscono comunità per accelerare l'azione.

- ➔ Questa visione ambiziosa non si può raggiungere solo a livello politico o tecnico.
- ➔ Esige anche un nuovo approccio a stili di vita e modelli di consumo, per una vita nelle Alpi clima neutrali e resilienti ai cambiamenti climatici.

## Cosa troverete in questo opuscolo

Questo opuscolo intende offrirvi alcuni spunti di riflessione, affinché le vostre attività di moltiplicatori/moltiplicatrici in ambito climatico possano raggiungere i/le cittadini/e e supportare la vita nelle Alpi clima neutrali e resilienti ai cambiamenti climatici.

- Cominciamo da alcuni spunti di riflessione sulle difficoltà del passaggio dalla conoscenza all'azione e su come ciò venga applicato alle Alpi.
- Esempi di progetti in corso mostrano come cordate non convenzionali abbiano già lanciato iniziative inclusive e motivanti.
- Una check-list illustra i primi passi che voi e la vostra organizzazione potete compiere per partecipare e sostenere il Comitato consultivo nella realizzazione della sua visione.

## Fonti

Convenzione delle Alpi (2019) Sistema alpino di obiettivi per il clima 2050 1  
Convenzione delle Alpi (2020) Piano d'azione sul clima 2.0

# Come incoraggiare l'azione sul clima negli stili di vita alpini



In Europa, gli effetti e le minacce della crisi climatica sono ampiamente divulgati. È opinione comune che occorrono interventi ambiziosi per combattere il cambiamento climatico.

## Perché non vediamo più iniziative?

- Il cambiamento climatico è un problema mondiale che comprende complessi fenomeni fisici a livello globale anziché locale e con un certo scarto temporale; con gravi conseguenze su tutti gli aspetti della vita; numerose incertezze; dispersione delle responsabilità e un gap tra le attività e i gruppi più inquinanti, e coloro che vivono i cambiamenti climatici per primi.
- Le Alpi sono una delle regioni più ricche al mondo, il che è sinonimo di alti livelli di consumo e di impronta di carbonio.
- Gli stakeholder e i/le cittadini/e non sono né ben equipaggiati né addestrati per affrontare la complessità e sviluppare soluzioni per sfide completamente nuove.
- Ad oggi, l'attenzione si è concentrata sulle soluzioni tecniche. Solo di recente si è preso in considerazione il fattore umano, con le sue numerose resistenze e i conflitti di natura sia collettiva che individuale: contesti legali e finanziari, assicurazioni, contratti, regole di approvvigionamento, fattori socio-psicologici, ecc.

## Il "prezioso fattore umano": anima dell'azione sul clima

Una sempre maggiore quantità di informazioni sugli effetti dei cambiamenti climatici non necessariamente scatena un livello più elevato di azione; al contrario può anche generare dilemmi, conflitti o addirittura portare alla paralisi. Passare dal sapere all'azione richiede una profonda conoscenza della condizione umana. Fronteggiare il cambiamento climatico rappresenta una svolta radicale sia per la società nel suo complesso che per ogni individuo.

Far emergere nuovi stili di vita esige che alla base ci sia la conoscenza scientifica del cambiamento climatico, dei suoi effetti e delle possibili soluzioni (tecniche). Queste conoscenze sono state messe a disposizione del contesto alpino dal Comitato consultivo sul clima alpino. Superare il gap tra la conoscenza e l'azione richiede anche competenze e abilità nel campo delle scienze umane:

- identificare e gestire resistenze e conflitti sia individuali che collettivi;
- scegliere l'approccio giusto per facilitare la trasformazione per ciascun gruppo o individuo, a seconda delle esigenze e situazioni specifiche, ad esempio tramite la sperimentazione, il coaching, l'informazione e il training, le linee guida, i gruppi di condivisione tra pari, il nudging, le regole ecc.;
- facilitare l'intelligenza collettiva e contribuire a creare nuove alleanze, capaci di raggiungere una vasta gamma di stakeholder;
- supportare un profondo impegno individuale e collettivo, radicato nelle identità e culture emergenti.



## In che modo le Alpi possono porsi all'avanguardia per uno stile di vita clima neutrale e resiliente?

- Gli effetti del cambiamento climatico sono già più visibili qui che in altre regioni europee. I/Le cittadini/e delle Alpi possono vedere e sentire l'urgenza di agire.
- L'azione per il clima è legata ad altre sfide specifiche, come la scarsità di suolo o di acqua, la perdita di biodiversità, le questioni specifiche della mobilità, i pericoli naturali, i cambiamenti demografici ecc.
- Nelle Alpi sono presenti una grande varietà e abbondanza di risorse naturali e umane, di conoscenze scientifiche e know-how, ma anche i necessari mezzi finanziari.
- Gli attuali approcci economici di alcuni settori sono già concentrati sull'efficienza di energia e risorse, sulle filiere locali e sulla riduzione dell'impronta di carbonio (es. turismo, economia forestale, agricoltura, costruzioni in legno).

## Fonti

- Eurobarometer (2021): Special Eurobarometer Climate Change  
Hubert Reeves (2019): intervista nella trasmissione televisiva „Ouvrez le 1“

# Opportunità e rischi dello sviluppo di stili di vita clima neutrali e resilienti nelle Alpi

## Come ci muoviamo: pendolarismo, spostamenti quotidiani e vacanze

### Quali caratteristiche specifiche delle Alpi favoriscono...

- La bicicletta e le camminate fanno già parte della vita quotidiana nelle Alpi, grazie a una forte propensione per la vita sana e all'aperto, alle distanze ridotte nelle città di medie dimensioni e ad allettanti opportunità per il tempo libero ecc.
- Trasporti pubblici: infrastrutture, servizi e interessanti soluzioni di abbonamenti sono già ben sviluppati in alcune regioni alpine, anche oltre i confini. Molti turisti preferiscono i trasporti pubblici per un'accessibilità più agevole.
- Car sharing: il forte senso di comunità presente nelle città alpine può favorire approcci innovativi al car sharing e al pooling.

### ... o ostacolano gli stili di vita clima neutrali e resilienti ai cambiamenti climatici?

- La complessa topografia può impedire soluzioni di trasporto alternative.
- Le zone isolate sono più difficili da raggiungere con i trasporti pubblici e gli insediamenti sparsi creano una dipendenza dalle auto private.
- Alcuni servizi sono fortemente dipendenti dalle stagioni turistiche.
- Le condizioni atmosferiche (soprattutto d'inverno) sono un limite per l'uso della bicicletta e le camminate.

## Cosa mangiamo e compriamo: alimenti alpini, prodotti locali e zero rifiuti

### Quali caratteristiche specifiche delle Alpi favoriscono...

- Filiere locali: esiste una forte consapevolezza dell'importanza delle filiere locali e dei prodotti stagionali e locali, nonché una cultura di lunga data legata al patrimonio alimentare e all'agricoltura di montagna. Le regioni alpine isolate hanno un insito incentivo a sviluppare le filiere locali.
- Agricoltura: gli/le agricoltori/agricoltrici alpini/e sono ben posizionati per diventare parte di una regione modello per l'agricoltura biologica.
- I redditi elevati in molte regioni alpine consentono a un maggior numero di cittadini/e di permettersi di pagare i prezzi più alti dei prodotti biologici e locali.

### ... o ostacolano gli stili di vita clima neutrali e resilienti ai cambiamenti climatici?

- Alcuni alimenti tipici alpini presentano un fattore di emissione elevato (formaggi, carne).
- I prodotti alpini sono più costosi di quelli industriali.
- Alcuni prodotti agricoli sono più difficili da produrre in montagna.

## Come viviamo: insediamenti e edifici alpini

### Quali caratteristiche specifiche delle Alpi favoriscono...

- Materiali edili e riscaldamento: esiste una lunga tradizione nell'utilizzo di materiali edili sostenibili (soprattutto legno) e di soluzioni di riscaldamento da fonti rinnovabili.
- Edifici multiuso: soprattutto nelle piccole città, gli edifici sono progettati per molteplici finalità d'uso e vengono usati in modo efficiente.
- Organizzazione degli insediamenti: la topografia alpina favorisce la densificazione edilizia e pone limiti all'eccessivo consumo di suolo.
- Prevenzione individuale dei rischi: esperienza nella gestione dei pericoli naturali.

### ... o ostacolano gli stili di vita clima neutrali e resilienti ai cambiamenti climatici?

- Turismo: gli appartamenti utilizzati solo durante la stagione turistica o come seconde case limitano la pianificazione territoriale compatibile con il clima.
- Ristrutturazione: molti edifici storici richiedono un approccio specifico e rendono le ristrutturazioni più costose.
- Gli habitat sparsi ostacolano il riscaldamento / gli scarichi fognari collettivi ecc.

## Cosa ci piace: tempo libero e cultura nelle Alpi

### Quali caratteristiche specifiche delle Alpi favoriscono...

- Vicinanza alla natura: le persone hanno complessivamente un forte legame con la natura e le montagne, e sono molto motivate a salvaguardarle.
- Offerte per il tempo libero: nelle Alpi sono disponibili molte attività ricreative a breve distanza e per tutte le tasche. L'interesse per queste attività è in crescita.
- Cultura: il patrimonio culturale e l'ambiente sono strettamente legati tra loro.
- Gli effetti dei cambiamenti climatici già visibili (es. mancanza di neve) inducono a modificare le abitudini nel tempo libero.

### ... o ostacolano gli stili di vita clima neutrali e resilienti ai cambiamenti climatici?

- L'effetto lock-in nel settore turistico ostacola la transizione verso attività ricreative compatibili con la lotta ai cambiamenti climatici.
- Il sovrappopolamento turistico, l'ampio uso delle vetture private per viaggi brevi.
- I conflitti tra gli sport all'aria aperta, la biodiversità e la natura..

## Picco d'azione 1

# Come ci muoviamo: pendolarismo, spostamenti quotidiani e vacanze





### **Zoom in: iniziative di cittadini/e nel Trièves (FR) per ridurre l'uso delle auto private**

Gestire i trasporti pubblici nelle aree rurali è complesso a causa della scarsa densità di popolazione, della mancanza di risorse e della giurisdizione da parte delle autorità locali. Nella regione del Trièves, sono state attivate numerose iniziative di cittadini/e volte a colmare il gap: car sharing, autostop organizzato attraverso una pagina Facebook, un pad di collaborazione e un numero di cellulare. Noleggio di e-bike e servizi di riparazione offerti da un'associazione e dal comune. Inoltre, il progetto "Territoire zéro chômeur de longue durée" (regione a zero disoccupazione di lunga durata) lavora a soluzioni di mobilità alternativa.

#### **Quali ruoli assumono i/le partner della cordata?**

- I/Le cittadini/e creano, avviano e organizzano i nuovi servizi.
- La società Citiz organizza il servizio di car sharing.
- Le autorità locali supportano le offerte (coordinamento, finanziamento, comunicazione ecc.).

**Fattori di successo/ostacoli?** L'impegno dei/delle cittadini/e dimostra di per sé che è in atto un cambiamento di stile di vita, ma rappresenta anche una debolezza, in quanto dipende fortemente dalla volontà individuale. Se le persone smettono di essere attive, non c'è garanzia di poter mantenere il sistema auto-organizzato e il servizio.

**Quali sono gli aspetti specifici alpini dell'approccio?** Trièves è una zona montana di media altitudine. Gli habitat sparsi, i pendii e la neve d'inverno richiedono soluzioni di mobilità specifiche.

### **Zoom in: YOALIN – Youth Alpine Interrail**

YOALIN è non solo un progetto, ma un'esperienza di vita e un punto di accesso a una vasta rete di giovani impegnati per il clima. Il progetto consente ai/alle giovani di sperimentare l'avventura, il comfort, la praticità e il piacere di trascorrere le vacanze con modalità di trasporto sostenibili e di vivere la bellezza dei Paesi alpini. .

#### **Quali ruoli assumono i/le partner della cordata?**

- Le Parti contraenti della Convenzione delle Alpi forniscono il sostegno finanziario.
- La CIPRA e la Consulta dei Giovani della CIPRA prestano il supporto organizzativo, soprattutto per le manifestazioni e le strutture per i/le partecipanti al progetto YOALIN.
- I/Le giovani di tutto l'arco alpino in veste di "ambasciatori/ambasciatrici" e moltiplicatori/moltiplicatrici.

**Fattori di successo/ostacoli?** Chi ha già partecipato ha formato una comunità che va oltre la durata del progetto. Molti mantengono un legame con YOALIN e contribuiscono a dargli forma per i/le nuovi/e partecipanti.

**Quali sono gli aspetti specifici alpini dell'approccio?** Il progetto è legato all'ambiente alpino e consente ai/alle giovani di sperimentarne la ricchezza culturale e naturale.

### **Il mio personale momento "Aha!"**

Alexandra Sutterlüty, responsabile sostenibilità presso la ditta Haberkorn, illustra il nuovo approccio del progetto AMIGO

L'agire sostenibile è una componente essenziale della nostra strategia aziendale. Inoltre, ci occupiamo dei viaggi casa-lavoro e viceversa, delle trasferte di lavoro e delle gite. Grazie alle molte misure adottate, siamo stati in grado di ridurre del 15% gli spostamenti dei nostri dipendenti per raggiungere il posto di lavoro.

Per aumentare ulteriormente la percentuale di viaggi a basso impatto sul clima, recentemente abbiamo lanciato due nuovi servizi di mobilità: nell'ambito del programma beWEGt, gli/e "intenzionati/e", cioè coloro che vogliono cambiare il proprio comportamento, ma hanno bisogno ancora di una spinta, vengono assistiti per diverse settimane. Le mappe della mobilità generate automaticamente forniscono piani di viaggio personali, che mostrano la durata, i costi e l'impatto della CO<sub>2</sub> del percorso oltre a caratteristiche innovative, come gli effetti sulla salute, illustrati dall'esercizio fisico quotidiano conseguente alla scelta di mobilità.

#### **Cosa mi motiva?**

Sono particolarmente entusiasta delle mappe della mobilità, poiché illustrano gli effetti delle scelte di mobilità sul clima e sulla propria salute. Mi hanno convinta a usare più spesso la bici in futuro per recarmi al lavoro, a vantaggio della mia salute.

#### **Chi fa parte della cordata?**

Abbiamo realizzato le offerte partendo da un workshop interno e le abbiamo sviluppate nell'ambito del progetto pilota AMIGO in collaborazione con l'Energieinstitut Vorarlberg, l'AKS in qualità di esperti/e sanitari/e e nove datori/datrici di lavoro dell'area Reno-Lago di Costanza. AMIGO mira a incoraggiare le persone ad adottare una mobilità più sana e meno impattante sul clima e a concentrarsi sulle sinergie tra la promozione della salute e la gestione della mobilità nel luogo di lavoro. I vantaggi di questo progetto sono ovvi: ci consente di accedere alle competenze di partner esterni/e e di sviluppare le nostre offerte insieme.

## Come viviamo: insediamenti e edifici alpini



### **Zoom in: "DoppelPlus" - coaching in tema di energia e clima per famiglie a basso reddito**

DoppelPlus mostra come il passaggio a stili di vita clima neutrali e resilienti possa trasformarsi in una situazione win win. Per contribuire all'obiettivo dell'autonomia energetica del Land Tirolo, le famiglie a basso reddito vengono aiutate a ridurre i consumi energetici, l'impronta di CO<sub>2</sub> e i costi dell'energia.

#### **Quali ruoli assumono i/le partner della cordata?**

- ClimateAlliance + altri stakeholder pubblici: definizione del contesto e finanziamento.
- Caritas (associazione sociale): aprire le porte ai gruppi target rilevanti.
- Coach volontari in materia di energia e clima (spina dorsale del progetto): dopo l'addestramento, sono del tutto autonomi nell'eseguire le sessioni di coaching.

**Fattori di successo/ostacoli?** L'approccio DoppelPlus consiste nel raggiungere le persone nel cuore delle loro vite: i coach in materia di energia e clima visitano le famiglie e individuano alcune misure facili da adottare per quanto riguarda il riscaldamento, il raffreddamento, la ventilazione, la gestione dell'acqua e dell'elettricità, i consumi e la mobilità.

**Quali sono gli aspetti specifici alpini dell'approccio?** A causa del clima alpino, il riscaldamento genera più emissioni di CO<sub>2</sub> e inquinamento che in altre regioni e grava sui bilanci delle famiglie a basso reddito.

### **Zoom in: RiKoSt - Azione individuale per gestire i pericoli naturali**

#### **Da una migliore informazione a una migliore protezione attraverso la cooperazione transfrontaliera**

Per passare dalla conoscenza dei rischi potenziali a una chiara percezione dei rischi e all'azione individuale occorrono nuovi strumenti di comunicazione che coinvolgano cittadine/i e stakeholder e siano radicati in situazioni di vita reali.

#### **Quali ruoli assumono i/le partner della cordata?**

- Il progetto Interreg è stato lanciato dall'Agenzia per la Protezione civile della Provincia autonoma di Bolzano, in collaborazione con Eurac Research e la Ripartizione Gestione risorse idriche del Governo della Carinzia.
- Sindaci/Sindache dei comuni pilota, cittadini/e, esperti/e, stakeholder locali.
- Studenti/Studentesse delle scuole medie e superiori.

**Fattori di successo/ostacoli?** Il team del progetto RiKoSt si è reso conto che più informazioni non conducono necessariamente a più azioni. Solo se si instaura un dialogo "alla pari" con cittadini/e e stakeholder, si parla il loro stesso linguaggio e si comprendono le loro reali condizioni di vita, è possibile avviare misure individuali di prevenzione. Per visualizzare i pericoli naturali sono stati utilizzati strumenti interattivi come gli occhiali per la realtà virtuale.

**Quali sono gli aspetti specifici alpini dell'approccio?** Nello spazio alpino sono necessarie misure individuali di prevenzione dei rischi. Nell'ambito del progetto RiKoSt sono state sviluppate soluzioni basate su un approccio e un dialogo transfrontaliero.

### **Storia personale: riportare le persone al centro dei progetti edili energeticamente efficienti**

Corinne Valence, collettivo Vie to B, facilitatrice incaricata di assistere gli/le utilizzatori/utilizzatrici degli immobili



Da quando esistono edifici energeticamente efficienti, si riscontra un gap significativo tra la performance annunciata e l'uso effettivo. La conseguente cattiva nomea degli edifici è il motivo all'origine dell'"assistenza agli/alle utilizzatori/utilizzatrici".

Vie to B è un gruppo di persone che aiuta gli/le utilizzatori/utilizzatrici a prendere possesso degli edifici efficienti e a contribuire a disegnare nuove modalità di vita in comune. Li/Le assistiamo nel trovare strategie per migliorare la performance delle loro abitazioni. Valutiamo le competenze di ciascun/a stakeholder e facilitiamo il dialogo tra i/le responsabili del progetto e gli/le utenti; se si sentono ascoltati, saranno più inclini a contribuire alla performance climatica dell'edificio che occupano.

Aree di intervento: piccoli progetti di abitare partecipativo, edifici con circa un centinaio di abitazioni, vicini, scuole, palestre, centri per la gioventù, uffici amministrativi ecc.

#### **Cosa mi motiva?**

Molto spesso i vincoli e le regole trascurano le esigenze degli/delle utenti finali. Il progetto fa sì che gli/le utilizzatori/utilizzatrici si sentano presi in considerazione e i/le costruttori/costruttrici riscopriano il loro vero scopo, che è quello di dare alloggio alle persone. La battaglia diventa uno sforzo per raggiungere un obiettivo comune.

#### **Chi fa parte della cordata?**

Il progetto comprende una rete di supporto nella quale ognuno è ugualmente importante: il/la costruttore/costruttrice (pubblico o privato), tutti coloro che si occupano di costruzioni e ristrutturazioni, tutti gli/le addetti/e alla manutenzione e qualsiasi tipo di utente permanente e temporaneo.

## Picco d'azione 3

# Cosa mangiamo e compriamo: alimenti alpini e prodotti locali



### **Zoom in: Il progetto del Cantone dei Grigioni per l'agricoltura clima neutrale: favorire l'innovazione grazie a esperienze condivise**

Il Cantone dei Grigioni vuole trasformare le sfide in opportunità, diventando la prima regione agricola della Svizzera completamente clima neutrale: acquistare prodotti regionali significa quindi consumi clima neutrali. Per consentire ai/alle piccoli/e agricoltori/agricoltrici (spesso con capacità limitate) di sperimentare pratiche clima neutrali (e resilienti), sono stati lanciati una piattaforma e un approccio pilota che tengono conto anche delle interazioni con la biodiversità, il benessere degli animali e la sostenibilità economica.

#### **Quali ruoli assumono i/le partner della cordata?**

- Il Cantone dei Grigioni fornisce il supporto organizzativo e il finanziamento.
- 50 aziende agricole pilota, insieme alle due aziende agricole cantonali, calcolano l'impronta di carbonio, sperimentano potenziali misure e applicano approcci innovativi.
- Rete di scienziati/e esperti/e di clima e ambiente, associazioni agricole e gastronomiche per il supporto.

**Fattori di successo/ostacoli?** L'approccio proattivo, collegato a una buona campagna di comunicazione, ha convinto molti agricoltori/agricoltrici a partecipare al processo. Il progetto fornisce loro gli strumenti e il supporto necessari per procedere con l'azione individuale. La prospettiva competitiva di diventare un'azienda pilota ha indotto 120 agricoltori/agricoltrici a fare richiesta per uno dei 50 spazi.

**Quali sono gli aspetti specifici alpini dell'approccio?** Il progetto tiene conto della struttura dell'agricoltura di montagna ed è quindi alpino al 100%.

### **Storia personale: incoraggiare gli/le stakeholder a partecipare all'approccio locale 100%**

Lucija Gartner, coordinatrice del marchio locale Bohinjsko/From Bohinj ci illustra il suo lavoro quotidiano



Il Parco nazionale del Triglav e Bohinj sono inseriti nella Riserva della biosfera delle Alpi Giulie che comprende dieci diversi comuni. Questa fragile regione caratterizzata da una notevole diversità fa parte nel Parco nazionale del Triglav e necessita di una governance intelligente, nonché di un approccio orientato allo sviluppo. L'economia locale dipende dal turismo, quindi abbiamo deciso che il turismo diventerà un motore di cambiamento sostenibile per preservare la natura, la comunità e l'identità locale.

**Qual è la mia motivazione?** Collaboro ogni giorno con vari stakeholder dell'area di Bohinj e con i/le coordinatori/coordinatrici della regione delle Alpi Giulie. Poiché sono in contatto diretto con persone che generano l'offerta della regione (agricoltori/agricoltrici, artigiani/e, ristoratori/ristoratrici, guide ecc.) sono in grado di riconoscere i problemi e le esigenze della zona. È fantastico vedere con quanto entusiasmo e nuove idee i locali stiano creando una vasta rete che punta a un approccio 100% locale.

**Chi fa parte della cordata?** Il Parco nazionale del Triglav, il comune di Bohinj e la regione delle Alpi Giulie mettono in contatto la comunità locale, gli/le stakeholder, gli/le esperti/e dell'area e i/le ricercatori/ricercatrici di livello nazionale ed internazionale. L'area si concentra su sviluppo, marketing, governance e identità.

### **Zoom in: Mangez Bio Isère**

Mangez Bio Isère (mangiare bio nell'Isère) è una cooperativa d'interesse collettivo (SCIC) creata da agricoltori biologici/agricoltrici biologiche locali per aumentare il consumo di prodotti locali biologici nel Dipartimento dell'Isère. Essa consente di integrare più agevolmente prodotti locali e biologici nei servizi di catering, nella ristorazione e nei gruppi d'acquisto grazie all'acquisto all'ingrosso di prodotti locali, a prezzi equi per i produttori.

#### **Quali ruoli assumono i/le partner della cordata?**

- Una rete di 60 produttori/ci e trasformatori/ci di alimenti biologici dell'Isère e dei dipartimenti confinanti.
- Partner tecnici (Fret froid, Socleo, Tout en vélo) per la logistica e la consegna.
- Partner pubblici (Regione AURA, Grenoble Alpes Métropole, Dipartimento dell'Isère, Unione Europea) per il supporto finanziario e istituzionale.
- Comuni, mense scolastiche, servizi di catering aziendale, ristoranti, negozi specializzati, istituzioni sociosanitarie e gruppi d'acquisto.

**Quali sono gli aspetti specifici alpini dell'approccio?** Il 30% del Dipartimento dell'Isère è considerato area montana, nella quale gli/le agricoltori/agricoltrici e le aziende di trasformazione degli alimenti devono adeguare i loro prodotti e i metodi di produzione alle condizioni alpine.

## Picco d'azione 4

# Cosa ci piace: tempo libero e cultura nelle Alpi





### **Zoom in: Progredire nella creazione di destinazioni turistiche a impatto climatico zero: Arosa e Valposchiavo come apripista**

Con la maggiore consapevolezza di stili di vita climaticamente neutrali e resilienti, cresce la domanda di offerte turistiche a impatto climatico zero. Operatori/operatrici di funivie e hotel hanno già sviluppato approcci in questa direzione, ma come trasformare un'intera regione turistica in una meta clima neutrale, includendo tutte le forme di mobilità e i prodotti utilizzati? Questo progetto vuole affrontare i complessi aspetti metodologici di questo approccio (es. dove fissare i limiti dell'impronta di carbonio della destinazione clima neutrale), ma si pone anche l'obiettivo di esplorare forme innovative di comunicazione e marketing come il nudging.

#### **Quali ruoli assumono i/le partner della cordata?**

- Università di scienze applicate dei Grigioni per il supporto scientifico.
- Regioni di Arosa e Valposchiavo come case study.
- Myclimate come fornitore di servizi per le attività a impatto climatico zero (inclusa la compensazione).

**Fattori di successo/ostacoli?** Pur essendo ancora agli inizi, il progetto vanta alcuni fattori di successo: si spera che il test di questi metodi innovativi di comunicazione e marketing basati sul nudging dia risultati positivi. Le difficoltà si annidano nei dettagli, ovvero come definire i limiti di impronta di carbonio di un'intera destinazione turistica?

**Quali sono gli aspetti specifici alpini dell'approccio?** Il turismo alpino è al centro del progetto.

### **Zoom in: "Changer d'approche" – Campagna per la mobilità e l'ecoturismo in montagna (FR)**

La campagna "Changer d'approche" dell'associazione Mountain Wilderness promuove uscite in montagna senza automobili ed ecoturismo. L'obiettivo è proteggere i territori montani indeboliti dal cambiamento climatico e aiutare le persone a scoprire la montagna in modo diverso, a contatto con chi la vive ogni giorno. La campagna si rivolge a chi desidera spostarsi in montagna senza auto, offrendo informazioni precise e promuovendo i trasporti pubblici.



### **Storia personale: la svolta turistica parte dal cuore del comprensorio sciistico di Métabief (un esempio dalla regione del Giura)**

Olivier Erard, Direttore del sindacato misto del Massiccio del Mont d'Or condivide la sua esperienza

Nel nostro territorio, l'Haut-Doubs nel Massiccio del Giura, il processo di transizione mira a trasformare un'economia basata sul tempo libero, oggi fortemente dipendente dalla neve e concentrata sul comprensorio sciistico di Métabief. Nel 2020, la stazione sciistica ha adottato un processo di transizione che, sulla base di dati storici e modelli climatici, prevede la potenziale fine dello sci alpino entro il 2030-2035. Per affrontare questa nuova sfida abbiamo sviluppato uno speciale approccio di ingegneria umana. La transizione ha un impatto sui posti di lavoro dei/delle professionisti/e della montagna che devono reinventare le loro pratiche e immaginare altri tipi di attività. Per il momento, la transizione non ha alcun impatto sulle attività dei/delle clienti e contiamo di poter continuare a godere dello sci nei prossimi dieci anni mantenendo le nostre strutture mentre al contempo ci prepariamo alla fine di questa attività.

#### **Cosa mi motiva?**

Nel 2015, come Direttore del comprensorio di Métabief, avevo il compito di pianificare il futuro delle strutture. Grazie alla mia formazione di glaciologo, ero in grado di analizzare gli effetti del surriscaldamento globale sul nostro territorio e di spiegare agli amministratori/alle amministratrici quale rischio comportasse continuare a investire nello sci alpino, senza preparare i/le professionisti/e ai cambiamenti a venire. Nel 2020, quando fu deciso questo progetto, proposi di creare un centro tecnico incaricato di lavorare, in modo specifico, sulla trasformazione di questa economia ricreativa nella misura appropriata, quella del territorio nel suo complesso e non solo all'interno del perimetro del comprensorio sciistico.

#### **Chi fa parte della cordata?**

Dopo aver lavorato con i/le colleghi/e della stazione sciistica (tecnici/tecniche e amministratori/amministratrici locali), grazie al finanziamento del governo francese (programma Avenir Montagne Ingénierie) e all'uso di parte degli introiti degli impianti di risalita, sono stato in grado di formare un piccolo team di tre persone incaricato di guidare la riflessione sul futuro di questa economia, cooperando con tutti gli stakeholder.

## Cosa ci insegna questo opuscolo: dalla conoscenza...

Illustrare le buone pratiche come fa questo opuscolo del Comitato consultivo sul clima alpino ha una serie di vantaggi: supporta i pionieri nel proseguire il proprio impegno, stimola gli altri a tentare iniziative simili e consente a tutti di apprendere da successi e sfide.

### Insegnamenti tratti dagli esempi di questo opuscolo

- **Le opportunità o le sfide specifiche alpine sono un punto di partenza per soluzioni personalizzate:** in molti casi, un'azione ambiziosa è un passo logico che consolida percorsi di sviluppo già visibili (es. evoluzione da un'agricoltura semplicemente biologica a una clima neutrale e resiliente).
- **Gli approcci concreti sono il cuore di tutte le buone pratiche,** vale a dire collegare le attività a situazioni reali, culture locali e condizioni sociali, facendo visita a cittadini/e e stakeholder nei loro contesti locali, fornendo loro un coaching in tempo reale mentre fanno i primi passi ecc.
- **Dall'informazione alla sperimentazione:** più informazioni sono utili solo se hanno una dimensione locale. Le informazioni generali non legate a circostanze specifiche tendono a sopraffare o addirittura a provocare la paralisi. Si rivela molto più promettente consentire a stakeholder e cittadini/e di sperimentare nuovi approcci e di verificare che effetto ha l'azione climatica.

Gli esempi mostrano inoltre che la cooperazione è una chiave per un'azione climatica di successo.

- Le cordate, per essere efficaci, devono coinvolgere stakeholder che forniscono "punti di accesso" diretti per raggiungere i gruppi target (es. organizzazioni sociali, associazioni turistiche, vigili del fuoco ecc.).
- Procedere con una piccola "coalizione di volontà" anziché creare grandi organi decisionali: una piccola task force può comprendere stakeholder desiderosi di fare progressi e quindi generare una forza di attrazione nei confronti di altri.
- Ogni componente della cordata ha un suo ruolo: cercate di identificare il vostro contributo, lavorando su punti di forza personali e conoscenza.

### La rotta verso stili di vita clima neutrali e resilienti: sfruttare i venti a favore e gestire le bufere

Ovunque esistono venti a favore o "forze trainanti" anche se a volte sembrano tenui. Imparate a tenere gli occhi aperti e a prestarvi attenzione. Ecco alcuni esempi:

- Impatti già visibili sul clima che pongono in evidenza il bisogno di agire.
- La giusta combinazione di persone.
- Individui o gruppi che avviano e conducono processi, ad esempio un/a sindaco/sindaca, il/la CEO di una società, una classe scolastica ecc.
- Nuove condizioni generali o finestre di opportunità: nuove leggi, finanziamenti ecc.

➔ Qualche suggerimento per fare un uso ottimale di questi elementi trainanti e trasformarli in forze di attrazione: supportare, rispettare, celebrare, mostrare, essere umili, invitare gli elementi trainanti a sostenere gli altri ecc.

**Non esiste cambiamento senza bufere, venti contrari o resistenze.** Ecco alcuni esempi:

- Cooperazione e intelligenza collettiva mancanti o inappropriate.
- Condizioni quadro mancanti o inappropriate (finanziamento, norme, governance ecc.).
- Conflitti, cambi nel team e nella leadership ecc.
- Scarsa o inadeguata considerazione del fattore umano, in particolare di aspetti come la diffusione sociale delle innovazioni o le fasi di cambiamento.

➔ Suggerimenti su come gestire le bufere, i venti contrari o le resistenze: per iniziare o seguire il cambiamento bisogna imparare a vedere gli individui e i gruppi con occhi nuovi, a fare un passo indietro per osservare meglio e comprendere i processi che gli individui stanno attraversando e perché magari si bloccano a un certo punto. Ciò può comportare l'esigenza di acquisire nuove conoscenze e know-how nel campo delle scienze sociali, attraverso l'addestramento o la cooperazione. Quando emergono resistenze, servirsi della check list in quattro punti alla pagina seguente aiuta a passare in rassegna alcune delle questioni essenziali e ad evitare di ingigantire il problema.

# ... ai primi passi

Allora, cosa si può fare per fronteggiare le  
**RESISTENZE ?**

1. Verifico il mio livello di tensione 
2. Accetto che le resistenze:
  - siano parte del processo
  - siano legittime
  - "proteggano qualcosa"

3. Propongo uno spazio di supporto

- ★ autoempatia
  - ★ definire e confermare un contesto
  - ★ ascoltare con empatia, reformulare come uno specchio domande
  - ★ (se possibile) indicare i BISOGNI
- ↳ nuova strategia comprendente questi bisogni  
"E" diventa "O"

4. Lascio correre e metto la mia energia e il mio sostegno ALTROVE nel sistema



## Primi passi – Alcune idee per le prime attività

... da lanciare con la vostra rete, iniziativa, organizzazione

- Gestori/gestrici e ambasciatori/ambasciatrici del cambiamento climatico: nominate una persona chiave che funga da elemento trainante per le vostre attività in campo climatico – non deve essere necessariamente esperta di clima, ma piuttosto una persona capace di ascoltare e motivare.
- Conversazioni sul clima: iniziate parlando delle vostre esperienze, positive e negative, e da lì sviluppate concetti condivisi. Per saperne di più: [www.carbonconversations.co.uk](http://www.carbonconversations.co.uk) or <https://klimartikulieren.at/>.
- Training per accompagnare e insegnare il cambiamento: informatevi sul "fattore umano" e partecipate a una sessione di training. Anche se siete già esperti/e di cambiamenti climatici, vi fornirà informazioni utili per sviluppare approcci significativi.
- Climate fresh: non avete tempo di leggere le 2000 pagine del rapporto dell'IPCC? In tre ore il workshop collaborativo "The Climate Fresk" vi consentirà di capire gli aspetti essenziali del cambiamento climatico per poter agire.  
Per saperne di più: <https://climatefresk.org/>.

... e per supportare il Comitato consultivo sul clima alpino

- Visitate il sito [www.alpineclimate2050.org](http://www.alpineclimate2050.org), soprattutto i percorsi di implementazione e cercate le sinergie con le vostre attività.
- Se volete dare un contributo alle nostre attività contattateci usando i dati qui di seguito o attraverso la comunità online.
- Iscrivetevi ai webinar e alle news del Comitato consultivo sul clima alpino per ricevere gli aggiornamenti e altri stimoli.

## Contatti e maggiori informazioni

Se avete domande sul Comitato consultivo sul clima alpino o desiderate saperne di più sulle informazioni fornite in questo opuscolo, scrivete a:  
[info@alpineclimate2050.org](mailto:info@alpineclimate2050.org).

## A proposito della Convenzione delle Alpi e del Comitato consultivo sul clima alpino

La Convenzione delle Alpi è in prima linea per una vita sostenibile nelle Alpi e lavora alla salvaguardia del prezioso ambiente in cui viviamo. Questo trattato internazionale è il primo finalizzato allo sviluppo sostenibile e alla protezione di un'intera catena montuosa, le Alpi. Gli otto Paesi alpini (Austria, Francia, Germania, Italia, Liechtenstein, Monaco, Slovenia e Svizzera) e l'Unione Europea si sono uniti agli inizi degli anni Novanta per fare di questi obiettivi una realtà.

La Convenzione delle Alpi si basa sulla cooperazione transfrontaliera. Attraverso i suoi organi e processi e grazie alle numerose partnership, la Convenzione delle Alpi si adopera per affrontare i problemi più pressanti nelle Alpi.

Il cambiamento climatico è una delle maggiori tra queste sfide ed è il motivo per cui è stato istituito il Comitato consultivo sul clima alpino, il quale raggruppa tutte le attività svolte nel quadro della Convenzione delle Alpi in materia di lotta e adattamento ai cambiamenti climatici, in linea con i processi europei e globali.





Comité consultatif sur le climat alpin



## Combler le fossé en matière d'action sur le climat

*Former de nouvelles cordées pour favoriser  
un mode de vie climatiquement neutre  
et résilient au changement climatique dans les Alpes*





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Téléchargements et autres informations

[www.alpineclimate2050.org](http://www.alpineclimate2050.org)  
[www.alpconv.org](http://www.alpconv.org)

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#### Préface

Les impacts de la crise climatique représentent une menace croissante pour la région alpine, laquelle est particulièrement sensible. Notre parcours vers des Alpes climatiquement neutres et résilientes au changement climatique passe par de nouvelles approches dans certaines politiques publiques, que ce soit pour créer de la valeur ajoutée ou simplement pour éviter les activités très carbonées. Avec son Plan d'action climat, assorti de mesures spécifiques de mise en œuvre, le Comité consultatif sur le climat alpin affirme sa volonté de contribuer à une politique climatique ambitieuse.

Toutefois, certaines de ces mesures peuvent sembler abstraites et loin de nos vies quotidiennes. Aussi suis-je particulièrement fier de présenter cette brochure, qui met en valeur des initiatives créant des ponts entre les stratégies et le terrain et se veut une source d'inspiration.

J'espère que vous appréciez cette lecture, qui fera peut-être naître de nouvelles idées pour que l'adaptation au changement climatique et son atténuation deviennent inhérentes à la vie quotidienne dans les Alpes sans compromettre (et, au contraire, en améliorant) la qualité de vie. Ce n'est qu'avec votre soutien que nous réaliserons l'objectif de rendre les Alpes climatiquement neutres et résilientes au changement climatique à l'horizon 2050.

**Helmut Hojesky**  
Président du Comité consultatif  
sur le climat alpin



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## Point de départ

# Des modes de vie climatiquement neutres et résilients au changement climatique pour soutenir le Système alpin d'objectifs climat

Cette brochure s'adresse aux élus locaux et régionaux, aux administratrices publiques, aux bénévoles et aux salariés d'ONG, aux enseignantes et aux consultants, aux fédérations et aux syndicats, pour les inviter à aider le Comité consultatif sur le climat alpin (ou « ACB » - Alpine Climate Board) à réaliser sa vision d'Alpes neutres en CO<sub>2</sub><sup>1</sup> et résilientes au changement climatique. Développés en commun par tous les pays alpins, le Système alpin d'objectifs climat 2050 et son Plan d'action offrent une approche cohérente, au niveau transfrontalier, pour faire des Alpes une région modèle en matière d'action pour le climat.

Toutefois, si ce processus doit grandir et faire la différence, il a besoin d'amis, de facilitatrices et de supporters à tous les niveaux pour accélérer l'action. L'ACB a lui-même créé un groupe de responsables sectoriels pour faciliter la mise en œuvre des activités du Plan d'action climat. Mais, pour ancrer ces activités sur le terrain et convaincre les habitants et habitantes des Alpes de contribuer à cette vision, il est nécessaire d'intégrer de nouvelles personnes dans nos « cordées » : l'ACB vous invite à mettre à disposition votre savoir-faire personnel et vos réseaux pour ouvrir les portes à de nouveaux groupes cibles.

## Le Comité consultatif sur le climat alpin et sa vision : des Alpes neutres en CO<sub>2</sub> et résilientes au changement climatique

Le Comité consultatif sur le climat alpin a été institué en 2016 pour fédérer toutes les activités liées à l'action climat réalisées dans le cadre de la Convention alpine. Avec le Système alpin d'objectifs climat 2050, l'ACB donne une image claire de ce que devrait être une région alpine neutre en CO<sub>2</sub> et résiliente au changement climatique : sur la base de principes généraux

(par exemple, la prise en compte de la dimension transnationale dans les Alpes), les objectifs sectoriels fournissent des « images du futur » concises et montrent comment traduire la vision globale en changements sectoriels, par exemple en développant un tourisme alpin attractif sans voitures ou en faisant des Alpes une région modèle pour l'agriculture biologique.

<sup>1)</sup> Dans toute la brochure, les expressions « climatiquement neutre », « neutre en CO<sub>2</sub> » et « neutralité carbone » désignent toutes par extension un bilan neutre pour l'ensemble des gaz à effet de serre.



## Nous avons besoin de votre aide

Le Plan d'action climat 2.0 vise à concrétiser le Système d'objectifs, avec des « parcours » aménagés par étapes permettant d'atteindre les objectifs sectoriels. Des responsables sont chargés de faciliter la mise en œuvre de ces étapes : il s'agit d'experts et expertes dans les domaines intéressés, qui forment des communautés pour accélérer l'action.

- ➔ Cette vision ambitieuse ne peut se réaliser uniquement au niveau politique ou technique.
- ➔ Elle exige aussi de nouvelles approches en matière de modes de vie et de modèles de consommation – vers une vie dans les Alpes plus neutre en CO<sub>2</sub> et résiliente au changement climatique.

## Ce que vous trouverez dans cette brochure

Avec cette brochure, nous souhaitons vous donner l'inspiration nécessaire pour devenir un multiplicateur ou une multiplicatrice d'action sur le climat, afin que vos activités puissent atteindre les citoyens et citoyennes et soutenir, dans les Alpes, une vie neutre en CO<sub>2</sub> et résiliente. Vous y trouverez donc :

- Comme point de départ, matière à réfléchir sur la difficulté qu'il y a à passer de la connaissance à l'action et sur la façon dont cela s'applique dans les Alpes.
- Des exemples de projets en cours, montrant que des cordées non conventionnelles ont déjà lancé des actions inclusives et motivantes.
- Une liste indicative pour faire les premiers pas, pour que vous et votre organisation puissiez vous impliquer et soutenir l'ACB dans la mise en œuvre de sa vision.

## Sources :

Convention alpine (2019) : Système alpin d'objectifs climat 2050  
Convention alpine (2020) : Plan d'action climat 2.0

# Comment encourager l'action sur le climat dans les modes de vie alpins



En Europe, les impacts et menaces de la crise climatique font l'objet d'une communication à grande échelle. Il existe un large consensus quant à la nécessité d'entreprendre des actions ambitieuses pour lutter contre le changement climatique.

## Pourquoi n'assistons-nous pas à davantage d'actions ?

- Le changement climatique est un problème global, comprenant toute une série d'éléments : des phénomènes physiques complexes à toutes les échelles (du niveau planétaire au niveau local), avec un certain décalage temporel ; de lourds impacts sur tous les aspects de la vie ; de nombreuses incertitudes ; un épargillement des responsabilités ; un fossé entre les activités et groupes les plus polluants et celles et ceux qui subissent en premier les effets du changement climatique.
- Les Alpes comptent parmi les régions les plus riches du monde, ce qui implique des niveaux élevés de consommation et d'empreintes carbone.
- Ni les parties prenantes ni les citoyennes et citoyens ne sont équipés ou formés pour faire face à cette complexité et développer des solutions pour relever des défis entièrement nouveaux.
- Jusqu'ici, c'est surtout sur les solutions techniques que l'on s'est penché pour lutter contre le changement climatique. Ce n'est que récemment que le facteur humain a été pris en considération, avec ses nombreux conflits et résistances, tant collectifs qu'individuels : cadres juridiques et financiers, assurances, contrats, réglementations en matière de passation de marchés, facteurs psycho-sociologiques, etc.

## Le « précieux facteur humain » au cœur de l'action sur le climat

Le fait de disposer de plus d'informations sur les impacts du changement climatique ne déclenche pas forcément un niveau d'action plus élevé ; cela peut aussi mener à des dilemmes, des conflits ou même à une paralysie. Passer de la connaissance à l'action exige une compréhension profonde de la condition humaine, car le fait d'affronter le changement climatique représente un bouleversement radical pour la société dans son ensemble et pour chaque individu.

Permettre l'émergence de nouveaux modes de vie exige, à la base, des connaissances scientifiques sur le changement climatique, ses impacts et les solutions (techniques) possibles. Concernant le contexte alpin, c'est l'ACB qui s'est chargé de mettre ces connaissances à disposition. Ensuite, combler le fossé entre la connaissance et l'action exige aussi un savoir-faire et des capacités dans le domaine des sciences humaines, pour :

- identifier et gérer les résistances et conflits individuels et collectifs ;
- choisir une approche adéquate (par exemple, expérimentation, accompagnement, information et formation, guides pratiques, groupes de partage d'égal à égal, démarches incitatives de type « nudge »/ coup de pouce, règles, etc.) afin de faciliter le changement pour chaque groupe ou individu, selon leurs besoins et situation spécifiques ;
- faciliter l'intelligence collective et aider à construire de nouvelles cordées, en cherchant à atteindre un vaste échantillon de parties prenantes ;
- favoriser l'engagement individuel et collectif profond, ancré dans les identités et cultures émergentes.



## Comment les Alpes peuvent-elles devenir chef de file en matière de modes de vie neutres en CO<sub>2</sub> et résilients au changement climatique ?

- Les impacts du changement climatique sont déjà plus visibles ici que dans d'autres régions européennes : les habitantes et habitants des Alpes peuvent voir et sentir combien il est urgent d'agir.
- L'action sur le climat est liée à d'autres défis spécifiques aux Alpes, tels que l'insuffisance de sols ou d'eau, la perte de biodiversité, les problèmes spécifiques de mobilité, les aléas naturels, le changement démographique, etc.
- Les Alpes disposent non seulement d'une grande variété et abondance de ressources naturelles et humaines, de connaissances scientifiques et de savoir-faire, mais aussi des moyens financiers nécessaires.
- Dans certains secteurs (par exemple, le tourisme, la sylviculture, l'agriculture, les constructions en bois), les approches économiques existantes se concentrent déjà sur l'efficience en termes d'énergie et de ressources, sur les filières locales et sur la réduction de l'empreinte carbone.

### Sources :

Eurobarometer (2021) : Special Eurobarometer Climate Change  
Hubert Reeves (2019) : Interview dans l'émission TV « Ouvrez le 1 »

# Chances et menaces spécifiquement alpines permettant de développer des modes de vie climatiquement neutres et résilients au changement climatique

## Nos déplacements : mobilité pendulaire, trajets quotidiens et voyages de vacances

### Les caractéristiques alpines qui favorisent des modes de vie neutres en CO<sub>2</sub> et résilients...

- Le vélo et la marche : ils font déjà partie de la vie quotidienne dans les Alpes, grâce à un intérêt prononcé pour la santé et les activités de plein air, aux courtes distances à parcourir dans les villes alpines de taille moyenne, aux activités de loisirs attrayantes, etc.
- Les transports publics : dans certaines régions alpines, y compris frontalières, les infrastructures, les services et les solutions tarifaires intéressantes sont bien développées. De nombreux touristes préfèrent les transports publics, qui assurent une accessibilité aisée.
- Le covoiturage : un sens élevé de la communauté dans les Alpes facilite les approches innovantes de partage et de mise en commun des moyens de transport privés.

### .... et celles qui les entravent ?

- Une topographie difficile peut entraver les solutions de transports alternatifs.
- Les zones reculées sont plus difficiles à atteindre par les transports publics et les habitats éparpillés créent une dépendance vis-à-vis des véhicules privés.
- Certains services sont étroitement liés aux saisons touristiques.
- Les conditions météorologiques (spécialement en hiver) limitent la pratique du vélo et de la marche.

## Notre nourriture et notre consommation : nourriture alpine, produits locaux et antigaspillage

### Les caractéristiques alpines qui favorisent des modes de vie neutres en CO<sub>2</sub> et résilients...

- Les filières locales : il y a une forte sensibilité concernant les filières locales et les produits saisonniers, ainsi qu'une culture agro-gastronomique de montagne bien enracinée. Les régions alpines reculées ont une motivation intrinsèque à développer les filières locales.
- Agriculture : les agriculteurs et agricultrices des Alpes sont en bonne place pour contribuer à une région modèle dans le domaine de l'agriculture biologique.
- Grâce à des revenus élevés, les habitantes et habitants de nombreuses régions alpines peuvent se permettre des produits locaux et bio plus coûteux.

### .... et celles qui les entravent ?

- Certains aliments typiques des Alpes (produits laitiers, viande) sont fortement carbonés.
- Les produits alpins sont plus coûteux que les produits industriels.
- Certains produits agricoles sont plus difficiles à cultiver en montagne.

## Nos lieux de vie : habitats et bâtiments dans les Alpes

### Les caractéristiques alpines qui favorisent des modes de vie neutres en CO<sub>2</sub> et résilients...

- Les matériaux de construction et le chauffage : une longue tradition d'utilisation de matériaux de construction durables (en particulier le bois) et de sources d'énergie renouvelables.
- La multifonctionnalité des bâtiments : spécialement dans les petites villes, les bâtiments sont conçus pour différents usages et sont utilisés de manière efficace.
- L'organisation de l'habitat : la topographie alpine encourage les habitats à forte densité de population et fixe des limites à une consommation excessive des sols.
- Les précautions en matière de risques individuels : une expérience en matière de gestion des aléas naturels.

### .... et celles qui les entravent ?

- Le tourisme : l'utilisation de logements seulement en saison touristique ou comme résidences secondaires limite la mise en œuvre d'un aménagement du territoire bas carbone et résilient.
- Le bâti ancien : de nombreux bâtiments historiques exigent des approches spécifiques, qui augmentent les coûts de rénovation.
- Les habitats dispersés entravent la mise en place de systèmes collectifs de chauffage/tout-à-l'égout, etc.

## Notre temps libre : les loisirs et la culture des Alpes

### Les caractéristiques alpines qui favorisent des modes de vie neutres en CO<sub>2</sub> et résilients...

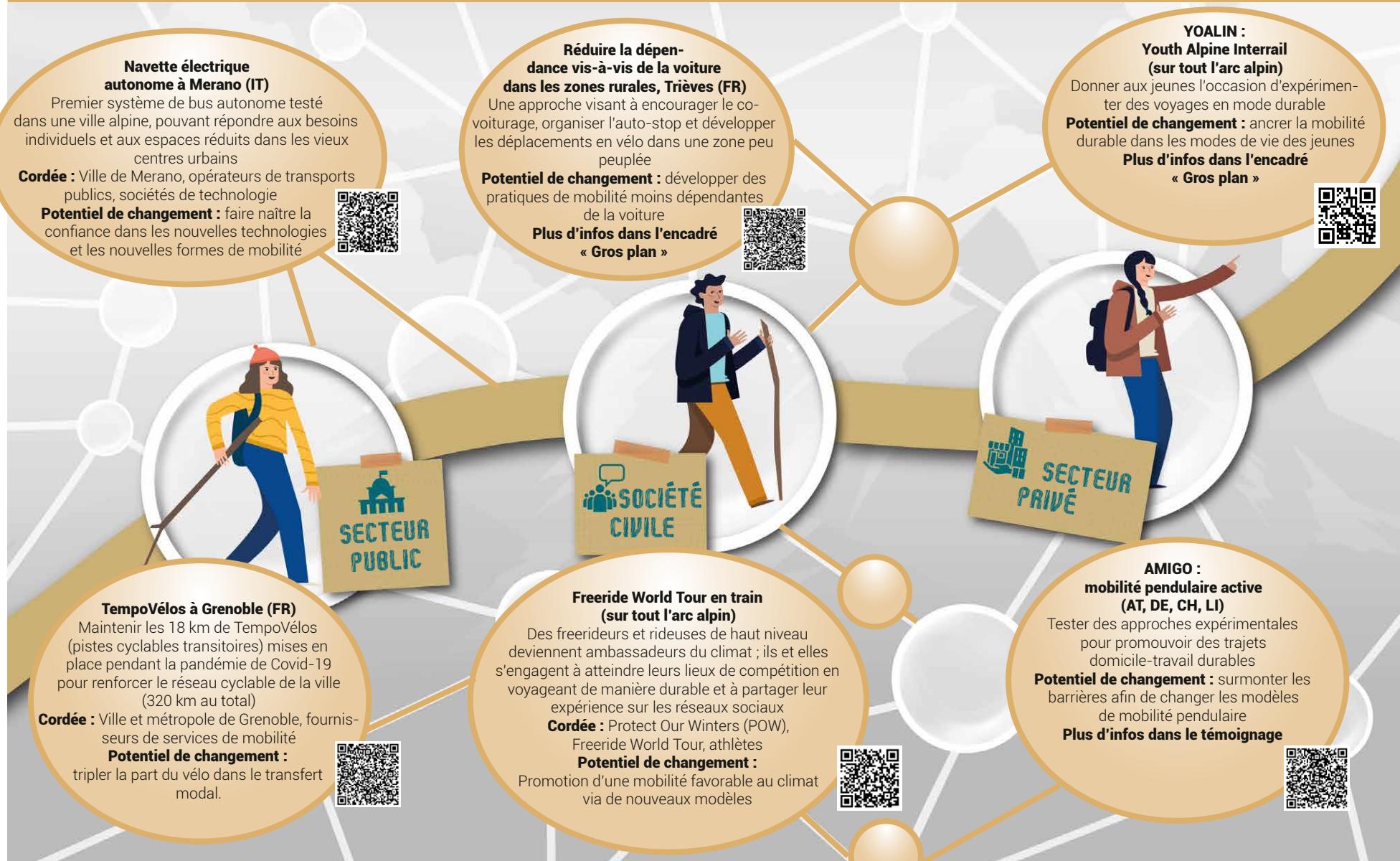
- Proximité à la nature : dans l'ensemble, les populations ont un lien fort avec la nature et les montagnes et souhaitent les sauvegarder.
- Les loisirs à proximité : dans les Alpes, de nombreuses activités de loisirs bas carbone sont disponibles à courte distance et adaptées à tous les budgets. On constate un intérêt croissant pour ces activités.
- La culture : l'héritage culturel et l'environnement sont fortement corrélés.
- Les impacts climatiques déjà visibles (par exemple, le manque de neige) suscitent des modifications au niveau des pratiques de loisirs.

### .... et celles qui les entravent ?

- Les effets de verrouillage dans le secteur touristique freinent la transition vers des activités de loisir respectueuses du climat.
- Le surtourisme et l'utilisation diffuse de véhicules privés pour les trajets sur courte distance restent importants.
- Il existe des conflits entre les sports de plein air et la nature.

## Actions au sommet 1

# Nos déplacements : mobilité pendulaire, trajets quotidiens et voyages de vacances





### Gros plan : initiatives citoyennes dans le Trièves (FR) pour réduire l'utilisation de voitures individuelles

Offrir des transports publics dans les zones rurales est un défi, vu la faible densité de population et le manque de ressources et de compétences des collectivités locales. Dans le Trièves, plusieurs initiatives citoyennes sont en cours pour combler le fossé : covoiturage ; auto-stop organisé par le biais d'une page Facebook, d'un pad et d'un numéro de portable ; services de prêt et de réparation de VAE offerts par une association et par une commune. En outre, le projet « Territoire Zéro Chômeurs Longue Durée » initie des solutions de mobilité alternative.

#### Quels rôles jouent les compagnes et compagnons de cordée ?

- Les citoyennes et citoyens imaginent, lancent et organisent de nouveaux services.
- La société Citiz organise le service de covoiturage.
- Les collectivités locales soutiennent les offres (coordination, financement, communication...).

**Facteurs de succès/obstacles ?** L'engagement des citoyennes et citoyens, en soi, montre que quelque chose est en train de changer au niveau du mode de vie. Mais c'est aussi une fragilité, car tout repose fortement sur l'engagement de quelques personnes. Si les gens cessent de s'impliquer, rien ne garantit que le système et le service autoorganisés seront en mesure d'être maintenus.

**En quoi cette approche est-elle spécifiquement alpine ?** Le Trièves est une zone montagneuse de moyenne altitude. L'habitat dispersé, les pentes et la neige en hiver exigent des solutions de mobilité spécifiques.

### Gros plan : YOALIN – Youth Alpine Interrail

YOALIN n'est pas seulement un projet, mais aussi une expérience enrichissante et la possibilité d'accéder à un grand réseau de jeunes concernés par le climat. Le projet permet aux jeunes d'expérimenter le côté aventureux, mais aussi pratique, confortable et distrayant de vacances organisées avec des modes de transport durables, dans la beauté des pays alpins.

#### Quels rôles jouent les compagnes et compagnons de cordée ?

- Les Parties contractantes de la Convention alpine : elles fournissent le soutien financier.
- La CIPRA et le Conseil des jeunes de la CIPRA : ils assurent l'organisation, spécialement au niveau des événements et du soutien aux participants et participantes de YOALIN.
- Les jeunes provenant de l'ensemble des Alpes : ce sont des « ambassadeurs » et des multiplicatrices.

**Facteurs de succès/obstacles ?** Les premiers participants et participantes forment une communauté qui perdure audelà de la durée du projet. Beaucoup restent en lien avec YOALIN et aident à le façonner pour les nouveaux.

**En quoi cette approche est-elle spécifiquement alpine ?** Le projet est lié au cadre alpin et permet aux jeunes de découvrir sa richesse culturelle et naturelle.

### Mon témoignage sur AMIGO

Alexandra Sutterlüty, Responsable développement durable pour la société Haberkorn, explique la nouvelle approche du projet AMIGO

Agir de manière durable est une partie essentielle de notre stratégie d'entreprise et nous nous soucions aussi de notre mobilité pour les trajets domicile-travail, les voyages d'affaires ou les déplacements sur le terrain. Nous avons mis en place différentes mesures qui nous ont permis de réduire de 15% les trajets domicile-travail de notre personnel.

Pour accroître encore la part de trajets bas carbone, nous avons récemment lancé deux nouveaux services de mobilité : dans le programme beWEGt, les personnes qui voudraient changer leur comportement en termes de mobilité mais ont encore besoin d'être poussées bénéficient d'un accompagnement sur plusieurs semaines. Des cartes de mobilité générées automatiquement fournissent des plans de déplacement personnalisés. Elles indiquent la durée du parcours, son coût et son impact en termes de CO<sub>2</sub> et (c'est là une nouveauté) les bénéfices en matière de santé procurés par l'exercice physique quotidien qui découle de la pratique du vélo.

#### Qu'est-ce qui me motive ?

Je suis particulièrement satisfaite des cartes de mobilité parce qu'elles illustrent les effets de nos choix sur le climat et sur notre santé ; elles m'ont convaincue de l'utilité de me déplacer en vélo plus souvent qu'autrefois, pour faire quelque chose de positif pour ma santé.

#### Qui fait partie de la cordée ?

Nous avons recueilli des idées d'offres à mettre en place lors d'un séminaire interne et les avons développées, dans le cadre du projet pilote AMIGO, avec l'Energieinstitut Vorarlberg, l'AKS (Agence régionale pour la santé) et neuf employeurs de la région Alpenrhein-Bodensee-Hochrhein. AMIGO encourage les gens à adopter une mobilité plus saine et moins carbonée. Le projet renforce les synergies entre la promotion de la santé au travail et la gestion de la mobilité liée au travail. Les avantages d'un projet de ce genre sont évidents : nous pouvons accéder à l'expertise de partenaires externes et développer conjointement nos offres.

## Actions au sommet 2

# Nos lieux de vie : bâtiments et habitats alpins



## Gros plan : « DoppelPlus » - Accompagner les ménages à faible revenu en matière d'énergie et de climat

DoppelPlus montre de quelle façon une transition vers des modes de vie neutres en CO<sub>2</sub> et résilients au changement climatique peut devenir une situation gagnant-gagnant. Pour contribuer à l'autonomie énergétique du Tyrol, les ménages à faible revenu reçoivent un soutien pour réduire leur consommation d'énergie, leur empreinte carbone et leurs coûts énergétiques.

### Quels rôles jouent les compagnes et compagnons de cordée ?

- L'Alliance pour le climat et d'autres organismes publics : ils fixent le cadre et assurent le financement.
- Caritas (association sociale) : elle ouvre la porte aux groupes cibles concernés.
- Formateurs et formatrices bénévoles sur l'énergie et le climat (l'épine dorsale du projet) : après avoir été formés, ils et elles décident de manière autonome de la mise en place de séances d'accompagnement.

**Facteurs de succès/obstacles** ? L'approche DoppelPlus autonomise les personnes en travaillant avec elles directement dans leur cadre de vie : les formateurs et formatrices se rendent auprès des familles et identifient des actions faciles à mettre en place en termes de chauffage, de climatisation et de ventilation, de gestion de l'eau et de l'électricité, de mobilité.

**En quoi cette approche est-elle spécifiquement alpine** ? Du fait du climat alpin, le chauffage contribue davantage aux émissions de CO<sub>2</sub> et à la pollution atmosphérique que dans d'autres régions et pèse lourdement sur le budget des familles à faible revenu.

## Témoignage : Remettre l'humain au cœur des projets constructifs et de performance énergétique

Corinne Valence, assistante à maîtrise d'usage, collectif Vie to B



Depuis qu'on fait des bâtiments performants au niveau énergétique, on constate un écart, parfois important, entre les performances annoncées et la réalité de l'usage. Cet écart décrédibilise ces bâtiments. De là est née l'Assistance à Maîtrise d'Usage (AMU).

Vie to B est un collectif de personnes qui accompagnent les usagères et usagers dans l'appropriation des bâtiments performants et la co-construction de leur vivre ensemble dans les espaces partagés. Nous leur permettons de trouver des stratégies pour améliorer la performance de leurs bâtiments. Nous valorisons l'expertise d'usage de chacun et chacune et facilitons le dialogue entre les porteurs et porteuses du projet et les usagères et usagers ; s'ils se sentent écoutés, les usagères et usagers seront plus enclins à contribuer à la sobriété des bâtiments qu'ils occupent.

Terrains d'intervention : petits habitats participatifs, immeubles d'une centaine de logements, quartiers, collèges, gymnases, MJC, locaux administratifs...

### Qu'est-ce qui me motive ?

Bien souvent, les contraintes et les normes font oublier l'utilisateur final. L'AMU permet aux usagères et usagers de se sentir pris en compte et aux constructeurs et constructrices de retrouver leur véritable utilité, celle d'abriter les humains. La bataille se transforme en un effort vers un objectif commun.

### Qui fait partie de la cordée ?

L'AMU implique un réseau de soutien dans lequel chaque personne a une importance égale, avec le maître d'œuvre (public ou privé), tous les corps de métiers de la construction et de la rénovation, tous les agents et agentes de maintenance et tous les types d'usagères et usagers (utilisateurs, utilisatrices et bénéficiaires de passage ou permanents).

## Gros plan : RiKoSt – action individuelle pour gérer les risques naturels – Passer d'une meilleure information à une meilleure protection par le biais de la coopération transfrontalière

Passer d'un stade de simple connaissance des risques climatiques à une perception nette de ces risques et à une action individuelle exige de nouveaux outils de communication qui favorisent l'implication des citoyennes et citoyens et des parties prenantes et qui soient ancrés dans le réel.

### Quels rôles jouent les compagnes et compagnons de cordée ?

- L'Agence de protection civile de la Province autonome de Bolzano, Eurac Research et le Département de la gestion des Eaux de la Carinthie ont lancé le projet Interreg. Les autres compagnes et compagnons de cordée étant :
- Les maires et mairesses, les citoyennes et citoyens, les expertes et experts, les parties prenantes locales,
- Les élèves des collèges et des lycées.

**Facteurs de succès/obstacles** ? L'équipe du projet RiKoSt a compris qu'un surplus d'information ne se traduit pas forcément par plus d'action. La seule façon d'enclencher des mesures individuelles de prévention des risques est de faire en sorte que les citoyennes et citoyens et les parties prenantes dialoguent, en étant à l'écoute des connaissances et des contraintes des autres. Des outils interactifs, tels que des casques de réalité virtuelle, ont été utilisés pour visualiser les risques naturels.

**En quoi cette approche est-elle spécifiquement alpine** ? Dans la région alpine la prévention des risques doit s'appuyer sur une implication individuelle. RiKoSt a développé des solutions basées sur une compréhension et un dialogue transfrontaliers.

## Actions au sommet 3

# Notre nourriture et notre consommation : la nourriture et les produits locaux alpins



## Gros plan : Projet des Grisons pour une agriculture neutre en CO<sub>2</sub> : quand l'innovation passe par le partage d'expériences

Le Canton de Grisons veut transformer les défis en opportunités en devenant la première région agricole 100% neutre pour le climat dans les Alpes : dans cette optique, acheter des produits régionaux signifie une consommation neutre en CO<sub>2</sub>. Pour permettre aux petits agriculteurs et agricultrices – ayant souvent des capacités limitées – d'expérimenter des pratiques climatiquement neutres (et résilientes), une plate-forme et une démarche pilote ont été lancées, qui prennent aussi en compte les compromis nécessaires en termes de biodiversité, de bien-être animal et de pérennité économique.

### Quels rôles jouent les compagnes et compagnons de cordée ?

- Le Canton de Grisons assure le soutien organisationnel et le financement
- Les 50 exploitations pilotes, ainsi que les deux fermes cantonales, optimisent leurs bilans carbone, explorent et adoptent des nouvelles approches et façons de faire
- Un réseau d'experts et expertes sur le climat et l'environnement, ainsi que des associations agricoles et gastronomiques, apportent leur soutien

**Facteurs de succès/obstacles ?** L'approche pro-active liée à une bonne campagne de communication a convaincu de nombreux agriculteurs et agricultrices à participer à cette démarche. Le projet leur fournit les outils et les capacités de soutien leur permettant d'aller de l'avant par une action individuelle. Lors du lancement du projet, 120 exploitantes et exploitants agricoles se sont proposés pour devenir des exploitations pilotes, pour 50 places disponibles.

**En quoi cette approche est-elle spécifiquement alpine ?** Le projet prend en compte les particularités de l'agriculture de montagne et est donc 100% spécifique aux Alpes.

## Témoignage : donner aux parties prenantes la capacité à s'intégrer à l'approche « 100% local »

Lucija Gartner, coordinatrice du label local Bohinjsko (« de Bohinj »), nous explique en quoi consiste son travail quotidien



Le Parc national du Triglav et la municipalité de Bohinj font partie de la réserve de biosphère des Alpes Juliennes, qui rassemble dix communes. Cette région fragile et particulière nécessite une gouvernance et une stratégie de développement avisées. Étant donné que l'économie locale dépend du tourisme, nous avons décidé de faire de celui-ci un générateur de changements durables pour préserver la nature, la communauté et l'identité locale.

**Qu'est-ce qui me motive ?** Je travaille au quotidien avec différents acteurs et actrices de la zone de Bohinj et avec les coordinatrices et coordinateurs de la région des Alpes Juliennes. Étant en contact direct avec les producteurs et socio-professionnels de la région (agriculteurs, artisanes, restaurateurs, guides...), je suis en mesure de cerner les problèmes et les besoins de la zone. Il est passionnant de voir l'enthousiasme et les idées nouvelles que déploient les actrices et acteurs locaux pour créer un vaste réseau orienté vers une approche 100% locale.

**Qui fait partie de la cordée ?** Le Parc national du Triglav, la Commune de Bohinj et la région des Alpes Juliennes mettent en lien la communauté locale, les parties prenantes, les expertes et experts régionaux et des chercheurs et chercheuses nationaux et internationaux. L'action régionale se concentre sur le développement, le marketing, la gouvernance et l'identité.

## Gros plan : Mangez Bio Isère

Mangez Bio Isère est une société coopérative d'intérêt collectif (SCIC), créée par des agriculteurs et agricultrices bio et locaux pour augmenter la consommation de produits locaux et bio dans le département de l'Isère. Elle permet de diffuser ces produits dans la restauration collective, les restaurants et les groupes d'achat, grâce à l'achat groupé de divers produits locaux, au juste prix pour les exploitants et exploitantes.

### Quels rôles jouent les compagnes et compagnons de cordée ?

- Un réseau de 60 membres assure la production bio et la transformation alimentaire (Isère et départements voisins)
- Les partenaires techniques (Fret froid, Socleo, Tout en vélo) assurent la logistique et les livraisons
- Les partenaires publics (Région AURA, Grenoble Alpes Métropole, Département de l'Isère, Union européenne) assurent le soutien financier et institutionnel
- Les municipalités, les cantines scolaires, le catering d'entreprise, les restaurants, les magasins spécialisés, les institutions socio-médicales et les groupes d'achat passent les commandes

**En quoi cette approche est-elle spécifiquement alpine ?** 30% du département de l'Isère est considéré comme zone de montagne, où les producteurs et productrices doivent adapter leurs produits et leurs méthodes aux conditions alpines.

## Actions au sommet 4

# Notre temps libre : les loisirs et la culture des Alpes





## Gros plan : Arosa et Valposchiavo : pionnières de la neutralité carbone pour les destinations touristiques

Compte tenu de la prise de conscience croissante concernant les modes de vie neutres pour le climat et résilients au changement climatique, la demande d'offres touristiques neutres en CO<sub>2</sub> augmente elle aussi. Les opérateurs de funiculaires et les hôteliers et hôteliers ont déjà développé des approches en ce sens. Mais ne serait-il pas mieux encore de transformer toute une région touristique – y compris toutes les formes de mobilité et de produits utilisés – en une destination climatiquement neutre ? Ce projet souhaite s'attaquer aux aspects méthodologiques complexes qui se cachent derrière cette approche (par exemple, où tracer les limites de l'empreinte carbone d'une destination), mais a aussi pour but d'explorer certaines approches innovantes de communication et de marketing, comme par exemple le « nudge ».

### Quels rôles jouent les compagnes et compagnons de cordée ?

- L'Université des Sciences appliquées des Grisons assure le soutien scientifique
- Les régions touristiques d'Arosa et Valposchiavo constituent les cas d'étude
- Myclimate est un fournisseur de services pour les entreprises climatiquement neutres (y compris la compensation)

**Facteurs de succès/obstacles ?** Le projet est sur le point de démarrer, mais l'approche est prometteuse avec notamment des approches innovantes en matière de communication et de marketing, basées sur la méthode du « nudge ». L'un des principaux obstacles sera d'identifier où mettre les limites pour établir l'empreinte carbone de toute une destination touristique.

**En quoi cette approche est-elle spécifiquement alpine ?** Le tourisme alpin est au cœur du projet.

## Gros plan : « Changer d'approche » – Campagne sur la mobilité et l'écotourisme en montagne (FR)

La campagne « Changer d'approche » de l'Association Mountain Wilderness promeut l'éco-tourisme ainsi que la mobilité douce pour se rendre en montagne. Son but est de protéger les territoires de montagnes fragilisés par les changements climatiques, et aussi de faire découvrir la montagne autrement, au contact de celles et ceux qui y vivent au quotidien. Cette campagne aide les visiteurs et visiteuses désireux de se déplacer sans voiture, en leur offrant des informations précises et en faisant pression pour le développement des services de transports publics en montagne. .

## Témoignage : La transition touristique commence au cœur de la station de ski de Métabief (un exemple venu du Jura)

Olivier Erard, Directeur du Syndicat Mixte du Massif du Mont d'Or partage son expérience :

La démarche de transition sur notre territoire du Haut-Doubs, situé dans le Massif du Jura, vise à transformer une économie des loisirs qui est aujourd'hui fortement dépendante de la neige. En effet, cette économie est très polarisée sur la station de ski de Métabief ; en 2020, la station a adopté un projet de transition qui, au vu de l'historique et des modèles climatiques, anticipe une fin potentielle du ski alpin à l'horizon 2030-2035. Pour s'adapter à ce nouveau défi, nous avons développé une ingénierie dédiée. Cette transition a des impacts sur les métiers des professionnelles et professionnels de la montagne qui doivent réinventer leurs pratiques et imaginer d'autres activités. Pour l'instant, la transition n'a pas d'impact sur les pratiques de la clientèle et nous misons sur les dix ans à venir pour profiter encore du ski en maintenant nos installations tout en nous préparant à l'arrêt de cette activité.

### Qu'est-ce qui me motive ?

En 2015, en tant que directeur de la station de Métabief, j'avais la responsabilité de prévoir le devenir de ces équipements. Glaciologue de formation, j'ai pu analyser les effets du réchauffement climatique sur notre territoire et expliquer aux élus et élues le risque que l'on courrait à poursuivre les investissements sur le ski alpin et à ne pas préparer les professionnelles et professionnels aux changements à venir. En 2020, quand cette décision d'anticipation a été prise, j'ai proposé de créer un pôle d'ingénierie pour travailler spécifiquement sur la transformation de cette économie des loisirs à l'échelle pertinente : celle du territoire dans son ensemble et non pas uniquement le périmètre de la station.

### Qui fait partie de la cordée ?

Après avoir travaillé avec mes collègues de la station (au niveau technique et politique), j'ai pu constituer une petite équipe de trois personnes grâce à des financements de l'Etat français (programme Avenir Montagne Ingénierie) et l'utilisation d'une part du produit de la taxe sur les remontées mécaniques, pour animer la réflexion sur le devenir de cette économie en utilisant des méthodes de coopération avec toutes les parties prenantes..



## Ce que cette brochure peut nous apprendre : d'un panorama...

La présentation de bonnes pratiques, telle que dans cette brochure de l'ACB, comporte un certain nombre d'avantages : il aide les précurseurs et précurseuses à poursuivre leur engagement, incite d'autres personnes à se lancer dans des initiatives similaires et permet à tous et toutes d'apprendre des succès et des enjeux rencontrés par les autres.

### Quelques enseignements tirés des cas présentés dans cette brochure :

- Les chances ou défis spécifiquement alpins sont un point de départ pour des solutions adaptées d'action sur le climat : dans de nombreux cas, une action ambitieuse pour le climat vient logiquement renforcer des choix de développement déjà visibles (par exemple, la transformation de l'agriculture bio en une agriculture climatiquement neutre et résiliente).
- Les réalités de terrain et de la vie des gens sont au cœur de toutes les bonnes pratiques. Les solutions qui marchent sont celles qui sont étroitement liées aux circonstances, aux cultures locales et aux conditions sociales, telles que les interventions auprès d'habitants et habitantes et d'acteurs et d'actrices dans leurs lieux de vie ou de travail.
- De l'information à l'expérimentation : un surplus d'informations est utile seulement si celles-ci ont une dimension locale ; face à des informations générales détachées de toute circonstance spécifique, les personnes se sentent dépassées, voire paralysées. Donner aux parties prenantes et aux citoyennes et citoyens la possibilité d'expérimenter de nouvelles approches, de tester personnellement de vraies actions pour le climat, facilite largement leur adhésion.

Les exemples montrent aussi que la coopération est l'une des clés d'une action réussie pour le climat.

- Dans une bonne cordée, certains des membres ouvrent les portes vers les groupes cibles pertinents (par exemple, les organismes sociaux, les associations touristiques, les pompiers et pompières, etc.)
- Passer à l'action avec une petite « coalition de volontaires » au lieu de construire de grands organes de décision : un petit groupe de travail sur le climat peut commencer par inclure des acteurs et actrices bien motivés, puis développer ensuite des forces gravitationnelles pour en « embarquer » d'autres.
- Dans une cordée, chacun et chacune a un rôle à jouer : cherchez à identifier quelle peut être votre contribution, en travaillant avec vos forces et connaissances personnelles.

### En route vers des modes de vie neutres en CO<sub>2</sub> et résilients au changement climatique : utiliser les vents favorables et savoir gérer les tempêtes

Il existe partout des vents favorables ou des « forces motrices », même s'ils sont parfois très subtils.

Apprenez à ouvrir les yeux et prêtez-leur attention. En voici quelques exemples :

- Des impacts climatiques déjà visibles, montrant que le moment est venu d'agir.
- La bonne combinaison de personnes.
- Des individus ou groupes qui initient et pilotent des démarches de changement ; par exemple, une mairesse, un PDG d'entreprise, une classe d'école...
- De nouvelles conditions cadres ou des fenêtres d'opportunités : de nouvelles lois, des financements...

→ Quelques suggestions pour faire un bon usage des vents favorables et démultiplier leur effet : soutenir, honorer, célébrer, illustrer, rester humble, inviter les meneurs et meneuses à soutenir les autres...

Il n'y a pas de changement sans tempêtes, vents debout ou résistances. Quelques exemples :

- Coopération et intelligence collective absentes ou inadéquates.
- Conditions cadres (financements, réglementations, gouvernance...) absentes ou inadéquates.
- Conflits, changements au sein de l'équipe ou dans le leadership.
- Prise en compte inadaptée ou insuffisante du facteur humain, notamment selon l'étape du changement où se trouvent les gens ou en fonction de la diffusion sociale de l'innovation.

### → Quelques conseils sur la manière de gérer les tempêtes, les vents debout ou les résistances :

pour lancer ou accompagner le changement, il faut porter un regard nouveau sur les individus et les groupes, prendre du recul pour mieux observer et comprendre les changements qu'ils traversent et comprendre pourquoi ils se trouvent bloqués à un moment ou à un autre. Il peut s'avérer nécessaire, à cette fin, d'acquérir (par la formation ou la coopération) de nouvelles connaissances et un nouveau savoir-faire dans le domaine des sciences sociales. Quand des résistances se présentent, les quatre points de la page suivante aident à se poser les questions essentielles et à éviter de grossir le problème.

## ... aux premiers pas



### Quelques suggestions de premiers pas possibles

... que vous pouvez lancer, avec votre réseau/initiative/organisation

- Référent ou ambassadeurs du changement climatique : désignez une ou plusieurs personne(s) comme « force motrice » pour vos activités sur le climat – cet ambassadeur ou ambassadrice ne doit pas forcément être un ou une experte, mais plutôt quelqu'un qui sache écouter et motiver ;
- Conversations carbone** : commencez par parler de vos expériences, positives et négatives, et, à partir de là, développez une connaissance partagée. Pour en savoir plus : [www.carbonconversations.co.uk](http://www.carbonconversations.co.uk) ou <https://klimartikulieren.at/>.
- Formations sur l'accompagnement au changement** : apprenez-en davantage sur le « facteur humain » et participez à une séance de formation. Même si vous êtes un ou une experte en matière de changement climatique, cela vous donnera des idées pour développer des approches plus adaptées à vos publics et partenaires.
- La fresque du climat** : vous n'avez pas le temps de lire les 2000 pages du rapport du GIEC ? En trois heures, l'atelier collaboratif « La fresque du climat » permet de comprendre l'essentiel des enjeux climatiques pour passer à l'action.  
Pour en savoir plus : <https://climatefresk.org/>.

... et comment vous pouvez contribuer à soutenir le Comité consultatif sur le climat alpin :

- Consultez le site internet [www.alpineclimate2050.org](http://www.alpineclimate2050.org), notamment les parcours de mise en œuvre, pour voir s'il existe des liens possibles avec vos propres activités.
- Si vous voulez contribuer à nos activités : contactez-nous via les coordonnées ci-après ou par le biais de la communauté en ligne.
- Inscrivez-vous aux infos et aux futurs webinaires de l'ACB pour recevoir des mises à jour.

### Contact et autres informations

Si vous avez des questions concernant l'ACB et ses activités ou pour approfondir les sujets abordés dans cette brochure, contactez-nous à l'adresse suivante : [info@alpineclimate2050.org](mailto:info@alpineclimate2050.org).

## A propos de la Convention alpine et du Comité consultatif sur le climat alpin

La Convention alpine ouvre la voie pour une vie durable dans les Alpes, en s'employant à protéger le précieux environnement qui est notre « chez nous ». Ce traité international a été le premier consacré à la protection et au développement durable de toute une chaîne de montagnes – les Alpes. Au début des années 90, les huit pays alpins (l'Allemagne, l'Autriche, la France, l'Italie, le Liechtenstein, Monaco, la Slovénie et la Suisse) et l'Union européenne se sont unis pour en faire une réalité.

La Convention alpine est basée sur la coopération et la collaboration transfrontalières. Par le biais de ses organes et processus, ainsi que de nombreux partenariats, la Convention alpine s'emploie à relever les défis les plus pressants que doivent affronter les Alpes.

Le changement climatique est l'un des principaux défis, raison pour laquelle un Comité consultatif sur le climat alpin (ACB) a été institué. L'ACB regroupe toutes les activités pertinentes menées dans le cadre de la Convention alpine en matière d'atténuation et d'adaptation au changement climatique, en accord avec les processus climatiques d'envergure européenne et planétaire.





Posvetovalni odbor za alpsko podnebje

## Odpravljanje vrzeli znotraj podnebnih ukrepov Nove vrvne ekipe za podporo podnebno nevtralnemu in odpornemu načinu življenja v Alpah





 Federal Ministry  
Republic of Austria  
Climate Action, Environment,  
Energy, Mobility,  
Innovation and Technology

 Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft  
Confédération suisse  
Confederazione Svizzera  
Confederaziun svizra

Swiss Confederation

Federal Office for Spatial Development ARE

 Gouvernement Princier  
PRINCIPAUTÉ DE MONACO

Prenos in nadaljnje informacije

[www.alpineclimate2050.org](http://www.alpineclimate2050.org)  
[www.alpconv.org](http://www.alpconv.org)

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## Predgovor

Vplivi podnebne krize vse bolj ogrožajo naše občutljivo alpsko območje. Nekatere ključne politike na poti do podnebno neutralnih in podnebno odpornih Alp vključujejo nove pristope k ustvarjanju dodane vrednosti ali preprosto predvidevajo izogibanje dejavnostim, ki povzročajo velike izpuste ogljika. V podporo ambicioznim podnebnim ukrepom v Alpah je Posvetovalni odbor za alpsko podnebje pripravil Akcijski načrt za podnebje, ki s konkretnimi izvedbenimi koraki ukrepom daje substanco.

Vendar pa se mnogi ukrepi lahko zdijo abstraktni in se ne navezujejo na naše vsakdanje življenje. Zato sem še posebno ponosen, da vam lahko predstavim to brošuro z ukrepi, s katerimi gradimo mostove med strategijami in njihovo izvedbo in ki naj bo vir navdiha.

Upam, da boste z veseljem prebirali to brošuro in da vas bo morda spodbudila k novemu razmišljanju o tem, kako lahko prilaganje podnebnim spremembam in blaženje njihovih učinkov postaneta sestavni del vsakdanjega življenja v Alpah, ne da bi pri tem ogrožali kakovost življenja, temveč bi jo celo izboljšali. Zgolj z vašo podporo lahko dosežemo naš cilj, da bodo Alpe do leta 2050 podnebno neutralne in odporne proti podnebnim spremembam.

Helmut Hojesky  
predsedujoči Posvetovalnemu  
odboru za alpsko podnebje



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# Podnebno nevtralni in podnebno odporni načini življenga kot podpora Alpskemu sistemu podnebnih ciljev

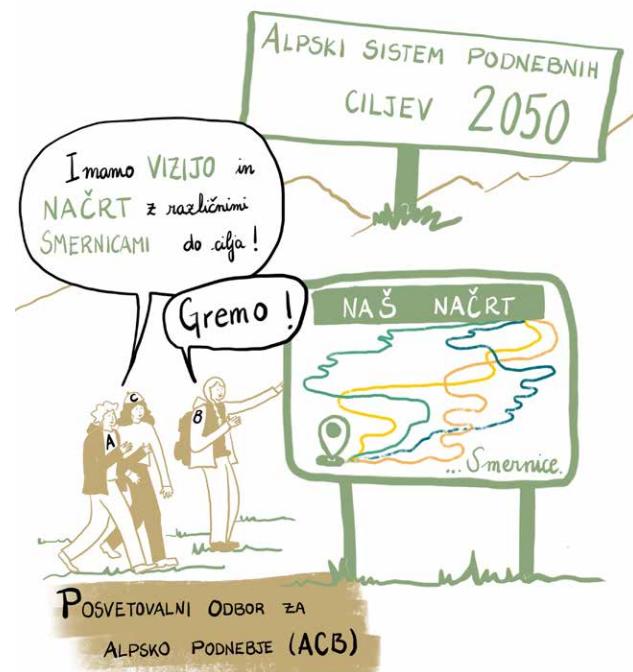
Ta brošura je vabilo županom in županjem ter lokalnim in regionalnim politikom in političarkam, javnim uslužbencem in uslužbenkam, prostovoljcem in prostovoljkam ter delavcem in delavkam nevladnih organizacij, učiteljem in učiteljicam ter svetovalcem in svetovalkam, zvezam in sindikatom, naj pomagajo uresničevati vizijo Posvetovalnega odbora za alpsko podnebje za podnebno nevtralne in podnebno odporne Alpe. Alpski sistem podnebnih ciljev 2050 in njegov akcijski načrt, ki so ju skupaj razvile vse alpske države, ponujata usklajen čezmejni pristop, da bi Alpe postale vzorčna regija na področju podnebnih ukrepov.

Za rast in spremembe pa potrebujemo spremjevalce in spremjevalke, povezovalce in povezovalke ter podpornike in podpornice na vseh ravneh, ki pospešujejo ukrepanje. Posvetovalni odbor za alpsko podnebje je zato sam vzpostavil skupino sektorskih »skrbnikov« in »skrbnic«, ki bodo olajšali izvajanje dejavnosti Akcijskega načrta za podnebje. Da pa bi jih prizemljili in da bi motivirali alpsko prebivalstvo k temu, da prispeva k uresničevanju vizije, naše »vrvne ekipe« potrebujejo novo članstvo: Posvetovalni odbor za alpsko podnebje vas vabi, da s svojim osebnim znanjem in svojimi poznanstvi prispevate k vključevanju novih ciljnih skupin.

## Posvetovalni odbor za alpsko podnebje in njegova vizija: podnebno nevtralne in podnebno odporne Alpe

Posvetovalni odbor za alpsko podnebje (ACB) je bil ustanovljen leta 2016, da združili vse dejavnosti za podnebne ukrepe v okviru Alpske konvencije. Posvetovalni odbor skupaj z Alpskim sistemom podnebnih

ciljev 2050 ponuja jasno podobo podnebno nevtralne in podnebno odporne alpske regije: osnovano na splošnih načelih (upoštevanje transnacionalne razsežnosti v Alpah), sektorski cilji prikazujejo zgoščene »slike prihodnosti« in kažejo, kako splošna vizija vodi k spremembam na sektorski ravni, npr. vizija o alpskem turizmu brez avtomobilov in privlačnem alpskem turizmu ali o Alpah kot vzorčni regiji za ekološko kmetovanje.



## Potrebujemo vašo podporo

Sistem podnebnih ciljev oživi z Akcijskim načrtom za podnebje 2.0 in sicer s »smernicami«, ki zagotavljajo postopne ukrepe za doseganje sektorskih ciljev. Za lažje izvajanje teh korakov so bili določeni skrbniki in skrbnice: oni so strokovnjaki in stokovnjakinje na ustreznih področjih in gradijo skupnosti za pospeševanje aktivnosti.

- ➔ Te ambiciozne vizije ni mogoče uresničiti samo na politični ali na tehnični ravni.
- ➔ Zahteva tudi nove pristope k vzorcem načinov življenja in potrošništva – bližje podnebno nevtralnemu in podnebno odpornemu življenju v Alpah.

## Kaj boste našli v tej brošuri

S to brošuro vam kot multiplikatorju oziroma množičniku podnebnega ukrepanja ponujamo nekaj navdiha, da bi s svojimi dejavnostmi dosegli prebivalce in prebivalke ter podprli podnebno nevtralne in podnebno odporne Alpe.

- Za začetek je navedenih nekaj izhodišč za razmislek o težavah pri prehodu od znanja k dejanjem in o tem, kako naj bo to videti v Alpah.
- Primeri aktualnih projektov, s katerimi je prikazano, kako so nekonvencionalne vrvne ekipe že sprožile vključjoče in motivacijske dejavnosti.
- Seznam prvih potrebnih korakov prikazuje, kako se lahko vi in vaša organizacija vključite ter kako lahko Posvetovalni odbor za alpsko podnebje podprete pri uresničevanju njegove vizije.

# Kako spodbujati podnebne ukrepe v alpskih načinih življenja



V Evropi se široko poroča o učinkih in grožnjah podnebne krize. Obstaja splošen konsenz, da so za boj proti podnebnim spremembam potrebni visoko zastavljeni ukrepi.

## Zakaj ukrepov ni še več?

- Podnebne spremembe so svetovni problem, ki vključuje zapletene fizikalne pojave tako na globalni kot tudi na regionalni ravni, ki se pokažejo z določenim časovnim zamikom: velik vpliv na vse vidike življenja, številne negotovosti, razpršene odgovornosti in razkorak med dejavnostmi in skupinami, ki najbolj onesnažujejo, ter tistimi, ki kot prvi občutijo podnebne spremembe.
- Alpe spadajo med najbogatejše regije na svetu, kar sovpada z visoko ravnjo potrošnje in ogljičnih odtisov.
- Deležniki ter prebivalci in prebivalke niso niti dobro opremljeni niti usposobljeni, da bi lahko reševali kompleksnost dane situacije in razvili rešitve za popolnoma nove izzive.
- Doslej je bil velik poudarek pri soočanju s podnebnimi spremembami na tehničnih rešitvah. Šele pred kratkim se je začel upoštevati tudi človeški dejavnik, s številnimi kolektivnimi in individualnimi upori ter konflikti: pravni in finančni okviri, zavarovanja, pogodbe, predpisi o javnih naročilih, socialno-psihološki dejavniki itn.

## »Dragoceni človeški dejavnik« v osrčju podnebnih ukrepov

Vedno več informacij o učinkih podnebnih sprememb ne pomeni nujno več ukrepanja, temveč lahko vodi do nastanka več dilem, konfliktov ali celo ohromitve. Korak od znanja do dejanj zahteva poglobljeno razumevanje človeškega položaja. Soočanje s podnebnimi spremembami pomeni korenito spremembo za družbo kot celoto in za vsakega posameznika oziroma posameznico.

Da bi omogočili nastanek novih načinov življenja, potrebujemo znanstveno podkovano znanje o podnebnih spremembah, njihovih posledicah in možnih (tehničnih) rešitvah. To znanje je v kontekstu alpskega prostora postavil Posvetovalni odbor za alpsko podnebje. Za premostitev vrzeli med znanjem in dejanji so prav tako potrebna strokovna znanja in spretnosti na področju humanističnih ved:

- za prepoznavanje individualnih in kolektivnih uporov in konfliktov ter obvladovanje leteh;
- za izbiro pravih pristopov, s katerimi bi vsaki skupini ali posamezniku oziroma posameznici olajšali spremembe, glede na njihove posebne potrebe in razmere, na primer: eksperimentiranje, inštruiranje, informiranje in usposabljanje, smernice, skupine za medsebojno izmenjavo, spodbujanje, pravila itd.;
- olajšanje kolektivne inteligence in pomoč pri oblikovanju novih vrvnih ekip, ki bodo dosegale širok spekter deležnikov;
- za podporo globoko zasnovani individualni in kolektivni zavezaniosti, ki je zasidrana v nastajajočih identitetah in kulturah.



## Kako lahko Alpe postanejo vodilna regija za podnebno neutralne in podnebno odporne načine življenja?

- Vplivi podnebnih sprememb so tukaj že zdaj bolj vidni kot v drugih evropskih regijah: alpsko prebivalstvo vidi in čuti potrebo po nujnem ukrepanju.
- Podnebni ukrepi so povezani z drugimi izzivi, značilnimi za Alpe, kot recimo pomanjkanje tal in vode, izguba biotske raznovrstnosti, posebne težave v mobilnosti, naravne nesreče, demografske spremembe itn.
- V Alpah so na voljo zelo raznoliki in bogati naravni in človeški viri, znanstveno osnovano znanje in izkušnje ter potrebna finančna sredstva.
- Obstoječi gospodarski pristopi v nekaterih sektorjih se že osredotočajo na učinkovito rabo energije in drugih virov, na lokalne vrednostne verige in zmanjševanje ogljičnega odtisa (npr. turizem, gozdarstvo, kmetijstvo, lesena gradnja).

### Viri:

Eurobarometer (2021): Posebna raziskava Eurobarometer o podnebnih spremembah  
Hubert Reeves (2019): intervju v televizijski oddaji „Ouvrez le 1“

# Priložnosti in grožnje za razvoj podnebno neutralnih in podnebno odpornih načinov življenja, ki so značilne za alpski prostor

## Kako se premikamo: prevoz na delo, vsakodnevne in počitniške vožnje

### Katere posebne značilnosti Alp podpirajo podnebno neutralne in podnebno odporne načine življenja?

- Kolesarjenje in hoja sta v Alpah že del vsakdanjega življenja zaradi velikega navdušenja nad aktivnostmi v naravi in zdravjem, kratkih razdalj v srednje velikih alpskih mestih ter privlačne ponudbe prostočasnih dejavnosti itd.
- Javni prevoz: Infrastruktura, storitve in privlačne rešitve za nakup vozovnic so v nekaterih alpskih regijah zelo dobro razviti, tudi za čezmejni promet. Številni turisti zaradi lažje dostopnosti dajejo prednost javnemu prevozu.
- Souporaba avtomobilov: Močan občutek pripadnosti skupnosti v alpskih mestih omogoča inovativne pristope k souporabi vozil ali skupnim vožnjam.

### In katere so tiste značilnosti, ki zavirajo podnebno neutralne in podnebno odporne načine življenja?

- Zahtevna topografija lahko zavira alternativne prometne rešitve.
- Odročni kraji so z javnim prevozom težje dosegljivi, razpršena naselja pa ustvarjajo odvisnost od zasebnih avtomobilov.
- Nekatere storitve so zelo odvisne od turističnih sezonz.
- Vremenske razmere (zlasti pozimi) omejujejo možnosti za kolesarjenje in hojo.

## Kaj jemo in kupujemo: alpska hrana, lokalni proizvodi in preprečevanje nastanka odpadkov

### Katere posebne značilnosti Alp podpirajo podnebno neutralne in podnebno odporne načine življenja?

- Lokalne vrednostne verige: Med prebivalstvom obstaja visoka ozaveščenost o lokalnih vrednostnih verigah in sezonskih proizvodih, dolgoletna kultura prehranske dediščine in gorskega kmetijstva. Odročne alpske regije imajo notranjo motivacijo za razvoj lokalnih vrednostnih verig.
- Kmetijstvo: Alpsi kmetje in kmetice imajo dobre možnosti, da postanejo del vzorčne regije za ekološko kmetijstvo.
- Visoki dohodki v številnih alpskih regijah mnogim prebivalcem in prebivalkam omogočajo, da si lahko privoščijo višje cene ekoloških in lokalnih proizvodov.

### In katere so tiste značilnosti, ki zavirajo podnebno neutralne in podnebno odporne načine življenja?

- Nekatera živila, ki so tipična za Alpe, so zelo ogljično intenzivna (mlečni izdelki, meso).
- Proizvodi, ki izvirajo iz Alp, so dražji od industrijsko pridelanih proizvodov.
- Nekatere kmetijske proizvode je težko pridelati v gorskem okolju.

## Kako živimo: alpska naselja in stavbe.

### Katere posebne značilnosti Alp podpirajo podnebno neutralne in podnebno odporne načine življenja?

- Gradbeni materiali in ogrevanje: Obstaja dolga tradicija uporabe trajnostnih gradbenih materialov (zlasti lesa) in obnovljivih virov energije za ogrevanje.
- Večnamenska raba stavb: Predvsem v manjših krajih so stavbe zasnovane tako, da se jih uporablja za več namenov in učinkovito.
- Organiziranost naselij: Alpska topografija spodbuja gosto poselitev in omejuje pretirano porabo zemljišč.
- Individualni preventivni ukrepi ob tveganjih: izkušnje pri obvladovanju naravnih nesreč.

### In katere so tiste značilnosti, ki zavirajo podnebno neutralne in podnebno odporne načine življenja?

- Turizem: Apartmaji, ki so v uporabi samo v turističnih sezona ali kot drugi domovi, omejujejo možnosti za urejanje prostora v skladu z načeli podnebne odpornosti.
- Prenove: Številne zgodovinske stavbe zahtevajo posebne pristope, kar je razlog za dražje prenove.
- Razprtjeni domovi ovirajo skupno ogrevanje, kanalizacijo itd.

## V čem uživamo: prosti čas in kultura v Alpah

### Katere posebne značilnosti Alp podpirajo podnebno neutralne in podnebno odporne načine življenja?

- Povezanost z naravo: Ljudje so na splošno močno povezani z naravo in gorami ter imajo motivacijo za njihovo zaščito.
- Možnosti za preživljvanje prostega časa: V Alpah je na voljo veliko nizkoogljičnih prostočasnih aktivnosti, ki so na dosegu roke in primerne za vsako denarnico. Zanimanje za take aktivnosti raste.
- Kultura: Kulturna dediščina in okolje sta tesno povezana.
- Že vidni podnebni vplivi (npr. pomanjkanje snega) povzročajo spremembe v načinu preživljavanja prostega časa.

### In katere so tiste značilnosti, ki zavirajo podnebno neutralne in podnebno odporne načine življenja?

- Učinki zaprtega sistema v turističnem sektorju zavirajo prehod v podnebju prijazne prostočasne aktivnosti.
- Pretiran turizem, razširjena uporaba zasebnih avtomobilov za več kratkih izletov.
- Konflikti med športnimi dejavnostmi na prostem, biotsko raznovrstnostjo in naravo.

## 1. akcijski vrh:

# Kako se premikamo: Prevoz na delo, vsakodnevne in počitniške vožnje

### Samovozeči električni avtobusi v Meranu (IT)

Prvi sistem avtonomnih avtobusov, ki je bil testiran v alpskem mestu, izpoljuje individualne potrebe in je prilagojen na omejen prostor v starih mestnih jedrih

**Vrtna ekipa:** Mesto Merano, upravljalci javnega prometa, tehnična podjetja

**Potencial za spremembo:** Večanje zaupanja v nove tehnologije in nove oblike mobilnosti



**JAVNI SEKTOR**

### Začasne kolesarske poti v Grenoblu (FR)

Vzdrževanje 18 km začasnih kolesarskih poti, ki so nastale med pandemijo covid-19, z namenom utrjevanja mestne mreže kolesarskih poti (skupno 320 km)

**Vrtna ekipa:** Mesto Grenoble, upravljalci mobilnostnih storitev

### Potencial za spremembo:

Cilj je trikratno povečanje deleža kolesarskih poti v modalni razdelitvi



### Zmanjševanje odvisnosti od avtomobila na podeželju, Trièves (FR)

Možnost souporabe avtomobilov, organizacija štopanja in razvoj kolesarstva v redko naseljenem območju

**Potencial za spremembo:** Razvoj mobilnostnih praks z manjšo odvisnostjo od avtomobilov

**Več informacij v okvirčku Pod drobnogledom**



**CIVILNA DRUŽBA**

### Na svetovno serijo tekmovanj v smučanju prostega sloga z vlakom (na celotnem območju Alp)

Najboljši smučarji prostega sloga postanejo vzorniki na področju ukrepanja proti podnebnim spremembam in se obvezajo za trajnostne načine prevozov do tekmovanj ter svoje izkušnje delijo preko družabnih omrežij

**Vrtna ekipa:** Nevladna organizacija Protect our Winters, Freeride World Tour, športniki

### Potencial za spremembo:

Spodbujanje podnebju prijazne mobilnosti preko novih vzornikov



**ZASEBNI SEKTOR**

### YOALIN: Youth Alpine Interrail – mladinski alpski Interrail (na celotnem območju Alp)

Mladi imajo možnost, da izkusijo trajnosten način potovanja

**Potencial za spremembo:** Trajnostno mobilnost zasidramo v načinih življenja mladih

**Več informacij v okvirčku Pod drobnogledom**



### AMIGO: aktivna dnevna mobilnost (AT, DE, CH, LI)

Preizkušanje eksperimentalnih pristopov za spodbujanje trajnostne dnevne mobilnosti

**Potencial za spremembo:** Premagovanje ovir za spremembe v vzorcih dnevne mobilnosti

**Nadaljnje informacije v osebni zgodbi**





## **Pod drobnogledom: Civilna pobuda v dolini Trièves (FR) za zmanjšanje uporabe osebnih avtomobilov**

Ponuditi javni prevoz na podeželskem območju predstavlja izviv zaradi nizke gostote prebivalstva in pomanjkanja virov ter pristojnosti lokalnih organov. V regiji Trièves je aktivnih več civilnih pobud, ki skušajo zapolniti vrzel: souporaba avtomobilov; organiziran avtoštop preko Facebook strani, spletnega orodja »collaborative pad« in številki mobilnih telefonov. Združenje in občina ponujata storitve za izposojo in servisiranje e-koles. Poleg tega v sklopu projekta »Nična brezposelnost v regiji« delajo na rešitvah za alternativno mobilnost.

### **Katere vloge prevzemajo partnerji vrvne ekipe?**

- Prebivalci in prebivalke si zamislijo, sprožijo in organizirajo nove storitve.
- Podjetje Citiz ponuja storitve za souporabo avtomobilov.
- Lokalne oblasti podpirajo ponudbo (koordinacija, financiranje, komunikacija ...).

**Dejavniki uspeha/ovire?** Aktivna vključitev prebivalcev in prebivalk že sama po sebi kaže na spremembo načina življenja. Je pa tudi šibkost, saj je zelo odvisna od volje posameznikov in posameznic. Če ljudje prenehajo biti aktivni, potem ni več zagotovila, da bodo sistemi in storitve, ki potekajo v samo-organizaciji, lahko potekali naprej.

**Kaj je pri tem pristopu posebej značilno za Alpe?** Trièves je gorsko območje na srednji nadmorski višini. Razpršena naselja, pobočja in sneg pozimi zahtevajo posebne rešitve za mobilnost.

## **Pod drobnogledom: YOALIN – Youth Alpine Interrail**

YOALIN ni zgolj projekt, temveč življenska izkušnja ter vstopna točka v čudovito mrežo mladih, ki se zavedajo pomena podnebja. Projekt mladim omogoča, da izkusijo pustolovski duh, udobje, praktičnost in zabavo počitnikovanja s trajnostnimi prevoznimi sredstvi ter uživajo v lepotah alpskih dežel.

### **Katere vloge prevzemajo partnerji vrvne ekipe?**

- Pogodbenice Alpske konvencije nudijo finančno podporo.
- CIPRA in Mladinski svet CIPRE zagotavljata organizacijsko podporo, zlasti pri spremjevalnih dogodkih in okvirih za udeležence projekta YOALIN.
- Mladi s celotnega območja Alp delujejo kot »ambasadorji in ambasadorki« ter multiplikatorji in multiplikatorke.

**Dejavniki uspeha/ovire?** Nekdanji udeleženci in udeleženke so združeni v skupnost, ki presega čas trajanja projekta. Mnogi s projektom YOALIN ostajajo povezani in ga pomagajo oblikovati za nove udeležence in udeleženke.

**Kaj je pri tem pristopu posebej značilnega za Alpe?** Projekt je povezan z alpskim okoljem in mladim omogoča spoznavati njihovo kulturno in naravno bogastvo.

## **Moj oseben »aha!« trenutek**

Alexandra Sutterlüty, pristojna za trajnostni razvoj pri podjetju Haberkorn, o novem pristopu projekta AMIGO

Trajnostno ravnanje je bistveni del strategije našega podjetja, ukvarjam pa se tudi z našo mobilnostjo, torej z vožnjami in domov, službenimi potovanji in ekskurzijami. S številnimi ukrepi nam je uspelo zmanjšati število opravljenih poti naših zaposlenih na delo z avtom za 15 odstotkov.

Da bi še povečali delež podnebju prijaznih načinov potovanj, smo pred kratkim uvedli dve novi storitvi na področju mobilnosti: v programu beWEGt v obdobju več tednov spremljamo »spremembe željne« – to so osebe, ki si želijo spremeniti svoje navade na področju mobilnosti, ampak pri tem potrebujejo še nekaj podpore. Z zemljevidi Mobility Maps, ki se ustvarijo avtomatsko, zagotovimo individualne potovalne načrte. Prikazani so trajanje potovanja, stroški in ogljični odtis opravljene poti, z dodatno inovativno funkcijo pa so prikazani še zdravstveni vidiči – ponazorjena je vsakodnevna telesna vadba, ki je povezana z izbiro vrste mobilnosti.

### **Kaj me motivira?**

Zemljevidi mobilnosti me še posebno navdušujejo, saj prikazujejo, kakšen učinek ima naša izbiro mobilnosti na podnebje in naše zdravje. Tako so me prepričali, da se na delo večkrat peljem s kolesom in tako naredim nekaj dobrega zase.

### **Kdo je del vrvne ekipe?**

Ponudbe smo pridobili na interni delavnici in jih razvili v okviru pilotnega projekta AMIGO skupaj z zavodom Energieinstitut Vorarlberg, strokovnjaki in strokovnjakinjami s področja zdravstva AKS in devetimi delodajalci v regiji Alpenrhein-Bodensee-Hochrhein. Cilj projekta AMIGO je spodbuditi ljudi k bolj zdravi in podnebju prijazni mobilnosti in pri tem se projekt osredotoča na sinergije med promocijo zdravja in upravljanjem mobilnosti na delovnem mestu. Prednosti takšnega projekta so očitne: dostopamo lahko do strokovnega znanja zunanjih partnerjev in skupaj razvijamo svoje ponudbe.

## 2. akcijski vrh:

# Kako živimo: Alpska naselja in stavbe



## **Pod drobnogledom: »DoppelPlus« – Energetsko in podnebno svetovanje za gospodinjstva z nizkim prihodkom**

DoppelPlus je dober primer, kako lahko s spremembami v smeri podnebno nevtralnega in podnebno odpornega načina življenja dobimo zmagaš-zmagam rešitev. Kot prispevek k viziji Tirolske o energetsko avtonomni pokrajini so gospodinjstva z nižjimi prihodki deležna podpore pri zmanjševanju svoje porabe energije, ogljičnega odtisa in energetskih stroškov.

### **Katere vloge prevzemajo partnerji vrvne ekipe?**

- Podnebno zavezništvo in drugi javni deležniki vzpostavijo okvir in nudijo financiranje.
- Karitas (organizacija za socialno pomoč) odpira vrata pri vzpostavitvi stikov s pomembnimi ciljnimi skupinami.
- Prostovoljni svetovalci in svetovalke za področje energije in podnebja (hrbtenica projekta) so deležni usposabljanja in nato precej samostojno opravljajo svetovanja na tem področju.

**Dejavnički uspeha/ovire?** S pristopom DoppelPlus ljudi opolnomočimo tako, da se z njimi povežemo v osrednjem delu njihovega življenja: svetovalci in svetovalke za področje energije in podnebja obiskujejo gospodinjstva in ugotavljajo, katere ukrepe bi lahko enostavno izvajali na področju ogrevanja, hlajenja in prezračevanja, upravljanja z vodo in elektriko, pri porabi in navadah v mobilnosti.

**Kaj je pri tem pristopu posebej značilno za Alpe?** Zaradi alpskega podnebja ogrevanje tukaj predstavlja večji delež toplogrednih izpustov in onesnaženja zraka kot v drugih regijah in se močno odraža tudi na proračunu družin z nižjimi prihodki.

## **Pod drobnoledom: RiKoSt – individualni ukrepi za obvladovanje naravnih nevarnosti – od boljših informacij do boljše zaščite s čezmejnim sodelovanjem**

Za prehod od znanja o možnih podnebnih tveganjih do jasnega zaznavanja tveganja in individualnega ukrepanja so potrebna nova orodja za obveščanje o tveganjih, ki vključujejo prebivalstvo in pomembne deležnike ter so vezana na dejanske razmere.

### **Katere vloge prevzemajo partnerji vrvne ekipe?**

- Agencija za civilno zaščito avtonomne pokrajine Bolzano, raziskovalni center Eurac Research in Oddelek za upravljanje z vodami Dežele Koroške so začeli projekt Interreg.
- Župani in županje pilotnih občin, prebivalstvo, strokovnjaki in strokovnjakinje, deležniki.
- Učenci in učenke srednjih in višjih šol.

**Dejavnički uspeha/ovire?** Ekipa projekta RiKoSt je spoznala, da več informacij ne vodi nujno do več ukrepov. Le če so državljeni in državljanke ter deležniki vključeni v enakovreden dialog, v katerem se govoriti v njihovem jeziku in kaže zanimanje za njihove realne težave, je mogoče sprožiti izvajanje individualnih ukrepov za preprečevanje tveganj. Za vizualizacijo naravnih nevarnosti so bila uporabljeni interaktivna orodja, kot so očala za virtualno resničnost.

**Kaj je pri tem pristopu posebej značilno za Alpe?** Alpska regija zahteva individualne ukrepe za preprečevanje tveganj. Projekt RiKoSt je razvil rešitve, ki temeljijo na čezmejnem razumevanju in dialogu.

## **Osebna zgodba: Ljudi postaviti nazaj v središče energetsko učinkovitih gradbenih projektov**

Corinne Valence, kolektiv Vie to B, posrednica za opolnomočenje uporabnikov in uporabnic stavb



Odkar obstajajo energetsko učinkovite stavbe, pogosto obstaja precejšen razkorak med napovedano učinkovitostjo in dejanskim stanjem pri uporabi. S tem so te stavbe diskreditirane in od takaj izhaja pristop »opolnomočenje uporabnikov in uporabnic«.

Vie to B je skupina ljudi, ki uporabnikom in uporabnicam pomaga, da prevzamejo odgovornost za učinkovite stavbe in sooblikujejo nove načine skupnega življenja. Omogočamo jim, da najdejo strategije za izboljšanje učinkovitosti svojih stavb. Cenimo strokovno znanje vsakega deležnika in lajšamo dialog med vodji projekta ter uporabniki in uporabnicami. Če se bodo počutili, da so slišani, bodo bolj naklonjeni temu, da prispevajo k izboljšanju podnebne učinkovitosti stavb, v katerih bivajo.

**Področja ukrepanja:** Majhna participativna stanovanja, stavbe s približno sto stanovanji, soseske, šole, telovadnice, mladinski centri, upravni prostori itd.

### **Kaj me motivira?**

Zelo pogosto omejitve in standardi presegajo potrebe končnih uporabnikov in uporabnic. »Opolnomočenje uporabnikov in uporabnic« jim omogoča, da se počutijo upoštevane, gradbenikom in gradbenicam pa, da ponovno odkrijejo svoj pravi namen, torej bivanje za ljudi. Iz bitke tako nastane prizadevanje za skupni cilj.

### **Kdo je del vrvne ekipe?**

Za »opolnomočenje uporabnikov in uporabnic« je potrebna podpora mreža, v kateri je vsak posameznik oziroma posameznica enako pomemben oziroma pomembna: naročnik (javni ali zasebni), vsi poklici v sklopu gradbenih in obnovitvenih del, vsi vzdrževalci in vzdrževalke ter vse vrste stalnih ter začasnih uporabnikov in uporabnic.

### 3. akcijski vrh:

## Kaj jemo in kupujemo: Alpska hrana in lokalni proizvodi



## **Pod drobnogledom: Projekt kantona Graubünden za podnebno neutralno kmetijstvo: omogočanje inovacij preko skupnih izkušenj**

Kanton Graubünden si želi izzive spremeniti v priložnosti, in sicer tako, da postane prva popolnoma podnebno neutralna kmetijska regija v Alpah: kupovanje regionalnih proizvodov torej predstavlja podnebno neutralno potrošnjo. Da bi malim kmetom in kmeticam (ki imajo pogosto omejene zmogljivosti) omogočili raziskovanje podnebno neutralnih (in podnebno odpornih) praks, sta bila vzpostavljena platforma in pilotni pristop, ki upoštevata tudi kompromise z biotsko raznovrstnostjo, dobrim počutjem živali in gospodarsko trajnostjo.

### **Katere vloge imajo partnerji vrvne ekipe?**

- Kanton Graubünden ponuja organizacijsko podporo in financiranje.
- 50 pilotnih kmetov in kmetic ter dve kmetiji v lasti kantona razvijajo ogljične odtise, raziskujejo možne ukrepe in uporabljajo inovativne pristope.
- Podpora nudijo mreža podnebnih in okoljskih znanstvenikov in znanstvenic, kmetijska in gostinska združenja.

**Dejavniki uspeha/ovire?** Proaktivni pristop, povezan z dobro komunikacijsko kampanjo, je mnoge kmete in kmetice prepričal, da se vključijo v proces. Projekt jim nudi ustreza orodja in podporne zmogljivosti za nadaljnje individualno ukrepanje. Konkurenčni pristop za pridobitev statusa pilotne kmetije je spodbudil 120 kmetov in kmetic, da so se prijavili za 50 razpisanih mest.

**Kaj je pri tem pristopu posebej značilno za Alpe?** Projekt upošteva strukturo gorskega poljedelstva in je zato stoddotno značilen za Alpe.

## **Osebna zgodba: Opolnomočenje deležnikov, da postanejo del pristopa 100%- lokalno**

Lucija Gartner, koordinatorka lokalne blagovne znamke Bohinjsko nam ponuja vpogled v svoje vsakodnevno delo



Triglavski narodni park in Bohinj sta del biosfernega območja Julisce Alpe, ki povezuje 10 različnih občin. Ta občutljiva in raznolika regija je del Triglavskega naravnega parka in zahteva pameten pristop upravljanja in razvoja. Lokalno gospodarstvo je odvisno od turizma, zato smo se odločili, da bo turizem postal generator trajnostnih sprememb za ohranjanje narave, skupnosti in lokalne identitet.

**Kaj me motivira?** Vsakodnevno sodelujem z različnimi deležniki z bohinjskega območja ter koordinatorji iz regije Julisce Alp. Ker sem v neposrednem stiku z ljudmi, ki ustvarjajo ponudbo te regije (kmetje in kmetice, obrtniki in obrtnice, lastniki in lastnice restavracij, vodniki in vodnici ...), so mi težave in potrebe na tem območju zname. Čudovito je videti lokalno prebivalstvo, kako z velikim navdušenjem in novimi idejami ustvarjajo široko mrežo za izvajanje pristopa 100%- lokalno.

**Kdo je del vrvne ekipe?** Triglavski narodni park, občina Bohinj in regija Julisce Alpe povezujejo lokalno skupnost, deležnike, strokovnjake in strokovnjakinje z dotičnega območja ter raziskovalce in raziskovalke na različnih nacionalnih in mednarodnih ravneh. To območje se osredotoča na razvoj, trženje, upravljanje in identiteto.

## **Pod drobnogledom: Mangez Bio Isère**

Mangez Bio Isère (jejmo bio v departmaju Isère) je zadruga kolektivnega interesa (SCIC), ki so jo ustanovili ekološki in lokalni kmetje in kmetice, da bi povečali porabo lokalnih in ekoloških proizvodov v departmaju Isère. S pomočjo zadruge se olajša vključevanje ekoloških in lokalnih izdelkov v kolektivno oskrbo s prehrano, restavracije in skupine za nakupovanje, saj zadruga lokalne proizvode kupuje v večjih količinah in po pošteni ceni za proizvajalce in proizvajalke.

### **Katere vloge imajo partnerji vrvne ekipe?**

- Mreža 60 ekoloških proizvajalcev in proizvajalk ter predelovalcev in predelovalk živil iz departmaja Isère in okoliških departmajev.
- Tehnični partnerji (Fret froid, Socleo, Tout en vélo) izvajajo logistiko in dostavo.
- Javni partnerji (regija AURA, Grenoble Alpes Métropole, departma l'Isère, Evropska unija) nudijo finančno in institucionalno podporo.
- Naročila prihajajo od občin, šolskih kuhinj, menz v podjetjih, restavracij, specializiranih trgovin, socialno-zdravstvenih institucij in skupin za nakupovanje.

**Kaj je pri tem pristopu posebej značilno za Alpe?** 30 odstotkov departmaja Isère se nahaja na gorskem območju, kjer morajo kmetje in kmetice ter predelovalni obrati svoje proizvodne in predelovalne metode prilagoditi na alpske razmere.

#### 4. akcijski vrh:

## V čem uživamo: Prosti čas in kultura v Alpah





## Pod drobnogledom: Napredki pri razvoju podnebno nevtralnih turističnih destinacij: Arosa in Valposchiavo kot pionirja

Z vse večjo ozaveščenostjo o podnebno nevtralnih in podnebno odpornih načinih življenga raste tudi povpraševanje po podnebno nevtralni turistični ponudbi. Upravljalci žičnic in hotelov so že razvili različne pristope, da postanejo podnebno nevtralni. Kako pa izvesti preobrazbo celotne turistične regije v podnebno nevtralno destinacijo, vključno z vsemi oblikami mobilnosti in uporabljenih proizvodov? S tem projektom želimo dati odgovore glede zapletenih metodoloških vidikov, ki se skrivajo za tem pristopom (npr. kje določiti meje ogljičnega odtisa za podnebno nevtralne destinacije), njegov cilj pa je tudi raziskati inovativne komunikacijske in trženjske pristope, kot je »nudging« ali drezanje.

### Katere vloge imajo partnerji vrvne ekipe?

- Univerza za uporabne znanosti kantona Graubünden za znanstveno podporo.
- Turistični regiji Arosa in Valposchiavo kot študiji primerov.
- Myclimate kot ponudnik storitev za podnebno nevtralna podjetja (vključno z nadomestili).

**Dejavniki uspeha/ovire?** Projekt se šele začenja, vendar so dejavniki uspeha vključeni v pristop: upamo, da bo preverjanje inovativnih komunikacijskih in marketinških pristopov, ki temeljijo na metodi drezanja, uspešni. Ovire se skrivajo v podrobnostih glede tega, kako določiti meje za ogljični odtis celotne turistične destinacije.

**Kaj je pri tem pristopu posebej značilno za Alpe?** Alpsi turizem je v središču tega projekta.

## Pod drobnogledom: »Spremembu pristopa« – kampanja za mobilnost in ekoturizem v gorah (FR)



Kampanja »Spremembu pristopa« organizacije Mountain Wilderness spodbuja k mobilnosti v gorah brez avtomobilov in ekoturizmu. Njen cilj je zaščititi gorska območja, ki so prizadeta zaradi podnebnih sprememb, in pomagati ljudem odkrivati gore na drugačen način, v stiku s tistimi, ki tam živijo. Kampanja s posredovanjem natančnih informacij in lobiranjem za storitve javnega prevoza v gorah pomaga vsem, ki želijo gore obiskati brez avtomobila.

## Osebna zgodba: Preusmeritev turizma se začne v osrčju smučarskega središča Métabief (primer iz regije Jura)

Olivier Erard, direktor zadruge Syndicat Mixte du Massif du Mont d'Or deli svoje izkušnje:

Cilj prehoda na našem območju Haut-Doubs, ki se nahaja v masivu Jura, je preoblikovati ekonomijo prostega časa, ki je danes zelo odvisna od snega in močno osredotočena na smučarsko središče Métabief. V letu 2020 je letovišče sprejelo projekt za izvedbo prehoda, ki glede na zgodovinske podatke in podnebne modele predvideva morebitni konec alpskega smučanja do let 2030–2035. Da bi se prilagodili temu novemu izzivu, smo razvili poseben pristop človeškega inženiringa. Ta prehod vpliva na delovna mesta tistih, ki delajo v gorah in morajo na novo oblikovati svoje prakse in si zamisliti druge dejavnosti. Za zdaj ta prehod ne vpliva na navade strank, zato računamo, da bomo v naslednjih desetih letih še vedno uživali v smučanju, tako da bomo ohranjali svoje naprave in se istočasno pripravljali na konec te dejavnosti.

### Kaj me motivira?

Leta 2015 sem bil kot direktor smučišča Métabief odgovoren za načrtovanje prihodnosti teh naprav. Kot diplomirani glaciolog sem lahko analiziral učinke globalnega segrevanja na naše ozemlje ter izvoljenim uradnikom in uradnicam predstavil tveganja nadaljnjega vlaganja v alpsko smučanje, če ne bi istočasno ljudi, ki tam delajo, pripravili na spremembe, ki nas čakajo. Leta 2020, ko je bila sprejeta odločitev za predvidevanje nadaljnjega delovanja, sem predlagal ustanovali inženirske centra, ki bi se ukvarjal posebej s preoblikovanjem ekonomije prostega časa v ustreznom merilu: namreč na območju celotne regije in ne samo na območju smučišča.

### Kdo je del vrvne ekipe?

Po tem, ko sem sodeloval s svojimi kolegi in kolegicami v smučarskem središču (s tehničnim osebjem in izvoljenimi uradniki in uradnicami), mi je s pomočjo sredstev francoske vlade (Avenir Montagne Ingénierie Programme) in določenega dela prihodkov iz davka na žičniške naprave uspelo sestaviti majhno ekipo treh ljudi, ki bo z metodami sodelovanja z vsemi deležniki vodila proces razmišljanja o prihodnosti te gospodarske panoge.

## Kaj se iz te brošure lahko naučimo: Od razumevanja ...

Predstavitev dobrih praks, kot je to narejeno v tej brošuri ACB, ima vrsto prednosti: s tem se daje podporo tistim, ki kot prvi izvajajo inovativne ukrepe in so navdih drugim, da tudi sami poskusijo izvesti podobne pobude. Poleg tega pa se tako vsem omogoča učenje iz predstavljenih uspehov in izzivov.

### Nauki iz primerov, ki so zbrani v tej brošuri:

- **Priložnosti ali izzivi, ki so specifični za Alpe, prestavljajo izhodišče za prilagojene rešitve za podnebne ukrepe:** V mnogih primerih je ambiciozno podnebno ukrepanje logičen naslednji korak, ki podpira že vidne razvojne poti (npr. razvoj ekološkega kmetijstva v podnebno nevtralno in podnebno odporno kmetijstvo).
- **Pristopi iz resničnega življenja so v središču vseh dobrih praks:** Povezovanje ukrepov z resničnimi okoliščinami, lokalnimi kulturami in družbenimi pogoji, kot na primer obiski pri prebivalstvu in deležnikih v njihovem lokalnem okolju, podpora prebivalstvu in deležnikom v realnem času pri njihovih prvih korakih itd.
- **Od informacij k eksperimentiranju:** Imeti več informacij je koristno le, če imajo le-te lokalno razsežnost, s splošnimi informacijami, ki niso povezane s specifičnimi okoliščinami, prejemnike in prejemnice običajno preobremenimo ali celo ohromimo. Veliko bolj obetavno je deležnikom in prebivalstvu omogočiti, da eksperimentirajo z novimi pristopi, da preizkusijo, kako jih občutijo in okušajo.

Primeri kažejo tudi na to, da je sodelovanje ključnega pomena za uspešno ukrepanje na področju podnebnih sprememb.

- Uspešne vrvne ekipe vključujejo deležnike, ki zagotavljajo neposredne »vstopne točke« za doseganje ustreznih ciljnih skupin (npr. socialne organizacije, turistična združenja, gasilska društva itd.).
- Napredek z majhnimi »koalicijami voljnih« namesto oblikovanja velikih organov odločanja: majhna delovna skupina za podnebje lahko vključuje deležnike, ki so pripravljeni napredovati, in nato razvije gravitacijske sile za pridobivanje drugih.
- Vsak v vrvni ekipi ima svojo vlogo: poskusite opredeliti svoj prispevek ter delati z osebnimi prednostmi in znanjem.

### Pot do podnebno nevtralnih in podnebno odpornih načinov življenja: izkoristimo veter v hrbet in se spopadimo z nevihtami

Ugodni vetrovi v hrbet ali »gonilne sile« obstajajo povsod, tudi če so včasih neopazni. Naučimo se odpreti svoje oči in jim posvetiti pozornost. Nekaj takih primerov:

- že vidne posledice podnebnih sprememb, ki kažejo na potrebo po ukrepanju,
- prava kombinacija ljudi,
- posamezniki oziroma posameznice ali skupine, ki dajejo pobudo in predstavljajo gonilno silo za izvajanje postopkov, npr. župan oziroma županja, direktor oziroma direktorica podjetja, šolski razred ..., in
- novi okvirni pogoji ali novonastale priložnosti: novi zakoni, možnost financiranja ...

➔ **Nekaj namigov za optimalno uporabo teh gonilnih sil in kako jih razviti v gravitacijske sile:** Podprite, spoštujte, proslavite, predstavite, ostanite skromni, povabite tiste, ki so gonilna sila, da podprejo druge ...

**Brez nevihte, čelnega vetra in upora ni spremembe.**

Nekaj primerov za to:

- pomanjkanje sodelovanja in kolektivnega obveščanja ali neustreznost le-tega,
- manjkajoči ali neustrezni okvirni pogoji (financiranje, predpisi, upravljanje ...),
- konflikti, spremembe v ekipi in vodstvu ...,
- nezadostno ali neustrezno upoštevanje človeškega dejavnika, predvsem vidikov, kot so razpršitev inovacij ali faz sprememb v družbi.

➔ **Namigi, kako se spopasti z nevihtami, čelnim vetrom ali odporom:** Za dajanje pobud za spremembe ali spremeljanje izvajanja sprememb je potrebno učenje, da posameznike oziroma posameznice in skupine vidimo v sveži luči, da naredimo korak nazaj in bolje opazujemo ter razumemo procese, skozi katere gredo te osebe in zakaj na tej poti na neki točki morda naletijo na ovire. Za to je morda treba pridobiti novo teoretično in praktično znanje na področju družbenih znanosti preko usposabljanja in sodelovanja. Ko se pojavi odpor, nam seznam s štirimi točkami, ki ga najdemo na naslednji strani, pomaga rešiti nekaj bistvenih vprašanj in nas podpre pri tem, da se izognemo napihovanju problema.

# ... do prvih korakov

Kaj torej lahko naredimo, ko smo soočeni z

## ODPOROM ?

1. Preverimo napetost pri sebi.



2. Sprejmemo, da je odpor:

- del postopka,
- legitimen,
- »zaščita« nečesa.



3. Predlagamo »prostор подпоре«

- ★ empatija do sebe
- ★ zastavitev in potrditev okvira
- ★ empatično poslušanje, zicaljenje in parafraziranje
- ★ vprašanja
- ★ opredelitev POTREB (če je to možno)  
↳ Nove strategije, ki vključujejo te potrebe  
»IN« se spremeni v »ALI«

4. Vse skupaj pustimo in svojo energijo ter podporo usmerimo v druge dele sistema.



### Prvi potrebni koraki – nekaj idej za prve dejavnosti ...

... ki jih lahko začnete izvajati s svojo mrežo, pobudo, organizacijo:

- Upravljalci in upravljalke/ambasadorji in ambasadorka podnebnih sprememb: Določite ključno osebo, ki bo gonilna sila za vaše podnebno ukrepanje – ambasador oziroma ambasadorka ne potrebuje nujno strokovnega znanja o podnebju, bolj je pomembno, da zna dobro poslušati in motivirati.
- Pogovori o ogljiku: Začnite se pogovarjati o svojih izkušnjah, tako pozitivnih kot negativnih, in na tej osnovi razvijajte skupno znanje. Več informacij najdete na spletnih straneh [www.carbonconversations.co.uk](http://www.carbonconversations.co.uk) in <https://klimartikulieren.at/>.
- Učenje, kako nuditi spremljavo in svetovanje pri spremembah: Naučite se več o »človeškem dejavniku« in se udeležite usposabljanja. Tudi če ste strokovnjak oziroma strokovnjakinja na področju podnebnih sprememb, boste s tem pridobili vpogled v razvoj smiselnih pristopov.
- Podnebna freska: Nimate časa prebrati 2000 strani poročila IPCC? Na skupni delavnici »Podnebna freska« boste v treh urah spoznali bistvene vidike podnebnih sprememb, da boste lahko začeli ukrepati. Več informacij najdete na spletni strani <https://climatefresk.org/>.

... in kako lahko podprete delo Posvetovalnega odbora za alpsko podnebje:

- Oglejte si spletno stran [www.alpineclimate2050.org](http://www.alpineclimate2050.org), predvsem smernice izvajanja, ter preverite sinergije s svojimi ukrepi.
- Če želite sodelovati pri naših dejavnostih, se z nami povežite preko kontaktnih podatkov, ki jih najdete spodaj, ali preko spletnne skupnosti.
- Prijavite se na nadaljnje spletne seminarje in novice Posvetovalnega odbora za alpsko podnebje, da boste prejimali sveže informacije in nove navdihe.

### Kontaktni podatki in nadaljnje informacije

Če se vam porajajo vprašanja v zvezi s Posvetovalnim odborom za alpsko podnebje in njegovimi ukrepi ali če želite izvedeti več informacij o stvareh, ki so predstavljene v tej brošuri, nam pišite na naslov:  
[info@alpineclimate2050.org](mailto:info@alpineclimate2050.org).

## O Alpski konvenciji in Posvetovalnem odboru za alpsko podnebje

Alpska konvencija je vodilna organizacija za trajnostno življenje v Alpah in si prizadeva za varovanje dragocenega okolja, ki ga imenujemo naš dom. Ta mednarodna pogodba je bila prva tovrstna pogodba, namenjena varstvu in trajnostnemu razvoju celotne gorske verige – Alp. Osem alpskih držav (Avstrija, Francija, Italija, Lihtenštajn, Monako, Nemčija, Slovenija in Švica) in Evropska unija so v začetku devetdesetih let prejšnjega stoletja stopile skupaj, da bi to vizijo uresničile.

Alpska konvencija temelji na čezmejnem sodelovanju in povezovanju. S svojimi delovnimi telesi in postopki ter s številnimi partnerstvi si Alpska konvencija prizadeva za reševanje najbolj perečih izzivov v Alpah.

Eden največjih izzivov so podnebne spremembe, zato smo ustanovili Posvetovalni odbor za alpsko podnebje (ACB). Posvetovalni odbor združuje vse pomembne ukrepe za blažitev podnebnih sprememb in prilagajanje nanje, ki se v skladu z evropskimi in globalnimi podnebnimi procesi izvajajo v okviru Alpske konvencije.





# Alpine Climate Board

## Stocktaking Update 2021-2022

**An information source for further developing  
the activities of the Alpine Climate Board**

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**Version 20<sup>th</sup> April 2022 as input to the 14<sup>th</sup> meeting of the Alpine Climate Board**  
Document to be prepared as input to the XVII Alpine Conference

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## **Executive summary: The stocktaking update 2021-2022 at a glance**

### **Background: The role of the stocktaking for the Alpine Climate Board**

The Alpine Climate Board (ACB) understands itself as platform to bundle all climate-related activities that are carried out within the framework of the Alpine Convention. It is thus dependent on a comprehensive overview on ongoing climate change mitigation and adaptation activities at transnational but also national level to build synergies and to ensure that activities at the level of the Alpine Convention create an added value to already ongoing initiatives. A comprehensive stocktaking has thus been the starting point for the very first activities carried out by the ACB in its first mandate. The content of the first stocktaking with its 188 featured inputs provided a wealth of information and inspiration to the ACB. It was thus decided to continue this stocktaking on a regular basis to ensure that the ACB keeps up-to-date with new initiatives and projects and that synergies are used to the maximum extent. This stock-taking update 2021-2022 provides the first comprehensive update of the stocktaking and adds information from 53 new activities developed at transnational and national level.

### **Main fields of action: which sectors were covered?**

The stocktaking update 2021-2022 covers activities related to all sectors of the Alpine Climate Target System 2050 and the Climate Action Plan 2.0. However, the representation between the sectors is slightly less balanced than in the previous stocktaking 2017-2019 which is due to the more pragmatic feedback procedure. Many activities of the stocktaking update were reported by the Permanent Secretariat of the Alpine Convention and include activities of the thematic working bodies. For those sectors of the Action Plan that are currently represented by a thematic working group at the level of the Alpine Convention a range of activities was easily accessible and integrated in the stocktaking. For the remaining sectors inputs were dependent on the support of the ACB members which all have their specific expertise and thus provided inputs related to their specific focus of work.

Also, the spectrum is strongly influenced through the priorities of the Alpine Convention presidencies. The French Presidency 2019-2020 focused highly on water which explains a strong representation of water-related activities in the stocktaking update. The Swiss Presidency 2021-2022 had one focus on transport with many activities already finalised and thus integrated in the stocktaking.

### **Link between reported activities and the implementation pathways of the Climate Action Plan 2.0**

Several activities included in the stocktaking update 2021-2022 have already been launched before the Climate Action Plan 2.0 was approved by the XVI Alpine Conference. These activities can contribute to the implementation of the Action Plan but, of course, are not directly linked to the specific implementation pathways. Other activities, especially those developed as projects under the Alpine Space Programme, have a more indirect link to the implementation pathways: they contribute to the specific implementation steps but cannot be seen as direct implementation measures but rather as a support to reach them. However, the stocktaking also includes several activities that can be interpreted as 1:1 implementation measures to move forward with the Climate Action Plan: nearly all activities of the thematic working groups Soil Protection, Mountain Agriculture and Forestry and Spatial Planning and Sustainable Development have linked their activities to specific implementation steps of the pathways.

### **Main fields of activity: types of activity and balance between mitigation and adaptation**

The stocktaking also takes a look at which types of activity were taken forward at transnational and national level: projects, publications, planning or implementation measures, events, online tools and others. Similar to the initial stocktaking 2017-2019, the update 2021-2022 covers all types of activities in a quite balanced manner. However, a slight shift can be seen towards implementation: projects and publications have a stronger focus on strategies, measures and specific policies than on the collection of more background information. This is, of course, a promising development as these implementation-oriented activities can support the activities of the ACB to implement the Climate Action Plan.

Regarding the balance between mitigation and adaptation, a shift from more mitigation-related activities (stocktaking 2017-2019) to more adaptation-related activities can be observed. This is however not necessarily a representative picture of overall activities in the Alpine region but rather reflects the inputs to the stocktaking with a large contribution to adaptation-related activities (especially regarding national-level activities). A promising development is a trend towards more integrated activities that cover both adaptation and mitigation: these activities have a larger share in the stocktaking update than in the initial stocktaking.

### **Alpine-specific character & added value for implementation on the level of the Alpine Convention**

For nearly all reported activities, the Alpine-specific character and justification has been described. The specific topographical and geographical features of the Alpine region are the main reason for this Alpine-specific character. Specific socio-economic characteristics and specific settlement systems are named slightly less often but seem equally important.

Also, for all reported activities an added value of an Alpine-wide implementation was reported. All activities support an exchange of information. The provision of common data sources and tools played a slightly stronger role in the 2021-2022 update. Similarly the categories "enlarging the territorial scope of existing activities" and "implementing new and common measures" also have a slightly higher share than in the initial stocktaking. This picture reflects pretty well the pathway-approach of the Climate Action Plan. At the beginning of many pathways, there is a need to develop a joint database or information source, to develop better support and decision-making tools or to set up new networks. As these first implementation steps are partly considered in activities covered by the stocktaking update, it is not surprising that their value added focuses on these levels. With the realization of further implementation steps, the categories "enlarging territorial scope" and especially "new and common measures" will probably play a more important role.

### **Insights from the stocktaking update 2021-2022 for further activities of the ACB**

Considering this summary and main insights of the stocktaking update 2021-2022, the following conclusions can be drawn for further activities of the ACB:

- The regular update of the stocktaking is a meaningful support for the work of the ACB: it not only gives a summary on ongoing activities and provides insights for monitoring the implementation of the Climate Action Plan, it also shows (information) deficits and "blind spots" of the work of the ACB. To ensure a comprehensive overview of all sectors, the ACB needs to collect information on the sectors that are less represented in the stocktaking update via other sources, networking activities and outreach. This needs to be kept in mind for future updates of the stocktaking.
- The stocktaking update 2021-2022 indicates some developments in the "right" direction: more measures with an implementation character were reported and an integrated approach considering both mitigation and adaptation also played a stronger role. The ACB can support these developments through the implementation communities: these can serve as platforms to exchange information on success factors but also challenges in moving from information to action and in developing more integrated approaches. The lifestyles activity of the ACB with the Webinar in November 2021 and the booklet on climate-neutral & resilient lifestyles also looks at these questions and follow-up activities can provide further insights.
- The stocktaking 2021-2022 however also shows that only few reported activities have a direct link to the implementation pathways of the Climate Action Plan 2.0. This is fully acceptable at this point in time as the Climate Action Plan 2.0 was just adopted in December 2020 and many reported activities were already launched before that. In the future, more focus should be put on activities directly supporting the implementation pathways of the Action Plan, for example projects under the Alpine Space Programme could be better aligned with the implementation pathways.

## **1 Background: The stocktaking as information source for the ACB**

### **Where it all began: the stocktaking 2017-2019 as starting point for the ACB**

The Alpine Climate Board (ACB) was first established by the XIV Alpine Conference at the end of 2016 to bundle all relevant activities on climate change mitigation and adaptation that are carried out within the framework of the Alpine Convention. Since then, the ACB has established itself as a key player in the frame of the Alpine Convention and, with its Alpine Climate Target System 2050 (adopted at the XV Alpine Conference) and the new Climate Action Plan 2.0 (adopted at the XVI Alpine Conference) has provided some new milestones that shape the activities of the Alpine Convention and all its implementation bodies.

From its beginning, the ACB took a comprehensive and integrative approach with the aim of building on existing activities, to focus on activities that have a clear Alpine-specific character and for which a common approach on the level of the Alpine Convention creates an added value. The ACB understands itself as platform and “facilitator” rather than as implementation body and thus depends on a good overview on ongoing activities and starting points. As the very first activity in 2017, the ACB thus decided to carry out a stocktaking exercise to provide insights on relevant activities of the Platforms and Working Groups of the Alpine Convention with a link to climate change, to assess the role of Alpine-specific European projects (Alpine Space Programme, Horizon 2020 etc.) and further activities and ideas reported by the Contracting Parties and observers. Based on this stocktaking that was carried out in 2017 and slightly updated for the Alpine Conference at the beginning of 2019, the ACB derived a first analysis of gaps, deficits and potential fields of action – which was the beginning for its journey towards the important political milestones named above.

### **Stocktaking redefined: the new role of the stocktaking as information base**

With the Climate Action Plan 2.0 which was adopted by the XVI Alpine Conference in December 2020, the ACB has provided a clear outline on necessary implementation steps to reach its vision of climate-neutral and climate-resilient Alps 2050. For all sectors covered by the Alpine Climate Target System, the Action Plan includes specific implementation pathways with information on detailed implementation steps, necessary stakeholders for an implementation and starting points. Implementation communities were launched at the beginning of 2021 to facilitate the implementation of these sectoral pathways. These implementation communities and their “caretakers” however require further support from the ACB to get the activities going and to ensure that synergies to ongoing activities are used.

The ACB itself also moves ahead with further activities at cross-sectoral scope, including communication and outreach activities and thus also depends on a comprehensive overview of ongoing projects and new initiatives at transnational and national level.

It was thus decided to update the stocktaking on a regular basis as an information source for the ACB and the implementation communities. This report provides the synthesis of the update that was carried out in two phases in spring 2021 (to facilitate the start of the caretaker concept) and 2022 (to capture recent developments) and that serves as input of the ACB to the XVII Alpine Conference.

### **Objectives and structure of this report**

This synthesis report provides an overview of the stocktaking update 2021-2022 and compares it to the results of the initial stocktaking 2017-2019. Chapter 2 provides an overview on the 53 feedbacks to the stocktaking, differentiated into activities with a transnational and national focus. Chapter 3 provides an indicator-based analysis, picking up the indicators of the initial stocktaking and providing comparisons where possible. This chapter also highlights some insights into further activities of the ACB.

The Annex includes some key information on all reported activities and the factsheet collection (separate document) provides an in-depth information source for most of the reported activities.

## 2 Overview on inputs to the stocktaking 2021-2022

The update of the stocktaking illustrates the ongoing high commitment in the Alpine area to contribute to climate change mitigation and adaptation policies. In addition to the 118 activities that were included in the initial stocktaking exercise in the two rounds 2017 and 2019, members of the ACB collected 53 new activities for the update. 34 of these activities were collected in the first updating round in 2021 and 19 new activities again in spring 2022.

The following table provides an overview of inputs provided by the members of the Alpine Climate Board.

- 39 activities with a transnational focus were reported. These include several activities of the Swiss Presidency 2021-2022 of the Alpine Convention, of the thematic working bodies of the Alpine Convention who support the implementation of the Climate Action Plan 2.0 through their mandate, of related action groups of the EUSALP strategy as well as selected projects implemented by the Alpine Space Programme and UNEP (as observer to the ACB).
- 14 activities with national focus were reported. These include activities and projects which have a potential for broader transferability to other Alpine regions or countries and to contribute to the implementation of the Climate Action Plan.

All reported activities were implemented or at least launched since the publication of the last stocktaking report in spring 2019, many of them are already finalized.

**Table 1:** Feedback to the stocktaking update 2021-2022

Input provided by	Name of activity
Switzerland	MoVe the Alps - conference on cycling tourism
	Yoalin
	Climate Action in Alpine Towns - Pilot action
	Climate Hour
	MoVe INN now
WG Soil Protection	Permanent soil monitoring areas
EUSALP AG8	White Paper "Forest fires in the Alps" of EUSALP AG8
	Study of Physical Natural Hazard Models and new prototype of interactive model
EUSALP AG9	EUSALP Energy Observatory
Permanent Secretariat	Declaration of the XVI Alpine Conference on integrated and sustainable water management in the Alps
	Alpine-wide conference on water resources and alpine rivers: adaptation to the challenges of climate change
	Young Academics Award 2020 – Emissions in the Alps: climate change and air quality, measurement and measures
	Youth Parliament of the Alpine Convention (YPAC) – 2019 session on Climate change
	Report on Climate-friendly and climate-resilient Mountain Agriculture & Forestry in operationalization of the Alpine Climate Target System
	Green Economy Progress Report
	Report on Contingency Planning in the Area of Natural Hazards
	Exhibition of natural hazard models and risk communication tools
	Report on the Economical and prudent use of soil in the Alps
	Report Towards a modal shift of transalpine freight transit
	Reduction of mobility demand and shift to environmentally sustainable modes: strategies and measures in the Alps

<b>Input provided by</b>	<b>Name of activity</b>
	Stocktaking on organic agriculture in the Alps and Developing organic agriculture scenarios for Alpine regions
	Promotion of sustainable value chains in forestry and farming sectors
	Alpine-wide concept for soil data harmonization & monitoring
	Potential of technologies for the promotion of sustainable passenger transport in the Alpine region
	Policies and measures/instruments for sustainable mobility in the Alpine Area
	Report on Land take in the Alpine region: the data perspective
	Collection of good practices for growth and shrinking strategies
	Land saving targets in Alpine countries and regions - Status report
	Workshop on soil functions and spatial planning in the Alps,
UNEP	Adaptation at Altitude Programme: Strengthening Adaptation Knowledge, Interregional Learning and Exchange
Alpine Space Programme	ASP projects ADO - Alpine Drought Observatory
	ASP project ALPTREES
	Linking Alps Project
	E-smart - Integrated e-mobility planning in the Alpine Space
	Healing Alps: Tourism based on natural health resources for the development of Alpine regions"
	ALPGRIDS
	Increasing RES uptake through Microgrids in the Alps
	LUIGI Linking Urban and Inner-Alpine Green Infrastructure - Multifunctional Ecosystem Services for more liveable territories"
	CHEERS Project
	OpenSpaceAlps - Sustainable development of alpine open spaces by enhancing spatial planning governance
<b>National level activities</b>	
Monaco	"Vers un Etat climatiquement neutre et économe en énergie" Climate and Air Energy Plan Monaco"
	Stratégie Nationale pour la Biodiversité
Land Tyrol	4 regional programs: Beratungsprogramm „Klimafitte Tiroler Regionen“, Green Deal Olympia region Seefeld, Climate allaincne companies programme, KlimAlps Project
Bayern	3 regional programs: Bavarian Report 2021 on the Climate, Pilot Study Bavarian Climate Impact Maps, Monitoring Permafrost Zugspitze Summit
WG Soil Protection	Educational trail about alpine soils/Bodenlehrpfad
Austria	4 national programmes: GOAL- Governance of local climate adaptation, Natural Hazard and Climate Change Check for Municipalities, Project Flood Knowledge, RiKoST - Risk communication strategies

To avoid any confusion with the previous stocktaking 2017-2019, the new inputs were added at the end of the stocktaking table. This ensures that the previous numbering of projects can be maintained. The new inputs start with no. 119 in the overall list of projects (see Annex).

### **3 Indicator-based analysis of feedback – Stocktaking 2021-2022 and comparison to the previous stocktaking exercise**

To provide a continuous and comparable information base, the stocktaking 2021-2022 used the same questionnaire as in the previous stocktaking exercise in 2017-2019. The information and criteria collected were the same, only some slight changes were incorporated in the questionnaire:

- As the stocktaking is supposed to support the implementation communities to move forward with the Climate Action Plan 2.0, the stocktaking 2021-2022 included a new question if the relevant activity can be seen as a part of one of the implementation pathways or if it directly contributes to one of the specific implementation steps.
- Also, the stocktaking was better aligned to the sectors covered in the Alpine Climate Target System and the Action Plan. Instead of presenting the information along the fields of action of the relevant thematic working bodies of the Alpine Convention, they are now presented for the sectors covered by the ACB in its reference documents. Information for all previous inputs to the stocktaking (no.1 to no. 118) was subsequently adjusted.
- The new questionnaire for the update 2021-2022 also included a specific question on how the input to the stocktaking can be further developed by the ACB.

All inputs, including inputs to the initial stocktaking 2017-2019 and the update 2021-2022, were assessed with the help of an overall evaluation table to get a comprehensive picture of the state of climate change mitigation and adaptation activities in the Alps and to see how priorities have changed over the last years.

This chapter provides a detailed overview of results for the main indicators of the stocktaking. It highlights the results of the update 2021-2022 and provides a comparison to the previous stocktaking 2017-2019. Results of this analysis can be used by the ACB to further develop its activities, to identify deficits and to make better use of synergies with crucial partners and stakeholders.

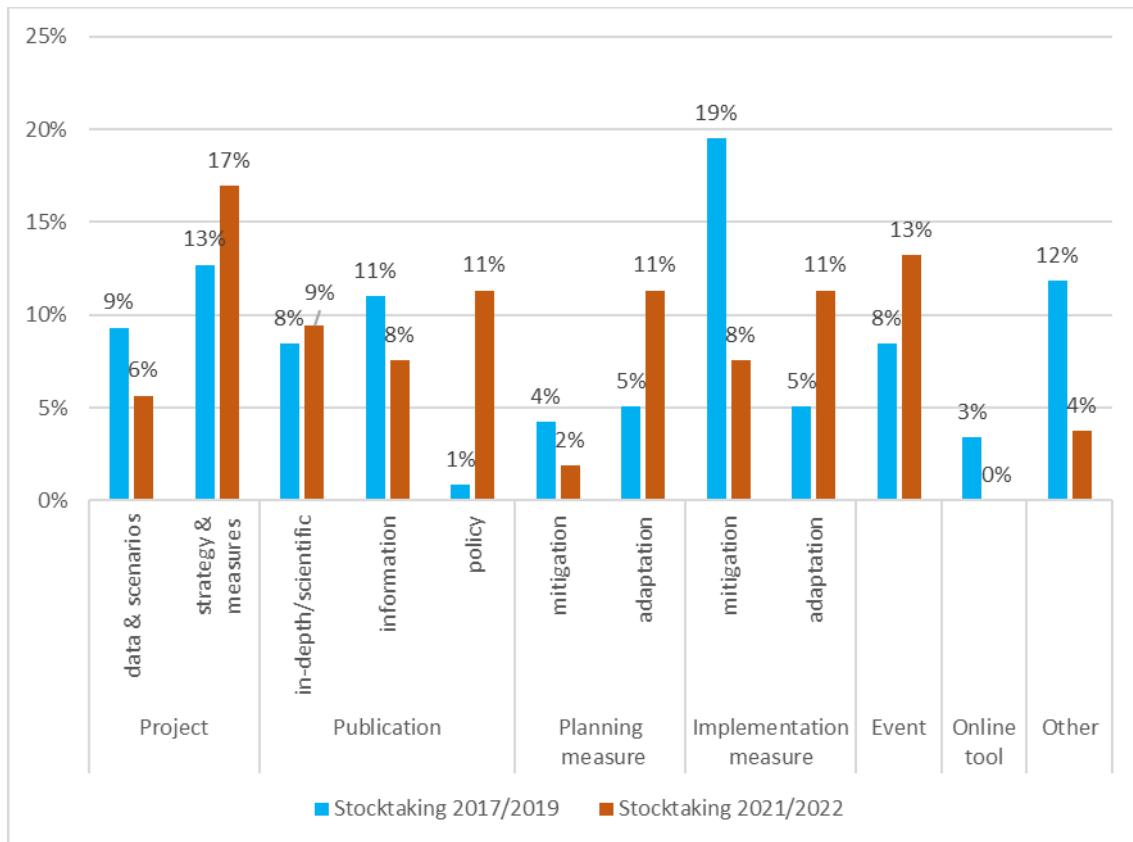
#### **3.1 Type of activity and relevance for climate change**

To identify the main types of activities, the classification scheme of the previous stocktaking has been continued for the update. This includes the following types of activities:

- Project: focus data & scenarios, focus strategy & measures)
- Publication (in-depth/scientific, focus information, focus policy)
- Planning measure (mitigation or adaptation)
- Implementation measure (mitigation or adaptation)
- Event
- Online info tools
- Other (set-up of networks, training, etc.)

The following figure provides an overview on the main types of activity, differentiated by stocktaking inputs 2017-2019 (up to no. 118) and inputs 2021-2022 (no. 119 to 171). To allow an easier interpretation, the results per type of activity are presented as shares of the overall reported activities.

**Figure 1:** Overview: Type of activity (stocktaking 2017-2019 and update 2021-2022, in percent)



Considering this picture, the following conclusions can be drawn:

- Nearly all types of the above mentioned activities are covered by the stocktaking update, a quite balanced distribution can be seen.
- A shift can be seen towards implementation: projects and publications focus more on strategies and measures and specific policies than on the collection of more background information.
- Regarding the planning and implementation measures, a shift can be seen from more mitigation-related activities to more adaptation-related activities. This is however not necessarily a representative picture of overall activities in the Alpine region but rather reflects the inputs to the stocktaking with a large contribution on adaptation-related activities (see table 1).
- Events also played quite an important role in the update, representing many online events that took place since the beginning of the COVID-pandemic. The smaller sample of the update does however not include any online tools.
- Others include: Declaration on Water, Young Academics Award

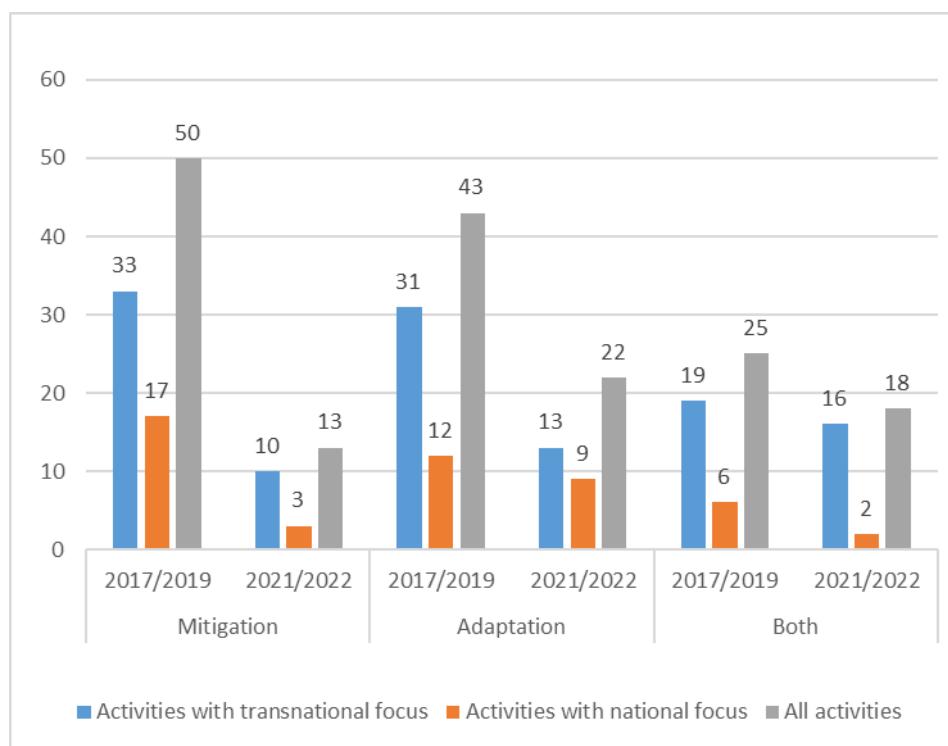
When looking only at the stocktaking update 2021-2022, the following insights can be derived when comparing transnational and national activities:

- Transnational activities mostly include inputs from the following types of activity: events (7 inputs), projects (12 inputs) and publications (14 inputs). These include many activities developed in the frame of the thematic working bodies and represent characteristic activities that are carried out by the TWBs.
- National activities have a much stronger focus on planning and implementation measures.

Looking at the relevance of activities for climate change mitigation and/or adaptation, the stocktaking 2017-2019 saw a balanced picture between mitigation and adaptation activities. The update 2021-2022 reflects a slight shift to a stronger adaptation focus which, as mentioned above, does not necessarily need to be seen as representative for all activities carried out in the Alpine region. For example, only very few activities were reported for some of the mitigation-related sectors “energy” and tourism”.

- Looking at the grey bars in figure 2, the slight shift towards more adaptation-related activities can be seen. In the stocktaking 2017-2019, 50 mitigation and 43 adaptation related activities were reported – thus a rather balanced picture. In the update 2021-2022, we see only 13 mitigation activities vs. 22 adaptation activities.
- Mitigation is especially underrepresented in the activities with national focus, which again is due to the inputs on national activities to the stock-taking which were reported by members of the ACB with a work focus on adaptation.
- When looking at the distribution, a larger share of activities that cover both mitigation and adaptation has been reported during the stocktaking 2021-2022 – this reflects the need for a stronger integrated approach.

**Figure 2:** Relevance of adaptation & mitigation (stocktaking 2017-2019 and 2021-2022)



#### → Which insights can be derived for further activities of the ACB?

- The stocktaking reflects some slight shifts, including a stronger focus on adaptation. This seems logical as many stakeholders have put a stronger focus on adaptation in the last years. Also, as mentioned above, the reported activities depend strongly on the inputs from the thematic working bodies and members of the ACB and also had slight imbalance towards adaptation-related activities. However, the ACB needs to review the further development closely, to ensure that mitigation and adaptation are developed in a balanced way – using integrated approaches where possible.
- The ACB with its activities and implementation communities can also ensure that activities move from information-focused projects and publications to action-oriented activities. This is already reported for the national activities but needs to be strengthened at the transnational level.

### **3.2 Relevance for different sectors of the Alpine Climate Target System**

An important element of the stocktaking is the analysis of how the relevant sectors of the Alpine Climate Target System are covered by the reported activities. This provides insights for the implementation communities and their caretakers, but also for the ACB as platform to identify deficits and gaps.

This chapter illustrates which sectors are covered and how the stocktaking update 2021-2022 compares to the initial stocktaking 2017-2019.

*Please note: the initial stocktaking 2017-2019 used the topics covered by the thematic working bodies of the Alpine Convention as reference. With the Alpine Climate Target System in place, the ACB however moved to a more comprehensive approach with the aim to cover all sectors relevant for mitigation and adaptation activities in the Alps. To remain consistent, these sectors are now also used for the stocktaking. The inputs of the 2017-2019 stocktaking were adjusted accordingly.*

#### Analysis differentiated according to transnational and national focus

The following table illustrates the relevant sectors of the reported activities, differentiated by activities with a transnational and a national focus. When comparing the results of the stocktaking 2017-2019 and the update 2021-2022, the following results can be summarized:

- While “cross-cutting activities” took up a major share in the stocktaking 2017-2019, they play a minor role in the update. This is due to the slightly different character of the update which is more focused on sectoral activities that are linked to the Climate Action Plan.
- Transport-related activities take an important role in the update 2021-2022, when looking at the transnational activities only, 21% of all reported activities relate to transport.
  - This is due to the current work focus of the Swiss Presidency which features transport as a key sector in its 5-point-plan and has launched activities on bike tourism (MoVe the Alps Conference, no.120) and public transport (e.g. Yoalin, no. 121).
  - Also, the Working Group Transport of the Alpine Convention contributes in implementing the Climate Action Plan with activities on new transport technologies (no. 148) or policies and measures to reduce mobility demand in the Alps (no. 135).
- The same is true for water-related activities which had a priority under the previous French Presidency of the Alpine Convention that are also covered by this stocktaking update (e.g. the Alpine-wide conference on water resources and alpine rivers, no. 126).
- Many reported activities also relate to natural hazards, soil and spatial planning.
  - This reflects the active contributions of the relevant thematic working groups of the Alpine Convention as well as EUSALP AG8 in implementing the Climate Action Plan. For example the Working Group Soil Protection works on an Alpine-wide concept for soil data harmonization & monitoring (no. 147) and EUSALP AG8 developed a “Study of Physical Natural Hazard Models and a new prototype of interactive model” (no. 153).
  - Also, several projects that were launched under the Alpine Space Programme since the initial stocktaking 2017-2019 relate to these sectors, e.g. the Alpine Drought Observatory, (no. 142) which clearly complements the water pathways of the Climate Action Plan.
- For some sectors, only very few inputs were reported for the stocktaking, e.g. energy, tourism and municipal action. This does however not reflect the overall level of climate action in these sectors but is rather due to feedback process for this stocktaking.

**Table 3: Relevant sectors of the reported activities: main focus**

	Activities with transnational focus - Main links		Activities with national focus - Main links		All activities	
	2017-2019	2021 update	2017-2019	2021 update	2017-2019	2021 update
Transport	9	8	4	0	13	8
Energy	14	2	7	1	21	3
Tourism	11	1	4	1	15	2
Natural hazards	6	5	0	4	6	9
Water	7	4	0	0	7	4
Spatial Planning	3	4	1	0	4	4
Soil	1	4	1	1	2	5
Mountain Agric.	2	2	1	0	3	2
Mountain Forestry	5	2	0	0	5	2
Ecosystems & Biodiv	4	3	0	1	4	4
Municipal Action	2	1	1	1	3	2
R & D	1	1	2	0	3	1
Cross-cutting	18	2	14	5	32	7
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>53</b>

#### Contribution to the implementation of the Climate Action Plan 2.0

A new item in the stocktaking template was the question if the reported activity can be seen as a part of one of the implementation pathways included in the Climate Action Plan. It can be summarized, that most reported activities have a strong link to the implementation pathways, but still need to be seen as “independent” activities of the relevant projects, networks or working groups. As many activities have already been launched before the Climate Action Plan 2.0 was adopted, this result is however not surprising.

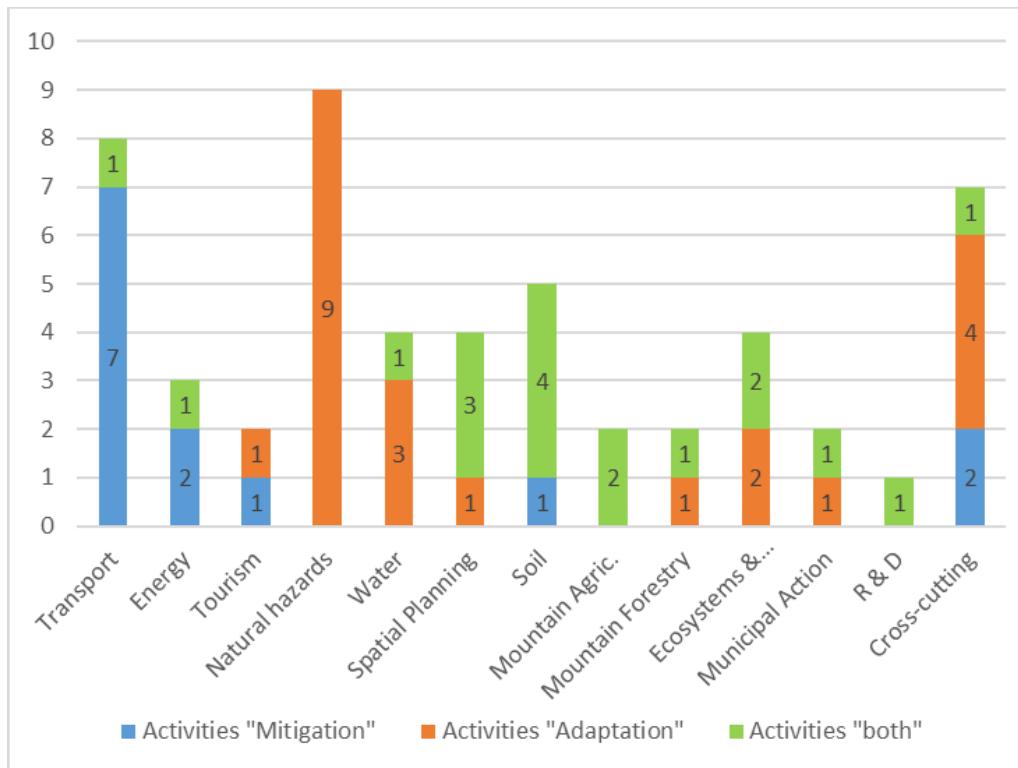
Several reported activities can however be seen as direct contribution to the implementation of the Climate Action Plan, especially the activities reported by the Working Group on Soil Protection and the Working Group on Spatial Planning and sustainable development have a direct link to the Action Plan and the activities refer to specific implementation steps. The same is true for the activities of the Working Group Mountain Agriculture and Forestry.

#### Fields of action – adaptation and mitigation

When differentiating into adaptation and mitigation related activities, the insights from the initial stock-taking can be confirmed:

- Some sectors clearly have a stronger role for mitigation, e.g. transport and energy. The initial stocktaking also referred to “Green Economy”, which also had a clear mitigation focus but is now integrated into the specific sectoral activities or the “cross-cutting” ones.
- On the other hand, other sectors like natural hazards, water and ecosystems & biodiversity have a stronger adaptation focus.
- All the other sectors require an integrated approach, considering both mitigation and adaptation. This is especially true for the spatial planning activities, mountain agriculture but also the cross-cutting activities.

**Figure 3:** Differentiation into mitigation and adaptation related-projects per sector



#### → Which insights can be derived for further activities of the ACB?

- The stocktaking update 2021-2022 does not cover all relevant sectors of the Climate Action Plan 2.0 in an equal manner. The inputs received for this update reflect the activities of the thematic working bodies of the ACB as well as inputs provided by the ACB members. However, they do not cover all sectors in a balanced approach and the ACB should keep in mind that information on the other sectors needs to be derived via different sources in the next updating round.
- In this current update, some direct links to the implementation pathways of the Climate Action Plan 2.0 can be seen already. This further needs to be strengthened and requires outreach and networking activities of the ACB. For example, specific projects under the Alpine Space Programme could be more closely linked to the pathways.

### 3.3 Alpine-specific character

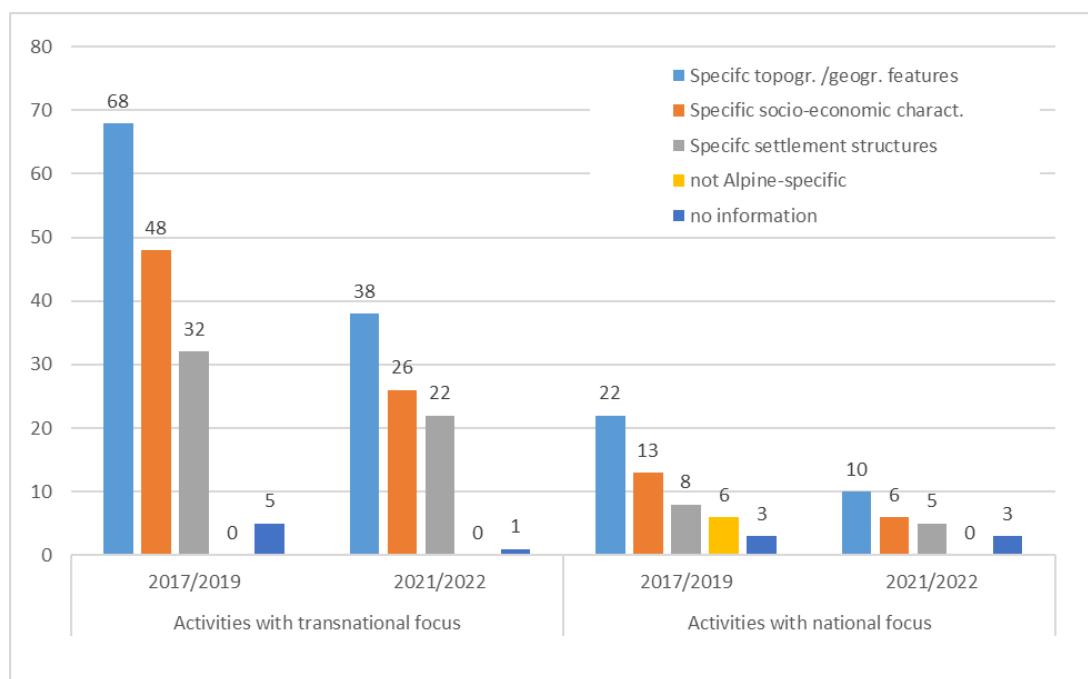
For nearly all reported activities, the Alpine-specific character and justification has been described. Indeed, in the stocktaking update 2021-2022 there is no single activity that has no Alpine-specific character. The initial stocktaking 2017-2019 still included several activities which were not Alpine-specific but still relevant for the ACB, the stocktaking update focuses more strongly on the objectives of the ACB to develop alpine-specific solutions to climate mitigation and adaptation.

- The specific topographical and geographical features of the Alpine region are the main reason that the reported activities have an Alpine-specific character.
- Specific socio-economic characteristics and specific settlement systems are named slightly fewer but seem equally important.

The following figure provides an overview on the consideration of Alpine-specific characteristics in the reported activities. Please note, that several characteristics could be selected in the questionnaire, the total numbers mentioned in the figure are thus higher than the number of reported activities (i.e. one

activity can have a specific consideration of topographical and geographical features and the specific settlement structures).

**Figure 4:** Consideration of different characteristics of the Alpine area



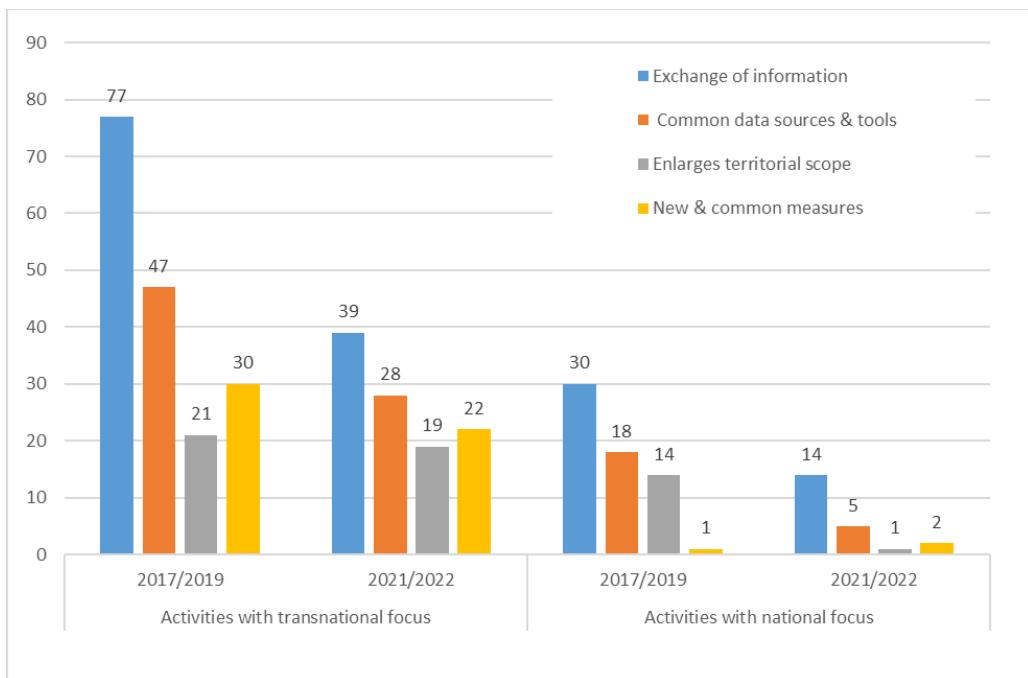
### 3.4 Value added for implementation on the level of the Alpine Convention

As in the initial stocktaking 2017-2019, the information reported for the update also included a description of the value-added for implementing the activity on the level of the Alpine Convention:

- The highest number of activities were, again, reported to “support an exchange of information”. All reported activities in the stocktaking update 2021-2022 create an added value in this respect.
- “Common data sources and tools” are also an important added value, especially the reported projects (implemented within the Alpine Space Programme) but also some new activities of the thematic working bodies (e.g. on soil data) contribute to this objective. Overall, this category plays a slightly stronger role in the 2021-2022 update: while about 40% of activities of the initial stocktaking contributed to the provision of common data sources and tools, 52% of the activities of the update contribute in this respect.
- “Enlarging the territorial scope of existing activities” and “implementing new and common measures” each are reported as value added for about 40% of the reported activities of the update – also a slightly higher share than in the initial stocktaking.

This picture reflects pretty well the pathway-approach of the Climate Action Plan. At the beginning of many pathways, there is a need to develop a joint database or information source, to develop better support and decision-making tools or to set up new networks. As these first implementation steps are partly considered in activities covered by the stocktaking update, it is not surprising that their value added focuses on these levels. With the realization of further implementation steps, the categories “enlarging territorial scope” and especially “new and common measures” will probably play a more important role.

**Figure 5:** Different specifications for the added value



## Annex: Overview table on reported activities – main information

*Please note: All information in italics and blue font were added in the stocktaking update 2021-2022. This also includes some updates on activities of the stocktaking 2017-2019. The new activities covered by the stocktaking update 2021-2022 start with no. 119.*

For the thematic focus, the sectors of the Alpine Climate Target System have been implemented.

No.	Name of activity	Type of activity	Description	Mitigation/ Adaptation	Thematic Focus	Implemented by
<b>Activities implemented by Alpine Convention bodies</b>						
1	Energy Platform (2013-2014, 3 workshops and background report)	Publication (in-depth/scientific)	Background report and accompanying workshops, agenda setting for implementing "renewable Alps" vision	Both	Energy	Energy Platform
2	Platform Ecological network (2006-2019)	Implementation measure adaptation	Raise awareness for the needs and methods to increase ecosystem resilience by creating natural landscape elements in the form of corridors or stepping stones	Adaptation	Ecosystems & Biodiv.	Ecological network Platform
3	Alpine strategy for adaptation to climate change in the field of natural hazards (2013, PLANALP)	Publication (focus information)	Alpine strategy for adaptation to climate change in the fields of natural hazard (2012), brochure (2014), recent development RSA7	Adaptation	Natural hazards	Natural Hazards Platform PLANALP
4	Statement on the "Role of Ecological Connectivity for Adaptation to Climate Change Impacts in the Alps" (Platform Ecological Network, 2016)	Publication (focus information)	2 pages introductory document	Adaptation	Ecosystems & Biodiv.	Ecologic network Platform
5	6th Report on the State of the Alps "Greening the Economy in the Alpine Region" (+ Declaration of the XIV. Alpine Conference on Fostering a Sustainable Economy in the Alps)	Publication (in-depth/scientific)	Report with Good Practice examples, data and information (focus energy efficiency and low carbon economy)	Mitigation	Crosscutting	Ad-hoc expert group RSA6 "Green Economy"

No.	Name of activity	Type of activity	Description	Mitigation/Adaptation	Thematic Focus	Implemented by
6	Task Force Climate Change of the Italian Presidency (2013-14)	Other	Agenda setting on Climate Change	Both	Crosscutting	Italy
7	Alpine Signals 7: Guidelines for Climate Change Adaptation at the Local Level in the Alps (IT, 2014)	Publication (focus information)	Guidelines for Climate Change Adaptation at the local level	Adaptation	Municipal Action	Italy
8	Guidelines on local adaptation to Climate Change for Water Management And Natural Hazards in the Alps (Platform Water Management, 2014)	Planning measure adaptation	Guidelines with focus water resources management and natural hazards Support for assessing vulnerability and resilience capacity	Adaptation	Water	Water Management Platform
9	Action Programme for a Green Economy in the Alpine Region (2019)	Planning measure mitigation	Development of Action Programme for Green Economy in the Alps	Mitigation	Crosscutting	Green Economy Advisory Board
10	Facing droughts in the Alpine Region (2019)	Planning measure adaptation	Expert paper, based on a questionnaire, two expert workshops and the 7 <sup>th</sup> Alpine Water Conference (cf infra)	Adaptation	Water	Water Management Platform
11	Alps2050 - Common spatial perspectives for the Alpine Space. Towards a common vision (Project with the ESPON programme) (2019)	Project (focus data & scenarios)	Implementation of the Declaration on sustainable spatial development in the Alps, scientific base	Adaptation	Spatial Planning	Ad-hoc working group spatial planning
12	Joint Alpine-Carpathian Statement on Adaptation to Climate Change (2014)	Other	Joint statement with the Carpathian Region on adaptation, focus on exchange of information	Adaptation	Crosscutting	All contracting parties
13	Statement On the Value of Alpine Forests and the Alpine Convention's Protocol on Mountain Forests in the framework of the international forestry policies beyond 2015 (2014)	Publication (focus information)	Political statement, report on the state of Alpine forests, recommendations for monitoring, research, management, communication, and overview of the international institutional context	Both	Mountain forests	Mountain Forests Working Group
14	Statement on "Contribution of mountain farming to food security in Alpine regions" (2016)	Publication (focus information)	Statement on contribution of mountain farming to food security in Alpine regions (work programme 2014-2016), climate change adaptation with co-benefits	Adaptation	Mountain agriculture	Mountain Agriculture Platform

No.	Name of activity	Type of activity	Description	Mitigation/ Adaptation	Thematic Focus	Implemented by
15	Statement on "Mountain agriculture and energy "(2019)	Publication (focus information)	Overview of the potential role of mountain agriculture in energy production and energy saving, highlighting co-benefits and with innovative examples from the entire alpine region	Mitigation	Mountain agriculture	Mountain Agriculture Platform
16	Best Practice Examples for land-use and nature conservation-compatible renewable energy projects in the Alps (DE, 2016)	Publication (in-depth/scientific)	Report with 28 exemplary renewable energy examples that avoid land-use conflicts and protect nature	Mitigation	Energy	BMUB Germany
17	Towards Renewable Alps	Publication (focus information)	Progress report towards the "vision Renewable Alps" for 2015-16	Mitigation	Energy	Permanent Secretariat
18	Flyer on Climate change in the Alps (2017)	Publication (focus information)	Information flyer on climate change in the Alps	Both	Crosscutting	Permanent Secretariat
19	Recommendations for the sustainable organisation of meetings and events of the Alpine Convention (2016)	Publication (focus information)	Check-list and recommendations drafted by the Permanent Secretariat, referring to existing standards	Mitigation	Energy	Permanent Secretariat
20	We are Alps Press Tour Topic 2019: climate change, natural hazards and governance. No edition in 2020 and 2021 due to the Covid-pandemic	Other	Annual press tour with changing specific focus topic (2015: Climate change); every edition is carried out with sustainable transportation means	Mitigation	Transport	Permanent Secretariat
21	Alpen-Forum-Innsbruck (2015-2017)	Event	Series of discussion workshops on specific fields of action on climate change	Both	Crosscutting	Permanent Secretariat
22	5 <sup>th</sup> Alpine Water Conference 2014 and workshop "Water and risk management facing climate change: towards the local adaptation"	Event	Conference based on results of the Water Management platform, including other mountain regions	Adaptation	Water	Water Management Platform
23	International Conference and Appeal on climate protection at municipal level (Alliance in the Alps, Alpine Town of the Year, CIPRA International, 2015)	Event	International conference + joint appeal to the UN Climate Conference	Mitigation	Crosscutting	Alliance in the Alps, Alpine Town of the Year, CIPRA

No.	Name of activity	Type of activity	Description	Mitigation/ Adaptation	Thematic Focus	Implemented by
24	Contribution to the report by the European Environmental Agency "Climate change, impacts and vulnerability in Europe 2016"	Publication (in-depth/scientific)	Inputs to EEA report, especially chapter on climate change in the Alps	Both	Crosscutting	Permanent Secretariat
25	Multi-Annual Work Programme of the Alpine Conference 2017-2022 + Alpine Conference Declaration	Other	"Taking action on climate change" is one of the 6 priorities	Both	Crosscutting	All contracting parties
26	Multi-Annual Work Programme of the Alpine Conference 2011-2017 (+ Declaration of the XIV. Alpine Conference on the Multi-Annual Work Programme)	Other	Climate change was one of the 5 priorities	Both	Crosscutting	All contracting parties
27	Cooperation with the European Environmental Agency	Other	Partnership agreement with EEA and contribution to EEA's activities (incl. Climate-ADAPT platform, Technical Paper on Adaptation in Mountain Regions)	Adaptation	Crosscutting	Permanent Secretariat
28	7 <sup>th</sup> Report on the State of the Alps "Natural Hazard Risk Governance" (2019)	Publication (in-depth/scientific)	Principles and good practices in the field of risk governance	Adaptation	Natural hazards	Natural Hazards Platform PLANALP
29	6 <sup>th</sup> Alpine Water Conference	Event	Conference "Water Management in a Field of Conflicting Interests: Between Natural Hazards and Nature Protection" (Herrenchiemsee, DE, 2016)	Adaptation	Water	Water Management Platform
30	ForumAlpinum & 7 <sup>th</sup> Alpine Water Conference	Event	Conference "Alpine Water – Common Good or Source of Conflict" (Breitenwang, AT, 2018)	Adaptation	Water	ISCAR, Water Management Platform
31	Application of the Common Guidelines for the use of Small Hydropower in the Alpine region <i>+ Report on the application of the guidelines published in 2019</i>	Publication (in-depth/scientific)	Evaluation of the implementation of the Alpine Convention's guidelines for balancing the interests of energy production and ecology	Mitigation	Water	Water Management Platform
32	Report on Interactions between mountain forests and flood protection (2019)	Publication (in-depth/scientific)	Overview of the role and requirements of protective forests, also in the view of climate change	Adaptation	Mountain forests	Mountain Forests Working Group

No.	Name of activity	Type of activity	Description	Mitigation/ Adaptation	Thematic Focus	Implemented by
33	Mobility solutions in the Alps Database (2015)	Publication (in-depth/scientific)	Best-practice examples of sustainable mobility solutions in remote Alpine territories and for logistics and freight delivery	Mitigation	Transport	Transport Working Group
34	Analysis of innovative technologies for freight transport (2019)	Publication (in-depth/scientific)	Studies on combined transport, rail freight and alternative fuels	Mitigation	Transport	Transport Working Group
35	ClimaHost competition	other	Contest rewarding good practices in mitigation and energy management in Alpine hotels and restaurants <i>2nd edition 2021-2022 is underway (Germany + Permanent Secretariat)</i>	Mitigation	Tourism	Germany, Austria, Permanent Secretariat
<b>Activities implemented by Contracting Parties with direct reference to Alpine Convention</b>						
36	Energy Forum (CH, during the “Mountain week” at EXPO2015)	Event	Workshop during the Expo 2015 to discuss the potential role of common principles and guidelines for RES development in the Alps	Mitigation	Energy	Switzerland
37	Constructive Alps (since 2010)	Other	4th Constructive Alps award for sustainable architecture in the Alps (new construction and renovation); travelling exhibition <i>5th Constructive Alps award (2020) with a strong focus on climate conscious architecture, travelling exhibition</i> <i>6th Constructive Alps award (2022) ongoing, award ceremony and travelling exhibition foreseen in 2022</i>	Both	Energy	Switzerland, Liechtenstein
38	Alpine Building Conference (DE, 2016)	Event	International conference	Both	Energy	BMUB Germany
39	Virtual Alpine Observatory VAO (DE, since 2014)	Project (focus data & scenarios)	Network of High Altitude Research Stations; <i>including symposia on bi-annual basis</i>	Adaptation	Crosscutting	Project consortium of alpine research stations

No.	Name of activity	Type of activity	Description	Mitigation/ Adaptation	Thematic Focus	Implemented by
40	Workshop "The future of Alpine forests in light of the potential impacts of climate change: threats and opportunities" (Udine/I, 17.05.2013)	Event	Final conference of MANFRED and ALPFFIRS projects	Adaptation	Mountain forests	Project consortium MANFRED and ALPFFIRS (see below)
41	Best practice guide on energy management in alpine hotels	Publication (focus information)	Best practice guide for hotels, based on one specific example in South Tyrol	Mitigation	Energy	BMUB Germany
42	Workshop "Sustainable Economy in the Alps – Climate mitigation and Energy Efficiency in Hotel and Restaurant businesses"	Event	Workshop for exchanging experiences and launching a network for climate change initiatives in the hotel and restaurant industry	Mitigation	Energy	BMUB Germany
42	Online platform "Alpine Energy" for knowledge transfer on Energy Efficiency in the Hotel and Restaurant businesses <i>(please note: the platform is out of date and not online anymore)</i>	Online info tools	Online info tool on energy efficiency in the hotel and restaurant business	Mitigation	Energy	BMUB Germany
44	AlpInfoNet project	Other	Pilot activities and handbook for cross-border information on sustainable mobility	Mitigation	Transport	Bavarian Ministry of the Interior, for Building and Transport and further partners, Transport Working Group
<b>Networks and platforms with transnational focus</b>						
45	CAPA – Climate Adaptation Platform for the Alps	Online info tools	Transnational knowledge portal for climate adaptation, filling gaps of EU Climate Adapt platform	Adaptation	Crosscutting	UBA Austria with other partners, EU-SALP AG8
46	Network of national adaptation policy makers of the Alpine countries	Other	Transnational network of national adaptation policy makers	Adaptation	Crosscutting	All contracting parties

No.	Name of activity	Type of activity	Description	Mitigation/ Adaptation	Thematic Focus	Implemented by
47	Alpine Pearls	Implementation measure mitigation	Umbrella brand of tourism destinations with focus on sustainable mobility for guests	Mitigation	Transport	Network of Alpine tourism destinations, initiated by Austrian Federal Ministry for Sustainability and Tourism
48	Alpine Partnership for Local Climate Action (ALPACA)	Other	Information, exchange and joint awareness raising action on climate mitigation and adaptation measures with focus on local level, bringing together existing initiatives and networks	Both	Crosscutting	CIPRA, Alliance in the Alps, Alpine Town of the Year Association with support from Germany, associated partners
<b>Projects/activities with project character with transnational focus</b>						
49	C3-Alps - Capitalizing Climate Change Knowledge for Adaptation in the Alpine Space (Project ASP)	Project (focus data & scenarios)	Capitalisation project bringing together existing knowledge on adaption in the Alps	Adaptation	Crosscutting	Project consortium under the lead of UBA Austria
50	100max	Project (focus strategy & measures)	100max is an Alpine game for climate protection: 70 household testing climate-friendly lifestyles	Mitigation	Crosscutting	CIPRA
51	Project "cc.alps"	Project (focus data & scenarios)	Improve the performance of climate mitigation and adaptation measures; state-of-the art reports for different sectors	Both	Crosscutting	Project consortium under lead of CIPRA
52	Project "climAlp"	Other	Information campaign for the promotion of energy efficient building and renovation, using regional timber	Mitigation	Energy	CIPRA
53	Project "PEMO"	Project (focus strategy & measure)	Effective reduction of CO2 emissions by motivating employees to commute to work by sustainable means of transport	Mitigation	Transport	Project consortium under lead of CIPRA

No.	Name of activity	Type of activity	Description	Mitigation/ Adaptation	Thematic Focus	Implemented by
54	Project "Alpstar"	Project (focus strategy & measure)	Development of strategy and measures to make the Alps carbon-neutral; pilot projects, e.g. on mobility	Mitigation	Crosscutting	Project consortium under lead of Ministry for Environment Slovenia
55	Project "MountEE"	Project (focus strategy & measure)	Support for energy-efficient buildings and renovation, focus on public buildings; support to municipalities in three mountain areas	Mitigation	Energy	Project consortium under lead of CIPRA
56	Project "dynAlp-climate"	Implementation measure mitigation	20 municipalities and regions put into practice concrete actions for climate protection	Adaptation	Crosscutting	Project consortium under the lead of Alliance in the Alps
57	Project "Recharge Green" (Project ASP)	Project (focus strategy & measures)	Strategies and tools to reconcile renewable energy development and nature conservation; cost and benefits of different strategies	Mitigation	Energy	Project consortium under the lead of Forschungsinstitut für Wildtierkunde und Ökologie, Veterinär-medizinische Universität Wien
58	CLISP Transnational Strategy for Climate Proof Spatial Planning (Project ASP)	Project (focus strategy & measures)	Mainstreaming climate adaptation into spatial planning, vulnerability assessment for sectors with relevance to spatial planning	Adaptation	Spatial planning	Project consortium under lead of UBA Austria
59	Alpine Climate Strategy (WWF)	Publication (focus policy)	A position paper of the WWF European Alpine Partnership	Both	Crosscutting	WWF
60	Alpine ecological connectivity for the next generations – Alpine Nature 2030	Implementation measure adaptation	Strategy and measures towards Alpine ecological connectivity; specific measures are currently developed in the frame of the AlpBionet2030 project: coherent and complementary Alps-wide system of Strategic Alpine Connectivity Areas (SACA) and integrated wildlife management.	Adaptation	Ecosystems& biodiv.	AlpArc

No.	Name of activity	Type of activity	Description	Mitigation/ Adaptation	Thematic Focus	Implemented by
61	Bergsteigerdörfer (Mountaineering villages)	Implementation measure adaptation	Initiative of Alpine clubs to promote sustainable tourism; villages that participate in the initiative agree to dissociate from classical forms of tourism	Both	Tourism	Alpine Clubs (ÖAV, DAV, Alpenverein Südtirol, Alpenverein Slovenia)
62	Energy efficiency in mountain huts	Implementation measure mitigation	Tool to measure CO <sub>2</sub> footprint of Alpine huts and to identify measures for reducing energy consumption and CO <sub>2</sub> emissions	Mitigation	Energy	Club Arc Alpin (CAA)
63	Umweltgütesiegel für Alpenvereins-hütten - Environment Certificate for mountain huts	Implementation measure mitigation	Reward of Alpine huts with a certification when certain criteria of environmentally friendly and sustainable management are met; these include the use of biofuel, increase of energy efficiency, reduction of CO <sub>2</sub> emissions	Mitigation	Tourism	DAV, ÖAV, AVS
64	Project "So schmecken die Berge" (taste of the mountains)	Implementation measure mitigation	In the framework of alpine hut management, hut owners are motivated to increasingly use ingredients and products that are produced/ cultivated in the close vicinity of the alpine hut	Mitigation	Tourism	Alpine Clubs
65	Adapt-Alp (Project ASP)	Project (focus strategy & measures)	Products and recommendations for natural hazard and disaster management	Adaptation	Natural hazards	Project consortium under lead of Bayerisches Staatsministerium für Umwelt und Gesundheit
66	ALP FFIRS - Alpine Forest Fire Warning System (Project ASP)	Project (focus strategy & measures)	Development of the Alpine Forest Fire Danger Scale; tool equipped with a warning system that issues a daily alert level bulletin for the Alpine Space	Adaptation	Mountain forests	Project consortium under lead of Agenzia Regionale per la Protezione Ambientale del Piemonte
67	Alp-Water-Scarce - Water Management Strategies against Water Scarcity in the Alps (Project ASP)	Project (focus strategy & measures)	Tools to mitigate the risk of water scarcity and instruments for the long-term management of water resources	Adaptation	Water	Project consortium under lead of Université de Savoie

No.	Name of activity	Type of activity	Description	Mitigation/ Adaptation	Thematic Focus	Implemented by
68	ClimAlpTour - Climate Change and its Impact on Tourism in the Alpine Space (Project ASP)	Project (focus strategy & measures)	Vulnerability assessment for tourism in the Alps and development of adaptation strategies	Adaptation	Tourism	Project consortium under lead of Regione de Veneto
69	GoApply – Multidimensional governance of climate change adaptation in policy making and practice (Project ASP)	Project (focus strategy & measures)	Improve adaptation governance: vertical implementation, mainstreaming, involvement of different governance levels	Adaptation	Crosscutting	Project consortium under lead of UBA Austria
70	MANFRED - Management strategies to adapt Alpine Space forests to climate change risks (Project ASP)	Project (focus strategy & measures)	Development of adaptive forest management strategies and tools to support forestry practice	Adaptation	Mountain forests	Project consortium under lead of Forstliche Versuchs- und Forschungs-anstalt Baden-Württemberg
71	PARAmount - imProved Accessibility: Reliability and security of Alpine transport infrastructure related to mountainous hazards in a changing climate (Project ASP)	Project (focus data & scenarios)	Vulnerability assessment for transport infrastructures with respect to natural hazards; implementation of early warning systems	Adaptation	Transport	Project consortium under lead of Austrian Federal Ministry for Sustainability and Tourism
72	PermaNET - Long-Term Permafrost Monitoring Network (Project ASP)	Project (focus data & scenarios)	Development of permafrost monitoring network and strategy for dealing with natural hazards and their consequences	Adaptation	Natural hazards	Project consortium under the lead of Provincia Autonoma di Bolzano-Alto Adige
73	RocktheAlps – Harmonized ROCKfall natural risk and protection forest mapping in the ALPine Space (Project ASP)	Project (focus data & scenarios)	Development of rockfall risk zoning tool and harmonised map of rockfall risk and protection forests	Adaptation	Natural hazards	Project consortium under the lead of National research institute of science and technology for environment and agriculture (Grenoble)

No.	Name of activity	Type of activity	Description	Mitigation/ Adaptation	Thematic Focus	Implemented by
74	SEAP_Alps – Supporting local authorities in the implementation of Sustainable Energy Action Plans in the Alpine Space Area (Project ASP)	Project (focus strategy & measures)	Adapting the SEAPs concept of the EU Covenant of Mayors to the Alpine region, platform for knowledge transfer	Both	Energy	Project consortium under the lead of Città Metropolitana di Torino
75	SedAlp -Sediment management in Alpine basins: integrating sediment continuum, risk mitigation and hydropower (Project ASP)	Project (focus data & scenarios)	Mapping and monitoring sediment and woody debris processes in Alpine basis; predictive tools and strategies to manage sediment-related hazards	Both	Water	Project consortium under the lead of Austrian Federal Ministry for Sustainability and Tourism
76	SILMAS - Sustainable Instruments for Lakes Management in the Alpine Space (Project ASP)	Project (focus strategy & measures)	Range of tools for sustainable management of Alpine lakes + catchments; educational material	Adaptation	Water	Project consortium under the lead of Région Rhône-Alpes France
77	Links4Soils (Project ASP)	Project (focus strategy & measures)	Link and improve soil management strategies and approaches, tools and knowledge for Alpine soil protection <i>Completed in 2020 with several outputs.</i>	Adaptation	Soil	Project consortium under the lead of Tyrol
78	The SINFONIA project for Alpine Smart Cities (Project ASP)	Implementation measure mitigation	Initiative between Bolzano and Innsbruck to deploy large-scale integrated and scalable energy-solutions; achieve 40-50% primary energy savings. <i>Project ended 07/2020.</i>	Mitigation	Energy	Contracting parties and project consortium
79	BB-CLEAN - Strategic tools towards a sustainable use of biomass for low carbon domestic heating (Project ASP)	Implementation measure mitigation	Development of transnational policies for a sustainable use of biomass for domestic heating to minimise negative environmental impacts and improve a smart use of this resource in the Alpine Space	Mitigation	Energy	Project consortium under lead of Catholic University of the Sacred heart Milano

No.	Name of activity	Type of activity	Description	Mitigation/ Adaptation	Thematic Focus	Implemented by
80	SMART ALTITUDE - Alpine winter tourism territories demonstrating an integrated framework for a low-carbon, high-impact and resilient future (Project ASP)	Implementation measure mitigation	Low-carbon policy implementation in winter tourism territories, taking into account the needs of mitigation and adaptation	Both	Tourism	Project consortium under lead of municipality Les Orres (France)
81	MELINDA - Mobility Ecosystem for Low-carbon and INnovative moDal shift in the Alps (Project ASP)	Implementation measure mitigation	Inducement of a behavioural change in mobility patterns in a bottom-up manner and support policy making on mobility, air quality and territorial development; thanks to a better integration of mobility data and real time monitoring of mobility behaviours and patterns during a test, the project partners will support the development of services for multimodality and modal shift	Mitigation	Transport	Project consortium under lead of Insiel S.p.A.
82	SaMBA - Sustainable Mobility Behaviours in the Alpine Region (Project ASP)	Implementation measure mitigation	Promotion of mobility behaviour change by reducing the perceived gap between sustainable transport modes and private cars through reward/pricing policies that are equitable and directly related to the external costs of transport	Mitigation	Transport	Project consortium under lead of Regione Piemonte
83	GreenRisk4ALPs - Development of ecosystem-based risk governance concepts with respect to natural hazards and climate impacts - from ecosystem-based solutions to integrated risk assessment, (Project ASP)	Planning measure adaptation	Development of ecosystem-based concepts to support risk governance with respect to natural hazards and climate impacts	Adaptation	Ecosystems & Biodiv.	Project consortium under lead of Bundesforschungs-zentrum für Wald Österreich
<b>Projects and activities with national focus (with potential for transferability)</b>						
84	Klimafreundlicher Bergsport – Climate-friendly mountain sports (project, DAV)	Implementation measure mitigation	Awareness-raising campaign on climate change in the Alps with target group mountain sports; improve accessibility of Alps by public transport	Both	Tourism	Deutscher Alpenverein DAV

No.	Name of activity	Type of activity	Description	Mitigation/ Adaptation	Thematic Focus	Implemented by
85	Bergsport mit Zukunft - Future-proof mountain sports (project, DAV)	Implementation measure mitigation	Follow-up project of Klimafreundlicher Bergsport; three thematic Work Packages: climate-friendly infrastructure of DAV, education for sustainable development, resource protection in mountaineering	Mitigation	Tourism	DAV
86	Improvement of the public transport for mountaineers in the Naturpark Karwendel (project DAV)	Implementation measure mitigation	Reduction of CO <sub>2</sub> footprint of hikers/mountain-eers/climbers/bikers on their trips by choosing public transport; awareness raising	Mitigation	Tourism	DAV
87	ALPENHUMUS	Project (focus data & scenarios)	Project detecting effects of current climate change on C-storage in humus layers in the Alps <i>Completed in 2020</i> <i>Report as Book available, only in German:</i> <i>Alpenhumus als klimasensitiver C-Speicher und entscheidender Standortfaktor im Bergwald</i>	Mitigation	Soil	Germany (BMEL)
88	Klima-Toolbox Surselva	Planning measure adaptation	Toolbox for developing a plan of action, together with regional decision-makers	Adaptation	Crosscutting	CIPRA
89	Austrian Assessment Report 2014 (AAR14)	Publication (in-depth/scientific)	Austrian Assessment Report 2014, based on model of IPCC reports	Both	Crosscutting	UBA Austria
90	CC-Act: Awareness raising, capacity building and training on climate change adaptation at municipality level	Online info tools	Interactive online decision support tool for municipalities intended for joint application with multiplier agents	Adaptation	Crosscutting	UBA Austria
91	FAMOUS - Methods and tools for adaptation to climate change: Manual for provinces, cities and regions	Publication (focus information)	Support adaptation processes in Provinces and at municipal level; development of methods and tools	Adaptation	Crosscutting	UBA Austria
92	Good Practice Brochure: Our Municipalities in Climate Change	Publication (focus information)	Good practice brochure depicts 11 diverse examples of successful adaptation from different Austrian regions	Adaptation	Crosscutting	UBA Austria

No.	Name of activity	Type of activity	Description	Mitigation/Adaptation	Thematic Focus	Implemented by
93	klimaaktiv mobil - Mobility management for leisure and tourism	Implementation measure mitigation	Mobility management programme with focus on tourism; supports purchase of environmental-friendly vehicles and investments in cycling infrastructures	Mitigation	Transport	Austrian Federal Ministry for Sustainability and Tourism
94	Environmental Support Schemes (Austria)	Other	Environmental Support Schemes provides financial support for environmental projects	Both	Crosscutting	Austrian Federal Ministry for Sustainability and Tourism
95	Implementation Plan for Electric Mobility (Austria)	Planning measure mitigation	Measures and initiatives to encourage the development and use of electric vehicles	Mitigation	Transport	Austrian Federal Ministry for Sustainability and Tourism
96	Mobility Management and Fuel saving initiative (Austria)	Implementation measure mitigation	Development and implementation of projects for the promotion of sustainable mobility; training sessions for fuel-efficient driving	Mitigation	Transport	Austrian Federal Ministry for Sustainability and Tourism
97	Sustainable mobility in practice (Slovenia)	Implementation measure mitigation	Awareness raising and information project on sustainable mobility, since 2017 with focus on schools	Mitigation	Transport	Slovenia, Ministry for Environm. and spatial planning
98	Life ViVaCCAdapt (Adapting to the impacts of climate change in the Vipava Valley)	Implementation measure adaptation	Adaptation project for Vipava Valley with focus on pilot decision support system (DSS) for irrigation in order to rationalize water consumption	Adaptation	Mountain farming	Slovenia, Ministry for Environm. and spatial planning
99	Climate mitigation and adaptation support for municipalities in Tyrol	Publication (focus information)	Information folder for Tyrolean communities with facts and links to climate change and adaption to climate change	Both	Crosscutting	Tyrol
100	Course for Climate protection Consultants (Kommunaler Klimaschutzbeauftragter) (Tyrol)	Other	Training for municipal staff; participants get holistic and application-oriented information about climate protection	Mitigation	Energy	Tyrol
101	Strategy Tyrol 2050	Planning measure mitigation	Energy strategy: until 2050 the energy consumption in Tyrol is to be halved, share of renewable energies increased by 30%	Mitigation	Energy	Tyrol

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102	Liechtenstein Aktionsplan Klimabericht	Planning measure mitigation	Action Plan for implementation of Liechtenstein's climate strategy	Mitigation	Crosscutting	Liechtenstein
103	ACRP – Austrian Climate Research Programme	Other	The ACRP supports high quality research aimed at advancing the science of climate change, adaptation and (partly) mitigation in AT	Both	Crosscutting	Austrian Federal Ministry for Sustainability and Tourism
104	Klimawandelanpassungsmodellregionen - climate adaptation model regions	Implementation measure adaptation	Support for climate adaptation model regions, the participants become flagship regions for climate change adaptation	Adaptation	Crosscutting	Austrian Federal Ministry for Sustainability and Tourism
105	Austrian Climate and Energy Fund (KLI.EN)	Implementation measure mitigation	Fund to support the reduction of GHGs in Austria; focus on research and development	Mitigation	Energy	Austrian Federal Ministry for Sustainability and Tourism
106	Green Electricity Act 2012 and Feed-In tariff ordinance	Implementation measure mitigation	System of fixed feed-in tariffs for various forms of renewable electricity generation; 2012 amendment includes expansion targets for RES production until 2020	Mitigation	Energy	Austrian Federal Ministry for Sustainability and Tourism
107	Increased energy efficiency in buildings	Implementation measure mitigation	Different support programmes to improve energy efficiency in buildings	Mitigation	Energy	Austrian Federal Ministry for Sustainability and Tourism
108	Increased share of renewable energy for space heating (Austria)	Implementation measure mitigation	Different support programmes for exchanging heating systems with focus renewable heating	Mitigation	Energy	Austrian Federal Ministry for Sustainability and Tourism
109	Programme for rural development (Austria)	Implementation measure mitigation	The Austrian Agri-Environmental Programme 2014–2020 includes several measures designed to reduce GHG emissions from the agricultural sector	Mitigation	Mountain farming/ Agriculture	Austrian Federal Ministry for Sustainability and Tourism

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110	Local adaptation to climate change in Alpine municipalities in Italy	Event	4 seminars with public officers and experts from local and subregional institutions to spread information on the Climate Action Plan of the AC, based on local adaptation guidelines	Adaptation	Crosscutting	Italy
111	The Lombardy Region's "Document of Regional Adaptation to Climate Change" (Plan) - DARACC	Planning measure adaptation	Action Plan for Adaptation in Lombardia; governance tool to define priority fields for action	Adaptation	Crosscutting	Lombardy Region
112	The Cortina Charter (La Carta di Cortina)	Implementation measure mitigation	Charter to reduce environmental footprint of winter sport (events); implementation of specific measures, e.g. renovation of existing winter sport facilities and new public transport links	Mitigation	Tourism	
113	ADAMONT Project (France)	Planning measure adaptation	Partnership and integrated research action on adaptation in medium-mountain territory (near Grenoble); knowledge exchange and operational approach	Adaptation	Crosscutting	France
114	TEPCV Tarentaise Vanoise (France)	Planning measure mitigation	Regional strategy focusing on reduction of GHG; TEPCV = territory with positive energy and green growth	Mitigation	Crosscutting	Region Tarentaise Vanoise
115	Climate adaptation consulting for municipalities (Unterstützung von Gemeinden bei der Anpassung an den Klimawandel)	Implementation measure adaptation	Support of municipalities in developing risk and vulnerability analysis, to conduct stakeholder workshops and to develop specific adaptation measure; implementation of the project in 12 municipalities in Tyrol	Adaptation	Crosscutting	Tyrol
116	LIFE – ClimAct: Climate action campaign for low- income households (Doppelplus Tirol)	Implementation measure mitigation	Initiating change in everyday action of low-income households; The CO2 reduction will be reached with 60 volunteer counsellors called „energy and climate coaches“ and over 1000 coachings. <i>End of project 03/2021 – working on the follow-up project</i>	Mitigation	Energy	Tyrol

No.	Name of activity	Type of activity	Description	Mitigation/ Adaptation	Thematic Focus	Implemented by
117	WAVE (2019)	Project (focus data & scenarios)	Atmospheric measurements	Adaptation	Other (monitoring)	Bavaria
118	AlpEnDAC I and II (2015, 2018)	Project (focus data & scenarios)	Development: Alpine Environmental Data Analysis Centre	Adaptation	Other (monitoring)	Bavaria
<b>Activities implemented at transnational level (stocktaking update 2021-2022)</b>						
119	YOALIN - Youth Alpine Interrail	Implementation measure mitigation	<i>Yoalin enables 100 selected young people to travel sustainably across the Alps by public transport in the summer (2018, 2019, 2021) to create awareness for sustainable modes of transport.</i>	Mitigation	Transport	CIPRA International
120	MoVe the Alps - Conference on cycling	Event	<i>Conference dedicated to climate-friendly bike holidays in the Alps</i>	Both	Transport	Switzerland
121	Climate Action in Alpine towns	Implementation measure mitigation	<i>Pilot project on municipal climate action, connecting the expertise fo the Alpine Convention with the green priority of the Territorial Agenda.</i>	Both	Municipal action	Switzerland
122	EUSALP Energy Observatory	Project (focus data & scenarios)	<i>Establishment of an Alpine-wide body for monitoring of energy data, harmonisation of standards &amp; methodologies; expert exchange;</i>	Mitigation	Energy	EUSALP AG9
123	Stock-taking summary of permanent soil monitoring areas in the perimeter of the Alpine Convention	Planning measure adaptation	<i>Summary of permanent soil monitoring areas in the perimeter of the Alpine Convention</i>	Both	Soil	Working Group Soil
124	Adaptation at Altitude Programme: Strengthening Adaptation Knowledge, Interregional Learning and Exchange	Planning measure adaptation	<i>This Programme aims at increasing knowledge on climate change and appropriate adaptation solutions in mountains, feeding into science-policy platforms for informed decision making.</i>	Adaptation	Ecosystems & biodiv.	UNEP

No.	Name of activity	Type of activity	Description	Mitigation/ Adaptation	Thematic Focus	Implemented by
125	<i>Declaration of the XVI Alpine Conference on integrated and sustainable water management in the Alps</i>	Other	<i>Declaration addressing the protection/requalification of rivers, adaptation to climate change (floods and droughts), hydropower and governance in the field of water management.</i>	Adaptation	Water	France
126	<i>Alpine-wide conference on water resources and alpine rivers: adaptation to the challenges of climate change</i>	Event	<i>2-day conference organised by the French Presidency of the Alpine Convention, approx. 100 participants from 6 countries</i>	Adaptation	Water	France
127	<i>Young Academics Award 2020 – Emissions in the Alps: climate change and air quality, measurement and measures</i>	Other	<i>Award by the Alpine Convention to 5 Master theses on climate change issues</i>	Both	Research & Development	Permanent Secretariat
128	<i>Youth Parliament of the Alpine Convention (YPAC) – 2019 session on Climate change</i>	Event	<i>"Parliamentary exercise by 10 highschools from 7 Alpine countries Outputs: 9 resolutions (demands) from the youth to decision-makers"</i>	Both	Crosscutting	Permanent Secretariat
129	<i>Report on Climate-friendly and climate-resilient Mountain Agriculture and Forestry in operationalization of the Alpine Climate Target System</i>	Publication (focus policy)	<i>Report of WG Mountain Agriculture &amp; Forestry on the mandate 2019-2020 and how the activities contribute to the Alpine Climate Target System.</i>	Both	Mountain agriculture & mountain forestry	WG Mountain Agriculture and Forestry
130	<i>Green Economy Progress Report</i>	Publication (focus policy)	<i>Summary of current status and ongoing activities regarding the implementation of a Green Economy in the Alps. Recommendations on concrete measures to sharpen the profile of an Alpine Green Economy.</i>	Mitigation	Crosscutting	Ad-hoc working group Green Economy
131	<i>Report on Contingency Planning in the Area of Natural Hazards</i>	Project (focus strategy & measures)	<i>Comparative analysis of challenges, strengths and weaknesses between contingency planning and natural hazard management</i>	Adaptation	Natural hazards	Natural hazards working group

No.	Name of activity	Type of activity	Description	Mitigation/Adaptation	Thematic Focus	Implemented by
132	<i>Exhibition of natural hazard models and risk communication tools</i>	Event	<i>Joint workshop of EUSALP AG8 and PLAN-ALP WG to implement knowledge transfer and exchange on good natural disaster risk reduction practices, including risk communication focusing on different social groups.</i>	Adaptation	Natural hazards	<i>Natural hazards working group</i>
133	<i>Report on the Economical and prudent use of soil in the Alps</i>	Publication (in-depth/scientific)	<i>Overview report on the use of soil in the Alps, key facts &amp; figures, main challenges regarding prudent use of soil, possible solutions and the role of soil monitoring</i>	Both	Soil	<i>Working group Soil</i>
134	<i>Report Towards a modal shift of transalpine freight transit</i>	Publication (in-depth/scientific)	<i>Overview report on potential policy and infrastructural measures to improve modal shift, including proposals on intersectoral governance</i>	Mitigation	Transport	<i>Working Group Transport</i>
135	<i>Reduction of mobility demand and shift to environmentally sustainable modes: strategies and measures in the Alps</i>	Publication (in-depth/scientific)	<i>The report summarised the activities of WG Transport regarding the collection and good practice analysis on measures that reduce transport demand through transport saving spatial structures, new working solutions, pooling of shipments, regional distribution chains, etc.</i>	Mitigation	Transport	<i>Working Group Transport</i>
136	<i>Linking Alps Project (Project ASP)</i>	Project (focus strategy & measures)	<i>By using innovative tools and transnationally aligned strategies for linking information mobility service, the options for low carbon mobility will be increased, by offering seamless mobility chains for passenger.</i>	Mitigation	Transport	<i>Project consortium under the lead of Austria Tec</i>
137	<i>E-smart - Integrated e-mobility planning in the Alpine Space (Project ASP)</i>	Project (focus strategy & measures)	<i>Transnational project cooperation to develop an integrated approach to electric vehicle charging infrastructure planning and e-</i>	Mitigation	Transport	<i>Project consortium under the lead of Ricerca sul Sistema Energetico</i>

No.	Name of activity	Type of activity	Description	Mitigation/ Adaptation	Thematic Focus	Implemented by
			<i>mobility services development, focus on Local Public Transport and Last-Mile Freight Logistics.</i>			
138	<i>ALPTREES Sustainable use and management of non native trees in the alpine region (Project ASP)</i>	Project (focus strategy & measures)	<i>Developing a transnational approach for dealing with the challenges in non-native tree species management, taking into account positive impacts with respect to climate adaptation but also their risks for Alpine biodiversity and ecosystems.</i>	Adaptation	Mountain forestry	<i>Project consortium under the lead of Federal Research and Training Centre for Forests, Natural Hazards and Landscape (AT)</i>
139	<i>HEALPS 2 Healing Alps: Tourism based on natural health resources for the development of Alpine regions (Project ASP)</i>	Project (focus strategy & measures)	<i>Develop and improve framework conditions and tools for a better utilisation of Alpine-specific natural health resources for the development of innovative tourism products and service chains - taking into account challenges like climate change.</i>	Adaptation	Tourism	<i>Project consortium under the Paracelsus Medical University Salzburg</i>
140	<i>ALPGRIDS Increasing RES uptake through Microgrids in the Alps (Project ASP)</i>	Project (focus strategy & measures)	<i>ALPGRIDS aims at creating a transnational enabling environment to foster microgrid solutions, supporting in particular the creation of local energy communities.</i>	Mitigation	Energy	<i>Project consortium under the lead of Auvergne-Rhône-Alpes Energy Environment Agency</i>
141	<i>LUIGI Linking Urban and Inner-Alpine Green Infrastructure - Multi-functional Ecosystem Services for more liveable territories (Project ASP)</i>	Project (focus strategy & measures)	<i>Development of common approaches, tools, business models, awareness raising on the role of a green infrastructure network between mountain/rural and urban areas.</i>	Adaptation	Ecosystems & biodiv.	<i>Project consortium under the lead of Metropolitan City of Milan</i>
142	<i>ADO - Alpine Drought Observatory (Project ASP)</i>	Project (focus data & scenarios)	<i>The project ADO aims to create an online drought monitoring platform and develop</i>	Adaptation	Water	<i>Project consortium under the lead of EURAC Research</i>

No.	Name of activity	Type of activity	Description	Mitigation/ Adaptation	Thematic Focus	Implemented by
			<i>policy implementation guidelines for proactive drought management in the Alpine Space region.</i>			
143	CHEERS Project	Project (focus strategy & measures)	<i>The CHEERS project focuses on the provision of approaches and tools to salvage Alpine cultural assets affected by natural risks.</i>	Adaptation	Natural hazards	<i>Project consortium under the lead of Lombardy Foundation for the Environment</i>
144	OpenSpaceAlps - Sustainable development of alpine open spaces by enhancing spatial planning governance	Project (focus strategy & measures)	<i>Foster multi-level transnational spatial governance with the aim to maintain open spaces as part of alpine Green infrastructure.</i>	Adaptation	Spatial planning	<i>Project consortium under the lead of Salzburg Institute for Regional Planning and Housing</i>
145	Stocktaking on organic agriculture in the Alps and Developing organic agriculture scenarios for Alpine regions	Publication (focus policy)	<i>In its mandate 2021-2022, the MAMF working group has launched a stocktaking on organic agriculture in the Alps. Based on this, organic agriculture scenarios for Alpine regions shall be developed.</i>	Both	Mountain Agriculture	<i>WG Mountain Agriculture and Forestry</i>
146	Promotion of sustainable value chains in forestry and farming sectors	Publication (focus policy)	<i>Study report to promote sustainable value chains in forestry and farming sectors by involving the relevant actors. A focus will be laid on linkages between mountain farming and forestry and urban centers. The objective will contribute to the implementation of the GEAP as well as to IP_Agr1 of the ACB.</i>	Both	Mountain forests	<i>WG Mountain Agriculture and Forestry</i>
147	Alpine-wide concept for soil data harmonization & monitoring	Publication (in-depth/scientific)	<i>Development of Alpine-wide concept to coordinate- harmonize and simplify soil data collection within the Alps.</i>	Both	Soil	<i>WG Soil Protection</i>
148	Potential of technologies for the promotion of sustainable passenger transport in the Alpine region	Publication (focus information)	<i>Review of new technologies like hydrogen-powered trains and their potential contribution to sustainable transport in the Alps.</i>	Mitigation	Transport	<i>WG Transport</i>

No.	Name of activity	Type of activity	Description	Mitigation/ Adaptation	Thematic Focus	Implemented by
149	<i>Policies and measures/instruments for sustainable mobility in the Alpine Area</i>	Publication (focus policy)	<i>Review of policies, measures and instruments to support sustainable mobility in the Alps</i>	<i>Mitigation</i>	<i>Transport</i>	<i>WG Transport</i>
150	<i>Climate Hour</i>	Event	<i>Local climate-related events to showcase diverse climate activities and inspire local action, initiated by the Swiss Presidency.</i>	<i>Both</i>	<i>Ecosystems &amp; biodiv.</i>	<i>Swiss Presidency</i>
151	<i>MoVe INN Now</i>	Event	<i>MoVe INN now is an environmental education project with the aim to sensitise children and young people to the characteristics, state and importance of Alpine ecosystems and links it with climate-friendly mobility.</i>	<i>Both</i>	<i>Water</i>	<i>Swiss Presidency</i>
152	<i>White Paper "Forest fires in the Alps" of EUSALP AG8</i>	Publication (focus policy)	<i>White Paper of AG8 to provide a blueprint for the development of regional integrated forest fire management plans.</i>	<i>Adaptation</i>	<i>Mountain forests</i>	<i>EUSALP AG8</i>
153	<i>Study of Physical Natural Hazard Models and new prototype of interactive model</i>	Project (focus data & scenarios)	<i>Analysis of existing hazard models and assessment of risk communication tools &amp; instruments. Based on this analysis, development of a new interactive physical hazard model and educational concepts.</i>	<i>Adaptation</i>	<i>Natural hazards</i>	<i>EUSALP AG8</i>
154	<i>Report on Land take in the Alpine region: the data perspective</i>	Publication (in-depth/scientific)	<i>Contribution to the implementation of Pathway IP_SP1, focusing on a common data source on land take in the Alpine countries.</i>	<i>Both</i>	<i>Spatial Planning</i>	<i>WG Spatial Planning and Sustainable Development</i>
155	<i>Collection of good practices for growth and shrinking strategies</i>	Publication (focus information)	<i>Contribution to the implementation of Pathway IP_SP1, focusing on a collection of good practices as starting point for further activities.</i>	<i>Both</i>	<i>Spatial Planning</i>	<i>WG Spatial Planning and Sustainable Development</i>

No.	Name of activity	Type of activity	Description	Mitigation/Adaptation	Thematic Focus	Implemented by
156	<i>Land saving targets in Alpine countries and regions - Status report</i>	Publication (focus information)	<i>Contribution to the implementation of Pathway IP_SP1 by providing a status report on land saving targets as basis for further activities.</i>	Both	Spatial Planning	<i>WG Spatial Planning and Sustainable Development</i>
157	<i>Workshop on soil functions and spatial planning in the Alps,</i>	Event	<i>"Joint workshop of WG Soil Protection and WG Spatial Planning to address tools and processes that are needed to enable a fact-based decision making on soil functions and soil protection.</i>	Both	Soil	<i>WG Spatial Planning and Sustainable Development &amp; WG Soil Protection</i>
<b>Activities implemented at national level (stocktaking update 2021-2022)</b>						
158	<i>Climate &amp; Air Energy Plan Monaco with Energy Transition Pact (Vers un Etat climatiquement neutre et économie en énergie)</i>	Planning measure mitigation	<i>Action Plan on climate mitigation measures as implemented by the Government of Monaco. Implementation through Energy Transition Pact which includes individuals, associations, entrepreneurs, institutions.</i>	Both	Energy	Monaco
159	<i>National Strategy on Biodiversity Stratégie Nationale pour la Biodiversité"</i>	Planning measure adaptation	<i>National Strategy for Biodiversity to comply with requirements of the Convention on Biological Diversity. The strategy comprises 7 strategic orientations and is linked to both mitigation and adaptation.</i>	Both	Ecosystems & biodiv	Monaco
160	<i>Advisory program "Climate-fit Tyrol regions" (Beratungsprogramm „Klimafitte Tiroler Regionen“)"</i>	Implementation measure adaptation	<i>Together with interested regions / community associations, awareness of the effects of climate change is raised in the context of an information event, in order to subsequently work out measures for adaptation to climate change or for climate protection in a workshop with relevant actors in the region.</i>	Adaptation	Crosscutting	<i>The free advisory service is carried out by the project partners Klimabündnis, Energie Tirol and alpS.</i>

No.	Name of activity	Type of activity	Description	Mitigation/ Adaptation	Thematic Focus	Implemented by
161	<i>Green Deal Olympia Region Seefeld</i>	<i>Implementation measure mitigation</i>	<i>Development of sustainable tourism strategy in the Seefeld Plateau region, in close collaboration with the municipalities. The tourism association sees itself here as a link and regional developer. Seefeld would like to act as a pilot region in the coming years to start a sustainable change in tourism in Tyrol.</i>	<i>Mitigation</i>	<i>Tourism</i>	<i>Seefeld region</i>
162	<i>Climate alliance companies program (Klimabündnis-Betriebe Programm)</i>	<i>Implementation measure mitigation</i>	<i>Advisory program for companies that want to join Climate alliance: KlimaCheck with inspection of the company and collection of all relevant data, evaluation of possible measures, joint definition of company-specific goals and measures to implement within next 5 years.</i>	<i>Mitigation</i>	<i>Crosscutting</i>	<i>Land of Tyrol</i>
163	<i>KlimaAlps Project</i>	<i>Implementation measure adaptation</i>	<i>Project focusing on education and awareness raising with respect to climate change adaptation: training of climate educators and set-up of "KlimaTopes" as places where climate change is already visible + traveling exhibition.</i>	<i>Adaptation</i>	<i>Crosscutting</i>	<i>Land of Tyrol</i>
164	<i>Bavarian Report 2021 on the Climate (Klima-Report Bayern 2021)"</i>	<i>Publication (focus information)</i>	<i>Report and further information &amp; tools on Climate change impacts in Bavaria. A specific chapter deals with impacts and potential adaptation measures in the Alps.</i>	<i>Adaptation</i>	<i>Crosscutting</i>	<i>Climate-Centre, Bavarian Environmental Agency</i>
165	<i>Pilot Study Bavarian Climate Impact Maps</i>	<i>Planning measure adaptation</i>	<i>Development of a methodology for climate impact maps in Bavaria, combining the analysis of climate change effects and the sensitivity of regions towards climate</i>	<i>Adaptation</i>	<i>Crosscutting</i>	<i>Climate-Centre, Bavarian Environmental Agency</i>

No.	Name of activity	Type of activity	Description	Mitigation/ Adaptation	Thematic Focus	Implemented by
			<i>change impacts. Identification of sensitive areas and typology.</i>			
166	<i>Monitoring Permafrost Zugspitze Summit (Monitoring Permafrost Zugspitzgipfel)</i>	<i>Implementation measure adaptation</i>	<i>Installation of permanent measuring station for observation of temperatures in the permafrost at the peak of the Zugspitze</i>	<i>Adaptation</i>	<i>Soil</i>	<i>Geological Survey, Bavarian Environmental Agency</i>
167	<i>Educational trail about alpine soils</i>	<i>Implementation measure adaptation</i>	<i>Educational adventure trail about alpine soils in the Bavarian alps.</i>	<i>Mitigation</i>	<i>Soil</i>	<i>Bavarian Environment Agency</i>
168	<i>GOAL –Governance of local climate adaptation</i>	<i>Implementation measure adaptation</i>	<i>GOAL supports climate adaptation in small municipalities in Austria and the Alpine region. From analysis of good practices (also in other countries) to policy recommendations.</i>	<i>Adaptation</i>	<i>Municipal Action</i>	<i>Environment Agency Austria, Climate and Energy Fund Austria</i>
169	<i>Natural Hazard and Climate Change Check for Municipalities</i>	<i>Planning measure adaptation</i>	<i>Counselling tool and audit procedure in Austria to support local authorities in reviewing and enhancing their risk precaution measures.</i>	<i>Adaptation</i>	<i>Natural hazards</i>	<i>Cross-sector WG in Austria, mandated by the Conference of State Environment Ministers</i>
170	<i>Project Flood Knowledge</i>	<i>Planning measure adaptation</i>	<i>Developing a cross-border coordinated approach to better deal with flood-related natural hazards.</i>	<i>Adaptation</i>	<i>Natural hazards</i>	<i>Project in the frame of the Austrian-German Interreg Programme</i>
171	<i>RiKoST - Risk communication strategies</i>	<i>Implementation measure adaptation</i>	<i>Target-group oriented risk communication to improve resilience to natural hazards, focusing on cross-border risks.</i>	<i>Adaptation</i>	<i>Natural hazards</i>	<i>Regions South Tyrol and Carinthia, EURAC,</i>



20<sup>th</sup> April 2022



# Alpine Climate Board

## Collection of factsheets

### Stocktaking update 2021-2022

#### Please note:

This factsheet collection includes all reported factsheets as provided in the frame of the stocktaking update 2021-2022. The factsheets have not been edited.

The report has been finalized thanks to the financial and technical support of the Swiss and Austrian delegations to the Alpine Convention.

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## 1 MoVe the Alps – Conference on cycle tourism (no. 119)

<b>Responding organisation</b>	Swiss Federal Office for Spatial Development																											
<b>Contact of leading organisation</b>	Alexis Kessler, ARE, alexis.kessler@are.admin.ch																											
<b>Short description of the activity</b>	<i>More and more people are spending their holidays on their bikes. This presents both opportunities and risks for the Alpine region. At the conference "MoVe the Alps", experts discussed how cycling tourism can be promoted in a climate-friendly way. The event took place online on 22 April 2021.</i>																											
<b>Link to mitigation and/or adaptation</b>	Mitigation	Yes	Adaptation	Yes																								
	-																											
<b>Level of commitment</b>	<p>-</p> <p>Activity is foreseen in a strategy/action plan/mandate of a Thematic Working Body of the Alpine Convention or another entity (which)</p> <p>Discussion on design has started</p> <p>Implementation has started</p> <p>The activity is part of one of the ACB implementation pathways (if so, which?)</p>																											
<b>Implementation timeframe</b>	<p>Which timeframe is foreseen for implementing the relevant activity:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Final time for full implementation?</li> <li>• Specific implementation steps?</li> <li>• Which steps have already been finalized (in which year)?</li> </ul> <p><i>Conference takes place on 22 April 2021. It will be followed up by a cycling project for youth in summer 2021 and 2022.</i></p>																											
<b>Related sectors of the Alpine Climate Target System 2050 and the Climate Action Plan 2.0</b>	<p>Indicate the sector which is mainly targeted by this activity with "M" Please indicate all other related sectors with an "x"</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Transport</td> <td>M</td> <td>Soil</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Energy</td> <td></td> <td>Mountain agriculture</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Tourism</td> <td>M</td> <td>Mountain forests</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Natural hazards</td> <td></td> <td>Ecosystems &amp; Biodiv.</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Water</td> <td></td> <td>Municipal action</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Spatial planning</td> <td></td> <td>Research &amp; developm.</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>				Transport	M	Soil		Energy		Mountain agriculture		Tourism	M	Mountain forests		Natural hazards		Ecosystems & Biodiv.		Water		Municipal action		Spatial planning		Research & developm.	
Transport	M	Soil																										
Energy		Mountain agriculture																										
Tourism	M	Mountain forests																										
Natural hazards		Ecosystems & Biodiv.																										
Water		Municipal action																										
Spatial planning		Research & developm.																										
<b>Alpine-specific character</b>	<i>The Alpine region is an especially sensitive one and heavily affected by transport, also due to tourism. Cycling tourism can be a contribution for a more sustainable tourism in the Alpine region.</i>																											
<b>Level of involvement</b>	<p><i>Organized by the ARE (national level), inputs at the conference from regional, national and transnational level.</i></p> <p><i>Target group of the conference are representatives of administrations, tourism destinations, railway companies and associations</i></p>																											

Justification of added value through further development in the frame of the Alpine Convention/type of possible common measure	Activity enhances exchange of information	Yes
	Activity provides common data sources or common tools	Yes?
	Activity enlarges territorial scope of existing measures	Yes?
	Activity proposes new and common measures which go beyond national/regional strategies	Yes?
	<i>Follow up conferences on sustainable tourism</i>	
<b>Remarks on how this activity could be relevant for the ACB</b>	<i>Use conference outputs for ideas/best practice for an alpine-wide strategy for climate-neutral and climate-resilient tourism based on cycle-tourism</i>	

## 2 Yoalin – Youth Alpine Interrail (no. 120)

<b>Responding organisation</b>	Swiss Federal Office for Spatial Development			
<b>Contact of leading organisation</b>	Silvia Jost (ARE), silvia.jost@are.admin.ch Magdalena Holzer (CIPRA), magdalena.holzer@cipra.org			
<b>Short description of the activity</b>	<i>Youth Alpine Interrail – short Yoalin – is a project of the CIPRA Youth Council and CIPRA International that started in 2018. It enables 100 selected young people to travel sustainably across the Alps by means of public transport in the summer of 2018, 2019 and 2021. The goal of the project is to show young people the adventurousness, the comfort, the practicality and the fun of holidays by sustainable modes of transport and the beauty of the alpine countries. The project is financially supported by the Contracting Parties of the Alpine Convention.</i>			
<b>Link to mitigation and/or adaptation</b>	Mitigation	Yes	Adaptation	No
	<i>Raising awareness among young people for sustainable travel in the Alpine region, showing that sustainable travel can be</i>			
<b>Level of commitment</b>	<i>The third edition of Yoalin in 2021 after an involuntary break in 2020 shows that the project has a high visibility and impact. During the Swiss Presidency of the Alpine Convention, there will be two more editions (2021, 2022).</i>			
	<i>Activity is foreseen in a strategy/action plan/mandate of a Thematic Working Body of the Alpine Convention or another entity (which)</i>			Yes (Swiss Presidency Programme), Transport PW3 of the ACB
	<i>Discussion on design has started</i>			Yes
	<i>Implementation has started</i>			Yes
	<i>The activity is part of one of the ACB implementation pathways (if so, which?)</i>			Yes (Transport PW3)
<b>Implementation timeframe</b>	<p>Which timeframe is foreseen for implementing the relevant activity:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Final time for full implementation?</li> <li>• Specific implementation steps?</li> <li>• Which steps have already been finalized (in which year)?</li> </ul> <p><i>Editions 2018 and 2019 have been finalized. New editions in summer 2021 and 2022. Call for applications has been launched in April 2021, will close in May 2021. The kick off event will take place on 14 June 2021 and the closing event (in Innsbruck) on 19-20 September 2021. The travelling period is during the summer months.</i></p>			
<b>Related sectors of the Alpine Climate Target System 2050</b>	Indicate the sector which is mainly targeted by this activity with "M" Please indicate all other related sectors with an "x"			
	Transport	M	Soil	

<b>and the Climate Action Plan 2.0</b>	Energy		Mountain agriculture	
	Tourism	X	Mountain forests	
	Natural hazards		Ecosystems & Biodiv.	
	Water		Municipal action	
	Spatial planning		Research & developm.	
<b>Alpine-specific character</b>	<p><i>The goal of Yoalin is to give young people the opportunity to explore the Alpine region by sustainable means of transport and explore its natural and cultural richness.</i></p>			
<b>Level of involvement</b>	<p><i>National level: Contracting Parties of the AC. Stakeholders: NGO (Cipra International, CYC), national administrations and young people from all Alpine countries.</i></p>			

Justification of added value through further development in the frame of the Alpine Convention/type of possible common measure	Activity enhances exchange of information	Yes
	Activity provides common data sources or common tools	No
	Activity enlarges territorial scope of existing measures	Yes
	Activity proposes new and common measures which go beyond national/regional strategies	Yes
	<p><i>More Yoalin editions in the coming years and work towards making cross-border travels by public transport in the Alps easier through an integrated ticketing system in the Alps and/or new mobility tickets for the Alpine region.</i></p>	
<b>Remarks on how this activity could be relevant for the ACB</b>	<p><i>Yoalin is explicitly part of Transport Pathway 3 on integration and decarbonisation of public transport.</i></p>	

### 3 Climate Action in Alpine Towns (no. 121)

<b>Responding organisation</b>	Swiss Federal Office for Spatial Development ARE			
<b>Contact of leading organisation</b>	Marc Pfister, marc.pfister@are.admin.ch			
<b>Short description of the activity</b>	<p><i>Perceptions of the Alps are often rural and not "urban". However, around one third of its inhabitants live in densely populated alpine towns with unique characteristics. The Swiss Presidency of the Alpine Convention in 2021/2022 will develop a scientific report on the state and the territorial impact of these Alpine towns. With this project, the Swiss Presidency would like to complement some of the report's findings with concrete actions. Additionally, the project is also one of the six pilot actions of the Territorial Agenda 2030 of the European Union. Switzerland wishes to put Climate Action in Alpine Towns at the core of the pilot project. This will connect the expertise of the Alpine Convention on climate with spatial development issues under the "green" priority of the Territorial Agenda and show that municipalities can start with low-threshold climate action now – with Alpine towns taking the lead.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Link to the Alpine Towns blog: <a href="#">Home - Alpine Towns Blog (alpconv.org)</a></li> <li>• Link to the TA2030: <a href="#">#TerritorialAgenda - Actions - TerritorialAgenda</a></li> </ul>			
<b>Link to mitigation and/or adaptation</b>	Mitigation	Yes	Adaptation	Yes
	<p><i>The pilot aims at learning how spatial planning can contribute to climate adaptation and climate action in Alpine towns, taking into account their specific territory and culture.</i></p>			
<b>Level of commitment</b>	<p><i>The pilot action is part of the Presidency programme of the Swiss Presidency of the Alpine Convention.</i></p>			
	Activity is foreseen in a strategy/action plan/mandate of a Thematic Working Body of the Alpine Convention or another entity (which)			Yes (TA2030)
	Discussion on design has started			Yes
	Implementation has started			Yes
	The activity is part of one of the ACB implementation pathways (if so, which?)			No but contributes to the horizontal topic municipal action
<b>Implementation timeframe</b>	Which timeframe is foreseen for implementing the relevant activity: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Final time for full implementation? 2020-2022</li> <li>• Specific implementation steps?</li> </ul>			

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Which steps have already been finalized (in which year)? Kick off on 29th January 2021, peer-learning workshop on 18th June 2021</li> </ul>			
<b>Related sectors of the Alpine Climate Target System 2050 and the Climate Action Plan 2.0</b>	Indicate the sector which is mainly targeted by this activity with "M" Please indicate all other related sectors with an "x"			
	Transport		Soil	
	Energy		Mountain agriculture	
	Tourism		Mountain forests	
	Natural hazards		Ecosystems & Biodiv.	
	Water		Municipal action	<i>M</i>
	Spatial planning	<i>M</i>	Research & developm.	
<b>Alpine-specific character</b>	<p><i>The pilot wants to answer the question how climate policies and strategies should be adapted to the particular territory and culture of the Alpine region and if the Alps could become a model region for low-threshold climate action in spatial planning. 9 Alpine towns from different Alpine countries participate in the pilot action.</i></p>			
<b>Level of involvement</b>	<p>levels of governance:  <i>Supranational / Transnational: European Commission, Alpine Town of the Year Association</i>  <i>National: Switzerland, Germany, Austria, Slovenia, Norway</i>  <i>Local: Alpine towns</i>  Stakeholders:  <i>Public administration (ARE, BMK Austria, Federal Ministry of the Interior, Building and Community Germany, Ministry of the Environment and Spatial Planning of Slovenia, Ministry of Local Government and Modernisation Norway, Alpine towns)</i>  <i>NGO (Alpine Town of the Year Association)</i></p>			

<b>Justification of added value through further development in the frame of the Alpine Convention/type of possible common measure</b>	Activity enhances exchange of information	Yes
	Activity provides common data sources or common tools	Yes
	Activity enlarges territorial scope of existing measures	Yes
	Activity proposes new and common measures which go beyond national/regional strategies	Yes
	<i>Create best-practices, lessons learned and knowledge that is applicable in all places, including other Alpine towns</i>	
<b>Remarks on how this activity could be relevant for the ACB</b>	<i>Showcase the best practice examples from the pilot action and show transferability of these processes to other Alpine towns / places</i> <i>Create acceptance and build knowledge in the population for long-term climate measures through quick action in municipalities.</i>	

#### 4 EUSALP Energy Observatory (no. 122)

<b>Responding organisation</b>	KlimaHaus Agentur							
<b>Contact of leading organisation</b>	Benjamin Auer (benjamin.auer@klimahausagentur.it)							
<b>Short description of the activity</b>	<i>Project idea born from EUSALP AG 9 for the establishment of an Alpine-wide body for the monitoring of energy data, the harmonisation of standards and methodologies for data collection, expert exchange.</i>							
<b>Link to mitigation and/or adaptation</b>	Mitigation	yes	Adaptation	no				
	<i>Access to reliable energy data is the basis for decision-makers to formulate, implement and verify the coherence of energy policies and measures to advance the energy transition towards carbon-neutrality.</i>							
<b>Level of commitment</b>	<i>KlimaHaus, as co-leaders of AG 9, will be active drivers behind the implementation of this activity. As many as possible institutional energy data collecting organisations from across the Alpine region will be involved. The implementation is dependent on third-party funding under ARPAF and/or Alpine Space.</i>							
	Activity is foreseen in a strategy/action plan/mandate of a Thematic Working Body of the Alpine Convention or another entity (which)		Yes Work Plan of EUSALP AG9					
	Discussion on design has started		Yes					
	Implementation has started		No					
	The activity is part of one of the ACB implementation pathways (if so, which?)		Not at this moment. Can offer synergies with Energy pathway 1: Network of energy coordinators					
<b>Implementation timeframe</b>	<p>Which timeframe is foreseen for implementing the relevant activity:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Final time for full implementation?</li> <li>• Specific implementation steps?</li> <li>• Which steps have already been finalized (in which year)?</li> </ul> <p><i>The implementation is dependent on third-party funding under ARPAF and/or Alpine Space (a first project proposal was drafted under ASP in 2019). The implementation steps will then depend on the timeframe and activity plan outlined in the project. A long-term financing mechanism and institutionalisation of the Observatory will be fundamental.</i></p>							
<b>Related sectors of the Alpine Climate Target System 2050</b>	<p>Indicate the sector which is mainly targeted by this activity with "M" Please indicate all other related sectors with an "x"</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;">Transport</td> <td style="padding: 5px;"></td> <td style="padding: 5px;">Soil</td> <td style="padding: 5px;"></td> </tr> </table>				Transport		Soil	
Transport		Soil						

<b>and the Climate Action Plan 2.0</b>	Energy	<i>M</i>	Mountain agriculture	
	Tourism		Mountain forests	
	Natural hazards		Ecosystems & Biodiv.	
	Water		Municipal action	<i>X</i>
	Spatial planning		Research & developm.	<i>X</i>
<b>Alpine-specific character</b>	<p><i>Many Alpine regions face similar challenges due to climate change, which need to be addressed through appropriate energy policies. Although the activity as such could be applied to any geographical area, it is seen as strategic in order to align Alpine climate protection policies and enhance cooperation across the Alps.</i></p>			
<b>Level of involvement</b>	<p>Levels of Governance: <i>Mainly regional level, as the activity proposes to bring together regional energy data.</i></p> <p>Stakeholders: <i>Public administrations and their competent energy agencies, research institutions focusing in energy data.</i></p>			
<b>Justification of added value through further development in the frame of the Alpine Convention/type of possible common measure</b>	Activity enhances exchange of information			Yes
	Activity provides common data sources or common tools			Yes
	Activity enlarges territorial scope of existing measures			Yes
	Activity proposes new and common measures which go beyond national/regional strategies			Yes
	<p><i>Synergies with the pathway "Network of energy coordinators" can be used and developed to make the Observatory stronger and better connected. Also, the visibility will be improved.</i></p>			
<b>Remarks on how this activity could be relevant for the ACB</b>	<p><i>Synergies with the pathway "Network of energy coordinators" can be used and developed. Cross-cutting character can be seen, since the monitoring of energy data has links, e.g., to the transport sector, to R&amp;D and to municipal action.</i></p>			

## 5 Stocktaking summary of permanent soil monitoring areas in the perimeter of the Alpine Convention (no. 123)

<b>Responding organisation</b>	WG Soil Protection of the Alpine Convention			
<b>Contact of leading organisation</b>	Christian Steiner, Niederösterreichische Agrarbezirksbehörde Christian.Steiner@noel.gv.at  Permanent Secretariat of the Alpine Convention: Vera Bornemann			
<b>Short description of the activity</b>	Please include a short summary of the activity, if possible with a reference:  <i>Summary of permanent soil monitoring areas in the perimeter of the Alpine Convention</i>  SoilProtection_Annex2_Stock-taking-summary-soil-monitoring-areas.pdf (alpconv.org)			
<b>Link to mitigation and/or adaptation</b>	Mitigation	Yes	Adaptation	Yes
	Please explain the relevance to climate change: <i>Soil Carbon</i>			
<b>Level of commitment</b>	Please explain the level of commitment: <i>unknown</i>			
	Activity is foreseen in a strategy/action plan/mandate of a Thematic Working Body of the Alpine Convention or another entity (which)			Yes
	Discussion on design has started			yes
	Implementation has started			Yes
	The activity is part of one of the ACB implementation pathways (if so, which?)			Yes Data harmonization
<b>Implementation timeframe</b>	Which timeframe is foreseen for implementing the relevant activity: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Final time for full implementation? no</li><li>• Specific implementation steps? no</li><li>• Which steps have already been finalized (in which year)? <i>Report of activities</i></li></ul>			
<b>Related sectors of the Alpine Climate Target System 2050 and the Climate Action Plan 2.0</b>	Indicate the sector which is mainly targeted by this activity with "M" Please indicate all other related sectors with an "x"			
	Transport		Soil	M
	Energy		Mountain agriculture	
	Tourism	x	Mountain forests	
	Natural hazards		Ecosystems & Biodiv.	
	Water		Municipal action	
	Spatial planning	x	Research & developm.	

<b>Alpine-specific character</b>	Please explain the Alpine-specific character of the activity: <i>Data of alpine soils</i>
<b>Level of involvement</b>	Please explain, which levels of governance are involved in implementing the activity? <i>international</i> Please explain, which stakeholders are involved? <i>public administrations</i>

<b>Justification of added value through further development in the frame of the Alpine Convention/type of possible common measure</b>	Activity enhances exchange of information	<b>Yes</b>
	Activity provides common data sources or common tools	<b>Yes</b>
	Activity enlarges territorial scope of existing measures	<b>no</b>
	Activity proposes new and common measures which go beyond national/regional strategies	<b>Yes</b>
	Please explain the possible future development in the frame of the Alpine Convention and its added value: <i>unknown</i>	
<b>Remarks on how this activity could be relevant for the ACB</b>	Please provide your remarks on a possible contribution of this activity for the ACB: How could this activity be taken up by the sectoral implementation partnerships? Does this activity have a cross-cutting character, which should be further developed at the level of the ACB itself? <i>unknown</i>	

## 6 Adaptation at Altitude Programme: Strengthening Adaptation Knowhow, Interregional learning and Exchange (no. 124)

<b>Responding organisation</b>	United Nations Environment Programme				
<b>Contact of leading organisation</b>	Matthias Jurek (Matthias.jurek@un.org) Sabine McCallum (sabine.mccallum@un.org) Ansgar Fellendorf (ansgar.fellendorf@un.org)				
<b>Short description of the activity</b>	<p>Please include a short summary of the activity, if possible with a reference:</p> <p>The overall objective of the <b>Adaptation at Altitude</b> (A@A) programme (2019-2023) is to increase knowledge on climate change and appropriate adaptation solutions in mountains. This will be fed into science-policy platforms for informed decision-making in national, regional and global policy processes, including National Adaptation Plans (NAPs), regional governance platforms and the UNFCCC process. As a result, the long-term impact is to increase the resilience of both mountain communities and ecosystems to climate change.</p> <p>The programme, which is funded by the Swiss Agency of Development of Cooperation, aims to respond to the above challenge with four goals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. To improve the availability and use of mountain observation data and information on climate change impacts in mountains</li> <li>2. To integrate mountain climate change adaptation into planning and policy processes</li> <li>3. To strengthen and apply knowledge on climate change adaptation solutions in mountains</li> <li>4. To ensure that major global policy processes take climate change adaptation in mountains into account</li> </ul> <p>The mountain regions of A@A with specific activities include the Andes, East Africa, the Hindu Kush Himalaya and the South Caucasus.</p> <p>UNEP is deeply involved in the second component, which is also helping to strengthen inter-regional cooperation.</p> <p><a href="http://www.adaptationataltitude.org">www.adaptationataltitude.org</a></p>				
<b>Link to mitigation and/or adaptation</b>	<table border="1" style="width: 100px; margin-bottom: 5px;"> <tr> <td>Mitigation</td> <td>No</td> <td>Adaptation</td> <td>Yes</td> </tr> </table> <p>Please explain the relevance to climate change:</p> <p>On a global scale, mountain regions feature some of the clearest indications of climate change: rising temperatures, melting glaciers and changing precipitation patterns are disrupting water flows and affecting ecosystems, creating and worsening natural hazards and</p>	Mitigation	No	Adaptation	Yes
Mitigation	No	Adaptation	Yes		

	<p>threatening livelihoods and communities both within the mountains and downstream.</p> <p>Given the unprecedented speed and magnitude of climate change in mountainous regions, adaptation strategies have to be developed and practical solutions carried out urgently. In this regard, climate adaptation strategies and solutions in mountains should be understood as technologies, processes or approaches that adjust natural or human systems to actual or expected climate impacts. At the same time, they should address environmental and socio-economic opportunities and constraints.</p> <p>The A@A programme works to improve the knowledge base on climate change in mountain regions, to strengthen governance structures and to foster science-policy exchange.</p>
<b>Level of commitment</b>	<p>UNEP acts as implementing partner of the A@A programme with staff from the Vienna Programme Office as well as the Climate Change Adaptation Unit involved.</p> <p>The work focusses on identifying knowledge gaps and disseminating mountain solutions to practitioners and policy makers, as well as developing concrete policy measures with stakeholders to be successively integrated in relevant regional policies and planning in East Africa and the South Caucasus.</p> <p>Another important element is analysing and sharing promising approaches for regional cooperation and climate change adaptation for interregional action learning and exchange.</p>
	<p>Activity is foreseen in a strategy/action plan/mandate of a Thematic Working Body of the Alpine Convention or another entity (which)</p>
	<p>No The element on interregional exchange of the A@A programme foresees a cooperation with the Alpine Climate Board on issues of mutual interest.</p>
	<p>Discussion on design has started</p>
	<p>Implementation has started</p>
	<p>The activity is part of one of the ACB implementation pathways (if so, which?)</p>
<b>Implementation timeframe</b>	<p>Which timeframe is foreseen for implementing the relevant activity:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Final time for full implementation?</li> <li>• Specific implementation steps?</li> <li>• Which steps have already been finalized (in which year)?</li> </ul>

	<p>The Adaptation at Altitude programme was launched at COP25 in December 2019 and is scheduled to run until November 2023. There are several milestones within these years. They include e.g. regional discussions on climate change adaptation in mountains in the targeted mountain regions, the launch of regional mountain adaptation solutions knowledge products and an interregional exchange workshop.</p> <p>Due to the COVID-19 pandemic and related restrictions, it has been necessary to adjust some implementation steps.</p>																											
<b>Related sectors of the Alpine Climate Target System 2050 and the Climate Action Plan 2.0</b>	<p>Indicate the sector which is mainly targeted by this activity with "M" Please indicate all other related sectors with an "x"</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Transport</td> <td></td> <td>Soil</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Energy</td> <td></td> <td>Mountain agriculture</td> <td>X</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Tourism</td> <td>X</td> <td>Mountain forests</td> <td>X</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Natural hazards</td> <td>X</td> <td>Ecosystems &amp; Biodiv.</td> <td>M</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Water</td> <td>X</td> <td>Municipal action</td> <td>x</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Spatial planning</td> <td>X</td> <td>Research &amp; developm.</td> <td>M</td> </tr> </table>				Transport		Soil		Energy		Mountain agriculture	X	Tourism	X	Mountain forests	X	Natural hazards	X	Ecosystems & Biodiv.	M	Water	X	Municipal action	x	Spatial planning	X	Research & developm.	M
Transport		Soil																										
Energy		Mountain agriculture	X																									
Tourism	X	Mountain forests	X																									
Natural hazards	X	Ecosystems & Biodiv.	M																									
Water	X	Municipal action	x																									
Spatial planning	X	Research & developm.	M																									
<b>Alpine-specific character</b>	<p>The A@A programme focusses on four of the world's largest mountain regions, namely the Andes, East Africa, South Caucasus and Hindu Kush Himalaya.</p> <p>The overall aim is to increase knowledge on climate change and appropriate solutions in mountain regions as well as to strengthen appropriate regional governance structures and frameworks.</p> <p>The European Alps, its communities and societies enjoy a long history in this regard and action learning and exchange between the regions can be of mutual benefit.</p>																											
<b>Level of involvement</b>	<p>Levels of governance: Global, regional and national</p> <p>UNEP works actively with the three countries of the South Caucasus and the NGO Sustainable Caucasus, as well as with the East African Community and its member states. It further engages on the global level with advocacy and support for mainstreaming climate change and mountain-related issues.</p> <p>Stakeholders:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Public administrations such as Ministries of Environment and UNFCCC focal points</li> <li>• Research and Science</li> <li>• Regional organisations and mountain centres of excellence</li> <li>• International organisations</li> <li>• Climate change adaptation practitioners</li> </ul>																											

<b>Justification of added value through further development in the</b>	Activity enhances exchange of information	Yes
	Activity provides common data sources or common tools	Yes

<b>frame of the Alpine Convention/type of possible common measure</b>	Activity enlarges territorial scope of existing measures	Yes
	Activity proposes new and common measures which go beyond national/regional strategies	Yes
	<p>The knowledge products on adaptation solutions in the mountains of the South Caucasus and East Africa (possibly also the Andes and Hindu Kush Himalaya) may provide interesting knowledge, approaches and insights for the Alpine Climate Board and the wider alpine community. Linked to this, the partner Stockholm Environment Institute develops an online portal on the WeAdapt platform with mountain adaptation solutions.</p> <p>UNEP plans an interregional workshop in Vienna with governance stakeholders in the area of climate change and mountain region development, focussing on action learning and exchange. The Alpine Climate Board and its members, as well as the Working Group on Climate Change of the Carpathian Convention will be invited to participate and share experiences with their colleagues from other mountain regions, leading to new networks, opportunities and cooperation.</p>	
<b>Remarks on how this activity could be relevant for the ACB</b>	<p>As described in the previous section, the A@A programme invites the ACB through interregional exchange with counterparts in other mountain regions, as well as in global fora, to participate in activities. Another engagement opportunity includes sharing concrete mountain adaptation solutions as cross-cutting and cross-sectorial themes, e.g. through the online platform developed.</p> <p>Lastly, A@A partners and the Alpine Convention may decide to collaborate in events, conferences and other formats with regards to climate change adaptation in mountain regions.</p>	

## 7 Declaration of the XVI Alpine Conference on integrate and sustainable water management in the Alps (no. 125)

<b>Responding organisation</b>	Permanent Secretariat of the Alpine Convention		
<b>Contact of leading organisation</b>	Nathalie Morelle, nathalie.morelle@alpconv.org		
<b>Short description of the activity</b>	<p>Please include a short summary of the activity, if possible with a reference:</p> <p><i>High-level declaration building on the results of the former "Water Management in the Alps" Platform and following the conference "Water Resources and Alpine Rivers: Adaptation to the challenges of climate change" (organised by the French Presidency of the Alpine Convention in Annecy in February 2020);</i></p> <p><i>The declaration addresses the protection/requalification of rivers, adaptation to climate change (regarding floods and droughts), hydropower and governance in the field of water management.</i></p> <p><i><a href="https://www.alpconv.org/fileadmin/user_upload/Organization/AC/XVI/ACXVI_WaterDeclaration_en.pdf">https://www.alpconv.org/fileadmin/user_upload/Organization/AC/XVI/ACXVI_WaterDeclaration_en.pdf</a></i></p>		
<b>Link to mitigation and/or adaptation</b>	Mitigation	no	Adaptation Yes
	<p>Please explain the relevance to climate change:</p> <p><i>River regimes are impacted by climate change, requiring increased efforts in flood prevention and economic use of water.</i></p>		
<b>Level of commitment</b>	<p>Please explain the level of commitment:</p> <p><i>Formal commitment by the Alpine Conference</i></p>		
	Activity is foreseen in a strategy/action plan/mandate of a Thematic Working Body of the Alpine Convention or another entity (which)		Yes French Presidency
	Discussion on design has started		completed
	Implementation has started		completed
	The activity is part of one of the ACB implementation pathways (if so, which?)		no
<b>Implementation timeframe</b>	<p>Which timeframe is foreseen for implementing the relevant activity:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Final time for full implementation?</li> <li>• Specific implementation steps?</li> <li>• Which steps have already been finalized (in which year)?</li> </ul> <p><i>Adopted in December 2020. Political document which gives a framework, no dedicated implementation process.</i></p>		
<b>Related sectors of the Alpine Climate Target System 2050 and the Climate Action Plan 2.0</b>	<p>Indicate the sector which is mainly targeted by this activity with "M" Please indicate all other related sectors with an "x"</p>		
	Transport		Soil
	Energy		Mountain agriculture
	Tourism		Mountain forests
	Natural hazards		Ecosystems & Biodiv.
	Water	M	Municipal action
	Spatial planning		Research & developm.

<b>Alpine-specific character</b>	Please explain the Alpine-specific character of the activity: <i>Based on the work of the former Water management in the Alps Platform of the Alpine Convention; gives regard to the frequent cross-border character of Alpine rivers, to the relevance for downstream regions etc.</i>	
<b>Level of involvement</b>	Please explain, which levels of governance are involved in implementing the activity? <i>Commitment at national level</i> Please explain, which stakeholders are involved? <i>Administrations in charge of the Alpine Convention</i>	
<b>Justification of added value through further development in the frame of the Alpine Convention/type of possible common measure</b>	Activity enhances exchange of information	Yes
	Activity provides common data sources or common tools	Yes
	Activity enlarges territorial scope of existing measures	no
	Activity proposes new and common measures which go beyond national/regional strategies	Yes
	Please explain the possible future development in the frame of the Alpine Convention and its added value: <i>Provides a political framework supporting the pathways.</i>	
<b>Remarks on how this activity could be relevant for the ACB</b>	Please provide your remarks on a possible contribution of this activity for the ACB: How could this activity be taken up by the sectoral implementation partnerships? Does this activity have a cross-cutting character, which should be further developed at the level of the ACB itself? <i>Starting point for Water pathways</i>	

## 8 Alpine-wide conference on water resources and alpine rivers: adaptation to the challenges of climate change (no. 126)

<b>Responding organisation</b>	Permanent Secretariat of the Alpine Convention			
<b>Contact of leading organisation</b>	Nathalie Morelle, nathalie.morelle@alpconv.org			
<b>Short description of the activity</b>	<p>Please include a short summary of the activity, if possible with a reference:</p> <p><i>2-day conference organised by the French Presidency of the Alpine Convention, approx. 100 participants from 6 countries</i></p> <p><a href="https://www.alpconv.org/fileadmin/user_upload/fotos/Banner/Topics/watermanagement/Report_water_conference_Annecy_EN.pdf"><i>https://www.alpconv.org/fileadmin/user_upload/fotos/Banner/Topics/watermanagement/Report_water_conference_Annecy_EN.pdf</i></a></p>			
<b>Link to mitigation and/or adaptation</b>	Mitigation	no	Adaptation	Yes
	<p>Please explain the relevance to climate change:</p> <p><i>River regimes are impacted by climate change, requiring increased efforts in flood prevention and economic use of water.</i></p>			
<b>Level of commitment</b>	<p>Please explain the level of commitment:</p> <p><i>Participation from most alpine countries, diverse public and private actors</i></p>			
	Activity is foreseen in a strategy/action plan/mandate of a Thematic Working Body of the Alpine Convention or another entity (which)			<a href="#">included ACB workshop</a>
	Discussion on design has started			<a href="#">completed</a>
	Implementation has started			<a href="#">completed</a>
	The activity is part of one of the ACB implementation pathways (if so, which?)			<a href="#">no</a>
<b>Implementation timeframe</b>	<p>Which timeframe is foreseen for implementing the relevant activity:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Final time for full implementation?</li> <li>• Specific implementation steps?</li> <li>• Which steps have already been finalized (in which year)?</li> </ul> <p><i>Took place 18-19 February 2020</i></p>			
<b>Related sectors of the Alpine Climate Target System 2050 and the Climate Action Plan 2.0</b>	<p>Indicate the sector which is mainly targeted by this activity with "M"</p> <p>Please indicate all other related sectors with an "X"</p>			
	Transport		Soil	
	Energy		Mountain agriculture	
	Tourism		Mountain forests	
	Natural hazards		Ecosystems & Biodiv.	
	Water	<a href="#">M</a>	Municipal action	
	Spatial planning		Research & developm.	
<b>Alpine-specific character</b>	<p>Please explain the Alpine-specific character of the activity:</p> <p><i>[Short explanation]</i></p>			

	<i>Keynotes and presentations from throughout the Alps</i>
<b>Level of involvement</b>	<p>Please explain, which levels of governance are involved in implementing the activity?  <i>national, regional, local levels were represented</i></p> <p>Please explain, which stakeholders are involved?  <i>public administrations, researchers, NGOs were represented</i></p>

<b>Justification of added value through further development in the frame of the Alpine Convention/type of possible common measure</b>	Activity enhances exchange of information	Yes
	Activity provides common data sources or common tools	Yes
	Activity enlarges territorial scope of existing measures	Yes
	Activity proposes new and common measures which go beyond national/regional strategies	Yes
	Please explain the possible future development in the frame of the Alpine Convention and its added value: <i>Dissemination of the conference proceedings</i>	
<b>Remarks on how this activity could be relevant for the ACB</b>	<p>Please provide your remarks on a possible contribution of this activity for the ACB:</p> <p>How could this activity be taken up by the sectoral implementation partnerships?</p> <p>Does this activity have a cross-cutting character, which should be further developed at the level of the ACB itself?</p> <p><i>Starting point for Water pathways.</i></p>	

**9 Young Academics Award 2020 – Emissions in the Alps: climate change and air quality, measurements and measures (no. 127)**

<b>Responding organisation</b>	Permanent Secretariat of the Alpine Convention			
<b>Contact of leading organisation</b>	Aureliano Piva, aureliano.piva@alpconv.org			
<b>Short description of the activity</b>	<p>Please include a short summary of the activity, if possible with a reference:</p> <p><i>Award by the Alpine Convention (French Presidency, Infopoints Chamonix and Domodossola, Permanent Secretariat) to 5 Master theses on climate change issues</i></p> <p><a href="https://www.alpconv.org/en/home/projects/young-academics-award/">https://www.alpconv.org/en/home/projects/young-academics-award/</a></p>			
<b>Link to mitigation and/or adaptation</b>	Mitigation	Yes	Adaptation	Yes
	<p>Please explain the relevance to climate change:</p> <p><i>Topics tackled: forests as carbon sinks, use of wood biomass for energy, environmental indicators, plant biodiversity, hydrological regime evolution.</i></p>			
<b>Level of commitment</b>	<p>Please explain the level of commitment:</p> <p><i>Support by public authorities to relevant research by young scientists</i></p>			
	Activity is foreseen in a strategy/action plan/mandate of a Thematic Working Body of the Alpine Convention or another entity (which)			Yes French Presidency/PSAC/Infopoints
	Discussion on design has started			
	Implementation has started			
	The activity is part of one of the ACB implementation pathways (if so, which?)			
	<p>Which timeframe is foreseen for implementing the relevant activity:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Final time for full implementation?</li> <li>• Specific implementation steps?</li> <li>• Which steps have already been finalized (in which year)?</li> </ul> <p><i>Awarded at the XVI Alpine Conference in December 2020</i></p>			
<b>Related sectors of the Alpine Climate Target System 2050 and the Climate Action Plan 2.0</b>	<p>Indicate the sector which is mainly targeted by this activity with "M" Please indicate all other related sectors with an "x"</p>			
	Transport		Soil	
	Energy	x	Mountain agriculture	
	Tourism		Mountain forests	x
	Natural hazards		Ecosystems & Biodiv.	x
	Water	x	Municipal action	
	Spatial planning		Research & developm.	M

<b>Alpine-specific character</b>	Please explain the Alpine-specific character of the activity: <i>All theses deal with Alpine locations (IT, FR, SL)</i>	
<b>Level of involvement</b>	Please explain, which levels of governance are involved in implementing the activity? Please explain, which stakeholders are involved? <i>Researchers (jury &amp; students)</i>	
<b>Justification of added value through further development in the frame of the Alpine Convention/type of possible common measure</b>	Activity enhances exchange of information	<b>Yes</b>
	Activity provides common data sources or common tools	<b>Yes</b>
	Activity enlarges territorial scope of existing measures	<b>Yes</b>
	Activity proposes new and common measures which go beyond national/regional strategies	<b>no</b>
	Please explain the possible future development in the frame of the Alpine Convention and its added value: <i>n.a.</i>	
<b>Remarks on how this activity could be relevant for the ACB</b>	<p>Please provide your remarks on a possible contribution of this activity for the ACB:</p> <p>How could this activity be taken up by the sectoral implementation partnerships?</p> <p>Does this activity have a cross-cutting character, which should be further developed at the level of the ACB itself?</p> <p><i>Students/ their research groups could be involved in the relevant implementation teams</i></p>	

**10 Youth Parliament of the Alpine Convention (YPAC) – 2019 session on Climate change (no. 128)**

<b>Responding organisation</b>	Permanent Secretariat of the Alpine Convention			
<b>Contact of leading organisation</b>	Nathalie Morelle, nathalie.morelle@alpconv.org			
<b>Short description of the activity</b>	<p>Please include a short summary of the activity, if possible with a reference:</p> <p><i><a href="https://ypac.eu/ypac-2019.html">https://ypac.eu/ypac-2019.html</a></i>  <i>Parliamentary exercise by 10 highschools from 7 Alpine countries</i>  <i>Outputs: 9 resolutions (demands) from the youth to decision-makers</i></p>			
<b>Link to mitigation and/or adaptation</b>	Mitigation	Yes	Adaptation	Yes
	<p>Please explain the relevance to climate change:</p> <p><i>Climate change was the topic of this YPAC session, with subtopics health, ecology, human right to life and participation</i></p>			
<b>Level of commitment</b>	<p>Please explain the level of commitment:</p> <p><i>Youth from 10 Alpine schools</i></p>			
	Activity is foreseen in a strategy/action plan/mandate of a Thematic Working Body of the Alpine Convention or another entity (which)			<i>no</i>
	Discussion on design has started			<i>completed</i>
	Implementation has started			<i>completed</i>
	The activity is part of one of the ACB implementation pathways (if so, which?)			<i>no</i>
<b>Implementation timeframe</b>	<p>Which timeframe is foreseen for implementing the relevant activity:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Final time for full implementation?</li> <li>• Specific implementation steps?</li> <li>• Which steps have already been finalized (in which year)?</li> </ul> <p><i>Took place 25-19 March 2019 in Merano (IT), reported ahead of the XVAC.</i></p>			
<b>Related sectors of the Alpine Climate Target System 2050 and the Climate Action Plan 2.0</b>	<p>Indicate the sector which is mainly targeted by this activity with "M"  Please indicate all other related sectors with an "x"</p>			
	Transport	<i>x</i>	Soil	
	Energy		Mountain agriculture	<i>x</i>
	Tourism		Mountain forests	
	Natural hazards		Ecosystems & Biodiv.	
	Water	<i>x</i>	Municipal action	<i>x</i>
	Spatial planning		Research & developm.	
<b>Alpine-specific character</b>	<p>Please explain the Alpine-specific character of the activity:</p> <p><i>Alpine youth parliament</i></p>			
<b>Level of involvement</b>	<p>Please explain, which levels of governance are involved in implementing the activity?</p> <p><i>Local</i></p> <p>Please explain, which stakeholders are involved?</p>			

	<i>Secondary schools</i>	
<b>Justification of added value through further development in the frame of the Alpine Convention/type of possible common measure</b>	Activity enhances exchange of information Activity provides common data sources or common tools Activity enlarges territorial scope of existing measures Activity proposes new and common measures which go beyond national/regional strategies	Yes no Yes Yes
	Please explain the possible future development in the frame of the Alpine Convention and its added value: <i>No direct follow-up planned, subsequent YPAC editions deal with other topics.</i>	
<b>Remarks on how this activity could be relevant for the ACB</b>	Please provide your remarks on a possible contribution of this activity for the ACB: How could this activity be taken up by the sectoral implementation partnerships? Does this activity have a cross-cutting character, which should be further developed at the level of the ACB itself? <i>Can be useful for awareness-raising.</i>	

**11 Report on Climate-friendly and climate-resilient Mountain Agriculture and Forestry in operationalization of the Alpine Climate Target System (no. 129)**

<b>Responding organisation</b>	Permanent Secretariat of the Alpine Convention			
<b>Contact of leading organisation</b>	Mountain Agriculture and Mountain Forestry Working Group of the Alpine Convention c/o Giulia Gaggia, giulia.gaggia@alpconv.org			
<b>Short description of the activity</b>	Please include a short summary of the activity, if possible with a reference: <a href="https://www.alpconv.org/fileadmin/user_upload/Organization/TWB/MAMF/MAMF_Annex1_FinalReport.pdf (part 1)">https://www.alpconv.org/fileadmin/user_upload/Organization/TWB/MAMF/MAMF_Annex1_FinalReport.pdf (part 1)</a>			
<b>Link to mitigation and/or adaptation</b>	Mitigation	Yes	Adaptation	Yes
	Please explain the relevance to climate change: <i>[Short explanation]</i>			
<b>Level of commitment</b>	Please explain the level of commitment: <i>[Short explanation]</i>			
	Activity is foreseen in a strategy/action plan/mandate of a Thematic Working Body of the Alpine Convention or another entity (which)			Yes
	Discussion on design has started			completed
	Implementation has started			completed
	The activity is part of one of the ACB implementation pathways (if so, which?)			no
<b>Implementation timeframe</b>	Which timeframe is foreseen for implementing the relevant activity: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Final time for full implementation?</li> <li>Specific implementation steps?</li> <li>Which steps have already been finalized (in which year)?</li> </ul> <i>Report acknowledged by the XVI Alpine Conference in December 2020</i>			
<b>Related sectors of the Alpine Climate Target System 2050 and the Climate Action Plan 2.0</b>	Indicate the sector which is mainly targeted by this activity with "M" Please indicate all other related sectors with an "x"			
	Transport		Soil	
	Energy		Mountain agriculture	x
	Tourism		Mountain forests	x
	Natural hazards		Ecosystems & Biodiv.	
	Water		Municipal action	
	Spatial planning		Research & developm.	
<b>Alpine-specific character</b>	Please explain the Alpine-specific character of the activity: <i>[Short explanation]</i>			
<b>Level of involvement</b>	Please explain, which levels of governance are involved in implementing the activity?			

	<p><i>[national, regional, local; short explanation]</i></p> <p>Please explain, which stakeholders are involved?</p> <p><i>[public administrations, specific stakeholder groups, general public; short explanation]</i></p>
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<b>Justification of added value through further development in the frame of the Alpine Convention/type of possible common measure</b>	Activity enhances exchange of information	Yes
	Activity provides common data sources or common tools	Yes
	Activity enlarges territorial scope of existing measures	Yes
	Activity proposes new and common measures which go beyond national/regional strategies	Yes
	Please explain the possible future development in the frame of the Alpine Convention and its added value: <i>[Short explanation]</i>	
<b>Remarks on how this activity could be relevant for the ACB</b>	Please provide your remarks on a possible contribution of this activity for the ACB: How could this activity be taken up by the sectoral implementation partnerships? Does this activity have a cross-cutting character, which should be further developed at the level of the ACB itself? <i>Starting point for the Mountain Agriculture and Mountain Forests pathways</i>	

## 12 Green Economy Progress Report (no. 130)

<b>Responding organisation</b>	Permanent Secretariat of the Alpine Convention			
<b>Contact of leading organisation</b>	Green Economy Editorial Board / German Environment Agency UBA c/o Aureliano Piva, aureliano.piva@alpconv.org			
<b>Short description of the activity</b>	Please include a short summary of the activity, if possible with a reference: <a href="https://www.alpconv.org/fileadmin/user_upload/Topics/Green_Economy_progress_report_2020.pdf">https://www.alpconv.org/fileadmin/user_upload/Topics/Green_Economy_progress_report_2020.pdf</a>			
<b>Link to mitigation and/or adaptation</b>	Mitigation	Yes	Adaptation	no
	Please explain the relevance to climate change: <i>[Short explanation]</i>			
<b>Level of commitment</b>	Please explain the level of commitment: <i>[Short explanation]</i>			
	Activity is foreseen in a strategy/action plan/mandate of a Thematic Working Body of the Alpine Convention or another entity (which)			Yes
	Discussion on design has started			completed
	Implementation has started			completed
	The activity is part of one of the ACB implementation pathways (if so, which?)			no
<b>Implementation timeframe</b>	Which timeframe is foreseen for implementing the relevant activity: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Final time for full implementation?</li> <li>Specific implementation steps?</li> <li>Which steps have already been finalized (in which year)?</li> </ul> <i>Report acknowledged by the XVI Alpine Conference in December 2020</i>			
<b>Related sectors of the Alpine Climate Target System 2050 and the Climate Action Plan 2.0</b>	Indicate the sector which is mainly targeted by this activity with "M" Please indicate all other related sectors with an "x"			
	Transport		Soil	x
	Energy	x	Mountain agriculture	x
	Tourism	x	Mountain forests	x
	Natural hazards		Ecosystems & Biodiv.	x
	Water		Municipal action	
	Spatial planning	x	Research & developm.	
<b>Alpine-specific character</b>	Please explain the Alpine-specific character of the activity: <i>[Short explanation]</i>			
<b>Level of involvement</b>	Please explain, which levels of governance are involved in implementing the activity? <i>[national, regional, local; short explanation]</i> Please explain, which stakeholders are involved? <i>[public administrations, specific stakeholder groups, general public; short explanation]</i>			

<b>Justification of added value through further development in the frame of the Alpine Convention/type of possible common measure</b>	Activity enhances exchange of information	Yes
	Activity provides common data sources or common tools	Yes
	Activity enlarges territorial scope of existing measures	Yes
	Activity proposes new and common measures which go beyond national/regional strategies	Yes
	Please explain the possible future development in the frame of the Alpine Convention and its added value: <i>[Short explanation]</i>	
<b>Remarks on how this activity could be relevant for the ACB</b>	<p>Please provide your remarks on a possible contribution of this activity for the ACB:</p> <p>How could this activity be taken up by the sectoral implementation partnerships?</p> <p>Does this activity have a cross-cutting character, which should be further developed at the level of the ACB itself?</p> <p><i>Cross-cutting</i></p>	

## 13 Report on Contingency Planning in the Area of Natural Hazards (no. 131)

<b>Responding organisation</b>	Permanent Secretariat of the Alpine Convention					
<b>Contact of leading organisation</b>	PLANALP Working Group of the Alpine Convention c/o Živa Novljan, ziva.novljan@alpconv.org					
<b>Short description of the activity</b>	<p>Please include a short summary of the activity, if possible with a reference:</p> <p><a href="https://www.alpconv.org/fileadmin/user_upload/Organization/TWB/PLANALP/PLANALP_Contingency_Planning_report.pdf">https://www.alpconv.org/fileadmin/user_upload/Organization/TWB/PLANALP/PLANALP_Contingency_Planning_report.pdf</a></p>					
<b>Link to mitigation and/or adaptation</b>	Mitigation	no	Adaptation	Yes		
	<p>Please explain the relevance to climate change:</p> <p>[<i>Short explanation</i>]</p>					
<b>Level of commitment</b>	<p>Please explain the level of commitment:</p> <p>[<i>Short explanation</i>]</p>					
	Activity is foreseen in a strategy/action plan/mandate of a Thematic Working Body of the Alpine Convention or another entity (which)		Yes			
	Discussion on design has started		completed			
	Implementation has started		completed			
	The activity is part of one of the ACB implementation pathways (if so, which?)		no			
<b>Implementation timeframe</b>	<p>Which timeframe is foreseen for implementing the relevant activity:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Final time for full implementation?</li> <li>• Specific implementation steps?</li> <li>• Which steps have already been finalized (in which year)?</li> </ul> <p><i>Report acknowledged by the Permanent Committee in March 2021</i></p>					
<b>Related sectors of the Alpine Climate Target System 2050 and the Climate Action Plan 2.0</b>	<p>Indicate the sector which is mainly targeted by this activity with "M" Please indicate all other related sectors with an "x"</p>					
	Transport		Soil			
	Energy		Mountain agriculture			
	Tourism		Mountain forests			
	Natural hazards	M	Ecosystems & Biodiv.			
	Water		Municipal action			
	Spatial planning		Research & developm.			
<b>Alpine-specific character</b>	<p>Please explain the Alpine-specific character of the activity:</p> <p>[<i>Short explanation</i>]</p>					

<b>Level of involvement</b>	Please explain, which levels of governance are involved in implementing the activity? <i>[national, regional, local; short explanation]</i> Please explain, which stakeholders are involved? <i>[public administrations, specific stakeholder groups, general public; short explanation]</i>	
<b>Justification of added value through further development in the frame of the Alpine Convention/type of possible common measure</b>	Activity enhances exchange of information	Yes
	Activity provides common data sources or common tools	Yes
	Activity enlarges territorial scope of existing measures	Yes
	Activity proposes new and common measures which go beyond national/regional strategies	Yes
	Please explain the possible future development in the frame of the Alpine Convention and its added value: <i>[Short explanation]</i>	
<b>Remarks on how this activity could be relevant for the ACB</b>	Please provide your remarks on a possible contribution of this activity for the ACB: How could this activity be taken up by the sectoral implementation partnerships? Does this activity have a cross-cutting character, which should be further developed at the level of the ACB itself? <i>Starting point for Natural Hazards pathways</i>	

**14 Exhibition of natural hazard models and risk communication tools (no. 132)**

<b>Responding organisation</b>	Permanent Secretariat of the Alpine Convention			
<b>Contact of leading organisation</b>	PLANALP Working Group of the Alpine Convention c/o Živa Novljan, ziva.novljan@alpconv.org			
<b>Short description of the activity</b>	Please include a short summary of the activity, if possible with a reference: <a href="https://www.alpconv.org/fileadmin/user_upload/Organization/TWB/PLANALP/PLANALP_Annex2_Workshop-documentation-Heimschuh.pdf">https://www.alpconv.org/fileadmin/user_upload/Organization/TWB/PLANALP/PLANALP_Annex2_Workshop-documentation-Heimschuh.pdf</a>			
<b>Link to mitigation and/or adaptation</b>	Mitigation	no	Adaptation	Yes
	Please explain the relevance to climate change: [Short explanation]			
<b>Level of commitment</b>	Please explain the level of commitment: [Short explanation]			
	Activity is foreseen in a strategy/action plan/mandate of a Thematic Working Body of the Alpine Convention or another entity (which)			Yes
	Discussion on design has started			completed
	Implementation has started			completed
	The activity is part of one of the ACB implementation pathways (if so, which?)			no
<b>Implementation timeframe</b>	Which timeframe is foreseen for implementing the relevant activity: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Final time for full implementation?</li> <li>• Specific implementation steps?</li> <li>• Which steps have already been finalized (in which year)?</li> </ul> <i>Exhibition carried out in April 2019, report acknowledged by the XVI Alpine Conference in December 2020</i>			
<b>Related sectors of the Alpine Climate Target System 2050 and the Climate Action Plan 2.0</b>	Indicate the sector which is mainly targeted by this activity with "M" Please indicate all other related sectors with an "x"			
	Transport		Soil	
	Energy		Mountain agriculture	
	Tourism		Mountain forests	
	Natural hazards	M	Ecosystems & Biodiv.	
	Water		Municipal action	
	Spatial planning		Research & developm.	
<b>Alpine-specific character</b>	Please explain the Alpine-specific character of the activity: [Short explanation]			
<b>Level of involvement</b>	Please explain, which levels of governance are involved in implementing the activity?			

	<p><i>[national, regional, local; short explanation]</i>        Please explain, which stakeholders are involved?  <i>[public administrations, specific stakeholder groups, general public; short explanation]</i></p>
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<b>Justification of added value through further development in the frame of the Alpine Convention/type of possible common measure</b>	Activity enhances exchange of information	Yes
	Activity provides common data sources or common tools	Yes
	Activity enlarges territorial scope of existing measures	Yes
	Activity proposes new and common measures which go beyond national/regional strategies	Yes
	Please explain the possible future development in the frame of the Alpine Convention and its added value: <i>[Short explanation]</i>	
<b>Remarks on how this activity could be relevant for the ACB</b>	Please provide your remarks on a possible contribution of this activity for the ACB: How could this activity be taken up by the sectoral implementation partnerships? Does this activity have a cross-cutting character, which should be further developed at the level of the ACB itself? <i>Starting point for Natural Hazards pathways</i>	

## 15 Report on the Economical and prudent use of soil in the Alps (no. 133)

<b>Responding organisation</b>	Permanent Secretariat of the Alpine Convention			
<b>Contact of leading organisation</b>	Soil Protection Working Group of the Alpine Convention c/o Vera Bornemann, vera.bornemann@alpconv.org			
<b>Short description of the activity</b>	<p>Please include a short summary of the activity, if possible with a reference:</p> <p><a href="https://www.alpconv.org/fileadmin/user_upload/Organization/TWB/Soil/Report-Economical_and_prudent_use_of_soil_in_the_Alps-afterACXVI.pdf">https://www.alpconv.org/fileadmin/user_upload/Organization/TWB/Soil/Report-Economical_and_prudent_use_of_soil_in_the_Alps-afterACXVI.pdf</a></p>			
<b>Link to mitigation and/or adaptation</b>	Mitigation	Yes	Adaptation	Yes
	<p>Please explain the relevance to climate change:</p> <p>[<i>Short explanation</i>]</p>			
<b>Level of commitment</b>	<p>Please explain the level of commitment:</p> <p>[<i>Short explanation</i>]</p>			
	Activity is foreseen in a strategy/action plan/mandate of a Thematic Working Body of the Alpine Convention or another entity (which)			Yes
	Discussion on design has started			completed
	Implementation has started			completed
	The activity is part of one of the ACB implementation pathways (if so, which?)			no
<b>Implementation timeframe</b>	<p>Which timeframe is foreseen for implementing the relevant activity:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Final time for full implementation?</li> <li>• Specific implementation steps?</li> <li>• Which steps have already been finalized (in which year)?</li> </ul> <p><i>Report acknowledged by the XVI Alpine Conference in December 2020</i></p>			
<b>Related sectors of the Alpine Climate Target System 2050 and the Climate Action Plan 2.0</b>	<p>Indicate the sector which is mainly targeted by this activity with "M" Please indicate all other related sectors with an "x"</p>			
	Transport		Soil	M
	Energy		Mountain agriculture	
	Tourism		Mountain forests	
	Natural hazards		Ecosystems & Biodiv.	
	Water		Municipal action	
	Spatial planning		Research & develop.	
<b>Alpine-specific character</b>	<p>Please explain the Alpine-specific character of the activity:</p> <p>[<i>Short explanation</i>]</p>			

<b>Level of involvement</b>	Please explain, which levels of governance are involved in implementing the activity? <i>[national, regional, local; short explanation]</i> Please explain, which stakeholders are involved? <i>[public administrations, specific stakeholder groups, general public; short explanation]</i>
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<b>Justification of added value through further development in the frame of the Alpine Convention/type of possible common measure</b>	Activity enhances exchange of information	Yes
	Activity provides common data sources or common tools	Yes
	Activity enlarges territorial scope of existing measures	Yes
	Activity proposes new and common measures which go beyond national/regional strategies	Yes
	Please explain the possible future development in the frame of the Alpine Convention and its added value: <i>[Short explanation]</i>	
<b>Remarks on how this activity could be relevant for the ACB</b>	<p>Please provide your remarks on a possible contribution of this activity for the ACB:</p> <p>How could this activity be taken up by the sectoral implementation partnerships?</p> <p>Does this activity have a cross-cutting character, which should be further developed at the level of the ACB itself?</p> <p><i>Starting point for Soil pathways</i></p>	

## 16 Report Towards a modal shift of transalpine freight transit (no. 134)

<b>Responding organisation</b>	Permanent Secretariat of the Alpine Convention			
<b>Contact of leading organisation</b>	Transport Working Group of the Alpine Convention c/o Aureliano Piva, aureliano.piva@alpconv.org			
<b>Short description of the activity</b>	Please include a short summary of the activity, if possible with a reference: <a href="https://www.alpconv.org/fileadmin/user_upload/Organization/TWB/Transport/Transport_Annex1_FR_Modal-shift.pdf">https://www.alpconv.org/fileadmin/user_upload/Organization/TWB/Transport/Transport_Annex1_FR_Modal-shift.pdf</a>			
<b>Link to mitigation and/or adaptation</b>	Mitigation	Yes	Adaptation	no
	Please explain the relevance to climate change: [Short explanation]			
<b>Level of commitment</b>	Please explain the level of commitment: [Short explanation]			
	Activity is foreseen in a strategy/action plan/mandate of a Thematic Working Body of the Alpine Convention or another entity (which)			Yes
	Discussion on design has started			completed
	Implementation has started			completed
	The activity is part of one of the ACB implementation pathways (if so, which?)			No
<b>Implementation timeframe</b>	Which timeframe is foreseen for implementing the relevant activity: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Final time for full implementation?</li> <li>• Specific implementation steps?</li> <li>• Which steps have already been finalized (in which year)?</li> </ul> <i>Report acknowledged by the XVI Alpine Conference in December 2020</i>			
<b>Related sectors of the Alpine Climate Target System 2050 and the Climate Action Plan 2.0</b>	Indicate the sector which is mainly targeted by this activity with "M" Please indicate all other related sectors with an "x"			
	Transport	M	Soil	
	Energy		Mountain agriculture	
	Tourism		Mountain forests	
	Natural hazards		Ecosystems & Biodiv.	
	Water		Municipal action	
	Spatial planning		Research & developm.	
<b>Alpine-specific character</b>	Please explain the Alpine-specific character of the activity: [Short explanation]			
<b>Level of involvement</b>	Please explain, which levels of governance are involved in implementing the activity? [national, regional, local; short explanation] Please explain, which stakeholders are involved?			

	<i>[public administrations, specific stakeholder groups, general public; short explanation]</i>
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<b>Justification of added value through further development in the frame of the Alpine Convention/type of possible common measure</b>	Activity enhances exchange of information	Yes
	Activity provides common data sources or common tools	Yes
	Activity enlarges territorial scope of existing measures	Yes
	Activity proposes new and common measures which go beyond national/regional strategies	Yes
	Please explain the possible future development in the frame of the Alpine Convention and its added value: <i>[Short explanation]</i>	
<b>Remarks on how this activity could be relevant for the ACB</b>	<p>Please provide your remarks on a possible contribution of this activity for the ACB:</p> <p>How could this activity be taken up by the sectoral implementation partnerships?</p> <p>Does this activity have a cross-cutting character, which should be further developed at the level of the ACB itself?</p> <p><i>Starting point for IP_Tr1</i></p>	

**17 Reduction of mobility demand and shift to environmentally sustainable modes: strategies and measures in the Alps (no. 135)**

<b>Responding organisation</b>	Permanent Secretariat of the Alpine Convention			
<b>Contact of leading organisation</b>	Transport Working Group of the Alpine Convention c/o Aureliano Piva, aureliano.piva@alpconv.org			
<b>Short description of the activity</b>	Please include a short summary of the activity, if possible with a reference: <a href="https://www.alpconv.org/fileadmin/user_upload/Organization/TWB/Transport/Transport_Annex2_AT-CH_Reduction-of-mobility-demand.pdf">https://www.alpconv.org/fileadmin/user_upload/Organization/TWB/Transport/Transport_Annex2_AT-CH_Reduction-of-mobility-demand.pdf</a>			
<b>Link to mitigation and/or adaptation</b>	Mitigation	Yes	Adaptation	no
<b>Level of commitment</b>	<p>Please explain the relevance to climate change:  <a href="#">[Short explanation]</a></p>			
<b>Implementation timeframe</b>	Activity is foreseen in a strategy/action plan/mandate of a Thematic Working Body of the Alpine Convention or another entity (which)			Yes
	Discussion on design has started			completed
	Implementation has started			completed
	The activity is part of one of the ACB implementation pathways (if so, which?)			no
<b>Related sectors of the Alpine Climate Target System 2050 and the Climate Action Plan 2.0</b>	<p>Which timeframe is foreseen for implementing the relevant activity:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Final time for full implementation?</li> <li>• Specific implementation steps?</li> <li>• Which steps have already been finalized (in which year)?</li> </ul> <p><i>Report acknowledged by the XVI Alpine Conference in December 2020 + to be further developed in the new mandate 2021-2022</i></p>			
<b>Alpine-specific character</b>	Indicate the sector which is mainly targeted by this activity with "M" Please indicate all other related sectors with an "x"			
	Transport	M	Soil	
	Energy		Mountain agriculture	
	Tourism		Mountain forests	
	Natural hazards		Ecosystems & Biodiv.	
	Water		Municipal action	
	Spatial planning	x	Research & developm.	

<b>Level of involvement</b>	<p>Please explain, which levels of governance are involved in implementing the activity?  <i>[national, regional, local; short explanation]</i></p> <p>Please explain, which stakeholders are involved?  <i>[public administrations, specific stakeholder groups, general public; short explanation]</i></p>
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<b>Justification of added value through further development in the frame of the Alpine Convention/type of possible common measure</b>	Activity enhances exchange of information	Yes
	Activity provides common data sources or common tools	Yes
	Activity enlarges territorial scope of existing measures	Yes
	Activity proposes new and common measures which go beyond national/regional strategies	Yes
	Please explain the possible future development in the frame of the Alpine Convention and its added value: <i>[Short explanation]</i>	
<b>Remarks on how this activity could be relevant for the ACB</b>	<p>Please provide your remarks on a possible contribution of this activity for the ACB:</p> <p>How could this activity be taken up by the sectoral implementation partnerships?</p> <p>Does this activity have a cross-cutting character, which should be further developed at the level of the ACB itself?</p> <p><a href="#">Starting point for IP_Tr2, IP_SP1</a></p>	

**18 ALPTREES A transnational cooperation for sustainable use and management of non-native trees in urban, peri-urban and forest ecosystems in the Alpine Region (no. 138)**

<b>Responding organisation</b>	Federal Research and Training Centre for Forests, Natural Hazards and Landscape, Austria - Department Protective Forests and Natural Forest Reserves			
<b>Contact of leading organisation</b>	Katharina Lapin (project manager) <a href="mailto:alptrees@baw.gv.at">alptrees@baw.gv.at</a>			
<b>Short description of the activity</b>	<p>Please include a short summary of the activity, if possible with a reference:</p> <p><i>The overall objective of ALPTREES is to improve knowledge-based decision-making on the responsible use and management of non-native trees (NNT) in the Alpine Space by developing a transnational strategy on NNT. This strategy will evaluate the trade-offs between promoting climate change adaptation through planting adapted NNT while preserving and enhancing the biodiversity, ecosystem services and cultural resources of native forests. Based on scientific analysis, ALPTREES' strategy of sharing knowledge on challenges and best practices as well as the establishment of a transnational network to learn from each other and take advantage of synergies will significantly contribute to the protection, conservation and connectivity of Alpine Space ecosystems.</i></p> <p><i>Reference: <a href="https://www.alpine-space.eu/projects/alptrees/en/home">https://www.alpine-space.eu/projects/alptrees/en/home</a></i></p>			
<b>Link to mitigation and/or adaptation</b>	Mitigation	No	Adaptation	Yes
	<p>Please explain the relevance to climate change:</p> <p><i>Climate change (CC) and human activities represent major threats to Alpine Space ecosystems. Therefore, adaptation efforts are required to respond to the negative effects on the Alpine environment, economy and society. NNT can support the adaptation of European forests and urban areas to CC, but simultaneously entail risks for biodiversity and ecosystem functions.</i></p> <p><i>ALPTREES will help to strengthen the sustainable use of natural resources under CC scenarios by solving conflicts between the forestry and environmental sectors. Outputs for site-specific evaluation of non-native tree species risk/benefit trade-offs will improve the risk management; the results will provide solutions for protecting against natural and man-made disasters and improving climate change management. ALPTREES also targets the ecological connectivity of urban, peri-urban and rural areas.</i></p>			
<b>Level of commitment</b>	<p>Please explain the level of commitment:</p> <p><i>[Short explanation]</i></p>			
	Activity is foreseen in a strategy/action plan/mandate of a Thematic Working Body of the Alpine Convention or another entity (which)			No

	<p>Discussion on design has started</p> <p>Implementation has started</p> <p>The activity is part of one of the ACB implementation pathways (if so, which?)</p>	<b>Yes/no</b>	
		<b>Yes</b>	
		<b>No</b>	
<b>Implementation timeframe</b>	<p>Which timeframe is foreseen for implementing the relevant activity:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Final time for full implementation?</li> <li>• Specific implementation steps?</li> <li>• Which steps have already been finalized (in which year)?</li> </ul> <p><i>Start date: 01.10.2019</i></p> <p><i>End date: 30.06.2022</i></p>		
<b>Related sectors of the Alpine Climate Target System 2050 and the Climate Action Plan 2.0</b>	<p>Indicate the sector which is mainly targeted by this activity with "M" Please indicate all other related sectors with an "x"</p>		
	Transport	Soil	x
	Energy	Mountain agriculture	x
	Tourism	Mountain forests	x
	Natural hazards	Ecosystems & Biodiv.	M
	Water	Municipal action	x
	Spatial planning	Research & developm.	
<b>Alpine-specific character</b>	<p>Please explain the Alpine-specific character of the activity:</p> <p><i>The aim of ALPTREES is to provide a transnational strategy for a Decision Support System on responsible use and management of non-native tree species in the Alpine Space. The project fits within the context of national and regional site-derived policy aiming to protect and enhance biodiversity to ensure ecological connectivity and cultural resources while maintaining a high level of resilience and ecosystem services across the Alpine space.</i></p> <p><i>The project implementation includes:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• developing a comprehensive database on non-native tree species;</li> <li>• predicting the current and potential distribution of non-native tree species in Alpine Space under climate change scenarios;</li> <li>• determining their invasive potential;</li> <li>• analysing the different ecosystem services provided by non-native tree species to assess the trade-offs between risks and benefits.</li> <li>• ALPTREES will formulate management recommendations for non-native tree species under different climate and economic scenarios</li> </ul>		
<b>Level of involvement</b>	<p>Please explain, which levels of governance are involved in implementing the activity?</p> <p><i>The objectives and nature of activities of ALPTREES follow strategic policy development in the policy cycle involving analytical aiming to elaborate a transnational strategy for NNT in the Alpine Space. Regional, national and local policymakers and owners, public authorities, urban planners, regional agencies and NGOs will benefit</i></p>		

	<p><i>from a comprehensive strategy providing valid input for their governance strategies.</i></p> <p>Please explain, which stakeholders are involved?</p> <p><i>Conservation managers, forest businesses and alpine communities will be provided with a handbook helping them to optimize their management of NNT in a sustainable and cost-efficient manner. The scientific community, COST action NNEXT and ALIEN CSI will be integrated into the approach based on the analysis of ecosystem services for the development of the policy strategy on NNT for AS. Pilot actions emphasizing the integration of stakeholders from different sectors will take place (e.g. urban green spaces management, forestry, nature conservation, public education, NGOs, tree nurseries, scientific community, public services, eco-business and recreational tourism).</i></p> <p><i>The involvement of the Alpine Space citizens and future generations is a key element of this project, the complexity of the topic will be demonstrated in dissemination activities targeting students and the general public in different areas within the AS.</i></p>
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<b>Justification of added value through further development in the frame of the Alpine Convention/type of possible common measure</b>	Activity enhances exchange of information	Yes
	Activity provides common data sources or common tools	Yes
	Activity enlarges territorial scope of existing measures	Yes
	Activity proposes new and common measures which go beyond national/regional strategies	Yes
	Please explain the possible future development in the frame of the Alpine Convention and its added value:	<i>ALPTREES supports two major priorities of the Multi-Annual Work Programme of the Alpine Conference 2017-2022: The project intends to develop transnational management strategies for non-native tree species and demonstrate their applicability to policy makers, civil society and stakeholders from different sectors. Its objectives fit within a context of regional site-derived policies aiming to preserve and protect biological diversity, functioning ecosystems and cultural resources while promoting the active adaptation of forest plantings to CC.</i>
<b>Remarks on how this activity could be relevant for the ACB</b>	<p>Please provide your remarks on a possible contribution of this activity for the ACB:</p> <p>How could this activity be taken up by the sectoral implementation partnerships?</p> <p>Does this activity have a cross-cutting character, which should be further developed at the level of the ACB itself?</p> <p><i>It is a bit too early to draw conclusions, as the project is in the middle of its implementation.</i></p>	

*The results of the project will increase the level of sustainable valorisation of cultural and natural heritage in the Alpine Space by providing tools allowing stakeholders in the sectors forestry, nature conservation, timber industry, and rural and urban planning to distinguish between negative and positive impacts of non-native tree species on ecosystem services and functional needs in urban, peri-urban and rural areas.*

*The transnational cooperation strategy will provide technical guidelines for climate change adaptation decision-making tools and planning to safeguard the future of green infrastructure, biodiversity functions and ecosystem services in the entire alpine territory.*

*The main outputs are implementation and strategic elements:*

- *a non-native tree species risk assessment tool for risk/benefit trade-off analysis based on collection of non-native tree species datasets in the urban and rural Alpine Space*
- *risk maps for nature conservation based on formulation of spatially explicit predictions of the distribution and provision of ecosystem services by non-native tree species in the Alpine Space under different management and climate change scenarios with a dynamic ecosystem models*
- *an Open ALPTREES Knowledge Hub to share formal and non-formal learning tools and technical guidance related to management and responsible use of non-native tree species*
- *an unified transnational strategy on the management and responsible use of non-native tree species, supported by a policy implementation plan*

## 19 ADO Alpine Drought Observatory (no. 142)

<b>Responding organisation</b>	Eurac Research			
<b>Contact of leading organisation</b>	Felix Greifeneder (project manager) <a href="mailto:felix.greifeneder@eurac.edu">felix.greifeneder@eurac.edu</a>			
<b>Short description of the activity</b>	<p>Please include a short summary of the activity, if possible with a reference:</p> <p>The project ADO aims to create an online drought monitoring platform and develop policy implementation guidelines for proactive drought management in the Alpine Space region, to improve:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the understanding of drought impacts in the Alps,</li> <li>• the current drought monitoring and forecasting capabilities,</li> <li>• and the current drought management practices and drought preparedness.</li> </ul> <p>Reference: <a href="https://www.alpine-space.eu/projects/ado/en/home">https://www.alpine-space.eu/projects/ado/en/home</a></p>			
<b>Link to mitigation and/or adaptation</b>	Mitigation	No	Adaptation	Yes
	<p>Please explain the relevance to climate change:</p> <p>The overall objective is to provide a platform for the monitoring and forecasting of drought with specialized products for the Alpine Space region, which will contribute to an improved drought preparedness. Furthermore, findings from the ADO may inform a better implementation of policies for drought management, to create better coordinated governance instruments for a more efficient use of the water resource (e.g. solve conflicts of interest and protect sensitive ecosystems). Ultimately, the aim is to reduce the risks associated to drought. This will contribute to the conservation and protection of ecosystems affected by water scarcity.</p>			
<b>Level of commitment</b>	<p>Please explain the level of commitment:</p> <p><i>[Short explanation]</i></p>			
	Activity is foreseen in a strategy/action plan/mandate of a Thematic Working Body of the Alpine Convention or another entity (which)			No
	Discussion on design has started			Yes/no
	Implementation has started			Yes
	The activity is part of one of the ACB implementation pathways (if so, which?)			No
<b>Implementation timeframe</b>	<p>Which timeframe is foreseen for implementing the relevant activity:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Final time for full implementation?</li> <li>• Specific implementation steps?</li> <li>• Which steps have already been finalized (in which year)?</li> </ul> <p><i>Start date: 01.10.2019</i> <i>End date: 30.06.2022</i></p>			
<b>Related sectors of the Alpine Climate</b>	Indicate the sector which is mainly targeted by this activity with "M" Please indicate all other related sectors with an "x"			

<b>Target System 2050 and the Climate Action Plan 2.0</b>	Transport		Soil	x
	Energy	x	Mountain agriculture	x
	Tourism	x	Mountain forests	x
	Natural hazards	x	Ecosystems & Biodiv.	x
	Water	M	Municipal action	x
	Spatial planning	x	Research & developm.	x
<b>Alpine-specific character</b>	<p>Please explain the Alpine-specific character of the activity:</p> <p><i>The Alpine Drought Observatory (ADO) will level the monitoring capabilities between different Alpine regions, which will enable a more complete and more homogenous picture of the current and forecasted drought status, for the coherent assessment of the impacts of drought for the entire Alpine region. Beyond that, the ADO will improve tools for drought management, available to decision makers in the Alpine Space region (e.g. an evaluation to recommend indices to different sectors, e.g. freshwater supply, agriculture, forestry, energy production, aquatic ecosystems, etc.).</i></p>			
<b>Level of involvement</b>	<p>Please explain, which levels of governance are involved in implementing the activity?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>Regional water management authorities, related to the quality and quantity of the resources water; national parks, which must consider management measures to mitigate damages to the ecosystem.</i></li> <li>- <i>Municipalities and other authorities, which are responsible for the local water management, related to the quality and quantity of the resources water.</i></li> <li>- <i>Ministries related to the environment, agriculture, or tourism.</i></li> <li>- <i>Governmental agencies (both national and regional) related to the environment, agriculture, tourism, and energy.</i></li> </ul> <p>Please explain, which stakeholders are involved?</p> <p><i>Environmental agencies, both regional and national, for their responsibility to protect and enhance the environment; water management authorities; public water suppliers; water users like agricultural agencies, irrigation consortia, and hydropower companies (only to name a few); the general public is affected by drought indirectly, through the effect on the environment, prices for power and food, etc., and directly, due to the availability of water for households; tourism; the scientific community; hydro-meteorological services; organizations like the Alpine Convention or EUSALP.</i></p>			

<b>Justification of added value through further development in the frame of the Alpine Convention/type of possible common measure</b>	Activity enhances exchange of information	Yes
	Activity provides common data sources or common tools	Yes
	Activity enlarges territorial scope of existing measures	Yes
	Activity proposes new and common measures which go beyond national/regional strategies	Yes

	<p>Please explain the possible future development in the frame of the Alpine Convention and its added value:</p> <p><i>The project was considering exploring further synergies, for the distribution of datasets, with the SOIA database/Alpconv WebGIS, managed by the Secretariat of the Alpine Convention.</i></p>
<b>Remarks on how this activity could be relevant for the ACB</b>	<p>Please provide your remarks on a possible contribution of this activity for the ACB:</p> <p>How could this activity be taken up by the sectoral implementation partnerships?</p> <p>Does this activity have a cross-cutting character, which should be further developed at the level of the ACB itself?</p> <p><i>It is a bit too early to draw conclusions, as the project is in the middle of its implementation.</i></p> <p><i>The Alpine Drought Observatory (ADO) will be applied in 6 case studies in all alpine countries with local partners. Case studies represent different drought issues such as agricultural drought, hydrological drought, or drought impact on ecosystems. Out of the case studies, guidelines for an improved drought risk management will be developed. Findings should be upscaled to recommendations for drought governance policies for the Alps.</i></p>

## 20 Climate and Air Energy Plan Monaco (no. 143)

<b>Responding organisation</b>	Principauté de Monaco			
<b>Contact of leading organisation</b>	Wilfrid DERI, Astrid CLAUDEL RUSIN			
<b>Short description of the activity</b>	<p>Please include a short summary of the activity, if possible with a reference: le Gouvernement monégasque tend à adopter toute mesure pour lutter contre le réchauffement climatique. Le plan Energie Climat est en cours de mise à jour et s'intitule désormais le Plan Climat Air Energie. Cette mise à jour s'inscrit dans le cadre de l'Accord de Paris et prend en compte les nouveaux objectifs fixés. La réglementation est également mise à jour.</p> <p><b>Texte anglais :</b>  The Government of Monaco is considering any measure at national level that might be relevant to implement in order to combat global warming.  The Climate and Energy Plan is regularly updated and is now called the Climate and Air Energy Plan. This update is in line with the Paris Agreement and takes into account the new set of objectives. In this context, the regulations are also being updated.</p>			
<b>Link to mitigation and/or adaptation</b>	Mitigation	Yes	Adaptation	Yes
	<p>Please explain the relevance to climate change:</p> <p><i>Objectif de réduction des émissions de gaz à effet de serre à -55% à 2030.</i></p> <p><i>Pour atteindre cet objectif, le Gouvernement a lancé des études pour trouver des solutions de substitution aux énergies fossiles et pour renforcer la stratégie en matière d'électricité (production et consommation).</i></p> <p><i>Des dispositions ont été adoptées pour favoriser les économies d'énergie et les énergies renouvelables ainsi que pour favoriser une mobilité douce.</i></p> <p><b>Texte Anglais :</b>  The objective is to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 55% by 2030. To achieve this objective, the Government has launched studies to find alternatives to fossil fuels and to strengthen the electricity strategy (production and consumption). Provisions have been adopted to promote energy saving and renewable energies production at local level, as well as to encourage soft mobility.</p>			
<b>Level of commitment</b>	<p>Please explain the level of commitment:</p> <p><i>national</i></p>			

	<p>Activity is foreseen in a strategy/action plan/mandate of a Thematic Working Body of the Alpine Convention or another entity (which)</p> <p>Discussion on design has started</p> <p>Implementation has started</p> <p>The activity is part of one of the ACB implementation pathways (if so, which?) : Nº 2.3 ; 2.4</p>	<p>no</p> <p>Yes</p> <p>Yes</p> <p>Yes, but does not belong to a pathway.</p>
<b>Implementation timeframe</b>	<p>Which timeframe is foreseen for implementing the relevant activity:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Final time for full implementation? Specific implementation steps?</li> </ul> <p>Ongoing studies to assess new solutions that might be implemented. In particular, a draft regulation to introduce a specific regime for the fuel oil ban in 2022.</p> <p><i>Étude en cours pour évaluer de nouvelles solutions à mettre en oeuvre. Notamment un projet de réglementation pour introduire un régime spécifique pour l'interdiction du fioul en 2022.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Which steps have already been finalized (in which year)?</li> </ul> <p><i>Adoption de la réglementation : Ordonnance Souveraine n° 8.449 du 24/12/2020 fixant les objectifs de reduction de gaz à effet de serre pour la Principauté à horizon 2030</i></p> <p><i>Développement du Pacte pour la transition énergétique : les particuliers, les associations, les entrepreneurs et les institutions sises à Monaco sont invitées à signer ce pacte pour concrétiser leur engagement à mettre en oeuvre des solutions pour atteindre les objectifs de réduction des émissions de gaz à effet de serre et de neutralité carbone à 2050 . Le pacte comporte 3 volets : mobilité, déchets, énergie.</i></p> <p><i>Au premier trimestre 2021, les signataires sont : près de 1600 particuliers, près de 150 entreprises, institutions et associations.</i></p> <p><i>Pour faciliter l'adhésion un site dédié a été mis en place : le coach carbone : <a href="https://pacte-coachcarbone.mc/">https://pacte-coachcarbone.mc/</a></i></p> <p><i>Plus d'information : <a href="https://transition-energetique.gouv.mc/">https://transition-energetique.gouv.mc/</a></i></p> <p><i>Adoption de réglementation en matière de construction :</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>Arrêté Ministériel n° 2020-539 du 7/08/2020 instaurant une subvention pour la rénovation des fenêtres simple vitrage ;</i></li> <li>- <i>Arrêté Ministériel n° 2020-870 du 15/12/2020 portant modification de l'Arrêté Ministériel n° 2018-613 relatif aux caractéristiques thermiques des nouveaux bâtiments, des rehabilitations de bâtiments existants et</i></li> </ul>	

- *des extensions (sur la réalisation des audits énergétiques);*
- *Arrêté Ministériel n° 2021-162 du 2/03/2021 instaurant une subvention pour l'isolation des toitures ;*

*En 2019, le Gouvernement a fait évoluer le barème des subventions pour l'achat de véhicules propres afin de prendre en compte les évolutions de la technologie. Une subvention a également été mise en place pour les vélos à assistance électrique. Le plan de relance économique adopté dans le cadre de la crise sanitaire due au Covid-19, prévoit l'octroi d'une bonification de l'aide à l'achat des véhicules écologiques acquis entre le 14 octobre 2020 et le 30 juin 2021.*

**Texte anglais :**

Adoption of regulations : Sovereign Order n° 8.449 of 24/12/2020 setting greenhouse gas reduction targets for the Principality by 2030

Development of the Energy Transition Pact: individuals, associations, entrepreneurs and institutions based in Monaco are invited to sign this pact to give concrete expression to their commitment to implement solutions to achieve the objectives of reducing greenhouse gas emissions and becoming carbon neutral by 2050. The pact has three components: mobility, waste and energy.

In the first quarter of 2021, the signatories are: nearly 1600 individuals, nearly 150 companies, institutions and associations. To facilitate membership, a dedicated website has been set up: the carbon coach: <https://pacte-coachcarbone.mc/>  
More information: <https://transition-energetique.gouv.mc/>

Adoption of building regulations:

- Ministerial Order n° 2020-539 of 7/08/2020 introducing a subsidy for the renovation of single-glazed windows;
- Ministerial Order no. 2020-870 of 15/12/2020 amending Ministerial Order no. 2018-613 on the thermal characteristics of new buildings, renovations of existing buildings and extensions (on carrying out energy audits);
- Ministerial Order no. 2021-162 of 2/03/2021 introducing a subsidy for roof insulation;

In 2019, the Government has changed the scale of subsidies for the purchase of clean vehicles to take account of developments in technology. A grant has also been introduced for electrically assisted bicycles. The economic recovery plan adopted in the context of the health crisis caused by Covid-19, provides for the granting of a subsidy for the purchase of environmentally friendly vehicles acquired between 14 October 2020 and 30 June 2021.

<b>Related sectors of the Alpine Climate Target System 2050 and the Climate Action Plan 2.0</b>	Indicate the sector which is mainly targeted by this activity with "M" Please indicate all other related sectors with an "x"			
	Transport	X	Soil	
	Energy	M	Mountain agriculture	
	Tourism		Mountain forests	
	Natural hazards		Ecosystems & Biodiv.	
	Water		Municipal action	
	Spatial planning	X	Research & developm.	
<b>Alpine-specific character</b>	Please explain the Alpine-specific character of the activity: <i>none</i>			
<b>Level of involvement</b>	<p>Please explain, which levels of governance are involved in implementing the activity?  <i>Ministry of Environment, and Ministry of Finance - Governmental services.</i></p> <p>Please explain, which stakeholders are involved?  <i>Governmental services, private service providers.</i></p>			

<b>Justification of added value through further development in the frame of the Alpine Convention/type of possible common measure</b>	Activity enhances exchange of information	no
	Activity provides common data sources or common tools	no
	Activity enlarges territorial scope of existing measures	no
	Activity proposes new and common measures which go beyond national/regional strategies	no
	<p>Please explain the possible future development in the frame of the Alpine Convention and its added value:  <i>Assessment of the effects of this kind of measures could be of interest in the Alpine context.</i></p>	
	<p><b>Remarks on how this activity could be relevant for the ACB</b></p> <p>Please provide your remarks on a possible contribution of this activity for the ACB:  How could this activity be taken up by the sectoral implementation partnerships?  Does this activity have a cross-cutting character, which should be further developed at the level of the ACB itself?</p> <p>Need to be discussed.</p>	

## 21 Stratégie nationale pour la Biodiversité Monacaise (no. 144)

<b>Responding organisation</b>	Principauté de Monaco
<b>Contact of leading organisation</b>	Wilfrid DERI, Astrid CLAUDEL RUSIN
<b>Short description of the activity</b>	<p>Please include a short summary of the activity, if possible with a reference:</p> <p>Monaco met en place sa Stratégie Nationale pour la Biodiversité (SNB) pour se conformer aux prescriptions de la convention sur la diversité biologique. Cette stratégie comporte des volets sur l'adaptation au changement climatique et sur la prise en compte des mesures d'atténuation.</p> <p>La SNB comporte 7 orientations stratégiques :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1- Intégrer la biodiversité dans la décision politique et dans tous les secteurs</li> <li>2- Maintenir, préserver et restaurer la biodiversité et les services écosystémiques dans un état de conservation favorable</li> <li>3- Atténuer les pressions sur les écosystèmes</li> <li>4- Améliorer la connaissance, le suivi et la recherche sur la biodiversité marine et terrestre</li> <li>5- Contribuer au cadre de vie et au bien-être des populations grâce aux bienfaits de la biodiversité</li> <li>6- Garantir et promouvoir une utilisation durable des ressources issues de la nature</li> <li>7- Éduquer, sensibiliser, mobiliser toutes les parties prenantes pour que chacune devienne actrice de la biodiversité.</li> </ul> <p><b>Texte anglais :</b></p> <p>Monaco is implementing its National Strategy for Biodiversity (SNB) to comply with the requirements of the Convention on Biological Diversity. This strategy includes sections on adapting to climate change and taking mitigation measures into account.</p> <p>The SNB comprises 7 strategic orientations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1- Integrate biodiversity into policy-making in all sectors</li> <li>2 - Maintain, conserve and restore biodiversity and ecosystem services to a favourable conservation status</li> <li>3- Mitigate pressures on ecosystems</li> <li>4- Improve knowledge, monitoring and research on marine and terrestrial biodiversity</li> <li>5- Contribute to the living environment and well-being of populations through the benefits of biodiversity</li> <li>6- Guarantee and promote the sustainable use of natural resources</li> <li>7- Educate, raise awareness, and mobilise all stakeholders so that everyone becomes an actor for biodiversity.</li> </ul>

Link to mitigation and/or adaptation	Mitigation	Yes	Adaptation	Yes
Please explain the relevance to climate change:				
<i>Monaco souhaite prendre en compte les impacts du changement climatique sur la biodiversité et mettre en oeuvre des solutions pour les atténuer ou pour permettre une adaptation : création de zones de fraîcheur, augmentation des zones végétalisées, maintien de zones en friches, renaturer la ville, mettre en place des solutions basées sur la nature.</i>				
<b>Texte anglais :</b>				
Monaco wishes to take into account the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and implement solutions to mitigate them or to enable adaptation: creation of cool zones, increase in vegetated areas, maintenance of fallow areas, renaturation of the city, implementation of nature-based solutions.				
Level of commitment	Please explain the level of commitment: <i>National – Gouvernement et ses services</i>			
	Activity is foreseen in a strategy/action plan/mandate of a Thematic Working Body of the Alpine Convention or another entity (which)	no		
	Discussion on design has started	no		
	Implementation has started	no		
	The activity is part of one of the ACB implementation pathways (if so, which?) :	Yes		
	Nº 10.1 ; 10.2 ; 6.1			
Implementation timeframe	Which timeframe is foreseen for implementing the relevant activity:			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Final time for full implementation?</li> <li>Specific implementation steps?</li> </ul>			
	<p><i>Étude en cours pour évaluer les solutions à mettre en oeuvre.</i></p>			
	<p><i>En 2021, des études sur les îlots de chaleur et sur la renaturation du territoire avec notamment un programme sur les arbres en ville, sont prévus.</i></p>			
	<b>Texte anglais :</b>			
	<p>Study underway to evaluate the solutions to be implemented.</p>			
	<p>In 2021, studies on heat islands and on the renaturation of the area, including a programme on trees in the city, are planned.</p>			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Which steps have already been finalized (in which year)?</li> </ul>			
	<p><i>Inventaire national de la biodiversité et suivi des liens avec le Parc du Mercantour – programme toujours en cours.</i></p>			
	<b>Texte anglais :</b>			

	Biodiversity inventory at national level and monitoring of links with the Mercantour Park - programme still underway.			
<b>Related sectors of the Alpine Climate Target System 2050 and the Climate Action Plan 2.0</b>	Indicate the sector which is mainly targeted by this activity with "M" Please indicate all other related sectors with an "x"			
Transport		Soil		
Energy		Mountain agriculture		
Tourism		Mountain forests		
Natural hazards		Ecosystems & Biodiv.	M	
Water		Municipal action		
Spatial planning	X	Research & developm.	M	
<b>Alpine-specific character</b>	<p>Please explain the Alpine-specific character of the activity:</p> <p><i>La biodiversité de la région est spécifique, les échanges d'information entre les pays alpins sont essentiels pour une meilleure connaissance et une meilleure gestion des espèces et des espaces.</i></p> <p>The biodiversity of the region is specific, the exchange of information between the Alpine countries is essential for a better knowledge and management of species and areas.</p>			
<b>Level of involvement</b>	<p>Please explain, which levels of governance are involved in implementing the activity?</p> <p><i>National, le Gouvernement et ses services</i></p> <p>Please explain, which stakeholders are involved?</p> <p><i>Services administratifs, décideurs, communauté scientifique, tout public</i></p>			

<b>Justification of added value through further development in the frame of the Alpine Convention/type of possible common measure</b>	Activity enhances exchange of information	Yes
	Activity provides common data sources or common tools	Yes
	Activity enlarges territorial scope of existing measures	no
	Activity proposes new and common measures which go beyond national/regional strategies	no
	<p>Please explain the possible future development in the frame of the Alpine Convention and its added value:</p> <p><i>[Short explanation]</i></p>	
<b>Remarks on how this activity could be relevant for the ACB</b>	<p>Please provide your remarks on a possible contribution of this activity for the ACB:</p> <p>How could this activity be taken up by the sectoral implementation partnerships?</p> <p>Does this activity have a cross-cutting character, which should be further developed at the level of the ACB itself?</p> <p><i>[Short explanation]</i></p>	

## 22 Beratungsprogramm "Klimafitte Tiroler Regionen (no. 145)

<b>Responding organisation</b>	Land Tirol			
<b>Contact of leading organisation</b>	Project consortium under the lead of Tyrol in cooperation with the Climate and Energy Fund			
<b>Short description of the activity</b>	Together with interested regions / community associations, measures for adaptation to climate change or for climate protection are worked out. The main goal of these workshops is to prepare the regions for the application for a national funding program. . The free advisory service is carried out by the project partners Klimabündnis and Energie Tirol.			
<b>Link to mitigation and/or adaptation</b>	Mitigation	Yes	Adaptation	Yes
	<p>Please explain the relevance to climate change:  The project contributes to a better understanding of climate change and the need for mitigation as well as adaption. Furthermore, it demonstrates concrete measures on a local and regional level.</p>			
<b>Level of commitment</b>	<p>Please explain the level of commitment:  <i>High commitment</i></p>			
	Activity is foreseen in a strategy/action plan/mandate of a Thematic Working Body of the Alpine Convention or another entity (which)			no
	Discussion on design has started			no
	Implementation has started			Yes
	The activity is part of one of the ACB implementation pathways (if so, which?)			no
<b>Implementation timeframe</b>	<p>Which timeframe is foreseen for implementing the relevant activity:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Final time for full implementation?</li> <li>• Specific implementation steps?</li> <li>• Which steps have already been finalized (in which year)?</li> </ul> <p><i>Project period: 01.01.2021-31.12.2022</i></p>			
<b>Related sectors of the Alpine Climate Target System 2050 and the Climate Action Plan 2.0</b>	<p>Indicate the sector which is mainly targeted by this activity with "M"  Please indicate all other related sectors with an "X"</p>			
	Transport	X	Soil	X
	Energy	X	Mountain agriculture	X
	Tourism	X	Mountain forests	X
	Natural hazards	X	Ecosystems & Biodiv.	X
	Water	X	Municipal action	
	Spatial planning	X	Research & developm.	M
<b>Alpine-specific character</b>	<p>Please explain the Alpine-specific character of the activity:  <i>The Alpine ecosystem is very sensitive to climatic changes. Developing specific mitigation and adaption measures in Tyrolean regions helps to act and adapt to climate change in an early stage.</i></p>			

<b>Level of involvement</b>	<p>Please explain, which levels of governance are involved in implementing the activity?</p> <p><i>Regional and local governance</i></p> <p>Please explain, which stakeholders are involved?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>Decision makers at local and regional level</i></li> <li>- <i>Existing regional coordinators and climate alliances</i></li> <li>- <i>Stakeholders from all sectors (building, traffic, economy, agriculture and forestry, nature conservation etc.)</i></li> </ul>
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<b>Justification of added value through further development in the frame of the Alpine Convention/type of possible common measure</b>	<p>Activity enhances exchange of information <b>Yes</b></p> <p>Activity provides common data sources or common tools <b>Yes</b></p> <p>Activity enlarges territorial scope of existing measures <b>Yes</b></p> <p>Activity proposes new and common measures which go beyond national/regional strategies <b>Yes</b></p> <p>Please explain the possible future development in the frame of the Alpine Convention and its added value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>Establishment of climate protection and adaption measures in regions and communities</i></li> <li>- <i>Development of regional networks/cooperation of experts and regional "climate managers".</i></li> <li>- <i>Raising public awareness to climate change and empowering all members of society to engage in climate action.</i></li> </ul>
<b>Remarks on how this activity could be relevant for the ACB</b>	<p>Please provide your remarks on a possible contribution of this activity for the ACB:</p> <p>How could this activity be taken up by the sectoral implementation partnerships?</p> <p>Does this activity have a cross-cutting character, which should be further developed at the level of the ACB itself?</p> <p><i>Local and regional action on climate change to support a climate-friendly and climate-resilient way of life in the alpine region. Support of climate action at the local and regional level --&gt; bottom-up approach</i></p>

## 23 Green Deal Olympiaregion Seefeld (no. 146)

<b>Responding organisation</b>	Land Tirol			
<b>Contact of leading organisation</b>	Tourismusverband Olympiaregion Seefeld funded by Land Tirol			
<b>Short description of the activity</b>	One of our strategic pillars should be sustainable tourism in the future, honest, forward-looking and not just limited to tourism, but to the entire Seefeld Plateau habitat, naturally in close cooperation with the municipalities. The tourism association sees itself here as a link and regional developer. We would like to act as a pilot region in the coming years to start a sustainable change in tourism in Tyrol.			
<b>Link to mitigation and/or adaptation</b>	Mitigation	Yes	Adaptation	Yes
	Please explain the relevance to climate change: <i>Resource-saving tourism and strengthening the local circular economy, Mobility and digitization, Preservation of nature and culture, valuable habitat, local added value and preservation of agriculture as well</i>			
<b>Level of commitment</b>	Please explain the level of commitment: <i>Exchanging experiences could be interesting</i>			
	Activity is foreseen in a strategy/action plan/mandate of a Thematic Working Body of the Alpine Convention or another entity (which)			no
	Discussion on design has started			Yes
	Implementation has started			Yes
	The activity is part of one of the ACB implementation pathways (if so, which?)			no (pathway no.)
<b>Implementation timeframe</b>	Which timeframe is foreseen for implementing the relevant activity: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Final time for full implementation?</li> <li>Specific implementation steps?</li> <li>Which steps have already been finalized (in which year)?</li> </ul> <i>Project periode: 12.2020 – 10.2022</i>			
<b>Related sectors of the Alpine Climate Target System 2050 and the Climate Action Plan 2.0</b>	Indicate the sector which is mainly targeted by this activity with "M" Please indicate all other related sectors with an "x"			
	Transport		Soil	
	Energy		Mountain agriculture	
	Tourism	M	Mountain forests	
	Natural hazards		Ecosystems & Biodiv.	
	Water		Municipal action	
	Spatial planning		Research & developm.	

<b>Alpine-specific character</b>	Please explain the Alpine-specific character of the activity: <i>Very interesting pilot project in an important alpine tourism region</i>
<b>Level of involvement</b>	<p>Please explain, which levels of governance are involved in implementing the activity? <i>Regional and local;</i></p> <p>Please explain, which stakeholders are involved? <i>Building a network of municipalities, businesses and actors, which are not in tourism, the Seefeld Tourist Association wants to implement practical projects and activities.</i></p>

<b>Justification of added value through further development in the frame of the Alpine Convention/type of possible common measure</b>	Activity enhances exchange of information	Yes
	Activity provides common data sources or common tools	no
	Activity enlarges territorial scope of existing measures	no
	Activity proposes new and common measures which go beyond national/regional strategies	no
	<p>Please explain the possible future development in the frame of the Alpine Convention and its added value: <i>Strong local network of municipalities, businesses and actors transforming the Alps into a climate-neutral and climate-resilient region</i></p>	
<b>Remarks on how this activity could be relevant for the ACB</b>	<p>Please provide your remarks on a possible contribution of this activity for the ACB:</p> <p>How could this activity be taken up by the sectoral implementation partnerships?</p> <p><i>Local and regional action on climate change to support a climate-friendly and climate-resilient way of tourism in the alpine region</i></p> <p>Does this activity have a cross-cutting character, which should be further developed at the level of the ACB itself?</p>	

**24 Climate alliance companies programme (Klimabündnis Betriebe-Programme) (no. 147)**

<b>Responding organisation</b>	Land Tyrol/Climate Alliance Tyrol			
<b>Contact of leading organisation</b>	Climate Alliance Tyrol/Klimabündnis Tirol, Müllerstrasse 7, A-6020 Innsbruck. Land Tyrol – Dept. Landesentwicklung, Heiligeiststrasse 7-9, A-6020 Innsbruck			
<b>Short description of the activity</b>	<p>Climate alliance companies are committed to sustainable action, the responsible use of resources and their social responsibility. An advisory program has been developed for this purpose.</p> <p>KlimaCheck: Inspection of the company and collection of all relevant data.</p> <p>Results report: Evaluation and derivation of possible measures.</p> <p>Climate and sustainability goals: Joint definition of company-specific goals and measures within the following 5 years.</p> <p>Admission to the Climate Alliance: Awards Ceremony of certificates as part of an annual event organized by the Climate Alliance Tyrol.</p> <p>Implementation and evaluation after 2 years, then again after 3 years.</p>			
<b>Link to mitigation and/or adaptation</b>	Mitigation	Yes	Adaptation	Yes
	<p>Please explain the relevance to climate change:</p> <p>Companies/institutions start an all-over check with regard to all relevant aspects of climate mitigation, detecting and implementing necessary system changes with the aim to achieve sustainability within all areas of the company/institution.</p>			
<b>Level of commitment</b>	<p>Please explain the level of commitment:</p> <p><i>[Short explanation]</i></p>			
	Activity is foreseen in a strategy/action plan/mandate of a Thematic Working Body of the Alpine Convention or another entity (which)			no
	Discussion on design has started			no
	Implementation has started			start of project: 2017
	The activity is part of one of the ACB implementation pathways (if so, which?)			no
<b>Implementation timeframe</b>	<p>Which timeframe is foreseen for implementing the relevant activity:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Final time for full implementation?</li> <li>• Specific implementation steps?</li> <li>• Which steps have already been finalized (in which year)?</li> </ul> <p><i>This advisory program has been started in 2017 and has been prolonged since then. 80 Tyrolean companies/institutions have achieved the award so far. The project consists of several modules (First meetings and consultation (since 2017); implementation and budget control (since 2017); database (since 2020); implementing and optimizing project management too. (since 2020); networking (since 2017); quality assurance (since 2020); reporting (since 2017).</i></p>			

<b>Related sectors of the Alpine Climate Target System 2050 and the Climate Action Plan 2.0</b>	Indicate the sector which is mainly targeted by this activity with "M" Please indicate all other related sectors with an "x"			
	Transport	M	Soil	x
	Energy	M	Mountain agriculture	
	Tourism	M	Mountain forests	
	Natural hazards	x	Ecosystems & Biodiv.	x
	Water	x	Municipal action	
	Spatial planning	M	Research & developm.	x
<b>Alpine-specific character</b>	Please explain the Alpine-specific character of the activity: <i>Some aspects of this advisory program are related to the alpine character/location of the companies/institutions: e.g. mobility, spatial planning (rare space), regional/cross-border supply chains.</i>			
<b>Level of involvement</b>	Please explain, which levels of governance are involved in implementing the activity? <i>Land Tyrol/Dept. Landesentwicklung; European Union (project is co-financed by means of the European Union)</i> Please explain, which stakeholders are involved? <i>Public administration (Land Tyrol), Tyrolean companies and institutions, Climate Alliance Tyrol.</i>			
<b>Justification of added value through further development in the frame of the Alpine Convention/type of possible common measure</b>	Activity enhances exchange of information			Yes
	Activity provides common data sources or common tools			Yes
	Activity enlarges territorial scope of existing measures			Yes
	Activity proposes new and common measures which go beyond national/regional strategies			Yes
	Please explain the possible future development in the frame of the Alpine Convention and its added value: <i>Enlarging the companies' network increases the positive impact of this project.</i>			
	Please provide your remarks on a possible contribution of this activity for the ACB: How could this activity be taken up by the sectoral implementation partnerships? Contact to Climate Alliance Austria Does this activity have a cross-cutting character, which should be further developed at the level of the ACB itself? <i>(Small- and medium sized) companies (including a considerable number of tourism-related companies) and institutions represent the backbone of economy and society, they consume resources (energy, space, water etc) while producing products and offering services. They are highly relevant in developing and implementing a sustainable economic system, integrating specific Alpine aspects. Enlarging the companies' network within the Alpine regions increases the impact power of this project.</i>			

## 25 KlimaAlps (no. 148)

<b>Responding organisation</b>	Land Tirol		
<b>Contact of leading organisation</b>	Project partners from Tyrol, Upper Austria and the Bavarian Oberland (The KlimaAlps project (AB248) is 75% funded by the Interreg Austria-Bavaria 2014-2020 program with funds from the ERDF fund)		
<b>Short description of the activity</b>	<p>KlimaAlps builds on the EU-funded predecessor project KlimaPädagoge, Climate educator and has 3 focal points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Climate pedagogues: In the course of the project, training for climate pedagogues will be developed. The target groups are environmental / nature educators and multipliers. After completing the training, they should be able to experience and visualize climate change in our region and show options for action. Two pilot runs of the training will be carried out in the next year (2021). They serve to evaluate and improve the training, which will then be offered regularly from 2022.</li> <li>• KlimaTope: KlimaTopes are places where climate change can be made visible. They are ideal as an excursion space for groups led by climate educators as well as for independent exploration by interested visitors. The causes and consequences of climate change and adaptation measures to these are shown here with different means and can be actively explored. In addition to the KlimaTope, a traveling exhibition is being developed in the project that shows where climate change is already having an effect in our homeland.</li> <li>• KlimaAlps network: We can only achieve our goal together - for this we are building the KlimaAlps network between science, education, political decision-makers and regional implementers.</li> </ul>		
<b>Link to mitigation and/or adaptation</b>	Mitigation	no	Adaptation Yes
<p>Please explain the relevance to climate change: <i>The signs of climate change (KlimaTope) that can be recognized in the natural environment are shown to a broad population.</i></p>			
<b>Level of commitment</b>	<p>Please explain the level of commitment: <i>Very interesting network</i></p>		
	<p>Activity is foreseen in a strategy/action plan/mandate of a Thematic Working Body of the Alpine Convention or another entity (which)</p>		
	<p>Discussion on design has started</p>		
	<p>Implementation has started</p>		
	<p>The activity is part of one of the ACB implementation pathways (if so, which?)</p>		

<b>Implementation timeframe</b>	<p>Which timeframe is foreseen for implementing the relevant activity:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Final time for full implementation?</li> <li>• Specific implementation steps?</li> <li>• Which steps have already been finalized (in which year)?</li> </ul> <p><i>Project periode: 01.07.2019 – 30.06.2022</i></p>																								
<b>Related sectors of the Alpine Climate Target System 2050 and the Climate Action Plan 2.0</b>	<p>Indicate the sector which is mainly targeted by this activity with "M" Please indicate all other related sectors with an "x"</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Transport</td> <td></td> <td>Soil</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Energy</td> <td></td> <td>Mountain agriculture</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Tourism</td> <td>X</td> <td>Mountain forests</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Natural hazards</td> <td></td> <td>Ecosystems &amp; Biodiv.</td> <td>M</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Water</td> <td></td> <td>Municipal action</td> <td>x</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Spatial planning</td> <td></td> <td>Research &amp; developm.</td> <td>x</td> </tr> </table>	Transport		Soil		Energy		Mountain agriculture		Tourism	X	Mountain forests		Natural hazards		Ecosystems & Biodiv.	M	Water		Municipal action	x	Spatial planning		Research & developm.	x
Transport		Soil																							
Energy		Mountain agriculture																							
Tourism	X	Mountain forests																							
Natural hazards		Ecosystems & Biodiv.	M																						
Water		Municipal action	x																						
Spatial planning		Research & developm.	x																						
<b>Alpine-specific character</b>	<p>Please explain the Alpine-specific character of the activity: <i>KlimaAlps would like to make this visualization of the Alpine-specific climate change "on the doorstep" accessible to a broader public.</i></p>																								
<b>Level of involvement</b>	<p>Please explain, which levels of governance are involved in implementing the activity? <i>The Regional Goverments of Tyrol and Upper-Austria are partners.</i> Please explain, which stakeholders are involved? <i>An extensive KlimaAlps network is being set up as part of the project. This is where actors from education, science, tourism and politics come together and strengthen awareness of the topic. Recent findings from the research are used in the training of climate educators.</i></p> <p><i>Project partners:</i> <i>Bürgerstiftung Energiewende Oberland, EWO (Bayern) - Leadpartner,</i> <i>Naturpark Karwendel (Tirol),</i> <i>Universität Innsbruck, Institut für Geographie (Tirol),</i> <i>Landkreis Garmisch-Partenkirchen (Bayern),</i> <i>Umweltforschungsstation Schneefernerhaus (Bayern),</i> <i>Klimabündnis Oberösterreich,</i></p> <p><i>Associated project partners:</i> <i>Zentrum für Umwelt und Kultur Benediktbeuern (ZUK)</i> <i>Klimabündnis Tirol,</i> <i>Verein natop!a,</i> <i>Naturpark Attersee-Traunsee,</i> <i>Naturpark Ammergauer Alpen e.V.,</i> <i>Verein Waldpädagogik in Österreich,</i> <i>KIT - Karlsruher Institut für Technologie,</i> <i>Institut für Ökologie und Landschaft an der Hochschule Weihenstephan-Triesdorf,</i> <i>Landratsamt Weilheim-Schongau,</i> <i>Landratsamt Bad Tölz-Wolfratshausen,</i> <i>Landratsamt Miesbach,</i> <i>Amt der Tiroler Landesregierung - Abt. Forstorganisation,</i></p>																								

	<i>Zugspitz Region, VR-Bank Werdenfels eG</i>	
<b>Justification of added value through further development in the frame of the Alpine Convention/type of possible common measure</b>	Activity enhances exchange of information	Yes
	Activity provides common data sources or common tools	Yes
	Activity enlarges territorial scope of existing measures	Yes
	Activity proposes new and common measures which go beyond national/regional strategies	Yes
	<p>Please explain the possible future development in the frame of the Alpine Convention and its added value:</p> <p><i>a broad educational network and local experience-oriented educational offers</i></p>	
<b>Remarks on how this activity could be relevant for the ACB</b>	<p>Please provide your remarks on a possible contribution of this activity for the ACB:</p> <p>How could this activity be taken up by the sectoral implementation partnerships?</p> <p>Does this activity have a cross-cutting character, which should be further developed at the level of the ACB itself?</p> <p><i>Educational contribution to support a climate-friendly and climate-resilient way of life in the alpine region</i></p>	

## 26 Bavaria Report 2021 on the Climate (no. 149)

Responding organisation	Klima-Zentrum, Bayerisches Landesamt fuer Umwelt Climate-Centre, Bavarian Environmental Agency			
Contact of leading organisation	Climate-Centre, Bavarian Environmental Agency			
Short description of the activity	<p>Please include a short summary of the activity, if possible with a reference:</p> <p><i>The "Bavarian Report 2021 on the Climate" reports about the course of climate change in Bavaria, illustrates the scale of human interference with the climate system and opportunities that arise from the existing policy framework for sustaining natural resources and for improving the human environment. The report describes impacts of climate change in Bavaria as well as chances and limits to adaptation in central fields of action, from Water management to Civil protection. Chapter 4.16 additionally focuses on climate change in the Alps and provides information on impacts and adaptation potentials to Alpine challenges, such as snow cover and permafrost.</i></p> <p><i>The publication will be flanked by further publications and events providing information and tools for climate change adaptation in the Bavarian Alpine foreland and the Bavarian Alps.</i></p>			
Link to mitigation and/or adaptation	Mitigation	No	Adaptation	Yes
	<p>Please explain the relevance to climate change:</p> <p><i>Provision of state-of-the-art knowledge on climate impacts and adaptation, easily accessible and focused on the challenges that arise from climate change in the Alpine region, is necessary for all stakeholders to further develop and implement adaptation strategies.</i></p>			
Level of commitment	<p>Please explain the level of commitment:</p> <p><i>The Bavarian Report 2021 on the Climate has been published in 2021 and is available online. Initial publication will be flanked by further publications and events providing information and tools for climate change adaptation in the Bavarian Alpine foreland and the Bavarian Alps.</i></p>			
	Activity is foreseen in a strategy/action plan/mandate of a Thematic Working Body of the Alpine Convention or another entity (which)			No
	Discussion on design has started			Yes
	Implementation has started			Yes
	The activity is part of one of the ACB implementation pathways (if so, which?)			No
Implementation timeframe	<p>Which timeframe is foreseen for implementing the relevant activity:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Final time for full implementation?</li> <li>• Specific implementation steps?</li> <li>• Which steps have already been finalized (in which year)?</li> </ul> <p><i>The report has been published in February 2021.</i></p>			
Related sectors of the Alpine Climate	<p>Indicate the sector which is mainly targeted by this activity with "M"</p> <p>Please indicate all other related sectors with an "x"</p>			

Target System 2050 and the Climate Action Plan 2.0	Transport		Soil	
	Energy		Mountain agriculture	
	Tourism	x	Mountain forests	x
	Natural hazards	x	Ecosystems & Biodiv.	x
	Water	M	Municipal action	
	Spatial planning		Research & developm.	
Alpine-specific character	<p>Please explain the Alpine-specific character of the activity:  <i>The report refers to specific properties of the Alpine region concerning climate impacts and adaptation.</i></p>			
Level of involvement	<p>Please explain, which levels of governance are involved in implementing the activity?  <i>The report has been published on the federal level.</i></p> <p>Please explain, which stakeholders are involved?  <i>Involved stakeholders were the Bavarian Environmental Agency, the national park Berchtesgaden, the Bavarian State Ministry for Environment and Consumer Protection, the Bavarian State Ministry for Nutrition, Agriculture and Forestry, the Bavarian State Ministry for Health and Care, the Bavarian State Ministry for Building, Housing and Transport and the Bavarian State Ministry for Economy, Regional Development and Energy.</i></p>			

Justification of added value through further development in the frame of the Alpine Convention/type of possible common measure	Activity enhances exchange of information	Yes
	Activity provides common data sources or common tools	Yes
	Activity enlarges territorial scope of existing measures	No
	Activity proposes new and common measures which go beyond national/regional strategies	No
	<p>Please explain the possible future development in the frame of the Alpine Convention and its added value:  <i>[Short explanation]</i></p>	
Remarks on how this activity could be relevant for the ACB	<p>Please provide your remarks on a possible contribution of this activity for the ACB:  How could this activity be taken up by the sectoral implementation partnerships?  Does this activity have a cross-cutting character, which should be further developed at the level of the ACB itself?  <i>This report serves as a common reference of information on climate change impacts and adaptation potentials in Bavaria and could be transferred to other Alpine regions. Further planned Alpine-specific publications and a regional stakeholder dialogue be a starting point for trans-national networking and cooperation.</i></p>	

**27 Pilotstudie Klimawirkungskarten Bayern – Pilot Study Bavarian Climate Impact Maps” (no. 150)**

Responding organisation	Klima-Zentrum, Bayerisches Landesamt fuer Umwelt Climate-Centre, Bavarian Environmental Agency			
Contact of leading organisation	Climate-Centre, Bavarian Environmental Agency			
Short description of the activity	<p>Please include a short summary of the activity, if possible with a reference:</p> <p><i>The main objective of the pilot study was the development of a methodology for climate impact maps for Bavaria based on the study "Germany's vulnerability towards climate change" (German Federal Environment Agency, 2015) and further developed and refined to specifics of the Bavarian climate regions, i.a. Alpine foreland and Bavarian Alps. The climate impact maps combine the analysis of the regional climate situation (climate effect) with the assessment of the sensitivity of the regions towards the impacts of climate change. Thus, they provide a unique tool to identify highly sensitive areas in different fields of action, such as nature conservation, soil protection, geological risks, forestry, health, road construction and transportation. Furthermore, clustering districts with similar patterns of dominant climate impacts creates a typology of climate impact regions in Bavaria which can serve as a basis for cooperation and enables synergies.</i></p>			
Link to mitigation and/or adaptation	Mitigation	No	Adaptation	Yes
	<p>Please explain the relevance to climate change:</p> <p><i>Combining the knowledge of climate change impacts with sensitivity analysis on regional scales provides stakeholders with an evaluation benchmark to prioritise and assess the potency of adaptation measures.</i></p>			
Level of commitment	<p>Please explain the level of commitment:</p> <p><i>The pilot study has been published in 2019 and is available online.</i></p>			
	Activity is foreseen in a strategy/action plan/mandate of a Thematic Working Body of the Alpine Convention or another entity (which)			No
	Discussion on design has started			Yes
	Implementation has started			Yes
	The activity is part of one of the ACB implementation pathways (if so, which?)			No
Implementation timeframe	<p>Which timeframe is foreseen for implementing the relevant activity:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Final time for full implementation?</li> <li>• Specific implementation steps?</li> <li>• Which steps have already been finalized (in which year)?</li> </ul> <p><i>The pilot study has been published in 2019.</i></p>			
Related sectors of the Alpine Climate Target System 2050 and the Climate Action Plan 2.0	<p>Indicate the sector which is mainly targeted by this activity with "M" Please indicate all other related sectors with an "x"</p>			
	Transport	x	Soil	x
	Energy	x	Mountain agriculture	
	Tourism	x	Mountain forests	

	Natural hazards	x	Ecosystems & Biodiv.	x
	Water	x	Municipal action	x
	Spatial planning	x	Research & developm.	x
Alpine-specific character	Please explain the Alpine-specific character of the activity: <i>The climate impact maps identify highly sensitive Alpine regions concerning i.a. heavy rain and flood risk.</i>			
Level of involvement	<p>Please explain, which levels of governance are involved in implementing the activity? <i>The report has been published on the federal level.</i></p> <p>Please explain, which stakeholders are involved? <i>Conceptualization and editing was undertaken by plan + risk consult, ThINK, the Technical University Munich, the State Institute of Bavaria for Forestry, the German meteorological service and the Bavarian Environmental Agency.</i></p> <p><i>Technical support was provided by the Bavarian Environmental Agency, the Bavarian Agency for Health and Food Safety, the State Institute of Bavaria for Forestry, the Bavarian State Ministry for Building, Housing and Transport and the Bavarian State Ministry for Economy, Regional Development and Energy.</i></p>			

Justification of added value through further development in the frame of the Alpine Convention/type of possible common measure	Activity enhances exchange of information	Yes
	Activity provides common data sources or common tools	Yes
	Activity enlarges territorial scope of existing measures	No
	Activity proposes new and common measures which go beyond national/regional strategies	Yes
	Please explain the possible future development in the frame of the Alpine Convention and its added value: <i>[Short explanation]</i>	
Remarks on how this activity could be relevant for the ACB	<p>Please provide your remarks on a possible contribution of this activity for the ACB:</p> <p>How could this activity be taken up by the sectoral implementation partnerships?</p> <p>Does this activity have a cross-cutting character, which should be further developed at the level of the ACB itself?</p> <p><i>Climate impact maps provide a unique tool for Alpine regions to identify areas that are highly sensitive to climate change impacts for different field of actions and prioritise adaptation based on this framework. This methodology goes beyond the pure assessment of climate change impacts and integrates regional sensitivities.</i></p>	

## 28 Permafrost Zugspitzgipfel – Monitoring Permafrost Zugspitze Summit” (no. 151)

Responding organisation	Geologischer Dienst, Bayerisches Landesamt fuer Umwelt Geological Survey, Bavarian Environmental Agency		
Contact of leading organisation	Geological Survey, Bavarian Environmental Agency		
Short description of the activity	<p>Please include a short summary of the activity, if possible with a reference:</p> <p><i>In 2007 the Bavarian Environment Agency (LfU) built a permanent measuring station for the observation of temperatures in the permafrost at the peak of the mountain Zugspitze. An almost horizontal borehole was drilled through the peak in a length of 44.5 m and temperature sensors were installed inside the bore.</i></p> <p><i>A numerical computer model was developed and calibrated using measured temperature data, which accounts for the climatic atmosphere-rock interactions and temperatures in the rock, including latent ice-water phase changes.</i></p> <p><i>Results were published in LfU (2017): „Permafrost-Messstation am Zugspitzgipfel: Ergebnisse und Modellberechnungen“ (Permafrost Measuring Station at the Zugspitze Summit: Results and Modeling).</i></p> <p><i>In the latest study, to be published in 2021 (Permafrost am Zugspitzgipfel: Messungen und Modellierung anhand aktueller Klimaprojektionen / Permafrost at the Zugspitze Summit: Measurements and Modeling based on current climate projections) model calculations ran for 13 realisations (temperature developments) of the WETTREG2013-ensemble.</i></p>		
Link to mitigation and/or adaptation	Mitigation	No	Adaptation Yes
Level of commitment	<p>Please explain the relevance to climate change:</p> <p><i>Reduction of permafrost in high alpine regions, due to global warming, decreases the rock mechanical stability. This may lead to an increase of occurrence and intensity of mass movements (e.g. landslides and rockfalls) and influence the stability of building foundations</i></p>		
	<p>Please explain the level of commitment:</p> <p><i>The measuring station was established in 2007 and is designed for a mid to long term monitoring of the permafrost at the site.</i></p>		
	Activity is foreseen in a strategy/action plan/mandate of a Thematic Working Body of the Alpine Convention or another entity (which)		No
	Discussion on design has started		Yes
	Implementation has started		Yes
Implementation timeframe	<p>Which timeframe is foreseen for implementing the relevant activity:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Final time for full implementation?</li> <li>• Specific implementation steps?</li> <li>• Which steps have already been finalized (in which year)?</li> </ul>		

	<i>The first study has been published in 2017 and is available online, the second study will be published in 2021.</i>			
Related sectors of the Alpine Climate Target System 2050 and the Climate Action Plan 2.0	Indicate the sector which is mainly targeted by this activity with "M" Please indicate all other related sectors with an "x"			
Transport		Soil		
Energy		Mountain agriculture		
Tourism		Mountain forests		
Natural hazards	x	Ecosystems & Biodiv.		
Water		Municipal action		
Spatial planning		Research & developm.	x	
Alpine-specific character	Please explain the Alpine-specific character of the activity: <i>Permafrost in Germany only occurs in high Alpine areas. It is the only permafrost measuring station of that kind in the Bavarian Alps.</i>			
Level of involvement	Please explain, which levels of governance are involved in implementing the activity? <i>The report has been published on the federal level.</i> Please explain, which stakeholders are involved? <i>Establishment of the permafrost measuring station was initiated through the EU-project PermaNET – Longterm Permafrost Monitoring Network) in cooperation with other member states of the Alpine region. Operation runs within the consortium of the Environmental Research Station Schneefernerhaus (UFS). Further permafrost monitoring at the site of the Schneefernerhaus is performed by Technical University Munich. Involved stakeholders of latest studies were the Bavarian Environmental Agency and for the numerical modelling a private contractor.</i>			

Justification of added value through further development in the frame of the Alpine Convention/type of possible common measure	Activity enhances exchange of information	Yes
	Activity provides common data sources or common tools	Yes
	Activity enlarges territorial scope of existing measures	No
	Activity proposes new and common measures which go beyond national/regional strategies	No
	Please explain the possible future development in the frame of the Alpine Convention and its added value:	
Remarks on how this activity could be relevant for the ACB	Please provide your remarks on a possible contribution of this activity for the ACB: How could this activity be taken up by the sectoral implementation partnerships? Does this activity have a cross-cutting character, which should be further developed at the level of the ACB itself? <i>Findings of climate change impacts on Alpine permafrost will be of interest for other member states in Alpine regions.</i>	

## 29 Educational trail about alpine soils (no. 152)

<b>Responding organisation</b>	Bavarian Environment Agency			
<b>Contact of leading organisation</b>	Bavarian Environment Agency			
<b>Short description of the activity</b>	<p>Please include a short summary of the activity, if possible with a reference:</p> <p><i>Educational adventure trail about alpine soils in the Bavarian alps. This is already completed</i></p> <p><i>Link to the Bavarian path tafel_schwarzenbachtal.pdf (bayern.de)</i></p>			
<b>Link to mitigation and/or adaptation</b>	Mitigation	Yes	Adaptation	no
	<p>Please explain the relevance to climate change:</p> <p><i>Some shown soils are very important for water balance and carbon preservation; one soil is the "German soil of the Year" (Alpiner Felshumusboden: Flyer: Boden des Jahres 2018 – Alpiner Felshumusboden   Umweltbundesamt)</i></p>			
<b>Level of commitment</b>	<p>Please explain the level of commitment:</p> <p><i>[Short explanation]</i></p>			
	Activity is foreseen in a strategy/action plan/mandate of a Thematic Working Body of the Alpine Convention or another entity (which)			no
	Discussion on design has started			finished
	Implementation has started			finished
	The activity is part of one of the ACB implementation pathways (if so, which?)			Awareness raising
<b>Implementation timeframe</b>	<p>Which timeframe is foreseen for implementing the relevant activity:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Final time for full implementation?</li> <li>• Specific implementation steps?</li> <li>• Which steps have already been finalized (in which year)?</li> </ul> <p><i>Already finished in 2018</i></p>			
<b>Related sectors of the Alpine Climate Target System 2050 and the Climate Action Plan 2.0</b>	<p>Indicate the sector which is mainly targeted by this activity with "M"</p> <p>Please indicate all other related sectors with an "x"</p>			
	Transport		Soil	M
	Energy		Mountain agriculture	
	Tourism	X	Mountain forests	
	Natural hazards	x	Ecosystems & Biodiv.	x
	Water	X	Municipal action	
	Spatial planning		Research & developm.	
<b>Alpine-specific character</b>	<p>Please explain the Alpine-specific character of the activity:</p> <p><i>Alpine specific soils in the alpine landscape are shown</i></p>			

<b>Level of involvement</b>	<p>Please explain, which levels of governance are involved in implementing the activity?  <i>Regional, local;</i>            Please explain, which stakeholders are involved?  <i>Local communities (administration, tourism)</i></p>
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<b>Justification of added value through further development in the frame of the Alpine Convention/type of possible common measure</b>	Activity enhances exchange of information	Yes
	Activity provides common data sources or common tools	no
	Activity enlarges territorial scope of existing measures	Yes
	Activity proposes new and common measures which go beyond national/regional strategies	Yes
	Please explain the possible future development in the frame of the Alpine Convention and its added value: <i>This is just an IDEA for the future :I think a cross boarder educational adventure trail about alpine soils would be a great activity;</i>	
<b>Remarks on how this activity could be relevant for the ACB</b>	<p>Please provide your remarks on a possible contribution of this activity for the ACB:            How could this activity be taken up by the sectoral implementation partnerships?  <i>Dependening on the chosen area Tourism, Mountain forest, agriculture and water are involved.</i>            Does this activity have a cross-cutting character, which should be further developed at the level of the ACB itself?  <i>Dependening on the chosen area, Tourism, Mountain forest, agriculture, water or others are involved.</i></p>	

## 30 Climate Hour (no. 150)

<b>Responding organisation</b>	Swiss Federal Office for Spatial Development ARE			
<b>Short description of the activity</b>	<p>Please include a short summary of the activity, if possible with a reference:</p> <p><i>All of us can take small actions to better protect the climate in the Alps – and what better way to be inspired to act for climate protection than by joining other people and organisations that are just as passionate about a healthy climate in the Alps? This is exactly what the Climate Hour wants to achieve: bringing people together, showcasing diverse climate activities in the Alps and inspiring local action. For this reason, on World Environment Day on the 5<sup>th</sup> of June 2021, the Swiss Presidency of the Alpine Convention launched the first edition of the Climate Hour in cooperation with the Permanent Secretariat of the Alpine Convention. Partners from all over the Alpine region contributed to the first edition of the Climate Hour by organising local climate-related events. The second edition of the Climate Hour takes place on the 5<sup>th</sup> of June 2022.</i></p>			
<b>Contact of leading organisation</b>	Karin.augsburger@are.admin.ch			
<b>Link to mitigation and or adaptation</b>	Mitigation	Yes	Adaptation	Yes
	<p>Please explain the relevance to climate change:</p> <p><i>Communicating about climate change, bringing people together, showcasing diverse climate activities in the Alps, inspiring local climate action through a positive approach.</i></p>			
<b>Level of commitment</b>	<p>Please explain the level of commitment:</p> <p><i>The Climate Hour is part of the Presidency programme of the Swiss Presidency of the Alpine Convention. The second edition takes place in 2022.</i></p>			
	Activity is foreseen in a strategy/action plan/mandate of a Thematic Working Body of the Alpine Convention or another entity (which)			No
	Discussion on design has started			Yes
	Implementation has started			Yes
	The activity is part of one of the ACB implementation pathways (which)			Not explicitly
<b>Implementation timeframe</b>	<p>Which timeframe is foreseen for implementing the relevant activity:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Final time for full implementation? <i>5 June</i></li> <li>• Specific implementation steps?</li> <li>• Which steps have already been finalized (in which year)?</li> </ul> <p><i>The first Climate Hour took place on 5 June 2021, the second will be on 5 June 2022.</i></p>			
<b>Related sectors of the Alpine Climate Target System 2050</b>	<p>Indicate the sector which is mainly targeted by this activity with "M" Please indicate all other related sectors with an "x"</p>			
	Transport		Soil	

<b>and the Climate Action Plan 2.0</b>	Energy		Mountain agriculture	<b>x</b>
	Tourism		Mountain forests	
	Natural hazards		Ecosystems & Biodiv.	<b>M</b>
	Water		Municipal action	<b>x</b>
	Spatial planning		Research & developm.	
<b>Alpine-specific character</b>	Please explain the Alpine-specific character of the activity: <i>Raise awareness on climate change and its effects in the Alps and promote climate action at local level</i>			
<b>Level of involvement</b>	Please explain, which levels of governance are involved in implementing the activity? <i>Diverse / all</i> Please explain, which stakeholders are involved? <i>Diverse / all</i>			

<b>Justification of added value through further development in the frame of the Alpine Convention/type of possible common measure</b>	Activity enhances exchange of information	Not explicitly
	Activity provides common data sources or common tools	No
	Activity enlarges territorial scope of existing measures	Not explicitly
	Activity proposes new and common measures which go beyond national/regional strategies	No
	Please explain the possible future development in the frame of the Alpine Convention and its added value: <i>The Climate Hour was launched under the Swiss Presidency 2021-2022. Possibly, the yearly event will be continued even after the end of the Swiss Presidency. This has yet to be decided/evaluated.</i>	
<b>Remarks on how this activity could be relevant for the ACB</b>	Please provide your remarks on the role of this activity for the ACB: How could this activity be taken up by the sectoral implementation partnerships? Does this activity have a cross-cutting character, which should be further developed at the level of the ACB itself? <i>The ACB (or the implementation communities) could possibly contribute with own events to the Climate Hour and use this to promote / highlight their activities.</i>	

### 31 MoVe INN now (no. 151)

<b>Responding organisation</b>	Swiss Federal Office for Spatial Development ARE			
<b>Short description of the activity</b>	<p>Please include a short summary of the activity, if possible with a reference:</p> <p><i>MoVe INN now is an environmental education project by the Swiss Presidency of the Alpine Convention in collaboration with NGOs. The aim of the project is to sensitise children and young people to the characteristics, state and the importance of Alpine ecosystems and to sustainable mobility in the Alps. It links environmental education with climate-friendly mobility.</i></p> <p><i>In summer 2021, around 80 children and young people cycled along the Inn river in three stages in the Engadine, Tyrol and Bavaria. The trip through the three riparian parties of the Inn emphasises the importance of cross-border cooperation in the protection of Alpine rivers. After all, the effects of climate change and the loss of biodiversity do not stop at borders. The Swiss Presidency of the Alpine Convention promotes the exchange on these issues. In doing so, it also wants to involve young people who will shape the Alpine region today and in the future.</i></p> <p><i>In summer 2022, a second edition of MoVe INN now will take place, again along the Inn river, but also along the Rhine.</i></p>			
	<p><a href="#">MoVe INN now - Environmental education along the Inn River (admin.ch)</a></p>			
<b>Contact of leading organisation</b>	<p>Karin.augsburger@are.admin.ch</p>			
<b>Link to mitigation and or adaptation</b>	Mitigation	Yes	Adaptation	Yes
	<p>Please explain the relevance to climate change:</p> <p><i>Sensitising children and young people on climate-friendly mobility and on the importance of Alpine ecosystems and the effects climate change, tourism etc. have on them.</i></p>			
<b>Level of commitment</b>	<p>Please explain the level of commitment:</p> <p><i>The project "MoVe INN now" is part of the Presidency programme of the Swiss Presidency of the Alpine Convention. The second edition takes place in 2022. Further editions beyond 2022 will be considered.</i></p>			
	<p>Activity is foreseen in a strategy/action plan/mandate of a Thematic Working Body of the Alpine Convention or another entity (which)</p>		No	
	<p>Discussion on design has started</p>		Yes	
	<p>Implementation has started</p>		Yes	
	<p>The activity is part of one of the ACB implementation pathways (which)</p>		Not explicitly	
<b>Implementation timeframe</b>	<p>Which timeframe is foreseen for implementing the relevant activity:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Final time for full implementation? <i>Takes place in summer 2021/2022</i></li> <li>• Specific implementation steps?</li> </ul>			

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Which steps have already been finalized (in which year)?</li> </ul> <p><i>The first edition of MoVe INN now took place in July/August 2021. The second edition of MoVe will take place in July/August 2022.</i></p>		
<b>Related sectors of the Alpine Climate Target System 2050 and the Climate Action Plan 2.0</b>	Indicate the sector which is mainly targeted by this activity with "M" Please indicate all other related sectors with an "x"		
Transport	<i>M</i>	Soil	
Energy		Mountain agriculture	
Tourism	<i>x</i>	Mountain forests	
Natural hazards		Ecosystems & Biodiv.	<i>M</i>
Water	<i>M</i>	Municipal action	<i>x</i>
Spatial planning		Research & developm.	
<b>Alpine-specific character</b>	Please explain the Alpine-specific character of the activity: <i>Raise awareness on the importance of Alpine ecosystems like rivers among children and young people, sensitising them for sustainable mobility in the sensitive mountain region</i>		
<b>Level of involvement</b>	Please explain, which levels of governance are involved in implementing the activity? <i>National level, regional level (organisations)</i> Please explain, which stakeholders are involved? <i>Public administration, NGOs</i>		

<b>Justification of added value through further development in the frame of the Alpine Convention/type of possible common measure</b>	Activity enhances exchange of information	<i>Yes</i> (highlights the importance of cooperation across borders)
	Activity provides common data sources or common tools	<i>No</i>
	Activity enlarges territorial scope of existing measures	<i>Not explicitly</i>
	Activity proposes new and common measures which go beyond national/regional strategies	<i>Yes, implicitly</i>
	Please explain the possible future development in the frame of the Alpine Convention and its added value: <i>The project MoVe INN now was initiated by the Swiss Presidency of the Alpine Convention 2021-2022. Possibly, the project could be continued beyond 2022.</i>	
<b>Remarks on how this activity could be relevant for the ACB</b>	Please provide your remarks on the role of this activity for the ACB: How could this activity be taken up by the sectoral implementation partnerships? Does this activity have a cross-cutting character, which should be further developed at the level of the ACB itself? <i>Possibly communication activities, contribution to the water pathways.</i>	

## 32 GOAL –Governance of local climate adaptation (no. 168)

<b>Responding organisation</b>	Umweltbundesamt GmbH / Environment Agency Austria
<b>Short description of the activity</b>	<p><i>Please include a short summary of the activity, if possible with a reference:</i></p> <p>How can the comparatively young policy field climate adaptation be set on municipal policy agendas? How can the long-term implementation and continuation of anticipatory adaptation succeed in the many small Austrian municipalities? The Austrian research project GOAL, funded by the Climate and Energy Fund within the ACRP programme, has investigated these questions from different angles and under a governance perspective, identified influencing factors together with actors from practice, administration and policy-making, and developed recommendations to support municipal adaptation to climate change.</p> <p>Adaptation to climate change is a field of action for municipalities of increasing urgency, but has rarely been addressed at the level of the many small municipalities in Austrian and Alpine regions. That is why the project GOAL has researched i) whether, why and how municipalities in other countries are adapting to climate change, and ii) which experiences have been made with integrating and implementing the two more mature environmental policy fields of sustainable development and mitigation of climate change on the local level in Austria, in order to iii) draw lessons and conclusions for climate adaptation in small Austrian municipalities. Analysing and synthesizing the respective findings has allowed identifying influencing factors for agenda setting and long-term institutional anchoring as well as developing - jointly with multi-level stakeholders - policy recommendations for municipal climate adaptation under specific Austrian context conditions. A comprehensive synthesis report presents these key project results.</p> <p>Lexer, W.; Stickler, T.; Buschmann, D.; Steurer, R. &amp; Feichtinger, J. (2020): Klimawandelanpassung in kleinen österreichischen Gemeinden. Hemmfaktoren, Erfolgsfaktoren, Empfehlungen. Synthesebericht.</p> <p>All publications from the project (incl. policy briefs, presentations, films) available at: <a href="https://www.klimawandelanpassung.at/goal">https://www.klimawandelanpassung.at/goal</a>  <a href="https://www.klimawandelanpassung.at/newsletter/invisible/kwa-goal-1">https://www.klimawandelanpassung.at/newsletter/invisible/kwa-goal-1</a></p>
<b>Contact of leading organisation</b>	<p>Umweltbundesamt GmbH          Spittelauer Lände 5          1090 Wien/Österreich  <a href="mailto:wolfgang.lexer@umweltbundesamt.at">wolfgang.lexer@umweltbundesamt.at</a>  <a href="mailto:office@umweltbundesamt.at">office@umweltbundesamt.at</a></p>

<b>Link to mitigation and or adaptation</b>	Mitigation	Yes	Adaptation	Yes
<i>Please explain the relevance to climate change:</i> Project has identified barriers, success factors and strategic policy recommendations for agenda-setting and long-term implementation of climate adaptation in smaller municipalities. Lessons learnt from previous experiences with local policy integration of mitigation have been analysed to draw conclusions for the more novel cross-cutting policy field of adaptation.				
<i>Please explain the level of commitment:</i> <i>[Short explanation]</i>				
	Activity is foreseen in a strategy/action plan/mandate of a Thematic Working Body of the Alpine Convention or another entity (which)		No	
	Discussion on design has started		Yes/no	
	Implementation has started		Yes	
	The activity is part of one of the ACB implementation pathways (which)		Yes Transversal actions addressing municipalities; potentially relevant for several steps/pathways	
<b>Implementation timeframe</b>	Which timeframe is foreseen for implementing the relevant activity: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Final time for full implementation?</li> <li>• Specific implementation steps?</li> <li>• Which steps have already been finalized (in which year)?</li> </ul> The project is finalised and has been broadly disseminated, including at Alpine level at an ALPACA public event.			
<b>Related sectors of the Alpine Climate Target System 2050 and the Climate Action Plan 2.0</b>	Indicate the sector which is mainly targeted by this activity with "M" Please indicate all other related sectors with an "x"			
	Transport	X	Soil	x
	Energy	X	Mountain agriculture	x
	Tourism	X	Mountain forests	x
	Natural hazards	X	Ecosystems & Biodiv.	x
	Water	X	Municipal action	M
	Spatial planning	x	Research & developm.	M
<b>Alpine-specific character</b>	<i>Please explain the Alpine-specific character of the activity:</i> Many Alpine countries and regions have a settlement structure that is similar to the Austrian situation: large number and share of smaller municipalities with population below 20-30 000 inhabitants. These municipalities are characterised by comparatively low levels of capacity (finances, staff, know-how). Also, competences and tasks of			

	local authorities are similar among most of the Alpine countries. Empirical field research has been conducted in case study municipalities in Bavaria, building on a representative quantitative survey of small Bavarian municipalities. Results have been presented at several occasions also at transnational scale, incl. at a webinar of ALPACA.								
<b>Level of involvement</b>	<p><i>Please explain, which levels of governance are involved in implementing the activity?</i></p> <p>Involvement in project: national (federal), regional (states, regions), local</p> <p>Target groups addressed: federal, state-level, local, intermediary actors (transfer agencies). Results explicitly recognize that local adaptation takes place in a multilevel governance environment.</p> <p><i>Please explain, which stakeholders are involved?</i></p> <p>Public administration at national, regional and local levels; municipal decision makers, civil society, intermediary agencies (e.g., Climate Alliance, energy advisors, municipal adaptation advisors, regional managers etc.)</p>								
<b>Justification of added value through further development in the frame of the Alpine Convention/type of possible common measure</b>	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Activity enhances exchange of information</td> <td>Yes</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Activity provides common data sources or common tools</td> <td>Yes</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Activity enlarges territorial scope of existing measures</td> <td>Yes</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Activity proposes new and common measures which go beyond national/regional strategies</td> <td>Yes</td> </tr> </table> <p><i>Please explain the possible future development in the frame of the Alpine Convention and its added value:</i></p> <p>Guidance to integrate and institutionalise climate adaptation issues at the level of local authorities. Could be highly relevant for addressing transversal topic "municipal action".</p>	Activity enhances exchange of information	Yes	Activity provides common data sources or common tools	Yes	Activity enlarges territorial scope of existing measures	Yes	Activity proposes new and common measures which go beyond national/regional strategies	Yes
Activity enhances exchange of information	Yes								
Activity provides common data sources or common tools	Yes								
Activity enlarges territorial scope of existing measures	Yes								
Activity proposes new and common measures which go beyond national/regional strategies	Yes								
<b>Remarks on how this activity could be relevant for the ACB</b>	<p><i>Please provide your remarks on the role of this activity for the ACB: How could this activity be taken up by the sectoral implementation partnerships?</i></p> <p><i>Does this activity have a cross-cutting character, which should be further developed at the level of the ACB itself?</i></p> <p>See information provided directly above. Subject to further evaluation by the ACB.</p>								

### 33 Natural Hazard and Climate Change Check for Municipalities (no. 169)

<b>Responding organisation</b>	Umweltbundesamt GmbH / Environment Agency Austria				
<b>Short description of the activity</b>	<p><i>Please include a short summary of the activity, if possible with a reference:</i></p> <p>The "Natural Hazard and Climate Change Check for Municipalities" is a risk preparedness counselling tool and audit procedure to support local authorities in reviewing and enhancing their risk precaution measures. The approach has been developed by a national multilevel and cross-sector WG in Austria, mandated by the Conference of State Environment Ministers (Landesumweltreferentenkonferenz – LURK) to tackle in a joint collaborative approach of the federal government and the state governments cross-cutting recommendations for action of the National Adaptation Strategy. Concept and methodology have been inspired by the German flood audit scheme, but the coverage of hazards has been significantly expanded and includes climate-driven hydrological, gravitational, and extreme weather hazards (heat, drought, storm, hail, etc.). Operational elaboration of the application manual has been supported by EUSALP AG8, with co-financing by the AlpGoV1 project.</p> <p>The tool consists of 33 indicators to evaluate the level of municipal risk preparedness in 5 assessment fields: i) hazard &amp; risk profile and precaution measures with regard to ii) land use, iii) construction, iv) behaviour, and v) risk precaution. It is applied on site by specially qualified auditors (natural hazard + adaptation experts) together with municipal decision makers. Auditors receive specific trainings, implemented by the Environment Agency Austria. The tool is established and available in Austria and supported by the Federal Ministry and the state climate coordinators. Application and further development of the tool is promoted by a central website and a peer-to-peer learning network. Other Alpine regions have already voiced their interest to take up and adjust the tool to their specific framework conditions. Tool and procedure have very good transnational transfer and rollout potential.</p> <p><a href="https://www.naturgefahrenimklimawandel.at/">https://www.naturgefahrenimklimawandel.at/</a></p>				
<b>Contact of leading organisation</b>	Umweltbundesamt GmbH Spittelauer Lände 5 1090 Wien/Österreich <a href="mailto:wolfgang.lexer@umweltbundesamt.at">wolfgang.lexer@umweltbundesamt.at</a> <a href="mailto:office@umweltbundesamt.at">office@umweltbundesamt.at</a>				
<b>Link to mitigation and or adaptation</b>	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">Mitigation</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">No</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">Adaptation</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">Yes</td> </tr> </table> <p><i>Please explain the relevance to climate change:</i></p> <p>Tool and procedure allow integrated coverage of entire portfolio of weather- and climate-driven risks from natural hazards and extreme</p>	Mitigation	No	Adaptation	Yes
Mitigation	No	Adaptation	Yes		

	weather events. Auditors are trained to use long-term climate scenarios in their audits.					
<b>Level of commitment</b>	<i>Please explain the level of commitment:</i> -					
	Activity is foreseen in a strategy/action plan/mandate of a Thematic Working Body of the Alpine Convention or another entity (which)		Yes EUSALP AG8 (elaboration of methodological manual, support for transnational rollout)			
	Discussion on design has started		n.a.			
	Implementation has started		Yes			
	The activity is part of one of the ACB implementation pathways (which)		Yes High relevance for IP_NH <sub>3</sub> , IP-NH <sub>1</sub>			
<b>Implementation timeframe</b>	<i>Which timeframe is foreseen for implementing the relevant activity:</i>					
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Final time for full implementation?</i></li> <li>• <i>Specific implementation steps?</i></li> <li>• <i>Which steps have already been finalized (in which year)?</i></li> </ul> <p>Tool and procedure are being applied on a regular basis in Austria. Several dozens of application cases are already available. Trainings of new auditing personnel are conducted regularly. Peer-to-peer networking is taking place. A governance structure is in place in Austria.</p> <p>An "exhibition check" for re-transferring the tool to Bavaria is planned for 2022. Other Alpine regions have stated their interest in uptake of the tool.</p>					
<b>Related sectors of the Alpine Climate Target System 2050 and the Climate Action Plan 2.0</b>	Indicate the sector which is mainly targeted by this activity with "M" Please indicate all other related sectors with an "x"					
	Transport	M	Soil	M		
	Energy		Mountain agriculture			
	Tourism		Mountain forests			
	Natural hazards	M	Ecosystems & Biodiv.			
	Water	M	Municipal action	M		
	Spatial planning	M	Research & developm.			
<b>Alpine-specific character</b>	<i>Please explain the Alpine-specific character of the activity:</i> Tool addresses climate-driven natural hazards and climate hazards that virtually affect all local authorities in the Alps. Development is based on cooperation between Bavarian and Austrian stakeholders. The methodology has been operationalised by EUSALP AG8, who also promotes transnational rollout.					

<b>Level of involvement</b>	<p><i>Please explain, which levels of governance are involved in implementing the activity?</i></p> <p>Involvement in development: national (federal), regional (states, regions)</p> <p>Involvement in implementation: national (federal), regional (state climate coordinators), local authorities and municipal decision makers</p> <p><i>Please explain, which stakeholders are involved?</i></p> <p>See above.</p>
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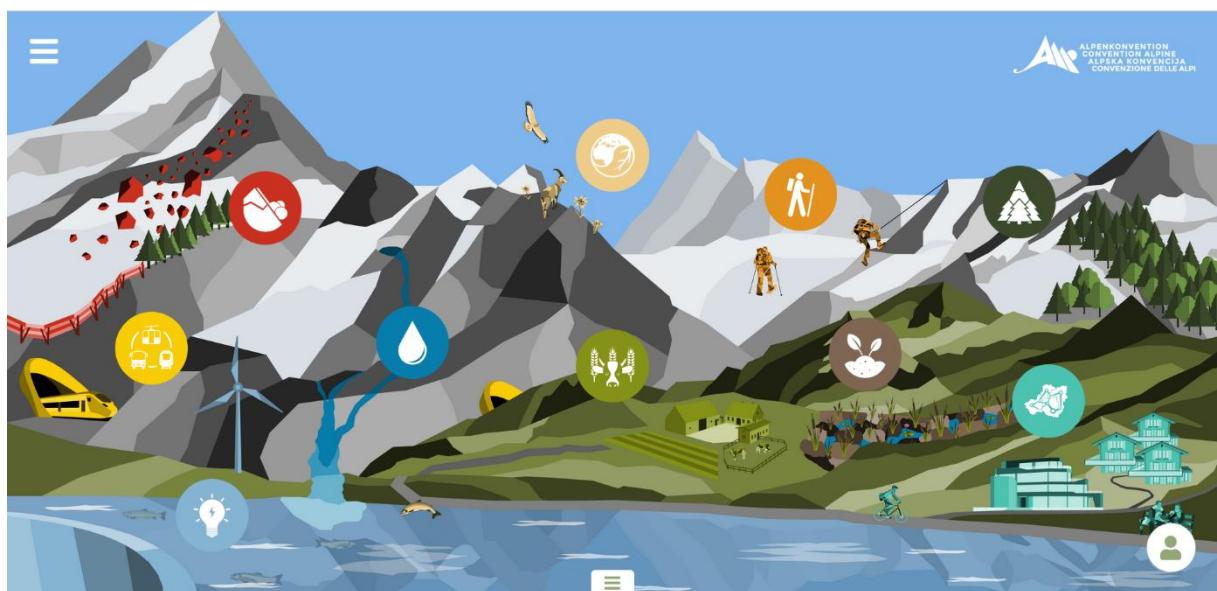
<b>Justification of added value through further development in the frame of the Alpine Convention/type of possible common measure</b>	Activity enhances exchange of information	Yes
	Activity provides common data sources or common tools	Yes
	Activity enlarges territorial scope of existing measures	Yes
	Activity proposes new and common measures which go beyond national/regional strategies	Yes
	<p><i>Please explain the possible future development in the frame of the Alpine Convention and its added value:</i></p> <p>Support for transnational transfer, capitalisation, roll-out and customizing in other Alpine countries and regions.</p>	
<b>Remarks on how this activity could be relevant for the ACB</b>	<p><i>Please provide your remarks on the role of this activity for the ACB: How could this activity be taken up by the sectoral implementation partnerships?</i></p> <p><i>Does this activity have a cross-cutting character, which should be further developed at the level of the ACB itself?</i></p> <p>Activity addresses Natural Hazards Pathways and transversal topic "municipal action". It should/could be part of the Alpine toolbox to enhance individual risk precaution.</p>	

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# IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ALPINE CLIMATE TARGET SYSTEM 2050

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***Progress report January 2021 – May 2022***



**Alpine Climate Board of the Alpine Convention**

*Mandate 2021-2022*



ALPENKONVENTION  
CONVENTION ALPINE  
ALPSKA KONVENCIJA  
CONVENZIONE DELLE ALPI

## IMPRINT

This report is the result of the Alpine Climate Board mandate under Austrian Presidency.

The members of the Board were:

**Chair:** Helmut Hojesky (*Bundesministerium für Klimaschutz, Umwelt, Energie, Mobilität, Innovation und Technologie, Österreich* – Federal Ministry for Climate Action, Environment, Energy, Mobility, Innovation and Technology, Austria)

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### Contracting Parties:

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## 1. Introductory remarks

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After the adoption of the Alpine Climate Target System 2050 in 2019, the workshop of the Alpine Climate Board "Implementation of the Alpine Climate Target System 2050 of the Alpine Convention" (September 2020) enabled a discussion with a wide variety of stakeholders on ideas for implementing and communicating the Alpine Climate Target System. On this basis, "caretakers" endeavoured to facilitate the engagement of these actors in implementing the pathways defined in the Climate Action Plan 2.0 within each of the following ten sectors:

- Transport
- Energy
- Tourism
- Natural Hazards
- Water
- Spatial Planning
- Soil
- Mountain Agriculture
- Mountain Forests
- Ecosystems and Biodiversity

This synthesis report provides an overview of the progress made in the implementation of the pathways, as well as challenges faced and lessons learned. It does however not single out characteristics on the implementation work of individual sectors but rather provides information in a synthetic manner.

The progress reports of the sectoral implementation communities, including specific information on activities carried out, contribution to implement the pathways, cooperation with other TWBs or other processes (e.g. EUSALP) and outlook (gaps in the implementation, which additional steps are needed), prepared by the respective caretakers, are annexed to this report.

## 2. Synthesis of progress

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Activities relevant to the various implementation pathways have started with different approaches, e.g. workshops, webinars, pilot projects or regular community meetings. Some of these activities are also part of the ACB stocktaking update 2021–2022 (see Activity Report of the Alpine Climate Board).

Cooperation of the implementation communities with respective TWBs as well as other organisations is going on, but vary with regard to the mode of work, e.g. reporting via a

separate agenda item, joint meetings, regular participation at meetings to ensure mutual information flow.

Caretakers have been participating in a variety of outreach opportunities in view of raising awareness of the Alpine Climate Target System 2050 and the Climate Action Plan 2.0, furthering the implementation of the pathways, enhancing and increasing the implementation community. Out of the analysis of the sectoral approach in the implementation of the Climate Action Plan 2.0 also arose the idea to pursue the topic of climate-neutral and climate-resilient lifestyles through a communication approach, which resulted in the elaboration of a booklet (see Activity Report of the Alpine Climate Board).

Interesting opportunities for cross-sectoral activities and for cooperation have been identified (e.g. tourism-transport, water-energy-biodiversity) and will be further pursued.

Overall, all implementation communities were able to realise first achievements with implementing the Climate Action Plan 2.0 or with supporting relevant actions undertaken by other groups. Even as some implementation communities focused on specific pathways or even specific implementation steps, first milestones could be reached and the ground was laid for continuing further implementation activities.

### 3. Challenges and lessons learned

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The level of activity in each implementation community is very much dependent on the engagement of the caretakers, who are undertaking this task on a voluntary basis in the framework of their regular functions, as well as on the responsiveness of the implementation community. Special thanks go to the caretakers for their generous and tireless work in creating and keeping together the respective implementation communities.

The speed, approach and focus of the implementation communities are very different, which makes it difficult to compare progress but has the advantage of giving the groups the greatest possible individuality and the best fit for the group members since implementation communities consist of extremely diverse stakeholders with different interests, which are sometimes hampering the process of finding common ground.

Due to the wide range of expertise of the implementation communities as well as the overlaps of some pathways, cross-sectoral approaches/exchanges/cooperation would be useful and is proposed to be a focus of work of the Alpine Climate Board in the next mandate period 2023–2024.

Concrete steps of the implementation pathways often seem to pose challenges in the implementation work as they appear to be too detailed and prescriptive.

Quite some activities are already going on outside the Alpine Climate Board/Alpine Convention in different organisations and networks, therefore there is a challenge in adding value to such existing/ongoing work.

So far, the online community platform set up within the ACB website has only been scarcely used, with small numbers of members and very limited numbers of posts.

Notwithstanding the organisation of a webinar on “financial options for the implementation of climate activities in the Alps” providing an overview of funding opportunities, one of the biggest impediments remains the lack of dedicated “funding/financial means” to facilitate the implementation work.

Some implementation communities looked into the option of initiating an EU-funded project (e.g. Alpine Space, Interreg). Lack of human/financial resources however pose a challenge in relation to finding e.g. a lead partner.

These first findings provide a basis for the ACB to look for ways to reinforce the support for the caretakers and communities in its future mandate.

## ANNEX 1: Progress report of the Transport community

### 1. Activities carried out in the reporting period

During the reporting period, the ACB Transport Community has focused strongly on pathway IP\_TR1 with its focus on freight transport. This topic provided several opportunities for coordination throughout 2021-2022 and the Transport Community provided a platform to “coordinate the coordinators”.

Four coordination meetings were carried out by the ACB Transport Community:

- *Community Meeting #1 19.11.2020 with the definition of objectives, collaboration needs, responsibilities and first steps of the ACB Transport Community*
- *Community Meeting #2 10.03.2021 with a specification of potential topics for the Transport Community and discussion on EU Year of Rail*
- *Community Meeting #3 28.06.2021 with topics: Exchange on ongoing and upcoming activities at EU level and how the different Working Groups are contributing (Eurovignette, Fit-for-55 Package,...); Presentation on activities that are foreseen under the Swiss Presidency and the Suivi de Zurich Process and the inputs developed so far; Discussion of this proposal and identify options where we as ACB Transport Community can support the Swiss Presidency/Suivi de Zurich with a strong narrative*
- *Community Meeting #4 4.11.2021 with topics: Simplon Alliance, Declaration on rail transport of EUSALP AG4, Cross-sectorial issues Transport-Health-Environment, Austrian Mobility Plan*

In line with the platform/think-tank character of the ACB Transport Community, four webinars were organised on relevant EU topics to support a better coordination of joint initiatives. To reach out to a broader audience, invitations to the webinars were shared throughout the relevant transport networks. About 10-15 participants joined the webinars.

- *Online-Seminar 15.12.2020: Eurovignette Directive (with guest speaker James Nix, T&E)*
- *Online-Seminar 27.05.2021: EU Sustainable & Smart Mobility Strategy (with guest speaker Ivan Lukač, European Commission, DG Move)*
- *Online-Seminar 21.02.2022: New EU ETS for transport & buildings (with guest speakers Matthias Runkel, Green Budget Germany and Benjamin Held, FEST)*
- *Online-Seminar 12.04.2022: Combined Transport Directive and its role for modal shift in the Alps (with guest speaker Ákos Ersek, UIRR)*

In addition, the following coordination and communication activities were conducted:

- *Coordination among the members of the transport community to feedback the Simplon Alliance Input paper*
- *Drafting of “caretaker of the month”*  
<https://alpineclimate2050.org/2021/11/30/caretakers-for-transport-coordination-is-the-key-for-accelerating-the-transformation-of-the-alpine-transport-system/>
- *Drafting of article in “Die Alpenkonvention” issue 95*  
<https://www.cipra.org/de/cipra/oesterreich/alpenkonvention>

## 2. Contribution to implement the pathways

All activities described above contributed to IP\_Tr1: Strategies for decarbonisation of Alpine freight transport

- The webinar on the Eurovignette Directive contributed to the preliminary step and to step 2b
- The webinar on the CT Directive contributed to step 1
- The coordination meetings in general and the contributions to the Simplon Alliance process supported the implementation of the pathway in a cross-cutting way.

Regarding the other transport pathways, the caretakers of the Transport Community are in close exchange with relevant processes:

- IP\_Tr2: Developing the Alps into a model-region for reduced working mobility: participation of CIPRA in AMIGO project on sustainable commuter mobility
- IP\_Tr3: Developing an Alpine-wide approach towards integration and decarbonisation of public transport: Bilateral exchange with the LinkingAlps project team, contribution to AlpTick workshop at the end of 2020.
- IP\_Tr4: Developing the Alps into a model region for shared mobility: for this pathway, no specific activities have yet taken place.

## 3. Cooperation

- The Transport Community understands itself as “think tank” of the already existing networks. In all meetings the chairs of the respective working groups (EUSALP AG4, iMonitraf!, Zurich Process, Transport Working Group of Alpine Convention) participated.
- The progress of the ACB transport community is continuously reported in the meetings of the Alpine Convention Transport Working Group as own agenda point.

## 4. Outlook

- In general, the approach of the Transport Community will be continued, with continuous coordination meetings and the organisation of webinars to improve exchange.
- In the remaining months of 2022, the Transport Community will keep in touch with the Swiss Presidency of the Alpine Convention to support further steps on the Simplon Alliance process.
- Starting points for pathway IP\_Tr4 on shared mobility still need to be defined, if possible joint activities could be developed with the Tourism Community.

## ANNEX 2: Progress report of the Energy community

### 1. Activities carried out in the reporting period

The “Energy” Community currently is composed of 17 members.

Due to difficulties in arranging a meeting with the full energy community, exchange took place with selected members of the Community, limited to Pathway 1 – Network of regional energy coordinators. A series of concept design meetings in a core group and a Workshop (on 15.06.2021) involving members from EUSALP, ACB and ALPACA took place in the first half of the year 2021. The scope of the workshop was to define potential roles and assess the interest of the partners. The working title is “Virtual Alpine Energy Agency”. The next activities will be the drafting of a “business plan” in view of funding under an EU funding programme.

The caretaker carried out desk research related to pathways 2, 3 and 4, with the ultimate goal to engage the community in project development on CO<sub>2</sub> neutral enterprises (CCF), CO<sub>2</sub> neutral agriculture, and/or CO<sub>2</sub>-neutral administrations, with a focus on motivation, engagement and planning action. No concrete steps have been taken towards this goal.

### 2. Contribution to implement the pathways

- The activities contributed to Pathway 1 – Network of regional energy coordinators, STEP 1 (Define strategy)
- Desk research activities are a contribution also to Pathways 2 – 4 (Definition)

### 3. Cooperation

- In the activities regarding Pathway 1 there was close cooperation between the ACB and EUSALP AG 9, and involvement of members of the ALPACA network. The network of energy coordinators offers many synergies with the planned Energy Observatory of AG 9, to the point where it was discussed that they shall be merged in a single project – also to avoid unnecessary overlaps. The Energy Observatory is currently in a development phase by members of the EUSALP AG 9, further information needs to be provided.
- All activities call for strong cooperation due to the significant overlaps e.g. with the work of EUSALP.

### 4. Outlook

- Work on the Pathways 2 – 4 needs to be kickstarted. Regarding all pathways, there are concrete projects, events and ideas arising from the work of both some ACB members and the EUSALP Action Group activities. These need to be further developed and shaped together with the involvement of the Energy Community, to reach the milestones outlined by the Action Plan.

- As mentioned previously, the caretakers have struggled with very limited responsiveness from a majority of the Community members. For this reason, no full meeting with the Community has yet taken place. This issue will be addressed in the coming months, and the strategy of the caretaker adapted accordingly.

## ANNEX 3: Progress report of the Tourism community

### 1. Activities carried out in the reporting period

- Digital workshop/kick-off (June 2021) and exchange of ideas about the potential goals of the tourism community with participants from environmental protection NGOs, destination management organisations and tourism consultancy.
- Further development and conception of fundable project ideas in the fields of tourism and mobility in cooperation with alpine clubs, the Mountaineering Villages (Bergsteigerdörfer), universities and other NGOs.

### 2. Contribution to implement the pathways

- Dialogue and focus on the topics of tourism and mobility has increased the cooperation with different stakeholders.
- All involved parties emphasised the need to implement hands-on practical best-practice projects in certain pilot regions, mainly focusing on climate-friendly mobility and public transport.
- At the same time, due to the complex stakeholder landscape, it was difficult to find a lead for such a project.

### 3. Cooperation

- A concept and idea of an international small-scale Interreg project with the aim of assessing the baseline, requirements and demands for innovative forms of mobility in selected communities in the Alps that are part of the Mountaineering Villages network has been developed. Potential mobility solutions were intended to be developed by a fairly large-scale method of participation of the local community. Unfortunately, we could not get this project into application yet due to different stakeholder requirements and political issues.
- The project idea will remain a strong focus and will be communicated to and with the different TWBs and other relevant bodies.
- Also the project will aim for being a best-practice project of the Alpine Convention as it will link with the project of the Mountaineering Villages (recognised as an implementation project of the Alpine Convention) and thus, follow the goals of the protocols of the Convention.

### 4. Outlook

- The path of climate-neutral (if at all possible) and climate-resilient tourism is highly complex both in terms of the extremely large stakeholder landscape involved as well as the range of topics tackled that lie in all kinds of sectors that often do not have a direct connection (e.g. gastronomy, mobility, ski resort infrastructure).

- Key factor in tourism to reduce CO2-emissions lies within the sector of mobility (How do tourists travel to their destination), as this accounts for the largest share of emissions. Thus, the direct and strong cooperation with the mobility/transport community will be essential for implementation steps.

## ANNEX 4: Progress report of the Natural Hazards community

### 1. Activities carried out in the reporting period

- a) Mapping of institutional and individual actors in the nexus of natural hazard management and climate change adaptation in transnational Alpine contexts and set-up of a contact database of potential implementation partners.
- b) Participation in the development of a new transnational Alpine Space project on how to adapt to changing weather extremes, associated natural hazards and resulting compound and cascading climate risks, addressing explicitly risk management in cross-border regions. The proposal for a “classic project” has been submitted to the [1<sup>st</sup> Call of the Alpine Space Programme 2021–2027](#), has passed the first application step and includes ACB members in a partner role.
- c) Presentations, keynote speeches and inputs at events of transnational funding programme bodies to promote the Climate Action Plan 2.0, stimulate uptake of implementation pathways by new co-funded projects and foster networking of the implementation community ([Alpine Space Q&A session on small-scale projects](#), [Connect Event of the Alpine Space Programme on Climate Resilience](#), Austrian Working Group for [Cross-Border Cooperation Programmes](#)).
- d) [Natural Hazard and Climate Change Check for Municipalities](#): Further steps have been taken to advance, institutionalise, and roll out the risk preparedness check and resilience counselling tool that has been developed in Austria with support by [EUSALP AG8](#). Recent efforts are aiming at promoting and preparing the transnational transfer of the audit tool and procedure to other interested Alpine countries and regions.
- e) Contributions to mainstreaming and uptake of the Alpine Climate Action Plan 2.0 in national policy development processes in Austria: [Austrian Spatial Development Concept 2030](#), Austrian Biodiversity Strategy 2030, forthcoming 3<sup>rd</sup> revision of the Austrian National Adaptation Strategy and Action Plan.
- f) Communication, dissemination, knowledge transfer and promotion of the Climate Action Plan 2.0 and its natural hazard implementation pathways at events and by using different formats and communication channels, including: exchange meetings of the Network of Alpine Adaptation Policy Makers; [CAPA – Climate Adaptation Platform for the Alps](#); [Austrian national climate adaptation newsletter](#); international capacity-building events in the frame of EU projects ([EU4Climate](#) webinar on climate adaptation in six countries of the EU partnership for Eastern Europe, Regional workshop of the project [Tratolow](#) on synergies between climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction with countries of the Western Balkans and Turkey).
- g) Representing the ACB in [EUSALP AG8](#), participating in institutional meetings, maintaining regular mutual information flows with the ACB and related to the Climate Action Plan 2.0, and facilitating contributions of AG8 activities and outputs to implementation of the natural hazard pathways (*cf. section 3 of this progress report*). In particular, the ACB caretaker for natural hazards currently supports an ongoing transnational study on climate-resilient spatial planning ([CLISP-ALP](#)).
- h) Regular exchange and communication with the chair of AC’s Natural Hazards Working Group [PLANALP](#) in regard to activities related to the natural hazard implementation pathways (*cf. section 3 of this progress report*).

## 2. Contribution to implement the pathways

- IP\_NH1 – Implementation of an Alpine-wide risk management plan, focusing on cross-border risks is supported in particular by activities b), g), h), i), j), and k).
- IP\_NH3 – Support measures to enhance individual risk precaution is supported in particular by activities b), d), g), h), j), and k).
- Activities a), c), e), f), g), and h) contribute to improving the groundwork for all implementation pathways (IP\_NH1 – IP\_NH3).

## 3. Cooperation

- i) The AC's Natural Hazards Working Group - PLANALP has supported the development of the natural hazard implementation pathways and addresses them in its work plan. Its chair is collaborating with the ACB's thematic caretaker. Several of the recent and ongoing activities and products support implementation of the natural hazard pathways by delivering vital building stones or contributing to certain implementation steps. Important examples include: RSA7 on Natural Hazard Risk Governance, which continues to provide a valuable and valid knowledge base; report on 'Contingency Planning in the Area of Natural Hazards'; regular knowledge transfer and exchange of best practices on natural hazard management and disaster risk reduction.
- j) The ACB caretaker for natural hazards is also a member of EUSALP AG8, thus ensuring mutual exchange and continuous communication flows between both institutional bodies. Activities and outputs of AG8 strongly contribute to implementation of the natural hazard targets and pathways of the Climate Action Plan 2.0. Recent and ongoing examples include: study 'Dealing with Disaster Risk – The Risk Governance Approach, a status quo Analysis'; the CAPA portal; Study of Physical Natural Hazard Models (as effective risk communication tools); White Paper 'Forest Fires in the Alps'; ongoing transnational study on climate-resilient spatial planning (CLISP-ALP). Through its facilitation role for development of new projects as well as by communicating and disseminating available results, EUSALP AG8 can support and leverage further implementation activities.
- k) Several INTERREG projects, which often include institutions represented in the ACB in partner or observer roles and/or are supported by EUSALP AG8, have provided contributions to the natural hazard pathways or specific steps. These include the recent cross-border cooperation projects "RiKoST – Risikokommunikationsstrategien" (INTERREG Programme Italia – Austria), "Hochwasserwissen" ['Flood Knowledge'] (INTERREG V-A Programme Austria – Bavaria), and [PITEM RISK](#) (INTERREG ALCOTRA Programme France-Italy). Relevant recent projects under the Alpine Space Programme (finalised or close to finalisation) include [OpenSpaceAlps](#) and [GreenRisk4Alps](#).

## 4. Outlook

- The reported activities and available outputs support building the groundwork for implementation of the natural hazard pathways and provide important building stones

for certain implementation steps. A critical number of recent and ongoing activities feed significantly into the pathways. However, evidence of new and targeted implementation-oriented activities that were explicitly triggered by the Climate Action Plan 2.0 is still limited, and more coherent efforts towards fully achieving steps are needed.

- Comparatively most building stones are feeding into IP\_NH1 and IP\_NH3 (especially regarding steps 1a, 1b, 2a, 2b). IP\_NH3, however, has not been prioritised in the Climate Action Plan 2.0. Up to now, specific more recent activities appear to be still lacking with regard to IP\_NH2, which thus will require more attention.
- New co-financed projects in the new INTERREG programmes (Alpine Space 2021–2027, cross-border programmes) hold good potentials to make substantial contributions to the natural hazard pathways. Direct involvement of ACB members in respective projects is considered beneficial. An Alpine Space project application pursuing that approach is currently in evaluation and could, if successful, take crucial steps towards implementing several pathways.

## ANNEX 5: Progress report of the Water community

### 1. Activities carried out in the reporting period

- In the summer of 2021, the pilot project “[MoVe INN now](#)” was organised by the caretaker for the water community as part of the activities of the Swiss Presidency of the Alpine Convention. The project links environmental education with climate-friendly mobility along the Inn River. The aim is to sensitise children and adolescents to the importance of alpine water ecosystems and to sustainable mobility in the Alps. The pilot project took place in July-August 2021 in three stages in the Engadine, Tyrol and Bavaria. 80 young people cycled along the river and learned about it through their own experiences and the support of experts.
- In summer 2022, a second edition of the project MoVe is organised along the Inn, the Rhine and the Lech rivers.

### 2. Contribution to implement the pathways

- Showcasing the need for better cooperation and coordination in the protection of Alpine rivers and water ecosystems among the Alpine countries. The project MoVe INN now illustrates the cross-border cooperation through the relay between the Engadine, Tyrol and Bavaria and the consecutive stages of the cyclists.

### 3. Cooperation

- Close cooperation in terms of contents and communication with the Interreg Austria-Bavaria project “[Innsieme](#)” and the partners WWF Austria, Fundaziun Pro Terra Engiadina and natopia.

### 4. Outlook

- Due to one of the “water caretaker” leaving her position and as a result also this role, the activities in these pathways experienced an interruption. After the reoccupation of this position, the new jobholder has very recently agreed to take on the role of co-caretaker for the water pathways. Currently, discussions on how to continue with the works are ongoing.
- Interesting opportunities for activities and for cooperation lie in-between the fields of water and energy or water and biodiversity protection (conflicts ensuing from competing claims). Further considerations along these lines will be pursued in order to contribute to the implementation of the new ACB mandate.

## ANNEX 6: Progress report of the Spatial Planning community

### 1. Activities carried out in the reporting period

- A workshop on the implementation pathways “spatial planning” was held on 10 August 2021 (online). It consisted of inputs on land saving targets and on growth and shrinkage dynamics and discussions on these topics.
- [Workshop on soil functions and spatial planning in the Alps 29-30 March 2022 in Munich, Germany](#)
- Joint meeting of the working groups “Soil Protection” and “Spatial Planning and Sustainable Development” on 3 November 2021.
- 3 reports are being elaborated by the Spatial Planning and Sustainable Development Working Group on the topics of “growth and shrinking: best practices”, “land take in the Alpine region: the data perspective” as well as on “land saving targets”.

### 2. Contribution to implement the pathways

- The workshop on 10 August 2021 contributed to the implementation of steps 1c and 3 of PW1. The presentations and results of the workshop are collected [here](#).
- The workshop on 29-30 March 2022 contributed to PW1.
- The reports contribute to the implementation of steps 1b, 1c and 3 of PW1.

### 3. Cooperation

- Close collaboration with the Working Groups on Soil Protection as well as Spatial Planning and Sustainable Development.

### 4. Outlook

- Due to limited resources, the current activities are mainly focused on the pathway IP\_SP1 (“Spatial planning for climate protection”). Targets have already been achieved here – especially the three mentioned reports. In the next steps, the topic “spatial planning measures for reducing the need of individual car traffic” (IP\_SP2) will be dealt with more intensively, more precisely with the focus will be on sustainable mobility. There will also be a follow up on the work that has been done yet, especially on the steps 1a (data on the impact of climate scenarios on land use), 1c (discussion paper on growth and shrinking for climate-sensitive spatial structures in the Alps + workshop), 3 (Alpine-wide survey on challenges faced by land saving targets) and 4 (Guidelines for municipalities/inner-urban development potentials).

## ANNEX 7: Progress report of the Soil community

### 1. Activities carried out in the reporting period

Beyond the activities of the Soil Protection Working Group of the Alpine Convention, the following relevant activities took place:

- Technical working group meeting focusing on the topic of improving the quality of LUCAS Soil 2022 sampling in mountainous environments
- LUCAS: continuing sampling activities
- Project proposal “Act4Soils” for the next financing period of the Interreg Alpine Space programme with focus on Alpine soils and climate information

### 2. Contribution to implement the pathways

The activities of Soil Protection Working Group contributed to:

- Data harmonization and monitoring (IP\_S3.1)
- Mapping soil functions in relation to potential use (IP\_S3.2)
- Soil preservation (IP\_S1.3)
- Coaching of spatial planners (IP\_S2.2)

### 3. Cooperation

- Joint meeting of the Working Groups “Spatial Planning and Sustainable Development” and “Soil Protection” on the workshop “soil function maps and spatial planning”(11-03-2021)
- Workshop on soil functions and spatial planning in the Alps (29-30 March 2022 in Munich)
- Translation of the FAO’s “Voluntary Guidelines for Sustainable Soil Management” an additional *new Alpine preface for the German and Slovenian version is in progress*

### 4. Outlook

- in general: review and adapt timeframes of the steps
- examples (IP\_S1): specific alpine soil classification system (step 1a) and cross border mapping (step 2b) are not possible in supposed time frame
- in general: foster cross border activities
- in general: foster cross sectoral activities
- strengthen activities related to alpine specific soils and soils at high altitudes
- Project ARGEALP approved and in preparation; Title: Alpine-wide soil and landscape planning course for municipalities and regions (Regions in Italy, Austria and Germany)
- in discussion: the idea of cooperating for awarding a Soil of the Year (2024 or 2025) which is especially relevant for the Alpine area; would be a tangible crossborder activity

- in discussion: creating of a cross-border and possibly cross-sectoral soil information trail; would be a tangible activity

## ANNEX 8: Progress report of the Mountain Agriculture community

### 1. Activities carried out in the reporting period

- No meetings of the “Mountain Agriculture community” have taken place, however the ACB pathways on Mountain Agriculture were communicated at several events and other meetings on the topic, contributing to the implementation of the ACB pathways on mountain agriculture, have taken place.
- [Climate Hour on 5 June 2021 in Valposchiavo](#): Polo Poschiavo held an information stand on climate change and its effects on mountain agriculture in collaboration with TERRA NOSTRA. Additionally, a seed exchange with old local seeds took place and two excursions on climate-neutral agriculture and on biodiversity in the canton of Grisons and in Valposchiavo were organised in collaboration with different partners (Fundaziun Pro Terra Engiadina, pro specie rara, Gran Alpin, Smart Valley Bio, Luigi Interreg ASP project).
- [Climate Hour on 5 June 2021 in Zernez](#): The Fundaziun Pro Terra Engiadina organised on 5 June 2021 in Zernez a seed exchange with old local seeds, information stands of “Pro Specie Rara” and “Gran Alpin” and on the Alpine Convention’s climate work. Further, presentations/excursions on “Fruit trees and gardens - culture and diversity of the Inner Alps” and on “Tomorrow’s nutrition needs yesterday’s diversity” took place in the centre of the Swiss national park in Zernez with a local interested public.
- [#AlpFoodwayUNESCO – campaign](#): initiative and petition to put the Alpine food cultural heritage on the UNESCO Representative List of Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity. Initiative by the AlpFoodWay project of the Alpine Space Programme (cooperation with partners from six Alpine countries).
- Close cooperation in the organisation of [the 2<sup>nd</sup> International EUSALP Workshop on Territorial Brands in the Alpine Region](#) on 10 and 11 June 2021 and promotion of the mountain agriculture pathways of the ACB.
- The mountain agriculture pathways of the ACB were promoted at the final event of the [EUSALP ARPAF project 100% Local](#) on 25 May 2021 (online).
- The [Climate Hour](#) in June 2022 is dedicated to the topic of “food” in relation with climate and biodiversity. Events will again take place in Valposchiavo and in Valsot (Engadine) as well as in the locations of the Infopoints of the Alpine Convention on this topic, broaching the issue of climate-friendly agriculture.

### 2. Contribution to implement the pathways

- The Climate Hour events in Valposchiavo and in Zernez contributed to both IP\_Agr1 and IP\_Agr\_W2. Output: Video on the Climate Hour event in Valposchiavo on 5 June 2021: [Ora del clima 2021 - Valposchiavo Smart Valley Bio - YouTube](#)
- The #AlpFoodwayUNESCO-campaign contributes to the implementation of IP\_Agr1 step 2 and 3.
- The 2nd International Territorial Brands Workshop contributed to IP\_Agr1, Step 2.

- The EUSALP ARPAF project 100% Local contributed to IP\_Agr1, Step 2 and IP\_Agr2, Step 1b.

### 3. Cooperation

- Close cooperation with EUSALP AG6 (Resources) in the organisation of the events mentioned above.
- Close cooperation with local and regional partners in the organisation of the Climate Hour events.
- Close cooperation with the project partners from the AlpFoodway Alpine Space Programme project in the follow-up activities to the project.

### 4. Outlook

- Closer cooperation between the Mountain Agriculture community and the Alpine Biodiversity Board would be particularly interesting to pursue further as the “hot topics” in mountain agriculture lies in the trade-offs it has with e.g. biodiversity.

## ANNEX 9: Progress report of the Mountain Forests community

### 1. Activities carried out in the reporting period

- Organisation of a series of events called “Connect @lpine Space 2021+”, with one addressing the question “How can we act for the adaptation and resilience of the Alpine region to climate change?": <https://www.alpine-space.eu/news-events/events/past-events-proceedings/connect-alpine-space-2021/>
- Kick-off conference (<https://www.alpine-space.eu/news-events/events/kick-off-event/>) of the new Interreg Alpine Space programme 2021-2027, with insights into the programme priority 1 “Climate resilient and green Alpine region” and the presentation of the projects [ALPBIONET2030](#) and [GreenRisk4ALPs](#). Parallel networking sessions have been organised on the topics “Biodiversity preservation and ecological connectivity”, “Green and blue infrastructures”, “Risk prevention and disaster resilience”, “Circular economy: developing new sectors/ new chains”, “Bio economy potentials”, “Promotion of indigenous biological and regional products”, etc.

### 2. Contribution to implement the pathways

- Pathway 1, steps 1 and 2: outcomes of the Interreg Alpine Space project “[GreenRisk4ALPs](#)” (activities finalised – final outputs still need to be validated by the Joint Secretariat)
- Pathway 3, step 2: the overall implementation of the project “[ALPTREES](#)” (project still in progress) is directly contributing to step 2.
- Pathway 4, step 2/Pathway 1, steps 1 and 3: the implementation of the project “[OpenSpaceAlps](#)” (project still in progress) focuses on land use/spatial planning governance at the Alpine level and contributes to a certain extent to these different steps.
- Pathway 1, steps 1, 2 and 3: the outcomes of the project “[RockTheAlps](#)” (project closed end of 2019 – just in case it was not mentioned previously) are directly connected to the whole ambition of the pathway 1.

### 3. Cooperation

- The caretakers took part in the Workshop of the Thematic Working Bodies of the Alpine Convention (Thursday 17 June 2021), where the caretakers gave an insight into the new ASP programme 2021-2027.
- Regular participation in meetings of thematic Working Bodies of the Alpine Convention as well as EUSALP AGs 6/7/8.
- In parallel, the caretakers strongly encourage approved projects to create synergies and share their outcomes with the relevant thematic Working Bodies of the Alpine Convention as well as the Action Groups of EUSALP.

#### 4. Outlook

- Further developing the “Mountain Forests” community and actively promoting it among our projects.
- Disseminating project outcomes stemming not only from Interreg Alpine Space but also other relevant programmes and initiatives via regular posts on the ACB platform.
- New co-financed projects in the Interreg Alpine Space 2021-2027 may contribute to the ambition of the “Mountain Forests” pathways (upon approval by our programme committee – summer 2022).
- Current reflection on the organisation of thematic events in the course of 2022 (nothing decided so far).

## ANNEX 10: Progress report of the Ecosystems and Biodiversity community

### 1. Activities carried out in the reporting period

Due to difficulties in arranging a meeting with the full biodiversity community, this report is based on reports published by the Alpine Biodiversity Board or EUSALP.

### 2. Contribution to implement the pathways

As a follow-up of the French Presidency of the Alpine Convention and in cooperation with the French Presidency of EUSALP, a full day on Mountain biodiversity was held in January 2021. The event was coordinated by the Permanent Secretariat of the Alpine Convention, the Alpine Network of Protected Areas (ALPARC), the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and the Secretariat of the Carpathian Convention. As an outcome of the event, a Joint message on the importance of protecting global mountain biodiversity has been developed, indirectly contributing to the implementation of the pathways.

The OpenSpaceAlps Alpine Space Project aim is to foster sustainable development of Alpine Space by maintaining open spaces as part of alpine Green Infrastructure through an interlinked, multi-level transnational spatial governance considering integration of ecosystems functions and needs into policies. This project is contributing directly to the Pathway 2.

### 3. Cooperation

- A collaboration with ABB is planned but not yet in place.
- A collaboration with EUSALP may also be organised.

### 4. Outlook

No full meeting with the Community has yet taken place. This issue will need to be addressed in the coming months.