The Alpine Convention A set of tools to manage mountain areas with a particular focus on Climate Change

Alpine Convention

ALPINE CONVENTION

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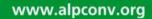


THE ALPINE CONVENTION

An international Treaty for the sustainable development of the Alpine territory

Why an international Treaty for the Alps?

- Increasing pressures on the territory
- Common issues



The Alps: A single territory

Needs, issues, common situations



Need to:

- Common policies and strategies
- Common and coherent territorial management

Area and population of the Alpine Convention territory

	Area	Population
Alps	190.600 km ²	13.9 milion

	of which	of which
Austria	28.7%	23.9%
Italy	27.3%	30.1%
France	21.4%	18.0%
Switzerland	13.2%	12.8%
Germany	5.8%	10.1%
Slovenia	3.5%	4.7%
Liechtenstein	0,08%	0.2%
Monaco	0,001%	0.2%

The Alpine Convention

THE STEPS

- 1991: Signature of the Framework Convention
- 1995: Framework Convention in force
- 2002: Eight protocols in force among the first Contracting Parties
- 2003: Establishment of the Permanent Secretariat

Alpine Convention Thematic Protocols

FRAMEWORK CONVENTION

Mountain farming

Tourism

Transport

Mountain forests

Conservation of nature and the landscape protection

Population and Culture

Climate Change

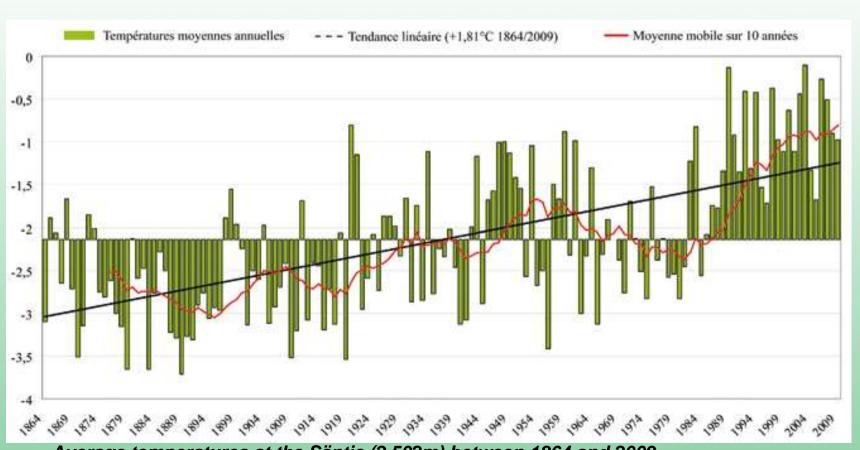
Soil Conservation

Energy

Spatial planning and sustainable development

Climate Change and the Alps

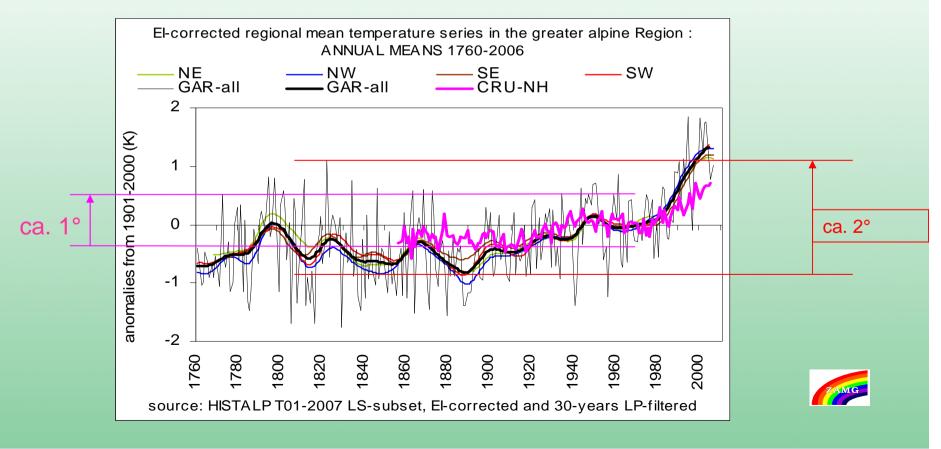
The Säntis data



Average temperatures at the Säntis (2 502m) between 1864 and 2009. Météo-Suisse, C. Chaix



In the Alps, temperatures are increasing more than anywhere else







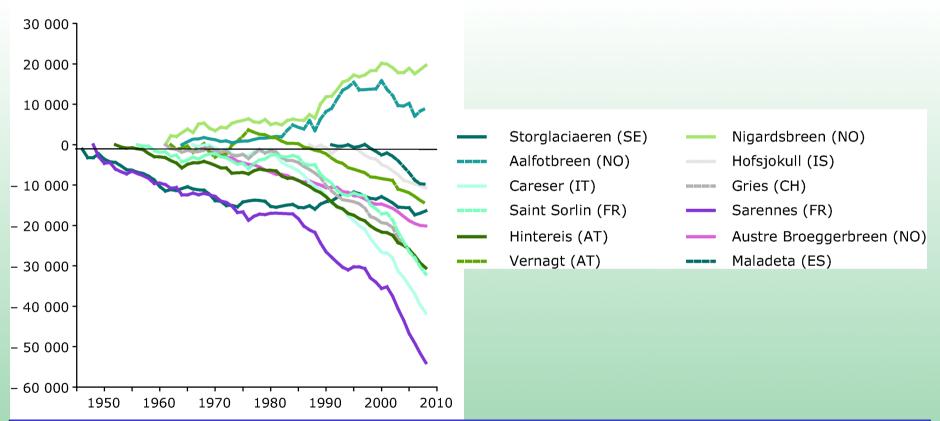
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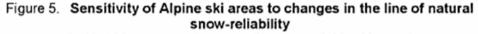
Glaciers

Cumulative mass balance (mm w.e.)

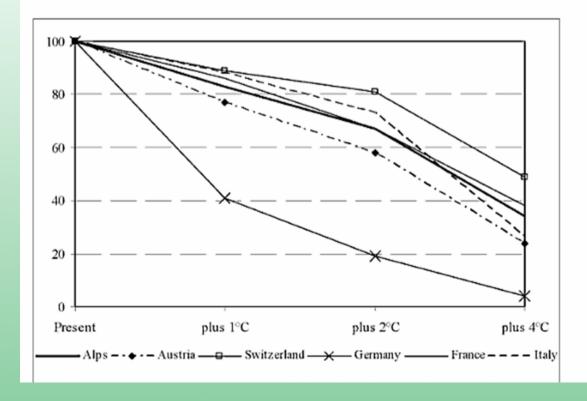


Loss of 50% of their weight since 1850 Loss of 10% of their weight between 2000-2007!

Sensitivity and adaptation of the Ski-industry



(in %, 100= present-day naturally snow-reliable ski areas)



Action Plan on Climate Change Evian, 2009

The Xth Alpine Conference (Evian, March 2009) adopted the Action Plan

Result of a process started in 2006 (IX Alpine Conference in ALPBACH).

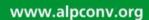
Action Plan on Climate Change Evian, 2009

2 strategies (adaptation - mitigation)

9 sectors/strategic areas

24 main objectives

81 measures



Action Plan on Climate Change Evian, 2009

not meant to be a regulatory plan but rather a strategic framework for the setting of more precise objectives





Mitigation strategies

Land Planning Energy Transport Tourism

Adaptation strategies

Land Planning
Forests
Biodiversity
Tourism
Water
Mountain Farming



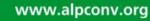
Implementation

TERRITORIAL ACTORS: BEST PRACTICES/EXAMPLES TO SHARE

PROJECTS

The climate portal of the AC





Territorial actors

Velenje (SI): Climate Plan

Mitigation

Energy Industry: Photovoltaic power plants supported, energy efficient reconstruction of Public Street Lightening ...

Transport: free public transport system

Waste: 210 waste collection points

Chamonix (FR): piano clima energia

Adaptation

Natural hazards: monitoring programme on their evolution

Biodiversity: creation of a forest charter aimed at the sustainable management of forests

Tourism: development of an "exemplary eco-tourism valley" project adapting the tourism sector of the local economy to the challenges of climate change (certification of tourism organisations, development of eco-responsibility events, and creation of new eco-touristic products.)

Adaptation: the example of the département Isère

Thank you for your attention

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Convenzione delle Alpi

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