



Resolution

Adopted at the Assembly of Delegates in Bad Hindelang/D on 18 May 2006

Climate Protection and Climate Change Adaptation Strategies

The Alpine region is particularly affected by global climate changes, many of which are the result of man's impact. The Alps are a particularly sensitive region and are affected all the more by the forecast changes such as the rise in annual average temperatures, the increase in extreme meteorological events, summer droughts and melting glaciers.

It is CIPRA's view that climate change represents one of the 21st century's greatest challenges. Given the above it calls upon the European Union, the bodies of the Alpine Convention, all the Alpine states, the federal provinces, regions and cantons as well as all governmental and non-governmental authorities

- to intensify their climate protection efforts in order to reduce the greenhouse effect;
- to draw up sustainable strategies for dealing with the growing repercussions of climate change.

Climate Protection:

CIPRA

- calls for greater use of the vast **energy-saving** potentials that already exist. This requires financial policy measures at the national and European level such as the consistent incorporation of external costs in energy costs, which also include the consequential costs of climate change, regulatory provisions such as the stipulation of minimum standards, and support programmes.
- believes that Alpine countries, with their resources of timber, water, sun, wind and geothermal energy, have the potential of becoming a **model region** capable of largely covering its energy requirements through **regenerative energies**, and as a result of easily satisfying the targets set out by the Kyoto Protocol. The consistent use of all existing energy-saving potentials means that no further major impacts on nature and the natural landscape are necessary in order to cover the remaining energy requirements from regenerative sources of energy.

Adaptation Strategies:

CIPRA

- calls for all medium and long-term **tourist investments** to be reviewed from the aspect of climate change;
- doubts that quick-fix measures such as snow guns, which deal merely with the symptoms, are sustainable adaptation strategies for climate change, and instead calls for the elaboration of landscape-oriented, nature-compatible **alternatives** especially **for summer tourism but also as part of winter tourism**;
- sees it as a priority to promote **nature's ability to correct and compensate**. This includes preserving and restoring near-natural mountain forests, safeguarding and designating retention areas along rivers and streams, ensuring the return of water courses to near-natural conditions, and restricting the sealing of areas;
- calls for the compilation and re-examination of hazard area maps for natural hazards and floods in the Alpine region from the point of view of climate change. The **hazard zones** are to be taken into account in the planning of settlements and traffic routes. Where required, zoning plans should be reversed.
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Dominik Siegrist, President

Stefan Köhler
President, CIPRA Germany

Patrick le Vaguerèse
President, CIPRA France

Damiano Di Simone
President, CIPRA Italy

Wolfgang Nutt
President, CIPRA Liechtenstein

Norbert Weixlbaumer
President, CIPRA Austria

Monika Suter, Christine Neff
Co-Presidents, CIPRA Switzerland

Jernej Stritih
President, CIPRA Slovenia

Roman Zanon
President, CIPRA South Tyrol