



CIPRA
LIVING IN
THE ALPS



Schaan, 5th of October 2017

Media release at the end of the project «whatsalp»

Alpine crossing “whatsalp” successfully completed

Starting 3rd of June 2017, a group of Alpine experts were hiking through Austria, Switzerland, France and Italy from Vienna to Nice in the course of the project “whatsalp”. They documented the current state of the Alps and exchanged experiences with different people on-site and on the way. Another objective was to draw a comparison with the results of the "TransALPedes" crossing of the Alps in 1992 and to take a look into the future. The main partners of the project were the International Commission for the Protection of the Alps (CIPRA) and the Swiss Alpine Initiative, in addition to numerous other partners such as the Alpine Convention, for instance. On the 29th of September 2017, the whatsalp group arrived in Nice and reported on the results.

On the journey of 1,800 kilometres around 200 co-hikers accompanied the core group of whatsalp in stages. The core team consisted of the Swiss geographers Dominik Siegrist and Harry Spiess as well as the Austrian Alpine experts Christian Baumgartner and Gerhard Stürzlinger.

The European Alps presented themselves to the whatsalp team as a diverse and exciting region. They are, on the one hand, characterized by strong population growth, and on the other hand they are increasingly affected by a large-scale emigration in many regions. During the meetings and discussions with local people, the whatsalp team received the impression that today the young generation is significantly less represented in the mountain regions compared to 1992. “To change this, we need new strategies and models adapted to the respective national and regional circumstances,” says Harry Spiess of the whatsalp core team. It would be necessary to slow down the strong growth of the Alpine cities and to make the Alpine regions more attractive for living and working again, particularly for young people. Thirty of them accompanied the hiking group in sequences as part of the CIPRA project whatsalp youth.

The results of the Alpine crossing whatsalp in four points:

1) The Alps are even more affected by climate change and its consequences than in 1992. The whatsalp group has experienced the accelerated melting of glaciers such as at the Rhone glacier/CH or the Grande Motte near Val d' Isère/F, leading to a loss of quality of the Alpine landscape. It can be observed, that, as a result of a lack of snow, many ski regions in the Alps



will be upgraded with expensive snowmaking equipment, slope levelling and reservoirs. Core team member Christian Baumgartner notes: “Climate-related natural hazards are increasing, as the landslide in the Swiss mountain village Bondo in Val Bregaglia has shown drastically.” Climate protection requires more consistent solutions than today and the mountain regions would need to receive special attention in the framework of climate policy.

2) In addition to the globally oriented non-ecological intensive tourism, which has been intensified compared to 1992, the whatsalp hikers have experienced new forms of nature-based tourism in the Alps, for example the project “100% Valposchiavo” in Grisons/CH and the Valle Maira/I. Core team member Dominik Siegrist adds to this: “Alpine tourism urgently needs a reform in the direction of sustainability, be it with greening of intensive tourism, or also with the more consistent encouragement of a nature-based tourism adapted to the respective local conditions.”

3) The traffic of transit goods on the road has continued to increase over the last 25 years, and also motorized leisure traffic has developed strongly. “We have dealt with a number of projects to promote soft mobility”, explains Gerhard Stürzlinger of the whatsalp core team. In spite of positive approaches such as those introduced by the Swiss Alpine Initiative into national policy, however, it was not possible to curb the excessive motorized transport of goods and leisure traffic in the Alps. The Alpine states and the EU are called upon to create effective regulation and support instruments to curb transit traffic, to shift goods traffic to rail and to soothe motorized leisure traffic, asks Gerhard Stürzlinger.

4) Organic farming has become a reality in many valleys of the Alps since 1992, as the example of the “Ramsauer Bioniere” in Styria impressively shows, while in other places less ecological agriculture still dominates. Within the framework of agricultural policy, the greening of mountain farming must be further promoted and incentives should be created to strengthen cooperation between agriculture and tourism.

A detailed summary of the whatsalp project in German, French, Italian, Slovenian and English as well as country-specific media releases for Austria, Italy, France and Switzerland can be found here: <https://whatsalp.org/de/medien/>

This media release as well as printable press pictures are available for download at: www.cipra.org/de/medienmitteilungen and <http://whatsalp.org/de/medien/>

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CIPRA, a diverse and multifaceted organisation

CIPRA, the International Commission for the Protection of the Alps, is a non-governmental umbrella organisation with national representatives and one regional representative in the seven Alpine countries. It represents more than 100 associations and organisations. CIPRA works towards achieving sustainable development in the Alps; it also strives to preserve the natural and cultural heritage, maintain regional diversity, and bring about solutions to cross-border problems in the Alpine region.

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