

# **Photo Log I-Liv Alps Workshop I**

## **Spatial Planning and Quality of Life**

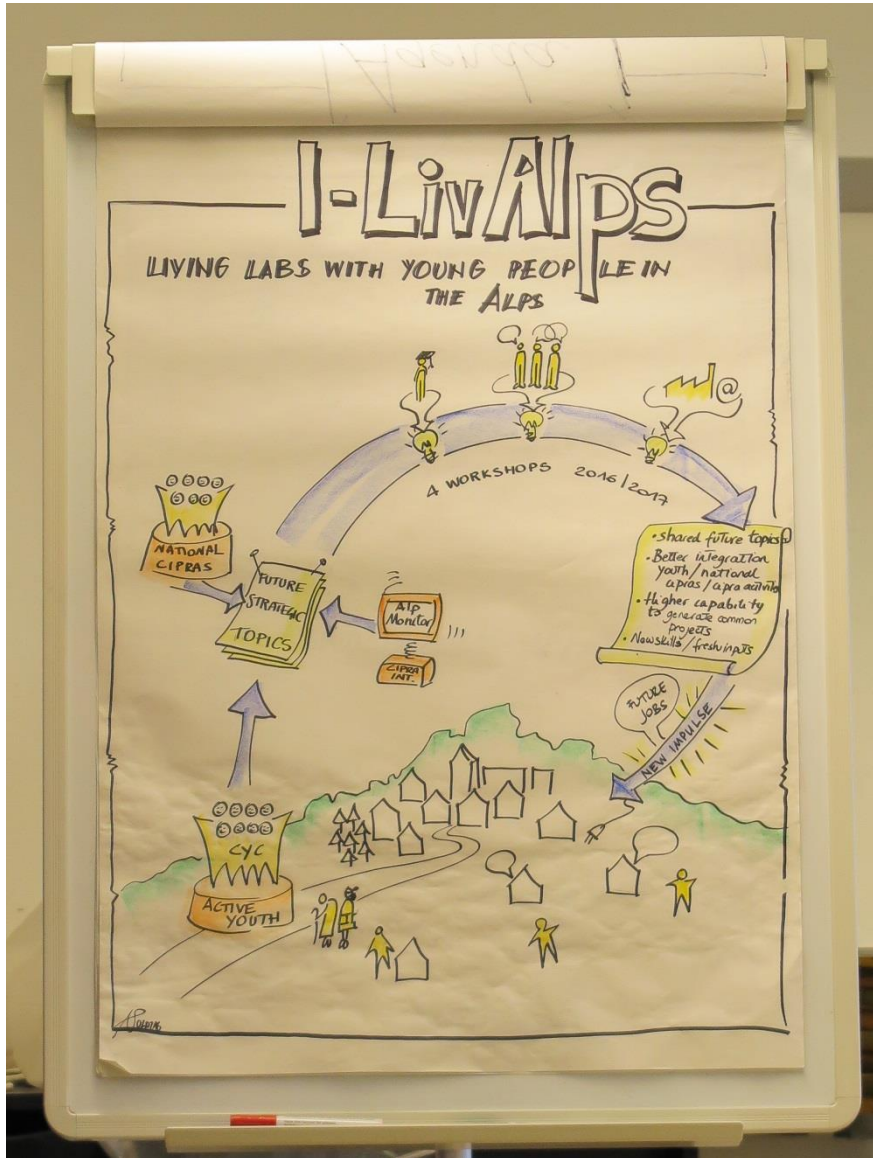
5th of February, 2016

Schaan, Liechtenstein

## Check-in/Greeting

### 1. Definition of the common goal

We started the day with a welcoming speech of Katharina Conradin, the President of CIPRA International followed by a short explanation of the I-LivAlps Project.

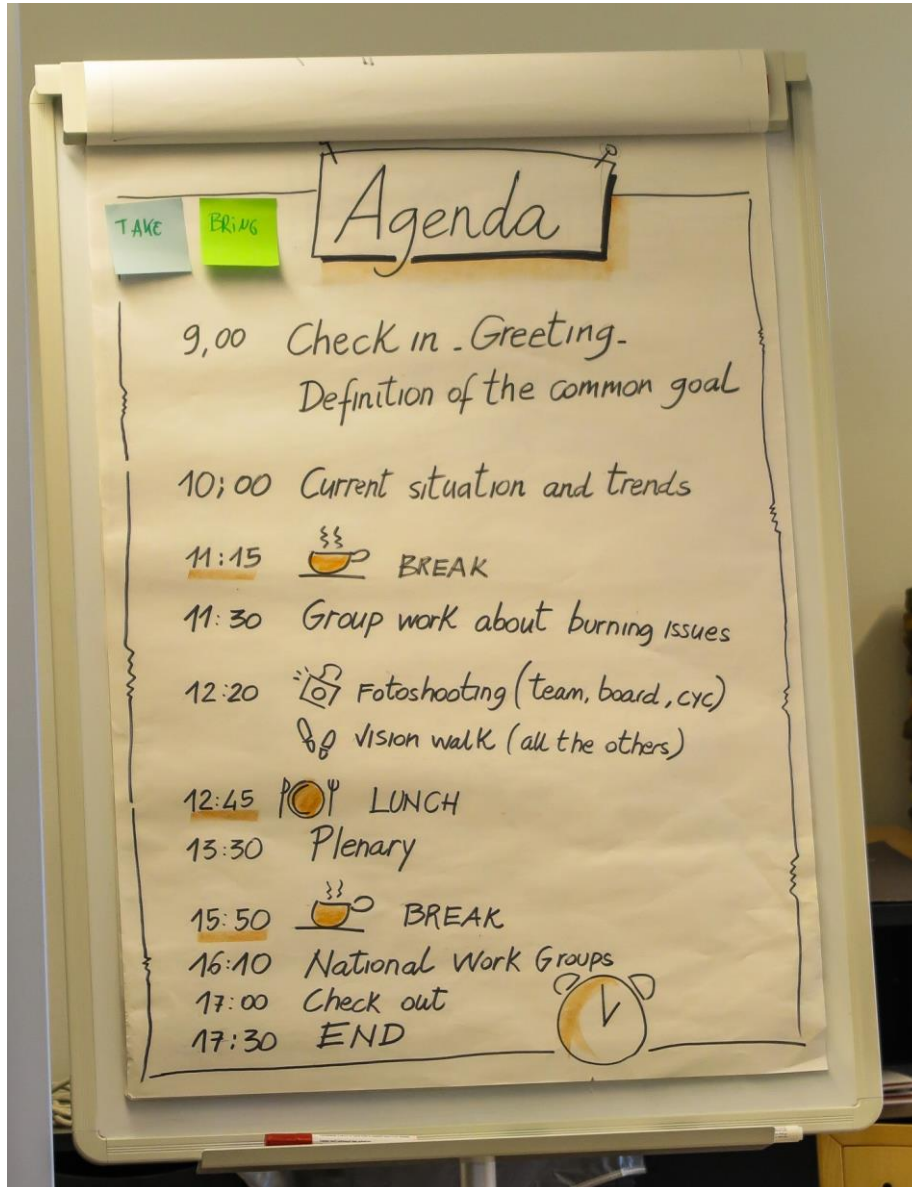


*Introduction about the project and what happens with the outputs of this WS*

I-LivAlps bring young people, and experts together with representatives of the National CIPRAs and CIPRA International with the goal to work on important and urgent alpine topics. They develop opinions, share thoughts, learn from each other and by doing this, develop and support the positions and potential role of the different CIPRAs in relation to the topics. The four topics are 1) Spatial Planning and Quality of Life, 2) Tourism, 3) Housing and Working, 4) Social Innovation. This first workshop dealt with the first topic. The next workshops take place in autumn 2016, spring 2017 and autumn 2017. The process aims to develop ideas of future jobs for

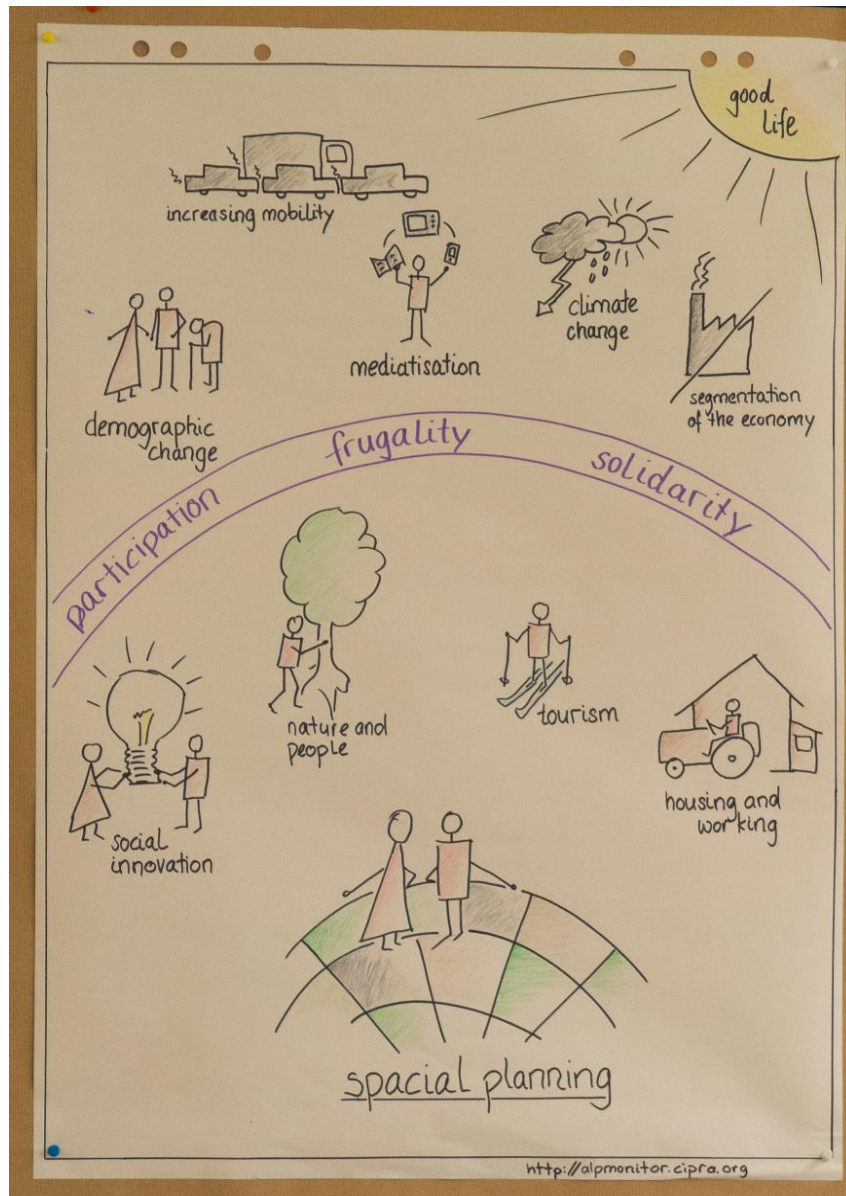
young people in the Alps and to experience and live the concept of participation. The output will feed into the [AlpMonitor Project](#) and it will be spread via various CIPRA Media as well as local and regional media.

We presented the agenda of the day in more detail:



Presenting the Agenda for the day

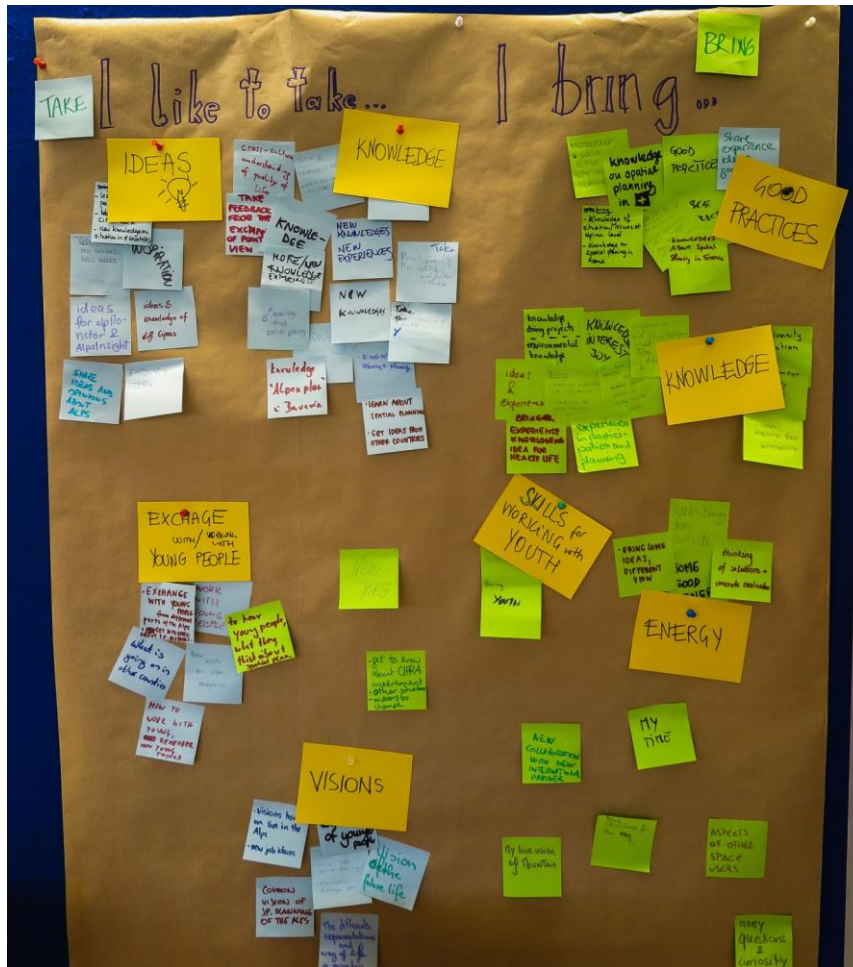
Barbara Wulser gave an overview of AlpMonitor and how it relates to I-LivAlps. Alp Monitor recognized five big trends in the Alps: demographic change, increasing mobility, mediatisation, climate change and segmentation of the economy. The project aims to build off the big trends and enable “good life” in the Alps. The three guiding principles are participation, frugality and solidarity. The five actions fields that have been defined are social innovation, nature and people, tourism, housing and working and spatial planning. I-LivAlps will deliver input on four out of five of the action fields. Research on the action field “nature and people” have been already completed.



Overview of AlpMonitor



The general introduction was followed by an introduction round where all the participants shared their name, country and organisation/role in the project. People had the chance to exchange thoughts with their neighbours on what they would like to bring to the workshop and what they with like to take from it. We shared the results in the plenary, using the so called “bingo method”. As soon as somebody said the same or something similar to what you wrote down, you could call “bingo”. In this way, we could group the results easily and save time. People were hoping to take new ideas, knowledge and to exchange thoughts with young people/representatives of the national CIPRAs. Moreover, they were able to bring good practices, knowledge, skills in working with young people and energy.



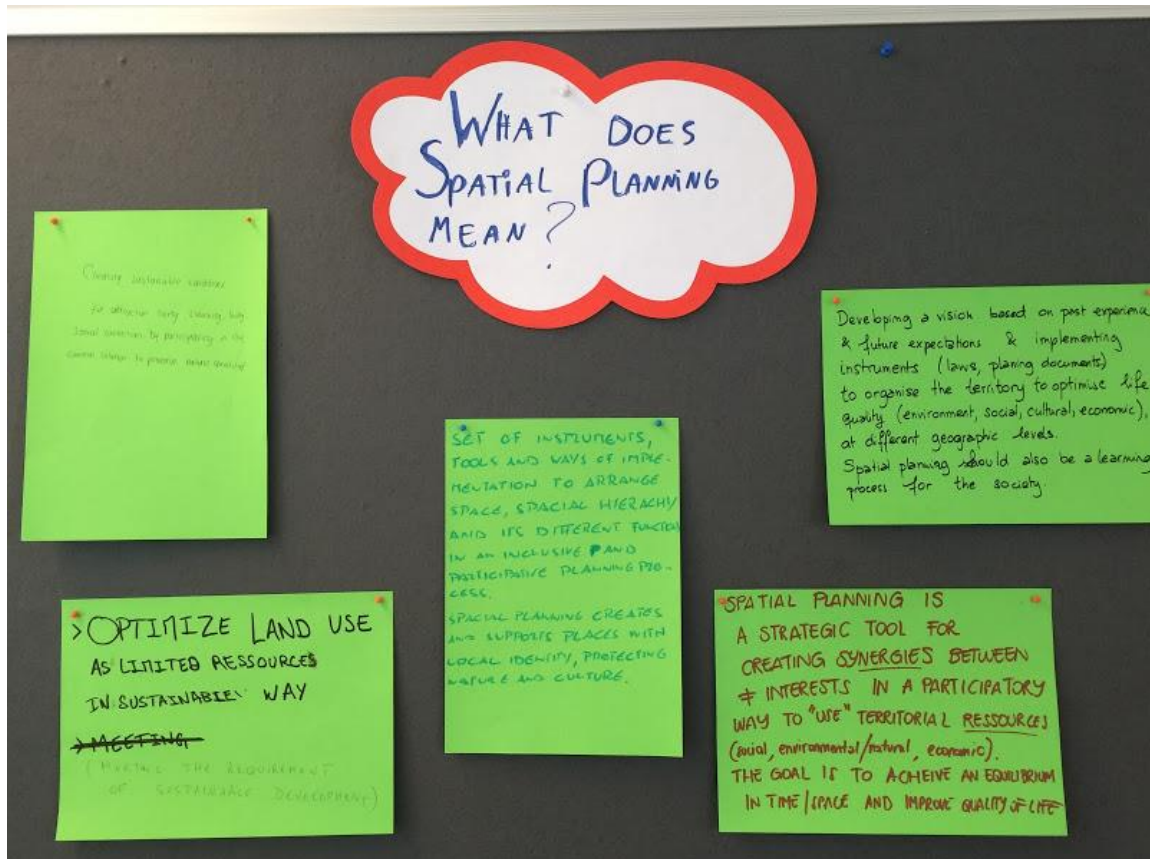
*Outcomes of the exchange on what people are willing to bring to the workshop and hoping to get out*

We did a baseline assessment of the knowledge of spatial planning in the room with the Line Game. One side of the room represented the statement “Spatial planning is my field” and the other side represented the statement “Spatial planning is interesting but I don’t know anything”. The participants had to position themselves on the virtual line connecting the two statements based on their self-assessment. We could conclude that we had various levels of knowledge of spatial planning in the room.

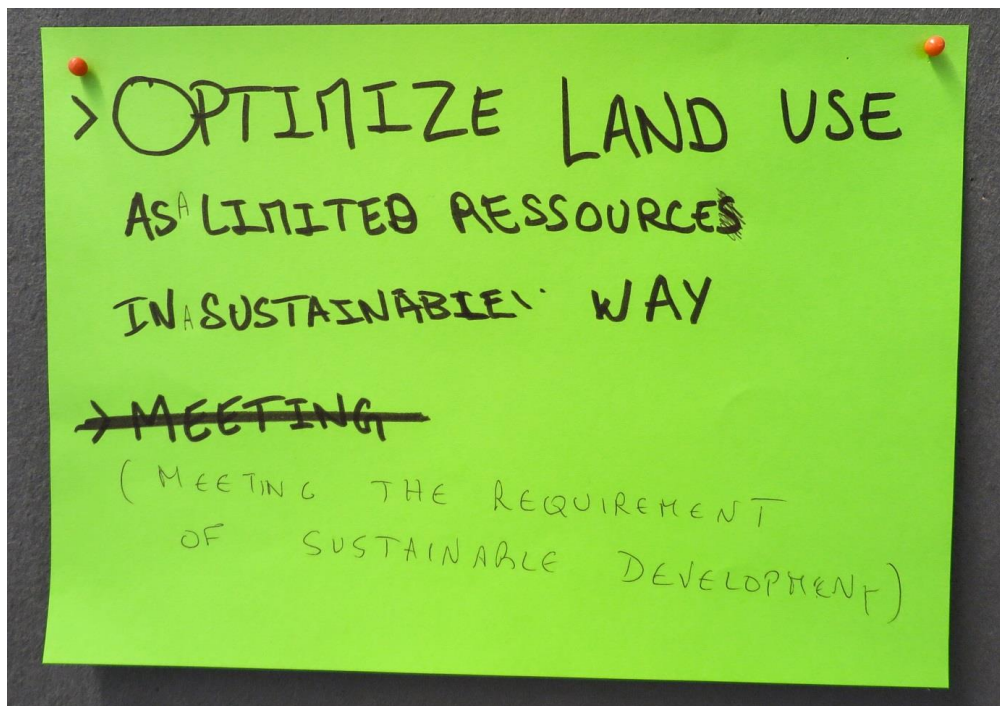


*Impression of the group work – developing a shared definition of spatial planning*

We developed a common definition of spatial planning Snowball method to come to a common understanding. The method works as followed: first participants developed a shared definition of spatial planning in duos within a predefined (short) timeframe. Then two duos shared their definitions and agreed on a common one. They could merge the definitions, choose one of the two or develop a new one. In the last step, groups of eight people came up with their definitions. Those where shared in the plenary. See the results below.

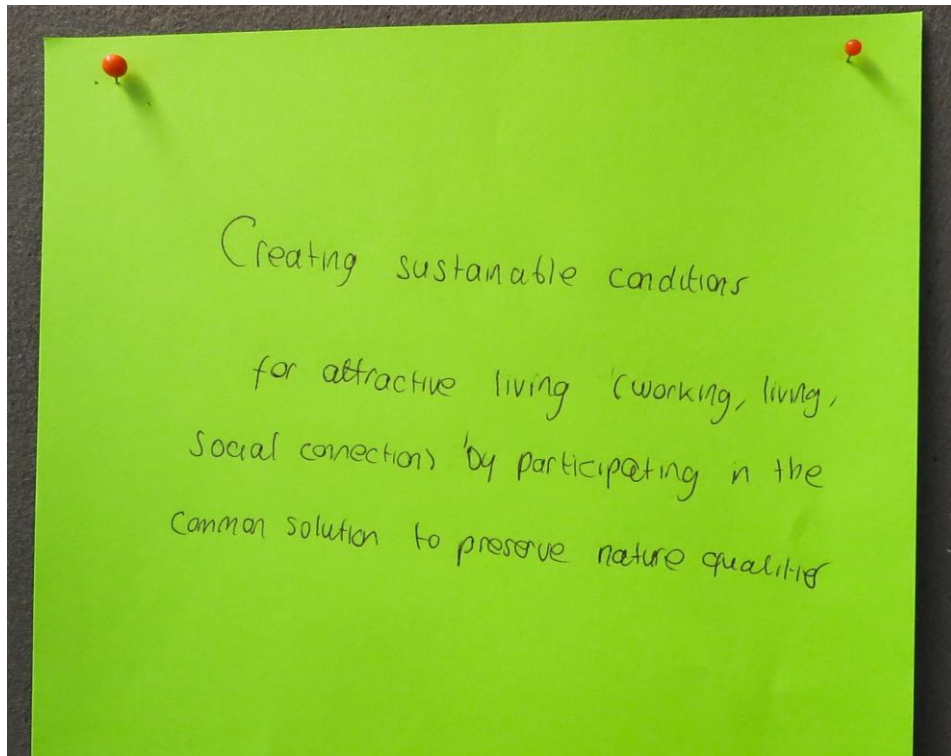


Overview of the final definitions of spatial planning



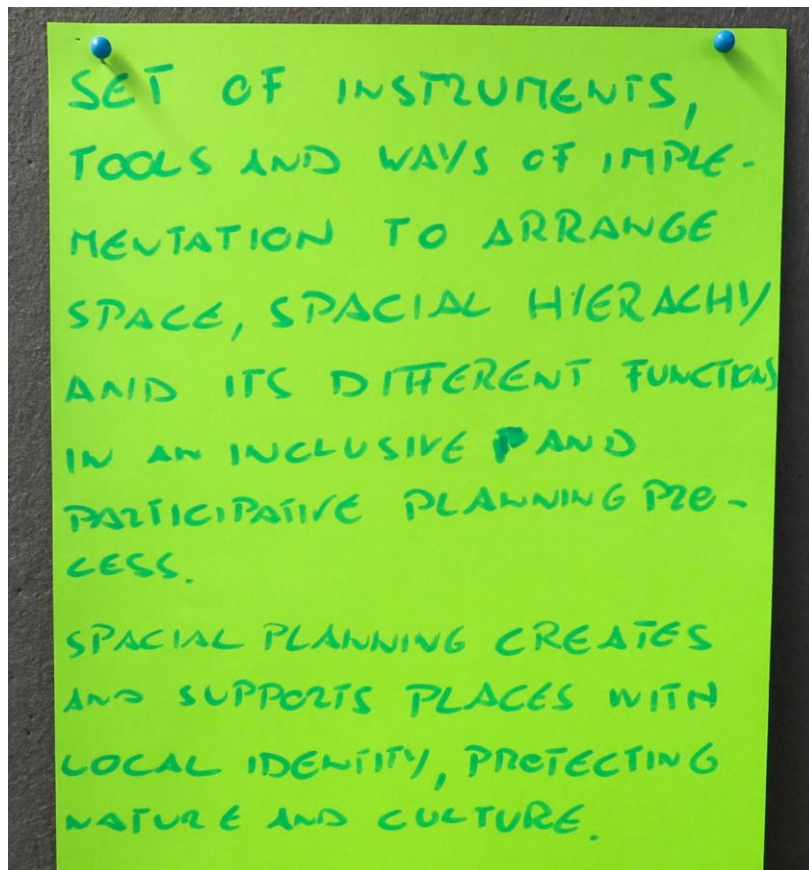
One of the five shared definitions of spatial planning



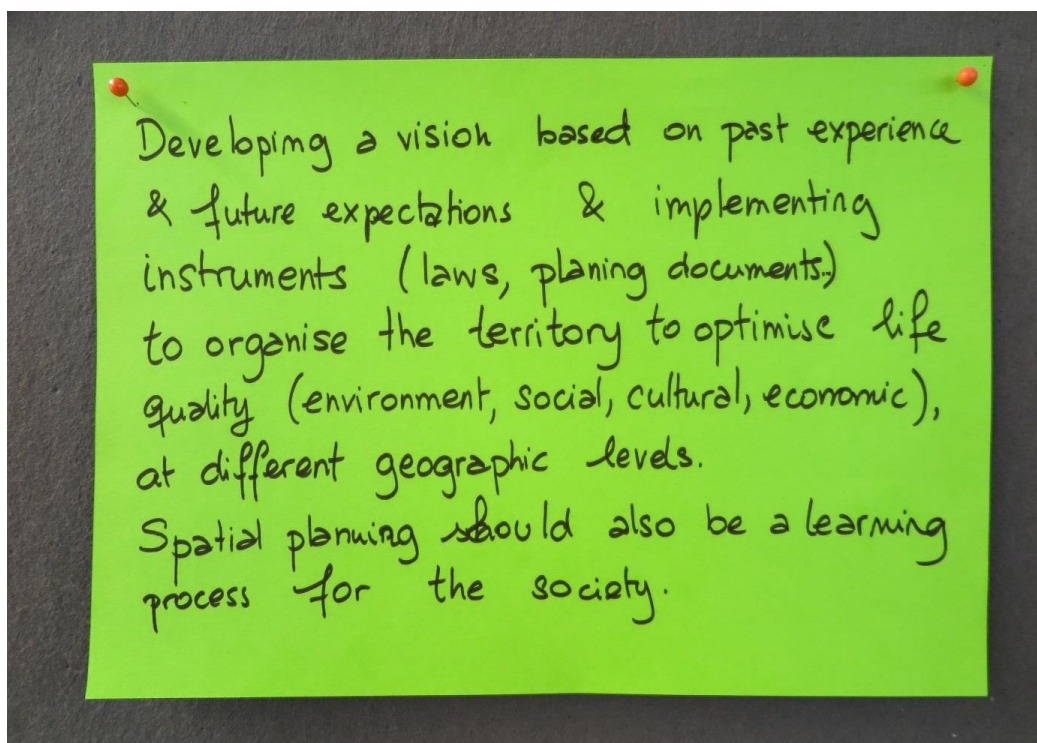


*One of the five shared definitions of spatial planning*

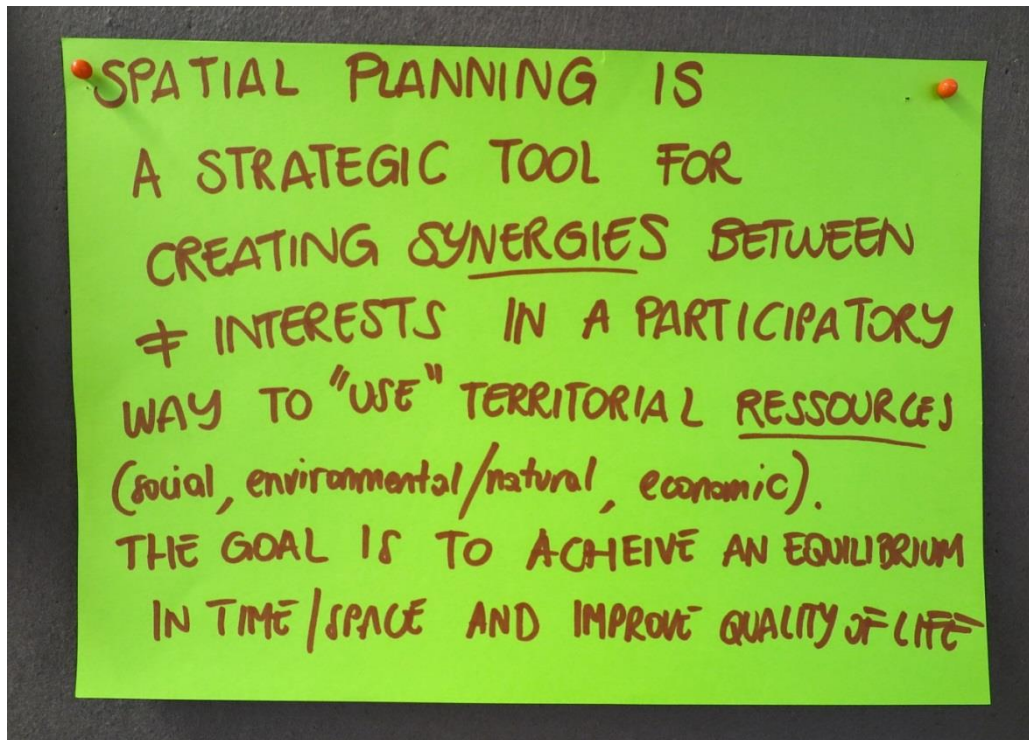




*One of the five shared definitions of spatial planning*



*One of the five shared definitions of spatial planning*

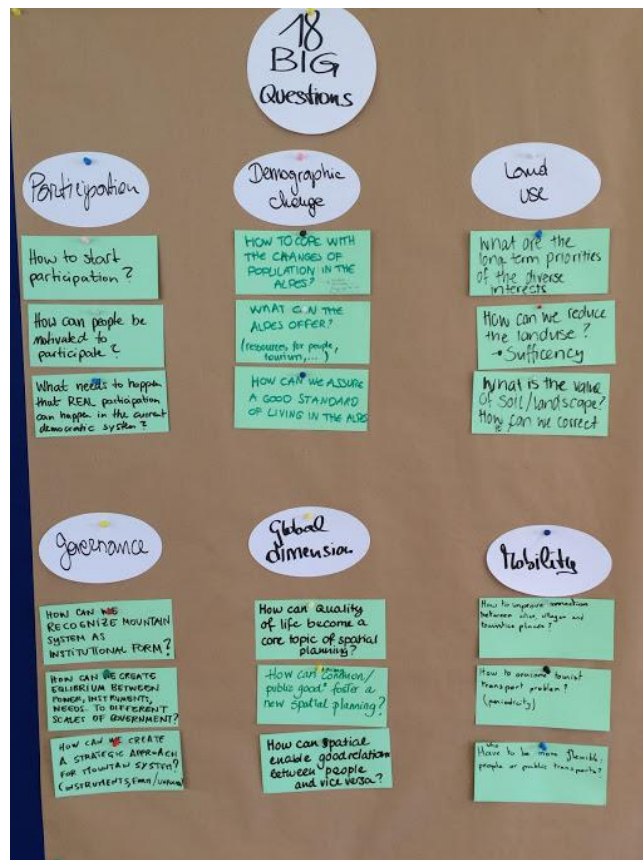


*One of the five shared definitions of spatial planning*

The next working session was organised in three discussion rounds: In the first round, 5-7 national groups described the system of spatial planning in their country and presented the 3 chosen good practice examples they had prepared in advance. In the second round 2 hosts stayed at each table, the others changed groups. These groups tried to identify the “**big topics**” related to spatial planning and quality of life. In the third and final round they selected the 3-5 most relevant/ striking/ important big topics per table and wrote them on cards. In the plenary the results of the working groups were summarized and the **6 big topics** identified:

- **Participation**
- **Demographic change**
- **Land use**
- **Mobility**
- **Global dimension**
- **Governance**

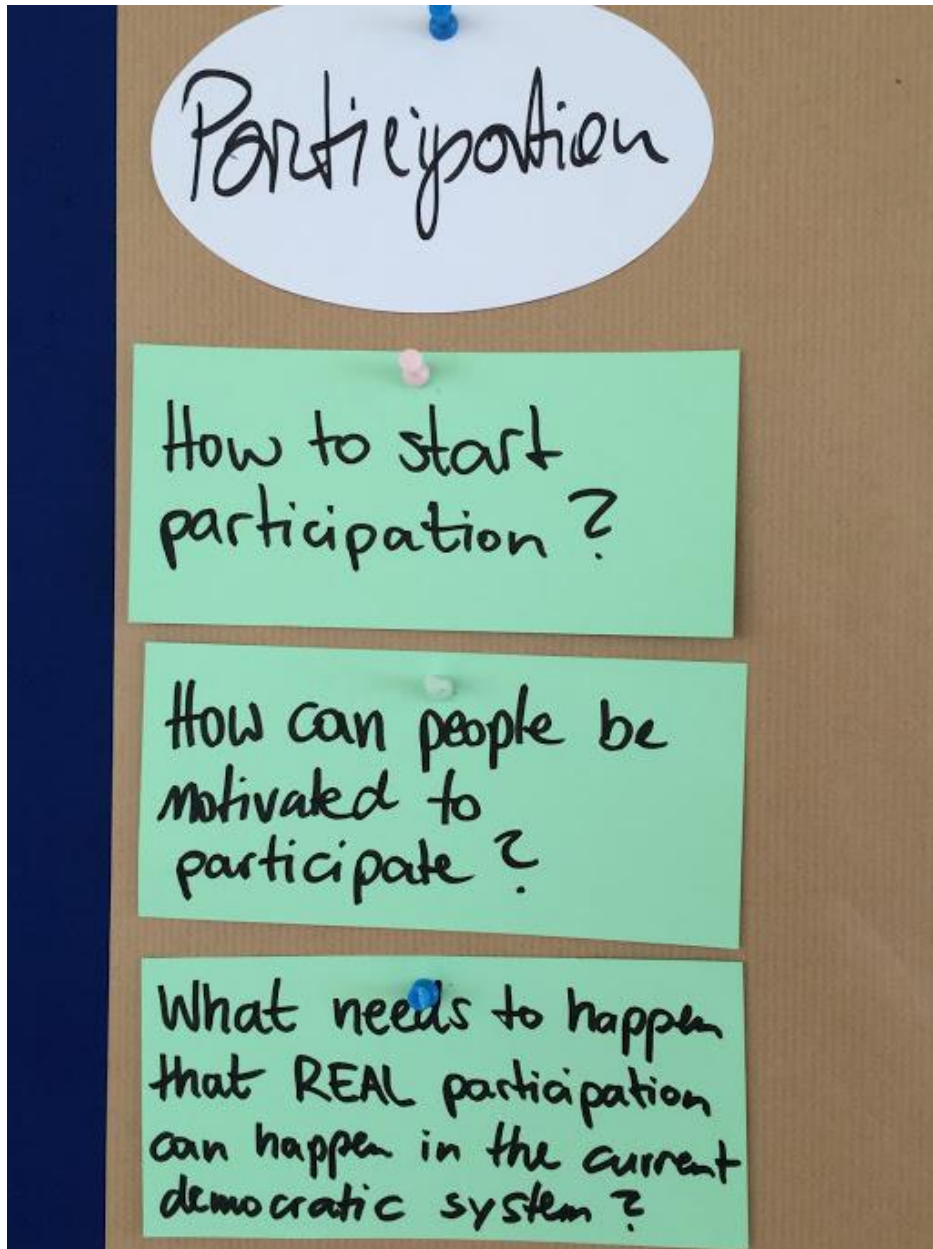
After a short break the participants split up in groups according to the “big topics” and identified the most important questions to be answered in these topics – with regards to spatial planning and quality of life. This working session ended with a selection of 2-3 “**big questions**” for each of the “big topics”:



Overview of the “Big Topics” and “Big Questions”

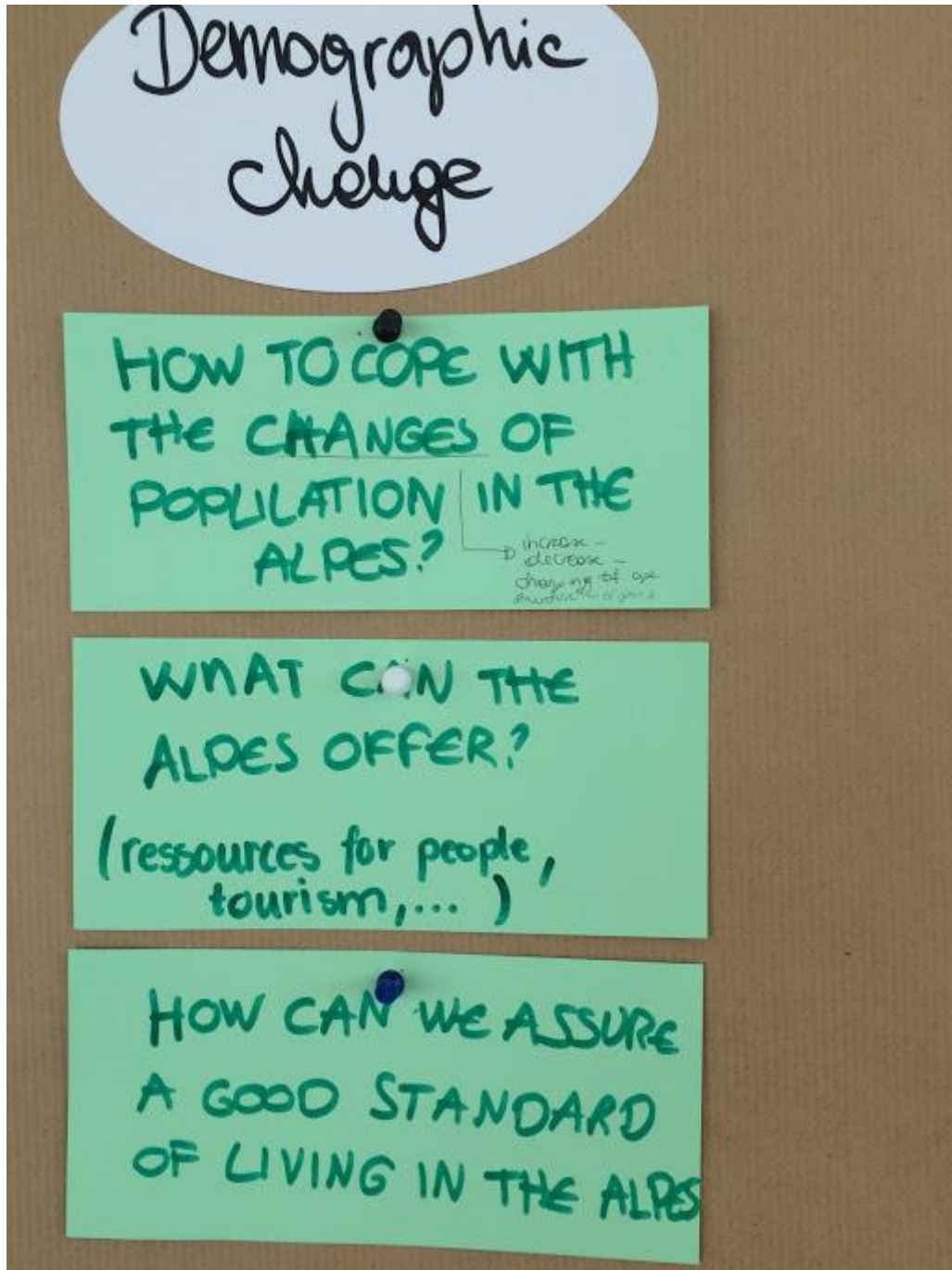


“Big questions” in the field of participation:

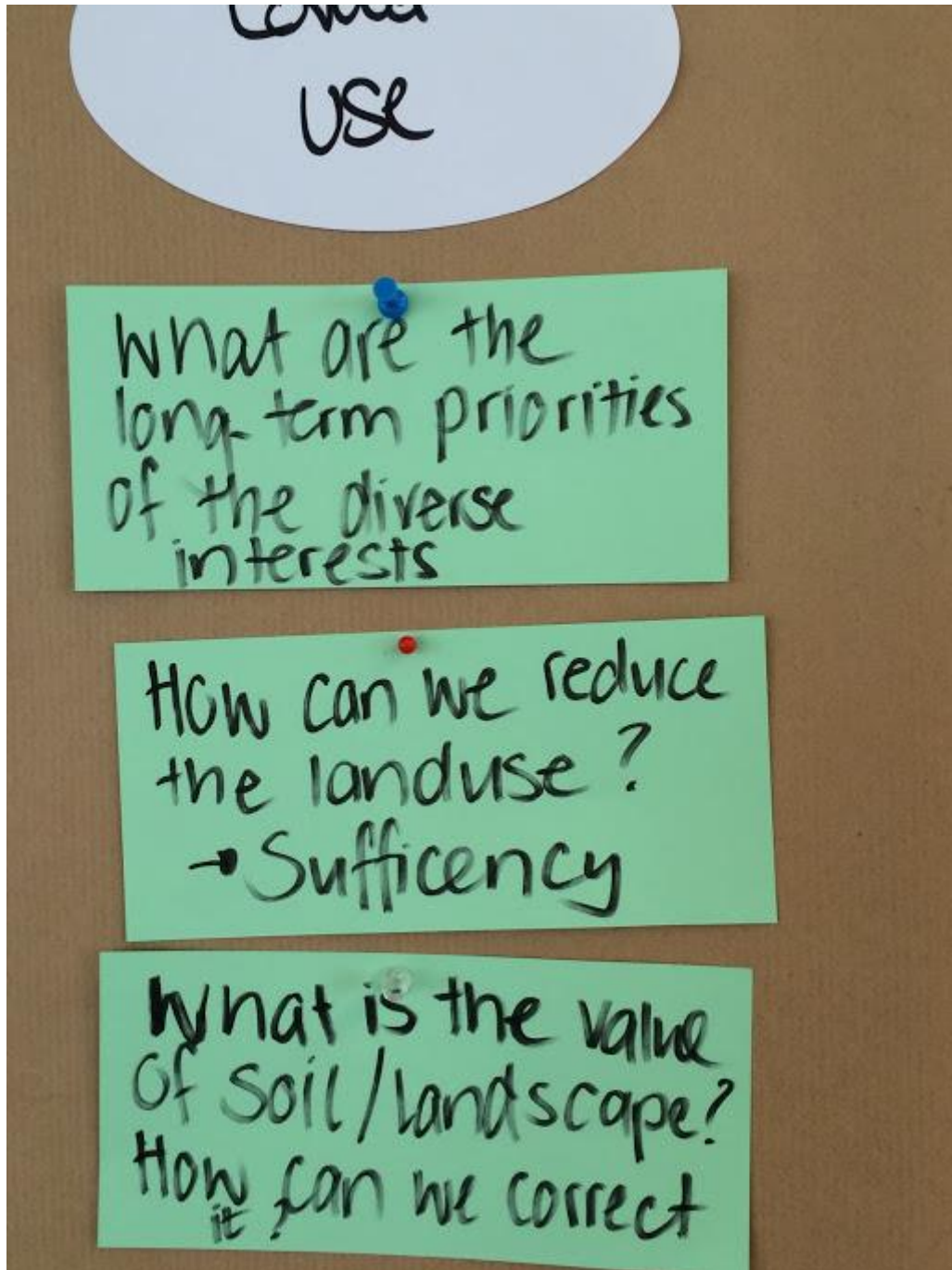




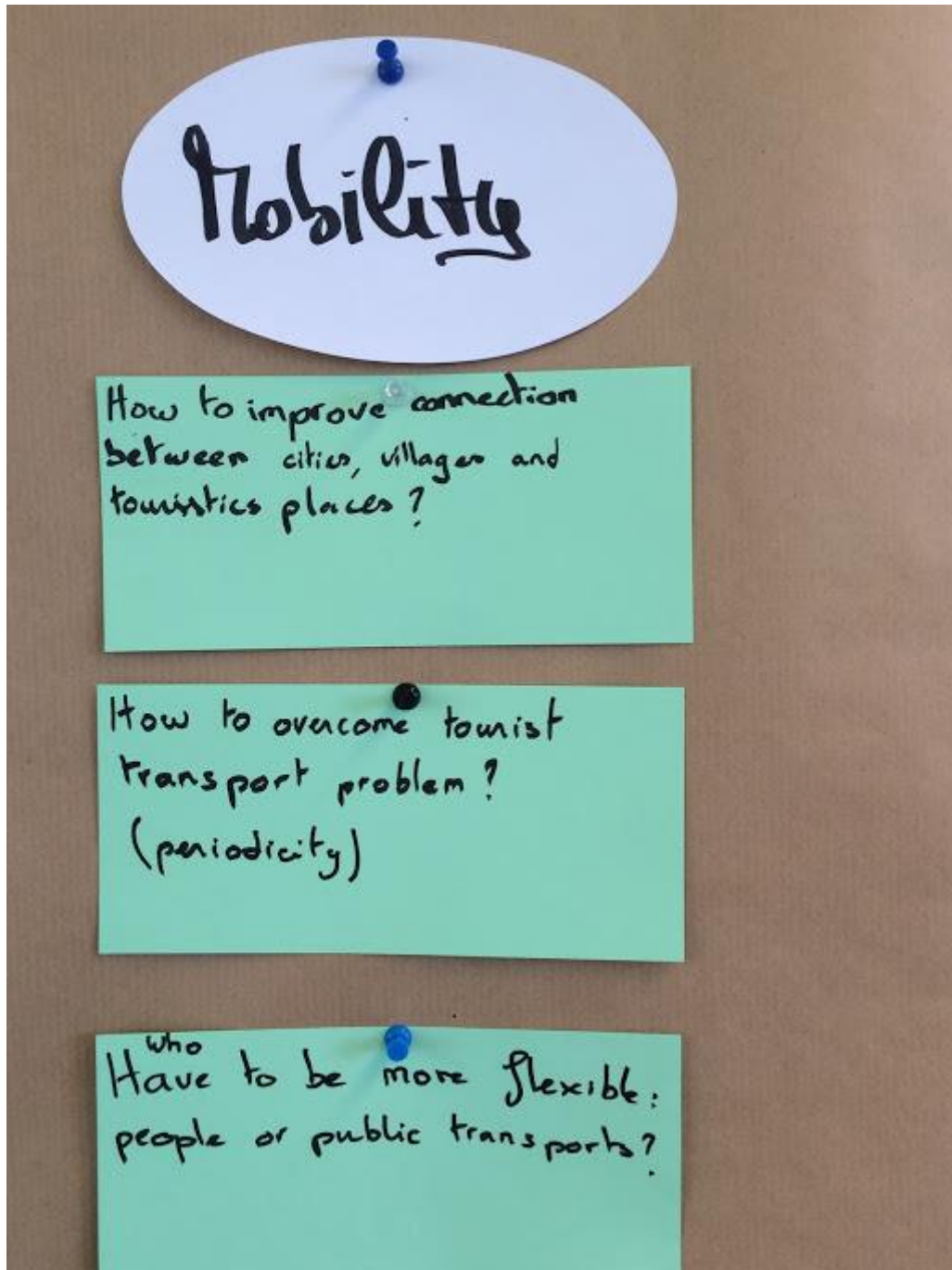
“Big questions” in the field of demographic change:



“Big questions” in the field of land use:

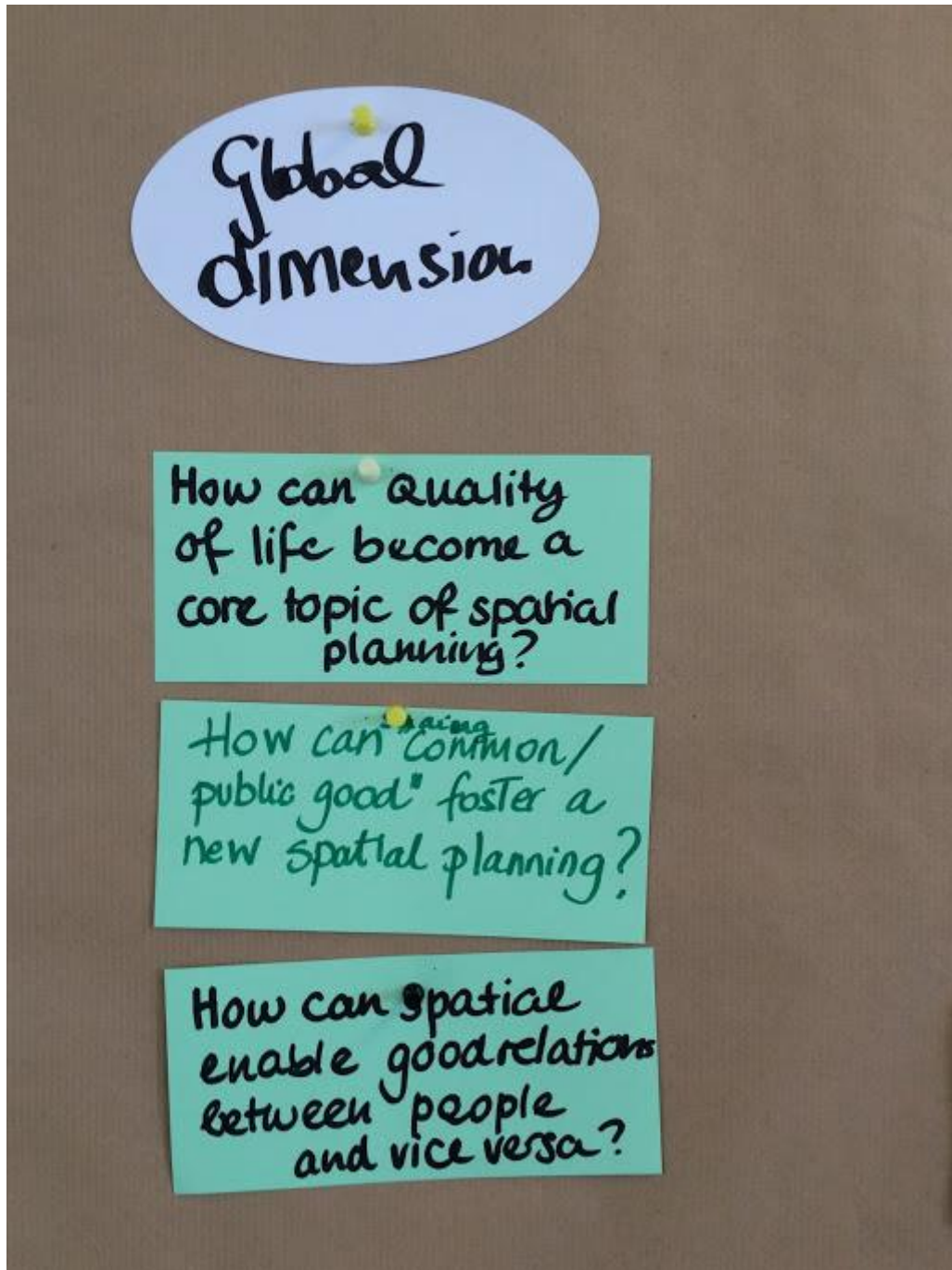


“Big questions” in the field of mobility:



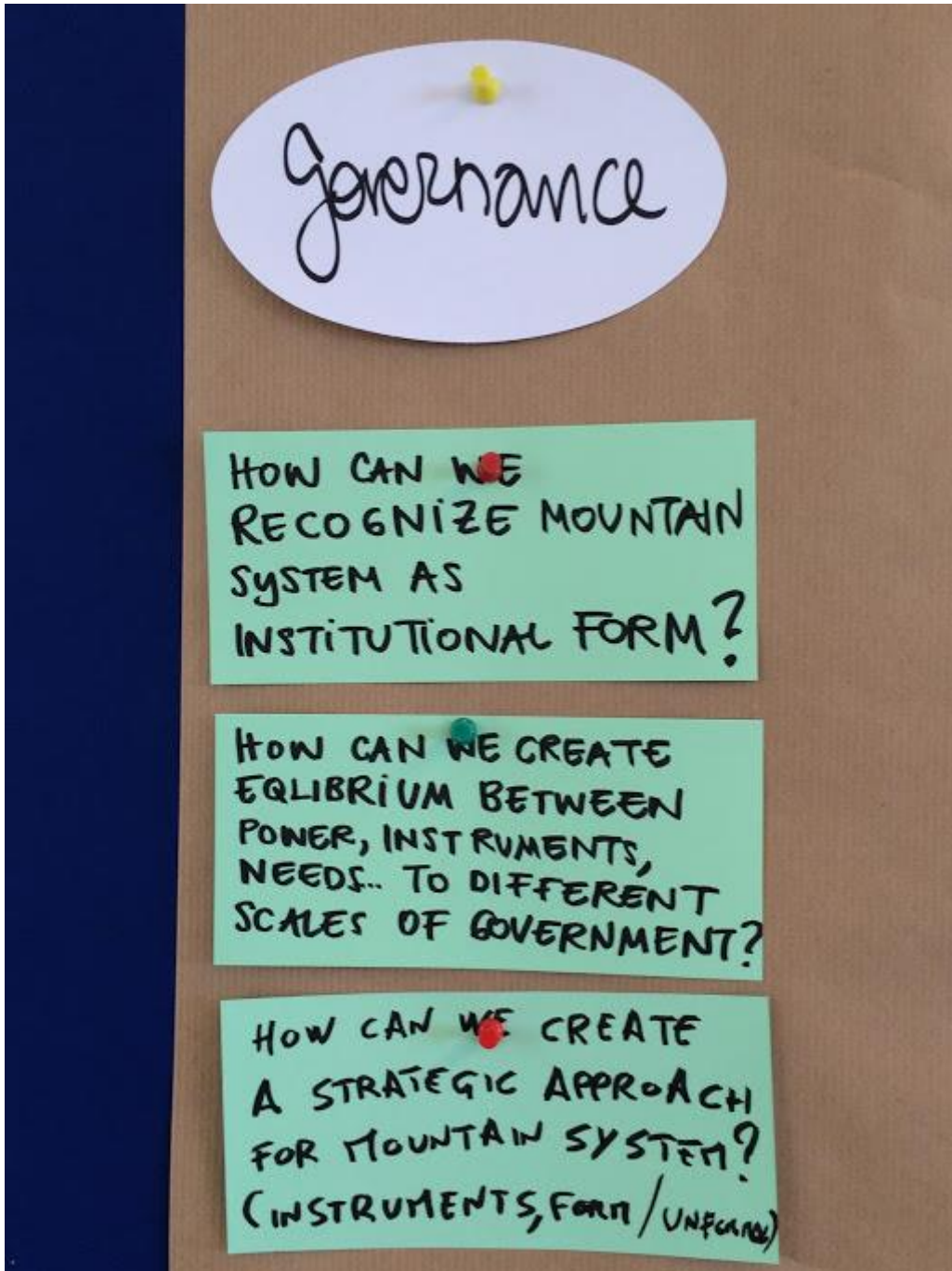


“Big questions” in the field “global dimension”:





“Big questions” in the field of governance:



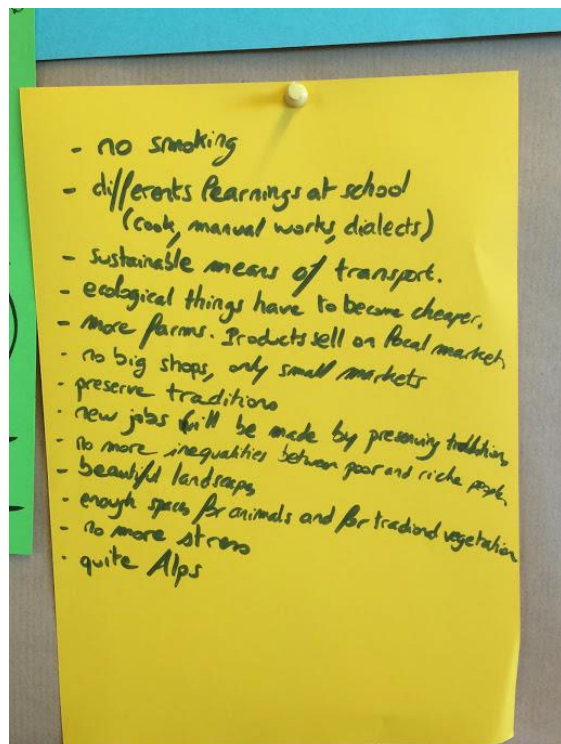
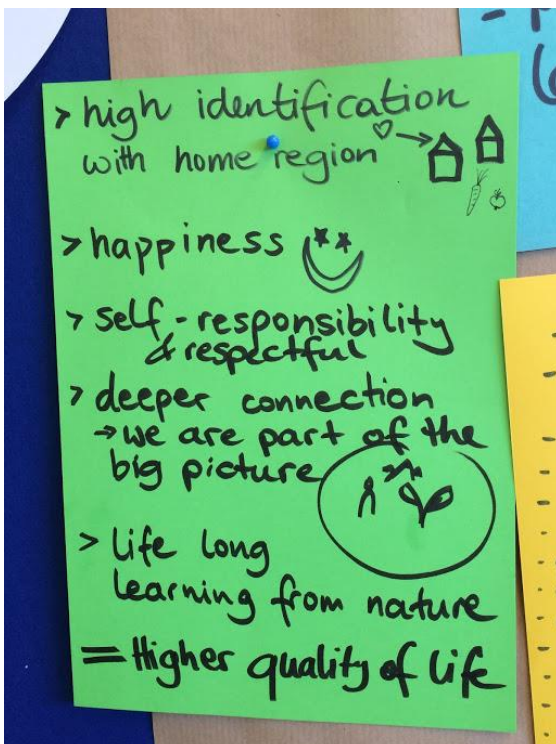
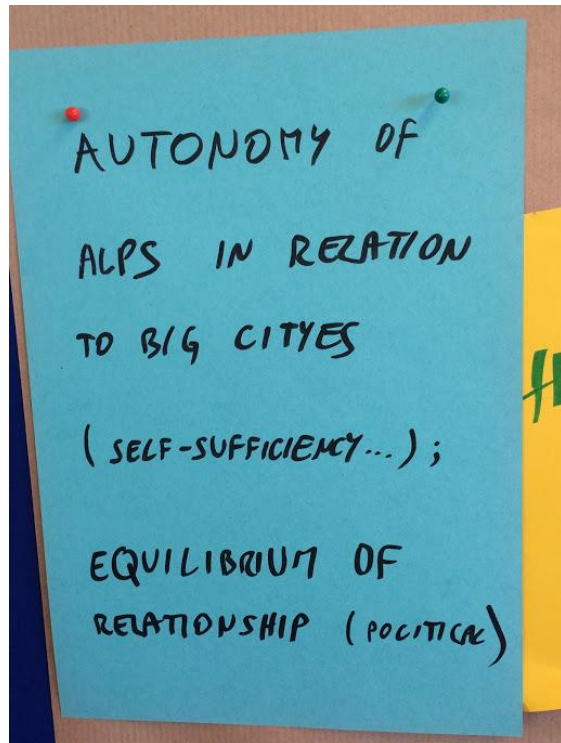
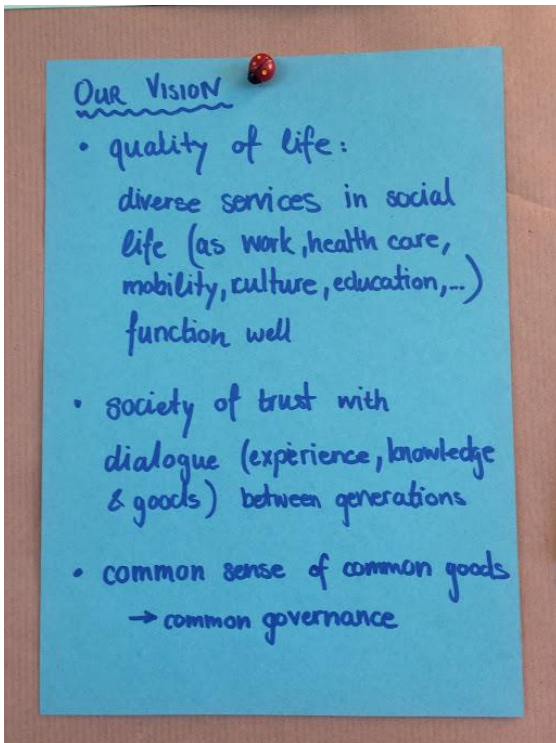
After the lunch break, the participants went in groups of 2-3 for a vision walk and talked about: "Imagine the big questions have been answered in a positive way. How does this good quality of life in the Alps feel?" The essentials were written down on A4 papers and then fixed on the "vision wall":



Overview of the vision wall



Details from the "vision wall", part 1



Details from the "vision wall", part 2

- Kleine funktionierende Solidarstrukturen  
- Mobility according to local needs

25% : DO NOT CARE  
22% : DO CARE  
53% : DON'T KNOW

LIMITED RESSOURCES  
THAT WE ARE ALLOWED  
TO CONSUME

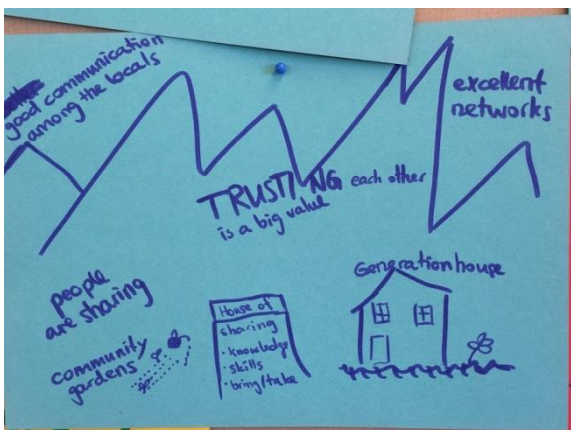
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PERFECT WORLD?  
ISN'T IT BORING?

BRINGING BACK LOCAL IDENTITY (also tradition)  
PROTECTION OF SMALL FARMERS

- BALANCE BETWEEN NATURE AND PEOPLE
- REVITALIZATION OF VILLAGES, SETBACKS
- LOCAL PEOPLE BEFORE TOURISTS

Nature is preserved  
Everybody has a task for  
common welfare  
Justice in [access to / disposition]  
of global goods



LEARN FROM EACH OTHER  
COMMON FROM DEPRESSION  
SOCIAL ACTIVITIES ARE MORE  
COMES FROM  
PEOPLE KNOW MORE THAN LOCAL  
IN LOCAL LIFE THIS LOCAL BUSINESS  
INVOLVING THEM THE DIVERSITY  
IS NOT IN KNOWLEDGE  
AND NOT IN KNOWLEDGE  
DISTANCE IS NECESSARY IN LOCAL




Details from the "vision wall", part 3

Less is more

- new quality of life
- redefine the values
- spatial planning, which obeys the <sup>laws</sup> ~~rules~~ of ecosystems


- BRINGING BACK LOCAL IDENTITY (also traditions)
- PROTECTION OF SMALL FARMERS
- BALANCE BETWEEN NATURE AND PEOPLE
- REVITALIZATION OF VILLAGES, ~~streets~~
- LOCAL PEOPLE BEFORE TOURISTS

And the last question left is

 Self Development

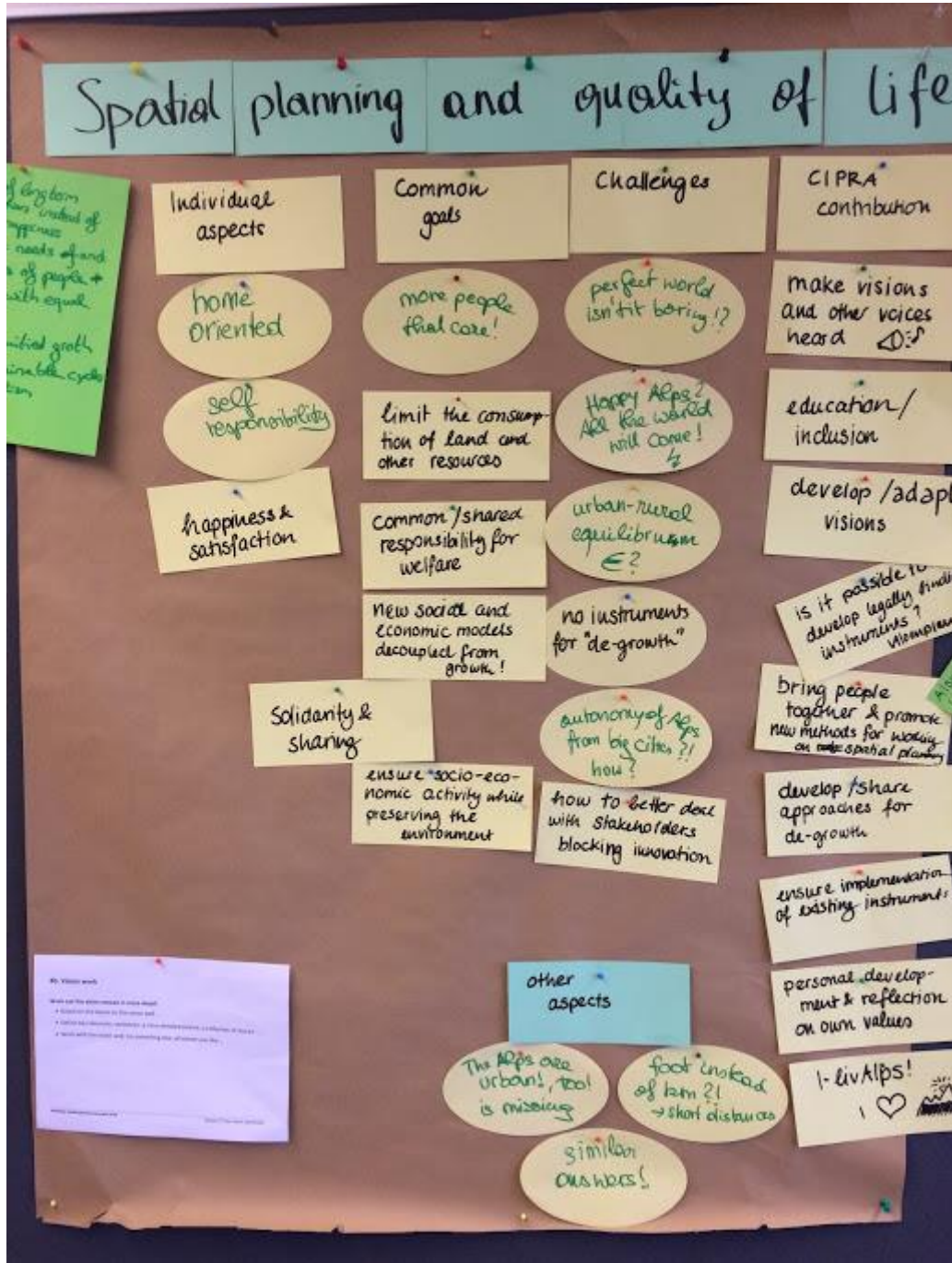
More responsibility ...  
Solidarity ...  
Happiness is

GREEN LIVING SPACE  
WITH WORKING POSSIBILITIES  
& GOOD CONNECTION OF  
RURAL & URBAN AREA (PUBLIC  
TRANSPORT)

 community gardens

The birds are singing  
rivers are flowing  
people <sup>are</sup> happily  
living together

Based on the material collected on the vision wall one working group worked out in more detail some vision elements:

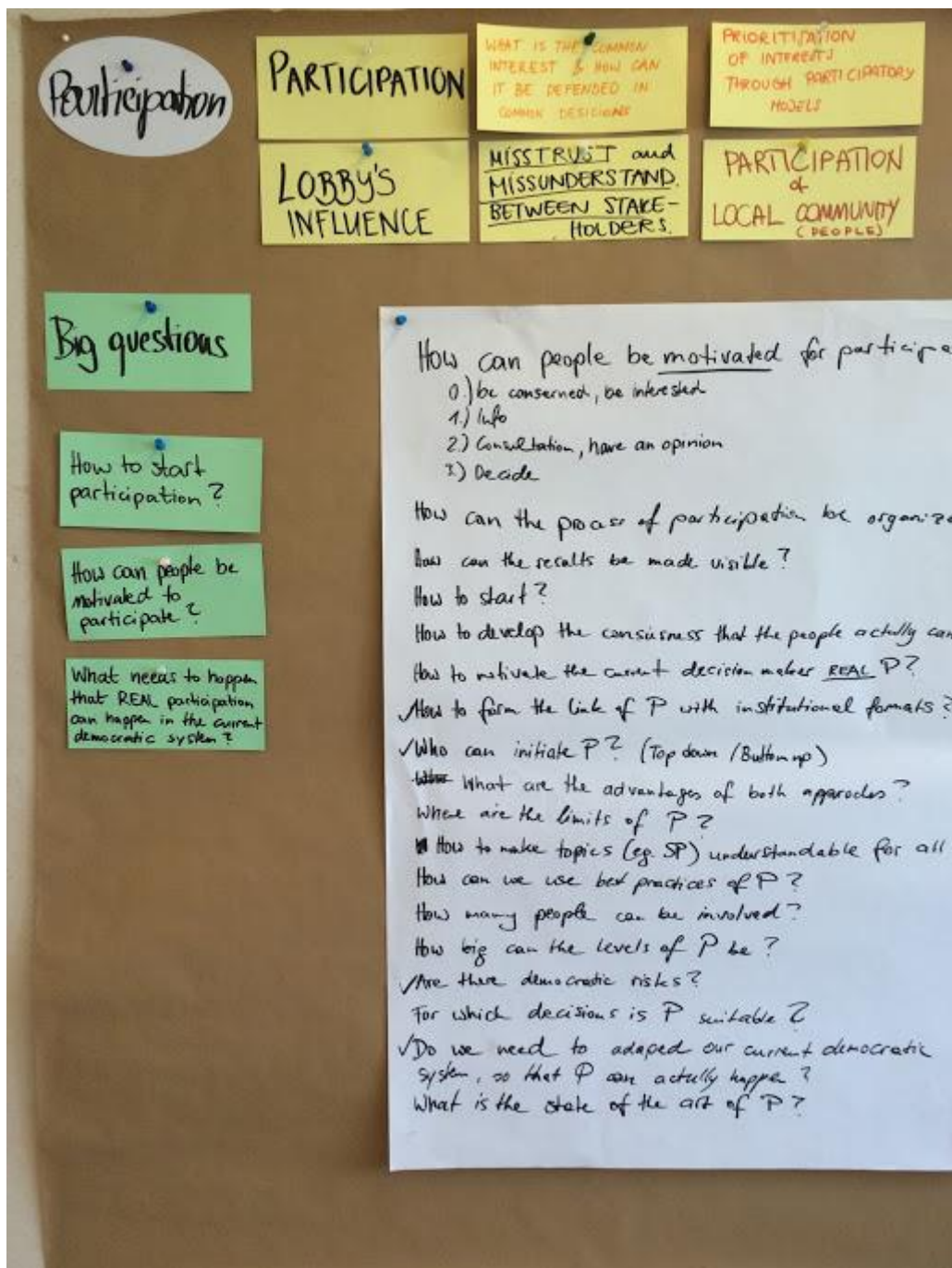


Detailed vision of Spatial Planning in the Alps

The other working groups continued the work on the “big topics” by identifying “big answers” to the big questions. The guiding questions were:

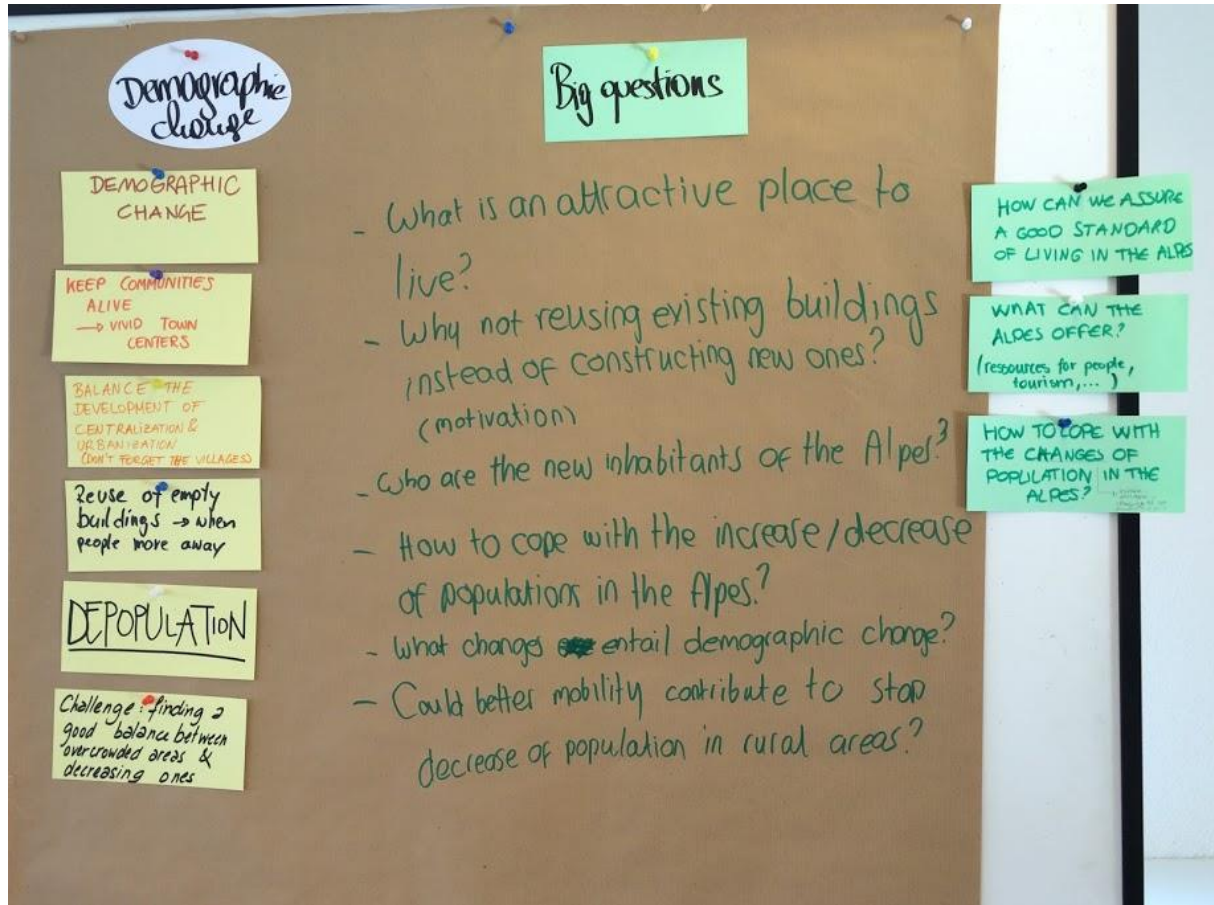
- (1) With which measures, actions, projects, and solutions can we address the big questions? -> “big answers”
- (2) What can CIPRA contribute (role and input)?

Results from the group work on “big answers” in the field of participation:

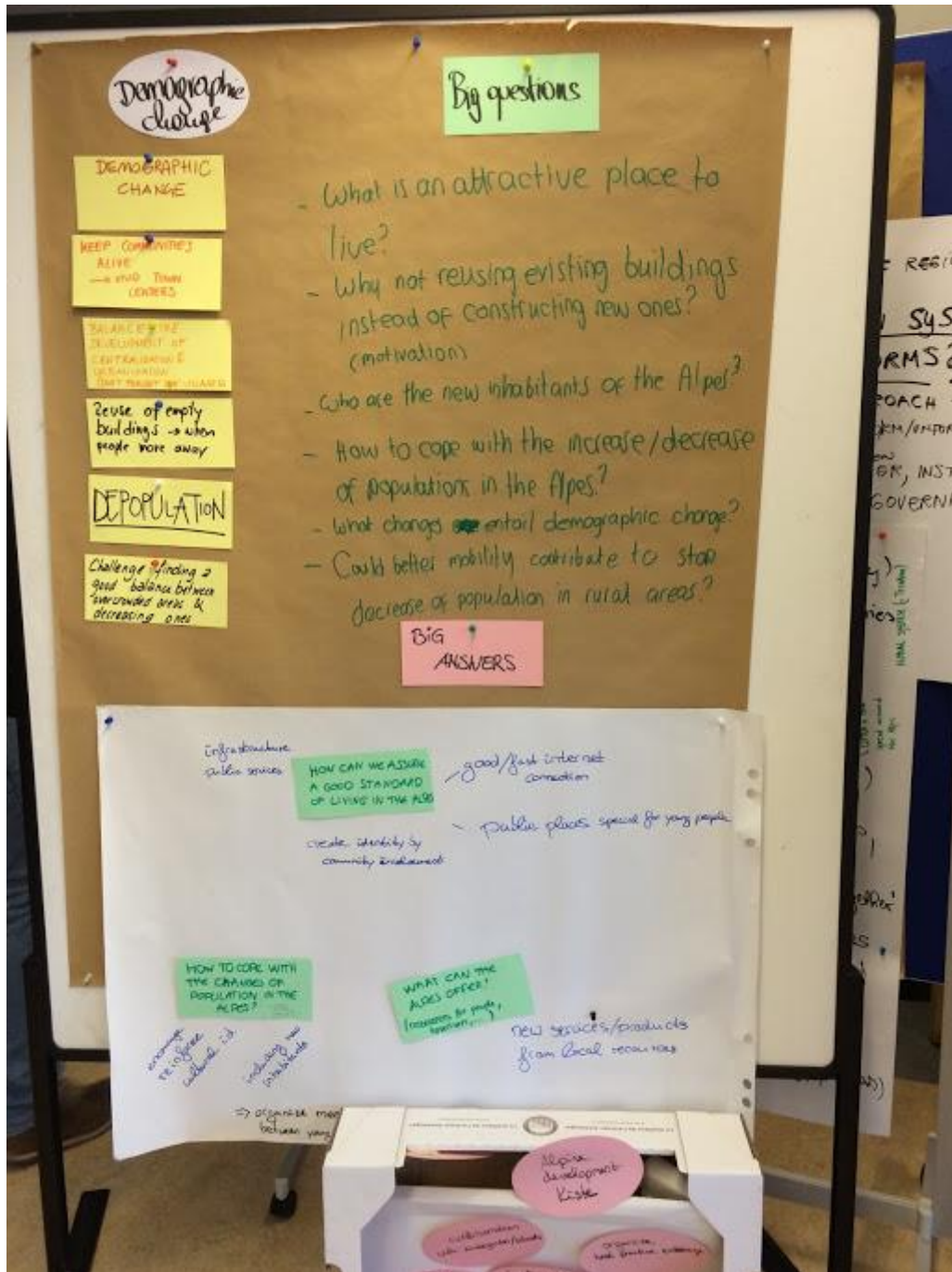




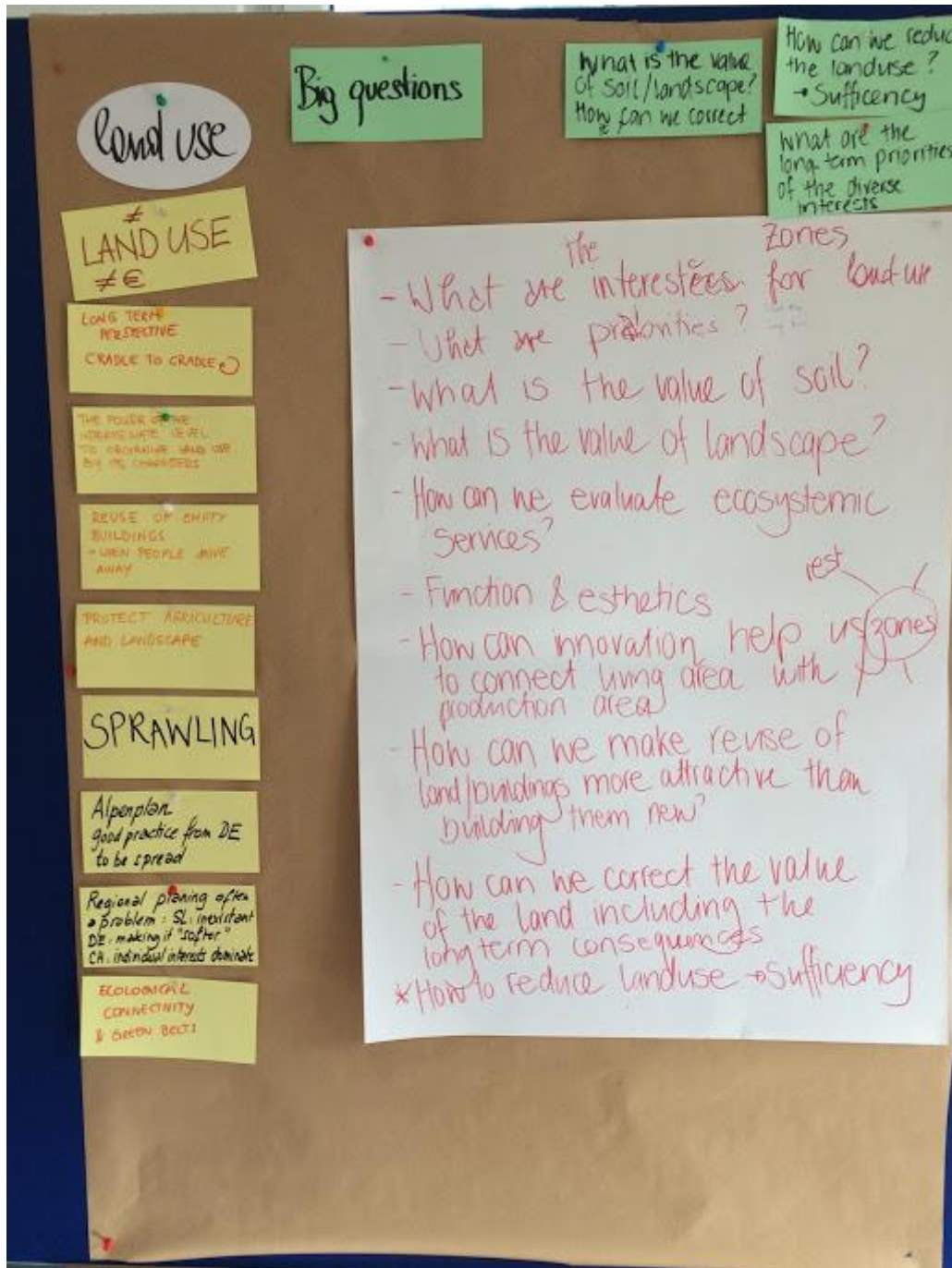
Results from the group work on “big answers” in the field of demographic change:



Results from the group work on “big answers” in the field of demographic change:

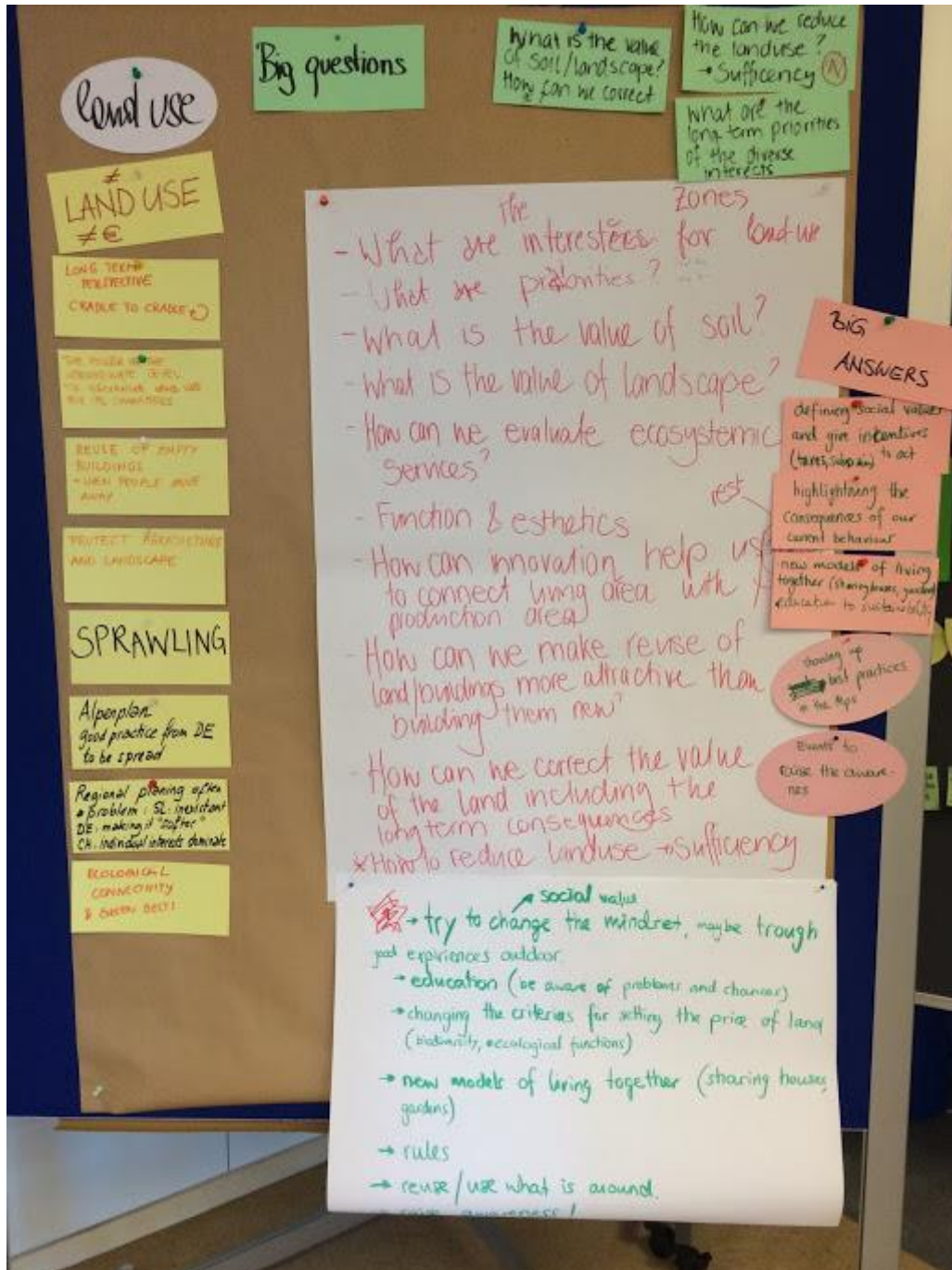


Results from the group work on “big answers” in the field of land use:

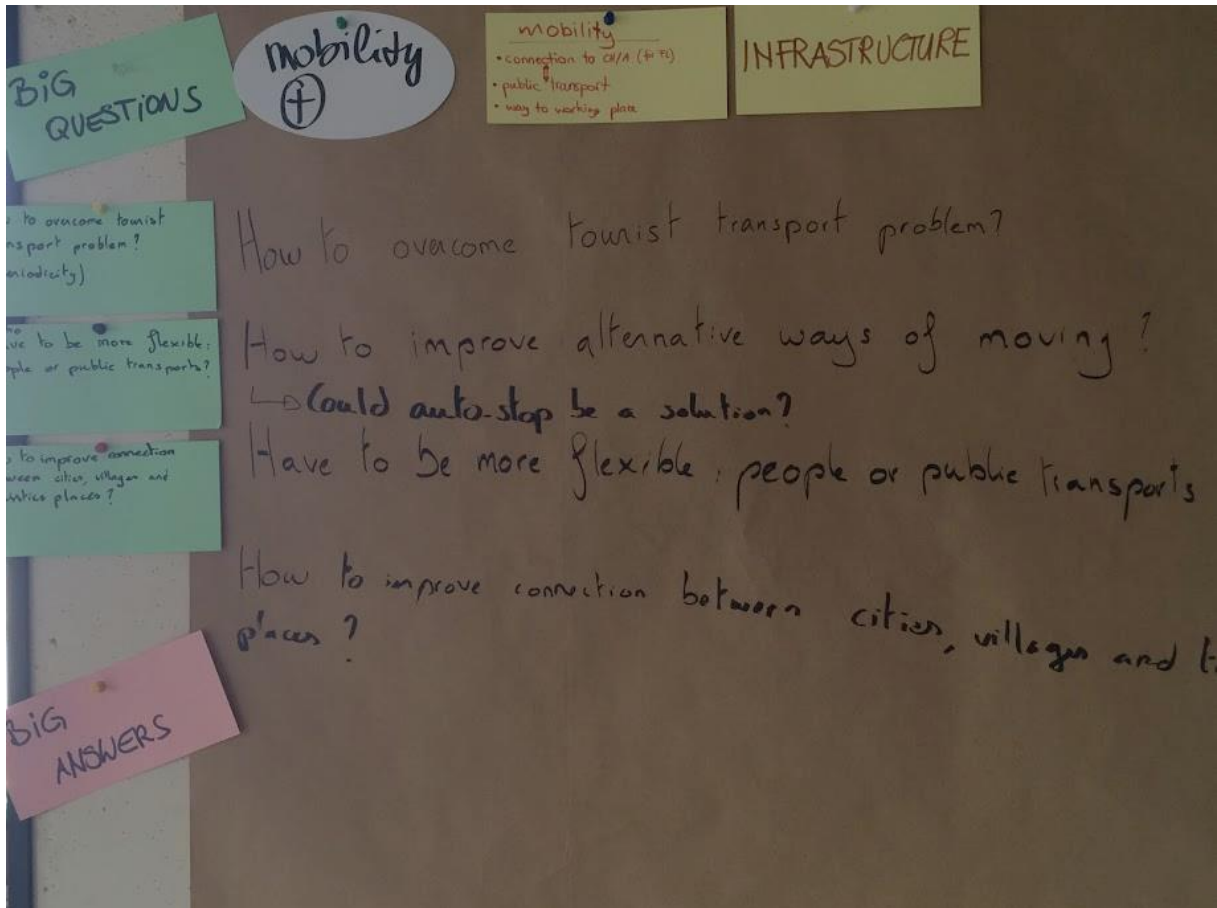




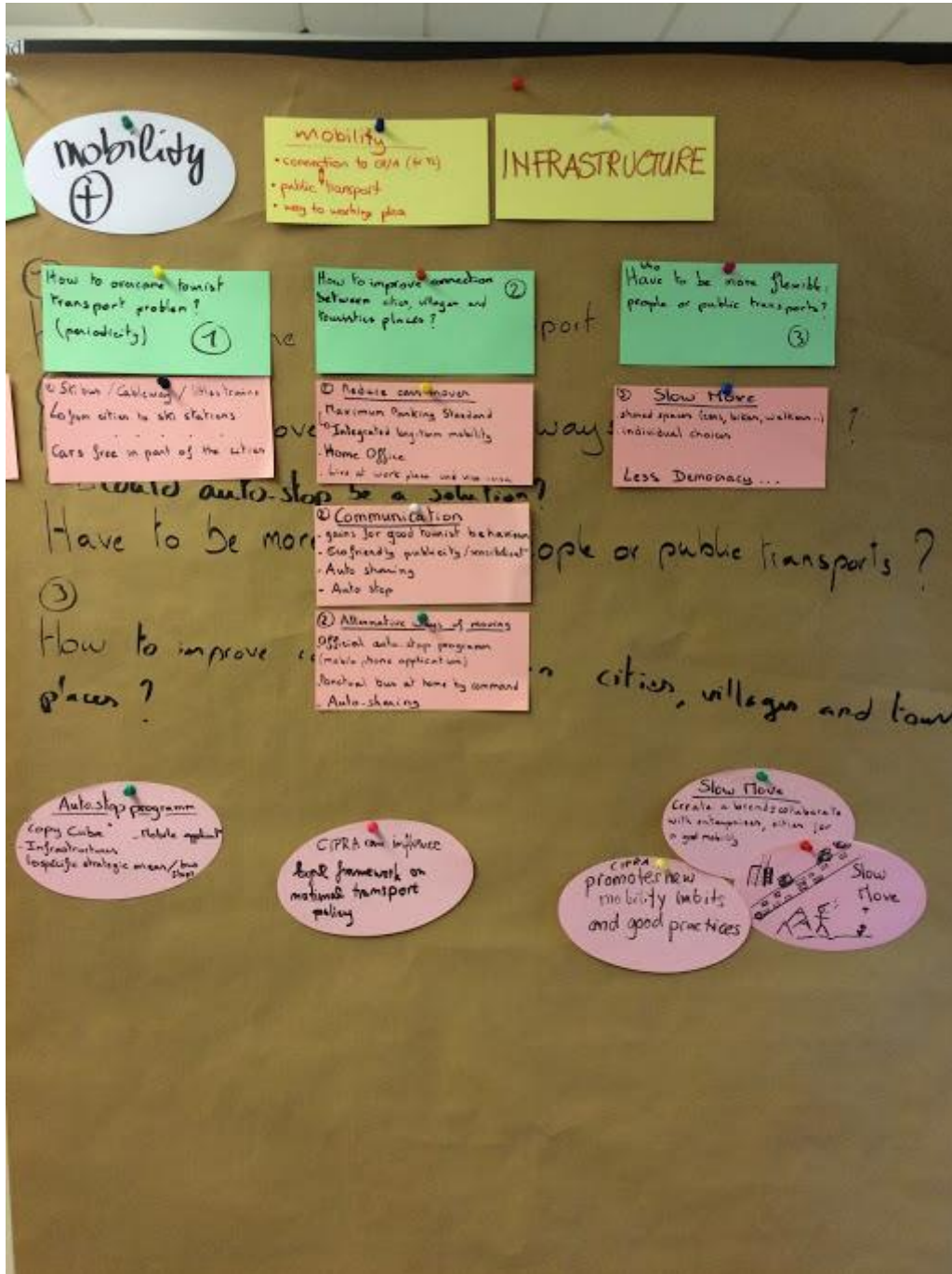
Results from the group work on “big answers” in the field of land use:



Results from the group work on “big answers” in the field of mobility:

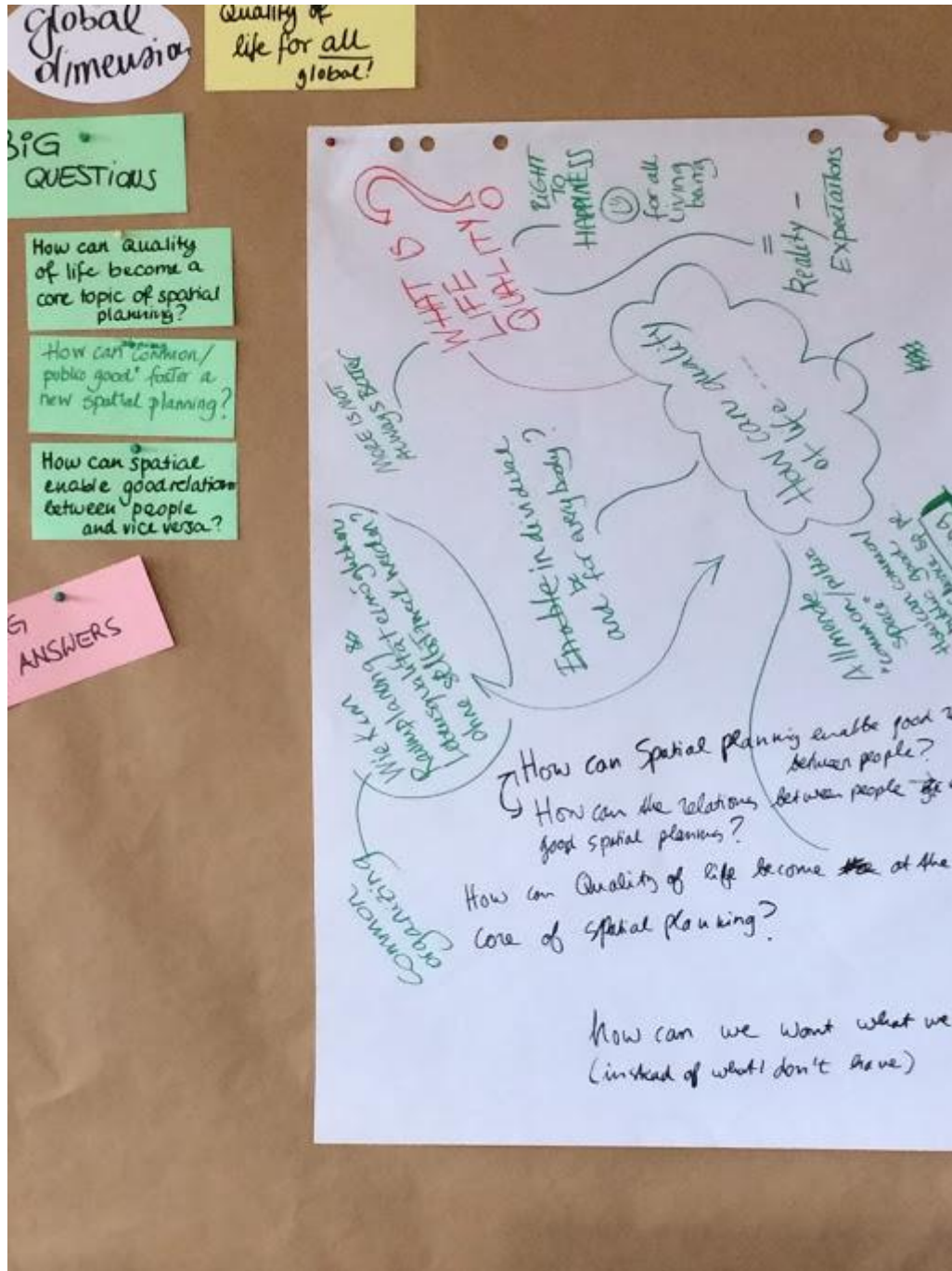


Results from the group work on “big answers” in the field of mobility:

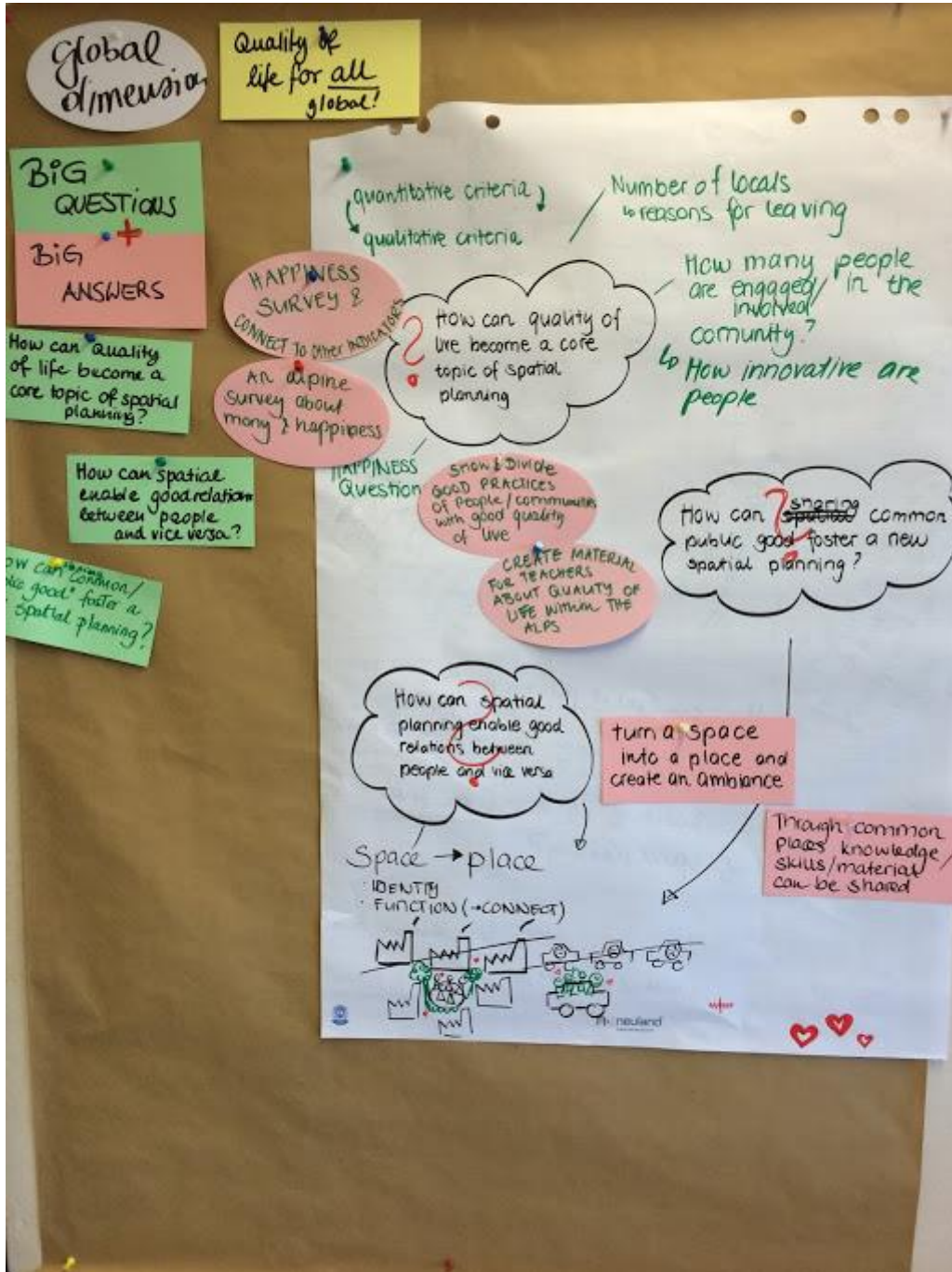




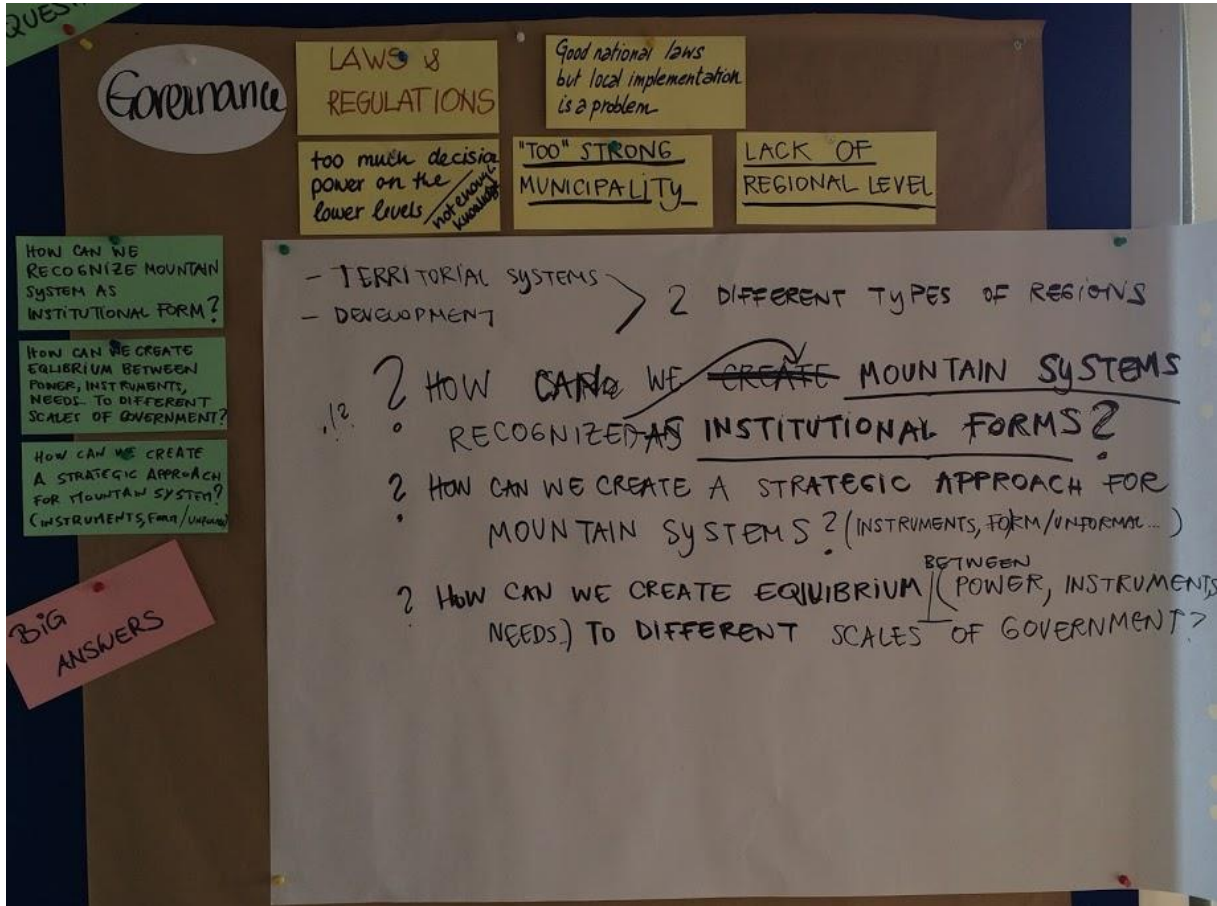
Results from the group work on “big answers” in the field “global dimension”:



Results from the group work on “big answers” in the field “global dimension”:



Results from the group work on “big answers” in the field of governance:



In the closing session the participants split up in national working groups again and discussed the following questions:

- (1) What do we bring home from this workshop?
- (2) What do the results mean for our national CIPRA work?

The results of this session were documented only individually and not presented in the final plenary.



We rounded up with a short summary of the day. We reflexed that through the interactive workshop, we could practise participation. In this way, we learned about youth participation though experiencing participatory methods and having a diverse group working together on topics that matter to them.

We provided the participants a small evaluation format to give their first feedback on the preparation, thematic focus, methods, knowledge sharing, participation, atmosphere, exchange and ideas, inspiration and visions. Participants were invited to put a dot according to their perception to which extend they were satisfied with the areas mentioned before. The closer to the centre they put the dot; the more satisfied the where and the further away, the less. As you can see, they were least satisfied with the thematic focus of spatial planning and most satisfied with the atmosphere. The overall evaluation was positive.



*Overview of the workshop evaluation*

We closed the workshop with a short overview of the next steps. After that, we stood in a circle and Checked out by each sharing one word that expressed how they felt. This ranged from “tired” to “inspired” and “energized”.

We celebrated the productive day together in “Specki”, a local restaurant.



*Impression of the closing dinner*

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