

Reducing Regional Vulnerability in the Alps – Developing Sustainable Adaptation Strategies and Managing Biodiversity in a Climate of Change

Synthesis

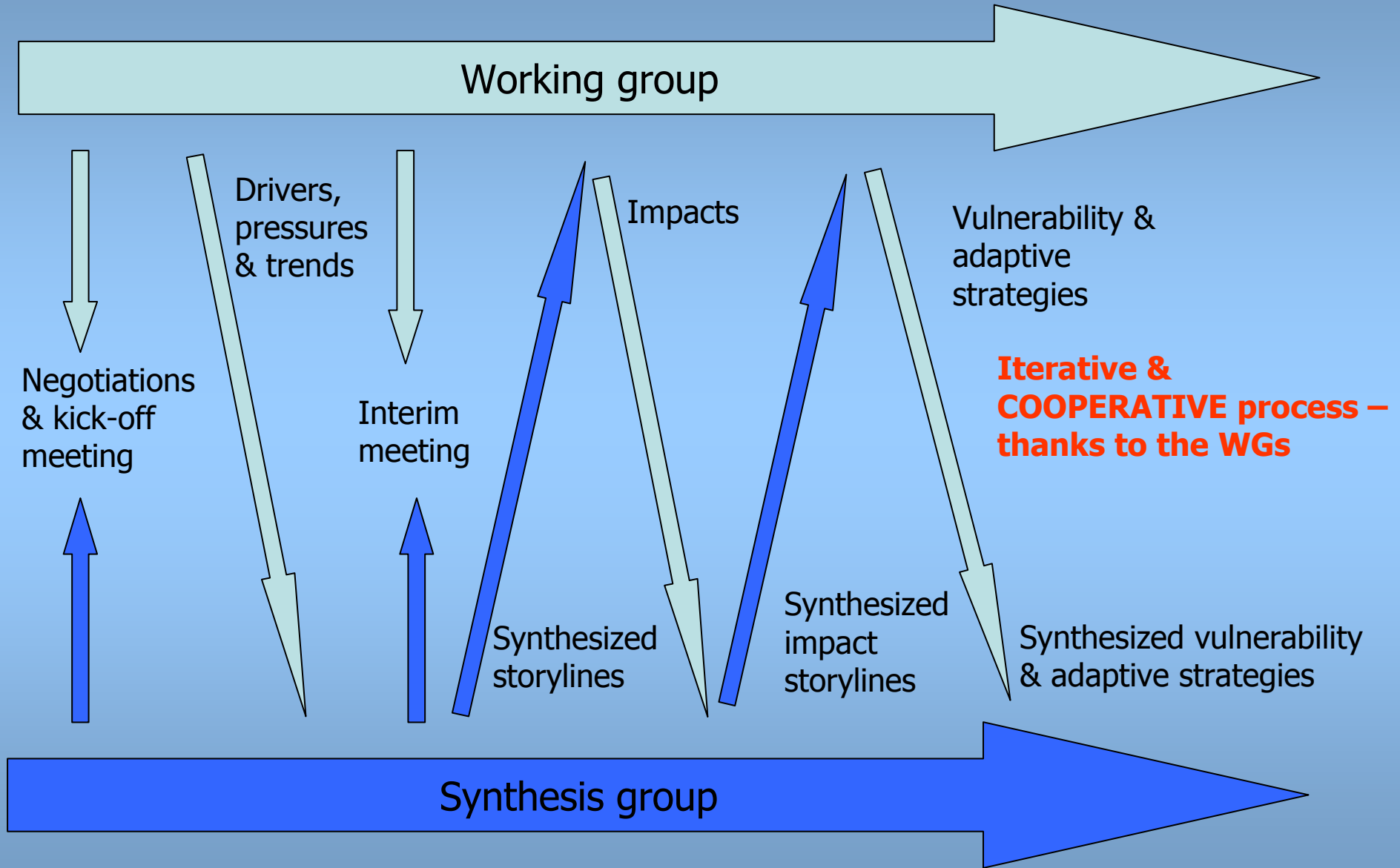
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Gender ratio (f:m) = 6:2

Outline

- Methods & developmental process
- Main Results
 - Vulnerabilities
 - Adaptive Strategies
- Conclusions

Methods & Developmental Process

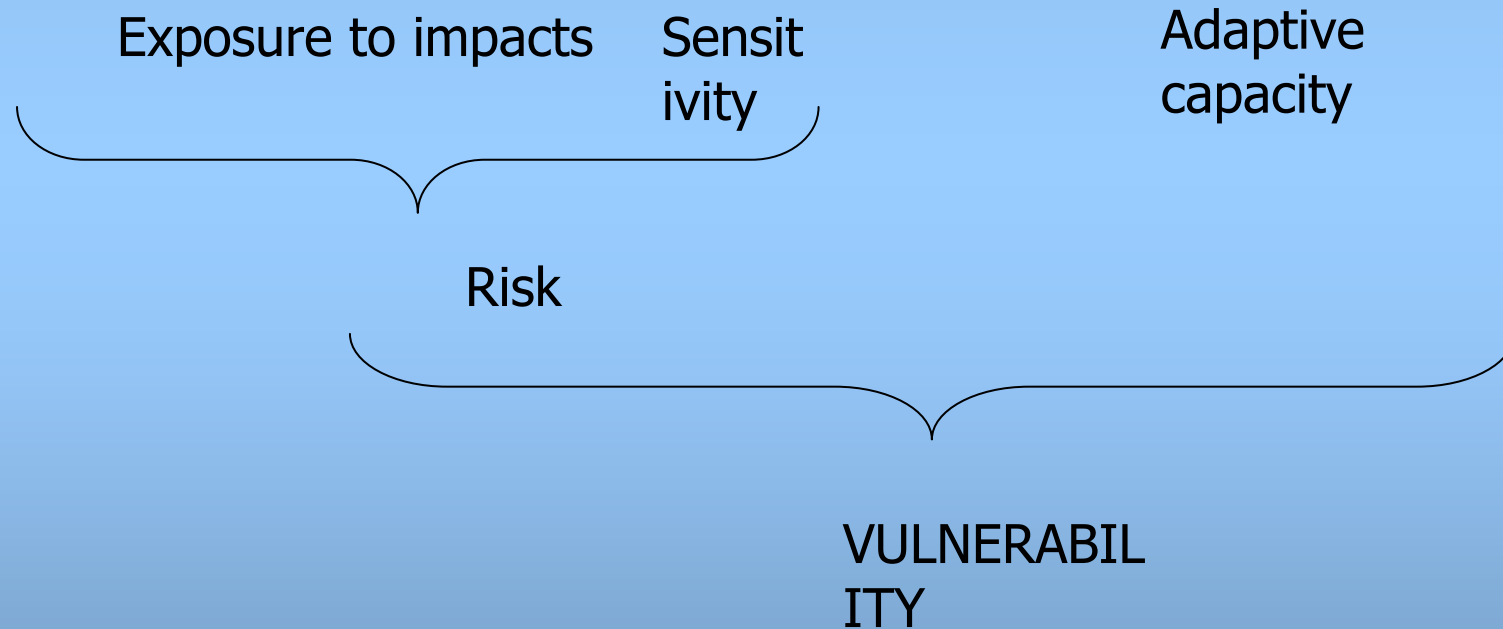


13 September 2007

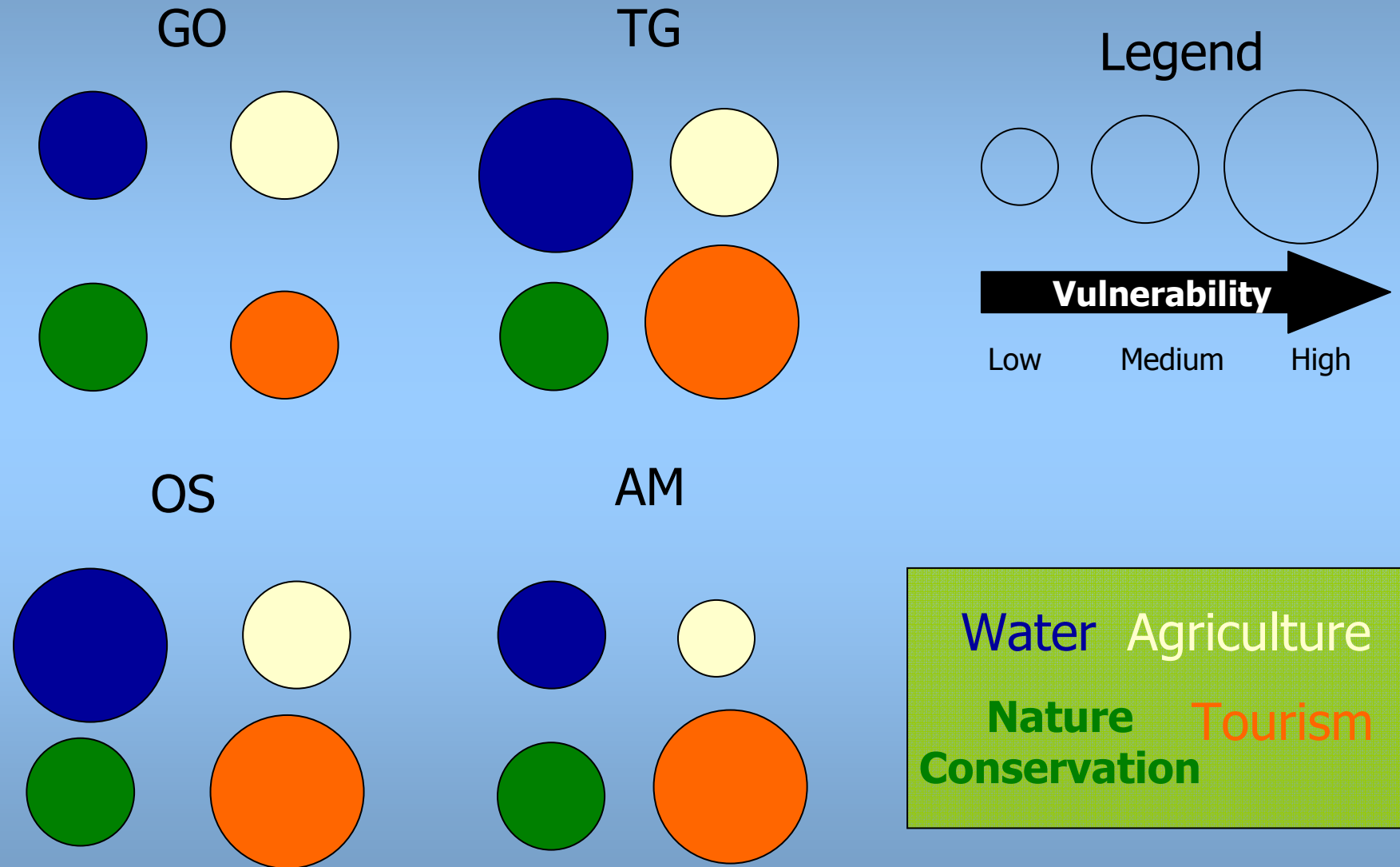
Final Presentation of the Synthesis group for the VASA project

Methods & Developmental Process

Derivation of Vulnerability



Vulnerabilities of sectors across all scenarios in 2020



Adaptive Strategies: Order from Strength

NATURE CONSERVATION

- Policy management for stricter conservation strategies

TOURISM

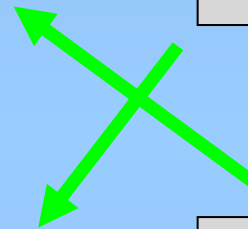
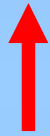
- General shift of tourism towards spring and summer season.
- Advertisement of region to promote beauty of forest for future target group, with particular emphasis on the surrounding urban areas.

AGRICULTURE

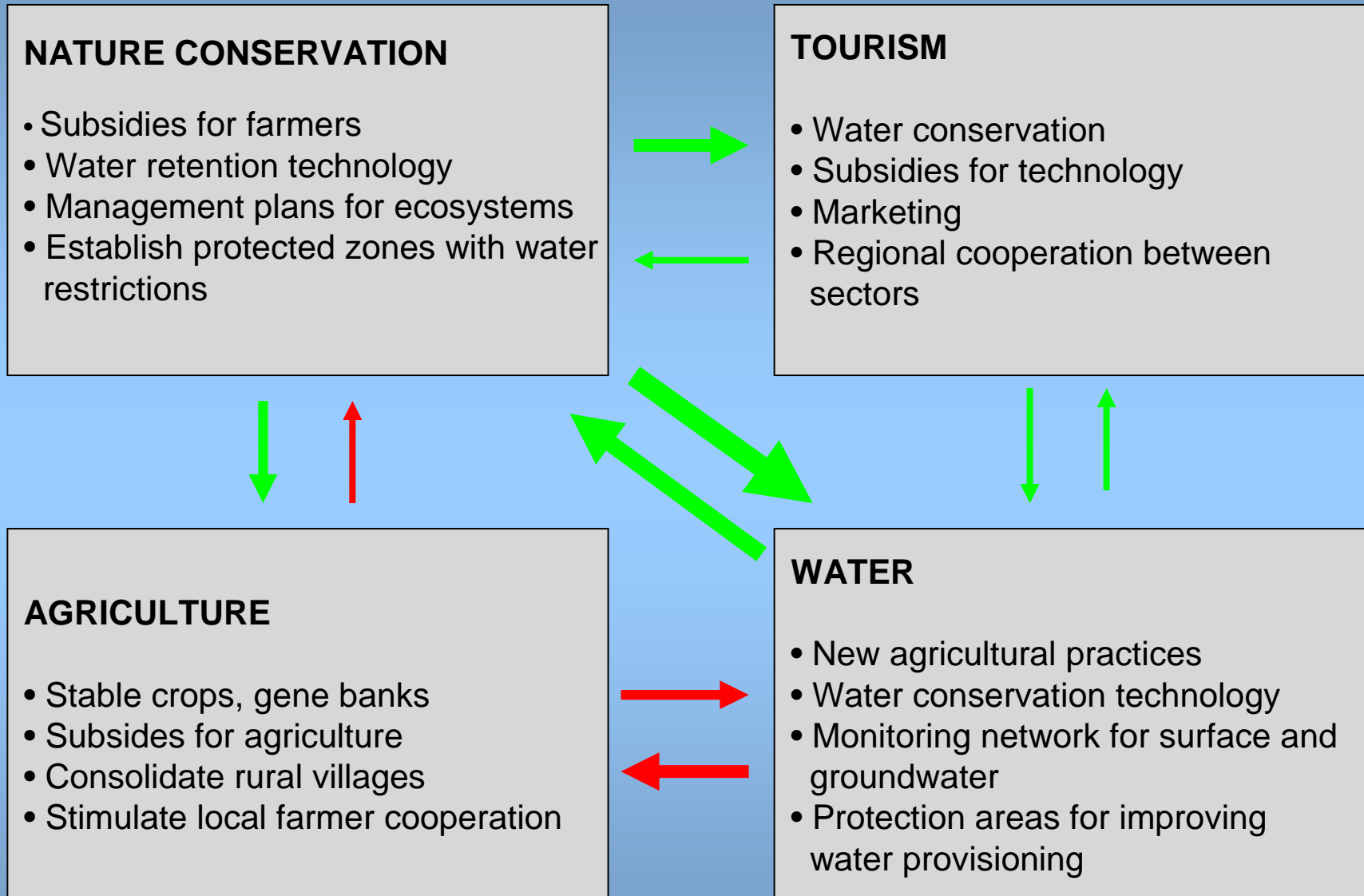
- Drought resistant and environmental stress tolerant crops.
- Diversification to less subsidy reliant crops.
- Soil conservation strategies (afforestation).

WATER

- Reduce water consumption and promote sustainable water use
- Adapt water prices to extreme events
- Separate use of different quality water to save high quality water



Adaptive Strategies: TechnoGarden



Conclusions

- mutually benefiting strategies across the sectors nature conservation, water and tourism
- agriculture, for example mostly conflicts with water and partially nature conservation
- Is there an adaptive strategy for all sectors which safeguards livelihoods *and* biodiversity?
- Overall finding: will diversification of land management be a strategy that benefits most sectors under the 4 given scenarios?