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The social suitability assessment showed no social discords, conflicts or disagreements on apple cultivation which is a positive indicator for the expansion of apple cultivation. Based on the optimistic results of bio-physical, economic and social suitability assessments, it is plausible to support cultivation of apple trees into cultivable areas of Mustang as a potential adaptation option for mountain people against climate change.

References

Strategy building process for tourism destinations under the impact of climate change

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The research reported in the presented poster has been carried out in the framework of the KLIFF-project (Climate Impact Research of Lower Saxony). The analyzed model regions where two popular touristic regions of Lower Saxony: Harz Mountains and Lueneburger Heath. The expected increase in average temperatures and the increased frequency of extreme weather events raise concrete, practical issues for the tourism industry and policy. There are a lot of uncertainties regarding the effects of climate change on tourism destinations and tourism demand, especially in regions with natural resources as touristic attractions, as our
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model regions. Even though accurate forecasts with regard to the impact of climate change for destinations are impossible to receive, it is even more important to be prepared for the consequences thereof. Tourism destinations will most likely have to face both chances and risks of climate change. However, they can deal with it by developing useful strategies and activities and implementing them into their marketing management processes.

The presented poster deals this issue and illustrates how destinations can plan and pursue a corresponding strategy. Our poster will show the single steps of the strategy building process and how tourism destinations can cope with the impact of climate change by means of proactive strategic planning. Based on our analysis, we found out the factors of influence in the development of tourism under the impact of climate change. These factors are directly or indirectly addressing the tourism industry. On this basis, a model showing their interrelationships was developed. This knowledge base then has been used to develop a first strategy approach for destinations. The approach contains mindmapping, moodboards and a strategy map. All parts can be adapted to comparable regions. Afterwards an action list for our model regions translated the developed strategy into practice.

6-P-14 Learning from the past to prepare for a future under climate change: organisational change in Alpine natural hazard management

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