

The need to shift from ‘adjustments’ to ‘transformation’ in the climate change efforts of European mountain regions

Presentation during session 2 “Scientific approaches: evidence and scenarios of climate change in mountain areas” at the X European Mountain Convention “Mountains’ vulnerability to climate change: how can people and territories adapt and mitigate its effects?”

3 October 2016

Teatro Municipal de Bragança, Bragança, Portugal



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"nothing can compare to this incredible beauty"





Environment

Industrial ecology | Local Environmental and Climate Policy | Sustainable Mobility |
Alternative Fuels | Sustainable Agriculture



Innovation

eGovernment and public sector organisation | Regional development | Infrastructure and
networking | e-Commerce in small and medium-sized businesses



Research Centre for Tourism

Leisure-time Consumption | Sustainable Tourism | IT and tourism



Usability

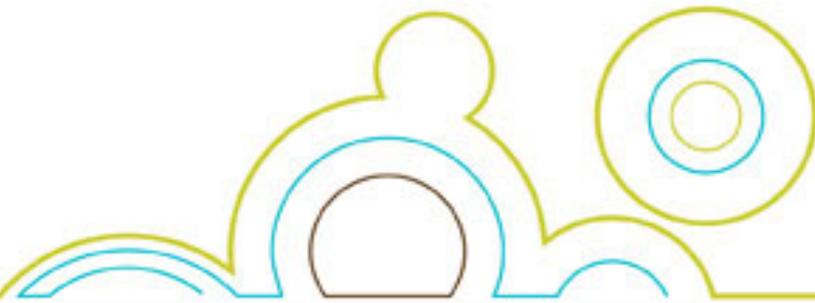
Requirements specifications | Semantic web | Human Computer Interface |
Information architecture

www.vestforsk.no

Part of the regional research infrastructure in Norway

Annual turnover of 3,25 mill Euro

24 researchers – 12 of which do sustainable development related research



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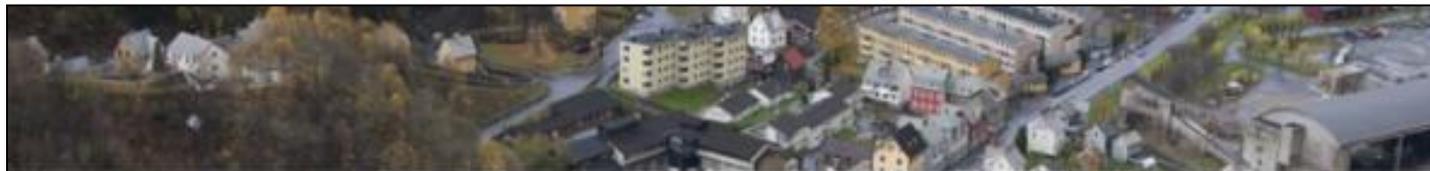
Going back home

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Study modell: Master in Climate Change Management

Emne	M/C	Namn på emne	A-16	S-17	A-17	S-18
XXXX-1	C	Climate change and climate policy	10			
XXXX-2	C	Introduction to methods in environmental sciences	10			
XXXX-3	C	Climate change and ecosystems	10			
XXXX-4	C	Towards a zero emission society		10		
XXXX-5	C	Geohazards		10		
XXXX-6	C	Rural and urban run-off management		10		
XXXX-7	C	Climate change adaptation in land use planning			10	
XXXX-8	C	Societal transformation			10	
XXXX-9	C	Scientific writing, scientific theory and data analyses			10	
XXXX-10	C	Master thesis				30
XXXX-11	O	Snow sciences and avalanche		10		
Sum			30	30	30	30

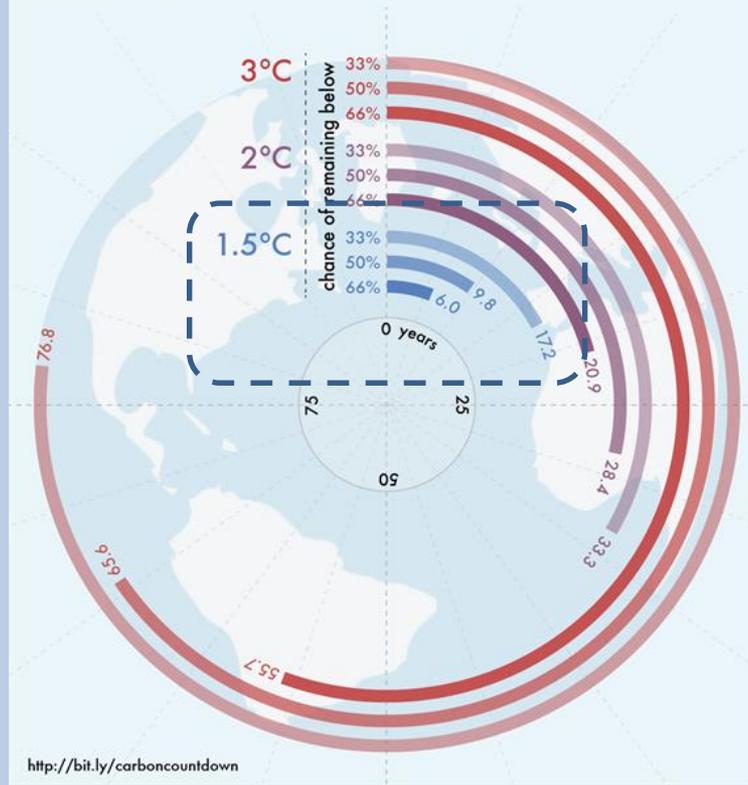
*C = compulsory, O = optional for students with necessary background in Geohazards.
Semester 2 and 4 is open for international student exchange.*



The Paris Agreement Challenge

Carbon Countdown

How many years of current emissions would use up the IPCC's carbon budgets for different levels of warming?

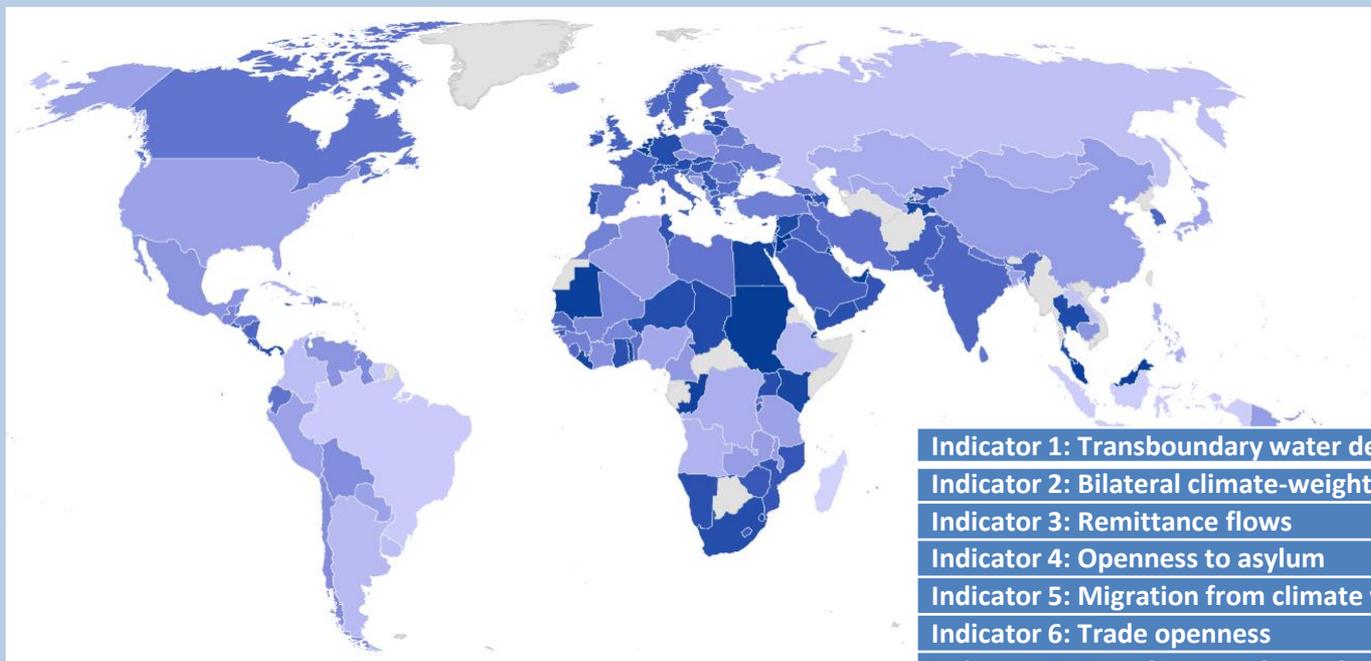


Two observations about the near past

- The need to **mitigate** climate change has been on the table for more than **25 years**
 - still **emissions** continue to **increase**
- The need to **adapt** to climate change has been on the table for mote than **10 years**
 - still climate **vulnerabilities** continue to **increase**

And, we need to expanding the currant narrow-sighted perspective on climate vulnerabilities

Stockholm Environmental Institute Index of Exposure to indirect effects of climate change



One conclusion

- «If current incremental approaches to preventing dangerous climate change and adapting to the change we are already locked into are insufficient, **then more radical approaches may be required**”

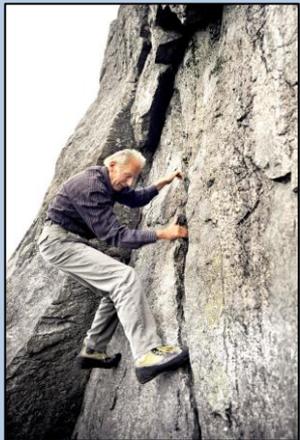
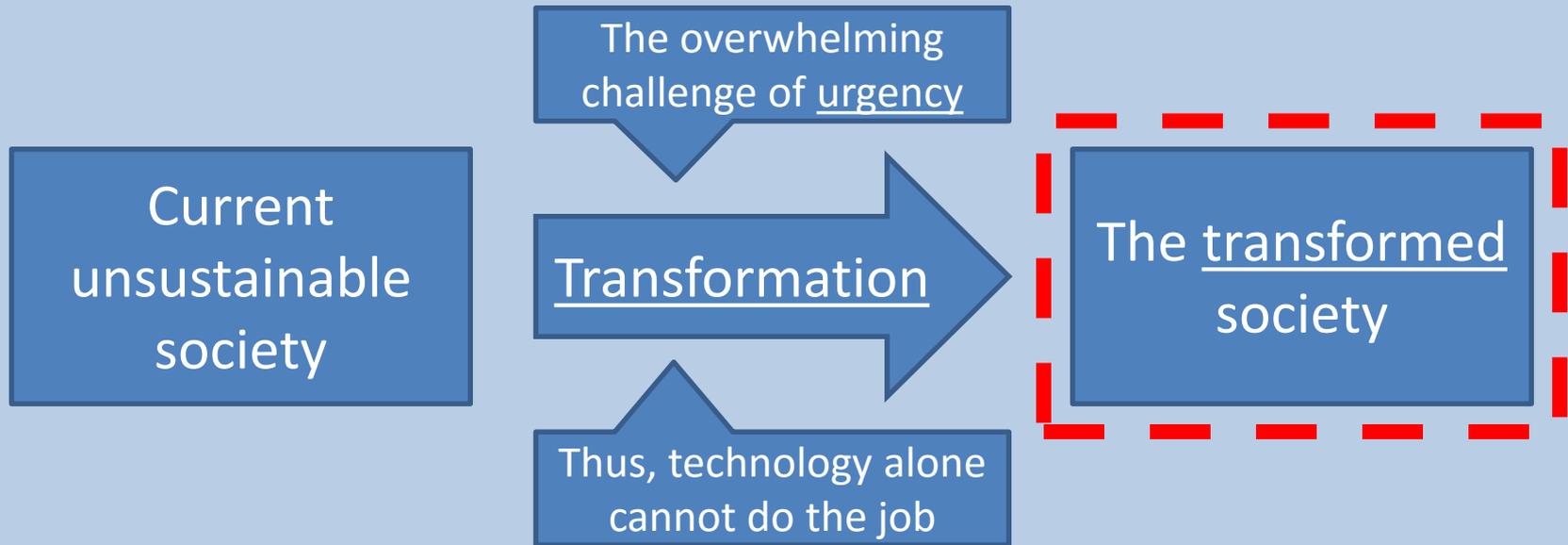
A briefing note issued from the Learning Hub on the concept of
‘transformation’ at the UK Institute of Development Studies
Bahadur and Tanner, 2012:1

..and a corresponding definition

- **Transformation**

- “The **altering of fundamental attributes of a system** (including value systems; regulatory, legislative, or bureaucratic regimes; financial institutions; and technological or biological systems)”
- (as opposite to that of “The process of **adjustment** to actual or expected climate and its effects, in order to **moderate harm or exploit beneficial opportunities**”)

Transformation as process and output



Eco-philosopher and mountain climber Arne Næss:

- “On a long-term basis of 100 years I am **optimistic** with respect the capability of mankind to solve the ecological crisis. However, on a short-term basis I am **pessimistic**”

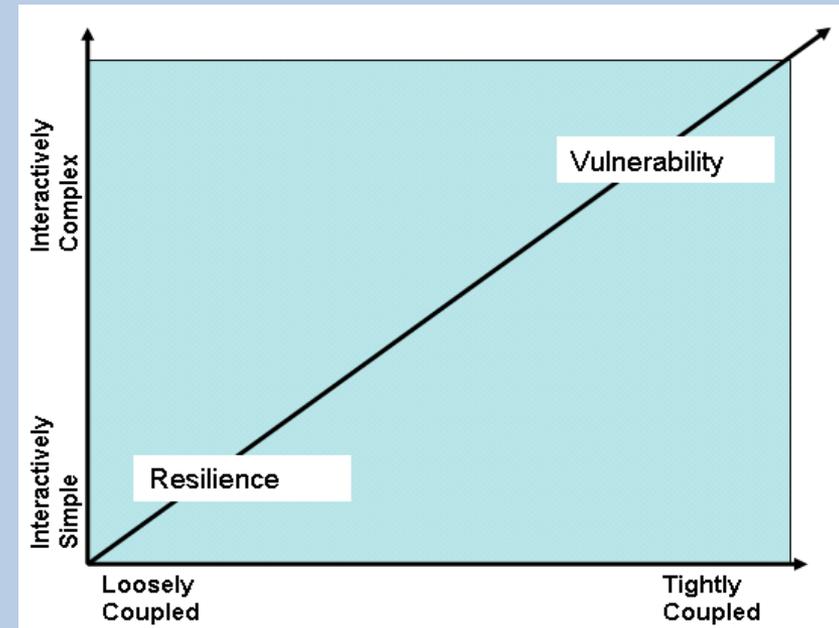
Key characteristics of the transformed society

- Living in a fossil-free world
 - at least in the beginning
- Living with a changed climate
 - Which we currently do not know how will look like
- In many respects, a very different – and - unknown future
- How may mountainous areas of Europe cope under these conditions?

Could climate change be good for mountainous areas? (in a relative sense!)

- In times of big crises – rural areas often come out better than urban areas
 - A potential for increasing “low-capital-intensity” food production and housing capacity
- Rural mountainous areas can be more resilient to the effects of climate change than urban areas
 - When the system is tightly coupled and complex, failures more easily get out of control

Charles Perrow's theory of high-risk societies



Back-casting the transformed mountainous areas

- **Avoid**

- loosing areas with

- a potential of increasing current levels of low-capital-intensive food production
 - a potential of increased housing capacity

- **Maintain**

- Societal structures the creates high resilience

- Loosely coupled and low complexity societies, allowing for high levels of cross-sectorisation, cross disclipinarity and business diversification



Thank you for your attention!

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