Karl Kleemayr BFW









#### OBJECTIVES

Which are the specific objectives the project will be working towards? Define max. 3 project specific objectives.

Title of specific objective

measures

governance

1. To develop and apply affordable, innovative, preventive and **nature-based risk mitigation strategies** 

2. To increase the awareness for the necessity

of ecosystems for risk mitigation and to rise

acceptance of nature-based risk reduction

3. To enforce transnational and multi-actor

involvement for long-term oriented risk

Please provide a short explanation on the link with the project outputs

SO1 will be achieved by: i) transalpine guidelines to assess the protection function and effects of mountain forests: ii) **new model** to evaluate costs, benefits and consequences of different risk reduction measures: iii) guidelines for the prioritization of risk reduction strategies on the municipality level; iv) new recommendations for ecosystem-based risk mitigation; v) new user-tailored forest assessment tool (compilation of four tools to support expert in ecosystem-based risk management). SO2 will be achieved by: i) catalogue of actors and network structure; ii) map of interests, conflicts and awareness in ecosystem-based risk management; iii) map of decision structure on the municipality and regional level; iv) application of the research-integration-utilization (RIU) model for decision optimization in ecosystem-based risk control; v) road map for a multiple actor and decision targeted information process; vi) strategy of acceptance raising for nature-based risk management SO3 will be achieved by: i) involvement of important transnational political steering groups (EUSALP, ALPINE CONVENTION, CIPRA); ii) survey and comparison of national barriers for applying new ecosystem-based natural hazard risk mitigation concepts; iii) new transnational recommendations for the governance of sustainable protection forests and ecosystem-based risk mitigation; iv) new transalpine workbooks for experts on protection forest and ecosystem-based risk management.





OUTPUT

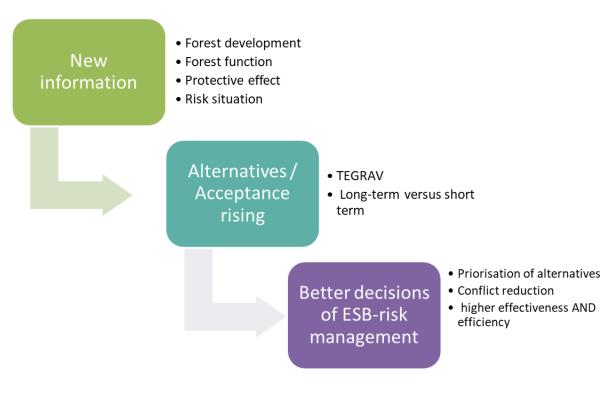


Out1: Innovative and **integrated risk management** procedures by balancing ecosystem-based, technical and preventive natural hazard management concepts. Solutions are built upon the **newly developed ecosystem-based method for risk reduction.** 

Out2: **Transnational and multilevel support** platform for ecosystemoriented decision-making, including: i) a transnational acceptance driver network; ii) a newly developed method for balanced cost/benefit scenarios; iii) a strategic communication method, fostering decision alternatives.

Out3: Innovative policy input to national and transnational policy platforms, by delivering methodological and operational model pathways for strategic optimization of integrated risk control measures and systematic compromising and conflict reduction.

#### AS SHORT AS POSSIBLE







#### New – better information



New assessment tools			
Software	New information		
Technologies	Reliable and	New decision alternatives	
Criteria	plausibel	scenarios	
Disturbances	Actors oriented	socio-economic consequences	
	Decision supporting	TEGRAV – comparing technical/green/avoidance strategies	

....



#### **Better Decisions**



#### New communication strategies

Actors and decision oriented Conflict reducing Acceptance rising Optimizing compromise New ESb risk management principles

Assessment Priniciples Guidelines Management handbooks



#### Project structure

GREEN RISK

**4 ALPS** 

	WPMAN						
	1	2	3	(4)		5 6 7	
1	0 2 2	3		<b>S</b>	6 <u></u> 6		
1			1 2	G  G  G  C  SUPPORT (25M)	5 6		
		1					
Juis				Protection forest work book			
			PP12 - LWF A.15.3 PP4 - IRSTEA A.T5.2	Govern. ESb risk mitigation			
100	Manual and a second second second second			EUSALP, A. CONVENT., CIPRA			
3	and a superior of the superior			R ECO-SYSTEM BASED RISK CONTROL ME	ASURES (21M)		
	A STATES			Decistargeted communic.			
				RIU based decision space			
	A MILLING CONTRACTOR			RIU model in two PAR			
	and the second sec		PP11-UGOE A.T4.1	Adapting RIU			
1		T3 DOR	A : DECISION ORIENTED RISK ASSESSMEN	т (27М)			
			Application of Risk Analysis				
			TEGRAV risk mngnt strat				
			Cost/Benefits/Consequences Risk Analysis & Strategy Prior.				
Les!			Risk managmt w. forest focus				
4		DRS INVOLVEMENT & NETWORK ANALYSIS					
		Awar. & conflict analysis	5(20141)				
1		Protection and damage pot.					
	PP11 - UGOE	Decision structures					
		Analys. of networks of actors					
*		Social-network analysis					
WP 1 PRONA: FOREST ASSESSMENT (20M)							
34		ProtFor assmnt tool (FAT)					
		Forest special topics					
-m		Maintng forest protection					
		Forest protection effect					
Sec.		Modeln NH Scenarios					
		CC-FC-NHC scenarios					
	Periode 1	Periode 2	Periode 3	Periode 4	Periode 5	Periode 6	
and the	Q2-18      Q3-18      Q4-18        MAY      JUN      JUL      AUG      SEP      OCT      NOV      DEC	Q1-19      Q2-19        JAN      FEB      MAR      APR      MAI      JUN	Q3-19      Q4-19        JUL      AUG      SEP      OKT      NOV      DEZ	Q1-20      Q2-20        JAN      FEB      MAR      APR      MAI      JUN	Q3-20      Q4-20        JUL      AUG      SEP      OKT      NOV      D	Q1-21 Q2-21	
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#### Kranjska Gora (SLOV)



Val Ferret, Mont Blanc area, (ITA)

#### Oberammergau, Germany



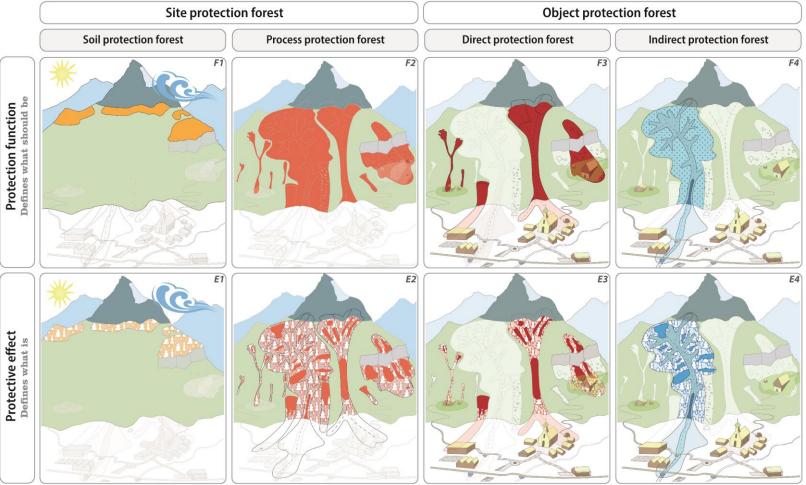
#### Parc des Baronnies, France



#### Sterzing/Gossensass (ITA) Vals and Gries a.B. (AUT)



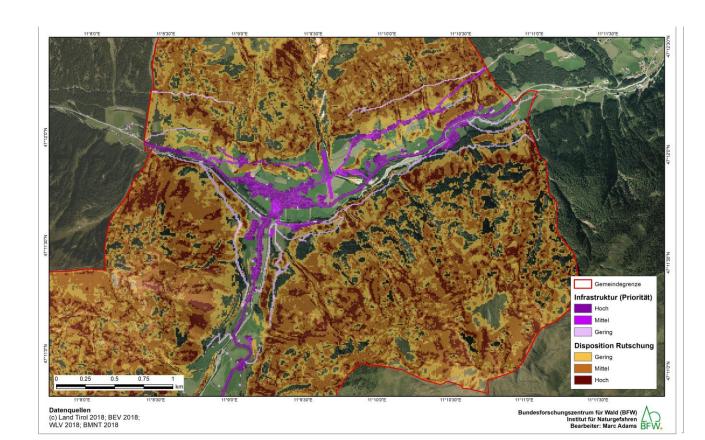
#### **DEFINITIONS OF PROTECTION FORESTS**



#### New information – FOREST FUNCTION

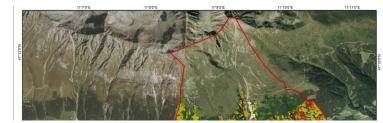




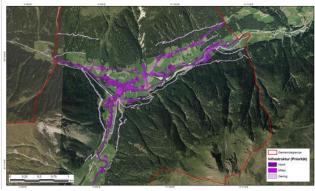


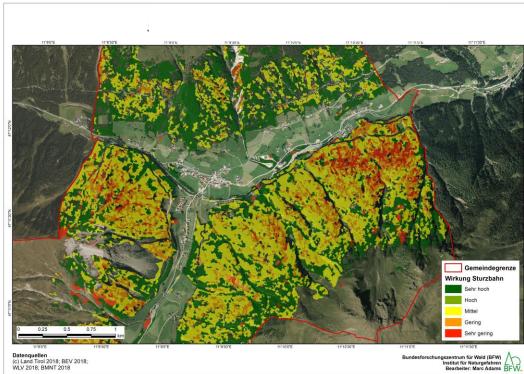
# **GREENRISK4ALPS**New information – PROTECTIVE EFFECT







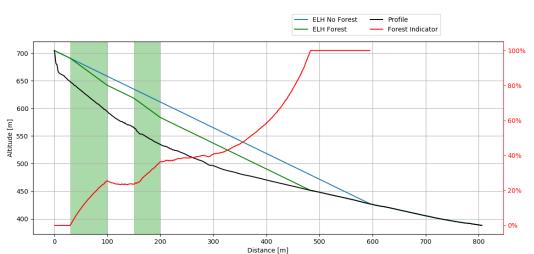




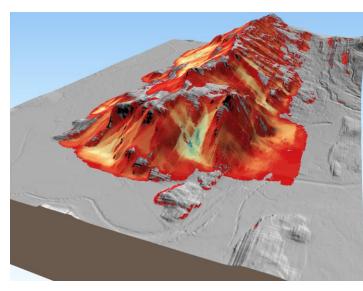
**GREENRISK4ALPS**New information – PROTECTIVE EFFECT







FAT Results





#### PAR mitigation development plan GreenRisk4Alps - Phases of Living Labs





#### What is a Living Lab?

A Living Lab is an orchestrator of open innovation processes focusing on co-creation of innovations in realworld contexts by involving multiple actors with the objective to generate sustainable value for all actors focusing in particular on the endusers.



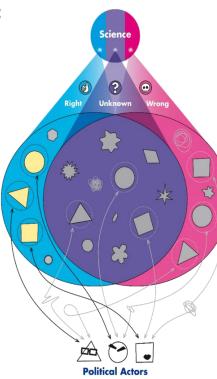
		2018	2019		2020		2021
	A C	ROUNDTABLE 1 Fall 2018 Phase 1	ROUNDTABLE 2 05/06 2019	INTEGRATION TABLE 10/11 2019 Extended Expert Group	Expert Interview 04/05 2020 Selected Expert Group	Expert Feedback 10/11 2020	
		Network building Who is involved? Who has interests? What are the main problems?	Actors analysis Who is contributing? - Detailed interest survey - Interest conflicts? - Information deficits - Collecting information on process areas, protection forests, mitigation measures, establis- hed solutions, old projects and	Phase 3 Social network analysis & Decision structures Who is deciding? - Decision structure & processes - Who is influencing decisions? - Responsabilities - liability - Danger/exposure hot spots - Cascading effects	Phase 4 Exposure assessment Who is endangered ? - Exposure hot spots and scenarios including forest protection effects - Financial issues * costs for potent. mitigation measures - Constraints for potential alternatives	Phase 5 Implementation What are the alternatives? - Cost-efficiency ratios - Efficiency priorities - Feasibility under thematic, political and sustainability viewpoint	
		General project information	experiences	Factors that make actors powerful  Region. socio-econmc. values/costs  Conflicts and constraints of existing  mitigation measures	Administrativ approval procedures  TEGRAV information	Mitigation alternatives	Results
•	What we bring in Innovative information	Key objectives of GR4A Main and minimum results	Results of the first RT Overview of modelling activit. Survey of conflict of interests	Report on Phase2: PAR main issue ALL F Hazard maps FOREST (Inction maps Environment) Forest function maps Environment Template of users/regulators F Templ. of reg. socio-economic values Environment	Alex, on Phase 3: PAR exposure https:// Fable of users/regulators/conflicts "" Papid risk appraisal (www Spatial explicit exposure map (www Deficit maps (e.g. protective effect) (www List of mitigation alternatives "",")	Tegaton alternatives    Report on Phase 4:  Uote    TEGRAV Analyses  Deaternatives    Opinion leaders and strategic allies  uote    Suggestions for mitigation priorisation  "	Resurts Implementation plan Communication plan Governance suggestion:
e				Find allies	New Science based knowledge effective strategies of knowledge effective strategies of knowledge transfer		
		*				Altern 4 Altern 3 Altern 1	

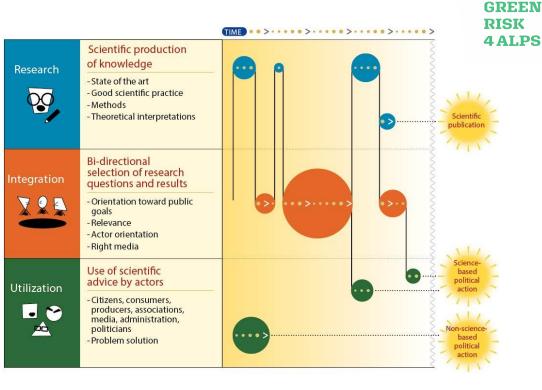
#### Communication – RIU Implementation



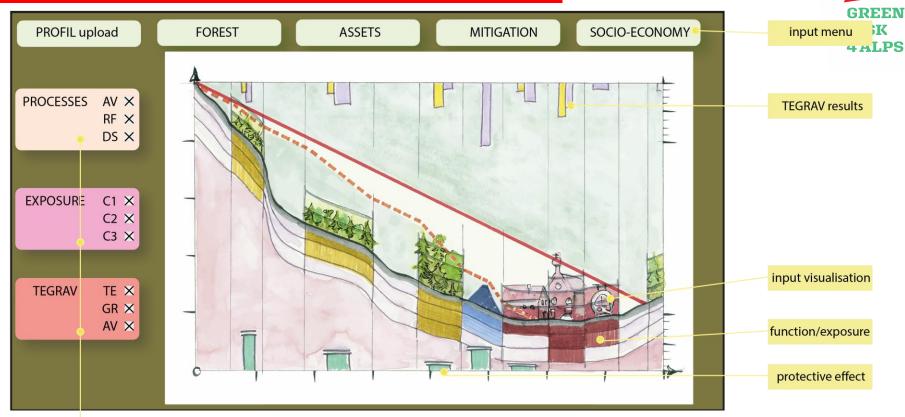
RIU - Model: Research-Integration-Utilization

Actor-driven selection of scientific knowledge





#### Output – FAT [Forest Assessment Tool] based on TEGRAV Analysis



analysis menu

#### **Output – Handbook and Governance Recommendations**

GR4A Protection Forest Handbook Vol1 SCIENTIFIC BASIS

- Motivation
- Concept of Eco-DRR
- Methodological Framework
- Integration and implemetation of Eco-DRR
- Development of harmonized, responsive, transparent and efficient strategies of ecosystembased natural hazard risk governance
- Transnational policy improvement by complying current policy needs and cross-sectoral challenges in an innovative way
- Implementation of a multi-actor and multi-risk
  approach

GR4A Protection Forest Handbook Vol2 Management in Practice

- Motivation/Workflow overview
- Forst Function assessment
- Assessment of protective effects
- Methodological Framework
- DSS (FAT) and cascading effects
- Catalogues and report list









Bayerische Landesanstalt für Wald und Forstwirtschaft











**EUROPEAN UNION** 



### **GREEN RISK 4 ALPS**

#### **European Regional Development Fund**

