

Climate change adaptation across sectors in the NRLP network of Germany

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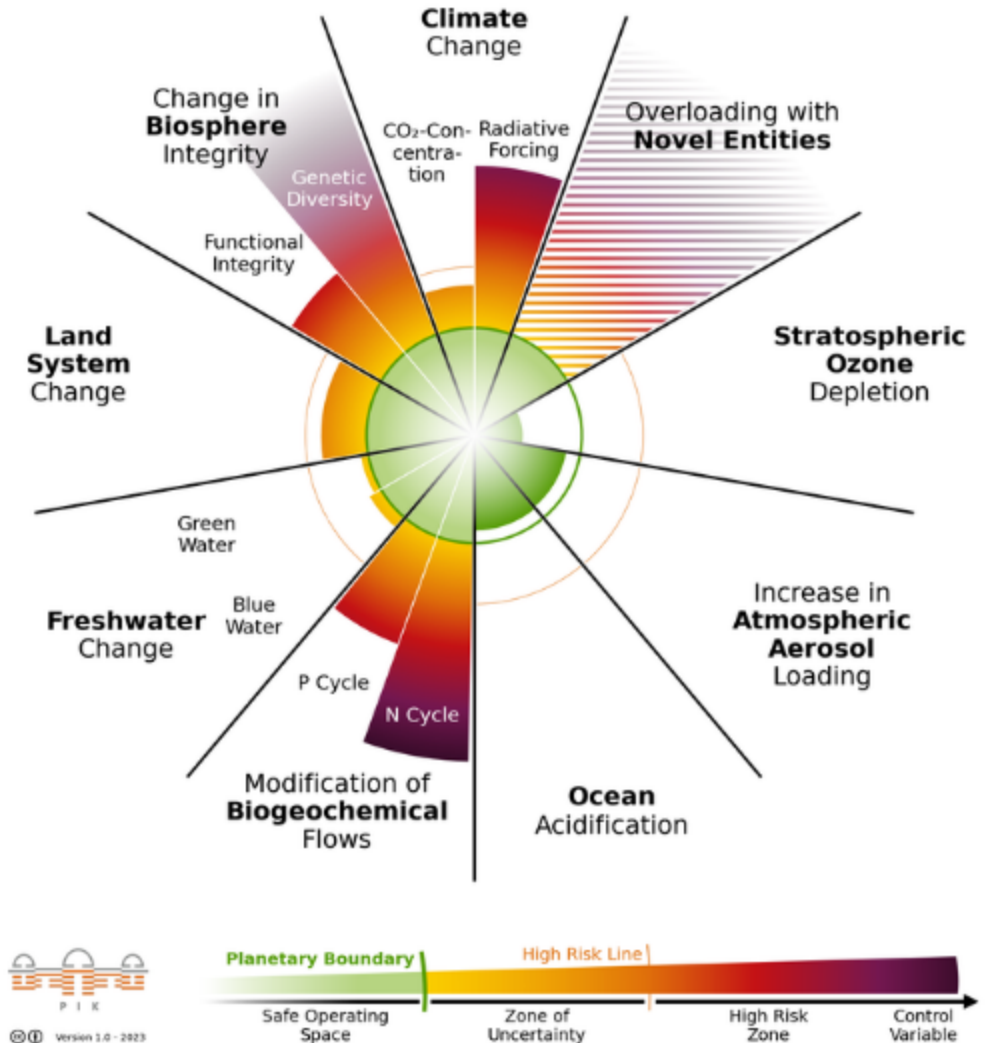
Climate Change Adaptation in Europe's Living Landscapes



Agenda

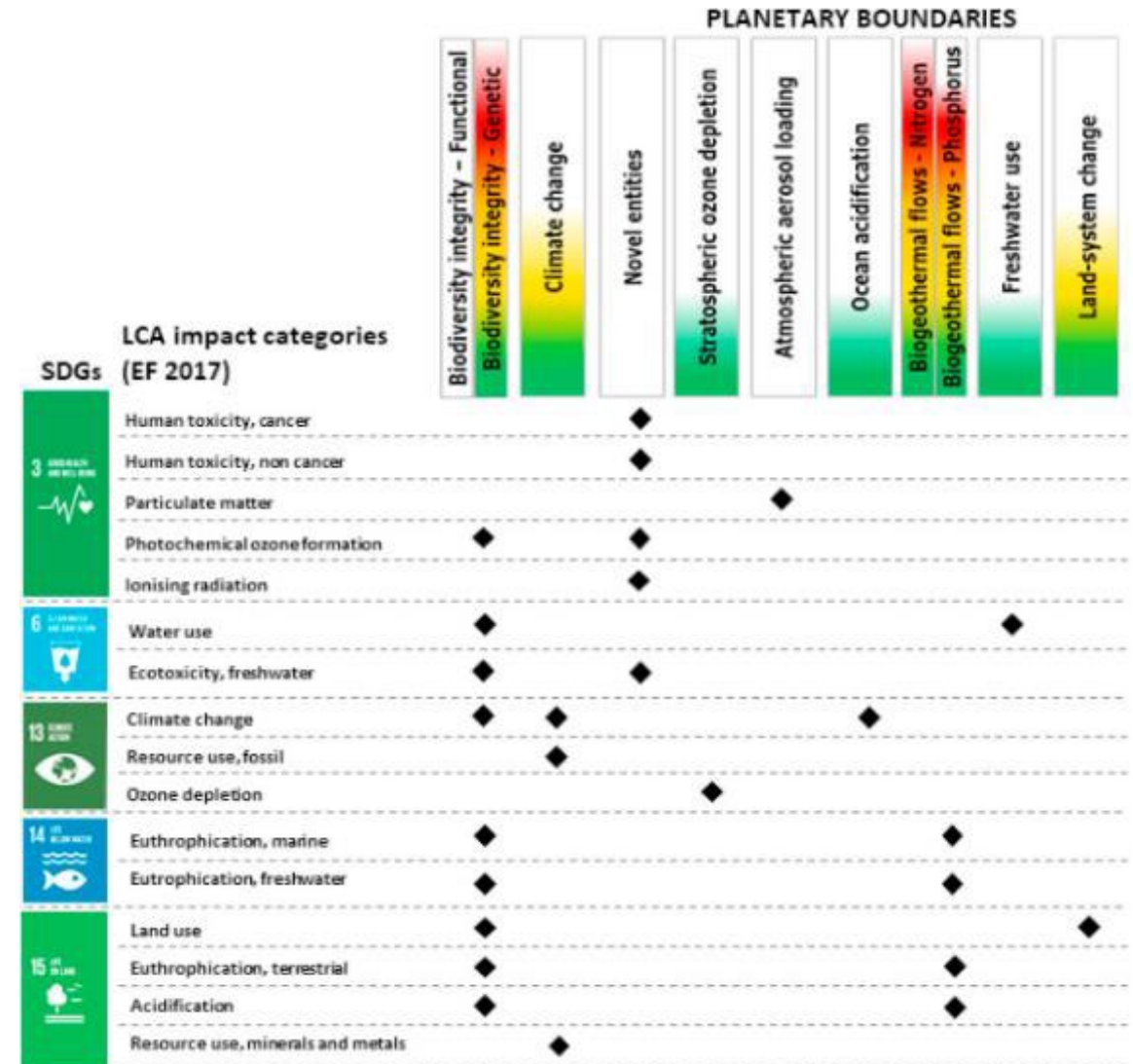
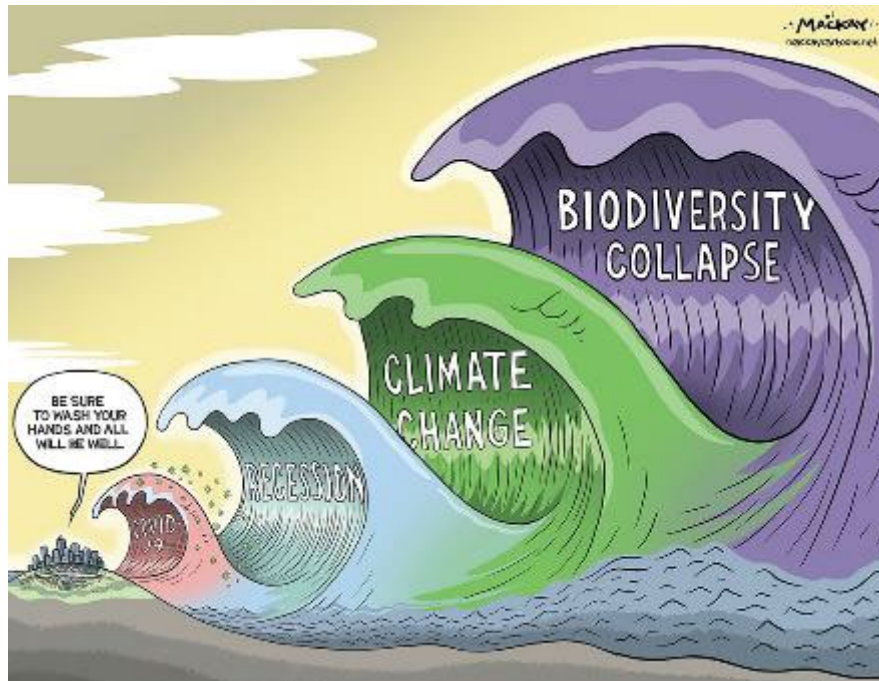
- 1. Current political setting / standing of CC adaptation in Germany**
- 2. Integration in Nature Regional Landscape Parks**
- 3. Cross-cutting case studies with relevant sectors**
 - Tourism: *Katzensprung*
 - Agriculture: water retention and carbon-rich soils

Global crises, local responses

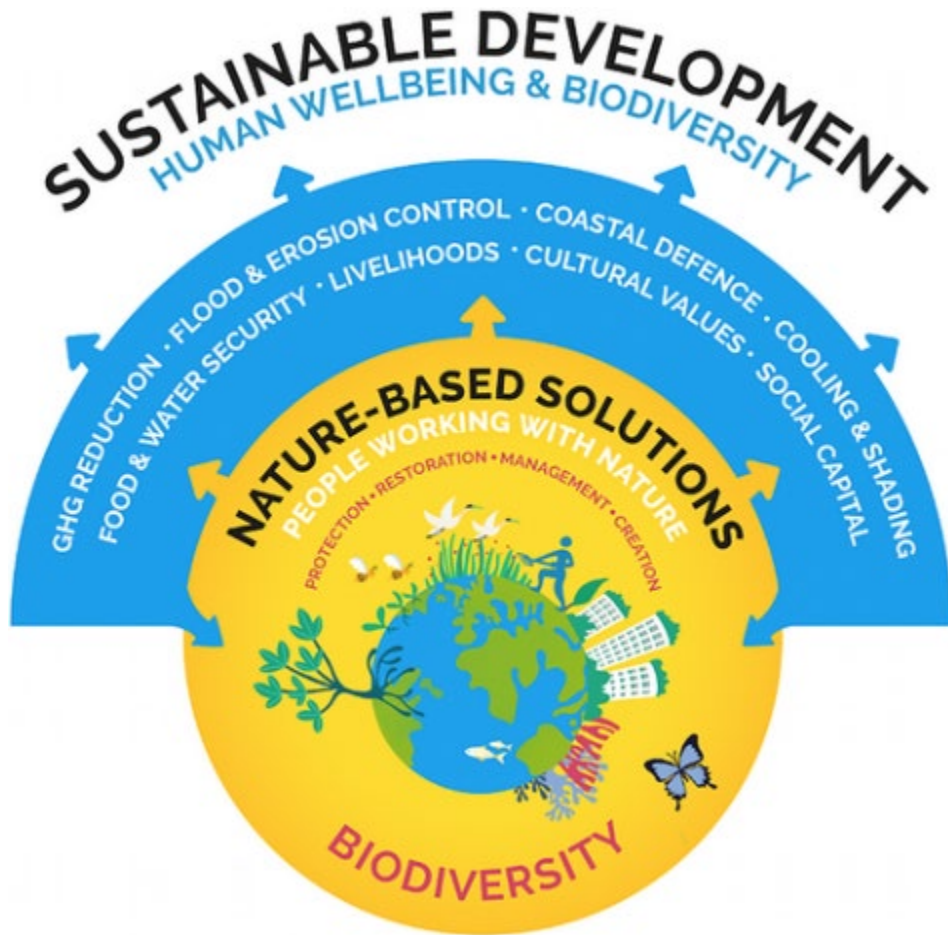


Global crises, local responses

- **104 NRLP** in Germany on **28% of land surface**
- **18 million** inhabitants
- mostly legally registered in associations, connected municipalities and on provincial level
- responsibilities: **nature conservation, tourism, education, regional development**



Appraisal of NRLP restoration potential



Ecosystem Types of Project Ideas

- Mire
- Floodplain
- Seagrass
- Forest
- Agricultural
- Urban
- Business

Tourism: *Katzensprung 2.0*



FH MÜNSTER
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ISuN
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Wuppertal
Institut

- 2 project phases (2017-20, 2022-24) with a partner network in currently 19 pilot NRLP
- innovative approaches and solutions to reduce GHG emissions and catalyze investments in climate change adaptation in rural areas
- raising attractiveness and popularity of local touristic destinations
- set of measures for climate protection, adaptation and biodiversity conservation



The next attractive touristic destination is just a short hop („cat's jump') away.
(VDN Katzensprung / Alex Kijak)

Regional Networks

- NRLP act as enablers for a wide range of partners and their services
- Touristic value chain is cross-sectoral with benefits for local people and economies
- Last mile challenge: short distances support a sustainable accessibility of regional services
- Regional character = less emissions = climate protection



Scalable Impacts

2023: GHG emissions reduction by 144,000 t CO₂-eq

- every decision creates an impact on climate and environment: the shorter the distance and less polluting the mean of transport, the lower the CO₂-footprint of the vacation
- main focus on behavior change of means to travel
- workshops for accommodations and businesses

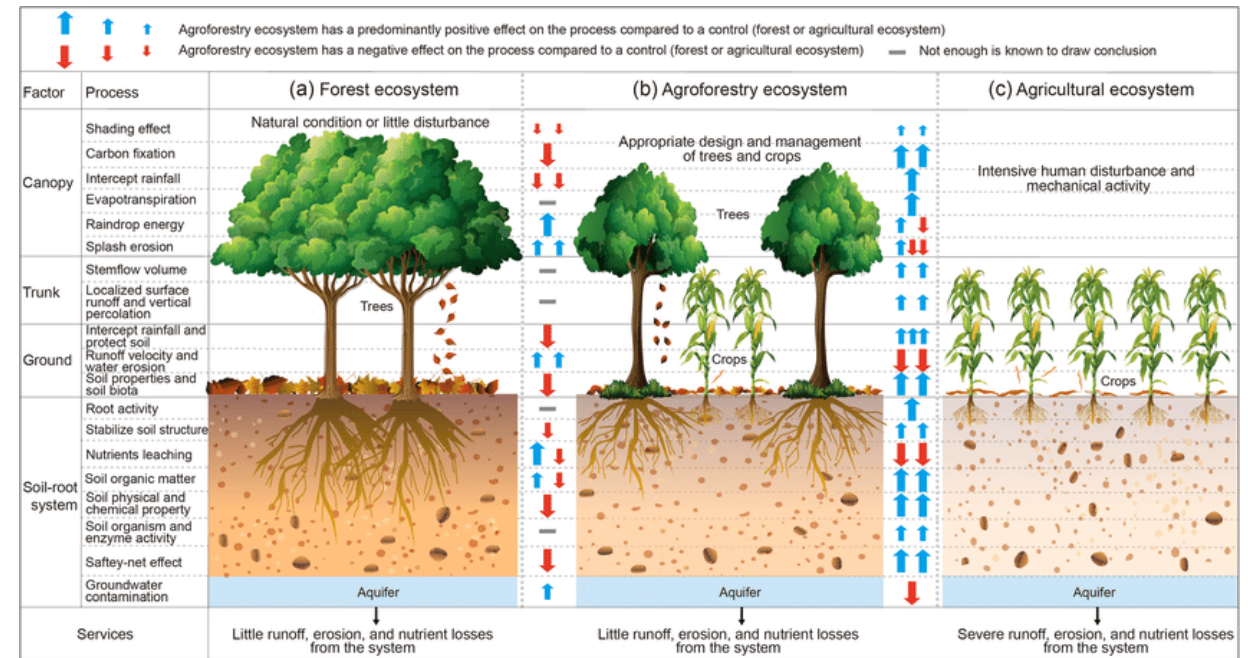


Emissions of traveling (VDN Katzensprung)

Black Forest I

Agroforestry measures for water storage

- counteracting uncertain events of precipitation and severe droughts in the past years
- retaining rainwater in the landscape, i.e. vegetation, soils and ponds
- increasing soil moisture and long-term availability of water rather than intense irrigation in summer months
- close cooperation with farmers, monitoring proved the effectiveness of cost-benefit
- upscaling is planned, especially suitable in steeper, inaccessible terrain



Black Forest II

Regenerative agriculture by humus / carbon enrichment in agricultural soils (*Terra preta*)

- raising soil fertility and productivity
- enhancing water storage, decrease of erosion
- carbon sink and storage
- educational workshops for farmers created a regional network
- urge to test the approach in different locations and cultivations, e.g. multifunctional agroforestry
- conserving agricultural biodiversity



„Making peace with nature is the defining task of the 21st century. It must be the top, top priority for everyone, everywhere.“

Antonio Guterres, UN Secretary General

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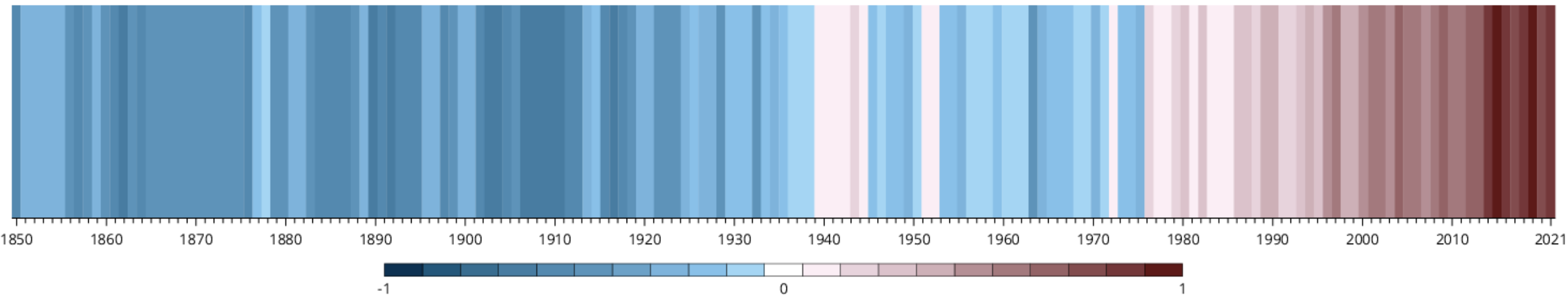
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Appendix: It is time to act

Climate stripes 1850-2021 (°C)



Biodiversity stripes 1970-2018 (Index 1=1970)

