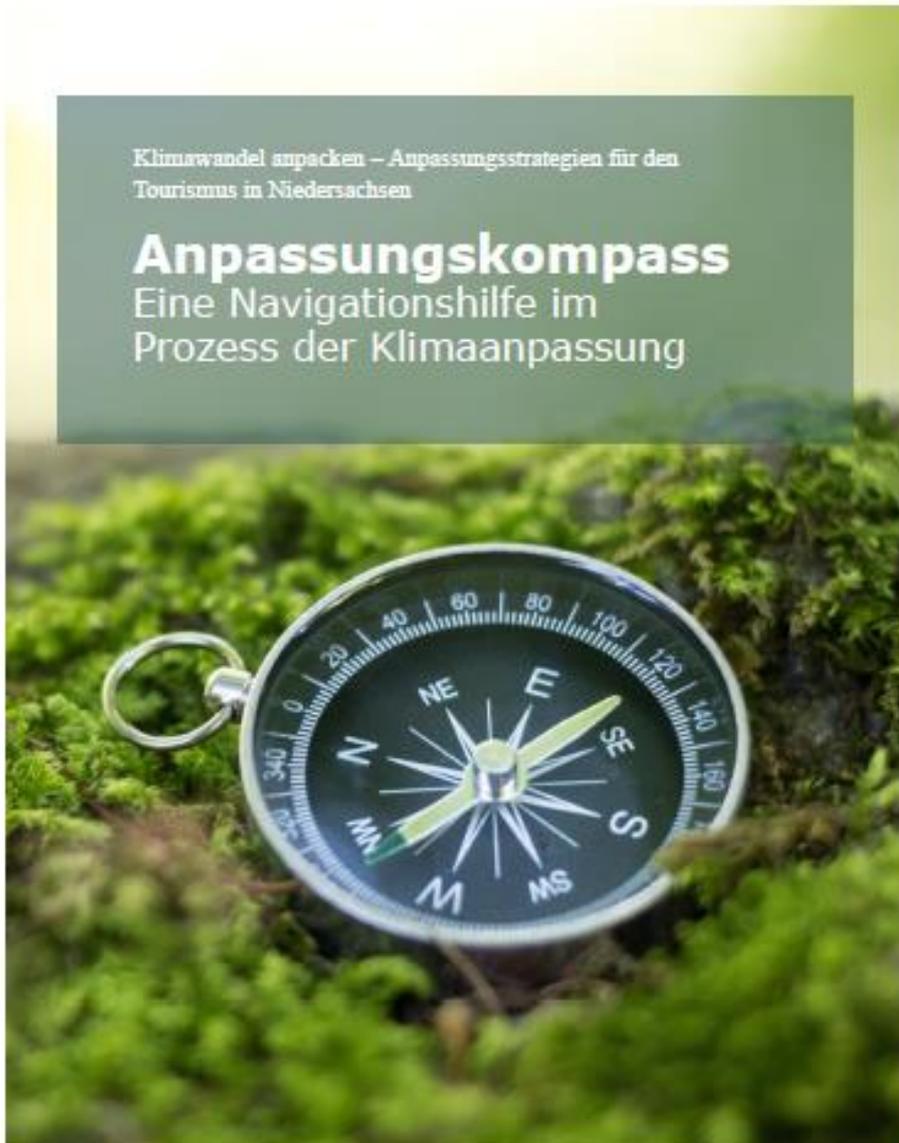


# TMN Adaptation Compass

## Lower Saxony, Germany

Klimawandel anpacken – Anpassungsstrategien für den  
Tourismus in Niedersachsen

### **Anpassungskompass** Eine Navigationshilfe im Prozess der Klimaanpassung



## Introduction

This Adaptation Compass was developed in the TMN project "tackling climate change" and offers tourism managers in Lower Saxony an important navigation aid to help them keep their bearings in the complex process of climate change adaptation. The Adaptation Compass shows what tourism managers in the travel regions can and should do to adapt to the expected changes in the course of climate change.

The Adaptation Compass is divided into three chapters: The German three "Vs" of climate change adaptation in tourism: **V**orsorge Treffen (taking precautions), **V**erantwortung übernehmen (taking responsibility) and **V**ernetzung optimieren (optimising networking). Tourism managers in Lower Saxony should start with these three overarching topics in order to actively (co-)shape adaptation to the consequences of climate change in tourism.

The Adaptation Compass helps you to determine where you stand on the way to the measures that are right for you. It guides you step by step to the various measures that come into question for your area of action and scope. At appropriate points, the Adaptation Compass refers to helpful tools developed in the TMN project "Tackling Climate Change" to support you in the best possible way in implementing your own measures. In addition, it provides you with further links to already existing information and assistance that will help you in this process. Of course, you will not be able to put all the suggestions into practice immediately. What is important is that you start and keep moving.

In the TMN project "Tackling Climate Change", the first step was to analyse the changes that climate change will bring for tourism in Lower Saxony's travel regions. On the one hand, these are changes that result directly from the development of relevant climate parameters:

- rising temperatures
- more frequent heat
- more frequent heavy rainfall
- increased drought, low water
- more extreme storms
- fewer snow days
- more severe floods
- rising sea levels and higher storm surges

In addition, there are changes that can be indirectly attributed to climate change. These are in particular ...

- Higher expectations of guests regarding the commitment of suppliers and travel regions in the area of climate protection and sustainability.
- Desire for offers that are climate-friendly, CO<sub>2</sub>-neutral and overall more sustainable
- Rising mobility costs
- Higher costs for energy, especially fossil fuels
- Changing flora and fauna

More detailed information on climate change and its consequences can be found in the "Climate Factsheets" and the "Climate Impact Chains" for Lower Saxony's travel regions, which were also produced as part of the project.

Tourism in Lower Saxony's travel regions must prepare for all these changes. In part, the changes offer opportunities for tourism. More often they mean risks. In many cases it is not possible to predict exactly which changes will occur and when. This uncertainty in itself represents a particular challenge. First of all, it requires a high degree of flexibility.

Some of Lower Saxony's tourist regions differ significantly in terms of their natural features, their tourism offers, but also in the way tourism is organised and the importance it has in the region. Accordingly, not all of the ideas for measures listed in the Adaptation Compass can be implemented and make sense everywhere.

What are the three "Vs" in detail?

## **1. Vorsorge treffen (take precautions)**

Climate change means change in general. That much is certain. Simply carrying on as before will not fit the changing framework conditions in the long run. Changes do not always have to mean deterioration. Climate change also brings with it developments that can have a positive effect on tourism in Lower Saxony. For example, when milder temperatures in spring attract more guests to the garden cafés or to swim at the bathing lakes. Whether risk or opportunity: it is important to prepare well for these changes. This is the best way to take advantage of the opportunities and successfully face the risks. As a rule, the earlier you start, the lower the costs will be in the end. Touching up and repairing things is much more expensive than taking precautions in good time.

But it is precisely the preparation for risks that is often postponed or pushed aside. If it is not 100% certain whether or even when a change will occur, people tend to wait and see. Precaution is unattractive and thankless. If adaptation is done well, it doesn't make headlines. More recognition is given to those who, having failed to take precautions, successfully deal with the crisis.

This phenomenon, known as the prevention paradox, has been much discussed recently, especially in the context of the Corona pandemic.

But how to take precautions?

### **1.1 Putting tourism infrastructure to the climate test**

Tourism in all of Lower Saxony's tourist regions relies on different tourism infrastructures. Many of them will be exposed to additional requirements due to the changes associated with climate change. It therefore makes sense to put them to the test at an early stage and see whether they are still fit for the future under the changed conditions. In case of doubt, it is more favourable to accept major damage and repairs and possibly have to do without the infrastructure for a longer period of time.

If a renewal or modernisation of the tourism infrastructure is planned anyway, the opportunity should be taken and adaptation to the challenges of climate change should be considered at the same time.

### ***What needs to be done?***

→ If you as a destination management organisation (DMO) are responsible for the operation and maintenance of tourism infrastructure, you are called upon to systematically scrutinise it with a view to the expected changes.

→ If you are not in this role at all or only partially, you can still become active as an impulse generator and knowledge broker. Contact the actors responsible for the tourism infrastructure in your travel area, invite them to a coordination meeting and jointly draw up a plan for further action.

### ***What tools are available?***

- In the TMN project "Tackling Climate Change", the document "Climate Check: Guiding Questions for Checking Tourism Infrastructure" was developed. The catalogue of guiding questions takes a look at climate change, introduces you to the topic in a structured way and shows you where you should put the infrastructure to the climate test.

Examples of further tools that can help in this field of action are:

- Northwest Metropolitan Region, Intermunicipal Coordination Office for Climate Adaptation: Guide to Heavy Rainfall Prevention - A Reference Book for Municipalities in the Northwest Metropolitan Region: <https://www.metropolregion-nordwest.de/portal/seiten/leitfaeden-zur-starkregenvorsorge-900000107-10018.html>

- Guide to Heavy Rain - Object Protection and Structural Precautions (BBSR): [https://www.bbsr.bund.de/BBSR/DE/veroeffentlichungen/sonderveroeffentlichungen/2018/leitfaden-starkregen-dl.pdf?\\_\\_blob=publicationFile&v=1](https://www.bbsr.bund.de/BBSR/DE/veroeffentlichungen/sonderveroeffentlichungen/2018/leitfaden-starkregen-dl.pdf?__blob=publicationFile&v=1)

- Flood Protection Primer - Object Protection and Structural Precautions (Federal Ministry of the Interior): [https://www.bmi.bund.de/SharedDocs/downloads/DE/publikationen/themen/bauen/wohnen/hochwasserschutzfibel.pdf;jsessionid=C2CD01891B8A6035DDEAB64BA21B3670.2\\_cid364?\\_\\_blob=publicationFile&v=5](https://www.bmi.bund.de/SharedDocs/downloads/DE/publikationen/themen/bauen/wohnen/hochwasserschutzfibel.pdf;jsessionid=C2CD01891B8A6035DDEAB64BA21B3670.2_cid364?__blob=publicationFile&v=5)

- Heavy rainfall precaution portal for Bremen: <https://www.bauumwelt.bremen.de/klimaschutz/starkregen-vorsorgeportal-87988>

- Audit on flood prevention: <https://de.dwa.de/de/audit-ueberflutungsvorsorge.html>

## **1.2 Adjusting offers to changing conditions**

The general conditions under which tourism will take place in your travel region in the future will change with climate change. This includes both direct climatic changes (fewer snow days, more heat days, longer dry or rainy periods, etc.) and indirect effects (higher energy and mobility costs, changed demand patterns, etc.). In order to absorb possible risks but also to be able to take advantage of

opportunities, supply planning and product development in your travel region must anticipate these changes. Then it will be possible to continue to offer competitive products that meet demand, even under changed conditions. This applies to both the regional and the company level.

### **What needs to be done?**

→ Similar to infrastructure, this field of action involves reviewing current offers to see whether they can still be implemented under the foreseeable changed conditions. This mental climate check must be carried out both for product development as a region and for the individual tourism service providers.

The DMO has a double role: on the one hand, it has to think about climate change and its consequences in the development of offers and destinations, and on the other hand, it is important as a source of impulses and knowledge on the topic. It is their task to accompany and support their tourism service providers in climate adaptation.

### **What tools are available?**

- For this field of action, the "Ideas Exchange - Good Examples of Adaptation to Climate Change in Tourism", which was compiled within the framework of the project, is available. The idea exchange shows proposals for action and best practice examples of how offers can adapt to the changes caused by climate change.

- Climate adaptation of major events (KIAnG project): <https://klimaangepasst.de/>

## **1.3 Adapt concepts, consider climate adaptation in planning documents**

Adaptation to climate change will become a future task for every DMO. Thus, climate adaptation must also be taken into account in the planning instruments that a DMO drafts as a structured preparation and work plan for the future. To what extent and with what mandate a DMO is able to engage in climate change adaptation will vary from region to region. It is important that the challenges of climate change are taken into account in the planning and that, within the scope of possibilities, measures are anchored that allow the use of opportunities and the absorption of risks caused by climate change. Suggestions for such measures can be found in the project materials.

### **Note**

The focus in the TMN project "Tackling Climate Change" is on adapting tourism to the already foreseeable changes caused by climate change. At the same time, however, tourism also has a responsibility to commit itself to climate protection. Appropriate goals and measures should also be included in tourism concepts and planning documents!

Make sure that climate change adaptation is also considered. Coordinate this work with adaptation strategies - if available - at state or regional level.

### **What needs to be done?**

→ Do you have a tourism development concept or strategy paper for your travel region?

If not: Take the challenges of climate change as an opportunity to develop a future paper for your travel region that also considers adaptation to climate change from the outset and underpins it with proposals for measures. Coordinate this work with adaptation strategies - if available - at state or regional level.

If so, check whether the issue of climate change is already part of your concepts and strategies.

→ Are the consequences of climate change taken into account in the paper and are corresponding adaptation measures planned?

If yes: Great!

If no: Encourage an update of the paper that identifies the consequences of climate change and defines measures to address them. If an update is already in the pipeline, pay attention to the following

#### **What tools are available?**

- DAS leaflet on sustainable adaptation management: [https://www.z-ug.org/fileadmin/user\\_upload/download\\_pdf/DAS/DAS\\_Merkblatt\\_nachhaltiges\\_Anpassungsmanagement.pdf](https://www.z-ug.org/fileadmin/user_upload/download_pdf/DAS/DAS_Merkblatt_nachhaltiges_Anpassungsmanagement.pdf)

- The central tool for a qualified discussion of the topic and a proper anchoring of necessary measures in planning documents is a sound knowledge base. The project provides a variety of useful tools, such as region-specific "climate impact chains" and other aids, in which additional sources of information are named.

#### **1.4 Economic precautions (insurance, cancellation rules, operational risk management)**

It is expected that climate change will not only make weather patterns more uncertain, but also the economic situation for tourism. This applies to society as a whole as well as at the operational level. The Corona crisis has shown how quickly tourism players can reach their economic limits. In order not to get into serious economic difficulties so quickly due to unexpected demands and costs, it is necessary to think ahead.

#### **What is to be done?**

In this field of action, DMOs are once again called upon to provide impulses, impart knowledge and act as partners to their service providers. Risks can be insured. But businesses do not always have policies that fit the current risks. The extent of loss of revenue in the case of last-minute cancellations by guests is influenced by the company's cancellation regulations.

Encourage your service providers to

→ Review your insurance policies

→ Review your cancellation policy.

→ If necessary, introduce a comprehensive operational risk management system.

#### **What tools are available?**

- The TMN project "Climate Change Adaptation" offers a "Climate Adaptation Check for Service Providers and Businesses" for advising businesses on climate adaptation.
- UBA Fact Sheet: Adapting to Climate Change - Insurances
- Final Report "Climate Risk Insurance - Potentials as a Strategic Instrument for Climate Change Adaptation in Germany
- Natural Hazards Check of the German Insurance Association (Gesamtverband der Deutschen Versicherungswirtschaft e.V.)
- Guidelines for Environmental Risk Management in the Service Sector from the Bavarian State Office for the Environment
- The Chambers of Industry and Commerce are also good contacts for help in economic questions for businesses.

## **2. Verantwortung übernehmen (take responsibility)**

Climate change poses considerable challenges not only to tourism, but to society as a whole. To meet these challenges, it will be necessary for all groups in society to take more responsibility for their actions and economies. Adaptation in attitude is perhaps the most difficult adaptation measure. The better and the faster it is achieved, the less intense the consequences of climate change will be for all of us.

However, tourism must take responsibility not only towards society, but also towards its guests. With the more frequent occurrence of extreme weather situations - such as heat or heavy rain - and unforeseeable impairments to holiday activities or travel to and from destinations - such as road closures or the cancellation of transport connections - guests in Lower Saxony's travel regions will also more frequently find themselves in situations in which they are dependent on the active support of their hosts. Here, it is important for tourism stakeholders to provide care and support for guests without being asked.

In order to be able to act responsibly overall, a well-founded knowledge background is needed. Therefore, it is an important adaptation to the challenge of climate change to strengthen the competence of tourism stakeholders in this field.

### Challenge

Tourism is at the same time a (co-)--causer and sufferer of climate change. Therefore, there is a special responsibility for action in tourism.

### **2.1 Responsibility towards the community: Contributions from tourism to curb climate change**

Tourism is not only a victim of climate change in many areas, but also contributes to climate impacts itself. In its own interest, because more and more travellers expect this from their holiday

destinations, but above all in responsibility for the community, tourism should therefore try to reduce its own climate footprint step by step.

### **What needs to be done?**

#### Climate-friendly arrival and departure and on-site mobility

Whether you travel by plane, bus, car or train, the arrival and departure of your guests generates CO2 emissions. But there are many ways to reduce this footprint. Below you will find some examples of good starting points:

- Bring together partners such as transport associations and authorities, regional and local politicians and tourism stakeholders. Work together on a networked, climate- and user-friendly mobility concept, e.g. by linking hiking and cycling routes with public transport.
- Use intelligent and user-friendly traffic information systems. This ultimately helps to make optimal use of existing infrastructures, to network modes of transport, to improve the flow of traffic and to shorten distances (e.g. parking search traffic).
- Set specific incentives to reduce car traffic. Higher parking fees or a parking space shortage can reduce car traffic, but should be subject to the provision of viable alternative transport.
- Optimise travel chains locally by neighbouring transport associations working together and ensuring connectivity even in regions with weak infrastructure.
- Develop new and increasingly demanded mobility offers, e.g. by means of cooperations with rental bike systems, car sharing models, etc.
- Install regenerative charging infrastructures as well as attractive parking facilities for bicycles. This helps to motivate travellers and employees to use climate-friendly means of transport.
- Turn guest cards into public transport tickets.

#### Climate protection in your own business

Even a DMO has its own climate footprint. Set a good example, put your business on the climate test, take measures and communicate this commitment to the outside world. This shows that you are taking responsibility, contributes to climate protection and at the same time responds as an adaptation to the growing desire of your guests for sustainability in holiday travel as climate change progresses.

- DMO as an impulse generator for tourism service providers

As a DMO, you can also provide impetus and knowledge for your tourism service providers in the area of climate protection. If the businesses are committed accordingly, you as a DMO can offer them a showcase for their offers in marketing. This encourages other service providers to follow suit and supports the responsible climate-friendly profile of your travel region.

### **What tools are available?**

There is a lot of material on sustainable mobility. Four examples specifically on tourism are:

- Guidebook "Sustainable Tourism Mobility" from the INTERREG V A project "Watten Agenda 2.0"
- Guide to Sustainable Mobility in Schleswig-Holstein
- How does my tourism destination become sustainably mobile? Guidance for practitioners

There is also a large number of publications, guides, manuals and checklists on climate protection. Three different examples are given here as examples

- Practical guide "Climate Protection in Municipalities" (Deutsches Institut für Urbanistik, difu)
- Energy management in the hotel and catering industry - Austrian online guide
- Calculation of the climate footprint

### **2.2 Responsibility towards guests: Ensure that guests continue to be optimally catered for and are not put at risk.**

Climate change and its consequences can lead to hazards, impairments and inconveniences for your guests. As a good host, it is your responsibility as a DMO to think ahead and be prepared to support guests and provide them with the best possible service.

#### **What needs to be done?**

There is a particular responsibility in the following areas:

Heat stress for guests (but also staff).

Here it is a matter of giving people the opportunity to protect themselves from the heat, warning them of its consequences if necessary, and providing help in case of health problems.

#### **What tools are available?**

- The TMN project "Tackling Climate Change" has produced a special "Heat and Tourism Info Sheet".
- The Federal Environment Agency's (UBA) campaign "Shade Donors":
- Recommendations for the preparation of heat action plans from the Federal Environment Agency (UBA)
- Information from the German Weather Service on heat warnings

#### **Heavy rain and flooding**

The expected increase in heavy rainfall events with advancing climate change is already statistically verifiable and is continuing. The DWD (German Weather Service) refers to heavy rainfall as large amounts of precipitation per unit of time (rainfall of 15 l/sqm or more in one hour or 20 l/sqm or

more in six hours). As such events are still difficult to forecast, they can quickly become a danger for guests, as so-called flash floods can occur unexpectedly.

### **What tools are available?**

- Guide to the topic "The underestimated risks of "heavy rain" and "flash floods": A handbook for citizens and municipalities from the Federal Office of Civil Protection and Disaster Assistance
- Special: Heavy rain (Centre for Climate Adaptation)
- Checklist for risk assessment of one's own house (Regen//Sicher project, UBA)

### **Other health hazards**

Climate change also leads to changes in the landscape, especially in flora and fauna. For example, there may be an increased occurrence of disease-carrying ticks, oak processionary moths in trees and bushes, or cercariae, vibrios, blue-green algae (cyanobacteria) and jellyfish in bathing waters.

The first thing to do is to inform oneself in order to be able to inform the guests about the current risk situation at any time. In special cases, measures must be taken to protect guests from possible damage (e.g. beach or path closures).

### **What tools are available?**

- Mastering climate change in a healthy way - protection against infectious diseases caused by ticks, mosquitoes and rodents (Federal Environment Ministry)
- Factsheet Climate Change and Ticks of the Helmholtz Climate Initiative
- Tick-FSME risk map of the Robert Koch Institute
- Technical information on the oak processionary moth by ECOCAMPING
- Information on the water quality of bathing waters from the Federal Environment Agency (UBA)
- Information on vibrios from the Federal Institute for Risk Assessment (BfR)

### **Visitor management**

Guests have a special need for information when they cannot reach a desired destination for special reasons (because the way there is closed) or are not supposed to (because the destination is overcrowded). Both situations can occur more frequently due to climate change. For example, when paths and transport connections are not available in extreme weather situations or when very many people are looking for a place to cool off at the lake or in the sea at once on hot and summer days. A tourist region should be prepared for such situations and develop an appropriate visitor management system at an early stage.

### **What tools are available?**

- Information from the TMN on the subject of visitor management
- Guide to action "Visitor management in tourist destinations" by the German Tourism Association (DTV)

### **2.3 Responsibility needs competence: Knowledge and training management for tourism stakeholders**

Climate change and its consequences are a complex issue that confronts tourism providers and guests with a multitude of questions. In order to be able to act responsibly and to be able to provide information, tourism stakeholders need to familiarise themselves with the topic. The DMO can support this, for example, through training courses, information material, excursions or seminars for its own employees and also for the tourism service providers in the region. But also offers for guests can be considered. Climate-competent and educated guests have more understanding for adaptation measures and are also better able to appreciate the region's commitment to climate protection. This

DMOs do not have to solve these tasks alone. Cooperation with educational institutions, information facilities and relevant professional organisations is conceivable.

### **What needs to be done?**

An important first step is to raise the awareness of your own employees. A better understanding of the issue promotes motivation and initiative. The following measures are recommended:

- Appoint a climate adaptation/climate protection officer in the team as topic leader.
- Conduct internal information events on climate protection/climate adaptation.
- Suggest participation in training courses on climate change and climate protection.

In addition, the scope should be broadened and offers for the tourism service providers should be arranged or offered. Finally, information offers and activity suggestions for guests can be added. These can range from climate education trails to exciting climate change experience centres.

### **What tools are available?**

- Online workshops, training seminars and climate workshops from the Centre for Climate Adaptation.
- E-learning by kate - Environment & Development in cooperation with Eberswalde University of Applied Sciences, funded by the Federal Ministry for the Environment (BMUV). Please send an email to [in-fo@tourcert.org](mailto:in-fo@tourcert.org) with the name of your company and the names and email addresses of the interested persons. You will then receive your personal access codes and can decide for yourself when and over what period you want to complete the modules.

As an inspiration for informing guests:

- Hiking along the Climate Future Trail
- Adventure centre that simultaneously provides information on climate change
- Climate protection information in the Park of Gardens

### **3. Vernetzung optimieren (optimise networking)**

The tourism stakeholders in Lower Saxony cannot and must not manage adaptation to the consequences of climate change alone. Climate change adaptation is a task for society as a whole and can only succeed if we work together. The good news is that there is already a whole series of adaptation projects and initiatives. These are listed in the "Tatenbank" of the Federal Environment Agency (UBA).

In many cases, such measures are also in the interests of tourism. Flood prevention or communal shaded areas for heat also benefit guests of a tourist region. Less often, however, tourism stakeholders are involved in the preliminary stages of these projects.

In order to ensure that community-based climate change adaptation also takes into account the specific interests of tourism, tourism stakeholders should proactively get involved in ongoing initiatives and existing networks, and in return - within the scope of their possibilities - provide support with their specific competences. In tourism regions where climate change adaptation has not been of much importance so far, the DMO can also act as an impulse generator and initiate specific activities itself.

In order to be able to benefit from ongoing activities and, conversely, to put one's own competences at the service of the community, knowledge of existing networks and initiatives for climate adaptation in the region is first needed.

This is easier written down than implemented. In practice, it means taking time to inform oneself and establish contacts in addition to the urgent tasks of day-to-day business. Without a concrete reason and deadline, good intentions often remain the order of the day. In the end, however, this can be much more time-consuming and expensive for everyone than taking action at an early stage.

A first step can be to take a close look at one's own networking and communication connections in order to then identify helpful cooperation partners step by step and finally forge alliances for the implementation of measures in climate protection and climate adaptation.

You don't have to reinvent the wheel. Get involved in current initiatives and existing networks with your competences!

#### **3.1 Review communication channels**

Adapting to climate change in tourism is a complex issue. Depending on the challenge posed by climate change, you will need to work with very different actors. The following figure gives an overview.

Ideally, you know all the agencies in your region that deal with climate change mitigation and adaptation, but also with emergency preparedness and disaster management, you know about their activities and you have already made personal contact with the actors that are relevant to you on the topic. If you know each other, cooperation is easier and faster in an emergency.

### **What to do?**

→ Check your communication network with other actors.

Do you know all the actors working on climate adaptation in your region? In some regions there are already climate adaptation managers - not to be confused with climate change managers.

Sometimes, however, the same person takes over both with two half-time positions. In Lower Saxony, a network of climate adaptation managers is being set up. You can find out more about this at the Lower Saxony Competence Centre for Climate Change (NIKO):

[https://www.umwelt.niedersachsen.de/niko/niko\\_uber\\_uns/niko-uber-uns-205852.html](https://www.umwelt.niedersachsen.de/niko/niko_uber_uns/niko-uber-uns-205852.html) .

Do you know who your right contact persons are in emergencies such as extreme weather events in the district administration or at the transport companies? Do you know who to contact at the specialised authorities who can help you, for example, with questions about health, nature or disaster protection?

In order to be able to answer such questions with "yes", it is advisable to systematically look at whether your communication network fits the tasks that could come your way more frequently with climate change.

→ Check your communication channels to your guests

Especially in emergencies or unforeseen events, it is important that you reach your guests reliably and quickly. You should therefore consider in advance which information channels you can and want to use to inform your guests effectively. If you think through the necessary procedures in advance and coordinate them with the necessary people, you can react more quickly in an emergency and devote yourself to other tasks.

Also make sure that the information passed on to the guests does not contradict each other. Use reputable sources of information, such as the German weather service, the disaster control authority. Less suitable is information from social media such as Facebook or Twitter, where there is no satisfactory quality control.

On the other hand, it is important that you actively ensure that guests know that they can easily and reliably obtain all important information from you. In this way, you are more likely to avoid guests seeking advice via social media, for example, using unsafe sources and possibly being misinformed.

### **What tools are available?**

- In the TMN project "Tackling Climate Change", a "Guide to Emergency Planning and Crisis Communication" was written to support you.

- Many of the materials in the information centre of the Federal Office of Civil Protection and Disaster Assistance also contain suggestions on the topic of communication (e.g. guidebook for emergency preparedness and correct action in emergency situations).

- Further advice can be found in the field of action "Visitor Management" (2.2) in this Adaptation Compass.

### **3.2 Optimise cooperation structures**

Closely related to the communication network is the cooperation network. As a rule, people are most likely to seek cooperation among those they already are familiar with from other activities. However, these are not necessarily the actors who are the best choice for the specific tasks of climate change adaptation.

On the other hand, other actors in climate change adaptation may not yet have you as a DMO on their mental map and may not know that it would be good to involve you.

#### **What to do?**

→ Get an overview of the actors you regularly work with and check whether there are any missing ones who could be important for the tasks of climate change adaptation.

→ Look the other way round to see whether there are already networks in your region that deal with the topic of climate change adaptation and in which you could get involved in order to contribute your know-how on the one hand and to make the special interests of tourism clear on the other, so that they are not overlooked.

If there are no such networks yet, you can also initiate your own cooperation on the topic of climate change adaptation and, for example, start a round table on climate change adaptation in your region.

#### **What tools are available?**

- How participation in climate adaptation succeeds - checklist with success factors (IÖW/UBA):

- An important task of the Centre for Climate Adaptation (ZKA) is the networking of actors in climate adaptation. Among other things, it offers networking events for actors.

### **3.3 Forming adaptation alliances**

If you would like to implement a specific climate adaptation measure for tourism in your travel region, but cannot do so alone, you can also approach the necessary and suitable partners and propose to them that they form an alliance specifically for the desired measure.

#### **What needs to be done?**

→ Consider which actors need to work together for the measure in question.

→ Consider what role your DMO could and would like to play in this.

→ Invite to an exploratory (digital) meeting with potential partners.

→ Clarify who will take the lead in implementing the measure. It is not always necessary that the partner who has the biggest share in the necessary work also takes the lead.

→ If necessary, consider together how and where to apply for financial support for your measure. There may be more opportunities for cooperation than for you as a DMO alone.

### **What tools are available?**

- The Lower Saxony Competence Centre for Climate Change (NIKO) may be able to help you in your search for partners.

- As part of the TMN project "Tackling Climate Change", a "Funding Radar for Climate Adaptation in Tourism" was created. In this tool you will learn what to consider when looking for funding.

## **4. Head for climate change adaptation competence**

This adaptation compass is intended to give you a first orientation on the way to climate change adaptation in tourism in your travel region. It is easy to see from the large number of suggested starting points that this path cannot be taken overnight. Climate change adaptation is a process and not a project. It requires competence and perseverance. It is important that you start and keep at it. Suggestions, ideas and proposals for action are not only available in the materials of the TMN project "Tackling Climate Change". There are many sources of information and initiatives on climate protection and adaptation. Even though most of them are not specifically designed for tourism, they contain valuable tips that can often be transferred to tourism.

A selection of such information platforms and sources of inspiration can be found in the following link collection:

- [Niedersächsischen Kompetenzzentrum Klimawandel \(NIKO\) \(Beratung & Information\)](#)
- [Zentrum KlimaAnpassung \(ZKA\) \(Beratungs-, Vernetzungs-, Fortbildungsangebote\)](#)
- [Deutsches Klimavorsorgeportal \(KliVo\) \(filterbare Quelle u.a. mit weiteren Werkzeugen\)](#)
- [Anpassung an den Klimawandel im Tourismus](#) (Themenseite mit Informationen und Handlungsansätzen für touristische Destinationen (Umweltbundesamt, UBA))
- [Kompetenzzentrum Klimafolgen und Anpassung \(KomPass\) \(Umweltbundesamt, UBA\)](#)
- [Klimalotse](#) (Schritt-für-Schritt-online-Leitfaden zur Anpassung an den Klimawandel, UBA)
- [Tatenbank des Umweltbundesamts \(UBA\) \) \(umfassende, filterbare Datenbank mit Handlungsbeispielen allgemein, \(noch relativ wenig Tourismus, ggf. gern selbst eintragen](#)
- [Themenseite Klimaanpassung des Bundesumweltministeriums \(BMUV\)](#)
- [Themenseite Gesundheit im Klimawandel](#) (BMUV)
- [KLUG – Deutsche Allianz Klimawandel und Gesundheit](#) (Informationen und Hinweise)

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