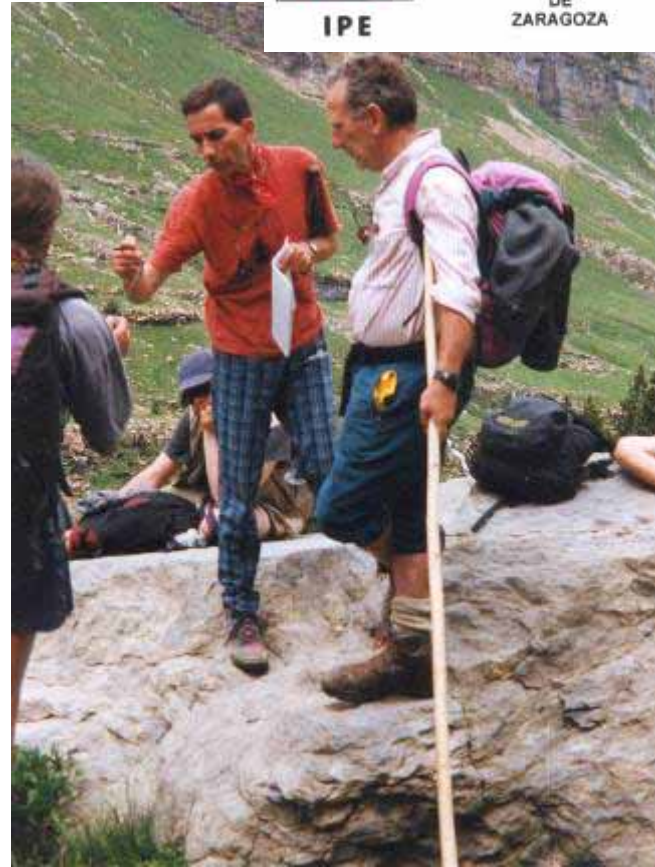


IP SUSTMONT 2010

From Ebro Valley to Pyrenees

May 31st to June 12th



ERASMUS Intensive Courses

*Training on approaches to sustainable development
in mountain areas under global change*



Co-ordination:

Univ.-Prof. Dr. Alexander Cernusca,
University of Innsbruck; Institute of Ecology,
A-6020 Innsbruck, Sternwartestr. 15; Austria
Mobil: +43-664-2004649
E-mail: Alexander.Cernusca@uibk.ac.at

Österreichischer Austauschdienst



Training on landscape modelling and stakeholder consultation in European mountain areas

ERASMUS-Intensive Programme 2007 – 2010

LLP / AT – 230 / 2 / 09

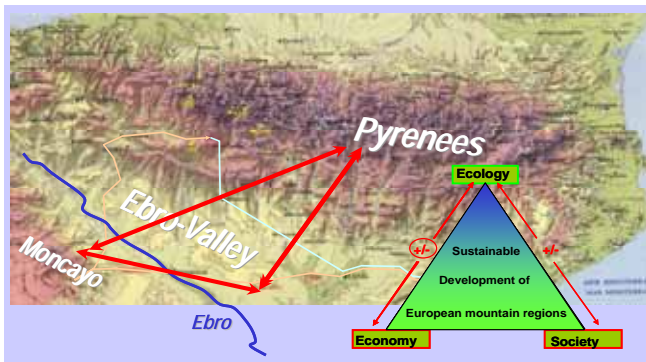


1. OBJECTIVES

- Based on EU research projects (<http://carbomont.uibk.ac.at>) a series of intensive courses are carried out in the Alps, the Spanish Pyrenees and the Scottish Highlands. They interrelate different fields of knowledge important for concepts of sustainable mountain development.
- The courses provide a training on environmental monitoring and decision modelling and combine field excursions and lectures. A series of practical decision conferencing workshops are organised, where a concept of key indicators of environmental change is developed for European mountain areas. The setting of quality standards by consensus is elaborated at scales from catchment to national level.
- The next IP course SUSTMONT will focus on concepts for sustainable rural development from the Ebro Valley to the Pyrenees, beginning with lectures at Barcelona (May 31st 2010) and ending with field trips and decision workshops in the Pyrenees (June 12th 2010)

3. MAJOR TOPICS OF THE COURSE

- IP SUSTMONT will study land management and conflicts from the Ebro Valley to the Pyrenees.
- A conflict is the water from the Pyrenees used for irrigation purposes in the Ebro Valley.
- Regional conflicts refer to tourism, energy management, traffic, nature conservation, and
- Exponential growth of wind parks in mountain areas.



3. LECTURES ON MONITORING SCHEMES

Based on field visits a series of lectures on different schemes of environmental monitoring will be given.

➤ Regional and local scale monitoring:

Environmental Change Network (ECN) monitoring;
Limits of Acceptable Change (LAC) monitoring;

➤ Large scale monitoring:

Environmentally Sensitive Areas Programme; CS 2000 national countryside monitoring; Demonstration of Countryside Information System software.



4. WORKSHOP ON DECISION MAKING MODELLING

Participants are working in groups to identify and prioritise different types of environmental indicators.

➤ Group session 1:

Identification of key environmental indicators for sustainable development

➤ Group session 2:

Select development plans for the Formigal Ski Resort

➤ Group session 3:

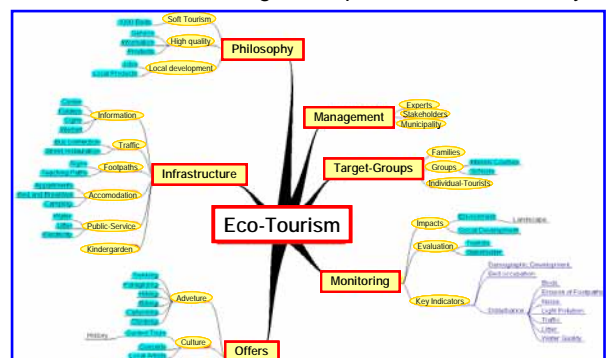
Select alternative management plans for Hecho Valley.

5. TEACHING STAFF

The teaching staff will consist of experts from the IPE Jaca (ES), and the Universities of Innsbruck (AT), Aberdeen (UK), Alcalá de Henares (ES), Navarra (ES), Lleida (ES), Zaragoza (ES), Barcelona (ES).

6. CO-ORDINATOR

Univ.-Prof. Dr. Alexander Cernusca
University of Innsbruck, Institute of Ecology
Sternwartestraße 15, A-6020 Innsbruck
email: Alexander.Cernusca@uibk.ac.at



<http://sustmont.uibk.ac.at/>

- Decision workshops enable stakeholders, decision makers, students and teachers to work together in multinational groups, so to benefit from special learning conditions, and to gain new perspectives of sustainable rural development of mountain areas in Europe.

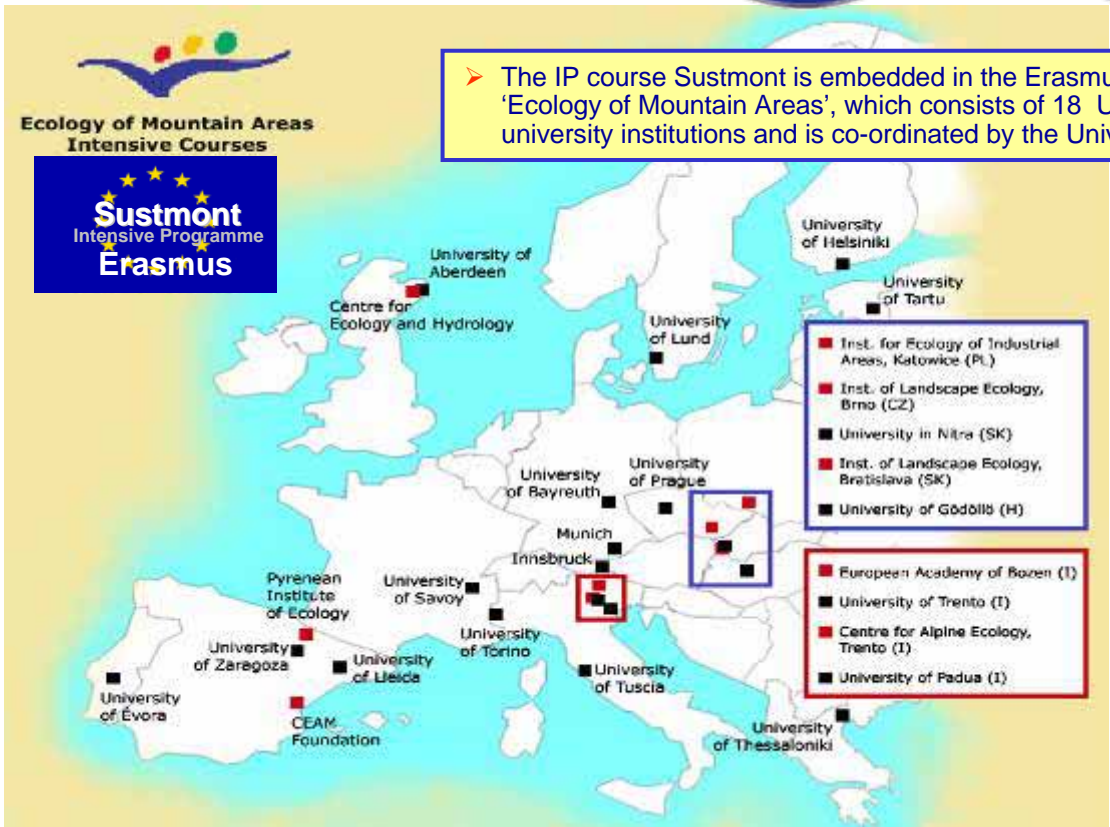


- E-learning tools will provide preparatory lectures, as well as the results of field trips, lectures, discussions and workshops on CD-ROM and Internet.



<http://sustmont.uibk.ac.at/>

- The IP course Sustmont is embedded in the Erasmus Mobility Network 'Ecology of Mountain Areas', which consists of 18 Universities and 10 non-university institutions and is co-ordinated by the University of Innsbruck.

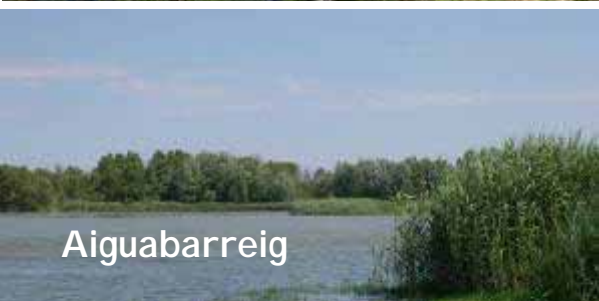
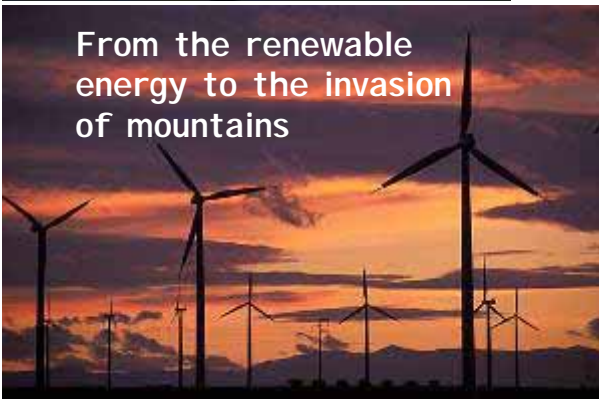


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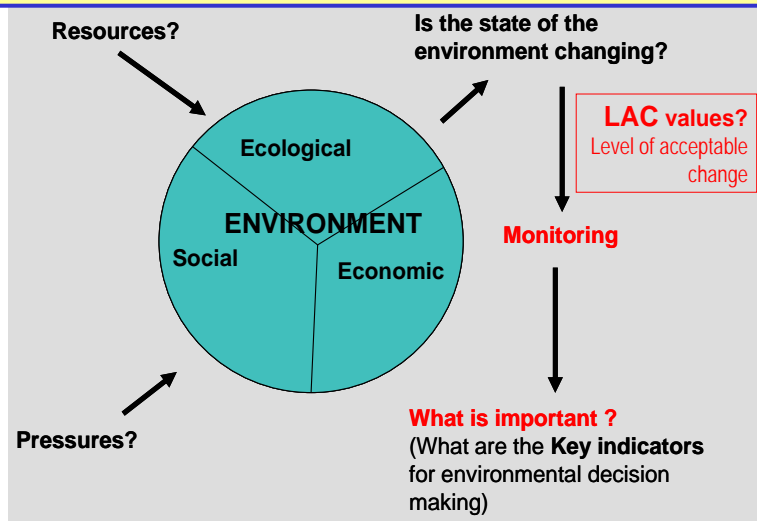
Features of IP Sustmont 2010

- IP SUSTMONT will study land management and conflicts from the Ebro Valley to the Pyrenees.
- Success stories and conflicts will be studied along the Nature 2000 network in Aragon.
- Regional conflicts refer to tourism, energy management, traffic, nature conservation, and exponential growth of wind parks in mountain areas.



- An area can be managed sustainably for different purposes:
- For birds
 - For maximum profit
 - For tourism
 - To stop it changing in appearance
 - For maximum carbon sequestration
 - For maximum employment

➤ How to monitor the state of the environment changing?



- But we can't monitor every thing. We have to be very selective as we have only very limited resources. The key question we have to ask our selves, if we are a manager or a scientist, or an economist or a sociologist:
- **What is really important?**