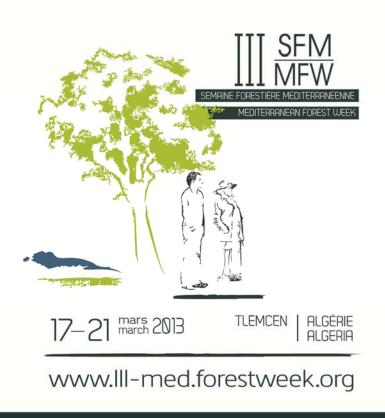
SESSION 3: VULNERABILITY AND RESILIENCE OF MEDITERRANEAN ECOSYSTEMS TO THE IMPACT OF GLOBAL CHANGE

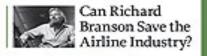


Giuseppe Scarascia-Mugnozza & Nora Berrahmouni

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Why More Women Are Choosing C-Sections

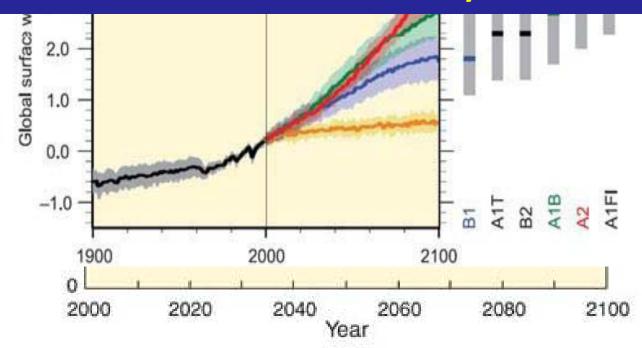


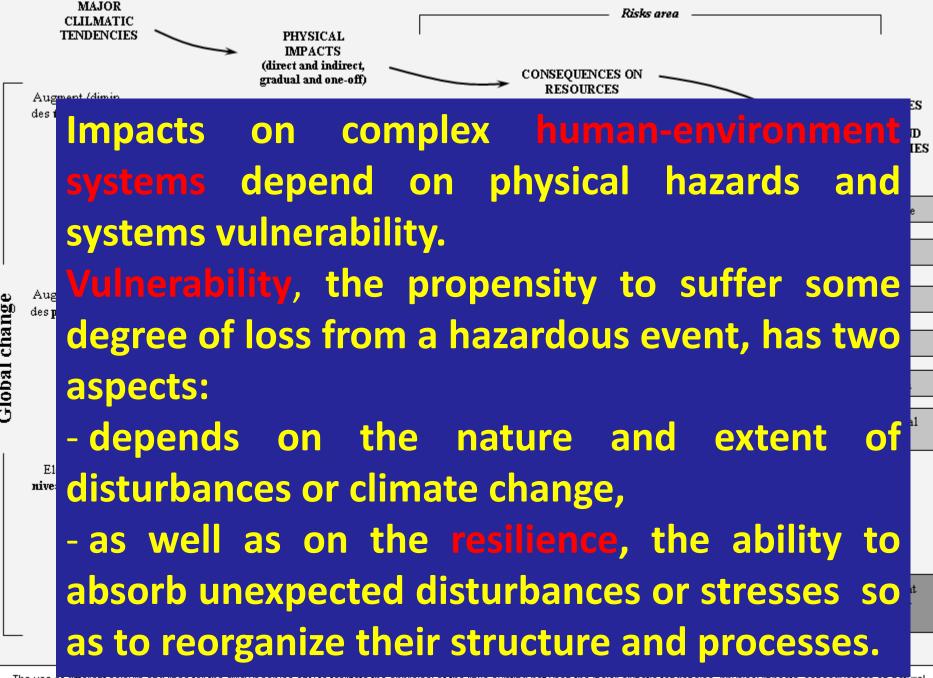
But we need to focus more on uncertainty of predictions, vulnerability of ecosystems and strategies for resilience and adaptation



Uncertainties of climate predictions are unavoidable but can be reduced by using models coupled with sea circulation, including soil-vegetation patterns and regionally downscaled (ex. CMCC

EuroMediterranean model





Why focusing on resilience of ecosystems rather than on vulnerability?

Resilience theory envisions **ecosystems as constantly changing**, focusing on renewal and reorganization processes rather than on stable states.

Adaptive capacity refers to the ability of the actors to manage and increase resilience in coupled, complex social-environmental systems.

Societies and individuals should improve resilience and therefore adaptation by:

- learning to live with change and uncertainty (expect the unexpected!)
- combining different types of knowledge for learning (global and local, science and community-based monitoring)
- **nurturing diversity** (maintain a livelihood portfolios of resources and options, i.e. social, ecological and political)

Building capacities in Mediterranean forest

research

The FORESTERRA project:

Coordination of forest ecosystem research between

EU, North-Africa, Near-East and other Med countries

- Joint research calls
- Common infrastructures

A new generation of Mediterranean scientists



