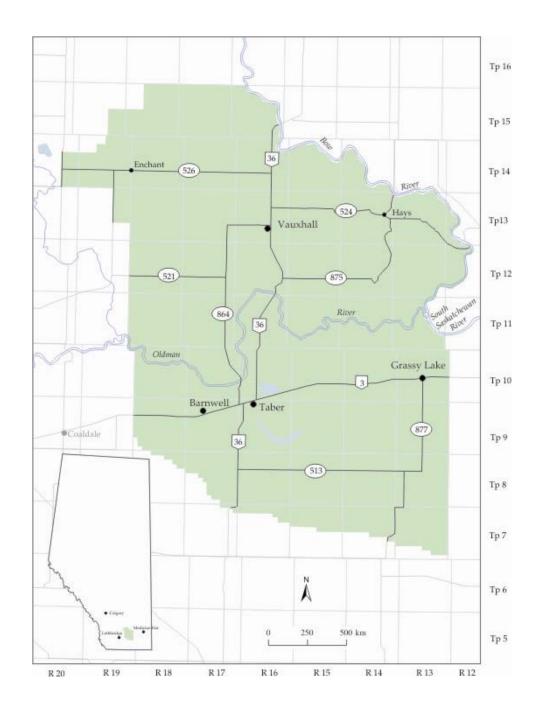
# TABER Vulnerability Assessment

Susana Prado University of Regina

### Location

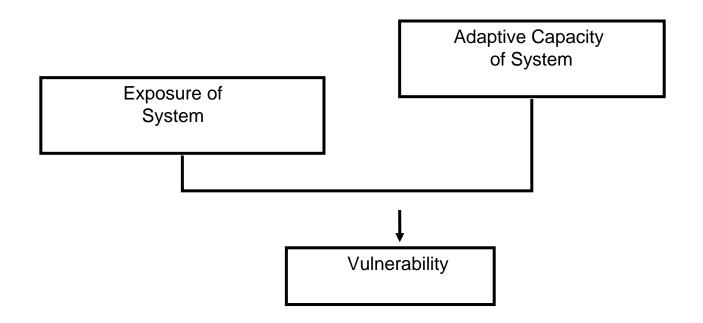






Respondents Profile					
Occupation	No.	Age	No.	Residence	No.
Farmer/rancher	12	30-39	8	In town	18
Oil work	2	40-49	6	M.D.**	12
Business	3	50-59	8	Other	1
Local authority	4	60-69	2		
Organization/Association/Corporation	3	70-79	5		
Service	3	Unknown	2		
Retired	2				
Other	2				
Total	31*		31		31

### Vulnerability Approach



#### **Environmental Exposures**

flooding

drought

**Adaptive Strategies:** 

- Irrigation (TID)
- Rationing (TID)
- On farm water storage
- Use of non drinking water by some industries
- Hail and crop insurance

chinooks

Temperature fluctuation

### Economic Exposures

#### **Adaptive Strategies**

Internationally driven prices

High input costs

- Income diversification

- Increase of crop production and farms size

- Variety of growers associations

-Disaster Relief program.

Housing is less accessible and available

Labour shortage in agriculture

Agriculture is not a secure source of revenue

Social housing

Employment of foreign workers

Technology for: irrigation, seeding, harvesting and weed control.



**Adaptive Strategies** 

Weakening social support network



Programs for youth and recreation

Change in lifestyle; spending culture

Tension in relations (cultural background)

Youth less interested in formal education



Specialized educational programs

#### Institutions: Hindering or Promoting the Adaptive Capacity

International institution; NAFTA, WTO

Alberta Environment / dams

Alberta government / Lack of long term support

\_ethbridge weather station/research

+ TID & Alberta Agriculture

Provincial funding: water infrastructure and roads

Alberta Agriculture and Environment/ water and climate change

### • • The Future

#### Future exposures-constraints

Dry periods are expected to occur.
Uncertainty about future climate.
Inter-provincial and international water conflicts.

#### Future Adaptive Capacity-Opportunities

More heat along with availability of water can bring opportunities for agriculture.

Technology will be a relevant mechanism to overcome water scarcity. Improve conservation and use of water (education, dams) Water management plant; upgraded or substituted.

To plan for population growth; housing, water, infrastructure.

Development of non traditional energy resources.

### Conclusions

Optimism in the community.

There is certain adaptive capacity to deal with drought.

Diversified economy and connections among economic actors is favourable to the survival of agriculture.

Stressors affect people in different ways; according to economic activity.

Sustainability?

## • • Thanks!

For further information:

susanapradob@yahoo.es

http://www.parc.ca/mcri/index.php