

MOVING's contribution

EC Roadmap: Climate change – restoring sustainable carbon cycles

From September to October 2021, the European Commission (EC) launched a [consultation](#) on Climate change – restoring sustainable carbon cycles. The MOVING H2020 project sent the following contribution:

MOVING (MOuntain Valorisation through INterconnectedness and Green growth) (<https://www.moving-h2020.eu/>) is a Horizon 2020 project that aims to build capacities and co-develop relevant policy frameworks across Europe for the establishment of innovative or the reconfiguration of already existing value chains that contribute to the resilience and sustainability of mountain areas to climate change. The project brings together 23 organisations and it carries out activities in 23 Mountain Reference Regions across 16 European and neighbouring countries.

MOVING proposes a science-society-policy (SSP) approach to assess the vulnerability of the different mountain regions to climate change and other threats, exploring potential opportunities of mountain farming and forestry systems affecting each specific mountain region in Europe.

Mountains cover 36% of the European area, crossing many national borders, and accounting for the 16% of Europe's population living in rural and urban settings, with a great diversity of both ecosystems and land use. Drivers of change, such as climate change and depopulation, are already affecting the livelihoods of mountain communities.

Mountain regions have warmed considerably over the last 100 years due to climate change, at a rate comparable with that of lowland areas. Climate change will affect the availability of freshwater resources and it is likely to increase exposure to hazards, with extreme events such as avalanches, landslides and rockfalls frequency, but also increasing risk of fire.

Nonetheless, these changing conditions also represent some socio-economic opportunities. Even though mountains are generally not the most competitive in terms of farmland productivity, in some areas, rising temperatures are already increasing the land capability for production and the productivity ratios of crops and pastures. Climate-smart agriculture is also on the rise in many areas. Additionally, the attractiveness of mountain areas for human activity can be enhanced, due to the changes in the weather conditions, both as they become warmer and as refuge from oppressive summer heat in the lowland areas.





Mountain regions will have to adapt to climate change whilst Land Use, Land Use Change, and Forestry (LULUCF) sectors are now important aspects of the emission reduction targets across the EU (as noted by the IPCC Special Report on Climate Change and Land).

To improve mountain management and reduce the risks that mountains face due to climate change it is necessary to:

- Deepen the understanding of the situation, trends and possible evolution of mountain communities, territories and enterprises, given the various threats and climate change.
- Conduct micro-level analysis. There is a lack of information on how different threats will affect mountains at the micro-level. Thus, there is still a long way to go for the availability of data at the local scale, which would also allow foresight analysis and the design of future scenarios.
- Build solid evidence and theoretical knowledge to formulate policies able to increase the adaptive and anticipation capacities of mountain actors and the resilience of mountain areas.
- Sufficiently value and remunerate public and private goods provided by mountains.
- Include and respond to the needs of the mountain territories through policies.

Mountains can play a crucial role in achieving climate neutrality by 2050. There is a need to support the development of sustainable carbon removal solutions in mountain areas by promoting sustainable practices and production models.

Mountains are resilient and adaptive. With support and consideration they will be part of the solution.

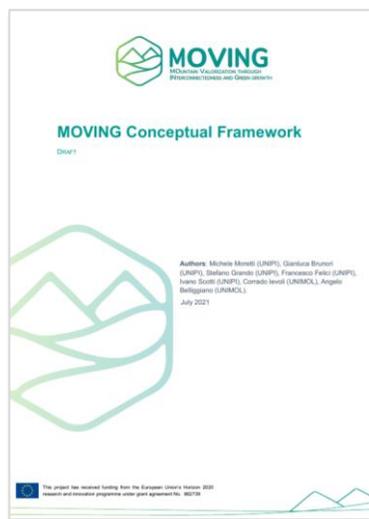
See references in annex.

<https://www.moving-h2020.eu/library/>

Annexes

Relevant MOVING publications for the EC Roadmap Climate change – restoring sustainable carbon cycles.

1. MOVING publications



MOVING CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK (Draft)

The deliverable D2.1 describes the MOVING Conceptual and Analytical Framework (CAF). The CAF will help to develop a shared language among consortium members and will provide the theoretical underpinning for all other activities. One of the key aspects of the CAF is to link the value chain literature to socio-ecological systems approaches. This deliverable includes the project glossary.

- https://www.moving-h2020.eu/wp-content/uploads/2021/09/D2.1-Conceptual-and-Analytical-Framework_draft.pdf

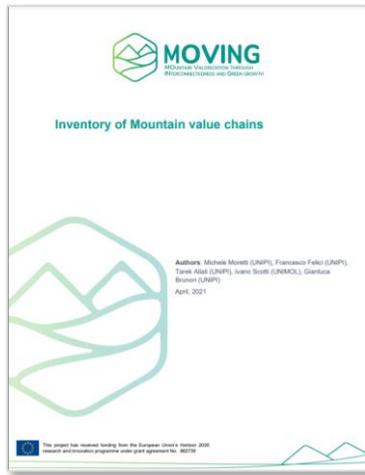


MOVING INITIAL SET OF POLICY BRIEFS

The deliverable D2.2 provides the first set of 23 Policy Briefs (PBs). Those have been compiled building on the information collected in WP4 activities, task 4.1 “Inventory of Mountain Value Chains”, and through consultation with the regional Multi-Actor Platforms (MAPs) in each case-study region.

- <https://www.moving-h2020.eu/wp-content/uploads/2021/09/D2.2-Initial-Set-of-Policy-Briefs.pdf>





MOVING INVENTORY OF MOUNTAIN VALUE CHAINS

The deliverable D4.1 or Inventory covers all European mountain regions located in EU Members States and associated countries, and it describes 472 mountain value chains (VCs)

- https://www.moving-h2020.eu/wp-content/uploads/2021/06/D4.1_Inventory-of-Mountain-Value-Chains_web.pdf
- Infographic: https://www.moving-h2020.eu/wp-content/uploads/2021/09/MOVING_Infographic_Value-chains.pdf



MOVING LIST OF SELECTED VALUE CHAINS AND RELATIONSHIP BUILDING

The deliverable D4.2 represents a starting point for the participatory value chain analysis at the heart of WP4 and the wider project. Regional partners have selected a focal value chain for further in-depth analysis from the wide variety of mountain value chains identified for their mountain reference regions as part of D4.1.

- https://www.moving-h2020.eu/wp-content/uploads/2021/09/D4.2_List-of-selected-value-chains-and-relationship-building.pdf

2. Other references

- FAO, 2013 Climate-Smart Agriculture Sourcebook.
- Kohler, T., et al., eds. 2014. Mountains and climate change: A global concern. Sustainable Mountain Development Series. Bern, Switzerland, Centre for Development and Environment (CDE), Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) and Geographica Bernensia. 136.
- IPCC (2020) IPCC Special Report on climate change, desertification, land degradation, sustainable land management, food security, and greenhouse gas fluxes in terrestrial ecosystems
<https://www.ipcc.ch/srccl/>
- IPCC (2021) Sixth Assessment Report Working Group I – The Physical Science Basis Regional fact sheet – Mountains
https://www.ipcc.ch/report/ar6/wg1/downloads/factsheets/IPCC_AR6_WGI_Regional_Fact_Sheet_Mountains.pdf