



Mapping of mountain areas vulnerability

MOVING project produced Spatial Vulnerability Matrices (SVMs) for the Land Use Systems (LUSs) supporting the focal Value Chains (VCs) in each of the 23 Mountain Reference Landscapes (MRLs). Each regional MOVING team built its SVM from data collection and its own informed assessment, based on the contextualized knowledge gathered in different moments of interaction with local actors and the narratives expressed by them.

MOVING Mapping of mountain areas vulnerability

Authors

Élia Marques (University of Évora)

Each SVM defines different levels of vulnerability of the respective LUS to drivers of change (related to climate or others) in relation to spatial explicit factors. Some of these SVMs allowed us to build Vulnerability Maps within the respective MRL. The objective was to identify the spatial distribution of the vulnerability to relevant drivers, so that information on adaptation mechanisms can be more targeted, in a later phase of the project.

For example, at Swiss Jura MRL the focal value chain is Tête de Moine PDO cheese, which relies on permanent pastures. At areas of with very low tree cover density and low elevation this LUS was considered highly vulnerable to the drivers of precipitation, temperature, and extreme events. At this MRL, most permanent pastures (58%) were classified with a medium vulnerability level. At Austrian Alps MRL, the focal value chain is lamb production, which also relies on permanent pastures. At areas with south exposition and slopes above 20%, permanent pastures vulnerability to aridity, temperature and extreme weather was considered very high. In total, 29% of permanent pastures are in this class.

These and other outputs of this work can be consulted in Deliverable 3.2.: Land use systems vulnerability matrixes and vulnerability maps for the 23 reference regions (González-Moreno et al., 2022).

