

## Perceived threats of 23 mountain value chains across Europe and building adaptive capacity to increase resilience

Due to the high reliance of the mountain value chain on natural processes, the vulnerability of the 23 evaluated regions is potentially very high. However, local actors perceive themselves as being more successful in mobilising resources for developing adaptation strategies that rely on their own practices, local knowledge, farm resources or implementing a new technology. They are less successful in developing strategies that require mobilisation of resources that are not directly under their control. This includes not only global level but also local resources that require collaboration of actors within a single VC or across multiple VCs.

Achieving increased autonomy and resilience both in the context of local and global level requires

- On-farm energy production and integration of renewable energies.
- Conditions should be created for knowledge exchange about adaptive/improved management practices using joint infrastructures and vocational trainings with experts.
- Long-term contracts with suppliers are essential for stability and long-term planning.
- Stronger focus on intra-family farm succession and support for new entrants and young farmers, access to land.
- Preservation and promotion of local and resistant varieties, promote crop diversification and establishment of new drought resistant species/varieties and dissemination knowledge about these crops.

### Vulnerability and resilience of value chains – findings from 23 cases

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#### Anticipated users of PA

- Farmers
- Processors
- Beekeepers
- Consumers
- Researchers
- Policy-makers
- Civil society members

#### More info

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