MOVING
MOuntain Valorisation through INterconnectedness and Green growth

# Corsica

## Vulnerability Matrix & Index

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# What will you find?

The MOVING (MOuntain Valorisation through INterconnectedness and Green growth) project stands at the forefront of climate resilience, aiming to fortify the sustainability of mountain areas against climate change. A key outcome of the project is the creation of tools that show susceptibility and vulnerability, ready to be used by both experts and the general audience[1].

This document synthesises crucial information for the **Corsica Region**, particularly focusing on the Participatory and Spatial Vulnerability Matrix.

Using a participatory approach, the Vulnerability Matrix allows to downscale relevant information to the local level, offering a detailed view of how drivers of change impact this territory. Understanding that areas within the Drome Valley Region are not equally vulnerable to identical threats, the Spatial Vulnerability Index emerges as a critical tool. It showcases the varied susceptibility across the region, paving the way for more effective, targeted adaptation strategies

**Mountain Reference Region:** Corsica

**Mountain Reference Landscape:** Monte Renoso Massif

**Value Chain:** PDO Chestnut flour

**Land-use system:** High intensity planted forest (agroforestry)

**Reference variable:** Chestnut production

[1] Extended outputs are accessible through the following documents: 'Land Use Systems and Land Cover Map in 23 Reference Regions' and'Land use system vulnerability matrixes and vulnerability maps for the 23 reference regions'

# 1. Participatory Vulnerability Matrix

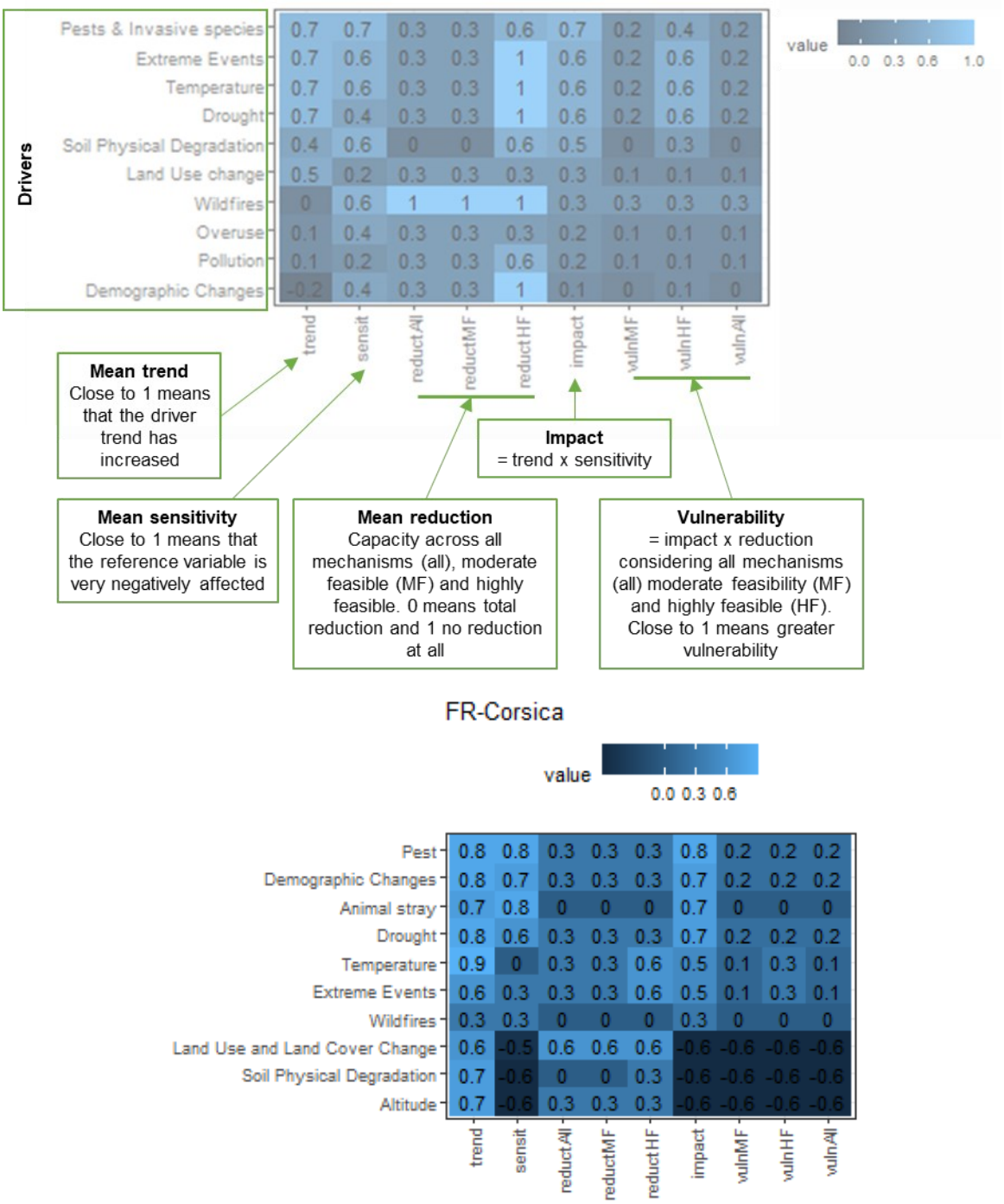


Figure 1. Vulnerability Matrix for Corsica MRL (below) and how to read it (above). Source: MOVING H2020

The drivers with higher impact perceived by participants were pests, demographic changes, animal stray and drought (Figure 1). Interestingly some drivers showed a high positive influence in the reference variable, which resulted in a rather low overall vulnerability.

### 1.1. List of adaptative mechanisms suggested by consulted stakeholders

- The fact that most sheep farms are managed on a part-time basis represents a challenge in terms of professionalisation or specific vocational training
- Replacement of old Orchards by varieties adapted to drought
- Biological pest and disease control
- Changes to irrigation practices mandated by the PDO specifications
- Reinstate customary laws for the management of commons
- Soil protection
- Shurb clearing in chestnut groves
- Specific incentives for setting up chestnut farming

## 2. Spatial Vulnerability Index

**Vulnerability drivers:**

- Rainfall
- Pests
- Stray animal

**Spatial explicit factors:**

- Rainfall
- Exposition

Table 1. Spatial Vulnerability Index for High Intensity Planted Forest (Agroforestry) at Corsica MRL

| **Spatial Vulnerability Index** | | | Spatial Explicit Factor 1 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | *Rainfall from June to October (mm)* | | |
| | | | *[0-700]* | *]700-800]* | *]800-max]* |
| Spatial Explicit Factor 2 | *Exposition* | *South* | **5** | **4** | **2** |
| | | *North* | **4** | **3** | **1** |

Vulnerability levels: 1 – very low, 2 – low, 3 – medium, 4- high, 5 – very high.
Source: MOVING H2020