LIFE AMDRYC4
Dryland agricultural systems adaptation to climate change in the Mediterranean area
Climate change and dryland agriculture: the need for ecosystem-based adaptation

Stakeholders
Coordinating Partner
UNIVERSIDAD DE MURCIA

Duration
22/05/2017
31/12/2021
52 months

Budget:
1,863,729€

Reference
LIFE16
CCA/ES
000123- LIFE AMDRYC4

Partners
Region de Murcia
NCC
@
www.lifeamdryc4.eu

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More than 12 million hectares of arable land could be lost every year, which would have disastrous consequences for farming families.

Land degradation threatens more than 40% of the earth’s surface and climate changes accelerate this process threatening food security.

Existing climate change predictions warn of the disappearance of Mediterranean rainfed agriculture with the terrible consequences of desertification of territories, migrations and famines.

Our ability to feed 9.5 billion human beings in 2050 will mostly depend on our ability to conserve and adapt our soils.

Agriculture in the EU is known to be a source of CO₂ emissions into the atmosphere. But it is also an important carbon sink.

The objective of 4 per thousand annual carbon increase involves an annual capture and storage of 4000 million tons of carbon in the world’s soil, which is a counterweight to the increase in atmospheric CO₂.

¿WHAT IS THE AMDRYC4 PURPOSE?

1. Dryland agriculture climate change adaptation to ecosystems (AbE).

2. The mitigation of climate change with the “4 per thousand” initiative to increase carbon fixation in soils per year.

3. The inscription of carbon credits in the Carbon Footprint Registry and the development of a Market for Adaptation Projects and / or Mitigation of dryland farms, which may be financed by farmers with public and / or private funds.

4. The recognition and economic quantification of the provision of ecosystem services: captured carbon, conserved biodiversity, the improvement of the hydrological cycle and the fight against desertification, all through organic agriculture.

5. Better climate governance with the participation of civil society, through the signing of voluntary agreements for the compensation of emissions and the help of the custodian of the territory. Job creation, rural development, population fixation to the territory and the activation of circular economy.