Duration
22/05/2017
31/12/2021

52 months

Reference

LIFE16 CCA/ES 000123- LIFE AMDRYC4

Budget: 1.863.729€

Stakeholders

Coordinating Partner

UNIVERSIDAD DE MURCIA

Región de Murcia

Partners

NCC nueva cultura por el clima

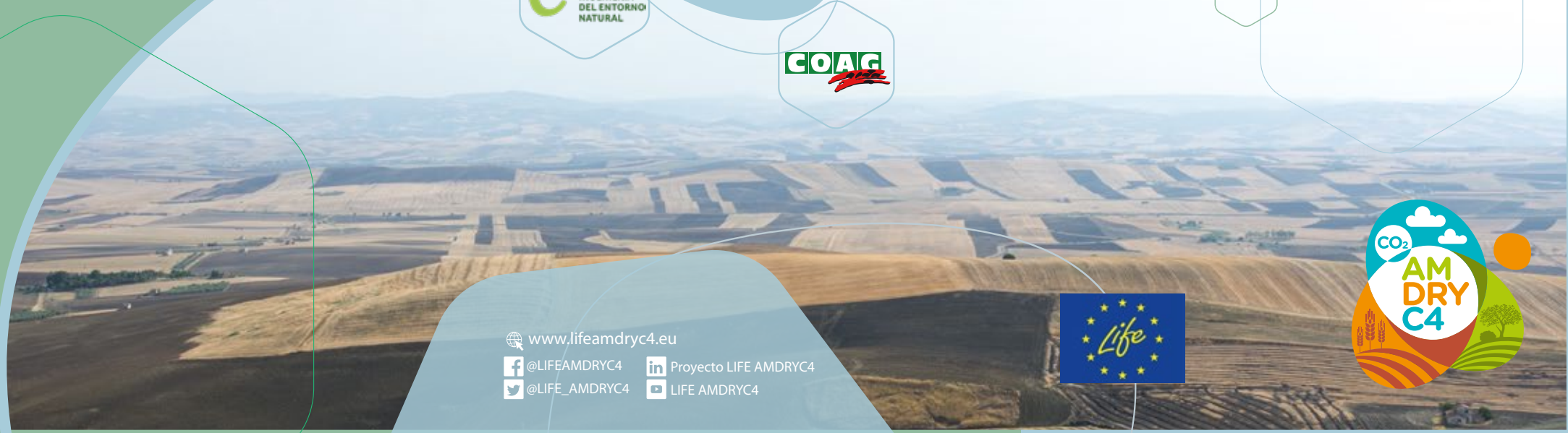
INGENIERÍA DEL ENTORNO NATURAL

COAG

LIFE AMDRYC4

Dryland agricultural systems adaptation to climate change in the Mediterranean area

Climate change and dryland agriculture: the need for ecosystem-based adaptation



www.lifeamdryc4.eu

@LIFEAMDRYC4

@LIFE_AMDRYC4

Proyecto LIFE AMDRYC4

LIFE AMDRYC4

Life

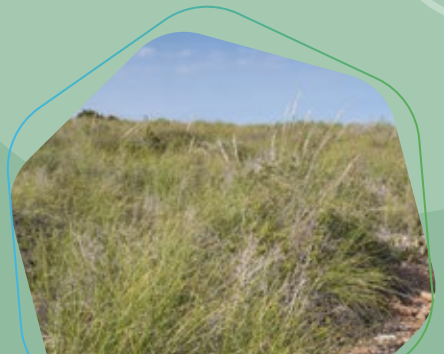
CO_2 AM DRY C4

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

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

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

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



Agriculture in the EU is known to be a source of CO_2 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 CO_2

¿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.