

# Preparing desertification areas for increased climate change

### LAYMAN'S REPORT

Restore Nature, Change to Adapt



LIFE16 CCA/IT/000011

This project has received funding from the LIFE programme of the European Union

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### Desert-Adapt LIFE project at a glance

### **DETAILS OF THE PROJECT**

Number: LIFE16 CCA/IT/000011 Location: Italy, Spain, Portugal

Budget: 4,075 M euro

**% EC co-funding:** 2,439 M euro **Duration:** 01/09/2017 - 01/09/2023

Partners: 19 (9 technical, 10 landowners)

### THE LIFE PROGRAMME

The LIFE Programme is the EU's funding instrument for the environment and climate action.

Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation sub-programme
Contributes to the shift towards a sustainable, energy-efficient,
renewable energy-based, climate-neutral and resilient economy,
thereby contributing to sustainable development.

#### PROJECT PARTNERS

### **Coordinating beneficiary**

Università degli study della campania Luigi Vanvitelli (IT)

### **Associate partners**

Forestry Service Group BV (NL)

Associação de Defesa do Patrimonio de Mértola (PT)

Universidad de Extremadura (SP)

Università degli Studi di Palermo (IT)

Faculdade de Ciencias da Universidade de Lisboa (PT)

TerraSIG Lda. (PT)

Nova Faculdade de Ciências Sociais e Humanas Universidade Nova de Lisboa

Município de Serpa (PT)

L1 Lamp. Municipality of Lampedusa e Linosa (IT)

L2-L11 A&T. Ambiente & Territorio Srls (IT)

L3 SAFT. Societa Agricola Franco Turco (IT)

L4 CSL. Consorzio Siciliano LEGALLINEFELICI (IT)

L5 Hoyos. Ayuntamiento de Hoyos (SP)

L6 VdFres. Ayuntamiento de Valverde del Fresno (SF

L7 Gam. Viveros Forestalis La Dehesa SL (SP)

L8 Cab Gor. Freguesia de CABEÇA GORDA (PT)

L9 Madeira. Sociedade Agrícola Vargas Madeira, Lda (PT

L10. Sobreira. Sociedade Agrícola da Sobreira,



### Desertification risk and climate change

"The Mediterranean is the most susceptible region in Europe to soil degradation and desertification"

"Due to human-created pressures and global warming, many areas in Europe's Mediterranean region are reaching critical limits for their ability to provide ecosystem services"

"In EU 33% of soils are degraded and 90% might be by 2050

The cost of soil degradation for the sole EU is in the order of billions of euro per year"

In a scenario of increasing climatic pressure **ADAPTATION** and **SUSTAINABLE** land managements are the only answers to allow productive system to recover ecosystem services functional to ecosystem health, productivity and resilience to the progressively increasing climate stress.



### **Desert-Adapt LIFE mission**

of public and private landowners





Contribute to the fight against Climate Change and Land Degradation



Embrace the responsibility to protect the land by using adaptive strategies to ensure a safer planet for present and future generations

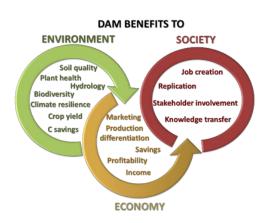


Seek long-term land sustainability, economic self-sufficiency and social balance valorising nature-based solutions and natural capital

### **Desert-Adapt LIFE goal**

Desert-adapt aims to demonstrate adaptive strategies of land management specifically designed to counter aridification and land desertification in in Mediterranean areas under desertification risk.

The land management model we define "Desertification" Adaptation Model" (DAM)" is an integrated ecosystem approach which combines targets and measures of environmental sustainability and climate change adaptation with actions aimed to improve socio-economic conditions.



### Desert-Adapt LIFE specific objectives

Objective one: to test the positive effects of 9 DAM case studies representative of three regional areas of Mediterranean EU at desertification risk.

Objective two: promoting DAM system among a variety of stakeholders seeking socioeconomic opportunities from climate resilient and profitable land use.



# The Desertification Adaptation Model DAM

To create a good adaptive land management plan, land managers need to define the management goals, i.e. the economic, ecological and social problems of concerns that need to be addressed and solved on the short, medium, long term, in their land

### The pillars of adaptive land management strategy

The environmental pillar: protect and enhance ecosystem quality and services

- Protect and support plants and trees in your land
- Increase plant biomass and cover
- Increase soil organic matter
- Reduce soil erosion and loss
- Stimulate biodiversity at all levels
- Reduce fire risk
- Protect quality and quantity of water bodies

#### The economic pillar: seek long-term self-sustainable economic investments

- Differentiate income sources including bioproducts and ecoservices which valorise your local natural capital
- Prefer local varieties and breeds which are adapted to local climatic conditions and soils
- Focalize the attention on management options that save money whilst increasing land quality
- Avoid agronomic species that are not climate adapted
- Focus on investments which have long term positive effect on your land

#### The social pillar: be inclusive for the local population

- Contribute to raise awareness and become a testimonial of sustainability with your personal experience
- Make your natural capital a shared good and responsibility

Landowners create a DAM plan as a balanced mosaic of functions aimed at responding to the needs of the three pillars

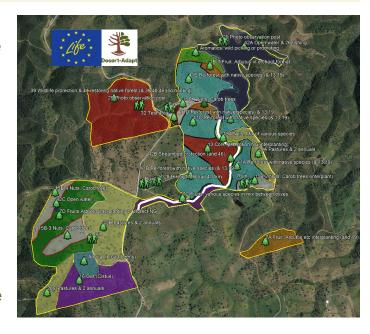
- ECONOMIC
- ENVIRONMENTAL
- SOCIAL

Making preferential use of ADAPTED SPECIES

Applying ADAPTATION MEASURES

Using NATURE-BASED SOLUTIONS

Considering in the COST/BENEFIT analysis the costs and extra value of increased ecosystem services





### 9 Desertification Adaptation Models created

The **9 landowners**, 4 municipalities and 5 private farming companies have co-created together with the technical staff **9 DAM plans** covering a total of **1016,18 hectares** 



### **Desert-Adapt in action**

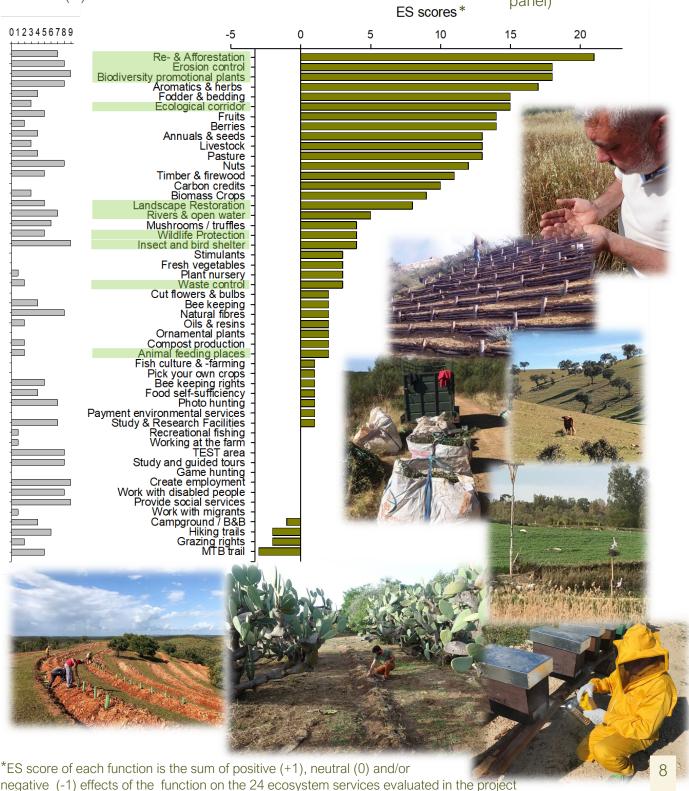
DAM implementation in the field

### Land functions (51)

Economic (37) Ecological (11) Social (3)

### **Functions**

Ecosystem Service score In grey scale n° of landowners (out of 9) who chose the specific function on the right panel)



### **Desert-Adapt in action**

DAM implementation in the field

### 53 Adaptation measures implemented related to

Soil management

Plant management

Landscape

Hydrology

Livestock

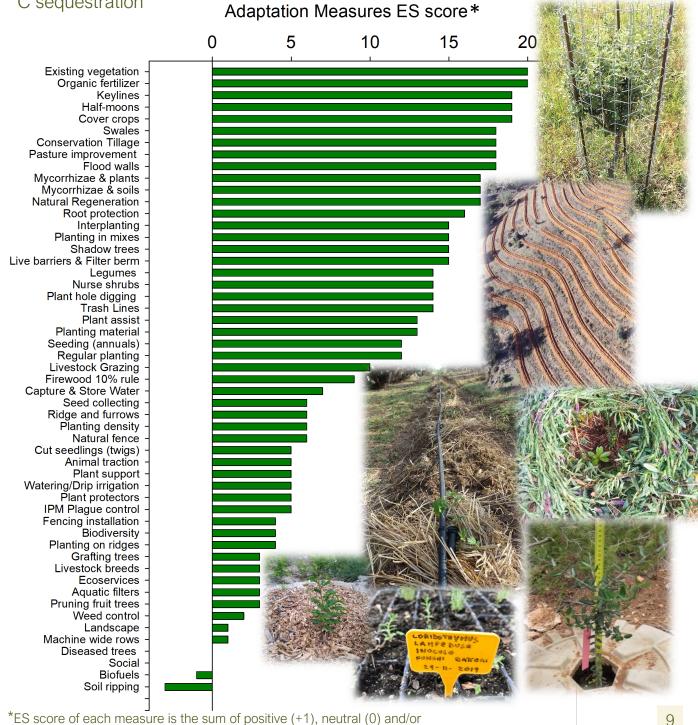
C sequestration

### Adaptation measures

Ecosystem Service score







### **Desert-Adapt SCIENCE in action**

In order to validate the effectinevess of the adopted measures on the amelioration of ecosystem services and cost/benefit analyses, Desert-Adapt identified characterized and monitored:

- 24 key project indicators (KPI) for the environmental amelioration of ecosystem services and natural capital
- 7 KPI for economic performance and replicability

#### **BASELINE CHARACTERIZATION CAMPAIGN IN 2018**

CONTINUOUS MONITORING AND CAMPAIGNS IN 2022-23



8 technical partner teams, more than 30 experts, to evaluate project KPIs in 16 areas of impact

Ecology
Botany
Microbiology
Forestry
Agronomy
Zoology
Ornitology
Entomology

Business Marketing Social science

Land Owners Producers Soil science
Hydrology
Geography
Cartography
Climatology
Drones





Università degli Studi della Campania *Luigi Vanvitelli* 



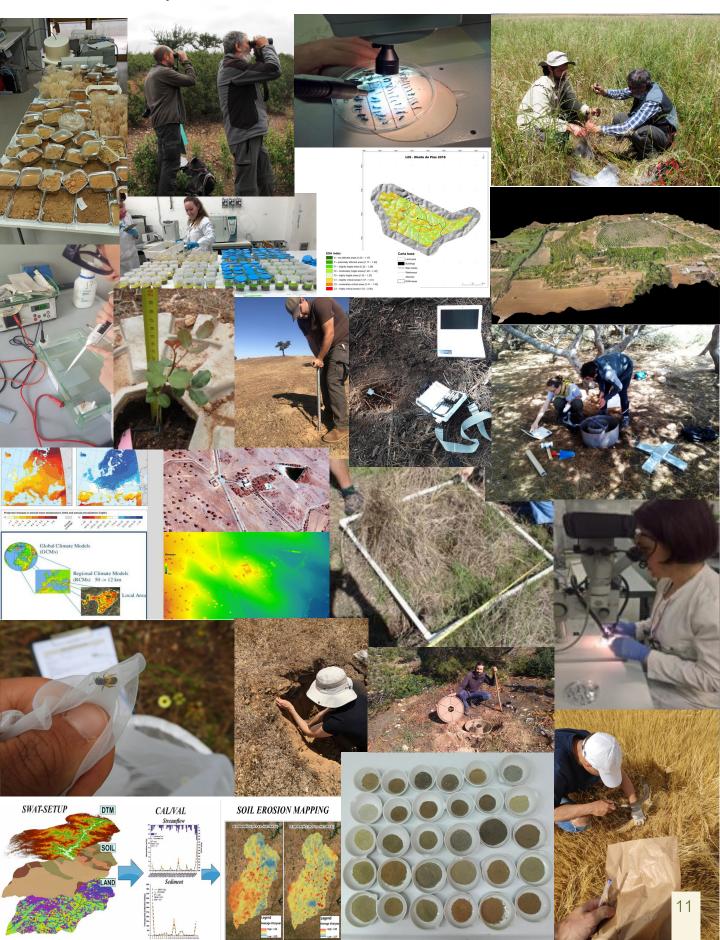








### **Desert-Adapt SCIENCE** in action



### **Desert-Adapt in number**

### **RESULTS**

### LAND AND ENVIRONMENT



1016,18 ha covered by DAMs Planted 93.391 trees, shrubs and plants in 132 species



C sink

C sequestered in the vegetation: 2,1 Tons CO<sub>2</sub>/ha/yr



GHG Reduction

Around and 180 Ton CO<sub>2</sub> sequestered in total on average per year with newly planted trees

# Desertification risk

Reduction of 1 ESA class (Environmentally Sensitive Area to desertification) over areas of intervention

34-66% avoided soil run-off by improved land use



2-3% increase of soil water retention capacity

Soil water resource

3 folds reduction of plant mortality rates by use of plant growing aids



Soil quality 52-67% increase of soil C,53-77% of soil N under adaptation measures 49-59 % increase of aggregate stability under adaptation measures

36-47% increase of nutrient retention (CEC) under adaptation measures



Biodiversity
Taxa
Species
Indicators
Functions

6-18 % increase (frequency -intensity) of mychorrizal root colonization Indicator species: +30% more bird species; +29% soil fauna taxa; + 15% QBS, no variations of butterfly Shannon index and 2% variation for Bees shannon index, while no increase in taxa.

>30% in soil microbial biodiversity, biomass and functionality







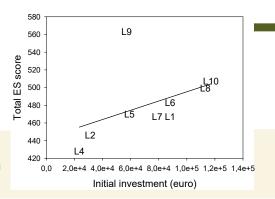
# Desert-Adapt in number RESULTS

### Generated project indicators

6 partners with positive balance have
Internal Return Rate up to 22% increase
Potential revenues (in 12 yrs) up to 209 €/ha

Cost/benefit analysis of initial investment (€) for chosen functions and measures vs. estimated score of ecosystem services (ES score) reported for each partner.

### Socio-economic outputs



### 9 Business plans (1 for landowner) integrating



#### Economic model of the DAM

- Cost & income for each of the 120 functions
- Final balance of complete DAM
- Internal Rate of Return (IRR)
- · Capital employed & initial investment
- Payback year



### **Commercial Plans**

for 11 products, extra to the business as usual production, from economic functions introduced in the DAMs





STRAWBERRY TREE



# Desert-Adapt in number RESULTS

**REPLICATION** 

Dissemination by **REPLICATION** of good practices for the fight against climate change, land degradation and desertification risk is a strategic objective of the Desert-Adapt project.

The project has created a tool kit to support stakeholders in creating their own sustainable land management plan (DAM Model). Our partners (landowners have open their farms to share their knowledge and experience with new friends in a beneficial reciprocal flow of knowledge. The final aim is to create RESILIENT COMMUNITIES based on sustainable and adaptive common goals and strategies.

WHO CAN BE A REPLICATOR? public bodies, companies, organizations, citizens, who manage portions of the land and who care for the sustainability of their land and share our vision, as reported in the Desert Adapt MANIFESTO.

The tool kit can be downloaded from to the project webpage

### **DESERT-ADAPT REPLICATORS**

involved during the project



N° of replicators





14

36

35



Hectares of replication

87.8

5.669.7

4793.8







Click to explore our replicators or go to the project website www.desert-adapt.it

### **Desert-Adapt in number Dissemination Communication & networking**

**OUTREACH** 

>450,000 Cumulated impressions on social media and web page

> 63 News and interviews on media, TV, radio >100,000 views

17 Informative videos

>37,000 views

Replication toolkit

17

DRONE flight video

Stakeholder meetings 81 attendees 9

45 Open days and outreach events with farmers 3718 involved and policy makers including final conference

33 Networking activities with LIFE and other projects and stakeholders

**1113** Students involved in activities

>4000 involved **27** Presentation to national and international congresses





# Desert-Adapt long-term environmental benefits

### Contribution to EU and international environmental objectives

Desert-Adapt sites are expected to increase, over the 11.000 ha of partners and replicators, C sequestration, to reduce soil erosion and to increase ecosystems services, contributing to the EU targets of climate neutrality 2050, to the EU biodiversity strategy, to SDGs 2030 targets and to the nature restoration law. The actions are also in line with the expected engagement of farmers to the Farm to Fork strategy objectives of sustainability of the food system.

### Increased climate resilience

The proposed adaptive management strategies provide a clear roadmap for landowners to increase their resilience to the increasing climate change, reducing desertification risk as well as economic and social risks.

### **Best Practice lessons and Spin-off effect**

The demonstration value of the proposed best practices is expected to spin off in the coming years more actions from the partners (more intensive and extensive engagement) which can spill over to neighbours and connected stakeholders.

### Policy implications and recommendations

### **Adaptation**

Climatic extremes beyond expectation

Need to increase adaptation measures adoption&strategies/fire management plans/water collection

Lack of awareness and knowledge

More dissemination/communication & education measures needed on the topic

Lack of technical dedicated staff for sustainable management planning

Need for consortia with centralized offices providing sustainability services with skilled technical personnel

### **Economic sustainability**

Costs of measures not covered by subsidies

Need to identify more relevant adaptation measures to be financed at local/regional level More diffused support to farmers for access to and implementation of financed measures **Strong competition for manpower and water on smaller farmers from big agro-companies** Consortia forms and dedicated infrastructures are needed

### Policy gaps

Lack of a supporting sustainability network for farmers/municipalities

Initiative to support the creation of networks

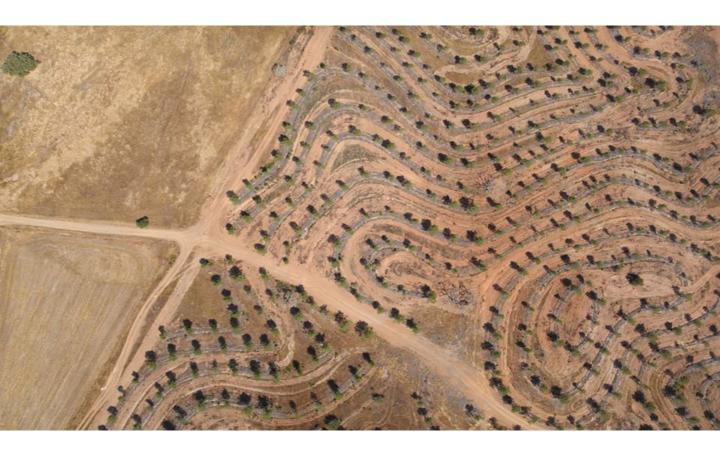
Complex burocracy for plans in public areas

Support/ semplification

Conflicts with other EU frameworks (PAC, Natura 2000)

Disentangle real "ecological/adaptation" priorities and synergies in the most climate exposed areas, adaptation and socio-economic sustainability in tandem with environment sustainability







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