

Some figures from the interventions carried out

16 hectares of shrubs cleared to preserve the Mediterranean mosaic

350 protectors placed to protect tree regeneration from herbivory

52 hectares of influence of natural regeneration protection

03 biodiverse tree plots

01 biodiverse orchard

815 trees and shrubs planted in biodiverse thickets

16,7 hectares of direct drilled permanent pastures

81 hectares under adaptive grazing management

18 floating cork platforms with water depuration plants

633 trees and shrubs, used to restore riparian galleries

2 hectares for the restoration of water lines

2 hectares of sown areas for soil improvement

300 tones of compost produced from livestock waste

Evaluation



Cost and finance
of good practices



Assessment and valuation of
Ecosystem Services



Evaluation and discussion of
public policies



Knowledge

ADPM co-organized with partners **5 training activities** in the form of free face-to-face workshops.

These were aimed at livestock producers, farmers participating in the project and technicians who provide advice to the PNVG.

.Electric Fencing

For grazing management

.Adaptive Grazing Management

Module 1: Introduction to holistic management

Module 2: Advanced grazing planning

.The Value of your Pasture

Botanical identification

.Soil and Water Management

Good practices for conserving water lines and controlling erosion

.Composting

The return of livestock by-products to the soil

Informative materials

In addition, with the aim of capitalizing and replicating the knowledge acquired during this project, **10 technical data sheets** were produced with the main information on the best agricultural and livestock practices implemented.

Consult them at www.maissolomaisvida.pt/boas-praticas

Learn more about the Territorial Program
+SOLO+VIDA

www.maissolomaisvida.pt

See the publications and videos documenting
the actions and workshops carried out during the project.

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Territorial Program

Adaptation and Mitigation of Climate Change
and Combating Desertification,
in the Guadiana Valley Natural Park.

Main Outcomes



Funded by:

Iceland
Liechtenstein
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Working together
for a **green** Europe.

Promoter:



Partners:



Around 94% of the Baixo Alentejo territory *"is susceptible to desertification"* due to climate change and intensive land use.

Source: REA Alentejo/NOVA FCSH

The gradual loss of organic matter seriously compromises the productive capacity of soils for agriculture, and poses a threat to food production, reducing the resilience of natural systems to climate change.



+SOLO +VIDA is a pilot project for the design, implementation and evaluation of climate change adaptation and mitigation strategies, aiming to reduce land vulnerability to desertification in Baixo Alentejo.

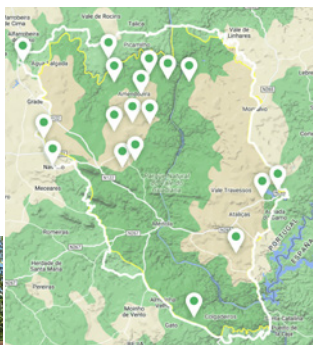


Implemented in 94 hectares of the Guadiana Valley Natural Park, including the Guadiana Valley SPA and the Ribeira do Vascão RAMSAR site., the project invited the local community and, in particular, the farmers of Mértola and Serpa who carry out their economic activity in this protected area, to become actively involved in the implementation of 10 good agrosilvopastoral practices.



In this pilot project coordinated by ADPM, with partners Cooperativa Agrícola do Guadiana, the University of the Algarve, NBI - Natural Business Intelligence, International Development Norway and the collaboration of MED Institute - University of Évora, an economic study on the costs and benefits for farmers of the actions implemented with the potential for replication was developed.

IMPLEMENTATION AREAS



In 17 pilot areas, a series of measures were implemented to restore the cork oak forest, with the aim of halting erosion and reducing the loss of organic carbon from the soil, improving the management of water resources, increasing the quality and productivity of pastures for livestock and contributing to the resilience of farms to the impacts of climate change.

The 10 agricultural/ livestock best practices

01 Enhancing the Mediterranean mosaic
Selective shrub clearing

02 Promoting natural regeneration
Protecting tree regeneration from herbivory by installing protectors

03 Functional biodiversity
Installation of hedges and vegetation structures to increase auxiliary species and pollinators

04 Permanent pastures
Conservation, installation (direct and conventional sowing) and improvement (soil corrections) of pastures

05 Adaptive grazing management
Implementação de planos de pastoreio

06 Water retention and conservation
Improving water quality in storage systems and riparian habitat enhancement

07 Erosion control and increased infiltration
Installation of annual crops without tillage

08 Restoration of water lines
Restoration of riparian galleries (habitat 92D0)

09 Soil amelioration
Planting of soil-improving crops

10 Circular economy and carbon farming
Production of compost from livestock waste



GOVERNANCE MODEL

In collaboration with MED Institute - University of Évora, a diagnosis of the local agricultural sector was carried out which identified the obstacles to adopting the proposed good practices, underexploited opportunities to boost their implementation and the weaknesses of the current governance model.



This innovative methodology was based on the study of participatory agricultural governance models that have been adopted in other countries.

One of the objectives was to promote and support the application and replication of good practices in soil degradation control and restoration, in close consultation with the competent authorities and stakeholders in the concerned territory.



In the course of the project workshops were held with participating farmers, meetings with key stakeholders and information dissemination actions within a collaborative and inclusive governance model.

