



## **Building Climate Resilience in Mediterranean Agro-Silvo-Pastoral Ecosystems Through Nature-Based Solutions and Integrated Monitoring**

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In the Mediterranean region, agro-silvo-pastoral ecosystems (MAEs) play a crucial role in supporting biodiversity and providing multiple ecosystem services. However, these systems are increasingly threatened by land abandonment and degradation, and climate change, the latter intensifying the frequency and severity of extreme events such as droughts, heatwaves, and shifts in rainfall regimes. Through collaboration between researchers involved in the National Biodiversity Future Center (NBFC) and the Horizon Europe project DRYAD (2024–2028), a new experimental and demonstration study case has been established in Sardinia, Italy. At this site, a set of Nature-based Solutions (NbS) have been implemented with the overall objective of enhancing the resilience of MAEs to climate and socio-ecological pressures. The site hosts a large set of monitoring tools concerning mass and energy fluxes, soil moisture, and plant physiological variables, integrated with field monitoring campaigns conducted according to rigorous survey procedures by an international team of researchers. The initiative, launched in 2025, provides a comprehensive characterization of these ecosystems while establishing a robust methodological framework and foundational traits for sustainable management strategies. Furthermore, the project envisions strengthening active collaboration among academia, stakeholders, and policymakers.