

Figure 1. The REACT4MED concept.

Figure 2. The REACT4MED Pilot Areas supporting traditional terrace restoration to combat soil erosion (CY), afforestation actions against soil erosion (GR), efficient water use management against salinity control and organic farming (IT), improved residue management using to combat soil erosion and biodiversity loss (ES), Supporting conservation agriculture to combat soil erosion and mitigate drought impact (MO), the establishment of food forests to boost biodiversity and alternative incomes (IL), and improved drainage measures to mitigate extreme soil salinity (TR).

The diagram illustrates the LLRI project timeline from 2023 to 2025. It features a central horizontal timeline with three main milestones marked by green checkmarks: 'Inception workshop' (2023), 'Verification of metrics & toolD3 v1' (2024), and 'Final capacity building workshop' (2025). Above the timeline, various activities are mapped to specific weeks (W1-W6) and years. In 2023, 'Tools' (W4) and 'Baseline' (W2) are shown. In 2024, 'Restore & Assess' (W3) and 'Policy' (W5) are shown. In 2025, 'Communication' (W6) and 'Living Labs' (W1) are shown. The timeline is divided into three colored sections: yellow for 2023, green for 2024, and blue for 2025.



**Figure 1: Multi-model mean historical and projected total dryland extend in the Mediterranean**

The top panel is a line graph showing the fraction of total MED land surface in dryland from 1920 to 2100. The y-axis ranges from 60% to 90%. The x-axis shows years from 1920 to 2100. The graph includes a counterfactual line (orange) and three SSP scenarios: SSP585 (red), SSP370 (purple), and SSP245 (blue). The counterfactual line shows a steady increase from ~67% to ~78%. The SSP585 scenario shows the highest projected dryland extent, reaching ~87% by 2100. The SSP370 and SSP245 scenarios show lower projected dryland extents, reaching ~82% and ~77% respectively by 2100. Vertical lines indicate the 75% at +2°C Global Warming Level regardless the scenario.

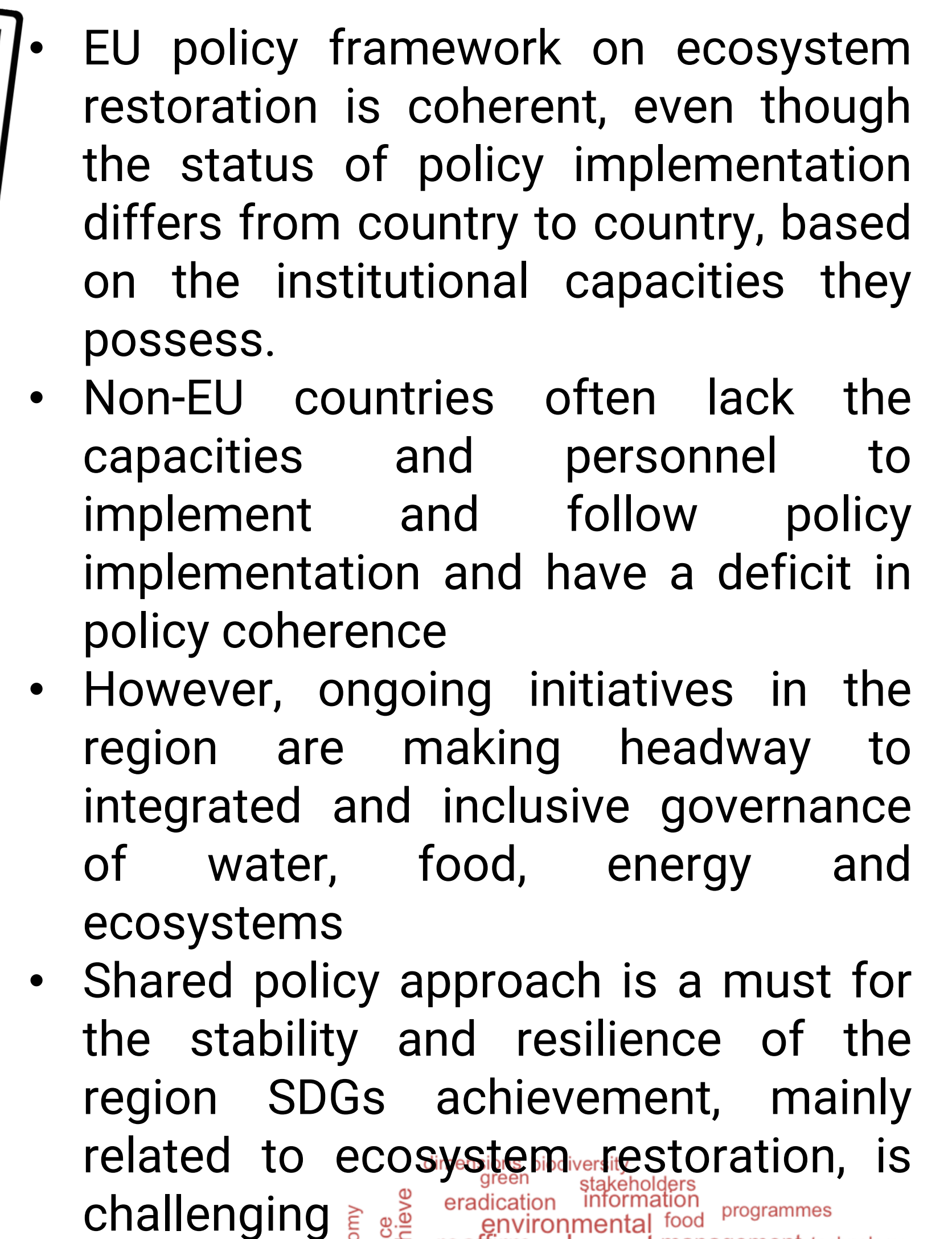
The bottom panel shows maps of soil erosion change for four scenarios: SSP1-2.6, SSP2-4.5, SSP3-7.0, and SSP5-8.5. The maps show the change in soil erosion (%) for the period 2040-2060. The scenarios are color-coded: SSP1-2.6 (blue, -6.20%), SSP2-4.5 (yellow, -4.33%), SSP3-7.0 (green, -3.21%), and SSP5-8.5 (red, -2.71%).

Complementing this participatory work, and scaling on field observations and scientific results, REACT4MED employs advanced machine learning and remote sensing to generate suitability maps (Figure 4) that guide where these practices can be most successfully applied. This data-driven approach provides a spatial framework for decision-making, ensuring that interventions are adapted to local ecological conditions, and together with future climate information can deliver long-term impact.



What is at stake is nothing less than the stability and resilience of Mediterranean agro-ecosystems under a warming climate. Continued degradation risks undermining food production, accelerating migration, and eroding cultural landscapes. REACT4MED demonstrates that effective restoration requires both cutting-edge data science and deep local engagement, offering a clear pathway to scaling up restoration efforts, fostering investment in sustainable land management, and ensuring that Mediterranean societies can adapt and thrive in the face of global change.

**Shared policy approach is a must**  
**for the stability and resilience**  
**of the region**



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