



2021 - 2030
**Catalan Strategy on Adaptation to Climate
Change (ESCACC30)**

Brussels, 28 February 2023

1. ESCACC30 background and legal framework

Responds to global climate and biodiversity commitments and the SDGs

At international – European level

- 1992 UNFCCC adoption; COPs outcomes Kyoto agreement (1997) and Paris Accord (2015) or IPCC reports
- European Adaptation Strategy (2013 and 2021 update), Green Deal (2019) or Climate Law

Catalonia

- 2012: **ESCACC20** adoption – 1st strategic documents on adaptation
- 2017: Adoption of the Catalan Climate Change Law
- 2019: Climate Emergency declaration

1. ESCACC30 background and legal framework

Responds to the demand of the Catalan society of determined and effective action on climate adaptation

- Climate change is the 3rd environmental major area of concern following air quality and waste
- 86% of surveyed people are very or quite concerned about climate change -of this 90% are women and 81% men- only 1% answered don't care at all
- More or less of all people surveyed considered that climate action is urgent (27%) or very urgent (73%)

1. ESCACC30 background and legal framework

Catalan Climate Change Law - Art10 Strategic reference framework on adaptation

1. The ministry responsible for climate change must draw up, **together** with the other ministries and with the **participation of the actors involved**, with the prior presentation to the **Social Table of Climate Change**, the strategic reference framework on adaptation, which must include:

- a) The **assessment of impacts**, in accordance with the state of knowledge
- b) The **identification of the most vulnerable natural systems, territories and socio-economic sectors**
- c) A **proposal** for the necessary **adaptation measures** to reduce vulnerability

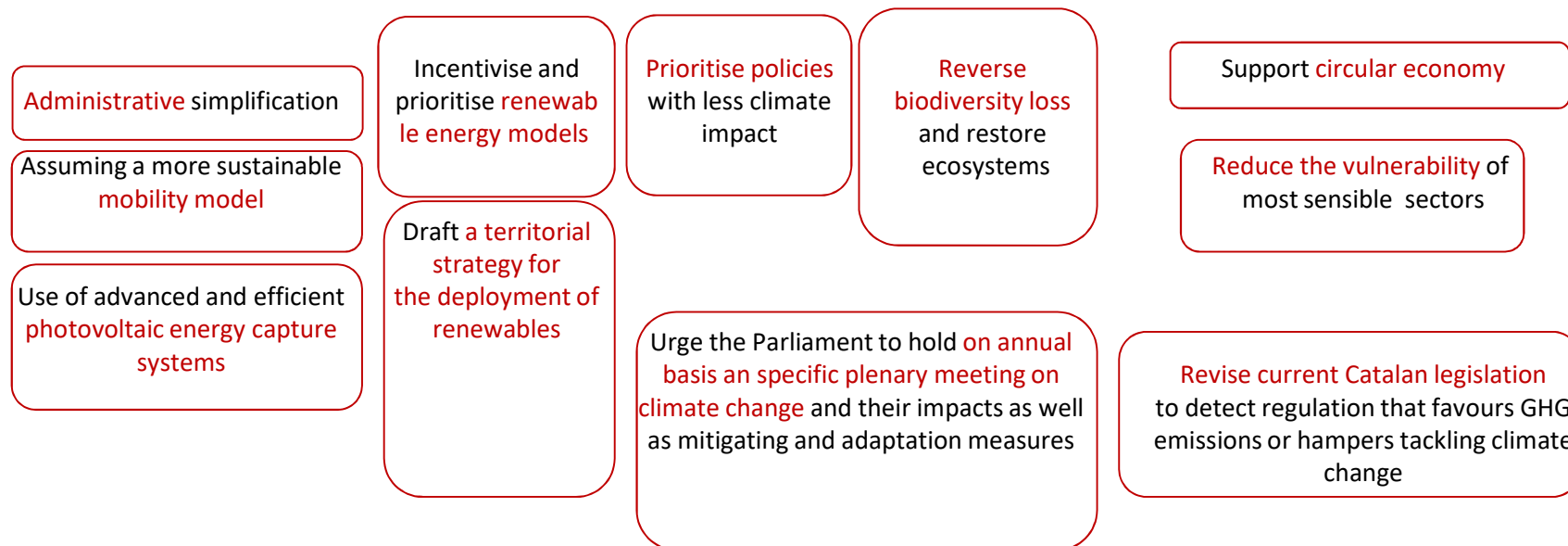
2. The Government shall **approve the strategic reference framework** on climate adaptation proposed by the Interministerial Commission for Climate Change, taking into account the available reports on climate change in Catalonia.

3. The Government's ministries related to the areas that are the object of **this law must integrate in their sectoral planning and programming, with the participation of local entities and the other actors involved**, the objectives on the reduction of vulnerability to the impacts of climate change contained in the strategic framework of reference on adaptation.

1. ESCACC30 background and legal framework

Government declaration of climate emergency

14 May 2019, the government declares climate and environmental emergency to achieve the targets established in the Catalan Climate Change Law assuming the following commitments (11):



2. ESCACC30's Objectives

- ❑ Strategic objective - Improve climate adaptation and reduce vulnerability in Catalonia
- ❑ Operational objectives - To reduce sectoral vulnerability of which in turn roll out adaptation measures for each natural system, socioeconomic field and territory

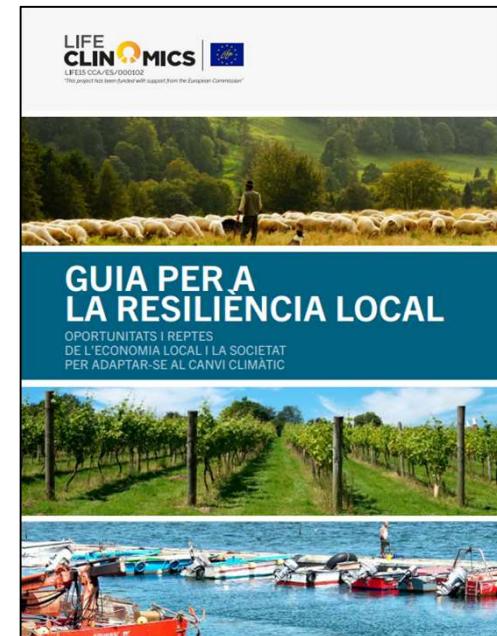
The ESCACC30 include lessons learned on adaptation in the last years



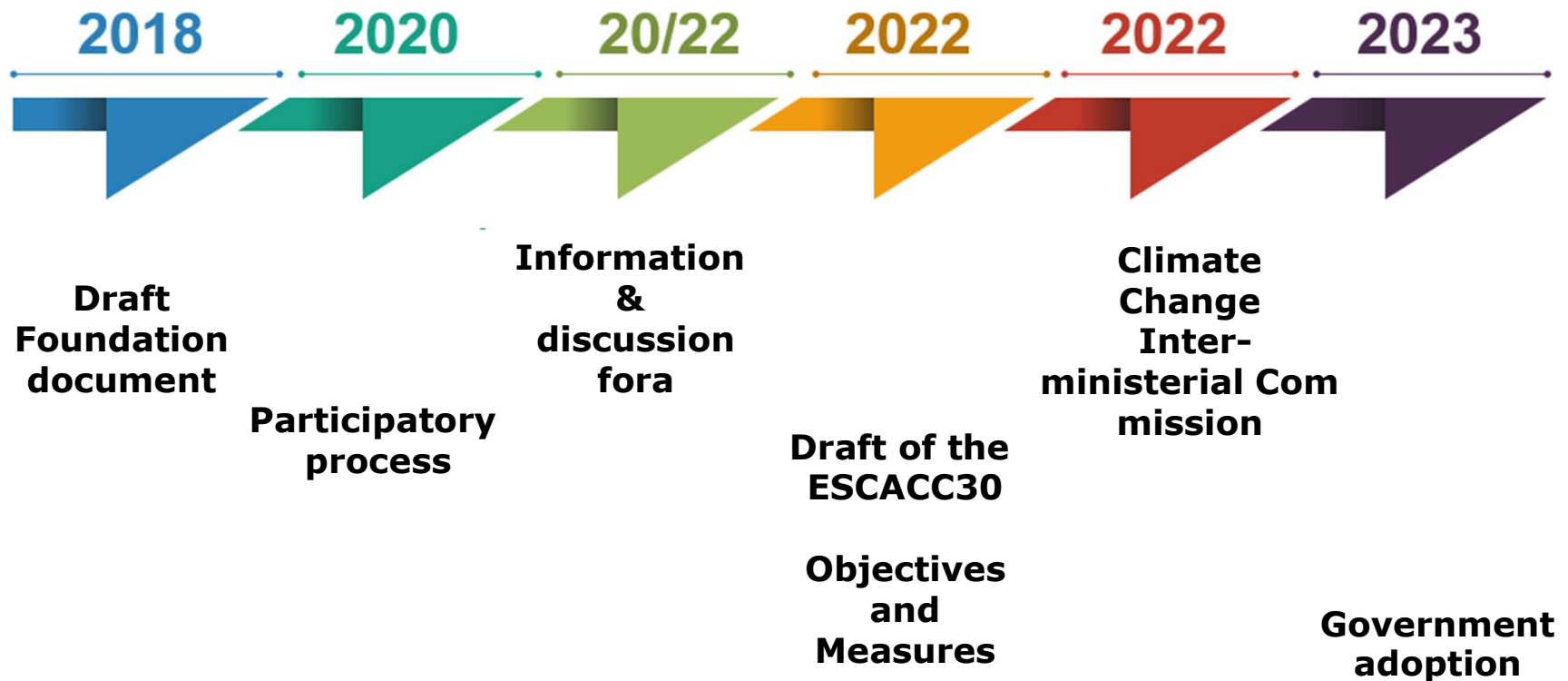
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Avancem en el desenvolupament de les solucions basades en la naturalesa en Erill la Vall

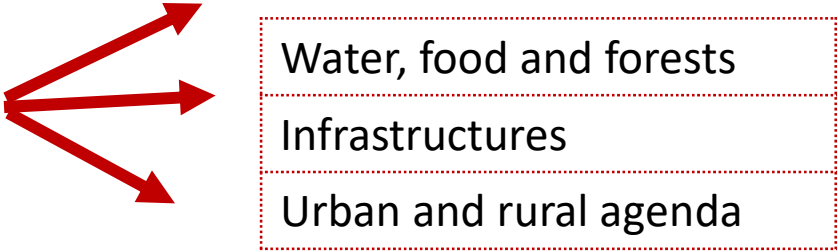


3. ESCACC30's adoption process



3. ESCACC30's adoption process

Participation process

- From September 2020 to March 2021 (Internal support of the DG of Public Participation and Electoral Processes)
- Feedback session 2022
- Revolved around 3 axes of discussion 
- Objectives
 - Inform
 - Engage
 - Discuss
 - Collect and prioritise

Outputs: 740 proposals : 72% accepted (610 without duplication)



4. Content of the ESCACC30

4.1 Report and 3 annexes



- Annex I: Diagnose of climate change in Catalonia

- Annex II: Impacts and vulnerabilities in natural systems socioeconomic fields and territories

- Annex III: Participatory process

4. Content of the ESCACC30

4.2 Approach of the strategy

- Nature conservation and reverse of biodiversity loss at the CORE of tackling the impacts of climate change.
- Meeting socioeconomic fields and territories' operational objectives subject to the prevalence of the operational objectives of the natural systems.



4. Content of the ESCACC30

4.2 Approach of the strategy

The ESCACC has a disruptive approach, is aligned with the **Catalan Strategy of Biodiversity and the Natural Heritage Strategy** (2018)

Prioritises reducing vulnerability in **biodiversity, water, forests and marine ecosystems** and, consequently, in the economic sphere of the primary sector - **agriculture, livestock, forest management and fishing.**



4. Content of the ESCACC30

4.3 Natural systems, socioeconomic fields and territories

Natural systems	Socioeconomic fields	Territories
Water	Agriculture and live-stock	Mountains
Biodiversity	Insurance and financial sector	Hinterland
Forests	Energy	Littoral
Marine systems and Fisheries	Industry, services and trade	
	Mobility infrastructures	
	Natural risks and civil protection	
	Research and training	
	Health	
	Tourism	
	Urban Planning and housing e	

Example

Impacts and vulnerabilities on the natural systems

Field/Sector	Climate hazard	Impacts	Exposure	Vulnerability	Risk
Biodiversity	Temperature increase and droughts	Decreased of the number of individuals, that affect the species	In general, the biodiversity has high exposure to these hazards	Sensitivity: high because 33% of the country is a natural area and 90% is forestry and agricultural land	Decrease of biodiversity Loss of endemic and autochthonous species
		Increase in presence and implantation of exotic species invaders		Adaptive capacity: it would require enhance synergies between the Biodiversity strategy and the ESCACC30	Risk of decoupling between the cycles of interdependent biological species
		Changes in the phenology of the species			

Example

Impacts and vulnerabilities on the socioeconomic field

Field/Sector	Climate hazard	Impacts	Exposure	Vulnerability	Risk
Industry, services and trade	Extreme climate events Drought and less water availability Increase of the temperature	Damage to facilities Restrictions in water, energy and supplies Health effects of the workers	Depending on the location of the facilities, high exposure of workers doing outdoor tasks Work environments with high temperatures	High vulnerability of the agri-food, wine and intensive industries in the use of energy and water resources This vulnerability can be moderated if business contingency plans are applied, as well as appropriate occupational health policies	Price increase Serious economic losses due to restrictions on water, energy and supplies Labour disputes

Example

Impacts and vulnerabilities on the territories

Field/Sector	Climate hazard	Impacts	Exposure	Vulnerability	Risk
Hinterland	Temperature increase	Less generation and availability of water and greater increase in evapotranspiration		Sensitivity: high because 33% of the country is a natural area and 90% is forestry and agricultural land	Decrease of biodiversity
	Increased dry streak with precipitation less than 1 mm	More risk of large forest fires	In general, the biodiversity has high exposure to these hazards		Loss of endemic and autochthonous species
	Increase in the intensity of precipitation	Decrease in ecosystem services		Adaptive capacity: it would require enhance synergies between the Biodiversity strategy and the ESCACC30	
	Extreme weather phenomena	Increase in support irrigation needs to ensure food production			Risk of decoupling between the cycles of interdependent biological species
		Impacts on biodiversity	Greater aridity		

4. Content of the ESCACC30

4.4 Impacts and vulnerabilities in natural systems socioeconomic fields and territories

- Social and territorial vulnerability

Incorporated as **transversal** aspects in the prioritization of measures and sectorial adaptation actions.

- Climate impacts affect **people differently depending on their geographic location and social conditions.**

Take into account in the vulnerability studies and in the definition and prioritization of adaptation measures.

- The analysis of social vulnerability must also incorporate **the gender perspective.**

4. Content of the ESCACC30

4.5 Strategic objective, operational objectives and adaptation measures

- Enhance climate adaptation and vulnerability reduction
- 76 operational objectives:** 18 natural systems, 46 socioeconomic fields and 12 territories
- 312 adaptation measures:** 76 natural systems, 187 socioeconomic fields and 49 territories
- Best adaptation practices : modelling - replicate

Example

Operational objective on the natural systems

For Water

1. Achievement of the environmental objectives of water bodies
2. Attention to demands and rationality in the use of water
3. Adaptation to climate change and eventual and/or extreme phenomena

Example

Adaptation measures on the natural systems

For Water

3. Adaptation to climate change and eventual and/or extreme phenomena

3.1 Drought management

3.2 Deployment of the Special Action Plan in case of alert or eventual drought

3.3 Deployment of the Flood Risk Management Plan

3.4 Prevention and defence against droughts

3.5 management and prevention of toxic cyanobacteria bacteria

3.6 Forestry management related to the recuperation of blue water

4. Content of the ESCACC30

4.6 Monitoring and evaluation

- Adaptation working group of the Inter-ministerial Commission for Climate Change will agree on the mechanisms for the effective follow up and evaluation of measures and objectives of the ESCACC30
- The Catalan Office for Climate Change will draft a report for the Inter-ministerial Commission for Climate Change and the Social Board on Climate Change in 2026 and 2031. The report will include the indicators that will establish. The Inter-ministerial Commission will report on annual basis on the sectoral degree of implementation
- These reports will be key to knowing the degree of implementation of the ESCACC30 and for identifying the fields and territories with lower degree of implementation

5. Finance

Europe

Next Generation Funds, FSE+, FEDER, Interreg, FEADER, FEMPA, RIS3CAT 2030, LIFE program, European Investment Bank

Spain

Funding plan for adaptation actions in hydrological planning

Natural Heritage and Biodiversity Fund

Environmental Incentive Plan for Adaptation to Climate Change

National Adaptation *Plan to Cambio Climático* 2030

General Budgets of the State

Catalonia

Climate Fund – Nature Conservation Fund

Government of Catalonia

#ESCACC30

ACTUA!
#ETSELCANVI

Procés participatiu de l'Estratègia d'Adaptació al Canvi Climàtic

Thank you
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