



adaptes

I Iberian Conference
on Climate Change
Adaptation

18·19·20 NOV 2020





We are seeking to contribute to the
**governance of climate change
adaptation in Spain and Portugal**
through shared knowledge and aligned
with the **LIFE SHARA project**, promoted
by both countries.

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LIFE-SHARA “Awareness and knowledge for adaptation to climate change” is a project coordinated by the Ministry for the Ecological Transition and the Demographic Challenge, through the Biodiversity Foundation, and has as partners the Spanish Office for Climate Change, the Autonomous Body of National Parks, through CENEAM, the State Meteorological Agency, and of which the Portuguese Environment Agency is also part.

It has the contribution of the LIFE program of the European Commission.

Introduction

The I Iberian Conference on climate change adaptation “Adaptes”, forms part of the European LIFE SHARA project, “Sharing awareness and governance of climate change adaptation”, whose general aim is to improve climate change adaptation governance in Spain and Portugal.

This LIFE project, which began in 2016, aims to enhance existing technical knowledge on adaptation to climate change, strengthen coordination and cooperation between all key players and raise awareness among the population and the media. The project has been coordinated by the Ministry for Ecological Transition and Demographic Challenge (MITECO) through the Biodiversity Foundation, and includes partners such as: the Spanish Climate Change Office, the Autonomous Agency of National Parks -through the National Centre for Environmental Education (CENEAM)-, the Spanish State Meteorological Agency (AEMET) and the Portuguese Agency for the Environment.

The conference was organized by the Ministry for the Ecological Transition and Demographic Challenge (MITECO) through the Biodiversity Foundation and the Spanish Climate Change Office together with the Portuguese Agency for the Environment.

Also participating in the organisation of the conference was the Autonomous Agency of National Parks - through the National Centre for Environmental Education (CENEAM) - and the Spanish State Meteorological Agency (AEMET).

Objectives

The main goals of the I Iberian Conference on climate change adaptation included the following:

- Share knowledge, experiences and good practices between Spain and Portugal.
- Promote the transfer of knowledge for the development of adaptive policies and practices.
- Increase awareness for adaptation to climate change.
- Contribute to establish communication and work networks.

Methodology

Initially, it was to be held in a physical-attendance format over three consecutive days in the autumn of 2020, in Madrid. However, due to the current situation of the COVID-19 pandemic, it has been decided to hold the event entirely in virtual format. Two opening and closing sessions were designed in open online streaming, which have been broadcast through the Biodiversity Foundation’s social media profiles and the conference website, together with 10 thematic sessions in zoom webinar format –closed and private with restricted access–, only for people registered on the website.

The conference targeted a variety of audiences: public administration technicians, researchers, academics and teachers, representatives of the private sector and NGOs, as well as the media, students and the general public.

Both the opening and closing sessions were simultaneously broadcast in 3 languages: Spanish, Portuguese and English. The option to follow the thematic sessions through simultaneous interpretation in Spanish and Portuguese was provided.

From the organisational point of view, an Organising Committee was appointed in advance, composed of members from some of the beneficiary organisations: Biodiversity Foundation, Spanish Climate Change Office and Portuguese Agency for the Environment. The Organising Committee was responsible for drawing up the provisional programme and agreeing on the dates and format of the conference. It also had to manage the initial logistics, such as the creation of a dedicated conference website, publication of the event and the registration of attendees, etc.

A Technical Committee was also created, formed by members of the Organising Committee and experts in adaptation to climate change, who have coordinated each thematic session and been responsible for developing the final programme and proposing speakers. They have also selected experiences according to the objectives set for each thematic session.

The conference addressed various topics, from which representatives of both countries participated. Speakers came from a wide range of backgrounds, including scientists, professionals from vulnerable sectors, administration representatives, educators and the media, etc.

The conference was held with the help of:

- Coordinators and speakers for each of the thematic sessions (as mentioned above).
- One facilitator for each session: to support the coordinators in the staging of each session and also responsible for audience participation through collaborative online tools.
- A rapporteur for each session, taking note of the main ideas.

The most widely used collaborative online tool was Sli.do, which is used to conduct real-time online polls on different topics and to collect the results visually in the form of word clouds and bar charts, etc. The tool has also made it possible to collect and classify the questions asked by the public –according to the interest they aroused in attendees– and to direct the final dialogue towards the most popular topics.

A virtual networking and connection space was also provided in the form of an online café. This was achieved using Spatial.chat, an online tool that enables the instant creation of video chat rooms without the need for user registration.

The development of the conference is divided into the following thematic sessions, together with an opening session and a closing session.

Summary sheets for each session, including conclusions, are included on the following pages.

Thematic sessions

<div><div>18 NOV</div><div>15:00-16:30 CET</div><div>OPENING SESSION</div><div>Climate change adaptation for an Iberian resilience</div></div>	<div><div>18 NOV</div><div>17:00-18:30 CET</div><div>THEMATIC SESSION 01</div><div>Are cities adapting to climate change?</div></div>	<div><div>18 NOV</div><div>17:00-18:30 CET</div><div>THEMATIC SESSION 02</div><div>Challenges and solutions for the agricultural sector regarding climate change adaptation</div></div>	<div><div>19 NOV</div><div>10:00-11:30 CET</div><div>THEMATIC SESSION 03</div><div>Climate change and water: challenges and solutions for adaptation</div></div>	<div><div>19 NOV</div><div>10:00-11:30 CET</div><div>THEMATIC SESSION 04</div><div>Climate change and coastal areas management</div></div>	<div><div>19 NOV</div><div>12:30-14:00 CET</div><div>THEMATIC SESSION 05</div><div>Health and climate change adaptation</div></div>
<div><div>19 NOV</div><div>12:30-14:00 CET</div><div>THEMATIC SESSION 06</div><div>Climate change adaptation on the Mediterranean and Macaronesian islands</div></div>	<div><div>19 NOV</div><div>15:00-16:30 CET</div><div>THEMATIC SESSION 07</div><div>Information, education and capacitation to climate change adaptation</div></div>	<div><div>19 NOV</div><div>15:00-16:30 CET</div><div>THEMATIC SESSION 08</div><div>Disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation</div></div>	<div><div>20 NOV</div><div>09:30-11:00 CET</div><div>THEMATIC SESSION 09</div><div>Tourism: Turning climate and environmental challenges into opportunities</div></div>	<div><div>20 NOV</div><div>09:30-11:00 CET</div><div>THEMATIC SESSION 10</div><div>Protective biodiversity in the face of climate change</div></div>	<div><div>20 NOV</div><div>12:00-13:40 CET</div><div>CONCLUSIONS AND THOUGHTS</div><div>Adaptation as a solution for the present and the future</div></div>

18 NOV

15:00-16:30 CET

14:00-15:30 WET



SESIÓN INAUGURAL

Adaptación al cambio
climático para la
resiliencia ibérica

SESSÃO DE ABERTURA

Adaptação às alterações
climáticas para a
resiliência ibérica

OPENING SESSION

Climate Change
Adaptation For an
Iberian resilience

Modera:
Moderador:
Moderator:



Isabel Moreno
Física,
meteoróloga
y comunicadora.

Inauguración:
Abertura:
Opening:



**Teresa Ribera
Rodríguez**
Vicepresidenta
y Ministra para la
Transición Ecológica
y el Reto Demográfico,
Gobierno de España.



**João Pedro Matos
Fernandes**
Ministro de Medio
Ambiente y Acción
Climática del Gobierno
de Portugal.

Intervienen:
Intervêm:
Speakers:



Valvanera Ullargui
Oficina Española
de Cambio Climático.



Blaž Kurnik
Agencia Europea
de Medio Ambiente.



Pedro Matos Soares
Instituto Dom Luiz,
Universidade de Lisboa.



Iñigo Losada
Instituto de Hidráulica
Ambiental de Cantabria.



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Organizado por:



18 NOV

15:00-16:30 CET



OPENING SESSION

Climate
change
adaptation
for an
Iberian
resilience

Thematic session:

No.	Title
Opening	Climate change adaptation for an Iberian resilience

Moderator:

Full name	Organisation
Isabel Moreno	Physicist, meteorologist and presenter of the programme “Aquí la Tierra” on TVE

Participants:

Full name	Organisation	Presentation
Valvanera Ulargui	Director of the Spanish Office for Climate Change, Ministry for the Ecological Transition and the Demographic Challenge	
João Pedro Matos Fernandes	Minister of Environment and Climate Action, Government of Portugal	
Teresa Ribera Rodríguez	Fourth Vice President of the Government of Spain and Minister for the Ecological Transition and the Demographic Challenge, the Government of Spain	
Blaž Kurnik	Head of adaptation group and LULUCF, European Environmental Agency	Iniciativas e prioridades da AEMA em matéria de adaptação.
Pedro Matos Soares	Senior researcher at Dom Luiz Institute, Faculty of Sciences of the University of Lisbon	Projeções sobre alterações climáticas para Espanha e Portugal.
Iñigo Losada	Research Director at the Environmental Hydraulics Institute of the University of Cantabria and IPCC author	Perspetiva comum sobre impactos, vulnerabilidade e riscos das alterações climáticas.

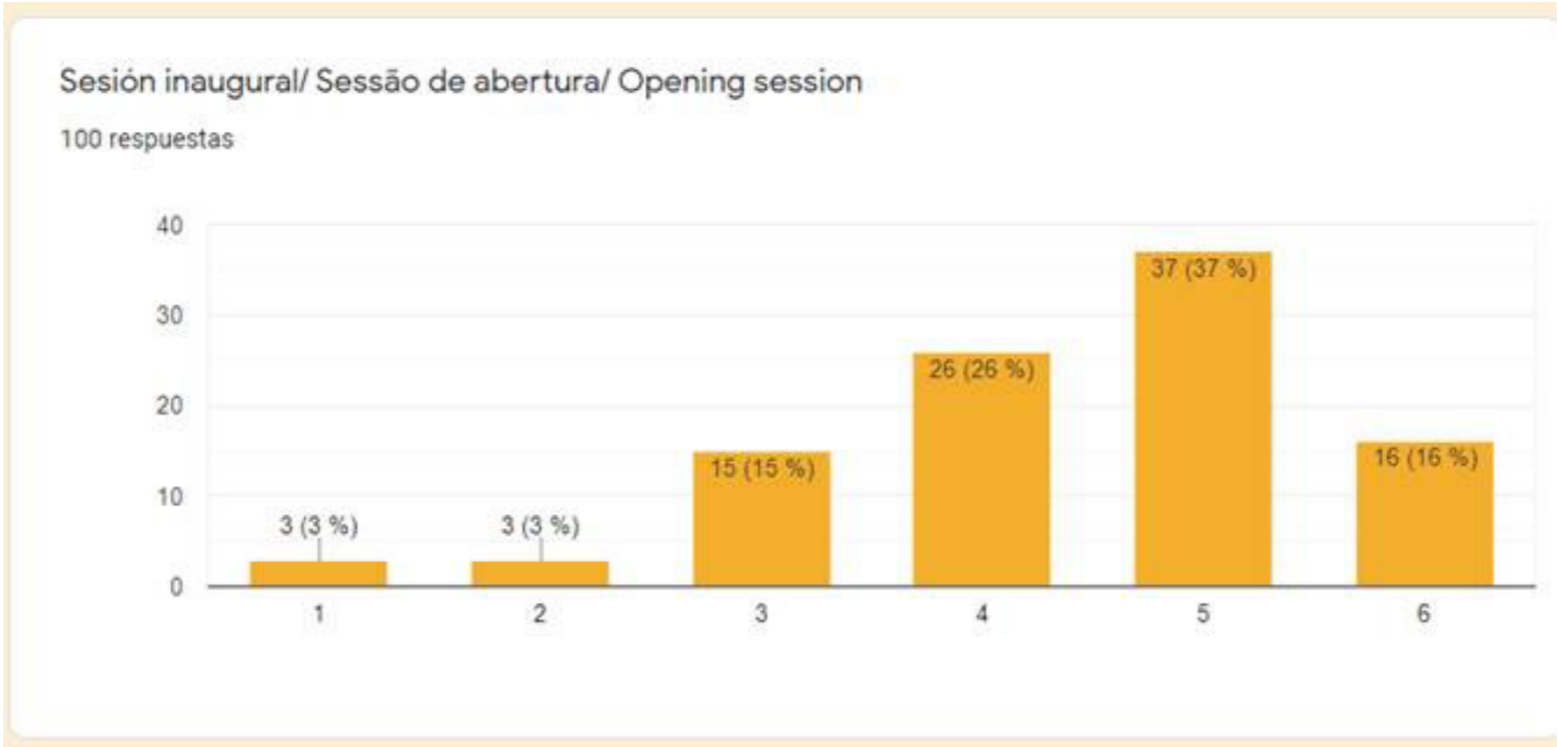
Thematic session:

No.	Title
Opening	Climate change adaptation for an Iberian resilience

Session content

- Why an “Iberian” Conference and why a conference on “adaptation” to climate change?
- Where does this initiative come from and where does it take us?
- What are the European Environment Agency’s priorities in terms of adaptation and, in particular, what are the most unique initiatives being developed in our region (southwestern region of Europe)
- How to explain, with this complex difficulty of analysis, the main trends and projections of climate change in the Iberian Peninsula?
- What are the most relevant impacts and the main risks shared by Spain and Portugal in terms of climate change and what opportunities do you see to face this challenge together?

Session evaluation



18 NOV

17:00-18:30 CET

16:00-17:30 WET

SESIÓN TEMÁTICA 01

¿Se están adaptando
las ciudades al cambio
climático?

SESSÃO TEMÁTICA 01

Estão as cidades a
adaptar-se às
alterações climáticas?

THEMATIC SESSION 01

Are cities adapting
to climate change?



Coordina:
Cordeena:
Coordinated by:

Intervienen:
Intervêm:
Speakers:



Cristina Garrett



Célia Morais
Laranjeira



Elena Veza



Paulo Fernandes



Luis Tejero
Encinas



Ana Cristina
Lourenço



Paula
Silvestre



Josu Benaito
Villagarcía



Enrique
Berruezo



Carla Pires



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Organizado por:



18 NOV

17:00-18:30 CET

THEMATIC SESSION
01

Are cities
adapting to
climate
change?

Thematic session:

No.	Title
1	Are cities adapting to climate change?

Brief description of content

Presentation of good practices for implementing climate change adaptation initiatives in urban environments.

Number of participants

Total	Max number of participants at any given time:
271	197

Coordinator

Full name	Organisation
Cristina Garrett	General Directorate of the Territory, Portuguese Republic

Speakers and presentations

Full name	Organisation	Presentation
Célia Moraes Laranjeira	Municipality of Águeda	
Elena Veza	Barcelona Metropolitan Area	Learning from the crisis. Adaptation Actions
Paulo Fernandes	Municipality of Fundão	Healthy emotions_Happy children
Luis Tejero Encinas	Madrid City Council	Adapting school environments in Madrid
Ana Cristina Lourenço	Lisbon City Council	Lisbon adapts to the importance of Green Infrastructure
Paula Silvestre	Intermunicipal Community of Coimbra	Food corridors
Josu Benaito Villagarcía	Municipality of Donostia/San Sebastián Pamplona and surroundings	Klima Donostia
Enrique Berruezo	Municipality of Lorca	LIFE Adapt
Carla Pires	Municipality of Vila Nova de Gaia	Municipal Adaptation Strategy

Thematic session:

No.	Title
1	Are cities adapting to climate change?

Conclusions

- City life is undergoing change. Local players and the population are joining in a new concept of these spaces from different spheres: production, consumption, supply circuits, mobility and housing, etc.
- There is a need to move from pilot projects and networks to structural projects and actions, integrated into the territory and with continuity over time.
- Special mention has been made of the role of green infrastructure and its benefits for adaptation to climate change in cities (restoration of the riverbanks of cities, high diversity parks and gardens, etc.).
- Emphasis was placed on the importance of identifying common challenges for cities in both countries and good practices that can be replicated in different cities.
- There is a great deal of capital in terms of learning as well as collaborative experimentation in city networks (Covenant of Mayors, URBACT and C40, etc.).
- The importance of dialogue and sharing was also stressed:
 - o For the implementation of legislative, policy and planning instruments and Community funding (in the framework of the European Green Pact strategy, building on the new Resilience and Recovery Mechanism, Cohesion Funds and other European programmes already planned for 2021-2027 as a continuation of the LIFE programme).
 - o For common troubleshooting, including cross-border projects in city networks.
 - o To foster alliances between Iberian players –in different sectors, at business level and in partnerships– for the development of technological solutions.

Thematic session:

No.	Title
1	Are cities adapting to climate change?

Graphic report



Are cities adapting to climate change?
European Funding
New ways of living the city
Projects integrated in the territory and time

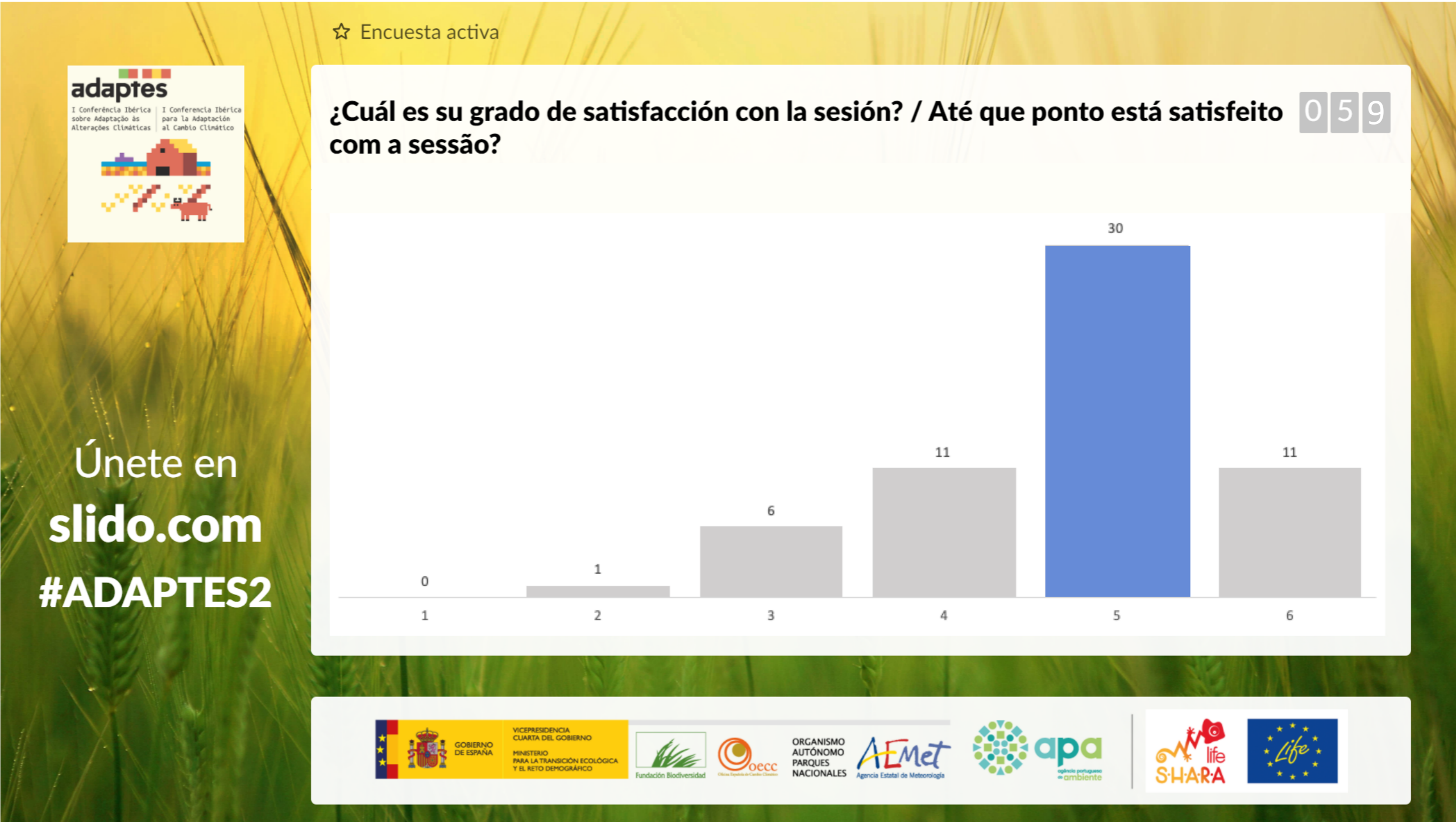
Green infrastructure
Alliances for technological development
City networks
Political and funding exchange

Collaborative learning
Common challenges

Thematic session:

No.	Title
1	Are cities adapting to climate change?

Session evaluation



18 NOV

17:00-18:30 CET

16:00-17:30 WET

SESIÓN TEMÁTICA 02

Desafíos y soluciones
del sector agrario para
adaptarse al cambio
climático

SESSÃO TEMÁTICA 02

Desafios e soluções do
setor agrário para
adaptar-se às
alterações climáticas

THEMATIC SESSION 02

Challenges and
solutions for the
agricultural sector
regarding climate
change adaptation

Coordina:
Cordeena:
Coordinated by:

Intervienen:
Intervêm:
Speakers:



Vanessa
Sánchez Ortega



Joaquín
Rodríguez
Chaparro



Ana Pintó



Hugo Costa
Ferreira



Margarita
Ruiz Ramos



Jordi Domingo
Calabuig



Teresa Pinto
Correia



Javier
Alejandro



Alfredo Cunhal
Sendim



Mª José Martínez
Sánchez



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Thematic session:

No.	Title
2	Challenges and solutions for the agricultural sector regarding climate change adaptation

Brief description of content

- Speakers discussed the challenges and possible solutions for the agricultural sector in the face of climate change. The debate will comprise three panels in which the audience’s questions and contributions will be decisive.
- The first panel will deal with policies and the main challenges and opportunities of the future CAP for climate change adaptation and synergies with the National Plan for Climate Change Adaptation (PNACC).
 - The second panel will address the state of scientific knowledge and the needs and challenges for transferring said knowledge to the different areas of the agricultural sector.
 - The third panel will focus on the solutions and measures identified for climate change adaptation and for implementation at farm level.

Coordinator

Full name	Organisation	Number of participants	
		Total	Max number of participants at any given time:
Vanessa Sánchez Ortega	Global Nature Foundation	237	183

Speakers and presentations

Full name	Organisation
Joaquín Rodríguez Chaparro	Subdirectorate-General for Agricultural Policy Planning. Secretariat-General for Agriculture and Food, Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food
Ana Pintó	Spanish Office for Climate Change. Ministry for the Ecological Transition and the Demographic Challenge
Hugo Costa Ferreira	Department of Policy and Programming Services, Office for Planning, Policy and General Administration, Ministry of Agriculture, Government of Portugal
Margarita Ruiz Ramos	Study and Research Centre for Agricultural and Environmental Risk Management (CEIGRAM), Polytechnic University of Madrid
Jordi Domingo Calabuig	Global Nature Foundation
Teresa Pinto Correia	Mediterranean Institute of Agriculture, Environment and Development (University of Évora)
Javier Alejandro	Union of Small Farmers and Livestock Farmers (UPA)
Alfredo Cunhal Sendim	Herdade do Freixo do Meio Cooperativa
Mª José Martínez Sánchez	LIFE AmdryC4 project and University of Murcia

18 NOV
17:00–18:30 CET

THEMATIC SESSION
02

Challenges
and solutions
for the
agricultural
sector
regarding
climate
change
adaptation

Thematic session:

No.	Title
2	Challenges and solutions for the agricultural sector regarding climate change adaptation

Conclusions

- Adaptation to climate change in the agricultural sector requires a local focus, a bottom-up approach and flexibility that place farmers and livestock keepers at the centre as drivers of change.
- Adaptation to climate change in the agricultural sector involves “looking down from the sky to the ground”, which means not only managing climate variables and water resources but also all the ecosystem services provided by soils in order to avoid loss of fertility, degradation and erosion associated with climate change, and to promote a circular economy of organic matter in the soil system.
- Co-design and co-creation of knowledge for adaptation between researchers and the agricultural sector must be enhanced, associated uncertainty must be communicated and two-way transfer accompanied by tools for transfer and action must be facilitated.
- Joint ES-PT challenges:
 - o Promote coherence between planning instruments.
 - o Form harmonised monitoring through indicators of impacts and adaptation to climate change.
 - o Prioritise common risks related to land aridification, droughts and soil degradation, which lead to desertification.
- Joint ES-PT opportunities:
 - o Definition of common positions on EU agricultural policies (CAP, eco-schemes).
 - o Promotion of the Iberian Peninsula in the EU as a laboratory for the adaptation of agricultural systems.
 - o Prioritisation of shared and common systems to develop adaptation actions, such as extensive agricultural-forestry-livestock systems (Spanish dehesas and Portuguese montados), water resources in cross-border basins, etc.

Thematic session:

No.	Title
2	Challenges and solutions for the agricultural sector regarding climate change adaptation

Graphic report



Challenges and solutions in the agrarian sector for adapting to climate change.
Tools for action
Bottom-to-top approach. A local approach.
Common positions with the EU

Water resources
Eco schemes, for example, adaptation laboratory
Consistency in planning
Desertification
Bi-directional co-creation and transfer

Communicating uncertainty

Thematic session:

No.	Title
2	Challenges and solutions for the agricultural sector regarding climate change adaptation

Session evaluation



19 NOV

10:00–11:30 CET

09:00–10:30 WET



SESIÓN TEMÁTICA 03

Cambio climático y agua:
retos y soluciones para
la adaptación

SESSÃO TEMÁTICA 03

Alterações climáticas
e água: desafios e
soluções para a
adaptação

SESSÃO TEMÁTICA 03

Climate change and
water: challenges and
solutions for adaptation

Coordina:
Cordeena:
Coordinated by:

Intervienen:
Intervêm:
Speakers:



Fernando
Magdaleno Mas



Mirta Dimas
Suárez



Rodrigo Proença
de Oliveira



José Ángel
Rodríguez Cabellos



Ángel Fernández
López



Tiago Carvalho



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19 NOV

10:00-11:30 CET

THEMATIC SESSION 03

Climate change and water: challenges and solutions for adaptation

Thematic session:

No.	Title
3	Climate change and water: challenges and solutions for adaptation

Brief description of content

This session was focussed on the key factors for climate change adaptation and for optimising the multiple environmental functions and services provided by water. The session will look at the following questions:

- What are the estimated climatic effects on the inputs available in the water grid and on extreme hydrometeorological phenomena in both countries?
- What are the main potential effects of climate change on Iberian biodiversity and on the main aquatic, river and coastal habitats?
- How can we adapt to the changes triggered by climate change in order to limit these effects?
- What roadmaps for collaboration can be defined between countries, authorities and society to contribute to adaptation in the water sector?

Coordinator		Number of participants	
Full name	Organisation	Total	Max number of participants at any given time:
Fernando Magdaleno Mas	Directorate-General for Water. Ministry for Ecological Transition and Demographic Challenge	406	290

Speakers and presentations

Full name	Organisation	Presentation
Mirta Dimas Suárez	CEDEX Centre for Hydrographic Studies	Assessing the impact of climate change on water resources in Spain
Rodrigo Proença de Oliveira	Higher Technical Institute - University of Lisbon	Climate change and the management of Iberian cross-border river basins
José Ángel Rodríguez Cabellos	Guadiana Hydrographic Confederation	Application of climate scenario forecasts in third-cycle Hydrological Plans of DDHH Planning
Ángel Fernández López	Garajonay National Park	Ecological monitoring of water flows in the laurisilva forests of Garajonay National Park
Tiago Carvalho	Independent expert in water management and climate change adaptation	Sowing Water in the Monchique Mountain (SOWAMO) - Adaptation to Climate Change through Induced Recharge

Thematic session:

No.	Title
3	Climate change and water: challenges and solutions for adaptation

Conclusions

- Emphasis was placed on the importance of developing coordinated actions that are integrated into the adaptation plans of both countries, stressing co-responsibility in the management of shared problems.
- Territorial management: The need for a change of paradigm that considers water from an integral viewpoint in the territory; water as a reflection of the management of the territory, not only as a resource; the territory that joins together the different components as a connection point.
- Need to address the limit of water availability for concessions and uses, influencing pricing policies.
- There is a regulatory framework that sets us on a path towards sustainability in water management. It is an opportunity to improve water and land governance processes, especially important in cross-border basins.
- The improvement of technical and scientific knowledge and the increase in public awareness allow us to start working intensively on the efficiency of water management, considering the many functions and environmental services it provides and on-demand management.
- Importance was placed on developing joint climate projections between Spain and Portugal, especially relevant in extreme situations (droughts and floods). Consideration must also be given to their implications for biodiversity e.g. the spread of invasive species in aquatic environments).
- There is a need for the transfer of information and knowledge on water resources on both sides of the border, integrating both hydrological planning for common basins and the development of projects to improve management.

Thematic session:

No.	Title
3	Climate change and water: challenges and solutions for adaptation

Graphic report



Climate change and water: challenges and solutions for adaptation

Common territory, common response
Citizenship awareness
Opportunities

Improvement of technical and scientific knowledge

Water efficiency
Regulatory framework
Intercooperation
Improve and share information

Water availability limit

Challenges
Water as a territory, not just as a resource
Coordinated actions

Thematic session:

No.	Title
3	Climate change and water: challenges and solutions for adaptation

Session evaluation



19 NOV

10:00–11:30 CET

09:00–10:30 WET

SESIÓN TEMÁTICA 04

**Cambio climático y
gestión de los espacios
costeros**

SESSÃO TEMÁTICA 04

**Alterações climáticas
e gestão dos espaços
costeiros**

THEMATIC SESSION 04

**Climate change and
coastal areas
management**



Coordina:
Cordeena:
Coordinated by:

Intervienen:
Intervêm:
Speakers:



Teresa Álvares



Alexandra
Toimil



Celso Pinto



Juan Taboada



Paula Freire



Sérgio Barroso



José Francisco
Sánchez



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Thematic session:


No.	Title
4	Climate change and coastal areas management

Brief description of content

This thematic session addressed the main issues that are currently facing coastal zone management in the context of climate change; methodologies to analyse coastline evolution and coastal/estuarine flooding; measures and actions within the adaptation strategy: structural coastal protection measures, accommodation and withdrawal measures, governance and local measures to raise community awareness through the participation and capacity building of the various stakeholders.

19 NOV

10:00-11:30 CET



THEMATIC SESSION
04

Climate
change and
coastal areas
management

Coordinator		Number of participants	
Full name	Organisation	Total	NMax number of participants at any given time:
Teresa Alvares	Department of the Coast and Coastal Protection, Portuguese Environment Agency	202	149

Speakers and presentations

Full name	Organisation	Presentation
Alexandra Toimil	Hydraulic Institute of Cantabria	Methodology for the analysis of shoreline evolution
Celso Pinto	Portuguese Agency for the Environment	Artificial beach-making in Portugal within the context of adaptation to climate change
Jose Francisco Sanchez	Centre for Studies on Ports and Coasts of the CEDEX	Strategies and plans for the protection of the Spanish coast for erosion control and adaptation to climate change
Paula Freire	National Civil Engineering Laboratory	Coastal flood risk: from hazard assessment to critical management. The MOLINES project
Juan Taboada	Galicia Meteorological Entity	Coastal adaptation strategies in Galicia-North Portugal: Results of the MarRisk project
Sérgio Barroso	Centre for Regional and Urban Studies and Development (CEDRU)	Coastal planning and climate change adaptation: multilevel governance and co-responsibility

Thematic session:

No.	Title
4	Climate change and coastal areas management

Conclusions

- Shoreline retreat is one of the biggest challenges for adaptation to climate change in coastal management, and monitoring is a key issue.
- Coastal dynamics have no borders: increasing and sharing knowledge between Spain and Portugal is crucial for spatial planning decisions and the measures to be implemented.
- The artificial supply of sediments as an adaptation measure to climate change must be accompanied by an assessment of the effects on the dynamics, structure and functioning of the ecosystems involved.
- Encouraging the empowerment of all stakeholders is an effective and immediately successful measure for a multilevel (national to local) governance model.
- The Iberian alignment of coastal management issues and sediment dynamics assessment processes is an opportunity for developing joint initiatives between Spain and Portugal.

Thematic session:

No.	Title
4	Climate change and coastal areas management

Graphic report



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Climate change and coastal space management
Multilevel governance (national to local)
Iberian alignment to assess sedentary dynamics

Increase and exchange of knowledge
Coastal dynamics have no borders
The great challenge of the coastal regression

The feeding of artificial sediments must be combined with
other measures

Thematic session:

No.	Title
4	Climate change and coastal areas management

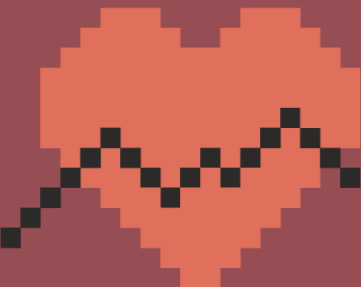
Session evaluation



19 NOV

12:30–14:00 CET

11:30–13:00 WET



SESIÓN TEMÁTICA 05

Salud y adaptación al
cambio climático

SESSÃO TEMÁTICA 05

Saúde e adaptação às
alterações climáticas

THEMATIC SESSION 05

Health and climate
change adaptation

Coordina:

Cordeena:

Coordinated by:

Intervienen:

Intervêm:

Speakers:



Oriana Ramirez
Rubio



Maria Sofia
Nuncio



Julio Diaz



Cristina
O'Callaghan



Ricardo
Assunção



Isabel Lança



Santiago
González Muñoz



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19 NOV

12:30-14:00 CET

THEMATIC SESSION 05

Health and climate change adaptation

Thematic session:

No.	Title
5	Health and climate change adaptation

Brief description of content

This thematic session addressed the main links between climate change and health. More specifically, it will focus on early warning measures and adaptation to extreme temperatures and climate events, environmental pollution, and food and vector-borne diseases and their impacts on the health of the population of the Iberian Peninsula.

Coordinator

Full name	Organisation
Oriana Ramírez Rubio	Barcelona Institute for Global Health

Number of participants

Total	Max number of participants at any given time:
252	207

Speakers and presentations

Full name	Organisation	Presentation
Maria Sofia Núncio	Department of Infectious Diseases. Emergency Response and Biopreparation Unit. Centre for the Study of Vectors and Infectious Diseases	Health and adaptation to climate change in Spain and Portugal
Julio Díaz Jiménez	Department of Epidemiology and Biostatistics. Escuela Nacional de Sanidad (National Health School). Instituto de Salud Carlos III (Carlos III Health Institute)	Are we adapting to heat in Spain?
Cristina O’Callaghan	Barcelona Institute for Global Health	Impact of heat stress on agricultural workers in Spain: reflections on adaptation
Ricardo Assunção	Department of Food and Nutrition. INSA, Instituto Nacional de Salud Doctor Ricardo Jorge (Doctor Ricardo Jorge National Health Institute)	Health and Climate Change in the Iberian Peninsula: is food out of the equation?
Isabel Lança	Department of Public Health. ARS Centro (Central Regional Health Administration)	Health and adaptation to climate change
Santiago González Muñoz	Directorate-General for Public Health. Ministry of Health	Health, environment and climate change

Thematic session:

No.	Title
5	Health and climate change adaptation

Conclusions

- Measures for adaptation to high temperatures are needed and must take into account socio-economic levels. In cities, the refurbishment of housing and infrastructure, green spaces and a culture of heat adaptation are essential.
- There is a growing need to prevent food risks due to climate change: mycotoxins, microcystins, emerging contaminants and rare toxins.
- Another major challenge is the development of joint monitoring tools, data sharing, collaborative strategy generation and awareness-raising campaigns.
- There is still a lot to be done; it is important to work on the areas of inequality in health: income, gender and territory.
- The response to the COVID-19 health emergency offers a number of lessons to be learned about surveillance systems and the resilience of health systems.
- It is important to work on holistic and systemic approaches –win-win strategies, good for the environment, good for health– such as ONE HEALTH, Planetary Health or Eco-Health.
- Emphasis was placed on the importance of promoting cross-border communication on strategies for the prevention and control of vector-borne diseases, including early warning and vector surveillance models.
- Special mention was also made of the need for more collaboration between the environmental sector (including nature conservation) and the health sector. Tools, monitoring, awareness-raising campaigns, joint strategies.
- Joint approach to emerging vector-borne diseases (mosquitoes, ticks, etc.) from the health and environment sectors.
- Strategies for Prevention and Adaptation to Heat Stress in Vulnerable Work Groups (e.g. agriculture)

Thematic session:

No.	Title
5	Health and climate change adaptation

Graphic report



Health and adaptation to climate change
Win win strategies / One health / Planetary health / Eco-health
The covid-19 emergency leaves a lot of learning regarding surveillance and resilience

Work on axes of inequality, income, gender, territory
Joint monitoring
Risk of contamination by unusual toxins
Challenges and opportunities
Rehabilitation of residences and green spaces

Enhancing cross-border communication
Collaboration between health and environment
Intercooperation
Interdisciplinary work

Thematic session:

No.	Title
5	Health and climate change adaptation

Session evaluation



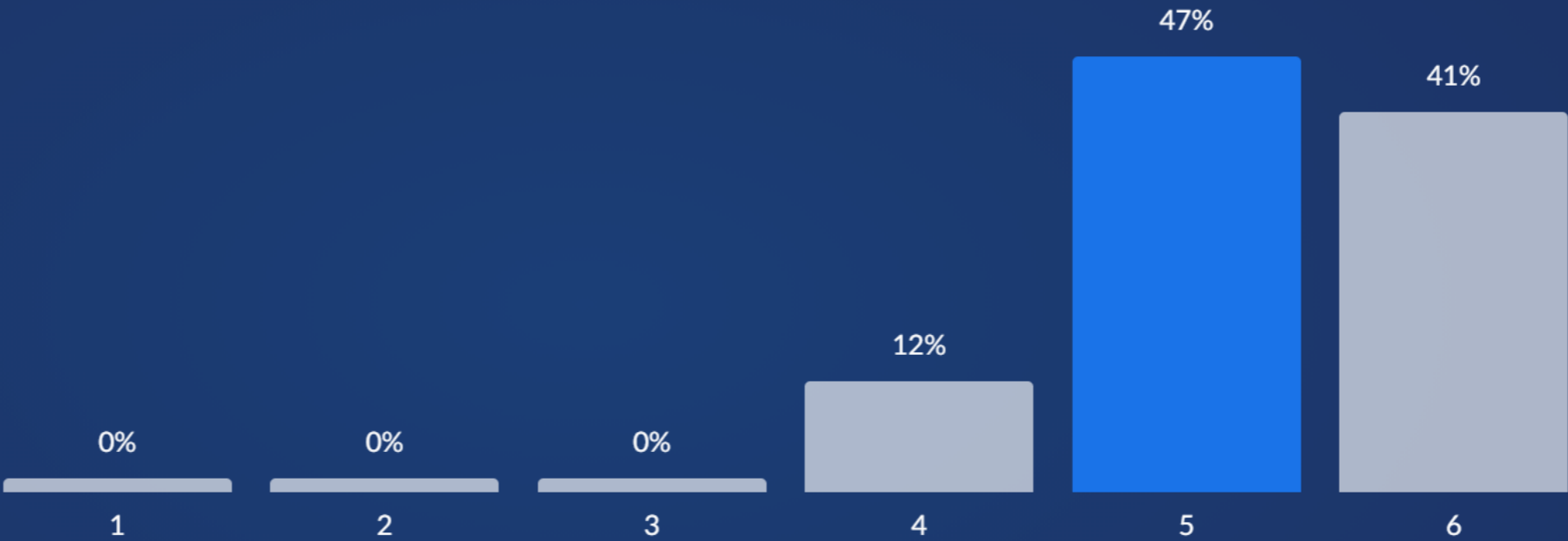
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☆ Encuesta activa

¿Cuál es su grado de satisfacción con la sesión? / Qual é o seu grão de satisfação com a sessão?

017

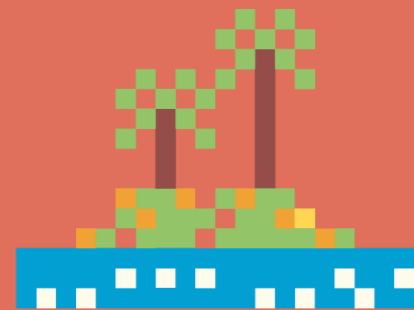
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19 NOV

12:30–14:00 CET

11:30–13:00 WET



SESIÓN TEMÁTICA 06

**Adaptación al cambio
climático en las islas
mediterráneas y
macaronésicas**

SESSÃO TEMÁTICA 06

**Adaptação às alterações
climáticas nas ilhas
mediterrâneas e
macaronésicas**

THEMATIC SESSION 06

**Climate change
adaptation on the
Mediterranean and
Macaronesian islands**

Coordina:
Cordeena:
Coordinated by:

Intervienen:
Intervêm:
Speakers:



Ana Goulart



Gonçalo
Cavalheiro



Renato Verdadeiro
Marques



Marisa Tejedor
Salguero



Sónia Santos



Nuno Serralha



Jinámar Tomás
Ribot



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Thematic session:

No.	Title
6	Climate change adaptation in the Mediterranean and Macaronesian islands

Brief description of content

The outermost regions and island territories are extremely vulnerable to climate change and measures are required to reduce risk and ensure adaptation. This session has two objectives: to provide a framework on climate and climate forecasts for island regions; and to present case studies and solutions for climate change adaptation in the Macaronesian and Mediterranean island regions.

Coordinator

Full name	Organisation
Ana Goulart y Sónia Santos	Regional Department of the Environment. Regional Government of the Azores

Moderator

Full name	Organisation
Gonalo Cavalheiro	CAOS Sustainability

Number of participants

Total	Max number of participants at any given time:
195	165

Speakers and presentations

Full name	Organisation	Presentation
Renato Verdadeiro Marques	Department of Water Resources Services Regional Department of the Environment of the Azores	Adaptation of the Hydrographic Network of the Autonomous Region of the Azores
Marisa Tejedor Salguero	University of La Laguna	Climate change and desertification
Nuno Serralha	Forestry and Soil Conservation Division Institute of Forest and Nature Conservation of the Autonomous Region of Madeira. IP-RAM	Fuel Management on Caminho dos Pretos
Jin�amar Tom�as Ribot	Directorate General for Energy and Climate Change, Ministry of Energy Transition and Productive Sectors. Government of the Balearic Islands	Tools for adaptation to climate change in the Balearic Islands

19 NOV

12:30–14:00 CET



THEMATIC SESSION 06

Climate change adaptation on the Mediterranean and Macaronesian islands

Thematic session:

No.	Title
6	Climate change adaptation in the Mediterranean and Macaronesian islands

Conclusions

- Adaptation to climate change needs to be mainstreamed into sectoral policies.
- It is important to monitor the processes of adaptation to climate change and the results obtained from the measures taken.
- Put in place nature-based strategies for the medium and long term and fight against short-term maladaptation.
- Further knowledge on the factors that influence adaptation to climate change and transfer experiences and knowledge from local actions to other territories with similar problems.
- Intensive policy development on adaptation in both countries provides an opportunity to prioritise adaptation on the policy agenda and mainstream actions.
- The Macaronesian islands of Spain and Portugal face common risks that can be addressed jointly (desertification, fires and floods), differentiated from the risks affecting the Mediterranean islands.
- There are opportunities for joint cooperation between Spain and Portugal by drawing up projects based on the identification of common adaptation requirements.

Thematic session:

No.	Title
6	Climate change adaptation in the Mediterranean and Macaronesian islands

Graphic report



Adaptation to climate change in Mediterranean and Macaronesian islands
Deepen the knowledge of factors that influence adaptation
Macaronesias have common risks that can be addressed together

Develop projects jointly to obtain financing
Transfer experiences to other territories
Normative development makes adaptation on the agenda
Transversalizing adaptation in sectoral policies

Concrete goals
Avoid short-term maladaptation

Thematic session:

No.	Title
6	Climate change adaptation in the Mediterranean and Macaronesian islands

Session evaluation



19 NOV

15:00-16:30 CET

14:00-15:30 WET



SESIÓN TEMÁTICA 07

Información, educación
y capacitación para la
adaptación al cambio
climático

SESSÃO TEMÁTICA 07

Informação, educação
e capacitação para a
adaptação às alterações
climáticas

THEMATIC SESSION 07

Information, education
and capacitation to
climate change
adaptation

Coordina:
Cordeena:
Coordinated by:

Intervienen:
Intervêm:
Speakers:



Miguel Pardellas
Santiago



Francisco
Teixeira



Conceição
Colaço



Mari Luz Díaz



Germán Llarena



Amaia Esparza



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Organizado por:



19 NOV

15:00-16:30 CET

THEMATIC SESSION
07

Information,
education and
capacitation
to climate
change
adaptation

Thematic session:

No.	Title
7	Information, education and training for climate change adaptation

Brief description of content

Repeated reference to education and information often appears in any strategic document associated with the environment, in general, and with climate change adaptation, in particular.

Their role in raising public awareness is decisive; however, the diversity of options for coordinating and implementing this type of initiative results in maps that are as different as they are unclear.

By means of a complementary interpretation by the state, schools, equipment, professional sectors and volunteer initiatives, we want to know what the educational proposals for climate change adaptation in Portugal and Spain are and how they are structured. By analysing synergies, needs, weaknesses and opportunities, we intend to further identify key factors in collaboration on the Iberian peninsula and in the coordination and deployment of educational interventions.

Coordinator		Number of participants	
Full name	Organisation	Total	Max number of participants at any given time:
Miguel Pardellas Santiago	Feitoría Verde S.Coop. Galega	190	130

Speakers and presentations

Full name	Organisation	Presentation
Francisco Teixeira	Portuguese Environment Agency	This session was held in an interview and group dialogue format
Conceição Colaço	Center for Applied Ecology Professor Baeta Neves	
Mari Luz Díaz	Huerto Alegre	
Germán Llarena	Sant Cugat del Vallès Town Council	
Amaia Esparza	Garrajo S.L.	

Thematic session:

No.	Title
7	Information, education and training for climate change adaptation

Conclusions

- Promote environmental literacy and citizen involvement in adaptation to climate change, integrating all audiences and adapting educational methodologies.
- Develop specific lines of research, training and dissemination on environmental education for adaptation to climate change.
- Test practices and pilot projects for adaptation to climate change that include key aspects such as gender and emotion management.
- Draw lessons from the COVID-19 crisis that can be useful in managing adaptation to climate change (e.g. the need for contact with nature and the new attractiveness of the rural environment for the urban population).
- Exploit synergies between Portuguese (ENEA 2020, P-3AC) and Spanish (PNACC, PAEAS) strategies and planning documents, creating spaces for meeting and shared governance.

Thematic session:

No.	Title
7	Information, education and training for climate change adaptation

Graphic report



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Information, education and training for adaptation to
climate change

Intercooperation

Test practices including gender perspective and emotional

Find synergies between: Spanish and Portuguese planning

Training and specific literature for environmental education
Challenges

Promote environmental literacy involving citizenship

Thematic session:

No.	Title
7	Information, education and training for climate change adaptation

Session evaluation



19 NOV

15:00–16:30 CET

14:00–15:30 WET



SESIÓN TEMÁTICA 08

Reducción del riesgo de
desastres y adaptación
al cambio climático

SESSÃO TEMÁTICA 08

Redução do risco de
desastres e adaptação
às alterações
climáticas

THEMATIC SESSION 08

Disaster risk reduction
and climate change
adaptation

Coordina:
Cordeena:
Coordinated by:

Intervienen:
Intervêm:
Speakers:



Jose Manuel Moreno
Rodríguez



Jose Miguel
Pereira



Gerardo Benito



Ricardo Trigo



Ana María Vicedo
Cabrera



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Thematic session:

No.	Title
8	Disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation

Brief description of content

Extreme weather events are increasing as a result of climate change. Indeed, attribution studies conducted for each extreme event indicate that climate change is already one of the causes of over two-thirds of such events, and predictions suggest that, as global warming continues, extreme events will increase.

As these events cause the greatest disasters, adaptation needs to be seen as a priority. The nature of climate change is such that the models of the past are no longer applicable and, in many ways, we have to proceed with uncertainty. In any case, adapting to extreme events is a so-called “win-win” activity because, even if worst case scenarios don’t occur, we will be prepared for what the future may bring.

The session focussed on four of the major extreme events that cause significant human loss and damage to property and the environment: droughts, floods, heat waves and fires. The session will take a close look at how they are triggered, what are the future perspectives and what actions are being and could be taken for us to be ready when they do occur.

19 NOV

15:00–16:30 CET



THEMATIC SESSION
08

Disaster risk
reduction and
climate
change
adaptation

Coordinator

Full name	Organisation
José Manuel Moreno Rodríguez	Professor of Ecology, University of Castilla-La Mancha

Number of participants

Total	Max number of participants at any given time:
267	211

Speakers and presentations

Full name	Organisation	Presentation
Jose Miguel Pereira	Centre for Forestry Studies, Higher Institute of Agronomy, University of Lisbon	Reduction of fire risk in Alvares A translational exercise in ecology
Gerardo Benito	National Museum of Natural Sciences, CSIC	Climate Change and Floods: Certainties and Uncertainties on the Road to Adaptation
Ricardo Trigo	Faculty of Sciences, University of Lisbon	Increasing risk of droughts in the Mediterranean under climate change
Ana María Vicedo Cabrera	Institute of Social and Preventive Medicine, University of Bern	The effect of heat on human health

Thematic session:

No.	Title
8	Disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation

Conclusions

- Fire prevention must consider adaptive and integrated land management at landscape scale.
- Uncertainty associated with climate change must be lived with and prevented from becoming a limiting and/or paralysing factor for action on risk reduction and adaptation to climate change.
- Avoiding and preventing maladaptation, which is a series of short-term measures with negative effects in relation to other long-term environmental and climate-focused objectives.
- There are joint opportunities to exchange knowledge and experience, and to prepare joint projects between Portugal and Spain to address shared risks and strengthen climate resilience:
- In flood risk planning, progress has been made in integrating the effects of climate change that needs to be taken further.
 - o Spain and Portugal are highly vulnerable to the risks of droughts, which are becoming more frequent and prolonged and affect different sectors, such as agriculture and hydropower.
 - o In heat wave management, there are two adaptation strategies that need to be addressed together: autonomous (individual, physiological, behavioural habits) and structural (institutional: planning, warning systems, urban planning).
 - o Fire prevention must consider adaptive and integrated land management at landscape scale.

Thematic session:

No.	Title
8	Disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation

Graphic report



Disaster risk reduction and adaptation to climate change.
Learning to live with uncertainty
Adaptive landscape management to prevent fires

Prevent “bad adaptation” with short-term measures
Include the effects of climate change in flood risk planning
Adaptation to individual and structural heat waves

Much risk of frequent and prolonged droughts

Thematic session:

No.	Title
8	Disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation

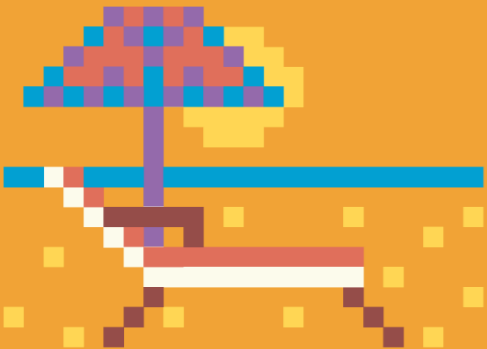
Session evaluation



20 NOV

09:30-11:00 CET

08:30-10:00 WET



SESIÓN TEMÁTICA 09

Turismo - Convertir los
desafíos climáticos y
ambientales en
oportunidades

SESSÃO TEMÁTICA 09

Turismo - Transformar
os desafios climáticos
e ambientais em
oportunidades

THEMATIC SESSION 09

Tourism - Turning
climate and
environmental challenges
into opportunities

Coordina:
Cordeena:
Coordinated by:



Carla de Sousa
Pinto

Intervienen:
Intervêm:
Speakers:



Leonor Picão



Cristina Siza
Vieira



Carlos Alegria



Coralía Pino



Soraya Romero



José Guillermo
Díaz Montañés



Pedro Silvestre



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20 NOV

09:30-11:00 CET

THEMATIC SESSION 09

Tourism:
Turning
climate and
environmental
challenges
into
opportunities

Thematic session:

No.	Title
9	Tourism: Turning climate and environmental challenges into opportunities

Brief description of content

In recent decades, the Tourism sector has experienced strong and rapid growth on a global scale and is now one of the leading economic sectors in the world, assuming a very significant importance and dimension both in Portugal and Spain, countries where the contribution of Tourism to the economic growth, job creation and even to the mitigation of asymmetries at the regional level has played a decisive role.

Being aware of the responsibility of the Tourism sector for climate change and, at the same time, of the impact it may have on the sector, it becomes urgent to adopt response mechanisms that incorporate measures for mitigation and adaptation to climate change, highlighting the growing commitment on the part of public bodies to guide investments in this sector and to ensure access to data and tools for the various interest groups that will enable them to develop their activity in a more sustained and sustainable manner.

This thematic session presented:

- The contribution of Public Administration in the capacitation of the tourism sector.
- The role played by associations of the tourism sector in raising awareness on climate change issues.
- Examples of good practices in the sector, whose positive results put them on the road to achieving the goal of zero-carbon.

Coordinator

Full name	Organisation	Number of participants	
		Total	Max number of participants at any given time:
Carla de Sousa Pinto	Directorate General for Economic Activities. Ministry of Economy and Digital Transformation, Portugal	215	88

Speakers and presentations

Full name	Organisation	Presentation
Leonor Picão	Turismo de Portugal, I.P. (PT)	
Cristina Siza Vieira	AHP - Hospitality Industry Association of Portugal (PT)	
Carlos Alegria	Hotel Vale do Rio (PT)	Resource efficiency in the hotel industry - case study on the use of renewable energies
Pedro Silvestre	Salgados Golf Course (PT)	
Coralía Pino	Technological Institute for the Hospitality Industry (ES)	Towards a promising future: Sustainable transformation in hotels
José Guillermo Díaz Montañés	Artiem Fresh People Hotels (ES)	ARTIEM: To Competitiveness through Sustainability
Soraya Romero	IBEROSTAR Group (ES)	Iberian Conference on Adaptation to Climate Changes

Thematic session:

No.	Title
9	Tourism: Turning climate and environmental challenges into opportunities

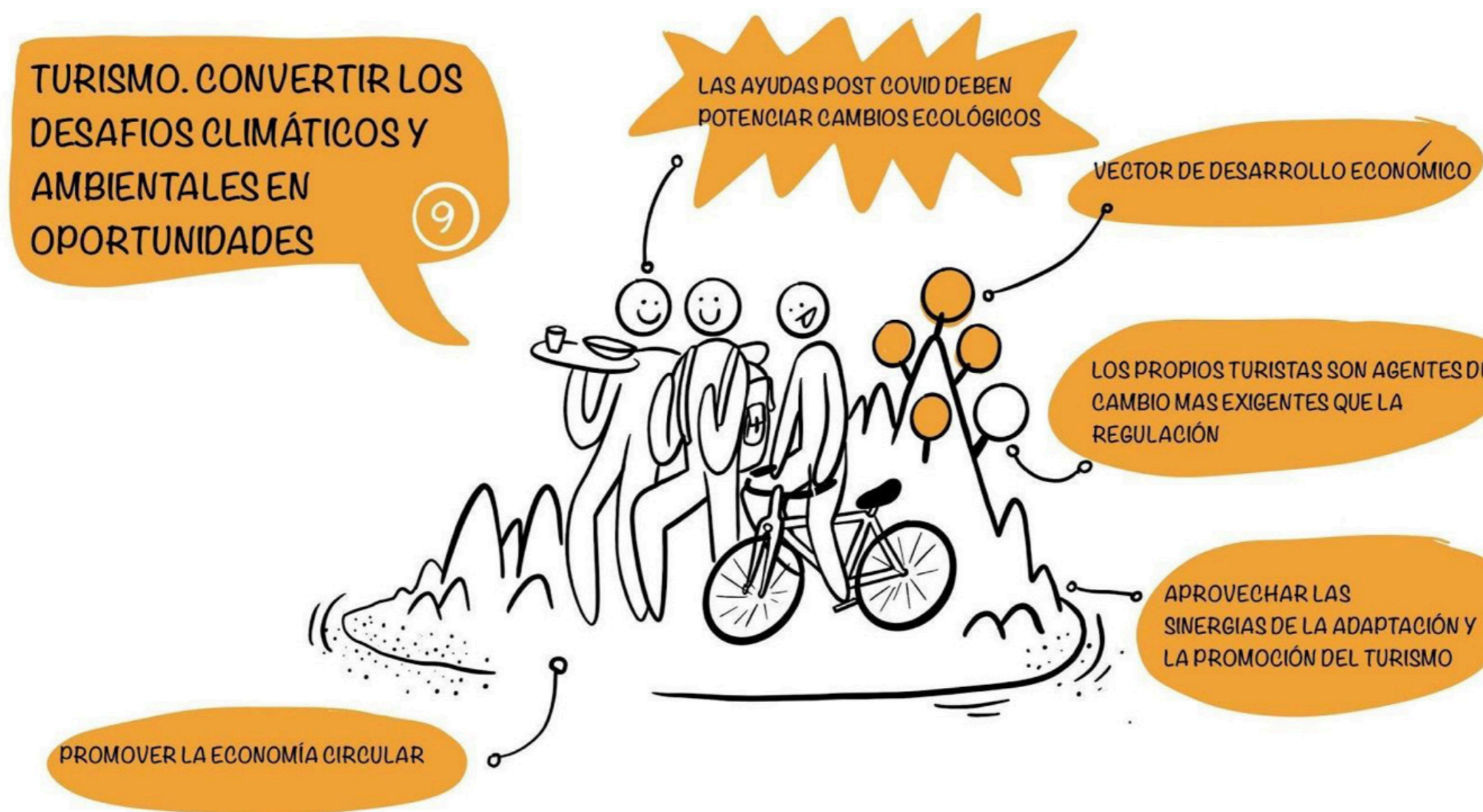
Conclusions

- Emphasis was placed on the role played by tourism as an important vector for economic and social development at local level and for areas most vulnerable to climate change.
- There are synergies between the circular economy and adaptation to climate change, e.g. the reuse of wastewater or other materials.
- Both adaptation to climate change and the promotion of sustainable tourism contribute to the Sustainable Development Goals.
- Adaptation to climate change in the sector contributes to the sustainability of tourism.
- Customers are agents of change, they are becoming more and more demanding in terms of environmental criteria. In the same way, tourism can also have an impact on its customers’ environmental awareness.
- The COVID crisis has highlighted the need to increase the resilience of the sector to different types of crises. The recovery of the tourism sector has the opportunity and the need to think in terms of adaptation to climate change as a way to strengthen this resilience.

Thematic session:

No.	Title
9	Tourism: Turning climate and environmental challenges into opportunities

Graphic report



Tourism. Convert climate and environmental challenges into opportunities
Post-Covid aid should boost ecological changes

Economic Development Vector
Tourists themselves are agents of change, more demanding than regulation

Take advantage of the synergies of adaptation and the promotion of tourism
Promote the circular economy

Thematic session:

No.	Title
9	Tourism: Turning climate and environmental challenges into opportunities

Session evaluation



20 NOV

09:30-11:00 CET

08:30-10:00 WET



SESIÓN TEMÁTICA 10

**Biodiversidad protectora
ante el cambio climático**

SESSÃO TEMÁTICA 10

**Biodiversidade
protetora perante as
alterações climáticas**

THEMATIC SESSION 10

**Protective biodiversity
in the face of climate
change**

Coordina:
Cordeena:
Coordinated by:

Intervienen:
Intervêm:
Speakers:



Marta Múgica



Blanca Ramos



Regino Zamora



José Antonio
Atauri



José Luis Martín
Esquivel



João Cardoso
de Melo



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Thematic session:

No.	Title
10	Protective biodiversity in the face of climate change

Brief description of content

Biodiversity conservation is in itself an essential tool for dealing with the effects of climate change. How can climate change adaptation be incorporated into ecosystem planning and management? What capacities are essential to cushion the evidence of climate change in biodiversity? This session looked at specific tools and inspiring examples of scientific-technical collaboration and social involvement.

20 NOV

09:30-11:00 CET



THEMATIC SESSION
10

Protective
biodiversity
in the face
of climate
change

Coordinator		Number of participants	
Full name	Organisation	Total	Max number of participants at any given time:
Marta Múgica	EUROPARC Spain and Fernando González Bernáldez Foundation	294	239

Speakers and presentations

Full name	Organisation	Presentation
Blanca Ramos y Regino Zamora	Global Change Observatory, Sierra Nevada National Park and University of Granada	Mountains as sentinels of global change
José Luis Martín Esquivel	Teide National Park	Main challenges for the conservation of biodiversity in the face of the impact of climate change on the island of Tenerife
João Cardoso de Melo	Cascais Ambiente	Natura observes
José Antonio Atauri	EUROPARC Spain-Fernando González Bernáldez Foundation	Tools for adaptation in protected areas: manual and toolkit

Thematic session:

No.	Title
10	Protective biodiversity in the face of climate change

Conclusions

- Accelerating the implementation of adaptation measures to avoid losing ecosystem services and build resilience is a priority.
- The protective role of well-conserved nature has been highlighted as a strengthening factor for climate resilience.
- The role of biodiversity goes beyond its value in itself. It contributes to adaptation to climate change by providing, among other things, various nature-based solutions and also contributes to socio-economic development.
- Protected areas are excellent places to develop tools for adapting to climate change, useful for the territory as a whole and at the service of society.
- The incorporation of scientific knowledge into decision-making is essential. One of the current challenges is the development of integrated monitoring systems and the accessibility of data.
- Social involvement is essential: commitment, co-responsibility and leading role in the design and implementation (together with competent entities, different sectors and at different scales) of adaptation measures based on collaboration.
- Special attention needs to be paid to the younger generation as drivers of change.
- There are many opportunities for joint work between Spain and Portugal: from sharing inspiring experiences that can be replicated in the field to the design and use of practical tools for environmental analysis and management, and the possibility of drawing up joint projects.

Thematic session:

No.	Title
10	Protective biodiversity in the face of climate change

Graphic report



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Protective biodiversity in the face of climate change
Sharing experiences
Nature-based solutions that contribute to development

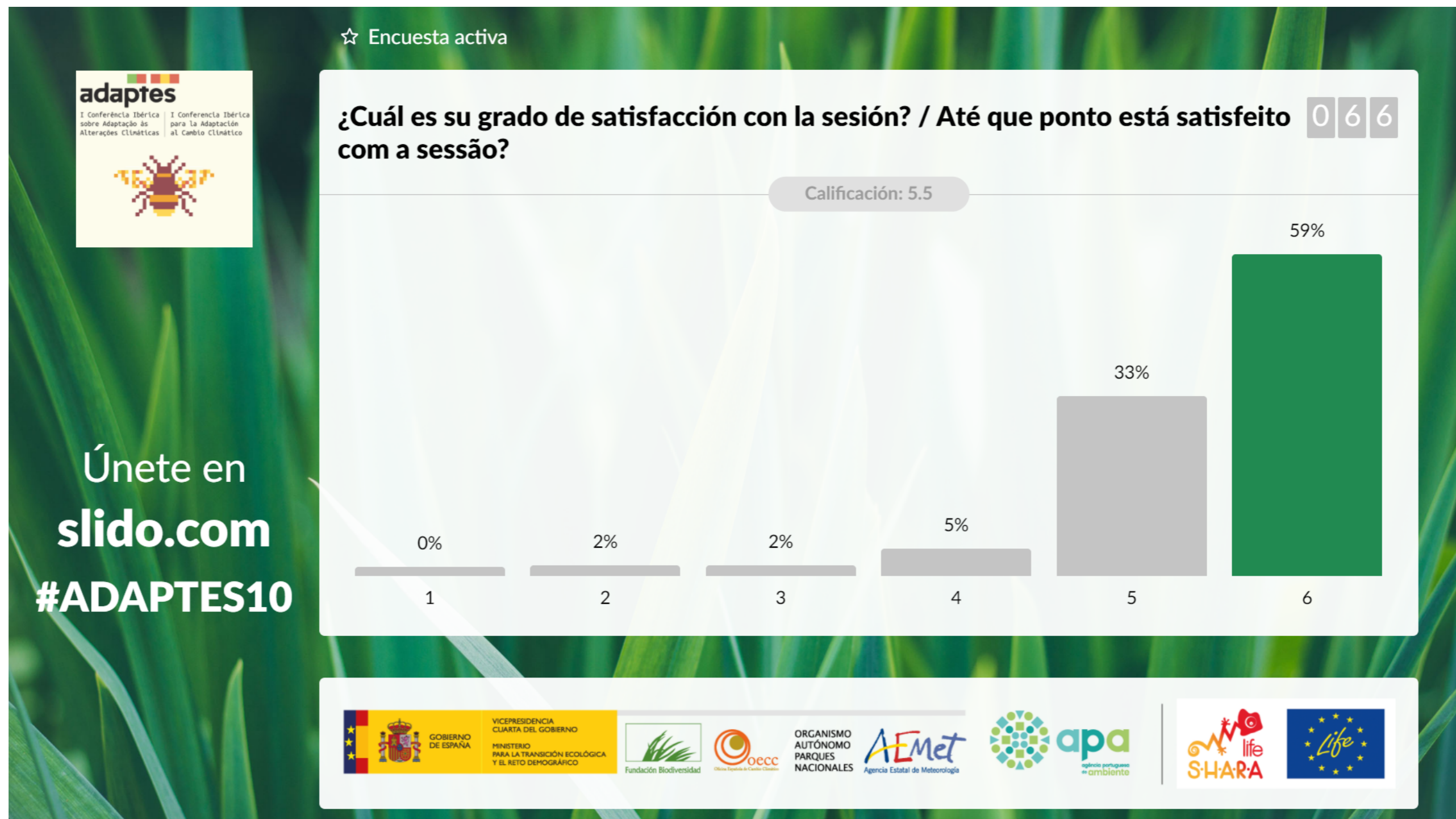
Social involvement is essential
Incorporating scientific knowledge
Protected areas as key places

Accelerate measurement startup

Thematic session:

No.	Title
10	Protective biodiversity in the face of climate change

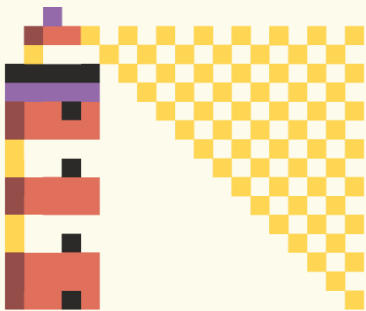
Session evaluation



20 NOV

12:00-13:40 CET

11:00-12:30 WET



REFLEXIONES
Y CONCLUSIONES

La adaptación como
solución para el
presente y el futuro

REFLEXÕES E CONCLUSÕES

A adaptação como
solução para o
presente e futuro

CONCLUSIONS
AND THOUGHTS

Adaptation as a
solution for the
present and the future

Modera:
Moderador:
Moderator:



Isabel Moreno
Física,
meteoróloga
y comunicadora.

Intervienen:
Intervêm:
Speakers:



Jose Ramón Picatoste
Oficina Española de
Cambio Climático, MITECO.



Eduardo Santos
Agencia Portuguesa
de Medio Ambiente.



Fernando Valladares
CSIC.



Cristina Monge
Politóloga y asesora
ECODES.



Joana Balsemão
Município
de Cascais.



Sofia Santos
Financiación
climática sostenible.

Clausura:
Fecho:
Closure:



Elena Pita
Directora de
la Fundación
Biodiversidad,
MITECO.



Nuno Lacasta
Presidente
de la Agência
Portuguesa
do Ambiente.



Claudia Guerrini
Project adviser
EASME-Comisión
Europea.



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Organizado por:



20 NOV

12:00-13:40 CET

CONCLUSIONS AND THOUGHTS

Adaptation as a solution for the present and the future

Thematic session:

No.	Title
Closing	Adaptation as a solution for the present and the future

Moderator

Full name	Organisation
Isabel Moreno	Physicist, meteorologist and presenter of the programme “Aquí la Tierra” on TVE

Speakers and presentations

Full name	Organisation	Presentation
Jose Ramón Picatoste Ruggeroni	Head of adaptation strategies, Spanish Office for Climate Change	Conclusions and main messages of the thematic sessions
Eduardo Santos	Director of the Climate Change Department. Portuguese Environment Agency	
Fernando Valladares	Research professor at the Spanish National Council for Scientific Research	
Cristina Monge	Political scientist and executive advisor to ECODES	Dialogue “Climate adaptation and resilience for ecological transition and green reconstruction”
Joana Balsemão	Executive councillor for Environment and Citizenship at Cascais Municipality	
Sofia Santos	Sustainable and climate finance specialist	
Claudia Guerrini	Project Adviser EASME-European Commission	Closing of the Conference
Nuno Lacasta	President of the Portuguese Environment Agency	
Elena Pita	Director of the Biodiversity Foundation	

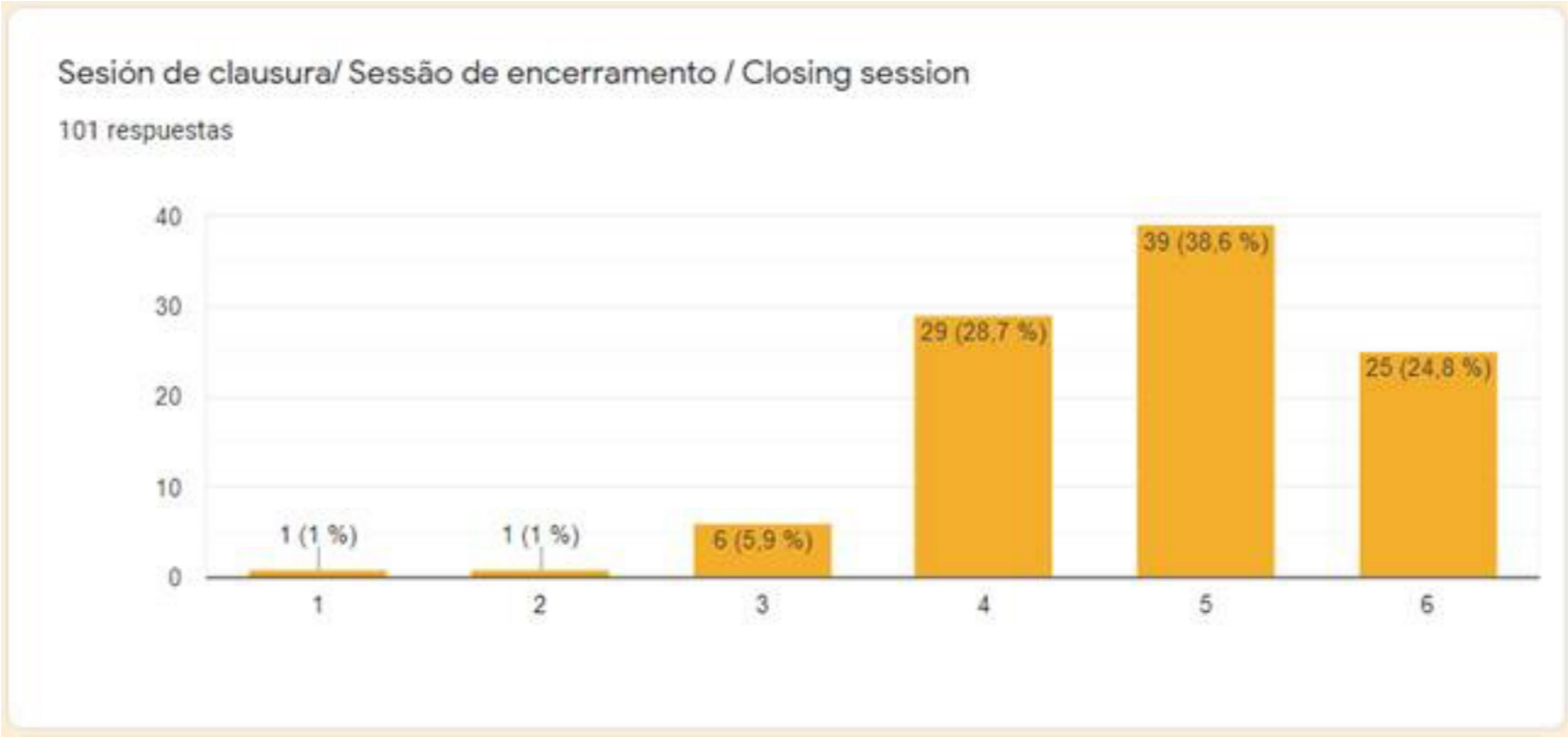
Thematic session:

No.	Title
Closing	Adaptation as a solution for the present and the future

Session content

- Presentation of the conclusions of each thematic session.
- Presentation of the graphic report of the sessions.
- Conversation with four renowned experts: how can we move towards the climate resilience we aspire to? How can we strengthen this ecological transition now by taking advantage of the new green reconstruction plan and the post-pandemic context?
- Conference closing.

Session evaluation



Lessons learned and next steps

Cooperation between Spain and Portugal on adaptation to climate change is a reality that needs to be strengthened. **Both countries have national strategic planning frameworks:** Spain with the National Adaptation to Climate Change Plan PNACC 2021-2030 and Portugal with its National Adaptation to Climate Change Strategy approved in 2015 and revised in 2020 (ENAAC 2020). These frameworks include **cross-border cooperation as a key element** to jointly strengthen climate resilience in sectors and areas with common and shared vulnerabilities. These frameworks also take into account the nature of multilevel governance, in line with the principle of subsidiarity.

The **I Iberian Conference for Adaptation to Climate Change *Adaptes***, held in the context of the European LIFE SHARA project “Awareness and knowledge for adaptation to climate change”, has been a milestone on the road to cooperation between Spain and Portugal to strengthen the governance of adaptation in both countries.

The initial objectives set for the Iberian Conference have been achieved, exceeding in many cases the most optimistic expectations. Accordingly, it has been a **forum with a very broad participation**, where knowledge, experiences and good practices have been shared between Spain and Portugal. Likewise, the broad representation of **different participant profiles** (public policymakers responsible for adaptation to climate change, researchers, managers, civil society, private sector and students, etc.) has made it possible to promote the transfer of knowledge for the development of adaptive policies and practices, as well as to raise awareness for adaptation to climate change. During the three days of the Conference, **numerous contacts** were made and strengthened **among experts from both countries at all levels, boosting communication and working networks**. It is to be hoped that the work carried out will be reflected in increased coordination of adaptation to climate change actions in Spain and Portugal.

The presentations, thematic sessions, reflections and dialogues of the Conference discussed highly relevant aspects for the development of adaptation to climate change action in Europe in general and in Spain and Portugal in particular. More than 60 speakers in the 10 areas covered brought adaptation to climate change to the public in a practical way. The conclusions to these sessions have been summarised in section 4 of this report. Its joint examination and analysis returns a number of more general conclusions given below. They are important for highlighting the urgency and relevance of the adaptation to climate change in Spain and Portugal, highlighting initiatives that have already begun and focus on the development of future joint cooperation actions.

- At global level, the solutions and measures for adaptation to climate change proposed and discussed during the Iberian Conference are also a response to the so-called “**planetary boundaries**” [1] as a result of their potential contribution to maintaining the levels of other anthropogenic disturbances (biodiversity loss, ocean acidification, land use change, emerging pollutants, etc.) at values below which the risk of destabilisation of the Earth system is minimised.
- Adaptation to climate change is a field of action that requires a **holistic vision of the territory**, with coherent planning at all levels (from local to landscape scale) and considering all territorial components and their connections, including, among others, water management, land use planning, resources, ecosystems and the associated services. Adaptation to climate change measures are multifunctional and the Conference has shown examples in Spain and Portugal that offer synergies to reduce vulnerability in different areas and strengthen the climate resilience of the territory and society as a whole.
- Owing to their geographical (climatic, geomorphological and biogeographical, etc.) and socio-economic characteristics, the Iberian Peninsula and the Macaronesian and Mediterranean **island groups** of Spain and Portugal **are real laboratories for developing tools and experiences of adaptation to climate change** that can be useful to other territories in both countries and can be exported beyond the Spanish-Portuguese border to other territories with similar problems within and outside the European Union.
- Poorly planned adaptation actions, which place more emphasis on short-term and very local outcomes, but increase vulnerability to climate change and undermine adaptive capacity in the long term, are of concern to all the areas of work discussed at the Conference. **Avoiding maladaptation** is a priority.
- Natural processes and the impacts of climate change know no bounds and, in this sense, emphasis is placed on the importance of developing joint actions between Spain and Portugal to generate and exchange common knowledge bases in physical climate science (climate change projections, extreme events), water resources (droughts, floods), coastal management (coastal dynamics, sedimentary processes), ecosystem services (regulation, supply), the urban environment (technological and green infrastructure solutions) and risk reduction management (fires, heat waves).

[1] Steffen, W., et al., 2015a, ‘Planetary boundaries: guiding human development on a changing planet’, Science 347(6223), p. 1259855 (DOI: 10.1126/science.1259855).

- **Nature-based Solutions** are seen as a form of multifunctional adaptation to climate change measures with environmental, social and economic benefits that help build resilience, and they must be promoted in all areas of work. These are highly cost-effective adaptation measures.
- **Uncertainty** is an inseparable aspect of climate change, and it is gradually being reduced by new knowledge. It is essential to communicate the uncertainty associated with climate change projections and impacts, and to incorporate them into adaptation strategies, plans, programmes and projects. Inaction cannot be justified by uncertainty.
- The **joint development of tools** for monitoring the impacts of climate change in Spain and Portugal, the exchange of data, the generation of collaborative strategies and awareness-raising campaigns are areas of cooperation between the two countries that are of interest to all the areas discussed at the Conference.
- In general, cooperative action on adaptation to climate change must start from a **common diagnosis**, from a joint definition of the problem in the area concerned, always taking into account the connections with other sectors and areas involved. Based on this common diagnosis, broad processes of participation and deliberation must be promoted, with debates between different areas of awareness that confront all the interests at stake (hybridisation and crossbreeding in the deliberations: between public and private players; between administrations; between generations; between sectors; between territories) and identify possible adaptation solutions.
- Any initiative to implement measures to reduce the risk associated with climate change must involve **monitoring and evaluation in a continuous, shared learning process** so that adaptation measures can be readjusted according to the results obtained. In short, this cycle makes it possible to strengthen the governance of cooperation between Spain and Portugal through a process of continuous improvement and learning.
- In summary, we can say that the *Adaptes* Conference has been a key step on the road to strengthening transnational governance between Spain and Portugal. The conclusions are very relevant to guiding future challenges for the generation and transfer of knowledge and experience, the development of coordinated actions integrated in both countries' adaptation plans, the formulation of cross-border adaptation projects –for which European funds and programmes offer good opportunities– and the establishment of alliances between different Iberian players –in different sectors, at business level and in associations– for the development of all types of adaptation solutions.
- There is widespread interest and willingness to follow up this 1st Iberian Conference on Adaptation to Climate Change by organising successive conferences. The evolving context of European and national policy in Spain and Portugal will shape the priorities and details of these future conferences, taking into account the development of the new European adaptation strategy, the implementation of recovery and resilience plans, and the national strategic adaptation frameworks of both countries. Accordingly, the frequency of the Iberian Conference on Adaptation to Climate Change could be set at a 3-5 years range.

