



SESIÓN TEMÁTICA 01

¿Se están adaptando las ciudades al cambio climático?

THEMATIC SESSION 01

Are cities adapting to climate change?

- Local players and the population are joining in a new concept of these spaces.
- To move from pilot projects and networks to structural projects and actions.
- The structural role of green infrastructure.
- Identifying common challenges and good practices that can be replicated.
- Learning and collaborative experimentation in city networks (Covenant of Majors, URBACT, C40, etc.).
- The importance of dialogue and sharing was also stressed:
 - ❖ For the implementation of legislative, policy and planning instruments and Community funding (LIFE programme, Cohesion Funds and other European programmes already planned for 2021-2027).
 - ❖ For common troubleshooting, including cross-border projects in city networks.
 - ❖ To foster alliances between Iberian players (cross-sectional) for the development of technological solutions.



SESIÓN TEMÁTICA 02

Desafíos y soluciones del sector agrario para adaptarse al cambio climático

THEMATIC SESSION 02

Challenges and solutions for the agricultural sector regarding climate change adaptation

- 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.
- “Looking down from the sky to the ground”.
- Two-way co-creation and and transfer of knowledge: associated uncertainty must be communicated and tools for action must be facilitated.
- Joint ES-PT challenges: coherence between planning instruments; form harmonised monitoring through indicators of impacts and adaptation to climate change; prioritise common risks related to land aridification, droughts and soil degradation, which lead to desertification.
- Joint ES-PT opportunities: common positions at EU (CAP, eco-schemes), the Iberian Peninsula as a laboratory for adaptation; extensive agricultural-forestry-livestock systems, water resources in cross-border basins.



SESIÓN TEMÁTICA 03

Cambio climático y agua: retos y soluciones para la adaptación

Climate change and
water: challenges and
solutions for adaptation

- Coordinated actions that are integrated into the adaptation plans of both countries, stressing co-responsibility.
- The need for a change of paradigm that considers water as a reflection of the management of the territory, not only as a resource.
- Control of demand as a challenge in the face of future scenarios of greater water scarcity.
- The regulatory framework as a priority to improve governance processes (especially in cross-border basins).
- Importancia de la mejora del conocimiento técnico y científico y de la sensibilización de la ciudadanía.
- Nature based Solutions as a management option.
- Transfer of knowledge: climate change joint projections (including extreme phenomena) .
- Joint projects to improve management.



SESIÓN TEMÁTICA 04

Cambio climático y gestión de los espacios costeros

THEMATIC SESSION 04

Climate change and coastal areas management

- 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.



SESIÓN TEMÁTICA 05 Salud y adaptación al cambio climático

THEMATIC SESSION 05 Health and climate change adaptation

- Measures for adaptation to high temperatures are needed and must take into account socio-economic levels.
- There is a growing need to prevent food risks due to climate change: mycotoxins, microcystins, emerging contaminants and rare toxins.
- Joint monitoring tools, data sharing, collaborative strategy generation and awareness-raising campaigns.
- 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.
- Promoting cross-border communication about prevention and disease control strategies for the ones transmitted by vectors, including, fast alert models and vector surveillance.



SESIÓN TEMÁTICA 06

Adaptación al cambio climático en las islas mediterráneas y macaronésicas

THEMATIC SESSION 06
Climate change adaptation on the Mediterranean and Macaronesian islands

- Adaptation to climate change needs to be mainstreamed into sectoral policies.
- 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.
- Transfer experiences and knowledge from local actions to other territories with similar problems.
- Intensive policy development on adaptation in both countries.
- The Macaronesian islands of Spain and Portugal face common risks (desertification, fires and floods), differentiated from the risks affecting the Mediterranean islands.
- Joint cooperation projects.



SESIÓN TEMÁTICA 07

Información, educación y capacitación para la adaptación al cambio climático

THEMATIC SESSION 07

Information, education and capacitation to climate change adaptation

- 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.



SESIÓN TEMÁTICA 08

Reducción del riesgo de desastres y adaptación al cambio climático

THEMATIC SESSION 08

Disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation

- Live with uncertainty but avoiding inaction.
- Preventing maladaptation.
- Deepen in the integration of the climate change effects within the flood risks planning.
- 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.
- 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).
- Fire prevention must consider adaptive and integrated land management at landscape scale



SESIÓN TEMÁTICA 09

Turismo. Convertir los desafíos climáticos y ambientales en oportunidades

THEMATIC SESSION 09

Tourism - Turning climate and environmental challenges into opportunities

- 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 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.



SESIÓN TEMÁTICA 10

Biodiversidad protectora ante el cambio climático

THEMATIC SESSION 10

Protective biodiversity in the face of climate change

- 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.
- 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.
- Joint ES-PT opportunities: sharing inspiring experiences, using practical tools and drawing up joint projects.