

Barcelona, 12th March 2021

# Climate change impacts in Catalonia: water, forest and land use

Oficina Catalana  
del Canvi Climàtic  
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**Oficina Catalana  
del Canvi Climàtic**

 **Net  
Forest**

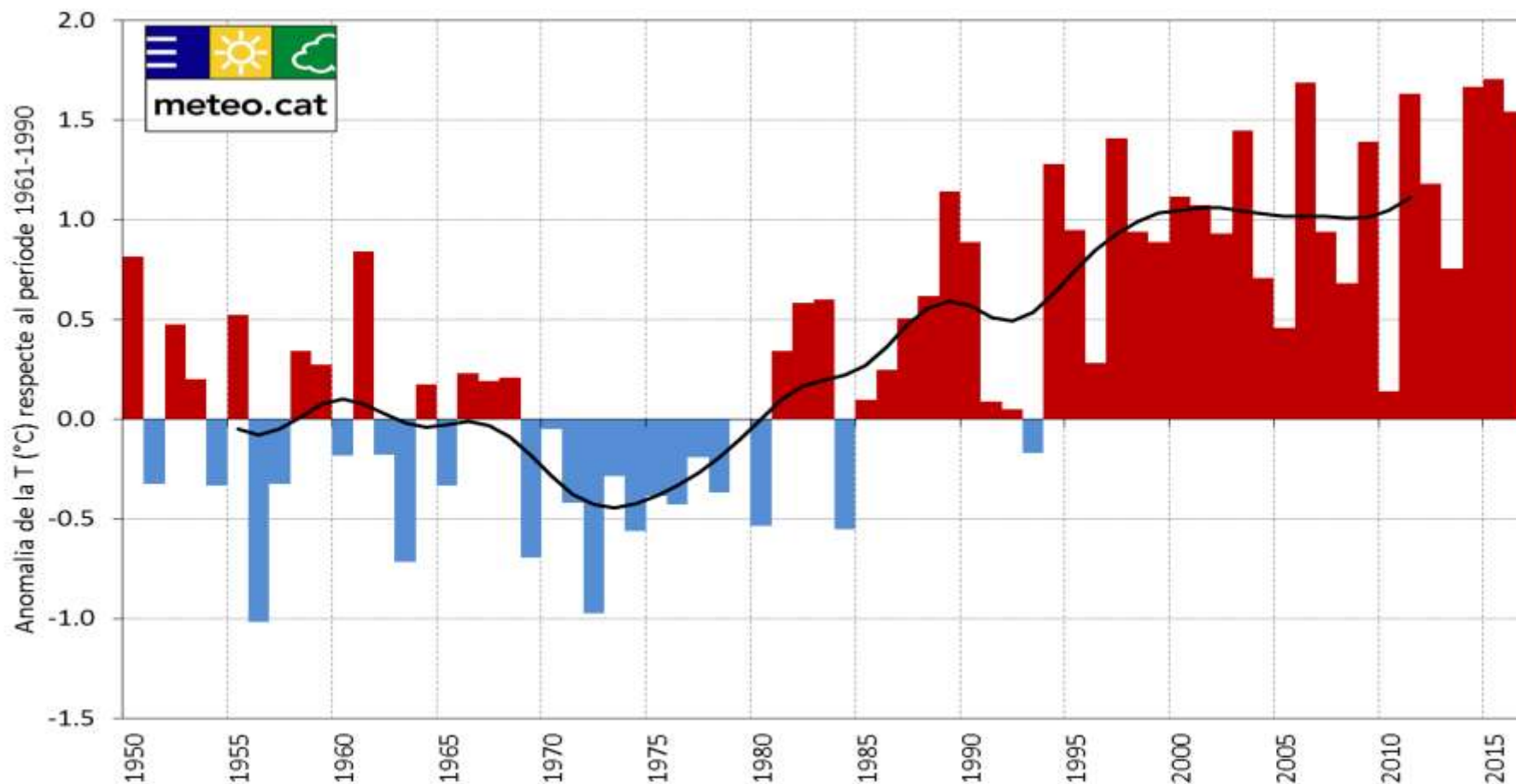
 Erasmus+

CTFC 



+ 0,25°C per decade (+0,35°C in summer): +1,7°C from 1950

Anomalia de la temperatura mitjana ANUAL a Catalunya (1950-2016)



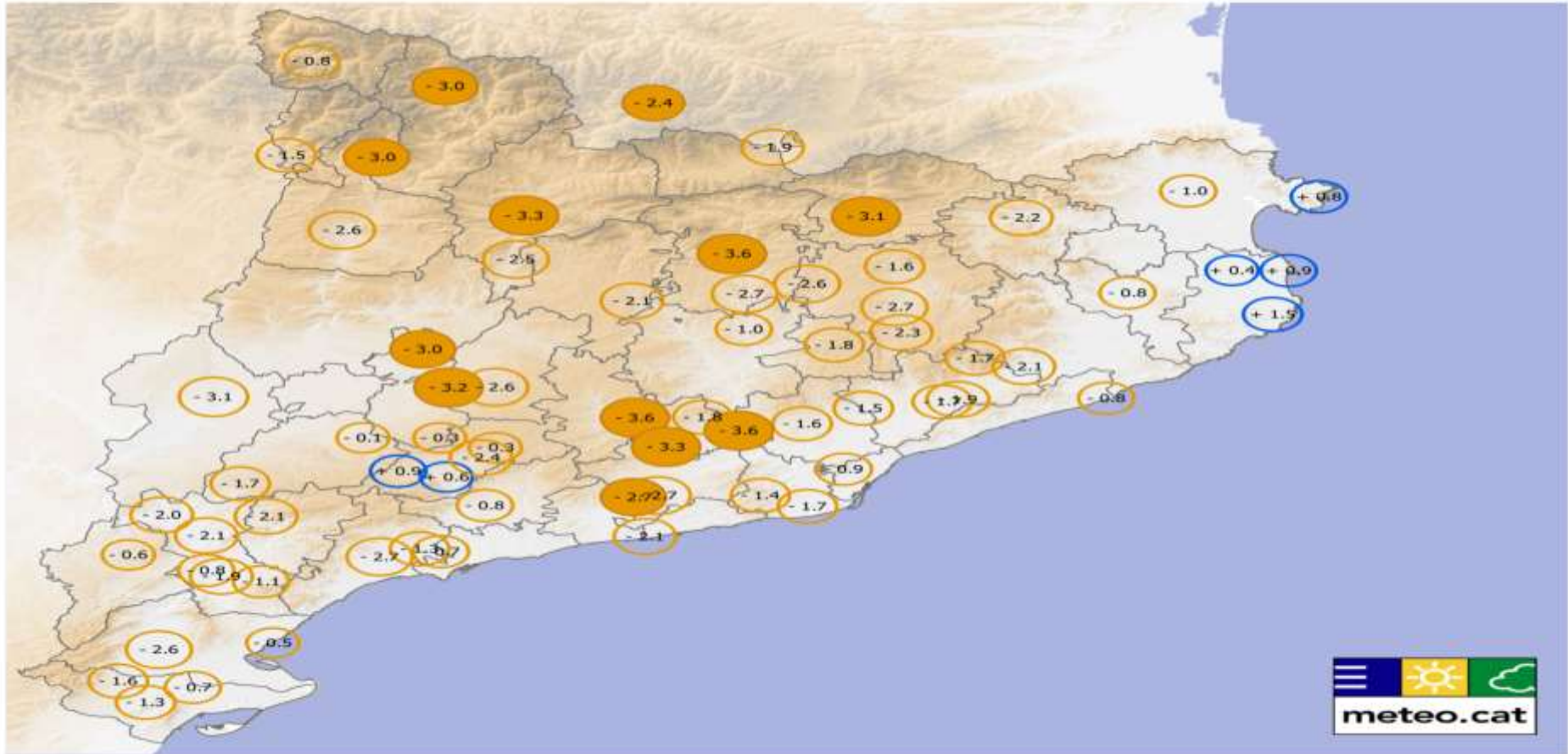


*An increase of 2°C in the annual average of temperature ... is similar to the gap in the annual average of temperature between the cities of Barcelona and Sevilla.*





-1,7% per decade (-3% per decade in Pyrenees)



L'àrea dels cercles representa el percentatge de canvi per dècada.  
 Precipitació: blau = positiu, taronja = negatiu  
 Cercle sòlid indica tendència estadísticament significativa:  $p < 0.05$



# Catalan Strategy Adaptation to Climate Change (ESCACC, 2013-2020)

## Conclusions ESCACC main climatic impacts:

Temperatures increase and heat waves. Most irregular precipitations.

## Conclusions ESCACC most vulnerable areas and system:

Pyrenees (mountain region) and Ebro's Delta (litoral) and Water

## Public / Private sector :

Private sector awareness and action are generally low.

**Public sector** is crucial to guarantee policy coherence across many sectorial policies (mainstreaming) helping to ensure its effectiveness and efficiency





# Catalan Strategy Adaptation to Climate Change (ESCACC, 2013-2020)

**Strategic goal**

**Operational goal**

**Transversal goal**

**To become less vulnerable to climate change impacts**

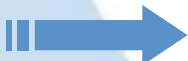
**Generating knowledge and transferring Information**

**Building capacity**

**RDI**

**POLICY PLANNING**

**OPORTUNITIES**



**152 Specific measures for:**

Natural systems:  
 Agriculture and livestock  
 Biodiversity  
 Water management  
 Forest Management

Socioeconomic sectors:  
 Energy sector  
 Fisheries  
 Health  
 Industry, Services and Trade  
 Mobility and transport infrastructure  
 Tourism  
 Town Planning and Housing

**30 Generic measures** cross-cutting natural systems and socioeconomic sectors



# 2016 Evaluation & Monitoring Catalan Strategy for adapting to climate change



2013-2016: 72% of measures have been started	Generating knowledge and transferring Information	Building capacity
Agriculture and livestock		
Biodiversity		
Water management		
Forest management		
Industry, services and commerce		
Mobility and transport infrastructure		
Fishing and marine ecosystems		
Energy Sector		
Health		
Tourism		
Urban planning and housing		



Not yet started adaptation measure or bad adaptation



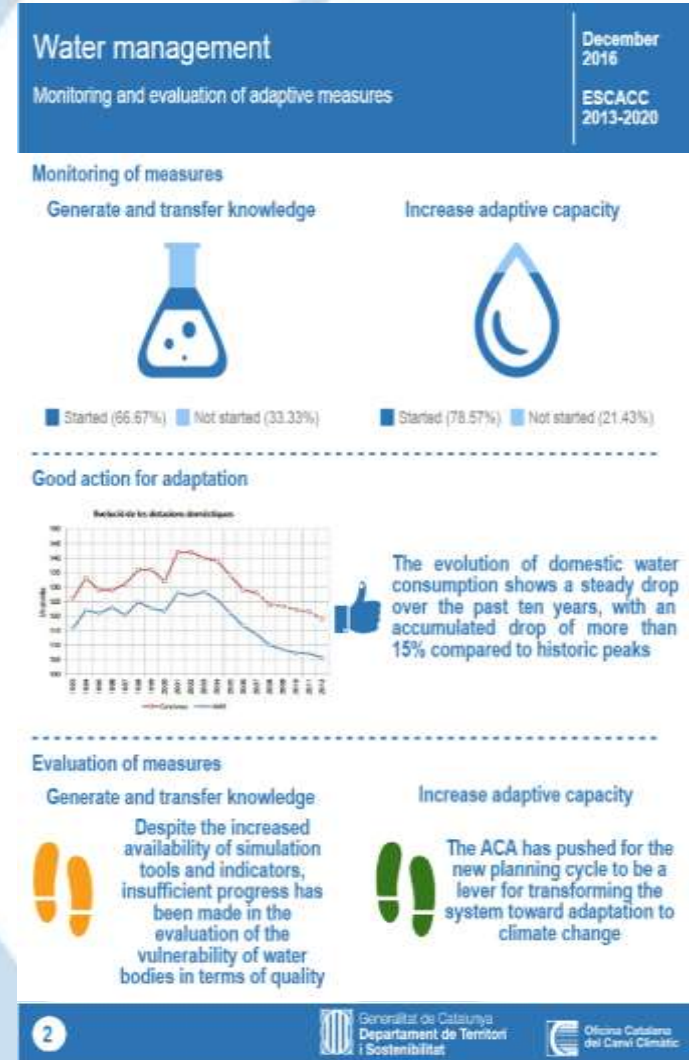
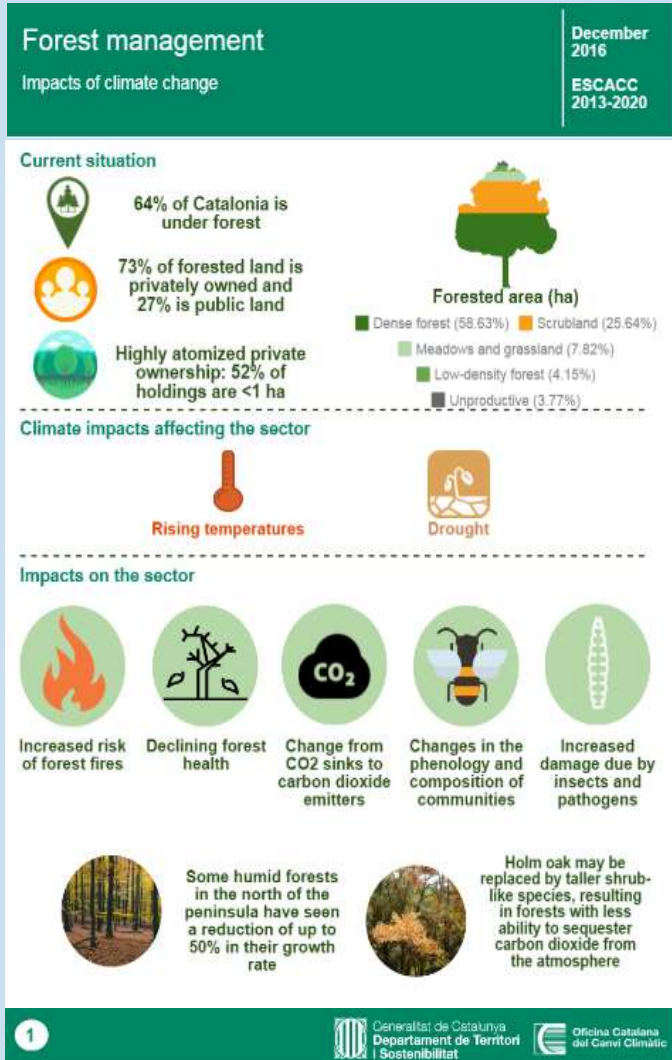
Specific but insufficient adaptation measure



Successful adaptation measure

# 2016 Evaluation & Monitoring Catalan Strategy for adapting to climate change

## Infographic impacts, assessment and evaluation of Catalan Strategy Adaptation Climate Change







# Climate change considerations on environmental impact assessment

## Climate change adaptation on sectorial planning



**Agriculture  
livestock**



**Water  
management**



**Biodiversity**



**Forest  
management**



**Energy**



**Industry**



**Infraestructure**



**Waste**



**Transport and  
mobility**



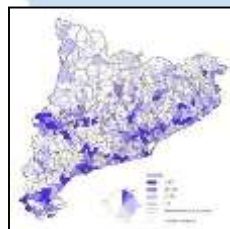
**Health**



**Turism**



**RDÍ**

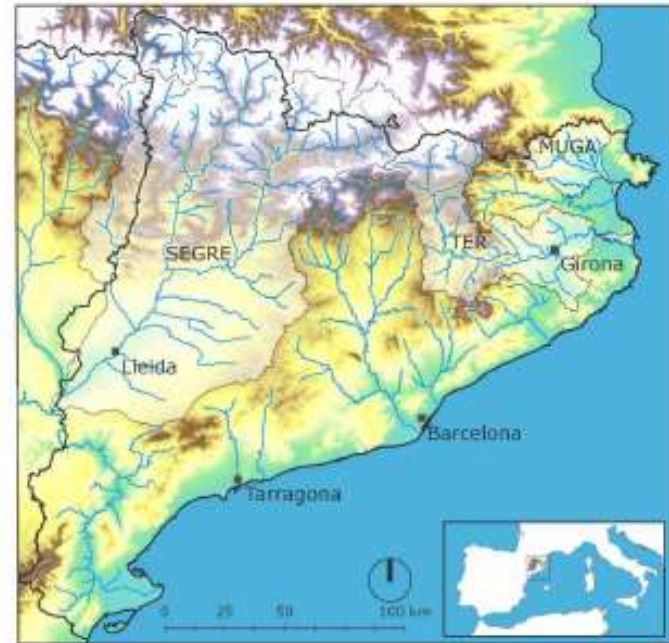


**Urbanism**



## Project

**MEDACC** is a 5-year **LIFE+** project where some innovative solutions **will be tried** to **adapt** the **agroforest** and **urban** systems to the climate change impacts through demonstrative actions in three basins of Catalonia.

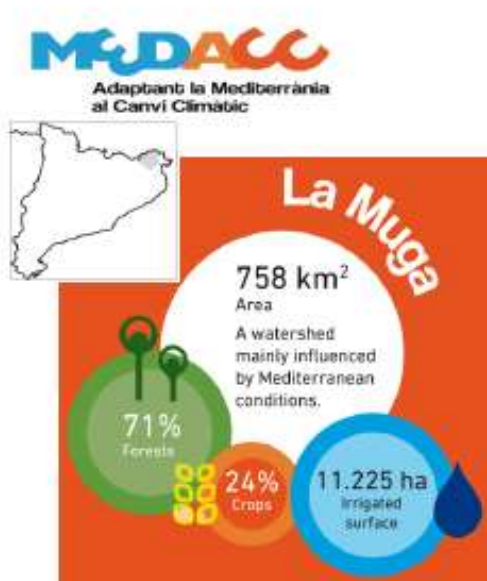


Oficina Catalana  
 del Canvi Climàtic

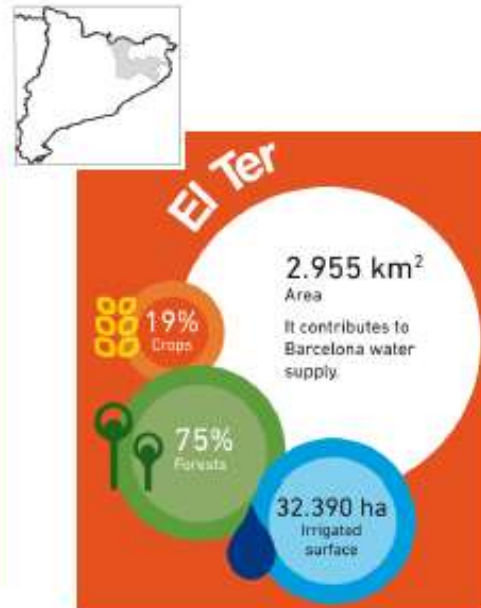


CREAM





- Agricole use ... 75% w.d.
- Urban use ..... 20% w.d.
- High stational pressure
- Water abstractions
- Hidrologic drought periods



- >50% water to Barcelona
- Urban use ..... 76% w.d.
- Ecological flow



- Agricole use ... 95% w.d.
- Ground water quality
- Ecological flow

## Streamflow, precipitation and evapotranspiration in Muga river 1951-2013

	1951-2013
<b>Cabal</b>	<b>EA Boadella</b>
Anual	<b>-48.9%</b>
Hivern	<b>-54.4%</b>
Primavera	<b>-55.0%</b>
Estiu	<b>63.6%</b>
Tardor	<b>-95.2%</b>
<b>Precipitació</b>	
Anual	-12.0%
Hivern	29.4%
Primavera	-7.4%
Estiu	<b>-46.7%</b>
Tardor	-11.0%
<b>ETo</b>	
Anual	<b>9.4%</b>
Hivern	<b>10.4%</b>
Primavera	<b>8.3%</b>
Estiu	<b>10.9%</b>
Tardor	<b>7.5%</b>

## Streamflow, precipitation and evapotranspiration in Ter river 1971-2013

Anual	Cabal	Precipitació	ETo
Ripoll	<b>-41,7</b>	<b>-37,5</b>	<b>19,7</b>
Roda de Ter	<b>-57,2</b>	<b>-31,8</b>	<b>16,3</b>
Girona	<b>-65,7</b>	-23,8	<b>15,2</b>
<b>Hivern</b>			
Ripoll	-37,5	-22,6	<b>15,8</b>
Roda de Ter	-55,0	-10,1	<b>13,2</b>
Girona	<b>-72,6</b>	0,5	<b>11,9</b>
<b>Primavera</b>			
Ripoll	-22,2	-31,8	<b>28,6</b>
Roda de Ter	-46,5	-29,1	<b>24,3</b>
Girona	-51,3	-23,7	<b>22,9</b>
<b>Estiu</b>			
Ripoll	<b>-63,3</b>	<b>-68,1</b>	<b>18,4</b>
Roda de Ter	<b>-76,0</b>	<b>-65,8</b>	<b>15,0</b>
Girona	-62,6	<b>-62,6</b>	<b>13,8</b>
<b>Tardor</b>			
Ripoll	-40,9	5,2	13,9
Roda de Ter	-47,3	16,3	11,0
Girona	<b>-75,9</b>	27,1	10,4

## Mensual and annual streamflow in Segre river 1950-2013

	Pont de Suert	La P. Segur	Pinyana	Puigcerdà	Organyà	Oliana	Seròs	Balaguer
gener	11.8	-15.3	-75.6	-22.0	-0.4	-19.8	-51.1	-79.0
febrer	0,4	-29.8	-84.3	-44.2	-30.3	-38.0	-64.4	-92.0
març	-22.6	-17.9	-81.6	-27.5	-31.5	-39.5	-72.0	-97.7
abril	-15.2	3.7	-66.7	-25.6	-23.6	-36.5	-60.9	-98.0
maig	-15.4	1.9	-69.3	-6.3	-6.7	-2.6	-48.5	-72.8
juny	-38.5	-15.3	-63.4	-36.2	-31.9	-41.2	-69.0	-87.1
juliol	-50.3	-33.0	-49.3	-54.3	-53.1	-38.6	-73.6	-96.1
agost	-45.1	-28.8	-26.4	-50.1	-50.2	-33.0	-53.6	-95.3
setembre	-48.3	-33.3	-42.8	-63.7	-47.3	-57.0	-49.8	-98.2
octubre	-41.8	-34.5	-77.9	-53.4	-35.7	-63.5	-73.7	-97.8
novembre	-33.9	-25.1	-84.6	-39.9	-26.9	-34.6	-61.6	-82.6
desembre	5.5	-23.9	-87.1	-33.1	-23.2	-35.3	-60.9	-78.5
<b>anual</b>	<b>-28.2</b>	-16.7	<b>-67.6</b>	<b>-32.8</b>	<b>-27.6</b>	<b>-34.6</b>	<b>-61.8</b>	<b>-91.3</b>

## Hydrological modelling + CC + LUC

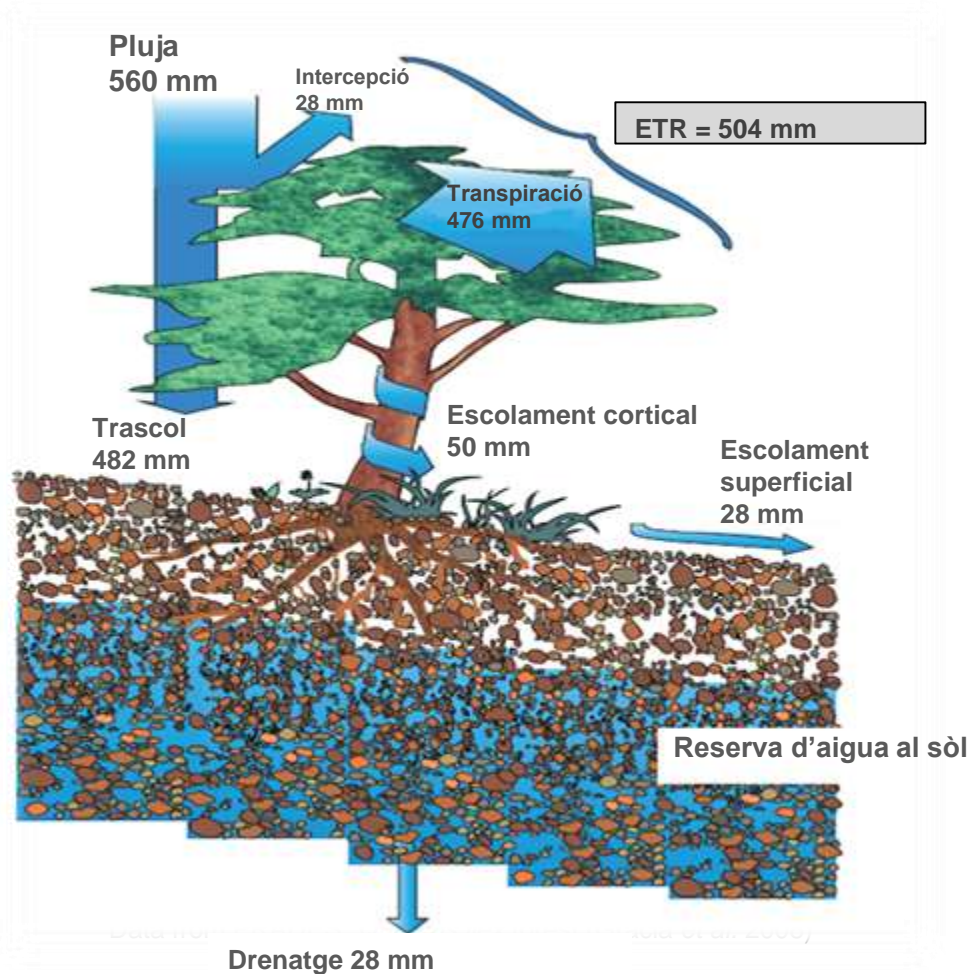
La Muga

El Ter

El Segre



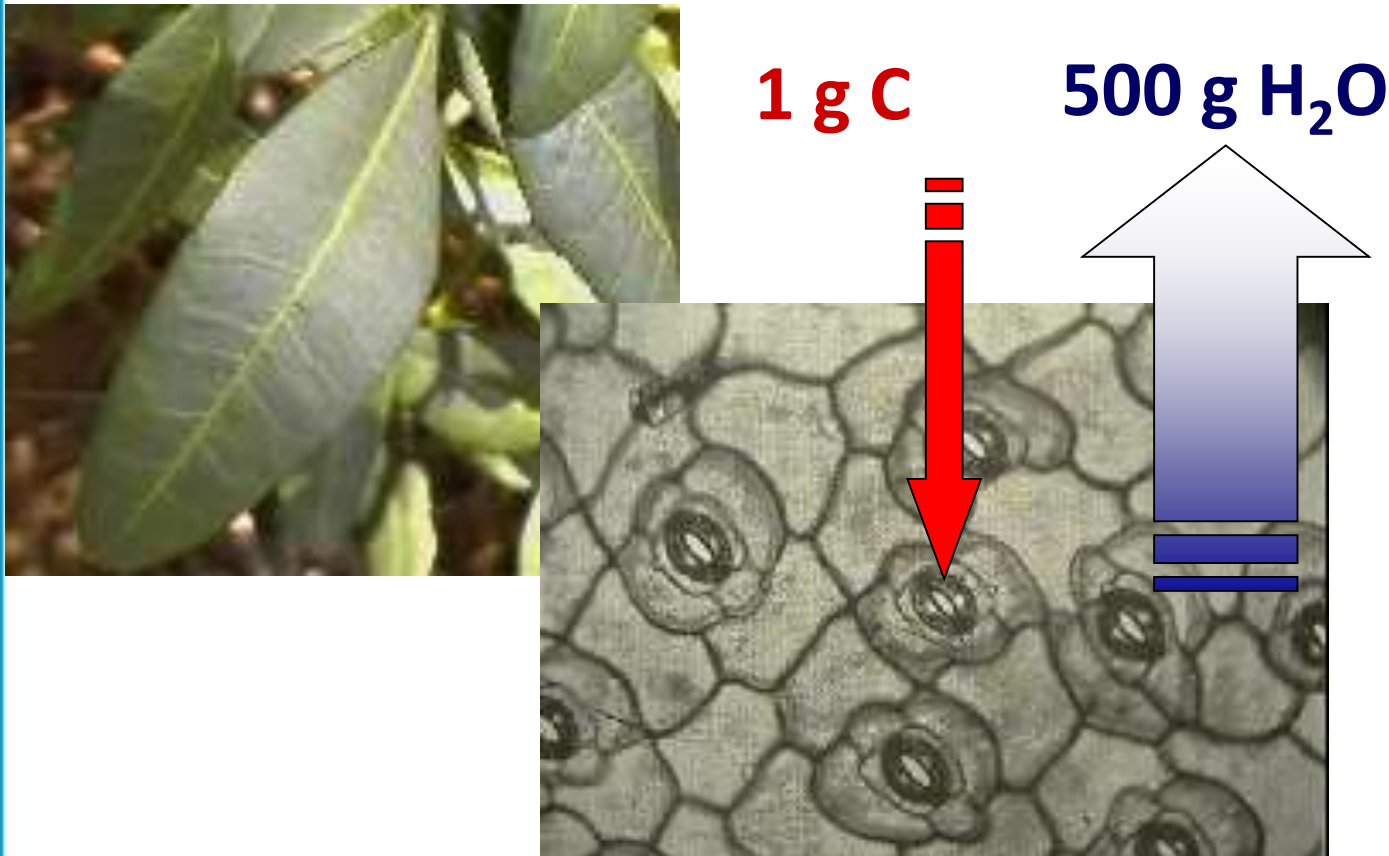
# Evapotranspiration in mediterranean forests



Around 80-90% of precipitation is Green water and only between 10-20% is Blue water



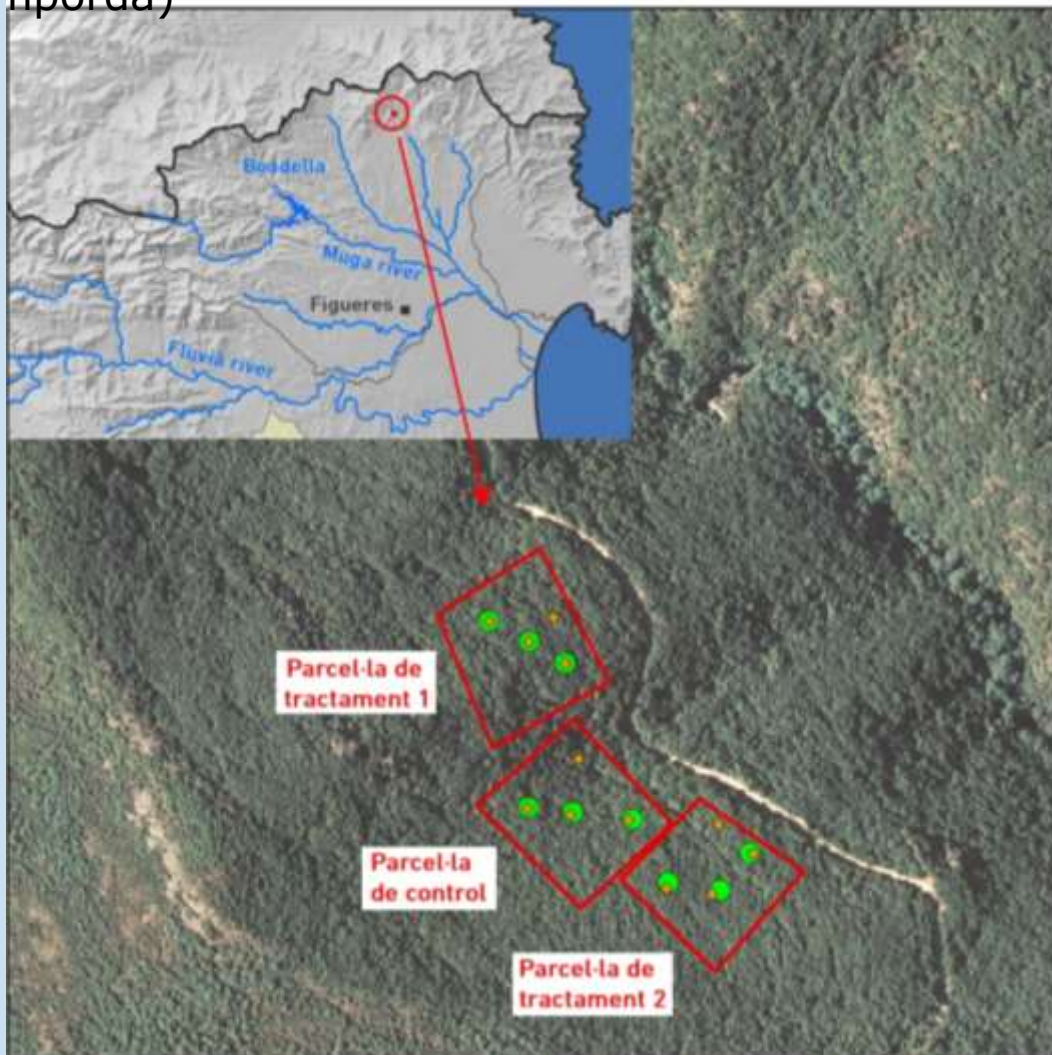
# Carbon and water balances in mediterranean forests



The management of forests, without considering the water flows, is led to the failure

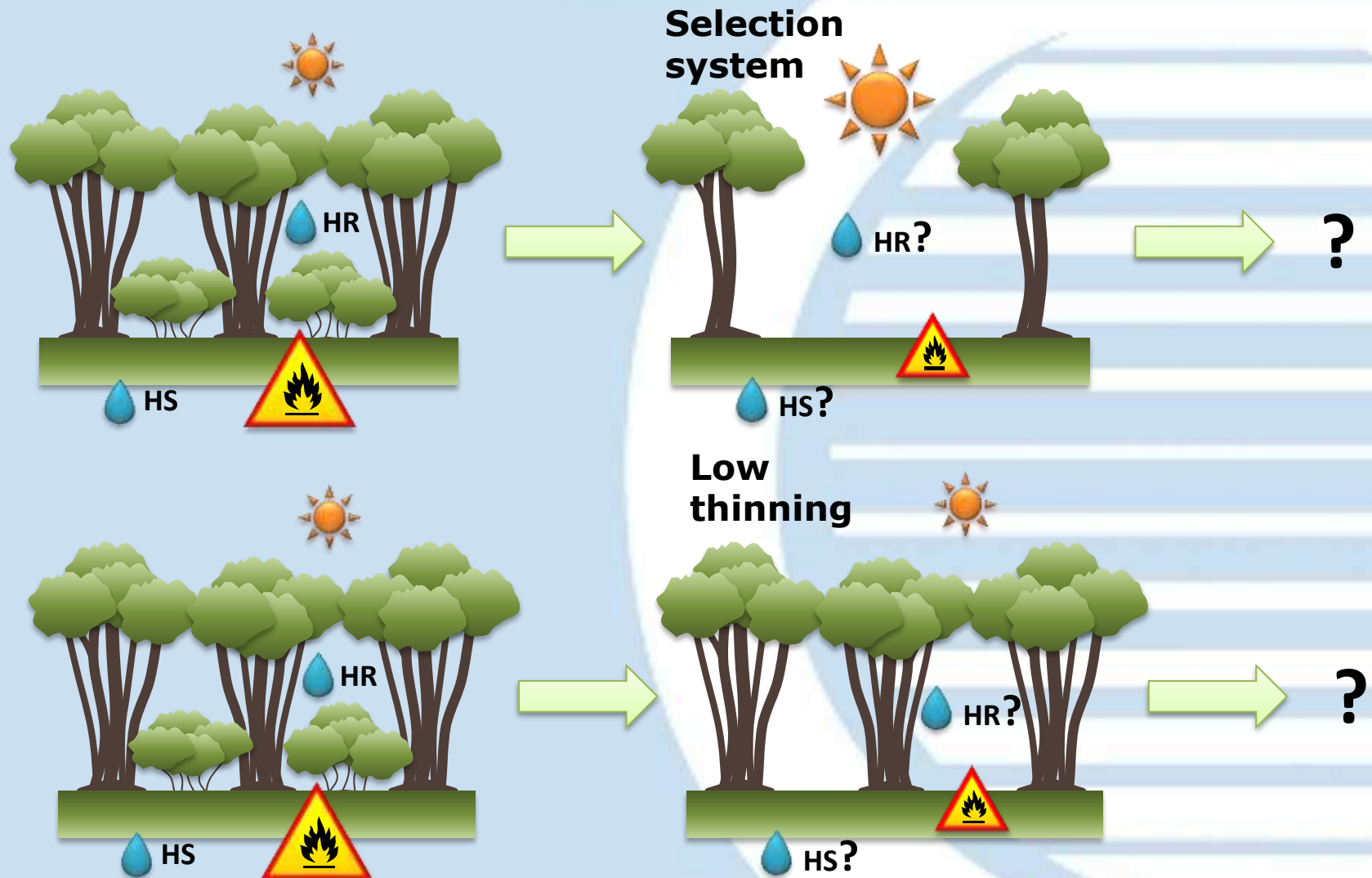


**Muga:** Holm oak (*Quercus ilex*) in the **Requesens estate** (PNIN l'Albera, Alt Empordà)



Life – Medacc remarkable action.

Objective: To reduce risk of fire





## 4.- Some specific adaptation projects

**T2**

Selection  
system



**T1**

Low  
thinning





## Requesens. June 2012



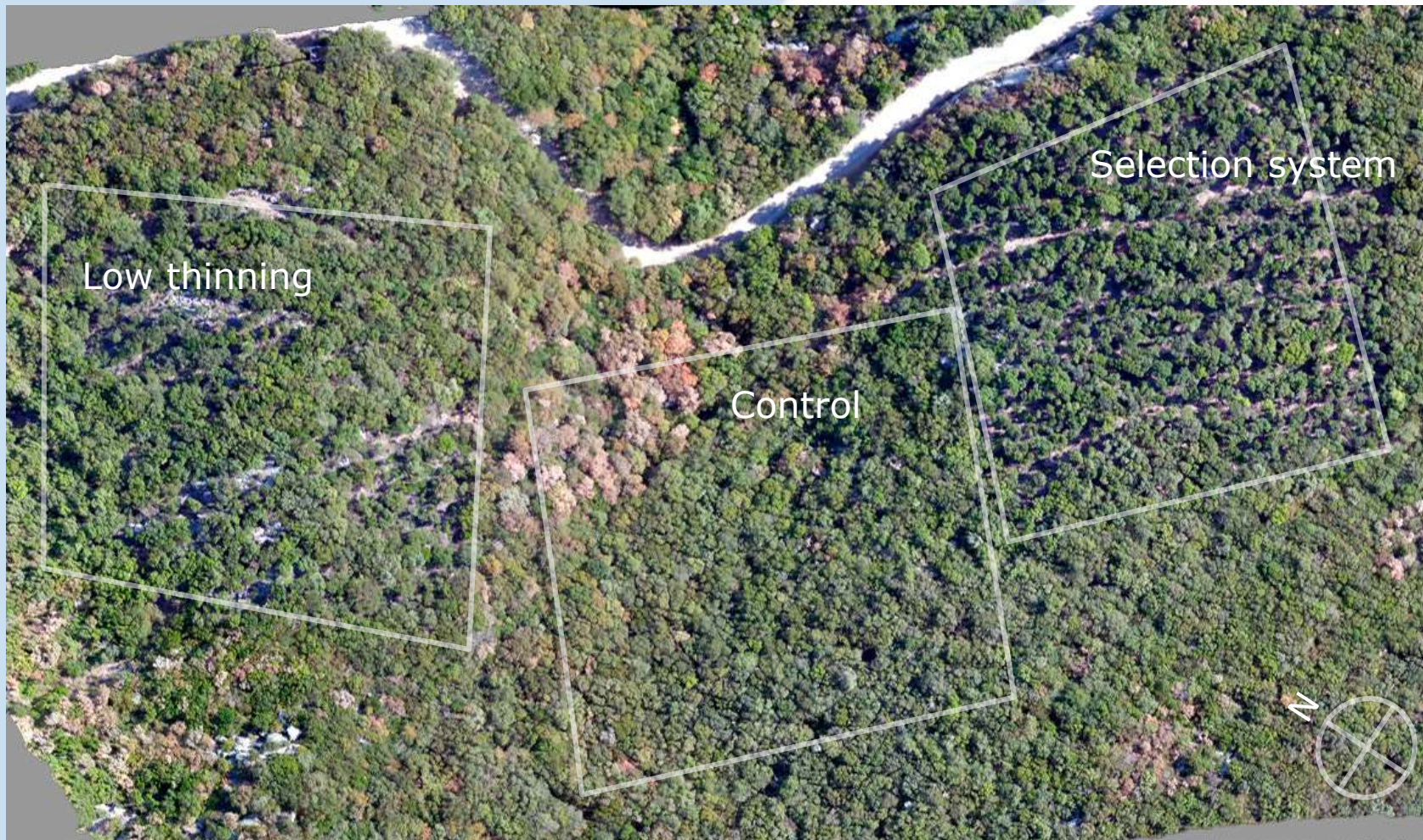


## Requesens. June 2015





## Requesens. October 2016





**Response to thinning and selection systems in white pine masses regenerated after fire: the three pins of the photo (2018) were born after the 1986 fire. They have, therefore, the same age:**

- The largest was born out of a crop, alone, without competition. Medium and small in very dense masses, up to 60,000 feet / ha.**
- The smallest belongs to a mass of white pine where there has never been any action.**
- The medium is from a restored forest with thinning, in 2005, in order to reduce the final density to 1,000 feet / ha.**

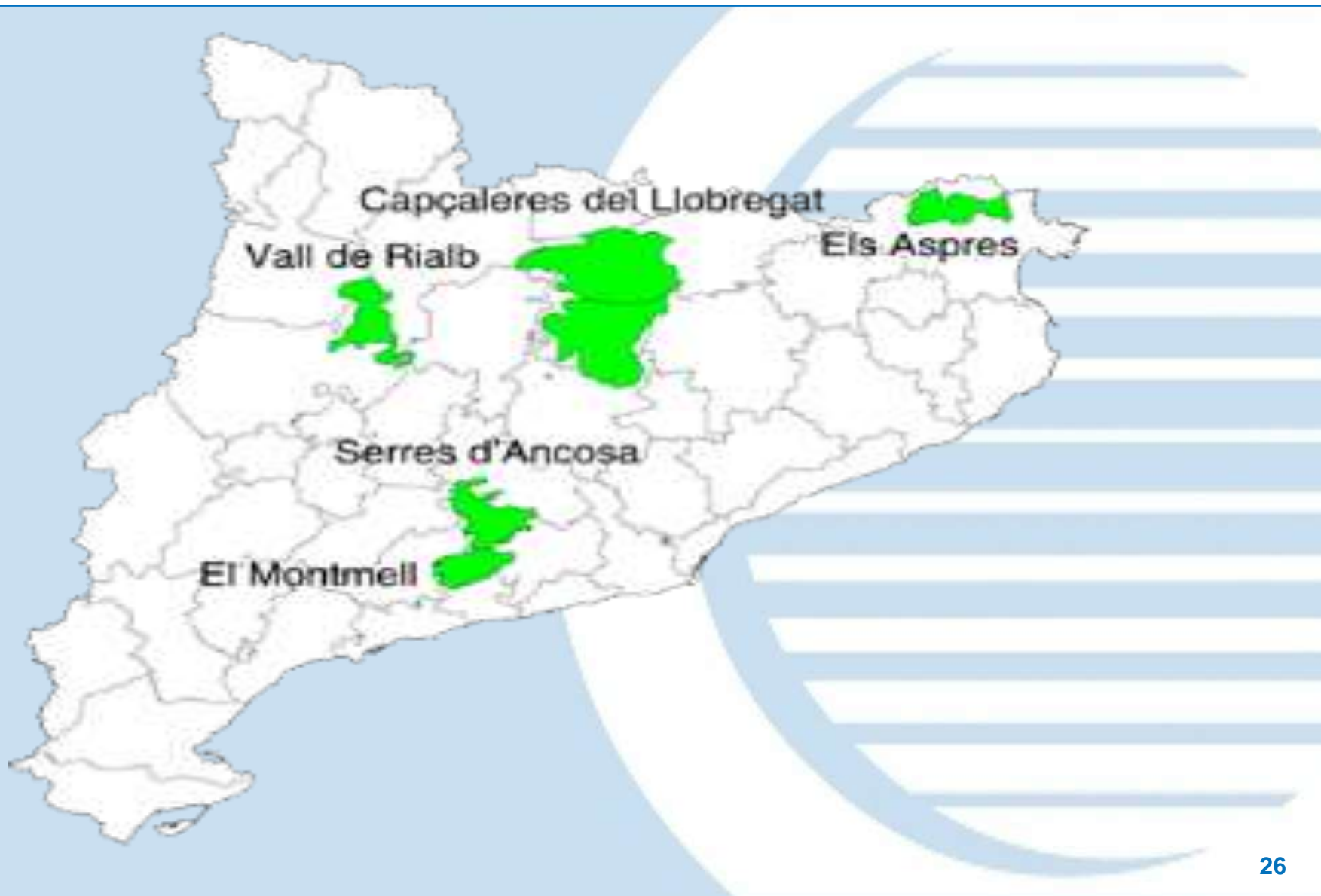




The main objectives of Life CLIMARK project are to **contribute to the mitigation of climate change** and increase the carbon sink capacity of Mediterranean forests by fostering the mitigating effects of multifunctional forest management through the creation of a climate credit market. The proposed multifunctional forest management is based on three pillars: carbon, water and biodiversity. The project is being implemented in Catalonia and is being replicated in the region of Veneto (Italy)



## Some specific adaptation projects





More detailed information in the websites

Life Medacc

<http://medacc-life.eu/>

Life Climark

<https://lifeclimark.eu/?lang=en>