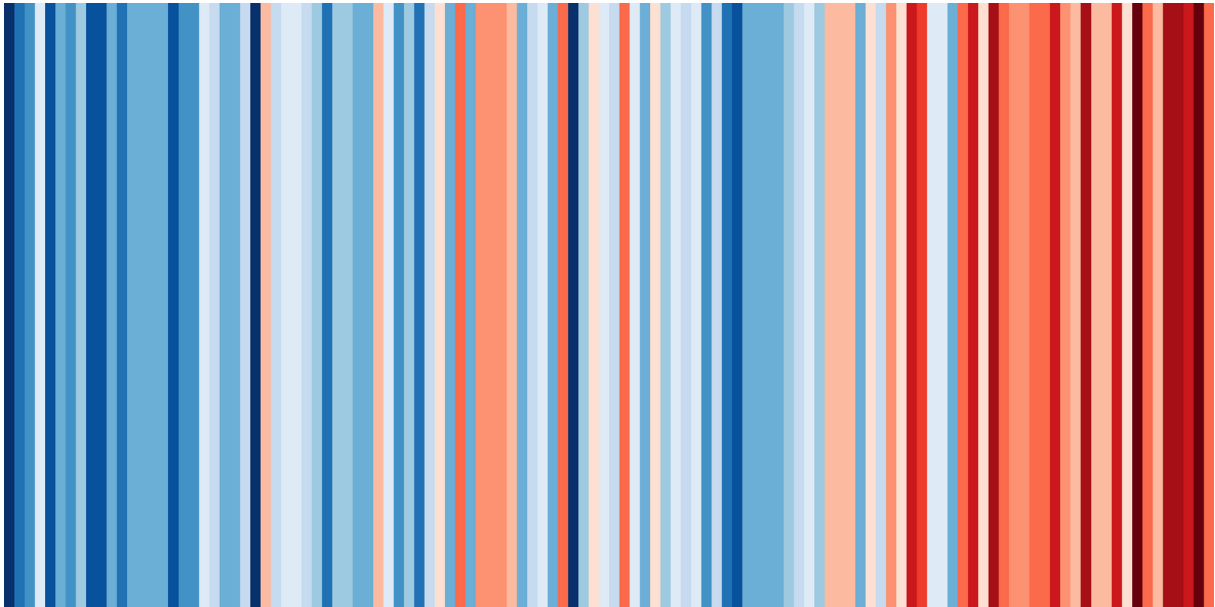


COUNTRY PROFILE



Warming Stripes for Spain from 1901 to 2018

Spanish SEQUAL Team

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Preface – The SEQUAL Project Context

(Focusing on the sector of natural resource management) The SEQUAL project investigates gender differences in participation and leadership in climate related processes - everyday practices, decision-making and adaptation strategies - at all levels in society. We extend the frontiers of research in this field to a focus on why gender differences occur, how they are produced and reproduced and their social location (where). We conduct top-down discourse analysis of policy on climate change and gender equality. (in natural resource management)

The overall vision of the SEQUAL research project is understanding connections and flows of power to dig deep into processes of climate change and gender relations, and address these issues as social, ecological and political processes across borders and across scales. Our research is framed conceptually as investigations of discourse (politics and power) and processes (the dynamics and effects of flows of power between and across scales) operating in social-ecological systems.

One of the research gaps identified is a disconnect between mainstreaming goals of both gender equality and climate action and actual outcomes at policy level and in translating policy into action. Many studies have documented the failure and constraining conditions of integrated policy strategies. Scholars have analyzed the development of gender mainstreaming as a policy strategy, since it first featured in international policy in 1995 as a part of the Beijing Platform of Action (MacRae & Weiner 2017) and a general finding is that gender mainstreaming as a policy strategy has limited success (Sainsbury & Bergqvist 2009). At the same time, environmental and climate policy integration has become a popular political strategy in international organizations as well as nation states. Scholars have investigated the existence and effectiveness of such integrative policies for environment and climate in international and national policy and across sectors (Berkhout et al. 2015). As in the case of gender mainstreaming, many studies have documented the failure and constraining conditions of integrated policy strategies (Candel 2017). We address this gap through cross scale comparison of top down policies related to climate change and gender equality.

UN Women's 2018 report into gender equality in the 2030 Agenda, found that less than 20% of the 54 gender-specific indicators across the SDGs can be monitored reliably at the global level. More than a third of the indicators suffer not only from insufficient country level data but also from a lack of capacity to generate data due to conceptual and methodological gaps. Therefore, **in this report we map how and to what extent the sustainable development goals 5 (gender equality) and 13 (climate action) are mainstreamed into national (Spain) and regional (Catalonia) policies on an overall level.**

This report responds to the first part of the SEQUAL project. We conducted the policy analysis of Spain and Catalonia, covering climate change policies and gender equality policies and focusing on how the national (and regional) political system and culture shape policy development and strategies. The present Country Profile aims to present the institutional, political and economic environment within which sustainable resource management is being implemented in Spain, as well as broaden and clarify knowledge about barriers of/possibilities to gender equality and climate action on the local and national level.

Introduction

Climate change, or the climate emergency as it has been named recently by the scientific community (Ripple et al. 2019), is one of the greatest threats facing humanity, with far-reaching and devastating impacts on people, the environment, and the economy. Climate impacts affect all regions of the world and cut across all sectors of society with no distinction.

Exactly 40 years ago, scientists from 50 nations met at the First World Climate Conference (in Geneva 1979) and agreed that alarming trends for climate change made it urgently necessary to act. Since then, similar alarms have been made through the 1992 Rio Summit, the 1997 Kyoto Protocol, and the 2015 Paris Agreement, as well as scores of other global assemblies and scientists' explicit warnings of insufficient progress (Ripple et al. 2017). (See [Annex A, Climate Change Timeline](#)) Yet greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions are still rapidly rising, with increasingly damaging effects on the Earth's climate. The natural environment is humanity's first line of defense against floods, droughts, heat waves, and hurricanes and is fundamental to adaptation in every human activity. There is still time to protect and work with nature to build resilience and reduce climate risks at all scales (Global Commission on Adaptation 2019), but the window is closing. An immense increase of scale in endeavors to conserve our biosphere is needed to avoid untold suffering due to the climate crisis (IPCC 2018).

Climate change adaptation can be constrained and undermined if power and gender inequalities are not considered. Those who are vulnerable and marginalized, with limited access to resources and assets, are already facing formidable barriers in adapting to climate change (Resurrección et al. 2019) with a disproportionate impact on women and girls, who, in most of the world, have little voice in decisions that affect their lives, while it also puts an unfair burden on future generations (Global Commission on Adaptation 2019). Ignoring this challenge is maladaptive, as it adds to the vulnerabilities of those already burdened disproportionately and encourages new types of exclusions (Resurrección et al. 2019). Solutions to these (climate-related) inequalities must address underlying power structures and dynamics (Global Center on Adaptation 2019) if we wish to transform our societies into fairer and more just organizations, and transform the way in which we relate with other humans and non-human others. There will be no climate justice without social justice.

As a first step to understand the development of the Spanish (and Catalan) policies, related to climate change and gender equality, it is important to get acquainted with the umbrella of the European Union, which has common directives for all the 27 Member States.

SDGs and EU Policy arena

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, adopted by all United Nations Member States in 2015, provides a shared blueprint for peace and prosperity for people and the planet, now and into the future. At its heart are the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which are an urgent call for action by all countries in a global partnership. They recognize that ending poverty and other deprivations must go together with strategies that improve health and education, reduce inequality, and spur economic growth – all while tackling climate change and working to preserve our oceans and forests (United Nations 2015).

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development tackles a broad range of global challenges, aiming to eradicate poverty, reduce multiple and intersecting inequalities, address climate change, end conflict and sustain peace. Due to the relentless efforts of women's rights advocates from across the globe, the 2030 Agenda's commitment to gender equality is prominent, comprehensive and cross-cutting, building on the commitments and norms contained in the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW). The 2030 Agenda makes clear that development will only be sustainable if its benefits accrue equally to both women and men; and women's rights will only become a reality if they are part of broader efforts to protect the planet and ensure that all people can live with respect and dignity (Women UN 2018). If taken seriously it has the potential to change the prevailing development paradigm by re-emphasizing the multidimensional and interrelated nature of sustainable development and its universal applicability. Consequently, it should also form the basis for all policies of the European Union (SDG Watch Europe 2019).

The European Context

The 2030 Agenda is universal, not just because the SDGs are global in scope, but also because all countries have to do something to achieve them. No country can deem itself to be sustainably developed and having already done its part to meet the SDGs. The 2030 Agenda offers the opportunity to challenge the idea that development is a phenomenon that occurs only in countries of the Global South while the North is already 'developed'. This is especially true for the European Union. (SDG Watch Europe 2019).

In the following report, we will be considering specifically SDGs 5 (Gender Equality) and 13 (Climate Action), and the potential links between them.

Considering **SDG13** (Climate Action), the EU has been the region of the world where the most climate policies have been implemented, and where practical policy experimentation in the field of the environment and climate change has been taking place at a rapid pace over the last thirty years. This has led to considerable success in reducing pollution, decoupling emissions from economic growth and fostering global technological leadership (Delbeke & Vis 2015).

The 2009 White Paper 'Adapting to climate change: Towards a European framework for action' set out several measures that have largely been implemented. A key deliverable was the web-based **European Climate Adaptation Platform (Climate-ADAPT)**, launched in March 2012. It incorporates the latest data on adaptation action in the EU, together with several useful policy support tools. The EU has started to integrate adaptation into several of its own policies and financial programmes.

The EU bid for progressive abandonment of fossil fuels in favor of renewable energy is a geostrategic goal: reducing energy dependence on foreign countries and betting on self-generation and self-consumption of energy will make citizens and the economic sectors of Europe less vulnerable.

The EU policy related to the mitigation and adaptation of climate change starts with its commitment to the Kyoto Protocol, which set an EU goal of 8% in 2008-2012 over the base year (1990), and subsequently distributed in each of the countries that constituted it. To achieve this, it creates, among other instruments, the emissions trade system (EU-ETS).

Moreover, continuing with this level of commitment, and with a horizon set in 2020, the EU approves what is known as **the Energy and Climate Package**, a set of directives that aim to increase the use of renewable energy up to 20% of final energy consumption, a 20% reduction in trend energy consumption due to an increase in energy efficiency, and a 20% reduction in CO₂ emissions from 1990. In relation to the latter, the Energy and Climate Package revises the emission allowance trading regime (EU-ETS) by broadening the sectors to which it participates and setting binding national objectives in relation to emissions from the sectors not regulated by the EU emission rights. These unregulated sectors and their emissions are often referred to as diffuse emissions, referring to sectors such as transport, non-electric energy consumption in industrial and service sectors, as well as in the domestic (housing), management of waste, agriculture, and the use of fluorinated greenhouse gases (refrigeration, extinguishing fires, solvents ...).

The legislation regarding climate change comprises the EU climate change policy, composed by several measures aimed at tackling climate change at short (2020), mid (2030) and long term (2050). Those measures include moving towards a low-carbon economy (long-term), the 2020 climate and energy package (short-term), the programme for the environment and climate action (LIFE) and the EU policy framework for climate and energy (2020 to 2030).

The 2020 climate and energy package is a set of binding legislation to ensure the EU meets its climate and energy targets for the year 2020 – short-term

The package sets three key targets:

- 20% cut in greenhouse gas emissions (related to 1990 levels)
- 20% of EU energy from renewables sources
- 20% improvement in energy efficiency

The targets were set by EU leaders in 2007 and enacted in legislation in 2009. They are also headline targets of the Europe 2020 strategy for smart, sustainable, and inclusive growth.

The mid-term climate and energy policy framework (2020-2030) includes EU-wide targets and policy objectives for the period from 2021 to 2030.

Key targets for 2030:

- At least 40% cuts in greenhouse gas emissions (related to 1990 levels)
- At least 32% share for renewable energy
- At least 32.5% improvement in energy efficiency

The framework was adopted by the European Council in October 2014. The targets for renewables and energy efficiency were revised upwards in 2018.

More in detail, the **EU Climate Policy** is two-fold: preventing and adapting.

- Share of GHG emissions → reduction of 33% energy supply, 27% energy use, 20% transport and 10% agriculture.
- Binding legislation until 2020 → 3x20%

- Emissions reduction (20% less than 1990) – EU ETS (Emissions Trading Scheme) Kyoto Protocol Art. 17
- Renewable Energy (20% more) (Directive 2009/28/EC)
- Energy Efficiency (20% more) (Directive 2012/27/EU)
- EU vision until 2050 (political agreement)

In line with the Common Strategic Framework 2014 to 2020, the Adaptation Strategy will help the EU move towards a low-carbon and climate-resilient economy, and will promote sustainable growth, stimulate climate resilient investment and create new jobs.

The overall aim of **the EU Adaptation Strategy** is to contribute to a more climate-resilient Europe. This means enhancing the preparedness and capacity to respond to the impacts of climate change at local, regional, national and EU levels, developing a coherent approach and improving coordination.

The Strategy is divided into three main objectives with specific actions (8 in total) developed to achieve the objectives:

1. Promoting Action by Member States: The recommended instrument at global level, under the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), is **national adaptation strategies**. These are key analytical instruments designed to inform and prioritise action and investment.
 - Action 1: Encourage all Member States to adopt comprehensive adaptation strategies - adaptation preparedness scoreboard, identifying key indicators for measuring Member States' level of readiness
 - Action 2: Provide LIFE funding to support capacity building and step up adaptation action in Europe. (2013-2020).
 - Action 3: Introduce adaptation in the Covenant of Mayors framework (2013/2014).
2. Better informed decision-making: Adaptation knowledge for decision-making is improving [...] Still, substantial knowledge gaps need to be filled.
 - Action 4: Bridge the knowledge gap
 - Action 5: Further develop Climate-ADAPT as the 'one-stop shop' for adaptation information in Europe
3. Climate-proofing EU action: promoting adaptation in key vulnerable sectors. Adaptation has already been mainstreamed in legislation in such sectors as marine waters, forestry, and transport, and in important policy instruments such as inland water, biodiversity and migration and mobility. Moreover, proposals on integrating adaptation in agriculture and forestry, maritime spatial planning and integrated coastal management, energy, disaster risk prevention and management, transport, research, health, and the environment are being developed. Mainstream climate change adaptation into EU policies (priority fields: energy and transport).
 - Action 6: Facilitate the climate-proofing of the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP), the Cohesion Policy and the Common Fisheries Policy (CFP).
 - Action 7: Ensuring more resilient infrastructure
 - Action 8: Promote insurance and other financial products for resilient investment and business decisions.

Finally, **the long-term strategy** (towards 2050) is to confirm Europe's commitment to lead in global climate action and to present a vision that can lead to **achieving net-zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2050** through a socially fair transition in a cost-efficient manner. An EU-wide informed debate should allow the EU to adopt and submit an ambitious strategy by early 2020 to the UNFCCC as requested under the Paris Agreement.

On this line, Europe has released recently **The European Green Deal**, the new growth strategy that aims to transform the EU into a fair and prosperous society, with a modern, resource-efficient and competitive economy where there are no net emissions of greenhouse gases in 2050 and where economic growth is decoupled from resource use. To know more about the roadmap and the key actions see Annex X.

Moreover, the EU is currently working on the proposal for **the European Climate Law**, to establish the framework for achieving EU climate neutrality. It aims to set in legislation the EU's 2050 climate-neutrality objective, in line with scientific findings reported by the IPCC and the IPBES (Intergovernmental Science Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services), and to contribute to the implementation of the Paris Agreement on climate change, including its long-term goal to keep the global temperature increase to well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels and to pursue efforts to keep it to below 1.5°C, while it also aims to contribute to the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals.

Financing adaptation: Improved access to funding will be a critical factor in building a climate-resilient Europe. There is a proposal for increasing climate-related expenditure to at least 20 % of the EU budget. Monitoring and evaluating climate change adaptation policies are crucial.

More than half of the EU funds are channeled through the five **European Structural and Investment Funds** (ESI Funds), managed jointly by the European Commission and the EU countries.

All these funds are used to invest in job creation and a healthy and sustainable European economy and environment.

The ESI Funds are mainly concentrated in five sectors: research and innovation, digital technologies, low carbon economy, sustainable management of natural resources and small companies.

Multiannual Financial Framework 2014-2020

The Multiannual Financial Framework (MFP) 2014-20 is the general spending plan of the European Union for the period indicated. It is reflected in a regulation approved unanimously by the Council on December 2, 2013.

During that period, it has been established that climate-related EU spending reaches 20% of the total in the period 2014-2020. This includes actions in the area of adaptation, for which there is a full battery of community funds and instruments.

Funds and instruments of the MFP

The Community funds and instruments of the MFP, which can potentially be used to carry out actions to adapt to climate change are:

- EUROPEAN REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT FUND (ERDF): It seeks to strengthen the economic and social cohesion in the European Union by correcting the imbalances between their regions. One of the objectives of the ERDF for the period 2014-2020 and the cohesion policy as a whole is European Territorial Cooperation, which opens the door to financing actions in the field of adaptation of a transboundary, transnational, and interregional nature with the in order to address common problems in various territories of the Union.

- COHESION FUND (FC): Aimed at Member States whose gross national income (GNI) per capita is less than 90% of the Community average and have a program of economic convergence, will support projects in the field of the environment and trans-European transport networks.

This fund is no longer applicable to Spain.

- EUROPEAN AGRICULTURAL FUND FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT (EAFRD): Improves the quality of life in rural regions by promoting sustainable development throughout the Union as a complement to the other instruments of the common agricultural policy, cohesion policy and the common fisheries policy.

It also contributes to making the Union's agricultural sector more balanced from an environmental territorial perspective, more climate-friendly, more resistant to climate change and more innovative.

- EUROPEAN AGRICULTURAL GUARANTEE FUND (EAGF). It guarantees a fair standard of living for the agricultural population, stabilizes markets and guarantees the security of supplies and their accessibility.

- EUROPEAN MARITIME AND FISHERIES FUND (FEMP): It focuses on people and fishing communities and its objectives include protecting the environment.

- EUROPEAN SOCIAL FUND (ESF): It aims to improve employment and working conditions in the European Union.

- INSTRUMENTS:

- Horizon 2020 (H2020): New financial instrument created in order to improve competitiveness in Europe. Its priorities include supporting research and innovation projects in the fight against climate change. About 35% of the H2020 budget is expected to be climate-related spending.

- LIFE Program: European Instrument to support projects related to the environment and nature conservation.

For the 2014-2020 period, it includes a Climate Action Subprogram that has adaptation, mitigation and governance as priority areas.

- Union Civil Protection Mechanism: Instrument that addresses, among other aspects, improving disaster preparedness and innovative actions to reduce its risk.

- Interconnection Instrument for Europe: New European instrument aimed at supporting the development of modern, sustainable and efficient trans-European networks in the energy, digital and transport fields.

All these funds are managed by the EU countries themselves, by means of partnership agreements. Each country prepares an agreement, in collaboration with the European Commission, setting out how the funds will be used during the current funding period 2014-20.

Apart from the formal politics on climate action, there is a lot going on at the informal politics levels in terms of social movements and Non-Governmental Organizations. An example of this is the Climate Action Network (CAN), which is a worldwide network of more than 1,100 Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) working to promote government, private sector and individual action to limit human-induced climate change to ecologically sustainable levels. CAN is based on trust, openness and democracy. In the European context exists the CAN Europe which is Europe's leading NGO coalition fighting dangerous climate change. With over 160-member organizations from 35 European countries, representing over 1.700 NGOs and more than 40 million citizens, CAN Europe promotes sustainable climate, energy and development policies throughout Europe.

Considering **SDG5** (Gender equality) equality between women and men is a fundamental value of the European Union, dating back to the 1957 Treaty of Rome, which established the principle of equal pay for equal work. Since then, the EU has continued to tackle gender-based discrimination. However, the fight for and protection of women's rights is still necessary. Although women in Europe should enjoy equality, empowerment and safety, for far too many women these rights are not yet a reality. Statistics show that women are underrepresented in decision-making positions in politics and business and still earn on average 16 % less than men across the EU. Gender-based violence and harassment remain widespread.

The EU aims to give women the same opportunities as men in the workplace, such as equal pay, and to help both men and women to strike a better balance between work and other areas of life. Another major priority is to stop violence against women and girls and to promote gender equality in the EU and across the world. The EU also promotes equality between men and women in decision-making positions. The European Commission's work in all these areas is based on its strategic engagement for gender equality 2016-2019.

The current Commission's work on gender equality policy is based on the ***Strategic engagement for gender equality 2016-2019***, which focuses on five priority areas:

- increasing female labour-market participation and the equal economic independence of women and men;
- reducing the gender pay, earnings and pension gaps and thus fighting poverty among women;
- promoting equality between women and men in decision-making;
- combating gender-based violence and protecting and supporting victims; and
- promoting gender equality and women's rights across the world.

Moreover, in 2011 the EU, following the recommendations of the Area K of the Beijing Platform for Action (related to Women and the Environment, Gender Equality and Climate Change), adopted the second **European Pact for Gender Equality (2011-2020)** which aims at:

- close the gender gaps in employment and social protection – including the gender pay gap, with a view to meeting the objectives of the Europe 2020 Strategy, especially in three areas of great relevance to gender equality, namely employment, education and promoting social inclusion in particular through the reduction of poverty, thus contributing to the growth potential of the European labor force
- promote better work-life balance for women and men throughout the life-course, so as to enhance gender equality, increase women's participation in the labor market and contribute to meeting the demographic challenges
- combat all forms of violence against women in order to ensure the full enjoyment by women of their human rights and to achieve gender equality, including with a view to inclusive growth.

According to the forecasts of the European Commission published in 2019 (EC 2019) in Europe, **full gender equality will not be reached (if it continues the current trend) until 70 years**. As explained in the European Commission's Equality Report on Women (2019), women make up less than a quarter of the members of the steering committees of companies, although they represent almost half of the workforce (46%).

In relation to unpaid care and domestic work, men who work there spend only 9 hours a week, while women workers spend 22 hours a week (EC 2019). The lack of policies that reconcile work and family and personal life impedes women's employment and their potential economic growth. In this line, there is a new directive from the 20th of June of 2019 (Directive (EU) 2019/1158) on work-life balance for parents and carers. This Directive lays down minimum requirements designed to achieve equality between men and women regarding labour market opportunities and treatment at work, by facilitating the reconciliation of work and family life for workers who are parents, or carers. To that end, this Directive provides for individual rights related to the following: (a) paternity leave, parental leave and carers' leave; (b) flexible working arrangements for workers who are parents, or carers.

Moreover, in the European Union the salary gap is 16.4% and the pension gap has reached 39% (EC 2019). Occupational segregation is still widespread and women tend to focus on lower paid sectors. Women are overrepresented in sectors related to traditional roles, such as health, social services, humanities, the arts and education (EIGE 2016). Other traditionally male fields, such as science, engineering and construction, communication technologies and mathematics, are still male dominated. Similarly, employed women are four times more likely to work part-time than employed men (EC 2019).

While some parliaments and state governments are close to achieving gender parity, women still make up less than a third of the ministers and members of parliament in most member states (EC 2019). The prevalence of gender-based violence is still alarmingly high. One third of women in the European Union have experienced physical or sexual violence (EC 2019). On the other hand, it is

estimated that 500,000 women in Europe have suffered from female genital mutilation (EC 2016) and that 80% of the 30,146 trafficking victims registered during 2010-2012 were women (Eurostat 2015).

The goals of the proposed objective 5 (SDG5), concerning the achievement of gender equality and empowerment for all women and girls, are quantifiable and attainable. This comprehensive objective includes nine goals that largely reflect the proposals of UN Women. The fulfillment of the objective is important because **it has the potential to reverse inequality in power relations** between women and men **and to address the structural barriers that impede progress**, since climate change impacts are also expected to widen social differences across the EU. We need to give special attention to social groups and regions which are most exposed and already disadvantaged (e.g. through poor health, low income, inadequate housing, lack of mobility).

All countries in the EU – and in the world, are exposed to climate change. However, some regions are more at risk than others, like the Mediterranean basin, where Spain is inserted.

European Women's Lobby <https://womenlobby.org/?lang=en>

The origins of the European Women's Lobby can be traced back to a conference held in London in November 1987. At this conference, 120 women, members of 85 organisations and representing 50 million individual members, came together and adopted two resolutions. The first called for the 'creation of a structure for influence, open to all interested women's organisations, to exert pressure on European and national institutions to ensure better defence and representation of women's interest'. In a second resolution, the delegates called on the European Commission to 'lend its support for the organisation in early 1988 of a meeting with a view to the implementation of such a structure'.

In 1990, the European Commission granted its support for the foundation of the European Women's Lobby, with a Secretariat based Brussels, the location of the main European Union institutions. The EWL's founding members were the national coordinating organisations of Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Portugal, Spain, The Netherlands and the United Kingdom, as well as 17 large European-wide women's organisations.

The European Women's Lobby was created in response to a growing awareness of the need to defend women's interests at European level since :

- The scope of the European Union's activities are continuously extending and affect areas with a direct impact on women's daily lives, particularly since the establishment of the internal market.
- It became urgent for women and their organisations to participate in the programmes established by the Union and to get acquainted with European legislation affecting them.
- The creation of such an organisation and its designation of lobbying also corresponds to the particular character of European-level decision-making process, which allows space for the creation of many organisations, founded to represent a wide range of interests and categories of women within civil society (including various economic sectors as well as trade unions, professional and social groupings).

- These organisations were responding to a real need on the part of the European institutions. Contrary to received ideas, the number of European officials is rather low compared to national institutions. The institutions therefore often call on experts in the course of their work, due in particular to the need for taking into account the diversity of the Member States' populations and legislations.
- As decision-makers within the European institutions are not directly elected by the citizens (with the exception of the European Parliament) the creation of an organisation such as the EWL also corresponds to the need to bridge the democratic gap between the EU institutions and European citizens.

The creation of EWL was therefore linked to the creation of a new form of public space at European level and a new form of interaction between citizens and political officials. The EWL's activities meet two types of needs:

- To lobby at European level and to provide information to decision-makers to ensure that women's rights and needs as well as a gender perspective, are taken into account in the preparation of policies and legislation.
- Promote their participation of women's organisations at EU level and provide them with the information they need to do so.

The EWL thus plays a dual role as a link between women's organisations and institutions. The EWL facilitates dialogue and exchanges between citizens and European decision-makers. Because of its advisory status in both the United Nations Economic and Social Council and the Council of Europe, the EWL plays an instrumental role at the international level

Spain – National overview

Spain, due to its geographical situation and socioeconomic characteristics, is a country that is **highly vulnerable to climate change** and where **inequalities prevail**. Hence the need to respond urgently and appropriately to those challenges.

As stated on report from the European Commission *the Energy Union and Climate Action - Setting the foundations for a successful clean energy transition* (EC 2019), Spain, together with Denmark, Estonia, Lithuania and Portugal, is putting forward significantly high contributions in terms of renewable energy (EC 2019), which is an extensively discussed topic when regarding climate change.

The responses to climate change must contemplate two complementary challenges:

- Mitigation of the phenomenon: stopping the accumulation of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere, through the reduction of emissions and the withdrawal of gases already emitted to the so-called “sinks”.
- Adaptation to the phenomenon: minimizing the risks and impacts derived from climate change and taking advantage, as far as possible, of the new conditions that it will pose.

Both types of response are closely linked. The possibilities of adaptation will depend on the degree of change, and this, consequently, on the success of mitigation policies, which will condition the concentrations of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere.

In terms of gender equality, Spain has walked some steps over the last 40 years, from the institutions as well as from the social movements, but still much work needs to be done if we wish to achieve real equality.

According to the Women, Peace & Security Index¹ (2019-2020) of the University of Georgetown and the Peace Research Institute of Oslo, Spain is the 15th best country to give birth to women out of a total of 167 countries analyzed (covering the 98% of the world's population), with a score of 8.6 out of 10. However, besides this index and the comparison with other countries the absolute numbers tell another story. Since the beginning of 2018 more than 200 women were murdered (Femicidios.net) on the hands of their husbands. Only this year 2020, already 32 women have been assassinated, in less than four months. How can be then the 15th best country in the world? There is something that is been misled, a <https://femicidio.net/menu-femicidio-informes-y-cifras>

In the following chapters, I will dig deep into the policies that have been crucial in the last years as well as some policies that are now developing, the process in the creation of these policies and the actors involved, from the institution but also from the civil society.

The following table provides an overview of the main policies addressed on this profile concerning climate change and equality policies:

¹ This index is divided among three dimensions, with several indicators for each one: (1) Inclusion (Education, Employment, Cellphone use, Financial inclusion and Parliamentary representation) (2) Justice (Legal discrimination, Son bias and Discriminatory norms) and (3) Security (Intimate partner violence, Community safety and Organized violence) (Georgetown Institute for Women, Peace and Security and Peace Research Institute Oslo 2019).

Table 1. Overview of the main policies included in the Country Profile

	CLIMATE CHANGE	EQUALITY
S P A I N	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SDG – Plan de Acción: Hacia una Estrategia Española de Desarrollo Sostenible • Estrategia Española de Cambio Climático y Energía Limpia Horizonte 2007-2012-2020 • Plan Nacional Integrado de Energía y Clima 2021-2030 • Plan Nacional de Adaptación al Cambio Climático • Anteproyecto de Ley de CC y Transición Energética • Declaración Emergencia Climática 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ley Orgánica 3/2007 por igualdad efectiva entre mujeres y hombres • Plan Estratégico de igualdad de oportunidades 2014-2016
C A T A L U N I A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • L'Agenda 2030: Transformar Catalunya, millorar el món • Llei 16/2017 del canvi climàtic (+TC) • Estratègia Catalana d'Adaptació al Canvi Climàtic (ESCACC) 2013-2020 • Avantprojecte de Llei de Transició Energètica de Catalunya • Decret llei 16/2019 de mesures urgents per l'emergència climàtica i l'impuls de les renovables 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agenda 2030 Feminista • Llei 5/2008 del Dret de les dones a erradicar la violència masclista • Llei 17/2015 d'igualtat efectiva entre dones i homes • Pla Estratègic de polítiques d'igualtat 2019-2022 • Declaració del Parlament de les Dones

Climate Change

Broad climate change policy context

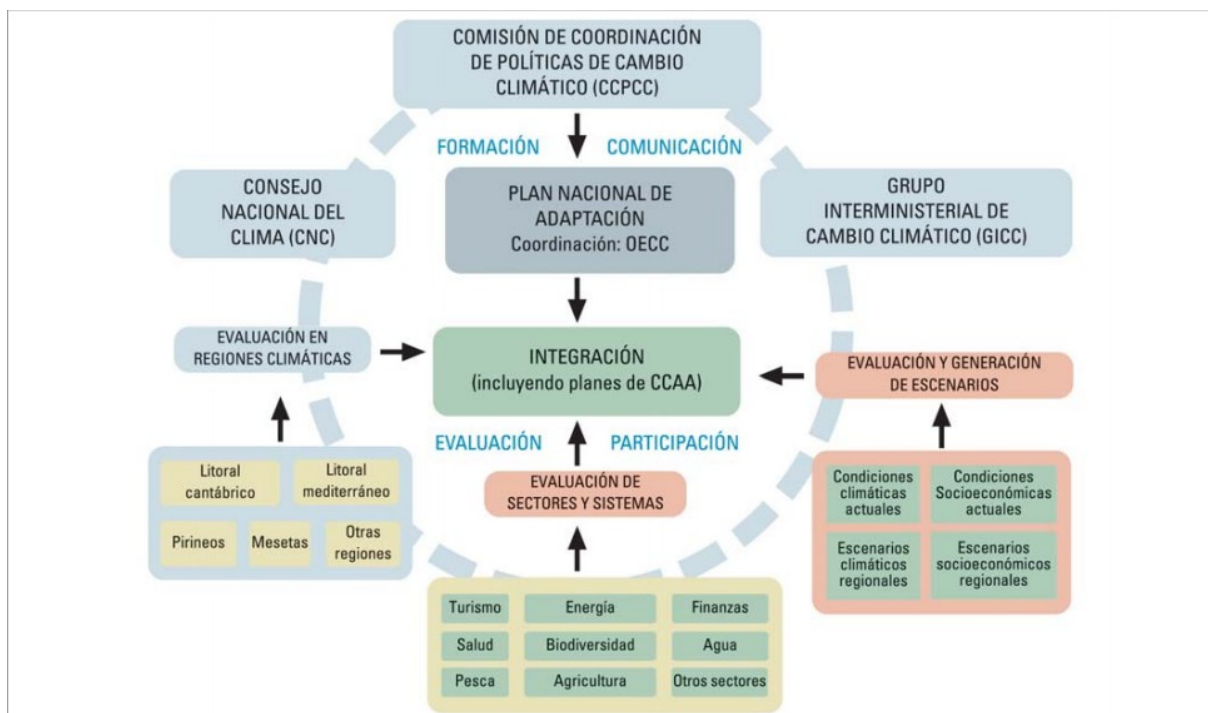
Spain adopted in 2006 its national adaptation strategy following the directives of the EU Adaptation Strategy: **The National Climate Change Adaptation Plan** (Plan Nacional de Adaptación al Cambio Climático: PNACC). The PNACC is the reference framework for the coordination of the public administrations to address the climate impacts across key sectors and resources in the country. It aims to support policymakers in tackling climate adaptation, defining a cyclical process to generate knowledge, and building capacity to address the effects of climate change.

As initial specific objectives to achieve in the first evaluations and projects to be developed include the following:

- develop regional climate scenarios for the Spanish geography
- develop and apply methods and tools to assess impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change in different sectors socioeconomic and ecological systems in Spain
- contribute to the Spanish R+I+D scheme the most relevant needs in matter of evaluating the impacts of climate change
- carry out a continuous process of information activities and project communication
- promote participation among all the agents involved in the different sectors/systems, in order to integrate into policies sector adaptation to climate change

- prepare specific reports with the results of the evaluations and projects
- prepare periodic monitoring and evaluation reports on projects and the National Adaptation Plan as a whole

The PNACC is implemented through work programmes (WPs) which describe the priority activities to be implemented under its framework. WPs have become more complex and mature over the years: addressing more sectors, improving governance and stakeholder involvement, and reinforcing coordination across all levels of administration. The Third Work Programme (WP3) was adopted in December 2013 and aims to address adaptation and its governance comprehensively, by further integrating stakeholder coordination vertically (across administrations) and horizontally (across sectors). This is the first work programme that contains a clear timeline (2014-2020), which has been aligned with the EU Adaptation Strategy. WP3 promotes actions to be implemented at national level and seeks to reinforce coordination and synergies between the PNACC and subnational (regional and local) strategies and the EU Adaptation Strategy.



Adaptation plans adopted at sub-national level

Apart from Asturias and Rioja, all Spanish regions have adopted regional action plans, or adaptation strategies (97% of Spanish population and 97% of territory covered). To date, 2.497 municipalities are signatories to the Covenant of Mayors for Climate and Energy in relation to adaptation (of which 111 are cities with over 50,000 inhabitants), which represents more than 30% of the Spanish municipalities. <https://www.covenantofmayors.eu/about/covenant-community/signatories.html>

Sectoral adaptation plans

WP1 was adopted in 2006 and focused on priority actions:

- the launch of a national programme on regional climate scenarios

- the assessment of vulnerability in key horizontal sectors: water resources, biodiversity and coastal areas.

WP2, adopted in 2009, continued WP1 activities and set additional goals by:

- enlarging the target sectors and reinforcing the adaptation goals within them
- promoting detailed vulnerability assessments
- integrating adaptation into sectoral regulations and planning tools
- mobilizing, building capacity and raising awareness of key actors.
- the sectoral approach was complemented by establishing an indicators system
- further promoting research
- development and innovation
- reinforcing inter-administrative coordination to strengthen the governance system.

WP3 for the period 2014-2020 follows the same structure as WP2, it also enlarges the vulnerable sectors and territories to be assessed (to include e.g. islands and rural and urban areas) and focuses on governance and stakeholder engagement (public and private) to mainstream adaptation into all vulnerable sectors and territories.

Areas of work and general lines of activity in WP3 remain the same as WP2, focused mainly on:

- sectoral vulnerability assessments
- sectoral impact assessments
- establishment of climate change indicators and evaluations of climate impacts.

Adaptation actions in WP3 have been mainstreamed, for example, in the National Biodiversity Plan, Spanish Forest Plan and the Basic Law on Mountains (Law 43/2003) and the National Action Programme against Desertification (PAND).

The Working Group on Impacts and Adaptation (GTIA), created by the CCPC in 2007, brings together technicians and those responsible for the General Administration of the State and the Autonomous Communities in matters of adaptation. The GTIA has the general objective of coordinating the development of strategic frameworks and adaptation actions that are carried out at regional and central levels, and meets regularly to exchange information and monitor the progress and results of projects and initiatives. that are developed under the PNACC framework and the adaptation planning frameworks of each Autonomous Community.

Policy actors

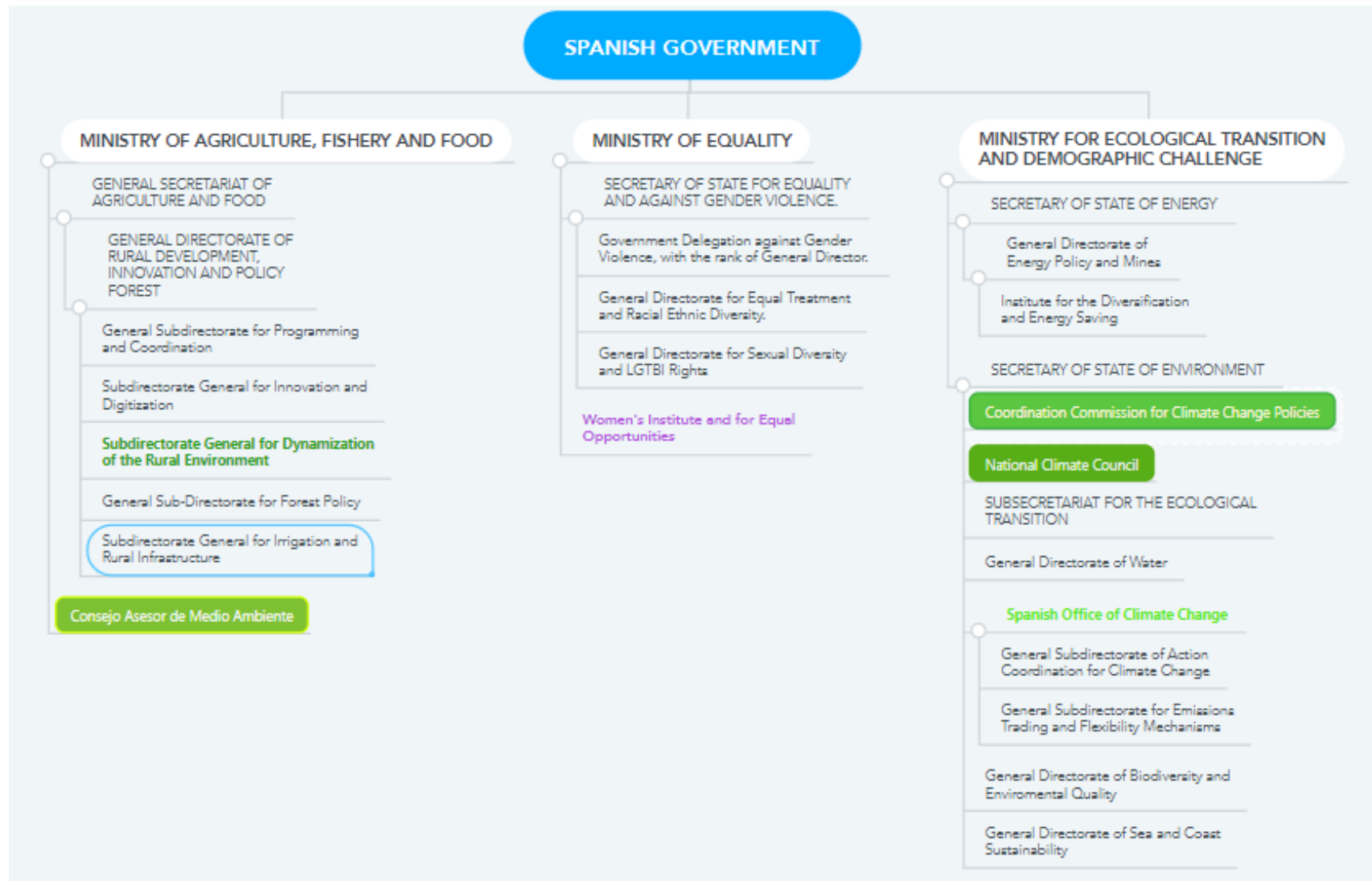


Figure 1. Organizational Chart of the Spanish Government

The Climate Change Office (OECC), a General Directorate of the Ministry for the Ecological Transition, is responsible for adaptation policymaking. Horizontal coordination is the responsibility of: the National Climate Council (CNC) which makes policy recommendations; the Coordination Commission of Climate Change Policies (CCPCC), which adopts adaptation plans and reports and ensures coordination between national, regional and local levels and between these and the European Commission; and the Environmental Sector Conference, which coordinates at political level.

Of the various meeting and participation bodies between the General State Administration and the social and economic sectors relevant to the environment, the Environmental Advisory Board (CAMA) should undoubtedly stand out. CAMA is a collegiate body attached for administrative purposes to the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, Food and Environment after the ministerial restructuring carried out in the twelfth legislature. Its purpose is to participate in the elaboration and monitoring of general environmental policies aimed at sustainable development.

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Political parties

In Spain, historically, there has been always bipartidism (only two main political parties): the right party called PP (Partido Popular, Popular Party) and the center-leftish party called PSOE (Spanish Socialist Workers Party). Nowadays the situation has changed, and there are also other parties, like:

Podemos is located on the left of the political spectrum. They define themselves as It was founded on March 11, 2014 and its general secretary is Pablo Iglesias Turrión, the actual vice-president.

Ciudadanos is located on the center-right of the political spectrum. They define themselves as a liberal progressive, democratic and constitutionalist party. Ciudadanos originates from the "Ciudadans de Catalunya" platform, and it is founded as a political party on July 9, 2006. Its general secretary is Inés Arrimadas García.

Vox is an extreme-right party, negationist of climate change.

Nowadays, the government is composed by the PSOE and Podemos, which together are seen as a progressive government.

The PNACC was conceived during a PSOE moment, when Zapatero was the president of Spain. Because of this bipartidism, Spain has been always like an elastic, some years going forward and some going backwards. In terms of climate change,

The Ministry that is now in charge for climate change policies is the Ministry for the Ecological Transition and the Demographic Challenge (MITECO)

Public institutions

To confront a phenomenon as diverse and complex as that of climate change, a continuous effort and a global approach aimed at identifying strategies, policies and instruments that allow the development of effective action measures against climate change are essential.

Only from a positive and open approach can effective responses to the problem of global warming be found. The collaboration of the various social actors, administrations, companies, social organizations and citizens is essential so that we all win and advance in the search for solutions, both from the point of view of mitigation and from the field of adaptation to causes and effects of climate change.

Among other organizations that, at the national level, perform different functions in the fight against climate change, we can mention the following:

- Spanish Office for Climate Change:
- The National Climate Council
- The Commission for the Coordination of Climate Change Policies (CCPCC)
- Interministerial Commission for Climate Change and Energy Transition

Sustainable Development Council (Consejo de Desarrollo Sostenible)

The Council for Sustainable Development, created in 2019, is a citizen space for consultation and monitoring from an open, inclusive, participatory and transparent participation that forms part and complements the governance structure for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda in Spain. It is a

collegiate body that articulates the participation of civil society to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals. Their functions are:

- a) To advise the High Commissioner for the 2030 Agenda in the development and implementation of the plans and strategies necessary for the fulfillment of the 2030 Agenda.
- b) Generate documents and analysis on aspects of the implementation to achieve the 2030 Agenda.
- c) Contribute to the dissemination and communication of the 2030 Agenda to all Spanish citizens.
- d) Promote dialogue between all social, economic and cultural agents to contribute to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals.

The Sustainable Development Council will be chaired by the High Commissioner for the 2030 Agenda and comprised of forty-eight members of civil society from different fields, such as: the business sector and unions; Universities and Research Centers; Main platforms and citizen networks of the Third Sector; Social entities elected through state advisory councils; Social Economy and Foundations Sector; Expert networks, independent experts of recognized prestige.

NGOs – civil society

Coalición Clima – Climate Coalition

In 2008, the citizen platform Climate Coalition was born. The platform put together 24 organizations from environmentalism, trade unionism, development cooperation, science and research, and consumers, aware that climate change is one of the greatest challenges humanity faces in the short term, because it threatens the possibilities of achieving human and sustainable development that will eradicate poverty from the planet. Climate Coalition is established to promote that governments, companies and individuals act in an ecological and socially sustainable way to limit global warming. These organizations establish in a document their principles and proposals, as well as their two main lines of action (political pressure and citizen awareness) with the aim of promoting an active citizenship that mobilizes to demand the adoption of public and private powers effective and equitable measures against climate change.

Alianza por el Clima – Climate Alliance

In 2015, the year in which the United Nations Summit on Climate Change (COP21) was held in Paris, organizations that had been working together for years under the umbrella of the Climate Coalition, founded the Climate Alliance, the largest network of civil struggle against climate change in Spain with 400 other organizations. Among them, we find entities that represent the ecologist, union, development cooperation, consumer, social, neighborhood networks, Catholic movement ... They all have in common the conviction that climate change is one of the greatest challenges that the human being confronts and that it is urgent to act to stop its impacts. The main demand of this great union of civil society, included in its Manifesto for climate: 'Changing the climate has a price, who puts it? Who pays for it? (see Annex XX) focuses on ensuring that climate policies set reduction targets for greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in accordance with the scientific recommendations of the IPCC, ensuring that the global average temperature is not exceeded 2°C, or preferably 1.5°C. Among its

main achievements is the organization of the March for Climate, which brought more than 12,000 people to the streets in Madrid alone in November 2015.

Ecologistas en Acción

Greenpeace

Fridays for Future

Extinction Rebellion

[El papel de los movimientos sociales y recetas de mejora](#)

[Futuro en Común \(SDGs\)](#)

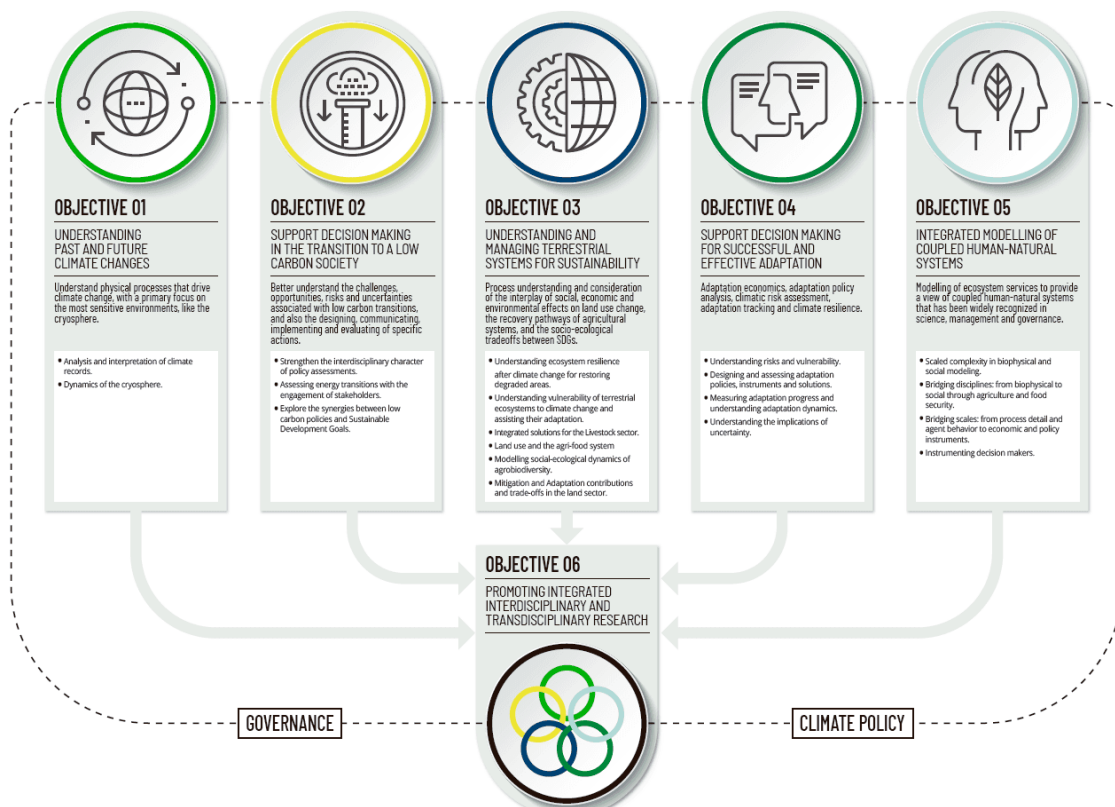
Academia

BC3 – Klima Aldaketa Ikergai (Basque Center for Climate Change) Excelencia María de Maetzu

BC3 aims to steer climate change science towards the co-production of new knowledge and the co-design of policy solutions together with other stakeholders through a solid and transdisciplinary approach, with the ultimate goal to achieve sustainable development. BC3 mission is to strategically foster co-production of knowledge relevant to decision making by integrating environmental, socioeconomic, and ethical dimensions of climate change.

Their Strategic Plan (2018-2021) is aligned with six objectives (understanding past and future climate changes; support decision making in the transition to a low carbon society; understanding and managing terrestrial systems for sustainability; support decision making for successful and effective adaptation; integrated modelling of coupled human-natural systems; promoting integrated interdisciplinary and transdisciplinary research) and two cross cutting themes (governance and climate policy), which include a further step moving towards solutions co-designed with decision makers in the post-COP21 and Sustainable Development Goals world (transdisciplinary science).

The six objectives that articulate the Strategic Planning are the following:



(Pastoralist) Associations and syndicates

The **Spanish Network for Rural Development** (REDR - Red Española de Desarrollo Rural) is a non-profit association established in 1995 with the generic objective of promoting a comprehensive and sustainable rural development model.

The REDR is currently made up of Territorial Networks that encompass more than 180 Rural Development Groups throughout the Spanish territory, which manage Programs and Initiatives related to Rural Development and the LEADER methodology within the framework of the European Fund for Agriculture and Rural Development (FEADER).

The REDR is a valid and necessary instrument to act as an interlocutor of the Rural Development Groups, partners of the REDR, in different decision-making and reflection bodies and before the different administrations: Community, State and Regional. REDR's mission in the international arena is to develop the capacity for dialogue and agreement, generating alliances and promoting a participatory local development approach in territorial policies at the international level. In the last 20 years, Rural Development Groups have approved more than 50,000 projects throughout Spain.

<http://www.redr.es/es/portal.do?IDM=23&NM=1>

La Plataforma por la Ganadería Extensiva y el Pastoralismo is a flexible tool for supporting, exchanging information and political action in favor of extensive livestock farming. It appears as such on October 25, 2013. The Platform aims to bring together the different agents that support extensive livestock farming, starting with the farmers and shepherds themselves and continuing with the

university and research, environmental organizations, support groups and entities linked to rural development.

Fundación Entretantos is a non-profit entity created from a group of professionals who have in common their commitment to networking as a collective construction tool to advance towards sustainability and a better relationship with the territory. They are a team made up of 16 people, who are joined by a range of collaborators in very diverse fields. The foundation pursues to actively promote and enhance the full incorporation of social participation, collaborative strategies and networking in socio-economic activities and public policies related to the territory, sustainability and environmental management: bringing together entities to explore together new useful strategies for the development of initiatives and projects; investigating and proposing ways of collaboration that facilitate and enhance the cooperation of the different sectors involved in each of the areas of work in which we operate; favoring channels of contact and cooperation; promoting education and training in participation, education, innovation and social intervention; and working with the administrations in the development of new initiatives of participation and social intervention. The foundation intends to become a benchmark entity in terms of participation, education and collective construction in the field of relationship with the territory and the people who inhabit it: promoting sustainable food systems, extensive livestock farming and pastoralism, commons and communities, effective participation of citizens in public policies and the conservation of biodiversity and territory and environmental management.

Escuelas de Pastores

Asociación Transhumancia y Naturaleza

The COAG – **La Coordinadora de Organizaciones de Agricultores y Ganaderos**, is the first state-level professional agrarian organization to be established in Spain (1977). It is a plural, independent and demanding organization, representative in all the Autonomous Communities. It defends the interests of the social and professional model of agriculture, majority in Spain, and serves more than 150,000 farmers and ranchers through its 220 offices throughout the national territory and a permanent delegation in Brussels. It is recognized by the Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Environment as the most representative agrarian organization and as such forms part of the Agrarian Advisory Committee, an official dialogue body with the Government. It is also a member of the Economic and Social Council (CES), COPA-COGECA and the European Coordination Via Campesina.

Union de Pequeños Agricultores (UPA) - The Union of Small Farmers and Ranchers has more than 80,000 members throughout Spain. The Union of Small Farmers and Ranchers (UPA) is the professional organization that groups, represents and defends the interests of professionals in agriculture and livestock in Spain. UPA is the organization that brings together the majority of the agrarian sector: family farms whose owners are small and medium farmers and ranchers.

Unión de Uniones de Pequeños Agricultores -

The association **Pastores por el Monte Mediterráneo** is a diverse group of professionals gathered to collaborate in the enhancement and promotion of Mediterranean pastoralism. Among them are shepherds and ranchers who collaborate with the Andalusian Pasto-Firewall Area Network (RAPCA),

forest technicians and environmental agents with competencies in the management and defense of natural areas, as well as the research team "Pastures and Mediterranean Silvopastoral Systems" of the Higher Council for Scientific Research (CSIC). Inspired by the example of CERPAM in south-eastern France, the association Pastores por el Monte Mediterráneo was born in 2009 in order to give greater support and attention to the extensive livestock sector, necessary for its strengthening and adaptation to new social demands, such as they are the quality products linked to the territory and environmental benefits such as reducing the risk of fires or promoting biodiversity.

[Ganaderas en Red](#)

Government and Policy processes

Spain is a constitutional monarchy, with a hereditary monarch and a **bicameral parliament**, the *Cortes Generales* (General Courts).

The executive branch consists of a **Council of Ministers of Spain** presided over by the **Prime Minister**, nominated and appointed by the monarch and confirmed by the Congress of Deputies following legislative elections. By political custom established by King Juan Carlos since the ratification of the 1978 Constitution, the king's nominees have all been from parties who maintain a plurality of seats in the Congress.

The legislative branch is made up of the **Congress of Deputies** (Congreso de los Diputados) with 350 members, elected by popular vote on block lists by proportional representation to serve four-year terms, and a **Senate** (Senado) with 259 seats of which 208 are directly elected by popular vote, using a limited voting method, and the other 51 appointed by the regional legislatures to also serve four-year terms.

Spain is organisationally structured as a so-called Estado de las Autonomías ("**State of Autonomies**"); it is one of the most decentralised countries in Europe, along with Switzerland, Germany and Belgium; for example, all autonomous communities have their own elected parliaments, governments, public administrations, budgets, and resources. Health and education systems among others, like the management of the environment in terms of protection (Art. 148.9), are managed by the Spanish communities (Spanish Constitution 1978).

The **Cortes Generales** (Spanish Parliament, lit. 'General Courts') are the bicameral legislative chambers of Spain, consisting of the Congress of Deputies (the lower house), and the Senate (the upper house).

Pedro Sanchez is now the Prime Minister of Spain, from the PSOE, one of the main political forces in Spain.

<https://dudaslegislativas.com/procedimiento-legislativo-en-espana/>

The process of law creation in Spain follows the structure exemplified on the following Figure. There are two ways in which the legislative initiative (Phase 1) can be started

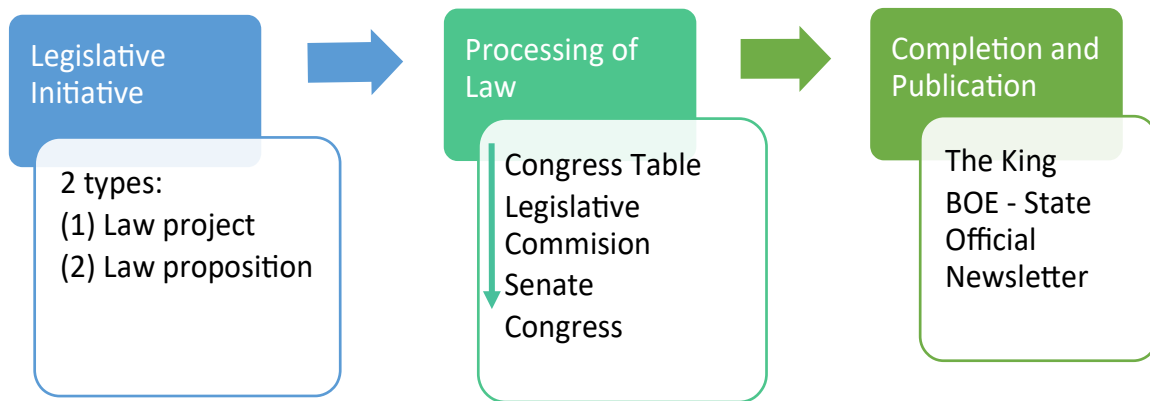


Figure 2. Process of law creation in Spain

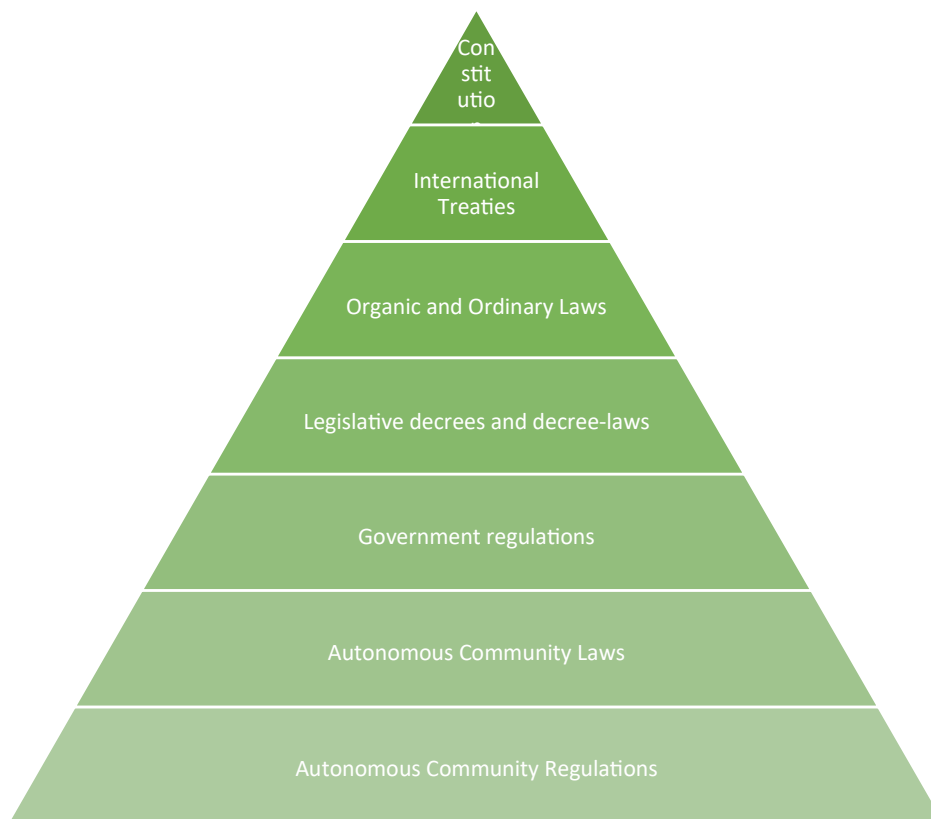


Figure 3. Law hierarchy in Spain

Figure 3, together with the competences shared between the state and the AACC, it is important to understand the nature of laws and their applicability in the context of a State of Autonomies.

In this context, there is the governmental organ of the **Conferencia de Presidentes** (Conference of Presidents). The Conference of Presidents is the highest political body of cooperation between the State and the Autonomous Communities and occupies the cusp of all multilateral cooperation bodies. It is made up of the President of the Government, who chairs it, and the Presidents of the seventeen Autonomous Communities and the Cities of Ceuta and Melilla.

The creation of the Conference of Presidents has been the most important initiative of recent years, both political and institutional, for the development of cooperation, as it culminates the system of

Sectorial Conferences and incorporates a widely developed instrument in inter-administrative relations in Spain. and that it has proven effective in other countries with a composite political structure. It was established on October 28, 2004. Given the nature and political level of the Conference, its scope of action is open and its purpose is to debate and adopt agreements on issues of particular importance to the autonomous system.

Policy events

The Integrated Energy and Climate National Plan 2021-2030 responds to the mid-term European Strategy to decrease energy demand from fossil fuels and increase on renewables and energy efficiency.

The **Draft of the Climate Change and Energy Transition Law (APLCCTE)**, which will be the regulatory and institutional framework to facilitate the gradual adaptation of our reality to the requirements that regulate climate action, begins now the final period of its administrative process.

The new draft is intended to facilitate and guide the decarbonization of the Spanish economy by 2050. After having been submitted to public information and audience, and to incorporate allegations resulting from this process, as well as to have been informed by the other ministry departments, the next step will be its consideration by the Environmental Advisory Board (CAMA), the main meeting and participation body between the General State Administration and the social and economic sectors relevant to the environment, and then be dealt with in Sectorial Conference with the autonomous communities and by the State Council, prior to its referral to the Cabinet (Consejo de Ministros) before beginning its parliamentary procedure.

Notably, this law draft aligns with The European Green Deal, agreed by the European Commission in December 2019, which establishes a new growth strategy for transforming the European Union into a just society and prosperous, with a modern economy, efficient in the use of its resources and competitive, that will eventually reach the climate neutrality by 2050.

Some of the new measures included in the draft include:

- It establishes the obligation of **low-emission areas** in municipalities with more than 50,000 inhabitants and in the island territories.
- Create a charging point information platform.
- Expands the percentage of general *State budgets* that will have to contribute to climate change and energy transition goals.
- Establish specific strategic goals, associated indicators and adaptation measures to mitigate food security risks associated with climate change.
- It states that the plans, strategies, instruments and provisions adopted in the area of combating climate change must be drawn up in formulas that guarantee the **participation** of interested social and economic agents, and the general public.
- It maintains the two major temporal references to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, introduce renewable energy sources and be more energy efficient: 2030 and 2050.
- Establishes **measures to promote renewable energy**.
- Maintains a unique title for **Fair Transition measures**.

Gender

There have been great social and political changes in Spain in the last 40 years. Major transformations have taken place in the country's social structure, forming a much more diverse society in ethnic and religious (and other) terms.

Some 80 % of Spaniards are Catholics (mostly non-practising), 4 % are members of other religious groups (chiefly Islam and Protestantism) and 16 % are non-believers or atheists. In the political sphere, the Spanish Constitution of 1978 laid down the legal framework of a coexistence governed by democratic principles, making **equal treatment and non-discrimination** one of the basic pillars of a non-confessional state. Although few actions are brought before the courts, discriminatory practices occur relatively often, on various grounds. These discriminatory processes chiefly affect certain migrant groups and Roma. There are several specific social and employment programmes for combating discrimination on various grounds. There are also positive action programmes to combat discrimination in fields such as gender and disability. All these programmes are of value, although they are not very effective in their overall impact. In recent years there have been numerous conflicts between the rights of organisations with an ethos based on religion or belief (the Catholic Church, with which Spain signed an agreement in 1976 that is still in force) and other rights to non-discrimination. This has generated a significant amount of jurisprudence in Spain and the ECtHR.²

Hemos pasado de una comisión no legislativa, como se constituyó en el año 1988, a tener una comisión legislativa. Por eso les hago un llamamiento a seguir trabajando, a que esta Comisión siga siendo el referente de la Cámara parlamentaria, porque ha sido la Comisión del consenso, del diálogo, de los grandes acuerdos; hemos sido capaces de vencer en muchas ocasiones diferencias ideológicas, personales, de posiciones, para hacer un proyecto común que se llama mujer y que supone un derecho importante en la vida de las mujeres que hoy nos miran porque es el derecho a la igualdad, porque no estamos hablando de valores, sino de derechos. Por eso a aquellas mujeres pioneras, a todas las presidentas que me han precedido en este noble sillón, a todas las portavoces, a las de mi grupo parlamentario, a las del Grupo Parlamentario Socialista, a las de los distintos grupos parlamentarios de esta Comisión, gracias. Trabajemos unidas, trabajemos por un fin común, trabajemos por romper la discriminación en la vida de las mujeres, trabajemos por que también parlamentarios se incorporen a esta Comisión, para cambiar mentalidades. Por eso, bienvenidos, señores diputados, para trabajar conjuntamente en el largo camino de la igualdad.

The great recession suffered by Spain between 2008 and 2014 and the policies that Governments have been implementing to address it have led to a marked change in policy priorities. The struggle for equality, which had a strong momentum between 2005 and 2010, has slowed. The Comprehensive Bill on equal treatment and non-discrimination, presented in 2011, has been withdrawn. Social dialogue about discrimination has also stopped. An exception in this panorama is that the Parliament of Catalonia has approved the first integral law in Spain on the rights of gay and lesbian persons (This law applies only to the region of Catalonia).

Main legislation

Equality is one of the highest values of the legal system established by the Spanish Constitution of 1978.

The most notable international instruments combating discrimination have been ratified during Spain's democratic period since 1976, and these instruments have informed the Constitution and the laws passed since then:

- the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination;
- the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights;
- the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights;

Constitutional Court Decisions of 13 February 1981, 5/1981; 27 March 1985, 47/1985; 12 June 1996, 106/1996; and 14 April 2011, 51/2011.

Court decision of ECtHR, 12 June 2014,

Law 11/2014, of 10 October, to guarantee the rights of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex people and to eradicate homophobia, biphobia and transphobia (BOE, 20 November 2014).

- the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women;
- the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and its Optional Protocol;
- ILO Convention 97 on Migration for Employment;
- ILO Convention 111 on Discrimination (Employment and Occupation);
- the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms; and
- Protocol No. 12 to the Council of Europe Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms.

Spanish law has developed the principle of equal treatment in various legal fields, mainly labour and criminal law. Under labour law, discriminatory legislative provisions, clauses of collective agreements, individual agreements and unilateral managerial decisions are considered as null and void; and discriminatory acts by employers are specified as very serious offences. Under the criminal law, racism or xenophobia is an aggravating circumstance in the commission of a crime, and a number of provisions specify racist offences and consider serious discrimination in employment as an offence. There are also anti-discriminatory measures in the administrative, civil and education spheres.

The transposition of Directives 2000/43 and 2000/78 was made in Chapter III of Title II of Law 62/2003,4 on fiscal, administrative and social measures. This has three sections: The first section (Articles 27-28) contains a general transposition of the definitions of direct and indirect discrimination, harassment and instructions to discriminate. The second section (Articles 29-33) transposes various aspects of Directive 2000/43. The third section (Articles 34-43) includes measures on equal treatment and non-discrimination at work on the basis of religion or belief, disability, age and sexual orientation. It fully transposes the employment and training provisions in Directive 2000/43 and Directive 2000/78.

Law 62/2003 was amended in 2014 in relation to the independent body. Following Law 62/2003, EU directives have been implemented in various other laws and have influenced policy changes in Spain on anti-discrimination legislation for different grounds and in different fields.

Various other laws are relevant: Law 27/2007,6 of 23 October 2007, on recognising sign language and speech aid systems; and RDL 1/20137 of 29 November 2013, approving the General Law on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and their Social Inclusion, which regulates all aspects of disability and replaces the three pieces of disability legislation that were in force up to that date.

Main principles and definitions

The Spanish Constitution states that Spaniards are equal before the law and that they may not in any way be discriminated against on account of birth, race, sex, religion, opinion or any other condition or personal or social circumstance (Article 14). Moreover, it enjoins the public authorities to promote conditions that ensure that the freedom and equality of individuals and of the groups that they form are real and effective; to remove obstacles that impede or hamper the fulfilment of such freedom and equality; and to facilitate the participation of all citizens in political, economic, cultural and social life (Article 9).

The Spanish Constitutional Court has ruled that the principle of equality is not breached by action on the part of the public authorities to counter the disadvantages experienced by certain social groups even when they are given more favourable treatment, as the aim is to give different treatment to effectively different situations. (Law 62/2003, 30 December 2003, on fiscal, administrative and social measures (BOE, 31 December 2003).

These principles have been developed in the Spanish legal system. Discrimination on various grounds is generally combated by the same regulations, and the grounds of unlawful discrimination normally specified are a person's origin, including racial or ethnic origin, sex, age, marital status, religion or beliefs, political opinion, sexual orientation, trade union membership, social status or disability.

National law has implemented the duty to provide reasonable accommodation for disabled people, both in general terms and specifically in the field of employment. The Criminal Code specifies racial or ethnic motives as aggravating circumstances in various offences and misdemeanours. Organic Law 7/1980,10 of 7 July 1980, on religious freedom, proclaims the principle of non-discrimination, establishing that religious beliefs shall not constitute a reason for inequality or discrimination before the law. Religious reasons may not be a ground for preventing anyone from performing any work, activity, responsibility or public office. Law 62/2003 contains a rather minimal – and sometimes not exactly literal – transposition of Directives 2000/43 and 2000/78, covering all grounds of discrimination. The definitions of both direct and indirect discrimination are included, although in the definition of direct discrimination there is no reference to the situation where a person 'has been or would be treated' less favourably, but only to 'present situations of unfavourable treatment'.

Harassment is defined and prohibited. Instructions to discriminate are prohibited but not defined in national law. There are legal measures of protection against victimisation, but only in the field of employment: Law 62/2003 introduces a modification in the Workers' Statute, annulling employers' decisions which constitute adverse treatment of employees as a reaction to a complaint within the company or to any legal proceedings aimed at enforcing compliance with the principle of equal treatment and non-discrimination. There is no explicit mention in Spanish legislation of discrimination based on assumed characteristics. RDL 1/2013 addresses disability discrimination

based on association. For other grounds, discrimination by association may be regarded as implicitly covered by the law, and judicial interpretation might be required.

The exceptions to the principle of equal treatment provided for in Spanish legislation are along the lines of those in Article 4 of Directives 2000/43 and 2000/78. As for churches and organisations with a specific ethos, Organic Law 7/1980 on religious freedom sets out the right of registered churches and religious communities to lay down their own organisational rules and internal and staff regulations, which may include clauses on the safeguarding of their religious identity and personality, as well as due respect for their beliefs, without prejudice to the rights and freedoms recognised by the Constitution and in particular those of freedom, equality and non-discrimination.

In private organisations with a specific ethos, the exemptions apply at three stages of the employment relationship: access to employment; performance of activities in the organisation; and dismissal as a consequence of those activities. There are no specific national rules about multiple discrimination.

El avance de la mujer en España es imparable. En cuarenta años de democracia, la presencia e influencia femenina en todos los ámbitos ha permitido, además de una transformación de la sociedad, que nuestro país sea hoy día un referente mundial en igualdad de género y en la lucha contra el machismo, convirtiéndolo en uno de los mejores lugares donde ser mujer.

Este estudio bianual clasifica a los países según tres grandes variables del bienestar de la mujer: integración (económica, social, política); justicia (leyes igualitarias y discriminación informal); y seguridad (en el hogar, en la comunidad y en la sociedad), a través de 11 indicadores. Entre sus conclusiones, el informe de WPSI asegura que las naciones son más pacíficas y prósperas cuanto mayor avance existe en igualdad de derechos y oportunidades.

Avance en todas las áreas de la sociedad

El progreso de la mujer en España es tangible en prácticamente todos los ámbitos de la sociedad. Especialmente importante ha sido su integración en el mercado laboral: si en 1978 solo trabajaban fuera de casa el 28,1% de las mujeres, hoy día lo hacen más del 53%, según los datos de la tasa de actividad del Instituto Nacional de Estadística (INE).

En el ámbito político, España también ha logrado convertirse, en estos cuarenta años, en un referente de igualdad de género. Durante la anterior legislatura, ha sido el primer país del mundo con más mujeres en el Ejecutivo -11 de 17 ministerios, el 65%-, y tras las elecciones generales de abril de 2019, se ha convertido en **el Estado de la Unión Europea con mayor presencia femenina en su Parlamento (47%)**, como recoge The Economist. Y todo ello cuando en 1978 las mujeres parlamentarias en España apenas suponían un 5% del total de las Cortes.

En algunos ámbitos, la presencia de la mujer ha superado a la del hombre: hay, por ejemplo, más mujeres que hombres graduadas en estudios superiores (53,3% en 2016, según Eurostat); el 53,2% de los miembros de la carrera judicial (jueces y magistrados) son mujeres; y las mujeres doctoras suponen un 51,6% del total, según datos de la OCDE (por encima de países como Dinamarca, Suecia, Austria, Noruega o Reino Unido).

La mentalidad de la ciudadanía española ha tenido mucho que ver en este avance femenino. España, junto a Canadá, es el país en el que menos porcentaje de la población (solo un 8%) cree que la mujer debe dedicarse a cuidar a los hijos y la familia, y no trabajar fuera, según el estudio de Ipsos Feminismo e igualdad de género en el mundo, de 2017. Según este mismo informe, España tiene el porcentaje más bajo de personas que creen que la mujer es inferior al hombre, un 7%, muy por debajo de otros países como Reino Unido, Francia, Bélgica, Alemania o Suecia. Aunque hay que seguir avanzando hasta lograr un 0% de personas que creen que la mujer es inferior, estos datos nos hacen ser, a día de hoy, una de las sociedades menos machistas del mundo.

A la vanguardia en legislación sobre igualdad

Pese al gran progreso de la mujer y de la sociedad en España, han sido y son necesarios esfuerzos legales, políticos y empresariales para seguir mejorando. El trabajo en este sentido también ha sido constante.

La aprobación de la llamada Ley de Igualdad en 2007 fue gran paso para España y un referente para otros países. Con un carácter transversal, establecía por primera vez estrategias de prevención y corrección para la discriminación por razón de sexo y el acoso sexual, además de acciones positivas tanto en el ámbito público como recomendaciones en el sector privado.

Esta ley, además de contar con una valoración muy positiva por parte del 80% de los españoles según el CIS, posicionó a España en el mapa mundial de la igualdad de género, recibiendo el reconocimiento, entre otros, del Comité de Derechos de la Mujer de Naciones Unidas (CEDAW) y convirtió al país en referente para el resto del mundo.

Precisamente para contribuir internacionalmente a la igualdad de género, España ha trabajado en línea con ONU Mujeres (UN Women, creada en 2010), la organización de Naciones Unidas dedicada a promover la igualdad de género y el empoderamiento de las mujeres de los Estados miembros de la ONU mediante normas internacionales y el trabajo con gobiernos y sociedad civil, en el contexto de los Objetivos de Desarrollo Sostenible.

España demuestra, en definitiva, que camina con paso firme hacia la plena igualdad de género. Además de los rankings, leyes y estadísticas, es necesario recordar las enormes movilizaciones sociales por el Día Internacional de la Mujer y en otras jornadas de reivindicación de derechos de la mujer. Un reflejo del claro compromiso del país con la igualdad.

(ThisIsRealSpain WEBSITE)

[Gender policy, an historical overview - chronology and institutions](#)

Gender equality and social policies have been developing dramatically in Spain since the beginning of democracy, with developments in the civil, political and social rights of women. In more than three decades we have witnessed the progressive institutionalization of equality bodies at different levels of government. Equality policy instruments have diversified, from plans, to laws, and gender units, leading to advances in public policies against gender inequality, which in the years 2004 to 2008 seemed to show some strength. The impulse to equality and social policies has come from the hand of a social democratic political vision and an important process of Europeization both at the cognitive level and in the collection of unknown 'ways of doing' in our country (Moreno and Serrano 2011) .

However, public deficit control strategies adopted in Europe and Spain since 2008 in response to the economic crisis and within the framework of a neoliberal political project have halted what has so far been a clear upward trajectory. (Lombardo&Leon 2015)

<http://www.inmujer.gob.es/publicacioneselectronicas/documentacion/Revistas/ANALITICAS/DEA0285.pdf>

Institutionalization of gender equality policies in Spain

Gender equality has been institutionalized in Spain since 1983, when the autonomous *Instituto de la Mujer* (Woman's Institute , WI) was created by law ([BOE-A-1983-28126](#)) under a socialist government and in the face of international pressure before entering the European Community in 1986 (Bustelo and Orbals, 2007; Valiente, 2006). Women's policy agencies developed in all autonomous communities throughout the 1980s. The Spanish gender machinery was reinforced and consolidated during the socialist government of Zapatero (2004-2011), with the creation within the Ministry of Employment and Social Affairs of a higher-rank (relative to the WI) Equality Policies General Secretariat in 2004, and the establishment of a higher rank Ministry of Equality in 2008 ([BOE-A-2008-6719](#))(Bustelo and Lombardo, 2012). The political ideology of the party in government has been particularly relevant at the Spanish national level, as the development of gender equality policies during the socialist government of Zapatero shows: important laws were adopted against gender violence ([BOE-A-2004-21760](#)), allowing same-sex marriage ([BOE-A-2005-11364](#)), promoting public care for dependent people ([BOE-A-2006-21990](#)), and also gender equality in employment and other areas ([BOE-A-2007-6115](#)) (Bustelo, 2014). Steps towards a more equal sharing of gender roles in care were taken through the Equality Law (3/2007), which introduced an individual right to two weeks of paternity leave. An extension of paternity leave to sixteen weeks has been approved through Law 6/2018 ([BOE-A-2018-16619](#)). Abortion rights were extended in Zapatero's second term through the adoption of Law 2/2010, which granted women the autonomy to decide until the 14th week of pregnancy, and until the 22nd week in cases of serious risk for the health and life of women or serious anomalies of the embryo. The influence of the autonomous feminist movement in Spain's gender equality machinery and policies has historically been rather limited (Bustelo, 2014; Bustelo and Orbals, 2007; Valiente, 2003). In this respect Clavero (2015) argues that women's interests in Spanish politics 'have been more successfully organized and represented by trade unions and political parties than by women's civil society organizations' (p. 139). However, in the issues of gender violence and abortion, feminist mobilizations have been crucial to policy progress (Bustelo, 2014; Lombardo, 2017)

The LOIE (organic law 3/2007) created a series of institutional mechanisms that have been implemented in the national administration during this period, including Equality Units of the ministerial departments, which have been active during the period covered by this report. Since December 2010, the Institute of Women has been implementing an initial training process aimed at the persons responsible for the Equality Units in different ministerial departments. In 2013, the Equality Plan of the National Administration was assessed. The plan includes all the objectives and measures to incorporate equal opportunities for women and men in the management of the national administration's human resources policies.

Entre 2012 y 2015 nos presentamos a una veintena de subvenciones y ayudas públicas en el Estado español y en la Unión Europea focalizadas en la sostenibilidad de la base de datos del feminicidio en España y en países de América Latina. El esfuerzo y energía canalizados en esa tarea resultaron infructuosos y desalentadores. En estos años nos hemos topado con la indiferencia y el rechazo de las instituciones encargadas de la concesión de fondos. Por nuestra experiencia, el modelo actual de ayudas sociales en el Estado neoliberal (basado en los recortes del austericidio) está diseñado para que sobrevivan sólo las grandes organizaciones -y esto lo manifiesto sin ánimo de señalar o culpabilizar a dichas instituciones-. Para poder acceder a fondos públicos se necesita tener una infraestructura que se aboque solamente a eso: búsqueda, solicitud, obtención y seguimiento de proyectos de financiación, y cumplir con una cadena de requisitos que pueden llegar a ser auténticos códigos cifrados. En algunos casos se trata de una carrera de obstáculos o una emulación de la novela de Kafka, *El Castillo*, en la que el personaje principal, K., intenta lidiar con una burocracia opresiva y alienante, que raya el absurdo. Eso sin contar con que algunas entidades como el Instituto de la Mujer han ejercido en estos años un maltrato institucional sin disimulo contra asociaciones de mujeres. El Gobierno del PP se ha comportado como si fuese el dueño del Estado y los fondos públicos le pertenecieran.

PEIOS

<https://www.inmujeres.gob.es/areasTematicas/AreaPlanificacionEvaluacion/PEPlanes.htm>

Due to the political situation in Spain, now in 2021 there is still the PEIO 2018-2021 being in progress, and we are about to finish the year. That poses an important clue on the importance of these policies at political level. 0 interest

Entrevista a Cristina Gallach <https://www.agenda2030.gob.es/es/la-agenda-2030-es-profundamente-feminista>

Nueva ley Igualdad (Irene Montero) <https://amecopress.net/Irene-Montero-expone-en-el-Congreso-las-principales-medidas-del-Ministerio-de-Igualdad-para-la-legislatura>

Policy actors and associations

Coordinadora Española para el Lobby Europeo de Mujeres CELEM

La Coordinadora Española del Lobby Europeo de Mujeres (CELEM), creada en 1995, es la sección española del European Women's Lobby (EWL), una red constituida por 27 coordinadoras de asociaciones de mujeres pertenecientes a los países miembros de la Unión Europea y países en vías de integración, así como asociaciones de mujeres de ámbito europeo. CELEM engloba en la actualidad a seis plataformas autonómicas y a más de treinta asociaciones nacionales.

Tanto el EWL como CELEM son interlocutoras en políticas de igualdad con la Comisión Europea y el Gobierno español, respectivamente. CELEM es también miembro del Observatorio de Igualdad y del Consejo Rector del Instituto de la Mujer.

El fin último de CELEM es la coordinación en España de las ONG's de mujeres para promover y desarrollar la igualdad de derechos y oportunidades de las mujeres en el marco de una Europa unida y democrática. Además, nuestra organización pretende conseguir la participación de mujeres en puestos de responsabilidad en instituciones internacionales, nacionales, autonómicas y locales, así como en las empresas y todo tipo de organizaciones, y velar por la promoción y la formación en el

trabajo de las mujeres. CELEM también se ocupa de elaborar propuestas de trabajo y políticas sociales y contra la violencia de género.

<https://www.energias-renovables.com/panorama/nace-en-pamplona-la-red-de-mujeres-20191106>

Gender policy in NRM in mountain/rural areas and Rural development

Rural women

The activity of women in agriculture has always been intense. However, his work has been characterized by being invisible because they do not have sufficient legal, economic and social recognition. Women represent more than a third of the people who work on family farms, but in most cases, only men are listed as owners of farms, while women appear as spouses in the category of “family aid” (in 2016, 67.58% of the owners of exploitation were men, compared to 32.42% who represent women - Source: Survey on the structure of farms 2016 (INE)). Although most women farmers share the family's farm work with their partners, these activities are seen as an extension of their household and care tasks - reproductive roles. The maintenance of this situation of inequality and invisibility of the work of rural women in the agricultural sector, has negative consequences for themselves, in particular, and for society in general.

Shared ownership – Law 35/2011 on shared ownership of agricultural holdings.

https://www.mapa.gob.es/es/desarrollorural/temas/igualdad_genero_y_des_sostenible/titularidad_compartida/

AMFAR (Federación de Mujeres y Familias del Ámbito Rural) – ESTUDIO DE TITULARIDAD COMPARTIDA EN CATALUNYA

RETICOM

[Estatuto Mujer Rural Castilla la Mancha](#)

https://www.castillalamancha.es/sites/default/files/documentos/pdf/20181024/borrador_anteproyecto_de_ley_estatuto_de_las_mujeres_rurales_de_castilla-la_mancha_.pdf

[Mujeres jóvenes en el medio rural: “nadando contra corriente”](#)

[Estatuto de la Mujer Agricultora del País Vasco](#)

[Anteproyecto de ley de las mujeres rurales de Andalucía](#)

Feminist Foreign Policy

El Comité de América Latina y el Caribe para la Defensa de los Derechos de las Mujeres (Cladem) también ha denunciado la inacción y permisividad de los gobiernos neoliberales ante las actividades indiscriminadas de producción y extracción, cuyos impactos socio-ambientales son disfrazados bajo supuestos objetivos vinculados al desarrollo y el progreso de las comunidades, que priorizan los intereses particulares y de consumo sobre el interés general y la protección del medioambiente.

Conclusion of this section

Gender and Climate Change

Rural Women - In article 30, the LOIE foresees the judicial arrangement of shared ownership as a measure aimed at achieving effective equality between women and men in the agricultural sector, and at achieving full recognition of the work of women in rural areas. To this end, the Royal Decree 297/2009 of 6 March on shared ownership of agricultural enterprises has been approved.

Law 35/2011 of 4 October on shared ownership of agricultural enterprises states that “in the sphere of family enterprise in rural areas, many women share agricultural tasks with men, carrying out a large part of such tasks and contributing both property and labour. However, in the majority of cases, only the man appears as owner of the agricultural enterprise. This hinders the proper valuation of women’s participation in the rights and obligations derived from the management of such an enterprise, under conditions of equality. In Spain, more than 70 per cent of the owners of agricultural exploitation are men.”

[Un antes y un después de la Ley 35/2011](#) of shared ownership

[Género y Cambio climático: un diagnóstico de la situación](#)

This report, published in July 2020, tries to contribute to generating knowledge about the inclusion of the gender perspective in a transversal way in the climate policy as a whole, a priority line of action from public policies. To do this, an exhaustive review of a multitude of documentary sources has been carried out.

The report consists of three parts. The first approximates to the starting situation of men and women in the face of some of the main indicators of environmental sustainability, such as consumption habits and mobility, the impact by sex with respect to health or energy poverty, the presence of women in the environmental labor sector or in decision-making spaces. The second deals with the consequences of climate change on women and men. And in the third the different attitudes towards climate change and the environment are analyzed.

Finally, extensive information is collected on the public policies that are being applied in the area of climate change with a gender perspective, both from the international level and from the community, national and local level. In this sense, it is evident that the integration of the gender perspective in international strategies is relatively recent, highlighting the initiative of the UN Summit on Climate Action, held in New York in September 2019. It also collects in detail the compilation made by the European Institute of Gender, of the commitments acquired in the European Union in the last decade on gender and climate change; and finally it describes the Spanish organizations with competences in the matter and the main state public policies and those of the autonomous communities.

Catalonia – Regional overview

Catalonia is an autonomous community on the northeastern corner of Spain, self-designated as a nationality by its Statute of Autonomy (Generalitat de Catalunya 2006). Catalonia consists of four provinces: Barcelona, Girona, Lleida, and Tarragona. The largest city is Barcelona, the second-most populated municipality in Spain and the core of the fifth most populated urban area in the European Union (Demographia 2019). It is bordered by France (Occitanie) and Andorra to the north, the Mediterranean Sea to the east, and the Spanish autonomous communities of Aragon to the west and Valencia to the south. The official languages are Catalan, Spanish, and the Aranese (dialect of Occitan).



Figure 4. Location of Catalonia (dark green) – in Europe (green & dark grey) – in Spain (green). Source: Google

Climate Change

Broad climate change policy context

(from EU) All these commitments are established at the State level, so they are not binding on an administrative structure such as the Spanish with their autonomous communities. However, **it should be borne in mind that Catalonia has broad powers and therefore a great capacity to influence the level of emissions, especially for diffuse ones**. Therefore, in the application of these competencies, Catalonia must achieve the level of emission reduction that corresponds to it and thus contribute to the achievement of the general objectives established by the EU.

This is the objective embedded in the law against climate change, but it seems like it is more important to keep the differences in power, related to the competences, than advance into the fight against climate change, altogether.

Policy actors

Advisory Council for the Sustainable Development of Catalonia (CADS, the Catalan acronym)

In 1998, the Government created the CADS and entrusted it with a high, strategic responsibility for the future of our country: advice —with a holistic and future vision— on the process of sustainable development in Catalonia.

The function of the CADS is to advise the Government of Catalonia in the integration of sustainability in its main policies and actions. For this reason, it makes recommendations on a reality that is highly complex, with a systemic vision and ensuring that the diversity of actors that make up Catalan society is kept in mind.

Since its creation, the CADS has issued, at the request of the Government or on its own initiative, a large set of reports, which constitute an important corpus of knowledge and recommendations and are available to all citizens of our country in through the CADS website.

Persones de l'informe del CADS (Transformar ⁹ Catalunya, Millorar el Món): Ferran Rodés i Vilà, president Carles Ibáñez i Martí, conseller (ponent) Josep Maria Serena, conseller (ponent) **TOT HOMES...**

Departament de Territori i Sostenibilitat

Observatori Pirinenc del Canvi Climàtic (OPCC)

Comunitat de Treball dels Pirineus – cooperació transfronterera

Oficina Catalana del Canvi Climàtic (OCCC)

Political parties

Public institutions

All the climate decisions taken by the government of Catalonia are led by the **Interdepartmental Commission on Climate Change**, technically advised and supported by the Catalan Climate Change Office.

The **Catalan Climate Change Office** (CCCO) is the technical body of the Government of the Generalitat of Catalonia, assigned to the General Direction of Environmental Quality and Climate Change of the Environment Secretariat, in charge of promoting in Catalonia the establishment of strategies, plans and projects on climate change. Based on the commitments made within the European Union, the Office seeks to integrate mitigation and adaptation to climate change in sectoral policies and promotes projects and concerted actions with other governments in this regard of climate policies.

The **Advisory Council for Sustainable Development** (CADS - Consell Assessor per al Desenvolupament Sostenible) is an advisory body from the Government of *la Generalitat* in the field of sustainability. Created in 1998, it is affiliated at the Department of Foreign Affairs, Institutional Relations and Transparency. According to Decree 41/2014, of April 1, of the Advisory Council for Sustainable Development of Catalonia, the CADS has the following functions:

1. **Advise** the Government on sustainable development, and especially on the integration of sustainability in policies, instruments for territorial and sectoral planning, in legislative and regulatory projects, and in strategic projects or initiatives promoted by the Government.
2. **Analyze** strategic policies for sustainable development promoted by the Government, especially those related to energy, water, food security, climate change and the green economy, and formulate proposals in these areas.
3. **Promote** the transfer of knowledge and the dialogue between the Government, the academic world and civil society in the field of sustainable development.

4. **Advise** the Government on the design and implementation of actions to promote education for sustainability.

5. **Promote** the involvement of the economic and social sectors in the development process of Catalonia.

Private companies

mOntanyes

NGOs

Climacció

Families for Future Barcelona

Moviment per la Justícia Climàtica

Xarxa per la Sobirania Energètica

Academia

Pastoralist Associations

Ramaderes.cat

L'Escola de pastors

L'Associació Rurbans és una entitat de dinamització rural de muntanya que té la seva seu a Rialp (Pallars Sobirà). L'associació treballa actualment en el Projecte Grípià, un projecte que pretén dinamitzar el sector primari de muntanya, dignificant aquesta professió i facilitant eines per a la seva organització i cooperació.

El projecte té cinc línies de treball:

- L'escola de pagesia i activitat pastoral
- El banc de finques agràries. Custòdia agrària
- L'assessorament tècnic a les explotacions
- La comercialització de productes: Obrador Xisqueta
- La sensibilització de joves

Voluntariat ambiental

Dins el banc de finques agràries, rurbans desenvolupa el voluntariat ambiental i agrari per a la recuperació d'espai agrícola a través de la realització de camps de treball.

Mitjançant el voluntariat agrari, es posa en contacte a pagesos/es que tenen la necessitat de recuperar aquests espais que es troben abandonats o en procés d'abandó i persones que, d'una manera voluntària, participen en la neteja d'aquests prats.

L'Associació pel Desenvolupament Rural Integral de la Zona Nord-Oriental de Catalunya (ADRINOC) és un Grup d'Acció Local (GAL) que té per objecte aplicar la metodologia Leader en el seu territori.

L'objectiu principal d'ADRINOC és promoure el desenvolupament local dels municipis rurals que integren el seu àmbit d'actuació, lligant el seu creixement a criteris de desenvolupament sostenible → Masies + sostenibles <https://adrinoc.cat/ca/que-es-adrinoc/gestio-sostenible-rural/masies-sostenibles/>

El voluntariat ambiental com a clau en combatre el canvi climàtic: Des de fa uns mesos el Parc Natural de l'Alt Pirineu i el Parc Natural del Cadí Moixeró ja disposa de Pla Estratègic d'Educació i Voluntariat Ambiental, aquest pla presenta 12 i 14 accions a realitzar en 4 anys (fins el 2022), són propostes i demandes sorgides de les necessitats dels agents del territori.

Des del Parc es vetllarà per donar recursos i suport a totes les actuacions, però la vostra col·laboració i seguiment serà clau per assolir els objectius establerts i els reptes a nivell català d'Educació i Voluntariat Ambiental als Espais Naturals Protegits.

Associació La Sorellana – Projectes amb Parcs Naturals

Policy processes

Climate Change Law – relation with the Spanish State (competences)

Indeed, the separation of sectoral policies and the lack of interconnectedness and relationship between them do not help to develop effective measures to combat climate change. The law would allow establishing these coordination mechanisms from the Government and ensure sufficient transversality in the application of each of the sectoral policies.

The Energy Transition Act must lay the foundations for an energy transition and provide legal coverage to the strategies that need to be implemented, giving a vision of stability and a long-term path to the country in the coming years in this area.

The Energy Transition Act will put the challenge of the new energy model at the highest strategic level in country policies. The energy model we choose will largely define the competitiveness and attractiveness of future Catalonia.

Strategies with the highest rank possible and approved by Parliament, seeking the highest possible consensus with society and with different parliamentary groups.

Law 16/2017, on Climate Change, tells us the "what", the objectives. The new Energy Transition Act will tell us how to achieve these goals and which should be the strategies.

The Energy Transition Law is aligned with the actions on energy and climate change of countries around us, such as France, Germany, Switzerland, Spain (in process) ...

https://participa.gencat.cat/uploads/decidim/attachment/file/1513/20191219_ICAEN_EstrategiesLLEI.pdf

ESCACC 2013-2020 – Catalan Adaptation Strategy to Climate Change

According to the Conclusions of the diagnosis of adaptation to climate change in Catalonia, the Catalan Strategy for Adaptation to Climate Change proposes the achievement of the following strategic objective in the medium term: **to become less vulnerable to the effects of climate change.**

To achieve this, the short-term roadmap (2020 horizon) and the medium-term horizon (2050 horizon) must be defined, through **operational objectives (OPs)**, to base the actions that will be the basis for future adaptation policies.

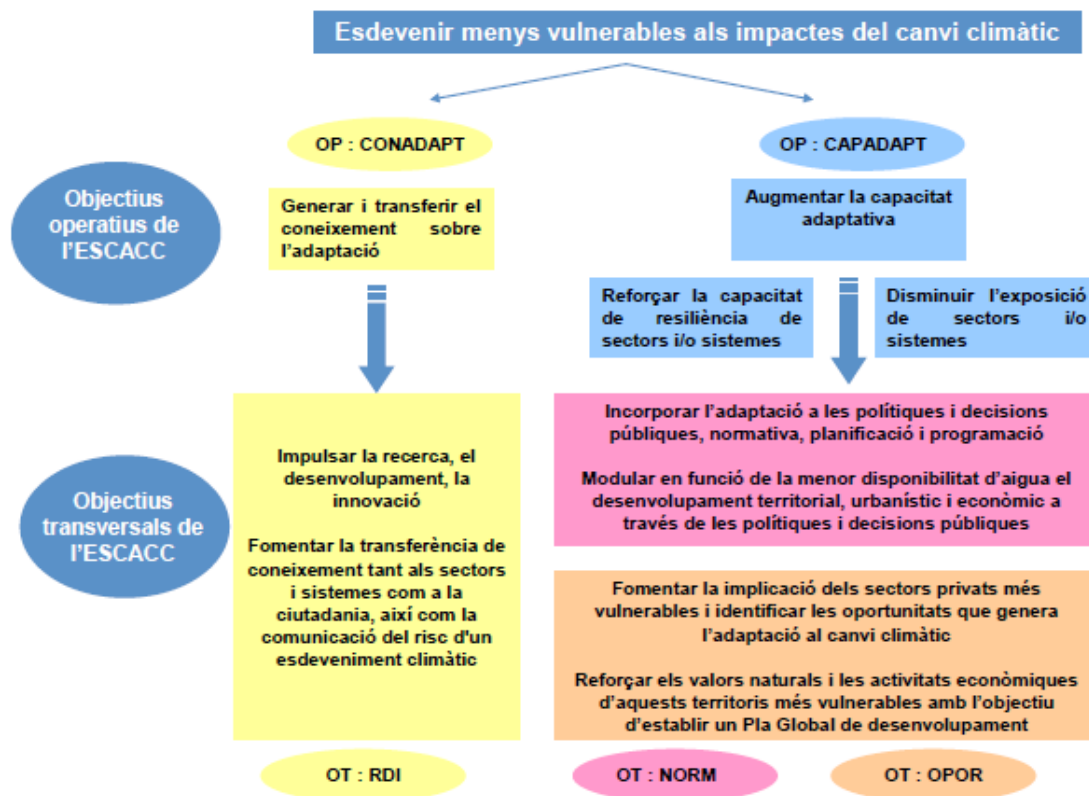
The ESCACC's operational objectives are:

1. Generate and transfer all knowledge on climate change adaptation (**CONADAPT**)
2. To increase the adaptive capacity of sectors and / or systems, by reinforcing their resilience and reducing the exposure of systems and sectors under the premise of social, environmental and economic sustainability. (**CAPADAPT**)

These operational objectives (OPs) will be specified in a series of specific adaptation measures.

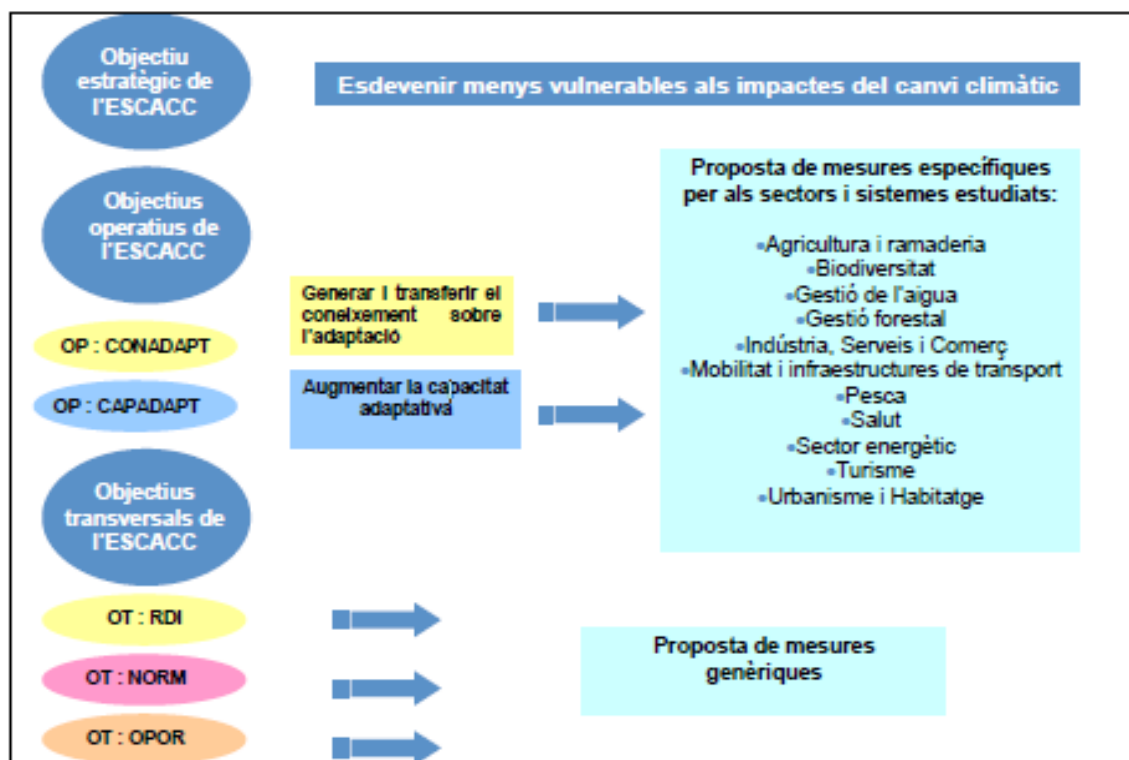
Apart from these specific measures, the ESCACC presents a series of measures of a generic nature that respond to more transversal objectives defined as a result of the diagnosis of adaptation. The following are the 6 **transversal objectives (OTs)** that have been grouped according to three types:

- OT NORM (regulatory)
 - OT OPOR (opportunity)
 - OT RDI (research, development and innovation)
1. Incorporate adaptation to public policies and decisions, regulations, planning and programming (NORM)
 2. Modulate, depending on the lower availability of water, territorial, urban and economic development through public policies and decisions (NORM)
 3. Encouraging the involvement of the most vulnerable private sectors and identifying opportunities for climate change adaptation (OPOR)
 4. Strengthen the natural values and economic activities of these most vulnerable territories (Pyrenees and coast, especially the Ebro Delta) with the aim of establishing a Global Development Plan (OPOR)
 5. Promote research, development and innovation (RDI)
 6. Encourage knowledge transfer to sectors and systems as well as citizens, as well as to communicate the risk of a climate event (RDI)



Generic measures – normative

- Drafting and passing a Catalan Law on Climate Change.
- Gradually assume the powers of the General State Administration by the Generalitat de Catalunya with the aim of developing all the ESCACC's fields of activity.
- Ensure, until this assumption is complete, that the General State Administration exercises its responsibility in those areas where it still has powers.
- Strengthen the presence of the Government of the Generalitat of Catalonia in international forums on climate change.
- Develop transversal and integrated policies between the different fields and sectors. In this sense, and as an example, the Strategy for Sustainable Development of Catalonia (EDSCAT) is a good instrument of integration.
- Propose environmental taxation in Catalonia that favors the implementation of good adaptation practices and discourages bad practices.
- Promote from the Government of the Generalitat the approval of subsidy orders that stimulate the drafting of adaptation plans from the local administration.
- Propose that the planning instruments of the country take into account the natural infrastructures in Catalonia (forests, rivers, natural systems) in order to enhance the services they provide.
- Establish new governance models from the Generalitat and the municipalities that facilitate the implementation of local adaptation measures.



Policy events

Gender

[Estadístiques – Dones a Catalunya al 2020 \(Índexs\)](#)

Gender policy, an historical overview (chronology and institutions)

A Catalunya, la igualtat de dones i homes en la vida quotidiana no és, en cap cas, una realitat. Per aquest motiu, l'any 2015 el Parlament de Catalunya va aprovar la [Llei 17/2015](#), del 21 de juliol, d'igualtat efectiva de dones i homes, que estableix mesures transversals en tots els ordres de la vida amb la finalitat d'erradicar les discriminacions contra les dones.

Aquesta llei, complementària de la [Llei orgànica 3/2007](#), del 22 de març, per a la igualtat efectiva de dones i homes, insta a les administracions i els poders públics de Catalunya a fer tot el possible per eliminar els estereotips i els obstacles en què es basen les desigualtats en la condició i la posició de les dones, que condueixen a la valoració desigual dels rols que tenen dones i homes en matèria política, econòmica, social i cultural.

Malgrat els progressos fets fins ara, persisteixen desigualtats polítiques, econòmiques i culturals com, per exemple, diferències salarials i una representació més baixa de les dones en la vida política. Aquestes desigualtats són el resultat d'estructures socials que es fonamenten en nombrosos estereotips presents en múltiples àmbits, com la família, l'educació, la cultura, els mitjans de comunicació, el món laboral i l'organització social.

El mercat de treball és un dels àmbits en el qual es fan més paleses les desigualtats de gènere, entre les quals destaca la bretxa salarial entre homes i dones. Durant els anys 2011-2013 la bretxa salarial

(salari/hora) entre homes i dones a Catalunya es va situar entorn del 20%(h)(superior a la mitjana europea, que es troba en un 16,4%(i)).

Aquesta bretxa augmenta si es calcula segons el guany mitjà anual d'homes i dones. A Catalunya, el guany mitjà anual dels homes el 2013 va ser de 27.684 euros, mentre que el de les dones va ser de 20.741 euros, un 25,1% menys que els homes(22).

Durant el 2015, a Catalunya es van registrar 12.790 denúncies i 7 víctimes mortals per violència masclista en l'àmbit de la parella i 2.927 denúncies en l'àmbit familiar(k). Tot i que aquestes xifres posen de relleu l'existència d'una problemàtica greu, s'ha de tenir en compte també la gran quantitat de situacions de violència masclista que no es denuncien.

A Catalunya, les dones continuen assumint una responsabilitat més gran en les feines relatives a la llar i a la cura de la família. Segons l'Enquesta de l'ús del temps 2010-2011 realitzada per l'Idescat(p), les dones dediquen una mitjana de 3 hores i 54 minuts a les tasques de la llar i familiars, mentre que els homes hi dediquen 2 hores i 2 minuts. Les dones, per tant, hi dediquen gairebé el doble de temps que els homes.

La Llei 17/2015, del 21 de juliol, d'igualtat efectiva de dones i homes, estableix que la Generalitat ha de fer, periòdicament, estimacions del valor econòmic del treball domèstic i de cura d'infants i de persones grans o dependents, així com informar la societat catalana sobre el resultat d'aquestes estimacions per a donar-ne a conèixer la importància econòmica i social. Aquestes dades s'han de tenir en compte en el disseny de les polítiques econòmiques i socials, les quals han de garantir una protecció especialment per a les dones, atès que la majoria de pobres al nostre país (i a tot el món) són dones. En relació amb això, és important garantir l'accés assequible al servei de llars d'infants i d'atenció a les persones dependents per a facilitar la incorporació femenina al mercat de treball.

Per altra banda, hi ha la necessitat de desplegar una política familiar basada en la corresponsabilitat (en el treball remunerat i en el no remunerat) per tal d'assolir la igualtat d'oportunitats de tots els qui componen una família en sentit ampli. També cal implementar noves formes de treball, molt més adaptades als horaris europeus i que prevegin la conciliació de la vida personal i laboral per a dones i homes.

Segons l'informe sobre l'Indicador d'igualtat de gènere de Catalunya(20), elaborat pel Gabinet d'Estudis de la Cambra de Comerç de Barcelona, la **presència de les dones** és clarament inferior a la dels homes tant en l'àmbit polític, empresarial i universitari com en l'institucional.

En l'àmbit polític, a Catalunya hi ha 772 alcaldes i només 174 alcaldesses (77% menys), 5.880 regidors electes per només 3.194 regidores electes (46% menys), 83 diputats al Parlament de Catalunya front a 52 diputades (Al començament de l'XI legislatura hi havia 52 diputades al Parlament de Catalunya, xifra que s'ha incrementat fins a 57) (37% menys).

En l'àmbit de l'empresa, el nombre de dones que ocupen llocs de direcció és un 45% inferior al dels homes (57.675 dones front a 104.025 homes). El nombre de dones en llocs de tècnics científics i intel·lectuals se situa un 29% per sobre que el d'homes (316.875 dones front a 243.800 homes). Finalment, el percentatge de dones en els consells d'administració és encara molt baix (un 17% en les grans empreses a Espanya el 2015, segons la Comissió Europea).

En l'àmbit universitari, el nombre de catedràtiques a Catalunya era de 329 el 2015, front a 1.239 homes (un 73% menys de dones). El 2005 el percentatge de desigualtat era del 75%. Per tant, no s'ha avançat quasi res durant la darrera dècada.

En l'àmbit institucional, en l'informe esmentat s'han seleccionat 11 institucions, entre patronals, sindicats, cambres, institucions culturals i col·legis professionals, i s'ha analitzat els membres de la junta, òrgans de govern, presidències, vicepresidències i secretaries generals. En total s'han identificat 109 dones front de 366 homes, és a dir, un 70% menys de dones en els òrgans representatius d'aquestes institucions.

L'Institut Català de les Dones – Catalan Women's Institute

In May 2019, the Institute constituted the first **Learning Community (LC)** in gender of the administration of the Generalitat.

In the first session of the new LC, the students of the **Postgraduate course in Gender Equality Policies in Public Management** have participated. The completion of the first edition of this Postgraduate course aimed at gender reference people in the departments of the administration of the Generalitat showed the need to formalize a network of support, collaboration and exchange between professional staff specialized in genre.

This informally created network initially provided value-added training for this highly skilled education, generating new synergies for interdepartmental work with a feminist perspective.

The aim of the LC in gender issues is to share knowledge for collective enrichment and aims to be the starting point for proposals for actions to advance gender mainstreaming and gender equality at all levels and areas of public administrations from specialized professional knowledge.

These training actions comply with various articles of Law 17/2015, of July 21, for effective equality between women and men, which establishes, among others, that the Administration "*must elaborate the necessary provisions for to award the application of the mainstreaming of the gender perspective to the bodies of the departments of the Administration of the Generalitat, to the autonomous organisms and to the linked or dependent public organisms*" (Law 17/2015).

The National Council of Women of Catalonia (CNDC - Consell Nacional de les Dones de Catalunya)

The National Council of Women of Catalonia (CNDC) is the collegiate body of participation and consultation of the Catalan Women's Institute that integrates the representations of the entities that work in programs in favor of equality and the promotion of women, as well as the different women's organizations in Catalonia, for issues linked to the Government's Plan on women's policies in the political, social, cultural, economic and educational fields.

The CNDC is a member of some of the governing bodies of the Government of the Generalitat and is recognized as a body with special consultative status by the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations. The CNDC is currently comprised of 427 entities.

Among other things, the CNDC promotes women's participation and associations, encourages networking, and makes proposals to the Catalan Women's Institute on issues that affect women and gender equality.

The CNDC is structured in the Plenum, which is the highest representation body; the Coordination Commission, which executes and coordinates the actions and projects carried out by the CNDC; and the working groups, which currently deal with older women, health, international participation, women with disabilities, and sexist violence. The Women's Regional Assemblies of Catalonia are the territorial bodies of participation and consultation of the CNDC.

Extreure d'aquí: Debat general sobre el reconeixement i el garantiment dels drets de les dones (255-00009/12) <https://www.parlament.cat/document/altres-publicacions/34191751.pdf>

The Women's Parliament

The Women's Parliament has been an initiative of the Parliament of Catalonia with the collaboration of the National Council of Women of Catalonia (CNDC) open to the participation of feminist entities and women relevant in Catalan society and in which Sixty current Members of Parliament have been involved. The objectives of the initiative were to strengthen ties and network between women's groups and organizations, on the one hand, and Members of Parliament, on the other, to consolidate complicity and show a common commitment regarding the situation of women in society and facilitate the participation of women's organizations in the country's political agenda, with proposals and tools that parliamentary groups can take up in drafting laws, reforming existing ones and the practices of day by day of the institution. The initiative is part of the promotion of equality policies that Parliament promotes as one of the priorities of the legislature.

The Interuniversity Institute for Women and Gender Studies (IIEDG)

The IIEDG is an Institute created through the collaboration of several research groups belonging to seven Catalan universities. The initiative to create an Interuniversity Institute that brings together all or most of the research groups on women and gender studies in Catalonia has a long history. It took shape in the mid-2000's, and its main objective was the recognition and institutionalization of women's and gender studies at the university.

The participation of researchers from very diverse disciplines within the IIEDG favors **interdisciplinarity**, essential in gender studies. It is also a large team of experts with long teaching experience and a recognized track record of research, pioneer in the development of research projects funded by competitive calls at the regional, state and international levels.

The IIEDG was created with the financial support of the Catalan Women's Institute and the Department of Innovation, Universities and Enterprise of the Generalitat de Catalunya.

The participating Catalan universities are: University of Barcelona, Autonomous University of Barcelona, University of Girona, Polytechnic University of Catalonia, Rovira i Virgili University, University of Vic, University of Lleida.

Administració de la Generalitat – Comissió Tècnica

Les polítiques d'igualtat de gènere de l'Administració de la Generalitat es coordinen mitjançant la Comissió tècnica interdepartamental de la Igualtat Efectiva de Dones i Homes. També existeix una comissió política que caràcter executiu i resolutori. A la

comissió tècnica assisteixen les representants referents tècniques dels tretze departament del Govern de la Generalitat, a més d'algunes representants d'algunes unitats directives especialment rellevants, com per exemple Joventut, Infància, Mossos d'Esquadra, Funció Pública, entre d'altres. Aquestes professionals referents de gènere s'encarreguen de la coordinació de la transversalitat de gènere a nivell intradepartamental, de l'elaboració dels informes d'execució anual de a transversalitat de la perspectiva de gènere departamentals i de la coordinació dels grups de treball de la transversalitat de gènere departamentals.

Els grups de treball de la transversalitat de gènere van ser creats l'any 2013 per impulsar les polítiques d'igualtat de gènere en tots els departamental tant a nivell de gestió interna (normativa, comunicació, contractació, estadística i indicadors, formació, entre d'altres) com de desplegament sectorial de les seves competències. Estan compostats per representats de les diferents unitats directives dels departaments, i actualment s'ha creat en el si de la comissió tècnica un grup de treball per a la conceptualització d'aquests grups a fi d'enfortir-los i orientar-los en les seves tasques.

Social Movements

Acció Ecofeminista

Ca la Dona

Assamblees de Dones (arreu del territori)

Gender policy in NRM in mountain/rural areas and Rural development

Feminist Foreign Policy

Conclusion of this section

Gender and Climate Change

The case study: Silvopastoral systems in the Catalan Pyrenees

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Annex A – Climate Change Timeline

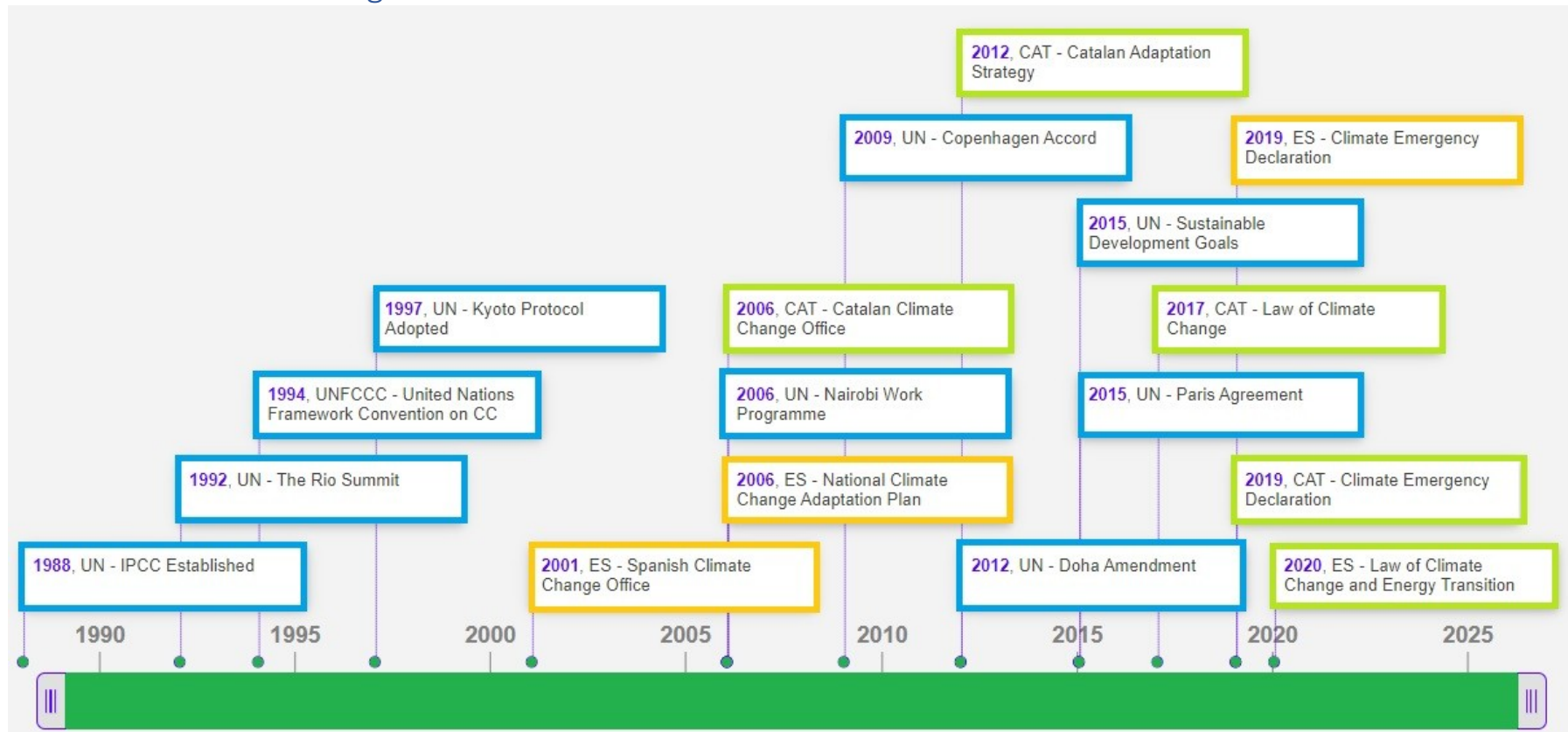


Figure 5. Timeline of events related to Climate Change. Blue=International / Orange=Spain / Green=Catalonia

Appendix 4.2.1 Policy events in the national CC policy domain

Code	Date (month/year)	Policy event name (or brief description)	Main policy decision/policy proposal related to the event
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			
7			
8			
9			
10			
11			
12			
13			
14			
15			

Appendix 4.2.2 Protest events linked to CC

	Event (brief description)	Scale*	Date	Main demand or policy suggestion	Leading organization
1					
2					
3					
4					
5					
6					
7					
8					
9					
10					
11					
12					
13					
14					

4					
1					
5					

*Scale: 1 = international
2 = national
3 = subnational/local

Annex X

[RoadMap and Key Actions European Green Deal](#)

Annex XX

[Manifiesto por el Clima](#)