

ACTIVITY: Workshop2_PARC NATURAL DE L'ALT PIRINEU_PILOT LANDSCAPE

DATE and TIME: 31.10.2019, 09:00-15:00

PLACE: Llavorsí (Lleida, Spain)

ORGANIZERS:

- Marc Garriga Lujan / Director of Parc Natural de l'Alt Pirineu (Territory and Sustainability Department, Catalunya Government)
- Francisco Galiana / Universitat Politècnica de València
- Emilio Servera / Universitat Politècnica de València

PARTICIPANTS:

- Marc Garriga Lujan / Alt Pirineu Natural Park
- Ramon Baulina / Observatori Meteorològic de Pallars
- Araceli Colomé Abrié / Municipality of Lladorre
- Cristina Simó / Ecomuseu Valls d' Àneu
- Lluís Pla / Meteopirineu
- Cristófol Cuadras / Meteovalldameu
- Raquel Conill Artigas / Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona
- Ramón Pérez Obiel / Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona
- Bernat Baylina / FGC Esport i Port Ainé
- Miquel Prat Sagalés / Sant Joan de L'Erm
- Jaume Comas Ballester / Volunteer
- Jesús Martín Martín / Lo Pi Negre (NGO)
- José Angel López López / Alt Pirineu Park Natural Volunteer (Geologist)

KEY OBJECTIVES of THE ACTIVITY (expected outcomes):

- Diagnosis and co-identification of Climate Change impacts and opportunities in the local economy, ways of living, environment, cultural heritage and levels of wellbeing.
- Discussing the potential role of the AELCLIC Project in the adaptation of the Parc Natural de l'Alt Pirineu (PNAP) landscape to Climate Change.
- Definition of key actions or contents that should be included in a Parc Natural de l'Alt Pirineu Landscape Adaptation Plan to Climate Change (LACAP)
- Identification of main stakeholders and available resources towards the development of a Parc Natural de l'Alt Pirineu LACAP.

AGENDA:

1. Welcome and presentation
2. Introduction to the AELCLIC project
3. Potential local climate scenarios.
4. Workshop presentation and organization. Presentation of Participants
5. TEAMWORK SESSION 1
 - a. TASK 1: Identification of the Parc Natural de l'Alt Pirineu core values.
 - b. TASK 2: Identification of climate change effects on the Parc Natural de l'Alt Pirineu landscape.
 - c. TASK 3: Brainstorming about possible solutions to the identified effects and barriers.

Coffee break.
6. Parc Natural de l'Alt Pirineu climate change adaptation planning framework
7. Objectives and Contents of a Climate Change Adaptation Plan.

8. TEAMWORK SESSION 2

- a. TASK 1: Identification of the role of the AELCLIC Project in the adaptation of the Parc Natural de L'Alt Pirineu landscape
 - b. TASK 2: Identification of main contents and actions within a Parc Natural de L'Alt Pirineu LACAP.
 - c. TASK 3: Identification of main actors and resources towards the development of a Parc Natural de L'Alt Pirineu LACAP
9. Acknowledgment and closing remarks.

1. WELCOME

- Welcoming words and introduction by Marc Garriga Lujan (Director of Parc Natural de l'Alt Pirineu)

2. INTRODUCTION TO THE AELCLIC PROJECT

- Francisco Galiana (UPV) summarizes the goals, expected outcomes, and structure of the project, as well as the location and reasons for the selection of the Parc Natural de L'Alt Pirineu Pilot Landscape. The AELCLIC web page is presented.

CONCLUSIONS:

- The AELCLIC project is presented as a project with a strong focus on the user needs at each of the 16 selected pilot landscapes
- The main objective of the current project is the definition of a series of strong local networks, in order to co-define the structure and content definition for future Landscape Adaptation Plans to Climate Change (LACAP), which would be developed in a future project.
- The participation of the PNAP in the AELCLIC-PATHFINDER project, and therefore the development of the current workshop, was approved by the Natural Park Governing Board on its regular meeting which took place on October 4th 2019.

3. POTENTIAL LOCAL CLIMATE SCENARIOS

- Emilio Servera (UPV) briefly reviews some existing datasets, which already show some observed climate change effects in the Pyrenees and the Natural Park. Global and regional climate change scenarios are then introduced, and the most important expected changes over temperature, rainfall, snow depth, snow water equivalent and flood risk in the Parc Natural de L'Alt Pirineu pilot landscape are presented.

CONCLUSIONS:

- Climate change effects are already significant in the Pyrenees, in general, and the Natural Park, in particular.
- The PNAP will be warmer and snow will reduce. Flood risk will increase but the change magnitude is not significant. The rainfall regime will change too.
- Those expected changes should be considered in deciding the future of the Natural Park.
- At this work scale, the potential influence regarding the magnitude of the climate change that will happen in the Parc Natural de L'Alt Pirineu is very small. However, starting to work on adaptation on a local/regional level can be key regarding the way such change is answered.

4. WORKSHOP PRESENTATION AND ORGANIZATION.

- Francisco Galiana (UPV) presents the workshop structure and work dynamics.

CONCLUSIONS:

- A single working group was established.
- Stakeholders would work individually, but dialogue and debate between the participants was encouraged.
- Each person will write in sticky notes their contributions to each Task. Notes would be later placed on several large paper sheets, divided in several pre-defined areas.
- Repetition of sticky notes with the same or similar texts by different stakeholders was allowed since it would be used as an indicator of the relevance of the topic.
- Potential key stakeholders could be identified in the Task 2 even if they were not present at the workshop.
- The large paper sheets were placed on a wide cork wall, which made it possible to keep them visible simultaneously during both teamwork sessions.
- This workshop included most of the activities which were developed in two different workshops in the rest of the pilot landscapes of the Work Package 4 of the AELCLIC Project due to the reasons explained in the Workshop 1 report.
- The main parts of a potential plan (diagnosis, actions, monitoring, etc...) were written in the flipchart to help to organize the discussion around the main LACAP contents. The part in which every input was allocated is also explicitly mentioned in this report.

5. PRESENTATION OF PARTICIPANTS.

PARTICIPANT	SECTOR	INSTITUTION
Marc Garriga	LOCAL/REGIONAL AUTHORITY	Parc Natural de l'Alt Pirineu
Araceli Colomé	LOCAL/REGIONAL AUTHORITY	Ajuntament de Lladorre
Cristina Simó	PUBLIC SECTOR	Ecomuseu Valls d'Àneu
Raquel Cunill	RESEARCH	Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona
Ramón Pérez	RESEARCH	Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona
Bernat Baylina	PRIVATE SECTOR	FGC Espot i Port Ainé
Miquel Prat	PRIVATE SECTOR	Sant Joan de l'Erm
Jesús Martín	SOCIETAL ORGANIZATION	Lo Pi Negre Associació Ambientalista
José Angel López	SOCIETAL ORGANIZATION	Volunteer at Parc Natural de l'Alt Pirineu
Lluís Pla	SOCIETAL ORGANIZATION	Meteopirineu
Cristòfor Cuadras	SOCIETAL ORGANIZATION	Meteo Valls d'Àneu
Ramón Baylina	SOCIETAL ORGANIZATION	
Jaume Comas	SOCIETAL ORGANIZATION	

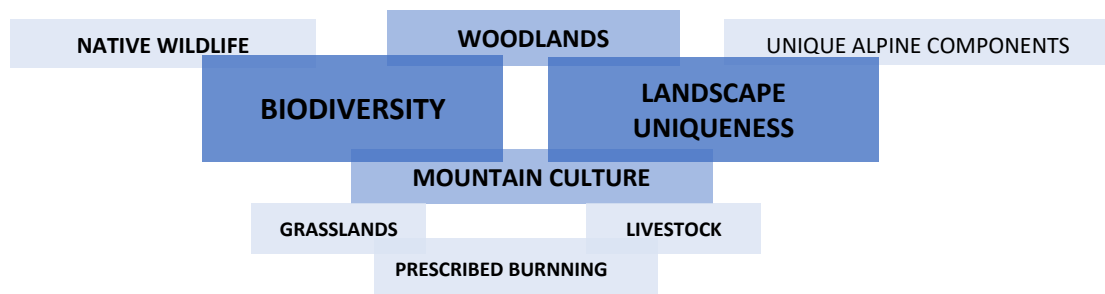
CONCLUSIONS:

- The local network was again contacted and invited, as in Workshop 1, by the Director of Parc Natural de l'Alt Pirineu (Territory and Sustainability Department, Catalunya Government)
- The composition of the local network changed from Workshop 1 because, as already mentioned in the relevant report, the Governing Board who acted as local network for the activation of the pilot landscape won't meet again until next year. The Natural Park Director, based on inputs by the UPV, invited for this workshop a local network more suited to the objectives of the activity, including private sector representatives (tourism and other leisure activities) and local specialists with a high level of knowledge regarding the area, the activities that take place there, and relevant local issues. There is also presence from the research sector, and therefore the local network is considered as highly appropriate, balanced and knowledgeable.
- Remote participation was not allowed since the workshop took place in a very late date, due to the specific approval process of the participation in the AELCLIC project of this pilot landscape, and therefore there was no additional available time.

5. TEAMWORK SESSION 1

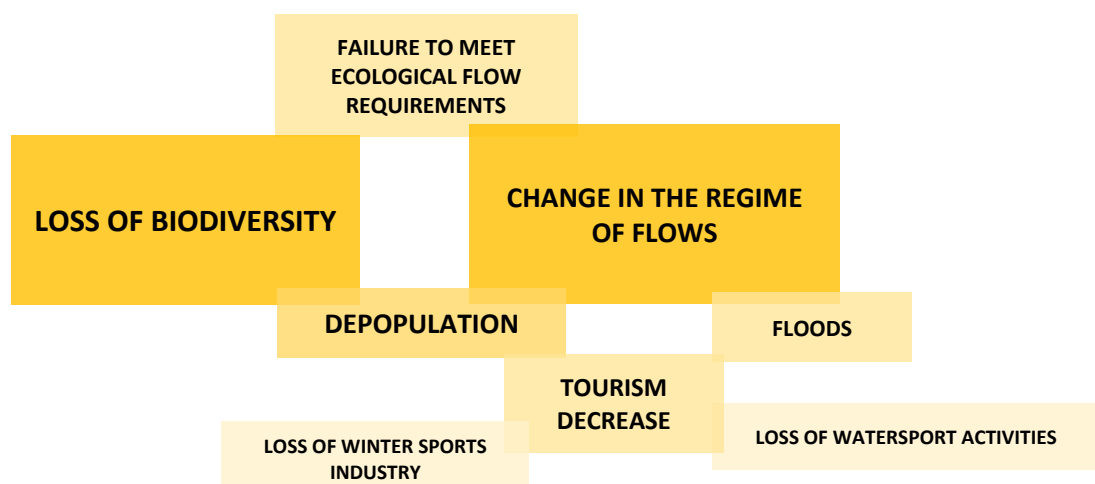
- **Task 1: Which are the values that better represent the landscape of Parc Natural de L'Alt Pirineu?**
 - ENVIRONMENTAL
 - Biodiversity due to climatic differences
 - Vegetation cover diversity both in altitude and latitude (climate conditions)
 - Pyrenean wildlife and flora endemisms
 - Black pine (*Pinus uncinata*) woods
 - Black pine forests
 - Birch forests
 - Large silver fir populations of the southern Pyrenees
 - Large areas of woodland never seen before showing sustained growth
 - Species, population and natural systems conservation
 - Wild fruits
 - Glacial lakes
 - Rock glaciers
 - Streams
 - Boxwood
 - Native wildlife
 - Bearded vulture
 - Grouse
 - Brown bear
 - Muskrat of the Pyrenees
 - SOCIAL
 - Quality of Pyrenean rural life
 - Culture of fire (Prescribed burning)
 - Protected local livestock breeds
 - CULTURAL- PAISAJÍSTICA
 - Culture of fire management
 - Dynamic millenary cultural landscape
 - Ancestral symbiosis between man and the environment
 - Historically manmade mountain landscape

- Mosaic landscape of forest, pastures and thickets
- Landscape well marked by the seasons
- ECONOMIC
 - Glacial lakes
 - Forest policy
 - The uniqueness of the forests is a growing attraction highly valued by visitors.
 - Economic changes caused by external factors (misrepresentation of isolation)
 - Adventure activities in rivers and ravines
 - Hiking
 - Snow tourism awareness
 - High economic value of the landscape
- OTHER
 - Balance between human economic activity and natural values
 - Rural tracks and roads



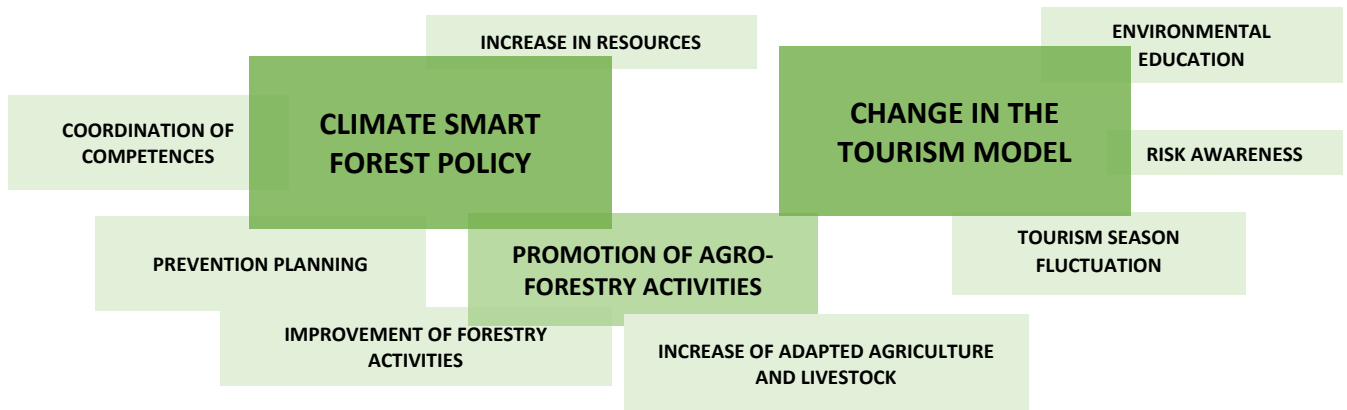
- **Task 2: Which are the Climate Change effects on the landscape of the Parc Natural de L'Alt Pirineu?**
 - TEMPERATURE
 - Change in the diversity of plant and animal species
 - Invasive plants
 - Loss of ecosystems
 - Extinction of sensitive species
 - Disappearance or depletion in the most sensitive animal populations
 - Wildlife retreat
 - Increase of forest pests, especially pine processionary
 - Change in the behavior of insects, their function as a principal source of feed for other species (pine processionary)
 - Pests impacts at a higher altitude (pine processionary and other)
 - Displacement of unique species to higher areas
 - Displacement of forest and non-forest altitudinal clines
 - Pastures increase and anticipation
 - Polluted water in high altitude glacial lakes (because of the southern winds)
 - Temperature increase in river water
 - Risk of catastrophic Wildfires
 - Snowmaking at ski resorts
 - Severe impacts in the tourism sector
 - Impacts on high-altitude hiking (excessive heat)
 - Avalanches increase
 - Changes in food production such as mushrooms, berries and orchards
 - Increase in the number of visitors due to the temperature increase

- **RAINFALL**
 - Increase in erosion and landslides as a result of changes in vegetation cover
 - Impacts on pasture areas
 - Impacts due to the increase in vegetation cover (lack of forest extraction)
 - Changes in food production such as mushrooms, berries and orchards
 - Failure to comply with the ecological flows due to excessive use of water
 - Death of aquatic species as a result of the decrease in flows
 - Impacts on whitewater activities (decrease and irregularity of flows)
 - Lack of water in the villages and water pollution
- **FLOOD RISK**
 - Floods
 - Increase in flood risk
 - Immediate landscape changes (even faster than wildfires)
 - Rafting and water sports
- **SNOW DEPTH DECLINE**
 - Total loss of snow cover
 - Winter Sports Industry instability
 - Ski areas
 - End of skiing
 - Loss of ski resorts
 - Change of the snow tourism system
 - Decrease in snow season length
 - Loss of glaciers
 - Not enough water flow for river sports at August (snowmelt)
 - Difficulty of hydroelectric production (snowmelt)
- **OTHER**
 - Paradoxical population increase
 - Human depopulation
 - Forest revaluation
 - Snow revaluation
 - Changes in cultural paradigms
 - Strong winds



Task 3a: Which are the potential answers to the identified Climate Change effects?

- TEMPERATURE
 - Forestry activities improvement
 - Need for changes in forest policy
 - Agreed forest policy in order to facing threats (invasive species, fires, economic exploitation, avalanches, floods,)
 - Coordination of authorities competences based on common objectives
 - Alternative plans from ski resorts and administration
 - Opportunity to plan and anticipate
 - Burning plans
 - Changes in the agricultural model. Promotion of agriculture in abandoned grasslands. Subsidies and advice
 - No solution: leave it to nature
- RAINFALL
 - Lengthening of the summer season
 - Lengthening of mountain grassland season.
 - Lengthening of the tourism season (hiking)
 - Shades on the streets and squares of the villages
- FLOOD RISK
 - Landslides due to the lack of retaining walls and embankments
 - Tourist awareness, risk warning
- SNOW DEPTH DECLINE
 - Rural repopulation
 - Involvement of local population
 - Environmental education
 - Change of the tourism industry in the Pyrenees (mild temperatures in winter)
 - Forget tourism. The Pyrenees will have to be recovered as a priority agriculture and livestock area
- OTHERS
 - Improvement of grassland irrigation systems. Water saving
 - Increase of agricultural areas: orchards, vineyards, etc.
 - Herds of goats. Forest underbrush clearing.
 - Municipally-owned herds
 - To recover the most adapted sheep and goat breeds
 - Electric transportation promotion
 - Increase in renewable energy
 - To obtain economic resources for conservation purposes
 - R&D investment. Opting for proximity tourism (lower CO2 emissions)



- **Task 3b: Which are the threats or weaknesses that could prevent the implementation of those opportunities for resolution?**
 - TEMPERATURE
 - Lack of government support
 - Greater involvement by ACA (Catalan Water Agency) and CHE (Ebro River Basin Authority) in the area
 - Greater involvement of EU organisms in adaptation policies and reducing climate change impacts
 - National and regional centralist policies
 - Not really a priority objective of the political class
 - Trying to conserve the primary forest can be a threat to the ecosystem
 - Capitalist system
 - RAINFALL
 - Plans and protocols regarding floods, and defining risks
 - FLOOD RISK
 - SNOW DEPTH DECLINE
 - OTHERS
 - Depopulation. Lack of human activity in the forest
 - Rural depopulation
 - High dependence on tourism
 - Overcrowded tourist destination in peak times
 - Lack of environmental awareness by people and politicians (Education)
 - Lack of awareness of the local population ("change is far away from here")
 - Decrease in livestock activity over time
 - Loss of traditional activities (primary sector)
 - Exploitation of natural resources. Mining operations, wind energy, hydro energy
 - Irreversible climate change (change of tourism model of ski resorts)
 - Lack of cleaning in the riverbed, riverine forests
 - Excessive forest undergrowth
 - Overpopulation of invasive-alien species
 - Park fire risk prevention plan



6. PARC NATURAL DE L'ALT PIRINEU CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION PLANNING FRAMEWORK

- Emilio Servera (UPV) presents the main plans and strategies related to climate change that should be taken into account for the development of a PNAP LACAP.

CONCLUSIONS:

- At the national level, there is a National Adaption to Climate Change Plan, in force since 2006. Several works and reports developed in the frame of this national plan are relevant to the pilot landscape, e.g. in relation to adaptation in the winter sports sector, biodiversity or extensive farming.
- Some available funding opportunities at a national level for adaptation to climate change are also presented.
- The structure of the regional climate change strategy is reviewed. Its and main linkages and synergies to the potential LACAP are presented.
- The regional climate change law is also quickly analyzed. It includes relevant sections such as the need to update protected areas plans in order to include adaptation to climate change.
- At a regional level, other current plans such as the PATIVEL (Coastal Green Infrastructure Regional Plan) also take climate change into account, and should be considered in the development of a LACAP.
- At the local level, there are some climate plans approved or in the drafting stage.
- The Natural Park already considers climate change adaptation within its biodiversity monitoring plan. The PNAP doesn't have any management plan yet.

7. OBJECTIVES AND CONTENTS OF A CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION LANDSCAPE PLAN.

- Emilio Servera (UPV) summarizes the goals, expected outcomes and structure of a climate change adaptation plan

CONCLUSIONS:

- The definition of adaptation measures to climate change in Parc Natural de L'Alt Pirineu can be developed at different working scales and from different perspectives
- Defining those measures through a plan would allow to improve and monitor their effectiveness and a better integration with existing programs and plans
- A consortium approach is a good option for developing and executing adaptation plans

8. TEAMWORK SESSION 2

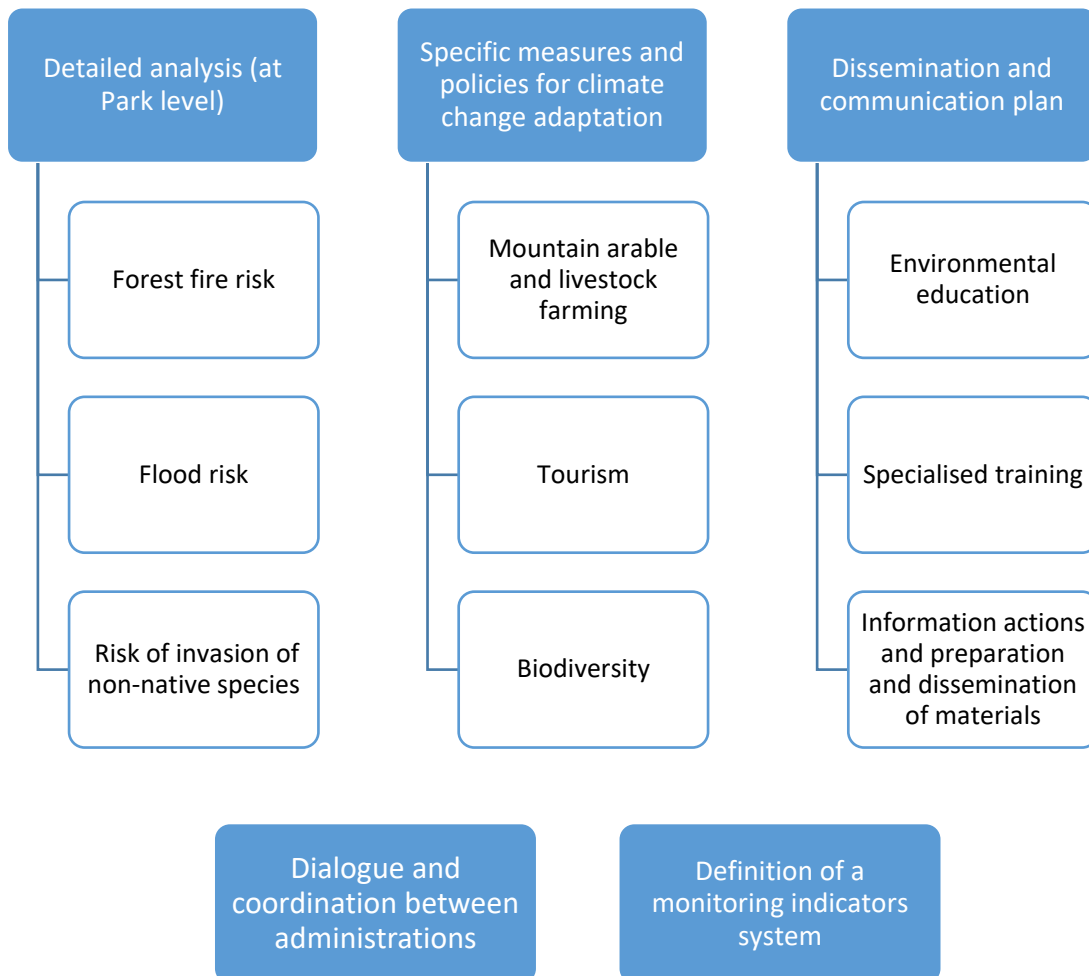
- **Task 1: How could the AELCLIC Project contribute towards the adaptation of the PNAP landscape to Climate Change?**
 - Coordination among every landscape. Communication?

- **Task 2: Which actions should be included in the Landscape Adaption Plan of the Pilot Landscape in order to achieve its intended objectives?**
 - **DETAILED ANALYSIS/DIAGNOSIS**
 - Good synthesis of every study at the park scale
 - Inventory of what might disappear
 - Hidrologic risks Identification. Floods
 - Fire risk zoning.
 - Diagnosis of key attack points in case of forest fire
 - Assessment of risk zones of invasion of alien species
 - Flood risk mapping in inhabited areas (impacts on infrastructures)
 - Better understanding of the climate in the park and its assessment on a local scale
 - Gathering scientifically robust empirical data on the evolution of climate in the PNAP
 - Project at county escale
 - Fire prevention in fir forests

 - **PLAN ACTIONS**
 - Mapping of high value agricultural areas which shouldn't be developable
 - Coordination of climate change and global change (socio-cultural)
 - Dialogue with the political class. To pursue commitments
 - Optimization of tourism management.
 - Better control on human impact
 - Changes in livestock management. New livestock policies (goats)
 - Climate adaptation policies in other recreational and agricultural activities
 - Mapping of specific special areas and their risks (glaciers, wetlands)
 - Impacts on the unique species of the NP

 - **RESULTS COMMUNICATION AND DISSEMINATION**
 - Share results (Schools, town halls, agricultural cooperatives, civil society, Hospitality / tourism)
 - Environmental education on the consequences of climate change in the Pyrenees
 - Environmental education. Project Explanation
 - Environmental education and interpretation (permanent education for the whole population
 - Business training, brigades, teaching
 - Publication of demonstrative adaptation and mitigation actions and dissemination through seminars

 - **MONITORING AND ASSESSMENT**
 - Permanent assessment of every action



• **Task 3: Evaluation of potential levels of stakeholder involvement**

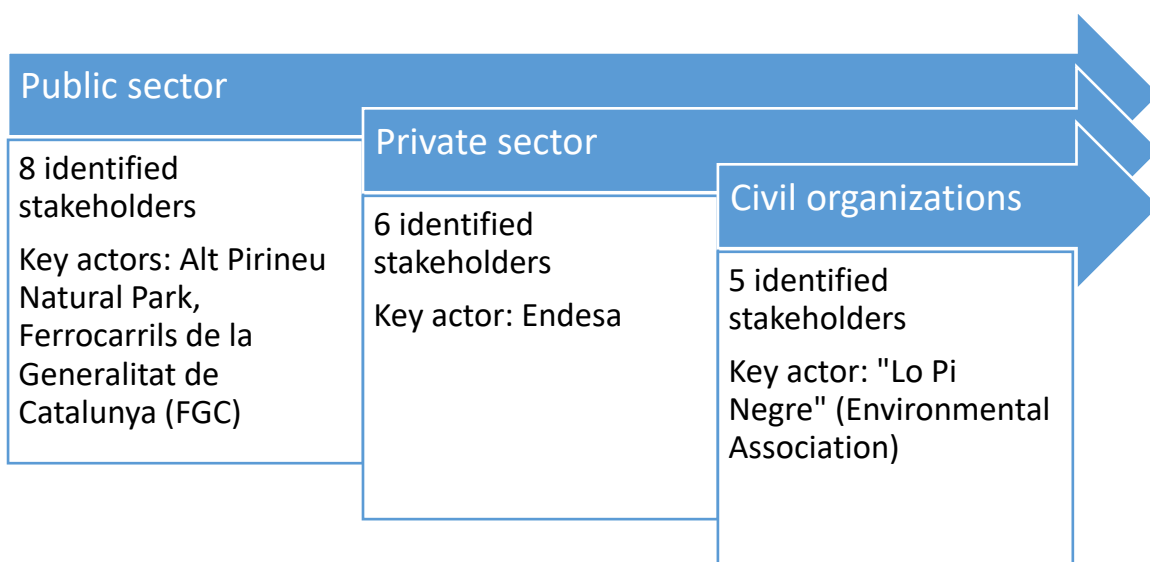
○ **PUBLIC SECTOR**

- Parc Natural de L'Alt Pirineu / Generalitat (own budgets and outsourcing if territorial support is reached)
- Regional Government of Catalonia. New resources from 2021 from the vehicle CO2 tax for "climate change and biodiversity actions"
- National Park
- Lleida Provincial Council
- County Council
- Railways of the Government of Catalonia (skiing resort infrastructures)
- GRAMP-UAB. Research Group in Mountain and Landscape Areas - Autonomous University of Barcelona (Contribution of scientific data on the evolution of climate and plant landscape).
- Local councils
- La Caixa Foundation
- IDAPA. Institute for the development and promotion of l'Alt Pirineu i Arán. Department of Territory and sustainability. Government of Catalonia.

- ACA. Catalan Water Agency. Government of Catalonia
- CHE. Ebro River Basin Authority. Spanish Government.

- PRIVATE SECTOR
 - ENDESA
 - Logging enterprises association
 - Catering Association
 - Sort Lottery Administration.
 - Adventure sports companies
 - Baqueira Beret ski resort

- CIVIL ORGANIZATIONS
 - Catalonia La Pedrera Foundation
 - Lo Pi Negre (NGO, environmental association of Pallares Sobirà)
 - Catalan Fishing and Casting Federation
 - Catalan Hunting Federation
 - Nature Conservation Network



9. ACKNOWLEDGMENT AND CLOSING REMARKS

- Francisco Galiana (UPV) thanks the participants for their contributions and summarizes the workshop results.

CONCLUSIONS:

- The local network will be notified when the workshops reports are available on the AELCLIC webpage
- Some participants in the workshop authorized adding their organizations to the PNAP local network in the AELCLIC webpage.

SUMMARY:

- Key CONCLUSIONS, Key DECISIONS and NEXT ACTIONS (By Whom and When):

- The inclusion of the Alt Pirineu Natural Park landscape in the AELCLIC project required the previous approval by the Governing Body of the Natural Park, as previously explained in the Workshop1 report. This workshop, according to the workplan selected by the PNAP Governing Board in the Workshop1 of this Pilot Landscape, bundled tasks pertaining to the Workshops 1 and 2, in the other pilot landscapes of the AELCLIC WP4, or in Workshops 2 and 3, in other Work Packages of the AELCLIC Project. / **ACTIONS:** The timing and methodology of the tasks was adjusted by UPV in order to be able to develop all of them in a single morning. Results from all those activities are compiled in this report.
- The organization of the Workshop by the Parc Natural de l'Alt Pirineu was again excellent. Contacts with local stakeholders and other invited experts were successful even if the available time to organize the workshop was much shorter than with the First Workshop (less than one month in advance). There were constant contacts with the UPV during the organizational phase in order to agree a program for the session. The UPV was also informed at different points as the list of confirmed attendants was being filled. The Workshop took place again in the same excellent facilities in the pilot landscape as Workshop 1 (local social welfare centre in Llavorsí, kindly made available by the local council). The PNAP also sponsored some tea/coffee, drinks and excellent local sweets for the attendants coffee-break. / **ACTIONS:** UPV thanked the Parc Natural de l'Alt Pirineu Director and staff for their essential role in the development of the activities in the pilot landscape.
- The Parc Natural de l'Alt Pirineu local network was very comprehensive and knowledgeable through both morning workshop sessions. The stakeholders showed especially very high interest at the initial presentations. For instance, during the slideshows regarding "Potential local climate scenarios", questions were constantly raised, leading to a very constructive debate around the need for more detailed data, given the significant climate differences among the different PNAP areas. Even if the number of stakeholders was not too high, they were able to successfully develop the main tasks, providing a wide perspective to adaptation to climate change in the area. / **ACTIONS:** UPV thanked the attendants for their intense work during the morning, and the Parc Natural de l'Alt Pirineu Director for successfully achieving a more diverse network, with balanced representation between all the main relevant sectors.
- Several stakeholders confirmed their interest in being included in the AELCLIC web as part of the Parc Natural de l'Alt Pirineu Local Network. / **ACTIONS:** Universitat Politècnica de València will provide the AELCLIC web administrator with their contact details in order to include the local network structure in the AELCLIC web.
- Landscape singularity and high biodiversity were at the center of the wide variety of landscape values identified by the stakeholders. The existence of a mountain culture and the importance of woodlands in the landscape were also highlighted. The presence of agro-forestry activities increases the importance of preserving resources such as livestock and grasslands, which are essential to the character of the pilot landscape. It is remarkable that all these values were also considered as the potential basis for the development of new economic opportunities based on the landscape. / **ACTIONS:** Any future LACAP should take into account not only the climate change impacts in the natural values, but also the socio-cultural values which are directly linked to the local population and their economic activities.

- The main potential identified climate change impacts focused on losing the high biodiversity value and the risk of changes in the regime of flows, and the subsequent cascading impacts, from depopulation to the tourism activities. There is a high uncertainty in relation to the winter sports industry, due to potential dramatic changes in snow cover and depth. Other activities in the area such as rural tourism were highlighted, focusing the discussion on the potential negative impacts on the area economy / **ACTIONS: Universitat Politècnica de València addressed many of the identified impacts from a planning perspective in the presentations that took part in the second half of the morning.**
- The main answers to the identified climate change impacts clustered around the development of climate-smart agro-forestry policies, and the required changes in the tourism model. The need for improved environmental education and risk awareness was also highlighted, following a common trend among every WP4 pilot landscape / **ACTIONS: All the information provided could be taken into account in any potential funding application aimed at developing the LACAP or a similar plan in a future project.**
- The lack of implication by authorities and the loss of traditional activities were considered the main barriers in order to advance towards the potential answers to climate change identified in the landscape pilot project. Some stakeholders insisted on the excessive dependence on tourism and the lack of permanent population / **ACTIONS: All the information provided could be taken into account in any potential funding application aimed at developing the LACAP or a similar plan in a future project.**
- The presentations during the second part of the workshop were again remarkable. They covered in detail every identified main topic which should be addressed through a LACAP in the Parc Natural de l'Alt Pirineu. They were a perfect supplement to the presentations developed during the first part of Workshop. / **ACTIONS: UPV will upload every presentation to the AELCLIC Webpage, within the "Materials" file of the Workshop.**
- Given the high number of activities and the limited time, the stakeholders decided to focus on Tasks 2 and 3 in the Teamwork session 2. The only proposal made regarding the Task 1 was to assign a coordination and communication role to the AELCLIC project. / **ACTIONS: The potential contribution of the AELCLIC project to the adaptation of the PNAP landscape to climate change can be indirectly inferred from the results of Task 2.**
- The main contents to consider in a potential Parc Natural de l'Alt Pirineu Landscape Adaptation to Climate Change Plan were identified. The stakeholders established the main scope of the diagnosis, which should not adjust to the strict Park boundaries, but include its socio-economic influence area as well. Some priorities (such as establishing detailed analysis at Park level and related with main risk threats, promoting specific measures and policies for climate change adaptation or achieving a real dialogue and coordination between administrations), as well as the need to develop some pilot projects and establish a monitoring indicators system were also identified. / **ACTIONS: All the information provided could be taken into account in any potential funding application aimed at developing the LACAP in a future project.**
- The identification of the main actors who could take part in the development of a LACAP or support any potential funding application was also successful. 19 stakeholders were identified within the specific activity developed, but most of them

were not present. / **ACTIONS:** Any potential partnership interested in developing the Parc Natural de l'Alt Pirineu LACAP in the future would be able to benefit from the evaluation of potential levels of stakeholder involvement.

- The Parc Natural de l'Alt Pirineu Direction asked UPV for a draft press release in order to disseminate the pilot landscape participation in the AELCLIC project. The draft press release was provided by the UPV and vastly improved by the press and communication office of the Regional Land Management and Sustainability Department. The press release was issued on the day before the workshop (<https://govern.cat/govern/docs/2019/10/30/10/27/733ac2c3-3278-4b57-ba1d-a277596ef8c9.pdf>) and had a high impact. It was distributed by many of the main Spanish and Catalan media (i.e. <https://www.europapress.es/epagro/noticia-cambio-climatico-parc-lalt-pirineu-participa-plan-europeo-contra-efectos-cambio-climatico-20191030131934.html> or <https://www.lavanguardia.com/local/lleida/20191030/471290681288/catalunya-el-parc-de-lalt-pirineu-participa-en-un-plan-europeo-contra-los-efectos-del-cambio-climatico.html>) and also by many other departments of the regional government (<https://canviclimatic.gencat.cat/ca/actualitat/noticies/Noticia/AELCLIC>) or even the Barcelona European Commission Office (<https://ec.europa.eu/spain/barcelona/news/el-parc-natural-de-l%E2%80%99alt-pirineu-participar%C3%A0-en-un-projecte-europeu-estudiar-els-efectes-del-ca>). The press release was also included later in the monthly environmental newsletter published by the regional government (http://territori.gencat.cat/es/01_departament/documentacio/medi_ambient_i_sostenibilitat/publicacions_periodiques/butlletins_electronics/butlleti_ma/any-2019/numero-475)/ **ACTIONS:** Universitat Politècnica de València will include the press articles in further reports regarding the societal impact of the project.
- The Bologna International AELCLIC Meeting took place two weeks after the Workshop. The PNAP Director was identified as the key, leading member of the local network, and invited to represent it in the Bologna Meeting. Universitat Politècnica de Valencia / Las Naves would sponsor the travel expenses, at least partially. Finally, prior commitments prevented the Director or any other representative from the Parc Natural de l'Alt Pirineu board to attend the meeting. However, the Park Director was able to prepare an excellent slideshow to contribute to the International Meeting with their perspective of the AELCLIC Project and the potential future development of a LACAP in the Parc Natural de l'Alt Pirineu / **ACTIONS:** UPV was in charge of presenting the excellent slideshow prepared by the Parc Natural de l'Alt Pirineu in Bologna. The Parc Natural de l'Alt Pirineu pilot landscape was therefore introduced to the representatives from other local networks from around Europe, and subsequently taken into account in the further teamwork developed in the meeting. The Parc Natural de l'Alt Pirineu board was thanked for their outstanding work and received a draft version of the International Meeting Report, allowing them to make any comments or suggestions if appropriate. They will also be informed of any future news and be considered a key actor regarding potential funding applications to develop the Parc Natural de l'Alt Pirineu LACAP.

DIAGNOSIS:

- **Level of Achievement of the expected outcomes (from 1 (min) to 5 (maximum)):**
 - o OUTCOME 1 (Diagnosis and co-identification of Climate Change impacts and opportunities in the local economy, ways of living, environment, cultural heritage and levels of wellbeing). LEVEL OF ACHIEVEMENT: 5
 - o OUTCOME 2 (Identification of the potential role of the AELCLIC Project in the adaptation of the PNAP landscape to Climate Change). LEVEL OF ACHIEVEMENT: 2
 - o OUTCOME 3 (Definition of main contents and actions to be included in a potential Parc Natural de l'Alt Pirineu LACAP). LEVEL OF ACHIEVEMENT: 5
 - o OUTCOME 4 (Evaluation of potential levels of stakeholder involvement for the development of a LACAP in Parc Natural de l'Alt Pirineu). LEVEL OF ACHIEVEMENT: 4
- **Main Shortcomings or barriers for the full achievement of the expected outcomes:**
 - o The work session was quite long and two of the stakeholders from the private sector excused their presence at the end of workshop.
 - o Including Task 1 (Identification of the potential role of the AELCLIC Project in the adaptation of the PNAP landscape to Climate Change) in the Teamwork session 2 was too ambitious. However, this was quickly detected in order to move on to the following tasks without further delay.
- **Main Reasons for the successful achievement of the expected outcomes:**
 - o Excellent organizing work by the PNAP. As mentioned in the previous report, it was decided that the Natural Park Director, based on inputs by the UPV, would invite for this workshop a local network more suited to the objectives of the activity, including private sector representatives (tourism and other leisure activities) and local specialists with a high level of knowledge regarding the area, the activities that take place there, and relevant local issues. This was successfully accomplished, and the local network included highly participative and knowledgeable stakeholders, which were very interested in the topic and made a significant effort in order to successfully develop a very intensive work session.
 - o Good preparation of materials by UPV. Ability to adjust to the workplan selected in Workshop 1, which was very intensive and demanding.
 - o Teamwork sessions and presentations by the UPV were alternated in order to make the workshop more dynamic and reduce tiredness by the attendants. The coffee break, based on local, high-quality products, organized and sponsored by the PNAP, was also key in order to provide a needed boost for the second half of the workshop.
 - o Ability by the UPV to re-adjust a very busy workshops schedule in order to be able to find a new date for this workshop, after the initially agreed date was discarded by the PNAP.
 - o Clear definition of the expected outcomes.
 - o Very useful reference materials from other AELCLIC workshops. Some materials from the Workshop 1 in this same landscape were used again too, due to the unique workplan that was followed in this pilot landscape due to its singularities.
 - o Attending to the whole PNAP Governing Board meeting which took place in the beginning of the same month was very useful in terms of gaining inside knowledge of the Natural Park management and priorities.
 - o Excellent facilities.
- **Learnt lessons and recommendations for similar activities in other places:**
 - o Organizing and facilitating a workshop 6 hours long is a very challenging activity. However, it is possible to develop it successfully based on good planning and materials, and provided that the local network shows a very high level of interest and effort.

- **Learnt lessons and recommendations for future activities in the same place:**
 - See previous section.
- **Level of influence of the local characteristics (social, geographical, etc) in the development of the activity:**
 - High. As already mentioned, developing successfully a workshop so intense and demanding can only be achieved if the local network shows a very high commitment.



ECONOMIC REPORT:

TYPE OF COST	COST (€)
Travel & Accommodation Costs for the partner(s) members	300,74
Goods, materials and external services	-
Sub-granting (e.g. Travel & Accommodation costs for Third Parties or collaborators)	-
TOTAL	300,74