

CITIZENS' CLIMATE ASSEMBLY

A SAFER AND FAIRER SPAIN FACING CLIMATE CHANGE. HOW DO WE MAKE IT HAPPEN?



FINAL REPORT OF RECOMMENDATIONS

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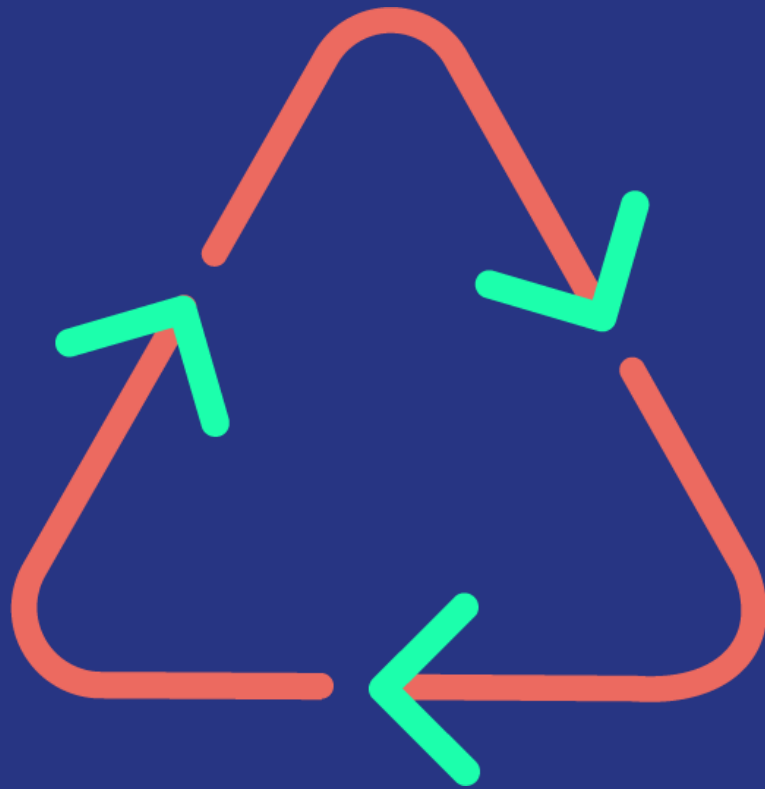
PRINCIPLES OF THE CITIZENS' CLIMATE ASSEMBLY

The principles of the Citizens' Climate Assembly were ratified in session 4 of the Assembly, following the Group of Independent Experts' recommendation made in session 2. This initial recommendation, based on principles of international law, was amended and expanded with the assembly members' contributions and comments from the session and virtual participation space.

Having incorporated the assembly members' contributions, the improved set of principles was put to the vote and approved by an 86.7% majority.

These principles have inspired and steered the drafting of recommendations and goals, providing a framework for the actions derived from the recommendations.

1. Principle of sustainable development, incorporating criteria of social, intra and intergenerational justice.
2. Precautionary principle.
3. Prevention principle.
4. The 'polluter pays' principle.
5. Non-regression principle.
6. Principle of common but differentiated responsibilities, considering the respective capacities and meeting climate justice criteria.
7. Principle of social cohesion and protection of vulnerable groups.
8. Principle of decarbonisation of the Spanish economy, understood as the achievement of a socioeconomic model without greenhouse gas emissions.



**LIFE AND SOCIETY AREA
CONSUMPTION**

LSA CONSUMPTION

Goal No. 1: To promote green, sustainable architecture, and enable the building stock (both new and existing buildings) to adapt quickly and easily to the best existing energy and water consumption standards.

Justification:

The percentage of low Energy Class A buildings as to their energy consumption and water use is insignificant, and sustainability is not a widespread practice in the construction industry. Rainwater and greywater are barely used in buildings.

Unsustainable buildings lead to unnecessary public expenditure on a regional and state-wide level.

Building rehabilitation is still difficult for citizens, there is little information and a lot of bureaucracy and, although there are grants available, most of them are given *a posteriori*, and there are no effective financing mechanisms.

The public sector needs to lead in the rehabilitation challenge and set an example for citizens. In addition, the construction sector is a leading employer.

Recommendations:

Recommendation No. 1: Promote the use of sustainable practices and materials in buildings.

Percentage of support: 100%

Description: Promote the recovery of sustainable materials and practices and ensure that new constructions are more and better adapted to climate change (consideration of materials, others). Beyond the sustainability of the building itself, promote the reuse of construction products and materials and rehabilitation activities and processes, taking a life cycle approach to the ecological footprint of building construction and rehabilitation.

Recommendation No. 2: Turn public buildings into excellent examples of sustainable building.

Percentage of support: 98.91%

Description: Require that all buildings owned or used by the public comply with sustainability and energy consumption standards (buildings with almost zero energy buildings and passive

houses) in the Technical Building Code to renovate 10% of the built area every year. The public must be notified of the results - such as expenditure, savings, measures taken, etc. - using accessible devices within the buildings themselves and online.

Recommendation No. 3: Improve management and financing conditions to enable citizens to proactively carry out the energy rehabilitation of their homes without economic or bureaucratic impediments.

Percentage of support: 98.90%

Description: Improve conditions to make energy rehabilitation in homes easy and accessible. As a minimum, these conditions must include the matters of information, feasibility, processing, financing and advice for the entire rehabilitation process. These improved conditions must consider the perspective of a just transition, i.e., they must allow all citizens to rehabilitate their homes regardless of their economic or financial capacity. These conditions must generate mechanisms that facilitate technical decision-making so that energy rehabilitation has a proactive mitigation and adaptation perspective.

Recommendation No. 4: Facilitate the use and reuse of water in buildings.

Percentage of support: 100%

Description: Require that new buildings include reuse of grey water and recovery of rainwater to reduce mains water consumption and lower the cost of buildings, promote green energy consumption by using sustainable energies, encouraging all existing buildings to adopt this type of technology and measures.

Recommendation No. 5: Provide national, regional and local public figures with the skills required to provide comprehensive support regarding energy efficiency monitoring and advice to the actors involved in housing renovation.

Percentage of support: 95.18%

Description: Guarantee the existence of a local public figure to support the actors involved in housing rehabilitation, who functions as a “one-stop shop” for this process. This figure will enable increased training for companies that manage properties and homeowners’ associations. The services that could be offered are: technical advice; support in decision making; financing preliminary studies and the cost of rehabilitation; assistance obtaining grants and finding co-financing, when necessary.

Goal No. 2: Facilitate energy saving and the consumption of renewables.

Justification:

Green energy production and consumption in the home are essential to achieving a 100% sustainable energy model. To avoid disputes and rejection of renewable energy projects imposed by large companies, citizens must be part of the energy transition. Increase public intervention in this sector to achieve better control of what we consume and what we pay in our homes, particularly in cases of energy poverty.

Encouraging energy communities and self-consumption to foster consumer participation and reduce dependence on large electricity companies. Energy communities are not being created fast enough and self-consumption is difficult due to the sale price of surplus energy. Large companies must also speed the transition to renewable generation to stay competitive, protect jobs and contribute the necessary capital for the change of model.

Recommendations:

Recommendation No. 6: Accelerate the creation of energy communities in municipalities.

Percentage of support: 95.60%

Description: Increase the maximum regulatory radius so that more residents (and less densely populated municipalities) can benefit from energy communities and provide measures for City Councils to promote energy communities within their territory, including the option to partly finance projects as investors.

Recommendation No. 7: Promote energy self-consumption and the sale of self-consumption energy in homes.

Percentage of support: 95.60%

Description: Guarantee a fair sale price for self-consumption energy through state regulation of the sale price (stable price and not susceptible to the pressures of doing business) and provide tax credits for people who use the self-consumption option.

Recommendation No. 8: Implementation of a publicly controlled energy model with regulation of fair prices.

Percentage of support: 96.74%

Description: Establish a mechanism for regulating energy prices and taxes to guarantee minimum availability to all citizens based on income, the cost of living and energy consumption.

Decouple electricity prices from gas prices, since, if not, there is no incentive to promote renewables or energy efficiency. Since the current system has disproportionately benefited certain companies, the system reform must encompass measures to ensure these profits are used for the complete transition to renewable energy.

Re-nationalise energy distribution.

Recommendation No. 9: Require electricity generators to produce most of their energy from renewable sources.

Percentage of support: 95.56%

Description: Establish a minimum, progressive percentage of renewable energy production of the total produced by electricity generating companies. This minimum percentage be coherent with the zero emissions goal for the electricity generation system by 2050, to which Spain is committed.

Recommendation No. 10: Study and control the use and dissemination of networks that generate electromagnetic emissions and their impact on consumption models.

Percentage of support: 85.88%

Description: Apply the precautionary principle in the administrative authorisation process for developing these networks. Create white zones with low-power electromagnetic emissions in each autonomous community.

Goal No. 3: Achieve sustainable consumption in the tourism sector to reduce the environmental impact of the sector and promote sustainable leisure styles.

Justification:

The tourism sector has a great impact on the environment and abuses local resources, produces large amounts of waste and has a negative impact on the quality of life of local inhabitants, causing its environmental deterioration.

Recommendations:

Recommendation No. 11: Certify tourism establishments with an official badge based on their ecological footprint.

Percentage of support: 95.45%

Description: Certify tourism with an official badge based on its ecological footprint, considering water management (washing towels, sheets, etc.), energy consumption, waste management (hygiene products, food waste, etc.) and proximity to public transport.

Recommendation No. 12: Create a regional public body to study the real ecological footprint and its limit to diversity or limit tourist destinations based on their tourist density.

Percentage of support: 88.51%

Description: Diversify and regulate (limit density) tourist destinations based on the ecological footprint limit (for example, number of beds in relation to number of inhabitants). Prevent the pull effect.

Recommendation No. 13: Implement free public recreational-cultural leisure spaces without the need for consumption, with public toilets and avoiding overcrowding.

Percentage of support: 94.12%

Description: Provide public spaces and activities in all towns and cities for recreational and cultural meetings and leisure without the need for consumption to enhance community life.

Recommendation No. 14: Value other free forms of leisure and lifestyles, revaluing their nature as cultural heritage.

Percentage of support: 92.94%

Description: Encourage appreciation of alternative lifestyles that the entire population can enjoy, include them in the concept of cultural heritage and give them legal protection.

Recommendation No. 15: Create time banks for exchanging services based on a time exchange unit.

Percentage of support: 84.15%

Description: Create alternatives to economic cycles that contribute to climate change by promoting service exchanges as opposed to monetary and consumer exchanges.

Goal No. 4: Use formal and informal education to raise awareness among social agents and future generations of the impact of consumption on climate change to promote a more sustainable lifestyle on a global level.

Justification:

Children need to be educated in climate change and its consequences from an early age, including the subject in the educational curriculum, with mandatory teacher training in this field and environmental competence.

It is also considered necessary to convey the information to the public and raise awareness through other non-formal educational means.

Recommendations:

Recommendation No. 16: Include the skills and abilities necessary for sustainability and responsible consumption in education with mandatory teacher training.

Percentage of support: 98.86%

Description: Include sustainability skills and abilities in the formal educational curriculum based on the models implemented within the EU, including mandatory teacher training and certification in sustainability skills and conduct public educational and awareness-raising campaigns.

Information, awareness-raising and encouragement of sustainable habits and practices through campaigns.

Raise awareness through the training curriculum, mandatory teacher training, awareness-raising in educational centres (schools, universities), in associations, in workplaces, etc.

Recommendation No. 17: Raise awareness of the concept of degrowth.

Percentage of support: 92.94%

Description: Raise awareness of the concept of degrowth and regulate advertising and pro-consumer messages, highlighting the impact of consumption on climate change.

Recommendation No. 18: Promote national and international tourist education and awareness of ecological and cultural values, imposing real sanctions based on non-compliance.

Percentage of support: 95.45%

Description: Educate and raise awareness among tourists of the importance of not littering the natural environment.

Recommendation No. 19: Require reliable, accessible labelling containing clear, concise and transparent information on the climate impact of consumer goods.

Percentage of support: 98.89%

Description: Prepare regulations that require products to be labelled with their environmental impact, including traceability.

Labels must be understandable, visual and easily interpretable: water footprint, carbon footprint, information regarding how long it takes for the container to biodegrade under normal conditions. This labelling would show the real cost of the product, internalising the costs derived from its environmental impact.

The Recommendation includes the creation of an accessible information viewing system, for example, through an application (APP).

Goal No.5: Establish a circular economic model based on the 7Rs (Redesign, Reduce, Reuse, Repair, Renovate, Recover and Recycle) to achieve a cultural transformation.

Justification:

A circular economic model requires that all actors to be in alignment: government, companies, citizens, educational centres, media. The message needs to be heard and an all-encompassing climate created from all areas. The new model entails major structural changes and must focus on reduction. It is also necessary to address business practices that deliberately promote the use-and-throw away model, such as planned obsolescence.

Recommendations:

Recommendation No. 20: Abolish policies that encourage consumption of products with an environmental impact, replacing this with firm support for goods and services that help in the fight against climate change.

Percentage of support: 98.84%

Description: An in-depth review of public policies that encourage the consumption of certain products (e.g., *Plan Renove*, or Renewal Plan) is proposed to properly align them with climate change goals. The Recommendation emphasises the need to rationalise these incentives to prioritise climate change over other shorter-term strategies aimed at economic reactivation in certain sectors.

Recommendation No. 21: Implement regulations for companies to introduce recycled material into their production chain and for their products to be reusable.

Percentage of support: 100%

Description: This Recommendation focuses on the role of the business sector in achieving a circular economic model. It stresses the need to invest in repair and reuse, but also on the opportunities of these new business niches. This also makes producers and consumers jointly responsible for waste, defining labels with information about proper waste management and the item's future when the consumer disposes of it correctly.

Recommendation No. 22: Financing for innovation in different economic sectors for reuse and recycling.

Percentage of support: 97.78%

Description: Obliging companies to improve their production processes, eliminating and reusing their own waste as much as possible and assisting with financing, mainly to SMEs, to transition to this more sustainable model.

Recommendation No. 23: Creation of repair centres to extend the useful life of products.

Percentage of support: 98.88%

Description: These are envisaged as community facilities run by the administration or citizens, where electrical appliances and other faulty products can be taken for repair. They will be equipped with the necessary tools and staff who can perform the repair or help the owners of the devices to do it themselves. These staff members may be employees, volunteers, students of regulated and non-regulated education (Vocational Training students and people from the Spanish Institute of Employment recycling programmes).

Recommendation No. 24: Enact laws and regulations to address planned obsolescence to increase product durability.

Description: Make Royal Decree-Law 7/2021, of 27 April, a higher ranking law and set up a commission of experts to determine quality and duration requirements for products, sanctioning companies that fail to comply.

Percentage of support: 100%

Recommendation No. 25: Increase the visibility of information and the availability of resources for consumers that promote an increase in the useful life of goods.

Percentage of support: 98.88%

Description: Encourage communication strategies, such as advertising, guides, networks, web spaces, applications, etc., to facilitate access to public and private resources and to make them visible, as well as official channels that directly and indirectly promote the useful life of the products. When consumers are empowered, they can put pressure on companies and governments to act in accordance with the criteria of circularity and in line with the objectives of combating climate change.

Recommendation No. 26: Training for professionals who will emerge within the new circular economic model.

Percentage of support: 95.40%

Description: Promote training programmes linked to the circular economy: eco-design, repair, recycling, among others. This includes retraining in lost trades, and creating new employment niches. This must be done on all educational levels and both in the regulated and non-regulated spheres, with particular emphasis on vocational training at the regional level: more availability of places, improved, diversified courses, public-private collaboration to provide quick access to high-quality job opportunities.

Goal No. 6: Improve individual and collective management to reduce waste and encourage reuse and recycling.

Justification:

Unfortunately, most waste in Spain currently ends up in landfills, generating significant greenhouse gas emissions. It is necessary to improve management and increase recycling, but it is even more important to comply with the waste hierarchy and focus on reduction, particularly regarding waste, which is often unnecessary (such as plastic packaging). Consumers need clear information, transparency, opportunities for participation and incentives to be able to fulfil their responsibilities as citizens.

Recommendations:

Recommendation No. 27: Set of measures to reduce packaging waste.

Percentage of support: 100%

Description: Promote bulk sales of all types of products in all types of establishments, large and small, as well as the widespread adoption of the reuse of packaging (reloading, refilling, combined with the option to return containers for reuse). Prohibit the sale of packaged beverages at large events (sports and concerts), replacing them with returnable cups and free drinking water fountains. This measure is also proposed for tourist and high-traffic areas.

Permanent ban on plastic bags and plastic packaging used to carry and protect food and other products.

Recommendation No. 28: Implementation of a system that offers information and economic incentives for proper management of packaging waste.

Percentage of support: 98.88%

Description: Immediate introduction of packaging return systems in exchange for financial compensation, following the model already established in other European countries. Obligation for all packers to include clear, visual information (icons that some brands already use) about the container in which the waste must be deposited.

Recommendation No. 29: Promote transparent management of municipal waste, increasing binding citizen participation.

Percentage of support: 96.67%

Description: Create channels for local administrations to provide regular, transparent information to citizens about waste management: quantities, type, origin, economic cost, subcontracted companies, traceability, final destination of the waste collected. Accompany this with spaces for citizen participation so that the municipalities can involve their inhabitants in decision-making.

Recommendation No. 30: Public urban waste management and complementary regulations.

Percentage of support: 97.73%

Description: A local public municipal waste management model is proposed to progressively replace the current system of subcontracting large service companies. It is proposed that more resources be allocated to comply with regulations and monitor goals. Likewise, more regional and state government economic support for local entities so that they can provide a good service, which must be transparent and efficient in economic terms and generate stable, high quality employment. In addition, the Recommendation places special emphasis on improving the collection service in rural areas. Solve problems with landfills: growth, odours, air pollution.

Recommendation No. 31: Strict regulation of electronic waste, including proper management.

Percentage of support: 100%

Description: Promote R&D+i to find solutions for applying the 7Rs to batteries from electronic devices (mobile phones, scooters, electric bicycles, cars, etc.). Likewise, improve transparency in relation to the management of this waste, providing citizens with clear, accurate information on how to properly manage their electronic waste and its final destination.

Recommendation No. 32: Provide the necessary resources to ensure effective and usable recycling of all household waste.

Percentage of support: 100%

Description: It is necessary to allocate the necessary resources to ensure compliance with new legislation and achieve the goals set. These funds must be allocated throughout the territory, without forgetting the rural areas. To reduce the impact of household waste on climate change, organic waste must be processed separately by encouraging composting and other measures that prevent GHG emissions.

Recommendation No. 33: Encourage research into alternative materials to plastic to manufacture economically viable, re-useable containers.

Percentage of support: 98.88%

Description: Promote public policies that foster research among high school, Baccalaureate, university and vocational training students to create alternative materials to plastic and single-use packaging. Materials should be economically viable to ensure their production and marketing, changing the current situation, where expensive materials are researched and not subsequently used.

Goal No. 7: Reduce GHG emissions from freight transport.

Justification:

The current production and consumption model has a great environmental impact, largely due to the emissions from freight transport, which benefits a few companies (distributors and multinationals) that control the market with monopolistic practices and leave the consumer with very few options.

Road freight transport is a major source of pollution. Reducing road transport will reduce GHG emissions and the number of road accidents.

Local consumption generates fewer emissions from freight transport and, by reducing dependence on production in distant territories, makes territories more resilient and self-sufficient to potential high-impact climate events.

The Recommendation promotes social justice by supporting small producers as opposed to large companies and by reducing the number of intermediaries, thus increasing small producers' profit margins.

Recommendations:

Recommendation No. 34: Promote public policies that encourage local and proximity production and consumption.

Percentage of support: 100%

Description: Promote public policies that boost local and proximity production and consumption in all sectors where possible (food, textiles, furniture, etc.) through a series of complementary measures:

- Support the creation and development of local production groups based on cooperation, democratic management and sustainable production.
- Facilitate and promote direct sales by these groups and other local producers to consumers, establishing public spaces to create Zero Kilometre and Local Markets (for example, food markets, primary and secondary schools, public squares and thoroughfares, cultural centres, etc.).
- Create programmes based on local-social currencies and specific vouchers to promote consumption of certain goods and services.
- Create information campaigns that promote short marketing channels, encouraging Zero Kilometre consumption whenever possible and feelings of affection and belonging to the territory and the rural area to generate greater consumer appreciation for this social fabric.
- Support small producers financially so that they are more competitive in relation to large companies and consumers can purchase their products at affordable prices, so that not only more affluent people can buy these products.
- Promote public procurement based on this model in administrations, given that the State is a major consumer and, therefore, has a great responsibility given the impact of its way of doing things and its great exemplary capacity.

- Force large stores to carry a minimum percentage of local goods and products.
- Contribute to mitigation, achieving “The 15-minute city” (where work and services are 15 minutes away from your place of residence)
- Providing financial incentives for the purchase of Zero Kilometre goods and products.

Recommendation No. 35: Improve and promote long-distance freight transport by ship, road and rail instead of by plane, electrifying all possible means.

Percentage of support: 95.24%

Description: It is proposed to tax freight transport by internalising its environmental costs. This would mean that make those who consume / transport in the most polluting way financially responsible.

Whenever possible, prioritise rail over road transport, restoring disused railway tracks for this purpose. Depending on technological advances, electrify means of transport where possible. Promote intermodal warehouses to synchronise road and rail transport.

Recommendation No. 36: In medium and short distance freight transport, prioritise distribution systems that reduce emissions.

Percentage of support: 100%

Description: Create distribution centres to centralise the receipt of goods for a city. Distribute the merchandise from these centres to homes and businesses in the city in electric vehicles, by bicycle, etc. Electrify all means of transport where possible.

LIST OF ACTORS:

Below, for guidance purposes, is a list of the actors that the assembly members have determined can facilitate the consideration of the recommendations in this area of life according to the skills and capacities within public administrations and organisations, civil society and other sectors of interest.

- 1) National, European and international public administrations and bodies:
 - a) International: United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)
 - b) European: European Commission
 - c) Spanish:
 - i) Parliament
 - ii) Government of Spain
 - Ministry of Consumer Affairs
 - Ministry of Health
 - Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food
 - Ministry for the Ecological Transition and the Demographic Challenge
 - Ministry of Industry, Trade and Tourism
 - iii) Regional Governments
 - iv) FEMP (Spanish Federation of Municipalities and Provinces)
 - v) Municipal Governments
- 2) Civil Society:
 - a) Consumer Organisations (e.g., OCU, FACUA)
 - b) Environmental Organisations
 - c) Renewable Energy Business Associations
 - d) Citizens



LIFE AND SOCIETY AREA
FOOD AND LAND USE

LSA FOOD AND LAND USE

Goal No. 8: Promote the agroecological transition and reduction of the environmental impact of food production with criteria of food sovereignty and social justice.

Justification:

A great many impacts of climate change are already being felt by agriculture, derived from the change in the climate cycle and the amount of rainfall (droughts, floods) and other extreme events (e.g., unseasonal frosts, etc.). Climate change and economic conditions may necessitate relocating agricultural crops / livestock / fishing systems within the territory, since some areas will no longer be suitable and others will become preferable, affecting, in turn, relative competition between countries and regions. Crops not adapted to the limitations of the territory and intensive management impair soil fertility and quality, increasing the vulnerability of agriculture / livestock rearing / fishing to climate change.

The challenge to address is how to establish the opportunities and threats in each territory, how to plan crops to avoid harvest loss and, at the same time, contribute to the health of ecosystems (e.g., crop diversification, a diverse territorial matrix with a diversity of agricultural, livestock and forestry uses) and food sovereignty. Considering that certain practices (e.g., monocultures, excessive use of chemical fertilisers and broad-spectrum herbicides, macro-farms) produce GHG emissions and increase the vulnerability of the agricultural systems themselves in the long term (e.g., deterioration of soil fertility, greater erosion, less biodiversity, decreased animal welfare, social inequalities).

It is necessary to promote a food system based on best practices in which the current legislation (or the necessary new legislation) is rigorously applied, including the application of sanctions in accordance with laws and public ordinances, ensuring widespread access to healthy, safe, sustainable food for the entire population, regardless of their purchasing power or status.

Recommendations:

Recommendation No. 37: Promote public policies to prevent and reduce the environmental impact of the food system that includes the no-harm rule and the 'polluter pays' principle.

Percentage of support: 97.73%

Description: Promote policies that sanction and penalise bad food production practices that do not consider animal welfare, that affect the wellbeing of people, animals and ecosystems, contamination with fertilisers and insecticides, negative impacts, use and production of certain feed, inappropriate or excessive use of water such as illegal wells, and so forth.

Also, introduce progressive administrative sanctions based on the offence and the level of impact (according to the economy).

Include damage repair:

- In the case of repairable damage: repair and sanction.
- In the case of irreparable damage: the sanction must be greater.

Include additions to the Criminal Code such as ecocide, which can accommodate a proportional sanction as a deterrent.

Include the no-harm rule: do not authorise or finance harmful activities based on environmental impact studies. That is, before designing the intervention.

Recommendation No. 38: Promote public policies to reduce the environmental impact of agrifood production through fiscal incentives for the agroecological sector (production, distribution and consumption) and fiscally penalise bad practices.

Percentage of support: 98.86%

Description: Promote organic production in the primary sector through subsidies, tax incentives and other aid.

Compile a catalogue of good agro-livestock and fish farming practices, and translate it into tax incentives for those who comply with them, considering relevant tax reductions for farms that follow good practices. Similarly, all aid to the sector should be linked to the catalogue of good practices. Likewise, increases in some tax figures will be considered as a disincentive for farms that do not comply with the catalogue and introduce new tax figures for practices that are particularly harmful to the environment. The catalogue of good practices may include, for example, developing / expanding / improving the organic production certification system, expanding good agronomic practices, associating products with designations of origin, and including fair labour conditions and waste management among the good practices.

Recommendation No. 39: Agroecological transition towards lower impact crops, more appropriate to each ecosystem, using traditional, non-GM varieties.

Percentage of support: 91.95%

Description: Promote territorialised agricultural, livestock and forestry production systems with a mixed format that promote biodiversity (end of monocultures). Establish opportunities and threats for each territory and carry out crop planning to prevent harvest loss and, at the same time, contribute to the health of ecosystems (e.g., crop diversification, diverse territorial matrix and with a mix of agricultural, livestock rearing and forestry uses). Identify crops and cultivation strategies that are resilient to climate change.

Sustainable agriculture contributes to the ecosystem and to the soil. In addition, it offers more possibilities for rural areas to diversify activities (retention of the existing population, reuse of abandoned fields, labour integration of new inhabitants):

- Promote seed banks to recover traditional varieties and recover indigenous crop varieties.
- Distribute of crops based on the vocation of the territory and the natural resources available.
- Promote rotation (cereals, legumes) to take advantage of minerals, rest periods, alternatives to the use of phytosanitary products, and other organic fertiliser measures, soil conservation, etc., to transition towards an agroecological production model.
- Promote territorialised agricultural, livestock and forestry production systems with a mixed format that promote biodiversity (end of monocultures).

Recommendation No. 40: Gradually reduce the use, production and import of genetically modified products in the food chain until their total elimination.

Percentage of support: 89.41%

Description: Gradually reduce the use, production and import of genetically modified products in the food chain, which may have an impact on the environment and human health until their total elimination.

Recommendation No. 41: Change the animal production model, promoting extensive agroecological livestock rearing linked to the territory, restricting and gradually reducing industrial livestock farming (macro-farms and similar establishments).

Percentage of support: 95.45%

Description: Recover extensive livestock farming as the basis for transforming the sector towards agroecology.

The aim is to avoid emissions associated with the production and transport of feed, and also those associated with macro-farms, including contamination of aquifers due to high concentrations of manure. It is also intended to promote livestock farming that does not compete in land uses with human food. This would also reduce the cost of food and make farms more profitable.

New model focused on animal welfare and preventing water pollution:

- Smaller cattle herd sizes.
- Promote animal welfare and health through legislation.
- Supervise production and waste management methods.

It is necessary to have access to land, to link agricultural (grazing, stubble fields, pasture cultivation) and forestry uses (agroforestry) to livestock rearing and meadow recovery.

Relax the regulation for small livestock and agricultural farms, so that a person who only has a couple of animals need not register as a livestock farmer.

Recommendation No. 42: Promote small-scale, local and sustainable fishing, "seasonal fishing".

Percentage of support: 100%

Description: Promote the integrated management of the marine environment without separating fishing activities from environmental conservation. Fishery imports must come from sustainable resources. Promote the restoration of marine habitats to enable native fish species to recover. Prioritise small-scale fishing and sustainable practices in national waters. Recommend that industrial fishing and aquaculture do not occur in areas of high environmental value or that conflict with small-scale fishing, including by third countries.

All this results in a better adaptation of the fishing sector and resources to climate change and a reduction in emissions derived from the activity.

Recommendation No. 43: Promote the improvement and efficiency of aquaculture throughout the coast, ensuring fair access to its products for the population.

Percentage of support: 97.65%

Description: Promote the improvement and efficiency of aquaculture with environmental criteria, benefiting the local population with access to its products. Promote species with less environmental impact. Recommend that aquaculture facilities be in areas regulated by aquatic environment management plans. Encourage a proportion of aquaculture production to be set aside for local consumption.

Goal No. 9: Reduce emissions and increase GHG sinks in food production.

Justification:

Food production can increase or reduce greenhouse gases (GHG) emissions and enhance or reduce the capacity of GHG sinks, depending on the practices used. Two general measures that could reduce these emissions and increase sinks would be promoting the use of organic fertilisers over chemicals (increasing organic carbon, biodiversity and water retention capacity) and integrating agroforestry management with other land uses where possible (which can prevent degradation, enhance the sink function of forests and, at the same time, reduce the risk of fires).

Recommendations:

Recommendation No. 44: Reduce the use of chemical fertilisers and promote organic fertilisers.

Percentage of support: 100%

Description: In the long term, chemical fertilisers impoverish the soil and weaken its sink capacity. Therefore, the use of organic fertilisers must be encouraged and their cost reduced. Research into its relationship with the use of pesticides that are less harmful to the environment must be encouraged.

Recommendation No. 45: Promote agroforestry management and restoration practices.

Percentage of support: 100%

Description:

Management: Promote the use of livestock for forest management to control of vegetation preventively for fire management. It can also be used in crops to eliminate weeds. Analyse the type of vegetation and forest cover to identify the optimal type of livestock for each ecosystem.

Restoration: Promote edible forests: systems based on observing the natural forest, differentiating various strata and creating agroforestry systems that mimic the structure of the forest while including native and non-native species that produce food.

Goal No. 10: Improve training in sustainable practices in agriculture, livestock rearing and fishing within the territory.

Justification:

Food production emits varying amounts of GHG and enhances or reduces the capacity of sinks depending on the practices used. Therefore, all parties involved in food production should have access to information regarding these practices and advice and incentives to be able to apply them to the local conditions. There are many practices, among others: use of organic fertilisers; crop rotation including legumes; plant associations and promotion of auxiliary fauna for pest control and biodiversity conservation; soil conservation practices; recovery of native varieties of crops, promoting biodiversity and adaptation to changing climate conditions.

Recommendations:

Recommendation No. 46: Professional training and raising producers' awareness of sustainable production practices.

Percentage of support: 97.78%

Description: Train and inform crop and livestock farmers to encourage sustainably, including promoting traditional agricultural crops. Promote a mid-level training cycle in agroecology in all provinces.

Goal No. 11: Promote the distribution and transformation of local sustainable agricultural, livestock and fishing production (from the bio-region).

Justification:

To access Zero Kilometre products and to help reduce GHG emissions, the intermediate links in the chain, transformation and distribution must be available throughout the territory and affordable for food producers.

- Transformation: facilitate access to infrastructures to transform the product means that the product travels fewer kilometres. In addition, making the product increases shelf life and adds value, assisting small farms that cannot afford to have workshops that comply with all health regulations and permits.
- Distribution: places to sell local products must be provided to facilitate short marketing channels, direct sales, where possible, and to make it easier for local businesses to offer these products.

Recommendations:

Recommendation No. 47: Support and promotion of nearby and shared facilities for the production and transformation of local agri-food products.

Percentage of support: 94.32%

Description: Food production and transformation facilities close to where they are produced, reduce total emissions and, in addition, increase the profitability of agricultural production and contribute to job opportunities linked to food production for the rural population

Recommendation No. 48: Encourage and promote short distribution and marketing channels at all levels, through places where local products are sold directly.

Percentage of support: 98.90%

Description: Promote and support agroecological markets and cooperative supermarkets in all cities nationwide. Encourage local businesses to offer local products.

Goal No. 12: Control and make more efficient use of water.

Justification:

According to the 2020 Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) report, agriculture accounts for 70% of global water consumption and precipitation patterns are the most affected by climate change. In Spain, agriculture uses 84.3% of all water, and according to the latest survey by the National Institute of Statistics in 2015, the remaining 15.7% is used to supply humans and industry.

This consumption makes agriculture, especially irrigated agriculture, a sector that is highly vulnerable to drought and water scarcity. Agriculture and drought are very closely related. In addition to being one of its main victims, poor agricultural practices also cause water scarcity, benefiting large companies and harming small farmers (for example, irrigating traditionally rainfed crops placed, introducing very water-intensive crops in areas where water is scarce, illegal, indiscriminate overexploitation of groundwater).

Therefore, everything points to the importance of changing the traditional water policy focused on the implementation of large works and addressing a true hydrological transition that responds to the current context and challenge of climate change. To this we must add the importance of protecting our rivers, aquifers, wetlands, lakes and coastal waters, which provide a broad spectrum of social, economic and environmental services that help maintain and improve the well-being of our societies.

Recommendations:

Recommendation No. 49: Develop and apply regulations to prioritise water for human consumption and food production.

Percentage of support: 97.75%

Description: Prioritise water for human consumption and food production, secondly for energy production, and thirdly for recreational activities.

Measures that include:

- Encouraging micro-regions (where appropriate).
- Use of infiltrators to irrigate plantations.
- Halting building and construction of facilities that require a lot of water (golf courses, theme parks, etc.), safeguarding sites near protected areas and coastlines.
- Reconversion of intensive and super-intensive irrigation to sustainable, diversified farms with low water consumption. A significant reduction in irrigation.
- Collection of rainwater for irrigation.
- Purification and treatment of wastewater for reuse and to reduce the water waste for irrigation.
- Dual water network for human consumption and for other uses.

Recommendation No. 50: Regulate the use of crops according to the characteristics of the water requirements of each area.

Percentage of support: 96.67%

Description: Develop a strategy and establish an adaptation roadmap in order to increase the area used for organic farming and recovering native species and traditional varieties adapted to the local climate, making them more resilient to climate change and reducing the use of water.

Recommendation No. 51: Public control for efficient water management for agriculture.

Percentage of support: 98.88%

Description:

Pass a regulation to control and regulation of illegal wells, channels and distribution systems for controlled, efficient use of water for agriculture adapted to water scarcity, as a climate change adaptation measure.

Promote training and information on good practices in irrigation communities in municipalities on a regional / national basis.

Promote irrigation and efficient production in accordance with controlled use of water.

Recommendation No. 52: Promote the implementation of wastewater management systems in agricultural and livestock farms.

Percentage of support: 97.80%

Description: Steer agricultural and livestock policies towards sustainability and lower water consumption, through a fair hydrological transition and fight against the serious state of contamination suffered by our continental waters (surface, groundwater and coastal):

- Regulate and limit discharges from intensive industrial farming.
- Regulate and limit discharges from fish farms.
- Control the regulation of additives (inorganic fertilisers, herbicides and pesticides) in irrigation.
- Improve the purification of residual and industrial water and increase tertiary processes in order to be able to reuse water and improve the supply water distribution network, which still has losses of more than 20% according to available official data.

Goal No. 13: Improve individual and collective waste management.

Justification:

Waste production in Spain is growing at full speed, while its processing suffers from serious deficiencies. This situation, among other factors, gives rise to significant greenhouse gas emissions, which cannot be accurately accounted for due to the difficulty of obtaining accurate data about the sector.

Organic matter, which is almost half of the content of the waste, reaches recycling plants in a very low percentage and the amount recovered in the form of compost is minimal with respect to all of the organic matter.

The new Waste Law includes interesting recommendations that give greater relevance and opportunity to individual and collective management of organic waste and can promote its management. It will be important that they are implemented and the established deadlines are met.

Recommendations:

Recommendation No. 53: Promote community composting and facilitate, at a private and industrial level, the processes of separating organic waste and reuse of food waste for composting and agricultural and livestock waste (such as slurry) for biogas production.

Percentage of support: 98.89%

Description: Promote community composting from the municipalities and facilitate private and industrial processes of separating organic waste and reuse of food waste for composting and agricultural and livestock waste (such as slurry) to make biogas.

Within the framework of the new Waste Law:

- In the case of private and community composting: ensure compliance with the law and deadlines.
- In the case of industrial composting and processing of agricultural and livestock waste, extend the Waste Law and regulate management and processing of agricultural and livestock waste.

Goal No. 14: Reduction, reuse and recovery of waste generated by the food system throughout the food chain.

Justification:

Food waste and loss, according to the FAO, is also responsible for emitting 4.4 gigatonnes of greenhouse gases each year. Therefore, if this waste were a country, it would be the third most polluting in the world (behind China and the US).

Greenhouse gas emissions associated with producing food that will ultimately be wasted come from several sources:

- Emissions derived from changes in land use and deforestation.
- Emissions derived from agriculture and livestock.
- Emissions derived from the energy used (energy, transport, etc.).
- Emissions derived from decomposition in landfills.

According to figures from the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), 1.3 billion tonnes of food produced for human consumption is wasted, a third of the total.

Waste occurs in all production, cultivation, processing, distribution and consumption processes. In other words, farmers, companies, restaurants, and consumers are all responsible for the exorbitant amount of food that is wasted. Expiry dates and best before dates are responsible for 10% of food waste in Europe.

All this is happening while 821 million people around the world are hungry. One in nine people is food insecure, while more than enough food is produced for everyone.

The EU generates 88 million tonnes of food waste per year. Although the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) allocates millions of euros to incentivise food and feed production, much of it is directly wasted. There are many reasons why food is wasted, but overproduction is a key part of the equation. If the EU were to cut the amount of food it wastes in half by 2030, it could increase its food sovereignty and resilience to climate change.

Recommendations:

Recommendation No. 54: Accelerate the development and approval of a Law to prevent loss and waste in the food system.

Percentage of support: 97.70%

Description: Speed up the progress of the Bill, which is still in preliminary form. *Food Loss and Waste Prevention Law.*

Comply, as a matter of urgency, with the goals and deadlines with the ambition established in the preliminary draft law for the prevention of food losses and waste. It is also necessary to limit overproduction with a defined strategy for food industries, promote anti-waste among distributors, promote mobile applications or tools to reduce and take advantage of waste, be able to take home what is left over from the menus of restaurants and school cafeterias, making waste separation mandatory and being able to take advantage of the organic fraction for the production of compost.

Recommendation No. 55: Distribution of surplus food, prioritising the most vulnerable groups.

Percentage of support: 98.85%

Description: Prevent food from being discarded and allocating it to vulnerable people:

- Food must meet quality standards.
- The Social Services of the Town Councils can refer to the programmes that pool food among the local residents in need.
- Everything is done under “full confidentiality” criteria, where neither the donor nor the beneficiary is publicly identified, thereby preventing companies from using it as a marketing strategy and “stigmatising” recipients.

Recommendation No. 56: Improve the use of dates in the labelling of products by agents in the food chain and their understanding by consumers and other people involved in the food chain.

Percentage of support: 100%

Description: Ensuring that supermarkets sell products that are close to expiration at a lower price. Establish a certain % of the original price to prevent it from being a minimum discount.

Improve food expiration regulations.

Facilitate a broad and informed debate with contributions of all the actors (assemblies and citizen food councils).

Analyse and recommend options (legislative / non-legislative) to improve understanding and use of dates on labelling by actors in the food chain, including consumers, as well as regulatory authorities.

Share experience and best practices regarding dates on food labelling and waste.

Ensure that consumer information needs are met to help prevent food waste and protect consumers.

Recommendation No. 57: Promote responsible shopping to avoid waste as much as possible.

Percentage of support: 97.70%

Description: Promote planned shopping with a shopping list and a budget to prevent waste as much as possible.

Reduce and balance home shopping packaging by reducing the size of packaging, reduce the use of plastic (e.g., compostable) and encourage the reuse of packaging (e.g., cardboard boxes).

Encourage domestic habits with a focus on families and homes:

- Learn to take inventories and plan meals.
- Make a shopping list.
- Store food properly.
- Reuse leftovers and look for inspiration in recipes.
- Not overbuying while shopping can drastically help reduce household food waste,

Goal No. 15: To promote a sustainable healthy diet aligned with climate goals based on food sovereignty at all levels: individual, family and mass catering.

Justification:

The IPCC report on land use (2020) indicates that:

- Changes in diet can lead to reductions in greenhouse gas emissions.
- Agriculture, forestry and other land uses account for 23% of global greenhouse gas emissions, 37% if emissions associated with the entire global food system are included.
- Agriculture accounts for 70% of the world's water consumption.
- Crops are affected by climate change (already very noticeable, especially in southern Europe).

The World Health Organisation (WHO) recommends including more fruit, vegetables and legumes in the diet. The traditional Mediterranean diet was close to this ideal highlighted by the WHO.

Regional food crises due to extreme weather events and armed conflicts have shown that agri-food markets are affected when these extraordinary events occur. Therefore, in order to have more security during the crisis, many countries choose to increase their food sovereignty.

Recommendations:

Recommendation No. 58: Promote and improve access to eco-sustainable food: local, healthy, seasonal and chemical-free.

Percentage of support: 97.80%

Description: This Recommendation could be achieved through several actions:

- Promote this type of production through support and incentives from local, regional, state or EU entities for food produced here, seasonally and sustainably.
- Know and redirect existing incentives. Promote and encourage agroecological producers undergoing transition.
- Penalise or create a tax for products that do not meet eco-sustainability criteria.
- Regulation of the number of intermediaries to reduce costs.
- Local currencies to encourage short agri-food chains.
- Support these measures with public advertising, information and education.
- More transparent labelling regarding the quality / origin / impact of food.

Recommendation No. 59: Encourage advertising of healthy as opposed to unhealthy food, combat misinformation and ensure that the information is accurate and transparent.

Percentage of support: 95.56%

Description: In line with the recommendation of the Royal Decree of the Ministry of Consumer Affairs that protects children from the advertising of harmful foods in certain areas of childhood, it would be a matter of control or promotion to regulate food advertising to promote more sustainable, healthier eating habits for the population as a whole, in accordance with the Mediterranean diet. Notwithstanding establishing specific measures for the most vulnerable sectors of the population.

Recommendation No. 60: Easy-to-understand information for the public and awareness of seasonal and local foods.

Percentage of support: 98.90%

Description: Carry out easy-to-understand information and awareness-raising campaigns (e.g., through advertising) to explain the benefits of consuming seasonal and local product for the population, producers and sustainability. These include health benefits, energy costs for out-of-season foods and those originating from faraway places, with increased water consumption, etc. Also, promoting foods produced locally (shorten distribution channels).

It is also proposed to involve markets and supermarkets to provide clear simple information about which foods they are selling are seasonal and produced locally.

Recommendation No. 61: Commitment to public purchases of sustainable products from eco-sustainable production (organic, local, from diversified food ecosystems).

Percentage of support: 95.56%

Description: The purpose of this Recommendation is that all public procurement for catering and agri-food products should prioritise, healthy products aligned with climate goals that promote food sovereignty, diversification, conservation and regeneration of natural ecosystems.

Recommendation No. 62: Promote the return to a Mediterranean diet based on local foods with low environmental impact, and balanced consumption of animal and vegetable protein, according to the WHO health criteria.

Percentage of support: 95.59%

Description: This means encouraging the Spanish population to return to eating habits based on the traditional Mediterranean diet that includes more local foods and more foods of plant origin through different lines of action. As the WHO report pointed out in 2015, a healthy diet means eating more fruit, vegetables, legumes, as is the case with the Mediterranean diet.

Goal No. 16: Improve participatory governance of the food system.

Justification:

Institutions coordinate, structure and determine the activities of actors, influencing key aspects of the food environment, such as the variety of foods available on the market (availability), and food prices and marketing, health protection, etc. There are already agencies dependent on the Government of Spain, such as the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, which perform this function within the limits of the powers of the Central Administration.

This State Agency, the Food Information and Control Agency (AICA), coexists with the Agencies of the autonomous communities, which exercise their powers either directly, like the Junta de Andalucía, or through specific Regional Agencies, such as the recently created Aragon Food Safety Agency. In some cases, this food control is carried out by an Agency with more general goals. This is the case, for example, with the Catalan Food Safety Agency, which is a department of the Public Health Agency. These entities should expand their objectives and promote a healthier food chain, aligned with climate goals and conducive to food sovereignty.

Increasing the participatory nature of certain aspects of food governance has proven very useful. At the municipal level, with the creation of food councils in some cities and municipalities as mixed bodies, for information, participation, deliberation and the creation of synergies between the actors concerned. These can be useful spaces to address the entire food problem with citizens (including the reduction of emissions, promoting adaptation strategies within the scope of the food system, food sovereignty, more sustainable distribution and marketing closer to small producers, etc.).

Recommendations:

Recommendation No. 63: Public administrations may promote the creation of municipal food councils with the participation of citizens, the administration and companies and other agents of the food chain to promote short and sustainable distribution circuits.

Percentage of support: 89.66%

Description: Provide means for municipalities and local governments to create food councils as a platform for participation and public-private collaboration to pool talent and energy to develop and implement municipal sustainable food strategies.

Recommendation No. 64: Explicitly include the promotion of healthy, sustainable, organic and local food in Food Safety and Environmental Health and consumption departments and agencies at the state and regional levels.

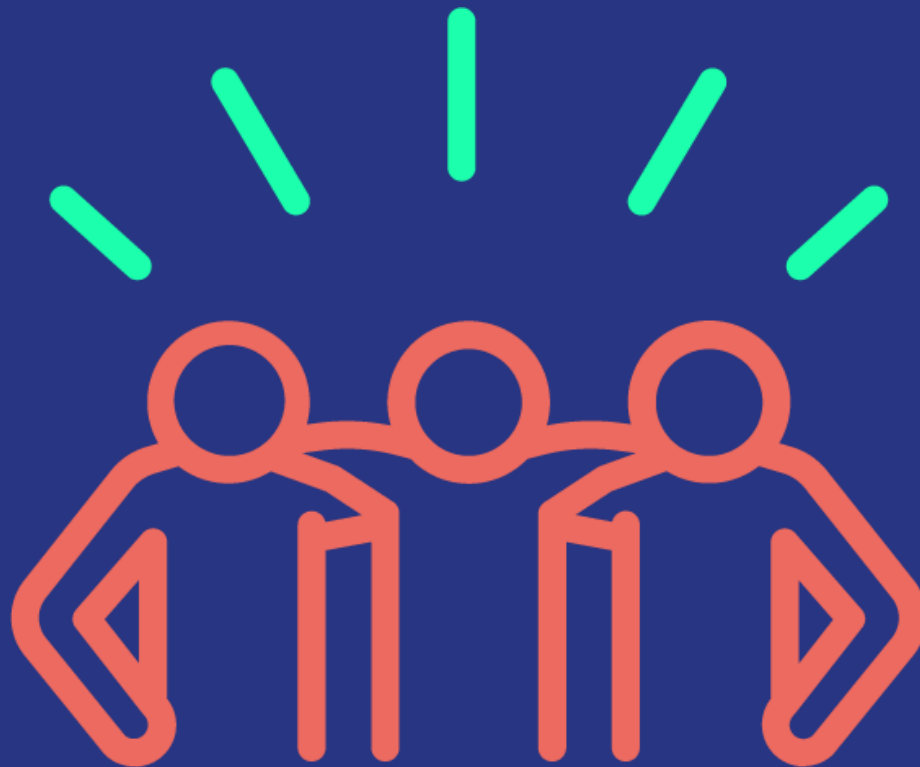
Percentage of support: 98.85%

Description: Include the promotion of a sustainable, healthy, local and seasonal diet, in line with the objective encompassed by this Recommendation among the goals of the state and regional agencies and food control and safety agencies.

LIST OF ACTORS

Below, for guidance purposes, is a list of the actors that the assembly members have determined can facilitate the consideration of the recommendations in this area of life according to the skills and capacities within public administrations and organisations, civil society and other sectors of interest.

- 1) National, European and international public administrations and bodies
 - a) International: UNFCCC
 - b) European: European Commission
 - c) Spanish:
 - i) Parliament
 - ii) Government of Spain:
 - Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food
 - Ministry for the Ecological Transition and the Demographic Challenge
 - Regional Governments
 - Municipal Governments
- 2) Civil Society
 - a) Professional Agricultural Organisations (ASAJA, COAG, UPA, etc.)
 - b) Organic Agriculture and Livestock Associations (SEAE, etc.)
 - c) Environmental Organisations
 - d) Producer associations (cooperatives)
 - e) Citizens



LIFE AND SOCIETY AREA
COMMUNITIES, HEALTH AND CARE

LSA COMMUNITIES, HEALTH AND CARE

Goal No. 17: Promote, optimise, restructure and improve sustainable mobility with efficient and non-polluting public transport infrastructures.

Justification:

This objective contributes to reducing emissions and pollution in cities, improving accessibility and preventing congestion. Likewise, good public transport that covers everywhere reduces car use.

Recommendations:

Recommendation No. 65. Promote the use of public transport by increasing frequency, connectivity, simplification and lower prices (in urban and interurban areas and, above all, in rural areas).

Percentage of support: 100%

Description: The use of public transport can be promoted through actions such as the following:

- Promoting integrated tickets.
- State legislation, with scope to urban centres, connectivity, intermodality.
- Public school transport.
- Improving its efficiency, reducing the emission of greenhouse gases from public transport vehicles.
- Lowering the price of public transport in cities and promoting free urban public transport, the national rail system and commuter trains.
- Promoting the creation and use of bus lanes or lanes for high occupancy vehicles (HOV).

Goal No. 18: Reduce the impact of air travel on climate change.

Justification:

Air travel causes excess environmental pollution, since there are no alternatives to fossil fuels in air traffic.

This goal helps to improve health (respiratory, etc.) of people and ecosystems, by reducing pollution (acoustic, environmental, waste). It also reduces the high cost of air transport by providing more support to the public transport infrastructure (rail).

Recommendations:

Recommendation No. 66: Minimise domestic flights in Spain when there are rail alternatives.

Percentage of support: 87.36%

Description: Domestic flights in Spain can be minimised through measures such as:

- Regulating the supply / demand of flights through prices.
- Reducing the number of flights.
- Raising awareness about the cost and pollution caused by these flights.
- Encouraging alternative uses.
- Counting the externalities in the cost of the plane.
- Establishing a minimum number of kilometres for air travel (e.g., you can travel by air if the journey is more than 350 km).

Goal No. 19: Reduce car use.

Justification:

Car use causes excessive consumption of fossil fuels. Cars also occupy large amounts of public space (lanes, parking).

This goal seeks to minimise the movement of people who work or are in care and to reduce commuting in jobs that cannot be performed remotely.

It contributes to facilitating accessibility to less polluting vehicles / transport, promoting the use of alternative and sustainable transport by reducing the use of fossil fuels, thus reducing the greenhouse gas emissions generated by transport and improving people's health.

Recommendations:

Recommendation No. 67: Promote the different means of carpooling, either through platforms or cooperatives.

Percentage of support: 91.86%

Description: New technologies can help to reduce the number of cars and making more efficient use of those that exist. Through measures such as: town hall apps where you sign up to share cars, car sharing cooperatives and priority parking spaces.

Recommendation No. 68: Promote safe bike lanes in cities and between municipalities.

Percentage of support: 96.70%

Description: Facilitate the use of bicycles in safe conditions so that more people can join, regardless of age, gender or physical condition, since they are healthy and non-polluting ways of getting around.

Connect nearby municipalities with safe bike lanes.

Recommendation No. 69: Guarantee social rental in all territories and neighbourhoods to significantly reduce the need to spend time and energy commuting.

Percentage of support: 88.10%

Description: The need for care will increase due to the effects of climate change, especially for the most vulnerable population. Therefore, it is necessary that the people who perform these jobs have options to live close to where their work is required.

Recommendation No. 70: Measures that facilitate the acquisition of less polluting vehicles and for the adaptation of vehicles with internal combustion engines to be powered by renewable energies (in the public and private fleet).

Percentage of support: 93.18%

Description: Draft and implement regulations, which include infrastructure subsidies that encourage innovation and regulate affordable car manufacturing and supplies, as well as converting cars with internal combustion engines into electric ones.

Goal No. 20: Work to achieve a just transition, both in internal migrations and in forced migrations from other countries and, at the same time, find synergies between migration and the use of existing and disused infrastructures (empty Spain).

Justification:

We must guarantee quality of life conditions (food, hygiene and health care) and avoid legal loopholes, fear and social confrontations. Assist with socioeconomic and cultural integration.

Recommendations:

Recommendation No. 71. Work for a just transition, considering the basic and cultural needs caused by migration and climate displacement at the state level.

Percentage of support: 89.29%

Description: Plan for the impact of potential migration to guarantee basic needs (food, hygiene and health care), considering the cultural impact of interculturality on the host population.

Plan, organise, know the point of entry and current location of migrants.

Recommendation No. 72. Anticipate and plan services in case of migration and forced displacement due to the impact of climate change in the European Mediterranean.

Percentage of support: 92.94%

Description: A global agreement or regulation is proposed to ensure international coordination to take in and integrate people arriving in and leaving Spain that considers ecology and planning for a just transition, preventing organised crime in migration, mass exodus, violence, displacement processes due to the impact of extreme events and desertification.

Recommendation No. 73. Reorganisation of incoming migratory flows with internal migration flows (empty Spain) and use of structures.

Percentage of support: 88.37%

Description: We have a problem due to the ageing of the population and migration to large cities. Very few people want to live in the countryside and the territorial imbalance means that the people who stay lack the necessary services for a decent life.

Goal No. 21: Increase awareness, knowledge and sensitivity to the consequences and impact of climate change and ways to act against it within the context of training.

Justification:

It is important to increase education and information, to raise awareness of the situation in relation to climate change. It is also considered that well-informed young people are better placed to cause social change. Climate change training should cover stages of education: from preschool to university and vocational/employment training. In schools, it is essential to also involve families, so that they complement the work that is done at the centres; as well as including them in activities such as visits; due to the importance of the context to raising awareness and education.

Climate change is considered a cross-cutting matter that could be included in many subjects, however, there is a risk that, since it is considered cross-cutting, it will not be included in any of them. It is therefore important to specify which climate change contents and competences will be addressed at each educational level and the time and resources to be allocated.

The objectives are as follows:

- Heightened awareness, knowledge and sensitivity to the consequences and impact of climate change and how to address them.
- Involve society to act against climate change, encouraging people to change their habits and practices.
- Garner widespread support for climate change policies.

Recommendations:

Recommendation No. 74. Increase training in climate change in educational centres and other training spaces.

Percentage of support: 97.73%

Description: A series of actions for developing and implementing this Recommendation is set out below:

- Environmental education and awareness raising in all training and educational stages: include content and subjects that address climate change and related areas in the training curriculum (e.g., food production and food waste).
- Create school gardens as practical spaces to learn and raise awareness about climate change.
- Provide a global vision, raising awareness of the situation in countries with fewer resources.

- Create an environmental coordination figure in schools (just as there are people who coordinate in matters of equality or other areas).
- This figure would coordinate the contents to be taught in the different school years in the subjects and organise visits and activities outside the school.
- Training and awareness raising for teachers and decision makers in different areas of education: management teams, etc.
- Training in the education system to train people joining the job market in sustainability (vocational training, universities, etc.).
- Training actions that include intergenerational spaces and popular wisdom linked to the territory (rural and natural), as well as people and activities that include climate change mitigation and adaptation.

Goal No. 22: Involve society to act against climate change, encouraging people to change their habits and practices.

Justification:

The climate issue is not at the forefront of citizen's general concerns, so it must be made more relevant so that climate change is taken seriously.

There is a lack of information about climate change, not that there is no information available, but there is a lack of information that is accessible and clear and that reaches the population.

Involving society is basic and fundamental for the population to be aware of and address the problem of climate change.

This goal contributes to:

- Adaptation and mitigation of climate change, because for society to adopt climate change adaptation and mitigation measures, people must be aware of the problem and know how to act.
- The just transition, because universal education and information are primary tools for equal opportunities.
- Involve society to act against climate change, encouraging people to change their habits and practices.
- Garner widespread support for climate change policies.

Recommendations:

Recommendation No. 75. Involve society in education and raise awareness of climate change.

Percentage of support: 100%

Description: A series of actions for developing and implementing this Recommendation is set out below:

- Education and raising awareness about climate change for people of all ages (children, youth and adults), from the Administration and through community structures (encouraging someone like you to explain things).
- Providing means and resources to make it easier for citizens to get involved in climate change campaigns.
- Campaigns to raise awareness and information on climate change through direct actions for citizens.
- Training and raising awareness for public administration staff and politicians.
- Public information about the benefits of measures to fight climate change (positive).
- Information on possibilities for implementing measures for adapting to and mitigating climate change, their benefits and available aid.

Goal No. 23: Disseminate and universalise information on climate change, which must be truthful, science-based, clear, educational and accessible, avoiding the dissemination of false information.

Justification:

People are not as concerned about climate change as they should be. They must be made aware of the importance on a mass level and be provided with information about how to address it.

To do this, it is necessary to increase the visibility of information on climate change for society as a whole and to facilitate access to up-to-date information about impacts and risks arising from climate change that has been verified by independent scientific bodies, trained to issue reports about climate change. It is also necessary to avoid the dissemination of contradictory or false information.

It is important to reach large numbers of people, so the media, events and channels that give us the greatest reach must be used.

This goal contributes to:

- Adaptation and mitigation of climate change since, since society must be aware to adopt or support of any measures related to climate change.
- Garner widespread support for climate change policies.
- Disseminate and universalise information on climate change, which must be clear, educational and accessible, preventing the dissemination of false information.
- The fair transition because it gives society access to more information for different profiles.

Recommendations:

Recommendation No. 76. Foster media dissemination and debate on the impact and the measures to be adopted to curb climate change, with particular focus on the most vulnerable people and territories.

Percentage of support: 98.88%

Description: A series of actions for developing and implementing this Recommendation is set out below:

- Setting up information centres for citizens in each city or area. Citizens can go to these centres to analyse their personal habits from the perspective of their environmental impact and get ad hoc recommendations, including personalised recommendations of annual objectives.
- Staff will also make home visits from these centres to carry out diagnoses and advise households about their habits as households and individuals since not everyone can access these centres, . The work done on these measures will be monitored.
- Carry out surveys on how information on climate change is delivered.
- Provide the public with information on the impact and benefits of measures for addressing climate change (positive) on the population. Impacts and risks must be addressed as well as alternatives for action.
- Use events and channels with a large audience.
- On the one hand, information based on data regarding the effects of climate change and the solutions must be provided, and, on the other hand, develop high-impact campaigns, like earlier DGT campaigns, etc.
- Develop content pills in the media, using the different platforms.
- Appoint people (ambassadors) to address specific audiences (especially vulnerable groups). These people must be committed people.

- Make more extensive use of mass communication channels to raise awareness of climate change (YouTube, Instagram, official applications, TikTok, television, radio, etc.). Use these channels to raise awareness, of significant days linked to climate change (Water Day, Earth Day, Environment Day, etc.).
- Communication channels should be different to reach different segments of the population: youth, older people, etc.

Goal No. 24: Protect the rural environment from activities with a high environmental impact, to increase quality of life.

Justification:

The jurisdiction of municipalities and territories to locate economic activities leads to the development of business parks and areas of economic activities that have a significant environmental impact due to their emissions in rural areas.

The rural environment must be protected from pollution caused by activities and urban development, given the need to conserve natural resources and ecosystem services that are being damaged.

It is important to plan these types of areas as rationally as possible, reducing emissions due to excessive construction and irrational planning of companies and urban developments in the territory.

We need to conserve these resources for activities and services for the population as a whole, improving quality of life in rural areas and protecting resources.

This goal contributes to:

- Adapting and mitigating climate change, because the rural environment provides environmental services that are necessary to adapt to and mitigate climate risks.
- The just transition, because improving quality of life in rural areas and protecting from environmental impact and impact on its inhabitants, which often benefit cities. So, the rural environment suffers the impact but does not receive the benefits.

Recommendations:

Recommendation No. 77: Protect the rural environment from the effects of excessive development and polluting activities.

Percentage of support: 96.74%

Description: A series of actions for developing and implementing this Recommendation is set out below:

- Anticipate, prevent and plan business and technology parks from the impact of construction and activities on climate change.
- Plan the layout of business parks / estates for greater territorial efficiency to reduce emissions from the activity itself, travel, etc.
- Protect rural territory, not so that nothing is done (it should not be a mere museum) but to prevent polluting activities and to encourage sustainable activities, along with other measures.
- Stricter environmental and climate change conditions should be established regarding uses and activities in the rural environment.
- The activities taking place in rural areas should be positive in terms of the environment and climate change.

Goal No. 25: Curb depopulation and ageing in rural areas and encourage a stable population.

Justification:

Depopulation of rural areas has an impact on the landscape due to abandonment and increases risks to the environment due to absence of land management, risks that are accelerated by climate change.

The difficulty of accessing basic services and resources, such as housing, land or spaces where a company can be developed makes it difficult to repopulate the rural environment and perpetuates its abandonment.

Lack of access to housing and buildings means that people cannot live there, and also makes it difficult to set up new activities.

It is necessary to dissuade people, particularly young people, from leaving and to repopulate the territory to take care of it, otherwise there are problems with land management (such as the increased risk of fires, etc.).

In addition, a rural environment with adequate services allows the more sustainable lives, which generate less impact -fewer emissions-, as seen when people return to live in rural areas.

This goal seeks to provide the necessary services for the settlement of people and the development of sustainable economic activities in rural areas, as well as the provision of housing and land to people that enable them to have a decent life in rural areas. Developing more sustainable companies in rural areas reduces the commutes of people who already live there and go to work in cities.

It contributes to adaptation to and mitigation of climate change because repopulation of the rural environment contributes to the presence of people who can care for and manage it, its natural resources and the services they provide us, key to the mitigation of and adaptation to climate change.

It contributes to the just transition because:

- It pays special attention to peripheral areas that are more degraded and rural areas that do not have the same benefits as large cities.
- It improves the conditions of access to services, compared to those in cities.
- It improves the quality of life of people in relation to cities.
- It creates job opportunities.

Recommendations:

Recommendation No. 78: Provide the rural environment with the necessary public and private services, by promoting public policies to implement more sustainable companies and activities and improve its inhabitants' quality of life.

Percentage of support: 98.90%

Description: A series of actions for developing and implementing this Recommendation is set out below:

- It is a priority to cover the basic services that enable people to live and work (including being able to find balance): creches, health, social services, communications, culture, transport and education.
- Services must be adapted to the reality of rural areas, such as transport on demand.
- Public services must favour the diversification of the economy, the rural environment must include other sustainable activities beyond the primary sector, such as sustainable tourism.
- Develop positive discrimination instruments to implement services in rural areas.
- Legislate concessions to private companies to balance services in urban and rural territories, and ensure that private companies that offer these services offer minimum coverage.
- Public-private collaboration for some services, such as having an ATM in a public building.

- Improving internet connectivity and telecommunications in rural areas, so that people can work from home in rural areas.
- Review internet connections in different territories to have a minimum coverage.
- Provide minimum public and private services in rural areas (transport, banking, telecommunications, etc.).
- Decentralise administration / services provided.
- Promote access to and use of existing owned and rented housing, and rehabilitation.
- Aid for the rehabilitation of housing / rental.
- Creation of land banks to promote access to land and development of new initiatives.
- Promote diversification of other economic activities (not only agriculture and livestock).
- Use existing infrastructures and buildings to promote the implementation of activities.

Goal No. 26: Promote the use, conservation and sustainable management of existing resources in rural areas to retain the existing population and develop sustainable companies.

Justification:

Abandonment of the rural environment has an impact on the landscape due to neglect and increases the risks to the environment due to defective land management, risks that are accelerated by climate change. Many homes and buildings need to be rehabilitated. A lack of access to housing means that people cannot live in rural areas.

The rural environment, with the appropriate services, is a suitable environment for developing good attitudes and life habits for the fight against climate change (generating communities to share resources, time, etc.). It is often about using and recovering resources that already exist.

This goal contributes to:

- Adaptation to and mitigation of climate change prioritising the use of existing infrastructures and resources, avoiding their abandonment. It improves the conservation and protection of resources.
- The just transition, because it improves living conditions, compared to those in cities.

Recommendations:

Recommendation No. 79: Create mechanisms to recover the use of homes, infrastructures, buildings and abandoned or disused land in rural areas, both private and public and communal property, with sustainability and energy efficiency criteria.

Percentage of support: 96.63%

Description: A series of actions for developing and implementing this Recommendation is set out below:

- It is necessary to provide mechanisms to put people in contact and bring them closer (owners – people who want to move in or develop initiatives, etc.).
- Promote access to and use of existing housing, buildings, infrastructure and resources, for housing and for developing sustainable businesses and activities.
- Create means for interaction, knowledge and communication to put people in contact.
- Project financing or grants to recover these buildings / homes in a sustainable manner.

Goal No. 27: Improve care for dependent people and cover the increase in care needs derived from the impact of climate change on people's health, particularly vulnerable and dependent people.

Justification:

Climate change leads to diseases and has effects on health that need to be addressed.

People's need for care, particularly the most vulnerable people, must be address in a way that does not harm the people who do these jobs, or their access to employment.

It is important for several reasons:

- Less commuting improves health. Lower emissions in cities mean cleaner air and improved respiratory health. It also means fewer skin problems (spots, itching) and allergies.
- People can achieve a better work life balance. Our homes and environments will be more resilient to certain effects of climate change, such as: heat waves, floods, etc.
- Remote working helps us to balance our personal lives and is kinder to the environment, because we do not need to travel at rush hour when emission levels are high.

- More flexible schedules allow us to adapt our lives to the needs of care.

It contributes to adaptation and to a more equitable transition.

Recommendations:

Recommendation No. 80: Social protection measures and initiatives to strengthen public services and benefits for work-life balance to meet care needs will increase due to the impacts of climate change.

Percentage of support: 94.44%

Description: A series of actions for developing and implementing this Recommendation is set out below:

- Improve care for dependent people and address the increase in care needs derived from the impact of climate change on people's health, especially vulnerable and dependent people.
- Guarantee an income for people who attend to the care while adapting to working hours.
- Protection, in labour legislation, of people who perform care activities.
- Establish a more professional care system, focused on the care needs of dependent people.

Goal No. 28: Promote climate resilience, providing mechanisms and resources to understand the risks of climate change and to foster citizen response to manage them through individual and community responsibility.

Justification:

We are going to suffer risks and impacts derived from the extreme climate change events, which will harm people and society.

We can reduce and prepare for these events so that the risk and impact are lower.

The government is not always able to react in time in emergencies, so prevention should be prioritised. To be ready for the effects of climate change, we must devise mechanisms and resources that can give a professional response, as well as a citizen response, assuming personal and community responsibility.

It contributes to the fair transition by reducing the effect of impacts that also disproportionately affect the most vulnerable population.

Recommendations:

Recommendation No. 81: Train technical personnel, public services, communities and citizens to identify and manage extreme events and climate risks.

Percentage of support: 98.86%

Description: A series of actions for developing and implementing this Recommendation is set out below:

- Promote personal responsibility through information to citizens.
- Train emergency service professionals (civil protection officers, firefighters, police, etc.) in mitigation and adaptation for its implementation within their territory.
- Establish an information system to tell citizens know where they can settle and build, considering the risks of climate change. (e.g., not in areas susceptible to floods).
- Develop legislation that prohibits and monitors the construction of housing and infrastructure in areas that are particularly vulnerable to climate change events.

Goal No. 29: Prevent and minimise the impact and risks of climate change and the effects of extreme weather events.

Justification:

We are going to suffer risks and impact derived from the extreme climate change events, which are going to harm people, infrastructures and society. We can reduce and prepare for these events in advance to reduce the risk and impact if we have access to information regarding specific risks that are relevant, with all this contributing to adaptation and the fair transition.

Recommendations:

Recommendation No. 82: Improve infrastructures and mechanisms aimed at identifying and preventing the impact and risks of extreme events related to climate change.

Percentage of support: 97.75%

Description: A series of actions for developing and implementing this Recommendation is set out below:

- Facilitate access to information regarding climate risks.

- Infrastructures and mechanisms are needed to prevent impact and risks, thinking long term so as not to spend resources on measures that will become obsolete.
- Create prevention and vulnerability maps within municipalities and for citizens to avoid building in vulnerable areas.
- Relocate buildings that are located in places at risk when it is not possible to protect them in the long term.

Goal No. 30: Promote a comprehensive approach to health in the face of climate change by strengthening the healthcare system and training healthcare workers.

Justification:

Addressing and preparing for the risks and impact* of climate change on people's health is essential to protect the population.

*Impact such as extreme heat (heat waves), extreme weather events such as storms and floods, the effects of droughts, forest fires, the increase in chemical air pollution and air-borne allergens (pollen), as well as the spread of diseases transmitted by vectors such as mosquitoes and ticks. Many of these risks occur simultaneously in the same place, therefore, a comprehensive approach is necessary.

Recommendations:

Recommendation No. 83: Reinforce and train the Public Healthcare System to deal with the risks and impact of climate change, adopting preventive measures and interventions that also encourage adaptation processes.

Percentage of support: 94.32%

Description: Address the risks and impact of climate change on health, adopting preventive measures and intervention.

Prevention

- Training for healthcare professionals and first responders in risks associated with climate change: Healthcare personnel, geriatric care personnel, community health, primary care, mental health professionals, nurses in educational centres, etc.
- Training for other healthcare professionals: State Security Corps and Forces, Civil Protection, representatives and OHS officers in companies.
- Training volunteer staff of social organisations.

- Information / dissemination campaigns in risks and tips for prevention and action against climate change, from nearby places such as Health Centres and Town Halls addressing all citizens.
- Development of specific and appropriate plans to prevent and adapt to the risks of climate change in each geographical area.

Intervention

- Create an alert and monitoring system for environmental / climatic risks.
- Maps and identification of areas and people in a situation of vulnerability to climate risks, specific and appropriate to each geographical area (Example: areas at risk of droughts, floods, fires, transmission of tropical diseases, people in a situation of energy poverty, the elderly, people dependent on care, etc).
- Protocols and response / action plans in situations arising from the effects of climate change. At the local, municipal and regional level. (Example: Care for people in vulnerable situations, impact on mental health, etc.).
- Promote and propose activities that connect us with nature as a facilitating factor for good mental and physical health.

Recommendation No. 84: Increase the participation of healthcare personnel in negotiations and decision-making on climate change to ensure and highlight the link between climate change and health.

Percentage of support: 93.10%

Description: Participate and include healthcare personnel in negotiations and decision-making on climate change impact protocols. Include front-line professionals: primary care, professionals from specific centres (early childhood care centres, residential care homes, educational centres, etc.)

Goal No. 31: Increase awareness and active participation of citizens in processes to prepare, develop and implement public policies in the face of the effects of climate change.

Justification:

Citizen participation at different levels and in a representative manner contributes to a just transition by including diverse perspectives and knowledge that are rarely taken into account in public policies on climate change. It also helps social learning, awareness raising and co-

responsibility of citizens in the implementation of climate change mitigation and adaptation plans.

This goal seeks an increase in the participation and involvement and decision-making capacity of the population in areas related to climate change, promoting citizen participation in mitigation and adaptation to climate change at different levels and in a representative manner. And that decision makers be held accountable and justify the reasons if they do not carry out any of the recommendations.

Recommendations:

Recommendation No. 85: Creation of assemblies and other spaces for participation and coordination on climate change.

Percentage of support: 98.82%

Description: A series of actions for developing and implementing this Recommendation is set out below:

- Promote citizen participation.
- Promote the creation of networks and feedback between existing assemblies.
- Provide public financing to create and develop citizen participation processes focused on improving the environment and adapting to and mitigating climate change.

Goal No. 32: Promote social cohesion and equality for a just transition at all levels: employment, health, education, etc.

Justification:

A united and cohesive society is better prepared to address the potential impacts of climate change and, in turn, favours the creation of communities that are more involved with nature and with other human beings.

Incorporating social justice is important because the most marginalised social groups tend to live in the areas most vulnerable to disasters or extreme events, and also have the least capacity and resources to cope with those impacts.

Recommendations:

Recommendation No. 86: Promote the creation of solidarity and cooperation networks between people to mitigate climate change and to alleviate its consequences jointly.

Percentage of support: 97.70%

Description: Solidarity and proximity networks are the first response to reduce the impacts caused by extreme events brought about by climate change. A series of actions for developing and implementing this Recommendation is set out below:

- Promotion by public administrations of the creation of neighbourhood solidarity, support and cooperation networks in the face of climatic risks, such as floods, heat waves, airborne dust, etc.
- Promote neighbourhood assemblies linked to energy efficiency.
- Promote the creation of energy communities in both rural and urban settings.

Recommendation No. 87: Consider social equality in the adoption of measures in the face of climate change.

Percentage of support: 97.67%

Description: Ensure that climate change policies and plans consider social justice and equal opportunities in access to education, health, energy, housing, etc.

Goal No. 33: Take safe, effective action against climate change, which does not depend on changes in government.

Justification:

The principle of non-regression in Environmental Law consists of limiting public powers to reduce or significantly affect the level of environmental protection achieved, unless it is duly justified.

Therefore, a nationwide political agreement is necessary that endures, regardless of the incumbent government, through a state pact (political parties, social agents, unions, employers, industrial organisations, etc.) that commits to accelerating the fight against climate change and the energy transition.

Recommendations:

Recommendation No. 88: Create a state pact for climate change action.

Percentage of support: 95.51%

Description: Among the elements of the state pact for the fight against climate change and the energy transition, the following should be considered:

- A green tax reform recommendation.
- The principle that no budget item harms the environment.

Goal No. 34: Include care policies for vulnerable people and groups in climate change adaptation plans.

Justification:

Climate change increases and makes care tasks more difficult. These tasks are traditionally performed by women. Taking care of life in systems that attack life itself is a painful task and, if it is not done, the lives of people in need can become precarious.

It is difficult for caregivers to commute to the people who need care. It is necessary to minimise transport to activities that are not socially necessary and prioritise high quality public and collective transport for socially necessary tasks. Housing policies are also key. People do not live far from where they work because they want to, but because rent prices force them to. Guaranteed social rentals in all territories and neighbourhoods can significantly reduce the need to spend time and energy into commuting.

Tackling climate change requires action along two lines: resilience of socioeconomic systems and justice and equity so as not to leave anyone behind. Protecting caregivers at times when more care time will be needed is a measure of fairness and pure survival.

Protecting dependent people and caregivers at times when more care time will be needed is a measure of fairness and pure survival.

Work planning is necessary to achieve this, ensuring care for the most vulnerable population groups (the elderly, children, dependent population) and their caregivers, who will be the most susceptible to the impact of climate change.

With this goal, we seek:

- To promote the social inclusion of people in a situation of dependency and to ensure them the necessary care in the face of the impacts and risks of climate change.
- To ensure support and remuneration for all people dedicated to care in the face of the impacts and risks of climate change.
- To establish a remuneration system for family members who support the care of people in situations of dependency and to include them in the Social Security contribution system.

- To provide relevant and effectively communicated climate information or services to build anticipation, preparedness and risk management. They can be prevented and decisions can be made to alleviate the damage.

Recommendations:

Recommendation No. 89: Establish and guarantee a national care plan that is effective in the face of the effects of climate change, focused on the needs of vulnerable people and people in situations of dependency and their caregivers.

Percentage of support: 96.67%

Description: A series of actions for developing and implementing this Recommendation is set out below:

- Guaranteeing follow-up and promotion of care, health, food for people in a situation of dependency from the Public Administrations.
- Minimising commuting of people who work or are dedicated to care, prioritising work that is close to their homes.
- Remunerating care work carried out within the home: childcare, the elderly, people in a situation of dependency, etc.
- Establishing an effective communication system that guarantees access to information for all and especially those who lack resources. An effective system that allows people in a situation of dependency to activate and notify services so that they can come and assist them in case of need.

Goal No. 35: Adapt housing to climate change for people in a situation of vulnerability and / or who need specific care.

Justification:

People in a situation of greatest vulnerability tend to be those with the least resources to adapt to climate change.

Recommendations:

Recommendation No. 90: Specific public aid to adapt homes for people in a situation of vulnerability to climate change.

Percentage of support: 93.18%

Description: Rehabilitation of houses according to the climatic context to achieve more efficient houses. We consider the following to be important:

- Better distribution of potential aid and that it reaches all groups.
- More accessible, easier administrative application and grant processing.

Goal No. 36: Create a professional information system that ensures quality of life and health.

Justification:

The recommendation is important for citizens because it is a way to educate and to make us aware of what we have around us and to be aware of climate change. This will enable us to better adapt to the phenomena and improve the quality of life for all, especially people in a situation of dependency and, in turn, ensure optimal energy management.

Recommendations:

Recommendation No. 91: Train people in a situation of dependency and caregivers to adapt to and mitigate the consequences and risk of climate change.

Percentage of support: 98.81%

Description: Have information and training on the impact of climate change on the specific needs and circumstances of people in a situation of dependency makes it possible to plan and adopt more specific measures to preserve their health and quality of life.

LIST OF ACTORS

Below, for guidance purposes, is a list of actors that the assembly members have determined can facilitate the consideration of the recommendations in this area of life according to the skills and capacities within public administrations and organisations, civil society and other sectors of interest.

- 1) National, European and international public administrations and bodies:
 - a) International: United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)
 - b) European: European Commission
 - c) Spanish:
 - Parliament
 - Government of Spain:
 - (1) Ministry of Labour and Social Economy
 - (2) Ministry of Health
 - (3) Ministry of Inclusion, Social Security and Migration
 - (4) Ministry for the Ecological Transition and the Demographic Challenge
 - (5) Ministry of Equality
 - (6) Ministry of Social Rights and 2030 Agenda
 - (7) Ministry of Industry, Trade and Tourism
 - (8) Ministry of Territorial Policy
 - (9) Ministry of Education and Vocational Training
 - Regional Governments
 - Local administrations: Town Councils, *Cabildos*, Associations, *Consejos*, etc.
- 2) Civil Society:
 - a) Environmental Organisations
 - b) Energy business associations and other more involved sector associations
 - c) The respective trade union federations
 - d) Scientific societies
 - e) Citizens
 - f) Educational communities
- 3) Private sector:
 - a) Business associations and other sectors:
 - COPYME. General Confederation of Small and Medium Enterprises
 - CEOE. Spanish Confederation of Business Organisations
 - ATA. National Federation of Associations of Self-Employed Workers
 - Insurers
 - b) Financial sector



**LIFE AND SOCIETY AREA
WORK**

LSA WORK

Goal No. 37: Reduce the susceptibility of workplaces to the potential impacts of climate change, taking advantage of their environmental conditions to improve energy efficiency.

Justification:

It is necessary to improve the safety of work infrastructures in the face of climate change and to take adaptation measures in exposed areas to avoid additional costs and risks for people. In addition, it is necessary to take advantage of the potential of areas with favourable environmental and energy resources to promote lower energy consumption, energy efficiency and the use of renewable energies. This goal therefore contributes to climate change mitigation and to adaptation and is of particular interest to public administrations with powers in urban development, and to companies.

Recommendations:

Recommendation No. 92: Guarantee that new constructions in workplaces are ready to reduce emissions and adapted to their surroundings in the face of the consequences of climate change.

Percentage of support: 98.91%

Description: New buildings must be located in areas that are safe from climate change, avoiding risk areas with expected impact, and must also take advantage of the potential to use renewable energy and save energy. To this end, site and land use studies must include an assessment of the risks of climate change and it must be made easier for new buildings to take advantage of renewable resources (solar, wind) and prioritise energy savings and efficiency.

Recommendation No. 93: Address the protection of buildings and infrastructure of existing workplaces against the effects of climate change.

Percentage of support: 100%

Description: Facilitate the development of measures to adapt to climate change in existing buildings and work infrastructures to increase resilience to key impacts (such as torrential rain and flooding) and to improve information for workers on the adaptation of buildings and infrastructures.

Goal No. 38: Reduce companies' dependence on non-renewable energies by promoting the use of renewable energies and self-consumption.

Justification:

The business sector must contribute to the decarbonisation effort by using clean energy and self-consumption. The environmental benefits are important, with a decrease in energy consumed, an increase in distributed renewable energy or a reduction in fossil fuels used.

Recommendations:

Recommendation No. 94: Improve financing of renewable energy installations and means of transport in companies and workplaces to reduce amortisation periods and to pay for the initial investment.

Percentage of support: 97.75%

Description: Facilitate beneficial financing conditions and aid to promote the installation of renewable energies and the use of sustainable means of transport within companies, with special attention to SMEs.

Recommendation No. 95: Promote self-generation and self-supply of renewables in companies and workplaces to reduce CO₂ emissions.

Percentage of support: 100%

Description: Support self-generation of clean energy and self-consumption within companies, by developing mandatory plans for companies where possible (with measures such as installing sustainable energy generation systems, and solar energy in locations that respect agricultural space). Provide facilities and aid for other companies.

Recommendation No. 96: Improve economic incentives for companies to promote the injection of renewable energy into the grid from self-generation at workplaces.

Percentage of support: 97.67%

Description: Encourage self-consumption installations with renewable energy in companies and workplaces to replace fossil energy generation, allowing generation installations to inject surplus or additional renewable energy into the grid in addition to supplying energy for self-consumption. To do this, improve economic incentives for installations and for the injection of this energy into the grid.

Goal No. 39: Achieve efficient, environmentally responsible processes in companies that guarantee optimisation of resources and the reduction of GHG emissions.

Justification:

Companies' activities must help to reduce emissions and have safer conditions and systems with regard to the climate, with efficient, environmentally responsible processes, reducing excessive consumption and inefficient use of energy and other resources in the production processes. All these actions also enable economic savings and less energy dependence, which benefits society at large.

Recommendations:

Recommendation No. 97: Development of energy saving and efficiency policies within companies.

Percentage of support: 100%

Description: Promote energy saving and efficiency plans in companies with measures such as energy rehabilitation, insulation, fuel change, educational and awareness-raising campaigns and with lines of support and subsidies to promote these changes, advice, audits, etc. Ensure that large companies play a leading role by making these plans mandatory and providing support measures for SMEs and young entrepreneurs.

Recommendation No. 98: Mandatory environmental audits in companies with a significant environmental impact and encourage and support other companies to do the same.

Percentage of support: 97.75%

Description: Promote environmental audits to ensure more efficient management of the environmental aspects of companies. Promote the role of environmental technicians within this context with proper training.

Ensure the leadership of large companies with an environmental impact by making environmental audits mandatory and encouraging and supporting other companies, with special attention to SMEs through, for example, environmental aid or recognition.

Recommendation No. 99: Large companies must be accountable to the public regarding the impact of their production and management of their GHG emissions.

Percentage of support: 100%

Description: Improve public transparency of large companies in relation to the impact of their production and greenhouse gas emission management and in relation to the commitments acquired to improve that management (both mitigation and adaptation: reforestation, water care, waste management, etc.).

Promote calculation of the carbon footprint in large companies, establish management commitments and monitor of compliance.

Strengthen the public transparency of these measures, ensuring workers' internal knowledge with specific training actions and also internally within companies.

Recommendation No. 100: Promote digitisation, including sustainable documents and materials within companies, workplaces and Public Administrations, considering the digital divide and accessibility for the entire population.

Percentage of support: 97.73%

Description: Prioritise the use of sustainable materials in companies and workplaces, companies and public administration. Harness the potential of digitisation to reduce the use of paper and other consumables and improve process efficiency with special attention to support to bridge the digital divide. This measure facilitates remote working to avoid commuting to workplaces to avoid commutes for both workers and users.

Goal No. 40: To improve emissions trading.

Justification:

Emission rights trading is a mandatory tool implemented throughout the European Union that gives economic incentives to pursuing environmental benefits: that a group of industrial plants or aircraft operators collectively reduce greenhouse gas emissions into the atmosphere effectively. Its design and operating standards are jointly agreed within the European Union. It is considered that there is room to improve its operation and knowledge within companies and for citizens in Spain.

Recommendations:

Recommendation No. 101: The Government of Spain must play an active role in improving emission rights trading at the European level.

Percentage of support: 98.77%

Description: Monitor and assist companies, guaranteeing that emission rights trading works efficiently, avoiding speculation and informing workers and citizens

Goal No. 41: Increase carbon sinks.

Justification:

Increasing carbon sinks would help meet CO₂ emission reduction commitments and would also have many benefits for the countryside and the environment. It is about encouraging companies to invest in sinks and forest owners to improve forest management.

Recommendations:

Recommendation No. 102: Encourage local projects to absorb carbon in large agroforestry areas, ensuring economic incentives that reach landowners.

Percentage of support: 97.73%

Description: Publicise and maximise the role of sinks in the National Forest Strategy and regional forestry strategies, and further promote absorption projects in the Carbon Footprint Registry.

Ensure that local developers and companies receive the existing aid for reforestation actions.

Goal No. 42: Prioritise sustainable commuting and reduce transport by private vehicle to workplaces to limit CO₂ emissions.

Justification:

CO₂ emissions from road transport (25% of Spain's emissions) are the most difficult to reduce. However, reduction measures in this area are very beneficial because they also improve citizens' quality of life, especially in large cities, both by improving air quality and saving time on travel.

Recommendations:

Recommendation No. 103: Promote sustainable public transport to workplaces.

Percentage of support: 96.67%

Description: Promote public transport, through aid and subsidies, prioritising vehicles that operate with clean energy and the need to reach industrial estates.

Public administrations need to make schedules more flexible and better adapt transport to the needs of working people. To do this, it is proposed that surveys be carried out among citizens to find routes and timetables adapted to real needs.

Recommendation No. 104: Promote the switch to emissions-free modes of transport, the use of clean energy and efficiency in commuting to workplaces.

Percentage of support: 97.78%

Description: Encourage and promote the fact that company fleets are made up of electric or less polluting vehicles, differentiating between large companies and SMEs. Prioritise rail travel, as far as possible.

Deploy alternative commuting options to vehicles with emissions on industrial estates or areas with a high concentration of businesses (bike lanes, scooters, etc.) that are inclusive, considering the capabilities of all users.

Promote efficient driving and speed reduction measures at workplaces to control pollution and to reduce fuel use.

Optimise business trips both in terms of routes and resources.

In order to contribute to a fair transition, the measures that are implemented cannot entail an increase in costs for workers but must result in benefits.

Recommendation No. 105: Promote shared sustainable transport to workplaces.

Percentage of support: 97.70%

Description: Pool trips to work, promoting and taking advantage of neighbourhood networks.

Create a platform to adjust the supply and demand of transport needs in the workplace.

Co-financed transport service for workers for companies with more than 10 workers

Require companies with more than 100 employees to have a shared and sustainable transport plan.

Promote positive actions to promote the shared use of private vehicles, for example, cars with more people inside gaining preferential treatment, such as carpool lanes, economic advantages or limitations, discount cheques for company parking, giving up covered parking spaces, etc.

Goal No. 43: Design the working day and organisation of work to reduce emissions and to reduce the harmful effects on workers.

Justification:

One way to reduce CO₂ emissions is to reduce both travel and energy consumption originating from workplaces. It is considered that there is a lot of room to optimise and adapt working

hours in such a way as to maximise mitigation opportunities and, in addition, it is necessary to include the climate change variable in the organisation of work and, in particular, adaptation. In addition to reducing excessive commuting and consumption, these measures bring benefits in relation to family-work life balance.

Recommendations:

Recommendation No. 106: Promote remote working to reduce commuting.

Percentage of support: 95.45%

Description: Promote remote working whenever possible in order to reduce commutes, especially in office jobs.

Optimise the number of trips made by workers to their jobs, prioritising online meetings and promoting a continuous working day.

Provide tax benefits for companies that promote remote working. Incorporate measures for adapting households to climate change or measures for energy efficiency or home renovation into the grants for remote working.

Recommendation No. 107: Change working hours during extreme weather events.

Percentage of support: 97.80%

Description: Change working hours and days during extreme atmospheric phenomena (increase in temperature, heat / cold periods, etc.) without affecting workers' remuneration.

Recommendation No. 108: Reduce commuting to work by reducing the working week to 4 days or 30 / 32 hours, exploring in which sectors it will work best and / or promoting the continuous working day.

Percentage of support: 93.18%

Description: Promote a change in business culture and improvement in the organisation of work that contributes to the mitigation of and adaptation to climate change, including the rationalisation of schedules and working hours, through the reduction of the working week to 4 days or 30 / 32 hours, exploring where and in which sectors it would work best, and considering the incentives to offset the cost of employing more people, avoiding opening shops 7 days a week, encouraging the use of the continuous working day.

Better time management reduces excessive commuting and consumption, shorter working days also reduce pollution in large cities and the number of deaths it causes, helps control urban temperatures and increases ability of city flora and fauna to survive.

Goal No. 44: Reduce the impact of companies and productive sectors and services, facilitating their reconversion and that of their workers, guaranteeing a just transition.

Justification:

The carbon neutral emissions horizon requires a deep of all the productive and service sectors. Economies that make this transition earlier will be in a better condition to continue with their activity, provide employment and face the challenges of the future. Encouraging changes and generating new jobs is essential for a fair transition.

Reducing emissions and damage to the environment from economic activities, avoiding those with the greatest impact, such as mining, prioritising the circular economy and restoring natural spaces are essential to protecting the environment and biodiversity and a way to create employment.

Public action is decisive in strategic areas such as finance, energy and others. The tourism sector, which provides a large number of jobs, and has a huge impact, will have to change in order to be sustainable. The agricultural and food sector will also have to change, stopping bad practices that damage the environment and biodiversity, with tax incentives for their transformation, for example, with support for farmers and consumers for fair prices. Organic farming has enormous potential in Spain, as does the social and cooperative economy, which has proven very resilient in times of crisis.

Encourage decarbonisation in all countries, not importing products with higher emissions so as not to transfer excess emissions to third countries and promoting local and proximity production.

Recommendations:

Recommendation No. 109: Demand the same environmental requirements that we have in our country and in Europe for products that come from other countries.

Percentage of support: 98.91%

Description: Demand the same environmental requirements for products that come from other countries (reduce pollution, promote local).

Prohibit sales of agricultural products treated with fertilisers, pesticides or preservatives that have been banned in Spain.

Steer trade agreements and European border policies (tariffs) along these lines.

Recommendation No. 110: Reduce mining and the environmental impact generated by traditional mining, quarrying, extraction of rare earths.

Percentage of support: 90.48%

Description: Eliminate the environmental impact generated by mining, progressively reducing or eliminating mining and / or extractive activities based on their impacts.

Recommendation No. 111: Relocate and create jobs in restoration works of degraded natural and forest spaces.

Percentage of support: 100%

Description: Create jobs linked to reforestation and restoration of degraded natural spaces, especially in mining basins, as a way of relocating jobs affected by the closure of mines and coal-fired power plants.

Recommendation No. 112: Promote the social and cooperative economy, especially in the agricultural, livestock and fishing sectors to improve sustainable and quality production.

Percentage of support: 100%

Description: Promote cooperativism and the social economy to improve profit sharing and boost local economic activity.

Recommendation No. 113: Regulate the tourism sector and adapt companies to increase the sustainability of the sector and to reach neutral emissions.

Percentage of support: 100%

Description: Regulate to facilitate awareness and adaptation of companies within the sector and citizen awareness in their tourist activity to promote sustainability.

Recommendation No. 114: Promote and support economic activities linked to the circular economy and greenhouse gas reduction.

Percentage of support: 98.88%

Description: Circular economy incentive from the design of products and processes to promote decarbonisation.

Recommendation No. 115: Encourage changes in the production model and within sectors to adapt business activity to climate change and to promote more resilient and job-creating economies.

Percentage of support: 98.90%

Description: Incentives to facilitate the restructuring of sectors to improve sustainability and resilience in the process towards a decarbonised economy, paying special attention to the just transition of employment.

Recommendation No. 116: Assess the role of public companies as strategic economic operators to ensure decarbonisation.

Percentage of support: 98.80%

Description: Deploy public action in all appropriate areas, including as an economic operator in strategic sectors, to ensure the transformation of the economy towards decarbonisation.

Recommendation No. 117: Regulate market prices to protect local production and consumption.

Percentage of support: 95.60%

Description: Adopt measures that ensure that production is not remunerated below cost and avoid surcharges in intermediation transactions until they reach consumers.

Recommendation No. 118: Promote tax incentives in the distribution of sustainable products.

Percentage of support: 100%

Description: Add to the measures to promote sustainable production, incentives for its access and distribution.

Goal No. 45: Promote research, development and innovation (R&D&I) to advance to a decarbonised economy, promoting the circular economy, territorial balance and alliances between universities, companies and social groups of stakeholders.

Justification:

The transformation of sectors and companies towards decarbonisation and the circular economy has an important technological component that requires the full development of R&D&I with public orientation and investment, economic stimulus for private investment, cooperation with universities, promotion of technology centres and their inter-territorial cooperation, each institution according to its priorities and competencies. It also requires inter-company cooperation that includes all company sizes and models for its dissemination.

It also requires promotion by European institutions and Inter-European collaboration and the training and support of people dedicated to science and technology, such as tech scholarships and Erasmus grants, but also global cooperation, facilitating technology transfer for decarbonisation with criteria of international development cooperation. It also requires instruments for industrial relocation in Spain that would reduce pollution by reducing imports from Asia and other places, creating domestic employment.

The promotion of R&D&I within the field of energy generation requires special attention, as well as energy saving and efficiency, which should also be extended to digital technologies.

This transition is an opportunity for traditionally less industrialised territories, but it requires the corresponding extraordinary support in R&D&I, budgets included.

Recommendations:

Recommendation No. 119: Develop policies that promote R&D&I within the business community that improve the sustainability of economic activities in their transition towards decarbonisation.

Percentage of support: 100%

Description: Promote of research applied to the company to advance towards decarbonisation, considering the circular economy and reinforcing the opportunities of all territories and sectors.

Seize the opportunities of emerging economic activities to remedy territorial gaps.

Recommendation No. 120: Seize the opportunity of massive data collection of environmental values to assess the effects of companies on the environment.

Percentage of support: 98.77%

Description: Obtain data, especially through big data, focused on dissemination and exploitation to fully understand the effects of companies on the environment and to reduce them.

Recommendation No. 121: Promote energy saving and efficiency in new technologies linked to digitisation.

Percentage of support: 100%

Description: Pay special attention to the increases in energy consumption incorporated by new digital technologies within the framework of energy saving and efficiency measures.

Recommendation No. 122: Promote R&D&I to develop products to promote the circular economy and improve durability.

Percentage of support: 97.75%

Description: Promote R&D&I from the design stage to avoid waste and prioritise the durability of products and their repair.

Recommendation No. 123: Public investment in R&D&I with budgets balanced by autonomous communities to reduce the technological gaps in the different territories.

Percentage of support: 97.73%

Description: Take advantage of investment in R&D&I to promote the opportunities for technological development that arise in each territory in times of change and transition.

Recommendation No. 124: Promotion of inter-company collaboration in R&D&I, including SMEs and the self-employed, and between companies and universities to promote innovation and its transfer.

Percentage of support: 97.67%

Description: Collaboration between large, medium, small companies and the self-employed within the field of R&D&I, and all of them with universities, to disseminate knowledge transfer and develop innovation.

Recommendation No. 125 Increase funding to intensify collaboration between companies, universities, public administrations and social interest groups, and the promotion of technology centres in all territories to promote R&D&I.

Percentage of support: 96.51%

Description: Create an ecosystem of cooperation between society, companies and public administrations in matters of R&D&I that facilitate transformations towards a decarbonised economy.

Creation of 10 annual R&D&I awards: University in doctorates (dissertation) for job creation in eco-sustainable jobs.

Recommendation No. 126: Promote European and international cooperation for technology transfer mitigation and adaptation to climate change, and promotion of tech scholarships and Erasmus grants.

Percentage of support: 97.56%

Description: Promote Inter-European collaboration, including tech scholarships and Erasmus grants, and international cooperation for development in R&D&I and climate change to facilitate transfers and overcome inequalities in this area.

Recommendation No. 127: Invest public resources into R&D&I in sustainable energy.

Percentage of support: 98.86%

Description: Promotion public investment in R&D&I for decarbonising energy generation.

Goal No. 46: Incorporate knowledge about climate change throughout the education and training system.

Justification:

Beyond training focused on professions directly related to climate change, it is necessary to incorporate the new reality into all regulated education.

Transforming traditional professions and the appearance of new professions related to climate change require an adaptation of all training, both professional and university.

Existing professionals must be able to update their knowledge and professional skills and requalify, through continuous training and occupational training, to be able to exercise and maintain their employment in accordance with the transformations within their sector or company and / or find new jobs in emerging sectors. It must be accessible throughout working life.

Recommendations:

Recommendation No. 128: Train for qualification in traditional and emerging professions related to mitigation and adaptation to climate change.

Percentage of support: 100%

Description: Adapt and promote training for all types of professionals (vocational training, university and postgraduate) to the needs generated by climate change.

Recommendation No. 129: Promote useful continuous and occupational training, promoting requalification and accompanying people in training to facilitate their incorporation into professions related to climate change and its evolution.

Percentage of support: 100%

Description: Use the resources offered by continuous and occupational training to recycle professionals towards jobs that are necessary due to climate change.

It will be necessary to assist people so that the training is effective and they can join the labour market.

Recommendation No. 130: Promote, disseminate and ensure access to training linked to climate change.

Percentage of support: 98.85%

Description: Dissemination and promotion of all training options at different levels (regulated, continuous, occupational, etc.) so that they are known and accessible to all people throughout their lives.

Goal No. 47: Encourage worker involvement and participation.

Justification:

Achieve the full incorporation of companies and workers and their representatives in the transformation of sectors and companies derived from the climate agenda, considering its labour consequences, requires incorporating the issue into existing collective bargaining, which is the natural space of labour relations. It also requires the promotion of the Fair Transition Agreements for the territories that are particularly affected by industrial and productive reconversions derived from the mitigation of and adaptation to climate change.

It is also advisable to have a common instrument within companies for the company and workers, set up on a parity basis similar to the Health and Safety Committees.

Full worker commitment and personal participation involves consultation so that they can directly voice their recommendations through, for example, periodic surveys organised by the Joint Committee.

Recommendation No. 131: Include the values and demands of climate change and the just transition in collective agreements (sectoral and corporate) and promote just transition agreements.

Percentage of support: 98.81%

Description: Incorporate climate change and its consequences into the agreements that already exist (sectoral and corporate) and promote it in the agreements that are created (fair transition).

Recommendation No. 132: Establishment mixed committees of workers and employers within the company to address matters relating to climate change and the environment.

Percentage of support: 98.81%

Description: Establish mixed joint commissions within companies (same number of representatives from the company and workers) to address matters relating to climate change and the environment, similar to Health and Safety Committees.

Recommendation No. 133: Consider the impact of climate change on health and for the prevention of occupational hazards.

Percentage of support: 100%

Description: Include the consequences of climate change on occupational health in the assessment and prevention of occupational hazards for adaptation (extreme weather events, heat waves, snowfalls, floods, etc.).

Recommendation No. 134: Conduct annual surveys to assess mitigation and adaptation measures within the company and collect recommendations.

Percentage of support: 98.82%

Description: Preparation of an annual survey aimed at company personnel to analyse the evolution of mitigation and adaptation measures by the Climate Change Committee and collect recommendations on climate change.

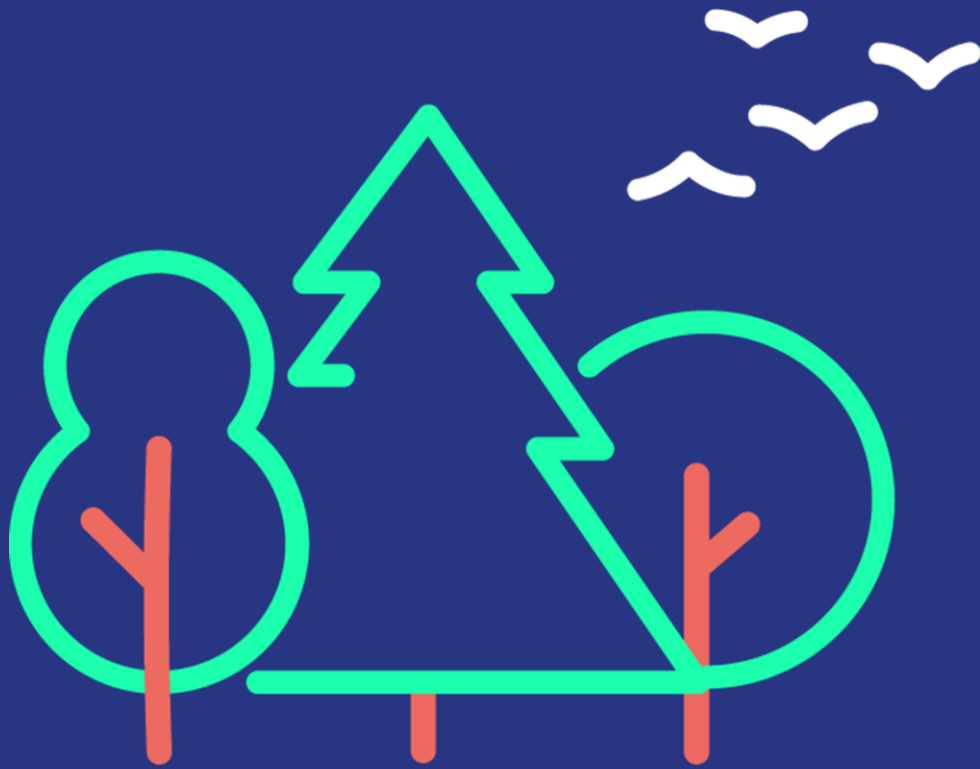
LIST OF ACTORS

Below, for guidance purposes, is a list of actors that the assembly members have determined can facilitate the consideration of the recommendations in this area of life according to the skills and capacities within public administrations and organisations, civil society and other sectors of interest.

- 1) National, European and international public administrations and bodies:
 - a) International: United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)
 - b) European: European Commission
 - c) Spanish:
 - Parliament
 - Government of Spain:
 - (1) Ministry of Education and Vocational Training
 - (2) Ministry of Inclusion, Social Security and Migration
 - (3) Ministry for the Ecological Transition and the Demographic Challenge
 - (4) Ministry of Transport, Mobility and Urban Agenda
 - (5) Ministry of Science and Innovation (CSIC, etc.)
 - (6) Ministry of Universities
 - (7) Ministry of Labour and Social Economy
 - Regional Governments
 - FEMP (Spanish Federation of Municipalities and Provinces)
 - Municipal Governments.
- 2) Civil Society:

All business and trade union associations and organisations, with special attention to the most representative

 - a) Foundations, NGOs and third sector entities
 - b) Universities and vocational training centres
 - c) Citizens



LIFE AND SOCIETY AREA
ECOSYSTEMS

LSA ECOSYSTEMS

Goal No. 48: Ensure conservation of natural spaces and animal and plant species affected by climate change through specific plans and programmes.

Justification:

The world's biodiversity is disappearing at an alarming rate due to habitat destruction, intensive hunting, the spread of invasive species, pollution or changes caused by climate change.

Conserving this biodiversity is essential for the proper functioning of ecosystems which, in turn, protect us against climate change. According to science, if carbon emissions continue to rise unchecked, half of the plant and animal species in the world's most biodiverse places could face extinction by the end of the century due to climate change.

According to the different scenarios of the latest IPCC report on the impacts, adaptation and vulnerability to climate change, even with the most optimistic view, that is, with an average temperature rise of 1.5 degrees, between 3% and 14% of species on the entire planet will become extinct. In the worst-case scenario, a rise in temperature of up to 5 degrees Celsius, the extinction rate will rise to 48%.

It points out that the most vulnerable species are the endemic ones, with the possibility of total extinction of all species endemic to small islands, 84% of those endemic to mountains, 54% to the oceans and 12% to those that inhabit the continents.

For this reason, it is vital to work on specific conservation plans and programmes for the animal and plant species that will be most impacted by climate change while drastically reducing greenhouse gas emissions.

Recommendations:

Recommendation No. 135: Create banks of genetic material from animals and plants, prioritising those affected by climate change.

Percentage of support: 98.85%

Description: It is proposed to create seed or DNA banks of species of wild animals or plants that are most threatened by the effects of climate change and to enhance existing ones, launching reintroduction programmes in alternative places with medium and long-term budgets and goals. Focus on regionalisation to protect biodiversity.

Recommendation No. 136: Creation of new protected natural spaces considering the impact of climate change.

Percentage of support: 100%

Description: Once adequate management plans have been approved to reduce the pressure on and vulnerability of the spaces to be conserved, it is proposed to promote the creation of new protected areas, prioritising ecosystems and habitats that are most severely threatened by climate change, and to create biological corridors that allow the movement and migration of species vulnerable to rising temperatures.

Recommendation No. 137: Implementation of plans to deal with invasive species related to climate change.

Percentage of support: 97.75%

Description: It is proposed to identify invasive alien species whose range expansion may be bolstered by rising temperatures and other changes in the environment in order to implement specific plans for early warning, monitoring and coordinated control actions between the competent administrations.

Goal No. 49: Restore the main Spanish ecosystems affected by climate change to increase their resilience to climate change.

Justification:

Maintaining natural and healthy ecosystems is fundamental to conserving biodiversity and providing countless benefits and services to society, but also because they are our best natural allies to fight climate change given their enormous capacity to absorb the immense amounts of carbon dioxide that has accumulated in the atmosphere since the beginning of the industrial age.

Interference and destruction causes the opposite effect by releasing the accumulated carbon, so stopping its degradation and promoting its restoration is essential. For this reason, the United Nations Environment Programme has declared the period from 2021 to 2030 as the Decade for Ecosystem Restoration, to stop and reverse the degradation of ecosystems on all continents and oceans and thus help to eradicate poverty, combat climate change and prevent the mass extinction of species.

Care and restoration of ecosystems to recover their natural balance is a huge opportunity for quality employment and should be a priority for all governments and companies, which must urgently invest all the resources within their reach into this goal and in the shortest possible

time, involving society and prioritising those that play a more strategic role in protecting biodiversity and that have a greater capacity to absorb CO₂.

There is a great variety of aquatic ecosystems in Spain. According to current measurements, the general ecological condition of Spanish aquatic ecosystems is not good, although the threats are different from system to system. The goal is to protect surface waters, estuaries, coasts and groundwater throughout the territory.

Recommendations:

Recommendation No. 138: Approve a National Plan for the Restoration of Strategic Ecosystems with clear objectives, resources and a timetable.

Percentage of support: 100%

Description: It is proposed to approve and implement a special plan to restore the main degraded ecosystems in Spain so that they can fulfil their ecological functions, especially those that play a role in preventing the impacts of climate change (floods, droughts, fires, rise in sea level, etc.) and those that contribute to carbon fixation (forests, grasslands, wetlands, seagrass meadows, etc.), providing it with sufficient means in the General State Budgets, through a state pact and a coordinated action plan between all administrations.

Recommendation No. 139: Guarantee the connectivity of ecosystems by redefining infrastructures such as roads, dams or towns.

Percentage of support: 97.75%

Description: It is proposed to approve the necessary measures to guarantee the proper functioning of ecological processes, allowing adaptation to the impacts of climate change and identifying the main artificial infrastructures (roads, dams, urban centres, etc.) to make them permeable for biodiversity.

Recommendation No. 140: Professional brigades for reforestation and regeneration of ecosystems specialised in climate change.

Percentage of support: 98.86%

Description: It is proposed to create permanent teams of professionals dedicated to the management and restoration of the main ecosystems affected by climate change, promoting local and quality employment that allows the retention of the rural population.

Recommendation No. 141: Create a state plan for environmental volunteering.

Percentage of support: 94.19%

Description: It is proposed to approve an environmental volunteering plan with professional coordination (officials) at the national level that promotes the participation and awareness of society in the care and recovery of nature and the ecosystems affected by climate change.

Recommendation No. 142: Maintain and recover rivers and aquatic ecosystems to guarantee water quality of and ensure the ecological flow.

Percentage of support: 98.90%

Description: Prepare and implement the necessary legislation to recover the original channels and not altering the existing ones. Surveillance of aquatic ecosystems, prioritising invasive species, protecting those that are in some kind of danger.

Goal No. 50: Reduce the number and scale of forest fires.

Justification:

Climate change is changing the way that forests are burning around the world. The combination of intense heat waves, prolonged droughts, lack of humidity and increasingly weakened vegetation is causing an increase in forest fires all over the planet, from the forests of Canada to the Amazon or the Mediterranean. Climate change is causing their number and intensity to increase, giving rise to a new generation of very dangerous “super fires” that are almost impossible to put out.

These forest fires are causing more and more human tragedies, with the number of deaths from this cause increasing by 276% in recent years. Additionally, forest fires have a huge impact on the global climate because they release huge amounts of carbon dioxide that had accumulated over hundreds or thousands of years into the atmosphere.

Another of the effects of forest fires is their contribution to desertification, which particularly affects Mediterranean countries such as Spain. According to data from the National Action Programme to Combat Desertification, 74% of our territory is likely to be affected by this process and more than 9,000,000 hectares are classified as areas with a high or very high risk of desertification.

In Spain, forest fires are also a huge threat and, although the early attack on fire has improved in recent years, there is still a long way to go to improve prevention. To this end, the sustainable management of the mountains and their resources, the recovery of extensive livestock farming or the monitoring and restoration of burned areas using ecological criteria must be a priority for all administrations, in addition to representing an enormous opportunity for the generation of quality employment and a first-rate tool to retain the rural population in Spain.

Recommendations:

Recommendation No. 143: Invest in the prevention of forest fires by promoting sustainable and adaptive forest management, with the participation of society.

Percentage of support: 98.86%

Description: It is proposed to reduce the number of forest fires and the area burned annually, investing in prevention measures and in sustainable and adaptive forest management of the mountains, promoting the participation of society.

Goal No. 51: Install new wind and photovoltaic parks in areas of low ecological and environmental sensitivity, including marine areas.

Justification:

Given the current global climate emergency scenario, an energy transition based on renewable energy (mainly wind and solar) is urgently needed, in addition to more ambitious energy saving and efficiency strategies.

The deployment of renewable energies must involve all social agents, always minimising the environmental impact and maximising the social benefit.

These energies must respect the natural heritage and biodiversity in all phases of its useful life, including dismantling and, therefore, binding territorial planning is essential.

In addition, the exclusion of areas of high natural value must be guaranteed and occupation of degraded and urban spaces must be prioritised, while at the same time investing in strategies that prioritise savings and distributed generation, as opposed to the centralised model of large installations far away from large population centres.

Civil society must know how the deployment of these energies is being organised and planned throughout Spain, as well as the progress made with all the initiatives and how they contribute to ending energy poverty and promoting a fair and equitable access to these technologies.

Given that these technologies also affect ecosystems and change physical and biological landscapes, a rigorous environmental assessment must be guaranteed both by the Ministry for the Ecological Transition and the Demographic Challenge and by the autonomous communities, respecting the processes and deadlines to guarantee proper public participation.

Recommendations:

Recommendation No. 144: Have clear and binding zoning to preserve the ecosystems of high environmental value at the renewable energy facilities.

Percentage of support: 97.75%

Description: It is proposed to guarantee that the deployment of renewable energies is carried out with the least possible effect on nature and biodiversity, installing facilities only in places with low environmental sensitivity based on a cartography based on the best scientific knowledge and that is binding for companies and administrations responsible for the planning and approval thereof.

Recommendation No. 145: Guarantee strict, rigorous environmental evaluation of projects for the implementation of renewable energy facilities by independent experts and the application of their measures in the development of the project.

Percentage of support: 98.85%

Description: It is proposed to provide the necessary resources to ensure that the environmental assessment processes for the implementation of renewable energies are carried out with the utmost technical rigour and comply with all the guarantees of public participation and have the criteria of the best experts in each case.

Goal No. 52: Develop new legislation to protect ecosystems and the fight against climate change and to guarantee its real compliance.

Justification:

The complexity of current environmental problems requires the cooperation and commitment of the Administrations and of society as a whole, at all levels: national and international.

The Law is the instrument par excellence to establish the norms of coexistence and constitutes a fundamental tool for the protection of the environment since it reflects possible standards and norms of human behaviour based on scientific knowledge. Legislation is the most important instrument for transforming policy into action. However, the action only takes place when these are efficient and effective. Their efficacy (achieving the goal of the regulation, e.g., reducing emissions) and their effectiveness (the norm is obeyed but its goal is not achieved) depends on their degree of application and compliance. Therefore, it is necessary to have regulations to deal with climate change, but at the same time that these are applied correctly and are respected. For this, it is necessary to ensure that those who are obliged to comply with the rules respect them through awareness and

provide sufficient resources to public administrations so that they can monitor compliance. However, if this fails, it is necessary to use the tools of the Rule of Law by filing appeals with public administrations and judicial bodies.

Recommendations:

Recommendation No. 146: Train judges and members of the judiciary on legal responses to climate change and environmental protection.

Percentage of support: 97.75%

Description: In order to protect the environment and deal with climate change, and since regulations are sometimes not applied correctly, we propose specific training for judges and members of the judiciary.

Recommendation No. 147: Classify ecocide as a crime within the Spanish legal framework in cases of massive damage and destruction of the ecosystem.

Percentage of support: 100%

Description: Classify ecocide as a crime in cases of massive damage and destruction of the ecosystem within the Spanish legal framework. Ecocide, in a broad sense, is the massive damage and destruction of ecosystems, i.e., serious damage to nature in a generalised way and sustained over time. The classification of this crime must be understood as a dissuasive element so that these offences are not committed because they must be avoided, otherwise, the damage is very serious and possibly irreparable.

Recommendation No. 148: Guarantee that the application of the legislation that requires protecting or repairing the damage caused to the ecosystem be effective.

Percentage of support: 100%

Description: Provide sufficient means to public administrations to establish public mechanisms for monitoring and applying environmental regulations and compliance with possible sentences.

Recommendation No. 149: Establish a calendar with deadlines to prohibit the sale of non-biodegradable products.

Percentage of support: 93.26%

Description: Require companies to transform their products into biodegradable products. Prohibit the sale of non-biodegradable products and single-use packaging when a biodegradable or reusable alternative is possible.

Promote consumption of biodegradable products with direct discounts on their consumption and tax consumption (higher price) of non-biodegradable products.

Feminine hygiene products, nappies and sanitary products for which there is no biodegradable alternative must not be taxed.

Recommendation No. 150: Establish environmental work as one more option for the work of people serving sentences.

Percentage of support: 93.02%

Description: It is recommended that environmental work be included within the work that convicts can carry out, within the provisions of Royal Decree 782/2001, of 6 July, which regulates the special employment relationship of convicts who perform labour activities in prison workshops and the Social Security protection of those subjected to work sentences for the benefit of the community.

Recommendation No. 151: Regulation of desalination plants (due to discharges, carbon footprint, etc.).

Percentage of support: 100%

Description: It is recommended to ensure that the regulation on desalination processes complies with current regulations and to study in greater depth the impact of these facilities in our country, given the proliferation of these facilities in recent years and their future increase given the projections of an increase in droughts that may even affect the availability of water for domestic consumption.

Goal No. 53: Minimise the different types of pollution that damage ecosystems.

Justification:

Different types of pollution according to the 2019 report from the IPBES (IPCC counterpart in the Biodiversity Convention) is one of the main causes of loss of biodiversity and of ecosystems, therefore, the reduction of pollution would contribute directly to their protection, conservation and restoration. Pollution is related to climate change and to a just transition in different ways.

Climate change can affect air quality, and conversely, air quality can affect climate change. This is particularly important at a local scale where the ozone level can increase, as well as particulate matter, which can impact temperatures, for example, with black carbon, which contributes to global warming.

Likewise, poor air quality in scenarios, for example, of more likely heat waves in different climate change scenarios may cause serious health problems.

Other types of pollution are also a problem in a climate change scenario. For example, light pollution indicates energy consumption, as well as disturbance in ecosystems, noise pollution also affects health.

Soil contamination is also a problem, for example, in a scenario of a greater number of extreme events since this can cause accidents from the point of view, for example, of contaminated soil and accidents in flood episodes.

Water contamination together with rising temperatures can kill off flora and fauna, in some cases irreversibly.

Therefore, this goal focuses on reducing all types of pollutants to protect, conserve and restore ecosystems, while helping to ensure their resilience to climate change.

Contamination must be halted at source and, with it, all the cascading effects that affect the flora and fauna. We have learned that everything is connected, that climate change is part of a series of chain reactions.

There is concern about the massive pollution produced by certain uses in sensitive places or with a high intensity of tourism, such as islands, coastal areas, areas with cetacean species, or in protected areas, or in places with little water renewal, the non-degradation of lagoons and enclosed seas, etc

Traffic makes noise that affects people -hearing loss- and fauna -altered behaviour. During the confinement, it was seen that when commuting was reduced, more birds could be heard in cities. Expand quiet green areas for fauna. The same goes for light pollution. We are occupying all the space by urbanising and filling everything with noise and light, leaving no space for fauna.

Therefore, a key factor here is human behaviour. For example, soil pollution is caused by the accumulation and degradation of rubbish in forests and plots, areas where rubbish is thrown away and accumulates, encourage citizens to continue throwing away rubbish.

Recommendations:

Recommendation No. 152 : Reduce marine pollution. Protect “Blue Carbon”, such as seagrass meadows (Posidonia, Zostera) and seaweed forests (Laminarias).

Percentage of support: 100%

Description: In order to reduce marine pollution it is recommended to: create a “rubbish ship” to collect marine trash on a regular basis managed by the Government; limit the use of

recreational motor boats, especially jet skis, and prohibit their use in sensitive areas and / or areas with a high tourist intensity; limit motor boating with internal combustion engines in areas with little water circulation (both freshwater lakes and lagoons and coastal seawater lagoons); regulate tourism on the coast to reduce the pollution it generates; regulate access to overcrowded beaches; promote more green / biodegradable sun protection creams.

In addition, in order to protect "blue carbon", it is recommended to protect the communities of seaweed and marine plants of great interest due to their capacity to sequester carbon and their high ecological value for the protection of the seabed, such as the Posidonia meadows.

Recommendation No. 153: Reduce noise and light pollution.

Percentage of support: 100%

Description: Reduce light and noise pollution, including compliance with current legislation (Noise Law, of 2003 and its Regulations of 2007; Law 15/2010, regarding the prevention of light pollution and the promotion of energy savings and efficiency derived from lighting installations).

Promote more "green" spaces without noise or artificial light. Regulate noise and light levels with living beings in mind.

Recommendation No. 154: Reduce soil contamination and decontaminate already contaminated soil.

Percentage of support: 100%

Description: Reduce soil contamination (through rubbish, waste, slurry processing, tailings from mining ponds), including strict regulation or elimination of risk activities (such as the accumulation of mining waste in ponds).

Further promote the decontamination of contaminated soils and promote the clearing of rubbish that accumulates in forests and green areas.

Recommendation No. 155: Reduce pollution of freshwater bodies (elimination of toxic discharges, reduction of nitrates) to protect rivers, wetlands and aquifers.

Percentage of support: 100%

Description: Improve compliance with existing legislation on the reduction of pollution of freshwater bodies (rivers, wetlands, aquifers, etc.), in particular, the elimination of discharges (including those derived from waste accumulation ponds) and nitrate intake.

Recommendation No. 156: Reduce air pollution and further control air quality in cities.

Percentage of support: 100%

Description: Reduce air pollution, paying special attention to sources that generate the most emissions of pollutants and greenhouse gases.

Improve control of air quality in cities, including information and information points. Promote pedestrian areas and green spaces.

Encourage the use of greener means of transport (in terms of emissions, routes and infrastructure). Evaluate and reduce the harmful effects of air pollution on human health and the health of ecosystems.

Goal No. 54: Guarantee sustainable and responsible use and consumption of water to be resilient to climate change.

Justification:

The goal focuses on the sustainable use and consumption of water by all sectors in Spain, since all of these (agriculture, industry including energy and water consumption) have an impact on ecosystems. Through better use and consumption, pressure will be reduced on ecosystems.

Water is an essential resource for life on our planet, both for people and for our ecosystems. In fact, aquatic ecosystems are currently among those in the worst condition, for example, since 1970, 83% of freshwater species and 30% of freshwater ecosystems have been lost.

Regarding water and climate change, in the latest IPCC report, much more data has been documented on the observed changes that have been related to the impacts of climate change (e.g., increasingly intense and frequent heavy rainfall). In the Mediterranean area, many rivers are experiencing water stress due to agriculture. A water deficit in agriculture is expected in the future.

It is important to highlight the importance of water in adaptation and therefore the importance of protecting water resources and their resilience: a large majority (~80%) of all current adaptation responses are also water-related and aim to reduce the impacts of rainfall variability, droughts, floods, groundwater depletion, soil moisture deficit.

Currently, in our country, in certain areas there is an intensive use of water, with a level of consumption above the available resources. There is a series of legislative frameworks at European and Spanish national level, accompanied by a planning process for our water resources that can support this goal of making the use and consumption of water sustainable. Even more so when in climate change scenarios it is likely that resources will decrease in certain areas, which further reinforces the importance of this sustainable use and consumption that adjusts to available resources.

The latest report on the monitoring of the European Union Water Framework Directive has identified that approximately half of Spanish water resources are in poor qualitative and quantitative condition. This directly affects the resilience of our dependent economic sectors, as well as dependent ecosystems. This goal is therefore key for the future, to reduce the risks of poor management and misuse of a resource.

Assembly members see the justification under the slogan “We ran out of water”, in other words, the water shortage that is already being experienced in many territories.

Water is essential for life and is as vital as air. A great volume of water is wasted unnecessarily to benefit a few, a meaningless waste.

For example, there are reservoirs that are dedicated solely to generating electricity by electricity companies, without considering other uses or how poor management can affect ecosystems.

It is also justified by a trend towards the privatisation of management, where it must always be considered that access to water is a right.

Recommendations:

Recommendation No. 157: Sustainable water consumption by all sectors, assessing the impact on ecosystems.

Percentage of support: 100%

Description: Establish limits of use to the minimum necessary for the activity: improve efficiency in use and assess the impact on ecosystems, reuse water as far as possible, adapt buildings for low water consumption and improve infrastructure and reduce / prevent water losses due to facilities in poor condition, increase where necessary and whenever it is sustainable (carbon footprint, brine waste management, etc.) the use of desalination plants (to reduce the use of fresh water (especially groundwater). Promote forest plantations with low water consumption.

Recommendation No. 158: Sustainable management of reservoirs.

Percentage of support: 100%

Description: We make different recommendations for the two functions of reservoirs: water supply and electricity generation:

- Install floating photovoltaic panels In reservoirs for water supply to generate renewable energy, while reducing loss through evaporation, the amount of algae, the emission of odours and gases, and protecting fauna.

- When used as a source of energy, electricity companies should not have a monopoly on the use of some reservoirs.
- In both cases: ensure ecological flows and eliminate reservoirs that are no longer functional.

Recommendation No. 159: Public or community management of the supply of water for human consumption for private use and, under no circumstances, by companies that profit.

Percentage of support: 98.90%

Description: Control prices so that they are fair and do not fluctuate due to business interests. Standardise rates at the state level. Maintain basic services of interest to the population. Halt the privatisation process of water management. Promote community water management in the territories where this model exists. Promote the establishment of a basic or flat rate for water for human consumption, paying special attention to people in vulnerable situations.

Recommendation No. 160: Guarantee sufficient and quality water for human use / consumption.

Percentage of support: 100%

Description: Prioritise protecting the quality of water for human consumption and ecosystems by all legal means. Establish studies that account for potential droughts and other procedures that limit water, being able to anticipate its consequences.

Recommendation No. 161: Limit the number and size of golf courses (particularly) and football pitches with grass in areas where there is a shortage of water and improve water management and supply.

Percentage of support: 94.38%

Description: This Recommendation has the dual objective of preventing the creation of new golf courses and football pitches, in the event that the appropriate conditions for them do not exist, and of improving their management to minimise their impact.

The application of this measure entails:

- Conduct preliminary feasibility studies to check the suitability of creating the courses or pitches, also taking into account the land surface area they occupy. Evaluate the cost (economic and environmental) of maintenance compared to the number of users / benefits they generate.

- The ban on these facilities in areas considered unsuitable (for example, in areas such as islands or in places where there are already a large number of courses or pitches).
- Evaluating and, where appropriate, prescribing measures aimed at minimising their impact (possible irrigation with recycled water, use of artificial grass, etc.).
- Informing sports facilities about the origin of irrigation water.

Goal No. 55: To adapt urban planning and housing regulations to climate change scenarios.

Justification:

The urban ecosystem and city model can help prevent heat stroke and protect citizens.

Likewise, urban planning and good land management can help us protect ourselves from floods caused by climate change.

There is a lot of urbanised surface area and empty houses and buildings that should be put into use before new construction is proposed; however, this is difficult because there is speculation in the housing market, which makes vulture funds and large companies keep these homes unused and because it is usually cheaper and easier to finance new construction than refurbishing homes.

Recommendations:

Recommendation No. 162: Promote a sustainable and healthy urban design and adapt built areas to the impacts of climate change, increasing nature and green spaces in the city and renaturing homes through nature-based solutions, also considering energy self-consumption.

Percentage of support: 100%

Description: It is recommended to improve and expand climate change adaptation measures in cities, promoting sustainable urban design while reducing emissions by improving the energy efficiency of buildings and promoting self-consumption based on the installation of renewable energies. Solutions based on nature must be considered (for example, to protect citizens against heat waves with shade or to install green roofs and vertical gardens to promote biodiversity in the city), while, in these actions, the natural habitats integrated into the city, such as riverbanks and coastal areas, are respected and protected.

It is recommended to improve and expand climate change adaptation measures in cities, promoting the use of permeable pavements to allow greater filtering of water, more green spaces, connectivity between urban and peri-urban green spaces, increase trees in the

streets (particularly on the main arteries to purify the air), school and community urban gardens (particularly on unused publicly owned lots), green spaces on rooftops, between buildings and industrial areas and cemeteries. Promote citizen participation in plantations in these spaces, encouraging the purchase of plants (for example, through tax relief or purchase vouchers) and in the maintenance of parks or other green areas, promoting volunteer patrols. Promote the use of native flora that may be better adapted to climate change. Restore cattle trails and paths that cross the urban fabric.

Recommendation No. 163: Do not increase the urbanised surface area, recover abandoned, empty or dilapidated homes / plots, and control speculation with homes.

Percentage of support: 93.26%

Description:

- Adapt urban planning and housing regulations so as not to develop more land and propose the recovery / use of existing homes and buildings.
- Promote and provide advantages for the use / rehabilitation of existing homes / buildings compared to the development of new developments.
- Develop measures to prevent and control housing speculation, since there are many empty homes because it is used as a business and large companies / vulture funds keep these empty homes and prevent them from being recovered or used.
- Develop funding mechanisms that prioritise the recovery and rehabilitation of housing over new construction, since it is easier to obtain loans from banks for new construction than to rehabilitate existing housing.
- Grants for the development of housing and building rehabilitation / recovery projects.

Recommendation No. 164: Promote natural pools and the maintenance of pools with salt treatment (at least in private pools) and reuse of the water with which they are supplied.

Percentage of support: 97.73%

Description: Better maintenance of public and private pools in the urban environment, including the reuse of water from the home to supply the pool, reduction of chemical treatments as far as possible. Promote aid for natural regeneration and purification facilities (natural pools).

Goal No. 56: Environmentally friendly urban design and to increase green spaces in urban ecosystems.

Justification:

Urban planning and design are among the most effective tools for dealing with climate change, as they can contribute to both mitigation and adaptation, while contributing to a fair transition. An environmentally friendly urban design can help, for example, with better mobility to mitigation thanks to the reduction of carbon emissions, for example, to reduce the need to travel by motorised vehicles.

Likewise, adaptation is local. The impacts of adaptation become apparent relatively quickly. With adaptation, people can act directly, for example, with the increase of green spaces that can help reduce the heat island effect, while helping mitigation. The forms and combinations of respectful urban design are as varied as the local communities themselves.

According to the European Environment Agency, in a recent report (2022), high-quality green and blue spaces in cities, such as parks, orchards, riverbanks and coastlines, are crucial for health and well-being. Accessible green spaces are especially important for children, the elderly and low-income people, many of whom have limited opportunities for contact with nature.

Increasing green areas and vegetation in urban areas, streets and pavements are important as measures to mitigate and adapt to climate change, creating shaded areas and reducing temperature and the “heat island” effect. Therefore, they are very important measures for health and that contribute to the adaptation and mitigation of climate change, as well as to the fair transition.

They are important because, although with a small effect, they also contribute to reducing carbon emissions and their impacts.

Recommendations:

Recommendation No. 165: Pedestrianisation of city centres and increase in sustainable transport.

Percentage of support: 94.32%

Description: The expansion of pedestrian areas in city centres is recommended. Pedestrianisation must be accompanied by an increase in sustainable transport that facilitates access to pedestrian areas.

Recommendation No. 166: Implement mechanisms and infrastructures for separation and purification of water in buildings and homes, to reuse it for various uses. Implement separate collection systems (including rainwater).

Percentage of support: 100%

Description: In general, and especially in newly built buildings, avoid wasting water, establish separate pipe circuits, purification, recirculation for various household uses before disposing of it down the drain. Oblige construction companies and encourage communities / buildings / houses to purify and treat their water for subsequent use.

Implement separate networks and purification at the neighbourhood level and dry toilets at the citywide scale, in places where there is space, sustainable purification systems - lagooning.

Recommendation No. 167: Improve water connections in homes to guarantee drinking quality.

Percentage of support: 100%

Description: It is recommended to ensure that tap water is of quality for drinking, cooking, etc., (taste, smell, etc.). When necessary, support the installation of filters in homes to avoid the purchase of bottled water. Tax the production of bottled water in plastic containers.

Recommendation No. 168: Water management (torrential events, rainwater collection).

Percentage of support: 100%

Description: Promote the collection, management and use of rainwater, including it in urban plans and considering that extreme events may occur due to climate change (both due to water scarcity and excess).

Goal No. 57: Disseminate truthful and scientifically based information on climate change.

Justification:

This goal addresses the difficulties ensuring that citizens receive truthful information.

Having accurate and up-to-date information is extremely important so that citizens can act accordingly and make positive contributions.

Obtaining real and up-to-date information helps with achieving goals.

The existence of public spaces (for example, health centres) that are frequently visited but that hardly have useful information for change is confirmed.

Recommendations:

Recommendation No. 169: Disseminate exemplary good practices in both the public and private sectors.

Percentage of support: 100%

Description: Launch actions in schools and health centres. In the latter, highlight the health benefits.

This Recommendation is aimed at setting and making good environmental practices with exemplary value visible, to produce a contagious effect on citizens. Priority would be given to actions in places with high visibility and visitor numbers. Some examples:

- Good food practices in restaurants
- Good environmental practices in tourist accommodation
- Tree sponsorship: replanting trees with subsequent visits to get to know them and take care of them.

Goal No. 58: Increase society's interest in climate change.

Justification:

It helps to acquire good habits from a young age, to comply with and improve everything

- The new generations are the future.
- It contributes to the adaptation to and mitigation of climate change, as well as to the fair transition.
- Citizens do not have the necessary information to apply for grants (where to apply, requirements, etc.).
- If, in addition to the information, we have the technical means, we can act.

Recommendations:

Recommendation No. 170: Make climate change a subject in compulsory education.

Percentage of support: 93.02%

Description: The subject, regulated in educational legislation, must be implemented in all educational centres, regardless of whether the issue of climate change must also be dealt with in other subjects at different educational levels. Care will be taken with the tone in which it is taught, trying to approach it from a perspective of optimism and affection towards nature.

Recommendation No. 171: Provide accessible information on funding and grants to adapt to climate change.

Percentage of support: 98.82%

Description: This Recommendation is aimed at improving the information on funding channels and grants, as well as on the practical information required to make applications (necessary requirements, ways to present them, follow-up, etc.). For this purpose, specific updated mobile applications or web pages could be enabled.

Recommendation No. 172: Create research and development classrooms within the public companies that manage the water supply.

Percentage of support: 98.86%

Description: Public companies must compulsorily establish investment research and development channels run by expert personnel in sustainable water management and provided with sufficient funds for its maintenance.

LIST OF ACTORS

Below, for guidance purposes, is a list of actors that the assembly members have determined can facilitate the consideration of the recommendations in this area of life according to the skills and capacities within public administrations and organisations, civil society and other sectors of interest.

1. National, European and international public administrations and bodies:
 - a) International: United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), International Labour Organisation (ILO)
 - b) European: European Commission
 - c) Spanish:
 - i) Parliament
 - ii) Government of Spain:
 - Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food
 - Ministry for the Ecological Transition and the Demographic Challenge
 - Ministry of Transport, Mobility and Urban Agenda
 - Ministry of Industry, Trade and Tourism
 - Ministry of Universities
 - Ministry of Science and Innovation
 - Ministry of Defence
 - Ministry of Health
 - Ministry of Finance
 - Ministry of Social Security
 - Ministry of Labour and Social Economy
 - iii) Regional Governments
 - iv) Municipal Governments
2. Civil Society:
 - a) Environmental Organisations
 - b) Citizens
3. Other
 - b) Private sector: business and union