

Curso: Gestión de riesgos y adaptación al cambio climático
a nivel municipal: Vulnerabilidad hídrica
12/11/2025: Impulsando la adaptación al cambio climático.

Planificación local de la adaptación climática: experiencia europea.

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Un hecho

**Miles de ciudades en
todo el mundo están
planificando e
implementando
acciones climáticas**



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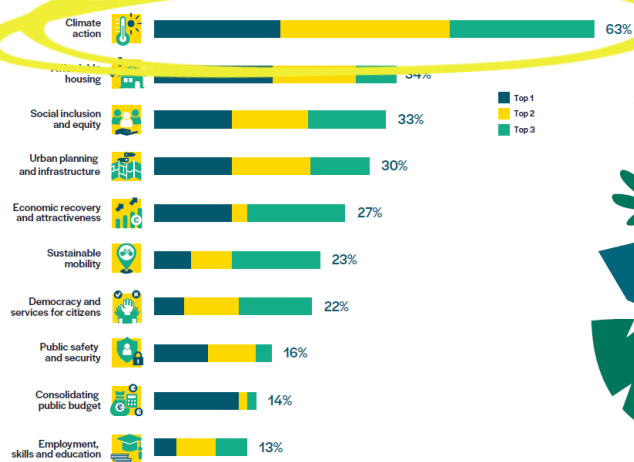


Looking forward: top priorities for mayors for 2025

Climate action remains mayors' top priority in 2025, with well over half of mayors selecting it for the third year in a row. Despite reduced political support from the EU institutions, mayors are keen to continue implementing actions related to both climate adaptation and climate mitigation. In their responses, mayors highlight cities' central role in leading climate action in many diverse ways, including enhancing biodiversity, energy efficient building renovation and improving air quality. Mayors also recognise the importance of working with business leaders and private industry to invest in key areas such as renewable energy and urban greening.

Fuente:
Eurocities Pulse
Mayors Survey 2025

Top 10 priorities for 2025





IMAGINE adaptation

<https://eu-mayors.ec.europa.eu/en/home>



01

La adaptación tiene múltiples métricas.

02

La adaptación es local, depende del contexto.

03

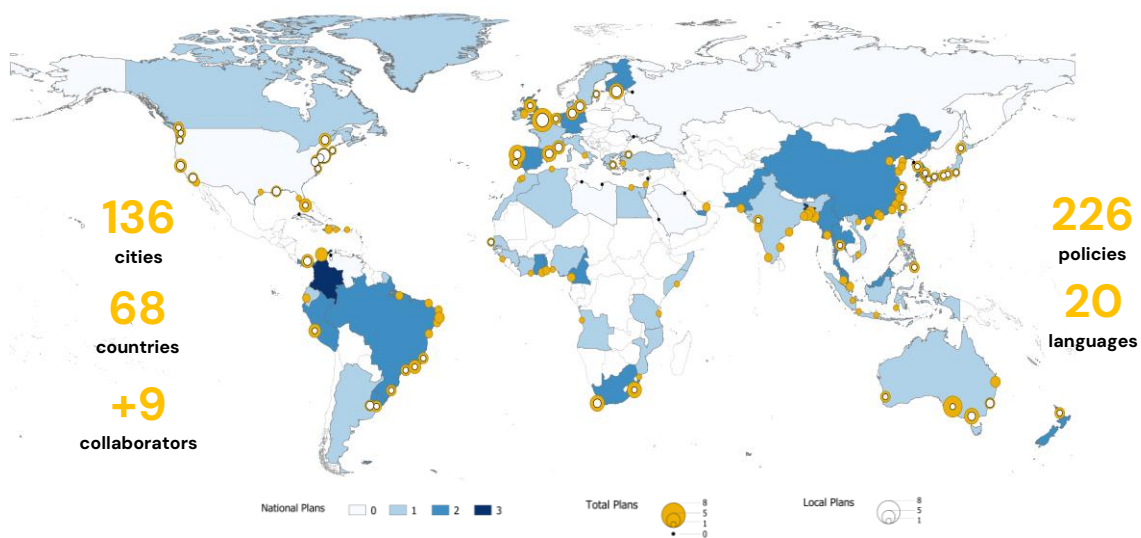
La adaptación no tiene efectos universales.

04

El problema de la atribución.



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226 políticas de adaptación en todo el mundo (de la escala ciudad a nivel nacional).

De media:

- Alrededor del 42% de los documentos NO utilizan evaluaciones de vulnerabilidad o riesgo.
- Casi el 85% NO alinea acciones con los riesgos identificados.
- Casi el 80% NO considera proyecciones socioeconómicas.
- Casi el 25% NO considera escenarios climáticos.

	Vulnerability assessment (% Yes)*	Risk assessment (% Yes)*	Alignment of actions with scenarios and risks (% Yes)*	Socio-economic projections (% Yes)*	Climate scenarios (% Yes)*	IPCC scenarios (% directly)**	IPCC scenarios (% indirectly)**
Type of policy							
A	74.7%	65.1%	19.3%	14.5%	90.4%	66.7%	17.3%
AM	58.2%	47.8%	11.9%	19.4%	79.1%	52.9%	11.8%
A-C	100.0%	75.0%	50.0%	25.0%	75.0%	66.7%	33.3%
A-DRR	100.0%	100.0%	50.0%	50.0%	100.0%	50.0%	50.0%
C	28.0%	52.0%	16.0%	12.0%	64.0%	25.0%	50.0%
DRR	57.1%	71.4%	42.9%	28.6%	71.4%	0.0%	60.0%
Others	31.6%	34.2%	2.6%	36.8%	44.7%	41.2%	5.9%
Policy scale							
City	53.3%	53.3%	26.7%	31.1%	77.8%	42.9%	22.9%
Metropolitan	58.3%	75.0%	16.7%	22.2%	69.4%	56.0%	12.0%
National	65.9%	51.1%	5.7%	14.8%	75.0%	59.4%	17.2%
Regional	40.5%	35.1%	8.1%	10.8%	73.0%	44.4%	25.9%
State	60.0%	65.0%	45.0%	35.0%	90.0%	66.7%	22.2%
World region							
Africa	69.2%	38.5%	0.0%	23.1%	61.5%	50.0%	0.0%
Asia	54.5%	50.9%	9.1%	14.5%	74.5%	79.5%	0.0%
Europe	60.0%	70.0%	18.0%	8.0%	86.0%	39.5%	37.2%
Latin America	68.8%	62.5%	0.0%	25.0%	65.6%	66.7%	14.3%
North America	46.5%	41.9%	39.5%	39.5%	88.4%	36.8%	31.6%
Oceania	50.0%	55.0%	20.0%	15.0%	60.0%	58.3%	16.7%
Total	57.5%	54.0%	15.5%	20.4%	75.7%	53.8%	19.5%

Most beneficial for adaptation planning

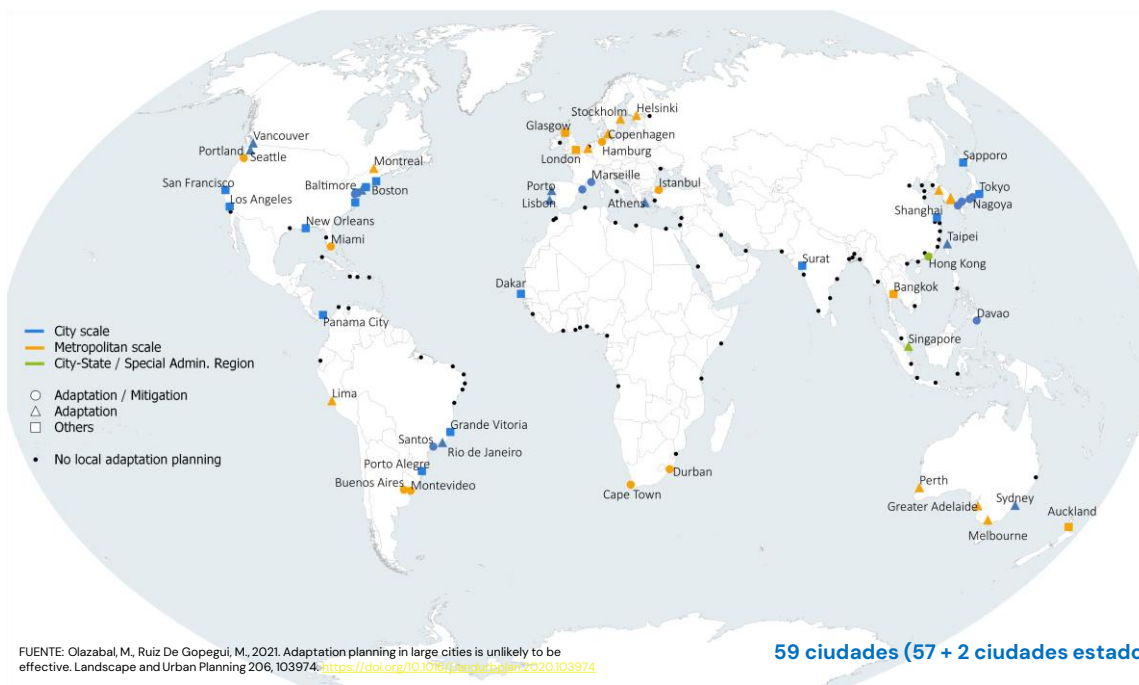
Least beneficial for adaptation planning

* of the total number of policies analysed

** of the total number of policies using climate scenarios

Olazabal, M., Ruiz de Gopegui, M., Tompkins, E. L., Vennart, K., & Smith, R. (2019). A cross-scale worldwide analysis of coastal adaptation planning. *Environmental Research Letters*, 14(2), 124056. <https://doi.org/10.1088/1755-2648/14/2/124056>

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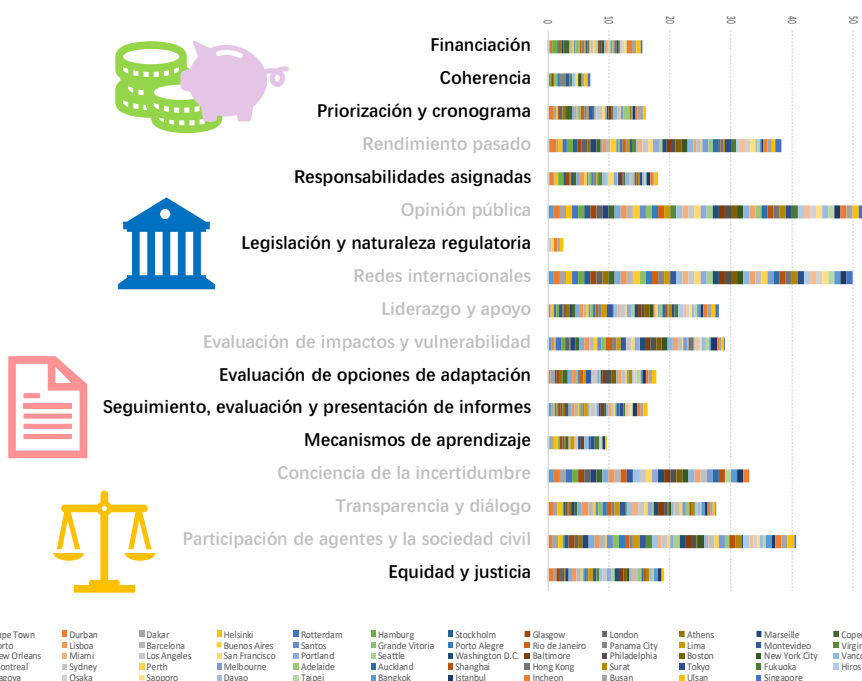


FUENTE: Olazabal, M., Ruiz De Gopegui, M., 2021. Adaptation planning in large cities is unlikely to be effective. *Landscape and Urban Planning* 206, 103974. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.landurbplan.2020.103974>

59 ciudades (57 + 2 ciudades estado)

Análisis de 59 planes de adaptación en grandes ciudades del mundo

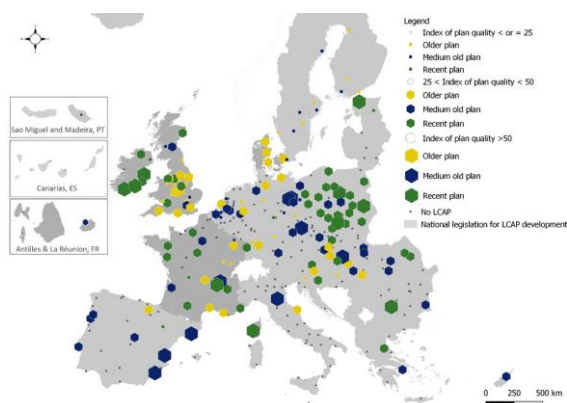
Source: Olazabal, M., Ruiz De Gopegui, M., 2021. Landscape and Urban Planning 206, 103974. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.landurbplan.2020.103974>



La calidad de los planes de Adaptación urbana en Europa está creciendo entre 2005 y 2020.

FUENTE: Reckien, D., et al. (2023). Quality of urban climate adaptation plans over time. *Npj Urban Sustainability*, 3(1), Article 1. <https://doi.org/10.1038/s42949-023-00085-1>

167 planes de Adaptación Europeos



<https://www.lcp-initiative.eu/>

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Assessment of 167 European adaptation plans

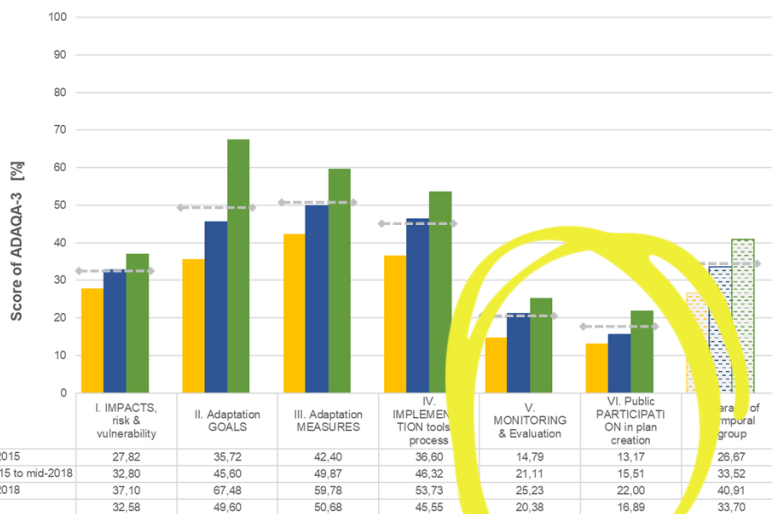
DESAFÍOS MÁS IMPORTANTES:

Monitoreo y evaluación.
Participación pública.

No obstante, se observa una
ligera mejora. 😊

Fuente: Reckien, D., et al. (2023). Quality of urban climate adaptation plans over time. *Npj Urban Sustainability*, 3(1), Article 1. <https://doi.org/10.1038/s42949-023-00085-1>

<https://www.lcp-initiative.eu/>



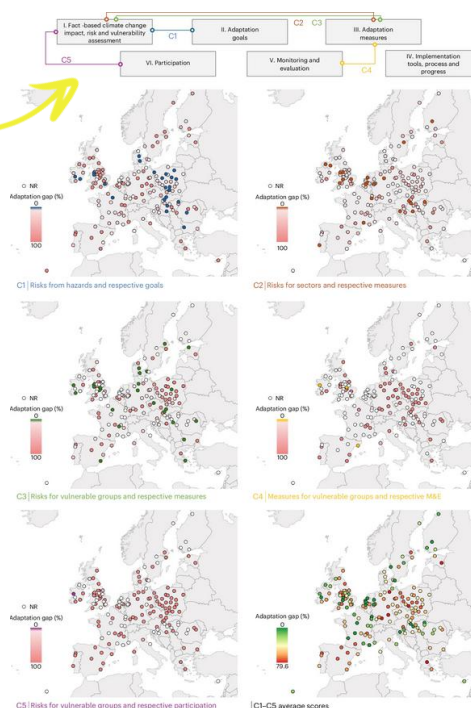
Marta Olazabal – MIP4Adapt MERL webinar 04/11/2025

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(in)consistencias

- 70 % de los planes de adaptación presentan inconsistencias internas.
- Solo el 52 % alinea adecuadamente los riesgos sectoriales con las medidas de adaptación.
- Solo el 1 % involucra de manera efectiva a los grupos vulnerables en el desarrollo de los planes – alta inconsistencia para personas mayores, niños y comunidades étnicas.
- Casi la mitad de las decisiones de adaptación (49 %) se toman sin evaluaciones de riesgo previas.

FUENTE: Reckien, D., et al. (2025). Explaining the adaptation gap through consistency in adaptation planning. *Nature Climate Change*, 1–5. <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41558-025-02334-w>



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167 planes de Adaptación Europeos

FUENTE: Reckien, D., et al. (2020). European Local Climate Plans—EURO-LCPs. *DANS*. <https://doi.org/10.37026/dans-zj7-ejmr>

Participación:

- ✦ 80% de las ciudades europeas con planes de adaptación incluyen alguna forma de participación e informan al respecto en sus planes.
- ✦ La mayoría de ellas, 68%, involucran a diferentes departamentos del mismo municipio, consultores externos, el público general o universidades y centros de investigación.
- ✦ Los grupos menos involucrados son las ONG y los grupos comunitarios o vecinales.



Grupos socialmente vulnerables / alto riesgo:

10 grupos vulnerables evaluados (mujeres o cuestiones de género; bebés, niños, jóvenes; ancianos; grupos en riesgo de pobreza o de renta baja; personas enfermas o en hospitales / instituciones de atención; personas de movilidad reducida o confinadas en cama / casa; padres/madres solteras; minorías étnicas; migrantes; "personas vulnerables" en general).

- ✦ 95% de las ciudades no involucraron a ningún grupo.
- ✦ Sólo 10 ciudades involucraron a grupos vulnerables (9 a sólo 1 grupo, 1 ciudad a dos grupos)

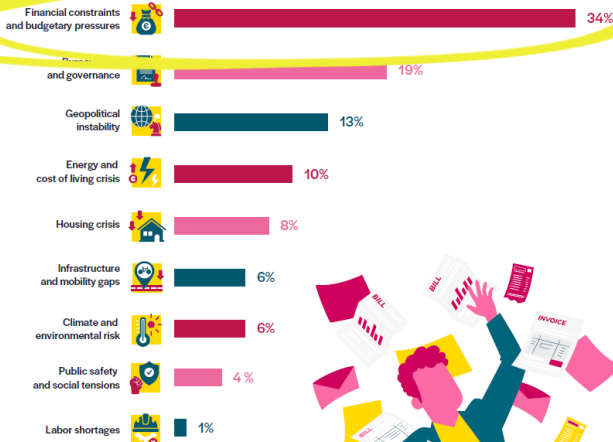
Looking back: unexpected top challenges faced by mayors in 2024

In 2024, city leaders across Europe faced unexpected challenges that significantly impacted their ability to meet strategic goals. Financial constraints and budgetary pressure were the most frequently cited challenges in 2024, with more than a third of mayors (34%) highlighting their unexpected impact.

Budget shortfalls and rising costs have made it increasingly difficult for cities to maintain essential services and invest in strategic projects. Mayors report that national governments have imposed spending cuts or failed to provide sufficient financial resources to match growing local government responsibilities.

Some city leaders also experienced lower-than-expected tax revenues, delays in EU or national funding, and rising costs of public services due to inflation. Financial pressure is forcing cities to delay or cancel investments in housing, infrastructure, sustainability, and public services. City leaders expect the next EU budget to address this so that they can fully deliver on crucial EU policies such as the European Green Deal and drive innovation and social inclusion.

Top unexpected challenges faced by mayors in 2024



Fuente:
Eurocities Pulse
Mayors Survey 2025



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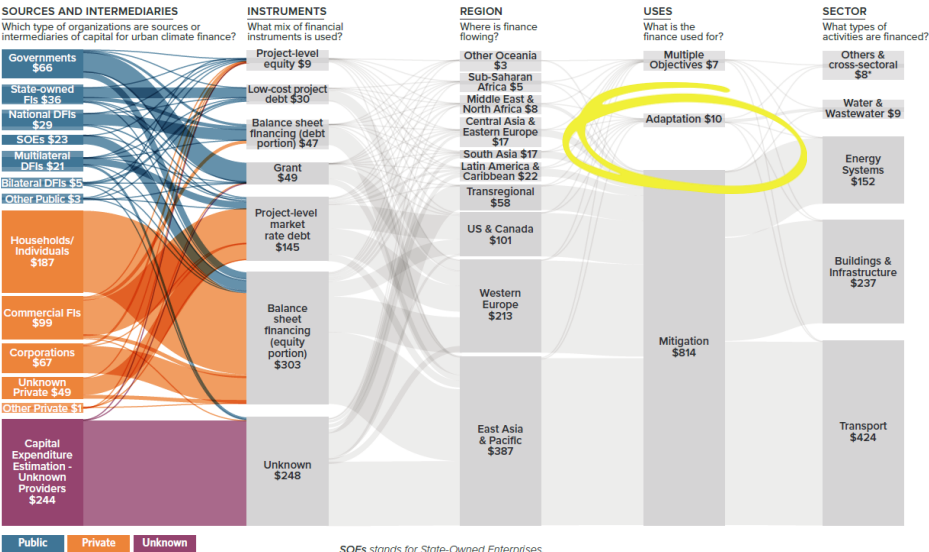
FUENTE:

CCFLA. (2024). *The State of Cities Climate Finance 2024*. Cities Climate Finance Leadership Alliance. <https://citiesclimatefinance.org/publications/2024-state-of-cities-climate-finance>

LANDSCAPE OF URBAN CLIMATE FINANCE IN 2021/2022

Global urban climate finance flows for 2021 and 2022. Values are averages of two years' data to smooth out fluctuations, in USD billions.

831 BILLION USD ANNUAL AVERAGE



*Other Public sources include export credit agencies (ECAs), multilateral climate funds, public funds and unknown public.
*Other Private sources include institutional investors and funds.

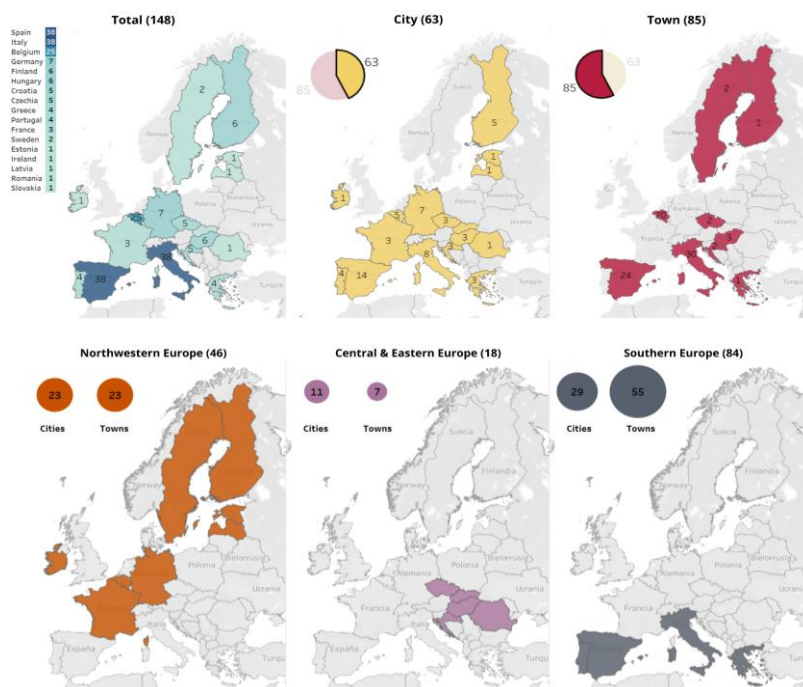
SOEs stands for State-Owned Enterprises.
FIs stands for Financial Institutions.
DFIs stands for Development Finance Institutions.
Transregional refers to financing that was tracked for multiple regions.

* Includes waste, agriculture, forestry and other land use, information and communications technology, and industry



Encuesta a 148 pueblos y ciudades Europeas

FUENTE: Venner, K., Olazabal, M., García-Lamarca, M., Treville, A., Arbau, L. C., & Bertoldi, P. (2025). Who leads, who lags? Inter-urban inequities in European climate adaptation funding and financing. *Environmental Research Letters*, 20(7), 074061. <https://doi.org/10.1088/1748-9326/adde7f>



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148 administraciones urbanas en 17 países de la UE

- Falta de financiación generalizada (>85% de las administraciones)
- capacidad de personal insuficiente (73%)
- bajos niveles de apoyo político (43%)

Los municipios pequeños reportan más dificultades para acceder a los programas de financiación de la UE y a la financiación privada.

En la **financiación** de medidas de adaptación, los pueblos y ciudades pequeñas van por detrás de las grandes ciudades, y el sur de Europa por detrás del norte.

Más **riesgo climático** no se correlaciona con un acceso más fácil a la financiación o una mayor disponibilidad de financiación.

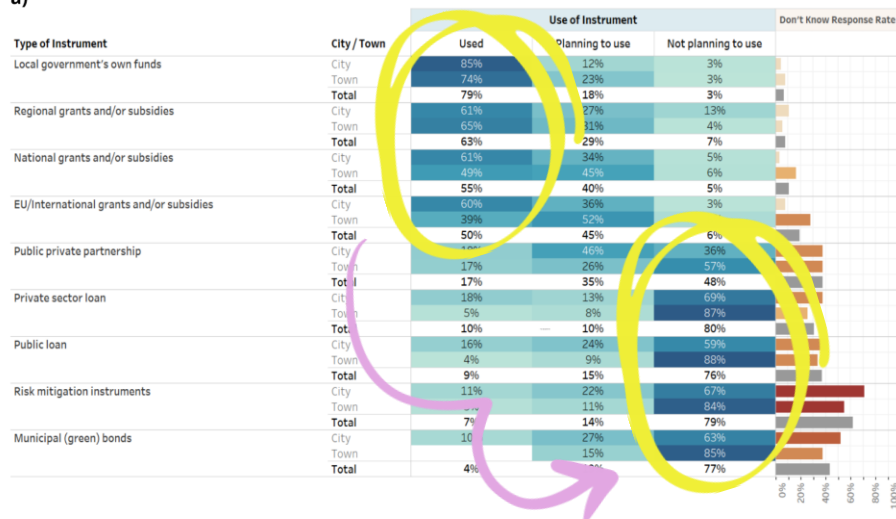


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FUENTE: Venner, K., Olazabal, M., García-Lamarca, M., Treville, A., Arbau, L. C., & Bertoldi, P. (2025). Who leads, who lags? Inter-urban inequities in European climate adaptation funding and financing. *Environmental Research Letters*, 20(7), 074061. <https://doi.org/10.1088/1748-9326/adb671>

a)



La adaptación no
es *solamente* un
proceso **técnico**....

... sino también
un proceso
socio-político.



Retos de la planificación local al cambio climático:

- ✦ **Integración de múltiples** conocimientos, información cualitativa y cuantitativa: **Flexibilidad** e interoperabilidad
- ✦ Puesta en marcha de sistemas de **monitorización, evaluación y aprendizaje** – toma de decisiones **y gestión de la adaptación a largo plazo**.
- ✦ **Efectos distribucionales de los impactos climáticos y de la adaptación:** accesibilidad y participación, **equidad y justicia**.
- ✦ **Legado y sostenibilidad a largo plazo:** Implementación, financiación, responsabilidades, contratación.



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<https://imagineadapt.bc3research.org/>

FUENTES DE INFORMACIÓN UTILIZADAS EN ESTA PRESENTACIÓN:

CCFLA. (2024). *The State of Cities Climate Finance 2024*. Cities Climate Finance Leadership Alliance. <https://citiesclimatefinance.org/publications/2024-state-of-cities-climate-finance>

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EEA. (2024). *Urban adaptation in Europe: What works?* [Publication]. European Environment Agency. <https://www.eea.europa.eu/publications/urban-adaptation-in-europe-what-works>

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Reckien, D., Buzasi, A., **Olazabal, M.**, Fokaides, P., Pietrapertosa, F., Eckersley, P., & Salvia, M. (2025). Explaining the adaptation gap through consistency in adaptation planning. *Nature Climate Change*, 1–5. <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41558-025-02334-w>

Venner, K., **Olazabal, M.**, García-Lamarca, M., Treville, A., Arbau, L. C., & Bertoldi, P. (2025). Who leads, who lags? Inter-urban inequities in European climate adaptation funding and financing. *Environmental Research Letters*, 20(7), 074061. <https://doi.org/10.1088/1748-9326/adde71>

