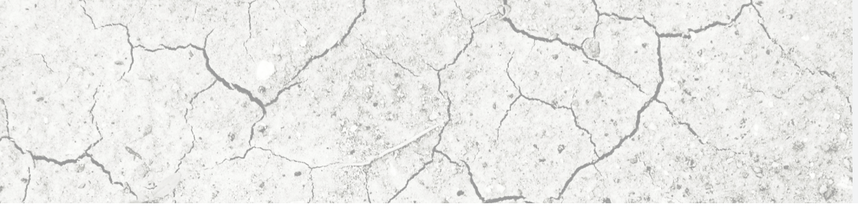

LIFE CLINOMICS
LIFE15 CCA/ES/000102
"This project has been funded with support from the European Commission"

THE LIFE CLINOMICS PROJECT OF CATALONIA AND THE ADAPTATION OF THE REGION TO CLIMATE CHANGE

Adapting to climate change is a **collective challenge**.

It calls for a **shared effort** on the part of all social and economic agents, organisations, groups, and public institutions, in all sectors and at all levels.

It is no longer enough to avoid further emissions; we must also work to reduce or mitigate the emissions that we produce now.

Given the seriousness of the predicted **inevitable impacts** of climate change, each geographical region must also take measures that will allow it to **adapt to the changes to come** (resilience).

Therefore we must...

Minimize **vulnerability** to **risks and negative impacts**

Identify **positive impacts** and transform them into **opportunities for all sectors and regions**

Therefore, we must promote adaptive measures for all economic sectors in order to guarantee their **sustainable activity in the new climate scenario.**

The European LIFE CLINOMICS project **has selected three regional areas of Catalonia,** each with ecosystems representative of the country as a whole in order to analyse and evaluate the vulnerability and impacts each region faces from climate change.

The information should allow:

- The adaption/modification of **local socio-economic policies and activities**.
- Catalonia to serve as a **replicable model** in other Mediterranean areas of southern Europe.

Access to the technical report: **http://lifeclinomics.eu/en/informes**

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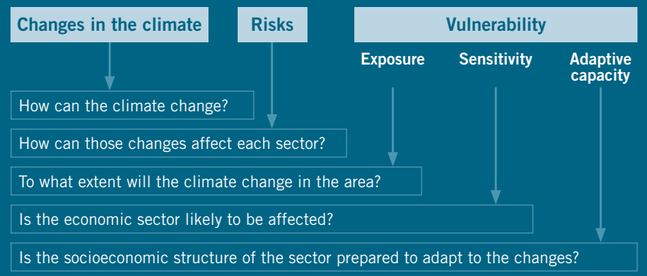
THE VULNERABILITY OF THE FISHING / AQUACULTURE SECTOR TO CLIMATE CHANGE

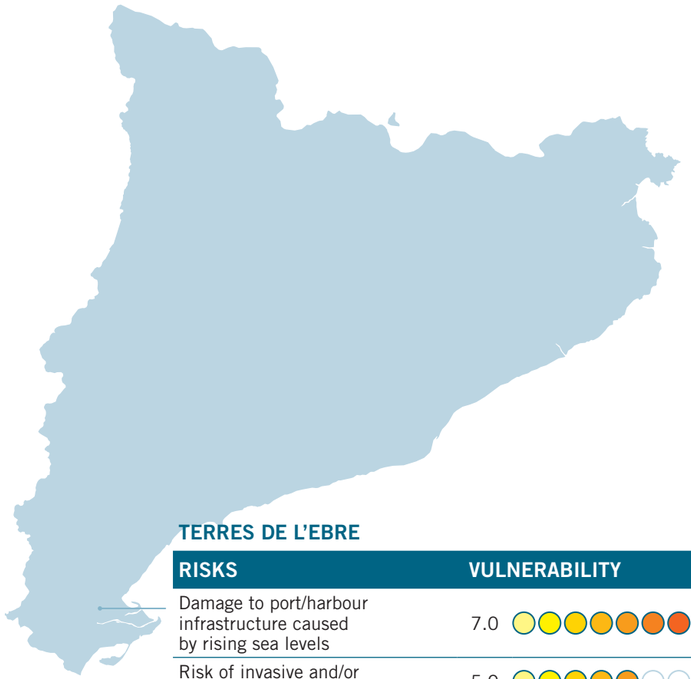
HOW HAS THE VULNERABILITY OF EACH SECTOR BEEN EVALUATED?

The vulnerability study has focused on the agricultural, livestock, forestry and tourism sectors. The identification of the principal risks that affect each sector has been carried out through the collection of technical information and interlocution with the various social and economic groups within the region.

A set of indicators has also been established for risks that are considered to be the most important for each sector, municipality and the region as a whole. The vulnerability associated with a particular risk has been calculated based on the following variables: exposure, sensitivity and adaptive capacity.



WHAT IS THE LEVEL OF RISK TO THE SECTOR IN EACH REGION?



TERRES DE L'EBRE

RISKS	VULNERABILITY
Damage to port/harbour infrastructure caused by rising sea levels	7.0
Risk of invasive and/or disruptive species	5.0

0 = low vulnerability *10 = high vulnerability*

WHAT IS THE OVERALL VULNERABILITY OF THE SECTOR?

This is a sector with high vulnerability, especially in the case of aquaculture located in the Delta de l´Ebre as it will be affected by the morphological changes of the coastline.

Furthermore, climate change implies both the warming of and the eutrophication (accumulation of nutrients) of the sea and estuarial waters, conditions that will influence species mortality and the size of individuals. Unfortunately, the adaptive capacity of the sector cannot reduce its vulnerability, as the required measures exceed the sector's potential for action.

In the open sea, the fishing sector presents a medium to low vulnerability, since it has a great capacity for adaptation and is a sector also affected by other impacts such as water pollution and overfishing.