



Pathways2Resilience

Climate resilience action plan

ADAPT2CYL

February 2026

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1 Introduction

1.1 Local profile

Castilla y León faces the challenge of adapting to climate change from a territorial reality characterised by high geographical diversity, strong population dispersion, and an economic structure highly dependent on natural resources and climate-sensitive sectors. These conditions, analysed in the Baseline Report (E1) and strategically developed in the Regional Climate Resilience Strategy (E2), shape a context in which risks associated with drought, wildfires, heatwaves, and other extreme events require structural and coordinated responses.

This Action Plan constitutes the operational phase of the strategic process initiated with E1 and E2, translating the prioritised adaptation pathways into a coherent set of concrete, scheduled actions aligned with the logic of the Pathways2Resilience (P2R; hereafter) Regional Resilience Journey. In this sense, the document does not redefine the previously approved strategic framework; rather, it develops it through implementation, governance, and resource-mobilisation decisions oriented towards the 2026–2030 horizon.

The Local Profile presented below synthesises the territorial, sectoral, and institutional elements that condition the effective implementation of the Action Plan, ensuring coherence between diagnosis, strategy, and implementation, and strengthening the multilevel coordination required to move towards structural climate resilience across the entire Autonomous Community.

Geographical scope

This Action Plan for Climate Resilience applies to the entire territory of the Autonomous Community of Castilla y León, including its nine provinces and the 2,248 municipalities that make up its administrative structure.

The territorial scope is consistent with that defined in the Regional Climate Resilience Strategy (E2), ensuring coherence between the vulnerability diagnosis, the definition of objectives, and the operational implementation phase.

Given the high degree of municipal fragmentation and territorial diversity (with extensive rural areas, large, forested areas, and intermediate urban centres), the Action Plan incorporates differentiated implementation mechanisms tailored to institutional capacities and specific risk profiles.

Thematic or sectoral scope

The thematic scope of this Action Plan corresponds strictly to the **preferred adaptation pathways** defined in the Regional Climate Resilience Strategy (E2):

- Preferred pathway for reducing water vulnerability
- Preferred pathway for the prevention and management of wildfires
- Preferred pathway for protecting health against climate impacts
- Preferred pathway for the resilience of the agro-livestock system

- Preferred pathway for territorial and ecosystem resilience
- Preferred pathway for the protection of strategic assets

These pathways constitute the structural framework guiding the prioritisation and sequencing of actions in this document. Each responds to a priority climate risk identified in the Baseline Report (E1), has been assessed against the performance criteria defined in the Strategy, and has been selected for its robustness, institutional feasibility, and capacity for progressive adjustment under conditions of uncertainty.

The Action Plan does not redefine or expand the thematic scope established in the Strategy; rather, it translates each pathway into a set of concrete, scheduled, and measurable actions, following the incremental logic of the Regional Resilience Journey. In this sense, the actions set out in Chapter 2 of this document are conceived as the first operational steps within broader adaptive trajectories, whose progressive review and adjustment will also be supported by the Innovation Portfolio and the monitoring mechanisms defined.

Alignment with the City of Valladolid's Climate Change Strategy

The implementation of this Action Plan takes place within a regional context in which the city of Valladolid has a well-established track record in climate action, reflected in its Climate Change Strategy and in its commitment both to the EU Mission on Adaptation to Climate Change and to the EU Mission on Climate-Neutral and Smart Cities.

[Valladolid's Climate Change Strategy](#) structures its intervention through **nine thematic clusters** covering the main areas of urban action (climate and water resources, natural systems and biodiversity, agriculture and livestock, city and buildings, public health, mobility and transport, energy, industry and services, tourism and heritage, education and R&I).

While the adaptation pathways defined in the Regional Strategy respond to a climate risk management logic (rather than a sectoral classification), there is **clear complementarity between the two frameworks**. The regional pathways constitute cross-cutting strategic trajectories that span multiple sectors, while Valladolid's clusters operate as thematic platforms for urban implementation.

Explicitly recognising this alignment is relevant for three main reasons:

- Multilevel coherence: Valladolid acts as an advanced urban node within the regional territory, facilitating alignment between local, regional, and European policies.
- Catalytic effect: as a Mission City, it concentrates a significant share of the regional population and accumulates technical, regulatory, and financial experience in climate action, particularly in urban adaptation.
- Knowledge transfer: practices developed in the urban context can be replicated or adapted in other intermediate cities in Castilla y León, contributing to the progressive rollout of the regional pathways.

In this sense, the Regional Strategy neither replaces nor replicates Valladolid's urban framework; rather, it recognises it as a reference point and integrates it within a broader territorial architecture for climate resilience.

Regional adaptation pathways	Climate, water resources and risks	Natural systems and biodiversity	Agriculture and livestock	City, urban planning, buildings and infrastructure	Public health	Mobility and transport	EnergíaEnergy	Industry, services and the financial system	Tourism and cultural heritage	Education, R&I and society
Reducing vulnerability water	•	•	•	•			•	•	•	
Wildfire prevention and management	•	•	•		•				•	
Protecting health against climate impacts	•			•	•	•	•			•
Resilience of the agro-livestock system	•	•	•				•	•		•
Territorial ecosystem resilience and	•	•		•		•			•	
Protection of strategic assets	•			•		•	•	•	•	

Key demographic and socio-economic data

Castilla y León has demographic and socio-economic characteristics that significantly shape its exposure and climate vulnerability:

- Pronounced population ageing and territorial dispersion.
- Dependence on climate-sensitive sectors (especially agriculture, livestock, and forestry activities) and a significant weight of local economies linked to natural resources.
- Increasing pressure on water and forest infrastructure driven by extreme events.

These characteristics, already analysed in the Baseline Report (E1) and developed in the Regional Strategy (E2), underpin the need for a structural, anticipatory, and territorially differentiated adaptation approach.

Coordinating organisation

The implementation of the Action Plan is articulated within the framework of the ADAPT2CYL project, whose consortium structure has served as the driving core of the strategic process and constitutes the initial operational basis for executing the planned actions:

- **Fundación Patrimonio Natural de Castilla y León (FPNCyL)**, as the project's technical coordinating entity and responsible for mainstreaming climate resilience across regional environmental planning. Through this Foundation, the Junta de Castilla y León (the regional government) is involved and, through the competent departments, acts as the authority responsible for sectoral integration of measures into public policies and regulatory frameworks.
- **Valladolid City Council**, as a city committed to the EU Mission on Adaptation and the EU Mission on Climate-Neutral Cities, which assumes the role of a leading municipality and an urban node of climate innovation, facilitating the transfer of replicable solutions to other intermediate cities in the region.
- **Provincial Council of Valladolid**, as a key support structure for smaller municipalities, contributing to the territorialisation of actions and strengthening local technical capacities.
- **AEICE, Efficient Habitat Cluster**, representing the business and industrial fabric, promoting private-sector engagement and the integration of resilience criteria into production processes and investment decisions.

This structure responds to the need to address **climate change adaptation as a cross-cutting, multilevel challenge** that exceeds the competences and capacities of any single actor. However, the Strategy and this Action Plan recognise that the ADAPT2CYL consortium is not, in itself, a permanent model of regional climate governance. Rather, its function is to activate a multi-actor mechanism that makes it possible to:

- Integrate climate resilience across all sectoral spheres,
- Consolidate stable mechanisms for interdepartmental coordination,
- Strengthen cooperation between the regional administration, provincial councils, and municipalities,
- Mobilise the private sector in implementing adaptive solutions,

Deliverable development process

This Action Plan is the result of Task 3.3 of the P2R Regional Resilience Journey and is developed as a natural continuation of:

- The Baseline Report (E1)
- The Regional Climate Resilience Strategy (E2)
- Preliminary work on financial structuring associated with the adaptation investment cycle

Its preparation followed an incremental approach in which:

- Risks and strategic objectives were prioritised,
- Adaptation pathways and the theory of change were defined,
- Concrete actions and enabling conditions for their effective implementation were identified.

The process included technical validation with sectoral departments, consultations with key regional stakeholders, and coordination with local entities, including the city of Valladolid as a leading actor in the urban context.

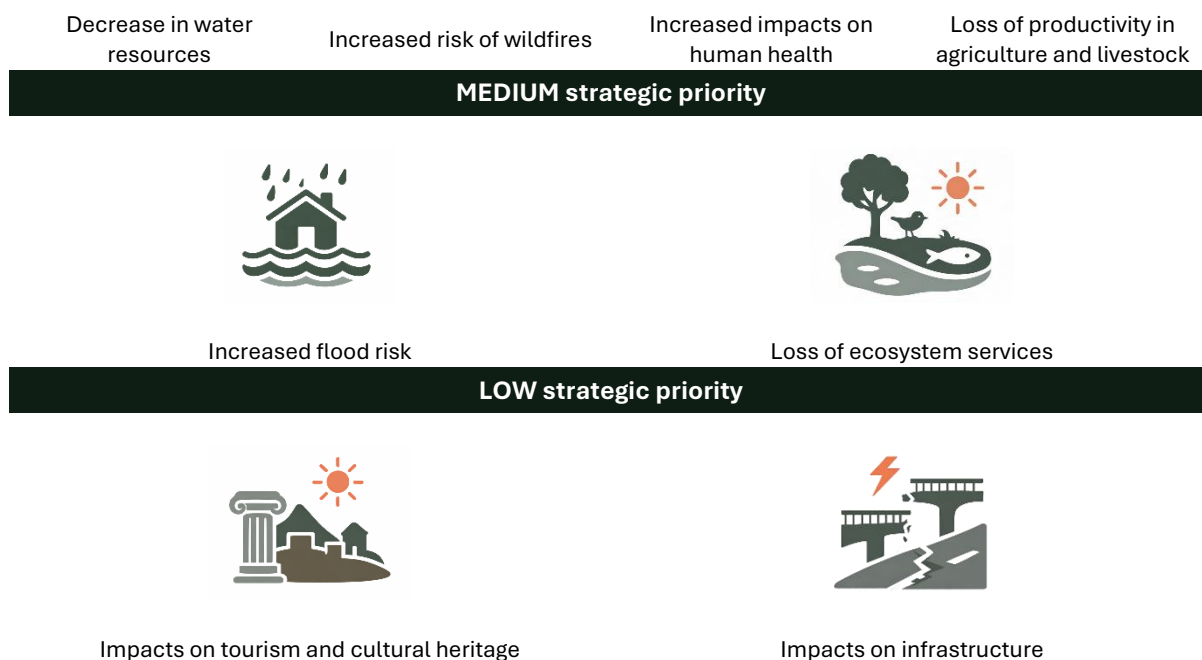
This document is conceived as a dynamic instrument, subject to updating as its implementation progresses and as the future Investment Plan is developed.

1.2 Priorities

The Regional Climate Resilience Strategy (E2) identified and prioritised the set of climate risks relevant to Castilla y León:

HIGH strategic priority





These risks were assessed against criteria of probability, impact, institutional feasibility, and capacity for progressive adjustment, leading to the definition of the six preferred adaptation pathways that structure the regional response.

This Action Plan takes that prioritisation as its starting point and is geared towards its effective implementation over the 2026–2030 horizon. However, the capacity to contribute to overall climate resilience varies depending on the level of governance and the type of actor involved. At local, regional, national, European, and private levels, responsibilities, resources, and room for manoeuvre differ, which calls for a **multilevel approach based on shared responsibility and a common understanding of the climate challenge**.

In the case of Castilla y León, the current level of institutional maturity in adaptation (characterised by the absence of fully consolidated cross-cutting planning) means that the first priority driver must lie in strengthening regional public action. It is necessary to establish stable mechanisms for interdepartmental coordination, integrate resilience into sectoral planning, and build the technical and financial capacities required to roll out the defined pathways.

This approach does not shift responsibility away from other economic and social actors; rather, it recognises that institutional activation is an enabling condition for adaptation to progressively permeate the productive fabric, local authorities, and civil society. The Action Plan therefore addresses all levels and actors, while placing particular emphasis on consolidating a robust institutional framework as the basis for structural climate resilience that is sustainable over time.

1.3 Planned investments

At present, **Castilla y León does not have a financial planning framework specifically geared towards climate change adaptation in a cross-cutting and structured way**. Although there are multiple sectoral programmes and public investments that contribute directly or indirectly to strengthening resilience (particularly in areas such as water management, wildfire prevention,

modernisation of the agro-livestock sector, public infrastructure, or health), these actions are not yet integrated under a common framework explicitly structured as a climate adaptation investment policy.

This situation reflects the level of institutional maturity identified in the Regional Climate Resilience Strategy (E2), which confirmed the existence of relevant sectoral capacities, but also the absence of a coordinated instrument to bring these investments together under a systemic resilience logic.

However, the regional context includes favourable elements that constitute a solid basis to move in this direction:

- Multiannual programming of sectoral investments in water, the natural environment, and agriculture,
- Support instruments for productive modernisation and business innovation,
- European structural and recovery funds that incorporate climate criteria
- Accumulated experience in managing projects funded by the European Union.

In this sense, the current lack of financial planning explicitly labelled as “adaptation investment” is not interpreted as a structural shortcoming, but rather as an evolutionary stage in the regional resilience process.

This Action Plan does not replace existing financial instruments; instead, it **introduces a strategic guiding layer that makes it possible to identify, align, and prioritise those sectoral investments that contribute to the adaptation pathways** defined in the Strategy, laying the foundations for the future consolidation of specific financial instruments.

This approach aligns with the *Adaptation Investment Cycle* promoted by P2R, which proposes a progressive transition from the strategic identification of needs towards dedicated financial structuring.

1.4 Just resilience considerations

Climate resilience in Castilla y León has a distinct social and territorial dimension, associated with the heterogeneity of the territory, population ageing, and the uneven distribution of capacities to anticipate and manage climate impacts. In line with the Regional Strategy (E2), the Action Plan **incorporates just resilience as a cross-cutting criterion to prevent adaptation measures from reproducing or amplifying existing vulnerabilities**.

In this context, just resilience is structured around the following axes of structural inequality:

- Territorial inequality, arising from municipal dispersion and the lower technical and financial capacity of many rural municipalities.
- Demographic inequality, linked to population ageing and greater sensitivity to impacts such as extreme heat.
- Sectoral economic inequality, related to dependence on climate-sensitive activities, especially within the agro-livestock and forestry systems.
- Inequality in institutional capacities, related to the differing preparedness of public and private actors to integrate adaptation criteria into their decisions.

The Action Plan directs the **prioritisation and sequencing of measures towards territories and groups with greater vulnerability gaps**, strengthening technical capacities, access to information, and institutional support where adaptive capacity is lower. It also incorporates the

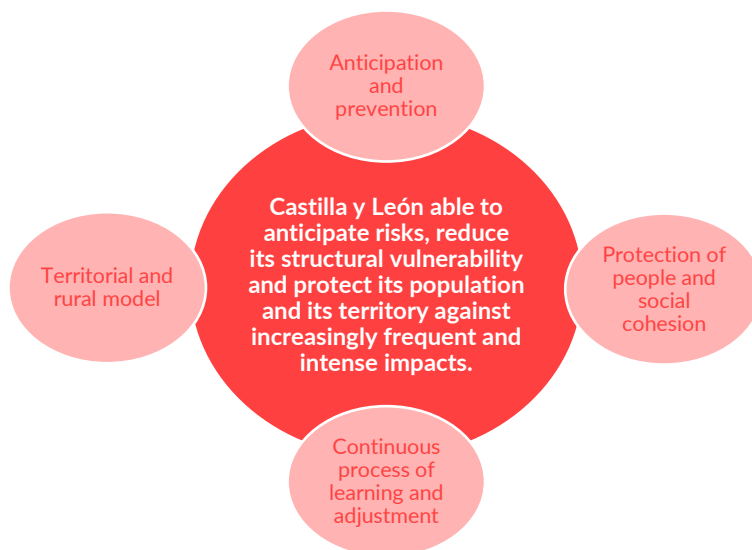
principle of **avoiding disproportionate burdens**, promoting adaptation that does not transfer excessive costs to actors with lower economic or technical capacity. These considerations will be operationally integrated into:

- the criteria for selecting and designing actions,
- support mechanisms for the most exposed municipalities and sectors,
- the future allocation of resources in the Investment Plan, in line with a logic of progressively distributing efforts and benefits.

Just resilience will also be incorporated as a monitoring criterion, assessing not only the overall reduction of risk, but also who benefits from the actions and to what extent.

1.5 Vision

This Action Plan is based on the climate resilience vision defined in the Regional Climate Resilience Strategy (E2):



The **Action Plan gives effect to this vision over the 2026–2030 horizon**, translating the strategic pathways into concrete actions and establishing the institutional, technical, and financial foundations needed to consolidate climate resilience that is sustained over time.

1.6 Climate resilience objectives

This Action Plan is based directly on the challenge statement and on the climate resilience objectives defined in the Regional Climate Resilience Strategy (E2). No new objectives or conceptual reformulations are introduced; rather, the proposed strategic framework is fully adopted and translated into operational decisions for the 2026–2030 period.

Primary adaptation objectives

- OP1. Reduce structural water vulnerability
- OP2. Reduce the impact of wildfires

- OP3. Protect the health and well-being of the population against climate impacts
- OP4. Strengthen the resilience of the agro-livestock system to climate change
- OP5. Strengthen territorial and ecosystem resilience to climate risks
- OP6. Protect strategic assets against the impacts of climate change

Secondary resilience objectives

- OS1. Strengthen governance and multilevel coordination for adaptation
- OS2. Strengthen capacities, information systems and financial mechanisms for resilience

1.7 Economic rationale

The Regional Climate Resilience Strategy (E2) included an economic justification based on reducing recurring costs, improving the efficiency of public expenditure, and protecting strategic assets and sectors against growing climate impacts. Available evidence shows that **the identified risks already generate significant direct and indirect costs in Castilla y León**, both in the form of productivity losses and increased public spending on emergency management and damage repair.

However, **there is currently no aggregated and specific quantification of the economic cost of climate inaction for the Autonomous Community as a whole**. This gap reflects more the stage of development of information systems and economic evaluation than a lack of real impacts, which are widely documented at sectoral and national level.

The available evidence provides a solid basis for the **economic case for adaptation: anticipatory investment reduces future costs, improves budget predictability, and protects assets with high economic and social value**. In this way, climate change adaptation is conceived not only as an environmental and social necessity, but also as a strategy for efficient risk management and for safeguarding regional development in the medium and long term.

1.8 Roadmap

Climate resilience in Castilla y León is conceived as **a structural and long-term process**, aimed at progressively transforming the way the territory anticipates, manages, and reduces its vulnerabilities to climate change.

The six preferred adaptation pathways defined in the Regional Strategy constitute progressive adaptive trajectories whose full deployment extends beyond the time horizon of a single planning instrument.



The **process of developing the Regional Strategy acted as a catalyst**, making it possible to structure a shared vision, prioritise risks, and define strategic objectives in a context of initial institutional maturity regarding cross-cutting adaptation. **This Action Plan represents the first operational cycle of that trajectory.**

In line with the European framework and with the logic of the P2R *Regional Resilience Journey*, the Action Plan focuses on the **2026–2030 horizon**, establishing a set of priority actions that make it possible to:

- Activate the defined pathways.
- Strengthen institutional capacities and coordination mechanisms.
- Progressively integrate resilience into sectoral planning and budgeting.

This horizon does not complete the journey towards resilience; rather, **it constitutes a first stage of structured implementation.**

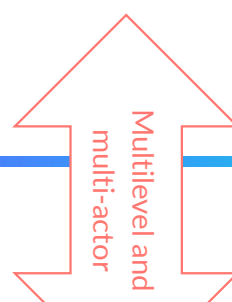
From 2030 onwards, and on the basis of the results obtained and the monitoring, evaluation and learning (MEL) system described in Section 7, **a strategic review exercise is envisaged** to adjust priorities and define a new planning cycle.

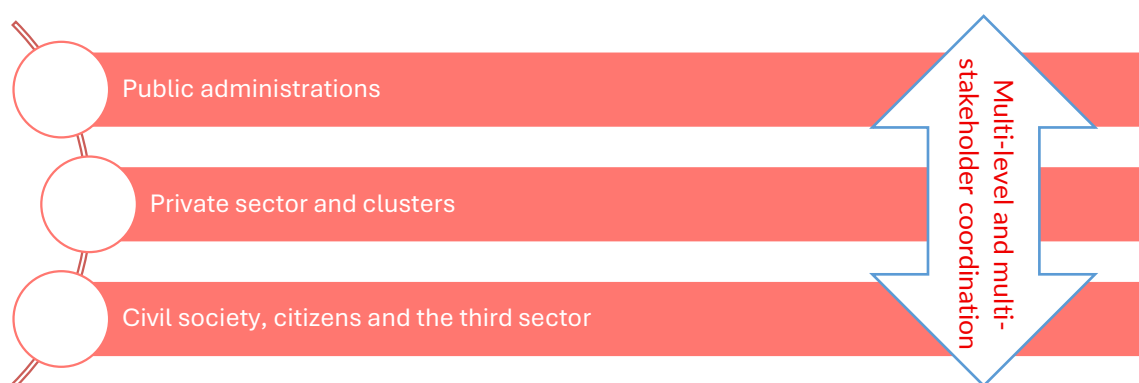
In this sense, the Strategy is conceived as a **framework for sequential rollout through multiannual action plans**, with estimated cycles of between four and six years, enabling the incorporation of learning, evolving risks, and advances in institutional capacities. This progressive logic is particularly pertinent in the context of Castilla y León, where consolidating cross-cutting climate governance requires a sustained process of institutional strengthening and multilevel coordination.

1.9 Key actors

The implementation of this Action Plan is supported by a diverse set of key actors, both public and private, whose involvement is essential to advance climate resilience in Castilla y León.

Given the region's level of maturity, **the initial responsibility lies with public institutions**, while other actors are explicitly included to support shared responsibility and the progressive implementation of solutions.





Public administrations

Junta de Castilla y León: Acts as the authority responsible for the sectoral integration of climate resilience actions. It coordinates institutional implementation, allocates public resources, and ensures that the adaptation pathways are aligned with sectoral policies and strategic programming in regulatory and budgetary terms.

Provincial councils: Facilitate the territorialisation of climate actions, supporting municipalities—especially smaller ones with limited capacity—in incorporating resilience criteria into their local plans and decisions.



Special mention to the Provincial Council of Valladolid, as a partner entity in the ADAPT2CYL project and promoter of a provincial climate resilience strategy. It plays an inspirational and guiding role for other provincial councils, contributing methodological experience and facilitating the territorial roll-out of the regional pathways.

Municipalities: Participate as local implementers of measures, especially in urban and peri-urban contexts (e.g., heat alert systems, nature-based solutions, water efficiency). The city of Valladolid stands out as an advanced leading municipality, recognised for its experience in integrated climate planning and its commitment to the EU Missions on Adaptation and Climate-Neutral Cities, enabling it to act as a hub for urban innovation and the transfer of good practices.



Special mention to Valladolid City Council, as a partner entity in the ADAPT2CYL project and a city committed both to the Mission on Adaptation and the Mission on Cities. Its established track record in climate action, integrated planning, and experimentation with innovative solutions allows it to serve as a hub for transferring knowledge and good practices to other intermediate cities in the region, particularly on issues related to urban resilience, green infrastructure, and local climate governance.

Private sector and clusters

The regional productive fabric plays an essential role in the transition towards greater climate resilience, both due to its direct exposure to risks (especially in sectors such as agri-food, construction, industry, or energy) and its capacity for innovation, investment, and the development of adaptive solutions. The progressive integration of resilience criteria into business decisions, production processes, and investment planning is a key factor in ensuring the territory's economic sustainability.

In this first cycle of the Action Plan, the focus is on creating a clear institutional framework that facilitates such integration, promoting stable regulatory environments, access to climate information, and opportunities for public-private collaboration. Shared responsibility by the private sector is understood as a progressive process that will be consolidated in subsequent multiannual plans.



Special mention to AEICE – Efficient Habitat Cluster, as a partner entity in the project. It acts as a bridge between public administration and the business community, promoting the incorporation of resilience criteria in the buildings sector, infrastructure, and the built environment. Its experience in innovation, business collaboration, and the mobilisation of strategic projects enables it to play a relevant role in activating technical capabilities and promoting construction solutions adapted to climate change.

Civil society, citizens, and the third sector

Non-governmental organisations, sectoral associations, and community groups represent a key dimension of social shared responsibility. Their role includes:

- Facilitating the dissemination of knowledge on climate risks.
- Mobilising citizen participation in adaptation initiatives.
- Representing the interests of vulnerable groups.
- Supporting community-based local resilience actions.

The involvement of these actors will grow as implementation progresses and capacities mature.

Multilevel and multi-actor coordination

The process of developing the Strategy and establishing the ADAPT2CYL consortium has opened up a multilevel and multi-actor coordination mechanism that serves as the basis for implementation. This articulated action mechanism seeks to break down sectoral silos, connect territorial levels, and promote a shared vision of climate resilience by bringing together:

- Departments of the Junta de Castilla y León
- Local authorities (municipalities and provincial councils)
- The productive sector and clusters
- Civil society organisations

This governance model will evolve in later phases towards more mature structures, with higher levels of shared responsibility and participation. However, in this first stage it focuses on consolidating a stable institutional framework that enables coordinated progress in implementing the priority adaptation pathways.

2 Action plan

This Action Plan sets out the priority actions for the 2026–2030 period, constituting the first operational cycle for implementing the preferred pathways defined in the Regional Climate Resilience Strategy.

The actions are structured in line with the six strategic pathways and are classified, according to their nature, as follows:

- **Adaptation actions**, where they act directly to reduce risk.
- **Enabling actions**, where they strengthen institutional, regulatory, or technical capacities.
- **Innovation actions**, where they incorporate experimentation or novel mechanisms.

2.1 Actions by Adaptation Pathways

2.1.1 Preferred pathway for reducing water vulnerability

HIDR01. Promoting the use of reclaimed water for urban irrigation, peri-urban agricultural irrigation, and municipal uses					
Category	Adaptation		Enabling	Innovation	
Period	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Responsible	• Municipalities • Junta de Castilla y León (SOMACYL)				
Objective	• Diversify water sources (OP1)				
Indicators	• Annual volume reused (hm³) • No. of municipalities				
Integration into sectoral planning and regulatory frameworks	• PERTE Water				

HIDR02. Establishing a system of indicators on water availability and consumption to anticipate water scarcity scenarios					
Category	Adaptation		Enabling	Innovation	
Period	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Responsible	• Junta de Castilla y León (SOMACYL)				
Objective	• Improve adaptive water planning (OP1)				
Indicators	• System operational • Annual reports published				
Integration into sectoral planning and regulatory frameworks	• Municipal water management plans				

HIDR03. Municipal plans for water efficiency and reducing network losses in municipalities with high and medium risk

Category	Adaptation		Enabling	Innovation	
Period	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Responsible	- Municipalities - Junta de Castilla y León (SOMACYL)				
Objective	Reduce losses in water supply networks (OP1)				
Indicators	% reduction in losses - No. of networks audited				
Integration into sectoral planning and regulatory frameworks	- Municipal water management plans / municipal water by-laws - PERTE for digitalisation of the water cycle				

HIDR04. Multilevel water governance

Category	Adaptation		Enabling	Innovation	
Period	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Responsible	- Junta de Castilla y León - River Basin Authorities - Provincial councils - Municipalities				
Objective	Reduce losses in water supply networks (OP1)				
Indicators	% reduction in losses - No. of networks audited				
Integration into sectoral planning and regulatory frameworks	- Municipal water management plans / municipal water by-laws - PERTE for digitalisation of the water cycle				

2.1.2 Preferred pathway for wildfire prevention and management

INCE01. Landscape planning and management of the agroforestry mosaic

Category	Adaptation		Enabling	Innovation	
Period	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Responsible	Regional Ministry for the Environment (Junta de Castilla y León)				
Specific objective	Reduce fuel continuity (OP2)				
Indicators	Hectares intervened				
Integration into sectoral planning and regulatory frameworks	- Castilla y León Forest Plan - INFOCAL Plan				

INCE02. Pilot projects on adaptive silviculture and vegetation fuel management

Category	Adaptation		Enabling	Innovation	
Period	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Responsible	- Junta de Castilla y León - Universities				
Specific objective	Test resilient forest models (OP2)				
Indicators	Nº of pilots implemented				
Integration into sectoral planning and regulatory frameworks	Castilla y León Forest Plan				

INCE03. Preparation and implementation of local action plans for wildfires

Category	Adaptation		Enabling	Innovation	
Period	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Responsible	- Municipalities (included in Annex III of the INFOCAL Plan) - Civil Protection and Emergencies Agency (Junta de Castilla y León)				
Specific objective	Strengthen local preparedness and response capacity to wildfires in wildland-urban interface areas, reducing the risk to people, property, and strategic assets (OP2).				
Indicators	- Average intervention time - No. of Local Action Plans prepared in accordance with Royal Decree 893/2013 % of Annex III municipalities with an approved plan before 2028 - No. of Emergency Response Guides submitted together with the Plan - No. of drills carried out per municipality (minimum 1 every 2 years)				
Integration into sectoral planning and regulatory frameworks	- INFOCAL Plan - Municipal Emergency Plans				

INCE04. Strengthening operational prevention and response capacity for wildfires in high-risk areas

Category	Adaptation		Enabling	Innovation	
Period	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Responsible	Civil Protection and Emergencies Agency (Junta de Castilla y León)				
Specific objective	Reduce response times to wildfires (OP2)				
Indicators	- Average intervention time - Coordination exercises per year				
Integration into sectoral planning	INFOCAL Plan				

and regulatory frameworks

INCE05. Roll-out of the urgent legal framework for wildfire prevention to protect people and urban areas

Category	Adaptation		Enabling	Innovation	
Period	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Responsible	Junta de Castilla y León				
Specific objective	Consolidate the regulatory basis for prevention (OS1)				
Indicators	- Regulations applied - Compliance monitoring				
Integration into sectoral planning and regulatory frameworks	Castilla y León wildfire prevention decree-law				

INCE06. Promoting renewable biomass-based district heating networks to strengthen territorial energy resilience

Category	Adaptation		Enabling	Innovation	
Period	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Responsible	- SOMACyL - Regional Ministry for the Environment, Housing and Spatial Planning (Junta de Castilla y León) - Provincial councils - Municipalities				
Specific objective	Strengthen the energy resilience of municipalities and strategic facilities through renewable biomass-based district heating networks using local biomass, reducing dependence on fossil fuels and contributing to the preventive management of forest stands (OP6, contributing also to OP2).				
Indicators	- No. of new district heating networks implemented - Thermal MW installed - No. of public buildings connected - Annual tonnes of forest biomass valorised				
Integration into sectoral planning and regulatory frameworks	- Castilla y León Energy Strategy - Castilla y León Forest Plan - INFOCAL Plan - Municipal Energy and Climate Plans (SECAPs) - SOMACyL investment programming				

2.1.3 Preferred pathway for protecting health against climate impacts

SAL01. Early surveillance and control of infectious vectors associated with climate change (Asian tiger mosquito, Asian hornet, etc.)

Category	Adaptation		Enabling	Innovation	
Period	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Responsible	• Regional Ministry of Health (Junta de Castilla y León)				
Specific objective	• Reduce health risks associated with climate change (OP3)				
Indicadors	• Active surveillance system • No. of control campaigns per year				
Integration into sectoral planning and regulatory frameworks	• 5th Castilla y León Health Plan				

SAL02. Strengthening access to health and social care services in rural municipalities

Category	Adaptation		Enabling	Innovation	
Period	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Responsible	- Junta de Castilla y León - Municipalities				
Specific objective	Increase the adaptive capacity of vulnerable populations (OP3)				
Indicators	Service coverage (%)				
Integration into sectoral planning and regulatory frameworks	Castilla y León Social Services Plan				

SAL03. Local early warning systems and municipal response protocols for extreme heat episodes

Category	Adaptation		Enabling	Innovation	
Period	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Responsible	- Civil Protection and Emergencies Agency (Junta de Castilla y León) - Municipalities				
Specific objective	Reduce the impacts of heatwaves (OP3)				
Indicators	- No. of municipalities with a system - Activation time				
Integration into sectoral planning and regulatory frameworks	Heat emergency plans				

SAL04. Urban and peri-urban renaturalisation as a means of thermal regulation and improved health

Category	Adaptation		Enabling	Innovation	
Period	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Responsible	Municipalities				
Specific objective	Reduce the urban heat island effect (OP3 + OP5)				
Indicators	m² of green infrastructure				
Integration into sectoral planning and regulatory frameworks	Urban planning instruments (PGOU, etc.)				

SAL05. Network of climate shelters in public facilities and outdoor spaces, complemented by shaded routes

Category	Adaptation		Enabling	Innovation	
Period	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Responsible	Municipalities				
Specific objective	Reduce the impacts of heatwaves (OP3)				
Indicators	Nº of shelters				
Integration into sectoral planning and regulatory frameworks	Municipal emergency plans				

2.1.4 Preferred pathway for the resilience of the agro-livestock system

AGRO01. Adapting climate-vulnerable crops and production systems through experimentation, diversification, and knowledge transfer

Category	Adaptation		Enabling	Innovation	
Period	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Responsible	Regional Ministry of Agriculture (Junta de Castilla y León)				
Specific objective	Reduce the vulnerability of the agro-livestock system (OP4)				
Indicators	- Hectares adapted - No. of participating holdings				
Integration into sectoral planning and regulatory frameworks	CAP 2023–2027				

AGRO02. Modernising irrigation systems with water and energy efficiency criteria, net water savings, and adaptation to scarcity scenarios

Category	Adaptation		Enabling	Innovation	
Period	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Responsible	- Regional Ministry of Agriculture (Junta de Castilla y León) - River Basin Authorities				
Specific objective	Reduce water consumption in irrigated agriculture (OP4 + OP1)				
Indicators	- Hectares modernised % reduction in consumption				
Integration into sectoral planning and regulatory frameworks	CAP 2023–2027				

AGRO03. Promoting conservation agriculture and agroecological practices to improve soil resilience and production stability

Category	Adaptation		Enabling	Innovation	
Period	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Responsible	- Junta de Castilla y León - Agricultural associations				
Specific objective	Improve soil resilience (OP4 + OP5)				
Indicators	- Hectares under regenerative practices - No. of holdings				
Integration into sectoral planning and regulatory frameworks	-				

2.1.5 Preferred pathway for territorial and ecosystem resilience

TERR01. Strengthening ecological connectivity and reducing fragmentation to maintain ecosystem services and territorial resilience

Category	Adaptation		Enabling	Innovation	
Period	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Responsible	Junta de Castilla y León				
Specific objective	Increase ecosystem resilience (OP5)				
Indicators	- Km of ecological corridors - No. of connectivity projects				
Integration into sectoral planning and regulatory frameworks	Castilla y León Green Infrastructure Strategy				

TERR02. Restauración prioritaria de ecosistemas degradados para la recuperación de servicios ecosistémicos clave frente al cambio climático

Category	Adaptation		Enabling	Innovation	
Period	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Responsible	Junta de Castilla y León				
Specific objective	Restore key ecosystem services (OP5)				
Indicators	Hectares restored				
Integration into sectoral planning and regulatory frameworks	-				

TERR03. Adaptive management of protected natural areas and the Natura 2000 Network in the face of climate change

Category	Adaptation		Enabling	Innovation	
Period	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Responsible	Junta de Castilla y León				
Specific objective	Integrate adaptation into protected areas (OP5)				
Indicators	Nº of management plans reviewed				
Integration into sectoral planning and regulatory frameworks	Management plans for protected natural areas				

TERR04. Adaptive forest management focused on biodiversity conservation and maintaining ecosystem services

Category	Adaptation		Enabling	Innovation	
Period	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Responsible	Junta de Castilla y León				
Specific objective	Improve forest resilience (OP5)				
Indicators	Hectares under adaptive management				
Integration into sectoral planning and regulatory frameworks	Castilla y León Forest Plan				

2.1.6 Preferred pathway for the protection of strategic assets

ACTIV01. Roll-out of a municipal early warning system for floods interoperable with CHD/SAIH and INUNCyL

Category	Adaptation		Enabling	Innovation	
Period	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030

Responsible	• Civil Protection and Emergencies Agency (Junta de Castilla y León) • River Basin Authorities • Municipalities
Specific objective	• Reduce exposure and improve flood response (OP1)
Indicators	• System operational at regional scale (Yes/No) • No. of integrated municipalities • Drills per year
Integration into sectoral planning and regulatory frameworks	• Flood Risk Management Plans (River Basin Authorities) • INUNCyL Plan • Municipal Emergency Plans

ACTIV02. Integrated river-basin-scale actions to reduce flood risk (removal of barriers, actions in retention and discharge areas, restoration of floodplains, cleaning and adaptive management of watercourses, etc.)

Category	Adaptation		Enabling	Innovation	
Period	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Responsible	• Junta de Castilla y León • River Basin Authorities • Municipalities				
Specific objective	• Reduce flood hazard and vulnerability through structural measures and river restoration at river-basin scale (OP1).				
Indicators	• No. of actions implemented per river basin • No. of barriers removed or made passable • Estimated reduction of peak flow in critical stretches (%) • Reduction in the number of areas of significant risk after intervention (according to FRMP)				
Integration into sectoral planning and regulatory frameworks	• Flood Risk Management Plans (River Basin Authorities) • INUNCyL Plan				

ACTIV03. Regulatory and administrative linkage (urban planning and permitting) of flood-zone mapping

Category	Adaptation		Enabling	Innovation	
Period	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Responsible	- Junta de Castilla y León - Municipalities				
Specific objective	Integrate flood risk into spatial planning (OP1 + OS1)				
Indicators	% of planning instruments adapted - Approved regulatory amendment				
Integration into sectoral planning and regulatory frameworks	- Territorial Planning Guidelines - Urban planning instruments (PGOU, etc.)				

ACTIV04. Implementation of Municipal Flood Action Plans

Category	Adaptation		Enabling	Innovation	
Period	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Responsible	- Municipalities - Provincial councils - Regional Federation of Municipalities and Provinces (FRMPCyL)				
Specific objective	Strengthen municipal preparedness for flood risk (OP1)				
Indicators	Nº of plans approved				
Integration into sectoral planning and regulatory frameworks	- INUNCyL Plan - Municipal Emergency Plans				

ACTIV05. Identification and prioritisation of critical infrastructure vulnerable to extreme climate events

Category	Adaptation		Enabling	Innovation	
Period	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Responsible	Junta de Castilla y León				
Specific objective	Prioritise adaptation of critical infrastructure (OP6)				
Indicators	- Inventory produced - No. of infrastructures assessed				
Integration into sectoral planning and regulatory frameworks	Sectoral infrastructure planning				

ACTIV06. Assessment of the climate vulnerability of historic and artistic heritage and adaptation of its conservation					
Category	Adaptation		Enabling	Innovation	
Period	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Responsible	- Regional Ministry of Culture and Tourism (Junta de Castilla y León) - Municipalities				
Specific objective	Identify risks to heritage and reduce vulnerability of the tourism sector (OP6)				
Indicators	- Nº of assets assessed - Nº of destinations with an adaptation plan				
Integration into sectoral planning and regulatory frameworks	-				

2.1.7 Cross-cutting actions

In addition to the specific actions associated with each pathway, this Plan includes a set of cross-cutting actions aimed at strengthening the enabling conditions needed for effective and sustained implementation of climate resilience in Castilla y León.

These actions are not linked to a specific risk; rather, they constitute structural pillars that make it possible to:

- Improve institutional capacity
- Facilitate evidence-based decision-making
- Promote shared social responsibility
- Ensure multilevel coherence

In line with the region's level of maturity, these actions are particularly relevant in the first 2026–2030 cycle, serving as the foundation on which subsequent scaling-up of the strategic pathways will build.

TRANSV01. Regional programme for technical training in climate adaptation					
Category	Adaptation		Enabling	Innovation	
Period	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Responsible	- Junta de Castilla y León - Provincial councils				
Specific objective	Strengthen technical and institutional capacities for mainstreaming climate resilience across sectors (OS2)				
Indicators	- No. of technicians trained per year % of municipalities with at least 1 trained technician - Annual satisfaction assessment (>70%)				
Integration into sectoral planning	- Regional training plans - Castilla y León School of Public Administration (ECLAP) - Support programmes for local authorities				

and regulatory frameworks

TRANSV02. Regional awareness-raising programme and culture of resilience

Category	Adaptation		Enabling	Innovation	
Period	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Responsible	- Junta de Castilla y León - Municipalities				
Specific objective	Increase social understanding of climate risks and foster adaptive behaviours (OS2)				
Indicators	- No. of campaigns developed - No. of participating educational centres - Estimated reach (% of population reached)				
Integration into sectoral planning and regulatory frameworks	- Environmental education strategies - Municipal communication plans - Regional education programmes				

TRANSV03. Regional integrated climate information and decision-support system

Category	Adaptation		Enabling	Innovation	
Period	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Responsible	Junta de Castilla y León				
Specific objective	Improve the availability, interoperability, and use of climate data for adaptive decision-making (OS1 + OS2)				
Indicators	- Platform operational (yes/no) - No. of connected organisations - No. of technical queries carried out per year - Annual update of scenarios				
Integration into sectoral planning and regulatory frameworks	- Regional environmental information systems - Civil Protection - Spatial and sectoral planning				

2.2 Financing approach

This Action Plan sets out the priority actions for the 2026–2030 period, but it does not yet constitute a fully structured financial plan for climate adaptation in Castilla y León. As noted in Section 1.3, the Autonomous Community currently does not have a specific budgetary instrument with a cross-cutting focus on adaptation, although there are multiple sectoral programmes that contribute directly or indirectly to regional resilience.

In this first implementation cycle, the financing approach is based on three fundamental principles:

- **Progressive integration into existing instruments:** the actions defined in Section 2.1 will be financed primarily through their integration into:
 - Sectoral budgets of the Junta de Castilla y León.
 - Multiannual programming in the areas of environment, water, agriculture, health, and infrastructure.
 - Plans and programmes managed by provincial councils and municipalities.

This approach makes it possible to activate the strategic pathways without the need, at this initial stage, to create an independent financial instrument, thereby fostering the structural integration of resilience into mainstream public policy.

- **Mobilisation of European and national funds:** alignment of actions with European and national financial instruments will be promoted, including:
 - ERDF funds and other structural funds.
 - Programmes linked to the European Green Deal.
 - Instruments associated with the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP).
 - Investment programmes for green infrastructure, irrigation, digitalisation, and renovation.

The explicit incorporation of adaptation criteria into calls and projects will help strengthen the eligibility and coherence of investments.

- **Progressive activation of private investment and shared responsibility:** in sectors such as agro-livestock, housing renovation, tourism, or forest management, mobilising private investment will become a relevant component in later phases. In this first cycle, the emphasis is on:
 - Creating regulatory certainty.
 - Incorporating resilience criteria into public procurement.
 - Promoting training and technical support.

These enabling conditions will allow the participation of the productive sector to be expanded in subsequent multiannual plans.

The full roll-out of the strategic pathways will require greater financial structuring in later phases, including:

- Aggregated estimates of investment needed per pathway.
- Specific cost–benefit assessments.
- Prioritisation mechanisms based on impact and feasibility.
- Dedicated financial instruments or climate tagging in budgets.

In line with the Adaptation Investment Cycle promoted by P2R, this Action Plan represents an intermediate stage between the strategic definition (E2) and the consolidation of a specific Investment Plan, which will develop in greater detail the financial architecture needed to sustain regional resilience in the long term.

2.3 Mid- and long-term delivery plan and project pipeline (5 years+)

The 2026–2030 horizon defined in this Action Plan constitutes the first operational cycle for implementing the Regional Climate Resilience Strategy. However, the six preferred pathways defined represent structural adaptive trajectories whose full deployment requires medium- and long-term planning.

Implementation beyond 2030 is conceived as a sequential process, articulated through successive multiannual action plans (with estimated cycles of 4 to 6 years), which will make it possible to:

- Consolidate the actions initiated in the first cycle.
- Scale up pilot interventions and experimental measures.
- Incorporate learning derived from the monitoring and evaluation system.
- Adjust priorities as climate risks and institutional capacities evolve.

In parallel, the **preliminary portfolio of strategic projects for the post-2030 horizon** is structured in coherence with the six preferred pathways defined. It is not a closed list, but rather an evolving framework that will enable scaling up of interventions launched in the first cycle and the consolidation of structural transformations.

- A) Scaling up pilot actions and innovations (derived from the Innovation Portfolio): Actions classified as innovative in the 2026–2030 period will be assessed through the MEL system. Those demonstrating technical effectiveness, economic viability, and social acceptance may evolve into:
- Permanent regional programmes.
 - Structural funding lines.
 - Consolidated regulatory reforms.
 - Systematic integration into sectoral planning.

This mechanism ensures that innovation serves as a precursor to structural scaling-up, rather than as an isolated experience.

- B) Structural programmes by pathway: Building on experience accumulated in the first cycle, the 2030+ horizon will enable progress towards larger-scale structural programmes, including:
- Region-wide connected green infrastructure.
 - Adaptive transformation of the agroforestry landscape.
 - Comprehensive modernisation of resilient irrigation systems.
 - A regional programme for adapting critical infrastructure.
 - Mandatory integration of resilience criteria in procurement and renovation.

These programmes will be supported by more consolidated financial frameworks and mature climate governance.

- C) Institutional and financial consolidation: The medium and long term will make it possible to advance towards:
- Systematic climate tagging in public budgets.
 - Cost-benefit evaluation of adaptive investments.
 - Specific financial instruments for adaptation.
 - More advanced public-private cooperation mechanisms.

3 Innovation portfolio

The Innovation Portfolio is one of the core methodological elements of the Regional Climate Resilience Strategy. Its purpose is to manage adaptation as a dynamic process, enabling experimentation, learning, and the scaling-up of solutions in contexts of climate uncertainty.

3.1 Innovation portfolio set-up

The Innovation Portfolio was developed in the context of preparing the Regional Strategy (E2), through a process of identifying areas with high uncertainty, transformative potential, and a need for experimentation.

The portfolio was designed as a complementary instrument to the preferred adaptation pathways, aimed at:

- Exploring innovative solutions in forest management, water, urban health, and production systems.
- Generating technical evidence prior to structural scaling-up.
- Reducing risks associated with investment decisions in uncertain environments.
- Facilitating the transition from reactive approaches to adaptive models.

The conceptual and methodological detail of the Portfolio is set out in the corresponding section of E2.

3.2 Innovation portfolio implementation

In this Action Plan (2026–2030), the Innovation Portfolio is activated through those actions classified as innovative in Section 2.1.

During this first cycle, implementation of the portfolio is geared towards:

- Developing pilot projects in priority areas.
- Generating technical and organisational evidence.
- Assessing results through the monitoring and evaluation system (MEL).
- Identifying the conditions required for possible scaling-up in subsequent cycles.

The scaling-up or consolidation of these initiatives will be assessed within the next multiannual planning cycle, in line with the progressive adaptation approach defined in the Roadmap (Section 1.8) and the medium- and long-term Implementation Plan (Section 2.4).

In this way, the Innovation Portfolio is not conceived as an isolated set of projects, but as a structural mechanism for learning and transformation within the regional resilience process.

4 Regional capacity

4.1 Role of key enabling conditions

Regional capacity to address climate change adaptation in Castilla y León is in a **phase of progressive consolidation**. As highlighted in the Regional Climate Resilience Strategy (E2), the Autonomous Community has well-established sectoral structures in areas such as forest management, water planning, agriculture, and civil protection, but **it still lacks fully integrated cross-cutting planning for climate adaptation**.

From an institutional standpoint, there are relevant technical capacities across different ministries and public bodies, as well as experience in managing European funds and implementing complex projects. However, challenges remain in relation to:

- Systematic interdepartmental coordination.
- Structural integration of resilience into sectoral planning.
- Availability of harmonised indicators and climate monitoring systems.
- Specific budget tagging and tracking for adaptation.

At territorial level, high municipal dispersion and the heterogeneity of technical capacities across municipalities constitute a structural constraint. Provincial councils play a key role in strengthening local capacities, although it will be necessary to consolidate stable mechanisms for technical support and multilevel coordination.

In the economic and social sphere, the regional productive fabric shows growing awareness of climate risks, particularly in sectors such as agro-livestock and forestry. However, the systematic integration of resilience criteria into business and investment decisions is still at an early stage.

This Action Plan acknowledges these starting conditions and adopts a progressive approach. In this first cycle (2026–2030), a significant share of actions is aimed precisely at **strengthening institutional, regulatory, and technical capacities** (enabling conditions), with the objective of creating a stable framework that will allow, in subsequent cycles, greater mobilisation of investment and shared responsibility by non-public actors.

In this way, regional capacity for adaptation is conceived not as a static state, but as a cumulative process of institutional strengthening, learning, and multilevel coordination, aligned with the logic of the P2R *Regional Resilience Journey*.

5 Governance

The implementation of this Action Plan requires a governance architecture capable of coordinating multiple administrative levels and sectors, within a regional context characterised by high territorial dispersion and a cross-cutting climate plan still in the process of consolidation.

In line with the institutional maturity level identified in E2, this first implementation cycle (2026–2030) adopts a governance model with clear public leadership, aimed at consolidating a stable framework for interdepartmental and multilevel coordination. This approach responds to the need to first strengthen the structural conditions that will allow for the effective and sustained integration of climate resilience into regional public policy.

5.1 Institutional Leadership and Interdepartmental Coordination

The Junta de Castilla y León provides strategic leadership for the process, ensuring:

- The cross-cutting integration of resilience into sectoral planning
- Regulatory and budgetary alignment with the adaptation pathways
- Coordination between the relevant ministries

The **ADAPT2CYL project consortium**, which has driven the development of the Strategy and this Plan, serves as the **initial driving force for this governance**, facilitating technical exchange and articulation between regional, provincial, and local levels.

During this cycle, the priority will be to consolidate formal interdepartmental coordination mechanisms (technical committees, sectoral working groups, and regulatory review procedures) that allow for the systematic integration of the climate variable into decision-making.

5.2 Multilevel Governance and Territorialisation

The territorial structure of Castilla y León requires strengthened multilevel governance:

- **Provincial councils** play a key role in providing technical support to municipalities with lower institutional capacity, acting as a bridge between the regional and local levels.
- **Municipalities**, with the city of Valladolid standing out as a flagship city, contribute to the operational implementation of measures in the urban context and to the transfer of good practices to other municipalities.

The proposed governance model combines common regional guidelines with territorial adaptation mechanisms, allowing actions to be tailored to differentiated risk profiles and local capacities.

5.3 Progressive Shared Responsibility of the Private Sector and Civil Society

Although the focus of this cycle is on institutional consolidation, climate resilience requires the progressive involvement of all economic and social actors. In this regard, the Plan includes mechanisms aimed at:

- Integrating resilience criteria into public procurement and investment decisions

- Encouraging the participation of the business sector through sectoral clusters, such as AEICE
- Promoting awareness-raising and training actions directed at citizens and third-sector organisations

Shared responsibility is not conceived as an immediate requirement, but rather as an incremental process that will be strengthened in subsequent cycles, once the basic institutional and regulatory framework has been consolidated.

5.4 Evolution Towards a Mature Governance Model

The governance proposed for 2026–2030 constitutes a transitional phase. In the medium term, based on the results of the monitoring and evaluation system (Section 7), it is expected to evolve towards:

- More structured public–private coordination mechanisms
- Greater integration of social actors in deliberative processes
- Financial instruments with private participation
- More advanced reporting and accountability systems

In this way, climate resilience governance in Castilla y León is conceived as an evolutionary process, in which initial institutional leadership acts as an enabling condition for broader and more structured collaboration in the future.

6 Implementation risks

The execution of this Action Plan takes place within a **context of institutional transition towards more integrated climate planning**. In this framework, several potential risks are identified that could affect the pace or scope of implementation, as well as the main measures foreseen for their mitigation.

Given this starting situation, this Action Plan adopts a preventive approach to managing implementation risks, integrating monitoring mechanisms and periodic reviews. Early identification of deviations will allow for priority adjustments and capacity reinforcement in successive cycles.

Institutional risks

Risk: Insufficient interdepartmental coordination or delays in integrating resilience into sectoral planning.

Context: Cross-cutting climate adaptation is in the process of institutional consolidation in Castilla y León.

Mitigation measures:

- Strengthening formal coordination mechanisms.
- Clear assignment of responsibilities.
- Progressive integration into regulatory and budgetary instruments.

Financial risks

Risk: Budgetary limitations or excessive dependence on European funding.

Context: There is no specific financial instrument for adaptation yet.

Mitigation measures:

- Progressive integration into existing sectoral budgets.
- Diversification of sources (European funds, national, private investment).
- Prioritisation based on impact and feasibility.

Territorial and local capacity risks

Risk: Inequality in technical capacities between municipalities, particularly in dispersed rural areas.

Context: High municipal fragmentation and institutional heterogeneity.

Mitigation measures:

- Strengthening the role of provincial councils.
- Technical training programmes.
- Development of common tools and guidelines.

Social and economic engagement risks

Risk: Limited private sector participation or low social ownership of adaptation measures.

Context: Shared responsibility is still in the early stages.

Mitigation measures:

- Incorporation of incentives and resilience criteria in public procurement.
- Awareness-raising and sectoral training programmes.
- Progressive scaling-up of public-private collaboration.

Climate uncertainty risks

Risk: Evolution of climate scenarios differing from the hypotheses considered, affecting the effectiveness of certain measures.

Context: Adaptation is being developed under structural uncertainty.

Mitigation measures:

- Adaptive approach based on multiannual cycles.
- Integration of the MEL system for periodic review.
- Use of robust and flexible solutions

7 Monitoring, evaluation and learning (MEL)

The Regional Climate Resilience Strategy established a conceptual framework for monitoring and evaluating adaptation in Castilla y León, aimed at ensuring coherence between objectives, pathways, and results. This Action Plan develops that framework operationally for the 2026–2030 period.

The monitoring, evaluation, and learning system (MEL) is conceived as a **structural mechanism for continuous improvement**, with the following purposes:

- Verify the degree of implementation of the actions defined in Section 2.1.
- Evaluate their contribution to primary and secondary resilience objectives.
- Identify deviations or limitations in implementation.
- Incorporate learnings into subsequent planning cycles.

7.1 Adaptation pathways MEL

In line with the approach of the *Regional Resilience Journey*, learning is a central component of the MEL system. The results from monitoring and evaluation will inform:

- The review of priorities in the next multiannual cycle.
- The potential scaling-up of initiatives from the Innovation Portfolio.
- The improvement of regulatory and financial instruments.
- The update of indicators and methodologies.

This approach recognises that climate adaptation is developed under uncertainty and that planning must remain flexible and revisable.

7.2 Innovation portfolio MEL

Evaluation will be conducted at two levels:

- **Intermediate evaluation (2028–2029):** It will assess the progress of the first cycle and adjust priorities if necessary.
- **End-of-cycle evaluation (2030):** It will analyse the contribution of actions towards strategic objectives and serve as the basis for defining the next multiannual Action Plan.

The evaluation will consider not only the degree of physical and financial execution but also:

- Intersectoral coherence.
- Level of institutional integration achieved.
- Progress in shared responsibility of actors.
- Progress in reducing structural vulnerabilities.

7.3 Governance of the MEL System

The coordination of the MEL system will be the responsibility of the Junta de Castilla y León, with participation from the actors involved in the implementation of the Plan. The following will be promoted:

- Periodic technical exchange between administrative levels.
- Integration of monitoring into existing sectoral instruments.
- Transparency and communication of results in an accessible manner.

In the medium term, the MEL system may evolve towards a more structured regional climate reporting scheme, aligned with national and European frameworks.

7.4 Monitoring and scrutiny arrangements

Monitoring will be based on the indicators defined for each action in Section 2.1, combining:

- **Execution indicators** (e.g., number of approved plans, hectares managed, municipalities with operational alert systems).
- **Integration indicators** (e.g., revised regulatory instruments, resilience clauses incorporated).

The collection of information will be the responsibility of the designated persons for each action, coordinated by the Junta de Castilla y León. An annual review of the state of execution is planned, with an internal monitoring report and periodic public summaries.

8 Stakeholder engagement plan

The climate resilience of Castilla y León requires the **progressive and sustained involvement of public, private, and social actors**. In line with the level of institutional maturity identified, this Action Plan adopts a gradual approach to participation, where initial public leadership is complemented by structured mechanisms for activation and shared responsibility.

The Participation Plan is structured into three levels: institutional, sectoral, and social.

Institutional and technical participation

Interdepartmental technical adaptation committee

Objective: Coordinate the cross-cutting integration of resilience into sectoral policies.

Participants: Relevant ministries, Fundación Patrimonio Natural, sectoral bodies.

Frequency: Biannual meetings.

Functions:

- Monitoring of the Plan's actions.
- Identification of regulatory barriers.
- Proposals for integration into sectoral planning.

Multilevel territorial resilience forum

Objective: Articulate coordination between the Junta, provincial councils, and municipalities.

Participants: Regional representatives, provincial councils, municipalities (including the City of Valladolid as a flagship city).

Frequency: Annual.

Functions:

- Exchange of best practices.
- Transfer of technical knowledge.
- Identification of differentiated territorial needs.

Involvement of the productive sector and clusters

Sectoral working group on economic resilience

Objective: Integrate adaptation criteria into business decisions and investments.

Participants: AEICE, agricultural organisations, business associations, strategic sectors.

Frequency: Annual.

Specific mechanisms:

- Annual sectoral workshops.

- Technical adaptation guides by sector.
- Identification of regulatory barriers.
- Co-design spaces for pilot solutions.

Business training programme on adaptation

Objective: Increase technical and strategic capacities within the productive fabric.

Specific mechanisms:

- Technical seminars.
- Online training.
- Regional practical case studies.

Citizen participation and civil society

Awareness-raising and resilience culture programme

Objective: Increase social awareness of climate risks and adaptation measures.

Specific mechanisms:

- Regional informational campaigns.
- Educational material for schools.
- Open days in municipalities.

Local network of community resilience initiatives

Objective: Highlight and connect citizen initiatives related to adaptation.

Specific mechanisms:

- Annual call for best practices.
- Digital exchange platform.
- Public recognition of outstanding projects.

In this first cycle (2026–2030), **the main objective is to consolidate stable dialogue and coordination mechanisms.** In subsequent cycles, once the institutional framework has been strengthened, the following is expected:

- Greater deliberative involvement of social actors
- Co-design mechanisms for policies
- Structured participation in investment prioritisation