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LIFE 18 IPC 00001

PROGRESS REPORT 2024

*Urban Klima 2050, the Basque
Country's largest climate
action project*



PARTNER INSTITUTIONS

Coordinates



Partner institutions



PRESENTATION

The LIFE IP Urban Klima 2050 project is entering its final phase with different advances in its actions to promote the energy and climate transition in order to build up the resilience of the Basque Country.

Launched in 2019 and backed by Ihobe, the Basque Government's Public Environmental Management Company, it involves 23 partner organisations working on 40 actions that can be replicated in other locations in the Basque Country and Europe. With a budget of €19.8 million, 52% of which is financed through the European Union's LIFE programme, it is due to be completed in 2025.

Urban Klima 2050 is involved in three levels: urban/peri-urban areas, river basins and coasts with the development of different scalable pilot projects in both the Basque Country and in other regions.

The Urban Klima 2050 actions are divided into 5 blocks:

- 1. Analyse.** Review of the Klima 2050 Strategy from a continuous improvement approach. Extension of the climate risk assessment in the Basque Country aimed at the new context of climate ambition.
- 2. Define.** Definition of how, where and when to act to reduce emissions, increase absorption and reach territorial resilience.
- 3. Act.** Implementation of scalable pilot projects.
- 4. Empower.** Empowerment and training of citizens and the Administration to promote climate awareness and action.
- 5. Manage.** Creation of structures for climate governance and climate change observation and monitoring.

With the progress made up to January 2023, detailed in this document and obtained through investment of more than €9.3 million, Urban Klima 2050 has carried out 15 interventions in the territory and its actions to empower citizens for climate action have reached a total population of more than 30,300 people.

This document summarises the progress made in the second phase of Urban Klima 2050 (2022-2023), and constitutes the update of the [progress report 2022](#), synthesis document of the actions carried out in the first phase of the project (2019-2022). For further information on all the actions of the LIFE IP Urban Klima 2050 project, please consult the project [presentation dossier](#).

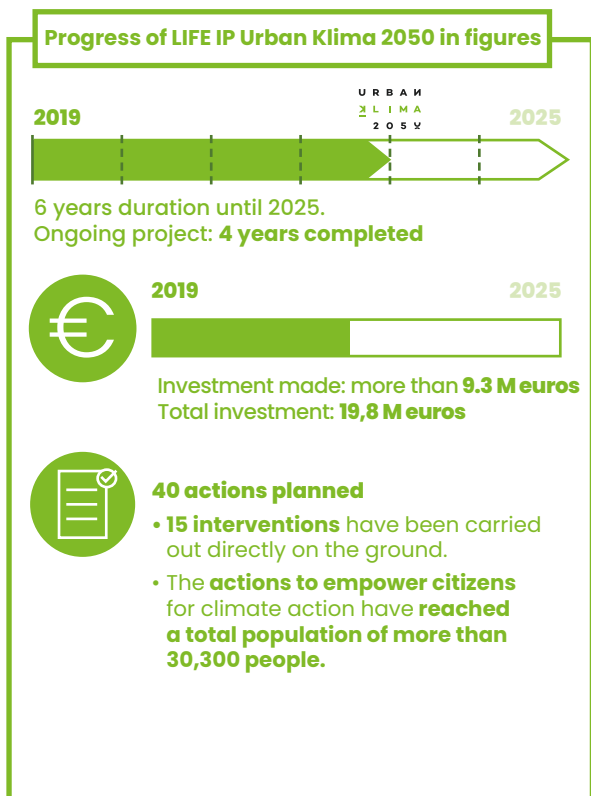




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ACTION A.1.

Review of the KLIMA 2050 strategy from a continuous improvement approach

Since its launch in 2019, LIFE IP URBAN KLIMA 2050 has been working on the review of energy-climate planning in the Basque Country in order to identify the challenges and improvements required for the design of the long-term Energy Transition and Climate Change Roadmap and its 2030 Strategy, set out in the new Law 1/2024, of 8 February, on Energy Transition and Climate Change in the Basque Country.

Analysis of the progress of the Energy Transition and Climate Change Plan has shown that the 15 proposed initiatives have advanced by an average of 48% up to 2022, which indicates that approximately half of the planned actions have been carried out in the year and a half that the Plan has been in force. It is therefore expected that the rate of fulfilment of all initiatives will reach 100% in 2024. On the other hand, the evaluation ex ante of the socio-economic impact of the Energy Transition and Climate Change Plan 2021-2024 (PTECC), which is in force until the approval of the future Roadmap, shows that the €306 million that the Basque Government has assigned to the PTECC will attract a total of €98 million of Next Generation funds and mobilise €468 million of private investment. These investments will generate an increase in the Basque GDP of around €160 million per year and will create an average of 2,013 jobs each year.

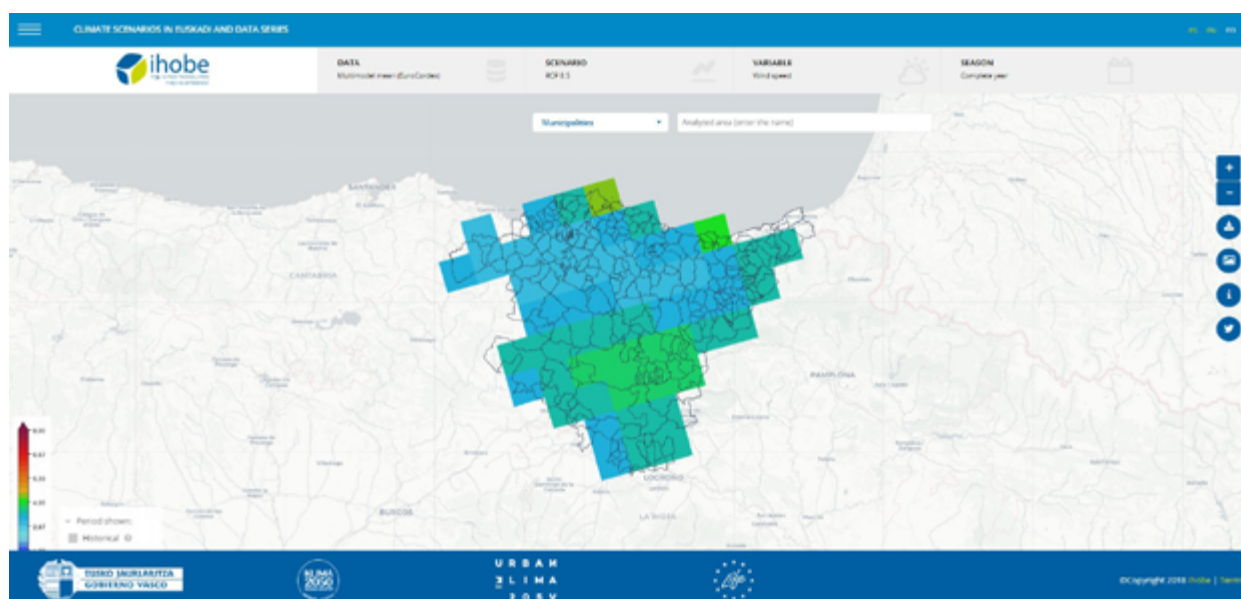
ACTION A.2.

Broadening the climate risk analysis in the Basque Country

The work carried out during the first phase of the project to incorporate new factors of interest in the diagnosis of climate risk in the Basque Country has culminated in the integration of variables such as humidity, wind and radiation into the [Climate Scenario Viewer for the Basque Country](#). These are raw Eurocordex scenarios, the regionalisation of which (already carried out) will enable the information published to be updated with a greater level of detail in the short term.

With regard to erosion, cartographic layers have been obtained that define the potential erosivity of the Basque territory by means of lithological and rainfall data for a climate change scenario RCP 8.5.

Consequently, all kinds of actors in the Basque Country already use the published information on a regular basis. Local administrations, consulting companies or NGOs already use it to implement local climate and energy plans, or to determine the effects of climate change on specific bird species, among others.



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ESTABLISHMENT OF GUIDELINES FOR PLANNING

ACTIONS C.1.1. and C.1.3.

Definition and prioritisation of the best actions to face climate change in the Basque Country

Aware that the approval of the long-term Energy Transition and Climate Change Roadmap and its 2030 Strategy would be one of the obligations of the new Law 1/2024, work began on them during phase 2 of the LIFE IP URBAN KLIMA 2050 project in order to provide a stable long-term framework to ensure the continuity of the climate action in the Basque Country initiated with the Klima 2050 Strategy and the PTECC.

ACTION C.1.2.

Definition of the guidelines to integrate climate change in territorial and urban planning

As a continuation of the work developed during the first phase of the project, workshops, webinars and conferences have been held within the framework of this action, in which technical and political staff from local, regional and general state administrations, have presented creative and inspiring solutions for the incorporation of climate change into territorial and urban planning. All of them have also been considered in the drafting of the “Methodological guide for the integration of climate change and adaptation in land-use planning instruments on different scales”.



INTEGRATION OF CLIMATE CHANGE INTO TERRITORIAL AND URBAN PLANNING

ACTION C.2.1.

Effective integration of the energy and climate transition into territorial planning

The progress made in this action translates into the integration of the climate change adaptation variable in the Territorial Sectoral Plan for Renewable Energies (PTS ERR), in its initial approval. The text of this planning integrates the adaptation to climate change variable through the analysis of the sensitivity to climate changes in the Basque Country of the different renewable energy sources.

On the other hand, progress has been made in the inclusion of the climate change and adaptation perspective in the urban planning of the new urban development area of Punta de Zorroza (Bilbao). To do so, specific studies that address the potential impact of torrential rains and heat stress in this area of the city are being carried out.



ACTION C.2.2.

Analysis of municipal emergency plans

The second phase of the project has continued the development of two methodological tools that will be used to assess the adaptation of municipal emergency plans to climate risk. The first of these, designed to assess past, present and future weather and climate risks in a specific municipality, a larger region or the whole of the Basque Country, has already been developed and can be used as a web service. All of this is carried out through an interactive and user-friendly interface that will provide maps, graphs and diagrams to represent the different climate parameters. The second tool aims to assess the extent to which an emergency plan is in line with standard practices for managing extreme weather events. For simplify its use, it will be integrated into the same website as the first tool.

INTEGRATION OF CLIMATE CHANGE INTO SECTORIAL POLICIES

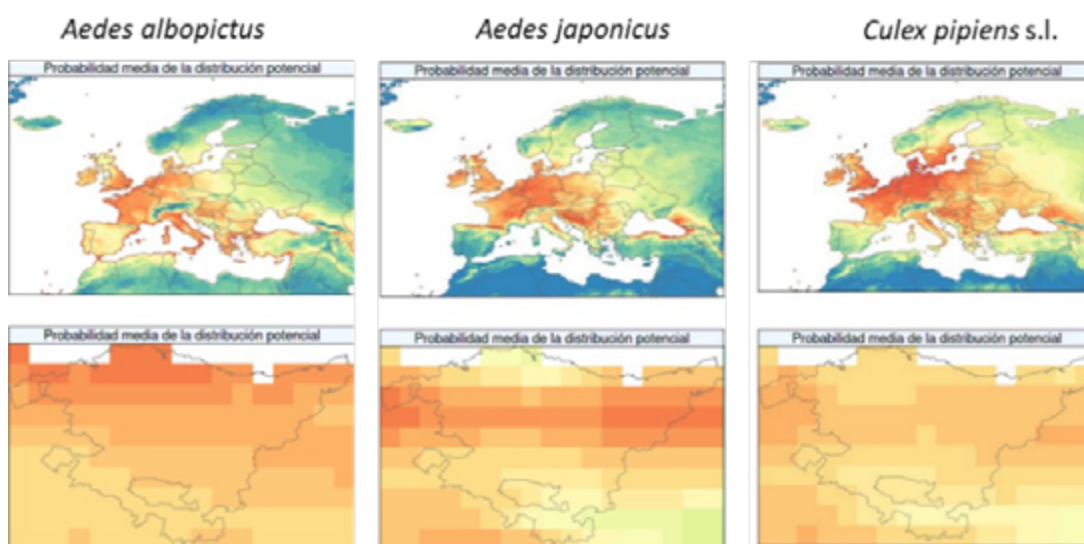
ACTION C.3.1.

Mainstreaming climate change into health policies

The progress made in the study of the impact of climate change on vectors and vector-borne diseases has had a significant effect on public health management in the Basque Country and has led to certain adjustments in the Aedes mosquitoes Surveillance Programme. Furthermore, as a result of the work carried out in this action, a significant increase in the presence of invasive mosquitoes in the Basque Country has been detected and various future scenarios have been generated on how climate change may affect the distribution of these species in the Basque Country.

Ongoing analyses of landscape factors in urban parks related to the abundance and diversity of mosquitoes and ticks will provide the basis for drawing up and implementing healthier urban plans and park designs that avoid the presence of these species or reduce human exposure to these vectors.

Finally, progress has been made in updating and digitalising the health and sustainable urban development tool, incorporating a methodology that integrates the health, environment and climate change perspectives into urban policies. This new version assesses the social determinants of health, such as environment, equity, gender and participation, and relates them to climate change impacts through an interactive and visual approach.



ACTION C.3.2.

Mainstreaming climate change in energy policies



With the development of this action, the climate vulnerability of the distribution network of two pilot municipalities, Bilbao and Zarautz, to extreme events has been assessed. To do so, among the different impact chains identified, flooding in substations and transformer stations, and maximum temperatures on power lines, substations and transformer stations have been prioritised and analysed. This prioritisation was based on the foreseeable increase in the occurrence of such events in the future and the sensitivity of the infrastructures analysed.

The process has consisted of a series of stakeholder workshops held in the two pilot municipalities to identify key urban infrastructures, the interdependencies between them and the final proposal of resilience plans that include the incorporation of adaptive measures for energy infrastructures.



ACTION C.3.3.

Mainstreaming climate change in water policies

The “Study of the effects of climate change on floods”, completed in the first phase of the project, which has led, on one hand, to maps of the foreseeable variations in flood flows and risk areas with special problems, and, on the other, a set of measures for adaptation to climate change in relation to the flood risk, has been incorporated as one of the measures of the Flood Risk Management Plan 2022-2027.

Furthermore, the first steps have already been taken to study the effects of climate change on water resources in the Basque Country.





03

ACT

PILOT INTERVENTIONS IN THE LOCAL AREA (URBAN AND REGIONAL)

ACTION C.4.1.

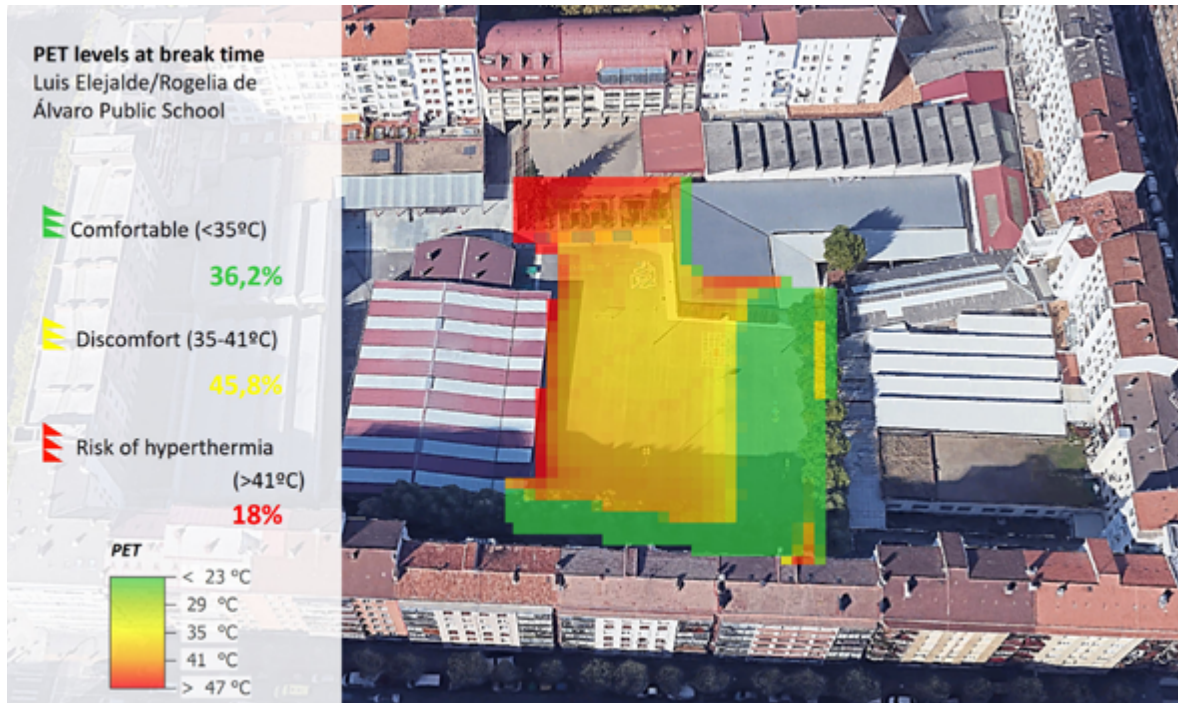
Nature-Based Solutions (NBS) and their co-benefits

Within the framework of this action, pilot projects have been carried out in the three Basque capitals.

VITORIA-GASTEIZ

Regarding the selection, design and implementation of new Nature-Based Solutions (NBS) in Vitoria-Gasteiz, during the second phase of the LIFE IP URBAN KLIMA 2050 project, meso-scale hazard maps of the city have been developed in terms of thermal stress and surface run-off. Based on the results obtained and after several workshops with the technical team of the Centre for Environmental Studies (CEA) to identify priority areas for intervention, work has been carried out to analyse the effectiveness of different NBS in reducing thermal stress and water run-off in school playgrounds and in the city's Medieval Quarter.

Specifically, thermal comfort has been modelled on a micro scale in the widening of the junction of Calle Correría and Cantón de Las Carnicerías in the Medieval Quarter. The thermal comfort and improvement of the surface run-off in the playground of the Luis Elejalde/Rogelia de Álvaro Public School has also been modelled as possible areas for transformation.



DONOSTIA/SAN SEBASTIÁN

In the case of Donostia/San Sebastián, new Nature-Based Solutions (NBS) have been selected and prioritised, as alternatives to the current renaturalisation project of the Anoeta area ('Green Anoeta'). To do so, the parameterisation and simulation of the foreseeable climate scenarios for the area was followed by the benchmarking of different NBS and an alternative proposal for the Green Anoeta NBS. Modelling of the proposed design reflects improvements in thermal comfort of at least 1°C in 88% of the area analysed and up to 5°C in new woodland areas.

BILBAO

After establishing the study area, namely the new urban development area of Punta de Zorroza, the necessary information was collected and the configuration was modelled on a micro-scale. Therefore, with the progress made in the modification of the General Urban Development Plan in the study area (action C.2.1), the foundations are now in place to start integrating Nature-Based Solutions in the future urban development of the area.

ACTION C.4.2.

Key green infrastructure for improving urban-rural connection and the resilience of the territory

In this action, seven pilot projects are being developed, in which potential carbon sequestration in the soil will be quantified.

NATURAL AREA OF TONPOI (BERMEO)

As a continuation of the work carried out during the first phase of the project, the Basque Coastal Authority has continued with the installation of the pedestrian path (additional action to the project), connecting with what was carried out in the first phase in the area around Aritzatxu Beach. Furthermore, the environmental restoration of 'Tonpoi - phase 2' has been completed, which completes the recovery of this natural space for public use with criteria adapted to climate change.



BASALDEA, ARAMANGELU PARK (VITORIA-GASTEIZ)

In order to continue promoting local organic farming, the Basaldea project has continued to raise visibility and work has been carried out to improve the organic status and increase the agrobiodiversity of the municipal seedbed of organic horticultural companies. To do so, diversified strata of shrub vegetation have been planted on the boundaries of the plots, which also act as a wind and pollution protection screen.

In the rest of the organic farms that are part of the project, similar perimeter plantings have also been carried out and different structures have been installed to attract auxiliary fauna. On the other hand, a new farm of about 1.5 ha has been successfully incorporated into the project.



AREA AROUND THE JÚNDIZ INDUSTRIAL ESTATE (VITORIA-GASTEIZ)

Following the progress made in 2022 for the consolidation of a large green corridor around the Júndiz Industrial Estate, Phase IV has been completed with the sowing and planting of a total of 25,087 native plants. This plantation is intended to be a carbon sink forest with a high carbon sequestration capacity, which will also contribute to mitigating the effects of climate change.

Similarly, in 2023, the works were extended, through Phase V, to an additional surface area of 2.6 ha in which a new pedestrian and cycle path has been created to link the service area of the industrial estate with the Zabalgana neighbourhood, in addition to sowing and planting various species of vegetation typical of the different environments in the area of action.



VITORIA-GASTEIZ PERIPHERAL BELT

Following the compilation of cartographic information carried out during the first phase of the LIFE IP URBAN KLIMA 2050 project, 20 new pits have been described and 64 bore holes have been made along the Vitoria-Gasteiz Green Belt. Samples of the different soil horizons from the pits have been processed and analysed in the laboratory. The data obtained have been processed and represented using the R statistical programme and geographic information systems (GIS), resulting in the first provisional map (scale 1:50,000) of agrological classes of 3,500 ha of agricultural land in Vitoria-Gasteiz.

OBERAN HILLS (DONOSTIA/SAN SEBASTIAN)

Following the reforestation of 19 ha with native species carried out in the first phase of the project, work has focused on monitoring. Dried or damaged stumps have been assessed and, where necessary, replaced, and Lawson's cypress and American oak resprouts have been removed from felled plantations, as have invasive species, such as *Phytolacca americana*, *Buddleja davidii* and *Cortaderia selloana*.



ARTIKUTZA DAM (DONOSTIA/SAN SEBASTIAN)

Following the emptying of the dam and its naturalisation through a natural process of revegetation, the Enobieta stream continues to recover its original course and structure, and the vegetation is gradually increasing. Furthermore, a study on the Pyrenean desman shows that progress is being made in the occupation of all the streams in Artikutza. As far as the dismantling of the dam is concerned, it has been decided to make a 7-metre wide opening, which will be carried out through the LIFE Kantauribai project.



GIPUZKOA

Due to the obstacles encountered when carrying out restoration actions that contribute to the creation of a green infrastructure network in the Debarrena region, it was decided to extend the scope of the work to the whole of Gipuzkoa. Despite these difficulties, two environmental restoration actions have been carried out in the region of Debarrena: reforestation of 2.88 ha with autochthonous species in the Muskiritzu mountain range; and the improvement of the ecological multifunctionality of the municipal lands of Santa Catalina (Deba).

Finally, as a cross-cutting action for the 7 pilot projects included in this action, sampling has begun in order to analyse the effect of the intervention on the carbon content of soil, whereby this monitoring will continue in the long term.

ACTION C.4.3.

Sustainable and healthy mobility

As a result of the electric mobility study (specifically by bicycle) to connect urban areas with industrial parks, LIFE IP URBAN KLIMA 2050 has continued to install secure bicycle racks in strategic locations to meet the needs of citizens when commuting to their workplaces. Therefore, in addition to the secure bicycle racks with recharging points already installed in Aiaraldea, there are now racks in Gamarra, Júndiz and Iruña de Oca.

Likewise, following the adaptation of the pedestrian route of two sections of the BI-3234 road during the first phase of the project, the sustainable pedestrian and cyclable mobility infrastructure in Urdaibai has been completed with the adaptation of the section between the neighbourhoods of Kanala and Isla de Gautegiz Arteaga.



ACTION C.4.4.

Driving renewable energies

In addition to the 5 photovoltaic facilities in Donostia/San Sebastián in the first phase (94 kW - 100.4 MWh), a solar photovoltaic plant has been installed on the roof of the Bilbao Exhibition Center (BEC) in this sub-action. The installed capacity of the new plant is 990 kW and the annual production is estimated at 1,042 MWh, which will be used for self-consumption of electricity at the exhibition centre.



PILOT INTERVENTIONS IN RIVER BASINS

ACTION C.5.1.

Nature-Based Solutions (NBS) in river basins

After the recovery of the natural riverbed and the riverside vegetation of a section of the Errekatzulo stream in Donostia/San Sebastián, renaturalisation work has been completed on a second section, located downstream, as a complementary action to the project. The recovery of forest cover in several stretches of the Natura 2000 Network in Alava is another of the natural techniques used to manage the risk of flooding in river stretches in the Basque Country. Approximately 5 ha of riverside woodland in several towns in the Nervión basin and various riverside areas in the Ebro basin have benefited from this action. Finally, in the case of the flood protection actions planned in Bakio and the environmental improvement of the River Estepona, an almost definitive version of the construction project is now available, with some final modifications to be made.



ACTION C.5.2.

Adaptation measures in relation to water supply

In the Basque Country, the upper basin of the River Baia (Alava) is one of the few areas with problems to guarantee water supply (especially during the summer season). Therefore, an analysis of the water resources of the upper basin of the river has been carried out, both in the current situation and in different climate change scenarios; different alternatives for the future water supply in the basin have been proposed and studied; and, finally, a solution has been selected that guarantees to solve the possible supply problems in the basin.



PILOT INTERVENTIONS IN THE COASTAL ZONE

ACTION C.6.1.

Adaptation of the urban coast

Within the framework of this action, progress has been made in all three lines of activity. As far as the implementation of numerical models for the prediction of coastal phenomena is concerned, the videometry system installed in Zarautz, Bermeo and Donostia/San Sebastián during the first phase of the project for the automatic detection of overflows is being used to validate the predictive capacity of different models. Therefore, by contrasting the data obtained from videometry with models of different complexity, it is being observed that those based on processes are the most accurate, and could be implemented as a future prediction tool.

On the other hand, the emergency-oriented operational needs of the Basque Government's Department of Emergencies and Meteorology (DAEM) have been identified and their observation systems and applicability for maritime-coastal risk emergencies have been evaluated. Subsequently, several tools have been designed to support decision-making: a current-based emergency system, a wave-based emergency system, and a decision support system based on DAEM observation systems.

Finally, progress has been made in updating the historical database of damage caused by sea storms on the Basque Coast. This information will be available for use in the design of adaptation plans, detailed mapping, etc., and, consequently, in climate change risk prevention plans in the Basque Country.





ACTION C.6.2.

Adaptation of ports

This action, completed in 2022, has involved the study of the current state of the port of Ondarroa and the consequent drafting of the project for the reinforcement of its breakwater. Furthermore, it has served to evaluate the protection against marine flooding of the urban environments of the fifteen Basque ports today and in the scenarios derived from climate change; and to make a series of proposals for action to maximise the protection of the urban environments close to these ports.

In the future, beyond the fact that the works to reinforce the Ondarroa breakwater will take some time, other ports, such as Armintza, Elantxobe, Bermeo, Lekeitio, Getaria or the Port of Refuge of Hondarribia, which are similar to Ondarroa, will benefit from the knowledge and experience acquired, facilitating their reinforcement and adaptation to the risks derived from the rise in the average sea level. The fact that all of them are part of urban centres will also mean that the actions deployed for the reinforcement of breakwaters will improve the protection of the nearby population, reinforcing the resilience of the territory.



ACTION C.6.3.

Adaptation measures in natural coastal areas

During phase 2 of the project, the reformulation of the action has been analysed and a change in the area of intervention is currently being assessed and will be implemented in phase 3 of the project.

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DRIVE THE COMMITMENT AND EMPOWERMENT OF THE POPULATION

ACTION C.7.1.

With citizens towards climate action

Based on the work carried out in the first phase of the project, various plans for citizen empowerment in terms of climate change have been developed. In the drafting process, co-creation and co-design in conjunction with relevant actors who are familiar with the particular reality of each case has been essential in order to design and incorporate specific actions that contribute to making Basque citizens fully aware of the important role they play in mitigating climate change and the importance of adapting to it.

Once the plans have been drawn up, it is time to turn the co-created actions into reality. In this respect, ASTEKLIMA Azoka is a travelling fair with fun and educational activities where families learn about the effects of climate change and the importance of adapting daily habits to contribute to mitigating and adapting to climate change. Similarly, other actions, such as the 'Climate Goose', the 'Experience Classroom' or the 'CLIMATE MURAL', aimed at primary school students, university students or the general public, have also contributed to the climate empowerment of Basque citizens.

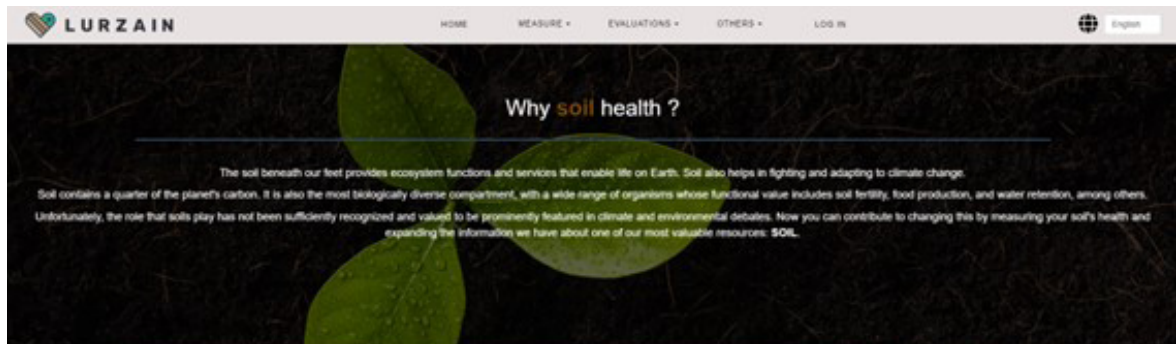


ACTION C.7.2.

Citizen science platform

In order to help people understand climate change and collaborate in researching its consequences, progress has been made in the definition and development of the three projects that will integrate the LIFE IP URBAN KLIMA 2050 citizen science platform.

The first of these is LURZAIN, a web application developed to monitor soil health more systematically, which is now available to anyone interested. The second project is already in the testing phase and will enable citizens to upload geolocated photographs of hail in order to help record information about the event and compensate for the lack of a sensor network to monitor hail episodes in the Basque Country. Finally, the tool for the assessment of the psycho-social co-benefits of NBS (Nature-based Solutions) will be the third project. Already under development, it will contribute to understanding the benefits that the naturalisation of urban spaces can bring in terms of environmental quality, health, well-being and community empowerment in the face of climate change.

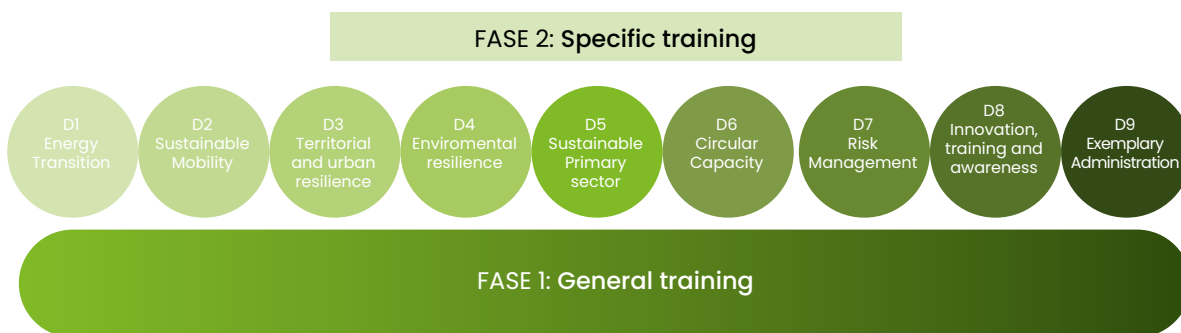


PROMOTING THE EMPOWERMENT OF THE ADMINISTRATION AS A DRIVING FORCE FOR CHANGE

ACTION C.8.1.

Strengthening of technical skills and training in climate change

Based on the identification of the training needs of the different levels of the Basque public administration in the field of climate change, several contrasting processes and a training pilot with Bizkaia Provincial Council, a 360° Training Plan on Climate Change has been designed. The Plan addresses the current lack of training in this area, which is an obstacle to the effective implementation of Basque energy-climate planning, and is structured in two phases. The first, which is general and is the same for all actors, establishes a general knowledge base that helps to generate synergies and common climate knowledge among the administration’s technical and political staff. The second offers a specific technical training system in which users can access training on 9 different dimensions of climate change, according to their professional interests.



ACTION C.8.2.

Use of public procurement for a low-carbon economy

The green public procurement criteria developed during the first phase of the project are still available to all interested administrations, and lhobe, through its CPV Programme, offers support to all entities wishing to go green in their procurement.

In the second phase, a tool has been developed to quantify the environmental improvement resulting from the purchase of products and services with sustainable criteria compared to the purchase of products and services without such criteria. Furthermore, work is currently underway to include climate change adaptation in green procurement and contracting.

ACTION C.8.3.

Generation of tools and training for local entities

With regard to the tools for calculating GHG emissions, both for the carbon footprint and for the inventory of GHG emissions at a municipal level which were developed in the first phase, they have been updated and several workshops have been held with local entities to explain their usefulness.

In addition, Lanbide’s first work experience programme on climate change and energy transition has been launched. The programme, in which 19 local entities have participated, finances the hiring of technical staff in this field and the LIFE IP URBAN KLIMA 2050 project provides training which, in the first edition, consisted of 19 sessions and a total of 60 teaching hours, in addition to generating the necessary teaching materials.

On the other hand, calls have been published and resolved to support pilot and demonstration projects in urban areas; to develop local climate change plans and actions to implement climate change mitigation and adaptation projects; to develop intervention actions for climate change mitigation and/or adaptation; and to improve the energy sustainability of the local public administration of the Basque Country.

Finally, with the aim of promoting climate action at a local level and adherence to the Covenant of Mayors for Climate and Energy, the counties of the Basque Country have been visited, holding meetings with technical and political profiles and presenting the tools available to them to make progress on climate and energy transition issues.



ACTION C.8.4.

Creation of coordination groups for funding mechanisms

Within the framework of this action, funding sources and thematic lines relevant to climate change adaptation have been analysed, providing an overview of the possible sources of European and national funding that can be accessed.

Similarly, it has collaborated with Errenteria and Irun Town Halls to identify lines of funding that can contribute to the implementation of their local climate and energy plans, which will serve as an experience that can be transferred to other Basque municipalities.



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BUILDING STRUCTURES FOR CLIMATE GOVERNANCE

ACTION C.9.1.

Climate change hub: observation and monitoring system

As part of this action, the preliminary version of the Climate Change Hub has been developed, a system for observing and monitoring the effects of climate change based on 3 types of indicators: climate variables, sectoral monitoring and mitigation/adaptation. The set of these indicators, selected from those suggested by the European Union’s Earth Observation Programme (Copernicus) and the Global Climate Observing System (GCOS), show the long-term evolution of key variables used to study climate trends and analyse the impact of climate change on the Basque Country. For each indicator, timely information on its evolution is shown along with a brief definition. Despite being aimed at a non-specialist audience interested in climate change, users who wish to learn more about the indicators will find an extensive explanation of the calculation methodology accompanied by a section with photos, data sources and references.



ACTION C.9.2.

Analysis of the mainstreaming of the energy-climate planification into regional policies affecting large urban population centres

Within the framework of this action, the identification of regional policies that affect large urban populations and which have an impact on Basque energy-climate planning has been completed. Furthermore, the work carried out has revealed which policies or plans are aligned with certain objectives or general lines of the aforementioned planning.





ACTION C.9.3.

Design of new governance models for action on climate change

The initial conceptual governance model designed during the first phase of the project has been refined thanks to the contributions made by different municipalities. In addition to this model, a self-assessment tool has been developed that enables municipalities to assess their level of maturity in terms of climate governance. To do so, municipalities of different characteristics but with a proven track record of climate action (including Irún, Errenteria, Vitoria-Gasteiz and Donostia / San Sebastián) have been selected in order to obtain a broad and heterogeneous vision of the different realities of Basque municipalities and to establish a baseline. Based on the selected municipalities, different levels of climate governance maturity have been defined and corresponding baselines have been established. As a result, 'initiation', 'moderate', 'advanced' and 'leader' scales have been established with the aim of guiding the rest of the municipalities in assessing and improving their climate governance, and facilitating the identification of their strengths and opportunities for improvement.



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