4. TRACKING COUNTRY PROGRESS - SPAIN

4.1 THE PARIS AGREEMENT

4.1.1 Country statement of commitment to the agreement

On 12 December 2015, the 21st Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, held in the French capital, reached the Paris Agreement, a historic milestone in the fight against climate change and a success for the international community because, for the first time, it achieves universal participation of all countries. It contains 190 National Climate Change Plans, covering 99% of greenhouse gas emissions.

The text of the Agreement, composed of 29 articles, aims to ensure that the increase in the average global temperature of the planet remains below 2ºC with respect to pre-industrial levels, and also seeks to achieve additional efforts to ensure that global warming does not exceed 1.5ºC.

On 12 January 2017, the Spanish Embassy to the United Nations deposited the instrument of ratification of the Agreement, making Spain a full Party to the largest international agreement on climate change ever reached. This Agreement entered into force in general terms on 4 November 2016 and will enter into force for Spain on 11 February 2017, in accordance with the provisions of Provision 1066 of the BOE (Official State Gazette) No. 28 of 2017.

The instrument of ratification of the agreement reads as follows: 'On 22 April 2016, the Plenipotentiary of Spain signed in New York the Paris Agreement, done at Paris on 12 December 2015. Having seen and examined the preamble and the twenty-nine articles of the said Agreement, Having been granted by the General Courts the authorization provided for in Article 94.1 of the Constitution, I HEREBY DECLARE the consent of Spain to be bound by this Agreement and I HEREBY EXPRESS this instrument of ratification signed by me and countersigned by the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation'.

In view of the climate emergency, Spain has set by law (Law 7/2021 of 20 May, on climate change and energy transition) its national targets for reducing greenhouse gas emissions by 20% by 2030 compared to 1990 levels. This target represents an increase in Spain's climate ambition. In doing so, Spain aligns itself with the increased ambition set by the European Union (EU) for that year and responds to the Paris Agreement, which states that countries must increase their ambition in terms of emissions reductions by 2020.

With the implementation of Law 7/2021 of 20 May, Spain must offer solidarity and inclusive responses to the groups most affected by climate change and the transformation of the economy, as well as provide the right signals to attract the confidence of investors and reduce the financial risks associated with the increase in the volume of greenhouse gas emissions or the greater vulnerability to the physical impacts of climate change.

The transparency framework of the accord requires all countries to provide information on greenhouse gas emissions and removals and on support in the form of finance, technology transfer etc., whether provided or received. Whether provided or received. It also provides for a review process every 5 years of the information provided by Parties on the implementation of the Agreement, which will be useful to identify areas for improvement. The Paris Agreement recognizes the importance of increasing the ambition of the commitments with increasingly ambitious targets, every 5 years the commitments of the countries will be higher and higher.

4.1.2 Institutional structure/mechanisms responsible for implementing the Paris Agreement

Among other organisms that, at the national level in Spain play different roles in the fight against climate change, the following can be mentioned:

- Spanish Climate Change Office (OECC, for its acronym in Spanish)
- The National Climate Council
- The Commission for the Coordination of Climate Change Policies
- The Inter-ministerial Commission for Climate Change and Energy Transition.

The Spanish Climate Change Office is in charge of implementing the Paris Agreement in Spain. This Spanish Climate Change Office carries out and promotes information and dissemination activities on climate change, in accordance with Article 12 of the Paris Agreement. It is also responsible for monitoring international agreements, in particular, it acts as the national focal point for the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and its Paris Agreement.

Two main organisms ensure the implementation and enforcement of the Agreement:

- The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement (CMA), which represents the countries that signed the Agreement: The supreme organ oversees the implementation of the Agreement and takes the necessary decisions to promote its effective implementation.
- The Agreement Secretariat, which is the Secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change: it organizes the annual conference sessions, receives country reports and assists countries.

4.1.3 National Statement on progress in implementing the Paris Agreement

Spain has promoted a plan until 2030 that is committed to renewables with 5,000 new MW per year and gas as backup energy [1]. The National Integrated Energy and Climate Plan 2021-2030 (PNIEC) aims to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by 23% compared to 1990. This effort is consistent with an increase in ambition at European level by 2030, as well as with the Paris Agreement [2].

The Spanish Emission Inventory System prepares annually the Inventory of Greenhouse Gas Emissions by anthropogenic sources and their removal by sinks. The direct greenhouse gases estimated in the Inventory are: carbon dioxide (CO2), methane (CH4), nitrous oxide (N_2O), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), perfluorocarbons (PFCs) and sulphur hexafluoride (SF6).

In June 2021, the Advance of the National Greenhouse Gas Inventory for 2020 was published. These are provisional data, which are reported to the European Commission in compliance with Article 8 of Regulation (EU) 525/2013 (MMR, Monitoring Mechanism Regulation) and Article 17 of its Implementing Regulation (EU) 749/2014.

For the first time over the inventoried series in the period 1990-2020, emissions decrease compared to 1990 [3].

The observed decrease in emissions has two main causes. On the one hand, the increase in electricity generation from renewable sources and the fall in the use of carbon. On the other hand, the activity and mobility constraints associated with the COVID-19 pandemic have resulted in a 10.8% drop in GDP. This is reflected in a decline in GHG emissions associated with transport of 17.6%, an overall decline in

emissions from industry of 11.4%, and a decline in emissions from power generation of 34.9%. The latter decrease is also contributed to by the strong increase in generation from renewable sources in 2020 [3].

4.1.4 Specifics of the Paris Agreement and the built environment – if any!

(No information has been found and will be completed with the information provided by the interviewees.)

4.1.5 Carbon emissions and the building industry – policy and action

The Advance Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emissions Inventory estimates gross emissions of 271.5 million tonnes of CO2 equivalent in 2020, which represents an overall decrease in CO2 equivalent emissions in 2020 compared to the previous year of 13.7%. The overall emissions level is -6.4% compared to 1990 and -38.6% compared to 2005 [3].

The main by-product of the cement industry, concrete, plays a leading role as the material of choice for the construction of future buildings and infrastructures, such as renewable energy assets (wind turbines, hydroelectric dams, etc.). The cement production process is associated with high CO_2 emissions, which will require action along the entire cement and concrete value chain to achieve a transition to a carbon neutral model. For the cement industry, concrete, the main derivative of cement, is the central element that can help make this transition, as it is a locally available, recyclable and sustainable building material with a low carbon footprint.

Innovation, digitalisation and constant investment in efficiency and modernisation of processes must remain key levers for the cement sector to achieve a positive impact in the fight against climate change. For example, in the search for innovative ways to reduce CO_2 emissions, the cement industry is already working on the application of new emerging technologies such as CO_2 capture, transport, storage and utilisation (CAUC) or the development of new low-carbon cements.

Both the new EU Circular Economy Action Plan and the Spanish Circular Economy Strategy identify the construction sector as one of the priority sectors to modernise and transform Spanish economy, as proper management of construction and demolition waste brings great benefits in terms of sustainability and circularity to achieve the challenge of a climate-neutral economy.

The cement industry, which already in 2017 signed the Pact for a Circular Economy: the commitment of economic and social agents 2018-2020, contributes to the use of waste as a raw material or as a source of energy, or both, in order to replace natural mineral resources (material recycling) and fossil fuels (energy recovery) with waste that would otherwise require landfill disposal.

Currently in Spain, only 26.5% of the calorific value of cement kilns comes from fuels derived from waste. This percentage is much lower than the EU average (46%) [4].

This potential makes the Spanish cement sector a key player in contributing to meeting the objectives of the Spanish Circular Economy Strategy: to reduce national material consumption by 30%, mitigate climate change and meet the renewable energy targets and the European Union's framework strategy on waste, with the aim that only 10% of the municipal waste should end up in landfill by 2035.

In addition, the cement production sector is recognised in the PNIEC as one of the four sectors with the highest renewable energy consumption.

For years, the cement industry has been actively working to improve its environmental performance, managing to reduce its total CO_2 emissions by around 27% compared to 1990 [4]. In 2017, Oficemen (Spanish cement companies association) drew up a roadmap setting a potential CO_2 reduction target of 80% by 2050.

The publication of the European Green Pact to make Europe the first climate-neutral continent by 2050 requires the adoption of a more ambitious vision. In the wake of these initiatives, the cement industry is stepping up its pace and adopting measures regarding investments in energy efficiency and CO_2 emission reductions.

The path to climate neutrality by 2050 requires a number of intermediate targets to be met. As set out in the Paris Agreement, the cement sector has set itself the target of reducing its emissions by 43% by 2030 across its entire value chain [4].

Through the use of decarbonised raw materials, the cement industry expects a reduction of up to 5% of process CO_2 emissions by 2030 and up to an 8% reduction by 2050 [4].

The use of 45% alternative fuels by 2030, of which 20% biomass; and 70% by 2050, of which 40% biomass [4].

Because of the development of new clinker, the cement industry is targeting a 2% reduction in process CO_2 emissions by 2030 and 5% by 2050 [4].

The cement industry aims to achieve a 5% thermal efficiency improvement by 2030, rising to 16% by 2050. By 2050, the use of different carbon capture technologies is also expected to reduce CO_2 emissions by 37% [4].

4.1.6 Opportunities and constraints of implementing the Paris Agreement

The historic Paris Agreement offers an opportunity to strengthen the response to the threat of climate change.

Implementing all the measures necessary to comply with the Paris Agreement would generate some 200,000 additional jobs in Spain by 2030 and 1.2 million in the European Union as a whole, according to a European Commission report published in 2019, which also highlights that the EU bloc's GDP would expand by 0.5% thanks to these actions by the end of this decade [5].

The report also notes that job creation will focus on the 'green' sectors in both industry and services and especially in the manufacture of renewable technologies and their entire supply chain: basic metals, non-metallic minerals, mechanical engineering and computers and optical and electronic equipment, as well as construction and the circular economy.

In contrast, employment will fall in the mining, oil and gas and electricity and gas supply sectors (due to increased energy efficiency) and in motor vehicles (due to increased demand for electric vehicles) [5].

Another positive aspect highlighted by the European Commission's report is that the creation of jobs thanks to climate policies will "mitigate the labour polarisation" of the European economy, which will increase over the coming years due to digitalisation and the process of integration into global production networks and value chains.

The ecological transition, however, will alleviate this trend because it will bring medium-skilled and medium-wage jobs, especially in the construction and service sectors.

The implementation of the Paris Agreement implies the need to reduce CO2 emissions. This creates opportunities for research and development in different sectors such as the construction sector.

Thanks to digitalisation, improved mix design and new additives, the amount of cement in concrete could be reduced by around 5% by 2030. In addition, buildings that take advantage of the thermal inertia properties of concrete can reduce energy use by 25-50% [4].

(About constraints of implementing the Paris Agreement no information has been found and will be completed with the information provided by the interviewees.)

Climate change adaptation in coastal areas

Since 2004, adaptation to climate change has been a priority objective for Spain, due to the high vulnerability of the Spanish coastline to climate change and variability. From a legal point of view, Law 2/2013, of 29 May, on the protection and sustainable use of the coast and modification of Law 22/1988, of 28 July, on Coasts, introduced a specific regulation to guarantee the fight against the effects of climate change on the coast.

Among other issues, its eighth additional provision establishes the obligation of the then Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Environment to draw up a strategy for the adaptation of the coast to the effects of climate change within two years of the entry into force of the Law. It is also stated that this strategy would be subject to a Strategic Environmental Assessment, which would indicate the different degrees of vulnerability and risk of the coastline and propose measures to deal with its possible effects.

On 24 July 2017, the General Directorate for Coastal and Marine Sustainability, under MITECO (Ministry for Ecological Transition and the Demographic Challenge), approved the Strategy for Adaptation to Climate Change on the Spanish Coast.

In this framework, MITECO is developing Environmental Promotion Plans for Climate Change Adaptation (called PIMA Adapta plans, for its acronym in Spanish). These plans are an operational tool since 2015 to support the achievement of the objectives of the National Plan for Adaptation to Climate Change. It uses economic resources from the auctioning of emission allowances, carried out within the framework of the Emissions Trading Scheme, channelling them towards adaptation projects.

PIMA Adapta Plans have become an important instrument for developing the full adaptation cycle in Spain, contributing in all phases (knowledge generation, governance, sectoral integration, actions on the ground, monitoring, etc.) and promoting action at all levels (administrative, academic, private and NGO).

PIMA Adapta, coordinated by the Spanish Climate Change Office, is managed by various public entities: Water General Directorate, General Directorate for Coastal and Marine Sustainability, the National Parks Agency, Fundación Biodiversidad (public call for projects) and Autonomous Communities.

4.3 THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

4.2.1 Country statement of commitment to the SDGs

On 29 June 2018, the Council of Ministers approved the "Action Plan for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda", all Ministerial Departments participated in the preparation, as well as the Autonomous Communities (CC. AA), Local Entities (EE. LL) and organisations representing the full spectrum of social and economic actors. With its adoption, and its presentation to the international community through the Voluntary National Review at the United Nations High-Level Political Forum on 18 July 2018, the Government of Spain and Spanish society committed to making the 2030 Agenda their country's project.

Since then, the 2030 Agenda and its 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) have led to an unprecedented mobilisation in Spain of national, regional and local administrations, citizens and social actors, businesses, universities, research centres and civil society organisations around a shared vision. The Government of Spain has taken decisive steps towards fulfilling this commitment to the SDGs, with the firm conviction of putting people and the planet at the centre of political action.

In April, the Spanish Congress approved the Climate Change and Energy Transition Bill. One of the main objectives is to ban the sale of combustion cars by 2040. In addition to reducing emissions and achieving climate neutrality by 2050.

Through the Next Generation agreement, Spain will receive 140,000 million euros over the next six years. According to the plan drawn up by the Spanish government, 59% of the resources from the Next Generation will be allocated to the Recovery, Transformation and Resilience Plan. This plan is aimed at ecological transition, digitalisation and smart, sustainable and inclusive growth. [6].

This percentage will be distributed across several objectives. 17% of the resources will be allocated to the modernisation and digitisation of enterprises. 16% will go to the transformation of urban and rural policy to improve living conditions and meet the needs of the urban and rural areas. 12% will be destined for promoting sustainable infrastructures and ecosystems. 9% to energy transition and 5% for the transformation of public administration [6].

This large financial assistance allocated to EU states does not come for free. The commitment is very strong. Spain must comply with all the conditions imposed. It is not only a matter of legislating, but also of putting them into action and demonstrating compliance through strict control and measurement systems. This is why Spain and its commitment to the SDGs is relevant.

4.2.2 Reflections on Goal 9 – nationally and in coastal zones if applicable with a focus on opportunities and constraints of meeting the goal's targets

Investments in basic and sustainable infrastructure are critical to improving the standard of living of communities around the world.

Achieving many of the SDGs will require strong, functional and sustainable infrastructure: reliable energy sources, clean water, education, security, social and economic services. All of these are made possible by resilient infrastructure.

However, this dependence creates significant challenges. The overall context has to be taken into account, both in terms of opportunities and risks. For example, climate change makes disasters more frequent. Sustainable infrastructure is therefore not only favours development, but also essential for post-disaster recovery.

Where risks cannot be eliminated, better management and mitigation is needed. The aim of disaster risk reduction (DRR) is to ensure that natural hazards cause less damage. There is a direct correlation between risk and resilience, as risk reduction contributes to increased resilience. In turn, effective risk management will contribute to developing more sustainable infrastructure.

While infrastructure resilience can be understood as the capacity to absorb the stresses caused by disasters, infrastructure sustainability looks at the impact of the building's presence on the environment. Sustainability helps to reduce the footprint of buildings, while resilience enables infrastructure to resist better the environmental impact.

Countries are ranked according to their overall score. The overall score measures a country's overall progress towards achieving the 17 SDGs. The score can be interpreted as a percentage of SDG achievement. A score of 100 indicates that all SDGs have been achieved. In the Sustainable Development Report 2021, Spain ranks 25th out of 165 countries analysed with a score of 79.46 [7].

Since the first publication of the European Innovation Scoreboard in 2010, Spain has appeared as a moderately innovative country, a category in which it remains with small annual variations derived fundamentally from the favourable evolution registered in some of the components that make up the synthetic indicator used to measure the innovation results referred to. The causes of this low level of innovation are structural and can be found in the high business mortality rates and their impact on the group of innovative companies; the small number of internationally competitive tractor companies that systematically carry out R&D activities; the low capacity of SMEs to absorb knowledge and technologies, which limits the adoption of advanced technologies and effective collaboration with universities and public research centres; and the scant development of alternative sources of financing, especially venture capital in the start-up phase and those aimed at ensuring business growth [8].

MITECO is carrying out different actions with the aim of preventing and reducing pollution in marine and coastal areas. All these actions are integrated within the programmes of measures of the Spanish Marine Strategies, which are the planning tool for the marine environment. Marine pollution problems are closely related to other SDGs, in particular SDGs 6, 9 and 11. Within the framework of these strategies, coordination is carried out between the management of discharges from watercourses and treatment plants (as well as the fight against accidental or unmanaged discharges) and the monitoring of coastal water quality.

Erosion, sea level rise, coastal flooding and infrastructure damage are some of the threats that coastal communities face due to climate change. Modelling data enables authorities to take preventive measures today. To inform these measures, the Galicia-North Portugal Euroregion's MarRisk project has collected data and created a series of models that will strengthen resilience to a changing climate and ensure long-term growth.

Spain will have to carry out far-reaching reforms and launch ambitious initiatives on several fronts to reinforce national or community plans and strategies already in force:

In relation to coastal infrastructure, it will need to increase the resilience of coastal and marine infrastructure and human settlements located on the coast, using infrastructure, new technologies and nature-based solutions, such as the regeneration or restoration of salt marshes, dune systems or beaches.

In coastal areas, the aim is to recover degraded areas, increase the resilience of the Spanish coast in the face of the effects of climate change with actions to combat erosion and strengthen the coastline, protect and recover coastal ecosystems, delimit and recover the public maritime land domain that has been improper or inadequately occupied, draft and implement nature-based solutions, and promote intelligent networks to monitor coastal erosion. In the marine environment, the objective is to consolidate the implementation of marine strategies and maritime spatial plans.

4.2.3 Reflections on Goal 11 - nationally and in coastal zones if applicable with a focus on Opportunities and constraints of meeting the goal's targets

The traditional Spanish city model (known as the "Mediterranean city") is compact, reasonably dense, complex, mixed-use, medium-sized, with safe, healthy, quality urban spaces that guarantee coexistence and encourage social diversity. They are an attractive attraction, both for their inhabitants and for those who visit them.

These are the most important building blocks to ensure SDG 11, which, through the United Nations New Urban Agenda on creating inclusive cities, seeks to create a mutually reinforcing link between urbanisation and development and to shape human settlements based on equity, justice and peace, under the overarching principle of leaving no one behind. A New Urban Agenda that aims to be strong and effective, with empowered local and regional governments facilitating the implementation and monitoring of the SDGs at local and global level.

However, the Spanish model has not been free of problems and dysfunctions that have caused a major breakdown in this model of compact, safe and healthy cities that ensure coexistence and promote diversity and social complexity. The emergence of dispersed and scattered growth models generated the appearance of new low-density residential developments, with high land consumption, an evident separation or zoning by uses and a high dependence on private vehicles, with the resulting social, environmental and energy impacts. All this despite the fact that the proportion of artificial land in Spain is 3.9%, lower than the European average (4.13%). Some factors that had a decisive influence on the change in certain patterns of urban planning in Spain were the approval of legislation that encouraged the liberalisation of land (approved in 1998); the extraordinary ease of access to real estate credit and the abuse in its concession (which had a very direct impact on the over-dimensioned construction of housing); the absence of land-use planning strategies and instruments in many Autonomous Communities (the only ones competent to do so) and the financing dynamics of local governments, which are significantly supported by urban development activity and the generation of capital gains [8].

These are not the only challenges facing towns and cities, and the most important ones can be described as follows:

Social challenges: Spain presents a marked ageing of its population and a high rate of rural depopulation, which poses important territorial imbalances. According to the National Statistics Institute (INE), this problem exists in more than 22 of the 50 provinces, with a critical situation in 14 of them, where more than 80% of their municipalities are at risk of extinction because they have less than a thousand inhabitants (a total of 4,955 municipalities in the whole country) and are localities with highly aged demographic censuses. There has also been an increase in the risk of poverty and social exclusion, which is more acute in urban environments and, from the gender perspective, despite the positive evolution, effective equality has not yet been achieved (which is evident in urban activities).

Environmental challenges: Spain is highly vulnerable to climate change and therefore needs to work on risk mitigation and adaptation. Priorities for action in this area include reducing the negative environmental impact of cities, paying special attention to air quality and waste management, reducing the negative effects of disasters, both in terms of material and human damage, with special attention to vulnerable populations, and protecting cultural and natural heritage.

Sustainability challenge: It is present at the state legislative level in Article 3 of the Consolidated Text of the Law on Land and Urban Rehabilitation, which under the title "Principle of sustainable territorial and urban development" demands all public authorities, without exception, to formulate and develop, in the urban environment, the policies of their respective competence, "in accordance with the principles of competitiveness and economic, social and environmental sustainability, territorial cohesion, energy efficiency and functional complexity, ensuring that, it is sufficiently endowed, and that the land is occupied efficiently, combining uses in a functional way". As a complement to this legislative requirement, the State has elaborated Spanish Urban Agenda. This Agenda is a good opportunity to address the challenge of recovering a traditional urban planning model that worked very well for decades and which proposes lines of improvement that will undoubtedly contribute to responding to Spain's diverse and complex territorial and urban reality. A reality that requires preserving the rural-urban balance and also responding to the needs of cities and metropolitan areas, with the inequalities they incorporate.

Therefore, the baseline for all the SDG 11 targets is in the traditional Spanish urban planning model, in the regulatory recognition in basic state legislation of the principle of sustainable territorial and urban development and in the strategic framework that will shape, for each and every one of the actors involved, an Urban Agenda aligned not only with the 2030 Agenda, but also with the international Urban Agendas.

(About reflections in coastal zones with a focus on opportunities and constraints no information has been found and will be completed with the information provided by the interviewees.)

4.2.4 Concluding statement on the SDGs

25 September 2021 marked the sixth anniversary of the adoption of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development by the Member States of the United Nations at the United Nations General Assembly. This resolution was a fundamental milestone whereby the international community as a whole agreed to identify the major challenges facing our societies and, above all, pledged to work over the next fifteen years to address them and achieve the major goals that lay ahead of us. From that moment on, Spain committed itself to the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs, whose objective should transcend the

declaration and become the focus of the State's vision, the country's project and the government's action.

The Government of Spain is fully aware of the need to continue making progress in achieving each of the goals that make up the SDGs in Spain and around the world, as well as of the resources and decisive actions that are needed to do so. Spain needs to tackle with determination and courage the ecological transition and commit to a new production model based on sustainability and decent work as the pillars of the future.

At the beginning of 2020, the United Nations proclaimed the "Decade for Action", pointing out the need for strong political will and decisive action over the coming years to achieve these goals by the target date. The Spanish Government strongly endorses this statement and expresses the need to further accelerate the work of the Executive to achieve the SDGs, as well as to strengthen the dialogue with all actors to achieve this progress. The 2030 Agenda represents Spain's commitment to its citizens to build a fairer and more sustainable future, which will only be achieved through decisive actions and policies.

The SDGs are and must be the cornerstone from which to articulate domestic policies, they must become an unavoidable fundamental pillar in our external action, they must inspire the strengthening of Spanish development cooperation and they must articulate all initiatives, guaranteeing the coherence of policies with sustainable development and the presence of the 2030 Agenda as a guiding thread in all actions.

4.4 THE SENDAI FRAMEWORK (2015-2030)

4.3.1 Country statement of commitment to the Sendai Framework

The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 was adopted at the third United Nations World Conference in Sendai, Japan, on 18 March 2015. It is the result of a series of stakeholder consultations that began in March 2012 and intergovernmental negotiations that took place between July 2014 and March 2015, supported by the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction, at the request of the United Nations General Assembly.

As it has done in the various United Nations initiatives on the subject, Spain participates in international efforts to meet the objectives of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction.

One of the objectives of Law 17/2015, on the National Civil Protection System, is to improve coordination between the different public administration bodies, with the ultimate aim of reducing disaster risks, ensuring a rapid and efficient response in the event of disasters and being prepared to achieve a better and quicker recovery. At the organisational level, this law establishes that the National Civil Protection Council serves as the Spanish Committee of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction.

The 17 SDGs of the 2030 Agenda are closely related to the 7 Sendai Framework Goals and also share many of the indicators established to measure achievements.

Following the recommendations of the United Nations, Spain is working hard to implement these Sendai targets. A first step has been the alignment of the first National Civil Protection Strategy, approved in April 2019 by the Government of Spain. For the first time, Spanish Civil Protection has a

5-year strategic framework, in which climate change, social and personal vulnerability to emergencies, and land use are considered as risk-enhancing factors.

On the other hand, the National Security Strategy 2017 itself, in the area of protection against emergencies and disasters, establishes as a general objective the consolidation of the National Civil Protection System as an instrument that integrates all of Spain's capacities to manage the response to emergencies and disasters and ensure its integration into the National Security System.

At the European level, Spain participates in the European Disaster Risk Reduction Forum, a regional platform in charge of increasing the capacity to create a safer Europe. The forum, true to the multi-stakeholder spirit of the Sendai Framework, enables governments and stakeholders to exchange experiences on successful practices and innovative approaches to prevent, reduce and manage disaster risk. The Spanish National Focal Point for Disaster Risk Reduction, the Directorate General for Civil Protection and Emergencies, as well as the National Council for Civil Protection, form part of this forum.

4.3.2 Brief statement on the country's meeting of the framework's four priorities

(About statement on the country's meeting of the framework's four priorities no information has been found and will be completed with the information provided by the interviewees.)

1. PRIORITY 1. UNDERSTANDING DISASTER RISK: dimensions of vulnerability, capacity, exposure of people and assets, hazard characteristics and Disaster risk management policies and practices should be based on an understanding of disaster risk in all its the environment. Such knowledge can be used for risk assessment, prevention, mitigation, preparedness and response.

2. PRIORITY 2. STRENGTHENING DISASTER RISK GOVERNANCE TO MANAGE DISASTER RISK: Disaster risk governance at national, regional and global levels is of great importance for prevention, mitigation, preparedness, response, recovery and rehabilitation. Collaboration and partnership building are encouraged.

3. PRIORITY 3. INVESTING IN DISASTER RISK REDUCTION FOR RESILIENCE: Public and private investments in disaster risk prevention and reduction through structural and non-structural measures are essential to increase the economic, social, social, health and cultural resilience of individuals, communities, countries and their assets, as well as the environment.

4. PRIORITY 4. ENHANCING DISASTER PREPAREDNESS FOR EFFECTIVE RESPONSE AND TO "BUILD BACK BETTER" IN RECOVERY, REHABILITATION AND RECONSTRUCTION: The continued growth in disaster risk highlights the need to further strengthen disaster preparedness, take action in advance of events and ensure that sufficient capacity is in place for effective response and recovery at all levels. The recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction phase is a critical opportunity to build back better, including through the integration of disaster risk reduction into development measures.

4.3.3 Brief statement on the country's meeting of the framework's seven targets

(About statement on the country's meeting of the framework's seven targets no information has been found and will be completed with the information provided by the interviewees.)

1. REDUCE DISASTER MORTALITY: significantly reduce global disaster mortality by 2030, and achieve a reduction in the global average death rate per 100,000 people in the decade 2020-2030 compared to the period 2005-2015.

2. REDUCE THE NUMBER OF PEOPLE AFFECTED: significantly reduce the number of people affected globally by 2030, and achieve a reduction in the global average per 100,000 people in the decade 2020-2030 compared to the period 2005-2015.

3. REDUCE DIRECT ECONOMIC LOSS IN RELATION TO GDP: reduce direct economic losses caused by disasters as a share of global gross domestic product (GDP) by 2030.

4. REDUCE DISASTER DAMAGE TO CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE: significantly reduce disaster damage to critical infrastructure and the disruption of basic services, such as health and education facilities, including by building their resilience by 2030.

5. INCREASE NATIONAL AND LOCAL DISASTER RISK REDUCTION STRATEGIES: significantly increase the number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies in place by 2020.

6. ENHANCE INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION ON RISK REDUCTION: significantly enhance international cooperation for developing countries through adequate and sustainable support that complements national action for the implementation of this Framework by 2030.

7. INCREASE AVAILABILITY AND ACCESS TO MULTI-HAZARD EARLY WARNING SYSTEMS: Significantly increase the availability of and access to multi-hazard early warning systems and human-transmitted disaster risk information and assessments by 2030.

4.3.4 Implications of implementing the Sendai Framework on risk reduction in coastal zones

(No information has been found and will be completed with the information provided by the interviewees.)

4.3.5 Summary of opportunities and constraints

The Sendai Framework provides an opportunity to:

a) Adopt a concise, focused, forward-looking and action-oriented post-2015 framework for disaster risk reduction.
b) Conclude the evaluation and review of the implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015: Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disasters.

c) Review lessons learned through regional and national strategies, institutions and plans for disaster risk reduction and their recommendations, as well as regional agreements relevant to the implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action.
d) Identify modalities for commitment-based cooperation for the implementation of a post-2015 framework for disaster risk reduction.
e) Determine modalities for the periodic review of the implementation of a post-2015 framework for disaster risk reduction.

It also provides an opportunity for building resilient structures and sustainable land management in urban areas and sustainable land-use planning should be addressed in collaboration with international organisations.

On the other hand, it offers opportunities for the development of joint programming measures through collaboration and multi-stakeholder partnerships that enable synergies with other development actors on resources and measures to advance Disaster Risk Reduction.

In terms of constraints at the national level, Spain has not been particularly active in incorporating risk as a substantial dimension in any public policy aimed at community well-being. A low perception of risk, a very old-fashioned approach to disasters and plans that focus excessively on response and very little on prevention, preparedness or mitigation tasks, together with a complex distribution of powers and an obsolete legal framework, have meant that, despite having signed both the Hyogo and Sendai Frameworks for Action, Spain has not made much progress in complying with what was agreed there [10].

Finally, development aid related to risk reduction has been highly volatile and marginal, overshadowed by funding for disaster response. The total amount of $5.2 billion spent on disaster risk reduction between 2005 and 2017 represents a marginal fraction (3.8%) of the total amount of international development aid. Overall, post-disaster aid predominates, to the detriment of funding that is geared towards understanding the underlying vulnerabilities that contribute to risk and reducing them. Global needs for resources to cope with increased risk are growing faster than national and international capacity to meet them, leaving millions of affected people behind [11].

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