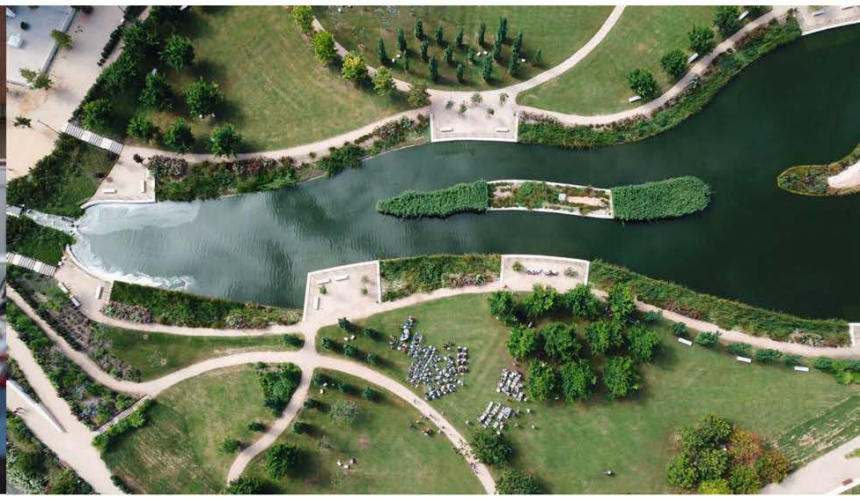


URBAN RESILIENCE TO PREVENT AND COMBAT THE IMPACTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE

EUKN Policy Lab for Spain, 8 April 2025

Summary Report

Date of publication: 16 December 2025

About EUKN

The European Urban Knowledge Network (EUKN) EGTC is the only independent network driven by Member States in the field of urban policy, research, and practice. As a strategic knowledge partner, it supports its members through tailor-made services, such as Policy Labs on contemporary urban issues. The EUKN has been closely involved in the creation of the Urban Agenda for the EU and the New Global Urban Agenda and continues to actively contribute to the development of these strategic agendas through events, research and specialised analysis. The EUKN Secretariat, based in The Hague, is responsible for the overall coordination and operations of the network.

About the Policy Lab

On 8 April 2025, the EUKN and the Spanish Ministry of Housing and Urban Agenda (MIVAU) organised a Policy Lab in Madrid exploring strategies for building climate-resilient cities in the face of extreme weather events caused by climate change, in light of the recent events affecting Spain, including the severe flooding in the Valencia region in the autumn of 2024.

The event brought together civil servants, experts, and local actors to exchange strategies on river restoration, flood prevention, and urban innovation. With contributions from key figures from Spanish ministries and examples from practice, the Policy Lab sought to inspire practical, science-based solutions that can help municipalities adapt and build long-term resilient solutions.

This report summarises the conclusions of the Policy Lab, extracting key ideas by and for urban actors. The following pages present informative case studies from both Spanish cities and other European regions, with a scientific and conceptual basis focused on climate and water resilience. These cases illustrate the wide range of specific challenges municipalities face across Spain and Europe, as well as the innovative solutions being implemented to support prevention, mitigation, and overall resilience.

1. Introduction

In 2024, Spain was hit by an environmental catastrophe. Devastating floods swept through the east of the country, affecting the autonomous communities of Andalusia, Castile-La Mancha and, above all, Valencia, claiming more than 200 lives and causing more than €16 billion in damage. This was not an isolated incident but the latest incident in a long series of extreme weather events that have been affecting Europe amid an increasingly serious climate crisis.

Throughout the Mediterranean basin, these events are becoming more frequent, intense, and widespread. Climate change is altering rainfall patterns, extending flood seasons, and pushing the response capacity and emergency infrastructure of many countries to their limits.

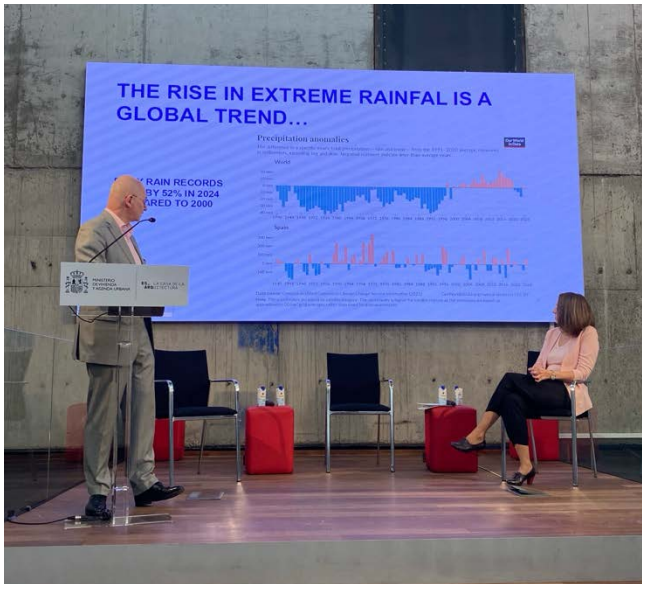
Urban areas are at the centre of these vulnerabilities. With 81% of the Spanish population currently living in cities and projected to reach 88% by 2050,[1] cities, towns, and metropolitan areas face unprecedented risks.

Between 2011 and 2021, the European population in flood-prone areas grew by almost 60%, while statistics from the European Environment Agency (EEA) show that between 2012 and 2018, in the 27 EU Member States and the United Kingdom, urban expansion occupied 35 km^2 of floodplains, and 99 km^2 of these areas were allocated to urban development.[2]

[1] National Institute of Statistics (INE), Report *"Population Projections 2022-2072"*.
[2] EEA, 2020. "Urban adaptation in Europe: how cities and towns respond to climate change". EEA Report No 12/2020. Luxembourg: Publications Office of the European Union.

As a result, soils are becoming increasingly impermeable, preventing infiltration, poorly equipped sewerage systems are unable to absorb excess water, and a growing number of people, properties and public infrastructure are exposed to the risks of extreme weather events.

This analysis, presented by EUKN as part of the Policy Lab, highlights an urgent truth: cities are on the front line of climate change, and developing urban resilience has become essential. However, many municipalities remain unprepared.



2. The 2024 DANA flooding in Valencia

2.1. The challenges of climate change in Spain & the Mediterranean coast

Jorge Olcina, Professor of Regional Geographical Analysis at the University of Alicante

Climate change-related extreme weather events pose urgent challenges for territorial and urban planning, especially in high-risk Mediterranean coastal regions. A warmer Mediterranean Sea and the energy imbalance in the atmosphere are fuelling increasingly frequent and intense extreme weather events, which increase the vulnerability of built environments, as evidenced by recent catastrophic episodes such as the floods caused by the DANA in autumn 2024.

Despite clear scientific evidence that the danger associated with these phenomena is worsening, many local frameworks and emergency planning systems in Spain remain outdated and disconnected from sustainability and resilience objectives. Current planning documents, many of which were drawn up decades ago, do not adequately address the intensified risks of the current context. There is an urgent need to review these plans, incorporating the latest short- and medium-term climate models, adapted to local characteristics and needs.

The same applies to risk mapping, which must be updated to include new hazard assessments and move towards a more holistic perspective. Territorial policies must now integrate resilience principles such as sustainable drainage systems, water-saving initiatives and urban design adapted to both heat and flood risk.

As presented by Jorge Olcina, rethinking land use is no longer an option but a necessity to ensure long-term security and adaptation to climate change. To be effective, governance must also adopt bottom-up citizen participation, foster interdisciplinary innovation and promote close cooperation between different levels of government.

The *Vega Renhace Plan* is a comprehensive strategy promoted by the Valencia Regional Government with the aim of rebuilding the 'Vega Baja del Segura' region, located along

the Segura River, through actions focused on flood resilience, infrastructure improvement, climate adaptation, and economic recovery. The introduction of floodable urban parks and other nature-based solutions (NBS) will help to manage medium-intensity risks.

Jorge Olcina identified five key challenges that must be addressed in Spain in the coming years through specific policies:

1. Adaptation to climate change;
2. Water security;
3. Strengthening green infrastructure;
4. Natural risk reduction;
5. Protection of disputed public land.

He also emphasised the need for a national disaster preparedness platform, the introduction of legal requirements to update urban plans prior to 2000, and the integration of climate risk into all aspects of territorial governance as a basis for building systemic resilience for future generations.

Overview of the key environmental challenges that require urban planning responses: Climate change, water security, green infrastructure, and coastal – presentation by George Olcina

2.2 The reconstruction agenda after the 2024 DANA event: the case of Catarroja in the Valencian Community

Lorena Silvent Ruiz, Mayor of Catarroja

The 2024 floods in Valencia highlighted systemic weaknesses in drainage networks, limited early-warning capacity in Spain, and the consequences of ongoing wetland destruction, which once protected nearby urban areas by absorbing excess rainfall. They also highlighted the risks of ignoring natural water flows and the lack of public awareness of emergency preparedness.

However, the flooding also acted as a catalyst for new ways of thinking. The Ministry of Housing and Urban Agenda (MIVAU) launched the 'Reconstruction Agendas' as a strategic and rapidly implementable tool for the recovery of affected areas, helping municipalities to diagnose their vulnerabilities and develop resilience plans against climate risks.

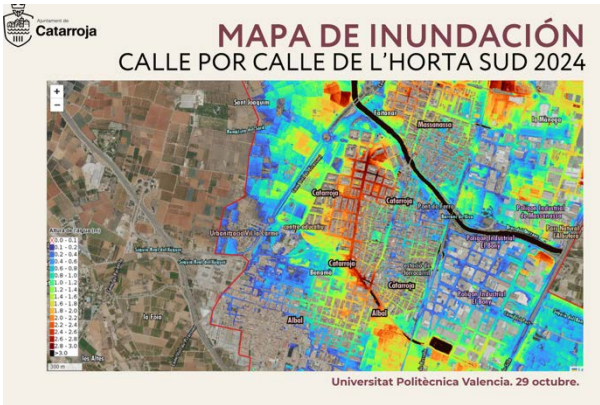
Catarroja, a town of more than 30,000 inhabitants near the Albufera lagoon in Valencia, was among the most severely affected by the DANA flooding in 2024. These types of phenomena are characterised by the presence of isolated pockets of cold air at altitude, disconnected from the main current that when coming into contact with the warm, humid air of the Mediterranean, can cause sudden and intense storms and flash floods. Within just 15 minutes of the phenomenon beginning, the entire municipality of Catarroja was flooded with mud and water. This was not only due to the rain but also to the overflowing of nearby irrigation channels and natural drainage channels.

The water level reached up to 3.84 metres in some underground garages and, tragically, twenty-five people lost their lives in Catarroja. Subsequently, five homes had to be demolished due to structural damage suffered during the flooding. More than twenty thousand claims were filed with insurance companies and emergency funds from various Spanish ministries were activated. Months later, the damage is still visible, and the town is still in the process of reconstruction. Public spaces such as sports centres and educational facilities remain closed. The reality for residents is one of daily disruption and a constant reminder that the costs of inaction are paid for by the public for a long time to come. Recognising the role of the orchard as a natural flood protection system, Catarroja plans to restore and protect its ecosystems through its *Local Urban Agenda*, an instrument aligned with the *Spanish Urban Agenda* ('*Agenda Urbana Española*'; AUE), which in turn is inspired by the Urban Agenda for the EU (UAEU).

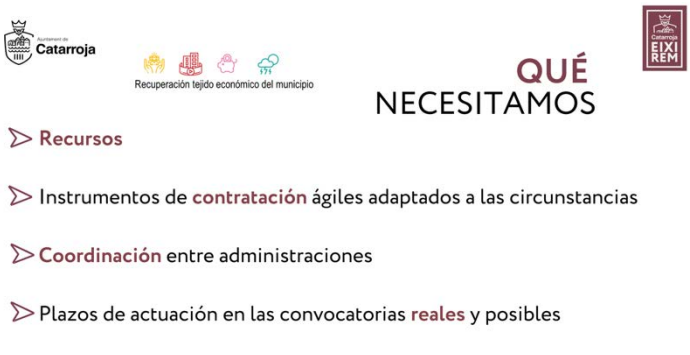
A new multi-risk emergency plan will prioritise public safety and resilience. Urban planning will incorporate climate criteria, with strategic plans for housing, social inclusion, and green infrastructure as central pillars. To rebuild effectively, the municipality needs personnel specialised in planning, engineering, and emergency management. However, mobilising such

profiles requires specific legal frameworks to avoid bureaucratic bottlenecks. Without such frameworks, emergency funds cannot be translated into concrete actions and may even remain unused. Therefore, calls for funding must be adapted to local capacities, with flexible deadlines that allow municipalities to assess, plan, and submit appropriate applications.

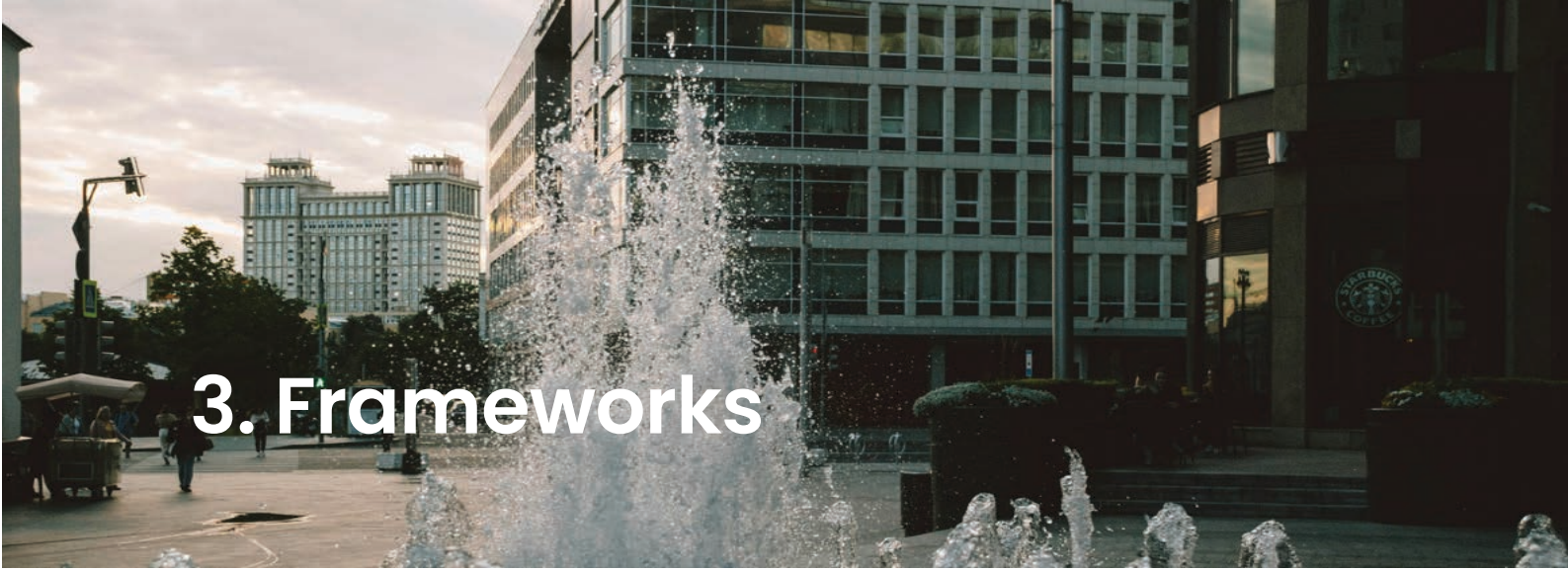
The tragedy in Catarroja highlighted some structural shortcomings at both the regional and national levels. Its shift towards climate-focused urban planning represents a step in the right direction, which other Spanish municipalities are called upon to follow. For the affected towns in the Valencian Community, what is at stake is no longer just recovery but the redefinition of resilience for the coming decade. This marks a transition: moving from simply rebuilding to rebuilding better, using the crisis as a turning point not only to repair the immediate damage, but also to rethink the deeper structural and environmental vulnerabilities that made the town so vulnerable in the first place (integrating the European concept of 'building back better'). Building back better in Catarroja means integrating NBS, rethinking land use, and considering long-term climate adaptation in every urban development decision.



Street-by-street flood inundation map of the Horta Sud area (2024)



Identified needs for flood risk management: Resources, agile contracting instruments adapted to the circumstances, coordination between administrations, deadlines for action in actual and potential calls for proposals.



3. Frameworks

3.1. Climate change and urban resilience: the Alliance of Cities for Integrated Water Management or Water Sensitive Cities of the Urban Agenda for the European Union

Birgit Georgi, expert consultant on climate change and urban resilience

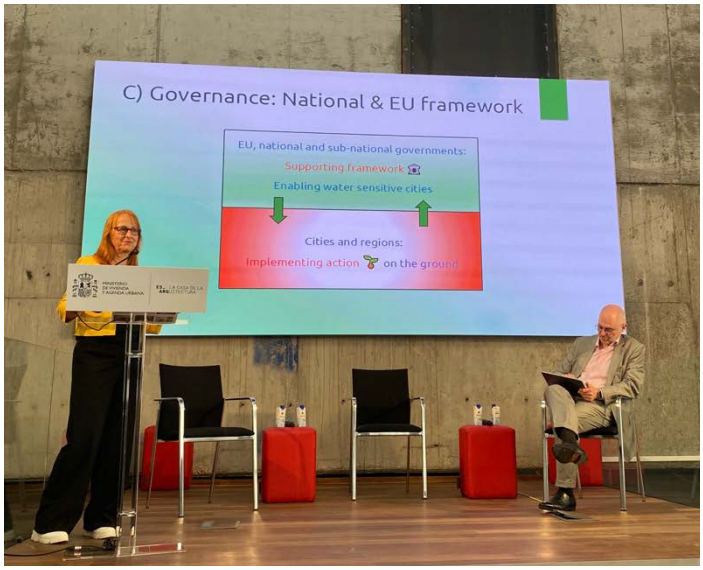
Birgit Georgi's work focuses on strengthening urban resilience to water-related challenges from different perspectives. She is the author of the Ex-Ante Evaluation Report (EEA) of the Water Sensitive City Partnership of the Urban Agenda for the EU (UAEU). This Partnership brings together local, regional, and national actors with the aim of closing knowledge gaps, fostering multi-level collaboration, and ensuring that water resilience is integrated as a central element in urban development strategies in Europe.

Brigit Georgi stresses the urgency for a paradigm shift in urban water management as climate change and urbanisation intensify urban water vulnerabilities. Rising temperatures, more frequent extreme events, continued urban expansion in flood-prone areas, and deteriorating water infrastructure increase cities' exposure to floods, droughts and water scarcity.

There is also competition for water between sectors and fragmented governance of water resources. Business-as-usual approaches focused solely on drinking water supply and wastewater management, are no longer sufficient. Cities must adopt systemic flood resilience plans at the urban level, aligned with regional and national water management strategies, and move towards water-sensitive models that treat this resource as something to be retained, reused, and integrated into urban systems.

NBS, green and blue infrastructure, and water coexistence approaches offer multiple benefits beyond mere integrated water management, supporting biodiversity, social cohesion, and better adaptation to climate change. However, these solutions may be more vulnerable to heat and water scarcity. They therefore require a different type of management encompassing both public and private land, as well as combination with conventional engineering measures.

EU regulatory frameworks, such as the 'Water Framework Directive', the 'Floods Directive' and the forthcoming 'European Water Resilience Strategy' play a key role. Cities have the opportunity to influence these policies through multi-level governance mechanisms and their active participation in EU consultations and networks. Additionally, they can access financial support through instruments such as the Cohesion Funds, the LIFE Programme, or Horizon Europe.



Nonetheless, bureaucratic barriers often make it difficult for cities to access such instruments. There is an urgent need to facilitate access to technical knowledge, encourage behavioural changes towards water-saving, and simplify funding channels to accelerate this transformation.

3.2. Protection against flood risk: prevention, adaptation, mitigation

Francisco Javier Sánchez Martínez, Deputy Director General for Water Protection and Risk Management at the Ministry for Ecological Transition and Demographic Challenge (MITERD)

The Directorate-General for Water (*Dirección General del Agua*; DGA) in Spain is leading efforts to modernise flood risk management in line with the European Floods Directive. Key actions include updating preliminary flood risk assessments, hazard and risk maps, and developing flood risk management plans in vulnerable regions.

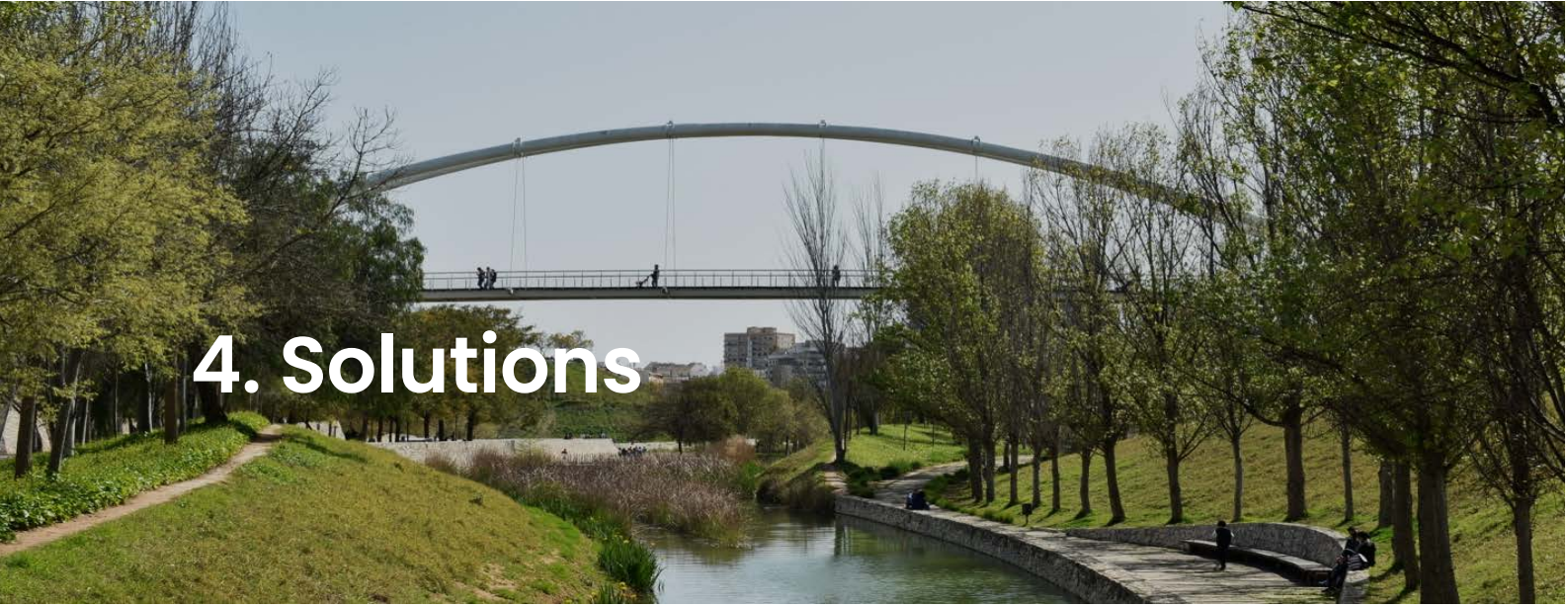
The episodes of extreme rainfall during the 2024 DANA, which broke the historical record for hourly precipitation in Spain, underscore the growing urgency of these measures. The new hazard and risk maps must now identify critical facilities such as hospitals, schools, and nursing homes located in flood-prone areas.

The Spanish strategy strengthens the regulation of public water resources to limit urban development in risk areas, based on updated flood models. Municipalities should adapt their urban planning within five years or face restrictions on new developments, a measure inspired by lessons learned from the Vega Baja floods and the Vega Renhace plan.

Practical adaptation measures are also being implemented including floodable parks, flood-resilient urban designs, rehabilitation of existing infrastructure, and technical guidelines that help buildings resist, prevent, or tolerate water ingress. Pilot projects are already underway including elevating buildings in flood-prone areas and creating flood-compatible public spaces.

Spain's current plan combines spatial planning, infrastructure adaptation, better use of hydrological data, and coordination with civil protection. In this context, municipal involvement is key and there is a clear effort to better integrate scientific data, emergency planning, and local land use decisions.

The tragic cases of flooding underscore the need for systemic reforms and a cultural shift in urban planning. Civil protection plans must be adapted to the current reality of multiple risks. There is also a need to review technical regulations to incorporate mandatory flood resilience measures such as non-return valves, waterproof materials, and elevated critical systems.



4. Solutions

4.1. Innovation for urban resilience in municipalities affected by the DANA

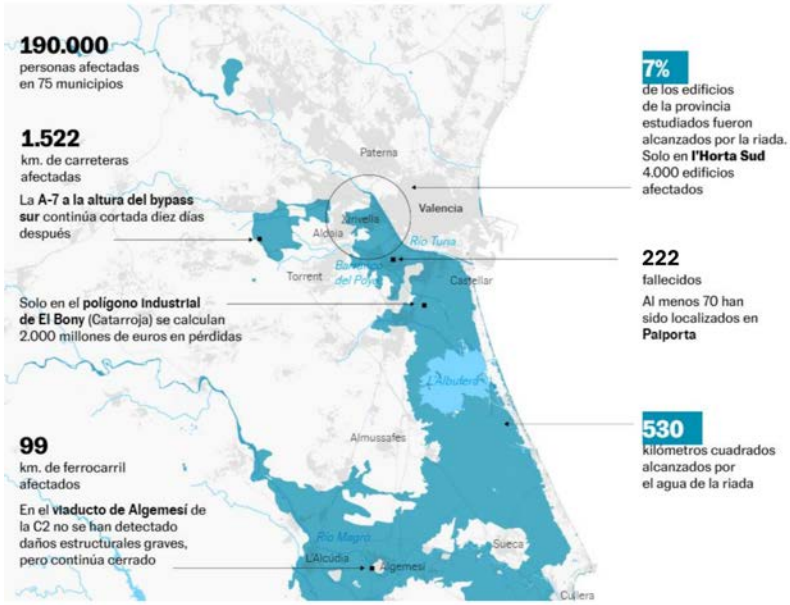
Elisa Rivera, Director General of Planning, Coordination and Knowledge Transfer at the Ministry of Science, Innovation and Universities

Following the devastating floods of 29 October 2024, Spain's Ministry of Science, Innovation and Universities launched the *Innovation for Resilience* initiative, focused on transformative recovery in the wake of disasters. Its aim is to connect scientific knowledge, municipal expertise, and innovation capabilities. The project is based on the Impulso Network, a group of one hundred twelve municipalities committed to offering science-based local solutions.

The initiative promotes a bottom-up approach, which starts with listening to the affected municipalities to identify their needs before planning future actions. Working groups have been created that bring together local technicians, researchers, and accredited officials. Connecting local knowledge with scientific and technical expertise, closing gaps in governance, access to funding, and legal barriers is a key component of the project.

These working groups engage in collaborative dialogue to propose cross-sectoral solutions to key challenges such as disaster prevention, risk awareness, and updating emergency protocols. Recovery efforts focus on systemic and transformative innovation rather than simply rebuilding, and interministerial cooperation has been central to the development of the project. Particularly, coordination between the Ministries of Housing, of Ecological Transition, of Industry and of Finance has made it possible to align support while respecting the specific needs and capacities of each municipality involved. International collaborations are also planned, including potential partnerships with cities such as Gothenburg, Sweden, in the second phase of the initiative.

Demonstration projects and strategic initiatives funded by national innovation agencies are being prepared to enhance long-term resilience. Elisa Rivera stressed that special emphasis has been and continues to be placed on moving forward calmly and respectfully, ensuring that the transformations genuinely respond to the needs expressed by the territories themselves.



Impact of the Valencia DANA flooding: Floodwaters affected 190.000 people and 75 municipalities, with approximately 530 km^2 exposed to flooding.

4.2. The national programme for Integrated River Management in the Netherlands

Marco Taal, Advisor to the Dutch Ministry of Infrastructure and Water Management and Deputy Director of the Rotterdam Storm Surge Barrier

The Netherlands' historic struggle against water-related threats has led to pioneering infrastructure projects such as the Delta Works, developed after the disastrous 1953 floods. Although the Delta Works reinforced coastal protection, rising water levels and flood risks associated with the Rhine and Meuse rivers required new approaches, leading to the creation of the *Room for the River* programme.

The country remains highly vulnerable to flooding, with two-thirds of its territory classified as a risk area. Dykes are essential but reinforcing them in densely populated areas is socially and economically complex. The Room for the River programme took a different approach, creating space for rivers by lowering floodplains, relocating dykes, constructing river diversions, and developing 'green rivers' that act as overflow areas during emergencies and as a last line of defence to protect vulnerable populations.

The second phase of the programme, *Space for the River 2.0*, launched in 2025, takes a more integrated approach. It addresses not only flood risk, but also freshwater management, sediment transport, biodiversity, and climate change impacts. It is based on multi-stakeholder co-governance, with joint participation by ministries, water boards, and municipalities in decision-making. This stage also prioritises the preservation of flood-prone areas in the face of new urban development pressures. Reforms in spatial planning have placed water and land at the centre of decision-making. Areas particularly vulnerable to flooding are being legally protected from new construction, ensuring that future urban development respects the natural dynamics of water. The overall message of the programme emphasises the need for integrated river basin management to address the impacts of climate change, which go beyond the urban environment.

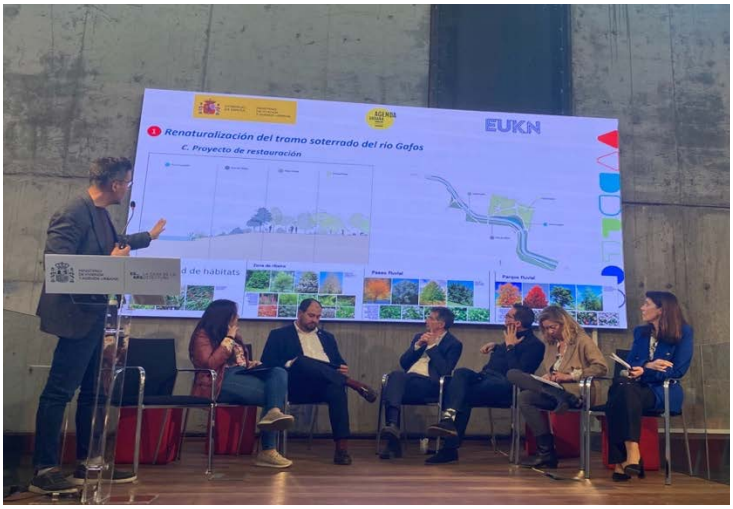
Flood plains implemented along the course of a river in the Netherlands.

5. Good practices

5.1. Water and green and blue infrastructure in the city of Pontevedra, Galicia

Luis Touriño, Manager of Innovation, Sustainability and Green Transition at EOSA

Luis Touriño offers a clear example of how local administrations can integrate environmental recovery and climate resilience into urban development. He presented two large-scale projects that aim to reverse decades of environmental degradation and reconnect the city with its rivers, restoring its natural defences.



Historically, Pontevedra's expansion took place at the expense of its marshes and rivers. In the mid-20th century, approximately two-thirds of the city were surrounded by tidal wetlands, but urbanisation gradually took over these spaces. The Lérez River was channelled, the wetlands disappeared, and part of the public infrastructure, including schools and car parks, occupied what had been fundamental ecological systems just a few years earlier. This led to territorial fragmentation, loss of biodiversity, urban degradation, and a disconnect from the natural environment. Taken together, all these developments significantly increased the risk of dangerous flooding.

Currently, three 'Areas of Significant Potential Flood Risk' have been identified in Pontevedra around the Lérez, Gafos and Valdecorvos rivers. In particular, the Gafos River and the Valdecorvos Stream, despite being small bodies of water, continued to suffer recurrent flooding. To address these issues, Pontevedra is implementing two flagship hydrological projects. The first involves the renaturalisation of a 600-metres buried section of the Gafos River. With €4.5 million in funding from the Biodiversity Foundation and a further €1.5

million for complementary works, the river will be restored to a natural, open state. The project seeks to increase the hydraulic capacity of the riverbed while creating new green public spaces, including a bathing area, adding an important social layer to the project. All motorised traffic on Calle Alcalde Hevia will be eliminated, returning the area to nature and its residents.

The second project involves the creation of a floodable park in the Valdecorvos area characterised by high risk of flooding. This project, led by Augas de Galicia in collaboration with the City Council, will restore the course of the stream, create two permanent lagoons, and develop a 5,000 m^2 green space capable of storing 7,500 m^3 of runoff water. The estimated cost is €2.5 million, with funding expected to come from both regional and national programmes.

Both projects are underpinned by strong public backing, cross-party political support, and strategic alignment with Pontevedra's Local Urban Agenda, which prioritises climate resilience and sustainable urban development. Public participation, including collaboration with universities and local communities, has been fundamental to the success of the initiatives.

As Luis Touriño proposes, the key elements for achieving transformative urban resilience are: a clear strategic vision, political commitment, inter-institutional cooperation, alignment with funding opportunities, and coherent long-sighted planning. Pontevedra's efforts are now part of broader European initiatives such as the Greening Cities Partnership of the UAEU. In this Partnership, the city is co-leading efforts to NBS into future EU funding frameworks.

The message is clear: restoring nature in cities is not only possible, but necessary, and must become a strategic priority for all local governments facing climate challenges.

Restoration of the Pontevedra river system and improvement of flood resilience. 1) Renaturalisation of the underground section of the River Gafos. 2) Floodplain Park on the River Valdecorvos to reduce flooding in the lower part of Pontevedra.

5.2. Resilience to climate change within the framework of the Urban Agenda: the case of Los Alcázares in Murcia

Mario Ginés Pérez Cervera, Mayor of Los Alcázares, Murcia

Los Alcázares, a small coastal municipality in the Region of Murcia, has undergone a profound transformation marked by a series of severe floods between 2016 and 2020. The most calamitous occurred in September 2019, causing more than €100 million of damage. Beyond the economic losses, Mario Ginés highlighted the strong emotional impact on the population and the unquantified environmental damage to the Mar Menor, Europe's largest saltwater lagoon, now recognised as a legal entity.

The floods shed light on the consequences of decades of uncontrolled urbanisation, inadequate supervision, and the occupation of natural drainage channels by the agricultural sector. After being forced to rebuild repeatedly in shorts period of time, it became clear that a more profound and structural change was needed. Los Alcázares had to chart a new course based on resilience, sustainability, and collective civic engagement. The municipality shifted its focus from grey infrastructure to green infrastructure, establishing strong collaboration between local, regional, and national levels of governance.

A flagship €30 million project was launched to create a 30-hectare floodable park, replacing concrete-lined river mouths with green areas capable of absorbing water and sediment, while also providing recreational spaces. This intervention is part of a broader framework that seeks to restore the city's natural water flows. This space also fulfils the social function of reconnecting residents with green areas, while reducing the rain discharge of sediments into the Mar Menor, which have a major impact on the ecosystem.

Becoming a pilot city for the Spanish Urban Agenda marked a key moment for the municipality. Los Alcázares was one of the few municipalities with fewer than twenty thousand inhabitants to be selected, and the Local Urban Agenda was signed unanimously by the seventeen councillors, regardless of their political affiliation.

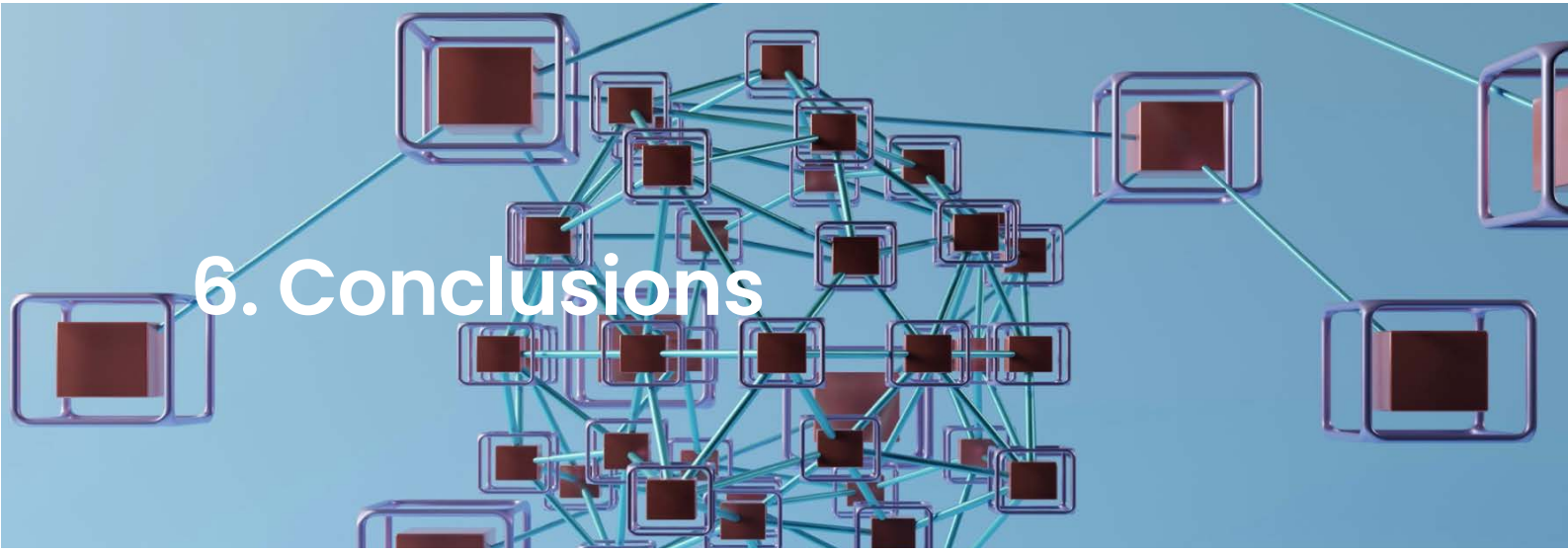
The document, developed through a participatory process, identified environmental protection, social cohesion, and urban innovation as central pillars for the future of the municipality. At the same time, Los Alcázares launched the project ‘Los Alcázares returns to its roots’, aimed at the renaturalisation of public spaces, the improvement of sustainable mobility, and the revitalisation of key areas such as the seafront promenade, using native vegetation via-a-vis palm trees for providing more shade in summer.

Other interventions included transforming Los Alcázares' busiest pedestrian street into a new green space, promoting water retention systems throughout the municipality, adapting sports facilities to reuse rainwater, and creating urban gardens to reduce heat stress and surface runoff.

Mario Ginés highlighted that a pivotal element of this transformation has been European funding which enabled the creation of a European Funds Office to support project development. The municipality's commitment to sustainability is reflected even in small actions such as the use of natural materials on sports fields or the creation of infiltration beds in the streets.

Los Alcázares has chosen to adapt through resilience and collective commitment: "...[i]t is not the strongest species that survives, nor the most intelligent, but the one that best adapts to change." In this spirit, the municipality is moving forward, committing to NBS and the involvement of citizens at the heart of its strategy.

Flood protection action plan for the Cartagena Countryside



6. Conclusions

Throughout all the presentations and discussions, a common message for public policy emerged clearly: the urgent need to rethink urban planning from the perspective of resilience, sustainability and resident participation. Whether in large cities or small towns, adapting to climate risks is a collective, strategic, and long-term effort that requires bold vision and collaboration.

The examples of Valencia, Los Alcázares, and Pontevedra underscore the devastating consequences of decades of urban development based on short-term planning and unsustainable practices. The destruction of wetlands, the channelling of rivers, and urban planning without sensitivity to environmental health have considerably increased exposure to natural risks in Spain. The speakers and experts present at this Policy Lab agreed that these practices have disconnected communities from their environment, degraded ecosystems, and left cities more vulnerable to flooding and climate-related events.

However, they have also pointed to promising paths towards a safer and more resilient future. Protecting and restoring natural systems – including rivers, marshes, and floodplains – has proven to be an effective and sustainable strategy for risk reduction. NBS such as floodable parks, urban river restoration, permeable surfaces, and the renaturalisation of public spaces have proven to be powerful alternatives to traditional grey infrastructure in terms of urban protection and overall resilience.

From the enforcement of regulations on public water resources to the updating of municipal urban plans, strategic planning and legal frameworks must ensure that flood risk is fully integrated into land use decisions. Public participation and cross-sector collaboration are also essential pillars for building effective resilience strategies.

Efforts such as Los Alcázares' Local Urban Agenda and the restoration of the Gafos River in Pontevedra, and the involvement of citizens, technical experts, universities and different levels of government across the boards have been essential in designing projects with broad local support and a long-term vision.

In short, the key messages converge around five pillars:

1. Recognising the value of natural systems for risk management, promoting a deeper understanding of their role in reducing hazards.

2. Prioritising NBS over grey infrastructure when implementing concrete measures on the ground.

3. Integrating flood resilience into land use and spatial planning regulations.

4. Strengthening inter-institutional cooperation and political commitment.

5. Ensuring citizen participation at all stages of the process.

The closing session, presented by Martin Grisel, Director of EUKN, emphasised that true urban resilience is built on a shared vision, political will, and multi-level collaboration. He pointed out that investing today in knowledge-based solutions is more cost-effective than rebuilding after a disaster.

The call to action is clear: cities must stop acting against nature and start working with it. The future of resilient cities depends on rebalancing the relationship between rivers, rainfall, and urban settlements, creating spaces where they can coexist safely. The day left behind inspiration, concrete ideas, and a clear invitation to act today, not tomorrow.

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