



NATURE BASED SOLUTIONS FOR A MORE RESILIENT CATALONIA

Nature Conservation & Regeneration
Project Catalogue for Companies



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Introduction

Nature is no longer solely an environmental issue—it has become a strategic asset for businesses. Climate change, biodiversity loss and ecosystem degradation are increasingly affecting the resilience of territories, the availability of natural resources and economic activity across Catalonia.

In this context, **Nature-based Solutions (NbS)** provide an effective way to address these challenges by restoring, conserving and sustainably managing ecosystems, delivering multiple benefits for the climate, biodiversity and society.

This catalogue showcases a selection of projects developed by the member organisations of the **Xarxa per a la Conservació de la Natura (XCN)**. They are organised into five strategic areas that address Catalonia's most pressing environmental challenges:

- Climate and territorial resilience
- The restoration of biodiversity
- Sustainable water management
- Regenerating agri-food systems and landscapes
- Climate adaptation in urban environments

These pages invite companies to explore how they can contribute to tangible, high-impact projects that strengthen the resilience of the territory while advancing their own sustainability ambitions.

Why are Nature-based Solutions strategic?

Nature-based Solutions (NbS) are more than environmental actions: they are natural infrastructure that strengthens territorial resilience by delivering multiple benefits while addressing the key climate and ecological challenges facing territories and the economy.

According to the **Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)**, Nature-based Solutions are among the most effective and readily available approaches to climate change adaptation, particularly when implemented at the landscape scale and designed to generate environmental and social co-benefits.

Their ability to simultaneously enhance water security, climate resilience, biodiversity, healthy landscapes and human well-being makes Nature-based Solutions a powerful tool for redefining the relationship between business and nature—moving beyond impact reduction towards the active restoration and regeneration of the ecosystems that sustain our economies and societies.



XCN: Who we are

The **Xarxa per a la Conservació de la Natura (XCN)** is the leading network of nature conservation organisations in Catalonia. We bring together more than **200 member organisations** and have over **20 years of experience** promoting the conservation, restoration and regeneration of the region's natural heritage.

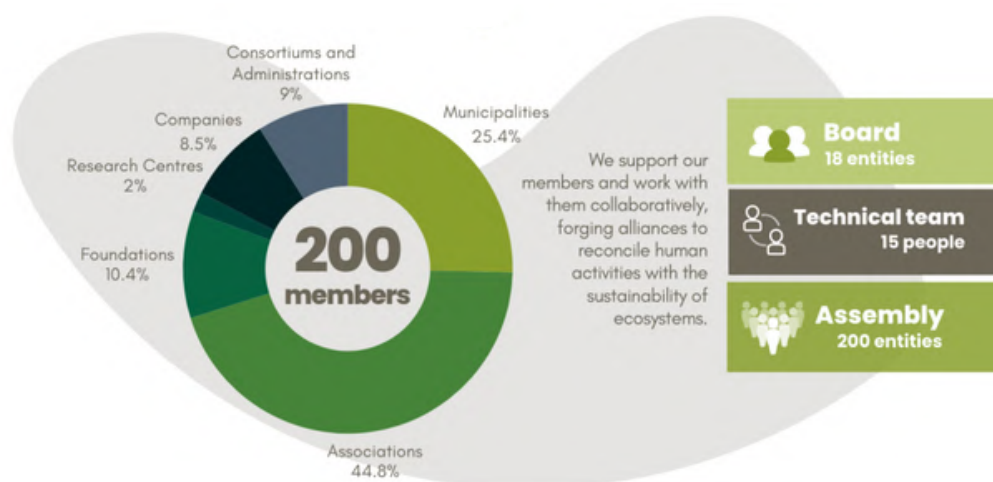
As a **non-profit umbrella organisation** recognised as being of public benefit, we coordinate a network of organisations that work directly across the territory to conserve and restore ecosystems, helping reconcile human activities with environmental sustainability.

We build partnerships to regenerate the territory

Our role is to promote, connect and coordinate nature conservation and regeneration projects, particularly through land stewardship, fostering collaboration among local stakeholders and supporting initiatives with real impact, with the institutional support of the Government of Catalonia.

These projects are delivered by our member conservation organisations, with the support of research centres, universities and environmental consultancies, ensuring scientific and technical rigour.

We work to drive transformative projects across Catalonia and connect companies with conservation, restoration and regeneration initiatives tailored to the territory's environmental challenges.



We are members of the following European and international networks:



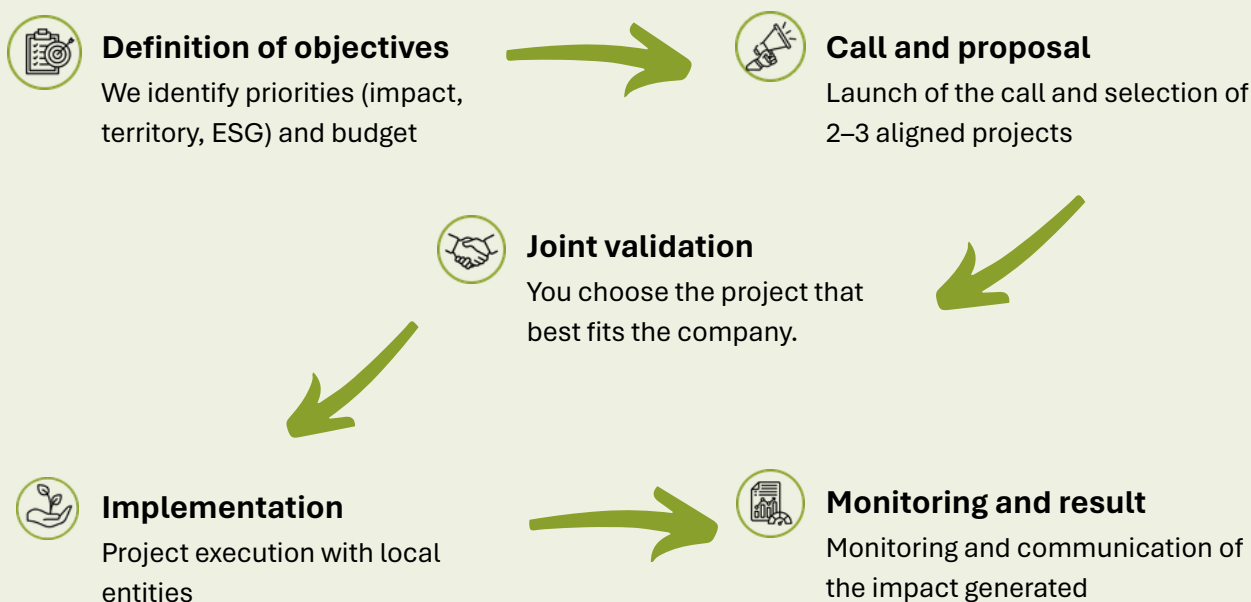


The path to impact: how to collaborate with the XCN

Every company has different objectives, priorities and levels of ambition. That's why, at XCN, we do not offer one-size-fits-all solutions. Instead, we build tailored partnerships, connecting each organisation with the projects and conservation organisations best suited to deliver meaningful impact on the territory.

The process begins by identifying the company's priorities together, whether related to biodiversity, water, climate, territory or ESG strategy, as well as its desired level of engagement and available resources.

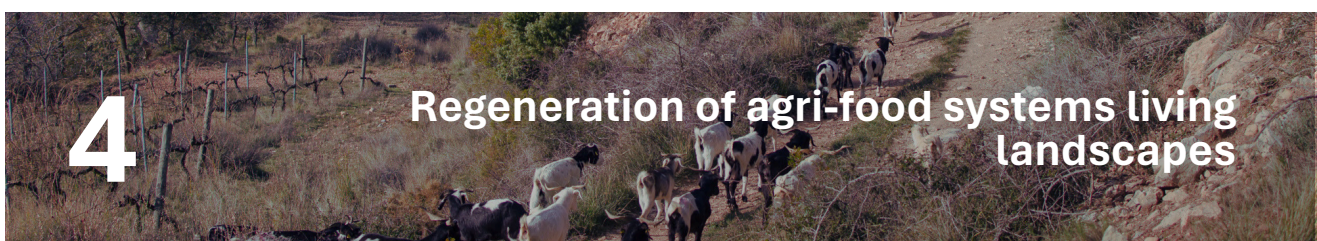
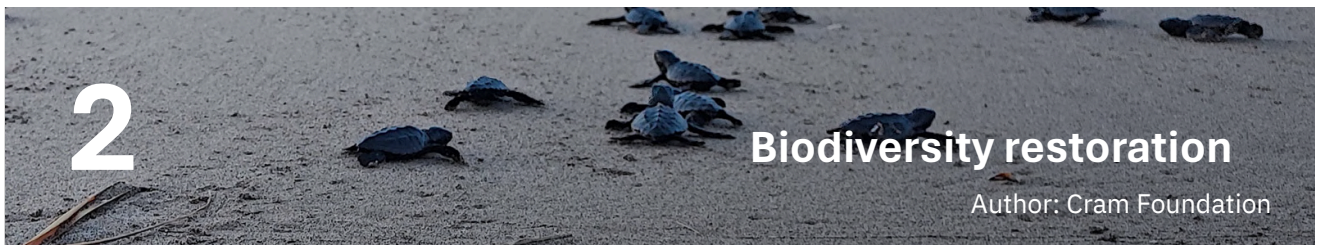
We then activate our network of member organisations to identify the initiatives that best meet these objectives, ensuring an efficient, transparent and results-oriented process. From project design through to implementation and impact reporting, XCN supports every stage of the collaboration to create lasting value for both the company and the territory.



The following pages showcase a selection of the types of projects we can develop together. Organised into five strategic areas, these examples illustrate the range of collaboration opportunities available, while recognising that each project is tailored to the needs, objectives and level of ambition of every company.

Five areas to regenerate the territory

Nature-Based Solutions offer concrete answers to the main environmental challenges in Catalonia. To facilitate the exploration of the catalogue, we have grouped the projects into five major areas of action. In each, we present three examples of projects promoted in the territory that show different ways of generating a positive impact on biodiversity, water, climate and landscape.



Climate and territorial resilience

The challenge

Catalonia is becoming increasingly vulnerable to droughts, floods, coastal erosion and large-scale wildfires.

These risks also have direct implications for businesses by:

- increasing exposure to climate-related risks
- putting greater pressure on infrastructure, natural resources and supply chains
- raising expectations around ESG performance and climate adaptation
- affecting the long-term resilience of territories and economic activity

Nature-based Solutions (NbS) help restore ecosystems that act as natural buffers against climate impacts, protecting biodiversity while strengthening the territory's capacity to adapt to climate change.

We will present 3 **examples of solutions promoted in the territory:**

- Restoration of wetlands
- Conservation of mature forests of high ecological value
- Conservation of marine and coastal ecosystems

Why do companies collaborate?

Climate and territorial resilience projects allow companies to contribute to the regeneration of the territory while reinforcing their environmental commitment with tangible impact and aligned with the major climate challenges.

- They turn ESG commitments into visible and measurable impact
- They strengthen the company's bond with the territory and local communities
- They contribute to resilience against climate risks such as droughts, fires or ecosystem degradation.
- They promote strategic alliances with environmental and scientific actors



Author: Asociación Medioambiental la Sínia

1.1 Restoration of wetlands and marshes

Wetlands are essential ecosystems for biodiversity, water regulation and climate adaptation, yet they are among the most degraded ecosystems in Catalonia. According to the **State of Nature in Catalonia Report (*)**, **80% of inland freshwater species** are in poor conservation status, and only **40% of rivers and wetlands** meet the European Water Framework Directive's water quality standards. Restoring wetlands is an investment in biodiversity, water security and climate resilience.

Types of actions

- Recovery and creation of lagoons
- Wetland restoration
- Creation of ponds for fauna
- Recovery of floodable wet meadows and grasslands
- Control of invasive species



Author: Societat Catalana d'Herpetologia

Benefits

- Reduced flood risk
- Enhanced natural water storage
- Carbon capture and storage
- Improved habitats for wildlife
- Better water quality

Key KPIs

- Restored area
- Improvement in water quality
- Species benefiting or recovered
- Estimated carbon stored



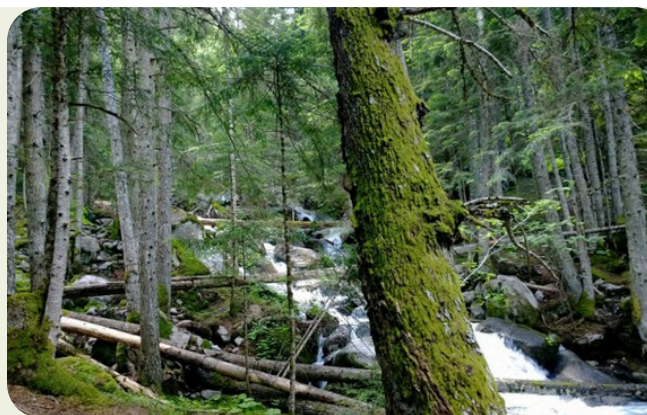


1.2 Conservation of mature forests of high ecological value

Mature forests and high ecological value forests are among Catalonia's most valuable and vulnerable natural ecosystems. Only **0.52% of Catalonia's forests** (*) benefit from strict legal protection. These ecosystems store significant amounts of biodiversity and carbon, regulate the water cycle and act as natural climate refuges. Their conservation is increasingly important in the face of climate change, habitat fragmentation and ecosystem degradation.

Types of actions

- Agroforestry landscape management
- Protection and monitoring of mature forests
- Forest management to enhance ecosystem services
- Removal of invasive alien species and reduction of pressures on habitats
- Creation of health and nature trails



Benefits

- Conservation of key and highly vulnerable ecosystems
- Long-term carbon storage
- Improved water regulation
- Biodiversity conservation
- Enhanced territorial ecological resilience

Key KPIs

- Forest area managed to improve ecosystem services
- Mature forest area preserved
- Estimated carbon stored
- Volume of retained water
- Species benefiting or recovered



Image author: Jaume Hidalgo, Sèlvans Foundation



1.3 Conservation of marine and coastal ecosystems

43% of Catalonia's population lives along the coast, an area increasingly exposed to sea level rise, flooding and extreme storms. Marine and coastal ecosystems are strategic natural assets that help protect the coastline from the impacts of climate change. They also contribute to carbon sequestration, support economic activities such as fisheries and improve water quality.

However, according to the Catalan Marine Observatory, only 17% of marine and coastal habitats of community interest are in favourable conservation state. Investing in their conservation and restoration is an investment in climate resilience, biodiversity and the sustainable development of the territory.

Types of actions

- Restoration of dunes and coastal vegetation
- Passive restoration of seagrass meadows
- Awareness and engagement of local stakeholders
- Beach, coastal and marine waste removal
- Support for small-scale fisheries and sustainable fishing practices



Benefits

- Protection against storms, coastal erosion and sea level rise
- Conservation of marine and coastal biodiversity, including vulnerable habitats
- Blue carbon capture and long-term storage
- Promoting more sustainable, nature friendly tourism
- Support for local economies linked to the sea

Key KPIs

- Protected or restored marine/dune area
- Estimated carbon stored
- Increase in biodiversity
- Reduction in human pressures or environmental impacts



Image author: Submon

2



Biodiversity restoration

The challenge

Biodiversity is declining at an unprecedented rate. In Catalonia, according to the Living Planet Index, wildlife populations have declined by approximately 28% over the last 20 years (*). The main drivers are habitat loss and fragmentation, overexploitation of natural resources, climate change, pollution and the spread of invasive alien species. This trend undermines the functioning of ecosystems and their ability to provide essential services such as pollination, soil fertility, water regulation, carbon sequestration and food production.

Without biodiversity, there can be no resilient ecosystems or the ecosystem services on which people and the economy depend. The World Economic Forum estimates that more than half of global GDP is moderately or highly dependent on nature and its services, making biodiversity loss an increasingly significant business risk.

This creates growing challenges for businesses by:

- increasing the vulnerability of value chains to nature degradation
- compromising access to natural resources and ecosystem services on which many sectors depend
- increasing exposure to biodiversity-related physical, transition and reputational risks
- reinforcing regulatory, transparency and disclosure requirements on nature
- raising expectations from investors, customers and markets regarding corporate impacts on ecosystems

Nature-based Solutions (NbS) help restore habitats, recover species and strengthen healthy, resilient ecosystems.

We will present 3 examples of solutions promoted in the territory:

- Restoration of natural habitats
- Conservation of threatened species
- Pollinator recovery

Why do companies collaborate?

- They contribute directly to nature recovery
- They strengthen their ESG, CSRD and TNFD strategies
- They generate visible and measurable local impacts
- They respond to the growing expectations of customers, investors and society



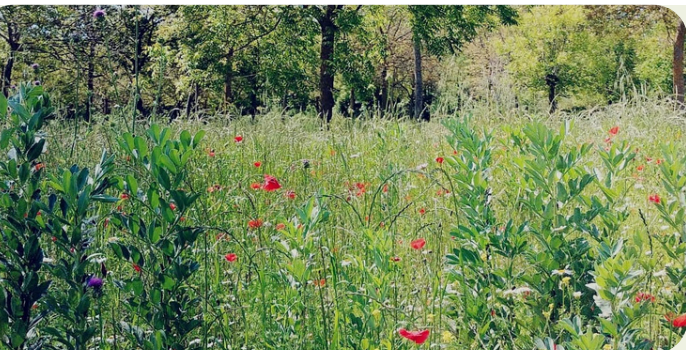
2.1 Restoration of natural habitats

Restoring natural habitats is one of the most effective ways to reverse biodiversity loss. According to the [State of Nature in Catalonia 2020 Report \(*\)](#), ecosystems such as wetlands, rivers, natural grasslands and forests have lost up to half of their species over recent decades, along with many of the ecosystem services they provide to society.

Restoring these habitats helps recover ecological processes, supports the return of native species, strengthens ecological connectivity and enhances the territory's resilience to climate change, generating tangible and lasting positive impact.

Types of actions

- Restoration of degraded habitats (wetlands, rivers, meadows or forests)
- Removal and control of invasive alien species
- Fostering ecological connectivity
- Creation of wildlife crossings
- Habitat enrichment for the conservation of specific species



Benefits

- Increased biodiversity
- Improved ecological connectivity
- Enhanced ecosystem services (pollination, water regulation, carbon sequestration, etc.)
- Greater resilience to climate change

Key KPIs

- Critical habitat area recovered
- Increased presence of key species
- Increased connectivity between natural spaces
- Soil water retention capacity



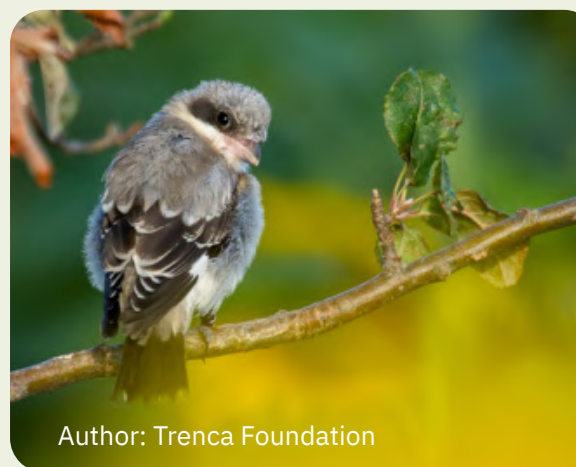
2.2 Conservation of threatened species

In Catalonia, more than one hundred species are endangered (*), while many others are considered vulnerable, reflecting the scale of the current biodiversity crisis. Iconic species such as the Mediterranean tortoise, bearded vulture, otter, Iberian lynx, as well as several species of bats and pollinators, rely on targeted conservation programmes to ensure their survival.

Protecting these species helps preserve Catalonia's natural heritage and maintain the ecological balance on which both society and the economy depend.

Types of actions

- Recovery, breeding and reintroduction of threatened species
- Support for the rescue, rehabilitation and release of injured wildlife
- Scientific monitoring of species and populations
- Installation of wildlife shelters, nesting sites and other habitat structures
- Public awareness and community engagement in species conservation



Author: Trenca Foundation



Author: CRAM Foundation

Benefits

- Recovery of threatened species
- Conservation of Catalonia's natural heritage
- Strengthened ecological balance and ecosystem health
- Inspiration for biomimicry and nature-inspired innovation

Key KPIs

- Numbers of biodiversity support structures installed
- Evolution of monitored populations
- Survival and breeding success rates
- Participants engaged in awareness and conservation activities





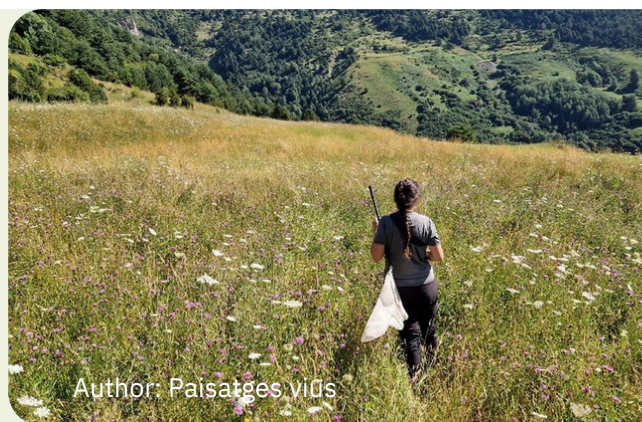
2.3 Pollinator recovery

Pollinators, including wild bees, bumblebees, butterflies and certain beetles, are fundamental to ecosystem health and food production. However, their populations are declining due to habitat loss, pollution and climate change. In Catalonia, **70% of butterfly species have experienced population declines** (*).

Restoring habitats for pollinators supports biodiversity, strengthens food security and increases the resilience of rural landscapes to future environmental challenges.

Types of actions

- Creation of favorable habitats for pollinators
- Meadow enrichment with native species
- Improvement of agricultural spaces
- Creating floral borders
- Installation of shelters and nests
- Creation of water points



Benefits

- Increased agricultural productivity and support for rural economies
- Conservation of species essential to ecosystems
- Increase in functional biodiversity
- Greater ecological resilience
- Improved connectivity between natural habitats

Key KPIs

- Favorable habitat areas created or improved
- Length of flower-rich margins established
- Number of water points and nesting structures installed
- Increase in pollinator abundance and species diversity



3

Sustainable water management

The challenge

Catalonia is facing growing pressure on its water resources due to recurring droughts, the degradation of freshwater ecosystems and the increasing frequency of extreme weather events, including floods and torrential rainfall.

The degradation of rivers, wetlands and natural infiltration areas reduces the territory's ability to retain, filter and regulate water naturally. Climate projections indicate that Catalonia could have up to 18% less water available by 2050 (*).

Water is a critical resource for the economy, and this trend directly affects businesses by:

- increasing exposure to water-related risks
- increasing vulnerability to droughts and floods
- affecting operations and supply chains that depend on water
- reinforcing sustainability and climate adaptation requirements

Nature-based Solutions restore ecosystems that function as natural water infrastructure, improving water security and strengthening territorial resilience.

This section presents three examples of projects that contribute to water security, biodiversity conservation and climate adaptation:

- **Rivers:** recovery of river structure and functionality.
- **Streams:** hydrological restoration and water quality.
- **Water points and small wetlands:** water retention and climate resilience

Why do companies collaborate?

- They contribute to water security and the resilience of the territory
- They anticipate risks associated with water shortages and extreme events
- They generate a positive impact on biodiversity and ecosystem services
- They strengthen ESG commitments and climate adaptation strategies
- They create shared value for the territory, communities and economic activity



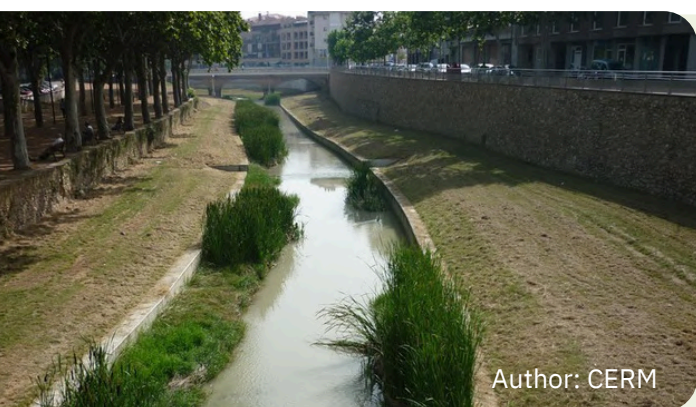
3.1 Rivers: recovery of river structure and functionality

Rivers are natural infrastructure that supports the water cycle. River fragmentation, hydromorphological alterations and the disconnection of floodplains have reduced their connectivity and ecological functioning. At the same time, river flows have declined by an estimated 8% per decade, driven by lower rainfall and increased forest cover following the abandonment of traditional farming and grazing practices.

Restoring natural river dynamics improves water regulation, enhances water quality and increases the territory's resilience to climate change. (*)

Types of actions

- Recovery of meanders and floodplain areas
- Removal of artificial channels and barriers
- Recovery of natural infiltration areas
- Installation of fish passes and improvement of river connectivity
- Renaturalization of margins and riparian areas
- Removal of waste and invasive exotic species



Benefits

- Improved water availability and quality
- Reduced risk of floods and droughts
- Restored river connectivity and ecosystem functioning
- Stabilised sediment and hydrological processes
- Increased climate resilience

Key KPIs

- Surface area of restored ecosystems
- Improvement of water quality indicators
- Estimated carbon stored
- Species benefiting from restoration
- Volume of invasive alien species eliminated
- Kilograms of waste removed





3.2 Streams: hydrological restoration and water quality

Streams and their **riparian forests** are essential components of the territory's hydrological system. They function as **natural infrastructure**, regulating the water cycle, promoting infiltration, and trapping sediments and pollutants, thereby improving water quality (*). They also reduce flood peaks, limit erosion and increase resilience to both droughts and flooding. Biodiversity benefits from these actions as part of a healthier and better-functioning ecosystem. However, channel modification, the loss of riparian vegetation and the spread of invasive alien species have reduced the capacity of these ecosystems to regulate water and buffer climate impacts.

Types of actions

- Hydromorphological restoration of degraded stream sections
- Restoration and planting of native riparian vegetation
- Recovery of soils and natural infiltration areas
- Removal of invasive alien species
- Ecological and hydrological monitoring



Advantages

- Natural regulation of the water cycle
- Improving water quality
- Protection of strategic ecosystems
- Increasing climate resilience
- Conservation of riparian forest and freshwater biodiversity

Key KPIs

- Surface of restored streams
- Improvement of water quality indicators
- Estimated stored carbon
- Number of species benefiting from the actions
- Volume of invasive alien species eliminated
- Riparian Forest Quality Index (QBR)





3.3 Wetlands and water points

Water points and small wetlands are key elements of the territory's green and blue infrastructure. Despite their relatively small size, they help retain water in the landscape, promote infiltration and maintain local water reserves, which become particularly valuable during periods of drought. Restoring and creating these habitats **strengthens the territory's capacity to adapt to climate change**, increases ecosystem resilience and delivers benefits beyond the project area. These habitats also **provide essential breeding and refuge areas** for amphibians, pollinators, birds and other freshwater wildlife.

Types of actions

- Creation and restoration of naturalised ponds and water points
- Restoration of degraded small wetlands
- Recovery of seasonally flooded areas
- Removal of invasive alien species
- Ecological monitoring of freshwater ecosystems



Benefits

- Increased water retention across the landscape
- Greater resilience to droughts and extreme weather events
- Enhanced infiltration and local groundwater recharge
- Creation of climate refuges for wildlife
- Improved biodiversity and ecological connectivity

Key KPIs

- Number of water points or wetlands created or restored
- Surface area of aquatic habitats recovered (m²)
- Number of species benefiting from the actions
- Volume of invasive alien species removed



Regeneration of agri-food systems and living landscapes

The challenge

Mediterranean rural landscapes are undergoing **rapid transformation** driven by farmland abandonment, agricultural intensification, soil degradation and biodiversity loss. These changes **reduce the territory's capacity to adapt to climate change** and increase risks such as soil erosion, wildfires and the loss of ecosystem services.

This trend also threatens local food production and food sovereignty, as farming systems become increasingly dependent on scarce resources and more vulnerable to climate impacts.

This creates growing challenges for businesses by:

- increasing the vulnerability of supply chains
- reducing territorial and productive resilience
- increasing pressure to meet sustainability and biodiversity objectives
- driving demand for more sustainable products and production models

Nature-based Solutions help regenerate productive landscapes, restore ecosystem functions and strengthen the territory's capacity to produce food, conserve biodiversity and adapt to climate change.

This section presents three examples of projects implemented across Catalonia:

- Advanced Organic Horticulture and Traditional Crops
- Extensive Grazing and Silvopasture
- Other Organic Agricultural and Livestock Products

Why do companies collaborate?

- They contribute to the regeneration of productive and living landscapes
- They strengthen the resilience of the local value chains
- They support rural economies and the primary sector
- They promote production models compatible with biodiversity
- They connect environmental sustainability, food and local development



4.1 Horticulture of high ecological value

Intensive horticultural systems are highly productive but are increasingly vulnerable to soil degradation, reliance on external inputs, and climate-related risks such as drought and pests. In Catalonia, agricultural intensification and farmland abandonment have weakened the resilience of farming systems, while organic and regenerative practices have proven effective in restoring soil health and ecosystem functions.

According to the [CREAF Regenera Project](#) (*), regenerative agriculture improves soil water retention, reduces dependence on chemical inputs and increases climate resilience, while enhancing the long-term economic viability of farms. This transition is supported by agricultural land stewardship, which provides farmers with technical guidance, administrative support and access to funding to implement nature-positive farming practices.

Types of actions

- Agroecological practices and reduction of chemical inputs
- Restoration of field margins and agricultural landscape features
- Recovery of local varieties and traditional crops
- Crop diversification and rotation
- Establishment of cover crops
- Training and technical support for local producers



Benefits

- Improved soil fertility
- Increased agricultural biodiversity
- Greater soil water retention
- Reduced emissions and chemical inputs
- Higher-quality local produce
- Support for local producers and rural economies

Key KPIs

- Area under regenerative management
- Increase in soil organic matter
- Water consumption per hectare
- Reduction of chemical inputs
- Diversity of crops and local varieties
- Number of species benefiting from the actions





4.2 Extensive grazing and silvopasture

The abandonment of traditional farming and extensive grazing has led to forest expansion and the accumulation of vegetation, **increasing the risk of large, high-intensity wildfires**, particularly during the increasingly frequent droughts and heatwaves affecting Catalonia.

At the same time, the loss of grasslands and open landscapes has reduced the territory's capacity to regulate water, maintain healthy soils and adapt to climate change.

Restoring extensive grazing and silvopasture reverses this trend by reintroducing active landscape management. These practices reduce forest fuel loads, improve water infiltration and strengthen the climate resilience of Mediterranean ecosystems^(*).

Types of actions

- Planned grazing within forest mosaics
- Silvopasture in forests and agroforestry transition zones
- Understorey management through extensive grazing
- Restoration of open landscapes and grasslands
- Supporting infrastructure, including tracks and water points



Advantages

- Reduced wildfire risk and fire intensity
- Improved soil water retention and infiltration
- Greater resilience to droughts and extreme weather events
- Restoration of Mediterranean agroforestry landscapes
- Support for sustainable livestock farming and rural economies

Key KPIs

- Estimated reduction in combustible biomass
- Area of open landscapes restored or maintained
- Number of grazing herds involved in land management
- Wildfire risk indicators in managed areas





Author: SEO/BirdLife

4.3 Other organic agricultural and livestock products

Mediterranean farming systems, including rice, vineyards, olive groves and other traditional crops, are central to Catalonia's landscapes, rural economy and food sovereignty. However, these systems are under increasing pressure from agricultural intensification, market volatility and the impacts of climate change, particularly recurring droughts and extreme weather events.

According to the [State of Nature in Catalonia 2020 Report](#), the degradation of agricultural systems is reducing both the ecological and productive capacity of the territory, affecting food production and the long-term provision of ecosystem services.

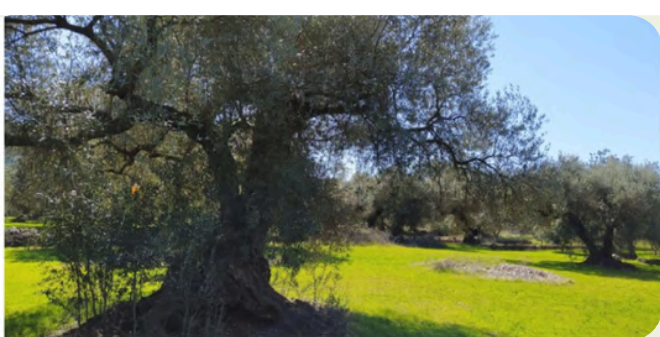
Supporting low-impact farming systems is essential to strengthen the resilience of the primary sector, safeguard local food production and sustain rural livelihoods.

Types of actions

- Rice production in low-impact systems
- Extensive vineyard management with functional biodiversity
- Traditional olive groves and Mediterranean agroforestry
- Management of the agricultural mosaic with functional biodiversity practices
- Integration of producers into local and short value chains



Author: SEO/BirdLife



Benefits

- Stronger food sovereignty and local food production
- Greater resilience to drought
- Reduced impacts from intensive agriculture
- Enhanced biodiversity
- Support for rural economies and cultural heritage

Key KPIs

- Sustainably cultivated area
- Number of local varieties restored
- Species benefiting from or monitored through the actions
- Reduction in water use and external inputs
- Local food production supported





Renaturalization and resilience of urban environments

The challenge

Cities and metropolitan areas across Catalonia are becoming increasingly vulnerable to extreme heat, pollution, the shortage of green spaces and the loss of urban biodiversity. The urban heat island effect is increasing risks to health, well-being and quality of life, particularly for the most vulnerable groups.

This also creates challenges for businesses by:

- affecting health, well-being and productivity in urban environments
- increasing exposure to risks associated with extreme heat and air pollution
- raising expectations from customers, employees and public authorities regarding local environmental impact
- reinforcing the need to contribute to healthier, more resilient and liveable cities

Nature-based Solutions integrate vegetation, biodiversity and community engagement into urban environments to reduce temperatures, improve environmental quality and strengthen urban climate resilience.

This section presents three examples of projects implemented across Catalonia:

- Urban Renaturalisation
- Urban Gardens and Community Green Spaces
- Urban Nature Awareness and Community Engagement

Why do companies collaborate?

- They contribute to the climate adaptation of the territories where they operate.
- They deliver measurable environmental and social impact at a local scale
- They reduce risks associated with extreme heat, pollution and environmental degradation
- They reinforce ESG, TNFD strategies and corporate sustainability objectives
- They create shared value for communities, workers and the territory



5.1 Renaturalization of urban spaces

Cities concentrate an increasing share of the population, economic activity and the impacts of climate change, particularly through heatwaves, intense rainfall and air pollution.

Urban renaturalisation reduces the urban heat island effect, lowers flood risk, improves air quality and increases urban biodiversity, with direct benefits for public health and well-being (*).

Urban green infrastructure is becoming a strategic asset for strengthening the resilience of the places where businesses operate, while delivering measurable environmental, social and climate benefits.

Types of actions

- Renaturalisation of schoolyards and urban spaces
- Creation of climate refuges
- Planting of native vegetation
- Restoration of degraded urban areas
- Creation of microhabitats for urban wildlife

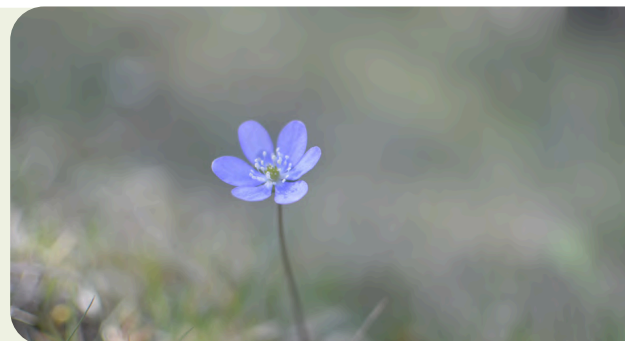


Benefits

- Reduced urban heat island effect
- Increased urban biodiversity
- Improved health and well-being
- More accessible green spaces
- Better air quality

Key KPIs

- Renaturalized surface
- Number of trees or native plants established
- Estimated temperature reduction
- Urban species benefiting from the actions
- Number of people benefiting from the interventions





5.2 Urban gardens and green community spaces

As cities become increasingly disconnected from nature and social vulnerabilities continue to grow, **urban gardens and community green spaces offer practical solutions to strengthen social cohesion**, encourage healthier lifestyles and reconnect people with nature.

These spaces build more resilient communities, promote environmental education and create opportunities for participation and inclusion, particularly for vulnerable groups.

Types of actions

- Creation of community urban gardens
- Regeneration of urban spaces for agroecological food production
- Programmes for vulnerable communities
- Workshops on organic gardening, biodiversity and sustainable food systems
- Community composting initiatives



Benefits

- Greater environmental and nutrition awareness
- Stronger social cohesion and inclusion
- Increased local food production
- Enhanced urban biodiversity
- Stronger links between health, nature and communities

Key KPIs

- Square meters of managed gardens
- Number of participants, including vulnerable groups
- Estimated food production
- Number of workshops and community activities delivered
- Number of crop varieties or species supported





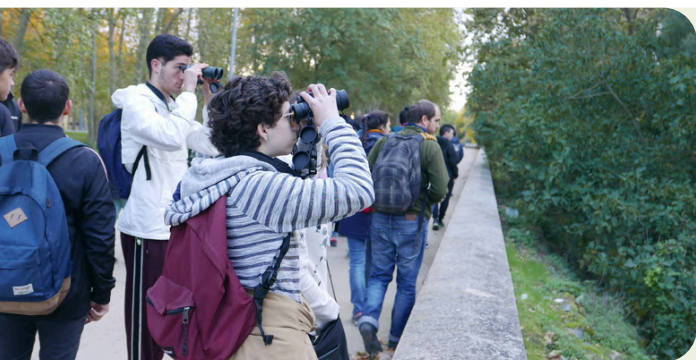
5.3 Community awareness and engagement

Creating more resilient urban environments requires more than physical interventions. It also depends on the active involvement of local communities.

Environmental awareness and community engagement projects reconnect people with nature, foster environmental stewardship and encourage shared responsibility for the care of urban green spaces. For companies, they provide an opportunity to engage employees, customers and local communities in initiatives that deliver visible, positive impact.

Types of actions

- Corporate volunteering in nature
- Environmental education programmes and workshops
- Citizen science initiatives
- Guided nature walks and local discovery activities
- Community restoration and tree planting events



Advantages

- Greater environmental awareness
- Increased community participation
- Stronger connections between people and place
- Support for urban nature conservation
- Visible, shared positive impact

Key KPIs

- Number of participants
- Volunteer hours completed
- Number of workshops and activities delivered
- Urban spaces improved
- People engaged through awareness and participation initiatives





From commitment to action

Nature is a strategic asset for people's well-being, economic competitiveness and the resilience of our territories. The water we drink, the food we produce, fertile soils, climate regulation and protection from natural hazards all depend on healthy, functioning ecosystems.

Today, nature loss and climate change remind us that these resources cannot be taken for granted. Conserving and regenerating ecosystems is no longer only an environmental priority. **It is an investment in the future of our territories, our communities and our economy.**

More and more companies are integrating nature into their sustainability strategies, risk management and long-term value creation. Delivering real, measurable impact, however, requires action on the ground alongside the organisations that work every day to conserve and restore nature.

We now have an opportunity to move beyond mitigation towards regeneration. Not only to reduce our impacts, but to actively restore the ecosystems that support our society, our economy and the well-being of future generations.

The projects presented in this catalogue demonstrate how this ambition can be turned into action, creating lasting benefits for both nature and people.

The decisions we make today will shape the territory inherited by future generations.

Together, we can build a more resilient, nature-positive Catalonia..



**Regenerating our territory requires collective action.
The solutions already exist.**

Now we must scale them to match the challenges ahead.

**Together, we can build a more resilient, biodiverse and
future-ready Catalonia.**

For more information, contact us info@xcn.cat

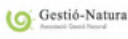


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