

THE AREA



Canary Islands (Gran Canaria, Tenerife and Fuerteventura)

- Total area: 7.492 km²
- Islands of volcanic origin
- Macaronesia biogeographical region

Menorca Island

- Total area: 695.8 km²
- Mediterranean biogeographical region

THE NATALIE PROJECT

ABOUT NATALIE

NATALIE is an **European Union research project** contributing to the objectives of the **EU mission “Adaptation to Climate Change”**, aiming to empower at least 150 regions and local communities to become climate resilient by 2030. To achieve our technical, financial, legal and social objectives, we are a consortium of **43 partners** committed for **5 years** to the common goal of accelerating the adoption of **Nature-based Solutions (NBS) across Europe**.

8 CASE STUDIES

18 NBS are being implemented, monitored and their performance assessed in 8 demonstration sites covering 6 different biogeographical regions of Europe. All these sites have different context and are facing different climatic challenges. The potential of replication of these solutions will be studied in 4 follower sites.



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ALTERNATIVE SOLUTIONS FOR WATER MANAGEMENT

SPANISH ARCHIPELAGOS



INVOLVED PARTNERS





DEALING WITH CLIMATE CHANGE CHALLENGES

- 1 Water Scarcity & Drought
- 2 Water pollution and reduced water quality
- 3 Increase in average temperature
- 4 Rise in extreme events, as floodings
- 5 Loss of biodiversity
- 6 Agricultural Impacts

“Canary Islands”



OBJECTIVES

- * Implement 3 types of NBS for alternative water resource management,
- * Assess their impact and the social, environmental and economic co-benefits.

HOW WILL THIS WORK?

- Urban wetland in San Cristóbal de La Laguna to enhance the city's response to runoff and reducing flood risk (Tenerife)
- Sustainable Drainage Systems to improve water quality in Maspalomas (Gran Canaria)
- Constructed wetland to improve water quality (Fuerteventura)

“Menorca Island”



OBJECTIVES

- * Create an infiltration wetland using reclaimed water to recharge the aquifer,
- * Mobilise and engage stakeholders in the adoption of NBS.

What are Nature-based Solutions (NBS)?

Ever wondered how nature can help us tackle climate change?

NBS are “Solutions inspired and supported by nature, which are cost-effective, simultaneously provide environmental, social and economic benefits and help build resilience.”

European Commission, 2015.

What are Sustainable urban Drainage Systems (SuDS)?

SuDS are integrated systems that manage urban surface water by mimicking natural drainage processes, using elements like permeable surfaces, rain gardens, and detention ponds to reduce flooding, improve water quality, and enhance biodiversity in urban areas while providing aesthetic and environmental benefits to urban spaces.



What is a constructed wetland ?

It is an artificial wetland ecosystem specifically designed and engineered to treat wastewater, stormwater runoff, or other water sources through natural processes involving wetland vegetation, soils, and associated microorganisms.

We engage the entire community in a co-development space to ensure that the adopted solutions contribute efficiently and support a just transition for climate change adaptation.

