

FOOD SECURITY CONTINGENCY PLAN

Drought Resilience of Olive Farming and Olive-Oil Supply

Terres de l'Ebre, Catalonia

Submission-ready draft for policy authorities, cooperatives, farmers,
financial actors, researchers and civil society

Prepared from the ECO-READY Catalonia contingency-planning arguments report

Plan element	Definition
Geographical focus	Terres de l'Ebre: Baix Ebre, Montsia, Terra Alta and Ribera d'Ebre
Hazard	Recurring and prolonged drought; water shortages
Primary product	Olives and olive oil
Primary target group	Olive farmers and smallholders; cooperatives; low-income consumers as an affordability-sensitive group
Planning horizon	Immediate response plus a five-year resilience transition
Document status	Draft for consultation and validation before formal adoption

DECISION MESSAGE

The plan protects a strategic rural food system before repeated harvest losses become a self-reinforcing cycle of lower farm income, under-investment, grove abandonment, reduced cooperative viability and higher olive-oil affordability pressure.

Prepared: June 2026 | Consultation draft

How to use this plan

This document converts the attached Catalonia arguments report into an operational contingency plan. It is designed for rapid use by policy actors and implementation partners. The core decision points are presented first; detailed action matrices and validation requirements follow.

IMPORTANT VALIDATION NOTE

The source report is an arguments paper, not an audited statistical or financial baseline. Several figures use different scopes. This plan therefore treats quantitative values as planning estimates and separates direct farm adaptation costs, public programme costs and the full transition portfolio. Before formal adoption, the coordinating body should validate the latest official data, eligible-cost rules and budget boundaries.

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1. Executive decision brief

PROPOSED DECISION

Establish the Terres de l'Ebre Olive Transition Coordination Council (TOTCC), activate a drought-response protocol for the highest-risk olive zones and launch a five-year transition programme combining immediate yield protection, selective income stabilisation, water-efficient farm adaptation, diversification and cooperative-led implementation.

1.1 Why action is required now

- Catalonia dedicates approximately 108,000 hectares, or 14% of its arable land, to olive cultivation. The sector is especially important in southern production areas, including Terres de l'Ebre.
- The source report describes drought-related harvest volatility and cites expected 2024 harvest declines of around 50% for Catalonia and up to 65% in southern regions such as Terres de l'Ebre and Camp de Tarragona.
- Repeated harvest losses can weaken trees, depress future flowering and fruit setting, reduce reinvestment, increase farm exit and undermine cooperative economies of scale.
- Olive production has food-security relevance through availability and affordability of a healthy staple fat, while also supporting rural income, cultural landscapes and territorial cohesion.

Source note: ECO-READY Catalonia report, pp. 5-9 and 21-24.

1.2 The recommended package

Workstream	Core measures	Timing
Immediate protection	Drought intelligence, farm triage, emergency advisory, targeted liquidity and insurance activation	0-90 days
Yield stabilisation	Drip-irrigation optimisation where water is legally and physically available; soil moisture sensors; mulching; pruning and soil conservation	0-24 months
Transition of vulnerable farms	Drought-tolerant grafting and selective diversification into carob, figs, aromatic herbs, beekeeping and silvopasture	1-5 years
Food-security safeguard	Monitor retail affordability; protect access for low-income groups when price pressure becomes material	During severe supply/price stress
Coordination	Create TOTCC with a regional hub, technical unit, working groups and stakeholder assembly	Within 90 days

1.3 Five decisions for policy leaders

1. Approve TOTCC as the accountable multi-actor coordination mechanism and assign a Generalitat lead.
2. Authorize a rapid farm-risk classification and pilot programme in the most exposed subzones.
3. Protect the Tier 1 package first: water-efficiency vouchers, technical support and phased eco-scheme alignment.
4. Use targeted rather than blanket diversification grants, prioritising farms with high drought exposure and viable market pathways.
5. Require a validated budget baseline before scaling the programme beyond the pilot phase.

2. Regional risk profile

2.1 Planning scope

The operational focus is Terres de l'Ebre in southern Catalonia, covering Baix Ebre, Montsia, Terra Alta and Ribera d'Ebre. The source report identifies the area as a major olive-producing region and proposes a territorial coordination mechanism anchored in the region.

Dimension	Plan interpretation
Regional production relevance	Olive cultivation is a central agricultural and cultural activity in parts of Terres de l'Ebre.
Cooperative relevance	The report uses Soldebre in Tortosa as an illustration: more than 1,600 members and about 18 million kg of olives annually.
Climate exposure	Rainfed systems are highly sensitive to seasonal rainfall distribution; prolonged drought creates both immediate and cumulative losses.
Structural vulnerability	Small farms, marginal groves, unirrigated slopes and farms with limited liquidity are most exposed to abandonment risk.
Food-security pathway	Lower local and national output may contribute to price pressure, substitution toward cheaper fats and inequality in access to healthier diets.

Source note: ECO-READY Catalonia report, pp. 6-9, 21-24 and 32-34.

2.2 Risk cascade

Stage	Main effects
Drought and water shortage	Low soil moisture; irrigation constraints; tree stress
Harvest decline	Lower olive volumes and oil output; unstable farm cash flow
Under-investment	Reduced pruning, soil management, replanting and pest management
Structural decline	Farm exit; grove abandonment; weaker cooperative throughput
Food-system effects	Supply pressure; affordability risk; loss of jobs and rural services
Territorial effects	Depopulation; cultural landscape loss; erosion and biodiversity pressures

2.3 Planning assumptions to validate

Item	Source-report estimate	Required action before adoption
Number of farms for budgeting	Approx. 4,000 olive farms used in the source report	Validate farm count, active status, area and exposure by comarca
Olive area in Catalonia	Approx. 108,000 ha / 14% of arable land	Confirm latest official land-use data
Catalan olive-oil output	29,863 tonnes in 2020	Replace with latest multi-year series
Harvest-loss severity	Up to 65% decline cited for southern regions in a severe year	Define official baseline, drought indicators and comparison year
Programme costs	Multiple estimates with different scopes	Build a single eligible-cost model before procurement or calls

3. Objectives and operating principles

3.1 Strategic objective

Maintain a viable olive-oil food system in Terres de l'Ebre under recurring drought by stabilising vulnerable farms, protecting essential production capacity, preventing avoidable land abandonment and safeguarding access to olive oil for affordability-sensitive households.

3.2 Operational objectives

Code	Objective
O1	Detect and classify drought risk early enough to trigger proportionate action.
O2	Reduce avoidable yield loss and water waste on viable farms.
O3	Protect farm liquidity and prevent a temporary shock from becoming a permanent farm exit.
O4	Diversify the most vulnerable farm systems without requiring full abandonment of olives.
O5	Maintain cooperative throughput, local value chains and rural employment.
O6	Monitor affordability effects and introduce consumer safeguards when needed.
O7	Coordinate public, private and community actions through one accountable mechanism.

3.3 Operating principles

Principle	Application
Target before scaling	Prioritise farms and subzones with the highest exposure, highest risk of abandonment and realistic adaptation pathways.
Use water carefully	Do not treat irrigation investment as a blanket solution. Investments must respect water availability, water rights and environmental limits.
Combine immediate and structural measures	Emergency support should be linked to practical adaptation and transition planning.
Work through cooperatives	Use cooperatives as delivery partners for aggregation, advice, equipment, finance access and market development.
Protect vulnerable consumers	Food security includes affordability and diet quality, not only farm production.
Measure results	Release larger funding tranches against verified uptake, output and resilience indicators.

4. Activation triggers and response levels

TOTCC should convert drought information into a simple escalation protocol. Trigger thresholds must be finalised with the competent water, agricultural and meteorological authorities. The structure below is designed for adoption as an operational template.

Level	Indicative condition	Required response
Level 0 - Preparedness	Normal seasonal conditions or manageable local stress	Maintain baseline monitoring; update farmer registry; maintain advisory readiness; pre-qualify vendors; review insurance access.
Level 1 - Alert	Early indicators of material soil-moisture stress, rainfall deficit or irrigation restriction risk	Issue advisory alerts; intensify monitoring; open rapid technical clinics; identify farms requiring water-efficiency support.
Level 2 - Severe drought response	Confirmed widespread stress, material harvest-loss expectation or restrictive water conditions	Activate targeted vouchers; prioritise mulching, sensors and pruning support; accelerate liquidity and insurance support; protect cooperative continuity.
Level 3 - Structural transition	Repeated severe losses or credible evidence that existing production systems are no longer viable in specific locations	Offer farm transition plans; drought-tolerant grafting; diversification grants; landscape planning; land-management and market pathways.

4.1 Minimum indicator set for activation

Indicator domain	Examples
Water and climate	Rainfall anomaly; soil-moisture status; reservoir and allocation conditions; irrigation restrictions
Production	Expected olive harvest loss; tree-stress observations; area affected; tree mortality
Farm viability	Cash-flow pressure; delayed maintenance; insurance claims; farm-exit signals
Cooperative continuity	Expected throughput; processing capacity utilisation; liquidity risk
Food affordability	Retail olive-oil price trend; substitution signals; impacts on low-income households

5. Governance and coordination

5.1 Establish the Terres de l'Ebre Olive Transition Coordination Council (TOTCC)

The source report concludes that existing mechanisms are partial: CAP implementation is mainly administrative, cooperatives focus on immediate producer needs, research platforms are project-based and the Biosphere Reserve could provide a territorial anchor. A dedicated coordination body is therefore proposed.

Source note: ECO-READY Catalonia report, pp. 31-34 and Appendix A2.

Governance layer	Primary role	Suggested lead / membership
Strategic Board	High-level direction, funding alignment, annual priorities	Generalitat de Catalunya: rural, agriculture and climate functions
Technical Steering Unit	Day-to-day planning, reporting, project pipeline and dashboard	IRTA plus a local coordination office
Regional Working Groups	Subzone delivery, farmer engagement and implementation feedback	Cooperatives, municipalities, advisors and local organisations
Stakeholder Assembly	Participatory review, transparency and community input	Farmers, NGOs, consumer voices, financial actors, researchers and citizens

5.2 Core TOTCC functions

Function	Operational responsibility
Strategy alignment	Translate regional goals into subregional roadmaps and annual implementation plans.
Activation decisions	Review indicators and recommend movement between preparedness, alert, severe-response and structural-transition levels.
Project pipeline	Vet and rank investments; connect farms and cooperatives to grants, loans, eco-schemes and insurance.
Technical support	Coordinate demonstration farms, advisory clinics, trials and peer learning.
Monitoring and reporting	Maintain a shared dashboard for water stress, harvest expectations, uptake, outcomes and budgets.
Communication	Publish clear instructions for farmers, decision makers and consumers; report progress and constraints.

5.3 Proposed coordination budget

Area	Annual budget (EUR)	Notes
Coordination secretariat	400,000	Five staff, travel and operations
Digital infrastructure	150,000	Dashboard and data systems
Technical expertise contracts	200,000	Legal, agronomic, financial and landscape expertise
Stakeholder participation	100,000	Events, translation and facilitation
TOTAL PER YEAR	850,000	Five-year total: approx. EUR 4.25 million

Source note: ECO-READY Catalonia report, p. 34. Treat as a planning estimate pending validation.

6. Contingency actions by phase

6.1 Immediate phase: first 0-30 days after activation

Code	Action	Lead actors	Timing
A1	Convene TOTCC severe-drought cell and publish a single operational notice	Generalitat / TOTCC	Within 48 hours
A2	Classify affected farms by location, water access, expected loss and abandonment risk	Technical Unit / cooperatives	Within 14 days
A3	Open rapid advisory clinics for pruning, mulching, soil moisture and irrigation scheduling	IRTA / advisors / cooperatives	Within 14 days
A4	Prepare targeted liquidity, insurance and income-stabilisation access for eligible farms	Policy / finance / Agroseguro	Within 30 days
A5	Assess cooperative throughput and processing continuity risks	Cooperatives / TOTCC	Within 30 days
A6	Begin olive-oil affordability monitoring for low-income consumers	Consumer / social policy units	Within 30 days

6.2 Stabilisation phase: months 1-12

Code	Action
B1	Deploy water-efficiency innovation vouchers for eligible farms: moisture sensors, drip optimisation, soil amendments and small-scale rainwater measures where feasible.
B2	Scale soil and water conservation: mulching, cover crops where appropriate, contour management and erosion control.
B3	Support drought-aware tree management: pruning, thinning and maintenance to reduce avoidable stress.
B4	Activate technical demonstration farms and peer-learning visits.
B5	Pilot index-based or threshold-linked risk tools and strengthen insurance uptake.
B6	Coordinate market and supply-chain communication to limit unnecessary uncertainty and maintain consumer trust.

6.3 Transition phase: years 1-5

Code	Action
C1	Graft or replant with more drought-tolerant olive varieties where agronomically justified.
C2	Offer tailored farm-transition plans for groves at recurring viability risk.
C3	Support selective diversification: carob, fig, lavender, thyme, rosemary, beekeeping, silvopasture and capers where suitable.

Code	Action
C4	Expand eco-scheme recognition for multifunctional systems, biodiversity and soil protection.
C5	Develop cooperative-led processing, branding and market pathways for diversified products.
C6	Integrate landscape planning, fire-risk reduction, erosion control and cultural-landscape preservation.

7. Farm adaptation and diversification menu

7.1 Olive-farm adaptation options

Option	Expected contribution	Timing	Important limitation
Drip-irrigation optimisation	Water-efficient application where water is available and legally accessible	Short term	Water scarcity can still limit benefit; prioritise optimisation rather than blanket expansion
Soil moisture sensors	Improve irrigation timing and decision quality	Short term	Requires training and maintenance
Mulching and soil conservation	Reduce evaporation, improve infiltration and reduce erosion	Short term	Adapt materials and practices to local agronomy
Pruning and thinning	Lower water demand and protect tree condition	Short term	Needs expert guidance to avoid damaging yield potential
Drought-tolerant grafting / varieties	Increase longer-term resilience	Medium term	Site-specific trials and market-quality checks required
Insurance and income stabilisation	Reduce shock-induced exit and under-investment	Short/medium term	Eligibility and index design must be clear

7.2 Diversification pathways

Pathway	Water need	Income potential	Indicative maturity	Planning note
Carob	Very low	Medium	4-6 years	Suitable for marginal soils and existing terraces; longer establishment period
Fig trees	Low	Medium-high	3-4 years	Niche and processing potential
Lavender, thyme, rosemary	Very low	Medium	1-2 years	Potential for organic, biodiversity and agri-tourism pathways
Beekeeping	Very low	Medium-high	Less than 1 year	Complements groves and herbs; adds pollination services
Silvopasture with goats or sheep	Very low	Medium	Less than 1 year	Adds revenue and can reduce brush and fire risk
Capers	Very low	Potentially high-value niche	Variable	Suited to dry rocky sites; labour-intensive harvest

Source note: ECO-READY Catalonia report, pp. 10-16 and 23-25.

7.3 Farm pathway selection

Pathway	When to use	Main action
Maintain and adapt	Groves remain viable with targeted efficiency and soil measures	Prioritise Tier 1 adaptation

Pathway	When to use	Main action
Adapt and diversify	Olives remain important but income risk is too concentrated	Intercrop herbs; add beekeeping or silvopasture; test carob or fig on selected land
Managed transition	Repeated losses make the current system unviable in a specific site	Develop a farm transition plan, support alternative uses and preserve high-value cultural landscape elements

8. Food-security and social safeguards

Although the immediate operational target is the olive-farm system, the contingency plan is a food-security instrument. It should track the full pathway from production shock to household affordability and regional welfare.

Food-security dimension	Expected pressure
Availability	Lower harvests reduce local and regional throughput and may raise reliance on supply from outside the region.
Affordability	Price increases can make olive oil less accessible to low-income households and encourage substitution toward cheaper fats.
Diet quality	Olive oil is a core component of the Mediterranean diet; reduced access can increase diet-quality inequality.
Livelihoods	Farm income loss affects processors, cooperatives, packaging, logistics, local commerce and rural services.
Culture and landscape	Abandonment threatens traditional groves, terraces, local knowledge and cultural identity.
Territorial cohesion	Repeated decline can accelerate rural depopulation and widen rural-urban disparities.

Source note: ECO-READY Catalonia report, pp. 21-24.

8.1 Consumer safeguard protocol

Step	Action
Monitor	Track retail olive-oil prices, availability and substitution patterns; review effects on low-income households.
Inform	Use clear public information to distinguish real supply constraints from avoidable panic or misinformation.
Target	When affordability pressure becomes material, assess targeted measures through existing social-policy channels rather than broad untargeted subsidies.
Protect diet quality	Coordinate with public-health and social actors so that vulnerable households retain access to healthy fats and practical nutrition guidance.

SOCIAL POLICY PRINCIPLE

Consumer support should be targeted, time-limited and coordinated with farm-system measures. The objective is to prevent nutritional downgrading without weakening the longer-term transition of regional production.

9. Financing strategy and budget scenarios

9.1 Keep three budget scopes separate

The source report contains several budget tables that serve different purposes. They should not be added together without first checking overlap. This plan separates them as follows:

Budget scope	Included items	Source-report planning estimate	Recommended use
Direct farm adaptation package	Farm-level items such as drip systems, sensors, mulching, pruning, grafting, insurance support and advisory services	Illustrative per-farm values; report tables use approximately 4,000 farms	Use to design eligibility and co-financing rules
Public policy initiative envelope	Seven programme lines including vouchers, eco-schemes, advisory, diversification, income tools, monitoring and zoning	EUR 19.9 million annually / EUR 99.5 million over five years	Use for policy scenario planning
Full transition portfolio	Wider investment categories allocated across farms, policy and EU/CAP actors	Approx. EUR 154.3 million over five years in the source table	Use as an upper portfolio view; verify overlap
TOTCC coordination	Secretariat, digital tools, expertise and participation	EUR 0.85 million annually / EUR 4.25 million over five years	Use as a dedicated coordination budget

Source note: ECO-READY Catalonia report, pp. 12-13, 19, 29-31 and 34.

9.2 Source-report policy initiative envelope

Policy initiative	Annual cost (EUR m)	Five-year cost (EUR m)	Planning approach
Diversification support grants	8.0	40.0	Target selectively
Expanded CAP eco-schemes	2.8	14.0	Phase in
Water-efficiency innovation vouchers	2.4	12.0	Fully fund in priority zones
Technical support and demonstration farms	1.5	7.5	Fully fund
Income stabilisation tools	3.0	15.0	Pilot and scale against evidence
Landscape planning and zoning	1.0	5.0	Integrate progressively
Monitoring and early warning systems	1.2	6.0	Start focused, then scale
TOTAL	19.9	99.5	Excludes dedicated TOTCC budget

9.3 Recommended funding scenarios

Scenario	Content	Indicative envelope	Use case
Minimum viable launch	TOTCC; focused monitoring; technical support; priority-zone vouchers; pilot eco-scheme and income-tool work	Approx. EUR 8-10m in Year 1, including coordination	Use when immediate budget is constrained
Core five-year package	Full Tier 1; targeted Tier 2; scaled monitoring; coordination	Approx. EUR 55-75m over five years, subject to targeting design	Recommended planning range for a selective programme
Full transition portfolio	Broader portfolio including major diversification, income tools, landscape planning and wider investments	Up to approx. EUR 154m over five years before overlap review	Use only after validated needs assessment and co-financing map

10. Monitoring, reporting and communication

10.1 Dashboard for decision makers

Domain	Core indicators	Frequency
Hazard	Rainfall, soil moisture, water restrictions, area affected	Weekly during alert/severe phases
Production	Expected harvest, tree stress, mortality, affected hectares	Monthly in season
Farm response	Applications, approvals, completed investments, advisory uptake	Monthly
Economics	Farm cash-flow pressure, insurance claims, cooperative throughput	Quarterly; monthly in severe phase
Food security	Retail prices, affordability signals, substitution patterns	Monthly; more often if price stress rises
Territorial effects	Abandonment, erosion/fire-risk concerns, rural employment signals	Semi-annual
Budget	Commitments, disbursements, co-financing and results per euro	Quarterly

10.2 Result indicators

Result area	Examples of measurable indicators
Preparedness	Share of farms classified by exposure; number of trained advisors; response time after trigger
Adaptation	Number of farms adopting soil/water measures; hectares covered; water-efficiency improvements where measurable
Transition	Number of farm transition plans; hectares diversified; diversified revenue pathways established
Economic continuity	Farm exits avoided where measurable; cooperative throughput stability; insurance participation
Food security	Affordability trend and consumer access indicators for olive oil and healthier substitute options
Governance	Funding leverage; duplication avoided; stakeholder participation; dashboard publication

10.3 Communication protocol

- Publish one authoritative drought-response notice and update it at a predictable frequency.
- Use cooperatives and municipalities as the main farmer-facing communication channels.
- Provide simple eligibility notes, deadlines and application support for each measure.
- Explain water constraints honestly: efficiency measures cannot create water that is not available.
- Publish an annual transition report with progress, expenditure, lessons and unresolved gaps.

11. First 90 days after adoption

Period	Priority deliverables
Days 1-15	Issue founding resolution for TOTCC; appoint interim chair and technical lead; confirm membership; start data-validation work.
Days 16-30	Map high-risk subzones and farms; confirm baseline indicators; identify pilot cooperatives; prepare communication templates.
Days 31-60	Launch advisory clinics and demonstration-farm network; finalise eligibility rules for vouchers and transition plans; map co-financing.
Days 61-90	Open first pilot calls; activate dashboard; publish initial risk report; review lessons and decide scale-up sequence.

11.1 Adoption checklist

Workstream	Minimum adoption condition
Governance	TOTCC resolution, charter, lead authority and technical unit confirmed
Evidence	Farm registry, exposure classification and official data-validation plan approved
Finance	Consolidated budget baseline, co-financing map and procurement/call calendar agreed
Operations	Trigger protocol, advisory capacity, pilot-zone selection and communication templates ready
Monitoring	Dashboard minimum viable version live and publication responsibilities assigned
Social safeguard	Olive-oil affordability monitoring linked to social-policy and public-health actors

FINAL RECOMMENDATION

Adopt the plan as a five-year, adaptive programme with a 90-day launch phase. Begin with validated risk mapping, a coordination body and a selective Tier 1 package. Scale larger investments only after confirming the official baseline, budget overlap and results from initial implementation.

Annex A. Detailed action matrix

Code	Stream	Action	Lead	Partners	Timing	Evidence of delivery
P1	Governance	Create TOTCC and local hub	Generalitat	IRTA, cooperatives, municipalities	0-90 days	Council operational; charter signed
P2	Preparedness	Build farm exposure registry and drought dashboard	TOTCC Technical Unit	Water, climate and cooperative actors	0-90 days; ongoing	Farms classified; dashboard updated
R1	Emergency	Issue drought alerts and farm advice	TOTCC / cooperatives	IRTA, advisors	48 hours after trigger	Notice issued; clinics opened
R2	Emergency	Assess liquidity, insurance and cooperative continuity risk	Policy / finance actors	Agroseguro, cooperatives	0-30 days	Cases triaged; support route assigned
S1	Stabilisation	Water-efficiency vouchers	Policy programme	Advisors, tech providers	1-12 months	Supported farms; completed installations
S2	Stabilisation	Mulching, soil conservation and pruning support	Cooperatives / advisors	Farmers, IRTA	1-12 months	Hectares covered; practice uptake
S3	Stabilisation	Demonstration farms and peer learning	IRTA / cooperatives	Universities, farmers	1-24 months	Demonstrations and participants
T1	Transition	Drought-tolerant grafting and variety trials	IRTA / farms	Cooperatives, nurseries	1-5 years	Trials and adopted pathways
T2	Transition	Selective diversification grants	Policy programme	Farms, cooperatives, market actors	1-5 years	Transition plans; hectares diversified
T3	Transition	Eco-scheme alignment	Generalitat / CAP actors	Farms, advisors	1-5 years	Eligible hectares; payments accessed
F1	Food security	Monitor retail affordability and diet-quality risk	Social / consumer actors	Public health, retailers	Ongoing	Price and access report
L1	Landscape	Prevent avoidable abandonment and manage erosion/fire risk	Local / landscape actors	Farmers, NGOs, Biosphere Reserve	1-5 years	Priority areas managed
C1	Communication	Publish guidance and annual implementation report	TOTCC	All partners	Ongoing	Updates and annual report published

Annex A.1 Actor map

Actor group	Primary contribution
Generalitat de Catalunya	Lead governance, CAP alignment and regional policy coordination
Spanish Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food	National CAP alignment, drought monitoring and insurance interface
EU actors and funds	Structural funds, CAP tools, eco-schemes and suitable projects
Municipal and comarcal authorities	Local engagement, planning and implementation support
Farmers and smallholders	Implement measures, participate in pilots and maintain records
Cooperatives such as Soldebre	Aggregate demand, organise training and market products
Farmer organisations such as Unio de Pagesos	Representation, feedback and information
IRTA and universities	Trials, decision support, monitoring and research
ICF, rural credit cooperatives and insurers	Finance, risk-sharing and insurance
NGOs, heritage and consumer organisations	Biodiversity, cultural landscape and engagement
Agri-tech providers, buyers and retailers	Technology, demonstration and market support

Source note: Actor categories adapted from ECO-READY Catalonia report, pp. 26-28.

Annex B. Budget reference tables

Annex B.1 Illustrative direct farm measures from the source report

Illustrative item	EUR per farm	Regional amount for 4,000 farms (EUR m)
Drip-irrigation system	8,000	32.0
Soil stabilisation and conservation	1,500	6.0
Pruning and tree management	1,000	4.0
Grafting / new drought-tolerant varieties	3,000	12.0
Digital tools such as moisture sensors	1,200	4.8
Insurance subsidy support	1,000	4.0
Training and advisory services	500	2.0

Note: The source report presents different cost scopes across its tables. This annex reproduces key figures for transparent planning reference; it is not a reconciled budget.

Annex B.2 Source-report priority tiers

Tier	Measures
Tier 1 - essential and cost-effective	Water-efficiency vouchers; phased CAP eco-schemes; technical support and demonstration farms
Tier 2 - strategic investments	Targeted diversification grants; pilot income stabilisation tools
Tier 3 - enabling systems	Focused monitoring and early warning; landscape planning and zoning integrated progressively

Source note: ECO-READY Catalonia report, pp. 19-21.

Annex B.3 Suggested funding responsibilities

Funding actor	Suggested responsibility
Farmers	Co-finance economically viable farm-management investments; implement and maintain measures
Regional / national policy	Targeted grants, advisory, risk tools, monitoring and coordination
CAP / EU funds	Eco-schemes, rural-development investments, technical assistance and suitable project funding
Financial actors	Green loans, bridge finance and risk-sharing products
Cooperatives and market actors	Collective investment, market access, equipment services and supply agreements

Annex C. Data-validation checklist

Before formal submission as an adopted regional plan, TOTCC should validate and document the following points. This step is essential because the source report intentionally compiles planning arguments and includes estimates from different scopes and years.

Validation domain	Required evidence
Sector baseline	Latest olive area, active olive farms, farm size distribution, rainfed/irrigated share and multi-year olive/oil output
Geographical targeting	Exposure by comarca and subzone; water availability; irrigation restrictions; soil, slope and abandonment risk
Economic baseline	Farm income contribution, production costs, cooperative throughput and employment linkages
Food-security baseline	Retail price series, household expenditure and substitution patterns, especially for low-income households
Water feasibility	Legal water rights, environmental constraints, treated-water reuse feasibility and realistic water-saving potential
Agronomic suitability	Variety, grafting and diversification suitability by site; demonstration evidence and market-quality effects
Budget reconciliation	Eligible costs, one-off versus recurring costs, co-financing shares, overlap across tables and delivery capacity
Governance	Competent authorities, decision rights, data-sharing rules, procurement rules and reporting obligations
Monitoring thresholds	Official trigger indicators and threshold definitions for each response level

Source document

Primary source used for this plan: **Contingency planning arguments - the case of Catalonia** -, ECO-READY project, Gerhard Schiefer, proQuantis, June 2025. The source report focuses on drought and olive production in Catalonia, with a primary operational emphasis on Terres de l'Ebre.

Document-use statement

This draft is suitable for stakeholder consultation and decision preparation. It should be updated with validated official data and institution-specific responsibilities before it is issued as a binding operational plan or used as the sole basis for financial commitments.