



Monitoring report on the Barcelona 2030 Agenda

Voluntary Local
Review 2024-2025

BARCELONA
AGENDA 2030

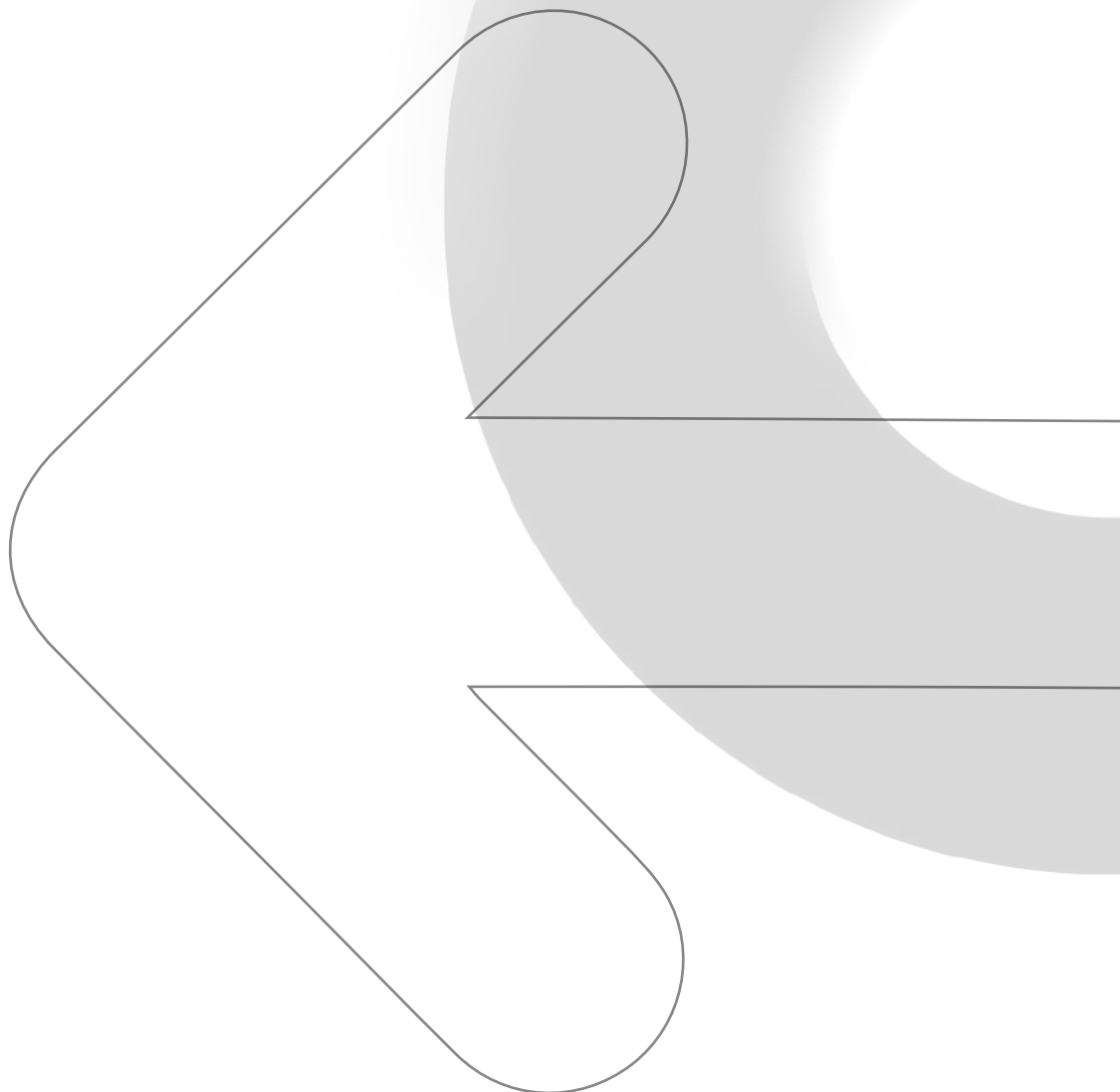


Ajuntament de
Barcelona



Monitoring report on the Barcelona 2030 Agenda

Voluntary Local
Review 2024-2025



Title

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(Voluntary Local Review 2024-2025)

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Introduction

1. Urban planning and housing

- 1.1. Targets and indicators in Barcelona's 2030 Agenda
- 1.2. Featured topic
 - Housing
- 1.3. Featured best practices

2. Public space and ecological transition

- 2.1. Targets and indicators in Barcelona's 2030 Agenda
- 2.2. Highlighted topics
 - Urban and sustainable agriculture
 - Water and beaches
 - Energy, waste and climate action
 - Urban green spaces and biodiversity
- 2.3. Featured best practices

3. Mobility and infrastructure

- 3.1. Targets and indicators in Barcelona's 2030 Agenda
- 3.2. Featured topic
 - Mobility
- 3.3. Featured best practices

4. Community harmony, citizenship and equality

- 4.1. Targets and indicators in Barcelona's 2030 Agenda
- 4.2. Highlighted topics
 - Community harmony and safety
 - Life cycles, equality and non-discrimination
 - Citizenship, good governance and participation
- 4.3. Featured best practices

5. Economy and employment

- 5.1. Targets and indicators in Barcelona's 2030 Agenda
- 5.2. Highlighted topics
 - Economy
 - Employment
 - Sustainable economy
- 5.3. Featured best practices

6. Social services and health

- 6.1. Targets and indicators in Barcelona's 2030 Agenda
- 6.2. Featured topics
 - Poverty and inequality
 - Health
- 6.3. Featured best practices

7. Culture, education and sport

- 7.1. Targets and indicators in Barcelona's 2030 Agenda
- 7.2. Highlighted topics
 - Education
 - Culture
 - Sport
- 7.3. Featured best practices

8. Metropolis and international projection

- 8.1. Targets and indicators in Barcelona's 2030 Agenda
- 8.2. Highlighted topics
 - Barcelona, a global city
- 8.3. Municipal budget alignment with the SDGs
- 8.4. Featured best practices

Final reflections

INTRODUCTION



Committed to the Agenda for Cooperation and Progress



Laia Bonet Rull

Deputy Mayor for Urban Planning, Ecological Transition, Urban Services and Housing

Ten years ago, the world experienced a moment of great political clarity when all United Nations Member States came together to agree on a shared agenda for the future based on 17 sustainable development goals. A few weeks later, that same spirit was echoed in the even more hopeful Paris Agreement on Climate Change.

These targets, which have sparked countless initiatives to genuinely address the most important challenges facing us as a human species, are now being threatened by a wave of reactionary ideas aimed at restoring the power of force, always thinking in terms of zero-sum games, of winners and losers. These ideas may generate significant economic and political gains for a few, but they lead us nowhere and prevent us from building a shared future.

We cannot give into the violence of this challenge. The international community refuses to throw in the towel. Proof of that is the 'Cities Countdown 2030' initiative, launched to accelerate the localisation of the Sustainable Development Goals.

The United Nations and the global organisation of cities, the UCLG, know that local and regional governments' action is essential to achieving the SDGs, and they are now calling on the most committed cities — Barcelona among them — to lead the way and set an example through their best practices.

The Barcelona government is working with four plans that have a cross-cutting impact on almost all of the Agenda's goals: the Endreça Plan, the Neighbourhood Plan, the Viure Plan and the Climate Plan. The last of these, an example of a local response to a global challenge, has been chosen for inclusion in the list of best practices under this initiative.

Ten years on from that signing, and five years after the first report on Barcelona's 2030 Agenda, we remain firmly committed to Barcelona's progress with the attainable horizon of progress for humanity.

Because only in this way, being determined together and leaving no one behind, can we guarantee a future with peace and human rights, a truly sustainable future for all.

INTRODUCTION





We are pleased to present the **fifth voluntary monitoring report on Barcelona's 2030 Agenda**. Since the plenary's unanimous approval of the declaration in support of the Sustainable Development Goals on 30 September 2019, we have honoured our commitment to systematically collect and publish a set of key data to assess the degree to which these goals are being achieved in Barcelona.

The existence of a 'localised' 2030 Agenda can be explained by **two features that characterise Barcelona's democratic governance**. Firstly, we have a city that is mindful of the impacts of the development model and determined to strike a reasonable balance between the needs of the present and those of future generations, between material well-being and environmental preservation. The **will to build a sustainable city** entails having an agenda for change, a transformation that may be more or less gradual but always has a clear vision of where we want to go.

This is joined by Barcelona City Council's **international vocation**, which in turn reflects the city's own deeply rooted aspirations for openness, connection and cooperation with the world. It is no coincidence that the [Barcelona International Strategy 2025–2029](#) is organised around the five Ps of sustainable development: People, Planet, Prosperity, Peace and Partnerships. Our connections abroad give us the opportunity to influence major decisions (especially in Europe) and to learn more and better so that the city can effectively respond to new economic, social and environmental challenges, while never losing sight of the goal of shared global prosperity.

These two aspects, the drive for sustainability and international cooperation, have helped shape the Barcelona we know today. Their importance will be no less in the future, because in this twenty first-century world, which is so rich yet so fragile and increasingly urban and interconnected, we will need to make the most of the opportunities and manage the risks wisely, and do so together, so no one is left behind and peace is preserved. That is why it is so **essential to work towards the same overarching goals**, not only +states but also all the cities of the world and all sectors within each city, while giving them a distinctive local emphasis, because every community matters.

This report offers an overview of the key factors that determine the good or poor state of the city's economy, environment, society and governance. The aim is to generate knowledge, debate and ultimately action to create a better and more sustainable city. The main new feature of this year's edition is the change in the organisation of the document. We have grouped the SDGs into thematic areas, focusing on the city's major current challenges, such as housing in the first chapter and water in the second. Each chapter presents the status of the indicators and highlights the most significant municipal actions. [The digital monitoring tool for Barcelona's 2030 Agenda](#) always contains the most up-to-date figures for each indicator. For those wishing to delve deeper, the most comprehensive and up-to-date source of publicly valuable information about Barcelona can be found on the [Barcelona Dades portal](#).

1. URBAN PLANNING AND HOUSING



1.1

TARGETS AND INDICATORS IN BARCELONA'S 2030 AGENDA



Main targets

Target 1.1: Every resident of Barcelona who becomes homeless will receive assistance to cover their basic needs, and the number of homeless people will be significantly reduced. This means ensuring that all homeless people who have been in the city's municipal register for a minimal amount of time will be supported by the Support Network for the Homeless (XAPSLL), and that by 2030 fewer than 500 people will be sleeping rough.

Target 6.2: By 2030, ensure that everyone has access to housing with adequate hygiene and health standards. As a result, the number of illegal settlements in the city will be reduced to zero.

Target 7.3: Create a stock of private and public buildings with high energy efficiency. The greenhouse gas emissions generated by the building and heating sector will be reduced by 80% compared to 2019 as part of the Climate Mission for Carbon Neutral Cities.

Target 9.1: Complete the strategic projects for Barcelona's economic transformation. This involves developing projects that renew, improve or create infrastructures in the areas of health, mobility, energy, scientific research and digital transformation, as well as strategies for the

economic and urban transformation of Barcelona. It also entails securing the necessary funding and promoting their implementation.

Target 11.1: Affordable housing for all. The targets set for 2030 are to reduce the proportion of households that spend more than 40% of their income on housing costs to below 14%; to quadruple the stock of social rental housing compared with 2015, reaching 5% of the total stock of main residence; and to ensure that evictions are close to zero.

Target 11.3: By 2030, achieve a change in the urban model to provide healthier and more sustainable public spaces, especially around schools, through social consensus.

Target 11.a: By 2030, have a new Metropolitan Urban Planning Master Plan.

Target 11.b: Develop Barcelona's urban resilience model.

Indicator status

| SDG target | Indicator (code) | Indicator (definition) | Initial value for the period (from 2015 onwards) | Penultimate value in the series | Latest available value | Year of latest value | Goal 2030 | Trend over the whole period | Compared with previous value |
|------------|------------------|--|--|---------------------------------|------------------------|----------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1.1. | 1.1.1 | Percentage of homeless people served | 59.0% | 65.0% | 66.0% | 2024 | 100.0% | ↑ | ↑ |
| 1.1. | 1.1.2 | Number of homeless people in Barcelona | 3,231 | 4,477 | 4,365 | 2024 | 500 | ↑ | ↓ |
| 6.2. | 6.2.1 | Number of illegal settlements in Barcelona | 56 | 77 | 60 | 2024 | 0 | ↑ | ↓ |
| 7.3. | 7.3.1 | Number of buildings with A and B energy ratings | 256 (2018) | .. | 3,871 | 2020 | *not identified | ↑ | ↑ |
| 11.1. | 11.1.1 | Proportion of families that allocate more than 40% of their resources to housing expenditure | 16.2% | 17.1% | 15.0% | 2022-2023 | 14.0% | ↓ | ↓ |
| 11.1. | 11.1.2 | Proportion of social rental housing in relation to the total housing stock of main residences | 1.28% | 1.49% | 1.55% | 2023 | 5.0% | ↑ | ↑ |
| 11.1. | 11.1.3 | Annual number of evictions in Barcelona | 3,098 | 1,255 | 1,331 | 2024 | 0 | ↓ | ↑ |
| 11.3. | 11.3.1 | Km of green corridors in Barcelona's urban area | 60.3 | .. | 60.3 | 2022 | 91.74 | *Earliest available data | *Earliest available data |
| 11.3. | 11.3.2 | Number of schools benefiting from urban-planning actions to create protected school environments | 26 | 129 | 217 | 2023 | 200 | ↑ | ↑ |

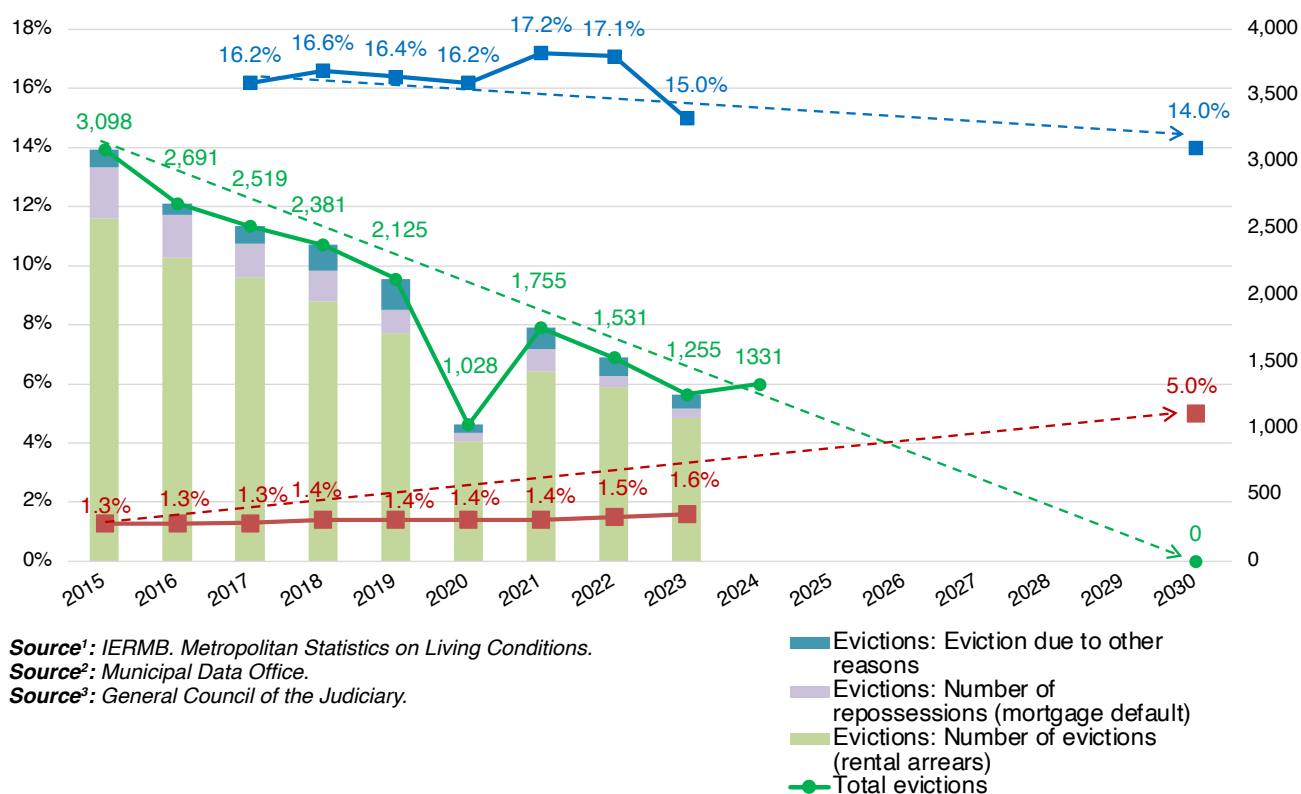
1.2.

FEATURED TOPIC:

HOUSING

Graph 1: Access to housing

Target 2030¹: Reduce the proportion of people living in households that spend more than 40% of their income on housing costs to below 14%.
Target 2030²: Increase the city's stock of social rental housing to 5% of the total number of residential dwellings
Target 2030³: Get the number of evictions down towards zero (right axis)



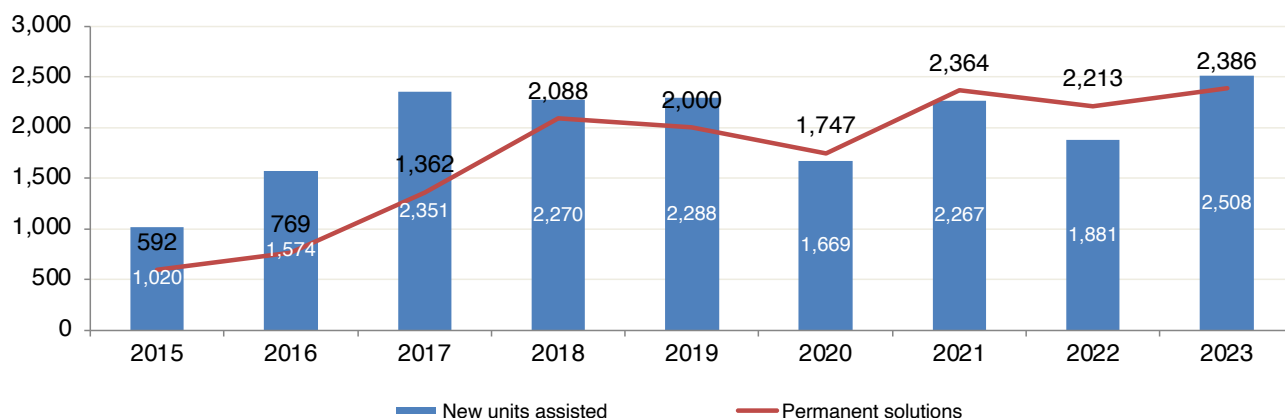
The December 2024 Opinion Barometer places access to housing second in the *ranking* of problems in Barcelona as perceived by its residents, virtually tied with the first, which is lack of safety. **Graph 1** shows how the level of housing cost overburden has fallen by almost two points compared with the previous year (from 17.1% to 15.0%), largely thanks to the increase in incomes in 2022–2023 after the years of constriction caused by the COVID-19 pandemic. It should be noted, however, that the burden of housing costs varies greatly depending on the tenure system. The overburden level is high among those who rent their home (39.6%), while it is very low among those who own, especially if they have paid off their home (1.7%), but also in cases where mortgage payments are still outstanding (3.9%).

Barcelona's 2030 Agenda has set a highly ambitious target to reverse the historic shortfall in the supply of

social rental housing. In 2015, only 1.3% of all residential housing fell into this category. As can be seen in **Graph 2**, the trend is clearly positive, but the latest available data indicate that progress is still too slow to reach the target of 5.0%.

The indicator showing the most favourable situation, despite the rise over the past year, is the number of evictions, which fell from 3,098 in 2015 to 1,331 in 2024. There is still a long way to go to achieve the goal of zero evictions, but the trend is encouraging. It is important to highlight the work carried out by City Council through the Intervention and Mediation Service in Housing-Loss and Occupation Situation (SIPHO), which provides information, guidance and legal advice to households affected by eviction proceedings. In 2023, SIPHO assisted 2,508 families at risk of losing their homes and achieved 2,386 final solutions (**Graph 2**).

Graph 2: Assistance provided by the Intervention and Mediation Service in Housing-Loss and Occupation Situation (SIPHO), 2015–2023



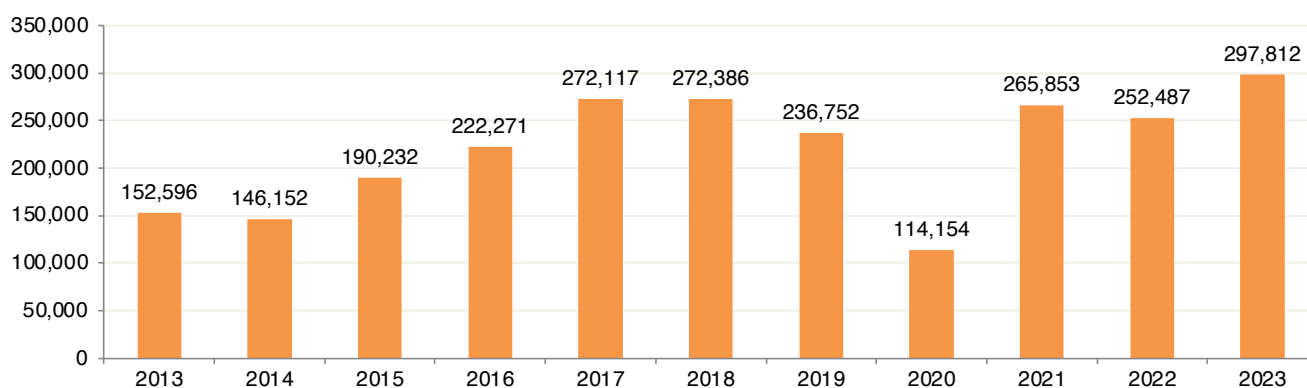
Source: Barcelona Municipal Institute of Housing and Renovation.

Considering that around 80% of evictions in the city are caused by difficulties in paying rent, the experience gained in recent years shows that in order to tackle the housing emergency, action must be taken to prevent evictions and ensure that decent rehousing is provided whenever necessary. Through mediation with landlords and rental payment assistance, many households at risk of eviction are able to reverse the situation. In this regard, a specialised team focused on eviction prevention (the Anti-Residential Exclusion Unit, UCER) has been established. This unit works alongside social service centres, housing offices and district authorities to ensure support throughout the entire process and, where appropriate, to facilitate dignified rehousing of affected households. To be able to act in time, however, it is necessary to have all the necessary informa-

tion. With this in mind, a new protocol is being promoted with judges and court clerks to provide City Council with data on active eviction orders that may affect vulnerable families as early as possible.

As for citizen housing assistance, the City Council has established a triple-channel support model: telephone, online and in-person, to facilitate public access to the housing services catalogue. Over the past year, the number of cases handled via the specialised telephone service 'Habitatge et truca' (Housing Calls You) and online assistance has increased, enabling a significant number of rental grants for young people to be processed. In 2023, the total number of cases reached 297,812 (**Graph 3**).

Graph 3: Assistance provided by the housing offices and the 'Habitatge et truca' (Housing Calls You) service, 2013–2023.

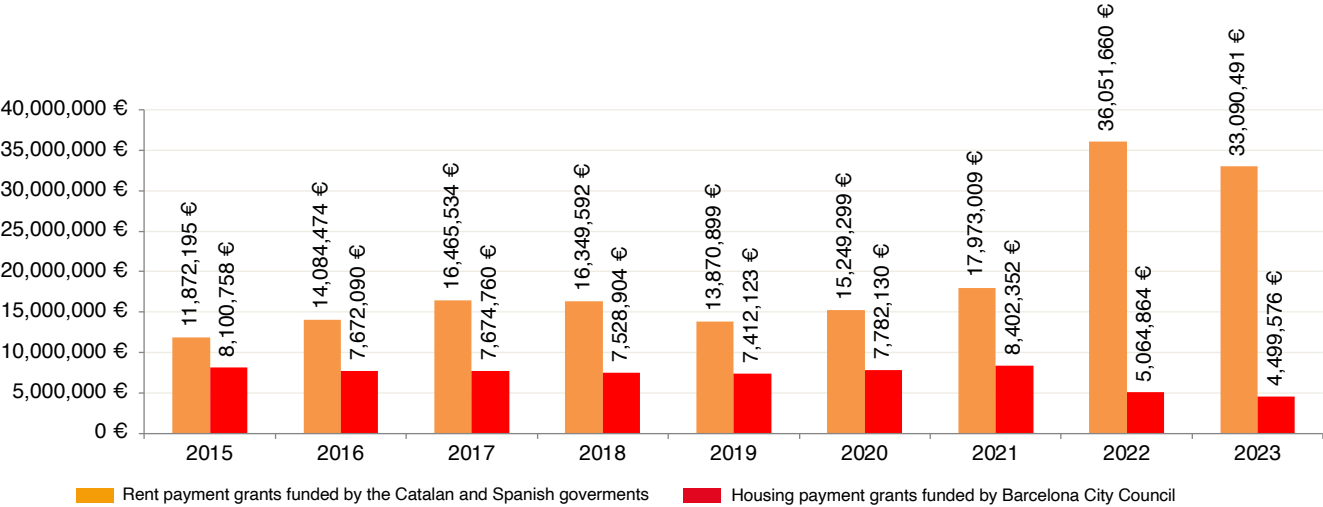


Source: Barcelona Municipal Institute of Housing and Renovation.

The City Council offers different types of grants to help households to cover housing costs and prevent the loss of their homes. Firstly, the Municipal Institute of Social Services (IMSS) provides urgent grants for accommodation and housing maintenance. Furthermore, the Municipal Institute of Housing and Renovation of Barcelona (IMHAB) manages the rental payment grants for the private housing sector provided by different administrations (City Council, Government of Catalonia and central government), as well as grants for public housing. New housing payment grants were

introduced in 2022, two of which are targeted at young people, one from the Catalan Housing Agency and the other from the central government. At the same time, the first grants linked to Act 11/2020 came into effect, which compensate property owners and landlords affected by the extraordinary suspension of eviction and repossession enforcement procedures for economically vulnerable people without alternative housing options. As shown in **Graph 4**, the introduction of these new grants has led to significant growth in the total amount in 2022 and 2023.

Graph 4: Funding of the housing payment grants offered by the Barcelona Housing Consortium for the private housing sector, 2023–2025



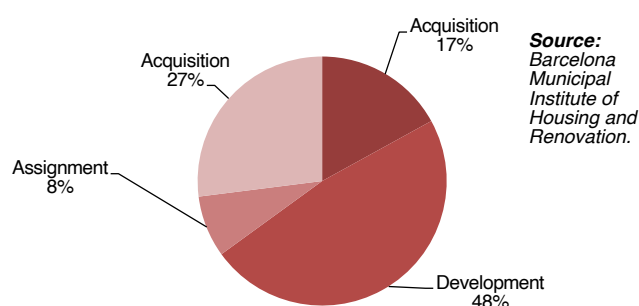
Source: Barcelona Municipal Institute of Housing and Renovation.



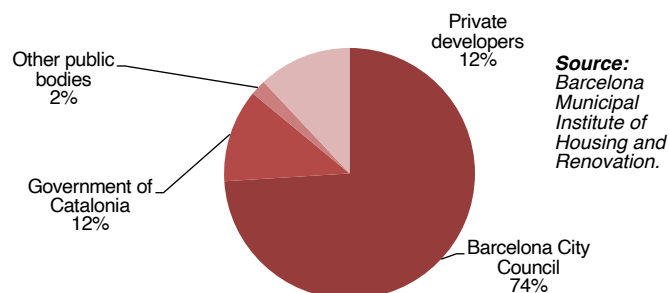
Another top priority is expanding the affordable housing stock. Work is underway using all available tools, from new construction to acquisition, including securing private housing to allocate it as affordable rental. Barcelona is on the right track to double its affordable housing stock, having increased it by 5,008 homes between 2016 and 2022, which provides housing for 12,500 people. As shown in **Graph 5**, approximately half of these homes (48%) came from new develop-

ments, while the other half came from acquisitions and securing private housing. The Barcelona City Council clearly spearheads these efforts (74%), but it also relies on support from the Government of Catalonia (which holds this authority) and other public bodies, as well as social organisations and private developers (**Graph 6**). Regarding the construction of new social housing, 65% has been carried out by the City Council, with a total investment of €234 million made by IMHAB (**Graph 7**).

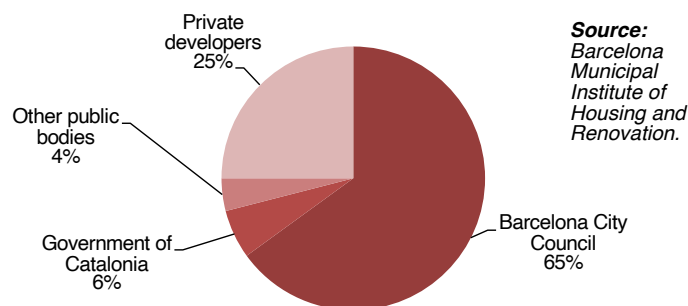
Graph 5: Mechanism for expanding the affordable housing stock, 2016-2022



Graph 6: Growth of the affordable housing stock by stakeholder 2016-2022



Graph 7: Social housing units completed by stakeholder 2016-2022



With the aim of increasing the city's residential housing supply, the City Council has committed to not renewing licenses for existing Tourist Lets (HUT) in Barcelona. To achieve this, the government plans to apply the Government of Catalonia's decree-law approved in November 2023, which sets a maximum of five years for current tourist accommodation licenses. By the end of 2028, more than 10,000 homes are expected to have returned to regular residential use.

The [Viure Plan 2025–2032](#), which succeeds the Right to Housing Plan 2016–2025, will broaden this policy, working along three main lines:

1. Universalising the right to housing by expanding the affordable and social housing stock.
2. Rehabilitating and improving housing units based on sustainability, accessibility and comfort.
3. Tackling vulnerability from demographic challenges and life stages.

1.3.

FEATURED BEST PRACTICES

NEIGHBOURHOOD PLAN 2025-2028

Starting in 2025, a new edition of the Neighbourhood Plan will get underway, following the conclusion of the 2021–2024 Plan. The 2025–2028 Neighbourhood Plan has a budget of €200 million, supplemented by an additional €100 million in investment. This is a 33% increase over the previous edition and will extend to 27 neighbourhoods, covering a total population of 438,000 people.

This third edition of the plan consolidates some of the policies already initiated and aims to intervene in the neighbourhoods that were part of the previous editions in a more focused, intensive way. Its interventions centre on the areas that are the most direct causes of inequality and the groups that suffer the most from the effects and consequences of being in situations of vulnerability, such as women, the elderly, adolescents and migrants. Two unique urban regeneration plans designed to test innovative approaches will also be implemented.

New strategies in the fight against inequality

The new Neighbourhood Plan organises the intervention areas into three main lines of action that will take up much of the investment:

- Education and culture
- Public spaces and accessibility
- Housing and renovation

The Plan will also focus on providing resources and promoting the necessary skills in three areas that are currently emerging as key levers for reversing inequalities:

- Health, well-being and community, with a special emphasis on mental health
- Socioeconomic development and employment
- Climate adaptation, energy transition and urban greening



MAJOR URBAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

One of the current administration's most ambitious urban planning projects is the renovation of the public space on the Rambla. The Rambla will have more space for walking, more culture for citizens and a modernised infrastructure, and connectivity between the Raval and Gothic Quarter neighbourhoods will be improved. The expected completion date for the project has been shortened to three years, so it should be completed in 2027.

Other significant urban planning projects that are already underway or planned for the coming years include:

- Second phase of the burial of the ring road as it goes through the district of Horta-Guinardó, between Avinguda Vallcarca and IES Vall d'Hebron.
- Renovation of the public space on Via Laietana as a key axis of the re-economisation of the city centre.
- Urban transformation of the South Campus, the new Joan Margarit central hub and the establishment of the Geological Garden.
- Vallcarca urban development plan.
- Renovation of Ronda de Sant Antoni, with children's play areas and green spaces, and prioritising public transport.
- Transformation of the Can Batlló premises, with the urbanisation of the park and the provision of facilities and housing units.
- Transformation of the New 22@ district to develop social housing and preserve the economic activity designated in the plan, along with the new urban innovation *hub* (Nau Àvila).
- Glòries Plan
- Continue the Meridiana redevelopment project, along the Sagrera-Fabra i Puig section.
- Redevelopment of Avinguda de Madrid
- Montjuïc Plan 2023–2029
- New planning in Vilapicina
- New Clínic Diagonal Campus
- New Olympic Port
- Blue Pavilion



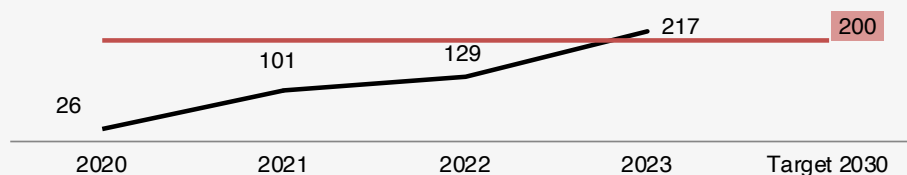
PROTECTED SCHOOL ENVIRONMENTS

Barcelona's new urban model prioritises the creation of protected school areas by adding more quality pu-

blic space to improve safety and reduce pollution. The 2023 data indicate that the 2030 target of reaching 200 schools has already been exceeded, with a total of 217 schools benefiting from these urban planning initiatives.



Graph 8: Schools benefiting from urban-planning actions to create protected school environments



Source: Manager's Office for Urban Ecology (Urban Model Area).

THE NEW OLYMPIC PORT, OPEN TO ALL CITIZENS

One of the cornerstones of the transformation of the Olympic Port has been the creation of new public spaces, squares, viewpoints and promenades with green areas and lounge areas. Together with the three new access points, they are redefining the profile of a port that is more permeable and open to the Olympic Village neighbourhood and the beaches. The Moll de Mestral, where there were terraces and night-life venues years ago, is now a large square measuring more than 8,000 square metres. The new landscaping and a large wooden pergola make it a new, comfortable walkway by the sea. The breakwater is now a viewpoint overlooking the coastline.



New areas of activity

The **blue economy** business centre has up to 50 spaces distributed between the Moll de Mestral and the breakwater. It is up and running with around twenty companies, some of which have already started operations. Along with the transformation of the Olympic Port, a comprehensive renovation of the **Municipal Sailing Centre** has been undertaken with the aim of promoting sailing for everyone. The Moll de Gregal's **Restaurant Deck** offers a new approach to both cuisine and architecture.

A sustainable space

Sustainability has been incorporated as a core feature in the Olympic Port's transformation process, with facilities such as the photovoltaic pergolas at the Restaurant Deck, ultra-fast chargers powered by green energy for electric boats, the use of seawater for air-conditioning systems in the premises and the creation of a bioregenerative reef.

TESTING OF NEW INNOVATIVE REHABILITATION SYSTEMS TO EXPAND AND IMPROVE RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS

In May 2025, the twelve-month test of three industrialised construction prototypes will conclude. These prototypes are designed to increase buildings' comfort and energy efficiency and improve the urban environment. Located at the Diagonal-Besòs Campus, the prototypes correspond to the three winning proposals from [the urban innovation challenge launched in 2022, which sought market-unavailable solutions for residential building regeneration](#). This project is promoted by IMHAB and carried out by the BIT Habitat Foundation.



The winning projects are ALIGRA, Regenerar Barcelona and InnoFAB. All three propose construction systems designed to adapt to the existing residential buildings. They consist of wooden or metal structures that add a new façade to buildings, allowing extra space for the housing units (balconies, new rooms or communal areas), as well as improving insulation and better regulating the sun's energy and light impact. They also propose rooftop structures for installing solar panels, green roofs or devices to collect and reuse rainwater.

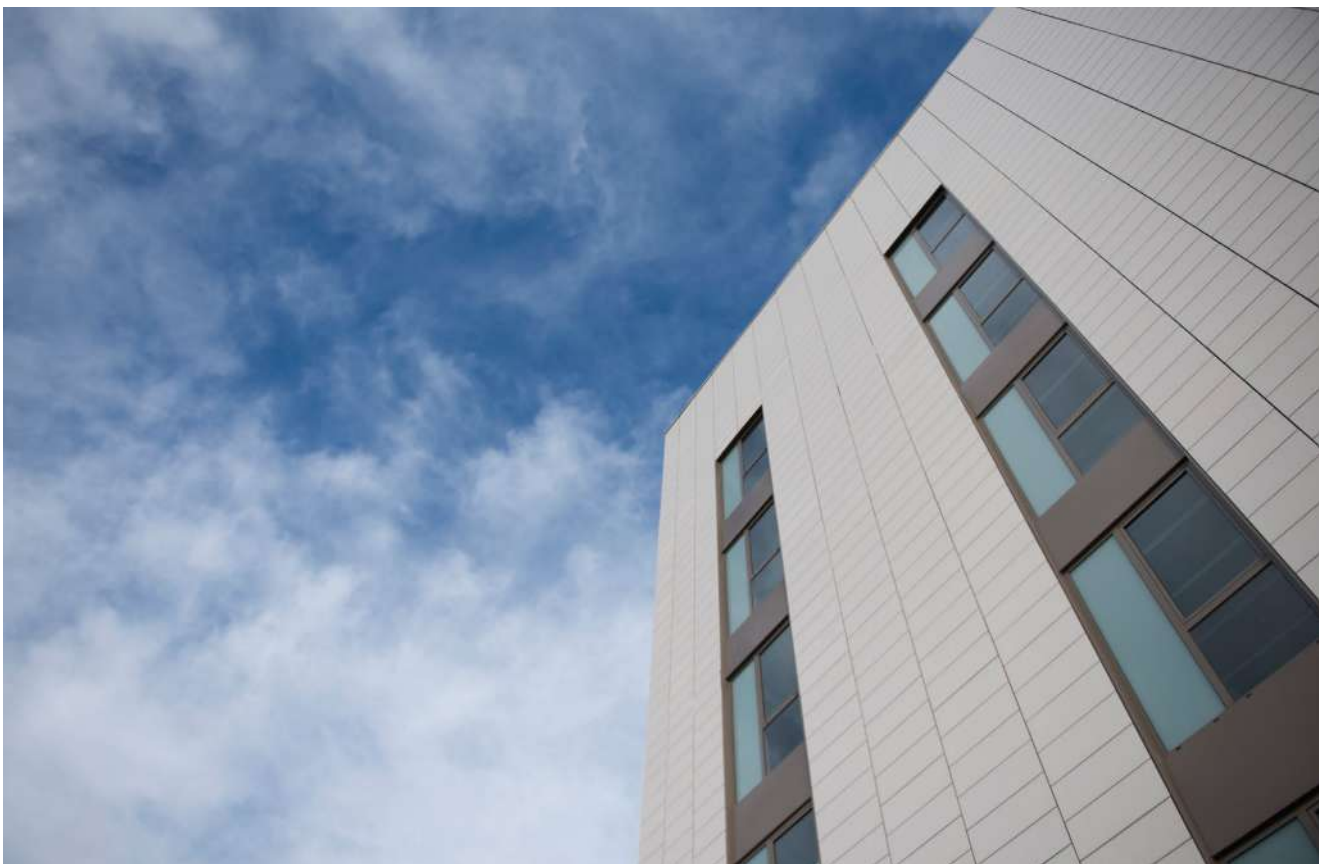


SOCIAL RENTAL HOUSING FULLY ADAPTED AND ACCESSIBLE FOR OLDER PEOPLE

In February 2024, IMHAB delivered 85 homes for older people as part of the municipal public development Porta Trinitat, located in the Trinitat Vella neighbourhood in Sant Andreu district. These are protected rental flats, fully adapted and equipped with specific services that enable elderly residents to maintain their personal autonomy. They include telephone lines with telecare service, bathrooms fitted to facilitate access and prevent falls and sockets placed at a convenient height,

as well as concierge services, geriatric care professionals, cleaning staff and an internal alarm system for emergencies.

This is the 26th housing development with services for older people promoted by the City Council in the last twenty years. There are now 1,566 such housing units, with four more developments currently under construction, totalling 342 flats. The requirements to apply are being over 65 years old and not owning an accessible home.





2.

PUBLIC SPACE AND ECOLOGICAL TRANSITION



2.1

TARGETS AND INDICATORS IN BARCELONA'S 2030 AGENDA

URBAN AND SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE

Main targets

Target 2.3: Promote urban agriculture while showcasing its economic, ecological and social benefits. The number of urban allotments will gradually increase in the city year by year, following an agroecological model.

Target 2.4: Promote resilient local and ecological agricultural production through the retail and wholesale commercial network, and to promote the adoption of the Planetary Health Diet. At least 50% of the stalls in municipal markets will qualify as 'green market stalls', the volume of local products at Mercabarna's Central Fruit and Vegetable Market will be higher than in 2015, and meat consumption will be below 16 kilograms per person per year.

Indicator status

| SDG target | Indicator (code) | Indicator (definition) | Initial value for the period (from 2015 onwards) | Penultimate value in the series | Latest available value | Year of latest value | Goal 2030 | Trend over the whole period | Compared to the previous value |
|------------|------------------|--|--|---------------------------------|------------------------|----------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 2.3. | 2.3.1 | Number of urban allotments | 450 | 541 | 609 | 2023 | *not identified | ↑ | ↑ |
| 2.4. | 2.4.1 | Proportion of municipal market stalls classified as 'green market stalls' | 56.0% | 51.6% | 46.0% | 2023 | 50.0% | ↓ | ↓ |
| 2.4. | 2.4.2 | Area under organic production as a percentage of the total utilised agricultural area in the province of Barcelona | 14.9% | 26.9% | 29.0% | 2023 | 25.0% | ↑ | ↑ |
| 2.4. | 2.4.3 | Annual volume of local products sold at Mercabarna's Central Fruit and Vegetable Market (origin: Catalonia) | 18.7% | 14.6% | 14.7% | 2023 | *not identified | ↓ | ↑ |
| 2.4. | 2.4.4 | Meat consumption among the adult population in Catalonia (kg/year) | 48.5 | 41.8 | 43.4 | 2023 | 16.0 | ↓ | ↑ |

WATER AND BEACHES

Main targets

Target 6.3: Improve water quality by reducing pollution and to increase the use of groundwater through sustainable urban drainage systems.

Target 6.4: Achieve sustainable domestic water consumption through water efficiency and saving measures. Domestic potable water consumption will be kept below 100 litres per person per day and urban water consumption below 150 litres per person per day. Resources such as reclaimed water, rainwater harvested from roofs and grey water will be increasingly used for all purposes where potable water is not required.

Target 6.5: Move forward with integrated water resource management. The area of Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SUDS) will increase by 20,000 m², and municipal services will reduce their annual consumption of water from the mains by 100,000 m³. In addition, at least 10 research projects will be under-

taken as partners, and collaboration will take place on at least 50 research projects (particularly those funded through European, national, regional, metropolitan or municipal public sources) focused on integrated water resource management.

Target 6.6: Ensure the protection and environmental quality of water ecosystems. Groundwater quality will be guaranteed and information will be provided on the percentage of time during the bathing season when the microbiological quality of water at Barcelona's beaches does not meet standards.

Target 14.1: Minimise pollution in Barcelona's coastal waters. More than 4.55 m³ of solid waste per day of significant rainfall will be prevented from reaching the sea from the combined sewer system.

Target 14.2: Ensure the excellent quality of all Barcelona beaches. A three (excellent level) will be awarded on the water quality indicator for Barcelona beaches.

Indicator status

| SDG target | Indicator (code) | Indicator (definition) | Initial value for the period (from 2015 onwards) | Penultimate value in the series | Latest available value | Year of latest value | Goal 2030 | Trend over the whole period | Compared to the previous value |
|------------|------------------|---|--|---------------------------------|------------------------|----------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 6.4. | 6.4.1 | Domestic water consumption measured in litres per inhabitant per day | 105.5 | 102.7 | 98.4 | 2024 | 100.0 | ↓ | ↓ |
| 6.4. | 6.4.2 | Urban water consumption measured in litres per inhabitant per day | 159.2 | 150.1 | 142.9 | 2024 | 150.0 | ↓ | ↓ |
| 6.4. | 6.4.3 | Grey water used (in m3) | 159.2 | 401.0 | 401.0 | 2024 | *not identified | ↑ | = |
| 6.4. | 6.4.4 | Rainwater use on roofs (in m3) | 1,000.0 | 17,271.0 | 16,154.0 | 2024 | *not identified | ↑ | ↓ |
| 6.5. | 6.5.1 | Participation as partners in research projects that work towards integrated water resource management | 4 | 8 | 9 | 2024 | 10 | ↑ | ↑ |
| 6.5. | 6.5.2 | Support and collaboration in research projects that work towards integrated water resource management | 8 | 88 | 92 | 2024 | 50 | ↑ | ↑ |

| SDG target | Indicator (code) | Indicator (definition) | Initial value for the period (from 2015 onwards) | Penultimate value in the series | Latest available value | Year of latest value | Goal 2030 | Trend over the whole period | Compared to the previous value |
|------------|------------------|---|--|---------------------------------|------------------------|----------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 6.5. | 6.5.3 | Operational area of sustainable urban drainage systems (in m2) | 49,854 | 124,661 | 145,567 | 2024 | 69,854 | ↑ | ↑ |
| 6.5. | 6.5.4 | Water from the mains consumed by municipal services (in million m3) | 5.61 | 3.88 | 3.29 | 2024 | 4.48 | ↓ | ↓ |
| 6.6. | 6.6.2 | Forecast of the percentage of the time when the water of Barcelona's beaches will not comply with microbiological quality requirements during bathing season | 2.71% | 5.64% | 11.91% | 2024 | 1.80% | ↑ | ↑ |
| 6.6. | 6.6.4 | Annual volume extracted from groundwater for municipal use (in million m3) | 1,453,446.0 | 1,135,530.0 | 753,919.0 | 2024 | *not identified | ↓ | ↓ |
| 6.6. | 6.6.5 | Percentage of conductivity analyses with values >2000µS/cm | 7.69% | 6.19% | 10.91% | 2024 | 6.00% | ↑ | ↑ |
| 14.1. | 14.1.1 | Volume of solid waste from the combined sewerage system that was prevented from reaching the sea during rainy periods (m3 of waste/days of significant rainfall per year) | 0.18 | 4.99 | 4.94 | 2024 | 4.55 | ↑ | ↓ |
| 14.1. | 14.1.2 | Percentage of overflow days (combined system overflows (DSU*) during rainy periods at Barcelona beaches in relation to the number of days with significant rainfall (≥ 1mm) | 27.0% | 76.0% | 84.0% | 2024 | *not identified | ↑ | ↑ |
| 14.2. | 14.2.1 | Water quality indicator for Barcelona's beaches | 2.9 | 2.7 | 2.9 | 2024 | 3.0 | = | ↑ |

ENERGY, WASTE AND CLIMATE ACTION

Main targets

Target 7.2: Make an exponential leap in the local consumption and production of renewable energy. More than 50% of the electricity consumed will be from renewable sources and more than 6.5% of the energy consumed will be from local renewable sources.

Target 7.3: Create a stock of private and public buildings with high energy efficiency. Greenhouse gas emissions generated by the building and heating sector will be reduced by 80% compared to 2019 within the framework of the Climate Mission for Carbon Neutral Cities.

Target 8.4: By 2030, 10-30-50 for a sustainable economy in Barcelona. Ten percent of GDP will come from the social economy; waste generation per unit of product in the industrial sector will be reduced by 30%; and emissions in the commercial sector will be reduced by 50%.

Target 8.9: Achieve a 100% 2030 Agenda-compliant tourism offering: sustainable, safe and high quality. Average tourist spending will increase, and the density of tourist accommodations relative to the resident population will decrease. The number of tourist establishments and services with the Biosphere Commitment certification will also gradually increase.

Target 11.5: Provide the maximum protection for people and prevention of material damage during severe climate episodes.

Target 12.2: The 50-50-100 objective for an efficient and sustainable use of natural resources. Ensure that 50% of electric energy consumption comes from renewable sources, that 50% of municipal waste is recovered and that 100% of municipal buildings have water-saving mechanisms to reduce consumption

Target 12.3: Halve the amount of food wasted. Food waste will be reduced by 35% compared to 2020. The Barcelona Food Bank will continue working on recovering food from waste, and Mercabarna aims to reduce food waste from marketed products to zero.

Target 12.4: Reduce the presence and impact of plastics and microplastics in Barcelona's environment.

Target 12.5: Make a significant leap in waste reduction and recycling. Reduce the solid urban waste generated to under 1.20 kg per inhabitant per day and a recycling rate of over 65% for the waste collected.

Target 12.6: Ensure that the large companies operating in Barcelona have environmental certificates. Ensure that more than 1,000 companies have environmental certifications, and all companies with more than 500 employees.

Target 12.7: Barcelona City Council's public procurement will meet all the United Nations' standards on sustainable procurement (social, environmental and economic clauses).

Target 12.8: The More Sustainable Barcelona network will have 3,000 member organisations committed to the 2030 Agenda.

Target 13.1: 100% of the population will be under ten metres from a climate shelter, and there will be a water garden in every district.

Target 13.2: By 2030, Barcelona will achieve the greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions reduction stipulated in the most ambitious international agreements.

In accordance with the Climate Mission for Carbon Neutral Cities, total greenhouse gas emissions will be reduced by 80%.

Indicator status

| SDG target | Indicator (code) | Indicator (definition) | Initial value for the period (from 2015 onwards) | Penultimate value in the series | Latest available value | Year of latest value | Goal 2030 | Trend over the whole period | Compared to the previous value |
|------------|------------------|--|--|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 7.2. | 7.2.1 | Proportion of the electricity consumed in Barcelona that comes from renewable sources | 16.2% | 15.9% | 16.5% | 2023 | 50.0% | ↑ | ↑ |
| 7.2. | 7.2.2 | Proportion of energy consumed in Barcelona that has been locally generated using renewable resources | 0.94% | 1.13% | 1.53% | 2023 | 6.50% | ↑ | ↑ |
| 7.3. | 7.3.1 | Number of buildings with A and B energy ratings | 256 (2018) | .. | 3,871 | 2020 | *not identified | ↑ | ↑ |
| 8.4. | 8.4.2 | Greenhouse gas emissions generated by the commercial sector (per 1,000 tonnes of CO ₂) | 687.0 | 658.7 | 589.0 | 2023 | 343.5 | ↓ | ↓ |
| 8.4. | 8.4.3 | Kg of industrial waste generated per €1,000 of GVA in industry | 38.03 | 32.76 | 30.24 | 2022 | 26.6 | ↓ | ↓ |
| 8.9. | 8.9.2 | Number of tourism establishments and services with the Barcelona Commitment certification | 219 | 403 | 430 | 2023 | *not identified | ↑ | ↑ |
| 8.9. | 8.9.3 | Average expenditure per tourist per day, on accommodation (night) and for their total stay | '54.1 (night) 78.4 (stay)' | '84.2 (night) 91.7 (stay)' | '92.2 (night) 99.7 (stay)' | 2024 | '60 (night) 90 (stay)' | ↑ | ↑ |
| 8.9. | 8.9.4 | Number of tourist accommodation places with respect to the resident population | 7.2% | 9.2% | 9.1% | 2024 | 8.5% | ↑ | ↓ |
| 11.5. | 11.5.1 | Quantification of human damage caused by water-related disasters (millions of euros) | 0.01 | 0.04 | 0.01 | 2023 | *not identified | ↑ | ↑ |
| 12.2 | 12.2.2 | Proportion of municipal waste that is recovered | 41.8% | 40.1% | 39.9% | 2022 | 50.0% | ↓ | ↓ |

| SDG target | Indicator (code) | Indicator (definition) | Initial value for the period (from 2015 onwards) | Penultimate value in the series | Latest available value | Year of latest value | Goal 2030 | Trend over the whole period | Compared to the previous value |
|------------|------------------|--|--|---------------------------------|------------------------|----------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 12.3 | 12.3.1 | Tonnes of food used by the Barcelona Food Bank that come from food waste | 7,874 | 10,650 | 10,966 | 2023 | *not identified | ↑ | ↑ |
| 12.3 | 12.3.2 | Tonnes of food wasted at Mercabarna | 9,400.0 | 2,760.3 | 1,174.5 | 2023 | 0 | ↓ | ↓ |
| 12.5. | 12.5.1 | Kg/inhabitant/day of solid urban waste collected | 1.28 | 1.26 | 1.23 | 2023 | 1.20 | ↓ | ↓ |
| 12.5. | 12.5.2 | Percentage of collected solid urban waste that is recycled | 36.3% | 39.8% | 41.1% | 2023 | 65.0% | ↑ | ↑ |
| 12.6. | 12.6.1 | Number of organisations with environmental certificates | 179 | 413 | 682 | 2022 | 1,000 | ↑ | ↑ |
| 12.7. | 12.7.1 | Barcelona City Council's score on the Composite Index for Sustainable Public Procurement, developed by the One Planet Network Sustainable Public Procurement Programme (Index scale 0–5) | 4.67 | .. | 4.67 | 2019 | 5 | *Earliest available data | *Earliest available data |
| 12.8. | 12.8.1 | Number of organisations that have joined the More Sustainable Barcelona network | 458 | 1,422 | 1,521 | 2023 | 3,000 | ↑ | ↑ |
| 13.1. | 13.1.1 | Proportion of the population that has a climate refuge under a ten-minute walk from home | 87.5% | 97.0% | 98.0% | 2024 | 100.0% | ↑ | ↑ |
| 13.1. | 13.1.2 | Water surface area of ornamental fountains (in m2) | 109,899 | 110,846 | 110,886 | 2024 | 111,070 | ↑ | ↑ |
| 13.1. | 13.1.3 | Number of -purpose fountains at schools and open playgrounds | 0 | 16 | 16 | 2023 | *not identified | ↑ | = |
| 13.2. | 13.2.1 | Reduction in GHG emissions compared to 1992 (per 1,000 tonnes of CO2) | 3,455.5 | 3,285.80 | 3,088.0 | 2023 | 750.0 | ↓ | ↓ |

URBAN GREENERY AND BIODIVERSITY

Main targets

Target 11.7: Greener and safer public spaces where people can play. 160 hectares of urban green space will be created in Barcelona, prioritising existing sites, and the ten targets of the Plan for Play in Public Spaces will be achieved.

Target 14.5: Maintain Barcelona's commitment to the biodiversity of its coastline. Efforts will be made to maintain marine species and fish along the coast of Barcelona.

Target 15.1: Promote biodiversity nodes and nature reserves as an essential part of urban green infrastructure. Ten biodiversity nodes and nature reserves will be created in the city.

Target 15.2: Nearly 30% of Barcelona is covered by trees. Increase the surface area covered by trees in the municipality by 1.6 Km² (approximately 1 m² more per inhabitant).

Target 15.3: Fewer than five hectares of forest burned annually in the Barcelonès region.

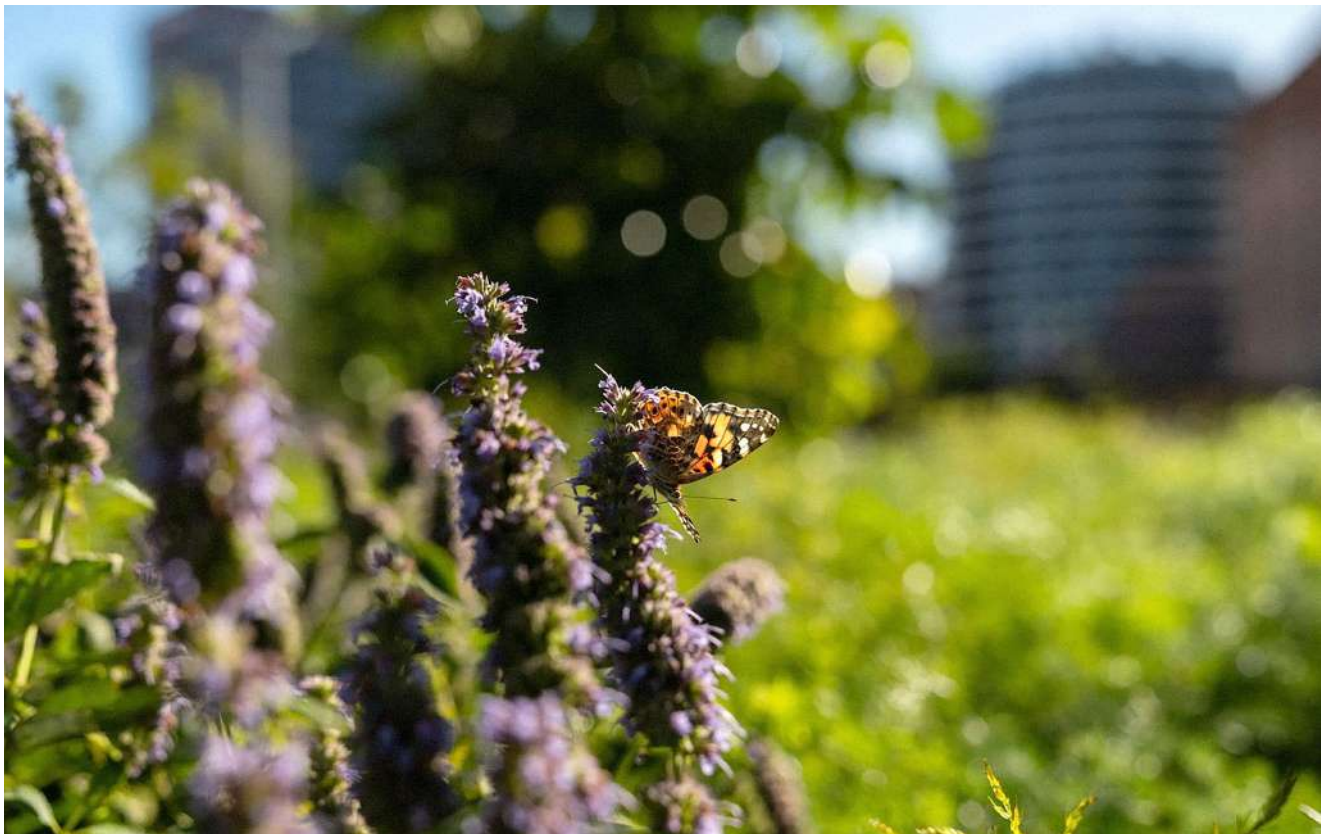
Target 15.4: By 2030, introduce climate change criteria into the management of the Serra de Collserola Natural Park.

Target 15.5: Maintain biodiversity in Barcelona and increase efforts to preserve the biodiversity of the planet. Maintain the biodiversity index for native birds at above 0.80 and to increase the percentage of Barcelona Zoo's research and conservation projects or actions dedicated to native fauna species.

Target 15.7: Zero tolerance for the trafficking of protected species and the introduction of invasive flora and fauna species in Barcelona.

Target 15.9: The vision and goals of SDG 15 will be present in all strategies and plans relating to the development of Barcelona.

Target 15.a: Barcelona will have a new zoo model more geared at the preservation and dissemination of biodiversity and a Biodiversity Research Institute.



Indicator status

| SDG target | Indicator (code) | Indicator (definition) | Initial value for the period (from 2015 onwards) | Penultimate value in the series | Latest available value | Year of latest value | Goal 2030 | Trend over the whole period | Compared to the previous value |
|------------|------------------|--|--|---------------------------------|------------------------|----------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 11.7 | 11.7.1 | Area of non-woodland urban green areas (Km2) | 11.28 | 12.12 | 12.29 | 2023 | 12.88 | ↑ | ↑ |
| 11.7 | 11.7.2 | Rating of the street cleaning service (0-10) | 6.5 | 5.8 | 6.4 | 2024 | *not identified | ↓ | ↑ |
| 14.5. | 14.5.1 | Number of fish species identified in Barcelona's coastal waters | 103(2021) | .. | 122 | 2024 | *not identified | ↑ | ↑ |
| 15.1. | 15.1.1 | Number of biodiversity nodes and nature reserves created since 2015 | 5 | 10 | 10 | 2023 | 10 | ↑ | = |
| 15.2. | 15.2.1 | Total tree-covered area in the municipal area, including both urban and woodland green areas (km2) | 28.3 | 29.1 | 29.3 | 2023 | 29.8 | ↑ | ↑ |
| 15.3. | 15.3.1 | Average forest area burned over the last three years across the five municipalities in the Barcelonès county. | 9.5 | 8.8 | 2.5 | 2024 | 5.0 | ↓ | ↓ |
| 15.5. | 15.5.1 | Biodiversity index for native bird species | 0.84 | 0.69 | 0.65 | 2022 | 0.8 | ↓ | ↓ |
| 15.5. | 15.5.2 | Percentage of Barcelona Zoo's research and conservation projects or actions dedicated to native fauna species (including mixed projects) | 67.7 | 83 | 80 | 2022 | *not identified | ↑ | ↓ |
| 15.a. | 15.a.1 | Achievement indicators for the various transformation phases leading to the new model for Barcelona Zoo | 0.0% | .. | 46.0% | June 2021 | 100.0% | ↑ | ↑ |

2.2.

FEATURED TOPICS:

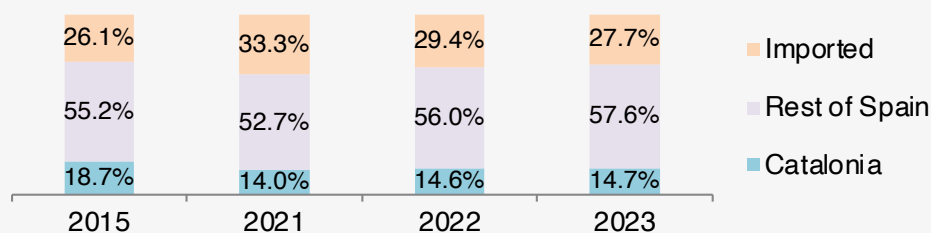
URBAN AND SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE

[Barcelona City's Urban Agriculture Strategy 2019–2030](#) sets out the actions needed to expand this activity, which brings significant economic, social and environmental benefits. Thanks to this momentum, the number of urban allotments in Barcelona has grown steadily, reaching a total of 609 in 2023 (**Graph 11**). This figure includes municipal allotments, those under the 'Mans al verd' programme, community and social allotments and school gardens. [The Urban Agriculture Observatory](#) collects data that make it possible to

analyse the socio-environmental, productive and biodiversity impacts of all these cultivated spaces.

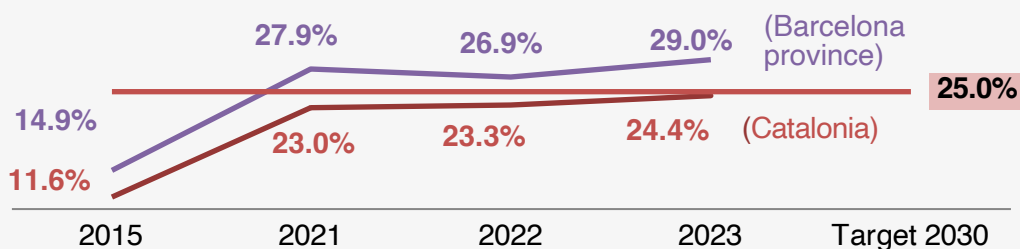
Regarding local produce (**Graph 9**), which is also of vital importance in promoting the local economy, reducing the ecological footprint and strengthening food resilience, the proportion of Catalan-grown fruit and vegetables sold at Mercabarna remains steady at around 15%. Meanwhile, between 2015 and 2023, the share of land under organic production as a percentage of total agricultural land has increased significantly, both in the province of Barcelona and across Catalonia as a whole. Currently, nearly 30% of Catalonia's agricultural land is engaged in organic production (**Graph 10**).

Graph 9: Origin of produce sold in Mercabarna's Central Fruit and Vegetable Market (%)



Source: Mercabarna.

Graph 10: Area under organic production as a percentage of total utilised agricultural area (UAA)

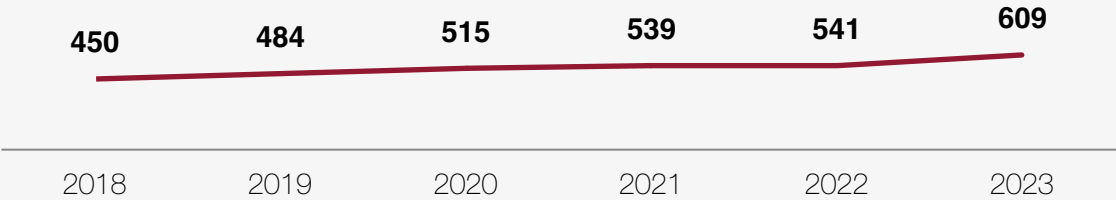


Source: Catalan Agro-Ecological Production Council (CCPAE).

The ‘green market stalls’ model, defined in the city’s Green Commerce Strategy, was highly successful when launched in 2021 and reached a 56% participation rate among stalls in municipal markets. Despite the gradual decline seen up to 2023, to 46%, the number of participating stalls remains relatively high and there is anticipation of renewed momentum **(Graph 12)**. In line with efforts to strengthen this model, the Barcelona

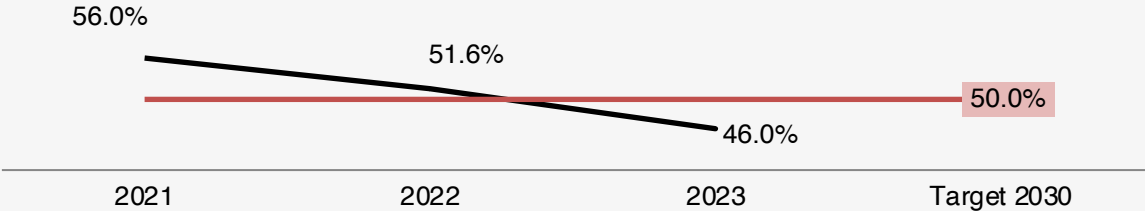
Municipal Institute of Markets (IMMB) launched a [new Green Commerce campaign](#) in February 2025, aimed at increasing the visibility of local products in the city’s municipal markets and those with organic, short supply chain and quality certifications.

Graph 11: Number of urban allotments



Source: More Sustainable Barcelona. Climate Plan.

Graph 12: Percentage of municipal market stalls classified as ‘green market stalls’



Source: Barcelona Municipal Institute of Markets.

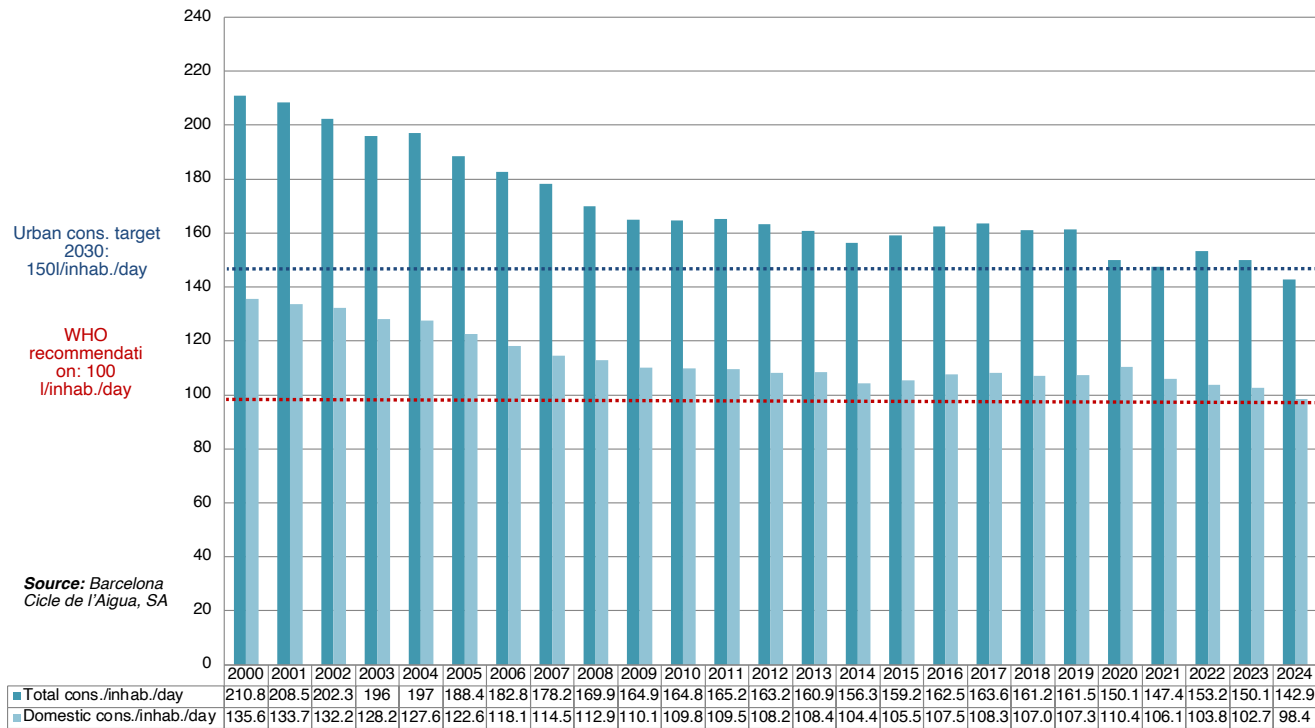
WATER AND BEACHES

Regarding water and water resource management, and against a backdrop of drought that led to a state of emergency being declared in the first quarter of 2024, efforts are being stepped up to implement and promote water efficiency and savings measures. Barcelona’s Technical Plan for the Use of Alternative Water Resources (PLARHAB) proposes an increased use of resources such as reclaimed water, rainwater harvested from roofs and grey water in all applications where drinking water is not required. A new grey water reuse byelaw was initially approved in early 2025 that applies to new buildings, those undergoing major renovations and those consuming more than 595 m³ of water annually.

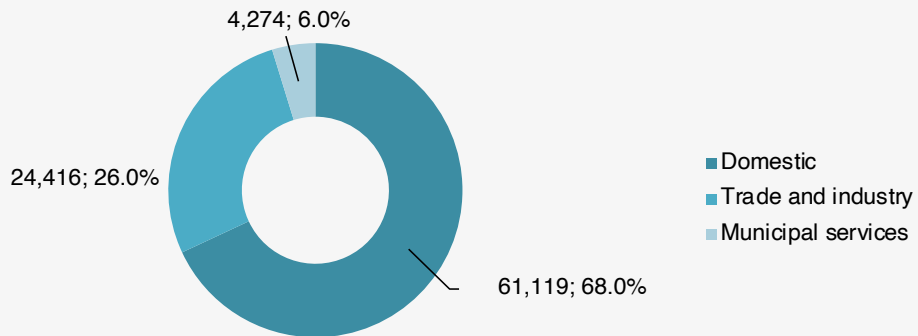
Regarding water savings and efficiency, data show that domestic drinking water consumption (Graph 13),

which has traditionally been low in Barcelona, reached new lows in 2023 and 2024 (102.7 and 98.4 litres per inhabitant per day, respectively), thus achieving the 2030 target of 100 litres per person per day. Similarly, despite the post-pandemic upswing in tourism, total urban consumption achieved the 2030 target of 150 l/inhab./day, mainly thanks to reduced water consumption by municipal services, which were also affected by the restrictions imposed by the drought (Graph 14). The Barcelona City Council reduced water consumption by 40% between 2022 and 2024, that is, during the drought period. Municipal consumption fell from 6.9 hm³ in 2022 (drinking water and groundwater combined) to 4.2 hm³ in 2024, 77% of which was water from the mains and 23% groundwater.

Graph 13: Total domestic and urban water consumption measured in litres per inhabitant per day, 2000-2024



Graph 14: Consumption by sector (thousands of m3), 2024

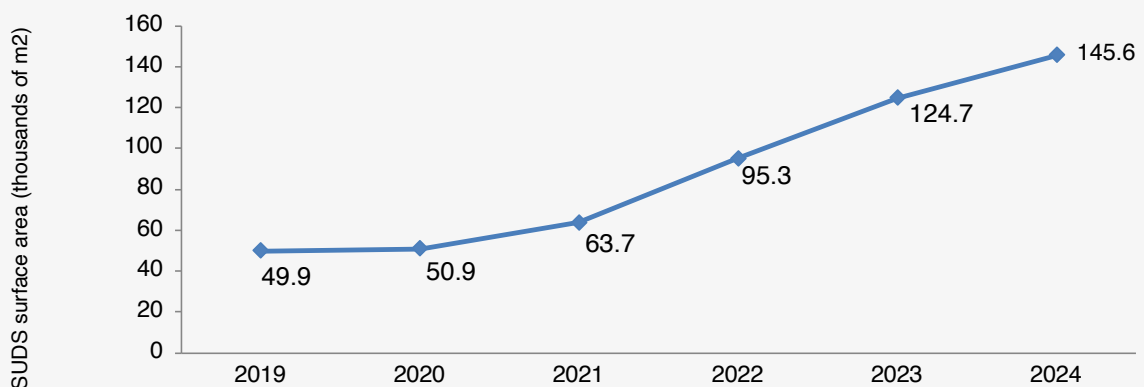


Source: Barcelona Cicle de l'Aigua, S.A.

Increase sustainability, urban resilience and adaptation to climate change in the urban water cycle, new spaces with sustainable urban drainage systems (SUDS) are incorporated into the city each year. By

the end of 2024, Barcelona had 145,567 m² of SUDS, combining various types of elements such as drainage trenches or strips, floodable garden beds, permeable pavements, infiltration tree pits and bioretention strips.

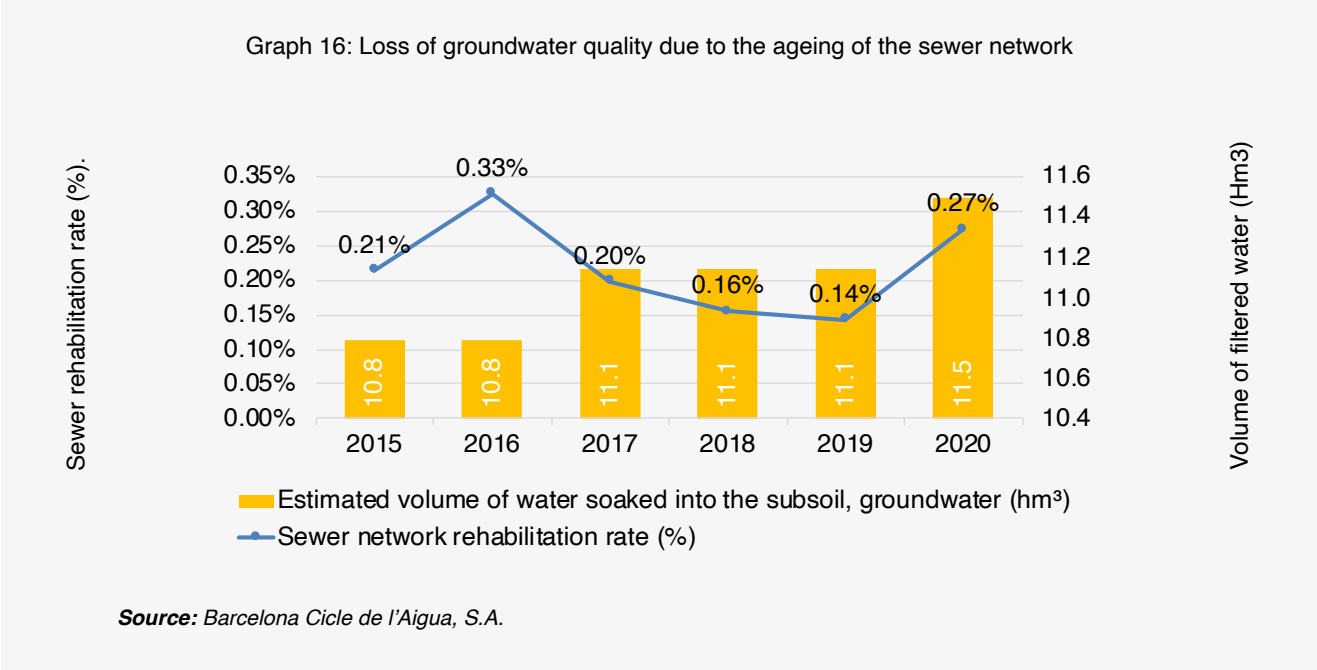
Graph 15: Trend in constructed SUDS area (thousands of m²)



Source: Barcelona Cicle de l'Aigua, S.A.

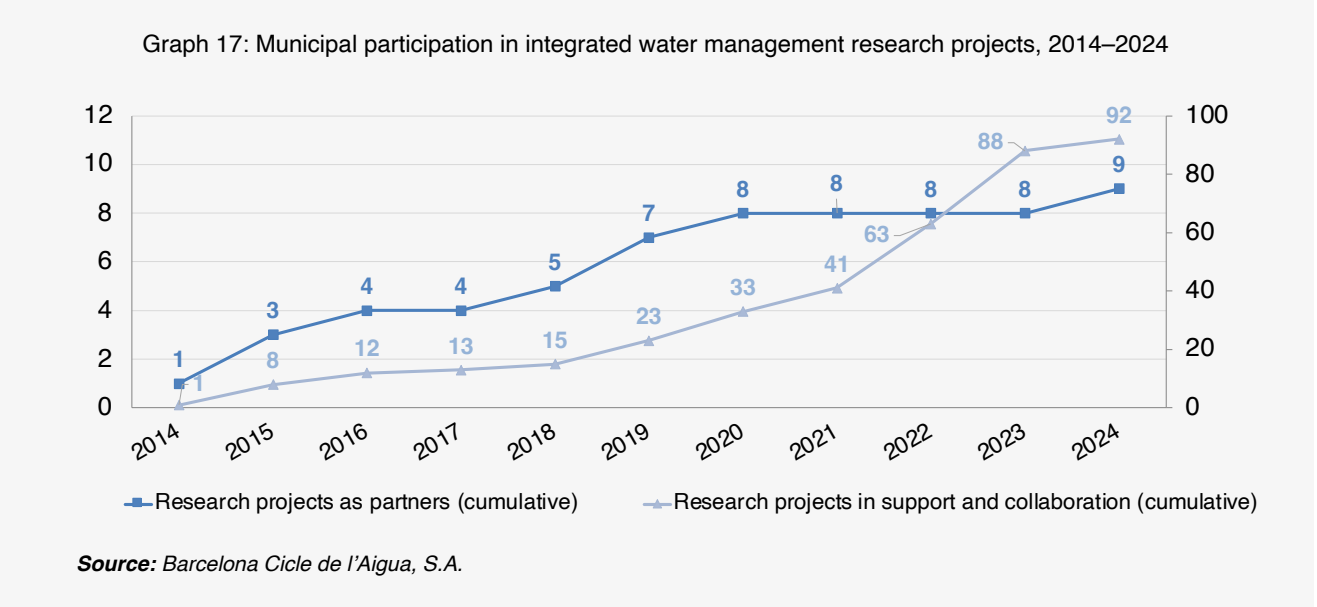
The PDISBA (Comprehensive Master Plan for Barcelona's Sanitation System) includes a series of measures to prevent the effects of and minimise the risks of flooding, with the aim of protecting the population and substantially reducing water-related disasters. The PDISBA also contains a sewer rehabilitation plan, which estimates that at least 1% should be rehabilitated each year starting in 2030 to ensure an optimal state of conservation of this essential infrastructure.

As shown in **Graph 16**, current renewal rates fall well short of this ideal figure. Keeping the sewer network in good condition is essential to prevent contaminated water from seeping into the subsoil. The target scenario for 2030 is for this volume of water not to exceed 6.71 hm³. In recent years, however, the indicator has slightly worsened, reaching 11.5 hm³.



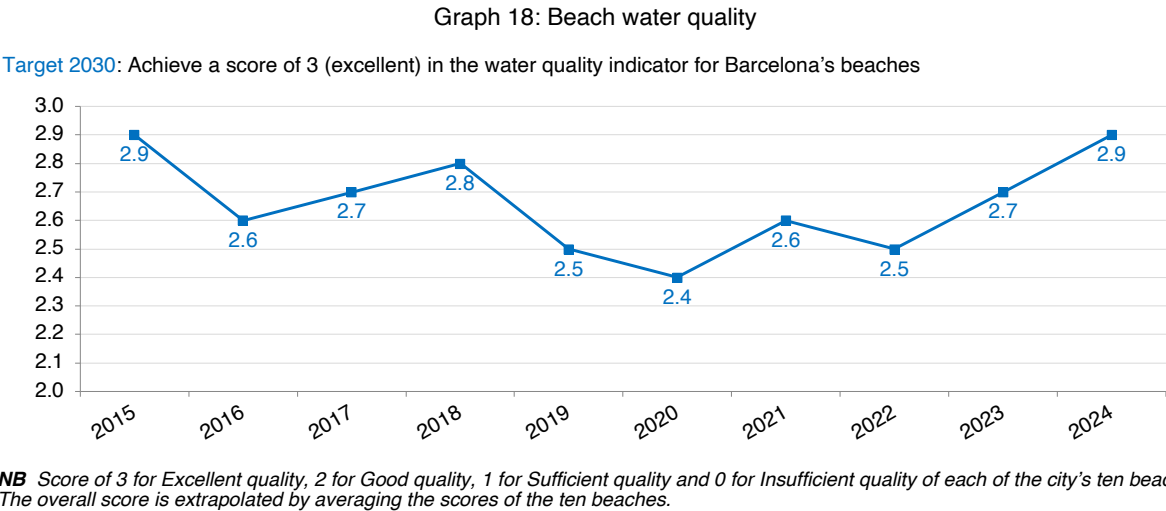
Participation in research projects brings innovation and continuous improvement in integrated water resource management. As shown in **Graph 17**, Barcelona City Council, through Barcelona Cicle de l'Aigua (BCASA),

is participating in numerous projects with European funding as either a consortium partner or a collaborating entity.



The 2018-28 Strategic Plan for the City's Coastal Areas sets out the planning and management criteria for all urban spaces along the city's seafront, including the coastal neighbourhoods, ports, facilities and, of course, the beaches. In addition to increasing knowledge about the ecosystem services these areas provide and the best strategies to ensure their future, the basic and immediate goal is to guarantee bathing water quality

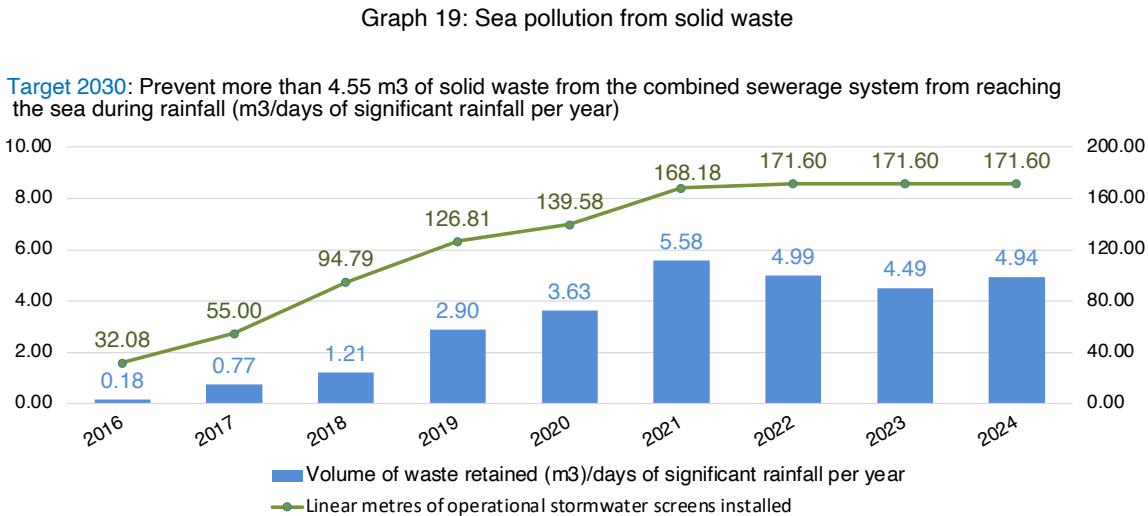
by protecting it from untreated water discharges and other sources of pollution. **Graph 18** shows that despite some fluctuations, quality levels have remained consistently high throughout the series. In 2024, the average score for Barcelona's ten beaches was 2.9 out of 3, according to the assessment system applied by the Catalan Water Agency.



Source: Catalan Water Agency.

One of the European projects spearheaded by Barcelona, [iBathwater](#), made it possible to improve methods for reducing overflows in combined sewer systems during periods of heavy rainfall. In 2024, an average of

4.94 m³ of solid waste from the combined sewer system was prevented from reaching the sea per day of significant rainfall (**Graph 19**).



Source: Barcelona Cicle de l'Aigua, S.A.

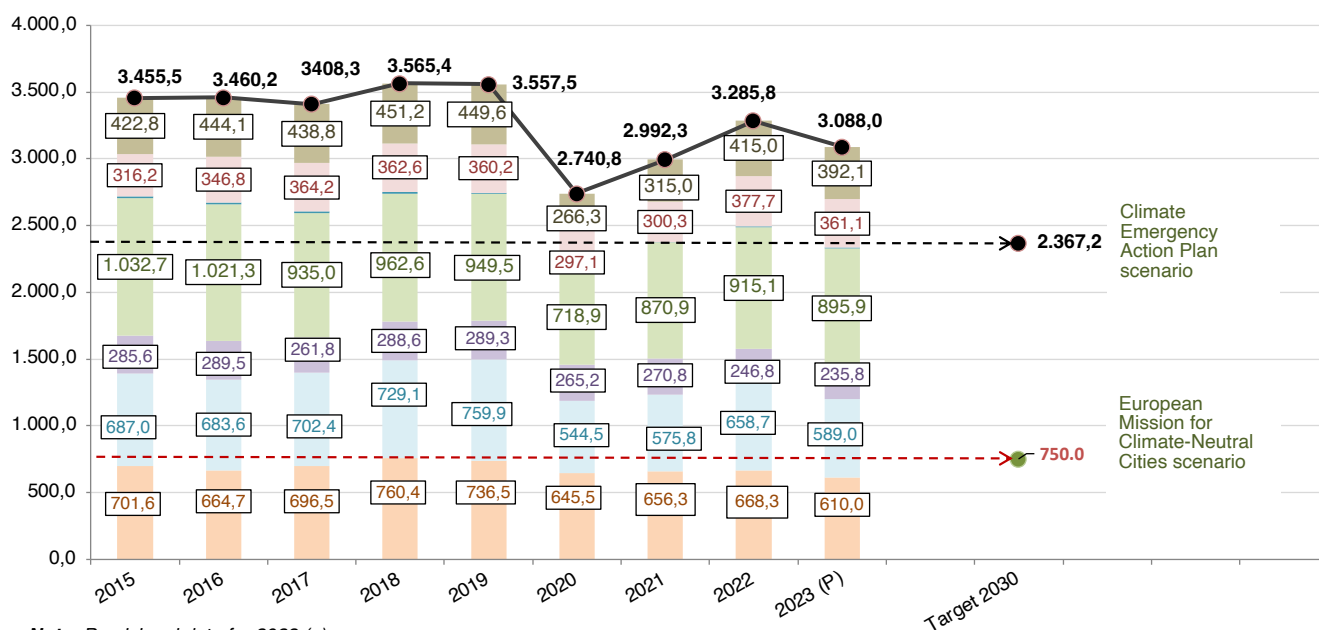
ENERGY, WASTE AND CLIMATE ACTION

The Climate Emergency Action Plan (PAEC) 2030 is the roadmap for advancing climate change mitigation and adapting Barcelona to its effects, while ensuring a fair transition in line with the principles of climate justice. In the mitigation section, it is worth noting that Barcelona is participating in the European mission '100 Climate-Neutral and Smart Cities by 2030', which entails a commitment to accelerate decarbonisation. Instead of the 2.3672 million tonnes of CO₂ equivalent/year forecast for 2030 in the PAEC, the new 2030 target for Barcelona is just over 700,000 tonnes/year, although in this case port and airport emissions will not be counted. Action and investment will focus on the sectors that are the main sources of greenhouse gas

emissions: mobility and transport, buildings and the built environment, electricity generation and waste management. Technological innovation and collaboration with the private sector are expected to be promoted to accelerate change and make it affordable for the entire population.

Graph 20 shows that after the post-pandemic rebound effect of 2021 and 2022, emissions in 2023 amounted to 3.088 million tonnes of CO₂ equivalent, 6.0% under 2022. Perhaps most noteworthy about this decline is that it occurred in a context of economic growth. We hope this marks a turning point in a trajectory that should gain much greater momentum towards decarbonisation.

Graph 20: Greenhouse gas emissions by sector. Barcelona 2015-2023



Note: Provisional data for 2023 (p).

Source: Urban Ecology Area. Barcelona Sustainability Indicators.

- PORT AND AIRPORT (per 1,000 tonnes of CO₂)
- WASTE (per 1,000 tonnes of CO₂)
- OTHER (per 1,000 tonnes of CO₂)
- TRANSPORT (per 1,000 tonnes of CO₂)
- INDUSTRIAL (per 1,000 tonnes of CO₂)
- COMMERCIAL (per 1,000 tonnes of CO₂)
- DOMESTIC (per 1,000 tonnes of CO₂)
- TOTAL EMISSIONS (per 1,000 tonnes of CO₂)

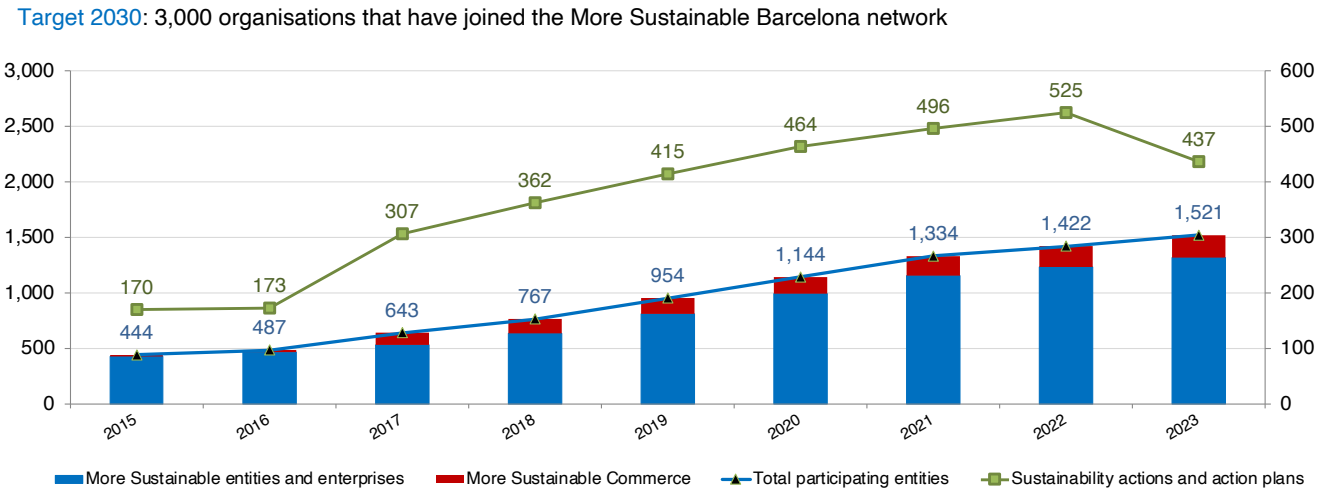
The [Climate Plan Government Measure](#), approved in November 2024, translates the municipal government's will to accelerate progress toward climate neutrality and ensure the city's optimal adaptation to climate change into concrete measures with resources and a calendar. To achieve these objectives, it commits to applying all instruments at its disposal, whether regulatory, fiscal, budgetary or administrative, to take advantage of the economic and social transformation opportunities opened up by the climate transition, with the participation of all stakeholders.

In parallel, the new [Citizen Commitment to Sustainability 2024–2034](#), approved by the Citizen Council for Sustainability on 7 May 2024, identifies the priority intervention areas in Barcelona, which are: climate emergency; biodiversity loss; planetary and human health; the food system; the production and consumption model; access to housing; safe, sustainable and healthy mobility; the energy model; water management; and the cultural and educational model. The commitment is implemented through what are called collaborative city challenges, focused on topics of

special importance for sustainability. Contributions to the challenges can take the form of actions, projects or measures that each party —regardless of whether they are an institution, company, entity or family— can undertake within their field of activity and sphere of influence. The priority challenges to be addressed in the 2024–2026 period are decarbonisation and water savings, both of which are linked to climate policy.

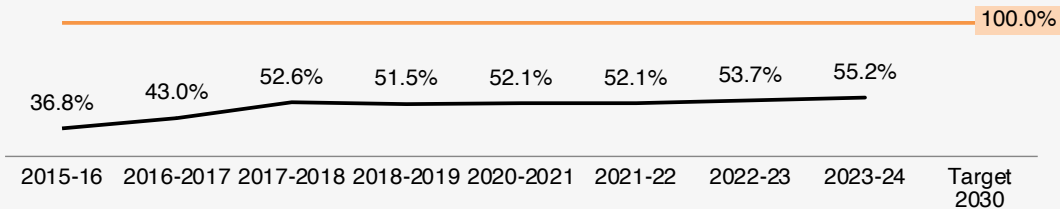
At this point, it is important to highlight the significance of the network of allies committed to sustainability. The number of organisations, companies and businesses signing the Citizen Commitment for Sustainability has been increasing year after year. In 2023, there were already 1,521 (**Graph 21**). The new Citizen Commitment is expected to provide a fresh impetus to further progress to reach the target of 3,000 organisations by 2030. Equally vital is the involvement and action of younger generations. The number of schools that have carried out environmental education projects within the framework of the 'More Sustainable Schools' (E + S) programme stood at 381, representing 55.2% of all schools in the city in 2023–2024 academic year (**Graph 22**).

Graph 21: Entities and initiatives committed to sustainability



Source: Urban Ecology Area. More Sustainable Barcelona.

Graph 22: Proportion of schools that have joined the More Sustainable Schools Network

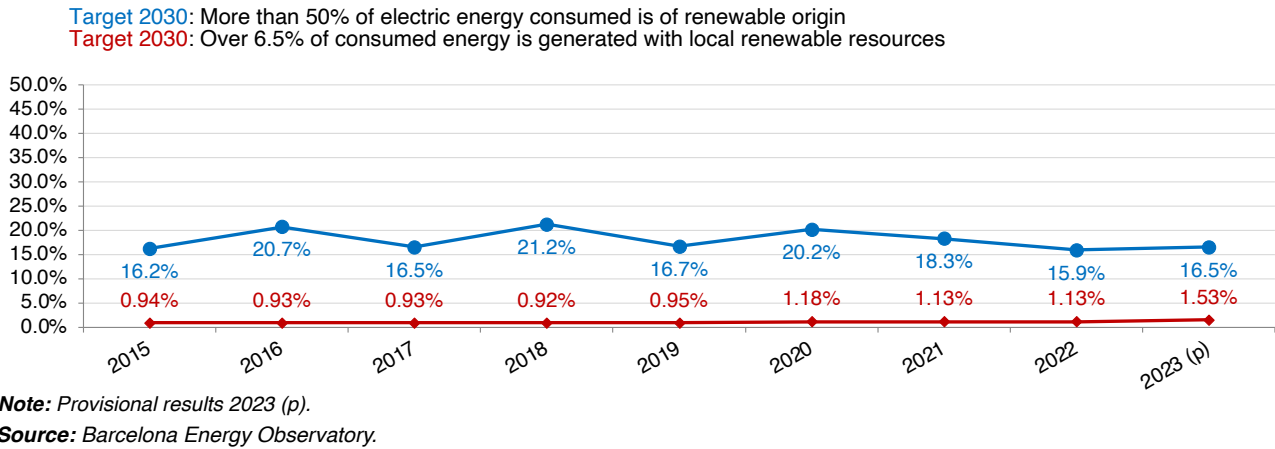


Source: Urban Ecology. Barcelona City Council.

In terms of energy, Barcelona needs to both reduce energy consumption through greater efficiency in all sectors and rapidly increase local renewable energy production and consumption, with measures such as promoting self-consumption and energy communities. However, electricity consumption from renewable sources has stalled at very low levels in Barcelona. As shown in **Graph 23**, from 2015 to 2023 it rose by only 0.3 percentage points, from 16.2% to 16.5% of the total.

Admittedly, there are marked fluctuations in the statistical series due to the uneven presence of hydroelectric energy, but in any case, the low share of renewables in Catalonia means that the 2030 target of consuming 50% renewable-source energy remains a long way off as of today. The percentage of energy consumed that was generated locally from local renewable resources stood at 1.53% in 2023, a notable increase over previous years, which may signal a turning point.

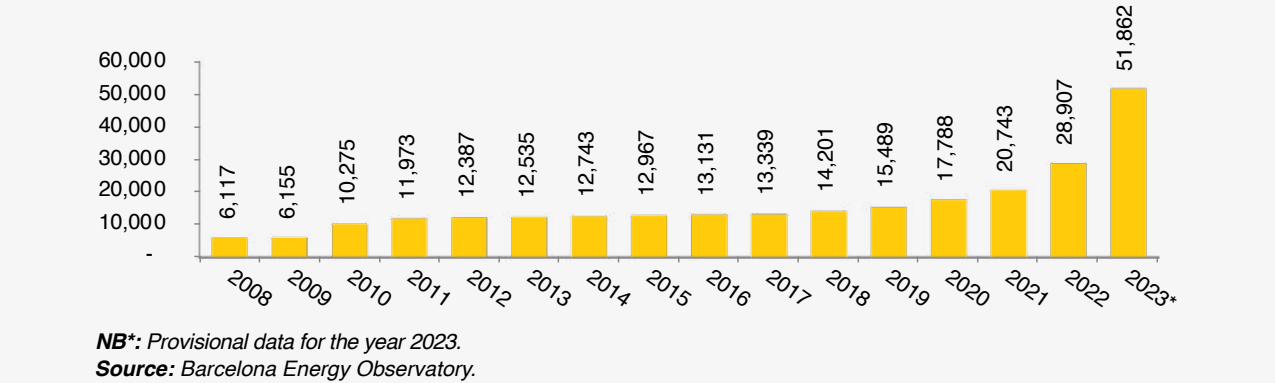
Graph 23: Renewable energy consumption and generation



Looking at the evolution of solar photovoltaic energy (**Graph 24**), after years of stagnation there has been an upswing since 2019, dovetailing with the approval of Royal Decree 244/2019 regulating the administrative, technical and economic conditions for electricity

self-consumption. However, when the energy crisis erupted in 2022, solar photovoltaic production made a significant leap. Between 2022 and 2023 the increase recorded was 80%.

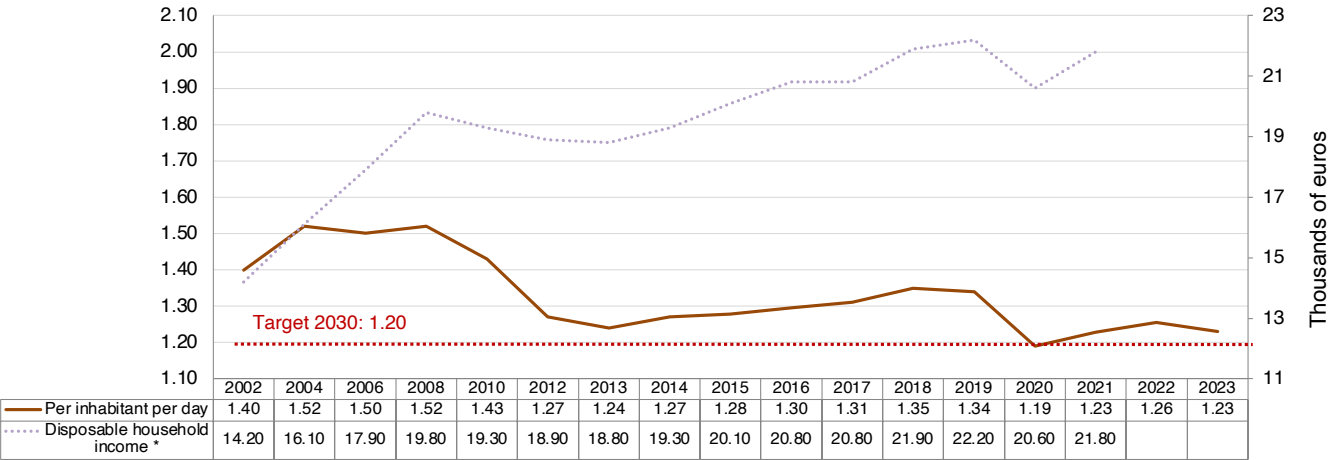
Graph 24: Cumulative city-wide photovoltaic capacity (kW)



In the area of waste management, Barcelona bases its prevention and management strategy on the circular economy approach, in which waste is regarded as a potential resource and reuse and recycling are encouraged. [The Zero Waste Plan 2021–2027](#) aims to make swift progress in this direction through public–private collaboration, research and innovation, with studies and pilot tests on selective collection and reuse. Within this framework, the Barcelona Zero Plastic Commitment seeks to drastically reduce the consumption of single-use plastics, focusing on extending product lifespans and promoting reuse.

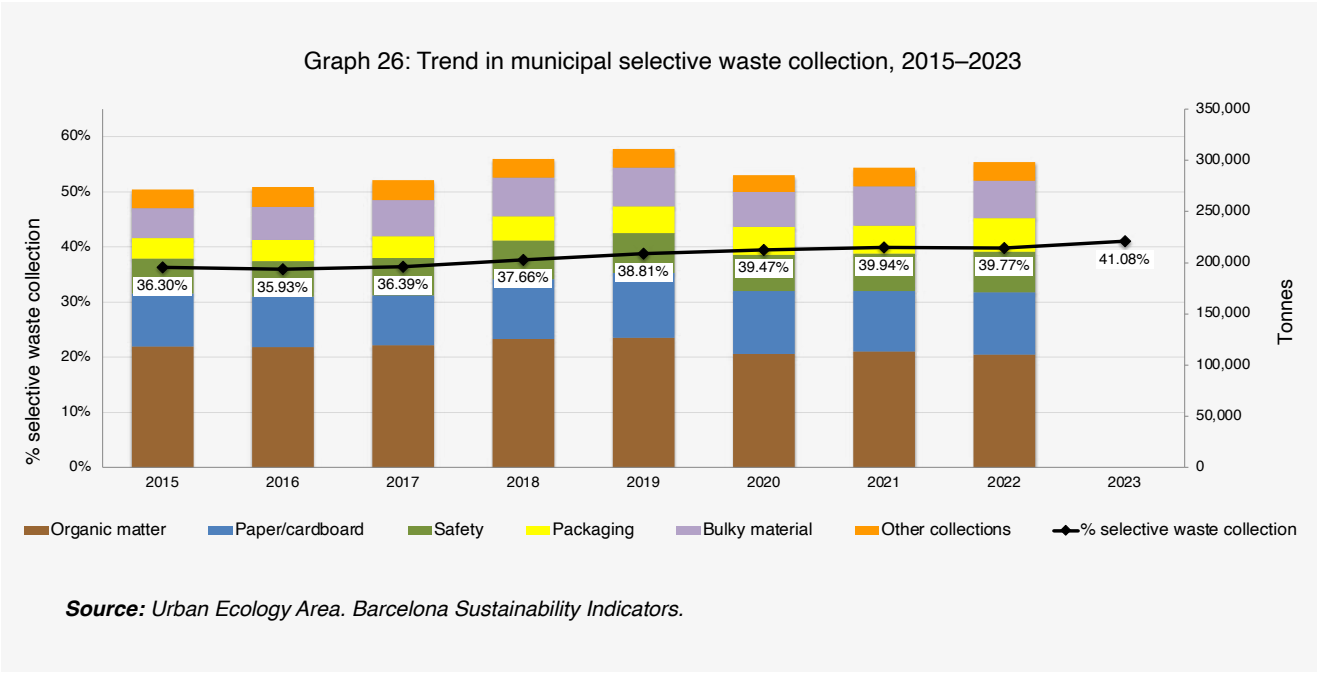
Looking at the main indicators, the amount of waste generated per inhabitant per day in Barcelona stabilised at 1.23 kg in 2023, following a steady increase from 2015 to 2019 and a sharp drop in 2020, dovetailing with the onset of the pandemic. As shown in **Graph 25**, the trend in this indicator has closely mirrored the evolution of household disposable income. Waste generation decreases during periods of economic crisis.

Graph 25: Municipal waste generation per inhabitant per day, 2002–2023



Source: Urban Ecology Area. Barcelona Sustainability Indicators.

As for the level of selective waste collection, the city as a whole reached 41.1% in 2023, positive progress yet still far from the 65% target set for 2030 (**Graph 26**).



Source: Urban Ecology Area. Barcelona Sustainability Indicators.

Global warming is already causing negative impacts on a regular basis. The Barcelona Institute for Global Health (ISGlobal) has estimated the number of deaths attributable to heat in Catalonia in 2022 and 2023 (**Tables 1 and 2**), years marked by successive and extremely intense heatwaves. This new circumstance makes it necessary to design climate change adaptation plans based on prevention and to strengthen healthcare systems to deal with climate-related health emergencies.

Table 1: Mortality attributable to heat in Catalonia in 2023

| Province | mortality rate (deaths per million) | Number of deaths |
|-----------------|-------------------------------------|------------------|
| Barcelona | 149 | 839 |
| Girona | 127 | 98 |
| Lleida | 145 | 63 |
| Tarragona | 168 | 138 |
| CATALONIA TOTAL | 148 | 1,139 |

Source: Barcelona Institute for Global Health.

Table 2: Mortality attributable to heat in Catalonia in 2022

| Province | mortality rate (deaths per million) | Number of deaths |
|-----------------|-------------------------------------|------------------|
| Barcelona | 235 | 1,327 |
| Girona | 206 | 159 |
| Lleida | 203 | 89 |
| Tarragona | 240 | 197 |
| CATALONIA TOTAL | 237 | 1,772 |

Source: Barcelona Institute for Global Health.

In July 2024, Barcelona City Council launched the first phase of the [School Climate Plan](#) project, with an investment of around €14 million from the tourist tax surcharge. The project aims to improve air quality and climate control in schools. The ultimate goal is for all 170 public primary schools in the city to have completed the transformation of their climate control systems within six years. In total, an estimated €100 million will be invested, some 30,000 square metres of photovoltaic panels will be installed and thermal comfort and air quality will be improved for the benefit of around 55,000 students.

To tackle the increasing frequency and intensity of heatwaves, Barcelona City Council has also created a climate shelter network, which has expanded each year since 2019 to reach 350 by mid-2024. Another mechanism for mitigating the effects of heatwaves is the presence of water in public spaces. In 2023, Barcelona had 1,732 drinking fountains distributed throughout the city, 110,846 m² of water features in the guise of ornamental fountains, and 16 multi-purpose fountains in schools.

URBAN GREENERY AND BIODIVERSITY

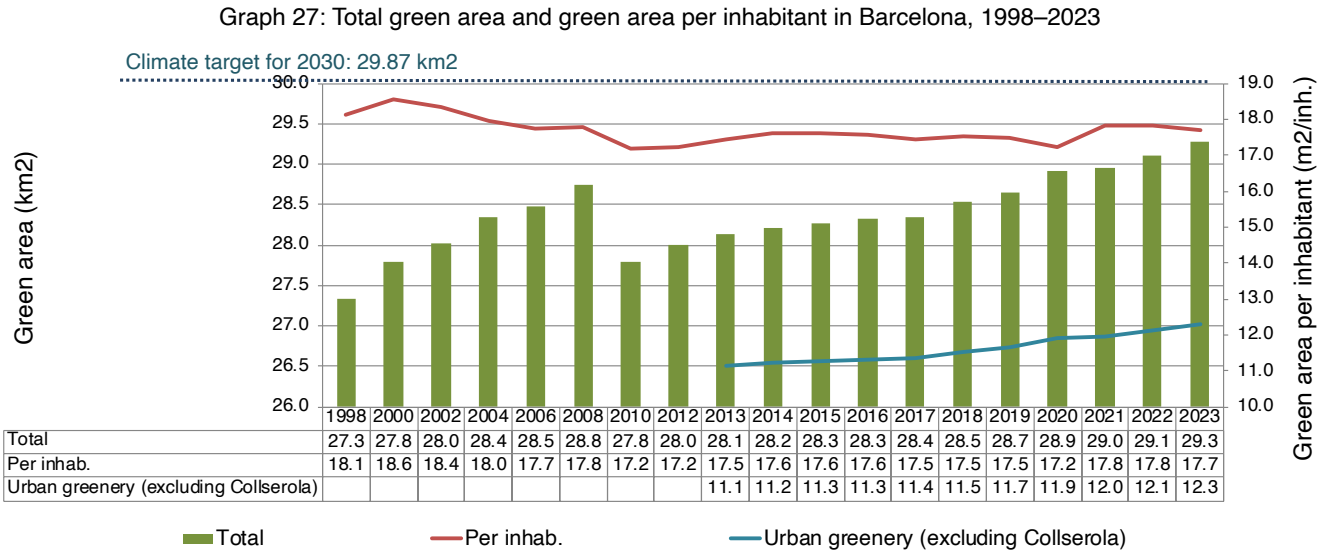
The [Barcelona Nature Plan 2030](#) is a strategic and participatory instrument that defines and plans the municipal government’s objectives and commitments regarding the expansion of the city’s green infrastructure, the conservation of biodiversity and the way citizens understand, enjoy, improve and care for urban nature. One of the main objectives of the Nature Plan is to increase green areas by 160 hectares by 2030 compared to 2015. To achieve this, the plan focuses on three main actions: rolling out the green model, implementing the Green and Biodiversity Charter and undertaking projects.

In July 2024, within the framework of the Climate Plan and aligned with the Nature Plan, the municipal government presented the Local and Interior Spaces Programme (PEPI), allocated €150 million for 357 planned actions aimed at improving the quality of public spaces and reclaiming unused and underused areas to introduce greenery and benefit residents’ health. It consists of three specific programmes:

Programme for increasing and improving spaces: increasing both the quantity and quality of local vacant urban spaces across the city, with a stronger presence of green.

- Shade programme: creating shade to improve the comfort of existing and newly developed public spaces.
- Partition wall and roof programme: adapting buildings’ roofs to make them green and partition walls to turn them into façades.
- During the 2024-2027 term, a total of 71 interventions are planned, covering a total of 22.3 hectares spread across all districts to improve and create new green spaces.

Data relating to urban greenery (**Graph 27**) show that the city is on the right track to reach the 2030 goals of exceeding 30 km² of tree-covered surface and 18.6 m² of tree-covered surface per inhabitant. Between 2015 and 2023, the total green area in the city increased by 101 hectares, which is equivalent to 17.70 m² per inhabitant. Similarly, the total non-woodland green area rose to 12.29 km².



Source: Urban Ecology Area. Barcelona Sustainability Indicators.

FEATURED BEST PRACTICE: SOLAR ENERGY AT BARCELONA DE SERVEIS MUNICIPALS (BSM) FACILITIES

BSM is installing 4,200 solar panels at its facilities for self-consumption, contributing to the energy transition towards a self-sufficient model that is less dependent on fossil fuels. There will be a total of 9,700 m² of solar panels, which will increase the electricity generation capacity eightfold, with nearly 2 MW of installed photovoltaic power. The energy generated by these installations will produce about 15% of the annual electricity used by BSM's facilities. Its remaining energy needs will continue to be met with electricity that is 100% renewable and certified at source. The project has an estimated total budget of €4 million.

The solar panels at the Olympic Port, covering 3,560 m² and with a capacity to generate over 825,000 kWh per year, are the largest shared self-consumption installation in the city. They cover the electricity consumption of the port and other nearby BSM facilities. Also notable are the panels planned for the Olympic Ring, covering 2,877 m² and producing 791,060 kWh per year, and those on the canopy of the Tibidabo car park, with an approximate area of 1,600 m² and a generation capacity of around 360,000 kWh annually. The new photovoltaic installations, which are still under study, will increase the generation potential at the Barcelona Zoo and Barcelona Cemeteries. Solar panels will be installed at the Barcelona Nord bus station for the first time, and the Forum Park will maintain its iconic pioneering 101 m² panel.



FEATURED BEST PRACTICE: TESTING THREE INNOVATIVE SYSTEMS TO CREATE SHADE IN PUBLIC SPACES

Until October 2024, Barcelona City Council will test the three winning prototypes of the urban innovation challenge 'Creating temporary shading in public spaces' launched in June 2023 by the Office for Climate Change and Sustainability and the BIT Habitat Foundation as part of the 'Urban Challenges' innovation grants. The aim of this call was to develop new innovative proposals and solutions that do not yet exist on the market and could become future products contributing to urban resilience. This initiative involved an investment of €300,000 to co-finance 80% of the total project budgets. Each solution received approximately €100,000 in support to be developed.

The three winning proposals were tested in the summer of 2024 in three public spaces: a conventional street, a playground area and a large open space. These solutions aim to reduce the urban heat island effect and improve the thermal comfort of citizens, especially the most vulnerable, considering the increasingly frequent and intense heatwaves. Through these large-scale structures, the project also intends to create new social spaces for the community.

The three prototypes installed in public spaces correspond to the projects: 'Oasis. Shade for Everyone', 'Sea of Shadows' and 'In the Shade of Trencadís'. Generally, these are modular, flexible shading structures adaptable to different urban environments. The increased circularity, durability and environmentally and health-conscious behaviour of their materials have been taken into account in the production of these solutions. These structures' ease of assembly, disassembly, maintenance and storage over time are also taken into account. Safety and accessibility conditions for the shaded spaces are also guaranteed.





3. MOBILITY AND INFRASTRUCTURE



3 GOOD HEALTH
AND WELL-BEING



6 CLEAN WATER
AND SANITATION



9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION
AND INFRASTRUCTURE



11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES
AND COMMUNITIES



13 CLIMATE
ACTION



3.1

TARGETS AND INDICATORS IN BARCELONA'S 2030 AGENDA

Main targets

Target 3.6: A drastic reduction in the human cost of traffic accidents. The annual number of deaths will be reduced by half (fewer than 14) and the number of people seriously injured will be cut by 40% (fewer than 120) compared to 2015 levels.

Target 3.9: Drastically reduce deaths caused by excessive pollution. The annual number of deaths attributable to excessive pollution will be reduced by 80% compared to 2015.

Target 9.1: By 2030, the strategic projects for Barcelona's economic transformation will be completed. In mobility, these projects include: Metro Line 9, FGC Line 8, Line 4 from La Pau to Sagrera, Plaça Catalunya Interchange and new stations at Sagrera and Sants.

Other strategic projects under study are: extension of the Ronda Litoral to Zona Franca, airport expansion, road and rail access to the Port and intermodal interurban bus stations.

Target 11.2: Greater ecomobility, based on a high-quality, sustainable and inclusive public transport system. The proportion of commute stages in public transport or private non-motorised transport will increase to 81.5%.

Target 11.6: Comply with WHO recommended air quality and noise thresholds. The WHO guideline values for air quality are: NO₂ below 10 µg/m³, PM₁₀ below 15 µg/m³ and PM_{2.5} below 5 µg/m³. The WHO maximum threshold for traffic noise is 53 dB.

Target 13.2: By 2030, Barcelona will achieve the CO₂ emissions reduction stipulated in the most ambitious international agreements. In mobility, the expected reduction is around 60% compared to the levels recorded in 1992.

Indicators

| SDG target | Indicator (code) | Indicator (definition) | Initial value for the period (from 2015 onwards) | Penultimate value in the series | Latest available value | Year of latest value | Goal 2030 | Trend over the whole period | Compared to the previous value |
|------------|------------------|--|--|---------------------------------|------------------------|----------------------|-----------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 3.6. | 3.6.1 | Annual number of people killed in traffic accidents | 27 | 20 | 11 | 2024 | 12 | ↓ | ↓ |
| 3.6. | 3.6.2 | Annual number of people seriously injured in traffic accidents | 199 | 228 | 242 | 2024 | 120 | ↑ | ↑ |
| 3.9. | 3.9.1 | Annual number of deaths attributed to excessive atmospheric pollution (above the WHO threshold* for both NO ₂ and PM _{2.5}) | 1,900 | 1,500 | 1,300 | 2023 | 500 | ↓ | ↓ |
| 11.2. | 11.2.1 | Eco-mobility (proportion of commute stages made using public and/or non-motorised transport) | 79.4% | 78.7% | 80.1% | 2023 | 81.5% | ↑ | ↑ |

| SDG target | Indicator (code) | Indicator (definition) | Initial value for the period (from 2015 onwards) | Penultimate value in the series | Latest available value | Year of latest value | Goal 2030 | Trend over the whole period | Compared to the previous value |
|------------|------------------|--|--|---|--|----------------------|--|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 11.2. | 11.2.2 | Rating (0-10) of the management of the various types of public transport by their users: Metro, tram, bus and Bicing. Average of the four means of transport | 7.3 | 7.4 | 7.5 | 2024 | 7.5 | ↑ | ↑ |
| 11.2. | 11.2.3 | Degree of bus fleet electrification | 0.8% | 6.3% | 11.8% | 2023 | 100.0% | ↑ | ↑ |
| 11.2. | 11.2.4 | Commutes/year made by the door-to-door service for people with disabilities | 331,055 | 338,872 | 340,333 | 2023 | 350,000 | ↑ | ↑ |
| 11.6. | 11.6.1 | Average concentration in µg/m3 of NO2, PM10 and PM2.5 | '43.0 (NO2) 28.0 (PM10) 17.1 (PM2.5)' | '29.1 (NO2) 25.1 (PM10) 15.5 (PM2.5)' | '26.0 (NO2) n/a (PM10) 14.0 (PM2.5)' | 2023 | '10.0 (NO2) 15.0 (PM10) 5.0 (PM2.5)' | ↓ | ↓ |
| 13.2. | 13.2.1 | Reduction in GHG emissions compared to 1992 (per 1,000 tonnes of CO2) | 3,455.5 | 3,285.80 | 3,088.0 | 2023 | 750.0 | ↓ | ↓ |

3.2

FEATURED TOPICS:

MOBILITY

Barcelona is changing the mobility paradigm, moving towards healthier, more sustainable and safer mobility, in line with SDGs 3, 11 and 13. The city's mobility strategy is determined by the Urban Mobility Plan (UMP). The current PMU (2018-2024) establishes 62 lines of action and more than 300 measures to achieve more sustainable, safe and healthy mobility. The document [PMU Assessment 2024](#) shows the results of the actions and the highlights for the period 2018-2022. **The PMU 2025-2030** is based on an assessment that identifies three major challenges:

1. Establish a safe, efficient and sustainable surface mobility model;
2. Develop a public transport system that attracts more passengers away from private vehicles.
3. Reduce dependence on cars or motorcycles.

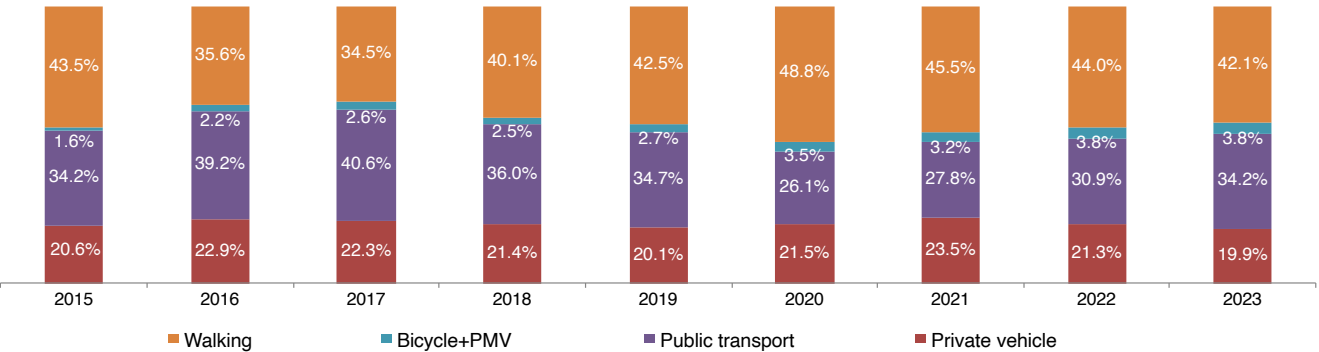
One of the most important challenges facing new urban mobility is **reducing the use of private motor vehicles**, so that walking, public transport and cycling become the preferred and most widely used means of transport for short and medium-distance commutes. The target set by the 2030 Agenda is for eco-mobility to cover more than 81.5% of internal commutes within the city. This indicator exceeded 80% for the first time in 2023 (**Graph 28**). The two-point drop in walking mobility from 2022 to 2023 (42.1% of trips) has been mainly offset by the upswing in commutes by public transport, which are now at similar levels to those before the pandemic. The increase from 1.6% (2015) to 3.8% (2023) in total commutes made by bicycle and personal mobility vehicles (PMVs) should also be taken into account.

In terms of active mobility, Barcelona already has around 1,150 kilometres of cycle routes, including all routes, streets and cycle lanes suitable for cycling. The number of surface bicycle parking spaces is also gradually increasing, with the aim of reaching 30,000 spaces, as well as underground parking or spaces designated for this purpose, with more than 1,000 spaces already available.

Barcelona has an extensive public transport network based on three modes of transport: metro, bus and tram. With more than 100 routes covering practically the entire city and more than 700,000 daily fares, the bus fleet is one of the cornerstones of metropolitan mobility. Furthermore, the pace at which hydrogen, electric and natural gas vehicles are being introduced into the fleet means that Barcelona has one of the cleanest networks in the European Union. The buses are also adapted for people with reduced mobility and connec-

ted to facilitate circulation, which means that citizens rate them very highly (8 out of 10 according to the latest [Municipal Services Survey](#)). In addition, the first phase of the tram connection along Diagonal between Glòries and Verdaguer was completed in 2024, with work to expand the public transport infrastructure that was used to redevelop the areas adjacent to the route to improve and enlarge them for pedestrians, bike lanes and green areas.

Graph 28: Total modal distribution



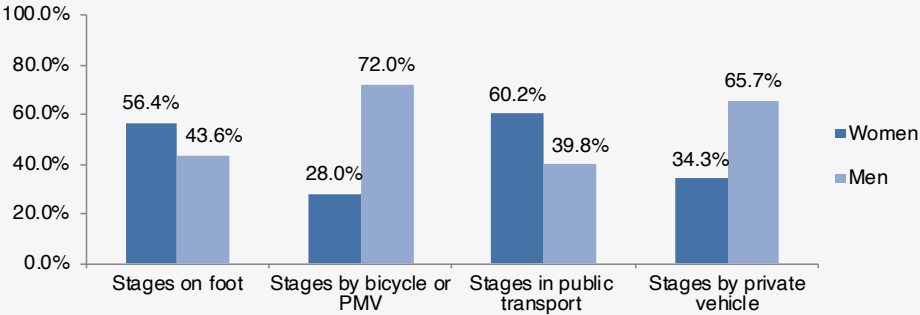
NB: Estimated modal distribution of commute stages in Barcelona. Percentage of stages in each mode of transport with respect to the total number of daily stages. An everyday commute can consist of several stages. The values for the current year are provisional estimates.

Source: Mobility Services Department. Barcelona City Council.

Urban mobility patterns are not uniform across different groups in society. Gender differences in the use of different means of transport are very noticeable (**Graph 29**), although this can be partly explained by

the older average age of women. Accordingly, only 34.3% of commutes in private motor vehicles are made by women, whereas more than 60.2% of commutes in public transport are made by women.

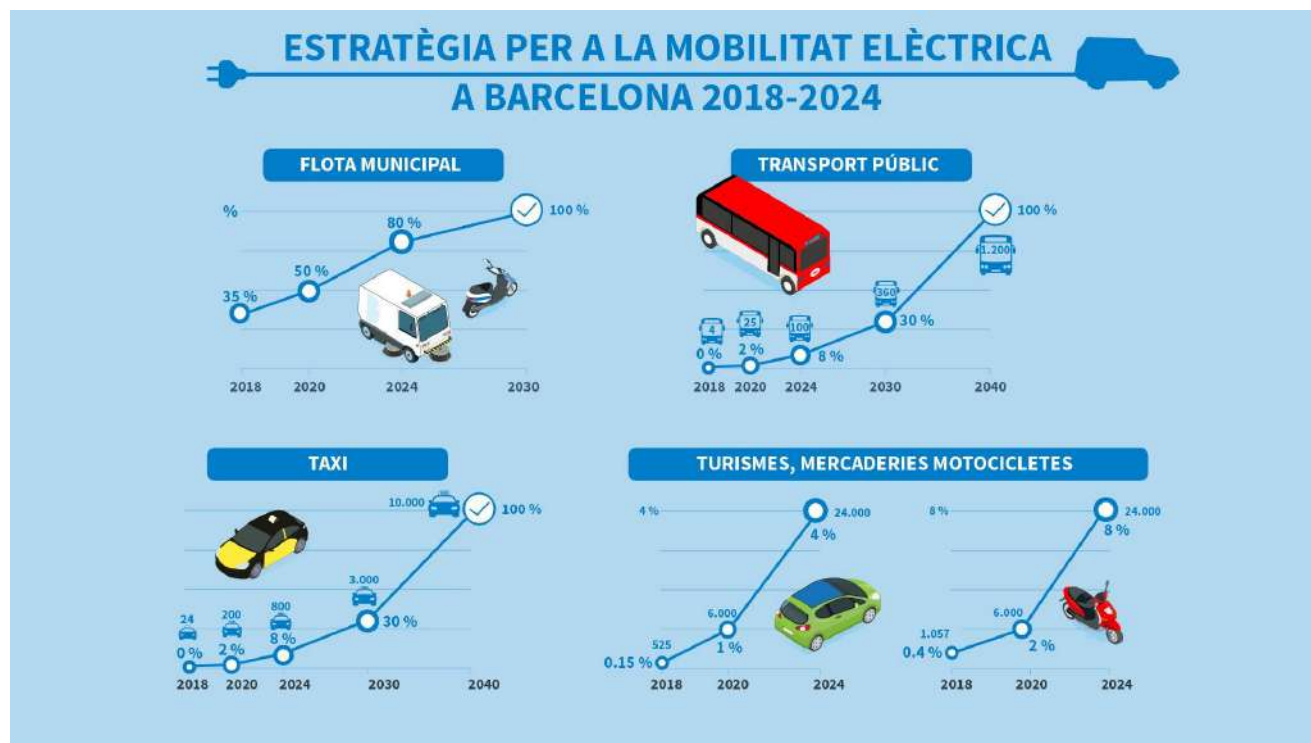
Graph 29: Share by sex according to means of transport used, 2023



Source: Mobility Services Department. Barcelona City Council.

Parallel to the ecomobility strategy, the City Council has developed an **Electric Mobility Strategy** over the last few years (2018-2024), with the aim of promoting and facilitating electromobility in the city, an essential part of the transition to zero-emission mobility. The roll-out of electromobility requires a range of infrastruc-

ture, such as electric vehicle charging points. In this regard, BSM's electric vehicle network, called Endolla Barcelona, already has more than 1,000 charging points installed throughout the city. Throughout 2023, 289 new points will be added to the network (see the best practice highlighted at the end of the section).



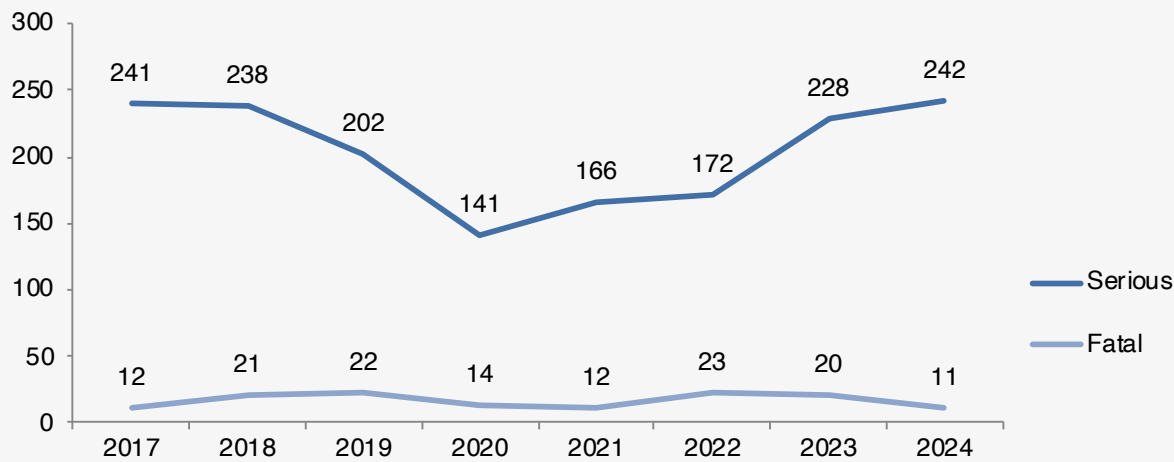
Electrification forecasts for mobility. **Source:** Barcelona Electric Mobility Strategy.



A third priority objective of mobility is road safety. Throughout 2024, the Barcelona Guàrdia Urbana city police responded to a total of 6,708 traffic accidents with victims (**Graph 31**). This represents a 2.4% de-

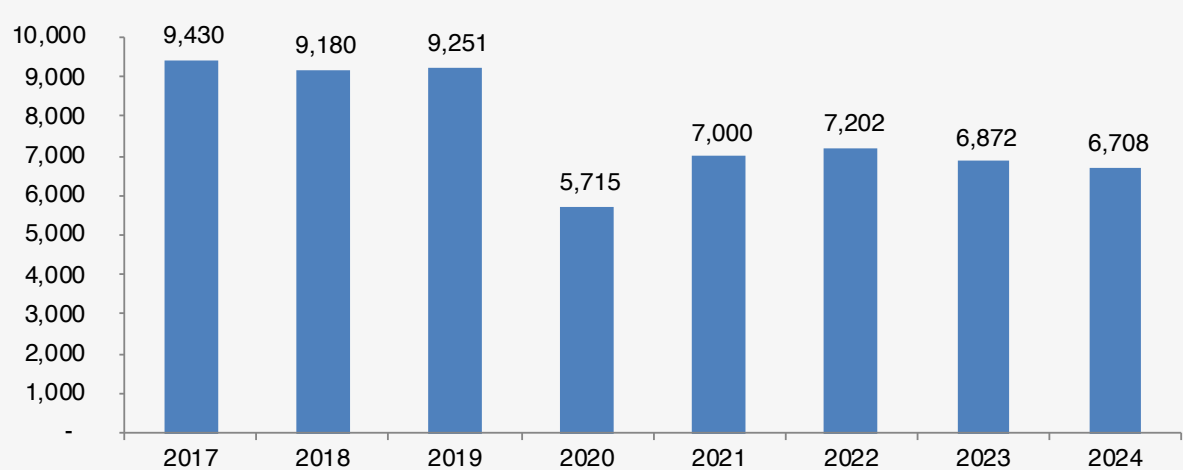
crease compared to 2023 and 27.5% compared to 2019. In terms of the severity of accidents, in 2024 there were 11 fatalities, and 242 people were seriously injured (**Graph 30**).

Graph 30: Traffic accident victims, 2017–2024



Source: Mobility Services Department. Barcelona City Council.

Graph 31: Accidents with victims, 2017–2023



Source: Mobility Services Department. Barcelona City Council.

The commitment to eco-mobility and electromobility is largely explained by the need and desire to reduce air pollution caused by traffic, a key factor in improving air quality. It is estimated that between 2020 and 2023, exposure to this type of pollution could be linked to around 1,300 deaths (**Table 3**), 800 new cases of

childhood asthma and 120 new cases of lung cancer in the city each year. This impact on health is 32% under the estimated rate for 2018-2019 and would be reduced by a further 38% if Barcelona complies with future legal limits.

Table 3: Mortality attributable to air pollution in Barcelona city

| | Pollution in 2018-2019 (PM _{2.5} =17 µg/m ³ and NO ₂ =39 µg/m ³) | Pollution in 2020-2023 (PM _{2.5} =14µg/m ³ and NO ₂ =27µg/m ³) | Future compliance with legal limit (PM _{2.5} =10 µg/m ³ and NO ₂ =20 µg/m ³) |
|-------------------------|--|--|--|
| PM_{2.5} | | | |
| Percentage of deaths* | 9% (7%, 10%) | 6% (5%, 7%) | 4% (3%, 4%) |
| Annual deaths | 1300 (1000, 1500) | 1000 (800, 1100) | 600 (400, 600) |
| NO₂ | | | |
| Percentage of deaths* | 6% (3%, 11%) | 4% (2%, 7%) | 2% (1%, 4%) |
| Annual deaths | 800 (400, 1600) | 500 (200, 1000) | 300 (100, 600) |
| Total** | | | |
| Percentage of deaths* | 13% (9%, 17%) | 8% (6%, 11%) | 5% (4%, 7%) |
| Annual deaths | 1900 (1300, 2600) | 1300 (900, 1800) | 800 (500, 1000) |
| Social cost (€ million) | 1,302 (891-1,781) | 891 (617-1,233) | 548 (342-685) |

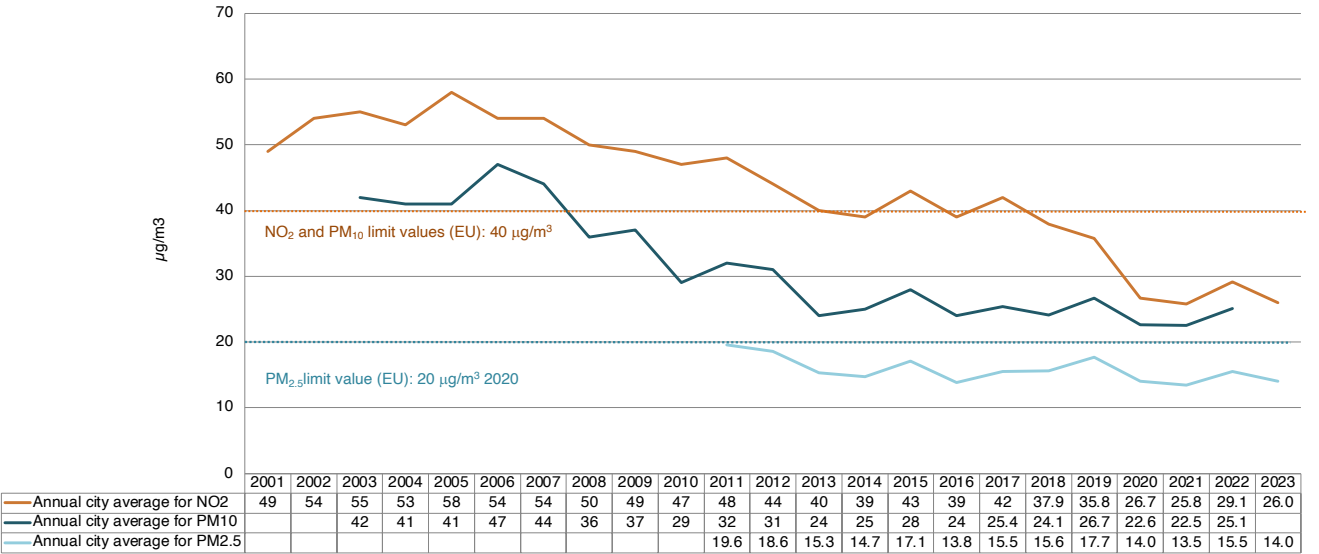
Notes: *Percentage of deaths attributable compared to the total number of deaths from natural causes in one year. The number of deaths is rounded up

Source: ‘Assessment of Air Quality in the City of Barcelona 2023’ report. Barcelona Public Health Agency (ASPB).

The future legal limit refers to the new European Air Quality Directive, approved in October 2024, which will significantly lower this limit for the main atmospheric pollutants from 2030 onwards, bringing them closer to the WHO health protection guideline values. In 2023, air pollution levels in Barcelona city fell compared to 2022 and were similar to those of 2020 and 2021. This confirms a structural trend towards a reduction in NO₂ pollution, the pollutant most directly linked to road traffic, while the reduction in PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5} particles has been very insignificant. In 2023, annual NO₂,

PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5} levels were below the current legal maximum levels at all measuring stations but above the WHO guideline levels (5 µg/m³ for PM_{2.5} particles and 10 µg/m³ for NO₂) and the future legal limit. Specifically, the population of Barcelona has been exposed to an average of 14 µg/m³ of PM_{2.5} and 26 µg/m³ of NO₂ (**Graph 32**). The Barcelona Public Health Agency (ASPB) publishes an [annual report with a detailed assessment of air quality in Barcelona](#), including all these data broken down by location.

Graph 32: Average annual NO₂, PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5} concentration. Barcelona 2001-2023

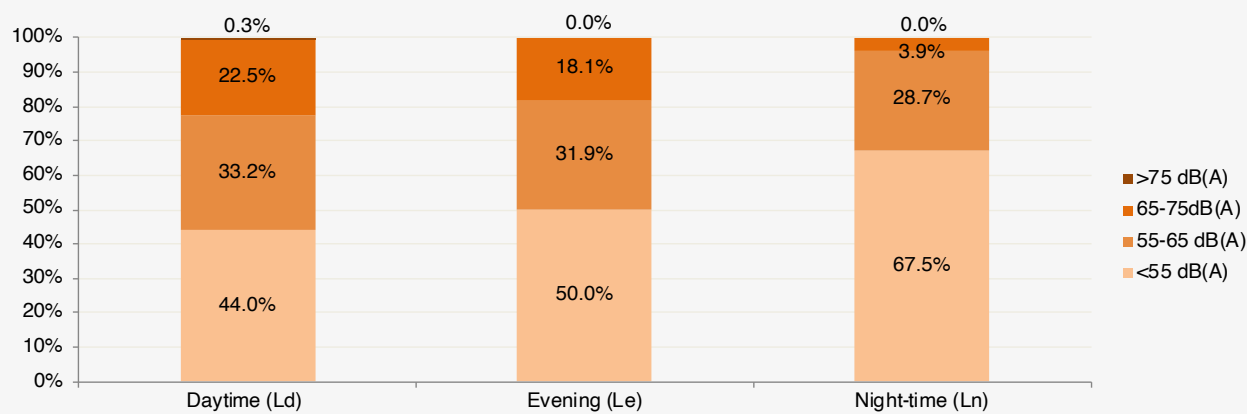


Source: Barcelona Public Health Agency (ASPB).

Another type of pollution that can cause problems for human health and the environment is noise pollution. The Barcelona City Council regularly draws up strategic noise maps (SNM), which serve to comprehensively assess the population's exposure to different sources of noise in a given area. They are drawn up every five years and used as a management tool for improving and restoring acoustic quality where necessary and for protecting good acoustic quality in quiet environments.

Pending the publication of an updated version of these maps, data from 2017 show that the proportion of the population exposed to medium and high levels of noise was 22.8% during the day (>65 dB(A)) and 32.6% at night (>55 dB(A)). Many neighbourhoods had road traffic noise exposure levels above the limit recommended by the WHO (**Graph 34**).

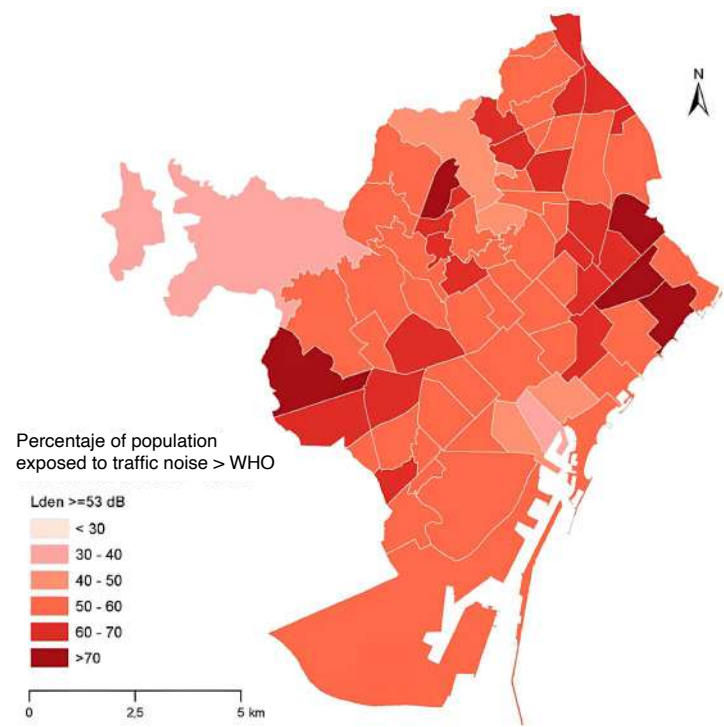
Graph 33: Percentage of population exposed to different noise levels, 2017



NB: *Ld* is the average annual noise level during the day (7 am to 9 pm). *Le* is the average annual noise level during the evening (9 pm to 11 pm). *Ln* is the average annual noise level during the night (11 pm to 7 am).

Source: Strategic noise map, 2017 Urban Ecology Area.

Graph 34: % population exposed to traffic noise > WHO by neighbourhood, 2017



3.3.

FEATURED BEST PRACTICES

PARTICIPATORY PROCESS FOR THE 2025-2030 URBAN MOBILITY PLAN

This participatory process took place throughout 2024 with the aim of stimulating debate among citizens and gathering opinions and proposals to help better define the lines of action for urban mobility in Barcelona with a view to achieving a more sustainable, efficient, safe, healthy and equitable mobility model.

Between April and June 2024, meetings were held to analyse different mobility-related issues in Barcelona. Members of the Mobility Pact participated, along with individuals and entities from sectoral councils, representatives of specific groups (children, women, the educational community, etc.) and district agents linked to the areas under debate. The thematic lines were:

- Mobility and accessibility
- Mobility and gender
- Mobility and sustainability
- School mobility
- Work and educational mobility
- Healthcare mobility
- Tourist mobility
- Goods and services mobility
- Metropolitan mobility

Two sessions open to the public were also held. In the second half of the year, the proposals received were evaluated and feedback sessions were held to inform and discuss whether or not to incorporate the proposals into the PMU 2025-2030, which is expected to be approved in the first quarter of 2025.



BARCELONA ALREADY HAS AN ELECTROMOBILITY NETWORK WITH MORE THAN 1,000 CHARGING POINTS

E-mobility is currently facing three major challenges that call for innovation in all sectors of industry: the need for competitive vehicles with better battery range and lower prices, accessible and easy-to-use charging stations, and the efficient and smart use of energy as a tool to make e-mobility truly sustainable.

In recent years, the city of Barcelona has been working on smart energy management and infrastructure challenges through Endolla Barcelona. This has been achieved through numerous European projects and public-private partnerships with operators in the value chain (component manufacturers, energy companies, vehicle manufacturers, etc.), making Barcelona a leading city in innovation in this sector.

In this vein, a key project has been the creation and development of Endolla Barcelona, a public electric vehicle network managed by BSM that is now the largest in Spain and southern Europe. After a cumu-

lative investment of €25 million by 2023, partly from European Next Generation funds, Endolla Barcelona reached 1,000 charging points distributed throughout the city in March 2024, following a comprehensive and equitable expansion strategy that anticipates the demand to support Barcelona residents in the transition to electric vehicles.

Thanks to these efforts, Endolla Barcelona now reaches all neighbourhoods equally, providing residents with an extensive network of efficient charging stations powered by 100% renewable energy. It currently has 3,300 active users and an average of 14,000 top-ups per month.

Over the next five years, BSM plans to invest a minimum of €15 million to continue growing and meeting the needs of citizens. To this end, work has begun to add 2,000 new charging points to BSM car parks. This means the city will be prepared to reach 3,000 stations as demand grows.



BARCELONA INNOVA LAB MOBILITY (BILM)

This innovation laboratory, jointly promoted by Fira de Barcelona and Barcelona City Council through BIT Habitat, aims to promote and facilitate the creation of new solutions, products and services for smarter and more sustainable urban mobility.

Its work is based on what are known as innovation challenges, through which companies, start-ups, universities and research centres from around the world are publicly invited to propose solutions to very specific challenges related to urban mobility. A committee of experts assesses the technical quality of the entries and chooses a maximum of two winning solutions which receive a maximum grant of €100,000 each. The winners also get international exposure through participation in the Tomorrow.Mobility fair, which is part of the Smart City Expo World in Barcelona. The implementation period for the selected proposals is 18 months, which includes a pilot testing phase of at least six months in a real environment, so the results can be evaluated and the solution validated.

In 2023, the BILM launched its first challenge: to reduce motorcycle-related accidents. The call for entries received submissions from many countries, and the winners were Mapit Care and Rider Dome. The pilot phase was implemented in 2024.

The second challenge was to improve the city's bus network service. Solutions were sought to improve both user experience and travel efficiency. This must be translated into measures that optimise travel times, whether by improving commercial speed, loading and unloading times, reducing transfer times, etc., as well as improvements to the buses themselves and the rest of the infrastructure in the network in terms of accessibility, safety, information channels and customer service. The scope of the projects therefore had to be the vehicles that are part of Barcelona's public transport fleet, the infrastructure associated with the network (such as bus stops and bus lanes) and the adjacent public space (such as the road network in general).

The two winning proposals were announced in June 2024; the pilot tests will be carried out in Barcelona and the impact monitored throughout 2025. The winning projects in this second challenge were:

- BUSPAS. Winning solution to the urban challenge 'Improve the bus network service in the city of Barcelona'.
- HAYDEN AI. Winning solution to the urban challenge 'Improve the bus network service in the city of Barcelona'.





4.



COMMUNITY HARMONY, CITIZENSHIP AND EQUALITY IN THE 2030 AGENDA



4 QUALITY
EDUCATION



5 GENDER
EQUALITY



7 AFFORDABLE AND
CLEAN ENERGY



10 REDUCED
INEQUALITIES



15 LIFE
ON LAND



16 PEACE, JUSTICE
AND STRONG
INSTITUTIONS



4.1

TARGETS AND INDICATORS IN BARCELONA'S 2030 AGENDA



Main targets

Targets 16.1 and 16.4: Less violence, greater perception of safety and improved community harmony in Barcelona. Crime will be reduced to fewer than seven violent deaths and fewer than 150,000 criminal offences reported per year, and the percentage of people experiencing a civic or community harmony conflict will be below 10%.

Target 16.2: A safer city for children, with zero tolerance for child abuse. The number of reported cases of domestic violence against children or adolescents and crimes against family rights and duties will be under 100 and 87 per year, respectively, and the proportion of children who feel safe in their neighbourhood will increase significantly.

Target 16.5: Barcelona, an exemplary city for institutional integrity and good governance. Citizens' perception of the City Council's use of public funds and trust in the City Council will improve. The proper functioning of the reporting channel for ethics and good governance will also be ensured.

Target 16.6: Barcelona City Council, maximum efficiency and responsibility towards citizens. The overall municipal management rating will remain above 6.5 points out of 10, and the payment period to suppliers will be reduced to below the annual average of 28 days. Similarly, there will be a commitment to a greater simplification and streamlining of administrative procedures through the promotion of e-government and the digitalisation of procedures.

Target 16.7: 'Barcelona, a city committed to quality democracy'. Participation in neighbourhood associations and organisations will increase to 20%, and voter turnout in municipal elections will rise to 70%. The City Council will facilitate the implementation of the participatory spaces and mechanisms set out in the Regulatory Rules for Citizen Participation through participatory processes and successfully submitted citizen initiatives.

Target 16.10: In Barcelona, maximum transparency and commitment to access to information. The maximum score will be maintained in the analysis of Best Practices in Local Public Communication carried out by Infoparticipa, and requests for access to public information that are ultimately challenged with the Commission Guaranteeing the Right of Access to Public Information will be under 5%.

Indicator status

| SDG target | Indicator (code) | Indicator (definition) | Initial value for the period (from 2015 onwards) | Penultimate value in the series | Latest available value | Year of latest value | Goal 2030 | Trend over the whole period | Compared to the previous value |
|------------|------------------|---|--|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 16.1. | 16.1.1 | Number of violent deaths (murder and manslaughter) reported to the city's police forces | 11 | 12 | 13 | 2024 | 7 | ↑ | ↑ |
| 16.1. | 16.1.2 | Number of crimes reported to the city's police forces | 171,721 | 209,809 | 199,928 | 2024 | 150,000 | ↑ | ↓ |
| 16.1. | 16.1.3 | Percentage of people who have suffered a civil or community harmony conflict in the last year | 15.2% | 19.4% | 19.3% | 2024 | 10.0% | ↑ | ↑ |
| 16.1. | 16.1.4 | Perception of safety in neighbourhoods and the city | '6.3% (neighbourhood) 6.2% (city)' | '6.1% (neighbourhood) 5.3% (city)' | '6.1% (neighbourhood) 5.3% (city)' | 2024 | 6.5% | ↓ | = |
| 16.2. | 16.2.1 | Children and adolescents (aged 0 to 17) who are victims of various forms of violence in the family milieu, according to complaint filed | 272 | 333 | 319 | 2022 | 100 | ↑ | ↓ |
| 16.2. | 16.2.2 | Number of crimes against family rights and obligations reported to the city's police forces | 171 | 169 | 179 | 2024 | 87 | ↑ | ↑ |
| 16.2. | 16.2.3 | Proportion of children who feel safe in their neighbourhoods | 75.5% (2017) | .. | 89.2% | 2021 | 90.0% | ↑ | ↑ |
| 16.5. | 16.5.1 | Citizens' perception of the City Council's use of public funds (% of responses with a positive rating; good or very good responses) | 38.6% | 42.9% | 45.3% | 2024 | 50.0% | ↑ | ↑ |
| 16.5. | 16.5.2 | Level of trust generated by Barcelona City Council (% of people who trust the City Council sufficiently or a lot) | 44.0% | 56.4% | 51.6% | 2021 | 70.0% | ↑ | ↓ |
| 16.5. | 16.5.3 | Reports received in the City Council's reporting channel | 63 | 362 | 735 | 2023 | *not identified | ↑ | ↑ |

| SDG target | Indicator (code) | Indicator (definition) | Initial value for the period (from 2015 onwards) | Penultimate value in the series | Latest available value | Year of latest value | Goal 2030 | Trend over the whole period | Compared to the previous value |
|------------|------------------|--|--|---------------------------------|------------------------|----------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 16.6. | 16.6.1 | Overall rating of city management (scale 0-10) | 6.3 | 5.7 | 6.2 | 2024 | 6.5 | ↓ | ↑ |
| 16.6. | 16.6.2 | Percentage of procedures carried out digitally at Barcelona City Council through the Virtual Procedures Office (OVT) | 32.4% (2016) | 56.1% | 53.4% | 2023 | *not identified | ↑ | ↓ |
| 16.6. | 16.6.3 | Payment period for suppliers (annual average, in days, counted from receipt of invoice) | 33.0 | 24.0 | 25.9 | 2024 | 28.0 | ↓ | ↑ |
| 16.7. | 16.7.1 | Number of participatory processes held | 10 | 25 | 13 | 2024 | 20 | ↑ | ↓ |
| 16.7. | 16.7.2 | Number of citizen initiatives successfully submitted | 4 | 1 | 4 | 2024 | 5 | = | ↑ |
| 16.7. | 16.7.3 | Number of citizen consultations held | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2024 | 1 | = | = |
| 16.7. | 16.7.4 | Proportion of people who take part in associations or organisations in their neighbourhood | 13.8% | 10.0% | 9.8% | 2024 | 20.0% | ↓ | ↓ |
| 16.7. | 16.7.5 | Participation in municipal elections | 60.6% | 66.2% | 60.6% | 2023 | 70.0% | = | ↓ |
| 16.10. | 16.10.1 | Result of the annual evaluation of institutional transparency produced by the UAB's Infoparticipa team | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 2024 | 100.0% | = | = |
| 16.10. | 16.10.2 | Percentage of requests for access to public information that are ultimately challenged with the Right of Access Guarantee Commission | 50.0% | 4.4% | 4.3% | 2023 | 5.0% | ↓ | ↓ |

COMMUNITY HARMONY, CITIZENSHIP AND GOOD GOVERNANCE

Main targets

Target 4.5: Everyone will have the same educational opportunities. Educational segregation will be reduced and all students will have the conditions they need to make the best of digital and online learning.

Target 4.7: Educational and awareness-raising action on sustainable development and human rights will be available at all schools. Ensure that all schools join the More Sustainable Schools network and that 70% or more of students are familiar with the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

Target 5.1: End all forms of gender discrimination and reduce the impact on equality. Increase the Gender Equality Index in Catalonia to above 85 points.

Target 5.2: Eradicate gender violence in Barcelona. Reduce the annual gender violence prevalence rate to under 5% and the number of femicides to zero.

Target 5.3: Develop programmes to combat the human trafficking and sexual exploitation of women and girls and to counter gender violence in countries receiving official development assistance.

Target 5.4: Achieve shared responsibility in housework and care work both within families and between families, companies and the public administration. No one should have to single-handedly look after an elderly or disabled person who needs care, so the gender gap in terms of both housework and care work should be reduced and the degree of coverage provided by public benefits increased to finance care needs, and companies' degree of involvement in fostering shared responsibility should be increased.

Target 5.5: Break the glass ceiling for women in Barcelona to achieve parity in political, economic and social representation and leadership posts. Gender parity (between 40% and 60%) will be maintained in political representation and executive management positions within Barcelona City Council, the number of women managing public cultural facilities will be increased, and companies subject to the Equality Act will achieve parity in their boards of directors and management structures.

Target 5.b: Achieve gender equality in the use, access and knowledge of ICT.

Target 5.c: Implement and update the gender equality regulations and plans in the City Council.

Target 8.5: Reduce unemployment and working poverty and eliminate the gender pay gap with redoubled efforts in job placement for people with disabilities. Fewer than 70,000 people will be unemployed, the working poverty rate will be below 10%, the gender pay gap will be eliminated and more than 1,000 people with disabilities will be hired each year by the Barcelona Job Placement Network.

Target 10.1: Significantly reduce income distribution inequality in Barcelona while preventing the city's average gross disposable household Income from differing from the metropolitan average. Reduce the income gap between the 20% of the population with the highest income and the 20% with the lowest income to under five times, reduce the gap between the neighbourhoods with the highest and lowest disposable household Income by 12%, and prevent an increase in the gap between the average incomes for Barcelona and the AMB.

Target 10.2: Promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all people. Reduce the number of people at risk of poverty or exclusion to under 15% and reduce the perception or feeling of loneliness to under 6%, taking into consideration the specific effects on the population over the age of 64 and young people.

Target 10.3: More equal opportunities and zero tolerance towards discrimination. Halve cases of inequality in access to cultural services and activities according to socioeconomic level, increase the number of people with disabilities who have access to personal-autonomy and independent-life programmes to above 1,000, and reduce the incidence of discrimination (under 200 complaints/year and under 15% perception of discrimination in the adolescent population).

Target 10.4: Municipal commitment to equality and social inclusion policies. Maintain the City Council's expenditure on social services and social promotion with the necessary resources, and have a current strategy for social inclusion and reducing inequalities

Target 10.7: Barcelona, a city of refuge and inclusion. Reduce the difference between Spanish nationals and foreign nationals in both the risk of poverty and social exclusion and the lack of access to the formal job market.

Indicator status

| SDG target | Indicator (code) | Indicator (definition) | Initial value for the period (from 2015 onwards) | Penultimate value in the series | Latest available value | Year of latest value | Goal 2030 | Trend over the whole period | Compared to the previous value |
|------------|------------------|--|--|---------------------------------|------------------------|----------------------|-----------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 4.5. | 4.5.1a | Degree of school segregation based on foreign student distribution. Dissimilarity rate in pre-school and primary school | 0.44 (2018-19 school year) | 0.35 | 0.34 | 2022-23 school year | 0.30 | ↓ | ↓ |
| 4.5. | 4.5.1b | Degree of school segregation based on foreign student distribution. Dissimilarity rate in compulsory secondary education (ESO) | 0.41 (2018-19 school year) | 0.34 | 0.33 | 2022-23 school year | 0.20 | ↓ | ↓ |
| 4.7. | 4.7.1 | Proportion of schools that are members of the More Sustainable Schools network (including, nursery, infant, primary, compulsory-secondary (ESO), vocational training, special, baccalaureate and adult schools). | 35.6% | 53.7% | 55.2% | 2023-24 school year | 100.0% | ↑ | ↑ |
| 4.7. | 4.7.2 | Proportion of children who state they know their rights, as established in the Convention on the Rights of the Child, by the end of their primary education (6th year) | 54.0% | .. | 39.2% | 2021 | 70.0% | ↓ | ↓ |
| 4.7. | 4.7.3 | The number of Education for Global Justice projects that promote critical education and foster peace, human rights, sustainability and gender equality | 58 | 57 | 50 | 2023 | 58 | ↓ | ↓ |
| 5.1. | 5.1.1 | Catalonia Gender Equality Indicator (0-100 points) | 67.5 | 76.5 | 76.7 | 2022 | 85.0 | ↑ | ↑ |

| SDG target | Indicator (code) | Indicator (definition) | Initial value for the period (from 2015 onwards) | Penultimate value in the series | Latest available value | Year of latest value | Goal 2030 | Trend over the whole period | Compared to the previous value |
|------------|------------------|---|--|---------------------------------|------------------------|----------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 5.2. | 5.2.1 | Percentage of women over the age of 16 who have suffered from a situation of gender violence (excluding comments, sexual gestures and exhibitionism) within the last year | 13.8% | .. | 13.8% | 2016 | 5.0% | *Earliest available data | *Earliest available data |
| 5.2. | 5.2.2 | Number of women murdered as victims of gender violence in the Judicial District of Barcelona, (including Barcelona, Sant Adrià, Santa Coloma and Badalona) | 7 | 4 | 9 | 2024 | 0 | ↑ | ↑ |
| 5.2. | 5.2.3 | Total number of gender violence and domestic violence complaints | 3,400 (2019) | 4,417 | 5,278 | 2023 | *not identified | ↑ | ↑ |
| 5.2. | 5.2.4 | Total number of gender violence and domestic violence incidents reported | 5,214 (2019) | 6,416 | 7,832 | 2023 | *not identified | ↑ | ↑ |
| 5.3. | 5.3.1 | Family units assisted by the Municipal Unit Against Human Trafficking (UTEH), victims of sexual exploitation and human trafficking for reasons of sexual exploitation | 109 | 229 | 280 | 2022 | *not identified | ↑ | ↑ |
| 5.4. | 5.4.1 | Percentage of people who look after a dependent person without any support | 7.9% | .. | 5.6% | 2021 | 0.0% | ↓ | ↓ |
| 5.4. | 5.4.2 | Gender gap in care work | 38.6% | .. | 38.6% | 2021 | *not identified | *Earliest available data | *Earliest available data |
| 5.4. | 5.4.3 | Gender gap in housework | 45.3% | 31.6% | 27.5% | 2023 | *not identified | ↓ | ↓ |
| 5.4. | 5.4.5 | Number of companies and organisations that are members of the NUST (New Social Uses of Time) Network | 126 | 147 | 150 | 2024 | 300 | ↑ | ↑ |

| SDG target | Indicator (code) | Indicator (definition) | Initial value for the period (from 2015 onwards) | Penultimate value in the series | Latest available value | Year of latest value | Goal 2030 | Trend over the whole period | Compared to the previous value |
|------------|------------------|---|--|---------------------------------|------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 5.5. | 5.5.1 | Proportion of women on the Plenary Council of Barcelona City Council | 48.8% | 48.8% | 46.3% | 2023 | between 40% and 60% | ✓ | ✓ |
| 5.5. | 5.5.2 | Proportion of women in Barcelona City Council government and manager's office positions | 51.40% | .. | 41.70% | 2023 | between 40% and 60% | ✓ | ✓ |
| 5.5. | 5.5.3 | Proportion of public cultural facilities (municipal or consortium) run by women | 67.0% | 65.0% | 65.0% | 2023 | between 40% and 60% | ✓ | ✓ |
| 5.5. | 5.5.4.a | Percentage of women on the boards of directors of Catalan companies with more than 50 employees | 17.2% (2021) | .. | 18.8% | 2024 | between 40% and 60% | ↑ | ↑ |
| 5.5. | 5.5.4.b | Percentage of women in management positions in Catalan companies with more than 50 employees | 23.7% (2021) | .. | 25.3% | 2024 | between 40% and 60% | ↑ | ↑ |



| SDG target | Indicator (code) | Indicator (definition) | Initial value for the period (from 2015 onwards) | Penultimate value in the series | Latest available value | Year of latest value | Goal 2030 | Trend over the whole period | Compared to the previous value |
|------------|------------------|--|--|---------------------------------|--|----------------------|-----------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 7.1. | 7.1.1a | Proportion of households unable to keep their homes at an adequate temperature | 7.8% | 20.3% | 20.9% | 2022-2023 | 3.0% | ↑ | ↑ |
| 8.5. | 8.5.1 | Number of unemployed people (thousands) | 103.0 | 54.0 | 51.5 | 2024 (Q4) | 70.0 | ↓ | ↓ |
| 8.5. | 8.5.2 | Proportion of workers at risk of poverty | 14.5% | 12.6% | 14.1% | 2022-2023 | 10.0% | ↓ | ↑ |
| 8.5. | 8.5.3 | Gender pay gap | 22.8% | 17.1% | 15.7% | 2023 | 0.0% | ↓ | ↓ |
| 8.5. | 8.5.4 | Annual number of people hired through the Barcelona Job Placement Network for People with Disabilities (XIB) | 506 | 800 | 753 | 2023 | 1,000 | ↑ | ↓ |
| 10.1. | 10.1.1 | Ratio 80/20: the relative gap between the 20% of the population with the highest income and the 20% with the lowest income | 6.0 | 6.0 | 5.8 | 2022-2023 | 5.0 | ↓ | ↓ |
| 10.1. | 10.1.2 | Gap between the neighbourhoods with the highest average and lowest average incomes (neighbourhoods that account for approximately 5% of the population in both cases) | 25,050.24 | 26,258.10 | 22,919.43 | 2021 | 22,044.20 | ↓ | ↓ |
| 10.1. | 10.1.3 | Percentage difference between the average per-capita annual income in Barcelona city and the AMB | 12.1% | 11.9% | 11.3% | 2022-2023 | 11.1% | ↓ | ↓ |
| 10.2. | 10.2.1 | AROPE rate (proportion of the population at risk of poverty and/or exclusion) | 23.1% | 23.6% | 25.2% | 2022-2023 | 15.0% | ↑ | ↑ |
| 10.2. | 10.2.2 | Perception of loneliness. The UCLA Index (University of California, Los Angeles) is a global tool to measure the feeling of loneliness, based on three dimensions: relational loneliness, social loneliness and feelings of isolation. | 8.6% (adult men) 10.8% (adult women) 5.3% (men > 64 year) 9.1% (women > 64 years) | .. | 8.6% (adult men) 10.8% (adult women) 5.3% (men > 64 year) 9.1% (women > 64 years) | 2021 | 6.0% | *Earliest available data | *Earliest available data |

| SDG target | Indicator (code) | Indicator (definition) | Initial value for the period (from 2015 onwards) | Penultimate value in the series | Latest available value | Year of latest value | Goal 2030 | Trend over the whole period | Compared to the previous value |
|------------|------------------|--|---|---|---|----------------------|--|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 10.2. | 10.2.3 | Perception of loneliness in young people. Young people aged 15 to 34 stating that they feel lonely either often or very often | 3.0% (men) 5.0% (women) | .. | 3.0% (men) 5.0% (women) | 2020 | *not identified | *Earliest available data | *Earliest available data |
| 10.3. | 10.3.1 | Percentage difference in the use of cultural services and activities between the average for the population as a whole and the average for the population with a low socioeconomic level | Libraries: 16.5 Popular festivals: 11.7 Cultural events :23.7 | Libraries: 17.1 Popular festivals: 16.9 Cultural events :27.5 | Libraries: 15.7 Popular festivals: 13.9 Cultural events :22.6 | 2024 | Library.: 8 Festivals: 6 Cult. Events:12 | ↓ | ↓ |
| 10.3. | 10.3.2 | Number of people who have access to personal-autonomy and independent-living programmes | 602 | 1,869 | 582 | 2023 | 1,000 | ↓ | ↓ |
| 10.3. | 10.3.3 | Annual number of complaints about situations of discrimination compiled by the Board of Organisations Assisting Victims of Discrimination | 265 | 631 | 865 | 2023 | 200 | ↑ | ↑ |
| 10.3. | 10.3.4 | Proportion of young people who have experienced some kind of discrimination in the last 12 months due to disability, sexual orientation, origin or gender | 21.7% (boys) 30.7% (girls) | .. | 56.2% (boys) 74.6% (girls) | 2021 | 15.0% | ↑ | ↑ |
| 10.4. | 10.4.1 | City Council expenditure on social services and social promotion, calculated based on functional unit 23 of the paid municipal budget (in euros per inhabitant and total percentage of the budget) | 160.6 (9.2%) | 266.1 (13.1%) | 274.3 (12.7%) | 2024 | *not identified | ↑ ↑ | ↑ ↓ |
| 10.4. | 10.4.2 | Availability of a strategy for social inclusion and reducing social inequalities | | | Current 2017-2027 strategy | 2023 | | ✓ | ✓ |
| 10.7. | 10.7.1 | The difference between the AROPE rate (risk of poverty and social exclusion) for foreign nationals compared to Spanish nationals | 30.7% | 25.6% | 28.4% | 2022-2023 | *not identified | ↓ | ↑ |

| SDG target | Indicator (code) | Indicator (definition) | Initial value for the period (from 2015 onwards) | Penultimate value in the series | Latest available value | Year of latest value | Goal 2030 | Trend over the whole period | Compared to the previous value |
|------------|------------------|---|--|---------------------------------|------------------------|----------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 10.7. | 10.7.2 | The difference in the number of employed people between Spanish nationals and foreign nationals aged 20 to 64 | 22.3% | 36.8% | 26.0% | 2023 | *not identified | ↑ | ↑ |
| 10.7. | 10.7.3 | Percentage of workers forming part of the municipal workforce who were born abroad | 0.73% | 1.38% | 1.93% | 2023 | *not identified | ↑ | ↑ |



4.2.
FEATURED TOPICS:

COMMUNITY HARMONY AND SAFETY

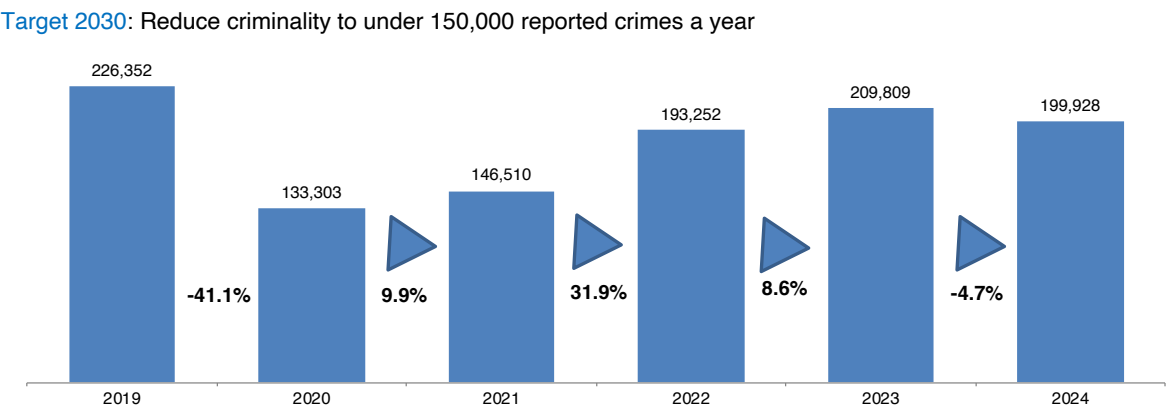
One of the current municipal government’s key projects is the [Pla Endreça](#), which aims to provide an integrated, cross-cutting, coordinated response to ensure the excellence of Barcelona’s public spaces, with a particular focus on aspects such as cleanliness and community harmony. To achieve this, the Pla Endreça has an ordinary annual budget that was €550 million in 2024, and an investment of €435 million for the entire term of office (2024-2027), mainly allocated to the maintenance and rehabilitation of public spaces. The maintenance, renovation and transformation of public spaces will take a leap forward in 2025, as initiatives are being carried out in all neighbourhoods. This year, 1,280 maintenance and renovation projects will be carried out, along with 24 transformation projects, at an estimated cost of €86.2 million and €19 million, respectively.

The aspect of community harmony that causes the most concern among citizens is a lack of safety. This is the main problem in the city as reported by citizens

in the Municipal Services Survey in 2024. To address this issue, the new [Local Safety Plan](#) was approved in May 2024 to establish the roadmap for the 2024-2027 term in the area of public safety. It consists of 280 initiatives designed to improve safety, community harmony and prevention in the city. Among the action priorities, emphasis is placed on reducing the phenomenon of repeat offences in theft and robbery, reducing crimes against public health and tackling the social problems caused by drug trafficking and criminal activities. The new plan also strengthens the mechanisms to combat gender violence, by emphasising taking action on incidents that are not reported. There is also a need to strengthen the safety of the LGTBI community against the increased attacks in recent years and to improve the protection of victim rights and support by promoting policies that incorporate the LGTBI perspective.

Looking at the main indicators used to monitor Barcelona's 2030 Agenda in relation to safety, in 2024, crime in Barcelona city fell by 4.7% compared to the previous year, to 199,928 reported crimes, as illustrated in **Graph 34**. This means that crime levels have stabilised below the level just before the COVID-19 pandemic.

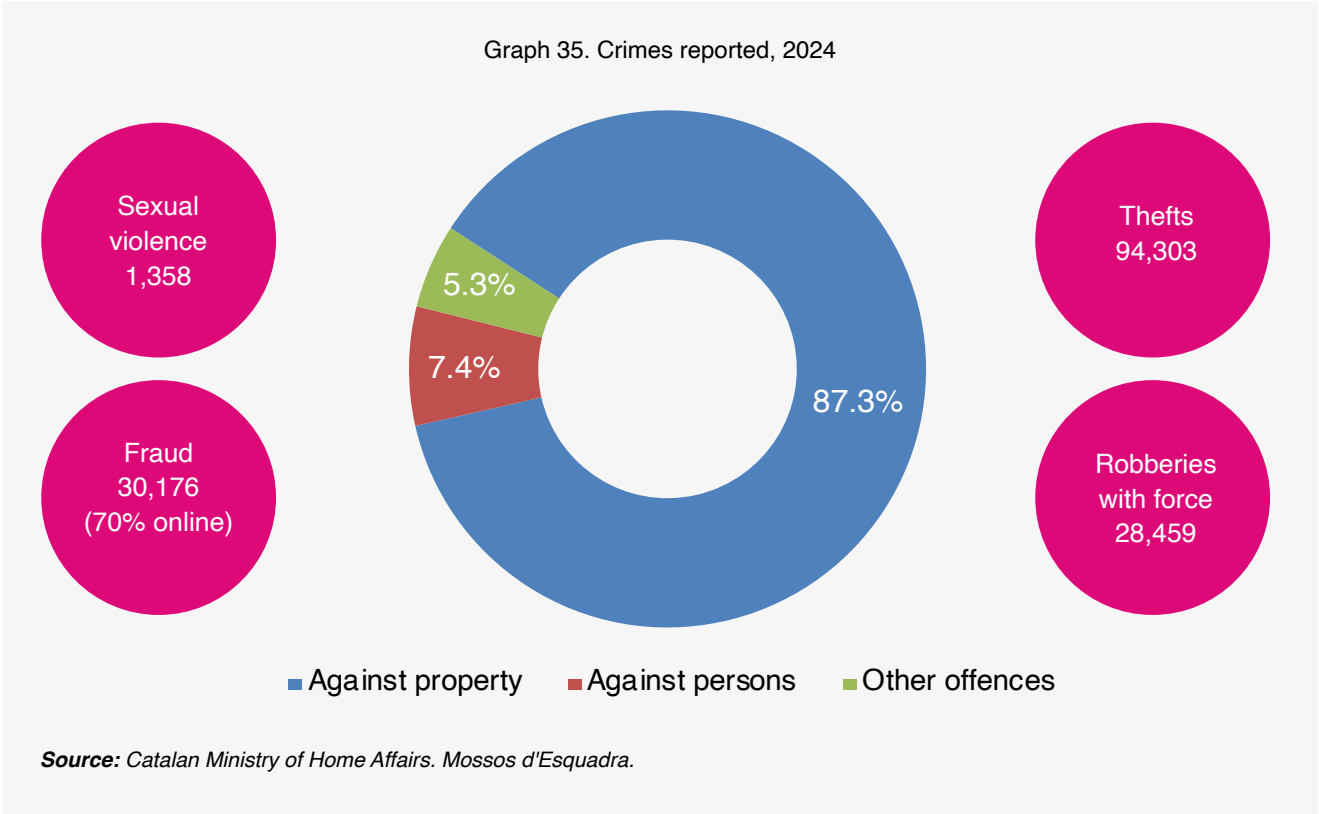
Graph 34. Crimes reported to the police forces Barcelona 2019-2024



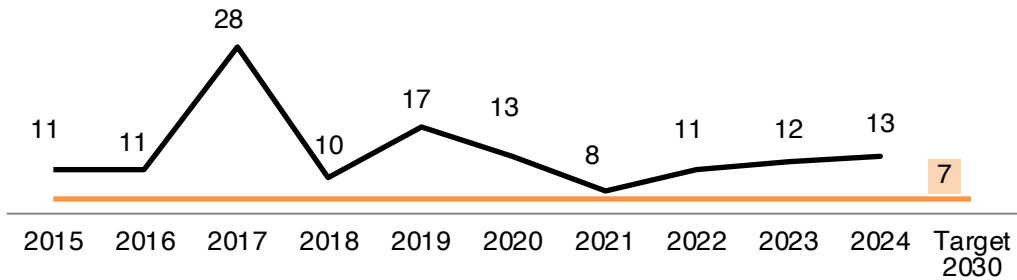
Source: Catalan Ministry of Home Affairs. Mossos d'Esquadra.

Graph 35 shows the crimes against property in blue, which account for 87.3% of all crimes committed in Barcelona. Specifically, thefts accounted for 47.2% of the total in 2024. This is a decrease of 22.9% compared to 2019, dropping from 100,948 to 94,303 thefts, and a 6.6% decrease compared to 2023. Interestingly, fraud increased by 64.8% compared to 2019 and now accounts for 15.1% of total crimes (30,176 cases of

fraud), with the vast majority (70.0%) occurring online. Furthermore, 28,459 burglaries were reported in 2023. Crimes against persons accounted for 7.4% of all reported offences. Particularly concerning incidents include thirteen violent deaths in Barcelona in 2024 (**Graph 36**) and the fact that sexual assaults remains high, with 1,358 reports, although the increase found in previous years has been halted.



Graph 36. Violent deaths (murder and manslaughter) reported to the police forces 2015-2024



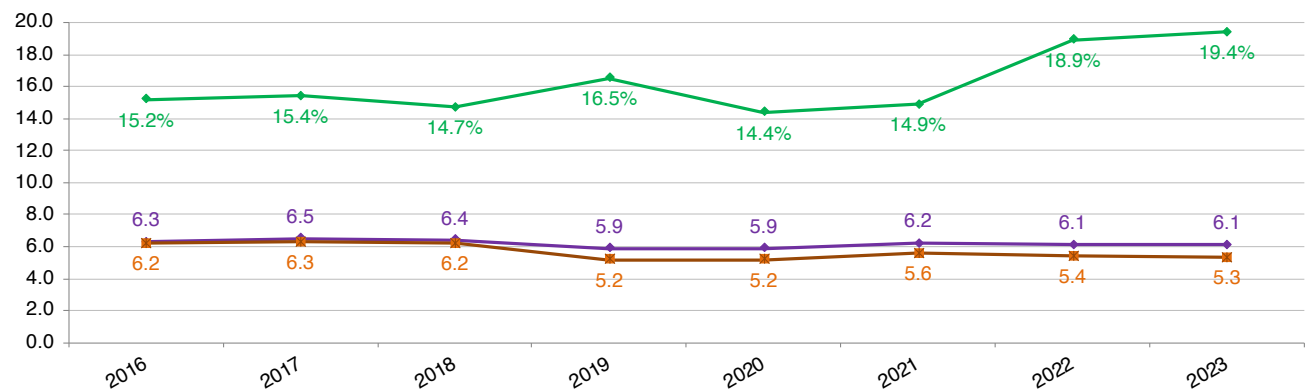
Source: Catalan Ministry of Home Affairs. Mossos d'Esquadra.

With regard to the perception of safety (**Graph 37**), the data continue to show two different situations, depending on whether we look at it city-wide or neighbourhood by neighbourhood. In the latter case, the results have been very steady since 2015, with differences of just a few tenths of a point. In contrast, the perception

of safety in the city over the same period has deteriorated, with a cumulative drop of 9/10 of a percent (from 6.2 points in 2015 to 5.3 in 2023). The perception of community harmony conflicts has also clearly worsened, affecting almost 20% of the population.

Graph 37. Community harmony conflicts and perception of safety

Target 2030: Reduce the incidence of community harmony conflicts to below 10%
 Target 2030: Achieve a perception of safety in the neighbourhood above 6.5 (scale 0-10)
 Target 2030: Achieve a perception of safety in the city above 6.5 (scale 0-10)



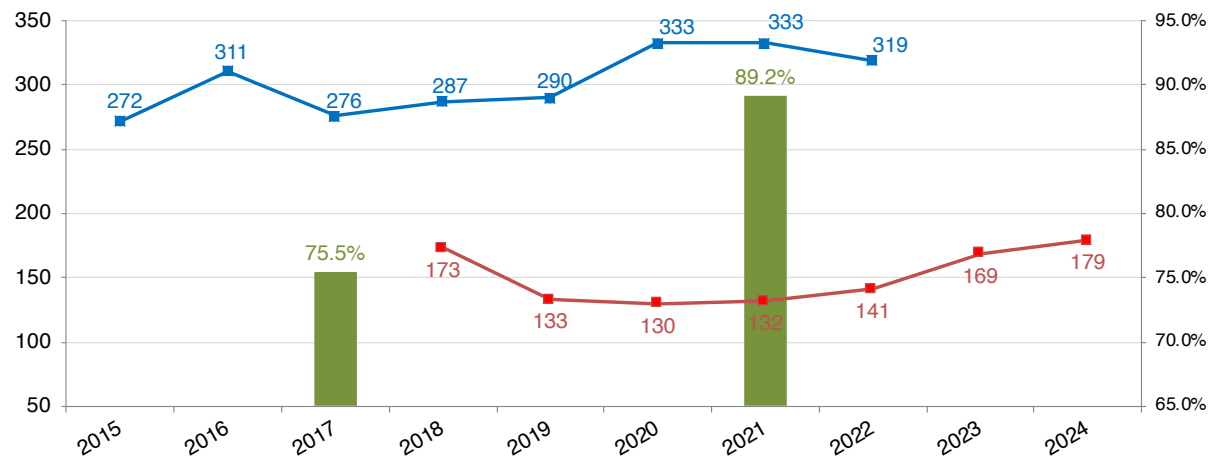
Source: Barcelona Victimization Survey.

There were 319 reports of violence against children at home in 2022, a figure that remains extremely high despite a slight decrease from the 333 cases reported the previous year. Moreover, 179 crimes against family

rights and duties were reported in 2024, ten more than the previous year. This is the fourth consecutive annual increase since 2020. This trend is a long way from the 2030 target (under 87 complaints).

Graph 38. Safety and protection of children

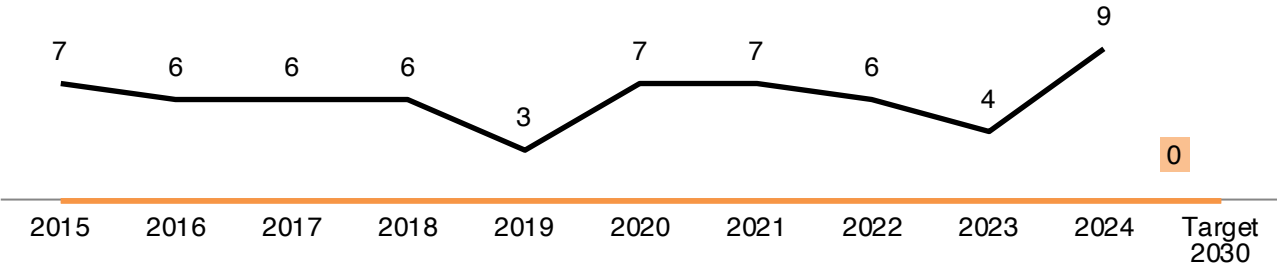
Target 2030: Reduce the number of reported cases of domestic violence against children or adolescents to under 100
 Target 2030: Reduce the number of crimes against family rights and duties reported to the police by 50%
 Target 2030: Increase the proportion of children between the ages of 10 and 12 who feel safe in their neighbourhood to 90% (right axis)



Source: Department of the Interior of the Government of Catalonia and Institute of Childhood and Adolescence.

Regarding gender violence, in 2024 there were nine homicides due to gender violence in the Judicial District of Barcelona, five more than in 2023. These figures make 2024 the darkest year in the past decade in terms of gender violence.

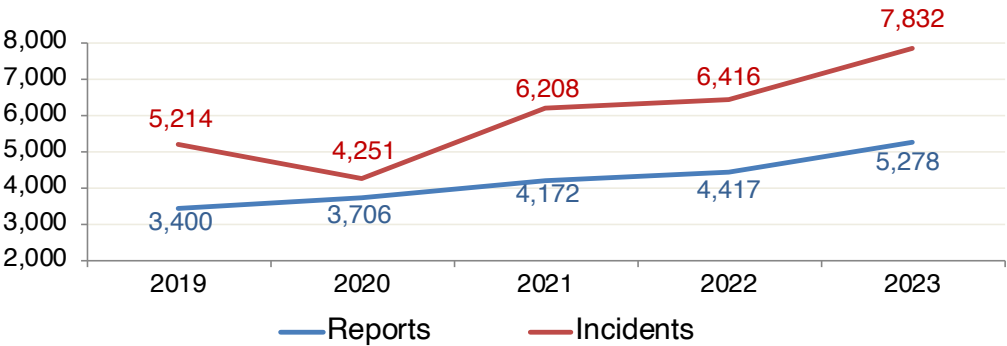
Graph 39. Number of women murdered as victims of gender violence in the Judicial District of Barcelona, (including Barcelona, Sant Adrià, Santa Coloma and Badalona)



Source: General Council of the Judiciary.

According to 2023 data from the Mossos d'Esquadra (CME - Catalan police force), a total of 5,278 gender violence and domestic violence complaints were filed in Barcelona (Graph 40), 861 more than the previous year. This dramatic increase confirms an alarming upward trend year after year. According to the Barcelona Municipal Police (GUB) and the CME, in 2023 there were a total of 7,832 incidents of gender violence and domestic violence in Barcelona, a figure that is also significantly higher than the previous year (6,416). Once again, there has been an upswing year after year, with the exception of 2020, which stands out for recording the lowest number of incidents (4,251 incidents recorded).

Graph 40. Complaints filed and incidents reported related to gender violence and domestic violence. Barcelona 2019-2023



Source: Directorate of Gender Services and Time Policies, based on data provided by the Mossos d'Esquadra.

Barcelona has well-established policies in the fight against gender violence and provides citizens with a range of support services and resources to eliminate it. In addition to the available resources for information, advice and prevention against gender violence, the Assistance, Recovery and Shelter Service (SARA) is dedicated to providing comprehensive, specific and

specialised care for women, children and adolescents in situations of gender violence. To understand the importance of this service, in 2022 SARA assisted more than 1,000 women who were the main victims of gender violence and provided €200,000 in monetary grants to the women it took in.



LIFE CYCLES, EQUALITY AND NON-DISCRIMINATION

Ensuring care for citizens at all stages of life is essential. Efforts must be made to improve the well-being and defend the rights of young children, to enable young people to fulfil their life plans in the city and effectively alleviate unwanted loneliness among all groups. This is the latest development in the roll-out of the Action Plan against Unwanted Loneliness in all districts of Barcelona, as part of the [Municipal Strategy against Loneliness 2020-2030](#).

Municipal initiatives targeted at children are defined in the Childhood Plan 2021-2030. In turn, the Adolescence and Youth Plan 2023-2030 aims to promote public policies targeted at people aged 12 to 35 to guarantee the conditions needed for young people to deve-

lop their life plans in the city. The aim is to understand all aspects of young people's lives through their own eyes, and to share with adolescents and young people the City Council's portfolio of services (programmes to promote scientific vocations among girls, listening and emotional support services, alternative leisure activities, awareness campaigns against violence in sports facilities, healthy leisure programmes, etc.).

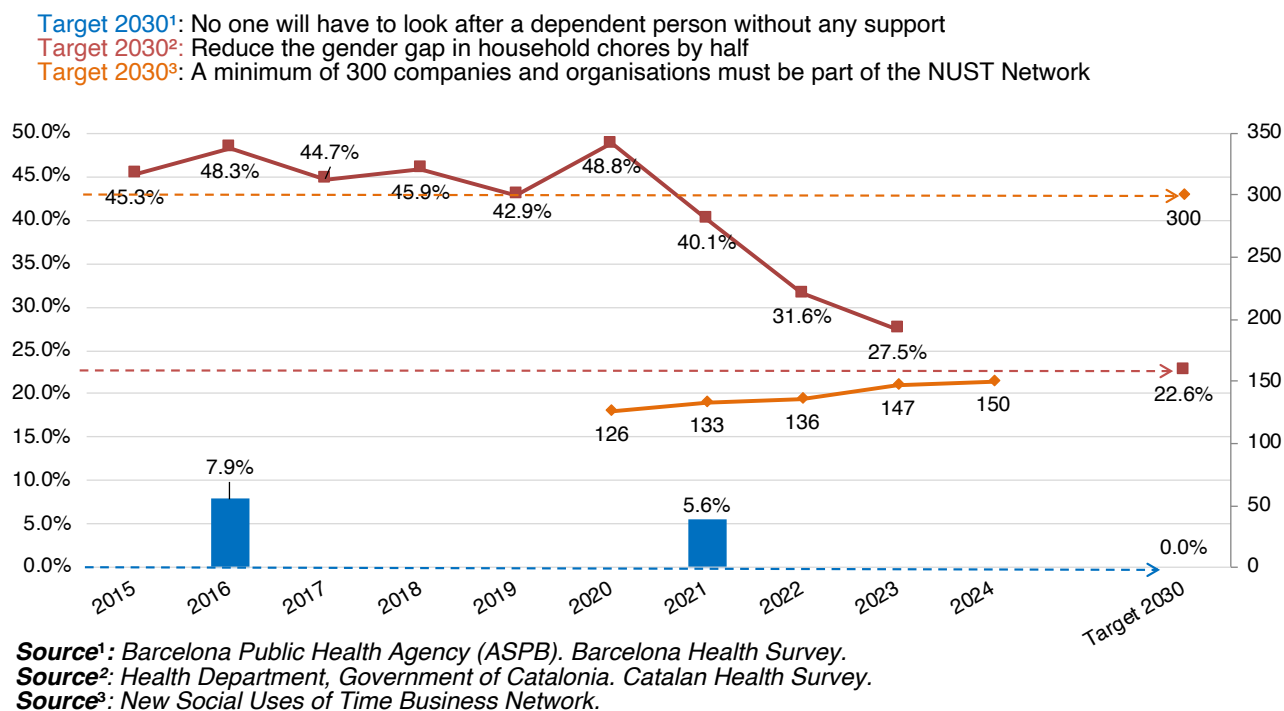
The municipal initiatives in the coming years will also focus on improving and upgrading the network of local facilities to respond to the interests, concerns and needs of the city's elderly population, as well as improving the digital advice and support available to older people in their dealings with the administration through specific training programmes that provide tools to facilitate online municipal procedures.

In the area of equality, the Area of Women and Feminism takes a cross-cutting feminist approach to all areas of the City Council, policy and society. The City Council's feminist approach has the support of the Gender Mainstreaming Department, which aims to ensure that gender equality is the central goal of the entire City Council, in both municipal areas and districts, in every sphere of action. The municipal strategy to combat gender inequality and transform the city from a feminist perspective is defined in the Plan for Gender Justice 2021-2025. [Last year, the Plan's Monitoring Report 2021-2022](#) was published, which identified that 75.9% of the 378 initial actions planned were either underway or completed, and 17.72% were scheduled to begin in 2023.

One of the priority areas for action to advance gender equality is everything related to the democratisation of care and the organisation of time. In this regard, the ambitious target for 2030 that no one should be caring for a person in need of care on their own is well

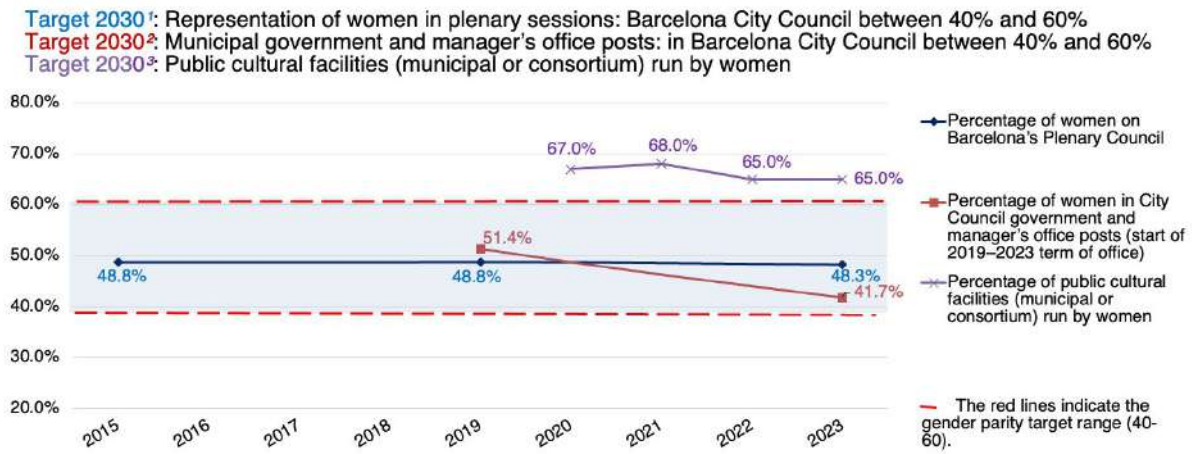
on the way to being achieved, as the percentage of sole carers of dependent persons, 5.6%, had clearly decreased in 2021 compared to 2016. Likewise, despite the need to achieve a more balanced distribution of household tasks between men and women, the data indicate that the trend is moving in the right direction. The latest available data for 2023 show that women spend an average of 27.5% more of their time doing housework than men. NUST (New Social Uses of Time) is a local network of companies and organisations of different sizes and sectors aimed at promoting a work culture and work time management that leads to a better balance between people's time needs and the organisation's requirements and competitiveness and productivity needs by promoting changes to move forward in this direction. In 2024, a total of 150 companies and organisations were taking part. It is a step forward, but progress is nowhere near fast enough to reach the figure of 300 members by 2030.

Graph 41. Shared responsibility in the home and care



In the field of political representation, for the 2023-2027 term the distribution between men and women continues to be aligned with gender parity in both the municipal plenary and senior municipal government positions. Furthermore, the percentage of public cultural facilities run by women reached 65% in 2023.

Graph 42. Parity in representation and leadership posts



Source¹ and Source²: Municipal Data Office.
Source³: Barcelona Institute of Culture.

The 'glass ceiling' is much more evident when analysing the presence of women in decision-making positions in companies. Large Catalan companies (with more than 250 employees) only have 18.8% of female board members and 25.3% of female executives, 1.6 points more than in 2021. Therefore, as companies grow in size, the presence of women on their boards increases very slightly, whereas this is not the case in management positions. These and many other related data are collected in the 2024 [‘Study on the Presence of Women on Boards of Directors and in Management Positions in Companies in Catalonia, 2024’](#), by the Women, Business and Economy Observatory of the Barcelona Chamber of Commerce.

Table 4. Female presence by company size. Catalonia 2021-2024

| Company size | Active companies | | % of women on boards of directors | | % women in management positions | |
|---------------------------|------------------|------|-----------------------------------|--------|---------------------------------|--------|
| | 2021 | 2024 | 2021 | 2024 | 2021 | 2024 |
| Companies > 250 emp. | 538 | 691 | 17.20% | 18.80% | 23.70% | 25.30% |
| Companies 150-250 emp. | 563 | 626 | 16.20% | 17.50% | 24.50% | 27.00% |
| Companies 100-150 emp. | 631 | 785 | 17.20% | 17.20% | 25.00% | 26.00% |
| Companies 50-100 emp. | 1987 | 2368 | 15.60% | 16.10% | 24.10% | 25.70% |
| Total Companies > 50 emp. | 3719 | 4470 | 17.20% | 17.20% | 24.10% | 25.90% |

Source: ‘Study on the Presence of Women on Boards of Directors and in Management Positions in Companies in Catalonia, 2024’, by the Women, Business and Economy Observatory of the Barcelona Chamber of Commerce.

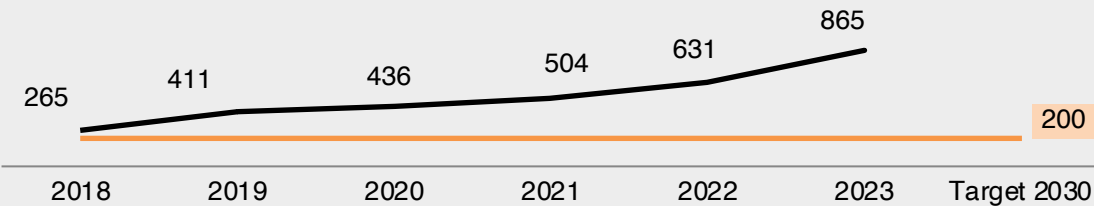
To advance equal treatment and non-discrimination, work is already underway on a new plan to combat xenophobia and racism in sports, culture, healthcare, education and employment. In this vein, a new byelaw regulating equal treatment and non-discrimination is expected to be approved in 2025. It will be the first of its kind in Spain and will strengthen Barcelona’s position as a city that defends human rights and combats discrimination. In addition, work is underway on the drafting of the New City Pact for Safeguarding Human Rights, to be implemented in collaboration with local organisations. To launch the process, four initial debate sessions were held with social stakeholders in the city in May 2024, with the aim of gathering views on the state of human rights in Barcelona and the most urgent priorities that need to be addressed.

The City Council also reaffirms its commitment to defending the rights of LGBTI people by strengthening the Barcelona LGBTI Centre and supporting associations in the community. Efforts must continue to pro-

mote the implementation of the Law on the Real and Effective Equality of Trans People and on the Guarantee of the Rights of LGBTI People. This commitment is expected to be reflected in the forthcoming Municipal Plan for Sexual and Gender Diversity 2024–2027.

With regard to complaints of discrimination reported to the Barcelona Discrimination Observatory, they reached an all-time high in 2023, with 865 cases reported, 37% more than the previous year (631). This trend is worrisome, but it also reflects a greater awareness among citizens, who are reporting these cases more frequently. In 252 of these cases, two grounds for discrimination were given at the same time. Furthermore, as in the previous year, racism and xenophobia were the main grounds for discrimination reported, with 230 incidents, followed by health, with 217, and LGBTI-phobia, with 205. [The Discrimination Observatory Report 2023](#) provides detailed information on the most violated rights and the groups most affected.

Graph 43. Annual complaints about situations of discrimination compiled by the Board of Organisations Assisting Victims of Discrimination

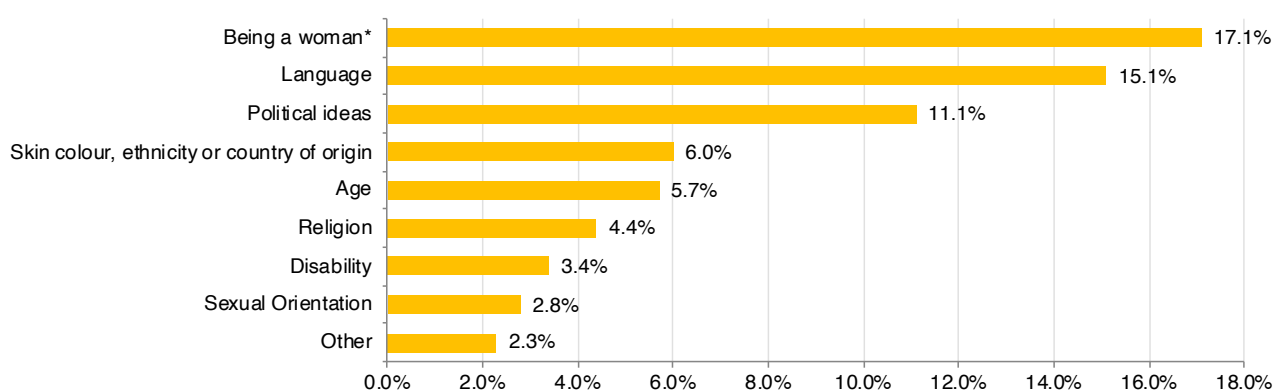


Source: Barcelona Discrimination Observatory.

Beyond the reported cases, the Barcelona Metropolitan Area's Survey of Neighbourhood Relations and Coexistence 2022 (ECAMB) revealed that 31% of Barcelona's population stated they had experienced discrimination for some reason in the city, and 12.6% had experienced it within their own neighbourhood. As shown in **Graph 44**, gender is the main reason for discrimination in the city, with 17.1% of the total number

of people feeling discriminated against because they are women. Secondly, 15.1% of those surveyed stated that they had been discriminated against because of the language they speak. Furthermore, 30.4% of those discriminated against were so for two reasons, 13.4% for three reasons and 10.4% for four reasons. That is to say, in more than 50% of cases, these are cases of multiple discrimination.

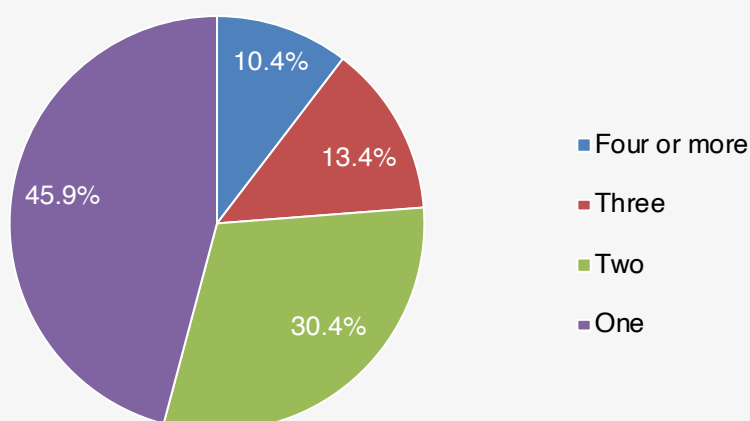
Graph 44. Main reason for discrimination against people over the age of 16. Barcelona (2022)



NB*: % of total women

Source: Barcelona Metropolitan Area's Survey of Neighbourhood Relations and Coexistence (ECAMB), 2022. Institut Metròpoli (AMB).

Graph 45. Number of reasons (% of total number of people discriminated against). Barcelona (2022)



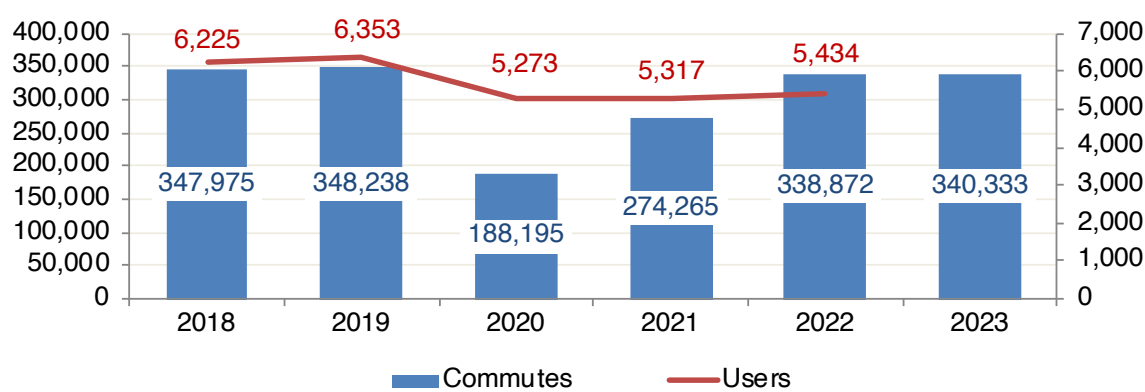
Source: Barcelona Metropolitan Area's Survey of Neighbourhood Relations and Coexistence (ECAMB), 2022. Institut Metròpoli (AMB).

Within the sphere of social inclusion for people with disabilities, Barcelona City Council has a [Barcelona Strategy for Universal Accessibility](#) and the Barcelona Universal Accessibility Plan 2018-2026. Furthermore, through the Municipal Institute for People with Disabilities, it offers services to individuals and organisations and promotes accessibility and inclusion in the city. One of the most important municipal services is specially adapted transport for people with reduced mobility, which increased in 2023 to 340,333 commutes,

getting back to the service volume provided before the pandemic.

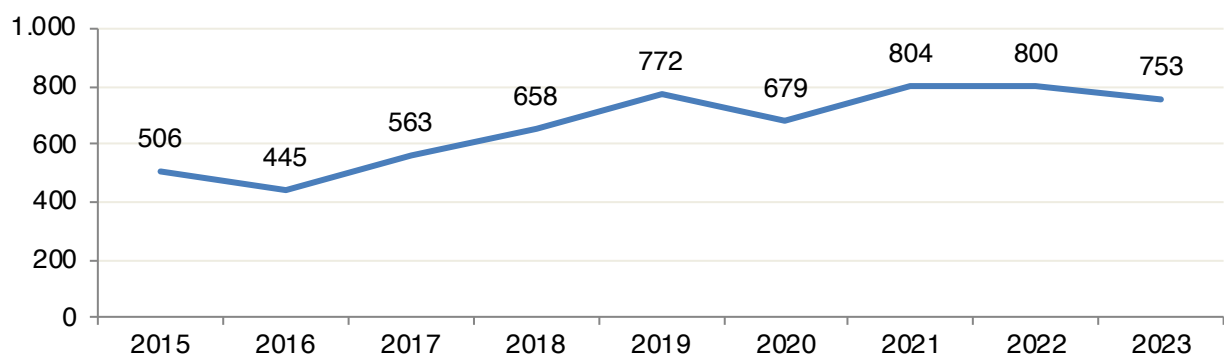
The Barcelona Job Placement Network for People with Disabilities (XIB) brings together ten employment services from different organisations, in addition to the AL Team, all of which promote the inclusion of people with disabilities in the mainstream job market. A total of 753 people were hired through the network in 2023.

Graph 46. Commutes and users of the door-to-door service for people with disabilities. 2018-2023



Source: Area for Social Rights. Barcelona City Council.

Graph 47. People hired through the Barcelona Job Placement Network for People with Disabilities (XIB)

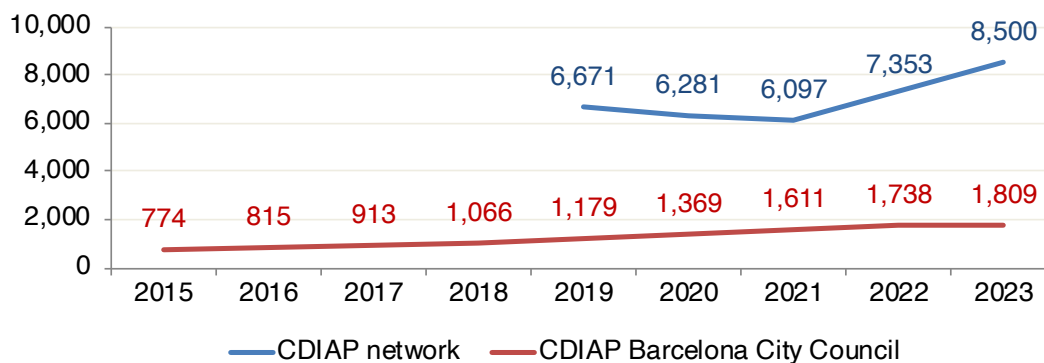


Source: Area for Social Rights. Barcelona City Council.

The two Child Development and Early Intervention Centres (CDIAP EIPI in Ciutat Vella and EIPI in Nou Barris), which are directly managed by City Council,

served 4.1% more children in 2023 (1,809 children). All 11 CDIAPs in the city served a total of 8,500 children in 2023.

Graph 48. Children referred to the Child Development and Early Intervention Centres (CDIAP) in Barcelona. 2015-2023



Source: Area for Social Rights. Barcelona City Council.

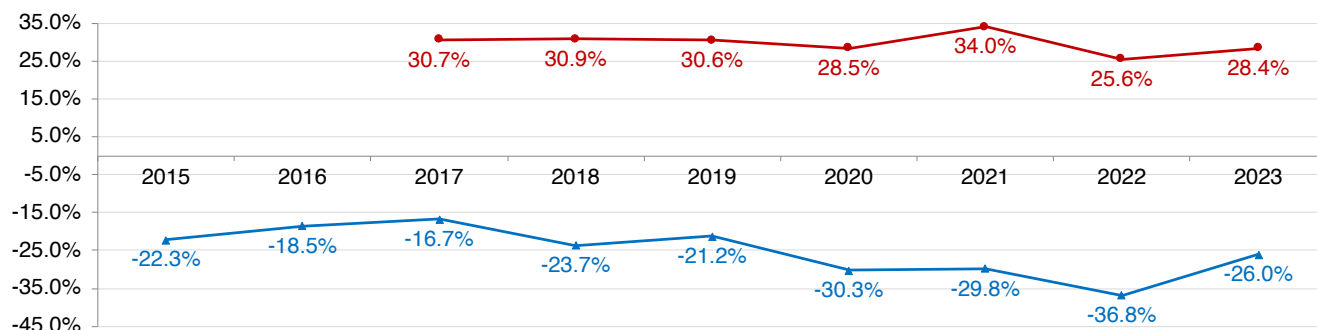
Finally, regarding the social inclusion of newcomers from abroad, in addition to guaranteeing non-discrimination on the basis of origin or beliefs, it is essential to ensure their effective access to employment and income, as a person's origin can make social inclusion more difficult due to a higher risk of poverty and unemployment or job insecurity. The data indicate that the foreign population continues to be much more exposed

to these situations than the Spanish population, with a difference of 28.4 points in the risk of poverty and social exclusion. The situation has improved since 2017, but the reduction has been very modest. In the case of the employment rate, we see how the gap widened even more in 2023 than in previous years, reaching 37 points. However, the decline was sharp in 2023, allowing the difference to narrow to 26 points.

Graph 49. Poverty, inclusion and employment among the foreign population

Target 2030¹: Reduce the difference in the AROPE rate between foreign and Spanish nationals

Target 2030²: Reduce the difference in the employment rate (people aged 20 to 64) between foreign and Spanish nationals



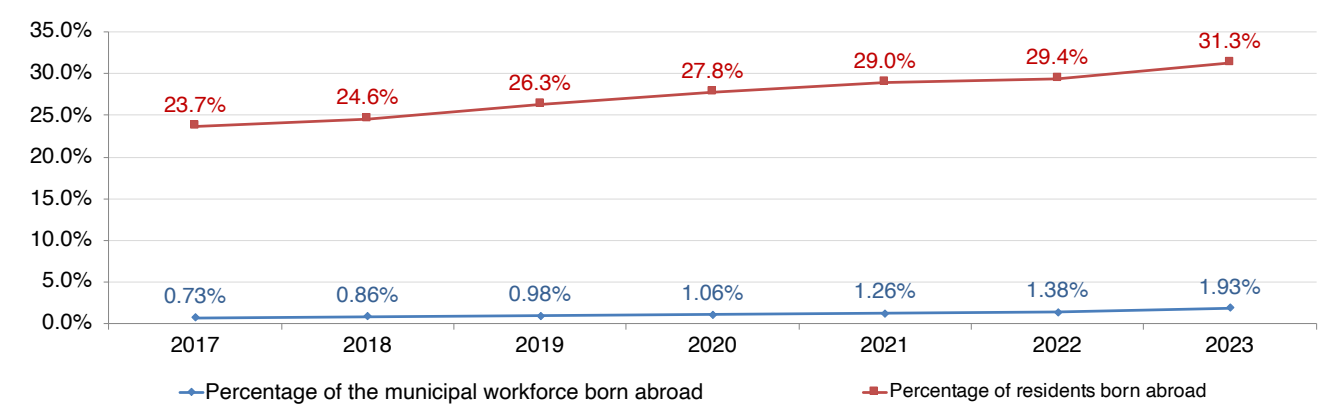
Note: AROPE: At risk of poverty or social exclusion rate

Source¹: IERMB. Municipal Survey on Living Conditions.

Source²: Municipal Data Office. Labour Force Survey.

From another perspective, and as a reflection of the low representation of the population born abroad in many social spheres, in 2023, when the number of Barcelona residents born in a foreign country stood at 31.3% of the total population of the city, the number of municipal workers (City Council employees) born abroad represented under 2% of the total municipal workforce. Overall, the increase between 2022 and 2023 is significant.

Graph 50. Percentage of the municipal workforce born abroad



Source: Manager’s Office for People and Organisational Development. Barcelona City Council and Barcelona Municipal Register of Residents



CITIZENSHIP, GOOD GOVERNANCE AND PARTICIPATION

Regarding the relationship between city residents and the municipal administration, it is essential to continue working to offer a more accessible and open administration. The digital transformation of public administration brings significant benefits to both citizens and the administration itself, as it prompts improvements in the quality of public services. The specific advantages include time and cost savings, greater transparency and knowledge, as well as accessibility seven days a week. This also facilitates the launch of new economic activities in the city.

The City Council is aware of the difficulties that this digitalisation may pose for certain groups and is working to make digital procedures more accessible and easier by using clear and understandable language and guaranteeing the security and privacy of procedures at all times. Furthermore, it guarantees citizens' right to interact with the administration in person or by telephone, if they so prefer.

Table 5 shows that in 2023, 53.4% of procedures carried out at the City Council were done through the Virtual Procedures Office (OVT), a 21% increase over 2016.

Table 5. Percentage of procedures processed by the Virtual Procedures Office (OVT)

| PROCEDURES | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 |
|------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| OVT | 875,660 | 903,151 | 1,018,843 | 1,134,356 | 1,529,862 | 1,970,760 | 2,211,412 | 2,070,798 |
| Total | 2,703,565 | 2,794,958 | 3,047,154 | 3,036,785 | 2,898,416 | 3,690,364 | 3,942,305 | 3,875,508 |
| % | 32.39 | 32.31 | 33.44 | 37.35 | 52.78 | 53.40 | 56.09 | 53.43 |

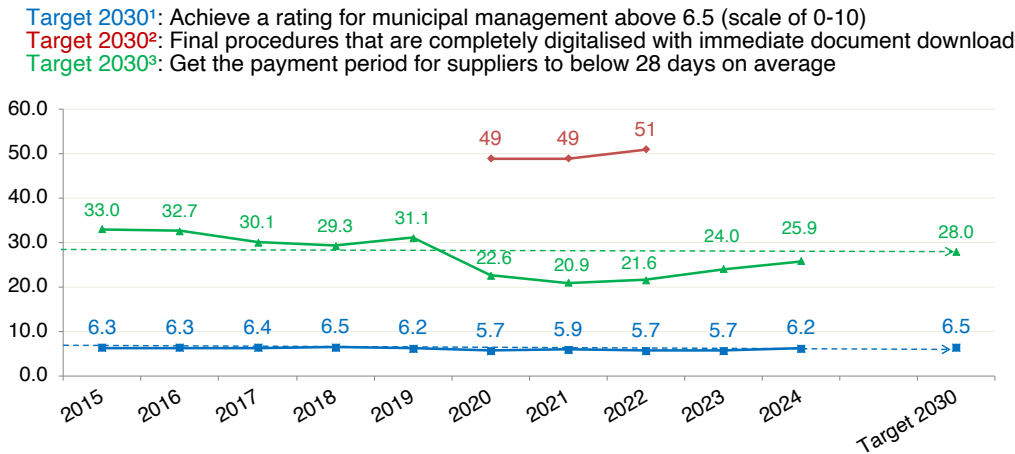
Regarding administrative simplification, at the end of 2023, the City Council Plenary approved the creation of the 'Commission for Regulatory and Administrative Simplification' with the aim of identifying and repealing obsolete regulations. An example of the need for this review is the fact that between 10% and 15% of the regulations and provisions created by Barcelona City Council since the 1950s have become obsolete;

in other words, they are ineffective and no longer in force but have not been formally repealed. This process will be accompanied by the simplification of the legal system by updating or unifying regulations in order to reduce regulatory density. The regulatory review is accompanied by improved accessibility. The municipal website 'Norma. Barcelona Legal Portal' publishes consolidated versions of all municipal regulations.

Turning to municipal management (**Graph 51**), citizens' perception of municipal management was 6.2/10 points in 2024, an increase of half a point compared to 2023, bringing the score back to the level of 2019, the year before the pandemic. Furthermore, we can

see that payments to suppliers were made on average within 25.9 days of the invoice being entered into the municipal register. Although it has increased in the last two years, this remains very positive, as it is below the 28-day target set for 2030.

Graph 51. Municipal management



Source¹: Municipal Services Survey.
Source²: Management Office for the 2030 Agenda, Digital Transition and Sports.
Source³: Management Office for the Economy, Resources and Economic Promotion.

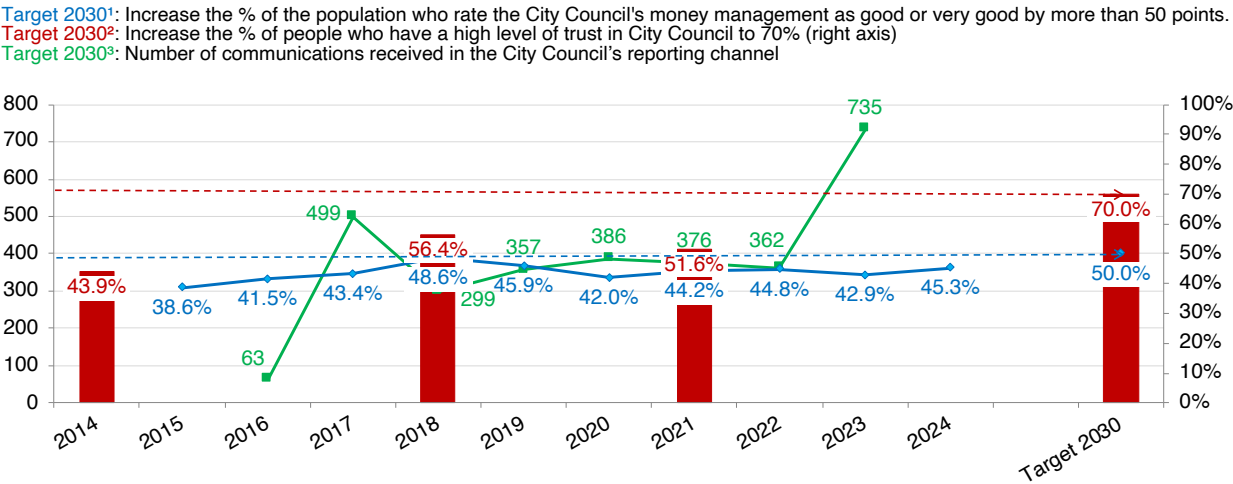


The Barcelona 2030 Agenda will incorporate citizens' assessment of the City Council's management of funds and their overall trust in the City Council as indicators of their trust in institutions. In 2024, 45.3% of citizens rated the City Council's management of funds positively, the highest figure in the last six years and in line with the 2030 target of 50%. The proportion of citizens who have a high level of trust in the City Council, however, was 51.6% in 2021. This rating is 4.8 points lower than in 2018 (56.4%), but much higher than the 43.9% reported in 2014.

Citizens' trust in institutions is closely linked to the integrity of public services and transparency in public

actions. Given the need to be proactive against corruption, in 2015 the City Council created the Office for Transparency and Good Practice. One of the main instruments for carrying out its mission is the reporting channel, an anonymous channel for reporting possible cases of corruption or malpractice in City Council. The reporting channel received 735 reports in 2023 (**Graph 52**). This sharp increase in the Past year may reflect a significant improvement in the credibility of the system, which is gaining a foothold over time and has been further strengthened by the entry into force of Act 2/2023 of 20 February regulating the protection of people who report regulatory infringements and the fight against corruption.

Graph 52. Institutional integrity and good governance



Source¹: Municipal Services Survey.
 Source²: Barcelona Social Values Survey.
 Source³: Analysis Services Directorate. Barcelona City Council.

The Barcelona City Council has managed to maintain a score of 100% in the analysis of Good Practices in Local Public Communication carried out by Infoparticipa yet another year, demonstrating that it is complying with its obligation to proactively publish the information required by the transparency system. The City Council has also joined the Information Monitoring, Active Advertising and Transparency System (MIPAT) developed by the Barcelona Metropolitan Area. The result of this exhaustive review of regulatory obligations relating

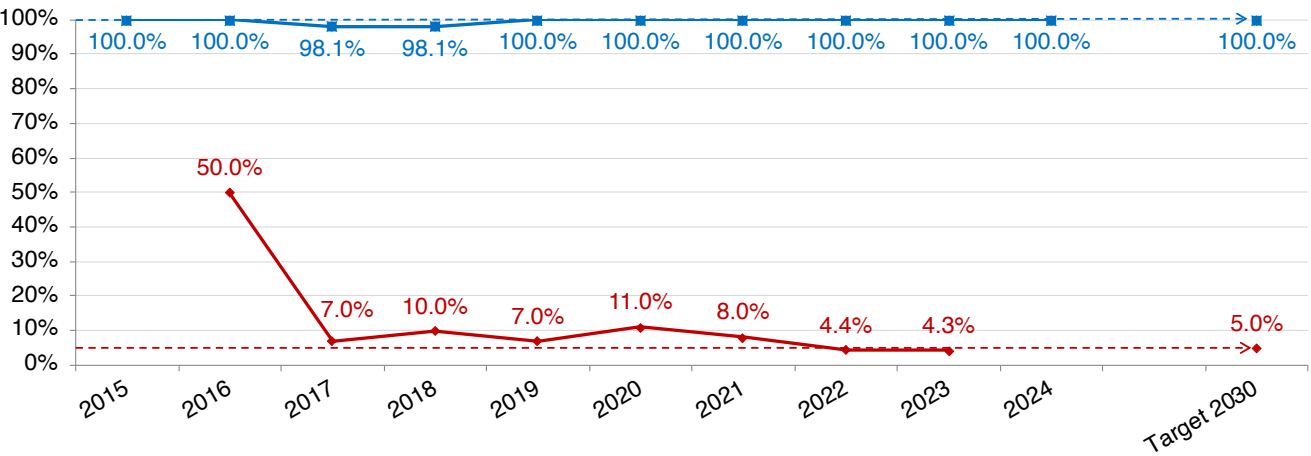
to active advertising has made it possible to identify strengths and opportunities for improvement in this area, which means that the necessary changes can be made to continue providing citizens with high-quality information. Regarding the overall results, the City Council's compliance level stands at 63%, as indicated in the '[Comprehensive Report on the Barcelona City Council's Compliance with the Active Advertising Obligations](#)'.

With regard to compliance with the right of access to public information, and as a means of ensuring that it happens, the target for 2030 is to reduce the number of requests for access to municipal information challenged with the Commission Guaranteeing the Right

of Access to Public Information to under 5%. In 2023, 4.3% of requests were challenged, meaning that the target set for 2030 was achieved for the second year in a row **(Graph 53)**.

Graph 53. Transparency and access to information

Target 2030¹: Maintain Barcelona City Council's position in the Infoparticipa institutional transparency index at 100%
Target 2030²: Reduce the number of requests for access to municipal information contested before the Commission Guaranteeing the Right of Access to Public Information to under 5%.



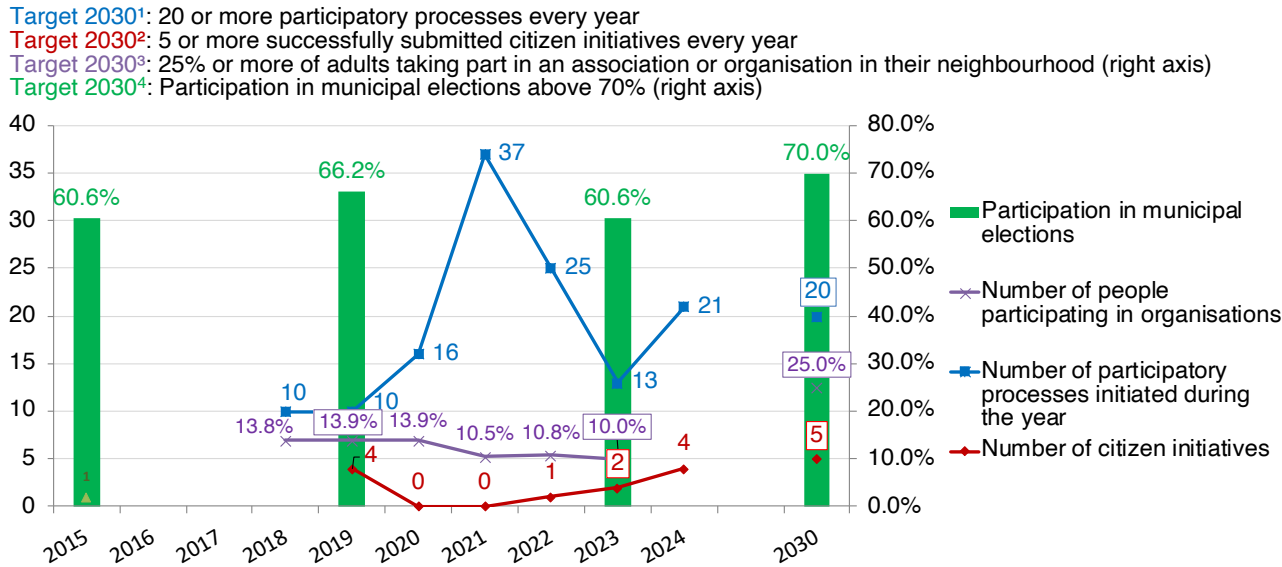
Source¹: Infoparticipa results report.
Source²: Department of Transparency and Best Practices.



With regard to citizen participation, Barcelona has its own regulations, the Citizen Participation Regulations, adopted by the Plenary Council on 27 May 2022. Citizen participation is carried out through various channels, such as participatory processes, citizen initiatives and citizen consultations. In 2024, 21 participatory processes were held. Furthermore, four citizen initiatives

were successfully submitted in 2024. It should be noted that work is underway to unify all participation channels, such as participatory processes, bodies and councils, and citizen initiatives on the *Decidim.Barcelona* platform to promote citizen debate, transparency and innovation in participation.

Graph 54. Social and political participation



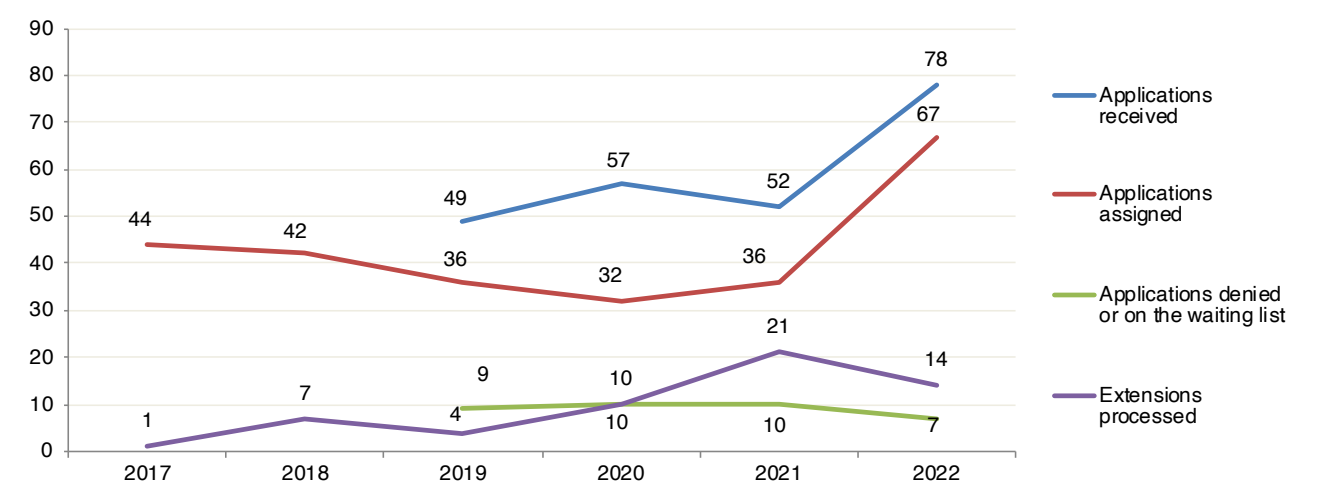
Source¹ and Source²: Manager's Office for the Area for Culture, Education, Science and Community
 Source³: Municipal Services Survey.
 Source⁴: Municipal Data Office.



Within the context of promoting social and community participation, it is important to highlight the Barcelona City Council's Citizen Heritage programme as a framework for recognising, consolidating and promoting citizen initiatives for the community use and management of the municipal public heritage through various formulas: cession of use of municipal premises and

land, civic management of municipal facilities and citizen initiative services that may become of public interest, promoted and managed by the community. The data in **Graph 55** show the significant increase in demand for and cession of premises and land in Barcelona over recent years, with a total of 67 cessions in 2022.

Graph 55. Number of applications for community use and management of municipal public assets, 2017–2022



Source: Citizen Participation Area. Citizen Use and Management of Public Assets Programme



BARCELONA WILL HAVE A PIONEERING ANTI-DISCRIMINATION BYELAW IN SPAIN

Between 1 and 29 July 2024, the public consultation process was launched for the new byelaw regulating equal treatment and non-discrimination, a pioneering byelaw in Spain which strengthens Barcelona's position as a city that defends human rights and combats discrimination. Citizens and organisations that wished to were able to submit their opinions on the draft regulatory text with the aim of achieving a broadly consensual text. It is expected to be approved in 2025.

The byelaw focuses on the prevention and guarantee of the rights of affected persons through the promotion of training, awareness-raising and rights promotion initiatives. It also provides comprehensive support for those affected that encompasses all municipal authori-

ties, and it includes a unified and updated disciplinary procedure to take action against discriminatory behaviour such as xenophobia, LGTBI-phobia, racism and sexism.

This pioneering byelaw in Spain is the tool that Barcelona is using to implement Act 19/2020 of 30 December on equal treatment and non-discrimination. It will provide an updated and consolidated set of regulations that will govern, guarantee and ensure legal certainty within the various areas within the City Council's purview regarding the right to equal treatment and non-discrimination, in order to eliminate any actions or behaviours that may undermine the dignity of individuals.

This legal tool, which renews the city's commitment to defending and promoting rights, is being developed in parallel with the drafting of the new City Pact for Human Rights.



NEW PLAYGROUND EQUIPMENT FOR CHILDREN WITH AUTISM AT PARC DE LES GLÒRIES

The Espai de Joc 0-99 playground in Clariana, Parc de les Glòries, has six new games for children with autism spectrum disorder and their families. Both the games and toys (Games AUT) and the game containers (Box AUT) were designed in conjunction with families of children with autism, autism experts, therapists, designers and manufacturers over the course of four co-creation workshops. They are designed to stimulate children's senses, regardless of the degree of autism, to encourage interaction with other children and to enable them to enjoy their leisure time.

These elements are the result of the Play AUT the Box, Playable Cities for All project which prioritises a community that has traditionally been under-represented in public policies and actions. The project is funded by the European Institute of Technology (EIT) through the New European Bauhaus programme.

The Barcelona City Council participates in the project through the Department of Education and in collaboration with the Department of Urban Planning, Ecological Transition, Urban Services and Housing; the Municipal Institute for People with Disabilities (IMPD); and the Barcelona Institute for Childhood and Adolescence.

Source: Barcelona City Council, <https://ajuntament.barcelona.cat/accessible/ca/actualitat/noticies/nous-elements-de-joc-per-a-infants-amb-autisme-al-parc-deles-glories-1397290>



BARCELONA DIGITISES PROCEDURES FOR STARTING NEW BUSINESSES IN THE CITY

Each year, more than 4,000 procedures for starting new activities are carried out in the city, many of which are for opening shops and new businesses in the restaurant sector. The new procedures will give the private sector quick and easy access through the Virtual Procedures Office, and, if desired, advice or assistance in completing the procedures from the Barcelona Activa Business Advice Office (OAE). The OAE had managed more than 17,000 inquiries in this area by 2023.

The implementation of these new procedures through Barcelona City Council's Virtual Procedures Office allows citizens to save time and money and provides greater security and privacy, accessibility seven days a week and increased transparency and information.



In terms of public administration, the new system will enable the monitoring and control of procedures, with updated and shared digital archives, data security and a lower margin of error.

The new platform is one of the measures in a broader roadmap by Barcelona City Council, which aims to facilitate all procedures with local public bodies and make the city more attractive for new economic activities. Some of the milestones already achieved in this regard include setting the urban planning fees for starting a business at zero euros in 2020, following the recommendations of the *Doing Business* study, as well as joining the Single Business Window, which results in savings for businesses and self-employed individuals. The implementation of the new procedures standardises the processing of activities throughout Catalonia, as specified by Act 18/2020 on facilitating economic activity.

Source: Barcelona City Council, <https://ajuntament.barcelona.cat/premsa/2024/05/26/barcelona-digitalitza-els-tramits-per-posar-en-marxa-nova-activitat-economica-a-la-ciutat/>

APPROVAL OF A NEW LOCAL SECURITY PLAN FOR THE PERIOD 2024-2027

On 17 July 2024, the Local Security Plan for Barcelona 2024-2027 government measure was approved. The main goal of the plan is to lower the victimisation rate, prevent conflicts and improve how safe people feel.

The plan is a tool for analysing the safety in the municipality and identify objectives, available resources and actions to be taken, and it provides an implementation timetable and monitoring and evaluation methods. It encompasses public safety, prevention, civil protection and community harmony strategies.



From the perspective of the protection, prevention and cohesion entailed in public safety, the plan sets out 28 strategic objectives for public policies on safety, prevention and community harmony in Barcelona city, which are to be achieved through the implementation of 280 specific initiatives.

Source: Barcelona City Council <https://ajuntament.barcelona.cat/premsa/2024/05/17/el-nou-pla-local-de-seguretat-desenvolupa-gairebe-300-accions-per-millorar-els-nivells-de-seguretat-convivencia-i-prevencio-de-la-ciutat/>

Further information: https://bcnroc.ajuntament.barcelona.cat/jspui/bitstream/11703/136818/3/Mesura%20de%20govern_PLS_2024_2027%20%28004%29.pdf

HIRING OF PEOPLE FROM DIVERSE BACKGROUNDS TO IMPROVE CITIZEN SERVICES AND REPRESENTATION

Barcelona City Council's hiring of people from diverse backgrounds is beginning to bear fruit in terms of improving citizen services and representation. From the entry into force of the Instruction for the Promotion of Diverse Employment, for reasons of representativeness and effectiveness in personal care service contracts (2022) until August 2024, a total of 1,221 people were employed, 75 of whom met these conditions

This action is part of the Barcelona Interculturality Plan 2021-2030, which seeks to ensure that all municipal government actions incorporate intercultural principles and approaches. This plan aims to facilitate the hiring of personnel from diverse backgrounds through the introduction of **technical specification clauses** (such

as language skills for professionals in certain services or the need for certain cultural backgrounds).

The main objective of this instruction is Promote, in the execution of municipal public contracts, the hiring of professionals who are familiar with diverse cultural contexts and languages other than Catalan and Spanish in contracts for services aimed at citizens. This is done for reasons of service effectiveness and efficiency, and to ensure adequate representation in public services with respect to the citizens and service users to whom they are addressed.

Therefore, a criterion for awarding contracts has been introduced to promote diverse recruitment and encourage bidders to submit bids that increase the minimum percentages of professionals familiar with the diverse cultural contexts that must be incorporated in the execution of the contract. Beyond this instruction, Barcelona City Council has a broader strategy in this regard, and the job banks and calls for applications for the Guàrdia Urbana (GUB) and SPCPEIS have language tests, which include Arabic, Chinese and Urdu among the languages available.



5. ECONOMY AND EMPLOYMENT



5 GENDER
EQUALITY



8 DECENT WORK AND
ECONOMIC GROWTH



9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION
AND INFRASTRUCTURE



12 RESPONSIBLE
CONSUMPTION
AND PRODUCTION



17 PARTNERSHIPS
FOR THE GOALS



5.1

TARGETS AND INDICATORS IN BARCELONA'S 2030 AGENDA

Main targets

Target 5.b: Achieve gender equality in the use, access and knowledge of ICT.

Target 8.1: Maintain an average annual economic growth of around 1.2%, placing the focus of new growth on the green and circular economy, as well as on the digital sector.

Target 8.2: A highly productive and diversified economy. Increase productivity (GDP per employed person) by 1.3%, in a sustained manner until 2030, and maintain a level of diversification among productive sectors of under 6%.

Target 8.3: Barcelona will be a European capital for entrepreneurship. Achieve a total entrepreneurial activity rate for the population aged between 18 and 64 above 10.

Target 8.4: By 2030, 10-30-50 for a sustainable economy in Barcelona. 10% of GDP will come from the social economy, waste generation per unit of product in the industrial sector will be reduced by 30% and emissions in the commercial sector will be reduced by 50%.

Target 8.5: Reduce unemployment and working poverty and eliminate the gender pay gap with redoubled efforts in job placement for people with disabilities. Fewer than 70,000 people will be unemployed, the working poverty rate will be below 10%, the gender pay gap will be eliminated, and more than 1,000 people with disabilities will be hired each year by the Barcelona Job Placement Network.

Target 8.6: More job opportunities for young people. The difference between the youth unemployment rate and the average unemployment rate will be below 10%, and the proportion of young people who are neither in employment nor in education or training will be significantly reduced.

Target 8.8: Barcelona, 100% decent and safe employment: Fewer accidents and less temporary employment. Serious or fatal injuries at work under 10 per 100,000 inhabitants per year and work-related illnesses

under 50 per 100,000 inhabitants per year. The temporary employment rate in salaried jobs will also be reduced to below 10%, and the gender gap in temporary employment will tend towards zero.

Achieve a 100% 2030 Agenda-compliant tourism offering: sustainable, safe and high quality. Average tourist spending will increase, and the density of tourist accommodation relative to the resident population will decrease. The number of tourist establishments and services with the Biosphere Commitment certification will also gradually increase.

Target 9.1: Complete the strategic projects for Barcelona's economic transformation. Develop projects that renew, improve or create infrastructures in the areas of health, mobility, energy, scientific research and digital transformation, and strategies for the economic and urban transformation of Barcelona.

Target 9.2: A sustainable and competitive industry. The industry will represent more than 12% of the GVA generated in the AMB, and CO₂ emissions in the industrial sector will be reduced by half.

Target 9.3: SMEs that are more robust, digital, exporting, diversified, sustainable, and job-generating. Increase the results of SMEs in the key factors for their improvement: financial solidity, digitalisation, exportation capacity, sectoral diversification, environmental sustainability and creating employment

Target 9.4: Agree and implement a digital transformation plan.

Target 9.5: Barcelona, one of the five European capitals for science and innovation. Consolidate Barcelona among the top five European cities in the Innovation Cities Index and in the European ranking for scientific production.

Target 12.6: Ensure that the large companies operating in Barcelona have environmental certificates. Ensure that more than 1,000 companies have environmental certifications, and all companies with more than 500 employees.

Target 12.7: Barcelona City Council's public procurement will meet all the United Nations' standards on sustainable procurement (social, environmental and economic clauses).

Target 17.17: Create a public-private fund to promote the 2030 Agenda in Barcelona.

Indicator status

| SDG target | Indicator (code) | Indicator (definition) | Initial value for the period (from 2015 onwards) | Penultimate value in the series | Latest available value | Year of latest value | Goal 2030 | Trend over the whole period | Compared to the previous value |
|------------|------------------|---|--|---------------------------------|------------------------|----------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 8.1. | 8.1.1 | Cumulative real per-capita GDP growth compared to 2014 (base 100) | 100.00 | 110.01 | 111.35 | 2024 | 121.0 | ↑ | ↑ |
| 8.1. | 8.1.2 | Percentage of municipal expenditure on the green and circular economy sector, over total budget expenditure | 6.84% | 12.36% | 14.66% | 2018 | *not identified | ↑ | ↑ |
| 8.2. | 8.2.1 | Index value of GDP growth per employed person | 100.00 | 119.91 | 115.82 | 2024 | 123.0 | ↑ | ↓ |
| 8.2. | 8.2.2 | Diversification index for the productive sectors | 5.63% | 5.77% | 5.98% | 2024 | <6.0% | ↑ | ↑ |
| 8.3. | 8.3.1 | Total entrepreneurial activity rate over the total 18-64 years population | 6.1% | 7.3% | 8.3% | 2023 | 10.0% | ↑ | ↑ |
| 8.4. | 8.4.2 | Greenhouse gas emissions generated by the commercial sector (per 1,000 tonnes of CO2) | 687.0 | 658.7 | 589.0 | 2023 | 343.5 | ↓ | ↑ |
| 8.4. | 8.4.3 | Kg of industrial waste generated per €1,000 of GVA in industry | 38.03 | 32.76 | 30.24 | 2022 | 26.6 | ↓ | ↓ |
| 8.5. | 8.5.1 | Number of unemployed people (thousands) | 103.0 | 54.0 | 51.5 | 2024 (Q4) | 70.0 | ↓ | ↓ |
| 8.5. | 8.5.2 | Proportion of workers at risk of poverty | 14.5% | 12.6% | 14.1% | 2022-2023 | 10.0% | ↓ | ↑ |
| 8.5. | 8.5.3 | Gender pay gap | 22.8% | 17.1% | 15.7% | 2023 | 0.0% | ↓ | ↓ |

Indicator status

| SDG target | Indicator (code) | Indicator (definition) | Initial value for the period (from 2015 onwards) | Penultimate value in the series | Latest available value | Year of latest value | Goal 2030 | Trend over the whole period | Compared to the previous value |
|------------|------------------|--|--|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 8.5. | 8.5.4 | Annual number of people hired through the Barcelona Job Placement Network for People with Disabilities (XIB) | 506 | 800 | 753 | 2023 | 1,000 | ↑ | ↓ |
| 8.6. | 8.6.1 | Difference between youth unemployment rate and average unemployment rate | 11.8 | 15.7 | 15.2 | 2023 (Q4) | 10.0 | ↑ | ↓ |
| 8.6. | 8.6.2 | Proportion of young people who are neither employed, studying nor receiving training | 9.03% | .. | 9.03% | 2020 | *not identified | *Earliest available data | *Earliest available data |
| 8.8. | 8.8.1 | Number of serious injuries or fatalities in the workplace per 100,000 inhabitants | 26.4 | 20.7 | 19.9 | 2022 | 10.0 | ↓ | ↓ |
| 8.8. | 8.8.2 | Number of illnesses associated with salaried work per 100,000 inhabitants | 84.9 | 41.1 | 49.7 | 2022 | 50.0 | ↓ | ↑ |
| 8.8. | 8.8.3 | Proportion of workers with temporary contracts over total number of workers | 16.9% | 13.9% | 13.2% | 2023 | 10.0 | ↓ | ↓ |
| 8.8. | 8.8.4 | Gender gap in the proportion of workers with temporary contracts over total number of workers | 0.8% | 6.6% | 2.5% | 2023 | 0.0% | ↑ | ↓ |
| 8.9. | 8.9.2 | Number of tourism establishments and services with the Barcelona Commitment certification | 219 | 403 | 430 | 2023 | *not identified | ↑ | ↑ |
| 8.9. | 8.9.3 | Average expenditure per tourist per day, on accommodation (night) and for their total stay | 54.1 (night) 78.4 (stay) | 84.2 (night) 91.7 (stay) | 92.2 (night) 99.7 (stay) | 2024 | 60 (night) 90 (stay) | ↑ | ↑ |
| 8.9. | 8.9.4 | Number of tourist accommodation places with respect to the resident population | 7.2% | 9.2% | 9.1% | 2024 | 8.5% | ↑ | ↓ |

Indicator status

| SDG target | Indicator (code) | Indicator (definition) | Initial value for the period (from 2015 onwards) | Penultimate value in the series | Latest available value | Year of latest value | Goal 2030 | Trend over the whole period | Compared to the previous value |
|------------|------------------|--|--|---------------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 9.2. | 9.2.1 | Volume of CO2 emissions generated by the industrial sector (per 1,000 tonnes of CO2) | 285.6 | 246.8 | 235.8 | 2023 | 142.8 | ↓ | ↓ |
| 9.2. | 9.2.2 | Weight of industry in the GVA generated in the Barcelona Metropolitan Area | 11.8% | 10.4% | 10.2% | 2023 | 12.0% | ↓ | ↓ |
| 9.3. | 9.3.1 | Indicator of SME robustness, based on the gross value added they generate in Barcelona city (in millions of euros) | 38,323 | 46,422 | 38,702 | 2021 | 61,296 | ↑ | ↓ |
| 9.3. | 9.3.2 | Financial soundness index (0–100 points) of SMEs in Barcelona (based on financial profitability, capitalisation level and apparent job competitiveness) | 86.7 (2017) | 90.3 | 86.6 | 2021 | 100.0 | ↑ | ↑ |
| 9.3. | 9.3.3 | Indicator on the use of ICT in small businesses (includes 13 parameters and is expressed in points, from 60 to 73 points) | 60 (2021) | 60 | 66 | 2023 | 73 | ↑ | ↑ |
| 9.5. | 9.5.1 | Barcelona's ranking in the Innovation Cities Index (European ranking) | 13 | 11 | 9 | 2024 | 5 | ↓ | ↓ |
| 9.5. | 9.5.2 | Barcelona's ranking in scientific production (European ranking) | 5 (Europe) 18 (worldwide) | 7 (Europe) 22 (worldwide) | 6 (Europe) 20 (worldwide) | 2023 | 5 (Europe) | ↑ | ↓ |
| 9.5. | 9.5.3 | Intensity of innovation, measured by the total number of patents per million inhabitants | 240.0 | 199.0 | 185.3 | 2021 | *not identified | ↓ | ↓ |
| 12.6. | 12.6.1 | Number of organisations with environmental certificates | 179 | 413 | 682 | 2022 | 1,000 | ↑ | ↑ |
| 12.7. | 12.7.1 | Barcelona City Council's score on the Composite Index for Sustainable Public Procurement, developed by the One Planet Network Sustainable Public Procurement Programme (Index scale 0–5) | 4.67 | .. | 4.67 | 2019 | 5 | *Earliest available data | *Earliest available data |

5.2.

FEATURED TOPICS:

ECONOMY

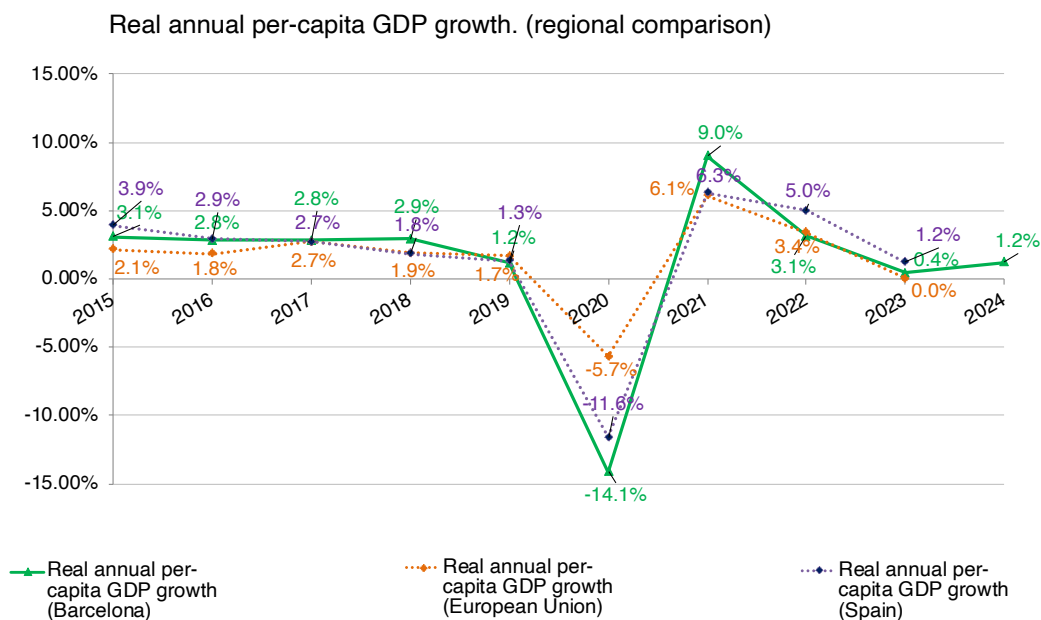
In the sphere of economics and employment, the City Council's commitment remains fully aligned with the United Nations' approach, as reflected in SDG 8, to 'promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all'.

The devastating effects of the 2020–2021 health crisis on the economy and employment forced public authorities to focus their efforts on preventing the mass destruction of jobs, which were followed by measures to drive economic and social recovery channelled mainly through the Recovery Plan for Europe and the Next-GenerationEU funds. In Spain, these funds are being distributed through the Recovery, Transformation and Resilience Plan, with the aim of using reforms and investments to create the right conditions for ensuring that European funds are used as efficiently as possible and have the greatest possible impact.

In this context, the Barcelona City Council is focusing its efforts on promoting the city's economic diversification, supporting existing strategic sectors as well as some emerging ones, and fostering scientific research and technological innovation. Therefore, the development of new knowledge-intensive activity hubs, capable of attracting and retaining talent, is considered essential. At the same time, efforts are underway to promote local commerce by supporting the sector's professionalisation and improvement. Similarly, the struggle against unemployment (especially unemployment of the most vulnerable groups) and efforts to improve working conditions are being pursued through the 2021–2030 Agreement for Quality Employment in the City.

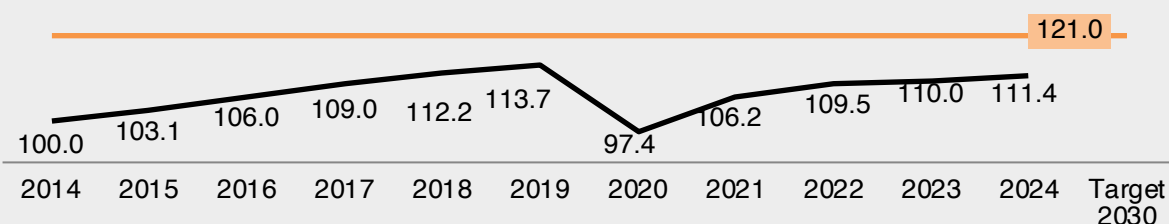
Figures for 2024 put Barcelona's GDP at 107,699 following a nominal increase of 7.6% compared to 2023. In real terms, the year-on-year growth rate of Barcelona's per-capita GDP stood at 1.2% in 2024 (**Graph 56**), maintaining the growth seen in recent years. Looking at cumulative growth since 2015 (**Graph 57**), we see how real per-capita GDP is recovering from the severe setback experienced during the years of the pandemic.

Graph 56: Growth of the economy



Source: Spain and the European Union: World Bank. Source: Barcelona: Municipal Data Office

Graph 57. Cumulative real per-capita GDP growth compared to 2014 (base 100)



Source: Municipal Data Office.

With Barcelona's economic recovery secured, the question of what kind of economy we want also has to be addressed. In this regard, the roadmap for the city's economy until 2030, the **Barcelona Green Deal**, sets the goal of generating a diverse, forward-looking economy based on seven strategic sectors: the digital sector, the creative sector, the local economy, the visitor economy, Industry 4.0, the bio-health field and the green and circular economy.

To maximise the potential of these strategic sectors, a set of major infrastructure-driving projects is required, which must have a clear metropolitan dimension. In the economic and industrial sphere, the priorities for 2030 are as follows:

- Develop a re-economisation strategy for the city centre to reactivate the neighbourhood dynamism and economy. The crux of this transformation will be Via Laietana, around which facilities dedicated to innovation, talent attraction and economic promotion will be developed.
- Consolidate the 22@ district as one of the city's main economic engines, currently the home to more than 700 start-ups and 12,000 companies. The district will grow towards the northern part of the district with the intention of establishing more tech and creative companies and attracting new residents with the construction of more housing.
- Unlock the potential of Montjuïc's cultural and sports facilities, striving to consolidate them as a museum hub and promoting activities linked to the sports economy. In parallel, a new strategy is planned for the Fira venue to ensu-

re that Barcelona continues to grow as a city of exhibitions, trade fairs and conferences.

- Boost new industrial corridors to create new urban hubs, such as the Besòs area, which has a burgeoning potential to host local logistics activities or develop renewable energy, Industry 4.0 and other green economy-related sectors that require large-scale spaces not available in the dense urban fabric. Another example is Zona Franca, the city's main productive land asset which primarily serves the logistics sector. Furthermore, La Marina, the city's largest land reserve, is mainly residential and set to include 11,000 planned homes, plus service-equipped housing, potentially accommodating around 28,000 new residents.

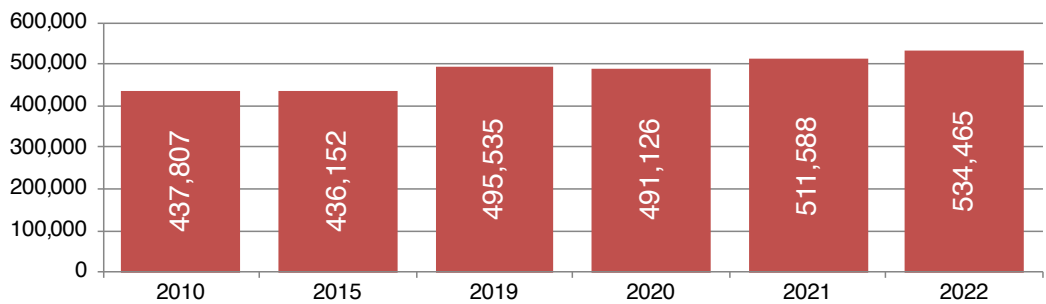
This year saw the presentation of the [Barcelona Impulsa 2025–2035 plan](#), which updates, fine-tunes and draws out the strategy defined in the Green Deal from a perspective focused on economic diversification. Its aim is to promote economic sectors (ten of which are identified as strategic) that guarantee quality jobs for the citizens of Barcelona. A total investment of €900 million is envisaged to develop up to 1,800,000 m² of new economic floor space and create up to 180,000 jobs. In addition to La Sagrera, the last major economic activity area to be developed in Barcelona, there are seven other key areas for the anticipated growth, with a clear emphasis on the coastal strip from Zona Franca to the Besòs River.

At this point, it is appropriate to present some figures to contextualise the role to be played by these emerging economic sectors in the city. In relation to Industry 4.0, notable elements include the promotion of Big Data,

the growing number of companies and organisations involved in 3D printing initiatives and the Fab Labs' efforts to bring digital manufacturing closer to schools, entrepreneurs and community projects. In 2022, the province of Barcelona had more than 534,000 jobs in

activities potentially linked to Industry 4.0, following the creation of nearly 100,000 new jobs in these sectors since 2010, which is a cumulative increase of 22.1% over the period.

Graph 58. Jobs potentially associated with Industry 4.0 in the Barcelona area



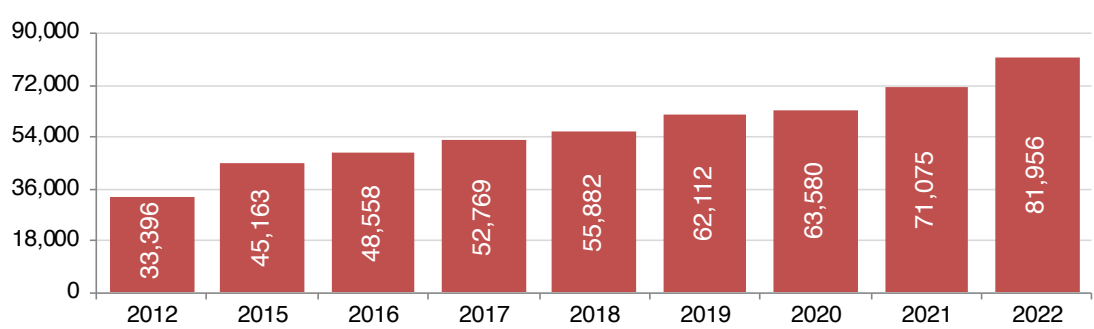
Note: Provincial data.

Source: 'Barcelona in Numbers 2023' report.

With this economic strategy, Barcelona has set itself the challenge of becoming the digital and technological capital of southern Europe and a global hub. To achieve this, the City Council is making substantial investments in training professionals in the digital sector through the Reskilling Activa programme, implementing the Business Digitalisation Plan and promoting the creation of new spaces for the digital economy, while also helping to consolidate Barcelona's position as the

world capital of mobile communications. This sector's importance for the city is evident in the volume of activity and employment it generates: nearly 82,000 jobs and more than 2,800 companies with salaried employees in ICT, with Barcelona serving as the central hub for the sector in Catalonia. Furthermore, the information and communications sector (including ICT) was estimated to account for 8.5% of gross value added in 2022.

Graph 59. Jobs in ICT activities in Barcelona



Note: Registrations with the Social Security general and self-employed systems

Source: 'Barcelona in Numbers 2023' report.

In the social economy, the City Council is promoting the [Barcelona Social and Solidarity Economy Strategy 2030](#), in operation since mid-2021. It reflects the joint work and commitment of Barcelona’s social and solidarity economy network. The policies implemented by the City Council through the Social and Solidarity Economy Promotion Plan (PIESS) 2021-23 have helped

strengthen enterprises, particularly those in strategic sectors. In 2023, Barcelona had 4,713 social and solidarity economy organisations, 433 more than in 2018 (**Table 5**), and the city has already launched Bloc4BCN at Can Batlló, the largest cooperative and social and solidarity economy hub in Europe.

Table 5. Number of social and solidarity economy organisations in Barcelona. 2018 and 2023

| | 2018 | | 2023 | | Difference |
|--------------------------------------|-------|------------|-------|------------|------------|
| | Count | Percentage | Count | Percentage | |
| Cooperatives | 990 | 22.3% | 1,139 | 24.2% | 149 |
| Mutual societies | 14 | 0.3% | 13 | 0.3% | -1 |
| Worker-owned companies | 233 | 5.2% | 224 | 4.8% | -9 |
| Job placement companies | 13 | 0.3% | 19 | 0.4% | 6 |
| Special work centres | 53 | 0.5% | 53 | 1.1% | 0 |
| Foundations | 614 | 13.8% | 662 | 14.1% | 48 |
| Associations | 2,348 | 52.8% | 2,587 | 54.9% | 239 |
| Agricultural producers’ associations | 6 | 0.1% | 4 | 0.1% | -2 |
| Fishing guilds | 1 | 0.0% | 1 | 0.0% | 0 |
| Ethical finance | 8 | 0.0% | 11 | 0.2% | 3 |

Source: Area of the Economy, Finance, Economic Promotion, and Tourism

Other noteworthy elements include Barcelona Activa’s services specialising in the social and solidarity economy, which serve more than 4,000 people annually, and the hosting of the Catalonia Cooperativism Congress, organised by the Confederation of Cooperatives, which brought together more than 1,500 people in July 2024 to commemorate the history of the Catalan cooperative movement.

In relation to the economic model, the city is working on all fronts that contribute to advancing efficient resource use by promoting the green and circular economy. In 2022, this sector—particularly in the areas of waste management and treatment, renewable energies and wastewater treatment and purification—accounted for 5.1% of the city’s jobs, nearly 60,000 in total (**Table 6**).

Table 6. Jobs linked to the green economy in Barcelona and Catalonia (2022)

| | Jobs | % of total | Var. 2022/21 |
|-----------|---------|------------|--------------|
| Barcelona | 59,830 | 5.1% | 5.7% |
| Catalonia | 186,540 | 5.3% | 4.1% |

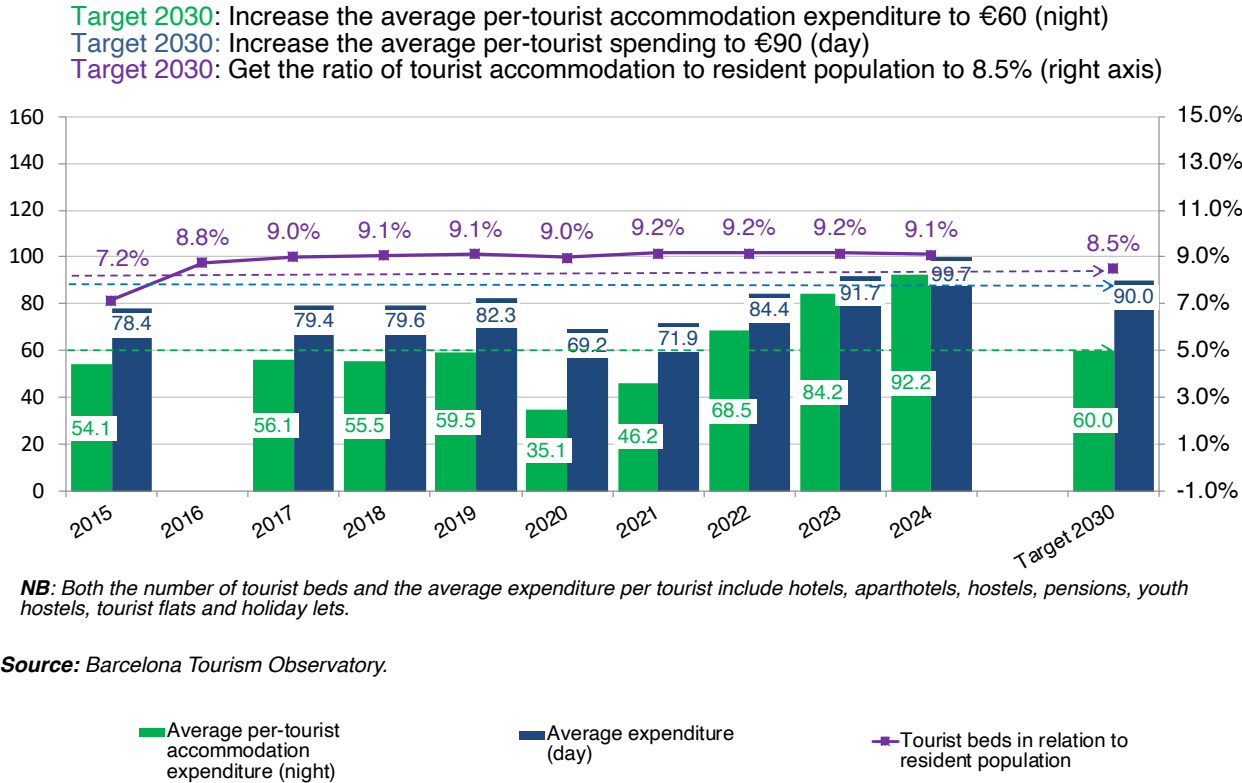
Source: ‘Barcelona in Numbers 2023’ report.



Turning to the tourism sector, the strategy focuses on transforming the model towards value and sustainability, recognising that tourism generates negative externalities that have to be prevented or somehow offset. Based on this overarching goal, the focus is a set of initiatives aimed at getting visitors to the city and its public services, from cleaning to security, to make a greater contribution. Data from **Graph 60** show that spending reached its highest level ever recorded in 2024, with an average per capita expenditure of €92.2 per night and €99.7 per stay. In order to have a quality, sustainable and balanced tourist offer, the number of

tourist accommodation places in relation to the total resident population should not exceed 8.5% in 2030. Since 2016, this indicator has remained fairly stable at around 9%, standing at 9.1% in 2024. Nevertheless, the number of tourism operators committed to responsible management that respects the environment, culture, working conditions, gender equity and social and economic return continues to grow within the framework of the Barcelona Biosphere Commitment to Tourism Sustainability. By 2023, 430 tourist establishments had already been given this certification.

Graph 60. Tourist accommodations and spending, 2015–2024



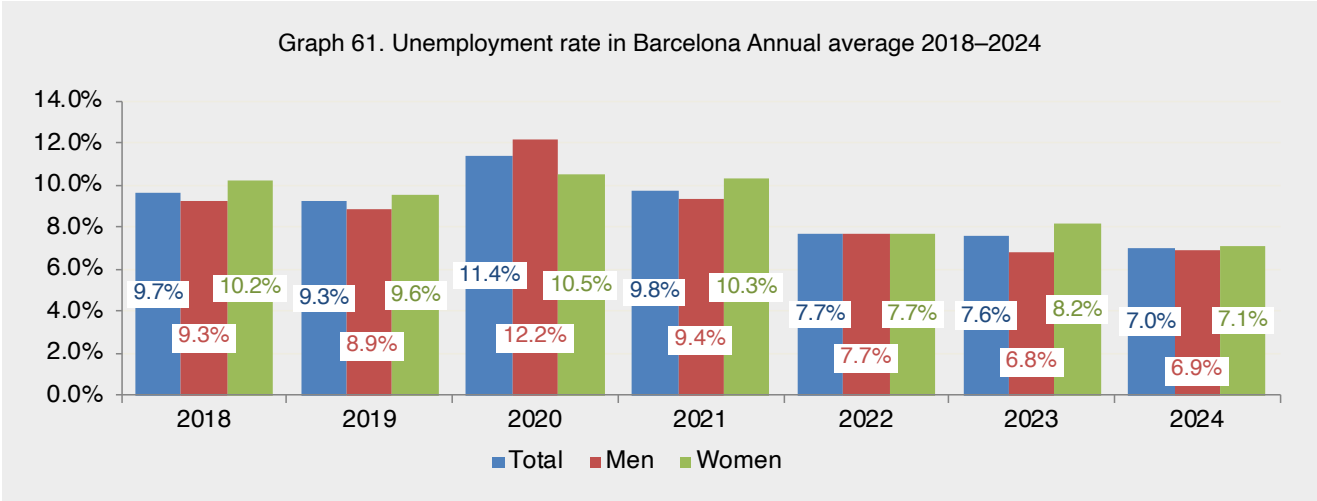
The new tourism management plan launched in the summer of 2024 has defined 16 High Visitor Areas (EGA for its acronym in Catalan), urban zones located at iconic sites in the city that experience high flows of people (both residents and visitors) and face challenges related to crowding and overuse of public space, which hinder everyday activities and community life. Measures adopted include increasing the number of civic agents (rising to 70 during the summer campaign

compared with 58 for the rest of the year), implementing a support programme for local commerce in these areas, intensifying the campaign against street peddling and reinforcing cleaning and security operations, among other actions. Additionally, the EGA Data Office has been established to specifically analyse the impacts in these environments and provide the necessary on-the-ground solutions.

EMPLOYMENT

Focusing on labour market indicators, unemployment figures have been very favourable throughout 2024. In terms of the annual average, the unemployment rate in Barcelona has fallen more than two points

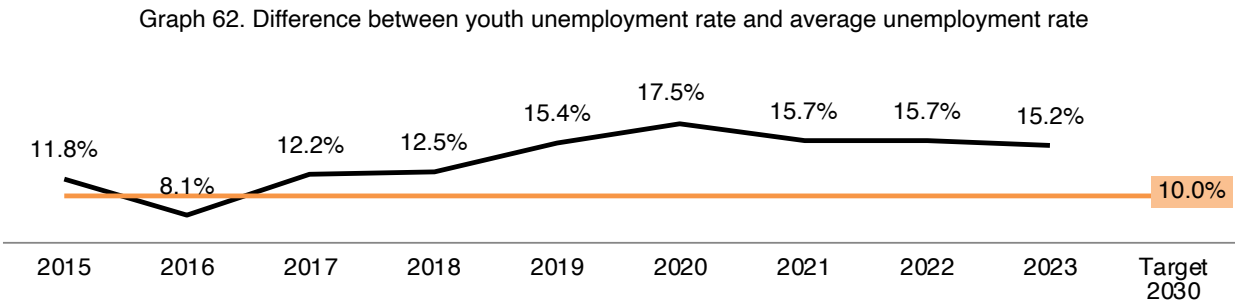
below that of 2019, the lowest rate since 2007. The female unemployment rate in Barcelona fell by more than one point compared with 2023, to stand at 7.1%, while the male unemployment rate was practically unchanged, at 6.9%.



Source: Municipal Data Office based on data from the Labour Force Survey.

Despite the reduction in unemployment rates in recent years, the 15.2-point gap between the youth and the average unemployment rate is still excessively high and highlights the need for specific employment policies for this group (Graph 62). Strengthening employment and training opportunities for young people is central to the city's political, social and economic agen-

da and objectives. Hence the impetus for the new [Youth Employment Promotion Plan 2024-2030](#). At the end of 2023, the Youth Employment Board met to review the actions carried out and to begin drafting the new plan, with the main goal of comprehensively addressing youth unemployment and promoting higher-quality employment for this population segment.

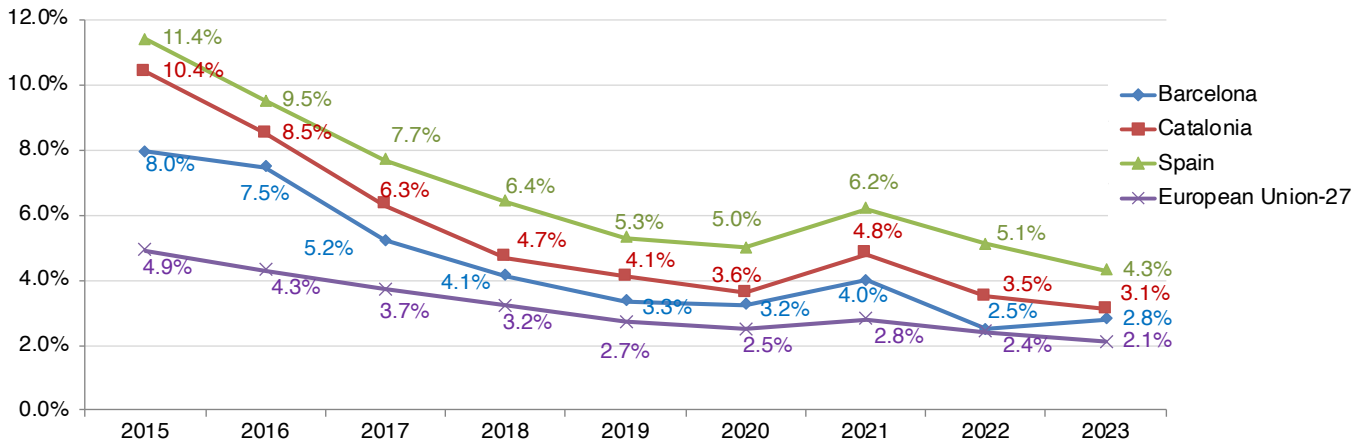


Source: Municipal Data Office based on data from the Labour Force Survey.

This favourable unemployment trend has led to a gradual decline in long-term unemployment rates, which reached historic lows in 2022 and 2023. The long-term

unemployment trend in Catalonia and Spain is very similar to that of Barcelona, but with higher rates, especially in Spain (**Graph 63**).

Graph 63: Long-term unemployment rate (regional comparison). Annual average 2015-2023



Note: This indicator measures the percentage of the economically active population aged 16 to 74 who have been unemployed for 12 months or more.

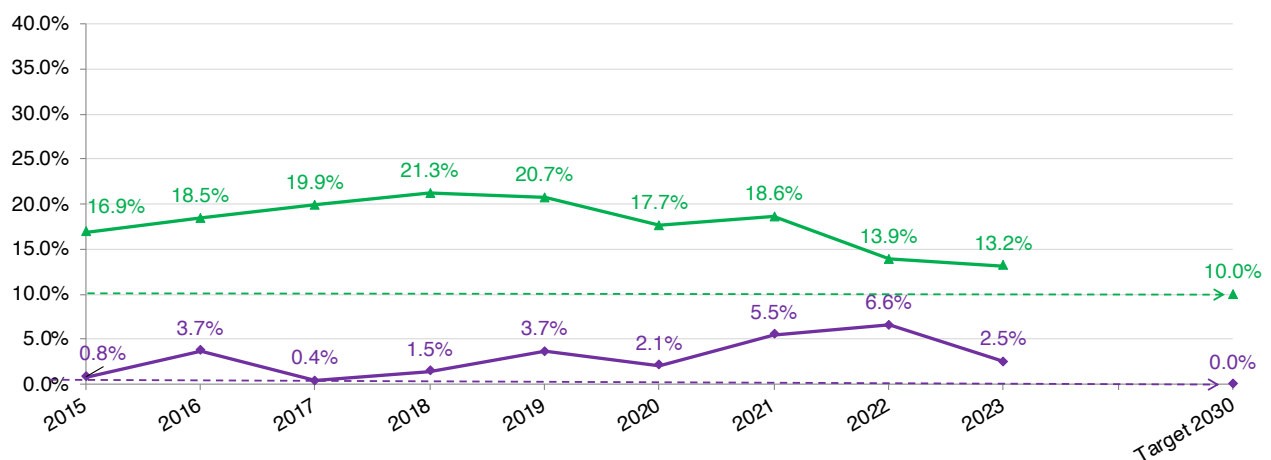
Source: Catalonia: Idescat. Labour Force Survey. **Source:** Spain and the European Union: Eurostat. **Source:** Barcelona: Municipal Data Office. Labour Force Survey.

The goal is to increase employment not only quantitatively but also qualitatively by seeking higher wages and greater stability. With regard to this second factor, the effect of the latest labour reform on reducing temporary employment since 2022 became evident in 2023, when

the annual average temporary employment rate fell to 13.2%. In addition, the gender gap in the proportion of workers with temporary contracts fell from 6.6% to 2.5%, largely thanks to the reduction in temporary contracts among women.

Graph 64: Job stability

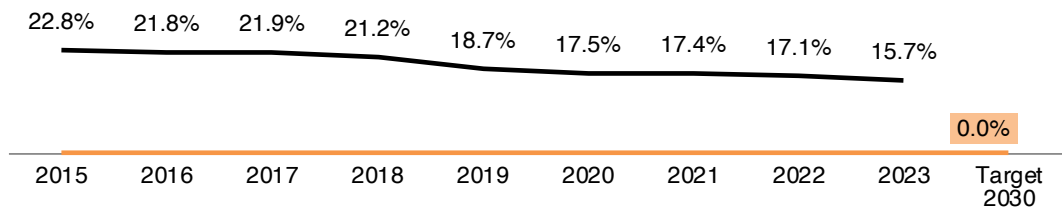
Target 2030: Reduce the temporary employment rate to 10% (right axis)
Target 2030: Eradicate the temporary-employment gender gap (right axis)



Source: Municipal Data Office based on data from the Labour Force Survey.

In terms of salaries, the gender pay gap in Barcelona still stood at 15.7% in 2023. However, there has been a constant decline since the beginning of the statistical series in 2015.

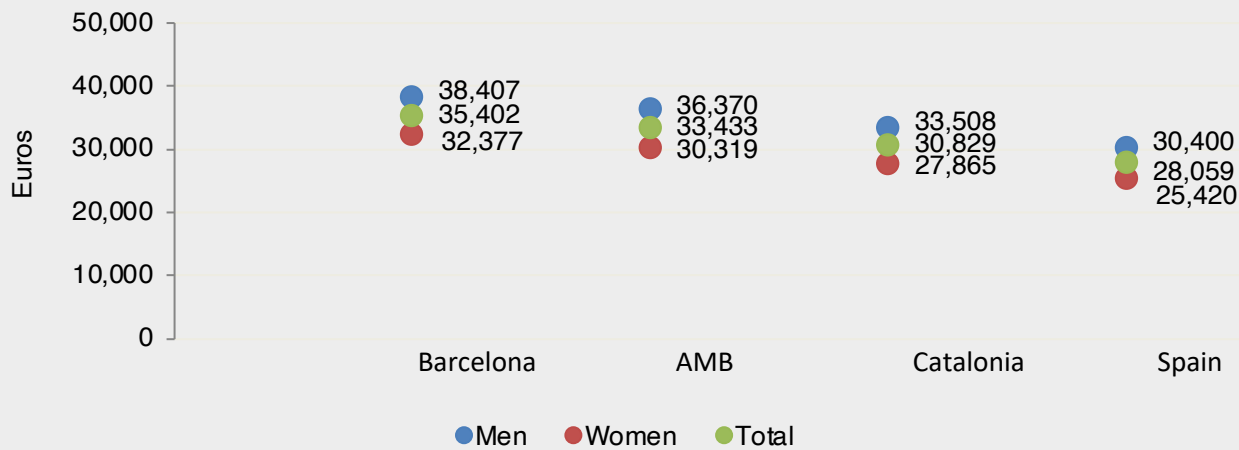
Graph 65. Gender pay gap



Source: Municipal Data Office. Salaries in Barcelona.

If compared at the regional level, against a backdrop of higher salaries, the gender pay gap in Barcelona city was slightly lower than that of residents in the metropolitan area (16.6%), Catalonia (16.8%) and Spain (16.4%) (Graph 66).

Graph 66. Average salaries in Barcelona and other areas (2023)

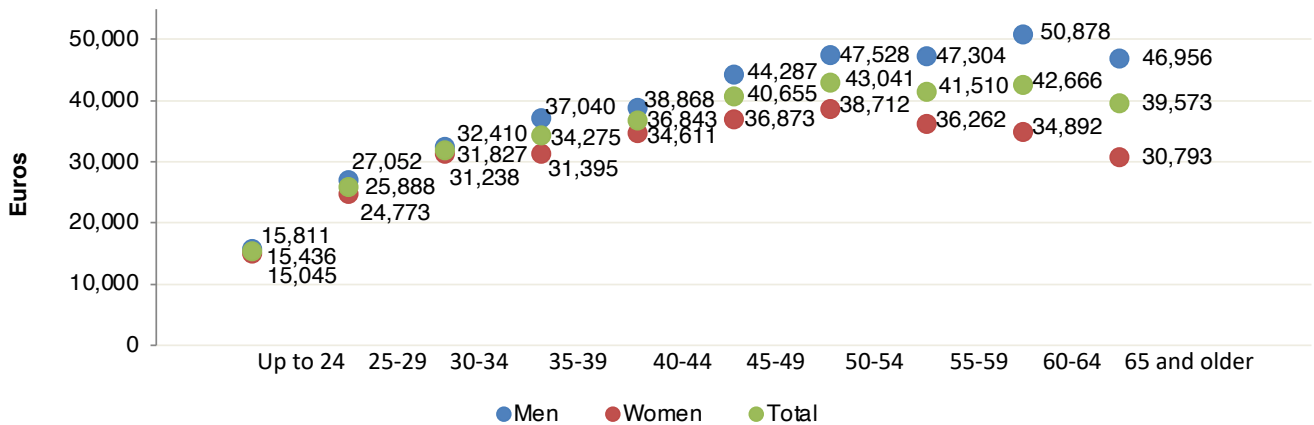


Source: Municipal Data Office. 'Salaries in Barcelona' report.

By age group, women earned lower salaries than men in all age brackets, especially in the older age groups (Figure 67). In addition to age, there are salary differences depending on the activity sector and employees' type of workday. For instance, in one of the highest-paid sectors, finance and insurance, the average

annual salaries of women were 37.7% lower than those of men, and in the arts, leisure and personal services sector the gap stood at 39.4%. In full-time jobs, the average pay gap was 13.1%. The Municipal Data Office publishes an annual report with a comprehensive analysis of salary differences in the city.

Graph 67. Average salaries in Barcelona by age group (2023)

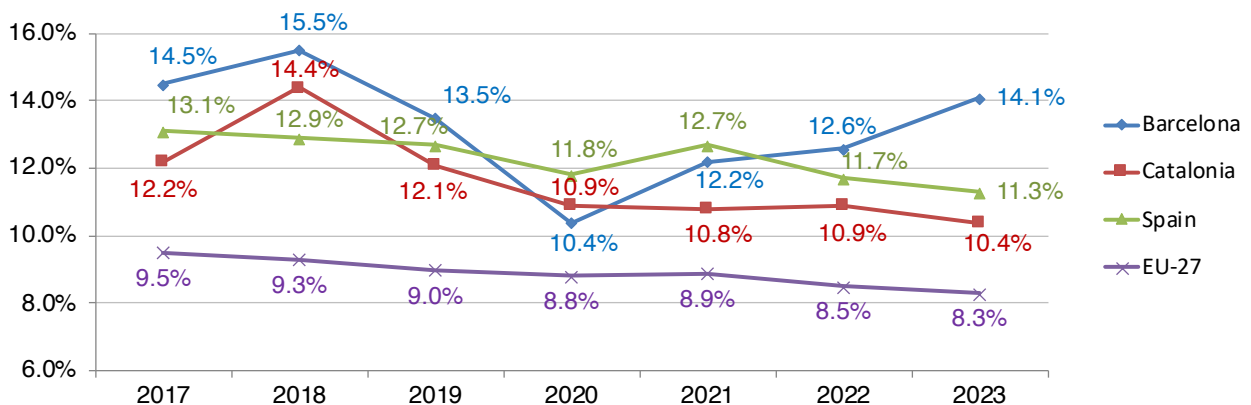


Source: Municipal Data Office. 'Salaries in Barcelona' report.

Graph 67 also reveals that the age pay gap is much greater than the gender pay gap. The figures on the labour poverty rate over the last three years (**Graph 68**) are also negative. In fact, in 2022–2023, the percentage of employed persons living in households experiencing poverty in Barcelona stood at 14.1%. When comparing

these figures regionally, these percentages are higher than those for Catalonia and Spain as a whole (10.4% and 11.3%, respectively). The high cost of housing is the most significant factor explaining the paradox that despite higher salaries, Barcelona has a higher risk of poverty, even among those who are employed.

Graph 68: Working at-risk-of-poverty rate (regional comparison). 2017-2023



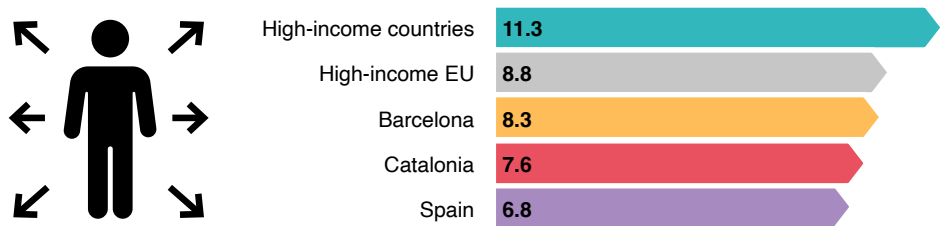
Note: The data for Barcelona are calculated by combining samples from two consecutive years; 2016-17, 2017-18, 2018-19, 2019-20, 2020-21, 2021-22, 2022-23.

Source: Catalonia: Idescat. Survey on Living Conditions. Source: Spain and the European Union: Eurostat.
Source: Barcelona: IERMB.

One of the strategic objectives of the City Council's economic promotion is to take the lead in entrepreneurship and innovation. Priority is given to maintaining and improving mechanisms and processes that facilitate economic activity, support business initiatives and entrepreneurship and benefit the economy as a whole but especially the local economy. According to

data collected by the Global Entrepreneurship Monitor (GEM), in 2023, the total entrepreneurial activity (TEA) rate of the resident population of the province of Barcelona stands at 8.3%, while that of Catalonia stands at 7.6%, both above the Spanish average (6.8%), but lower than those reported in high-income countries.

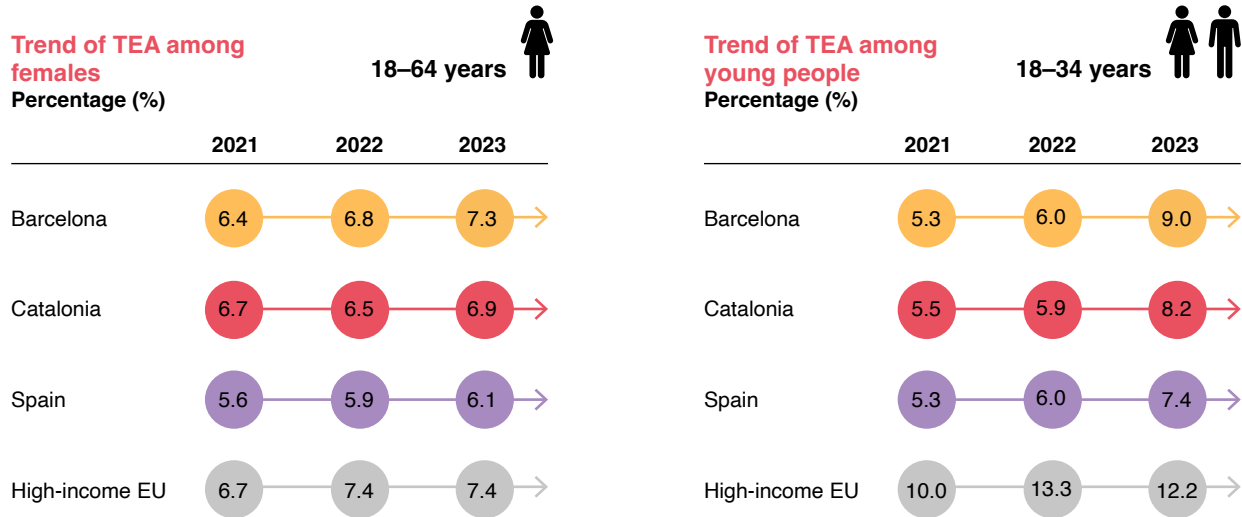
Graph 69. Entrepreneurial activity rate 2023



As for the female TEA, the value for Barcelona (7.3) also exceeds those recorded for Catalonia as a whole (6.9) and Spain (6.1%), and is almost identical to that of the high-income countries of the European Union

(7.4%). Furthermore, in 2023 female entrepreneurship increased in Barcelona, and the gap between the male and female rates narrowed to one percentage point.

Graph 70. Trend in the TEA rate for women and young people (aged 18-34). 2021-2023



Source: Global Entrepreneurship Monitor (GEM Catalonia) 2023-2024 executive report by the Institut Metròpoli.

Source: Global Entrepreneurship Monitor (GEM Catalonia) 2023-2024 executive report by the Institut Metròpoli.

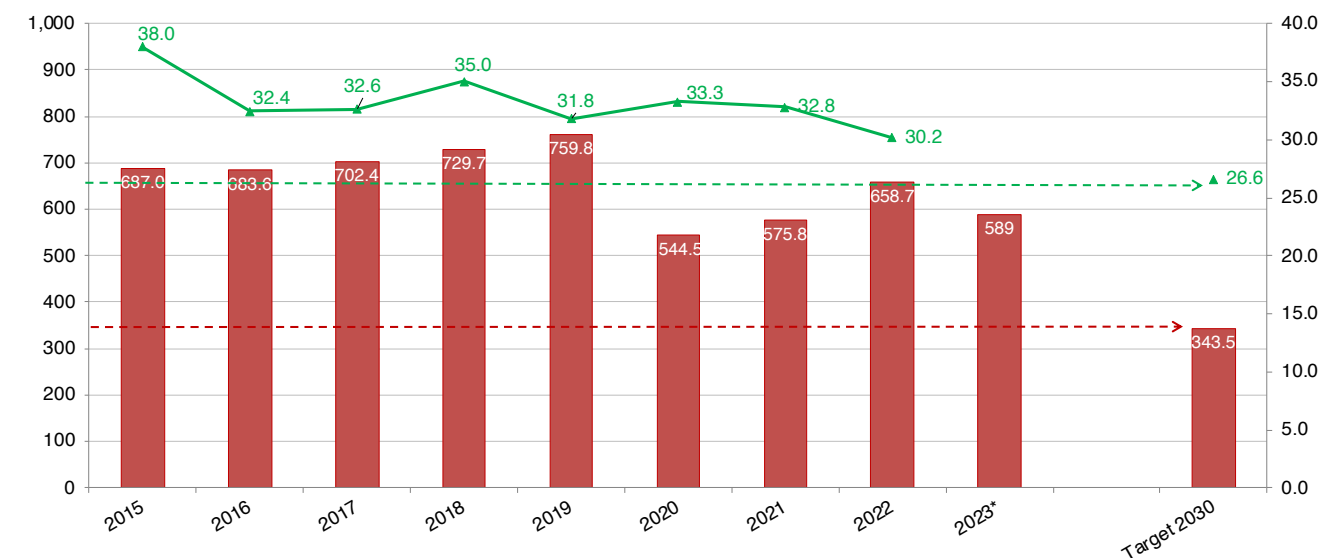
SUSTAINABLE ECONOMY

The sustainability of Barcelona's economy, at least in terms of CO₂ emissions generated by the commercial sector and industrial waste generation, improved

in 2023 compared to the previous year. Despite this, decarbonisation in the commercial sector, as in other sectors, will have to undergo a major push in the coming years in order to achieve the targets set.

Graph 71. Sustainable economy

Target 2030¹: Reduce GHG emissions from the commercial sector by 50% to 343.5 (x 1,000 tonnes of CO₂)
Target 2030²: Reduce industrial waste generated per unit produced by 30% to 26.6 (kg of waste per €1,000 of GVA in industry).



NB*: Provisional data for the year 2023.

Source¹: Provisional data for the year 2023.

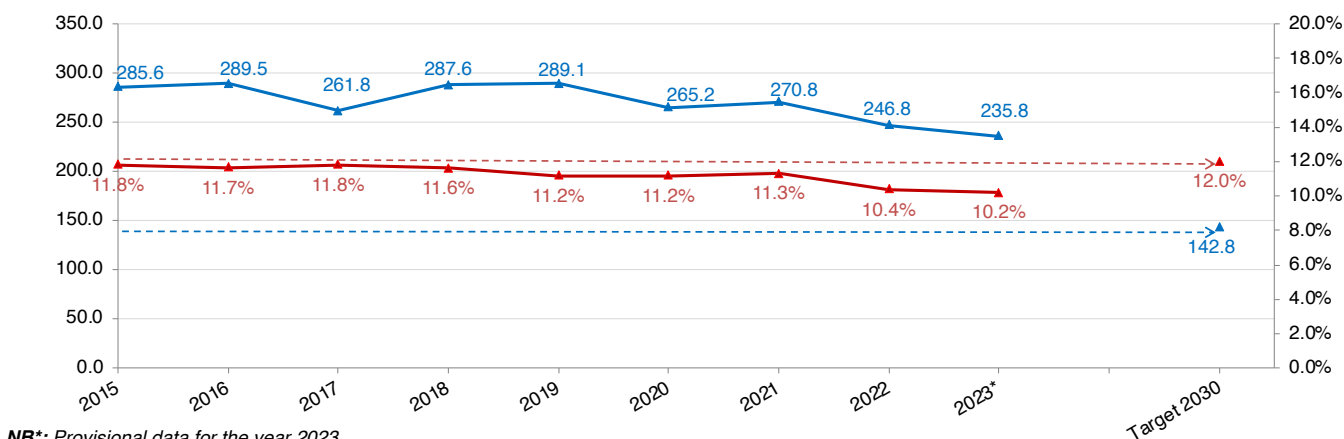
Source²: Idescat.

Greenhouse gas emissions from the industrial sector have fallen since 2015, but again at a slower pace than needed. It seems clear that the measures adopted so far have not been sufficient to put us on track to achieve a 50% reduction by 2030. Considering the importance of industry in the economy as a whole, and taking

into account the entire Barcelona Metropolitan Area, the figures point to a slight but steady decline, accentuated in 2022 and 2023, not because gross industrial value added has contracted but because it has grown less than the economy as a whole.

Graph 72: Industry's economic importance and GHG emissions

Target 2030¹: 50% reduction in GHG emissions from industrial buildings (per 1,000 tonnes of CO₂)
Target 2030²: Increase the proportion of AMB industry to 12% of GVA (right axis)

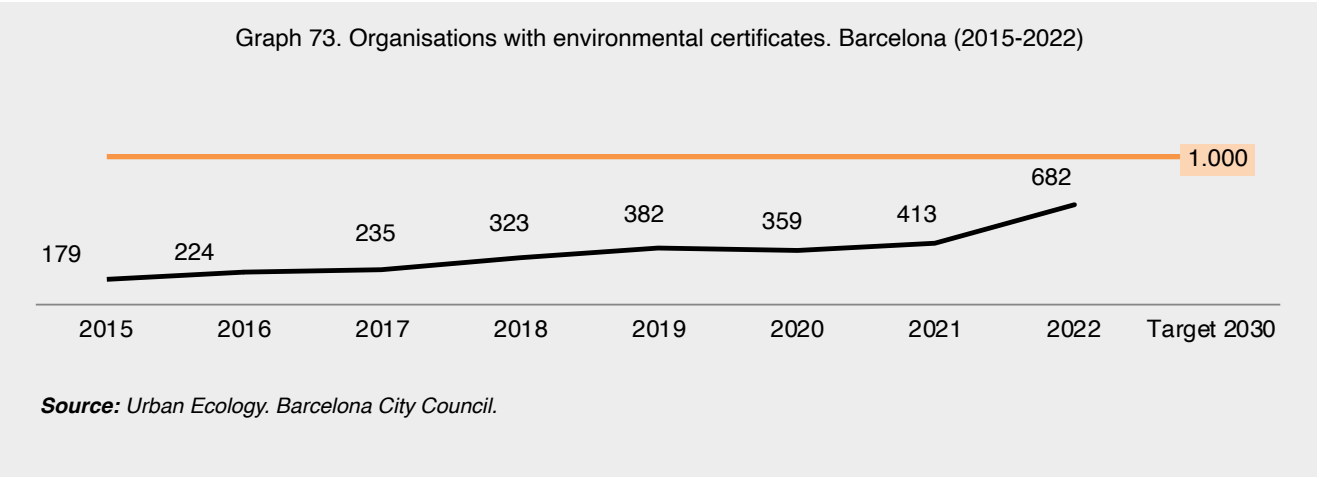


NB*: Provisional data for the year 2023.

Source¹: Urban Ecology Area. Barcelona City Council.

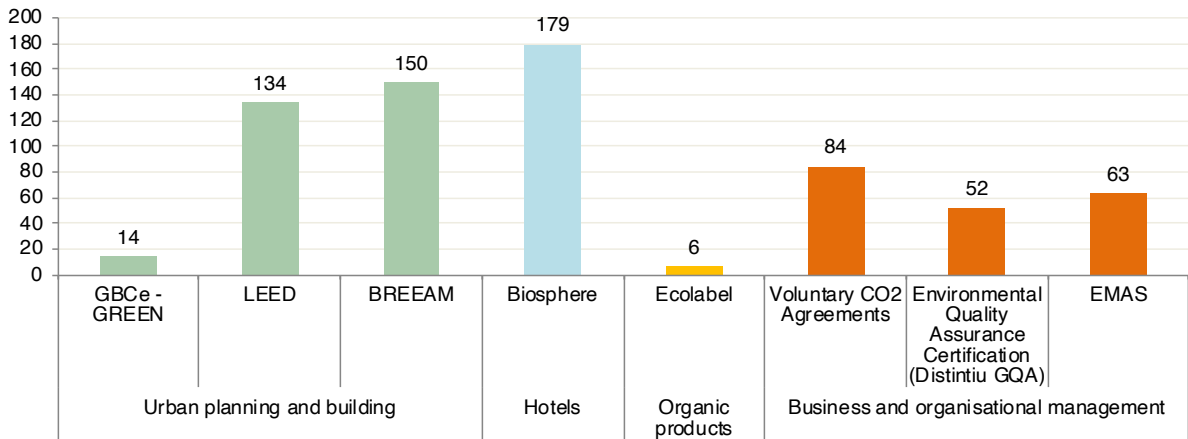
Source²: IERMB.

Finally, 682 environmental certifications were awarded to companies and organisations in Barcelona in 2022, 65% more than the previous year.



Of all the certification systems in the urban planning, construction and maintenance sector, the Biosphere system has issued the most certifications. In the field of business and organisational management, the most widely adopted system is the ‘Voluntary Agreements for CO₂ Reduction’ programme promoted by the Government of Catalonia, followed by the EMAS system and the Environmental Quality Guarantee Certification.

Graph 74. Distribution of current environmental and social certifications. Barcelona (2022)



Source: Urban Ecology. Barcelona Sustainability Indicators.

PROMOTION OF NEW ENTREPRENEURIAL PROJECTS ROOTED IN THE CITY'S NEIGHBOURHOODS

In September 2024, the Barcelona City Council, through Barcelona Activa, launched a new edition of the *Impulsem el que fas* (We promote what you do) programme. With a budget of €2.6 million, this subsidy programme aims to support new projects rooted in neighbourhoods and districts to fill the streets with new economic activity and bring more dynamism to the city. This will provide entrepreneurs with the opportunity to launch their projects, with grants covering up to 80% of the total cost. This eighteenth edition will feature a total of 150 projects, which will receive between €16,000 and €43,000, depending on the different expenses and categories.

Previous editions of this programme have funded 963 projects, with a total investment of €19 million in the city's socioeconomic fabric. In this new call for applications, the criteria for awarding grants will be non-competitive, meaning that they will be awarded in chronological order of submission, provided that the applications meet the requirements set out in the terms and conditions of the call.

Impulsem el que fas includes six types of monetary grants linked to strategic challenges and economic sectors:

- The first category, to which €1 million is allocated, is Amunt Persianes (Shutters Up), aimed at establishing new economic activity in ground-floor premises; this year it will also promote the opening of market stalls.
- Category 2 will enable the co-financing of actions related to socioeconomic innovation and the social and solidarity economy in line with the Barcelona Social and Solidarity Economy Strategy 2023.
- Category 3 aims to promote quality employment through labour market and intermediation measures and by tackling job insecurity.
- Categories 4 and 5 refer to responsible and sustainable tourism, sustainable food and responsible consumption.
- The last category, linked to last-mile urban goods distribution, aims to contribute to improving efficiency and reducing the impact of urban goods distribution through the use of zero-emission vehicles.

Source: Barcelona City Council: <https://ajuntament.barcelona.cat/premsa/2024/08/10/lajuntament-de-barcelona-destinara-26-me-a-limpuls-de-nous-projectes-emprenedors-arrelats-als-barris-de-la-ciutat/>

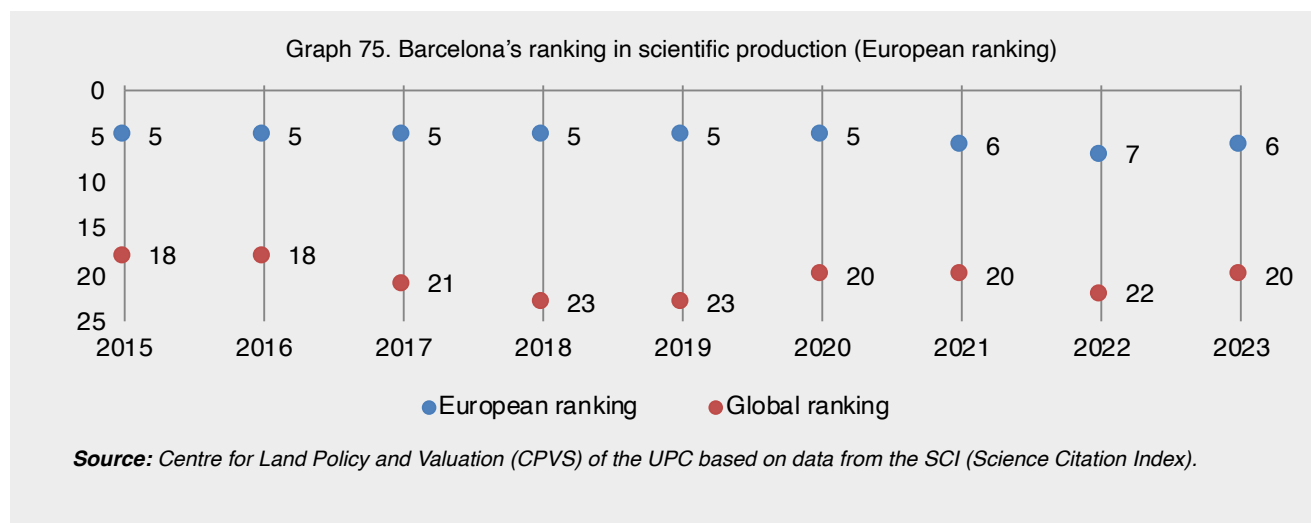
More information about the programme: <http://empreses.barcelonactiva.cat/impulsem-el-que-fas-2024>.



SCIENTIFIC PRODUCTION IN BARCELONA

With 22,688 scientific publications, Barcelona was ranked sixth in Europe and twentieth in the world in scientific academic production in 2023, according to the *Knowledge Cities Ranking 2022* compiled by the Centre for Land Policy and Valuation at the UPC based

on the *Science Citation Indexes*. However, the number of publications decreased by 2.1% compared to the previous year. Barcelona has a similar number of publications as Milan and Rome and more than major cities such as Cambridge (USA), Berlin and Oxford, although it continues to lag far behind the cities at the top of the ranking (such as Beijing and Shanghai, which have held the top positions since 2014). The emerging dynamics of Chinese cities are interesting; in 2023 they occupied seven out of the Top 10 world cities for scientific production.



BARCELONA'S ROADMAP TO IMPROVE YOUTH EMPLOYMENT

The municipal strategy for youth employment policies for the next seven years will be implemented through the Quality Youth Employment Plan (POJQ) 2024-2030. This strategy seeks to promote and retain young talent and reduce the unemployment rate and the social problems stemming from it among this group by creating quality jobs. The POJQ takes up the baton from the previous Youth Employment Promotion Plan 2020-2023 and is part of the Barcelona Agreement for Quality Employment (ABOQ). The new plan will have a total budget of around €100 million from now until 2030 and aims to help 30,000 young people each year.

The strategy will be rolled out through biannual action plans, the first of which (2024-2025) includes 20 unique projects to be implemented and a portfolio of services associated with the city's youth. This portfolio consists of permanent and stable actions provided by the various actors that make up the ABOQ. In 2024, €13.3 million was allocated to this area: €9.23 million for the service portfolio and €4.06 million for specific projects. Additionally, the Barcelona Education Consortium plans to invest €8 million in adapting four new sectoral and reference centres in the city in the areas of health, safety and mobility, business services, and graphic design and arts, in a clear commitment to improving vocational training and making it more relevant to the job market.

Source: Barcelona City Council: <https://ajuntament.barcelona.cat/premsa/wp-content/uploads/2024/07/PRESENTACIO-PREMSA-.pdf>



NEW STRATEGIC SCIENCE AND INNOVATION PLAN 2024-2027

The new strategic science and innovation plan will have twice the budget of the previous plan, with a planned investment of €130 million between 2024 and 2027. As a new feature, the plan incorporates knowledge transfer and innovation as key drivers of sustainable growth, economic diversification and the internationalisation of the city. The aim is to cement the city's role as the science capital of Spain and as one of Europe's main science capitals.

The Strategic Science and Innovation Plan includes a set of initiatives organised into 5 strategic lines, 8 areas of action, 5 flagship projects, 10 strategic pro-

jects, and 46 measures. It also sets future objectives such as moving towards climate neutrality, expanding and promoting the participation of women in the scientific and technological fields, and contributing to public governance grounded in the technological humanism of artificial intelligence (AI). With regard to sectors, Barcelona aims to play a decisive role in the design and production of electronic and photonic chips, consolidate its position as a capital for biotechnology and health sciences, and also become one of Europe's capitals for the creation and exploitation of digital and quantum technologies.

Source: Barcelona City Council: https://www.barcelona.cat/infobarcelona/ca/tema/ciencia/nou-pla-estrategic-de-ciencia-i-innovacio-2024-2027_1419912.html

Further information: <https://ajuntament.barcelona.cat/premsa/wp-content/uploads/2024/07/PLA-ESTRATEGIC-BCN-FINAL-V4-baixa.pdf>





6. SOCIAL SERVICES AND HEALTH



6.1

TARGETS AND INDICATORS IN BARCELONA'S 2030 AGENDA

POVERTY AND INEQUALITY

Main targets

Target 1.1: Every resident of Barcelona who becomes homeless will receive assistance to cover their basic needs, and the number of homeless people will be significantly reduced. All homeless people with a minimum period of registration in the municipal register in the city will be supported by the Support Network for the Homeless (XAPSLL), and the number of people sleeping rough will be under 500.

Target 1.2: By 2030, greatly reduce the incidence of severe poverty in Barcelona, especially among younger people, while also ensuring that it does not disproportionately affect certain territories. Reduce Barcelona's rate of severe material poverty to below 2%, also for the population under the age of 16, and to below 3% for the Barcelona Metropolitan Area as a whole.

Target 1.3: Ensure that the Minimum Living Income is available to everyone who needs it. The most severe poverty will affect under 3.8% of the population.

Target 1.4: Ensure easy access to municipal social services. Average waiting times for obtaining a first visit to municipal social services centres will be under 15 days.

Target 1.5: Reduce the exposure of the most vulnerable people to crisis and disaster situations and increase their resilience to deal with them. Reduce the annual number of people who need assistance due to social

emergencies to below 10,000, and to increase the community support networks for people in a vulnerable situation.

Target 2.1: Ensure that no one in Barcelona suffers from hunger or malnutrition. Reduce the prevalence of food deprivation to under 0.5% of the population.

Target 2.2: Reduce the rate of obesity by 20%, especially in children. The rate of obesity in both the adult population and, more specifically, in people under the age of 18 will be reduced by 20%.

Target 6.1: Reduce the burden of the water bill on the household budget. The burden of the water bill on the household budget will be close to the Catalan average.

Target 6.2: Ensure that everyone has access to housing with adequate hygiene and health standards. The number of illegal settlements in the city will be reduced to zero.

Target 7.1: Drastically reduce energy poverty and power cuts in Barcelona. The proportion of households unable to keep their home at an adequate temperature will fall below 3%, and the indicator for electricity supply interruptions will be reduced to 0.3.

Target 8.8: Barcelona, 100% decent and safe employment: Fewer accidents and less temporary employment. Serious or fatal injuries at work under 10 per 100,000 inhabitants per year and work-related illnesses under 50 per 100,000 inhabitants per year. The temporary employment rate in salaried jobs will also be reduced to below 10%, and the gender gap in temporary employment will tend towards zero.



Indicator status

| SDG target | Indicator (code) | Indicator (definition) | Initial value for the period (from 2015 onwards) | Penultimate value in the series | Latest available value | Year of latest value | Goal 2030 | Trend over the whole period | Compared to the previous value |
|------------|------------------|--|--|---|---|----------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1.1. | 1.1.1 | Percentage of homeless people assisted | 59.0% | 65.0% | 66.0% | 2024 | 100.0% | ↑ | ↑ |
| 1.1. | 1.1.2 | Number of homeless people in Barcelona | 3,231 | 4,477 | 4,365 | 2024 | 500 | ↑ | ↓ |
| 1.2. | 1.2.1 | Rate of serious material and social deprivation | 6.3% (total population) 9.5% (under 16 years old) | 8.8% (total population) 13.0% (under 16 years old) | 9.8% (total population) 14.3% (under 16 years old) | 2022-2023 | 2.0% | ↑ | ↑ |
| 1.3 | 1.3.1 | Severe Poverty Risk Rate (40% of the AMB median threshold) after social transfers | 7.7% | 7.6% | 8.3% | 2022-2023 | 3.8% | ↑ | ↑ |
| 1.4. | 1.4.1 | Average number of days wait between the date of visit to the Social Services Centre and the scheduled appointment date | 22.9 | 14.4 | 17.8 | 2023 | 15 | ↓ | ↑ |
| 1.4. | 1.4.2 | Percentage of households and falling into arrears on utility bills | 8.6% | 10.9% | 9.1% | 2022-2023 | 4.3% | ↑ | ↓ |
| 1.5. | 1.5.1 | Number of interventions carried out by the Social Urgent Care Service (CUESB) and number of individuals assisted by the Social Emergency Service (CUESB) | 22,348 urgent care 2,080 emergencies | 42,265 urgent care 15,344 emergencies | 37,491 urgent care 3,081 emergencies | 2023 | 10,000 urgent care | ↑ | ↓ |
| 2.1. | 2.1.1 | Prevalence rate for food deprivation (Population that cannot afford a meal containing animal protein once every two days or the nutritional equivalent in vegetable protein) | 2.0% | 5.5% | 6.2% | 2022-2023 | 0.5% | ↑ | ↑ |
| 2.2. | 2.2.1a | Adult obesity rate | 13.5% (men) 13.6% (women) | .. | 16.3% (men) 14.4% (women) | 2021 | 11.0% | ↑ | ↑ |

Indicator status

| SDG target | Indicator (code) | Indicator (definition) | Initial value for the period (from 2015 onwards) | Penultimate value in the series | Latest available value | Year of latest value | Goal 2030 | Trend over the whole period | Compared to the previous value |
|------------|------------------|--|--|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 2.2. | 2.2.1b | Child obesity rate (ages 0 to 18) | 13.2% (men) 7.5% (women) | .. | 10.4% (men) 8.6% (women) | 2021 | *not identified | ↓ ↑ | ↓ ↑ |
| 6.1. | 6.1.1 | Index of the financial burden of paying the water bill | 107.7 | 111.6 | 109.2 | 2024 | 100.0 | ↑ | ↓ |
| 6.2. | 6.2.1 | Number of illegal settlements in Barcelona | 56 | 77 | 60 | 2024 | 0 | ↑ | ↓ |
| 7.1. | 7.1.1a | Proportion of households unable to keep their homes at an adequate temperature | 7.8% | 20.3% | 20.9% | 2022-2023 | 3.0% | ↑ | ↑ |
| 7.1. | 7.1.2 | TIEPI Duration of power cut equivalent to the installed capacity at medium voltage in urban areas in the Province of Barcelona | 0.61 | 0.81 | 0.83 | 2021 | 0.3 | ↑ | ↑ |
| 8.8. | 8.8.1 | Number of serious injuries or fatalities in the workplace per 100,000 inhabitants | 34.8 (men) 16.6 (women) | 25.5 (men) 12.5 (women) | 24.6 (men) 16.2 (women) | 2023 | 10.0 | ↓ | ↓ ↑ |
| 8.8. | 8.8.2 | Number of illnesses associated with salaried work per 100,000 inhabitants | 66.1 (men) 110.6 (women) | 44.2 (men) 54.6 (women) | 51.2 (men) 98.7 (women) | 2023 | 50.0 | ↓ | ↑ |
| 8.8. | 8.8.3 | Proportion of workers with temporary contracts over total number of workers | 16.9% | 13.9% | 13.2% | 2023 | 10.0 | ↓ | ↓ |
| 8.8. | 8.8.4 | Gender gap in the proportion of workers with temporary contracts over total number of workers | 0.8% | 6.6% | 2.5% | 2023 | 0.0% | ↑ | ↓ |
| 10.1. | 10.1.1 | Ratio 80/20: the relative gap between the 20% of the population with the highest income and the 20% with the lowest income | 6.0 | 6.0 | 5.8 | 2022-2023 | 5.0 | ↓ | ↓ |

Indicator status

| SDG target | Indicator (code) | Indicator (definition) | Initial value for the period (from 2015 onwards) | Penultimate value in the series | Latest available value | Year of latest value | Goal 2030 | Trend over the whole period | Compared to the previous value |
|------------|------------------|---|--|---------------------------------|------------------------|----------------------|-----------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 10.1. | 10.1.2 | Gap between the neighbourhoods with the highest average and lowest average incomes (neighbourhoods that account for approximately 5% of the population in both cases) | 25,050.24 | 26,258.10 | 22,919.43 | 2021 | 22,044.20 | ↓ | ↓ |
| 10.1. | 10.1.3 | Percentage difference between the average per-capita annual income in Barcelona city and the AMB | 12.1% | 11.9% | 11.3% | 2022-2023 | 11.1% | ↓ | ↓ |
| 10.2. | 10.2.1 | AROPE rate (proportion of the population at risk of poverty and/or exclusion) | 23.1% | 23.6% | 25.2% | 2022-2023 | 15.0% | ↑ | ↑ |

HEALTH

Main targets

Target 3.1: A maternal mortality rate that is close to zero.

Target 3.2: No preventable deaths in infants and children under five years old.

Target 3.3: Reduce the effects of communicable diseases by half.

Target 3.4: Reduce premature deaths by a third through prevention, treatment, social-healthcare services, and the promotion of sport for health. In relation to sports, it is expected that the percentage of adults participating in some form of sport will reach 80%.

Target 3.5: Reduce harmful alcohol and cannabis use, especially in young people.

Target 3.6: A drastic reduction in the human cost of traffic accidents. The annual number of deaths will be reduced by half (fewer than 14) and the number of people seriously injured will be cut by 40% (fewer than 120) compared to 2015 levels.

Target 3.7: Halve the teenage pregnancy rate while also narrowing the differences between districts.

Target 3.8: Halve the number of people unable to access healthcare or treatments for economic reasons.

Target 3.9: Drastically reduce deaths caused by excessive pollution. The annual number of deaths attributable to excessive pollution will be reduced by 80% compared to 2015.

Target 3.a: Significantly reduce the habit of smoking.

Indicator status

| SDG target | Indicator (code) | Indicator (definition) | Initial value for the period (from 2015 onwards) | Penultimate value in the series | Latest available value | Year of latest value | Goal 2030 | Trend over the whole period | Compared to the previous value |
|------------|------------------|---|--|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 3.1. | 3.1.1 | Barcelona's maternal mortality rate per 1,000 births | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2022 | 0.1 | ↓ | = |
| 3.2. | 3.2.1 | Premature mortality rate in children under the age of 5 per 100,000 children | 44.7 | 34.0 | 47.7 | 2022 | 35.0 | ↑ | ↑ |
| 3.2. | 3.2.2 | Mortality rate for newborn children (babies under 28 days old), for every 1,000 live births | 1.2 | 0.7 | 2.2 | 2022 | 1.0 | ↑ | ↑ |
| 3.3. | 3.3.2 | HIV incidence rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) | 65.3 (men) 4.5 (women) | 39.8 (men) 5.3 (women) | 21.1 (men) 2.1 (women) | 2023 | 30.0 (M) 3.0 (W) | ↓ | ↓ |
| 3.3. | 3.3.3 | Tuberculosis incidence rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) | 23.7 (men) 12.2 (women) | 21.6 (men) 11.6 (women) | 19.4 (men) 9.8 (women) | 2023 | 12.0 (M) 8.0 (W) | ↓ | ↓ |
| 3.3. | 3.3.4 | Gonorrhoea incidence rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) | 273.0 (men) 39.8 (women) | 610.6 (men) 81.5 (women) | 807.4 (men) 104.2 (women) | 2023 | 200.0 (M) 20.0 (W) | ↑ | ↑ |
| 3.4. | 3.4.1 | Premature mortality rate (potential years of life lost between 1 and 70 years per 100,000 deaths) | 3,155.8 (men) 1,694.7 (women) | 2,956.3 (men) 1,528.8 (women) | 2,948.8 (men) 1,483.7 (women) | 2022 | 1,934.5 (M) 1,317.1 (W) | ↓ | ↓ |
| 3.4. | 3.4.2a | Prevalence of poor mental health or risk of psychological distress in the population aged over 15 | 16.5% (men) 19.9% (women) | .. | 21.6% (men) 31.4% (women) | 2021 | 14.0% | ↑ | ↑ |
| 3.4. | 3.4.2b | Risk of poor mental health in students aged 13 to 19 | 7.9% (men) 10.4% (women) | .. | 11.1% (men) 19.9% (women) | 2021 | *not identified | ↑ | ↑ |
| 3.4. | 3.4.3 | Percentage of adult population that practice sports | 74.4% (men) 69.2% (women) | .. | 69.0% (men) 64.2% (women) | 2022 | 80.0% | ↓ | ↓ |
| 3.5. | 3.5.1 | Prevalence of harmful alcohol use among adults | 9.0% (men) 4.2% (women)' | .. | 14.1% (men) 7.9% (women) | 2021 | 4.3% | ↑ | ↑ |
| 3.5. | 3.5.2 | Prevalence of harmful cannabis use among adults | 6.8% (men) 1.8% (women) | .. | 8.8% (men) 4.2% (women) | 2021 | 3.8% | ↑ | ↑ |

Indicator status

| SDG target | Indicator (code) | Indicator (definition) | Initial value for the period (from 2015 onwards) | Penultimate value in the series | Latest available value | Year of latest value | Goal 2030 | Trend over the whole period | Compared to the previous value |
|------------|------------------|---|--|---------------------------------|--|----------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 3.5. | 3.5.3 | Prevalence of harmful alcohol use among people aged 15 to 24 | 16.1% (men) 10.7% (women) | .. | 24.7% (men) 19.2% (women) | 2021 | 4.3% | ↑ | ↑ |
| 3.5. | 3.5.4 | Prevalence of harmful cannabis use among students aged 13 to 19 | 6.0% (men) 3.6% (women) | .. | 5.2% (men) 3.7% (women) | 2021 | 3.0% | ↓ ↑ | ↓ ↑ |
| 3.6. | 3.6.1 | Annual number of people killed in traffic accidents | 27 | 20 | 11 | 2024 | 12 | ↓ | ↓ |
| 3.6. | 3.6.2 | Annual number of people seriously injured in traffic accidents | 199 | 228 | 242 | 2024 | 120 | ↑ | ↑ |
| 3.7. | 3.7.1 | Pregnancy rate in women aged between 15 and 19 | 19.1 | 15.8 | 15.7 | 2023 | 9.5 | ↓ | ↓ |
| 3.7. | 3.7.2 | Difference in the teenage pregnancy rate (ages 15–19) between the districts with the highest and lowest rates | 23.2 | 17.0 | 13.1 | 2023 | 10.7 | ↓ | ↓ |
| 3.8. | 3.8.1 | Unable to afford the dental treatment, medication, or mental healthcare they need | 13.9% (mental health care) 5.8% (dental treatment) 1.5% (medication) | .. | 13.9% (mental health care) 5.8% (dental treatment) 1.5% (medication) | 2019 | *not identified | *Earliest available data | *Earliest available data |
| 3.9. | 3.9.1 | Annual number of deaths attributed to excessive atmospheric pollution (above the WHO threshold* for both NO2 and PM2.5) | 1,900 | 1,500 | 1,300 | 2023 | 500 | ↓ | ↓ |
| 3.a. | 3.a.1 | Number of people over the age of 15 who smoke every day compared to the total population in this age group | 23.7% (men) 16.5% (women) | .. | 19.9% (men) 16.3% (women) | 2021 | 20.0% (M) 13.0% (W) | ↓ | ↓ |
| 3.d. | 3.d.1 | Approval of the Metropolitan Emergency Plan for Pandemic Situations | | | Plan approved and in force | 2021 | | ✓ | ✓ |

6.2

FEATURED TOPICS:

POVERTY AND INEQUALITY

The City Council's ability to tackle poverty and inequality is limited, but that does not mean it is not a top priority. The municipal budget for 2024 included social spending of around €440 million. The reference document for municipal policies against poverty and exclusion is the Strategy for Inclusion and Reduction of Social Inequalities 2017-2027, which was rescheduled to 2030 in 2020 and given new targets, perfectly aligned with the SDGs. The Childhood Plan 2021-2030 is also highly relevant, both because of the growing incidence of poverty among the younger population and due to the devastating impacts of child poverty. Hardships experienced during childhood have consequences that go beyond this stage of life: poorer academic results, less favourable career paths, lower income levels, and poorer health. More than a third of the actions in the plan specifically seek to respond to this problem.

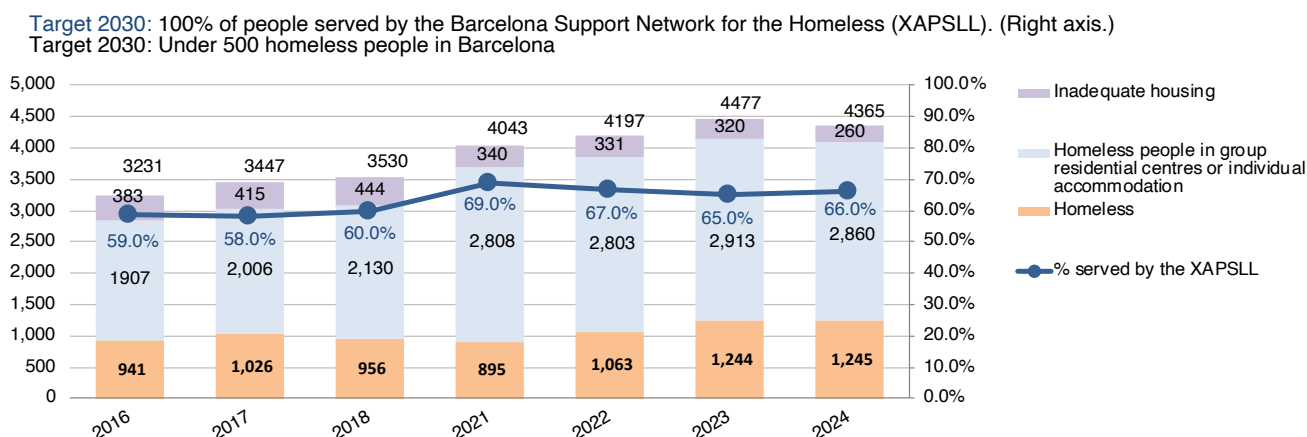
However, the most extreme poverty is suffered by homeless people. The Support Network for the Homeless (XAPSLL) is working on a new Strategic Framework to Combat Homelessness (2024–2027) to define the approach to tackle homelessness in Barcelona and provide better support for those affected. This is a continuation and update of the 2016-2020 Plan to Combat Homelessness in Barcelona. In any case, the current challenge lies in prevention, i.e. reducing the flow of people who become homeless and improving tertiary

prevention so that those who receive assistance do not fall back into the same situation.

According to the most recent data available, only 10% of residents or users of services currently operating in Barcelona have always lived in the city, and up to 50% have been in the municipality for under five years. These data also confirm that migrants are more severely affected by housing exclusion, and also that there is a trend of movement toward the central city of the metropolitan area as problems accessing housing worsen. In any case, the new places opened in recent years focus on increasingly individualised and personalised care, giving priority to people's autonomy and privacy, with places concentrated in individual flats and rooms or in small units. For example, specific resources have been created for women, such as La Llabor and La Violeta, and others for young people or people with addictions, in addition to other pioneering projects at national level.

In 2024, there were 4,365 homeless people in Barcelona city, 112 fewer than in 2023, but 1,134 more than in 2016. According to data provided by the municipal services, there were 1,245 people sleeping rough in 2024, a figure almost identical to that of the previous year. This contrasts with the increase in municipal resources, which have served to contain and better treat the problem, but not to resolve a phenomenon that requires a comprehensive approach from all administrations and public policies. In 2024, 66% of homeless people were attended by the XAPSLL.

Graph 76. Homeless people in Barcelona and percentage of homeless people receiving attention

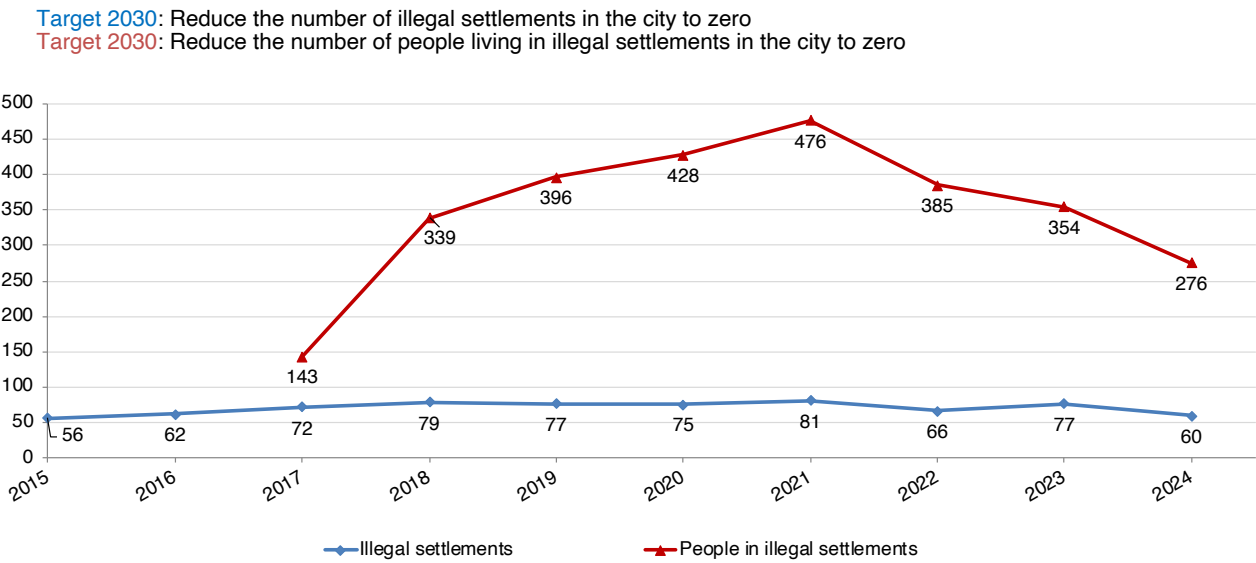


Source: Support Network for the Homeless. Barcelona City Council.

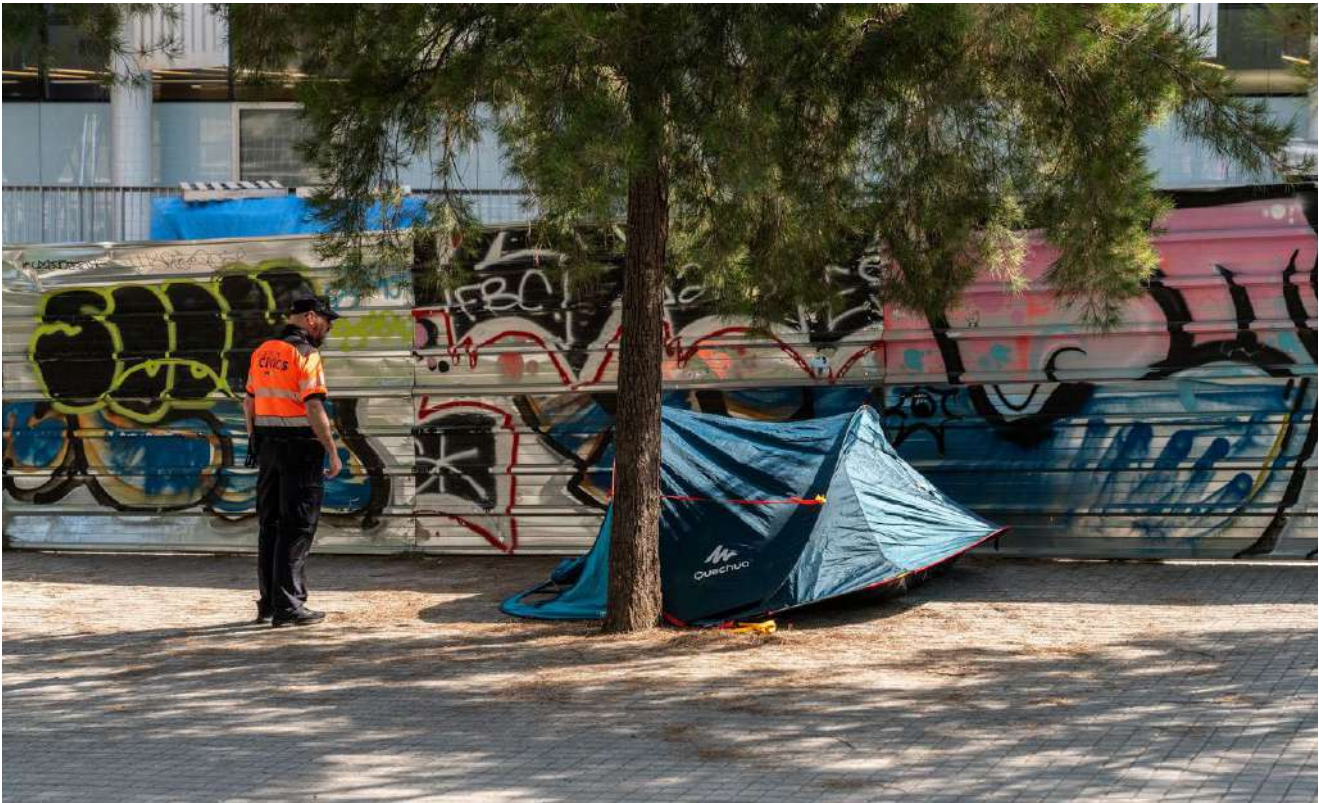
The trend is more positive regarding the number of irregular settlements in the city, since after many years of stagnation between 70 and 80, the figure fell to 60 in 2024 (**Graph 77**), with a much sharper fall in the number of people living in them. Despite the improvement over the last year, these figures reaffirm the need for

a supra-municipal approach, with coordinated action between administrations and policies focused on structural causes, such as the labour market, housing and immigration policies, as local policies are not sufficient to reduce the number of settlements to zero.

Graph 77. Illegal settlements (dwellings without sanitation)



Source: Area for Social Rights. Barcelona City Council.

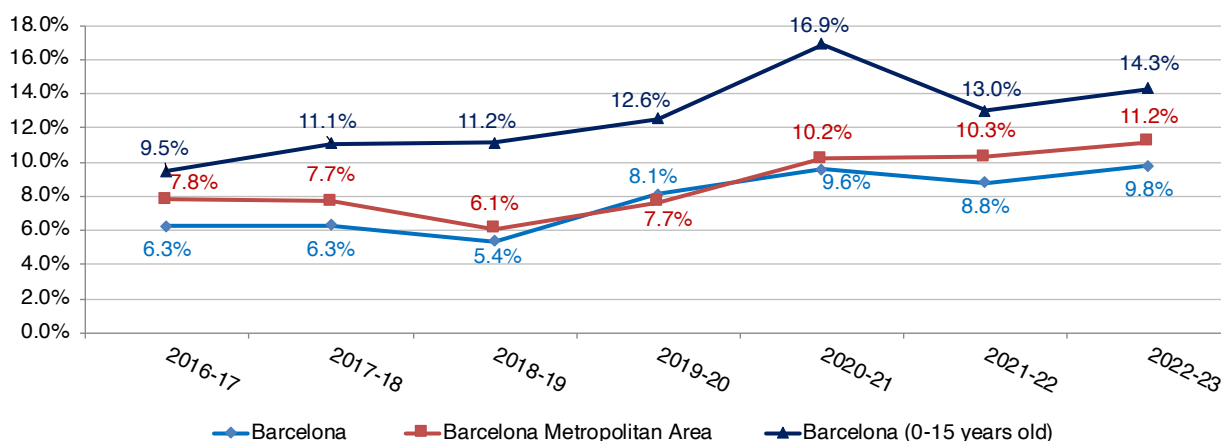


Taking a broader view, indicators measuring poverty and inequality in the city continue to show a downward trend. For example, severe material and social deprivation, understood as the inability to consume goods, services and/or participate in activities that are socially considered necessary to achieve minimum levels of well-being, affected 9.8% of the population of Barcelona and 11.2% of the metropolitan population in 2022-2023 (**Graph 78**). This represented an increase of almost one percentage point over the previous year in both cases. **Graph 79** shows that both Catalonia and Spain as a whole experienced an increase of the same

magnitude last year. In contrast, across the EU as a whole, the rate of severe material and social deprivation has remained stable at around 6.8%. It is likely that in our immediate environment and in our city in particular, the effect of the pandemic and the subsequent episode of inflation have triggered levels of deprivation that indicate economic stress, such as 'not being able to afford unexpected expenses' (37.5%) or having 'fallen behind on payments' (9.1%), or that highlight the impact of the shortage of basic goods and services, as we will see below in relation to food and energy.

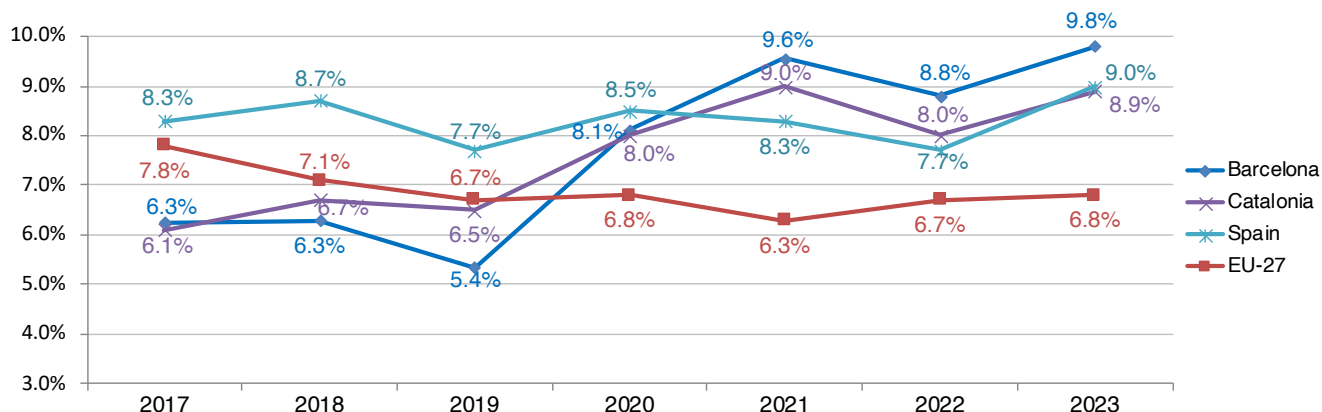
Graph 78. Severe material and social deprivation

Target 2030: Under 2% for the population of Barcelona as a whole
Target 2030: Under 2% of the population aged 0 to 15 in Barcelona.
Target 2030: Under 3% for the population of the Barcelona Metropolitan Area.



Source: IERMB. Metropolitan Statistics on Living Conditions.

Graph 79. Severe material and social deprivation (regional comparison)

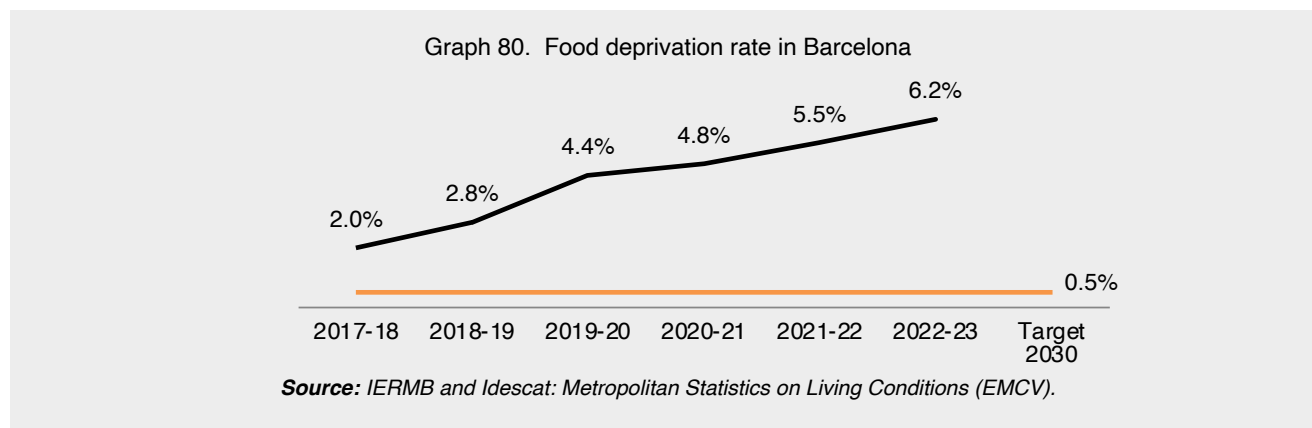


Note: The data for Barcelona are calculated by combining samples from two consecutive years; 2016-17, 2017-18, 2018-29, 2019-20, 2020-21, 2021-22, 2022-23.

Source: IERMB and Idescat. Survey on Living Conditions.

One of the most acute deprivations, and therefore one of the clearest indicators of inequality, is the difficulty many people have in accessing sufficient food in terms of quality and quantity to lead a normal life. There are also dietary differences that generate significant health inequalities between neighbourhoods and which are mainly related to income inequality. Food deprivation

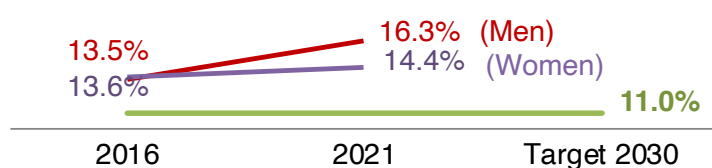
caused by a lack of financial resources, defined as the inability to afford a meal with animal protein or the equivalent nutritional value in plant protein, at least once every two days, affects 6.2% of the population, a very worrying figure that continues to grow well above the target set for 2030 (**Graph 80**).



Obesity is a very complex and multifactorial health problem, which is undoubtedly caused by inadequate nutrition. The 2021 Barcelona Health Survey showed that, compared to 2016, obesity had increased from 13.5% to 16.3% in men and from 13.6% to 14.4% in women (**Graph 81**). It is important to consider the context of the pandemic and lockdown that took place between 2020 and 2021. Among children under 15, 3.8% of girls and 5.9% of boys had an active diagnosis of

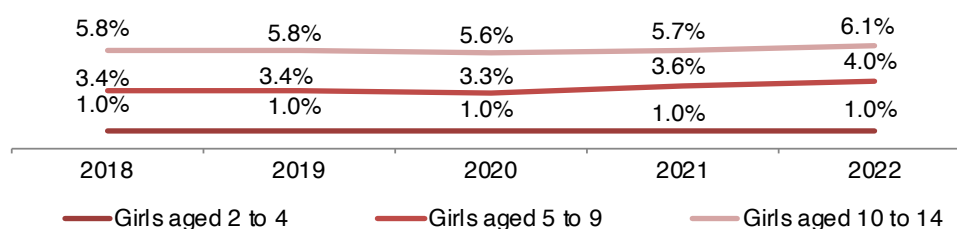
obesity in their medical records in 2022. By age group and sex from 2 years of age (**Graphs 82 and 83**), a very stable trend can be observed in children between 2 and 4 years of age from 2018 to 2022. However, there is a growing trend among older children aged 10 to 14, especially among boys. In 2018, the prevalence of active diagnoses of obesity in children aged 10 to 14 was 7.9%, rising to 9.3% in 2022.

Graph 81. Prevalence of obesity in adults by sex



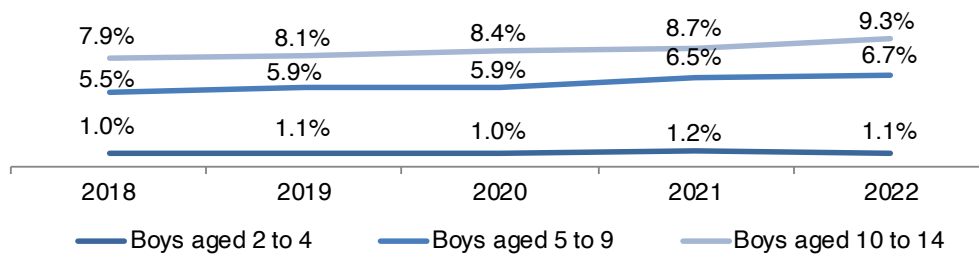
Source: Barcelona Health Survey. Barcelona Public Health Agency (ASPB).

Graph 82. Prevalence of children with an active diagnosis of obesity. Girls by age group



Source: Barcelona Public Health Agency (ASPB) based on the Primary Care Services Information System.

Graph 83. Prevalence of children with an active diagnosis of obesity. Boys by age group



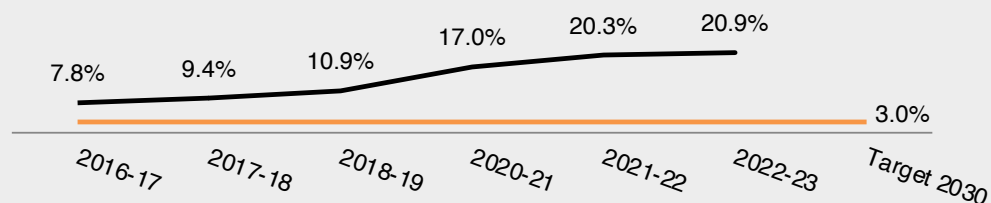
Source: Barcelona Public Health Agency (ASPB) based on the Primary Care Services Information System.

In order to try to alleviate food shortages, Barcelona City Council has adopted the Barcelona 2030 Healthy and Sustainable Food Strategy. It sets out four lines of action directly related to promoting a healthier diet that has a more positive impact on society and the environment. In this vein, a new call for participation in the *Healthier and More Sustainable School Meals* programme was published in May 2024. Since the launch of the programme in the 2020-21 school year, 54 schools in Barcelona have joined the programme, which is backed by the Barcelona Public Health Agency (ASPB) and Barcelona City Council, with the support of the Barcelona Education Consortium. Participating in the programme involves making changes to the school canteen model to make it healthier, more sustainable, safer and just. The aim is to promote the use of fresh, seasonal, local and organic products, with fewer processed and ultra-processed foods and more plant-based protein.

people unable to keep their homes at an adequate temperature during the cold months increased sharply in the period 2020-2021, and the inflationary crisis that began in 2022 and continued into 2023 only served to worsen the situation. According to the latest data available from the Metropolitan Living Conditions Survey, corresponding to the period 2022-2023, almost 21% of people reported suffering from this situation (**Graph 84**). The Energy Advice Points (PAEs) are a municipal service created to detect and reduce energy poverty, as well as to improve energy efficiency in homes, with a special focus on vulnerable people. In 2023, the PAE provided assistance to 35,902 people. Among many other actions, they carried out the necessary procedures to prevent 44,449 supply disconnections from taking effect. This figure is the highest since 2016, when the service was created to ensure the implementation of Law 24/2015 and protect the energy rights of residents.

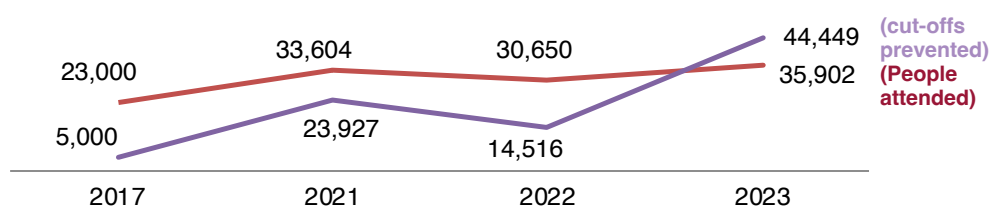
Another key and emerging dimension of poverty is what is known as “energy poverty”. The number of

Graph 84. People in households unable to keep their homes at an adequate temperature (%)



Source: IERMB and Idescat: Metropolitan Statistics on Living Conditions (EMCV).

Graph 85: People at the Energy Advice Points (PAEs) and the number of utility cut-offs prevented

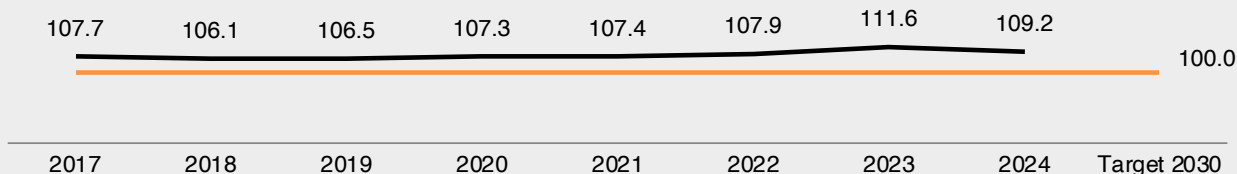


Source: Area for Social Rights. Barcelona City Council.

Furthermore, with regard to the costs of basic household utilities, **Graph 86** shows that between 2017 and 2024, there has been no reduction in the difference

in water bills between households in the Barcelona metropolitan area and those in Catalonia as a whole. In 2024, they are still paying 9.2% more.

Graph 86. Water bill payment effort index in the Barcelonès region, comparing the price of water with Disposable Household Income (Catalonia = 100).



Source: Catalan Water Agency.

A report published in July 2024 by the Independent Authority for Fiscal Responsibility (AIReF) estimates that 56% of potential beneficiaries of the Minimum Living Income in Spain do not apply for it. It is clear that the service needs to be further reformed to improve its efficiency and coverage. In Barcelona, severe poverty

affects 8.3% of the population, as shown in **Table 7**. In conclusion, there is an urgent need to simplify and unify the various income systems to prevent the risk of poverty, while ensuring that they reach the most vulnerable households.

Table 7. Risk of poverty rate before and after social transfers. Barcelona, 2016-17 to 2022-23

| | | 2016-17 | 2017-18 | 2018-19 | 2019-20 | 2020-21 | 2021-22 | 2022-23 |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 60% average threshold AMB | Before social transfers | 39.4% | 39.7% | 39.3% | 40.3% | 43.7% | 42.5% | 43.7% |
| | After transfers | 19.0% | 19.3% | 18.2% | 17.2% | 19.5% | 18.6% | 19.7% |
| 40% average threshold AMB | Before social transfers | 27.5% | 28.2% | 27.1% | 29.2% | 33.1% | 29.7% | 31.1% |
| | After transfers | 7.7% | 7.6% | 8.9% | 8.3% | 7.8% | 7.6% | 8.3% |

Source: IERMB and Idescat, Metropolitan Statistics on Living Conditions.

From a municipal perspective, basic social services are the first level of care for people experiencing serious social and/or economic hardship. They provide personalised services to citizens and are integrated through a set of coordinated actions that seek to improve social welfare and promote the integration of people.

Moving forward, adapting social services and care for people and healthcare to the new realities will be a priority, and therefore promoting a change in the model for providing these services will be essential. Social policies must be improved in terms of prevention and proximity, and they must include a greater capacity for innovation and participation by the stakeholders involved.

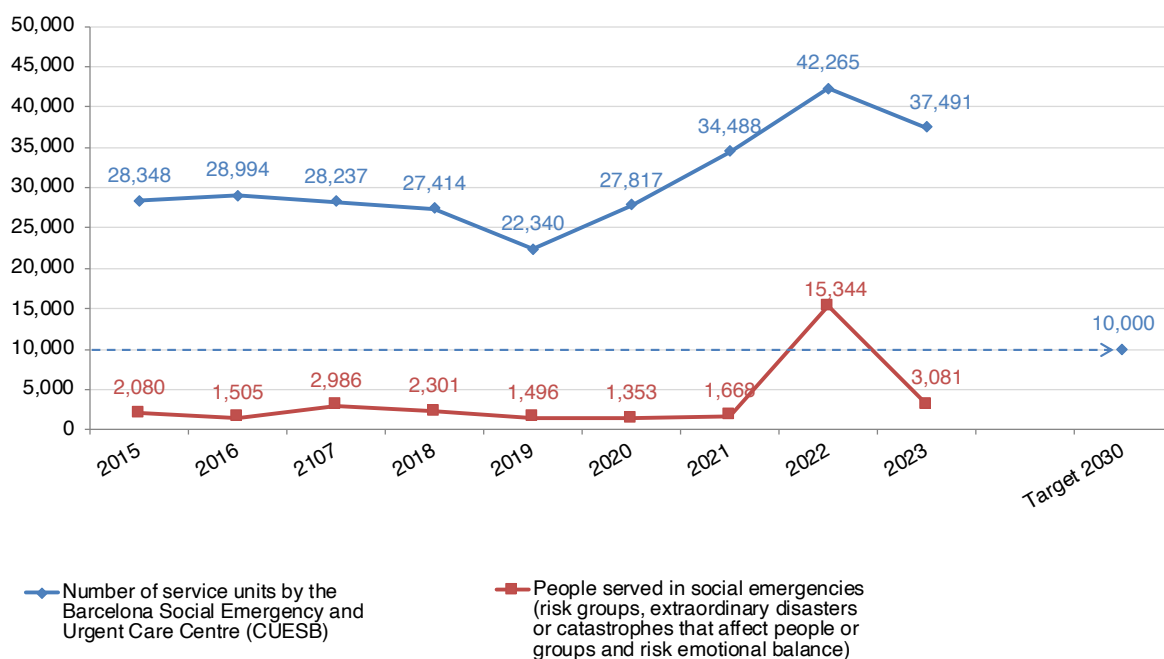
In the field of care, the Strategy to Support People Caring for Sick and/or Dependent Family Members in the City of Barcelona 2019-2024 was created within the framework of the Barcelona City Council's health policies. It is based on a shared analysis between institutions and entities, with a view to providing the city with a common frame of reference on the challenges that need to be addressed to ensure that all people who care for sick and/or dependent family members on an unpaid basis receive the recognition they deserve and

the support they need. The Barcelona Cuida municipal team centralises all services and programmes to guarantee the well-being and decent working conditions of people who care for others. The Barcelona Cuida service also manages the Caregiver Card, a recent initiative that recognises the work of caregivers and gives them access to a package of fourteen free resources, such as 24-hour emotional support, support networks and leisure activities.

Furthermore, the Barcelona Social Emergency and Urgent Care Centre complements the work of the social services centres and provides assistance to people in a situation of risk or social emergency, such as loss of housing, lack of resources for food, gender violence and elder neglect. In 2023, a total of 37,491 care units were provided, a figure that underscores the need for this service and for maintaining sufficient resources to contain and mitigate the effects of crisis situations. As for the number of people receiving assistance in social emergencies, after the sharp increase recorded in 2022 (15,344 people), largely due to the activation of the Procedure for Intervention with Multiple Victims (PIMA) to address the humanitarian emergency resulting from the war in Ukraine, a total of 3,081 interventions were made in 2023 (**Graph 87**).

Graph 87. Assistance to people in social emergency situations

Target 2030: Under 10,000 persons served by the Barcelona Social Emergency and Urgent Care Centre (CUESB)

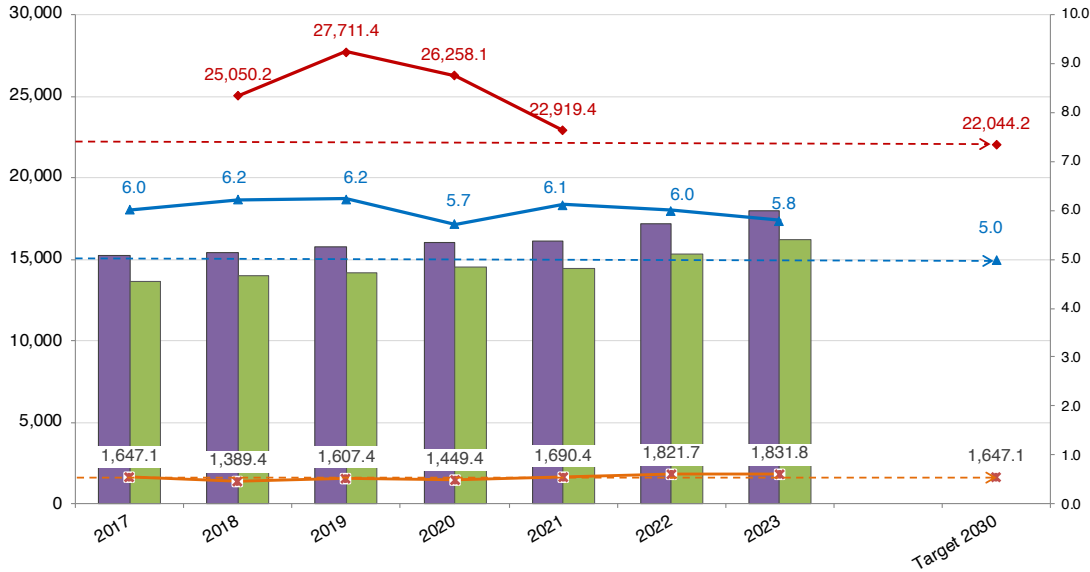


Reducing inequalities is crucial to fulfilling one of the basic principles of the 2030 Agenda (leave no one behind). One of the indicators of inequality commonly used is the 80/20 ratio, which measures the gap between the richest 20% of the population and the poorest 20% in terms of income. In **Graph 88**, it can be seen that there has been a decrease in inequality, which can be ex-

plained to a large extent by the increase in income in recent years. During the 2022-2023 period, the 80/20 ratio stood at 5.8. If compared territorially (**Graph 89**), it can be seen that the estimated levels of inequality in Barcelona in 2023 are higher than those for Catalonia as a whole (5.0) and Spain (5.5).

Graph 88. Income distribution inequality

Target 2030: Achieve an income gap between the 20% of the population with the highest and lowest incomes of under 5 times (right axis)
Target 2030: Reduce the income gap between the districts with the highest and lowest incomes by 12%
Target 2030: Prevent the income gap between Barcelona and the rest of the AMB from increasing. Keep the gap below €1,647.10



Source 10.1.1 and 10.1.3: IERMB. Metropolitan Statistics on Living Conditions.
Source 10.1.2: Municipal Data Office. Regional breakdown of per-capita Disposable Household Income in Barcelona.

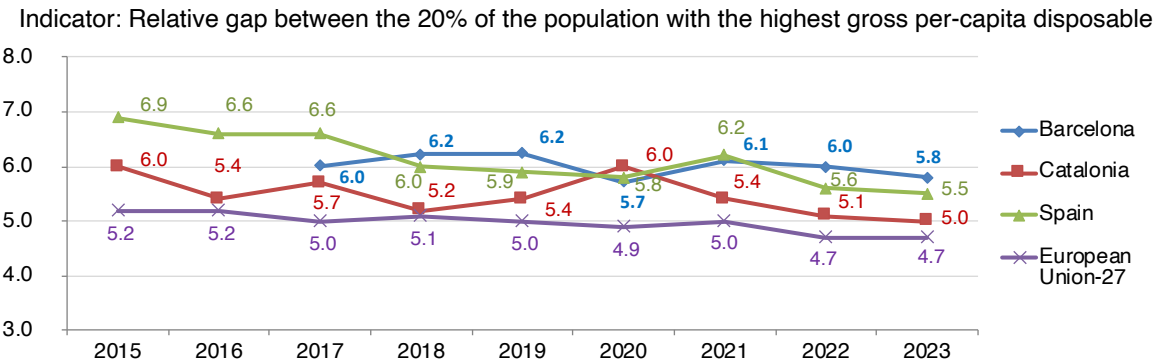
- Average annual net per-capita income in Barcelona
- Average annual net per-capita income in the AMB
- ◆— Absolute gap between the five neighbourhoods with the highest gross per-capita disposable income and the five with the lowest.
- ◆— Relative gap between the 20% of the population with the highest per-capita disposable household income and the 20% with the lowest (S80/S20).
- x— Difference in average annual net per-capita income between Barcelona and the rest of the AMB



Territorial inequality in income distribution is calculated on the basis of the distance between the five neighbourhoods with the highest per-capita Disposable Household Income and the five neighbourhoods with the lowest income. In this case, for the first time since 2018, this gap has narrowed considerably, standing at €22,919.4 in 2021, as shown in the report *"House-*

hold income in Barcelona. 2021: Distribution by district, neighbourhood and census sections". Finally, it should be noted that, although the annual net per-capita income in Barcelona in the AMB area increased to €16,180.30 in the period 2022-2023, the difference with respect to the city of Barcelona grew to €1,831.80, which is further away from the target set for 2030.

Graph 89. Income distribution inequality (regional comparison)



Note: The data for Barcelona are calculated by combining samples from two consecutive years; 2016-17, 2017-18, 2018-19, 2019-20, 2020-21, 2021-22, 2022-23.

Source: IERMB and Idescat. Survey on Living Conditions.



HEALTH

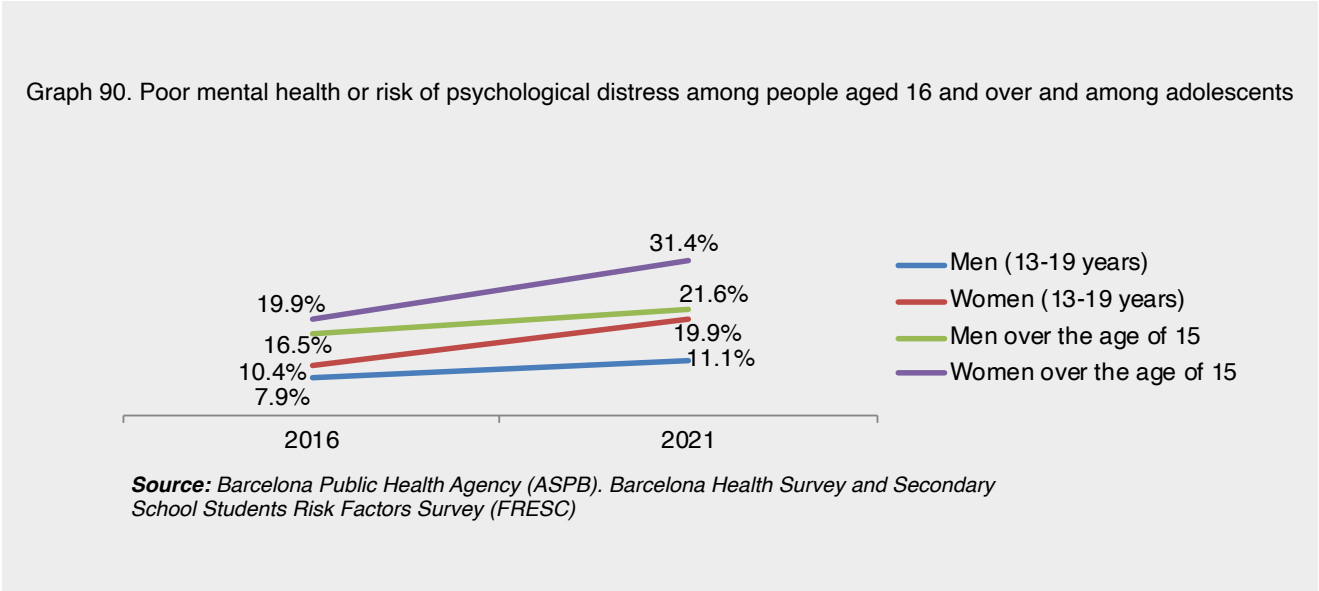
In Barcelona, as in all cities, there are significant social and territorial inequalities in terms of health. To ensure the provision of high-quality prevention and healthcare programmes and services in all neighbourhoods, in December 2023 the [Government Measure on Community Health and Primary Healthcare in the City of Barcelona 2024-2030](#) was approved. This measure provides for the expansion of the Barcelona Health in the Neighbourhoods (BSaB) programme to eleven more areas and is accompanied by improvements to primary and community care facilities (APiC). It also maintained its commitment to older people and its focus on improving the mental health of people at risk of social exclusion.

Mental health is a challenge and a priority for Barcelona City Council's health policies. While awaiting more up-to-date data, the 2021 Survey of Risk Factors in Secondary School Students revealed that 19.9% of girls and 11.1% of boys aged 13 to 19 in school exhibited poor mental health. Among girls, the prevalence

was higher among those in the second year of compulsory secondary education and those in the second year of baccalaureate and intermediate vocational training, with 21.3% and 21.2%, respectively. In boys, the prevalence decreased slightly with age, reaching 9.3% among those in the second year of baccalaureate and intermediate vocational training. This increase in poor mental health between 2016 and 2021 was more pronounced among girls from disadvantaged socio-economic backgrounds, affecting 24.9% in this group.

According to the Barcelona Health Survey (ESB), in 2021, 31.4% of women and 21.6% of men over the age of 15 exhibited poor mental health. These figures represent a significant increase compared to 2016, when the prevalence in women was 19.9% and 16.5% in men (**Graph 90**).

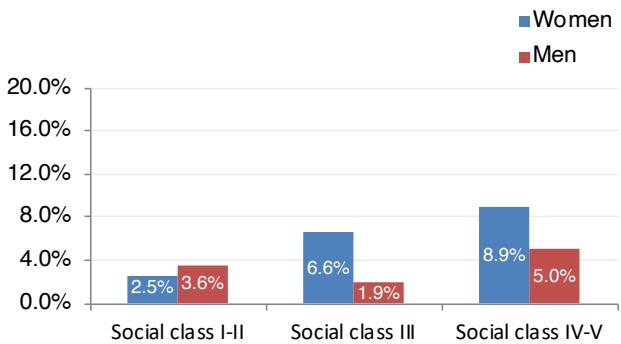
For a more in-depth analysis of this issue, we recommend consulting the 'Mental health in Barcelona, 2021-2022' report, which provides data on the mental health situation and its main determining factors in Barcelona.



The data from the Health Survey also show that unwanted loneliness is more common among women. As can be seen in **Graphs 91 and 92**, this is higher in disadvantaged social classes. Likewise, among the elderly, 9.2% of women and 4.3% of men report suffering

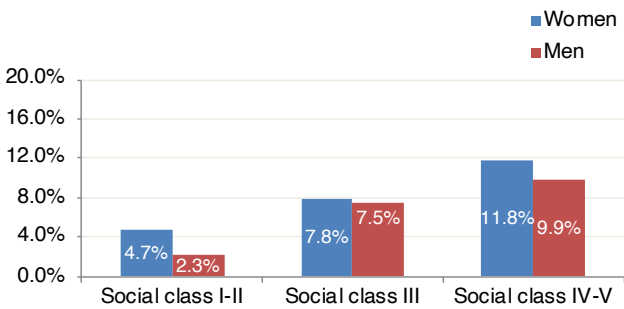
from unwanted loneliness. The frequency of this feeling increases with age, and the differences between women and men become more pronounced in the 75+ age group, reaching 14.5% and 6.3% for women and men, respectively.

Graph 91. Unwanted loneliness by social class among adults aged 25 to 64, 2021



Source: Barcelona Public Health Agency (ASPB). Barcelona Health Survey, 2021

Graph 92. Unwanted loneliness by social class among adults over the age of 64, 2021



Source: Barcelona Public Health Agency (ASPB). Barcelona Health Survey, 2021



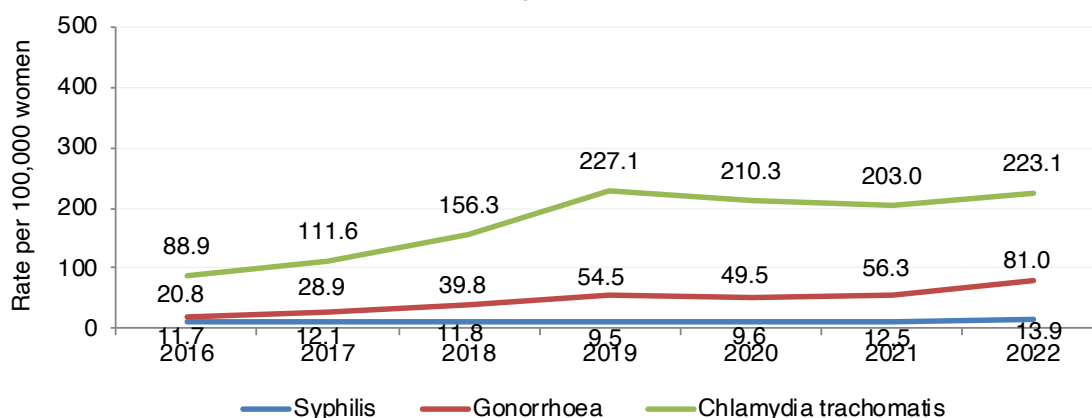
The [Barcelona Mental Health Plan 2023-2030](#) equips the municipal government with a strategy to improve policies in this area. The plan emphasises the gender perspective, elderly people, homeless people, carers and the prevention of problematic screen use, as well as integrating the priorities of the previous 2016-2022 plan, such as prevention among children, adolescents and young adults, tackling the territorial inequality in the distribution of resources, expanding psychological care in the community and personalised support for the full inclusion of people with mental disorders. Another key element for promoting mental health is the Municipal Strategy against Loneliness 2020-2030, which is being implemented through action plans.

The Barcelona City Council also has a Sexual and Reproductive Health Strategy (ESSIR), which was implemented through the Government Measure to promote sexual and reproductive health in the city of Barcelona, approved in 2014. Since then, the ESSIR network has been working on joint strategies and plans to introduce improvements in sexual and reproductive health in the city. Examples include the collaborative development

of a set of documents defined as framework dossiers, and the description of the priority lines of work for the period 2022–2023, among which is the campaign for the prevention of sexually transmitted infections, ‘Visca el sexe lliure (d’infeccions)’ (Long live infection-free sex).

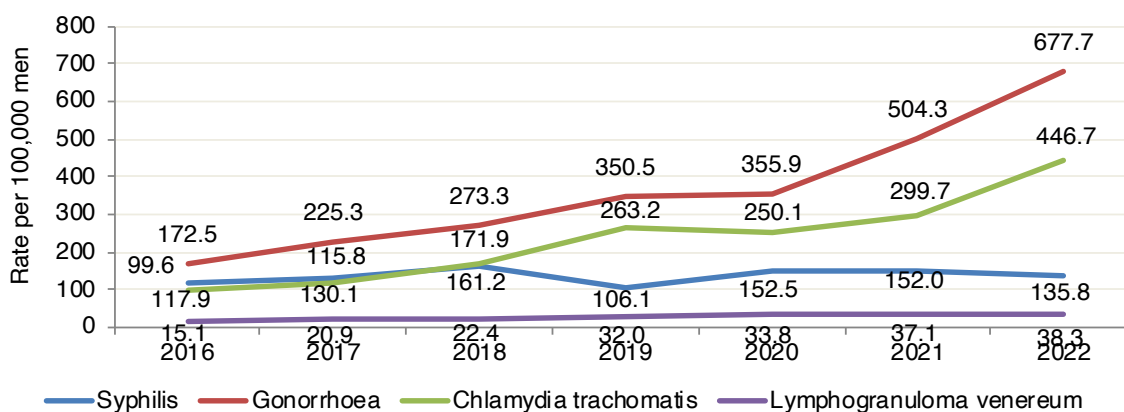
The latest available data show that in 2022, there was once again an increase in STDs, in line with the growth seen in recent years in the city. Most cases occur among GBMSM (gay, bisexual or men who have sex with men), except for chlamydia trachomatis infection, which shows similar rates in women and men. There were 5,988 cases of gonorrhoea reported among residents of Barcelona in 2022, representing an incidence of 365.1 per 100,000 inhabitants, 81 in women and 677.7 in men (**Graphs 93 and 94**). Compared to 2021, there has been a 43.8% increase among women and a 34.4% increase among men. These incidence rates are significantly higher than those set out in the 2030 SDG Agenda, which established targets of under 20 cases per 100,000 women and 200 cases per 100,000 men.

Graph 93. Trend in the incidence of syphilis, gonorrhoea and chlamydia infections. WOMEN



Source: Barcelona Public Health Agency (ASPB).

Graph 94. Trend in the incidence of syphilis, gonorrhoea, chlamydia and lymphogranuloma venereum infections. MEN



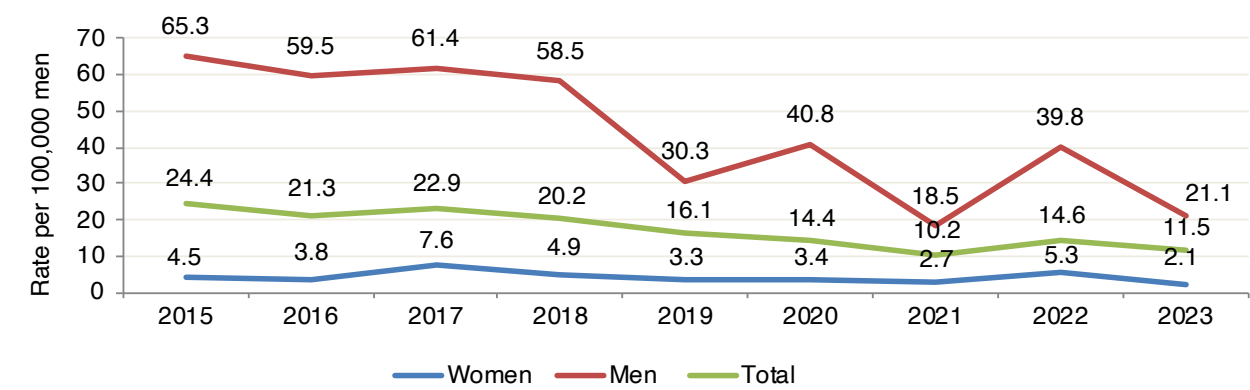
Source: Barcelona Public Health Agency (ASPB).

In relation to HIV infection, in 2023 the incidence rates were 2.1 cases per 100,000 women and 21.1 cases per 100,000 men. The current incidence rates already

comply with the targets set by the 2030 SDG Agenda, which are 3 cases per 100,000 women and 30 per 100,000 men.

Graph 95. Trend in HIV infection rates by sex. Barcelona 2015-2023

Target 2030: HIV rate of under 30 in men and 3 in women per 100,000 inhabitants aged 15 to 64.

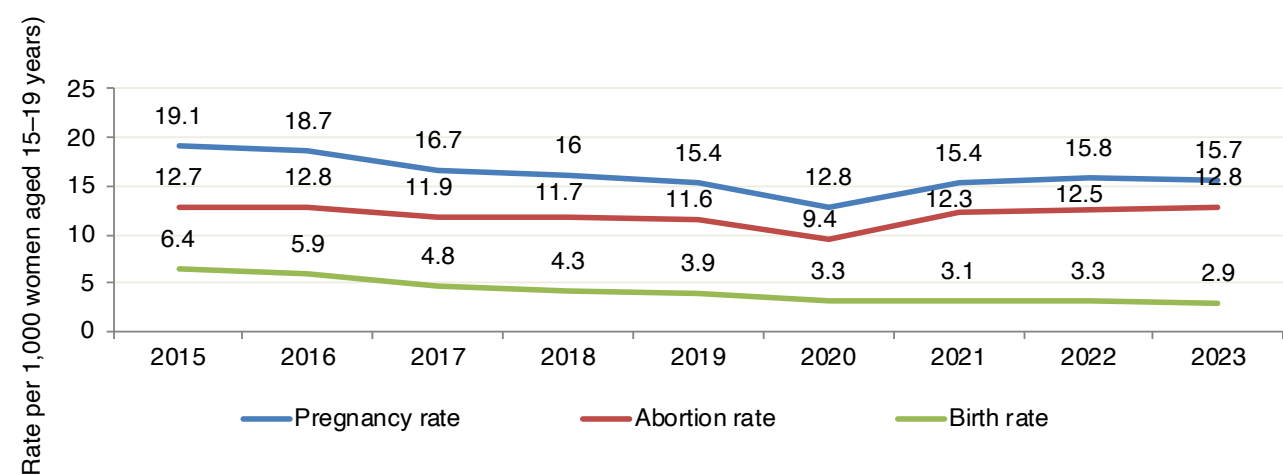


Source: Barcelona Public Health Agency (ASPB).

In Barcelona, the number of teenage pregnancies among girls aged 15 to 19 in 2023 was 576, representing a rate of 15.7 per 1,000 girls, down one tenth of a percentage point from 2021. At the same time, the

abortion rate rose slightly, reaching 12.8 per 1,000 girls. Of the total number of pregnancies, 107 resulted in a birth, with a rate of 2.9 per 1,000 girls, and of these, 20 were girls under the age of 18.

Graph 96. Trends in pregnancy rates, births and abortions among women aged 15 to 19. Barcelona 2015-2023

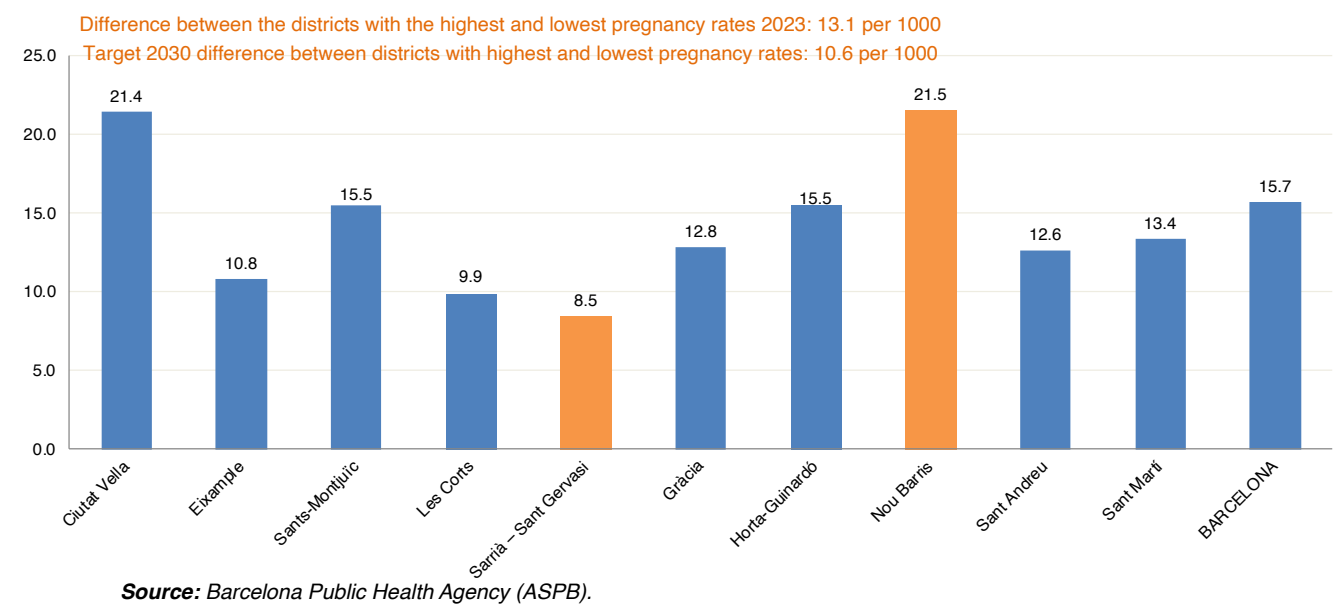


Source: Barcelona Public Health Agency (ASPB).

However, fertility among adolescent women is not uniform across the city and shows a pattern linked to the socioeconomic level of the neighbourhoods. In 2023,

the difference between the districts with the highest and lowest rates, Nou Barris and Sarrià-Sant Gervasi, stood at 13.1 per thousand, the lowest figure since 2015.

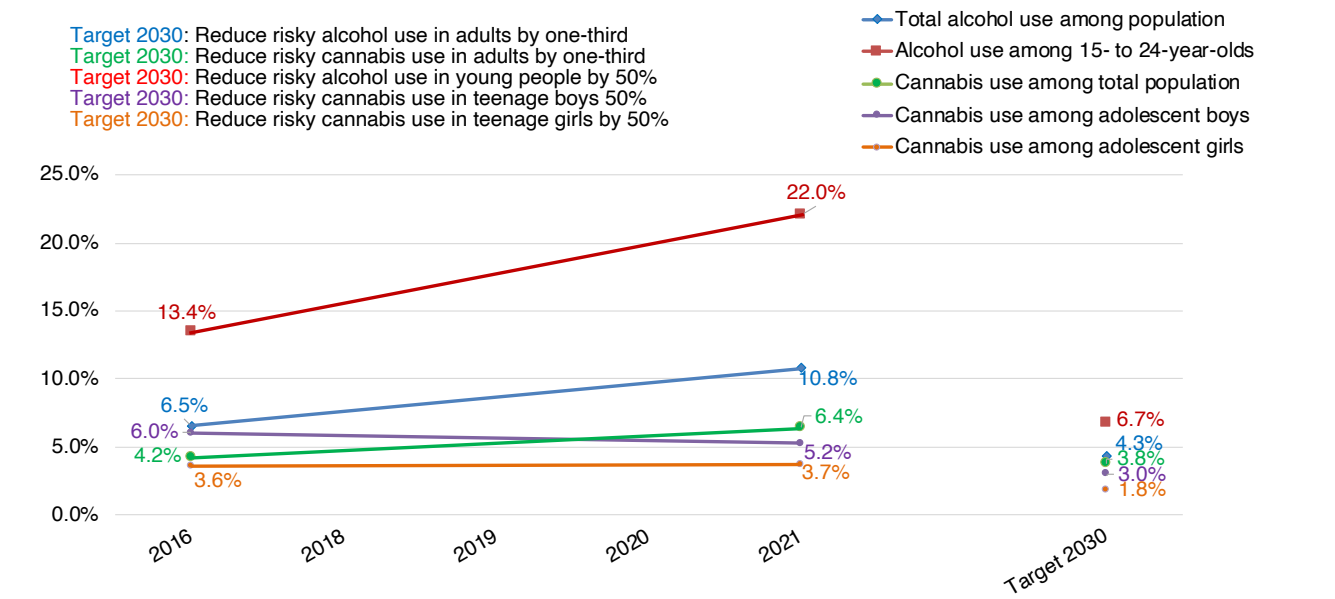
Graph 97. Rate of teenage pregnancies (number of pregnancies per 1,000 girls aged 15 to 19) by district. 2023



Looking at risky alcohol use, it increased considerably between 2016 and 2021, rising from 6.5% to 10.8%. However, it was among young people aged 15 to 24 that the increase was most concerning, reaching 22.0%. As for risky cannabis use, its use is also in-

creasing in the population as a whole, rising from 4.2% in 2016 to 6.4% in 2021. Among the adolescent population, however, it has remained fairly stable (down from 6.0% to 5.2% among boys and up by a tenth, to 3.7%, among adolescent girls).

Graph 98. Risky alcohol and cannabis use



NB: Risky alcohol use is defined as the intake of 17 or more SDUs for women and 28 or more for men, or having at least five drinks in a row at least once per month. Cannabis use is considered risky when consumption has been acknowledged in the last 30 days.

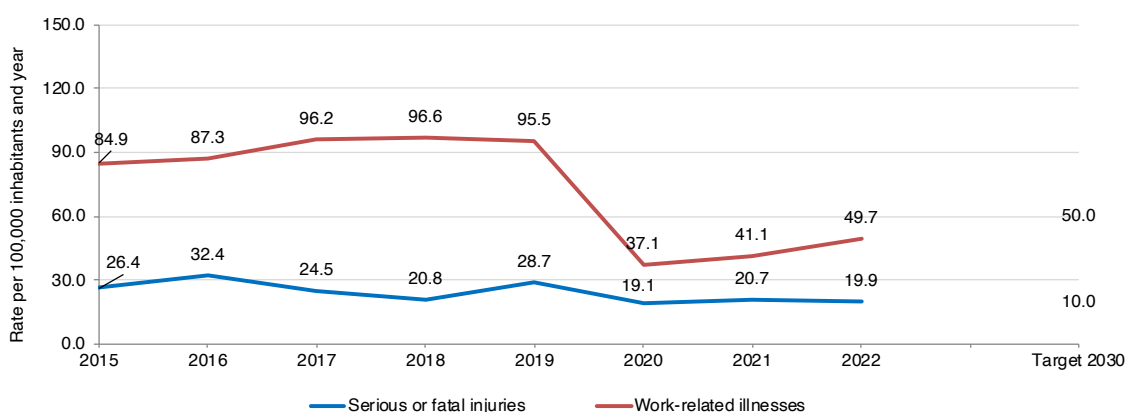
Source: Barcelona Public Health Agency (ASPB). Barcelona Health Survey.

The promotion of occupational health is also of great importance, which has traditionally been channelled through the Occupational Health Advisory Council (CASL) of Barcelona, a participatory body in this area promoted by Barcelona City Council. This joint effort by various entities and the City Council includes the Barcelona Agreement on Mental Health in the Workplace (May 2022), which includes commitments on this issue by the organisations involved. The Barcelona Health and Work Observatory aims to gather comprehensive and systematic information on this issue. Finally, it is worth highlighting the Ignasi Fina Occupational Health Award, which aims to recognise and highlight the best practices in risk prevention and the promotion of health in the workplace in Barcelona city.

In relation to accident rates and occupational health, **Graph 99** shows that serious or fatal injuries due to accidents at work have remained stable since 2020, with a rate of 19.9 injuries per 100,000 inhabitants in 2022. The most frequent serious injuries were traumatic injuries caused by accidents at work, followed by accidents occurring during the commute between home and work. As for work-related illnesses, these increased in 2022, with an incidence rate of 49.7 per 100,000 inhabitants. These were mainly related to mental health issues. The Barcelona Public Health Agency ASPB publishes detailed annual reports on [health and employment indicators in Barcelona](#).

Graph 99. Job safety

Target 2030: Reduce serious injuries and deaths to under 10 out of 100,000 inhabitants a year
Target 2030: Reduce work-related illnesses to under 50 out of 100,000 inhabitants a year

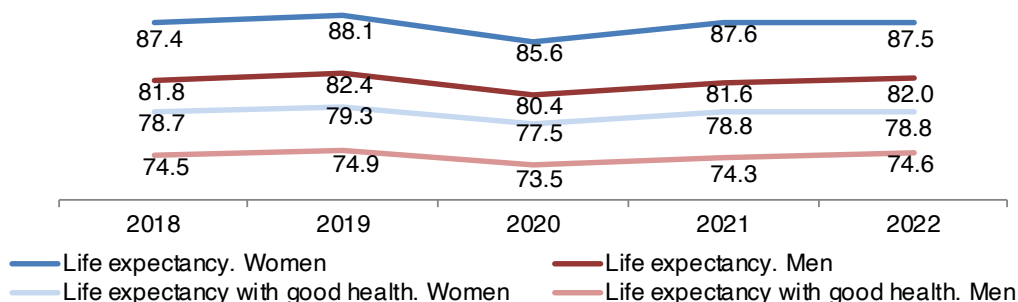


Source: Barcelona Public Health Agency (ASPB).

In 2022, life expectancy in Barcelona was 87.5 years for women and 82.0 years for men (**Graph 100**). Although levels have not yet returned to those of 2019, it can be seen that life expectancy has recovered compared with the years of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Taking into account the number of years lived without functional limitations, life expectancy is lower for both sexes: 78.8 years for women and 74.6 years for men. Although women live longer than men, they do so with a lower quality of life.

Graph 100. Life expectancy at birth and life expectancy in good health. Barcelona 2018-2022

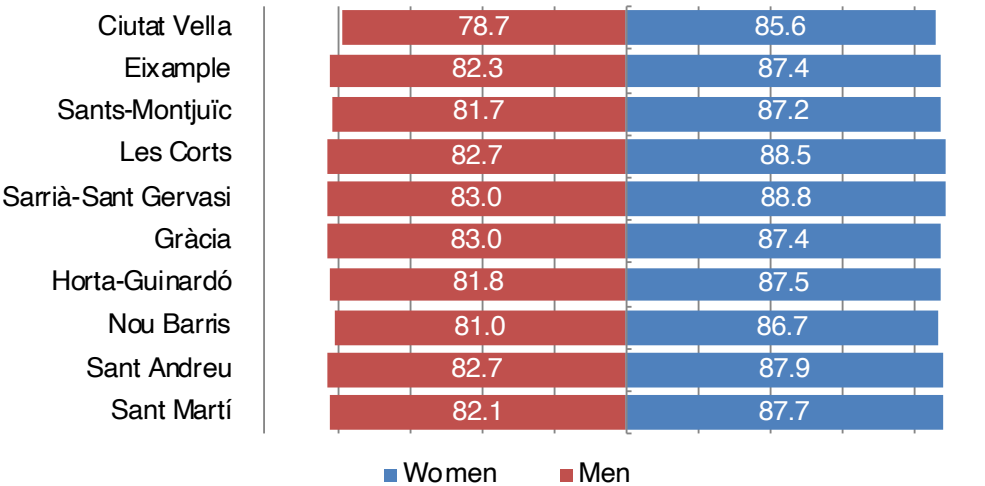


Source: Barcelona Public Health Agency (ASPB).

The inequalities observed in life expectancy between city districts follow a similar pattern to those for socio-economic status (**Graph 101**). This explains why Ciutat Vella and Nou Barris were the districts with the lowest life expectancy for both women and men in 2022 (latest

data available). In contrast, the districts of Sarrià-Sant Gervasi and Les Corts had the highest life expectancy for women, while Sarrià-Sant Gervasi and Gràcia once again stood out for men.

Graph 101. Life expectancy at birth by district (2022)



Source: Barcelona Public Health Agency (ASPB).



ROSARIO ENDRINAL, A SHELTER FOR SUPPORTING AND ASSISTING HOMELESS WOMEN

Llar Rosario Endrinal is aimed at single women, elderly women and women in situations of long-term homelessness. Their stay at the centre is indefinite and is not dependent on the social support process. The new facility, located on a plot of land granted by the City Council in the Sarrià neighbourhood, is managed by the Assís Association through an agreement with the Municipal Institute of Social Services. A pioneer in Spain and one of the few of its kind in Europe, it is based on the *communal housing first* methodology,

in which the dwellings, all in the same building, have shared services. It is a collaborative housing model, in which the people who live there are actively involved in the management of day-to-day life.

La Llar Rosario Endrinal has ten fully equipped individual units with their own kitchen. The building has common areas, which are managed collectively and provide socio-educational support. Women using the service may live there with their pets, if they have any.

Further information: <https://www.donessensellar.org/llar-rosario-endrinal>

IMPROVING ACCESSIBILITY TO MUSEUM SPACES

Barcelona is a leading city in the field of accessibility and has now taken a step forward that demonstrates its firm commitment to universal accessibility as the basis for guaranteeing equal opportunities. The main objective of the new accessibility plan for Barcelona City Council's museum centres is to promote the equal participation of people with disabilities and their social and cultural interaction with the general public.

The Plan covers 31 museum sites in the city, managed by the Barcelona Institute of Culture (ICUB), including museums, archives, heritage centres, exhibition centres and sites linked to the Barcelona History Museum

(MUHBA). It has a programme of activities planned until 2030 and a total budget of €525,000.

The new accessibility plan updates the assessments carried out over the last five years, with the aim of achieving the standards required by current regulations and the new Catalan Accessibility Code. It is intended to ensure maximum inclusiveness in the museums' cultural activities, allowing everyone to participate by focusing on physical, communicative and cognitive accessibility. Adapted reception desks, new magnetic loops, accessible printed material and improvements to adapted toilets are just some of the measures included in the plan.

Further information: https://ajuntament.barcelona.cat/premsa/wp-content/uploads/2024/06/28032024_Pla-Accessibilitat- 2024 2030-ca-ES grafics.pdf



APPROVAL OF THE GOVERNMENT MEASURE ON COMMUNITY HEALTH AND PRIMARY HEALTH CARE 2024-2030

With a total budget of more than €4.5 million, the measure focuses on four specific objectives, these include: expanding the Barcelona Salut als Barris (BSaB) [Health in the Neighbourhoods] community health programme, promoting access to resources and activities in the city's neighbourhoods through prescriptions, art and creativity as tools for improving the health of older people, and strengthening actions to improve mental health.

The BSaB Programme was launched in 2007 and currently covers 26 neighbourhoods. It was created with

the aim of providing services to the most disadvantaged neighbourhoods in the city, to improve their health and quality of life, while contributing to the reduction of social inequalities in health. Throughout 2022, over 204 interventions were carried out, involving nearly 13,000 people and over 500 officers. The measure aims to gradually implement the programme in 11 more neighbourhoods between 2025 and 2030, which will result in 680,000 potential users. Actions carried out within the framework of the Barcelona Salut als Barris programme are aimed at creating healthy opportunities for the community, such as leisure activities for families, health programmes in schools, first work experience, promotion of sexual and emotional health, and round tables and working groups to promote and coordinate community projects.

Further information: <https://bcnroc.ajuntament.barcelona.cat/jspui/bitstream/11703/133529/1/Mesura-de-Govern-Salut-Comunitaria.pdf>



GOVERNMENT MEASURE: ACTIONS 2024-2027 FOR DIGITAL WELL-BEING

New government measure to improve the well-being of children and young people in their relationship with technology. The plan, which has a budget of €6 million, includes 51 measures to prevent premature and excessive access to screens and the addictions this can cause, as well as to prevent access to unsuitable content and risky behaviour.

Forty-seven percent of children in the city between the ages of 10 and 11 have a mobile phone with an internet connection, and of these, 42% have no restrictions on usage time. 75% say they find it difficult to stop using their mobile phones. As for teenagers, three out of four say they have no time limit for using their mobile phones.

These figures, together with warnings about the harmful effects that inappropriate use of technology can cause,

such as cognitive impairment, poor eating habits, mental health problems or the risk of addiction to mobile devices, have spurred a participatory process through the Mental Health Board to work on the government's digital well-being measure.

The action plan includes 51 proposals to be implemented over the next four years, including the creation of a community and educational digital education advisor, preventive workshops on technology safety for children, teenagers and families, the strengthening of healthy leisure programmes, the promotion of mobile-free spaces in municipal facilities and the promotion of the Drug Guidance Service as an advisory, support and guidance service for adolescents and young people up to the age of 21 who are excessive users of technology.

Source: Barcelona City Council https://ajuntament.barcelona.cat/sanitatisalut/ca/noticia/nova-mesura-per-al-benestar-digital-dels-infants-i-els-joves-2_1381679

Further information: <https://ajuntament.barcelona.cat/premsa/wp-content/uploads/2024/03/Mesura-de-Govern-Benestar-Digital-1.pdf>



7.



CULTURE, EDUCATION AND SPORT



7.1

TARGETS AND INDICATORS IN BARCELONA'S 2030 AGENDA

Target 2.3: Promote urban agriculture while showcasing its economic, ecological and social benefits. The number of urban allotments will gradually increase year by year in the city, following an agroecological model.

Target 2.4: Promote resilient local and ecological agricultural production through the retail and wholesale commercial network, and to promote the adoption of the Planetary Health Diet. At least 50% of the stalls in municipal markets will qualify as 'green market stalls', the volume of local products at Mercabarna's Central Fruit and Vegetable Market will be higher than in 2015, and meat consumption will be below 16 kilograms per person per year.

Target 3.4: Reduce premature deaths by a third through prevention, treatment, social-healthcare services, and the promotion of sport for health. In relation to sports, it is expected that the percentage of adults participating in some form of sport will reach 80%.

Target 4.1: Practically all students successfully complete compulsory education and with a suitable level of skills. Basic skills completion rate over 95% in all subjects, and the difference between the district with the highest 4th year ESO graduation rate and the district with the lowest will be under ten percentage points.

Target 4.2: Increase schooling in the 1–3 age group, ensuring that this increase focuses especially on the children of families with a low socioeconomic level. School attendance rate at one year of age of over 60%, and at two years of age of over 80%. Furthermore, the difference in the school attendance rate at two years of age between the district with the highest rate and the district with the lowest rate will be reduced by half.

Target 4.3: More than 60% of young adults with higher qualifications.

Target 4.4: Four out of every five young people will have completed some type of post-secondary training.

Target 4.5: Everyone will have the same educational opportunities. Reduce educational segregation and ensure that all students have the conditions they need to make the best of digital and online learning.

Target 4.6: Most of Barcelona's population will be able to communicate in three languages: Catalan, Spanish and English. The target set for 2030 is to ensure that 100% of the population of Barcelona can speak Catalan and Spanish, and more than 70% can speak English.

Target 4.7: Educational and awareness-raising action on sustainable development and human rights will be available at all schools. Ensure that all schools join the More Sustainable Schools network and that 70% or more of students are familiar with the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

Target 4.a: Fully adapt school facilities to meet the needs of children and ensure that all children with learning difficulties have access to a resource or specialised centre to support their early development.

Target 11.4: Better protection, accessibility and awareness of the unique heritage and identity of Barcelona and its neighbourhoods. Access to museums and exhibition centres will become cheaper, and the process of digitalisation and online dissemination of their collections will be intensified.

Target 13.3: In the decade 2020–2030, Barcelona will have effective tools to improve education, awareness, and human and institutional capacity in relation to climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction, and early warning. Maintain Barcelona's Climate Emergency Committee as a leading body in the fight against climate change, provide all city districts with an environmental education facility and include the goals for combating climate change in the programmes of the city's cultural facilities.

Target 14.a: By 2030, consolidate a marine-sciences training, research and development hub.

Indicator status

| SDG target | Indicator (code) | Indicator (definition) | Initial value for the period (from 2015 onwards) | Penultimate value in the series | Latest available value | Year of latest value | Goal 2030 | Trend over the whole period | Compared to the previous value |
|------------|------------------|--|--|---------------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 2.3. | 2.3.1 | Number of urban allotments | 450 | 541 | 609 | 2023 | *not identified | ↑ | ↑ |
| 2.4. | 2.4.1 | Proportion of municipal market stalls classified as 'green market stalls' | 56.0% | 51.6% | 46.0% | 2023 | 50.0% | ↓ | ↓ |
| 3.4. | 3.4.3 | Percentage of adult population that practice sports | 74.4% (men) 69.2% (women) | .. | 69.0% (men) 64.2% (women) | 2022 | 80.0% | ↓ | ↓ |
| 4.1. | 4.1.1 | Achievement rate for the five basic skill tests undertaken in the 4th year of compulsory secondary education (ESO) (average of the five tests) | 89.0% | 84.7% | 86.0% | 2022-23 school year | 95.0% | ↓ | ↑ |
| 4.1. | 4.1.2 | Difference between the district with the highest secondary school graduation rate and the district with the lowest rate | 20.1% | 17.2% | 14.5% | 2022-23 school year | 16.7% | ↓ | ↓ |
| 4.2. | 4.2.1 | School attendance rate for one-year-old children | 48.4% | 50.6% | 51.9% | 2024/25 school year | 60.0% | ↑ | ↑ |
| 4.2. | 4.2.2 | School attendance rate for two-year-old children | 65.6% | 74.2% | 71.3% | 2024/25 school year | 80.0% | ↑ | ↓ |
| 4.2. | 4.2.3 | The difference in the school attendance rate for two-year-old children between the districts with the highest and lowest rates | 48.5% | 56.8% | 54.4% | 2024/25 school year | 25.0% | ↑ | ↓ |
| 4.3. | 4.3.1 | Proportion of people between the ages of 30 and 34 who have a higher-education qualification (university or advanced vocational qualification) | 47.7% | 55.9% | 56.3% | 2023 | 60.0% | ↑ | ↑ |
| 4.4. | 4.4.1 | Proportion of people between the ages of 20 and 24 who have at least a baccalaureate or intermediate vocational training qualification | 60.3% | 61.7% | 64.4% | 2023 | 80.0% | ↑ | ↑ |

Indicator status

| SDG target | Indicator (code) | Indicator (definition) | Initial value for the period (from 2015 onwards) | Penultimate value in the series | Latest available value | Year of latest value | Goal 2030 | Trend over the whole period | Compared to the previous value |
|------------|------------------|--|--|--|---|----------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 4.4 | 4.4.2 | School dropout rate | 10.8% | 6.8% | 7.7% | 2024 | 9.0% | ↓ | ↑ |
| 4.5. | 4.5.1a | Degree of school segregation based on foreign student distribution. Dissimilarity rate in pre-school and primary school | 0.44 (2018-19 school year) | 0.35 | 0.34 | 2022-23 school year | 0.30 | ↓ | ↓ |
| 4.5. | 4.5.1b | Degree of school segregation based on foreign student distribution. Dissimilarity rate in compulsory secondary education (ESO) | 0.41 (2018-19 school year) | 0.34 | 0.33 | 2022-23 school year | 0.20 | ↓ | ↓ |
| 4.6. | 4.6.1 | Proportion of people over the age of 17 who consider that they can speak: a) Catalan, b) Spanish, c) English | 77.0% (Catalan) 100.0% (Spanish) 44.0% (English) | 74.7% (Catalan) 100.0% (Spanish) 57.4% (English) | 72.2% (Catalan) 99.9% (Spanish) 57.7% (English) | 2024 | 100.0% (Cat, Span) 70.0% (English) | ↓↑↑ | ↓↓↑ |
| 4.7. | 4.7.1 | Proportion of schools that are members of the More Sustainable Schools network (including, nursery, infant, primary, compulsory-secondary (ESO), vocational training, special, baccalaureate and adult schools). | 35.6% | 53.7% | 55.2% | 2023-24 school year | 100.0% | ↑ | ↑ |
| 4.7. | 4.7.2 | Proportion of children who state they know their rights, as established in the Convention on the Rights of the Child, by the end of their primary education (6th year) | 54.0% | .. | 39.2% | 2021 | 70.0% | ↓ | ↓ |
| 4.7. | 4.7.3 | The number of Education for Global Justice projects that promote critical education and foster peace, human rights, sustainability and gender equality | 58 | 57 | 50 | 2023 | 58 | ↓ | ↓ |
| 11.4 | 11.4.1 | Number of people out of total visitors who have entered public museums and exhibition centres either free of charge or at a discounted rate | 67 | 71 | 68 | 2023 | *not identified | ↑ | ↓ |

Indicator status

| SDG target | Indicator (code) | Indicator (definition) | Initial value for the period (from 2015 onwards) | Penultimate value in the series | Latest available value | Year of latest value | Goal 2030 | Trend over the whole period | Compared to the previous value |
|------------|------------------|---|--|---------------------------------|------------------------|----------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 11.4 | 11.4.2 | Number of digitised registries (annual increase)/Number of collection items accessible online | 96,007 | 110,512 | 485,196 | 2023 | *not identified | ↑ | ↑ |
| 13.3. | 13.3.1 | The existence of an operational Climate Emergency Committee at a city level | Operational Climate emergency committee. *In 2022, the Committee was convened and expanded to include more organisations and citizens under the name Citizens' Assembly for Climate. | | | 2022 | | ✓ | ✓ |
| 13.3. | 13.3.2 | Number of districts with environmental education facilities | 8 | 8 | 10 | 2023 | 10 | ↑ | ↑ |



7.2

FEATURED TOPICS:

EDUCATION

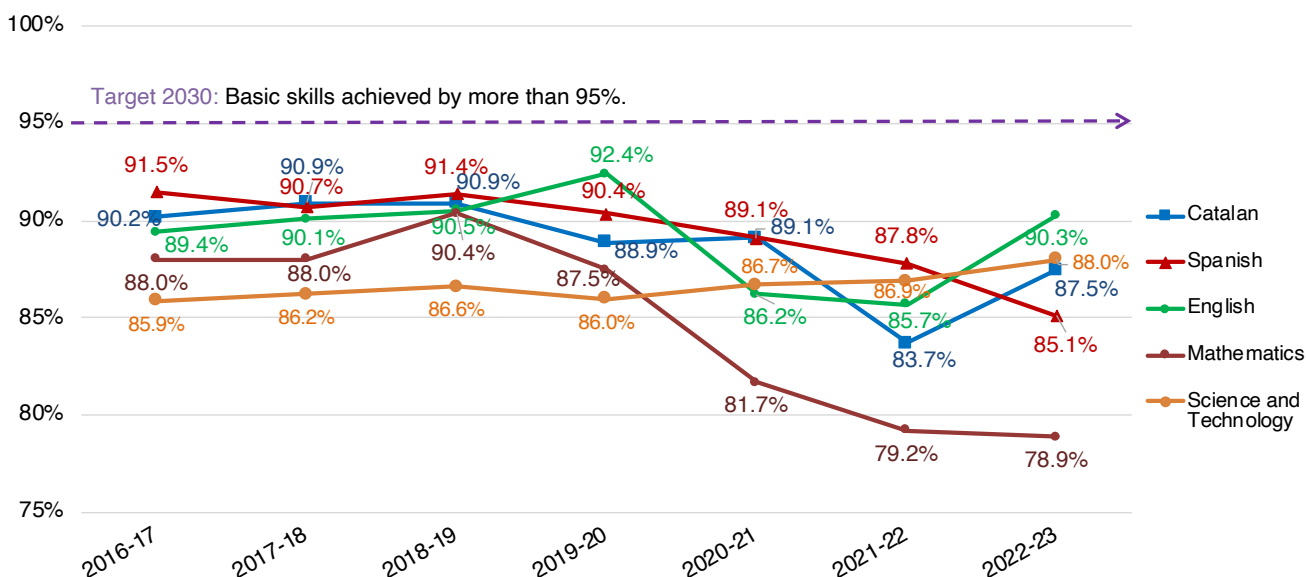
The City Council's commitment to education is already formally expressed in the Barcelona Municipal Charter, which provides the city with a special system and envisages the creation of an education consortium made up of the Government of Catalonia and Barcelona City Council, which will be responsible for planning and providing public education services within the city of Barcelona.

One of the most important challenges for the coming years is defending an innovative and inclusive educational model that can combat educational gaps and school dropout with specific programmes. Two other priority commitments are to provide high-quality dual vocational training and to support all families in the education and upbringing of young children through

the municipal nursery school network. It also works to make the slogan 'a city that educates beyond the classroom' a reality by creating strong bonds between schools and their neighbourhoods, connecting them with cultural facilities, transforming school environments to make them safer and friendlier and improving opportunities for play in public spaces. Ultimately, the goal is to ensure equitable access to the city's cultural life and artistic practice by linking contemporary creative agents with schools, promoting the educational role of cultural facilities and programmes and making schools spaces for creation.

Regarding the academic results of fourth-year compulsory secondary education students, the 2022-2023 academic year saw a slight improvement in at least three (Catalan, English and Science and Technology) of the five core competencies, following the serious decline that occurred in the two academic years affected by the pandemic. However, the results are far from the desired target for 2030 (**Graph 102**).

Graph 102. Basic skills achievement rate at the end of Compulsory Secondary Education (ESO)

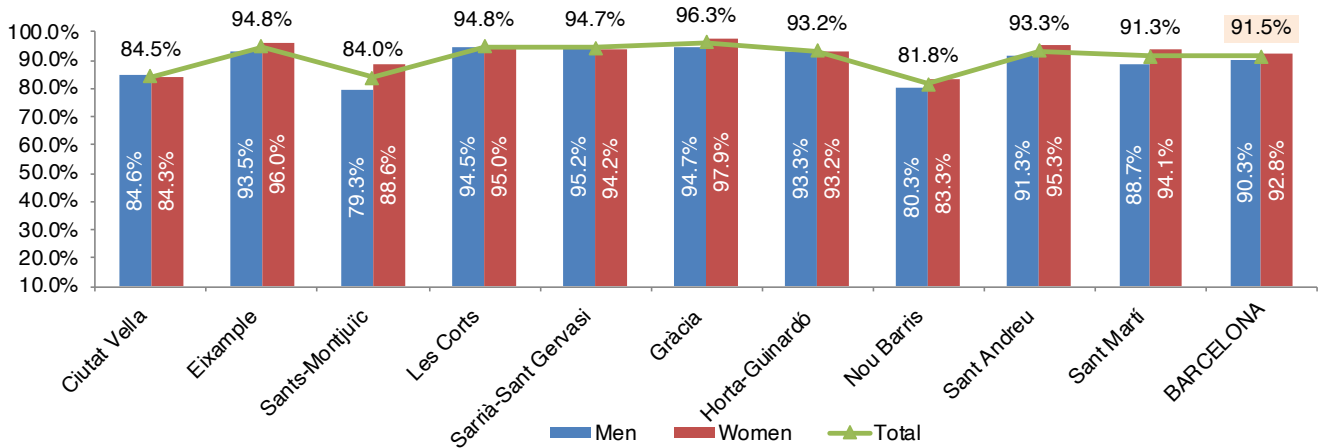


Source: Department of Education. Higher Council for the Evaluation of the Education System.

The graduation rate in secondary education stood at 91.5% of students enrolled in the 2022-2023 academic year, with 92.8% for girls and 90.3% for boys. The differences in graduation rates among the city's districts are very noticeable, but the difference between the

district with the highest rate and the district with the lowest rate fell from 17.2% to 14.5% for the 2022-2023 academic year. This is the lowest difference in the entire series and is on track to meet the 2030 target of reducing this difference to under 10.0%.

Graph 103. Graduation rate at the end of the 4th year of compulsory secondary education among adolescents enrolled, by sex (%). Barcelona and districts, 2022- 2023

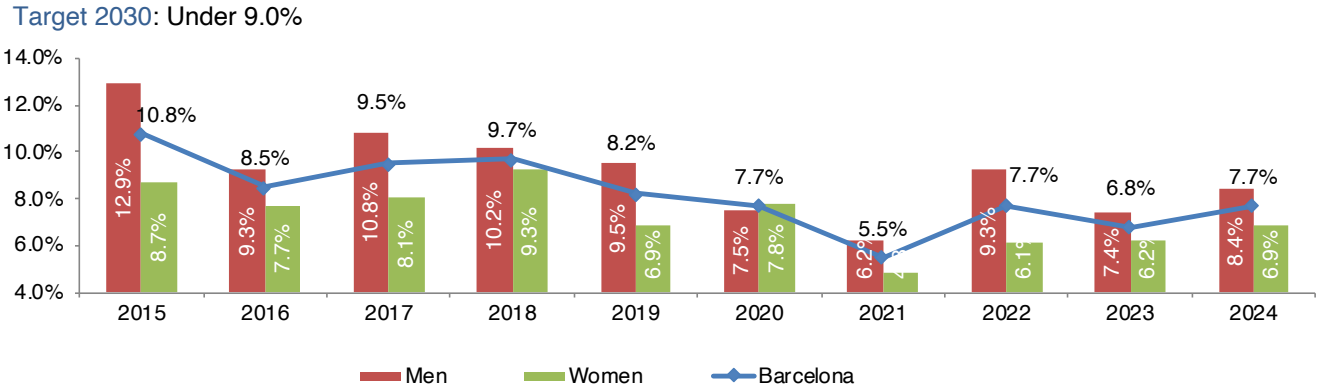


Source: Education statistics. Department of Education (Government of Catalonia).

Once compulsory education ends, many young people leave the education system (Graph 104). The dropout rate fell significantly between 2015 and 2020, but since then the situation has remained steady, despite a

few isolated improvements. According to the Municipal Services Survey, in 2024, 7.7% of young people left school early, 8.4% boys and 6.9% girls.

Graph 104. School dropout rate by sex

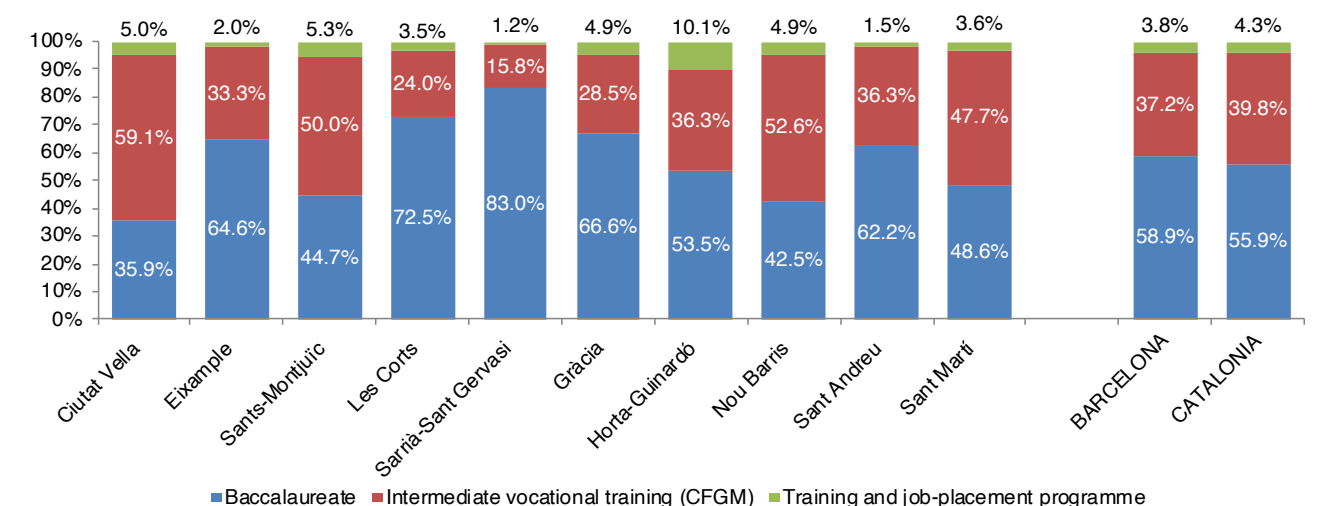


Source: Municipal Services Survey.

As with the graduation rate, post-compulsory education pathways are not homogeneous either. Overall, 58.9% of the school population in Barcelona is enrolled in baccalaureate (54.5% of whom are girls and 45.5% boys), 37.2% are enrolled in intermediate vocational training programmes (39.8% girls and 60.2% boys) and 3.8% are enrolled in training and integration pro-

grammes (28% girls and 72% boys). **Graph 105** shows the percentages of students enrolled in different types of post-compulsory education by district. Ciutat Vella is the district with the lowest percentage of students enrolled in baccalaureate (35.9%), while Sarrià-Sant Gervasi has the highest (83.0%).

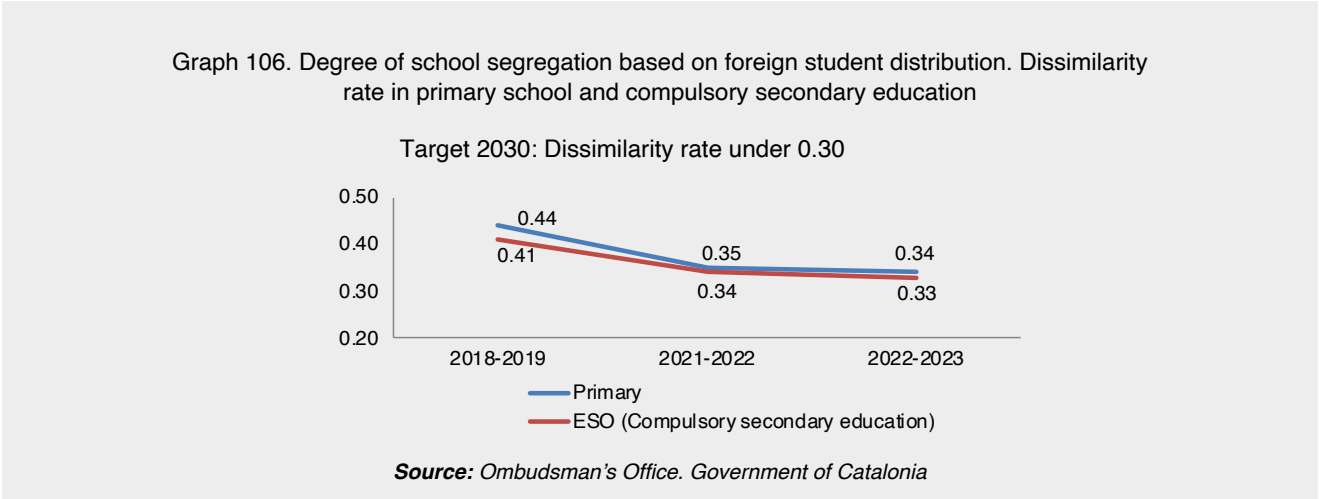
Graph 105. Students enrolled in post-compulsory education (%). Catalonia, Barcelona and districts, 2022-2023 academic year



Source: 2023 'Key Data on Children and Adolescents in Barcelona' report by the Barcelona Institute for Childhood and Adolescence.

Aware that differences in educational outcomes are closely linked to sociocultural and economic inequalities among families, the Barcelona Education Consortium has agreed to implement a series of measures each school year to try to correct these inequalities. These are included in the Emergency Plan against Segregation and for Equal Opportunities and Educational Success in Barcelona. School segregation indicates the degree to which different groups of students (according to various characteristics: educational needs, gender, migratory or ethnic origin, socioeconomic status) are

distributed unevenly within a territory (neighbourhood, municipality, country) and/or sector (public, private). This is a very complex and multidimensional phenomenon, but the efforts undertaken in Barcelona to combat school segregation have resulted in a reduction in segregation levels based on the distribution of foreign students. In primary education, the index has fallen from 0.44 in the 2018-2019 academic year to 0.34 in the 2022-2023 academic year, while in secondary education it has fallen from 0.41 to 0.33 (**Graph 106**).

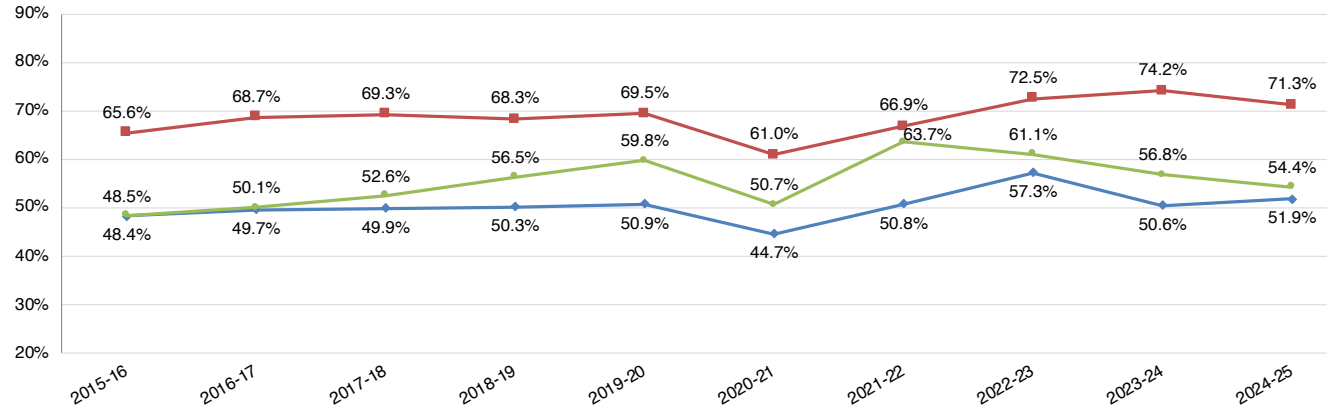


Reducing inequality should start in early childhood. The municipal commitment therefore focuses on moving towards universal access to the first cycle of early childhood education, particularly for children aged 2–3. It also seeks to improve equity in access to educational resources for children and families facing the greatest social vulnerability. Another key priority set out in the

Plan for Early Children Education and Care 2021–2024 is to diversify public services and support for the education and upbringing of young children and their families by addressing educational needs, work-life balance and community ties, while promoting the democratisation of care from a gender justice perspective.

Graph 107. Schooling in the 0-3 age group

Target 2030: Achieve a school attendance rate of above 60% for 1-year-olds (P1)
Target 2030: Achieve a school attendance rate of above 80% 2-year-olds (P2)
Target 2030: Reduce the gap between the districts with the highest and lowest P2 school attendance rate to under 25%



Source: Education statistics. Department of Education (Government of Catalonia).

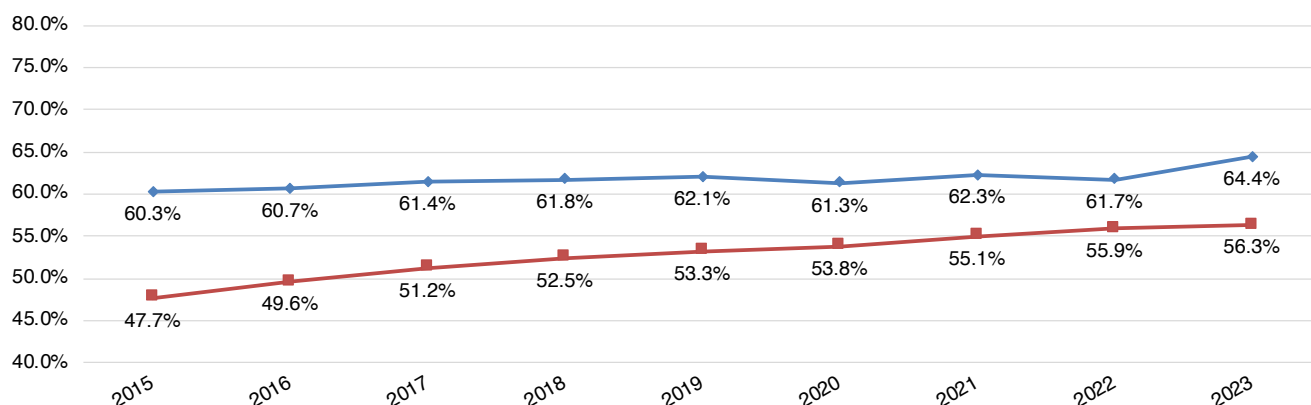
Graph 107 shows that school attendance rates in the non-compulsory 0–3 stage were also affected by the pandemic, but there had already been a significant recovery by the 2021–2022 school year, which became even more pronounced in 2022–2023. After a sharp rise that exceeded all previous records, the 2024–2025 figures for P2 (2–3 year-olds) showed a slight drop compared with the previous year, with a school attendance rate of 71.3%. Furthermore, the school attendance rate at age one (51.9% in the 2024–2025 school year) has remained fairly stable at around 50% throughout the entire statistical series, with the only exception being the school year affected by the pandemic. However, the most negative aspect is the continued differences among districts, which have persisted over time, indicating significant inequality in school attendance rate in early childhood.

2030 Agenda, the Barcelona Municipal Institute of Education is committed to measures such as high-quality dual vocational training for new education professionals implemented through collaboration between the municipal nursery schools and the practical training that is part of the curriculum for both the vocational qualification and the university degree in early childhood education. Also noteworthy is the *Prometheus* programme, part of the Neighbourhood Plan, which has been running since the 2016-2017 academic year as a municipal programme that ensures that young public secondary-school students in city neighbourhoods with a below-average rate of university students can successfully gain access to the university and pursue higher education, regardless of their economic and social factors.

With the aim of achieving the 60% target for higher education graduates set in Target 4.3 of Barcelona’s

Graph 108. Population with higher education and with post-compulsory education

Target 2030: 60% of people aged 30 to 34 with a higher education qualification (university studies or advanced vocational training)
Target 2030: 80% of people aged 20 to 24 with a at least a post-compulsory education qualification (baccalaureate or intermediate vocational training)



Source: Municipal Data Office using information from the Municipal Register of Inhabitants.

With regard to higher education, the percentage of the population aged 30 to 34 with a university degree is increasing year after year. A percentage of 56.3% was reached in 2023, getting very close to the 60% target set for 2030. The percentage of people aged 20 to 24 with post-compulsory education (baccalaureate or intermediate vocational training) rose from 61.7% in 2022 to 64.4% in 2023 after several years of stagnation.

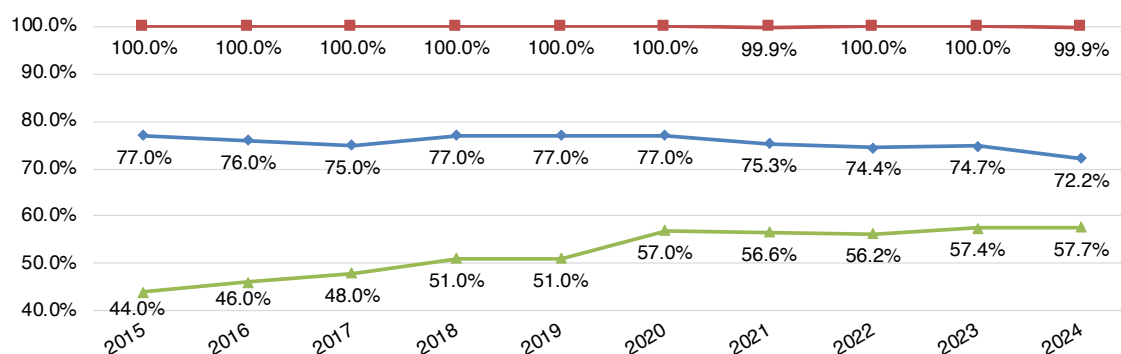
Turning to language skills, data from the Municipal Services Survey show that knowledge of Spanish (**Graph 109**), measured through self-assessed language ability, remains close to 100% among the adult population. Knowledge of English has been increasing since 2015

and reached 57.7% in 2024. However, the percentage of the population who believe they can speak Catalan has fallen by 4.8% compared to 2015, highlighting the need to strengthen mechanisms for promoting and expanding knowledge of the city's own language.

In this regard, it is worth noting that since February 2023 Barcelona has been implementing a plan to promote the use of Catalan. This is the city's contribution to the National Language Pact launched by the Government of Catalonia, and it takes the form of a set of proposals to encourage Catalan use in all areas, restore emotional ties with the language and motivate people to use Catalan as an everyday language.

Graph 109. Knowledge of languages

Target 2030: 100% of the population over 17 years of age say that they can speak Catalan
Target 2030: 100% of the population over 17 years of age say that they can speak Spanish
Target 2030: 70% of the population over 17 years of age say that they can speak English



Source: Municipal Services Survey.

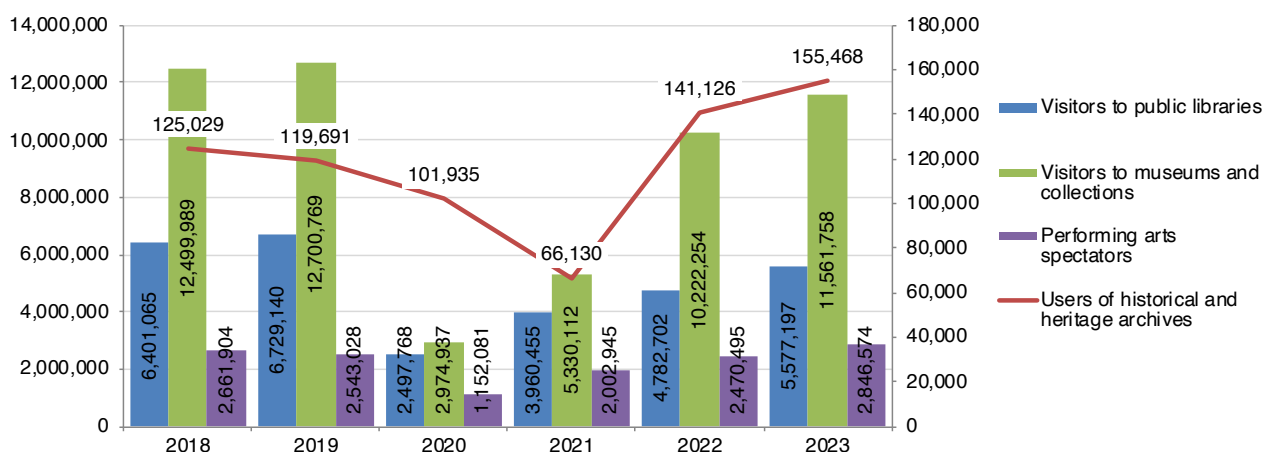
CULTURE

Although the 2030 Agenda does not include a specific goal for the protection and promotion of culture, it does play a clear role in achieving most of the SDGs. This is also the case with SDG 11, which aims to “make cities and human communities inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable”. Target 11.4 of Barcelona’s 2030 Agenda demands ‘better protection, accessibility and knowledge of Barcelona’s unique heritage assets and the identity of its neighbourhoods’.

In our city, the Barcelona Municipal Institute of Culture is the autonomous body that covers all functions related to culture. In recent years, municipal action has focused on implementing the Cultural Rights Plan, grounded on the belief that defending and promoting these rights is essential to safeguarding all other human rights, be they civil, political, social, economic or

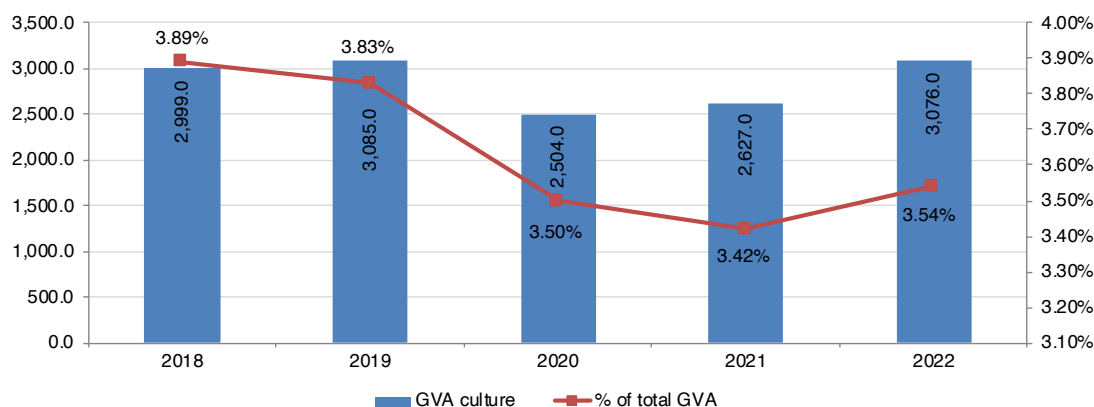
environmental. Ensuring citizens’ access to culture, participation and the right to contribute to the city’s cultural life has been the driving force behind the plan’s nine measures and missions. Among many other initiatives, the plan stresses the need to promote the ‘right to read, to knowledge, to access to information and to use technologies’ through the Barcelona Libraries network, viewing them as spaces for fostering social cohesion and the personal development of individuals with equal opportunities. This mission has been developed through the Barcelona Libraries Master Plan 2030, which includes and embraces ties between cultural action and strategic areas such as education, sustainability, science, feminism, interculturalism, innovation and technology. The Master Plan foresees an increase in the municipal library network of up to 31,004 m² between 2023 and 2030, bringing the total estimated public library service area in the city to 99,809 m².

Graph 110. Users of public libraries, archives, museums and the performing arts. Barcelona, 2018–2023



Source: Barcelona Cultural Data Observatory (ICUB)

Graph 111. Gross value added of the culture sector. Barcelona, 2018–2022. In millions of euros and % of total budget

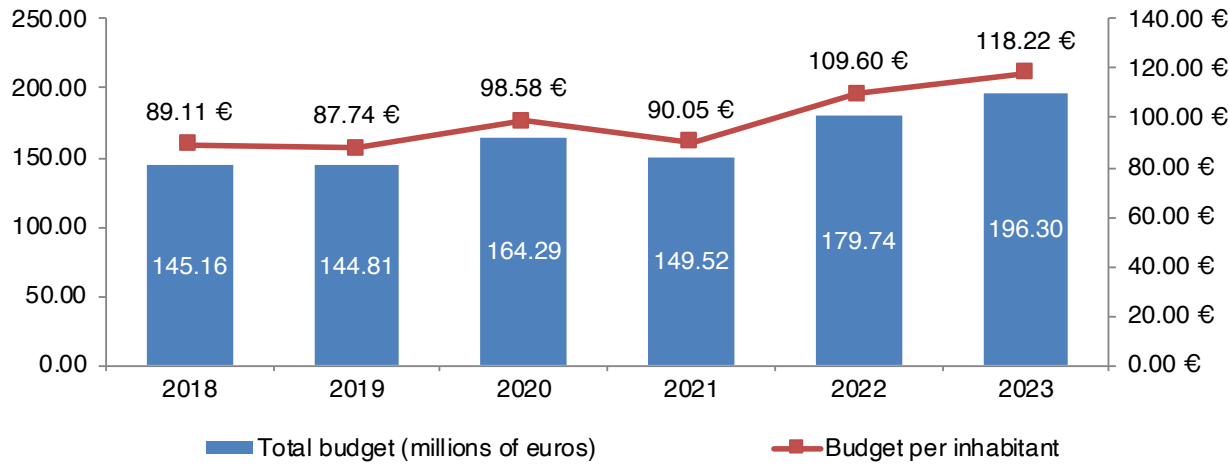


Source: Municipal Data Office. Barcelona City Council.

Graph 110 highlights the strength of the cultural sector based on visitor and audience figures for some of the city's main cultural attractions. It also shows that the recovery in audience figures is solidifying after the major disruption that the sector experienced at the start of the lockdowns and restrictions imposed due to the COVID-19 pandemic. The importance of the sector

and the severe impact it suffered during the pandemic are reflected in **Graph 111**, which shows the cultural sector generating a GVA of €2.569 billion in 2021. In 2022, the GVA stood close to 2019 numbers (€3.076 billion) and accounted for 3.33% of the GVA of the Barcelona economy, still slightly below its pre-pandemic percentage (3.83%).

Graph 112. Expenditure paid from the functional budget for culture (expenditure policy 33)

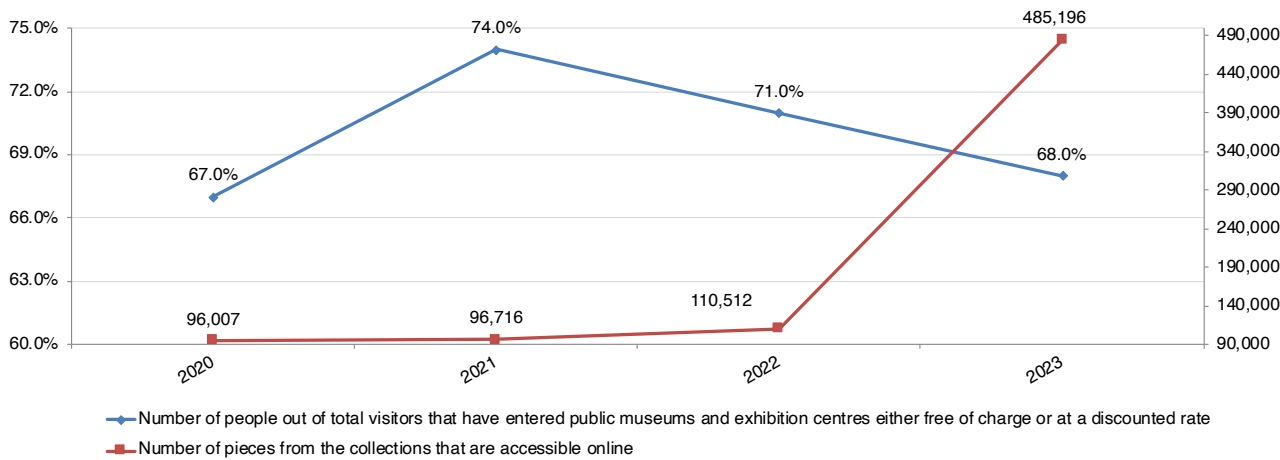


Source: Management Office for the Economy, Resources and Economic Promotion.

Barcelona City Council has been increasing the budget allocated to cultural facilities, programmes and services.

In 2023, per capita expenditure stood at €118.22 (**Graph 112**).

Graph 113. Accessibility to museums and digitalisation of heritage items

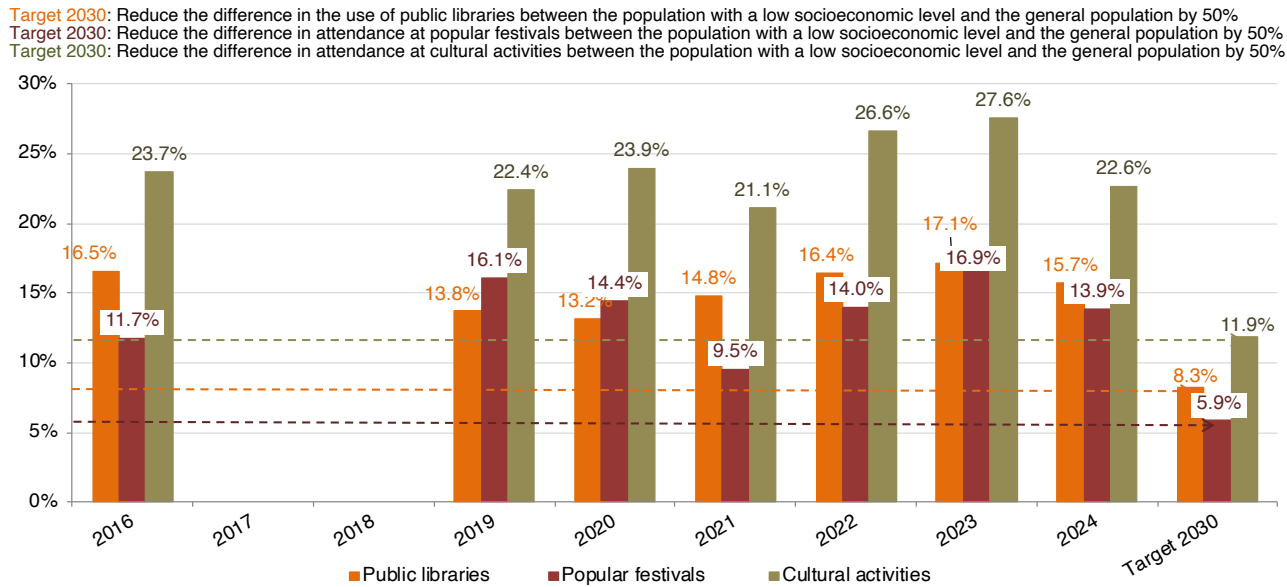


Source: Barcelona Institute of Culture.

One way of facilitating in-person access to museums and exhibition centres for the entire population is to offer free or reduced-price admission. In 2023, 68% of all visitors accessed them in this way. It is also essential to adapt the dissemination of heritage elements to the media and cultural mores of the digital society to en-

sure better access. In line with this idea, the number of items in the city's collection of documents that are accessible online has been growing. This effort took an exponential leap in 2023, with a total of 485,196 items now accessible online.

Graph 114. Inclusion in cultural life



Source: Municipal Services Survey.

One of the cultural targets set by the Barcelona 2030 Agenda is to extend and promote the use of cultural services and activities among the entire population, given that participation in the city's cultural life is often dependent on people's socioeconomic circumstances. **Graph 114** details these gaps in the use of public libraries, attendance at popular festivals and participation in cultural activities between the general population and people with a low socioeconomic status. In 2024, even though this gap narrowed compared to 2022 and 2023, the differences remain overly large and are far from the 2030 target.

In the field of culture and sustainability education, Barcelona has a specific strategy to address this matter: the 'Canviem pel Clima' [Let's Change for the Climate] 2030 Plan, which aims to promote changes in the dom-

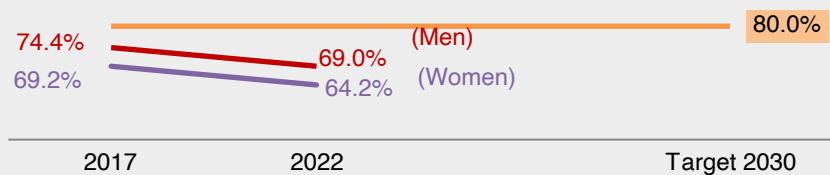
inant culture and help to develop and spread a new culture of sustainability that will intensify climate action in the city. To achieve this, the plan seeks to strengthen the support, impact and transformative capacity of organisations committed to climate action (educational communities, entities, activists, companies, businesses, etc.) Likewise, important contributions to the field of cultural and environmental education come from both the Urban Agriculture Strategy 2019–2030, which incorporates the social and community perspective of urban gardens, and the Strategic Plan for Barcelona Markets 2015–2025, which includes actions to strengthen the relationship between markets and local commerce, the commitment to lead the distribution of fresh produce in the city and the establishment of municipal markets as a means of disseminating Catalonia's agri-food heritage.

SPORT

The Barcelona Sports Institute is the autonomous body responsible for promoting the city’s sports policy in all its facets to meet all the needs and demands that sport generates in Barcelona. The objective of municipal action in this area is to promote a local sports policy where sport becomes a tool for education, health and training; for conveying positive values and inclusion; and for encouraging and improving social cohesion through universal access to sports and physical activity.

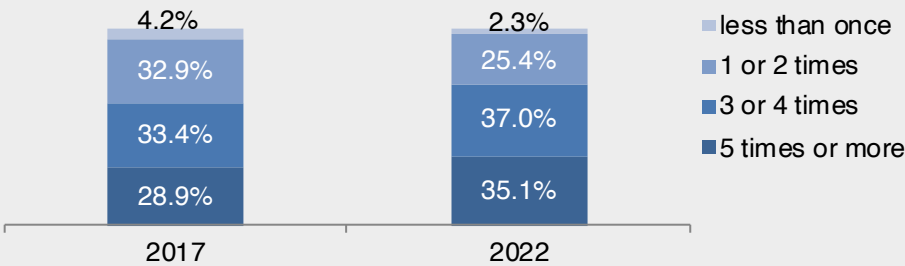
In recent years, the Barcelona Strategic Plan for Sport 2012–2022, organised into six master plans, has been the main instrument for municipal action in this sphere. The City Council’s vision for the coming years is to encourage sport as a regular activity among citizens and to help restore it to a central place in the city, also as a driver of development linked to job creation and new technologies. In this area, the creation and improvement of eleven sports centres (six new ones and the renovation and improvement of five more) is planned during the current term of office.

Graph 115. Sports participation among the adult population (people who practise some kind of sport)



Source: Barcelona Sport and Physical Activity Observatory. Barcelona Sporting Habits Survey.

Graph 116. Frequency of sports participation in the adult population (times per week)



Source: Barcelona Public Health Agency (ASPB). Barcelona Sporting Habits Survey.

The 2022 survey on sporting habits in Barcelona, carried out in a context still greatly affected by the pandemic, revealed some significant changes in health-related lifestyle habits. For example, there was a five

percentage point reduction in the number of people who practised sport (**Graph 115**). However, those who did (two-thirds of the population) practised more frequently in 2022 than in 2017.

FOUNDING OF THE BARCELONA SPORTS HUB

A total of 307 organisations (mostly start-ups and SMEs, but also around ten large companies and twenty universities, training centres and research institutions) have joined this initiative, which is pursuing a threefold goal: to improve the competitiveness of the SportsTech ecosystem and its members, to help promote physical activity and sport in line with the objectives of the 2030 Agenda and to position Barcelona as an international benchmark in the field of technology applied to sport. To achieve this, it is committed to promoting digitalisation and fostering innovation among businesses, entrepreneurs, investors, clubs and sports organisations.

The Barcelona Sports Hub officially launched its activities in February 2024 with the first gathering of its community of members at the Antiga Fàbrica Estrella Damm [Old Estrella Damm Factory]. This inaugural event brought together nearly 300 people and introduced some of the Hub's members, along with a variety of initiatives from established companies, young entrepreneurs and new start-ups, all related to implementing technological and innovative developments in sports practice.

Source: Barcelona City Council, <https://ajuntament.barcelona.cat/premsa/2024/02/14/el-barcelona-sports-hub-inicia-una-nova-etapa-amb-ladhesio-de-307-entitats-start-ups-i-empreses/>

Further information: <https://www.sportshub.barcelona/ca>



TEN YEARS OBSERVING BARCELONA'S CULTURE THROUGH THE BARCELONA CULTURAL DATA OBSERVATORY

The Observatory, a ten-year-old initiative of the Barcelona Institute of Culture, compiles and disseminates data, indicators and reports that help to shed light on the city's culture. It makes this information accessible to all audiences (including institutions, cultural agents, researchers and anyone interested in tracking the evolution of the city's cultural life) with special care to contextualise the data using charts and maps that provide additional insights in situating the figures in their temporal and geographical context.

Over the years, the range of data offered has grown, and the way it is presented has been fine-tuned and improved. After the pandemic, and given the need to quickly capture the first signs of recovery, the Observatory particularly focused on the most up-to-date figures in order to portray the situation as it happened. Starting in 2021, figures on museum attendance and activities at civic centres and libraries were reported on a monthly basis.

Source: Barcelona City Council, https://www.barcelona.cat/barcelonacultura/ca/barcelona-cultura-icub/observatori-cultural_1413636

Further information: <https://barcelonadadescultura.bcn.cat/>



MUNICIPAL FAMILY CHILD-REARING SPACES NETWORK

Barcelona has a network of 26 municipal family child-rearing spaces (EFCM) for early childhood and families. This public service offers support, care and guidance to families with children up to 3 years old and is housed in various types of facilities.

Every EFCM provides professional support in a local public facility with a view to creating a gathering point for families and children to support the parenting pro-

cess, foster bonds and build community in an educational environment.

EFCMs promote:

- Professional parenting guidance and support.
- Play and socialisation for young children.
- Mutual support and exchange of parenting experiences among families.
- Family bonds.
- Community support networks that break the isolation of parenting at home.



Source: Barcelona City Council, <https://ajuntament.barcelona.cat/educacio/ca/0-3-anys/xarxa-despais-familiars-de-crianca-municipals>



8.



METROPOLIS AND INTERNATIONAL PROJECTION



8.1

TARGETS AND INDICATORS IN BARCELONA'S 2030 AGENDA

Target 1.a: Develop the international cooperation of cities in reducing poverty.

Target 2.a: Develop international city cooperation in the field of food and agricultural production.

Target 3.b: Develop international city cooperation in the area of global health research and the improvement of Public Health instruments and Healthcare Systems.

Target 4.b: Develop international cooperation in the area of education.

Target 5.3: Develop programmes to combat the human trafficking and sexual exploitation of women and girls and to counter gender violence in countries receiving official development assistance.

Target 6.a: Develop international city cooperation in programmes relating to water and sanitation.

Target 7.a: Develop international cooperation in the area of energy, including research, technology and infrastructure for supply.

Target 9.b: Develop the city's international cooperation with the development of infrastructures and sustainable local research and innovation industries, with technological components.

Target 10.b: Develop international cooperation to promote equality and the fight against racism and discrimination.

Target 11.c: Develop international cooperation in regard to urban planning and housing.

Target 12.a: Develop international cooperation to promote more sustainable consumption and production models.

Target 13.b: Develop international cooperation relating to the prevention and mitigation of the effects of climate change.

Target 17.2 (and 17.3 and 17.5): Municipal commitment of 0.7% for international cooperation.

Target 17.9 (and 17.1 and 17.8): Develop international cooperation with regard to training and institutional improvement for the introduction of the SDGs.

Target 17.14: All municipal government actions must have reports concerning their impact on the 2030 Agenda, and the city's businesses and organisations must include them in their accountability.

Target 17.16: Develop a strategy of partnerships at an international level to promote the attainment of the 2030 Agenda's goals.

Target 17.17: Create a public-private fund for the promotion of the 2030 Agenda in Barcelona.

Targets 17.18 and 17.19: Annually assess the degree of attainment of the 2030 Agenda in Barcelona.



Indicator status

| SDG target | Indicator (code) | Indicator (definition) | Initial value for the period (from 2015 onwards) | Penultimate value in the series | Latest available value | Year of latest value | Goal 2030 | Trend over the whole period | Compared to the previous value |
|------------|------------------|---|--|---------------------------------|------------------------|----------------------|-----------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| SDG target | Indicator (code) | Indicator (definition) | Initial value for the period (from 2015 onwards) | Penultimate value in the series | Latest available value | Year of latest value | Goal 2030 | Trend over the entire period | Compared to the previous value |
| 17.2. | 17.2.1 | Resources of the municipal Global Justice programme, allocated to the prevention of violence and the promotion of peace | 0.61% | 0.63% | 0.62% | 2023 | 0.7% | ↑ | ↓ |
| 17.14 | 17.14.1 | Percentage of Government Measures that take into account the 2030 Agenda when drafted | 28.6% | 33.3% | 50.0% | 2024 | *not identified | ↑ | ↑ |
| 17.16 | 17.16.1 | Number of international initiatives with official political participation | 103 | 158 | 131 | 2023 | *not identified | ↑ | ↓ |
| 17.16 | 17.16.2 | Number of networks and other cooperation initiatives (decentralised or multi-level) in which the City Council participates | 14 | 17 | 17 | 2023 | *not identified | ↑ | ↑ |
| 17.16 | 17.16.3 | Number of international technical-exchange initiatives | 92 | 93 | 105 | 2023 | *not identified | ↑ | ↑ |
| 17.17 | 17.17.1 | Name of special public-private investment vehicles approved by the municipal plenary | 0 | 9 | 10 | 2025 | *not identified | ↑ | ↑ |
| 17.19 | 17.19.1 | Percentage of municipal departments, directorates, institutes and companies that incorporate the perspective and values of the 2030 Agenda into their annual management reports | 50% (2020) | 62.5% | 68.8% | 2023 | 100.0% | ↑ | ↑ |
| 17.19 | 17.19.2 | Number of annual 2030 Agenda monitoring and evaluation reports drafted and published since 2020 | 1 | 4 | 5 | 2025 | 1 per year | ↑ | ↑ |

8.2

FEATURED TOPIC:

BARCELONA, A GLOBAL CITY

Compared to previous editions, the Barcelona Cooperation for Global Justice Master Plan 2023–2026 introduces a more effective implementation of feminism and the promotion of human rights in the city's international cooperation policy.

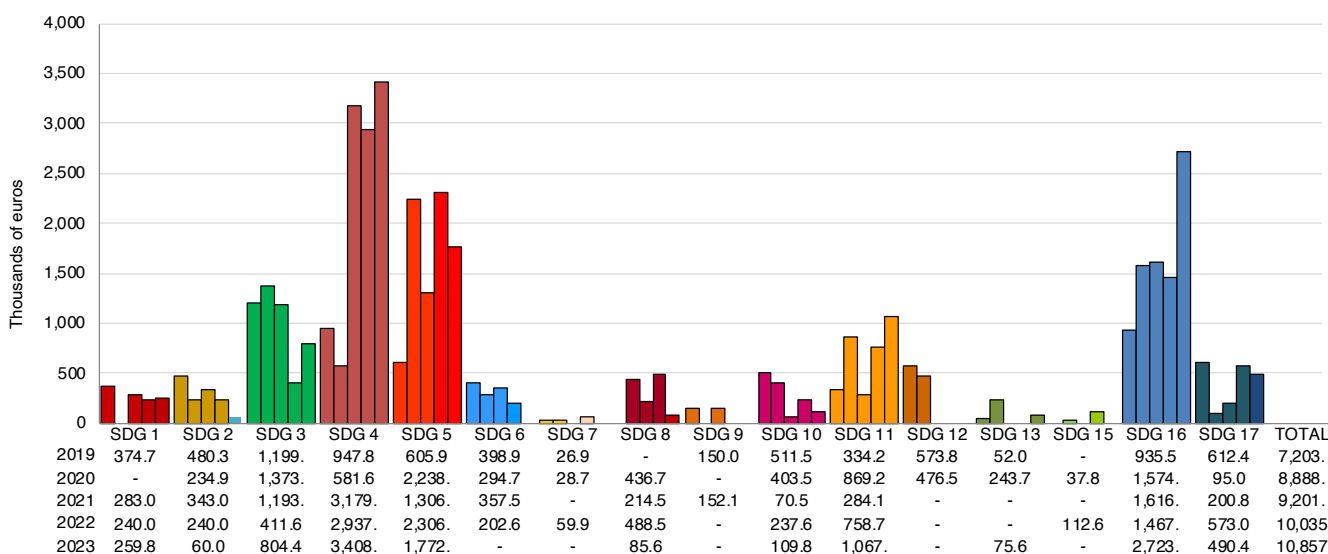
A notable change is the inclusion of Kyiv among the 14 cities in the plan's priority regions (the Mediterranean and Middle East; sub-Saharan Africa; Mexico, Central America and the Caribbean; and South America) as an act of solidarity in response to the hardships it has faced since the Russian military aggression began in February 2022. The plan also prioritises support for stateless peoples such as Palestinians, Sahrawis, Kurds and Indigenous peoples, who often face human rights violations, persecution or forced diaspora.

There has also been a response to the escalation of the armed conflict in the Gaza Strip and the systematic

destruction of this territory by the state of Israel. Barcelona had maintained a strong cooperative relationship with the city since 1999. Given the circumstances, Barcelona's support has focused on humanitarian aspects, ensuring basic services for refugees through the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA), with an extraordinary financial contribution that increased from €90,000 to €190,000 per year. Also worth highlighting is the institutional declaration by the Mayor of Barcelona dated 28 May 2024 regarding official recognition of the state of Palestine.

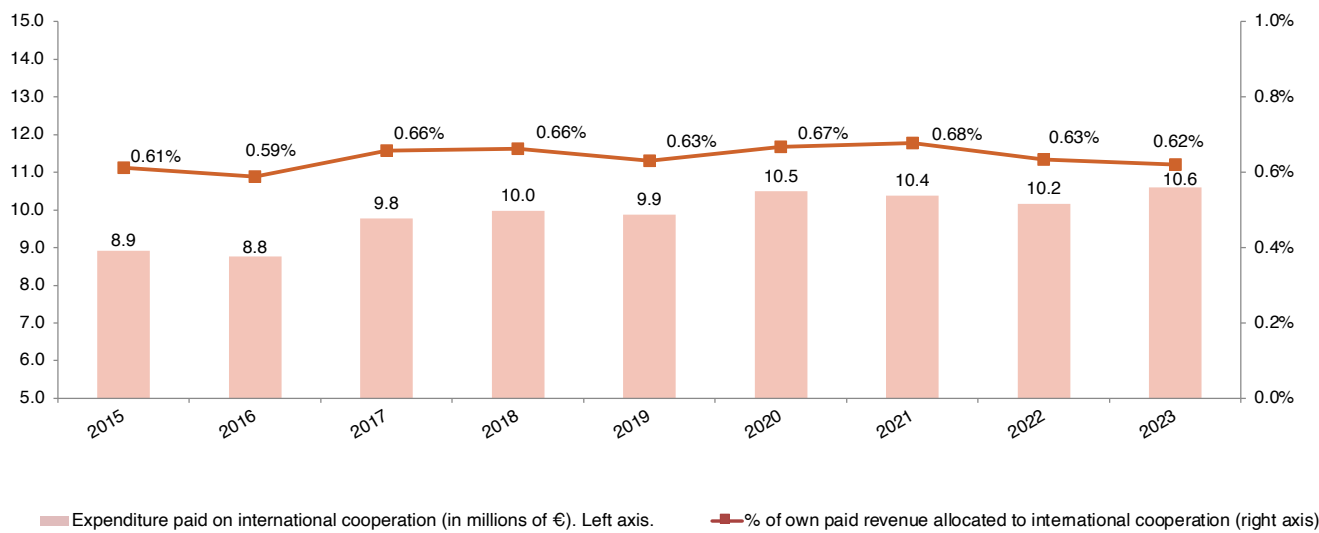
The Master Plan includes an annexe linking its objectives to the Sustainable Development Goals of the United Nations 2030 Agenda. **Graph 117** shows the distribution of the resources of the Barcelona City Council's international development cooperation programme by SDG, as well as how they have increased in recent years. The budget for 2023 was €10,857,000, and the cooperation projects receiving the most funding were those related to education (SDG 4), gender equality (SDG 5) and the promotion of peace and justice (SDG 16).

Graph 117. Resources of the Global Justice programme by SDG (thousands of euros). Committed budget 2019 to 2023



Overall, municipal resources allocated to international cooperation and development aid have consistently been close to 0.7% of actual revenue since 2015, which is the target set for 2030. In absolute terms, this represents an annual increase of approximately €1.7 million compared to the beginning of the period.

Graph 118. Municipal commitment of 0.7% for international cooperation



NB: Own revenue = Direct taxes + Indirect taxes + Fees and other income + Income from property + Sale of tangible investments

Source: Management Office for the Economy, Resources and Economic Promotion.

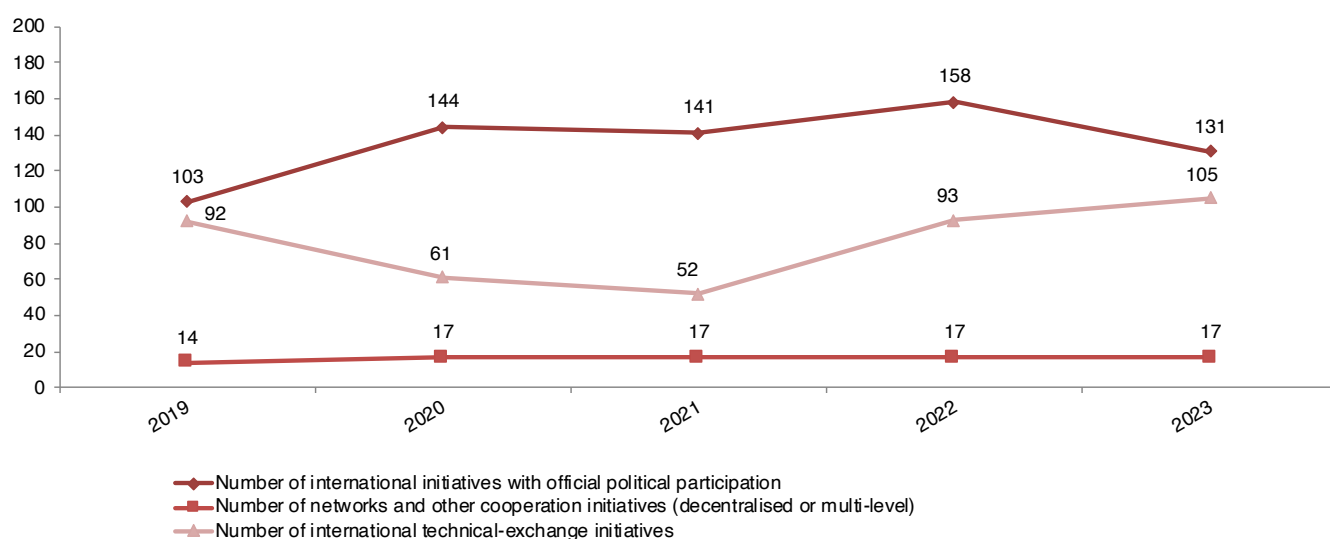


In the field of international action, one highlight in 2023 was the approval of the Barcelona Euro-Mediterranean Strategy, the result of joint effort between the City Council and the European Institute of the Mediterranean (IEMed), in conjunction with the MedCities network. It is a roadmap that aims to give new impetus to Euro-Mediterranean policies and position Barcelona as the economic, social and cultural capital of the region. Work is also underway on a new International Relations Master Plan 2024–2027. Details of recent international actions are set out in the Mandate Report 2019–2023, which reviews the ten main areas of work of the Department for International Relations, the body responsible for imple-

menting the city's foreign policy under the International Relations Master Plan 2020–2023.

The three 2030 Agenda indicators that measure the strength of the City Council's international action (covering activities, participation in networks and technical exchanges with other cities) are very robust. In 2023, a total of 131 international initiatives with political institutional participation were carried out, the number of cooperation networks in which Barcelona City Council participates remained at 17 (the same as in recent years) and 105 international technical exchange activities took place.

Graph 119. Barcelona's participation in international alliances



Source: Directorate of International Relations. Barcelona City Council.

With regard to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda in the City Council itself, 33.3% of the Government Measures approved in 2023 took the 2030 Agenda into account when they were being drafted. Furthermore, numerous areas and services within the municipal administration are already inspired by the values espoused by the 2030 Agenda. Based on the analysis of the documents carried out, the proportion of municipal administrations, departments, institutes and companies that incorporated the 2030 Agenda perspective and values in their annual management reports (indicator 17.19.1) was 62.5% in 2022. Some outstanding

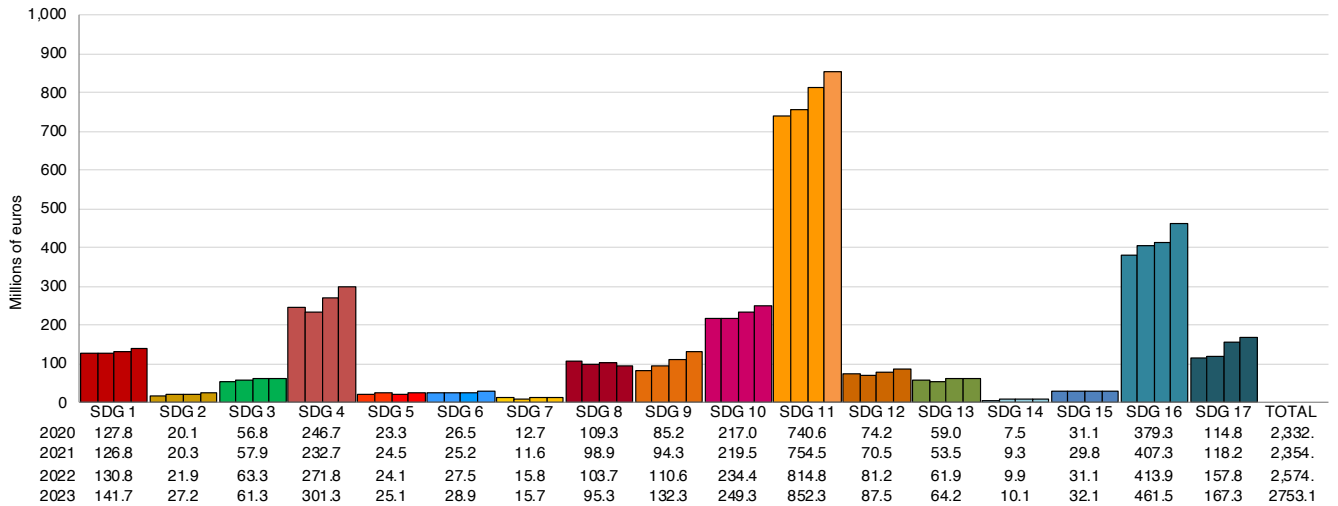
examples of alignment with the 2030 Agenda can be found in the annual sustainability reports of Barcelona Cicle de l'Aigua, SA; Barcelona Activa; and Barcelona de Serveis Municipals, S.A.

In addition, since the end of 2020, the City Council has been publishing an annual report monitoring and evaluating the Barcelona 2030 Agenda in three different languages (Catalan, Spanish and English). This is the fifth annual report evaluating and monitoring the Barcelona 2030 Agenda.

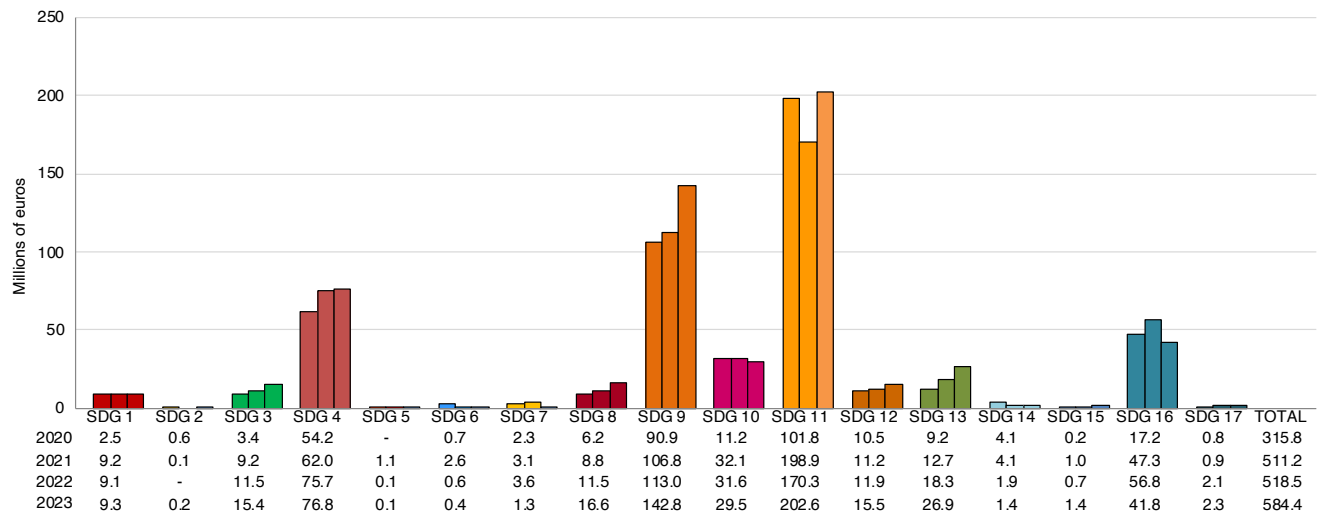
8.3

MUNICIPAL BUDGET ALIGNMENT WITH THE SDGS

Graph 120. Current paid expenditure by SDG 2020–2023



Graph 121. Municipal investment programme (PIM) investment by SDG 2020–2023



THE CLIMATE BUDGET

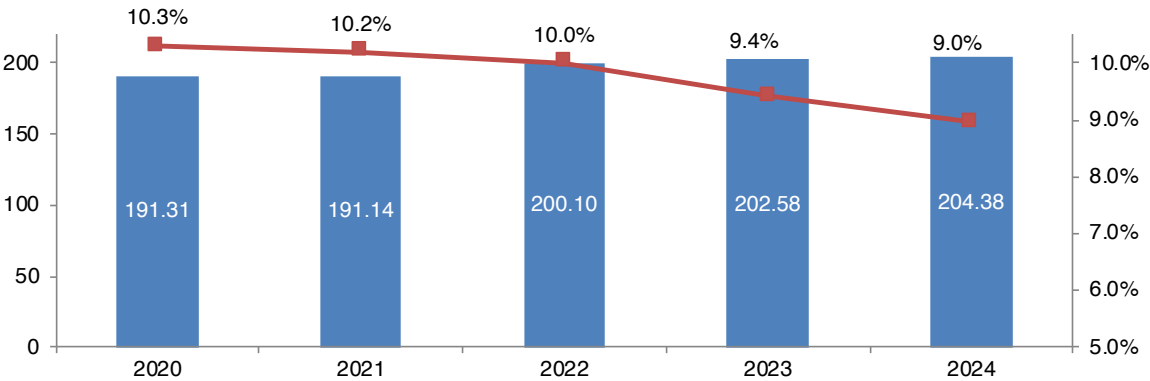
Every year, the Budget Department carries out a climate assessment of the budget to identify the financial resources that the Barcelona City Council allocated to actions designed to reverse, mitigate or minimise the effects of climate change and to evaluate the environmental impact of these actions.

In terms of current expenditure (chapters 2 and 4) in 2024, the forecast for municipal expenditure on climate action stands at €204.38 million, representing 9.0%

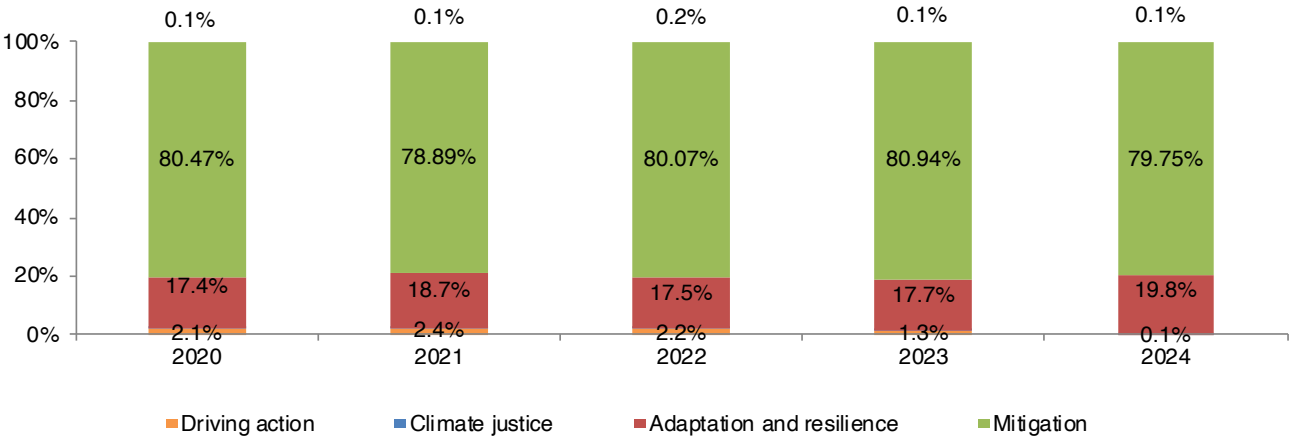
of total current expenditure. Of this total, 79.8% was allocated to measures aimed at mitigating the causes of climate change, while 19.8% was earmarked to adaptation and resilience in response to the climate emergency.

Furthermore, investments totalling €63.54 million (8.7% of total municipal investment) were approved to meet climate targets. Of this amount, 81.1% was allocated to mitigation, while 18.0% was earmarked to adaptation and resilience.

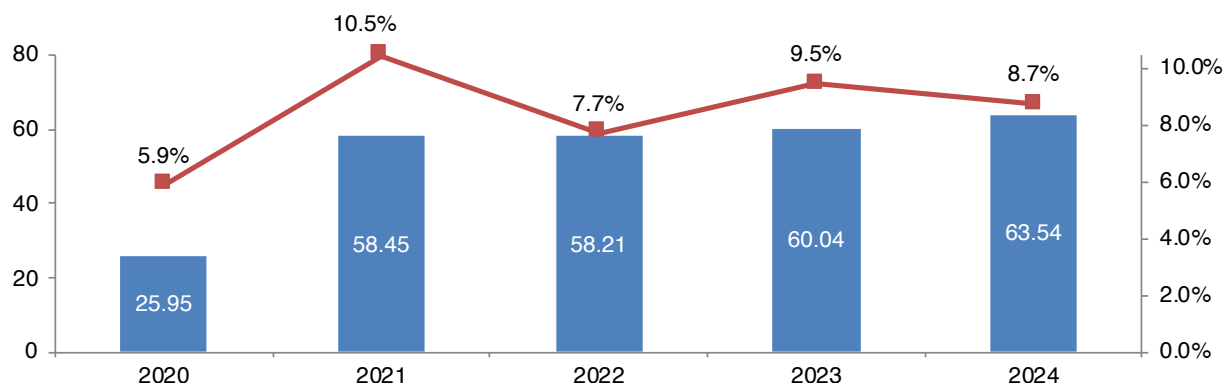
Graph 122. Approved budget for direct climate action. Millions of euros and as a % of total current expenditure budget (ch. 2 and 4)



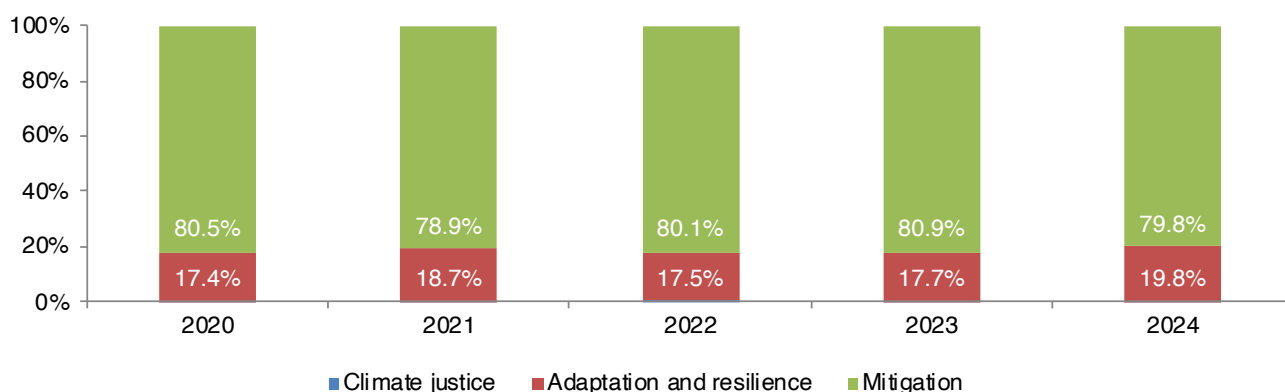
Graph 123. Distribution of climate budget among the lines of the Climate Action Plan. Current expenditure (ch. 2 and 4)



Graph 124. Investment budget allocated to climate objectives. Millions of euros and as a % of total current investment budget (ch. 6 and 7)



Graph 125. Distribution of climate budget among the lines of the Climate Action Plan. Investment budget (ch. 6 and 7)



BARCELONA, HOST OF THE UNESCO GLOBAL FORUM AGAINST RACISM AND DISCRIMINATION

From 9 to 11 December 2024, 1,000 leaders, activists and experts from around the world met at the Barcelona International Convention Centre to discuss the best strategies to combat racism and all forms of discrimination. Cross-border challenges, such as the rise of extremism, hate speech and fake news, were the core topics on the agenda. Innovative and feasible proposals to address these issues were put forward.

The Global Forum against Racism and Discrimination has been held every year since 2020 and is UNESCO's

flagship initiative in this field. Its goal is to place the fight against racism at the forefront of international agendas and to secure specific commitments from high-level representatives. Previous editions were held in Paris, Mexico City and São Paulo.

UNESCO has also chosen Barcelona as the host city for the third Mondiacult, its major global cultural conference, in 2025.

Source: Barcelona City Council, <https://ajuntament.barcelona.cat/agenda2030/ca/actualitat/barcelona-se-u-del-forum-global-contr-el-racisme-i-les-discriminacions-de-la-unesco-1412637>



EMERGENCY APPEAL FOR THE GAZA STRIP AND SUDAN

In July 2024, the City Council, through the Department of Human Rights, Global Justice and Cooperation, activated an emergency humanitarian mechanism to fund immediate-action projects in Sudan and neighbouring countries (South Sudan, Chad, Ethiopia, the Central African Republic and Uganda), as well as the Gaza Strip. A total of €500,000 was allocated to these humanitarian aid projects during the year.

The situation in all these countries is extremely critical and requires immediate and coordinated action by the international community. Intense fighting, restrictions and limited funding prevent the provision of food, water, seeds, healthcare and other life-saving assistance and the alleviation of mass hunger on the scale requi-

red. For this reason, Barcelona issued a humanitarian appeal to organisations already accredited as experts in humanitarian action and emergencies by the City Council. The best projects were selected based on factors such as prior experience and the organisation's presence in the country and affected area.

Source: Barcelona City Council, https://ajuntament.barcelona.cat/relacionsinternacionalsicooperacio/ca/noticia/crida-demergencia-per-a-la-franja-de-gaza-i-sudan_1422051

Further information: <https://ajuntament.barcelona.cat/relacionsinternacionalsicooperacio/ca/accio-humanitaria-i-emergencies>



FINAL REFLECTIONS



ASSESSMENT

The Barcelona 2030 Agenda incorporates practically all areas of public life in the city and the actions of the City Council. Creating a snapshot of something as diverse and dynamic as the city of Barcelona is extremely complex. It requires a great deal of data, and although they are available in abundance, they never manage to cover all the dimensions of the phenomena to be measured. Furthermore, the indicators cannot be updated simultaneously, because the data comes from various sources, each working with specific production schedules. Given these limitations, the following is a summary of the state of the city from the perspective of sustainable development.

Overall, **the indicators are mostly green**. An analysis of indicators from the first available data (2015 or 2016) to the most recent data (2023 or 2024, in most cases) shows that 62.7% of indicators have improved, 33.2% have worsened and 4.1% have remained steady. When taking only the most recent period into account, comparing the penultimate and latest data, 58.1% of indicators have improved, 36.1% have worsened and 5.8%

have remained unchanged. Overall, **the trend since 2015 has been positive: the city has progressed and is more sustainable than ten years ago**. Notable developments include a dynamic economy, a slight reduction in inequalities and the transformation of public spaces toward forms and uses that are better suited to citizens' diverse needs, while also considering climate adaptation and a reduction of polluting emissions.

Another question is whether these improvements have the speed and depth needed to achieve the targets set for 2030. On this point, we cannot be so optimistic. Although some targets have already achieved the desired outcome for 2030 and others are progressing at the right pace, **some of the targets that are developing positively need to improve at a faster rate in order to reach the desired optimal level**.

From an assessment perspective, it is essential **to identify the 33-36% of targets that are stagnating or regressing**. So, looking through the list of SDGs from top to bottom, the most noteworthy elements are:



In **SDG 1** on the eradication of poverty, there has been a deterioration in indicators of material deprivation, including food. They affect a relatively small part of the population, but they are essential for full citizenship. The most recent data indicate that they have worsened. The same is also true for 'energy poverty'.



In **SDG 2** on nutrition, although the data are somewhat outdated, there has been an increase in the prevalence of obesity and setbacks in key areas for a sustainable dietary model, such as meat consumption, which is still excessively high.



In **SDG 3** on health, despite efforts to reduce infectious diseases, gonorrhoea remains high. Meanwhile, the poor results of the Health Survey conducted between 2020 and 2021, during the pandemic, continue to weigh down the indicators on mental health and addictive substance use. The results of the new edition of the survey will have to be monitored closely.



In **SDG 4** on education, the academic results in secondary education are recovering from the decline during the pandemic, but there is still a way to go to reach the same level as in 2015. Other setbacks include the school attendance rate at age 2, school dropout (despite improvements in the last period), knowledge of Catalan and educational programmes on peace and human rights.



In **SDG 5** on gender equality, the indicators for violence against women show an overall positive trend. However, without a clear improvement in this area, effective equality will not be achieved.



In **SDG 6** on water, the only negative indicators are on water quality when affected by extreme weather events, such as heavy rainfall.



In **SDG 7** on energy, against a backdrop of slow but steady growth in local renewable energy production, renewable energy consumption in Barcelona businesses and households appears to be stagnating.



In **SDG 8** on the economy, the counterpart to growth and the reduction of unemployment is a less diversified productive fabric and a halt in the upswing in productivity. At the same time, tourism has increased above the level considered optimal, although it has recently been contained. In the sphere of employment, it is important to focus on the sudden rise in work-related illnesses.



In **SDG 9** on infrastructure, industry and innovation, the decline in the proportion of industry within the metropolitan economy continues, and the indicators for research and innovation maintain their good initial positions but show no significant improvements.



In **SDG 10** on reducing inequalities, the number of situations and perceptions of discrimination has soared, and the employment and poverty-risk gaps among the foreign population show no improvement.



In **SDG 11** on cities and their functioning, the number of homeless people remains very high, despite recent improvements. In addition, evictions, which had been clearly on the decline, have rebounded in the last year. In terms of mobility, the only indicator showing negative progress is the number of people seriously injured in traffic accidents, although the number of fatalities has fallen significantly. Finally, perceptions of the cleanliness of public space had declined considerably, but this is partially offset by the significant improvement observed in the most recent period.



In **SDG 12** on production and consumption, there has been a slight decline in the recovery of municipal waste.



In **SDG 13** on climate action, no indicators are in the red, but progress is too slow, given the impacts and risks of global warming. Although there have been no catastrophic situations, the damage caused by floods (indicator under SDG 11) has increased.



In **SDG 14** on the marine environment, two indicators concerning water pollution from sewage overflows are worsening. This is the same problem that was detected in SDG 6.



In **SDG 15** on the terrestrial environment, the only target showing a downswing is the preservation of native bird species. These populations have been in decline for years.



In **SDG 16** on safety and institutional quality, citizen safety has been declining since 2015, although there have been significant improvement over the past two years except in the case of community harmony conflicts. Regarding institutional quality, the assessment of management has improved, although certain aspects, such as the digitalisation of procedures and payment deadlines to suppliers, need to be monitored as they are showing signs of stagnation. Finally, citizen participation indicators are steady or gradually declining. The most significant is the decrease in the number of people who say they participate in organisations in their neighbourhood.



In **SDG 17** on international cooperation and democratic cities, all targets are progressing positively.

OVERVIEW

This year marks ten years since the adoption of the Sustainable Development Goals by the 193 United Nations member states, which means that just over five years remain until their target date. This report focuses on the situation in Barcelona, but looking beyond the city, where do we stand globally?

In its latest report on progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals published in April 2025, the UN Economic and Social Council notes that to date, 35% of the goals show significant progress, 47% show weak progress or stagnation and 18% have seen setbacks. Access to health services and education has improved, although their quality is at risk in many countries. Access to electricity and the Internet has also increased significantly, and unemployment is at historically low levels. However, youth unemployment and informal jobs remain exceedingly high in most countries. Furthermore, efforts to protect the climate and the environment in general are far from sufficient to meet commitments. Finally, and even more worrisome, we are seeing an authoritarian trend across much of the planet, reflected in the curtailment of civil and political rights and growing repression of opponents, activists and journalists.

Furthermore, these overall results conceal significant inequality in the levels achieved. This should come as no surprise, considering the levels of inequality, which are staggering when viewed on a global scale. Half of

the world's population collectively earns only 4.5% of income and holds 0.6% of total wealth. The top 1%, however, accounts for 24.5% of income and 42% of wealth. This situation is irreconcilable with genuine development and even with human dignity in many cases. The international community is aware of this, which is why the *leitmotif* of the 2030 Agenda is to *leave no one behind*. At this point, we can see a positive trend in the sense that the countries furthest behind in terms of the SDGs are closing the gap with the most advanced countries.

Economic inequalities have also decreased, and more clearly in the European Union. Furthermore, our continent is the world's most advanced region in terms of compliance with the 2030 Agenda; 19 of the 20 countries that are most compliant with the SDGs in the world are in Europe. However, this positive result has a downside, as measured by the Spillover Index, which raises the following question: Europe outsources much of the costs of its development model through unsustainable export and consumption patterns.

Since 2015 in Europe, the main advances have been in access to the digital world, women's access to leadership positions, growth in income and a decrease in unemployment. The main setbacks are found in educational results, especially in mathematics, the perception of health and the freedom of the press. Access to housing has also deteriorated, as it has become



significantly more expensive since the end of the pandemic. In Europe, Spain ranks 20th out of 34, with the Nordic and Central European countries occupying the top positions. The situation in Spain is better regarding the Leave No One Behind index, where it ranks 12th, which includes measures on poverty, income distribution, labour rights, gender equality and access to and quality of basic services. In fact, Spain is the European country with the greatest integration of people with disabilities.

SDG 17 promotes joint action among countries and economic and social actors at all levels to address the common challenges we face as a species. In a way, this last goal encompasses all the others and symbolises the spirit of the Agenda as a global framework for understanding and cooperation. Unfortunately, over the last five years, circumstances have moved away from these ideas. There has been a resurgence of the state as the only legitimate framework for defining and defending collective interests, above any other considerations. There has also been an increasing 'realistic' and sober view of international relations, in which power, especially military power, is the sole criterion for evaluating actors and taking decisions.

One consequence of this way of thinking is the drastic reduction in development aid, which is coupled with record levels of public debt in most countries in the global South. In these countries, debt repayment eats up between one-third and one-half of the public budget, taking away resources that should be allocated to healthcare, education and climate change mitigation, among other basic needs. The fourth global summit on financing for development, held in Seville in July this year, adopted agreements to direct available capital (both public and private) towards investments aligned with the goal of human development.

This summit is proof that the supranational institutions established in the twentieth century are still standing strong and have been instrumental in tackling large-scale problems, such as the corona virus pandemic of 2020-21. Conversely, they are proving ineffective in addressing the militaristic trend that has been accentuated by Russia's aggression in Ukraine and the

series of wars unleashed in the Middle East. The pressure to divert resources from development tools to military capabilities is very understandable in times of a heightened risk of aggression, because states' primary responsibility is to ensure the freedom of their citizens. But this could quickly lead us to a world where war is the most viable option for resolving problems and conflicts. And that is a sure recipe for disaster.

That being the case, the cities have a responsibility to provide and fight for a different vision, one that encourages dynamism and competition for excellence, but within a general framework of cooperation and collective responsibility for the future, while respecting the rights of all people. In short, a framework that shapes the 17 Sustainable Development Goals of the 2030 Agenda.



