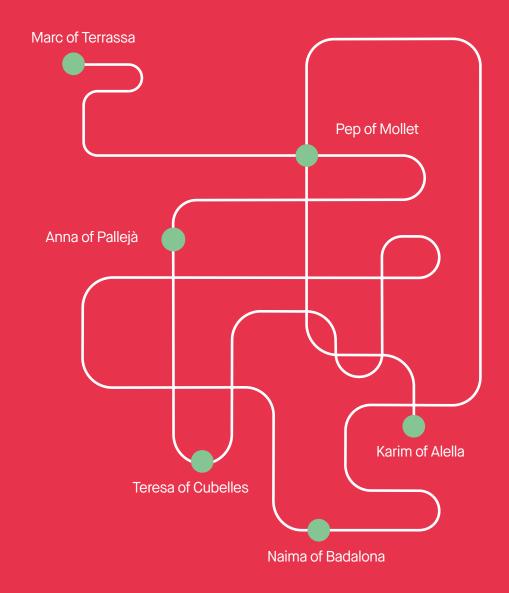
# Metropolitan Commitment 2030

A strategy for the city of 5 million







# What is the Metropolitan Commitment 2030?

The Metropolitan Commitment 2030, arising from the Barcelona Demà process, is the new strategic plan for the Barcelona metropolitan region.

It aims to promote a new knowledge and innovation-based model of prosperity that reduces social and territorial inequalities in the metropolitan region and positions it as one of the leading metropolises in the fight against the climate emergency.

This new strategic plan calls on all institutions, businesses and organisations in the metropolitan region and beyond, as well as society in general, to become actively involved in the development of its eight missions and to build, from the bottom up, the necessary governance instruments to make it possible.



# The vision of The Metropolitan Commitment 2030

In 2030, the Barcelona metropolitan region will be at the forefront of developing a new generation of urban policies to transform the economy, space and metabolism of the metropolis, in order to generate shared prosperity in all the neighbourhoods, towns and cities in the region by mobilising alliances between actors and using knowledge and networking at local and global level.

Achieving this requires the definition of means of governance that meet the needs of the real metropolis, while making the most of opportunities offered by Barcelona's good positioning among the world's leading metropolises as a benchmark in culture, creativity, innovation and quality of life.



# The metropolitan reality and "Barcelona Demà. Compromís Metropolità 2030"

One of the main new features of this strategic plan is that its territory of reference is the Barcelona metropolitan region.

Recognition that this is the natural scale of the metropolitar phenomenon is nothing new. In fact, it began with the formulation of the first spatial planning documents for the metropolis, such as the 1953 Regional Plan.

The metropolitan phenomenon is key to structuring Catalan territory and an essential element of the Iberian and European urban system.

Indeed, one of the country's unique potentials has been and remains its network of cities, but this still calls for structuring its spatial planning. Therefore, despite the economic, social and territorial enhancement of metropolitan dynamics, we still lack the proper instruments of governance to deal with the challenges that arise.

All this has major repercussions on providing services, providing and managing infrastructures and local financing, which result in significant territorial inequalities, as well as in the entanglement of conflicts related to load imbalances and the benefits of certain strategic projects. The projection of Barcelona's metropolitan reality onto the Spanish and international scale is also affected.

Faced with this situation, one of the aims of the Metropolitan Commitment is to help to structure collaborative metropolitan governance that overcomes the difficulties stemming from administrative delimitations and adapts to the variable geometry of the challenges.

## The eight missions of the Metropolitan Commitment 2030

#### **Metropolitan Commitment 2030**

Promotion of a new knowledge and innovation-based model of prosperity that reduces social and territorial inequalities in the metropolitan region and positions it as one of the leading metropolises in the fight against the climate emergency.

#### Innovative and inclusive economy



To promote tech transfer in order to improve the international position as an innovative region.

#### Commitment

By 2030, the level of private spending on R&D will be at least 1.2% of the GDP of the Barcelona metropolitan region.

#### Sufficient income levels



To ensure that work allows a sustainable and dignified life.

#### Commitment

By 2030, the salary levels of the collective agreements will have been achieved, based on a minimum reference wage adapted to the reality of the Barcelona metropolitan region.

#### **Environmental and climate emergency**



To mitigate the effects of climate change and ensure a healthy habitat based on a fair transition in the energy model and sustainable resource management.

#### Commitment

By 2030, the Barcelona metropolitan region will have achieved a 45% reduction in greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions.

#### Sustainable and safe mobility



To improve connectivity and efficiency in daily journeys while reducing unsustainable mobility.

#### Commitment

By 2030, there will have been a 10% change in the modal distribution of trips in the Barcelona metropolitan region in favour of eco-mobility.

#### **Healthy food**



To ensure acces to healthier and more sustainable food for everyone, everywhere.

#### Commitment

By 2030, 60% of the diet of the population of the Barcelona metropolitan region will be based on local food.

#### **Territorial cohesion**



To reduce urban vulnerability and inequalities between neighbourhoods in the metropolitan region to guarantee equal opportunities for all.

#### Commitment

By 2030, the low income population will not have to exceed 25% as an average of all the vulnerable neighbourhoods of the Barcelona metropolitan region.

#### Adequate housing



To make housing affordable, efficient and comfortable as the foundation of the right to the city.

#### Commitment

By 2030, less than 30% of the population of the Barcelona metropolitan region will be overburdened by rent and utility costs.

#### **Cultural vitality**

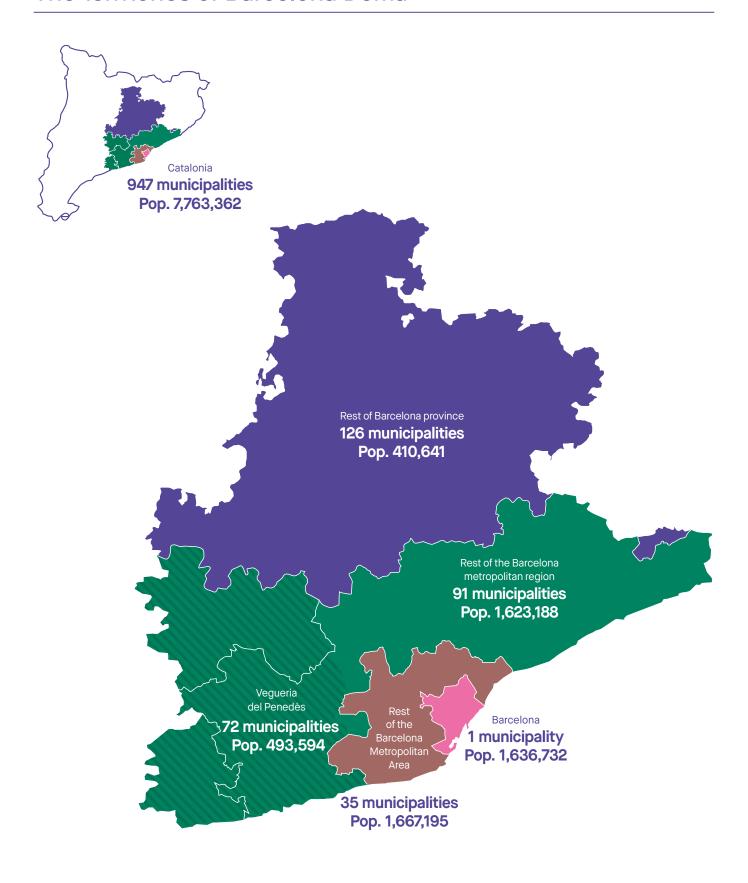


To promote cultural rights to become a fairer, more equal and sustainable metropolis.

#### Commitment

By 2030, participation of the population of the Barcelona metropolitan region in cultural life, in all its diversity, will have increased by 10%.

### The territories of Barcelona Demà



Barcelona Metropolitan Area

36 municipalities Pop. 3,303,927

Barcelona metropolitan region

101 municipalities Pop. 5,191,551

According to the Barcelona Metropolitan Territorial Plan

Territory of Barcelona Demà



199 municipalities Pop. 5,420,709

Population data: IDESCAT 2021

#### **The United Nations 2030** Agenda (2015)

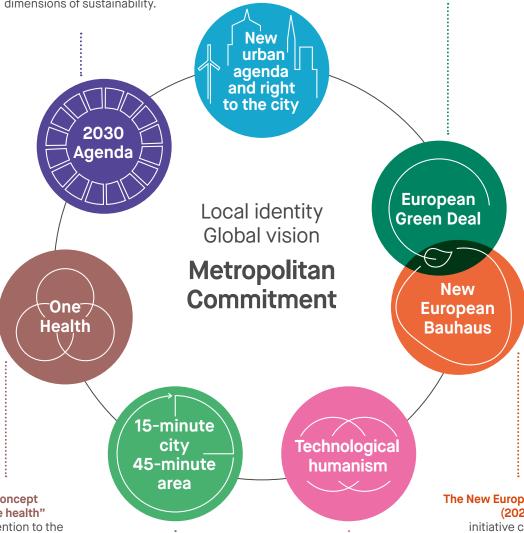
is the global benchmark for promoting a new development model based on 17 sustainable development goals (SDGs) that cover the social, economic and environmental dimensions of sustainability.

#### **The United Nations New** Urban Agenda (2016),

tapered down to the European, state and Catalan level, proposes to transform cities into more liveable and sustainable spaces on the way to greater recognition and exercise of the right to the city.

#### The European Green Deal (2019)

is the European Commission's global climate action strategy towards a sustainable economy. Its main objective is to achieve climate neutrality on the continent by 2050.



#### The concept of "one health"

draws attention to the cooperation needed between disciplines to take care of human and animal health, which are interdependent and linked to planetary health, meaning the ecosystems where they coexist.

#### A 15-minute city

is one in which most daily needs can be met by walking or by riding a bicycle from one's home within that time, while a 45-minute area would allow for all daily needs to be met within that time by using public transport.

#### The concept of technological humanism

stands at the crossroads between ethics and technological innovation and defends its responsible use in the service of society, while promoting innovation in ethical frameworks that ensure human development.

#### The New European Bauhaus (2020)

initiative connects the European Green Deal with our living spaces. It asks Europeans to imagine and build a sustainable and inclusive future together that is beautiful to our eyes, minds and souls.

# The great global urban challenges

In a world where cities are gaining demographic weight and geopolitical prominence, many of the challenges they face are common to all and go beyond their boundaries.

This is why collaboration between cities and the work of multilateral networks led by mayors worldwide is essential and in which Barcelona, a small metropolitan region compared to the large urban agglomerations that have been taking shape since the end of the 20th century, is a widely recognised leader in many sectors.

The health of the planet has an impact on the health of people, as shown by the COVID-19 pandemic.



#### **Climate emergency**

The greatest global challenge of our time must be met jointly and through coordination. Cities must transform their dynamics to reduce their emissions, resource consumption and ecological footprint.



#### Health

The urban form and its lifestyles have a major impact on physical and mental health. Health systems need to be strengthened, but above all, healthy urban environments need to be created.

Urbanisation
often accentuates
inequalities that appear
and become ingrained
among particularly
vulnerable groups.



#### **Urbanisation**

The increasing concentration of population in urban environments poses a dual challenge on a global scale: adequately accommodating people who move to them and ensuring the sustainability of their own and the rest of the territory, where many resources are essential.



#### **Inequalities**

Cities must create opportunities for everyone to live a dignified life, and must be able to accommodate diversity (such as in terms of age, background and thought), as well as gender equality.

Mistrust between geopolitical blocs and the struggle for economic hegemony contribute to a drop in global trade.



#### **Geopolitical changes**

The shift of global geopolitical weight towards the Pacific places Europe in a situation, aggravated by the war in Ukraine, where it needs to rethink ways of regaining economic potential, but also political influence, by strengthening the common European project.



#### **Deglobalisation**

Two consecutive global crises

– the risk of losing control over certain
strategic supplies and signs of fragility
in global supply chains – fuel economic
nationalism.

The generation of a large quantity and diversity of personal and collective data requires a regulatory framework for access and protecting privacy.



#### **Digitisation**

The ubiquity of digital technologies provides an opportunity to learn more about what is going on around us and encourages the interconnection and circulation of knowledge, key aspects for progress in the 21st century. However, how they affect employment and privacy must also be considered.



#### Democracy

The concentration of information in the hands of a few – be they large technology companies or states – brought about by digitisation is a clear threat to the freedom of personal and collective decision-making.

The knowledge generated must be transferred to both economic activity and public policy to generate greater well-being.



#### Knowledge

The levels of knowledge that humanity has attained regarding how natural and social systems function and the rate at which this knowledge is growing should be sufficient to meet the vast majority of the challenges we face.



#### Well-being

A new social contract requires urban economies that translate into prosperity for all, while reducing resource consumption and ensuring a minimum income for all and effective redistribution.

# 40 Strategic actions

#### Consolidation of the metropolitan reality

Regionalising the Catalan territory and new planning instruments.

Revising the Barcelona Metropolitan Territorial Plan and approving the AMB Metropolitan Urban Master Plan (PDU).

Urban-Rural Agreement.

Federation of Decidim platforms.

Network of citizen labs.

Metropolitan system for the generation and management of open data.

#### Metropolis open to the world

Commitment to the Mediterranean corridor with the Port of Barcelona as the central hub.

Reactivation of the Union for the Mediterranean.

Coordination in international action and urban diplomacy.

Strategic positioning and interconnection of major infrastructures.

Full fibre-optic and 5G connectivity network coverage.

#### Innovative and inclusive economy

Strenathenina knowledge hubs and transfer.

Metropolitan strategy for attracting and retaining investment.

Boosting the international health research and innovation ecosystem.

Coordinating public operators of land for economic activity.

Metropolitan network of fab labs.

#### Sufficient income levels

A metropolitan space for economic and social consultation.

Metropolitan minimum reference wade.

Metropolitan network of vocational/ professional training centres.

#### **Environmental and climate emergency**

Metropolitan adoption of the European 100 Climate- metropolitan energy Neutral and Smart Cities operator. by 2030 mission.

Consolidating the

Coordinating the preservation of water management as a common good.

#### Sustainable and safe mobility

Recovering and updating the Barcelona metropolitan region Coastal Strategic Plan.

Fulfilling the infrastructure Master Plan and the Suburban Railway Plan.

Fully implementing the T-mobility system.

New mobility governance model adapted to mobility as a service (MaaS).

Industrial and technological ecosystem for sustainable mobility.

Coordination of Low Emission Zones.

#### **Healthy food**

Protected and managed agricultural areas (agricultural parks and similar).

Local food exchange centres.

Public purchase and incentives for collective dining facilities

#### Territorial cohesion

Coordinated, multilevel, multi-service income guarantee system.

Comprehensive neighbourhood rehabilitation plan.

Mechanisms for fiscal equality between metropolitan municipalities.

#### Adequate housing

Metropolitan rental exchange and single register of applicants for subsidised housing.

Enlarging the metropolitan public-private housing operator.

Comprehensive housing energy rehabilitation plan.

#### **Cultural vitality**

Strengthening neighbourhood cultural networks around libraries.

Coordinating cultural projects throughout the metropolitan region.

Metropolitan network of creation labs.

# The city Metropolitan Commitment 2030 of 5 million

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