



Introduction to the Spanish Urban Agenda

Speakers: Sonia Hernández & Eduardo de Santiago. Ministry of Housing and Urban Agenda

Context: key figures and distribution of competences



Resident population

- **49,570,725 inhabitants as of January 1, 2026.**
- This represents the highest population ever recorded, with recent growth largely driven by an increase in the foreign-born population, which now exceeds 10 million people.
- 80% live in urban areas (20% of the territory)

Spain is a **highly decentralized state**, with 3 main Administrative levels (national, regional, local/municipal):

- 1 National Administration (Ministries)
- 17 Regions (Comunidades Autónomas)
- 8131 Municipalities

This brings the public sector **closer to the citizens**, and supposes a distribution of responsibilities and competences across three levels of government: local, regional and national.

Context: The Ministry of Housing and Urban Agenda (since 2023)



General Secretariat for Housing and Urban Agenda

Key policies/regulation: Building Code regulation, Basic land and urban planning regulation, Architecture, Social Housing, Energy efficiency in buildings, etc.

Key funding instruments: National Housing and Urban Regeneration Plan (since the 80s), Historical Heritage Conservation Programme (1,5%), etc.

<https://www.mitma.gob.es/vivienda>

Context: a city model



INTEGRATION OF INTERNATIONAL AGENDAS



In a nutshell. What is it?:

- The Spanish Urban Agenda (AUE) is a **strategic document** of a **non-regulatory** (voluntary), **character** aligned with the criteria set out in the 2030 Agenda, the new United Nations Urban Agenda, and the Urban Agenda for the European Union.
- It seeks to achieve **sustainability** in urban development policies: looking for a more equitable, fair and sustainable development.
- It fosters an **integrated approach to urban development**: Multidimensional, cross-sectoral, breaking silo-thinking.
- It is not only a document, but **also a working method and a process** for **multivel governance** with all the stakeholders - public and private-involved in cities' development.

How was it done?:

- It was developed after a **wide process of participation/consultation** with experts, local and regional authorities, stakeholders, etc. **Launched in 2019.**





Which are its contents?

The Spanish Urban Agenda contains:

- A **diagnosis** of urban and rural territories that spans from the urban model to the population and the territory, including the economy and society, the environment, climate change and energy, mobility, housing and intervention instruments.
- A **strategic framework** structured into a Decalogue of Goals deployed in a total of 30 specific goals, with indicative guidelines.
- A **system of indicators that can be used to evaluate and track** compliance with the goals.
- Some **Fact Sheets** illustrating **how action plans can be drawn up** to implement the AUE and
- An **Action Plan for the national government** with specific proposals that fall under the purview of the State's competence.

THE SPANISH URBAN AGENDA



The strategic framework offers a Decalogue of Strategic Goals that contains, a total of 30 specific goals, and 291 action lines, which are proposals for guidance showing possible paths to be undertaken.

Strategic Framework: Decalogue of 10 Goals

- 1 Implementation of regional and urban planning tools to make a rational use of land, keeping and protecting natural resources
 
- 2 Avoiding urban sprawl and revitalizing the existing city
 
- 3 Prevention and reduction of climate change impacts and improvement of resilience in towns and cities
 
- 4 Sustainable management of resources and promotion the circular economy
 
- 5 Fostering the proximity and sustainable mobility
 
- 6 Enhancing social cohesion and looking for equity
 
- 7 Promoting and encouraging the urban economy
 
- 8 Ensuring access to housing
 
- 9 Leading and encouraging digital innovation
 
- 10 Improving intervention instruments and governance
 



TERRITORY,
LANDSCAPE
AND BIODIVERSITY

STRATEGIC
GOAL

1

IMPLEMENTATION OF REGIONAL
AND URBAN PLANNING TOOLS
TO MAKE A RATIONAL USE OF
LAND, KEEPING AND PROTECTING
NATURAL RESOURCES



SPECIFIC GOALS

- 1.1. MANAGE LAND SUCH THAT IT IS COMPATIBLE WITH ITS NATURAL SURROUNDINGS.
- 1.2. PRESERVE AND IMPROVE NATURAL AND CULTURAL HERITAGE AND PROTECT THE LANDSCAPE.
- 1.3. IMPROVE GREEN AND BLUE INFRASTRUCTURES AND ASSOCIATE THEM TO THE NATURAL CONTEXT.



CITY
MODEL

STRATEGIC
GOAL

2

AVOIDING URBAN SPRAWL AND REVITALIZING THE EXISTING CITY



SPECIFIC GOALS

- 2.1. DEFINE AN URBAN MODEL THAT ENCOURAGES COMPACTNESS, URBAN BALANCE AND THE PROVISIONS OF BASIC SERVICES.
- 2.2. ENSURE FUNCTIONAL COMPLEXITY AND DIVERSITY OF USE.
- 2.3. ENSURE THE QUALITY AND UNIVERSAL ACCESSIBILITY OF PUBLIC SPACES.
- 2.4. IMPROVE THE URBAN ENVIRONMENT AND REDUCE.
- 2.5. BOOST URBAN REGENERATION.
- 2.6. IMPROVE THE QUALITY AND SUSTAINABILITY OF BUILDINGS.



CLIMATE CHANGE
AND RESILIENCE

STRATEGIC
GOAL

3

PREVENTION AND REDUCTION
OF CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACTS
AND IMPROVEMENT OF
RESILIENCE IN TOWNS AND
CITIES



SPECIFIC GOALS

- 3.1. ADAPT THE TERRITORIAL AND URBAN MODEL TO THE EFFECTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE AND ADVANCE IN ITS PREVENTION.
- 3.2. REDUCE GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS.
- 3.3. IMPROVE RESILIENCE TO CLIMATE CHANGE.



SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF RESOURCES AND THE CIRCULAR ECONOMY

STRATEGIC GOAL

4

SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF RESOURCES AND PROMOTION THE CIRCULAR ECONOMY



SPECIFIC GOALS

- 4.1. BE MORE ENERGY EFFICIENT AND SAVE ENERGY.
- 4.2. OPTIMISE AND REDUCE WATER CONSUMPTION.
- 4.3. PROMOTE THE MATERIALS CYCLE.
- 4.4. REDUCE WASTE AND PROMOTE ITS RECYCLING.

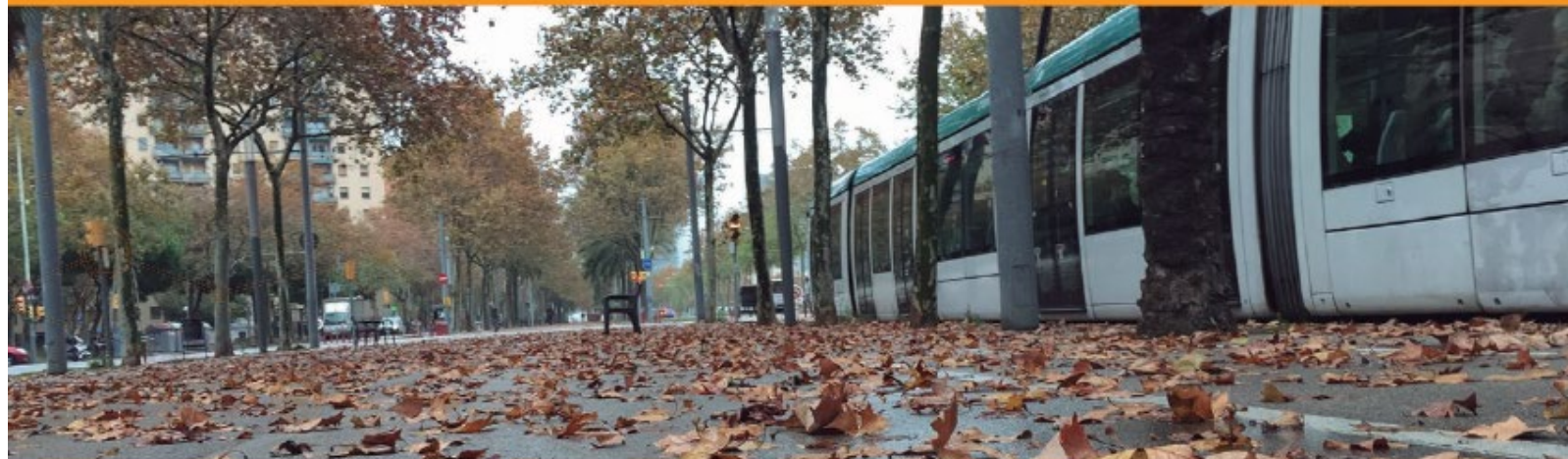


MOBILITY
AND TRANSPORT

STRATEGIC
GOAL

5

FOSTERING
THE PROXIMITY
AND SUSTAINABLE MOBILITY



SPECIFIC GOALS

- 5.1. PROMOTE THE CITY OF PROXIMITY.
- 5.2. PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE MODES OF TRANSPORT.



GOBIERNO
DE ESPAÑA

MINISTERIO
DE VIVIENDA
Y AGENDA URBANA



SOCIAL COHESION
AND EQUAL
OPPORTUNITY

STRATEGIC
GOAL

6

ENHANCING SOCIAL
COHESION AND LOOKING
FOR EQUITY



SPECIFIC GOALS

- 6.1. REDUCE THE RISK OF POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION IN DISADVANTAGED URBAN SETTINGS.
- 6.2. STRIVE FOR EQUAL OPPORTUNITY FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF GENDER, AGE AND DISABILITY.



URBAN
ECONOMY

STRATEGIC
GOAL

7

PROMOTING
AND ENCOURAGING
THE URBAN ECONOMY



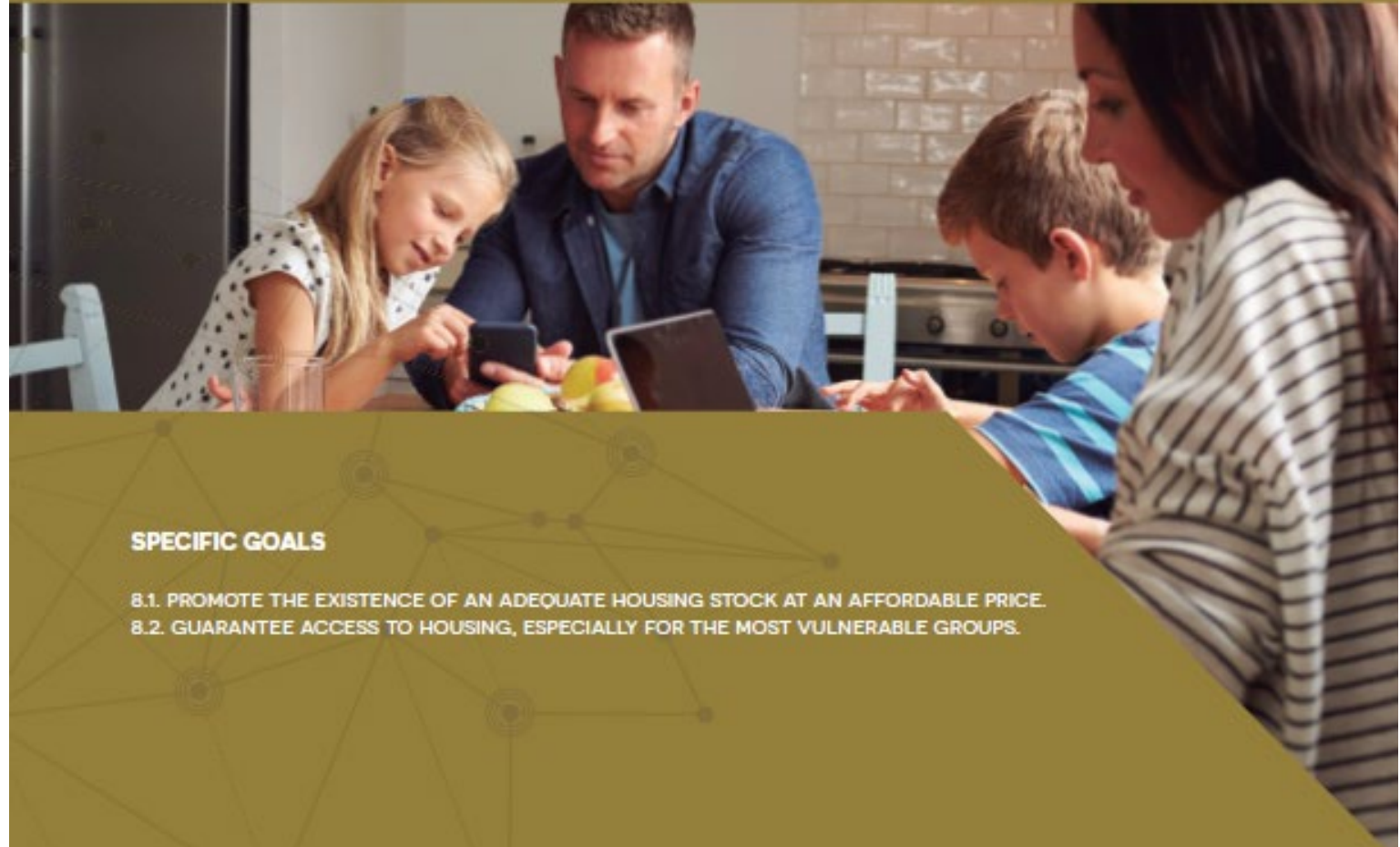
SPECIFIC GOALS

- 7.1. SEEK LOCAL PRODUCTIVITY, JOB CREATION AND THE DYNAMISATION AND DIVERSIFICATION OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY.
- 7.2. PROMOTE SMART, SUSTAINABLE AND QUALITY TOURISM AND THE KEY SECTORS OF THE LOCAL ECONOMY.



HOUSING

STRATEGIC GOAL **8** ENSURING ACCESS TO HOUSING



SPECIFIC GOALS

- 8.1. PROMOTE THE EXISTENCE OF AN ADEQUATE HOUSING STOCK AT AN AFFORDABLE PRICE.
- 8.2. GUARANTEE ACCESS TO HOUSING, ESPECIALLY FOR THE MOST VULNERABLE GROUPS.



DIGITAL ERA

STRATEGIC
GOAL

9

LEADING AND ENCOURAGING DIGITAL INNOVATION



SPECIFIC GOALS

- 9.1. PROMOTE THE KNOWLEDGE SOCIETY AND ADVANCE TOWARD THE DEVELOPMENT OF SMART CITIES.
- 9.2. PROMOTE THE ELECTRONIC ADMINISTRATION AND BRIDGE THE DIGITAL DIVIDE.



INSTRUMENTS AND GOVERNANCE

STRATEGIC
GOAL

10

IMPROVING INTERVENTION INSTRUMENTS AND GOVERNANCE

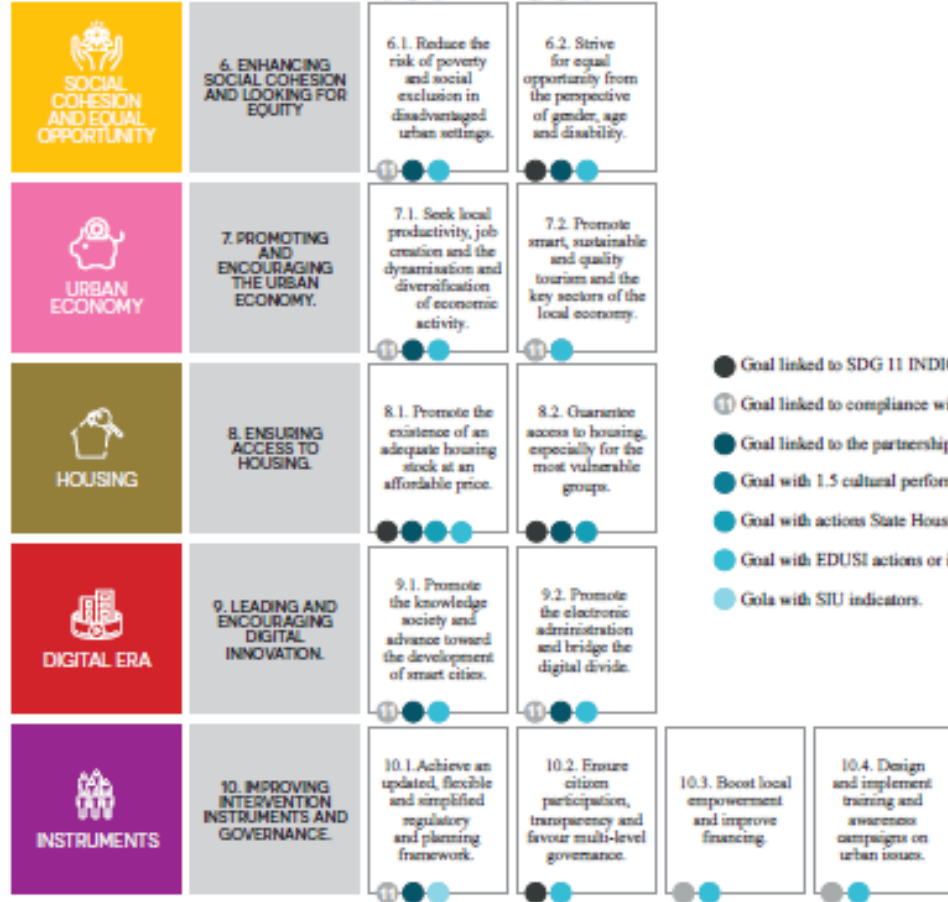
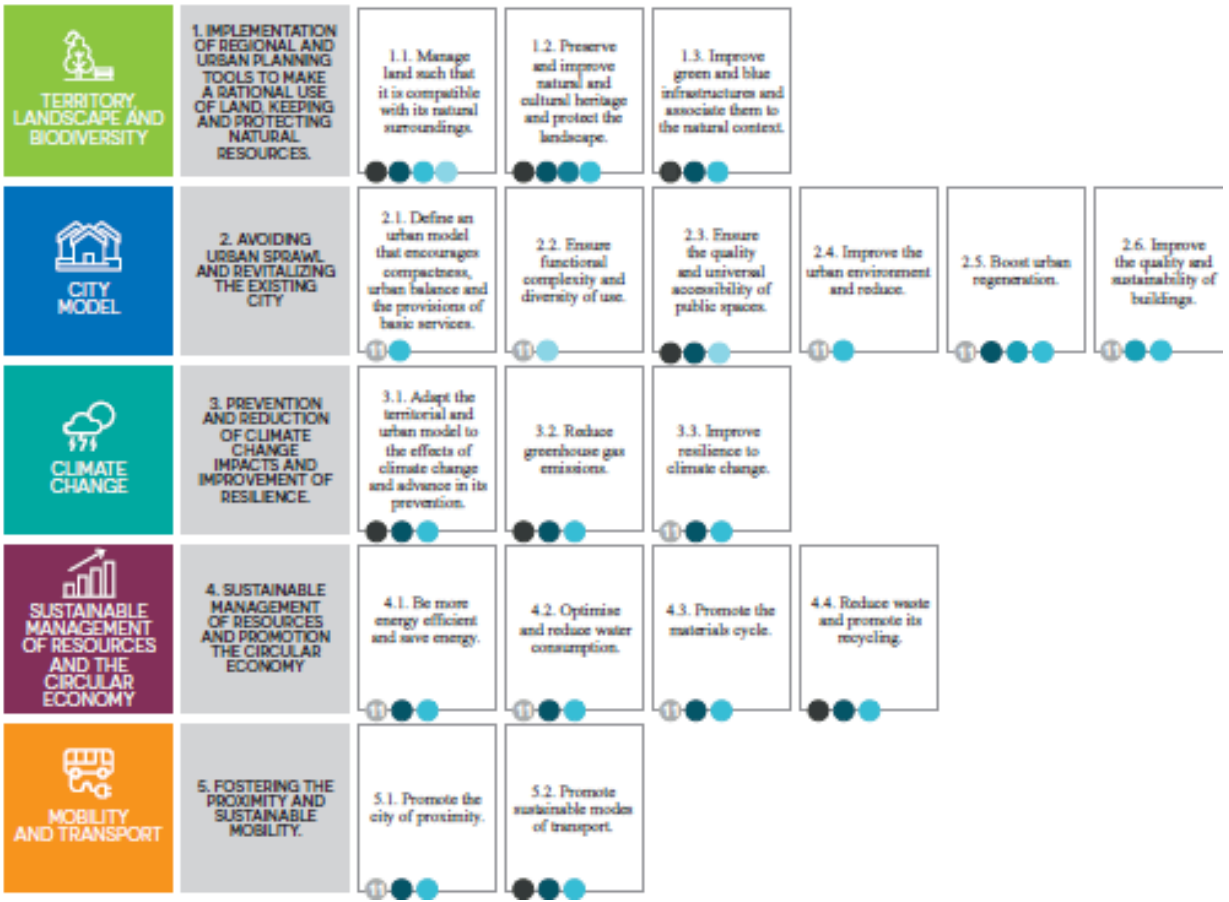


SPECIFIC GOALS

- 10.1. ACHIEVE AN UPDATED, FLEXIBLE AND SIMPLIFIED REGULATORY AND PLANNING FRAMEWORK THAT ALSO IMPROVES MANAGEMENT.
- 10.2. ENSURE CITIZEN PARTICIPATION, TRANSPARENCY AND FAVOUR MULTI-LEVEL GOVERNANCE.
- 10.3. BOOST LOCAL EMPOWERMENT AND IMPROVE FINANCING.
- 10.4. DESIGN AND IMPLEMENT TRAINING AND AWARENESS CAMPAIGNS ON URBAN ISSUES, AS WELL AS ON THE EXCHANGE AND DISSEMINATION OF KNOWLEDGE.

THE SPANISH URBAN AGENDA

STRATEGIC GOALS AND THEIR RELATIONSHIP WITH OTHER INITIATIVES AND PROJECTS



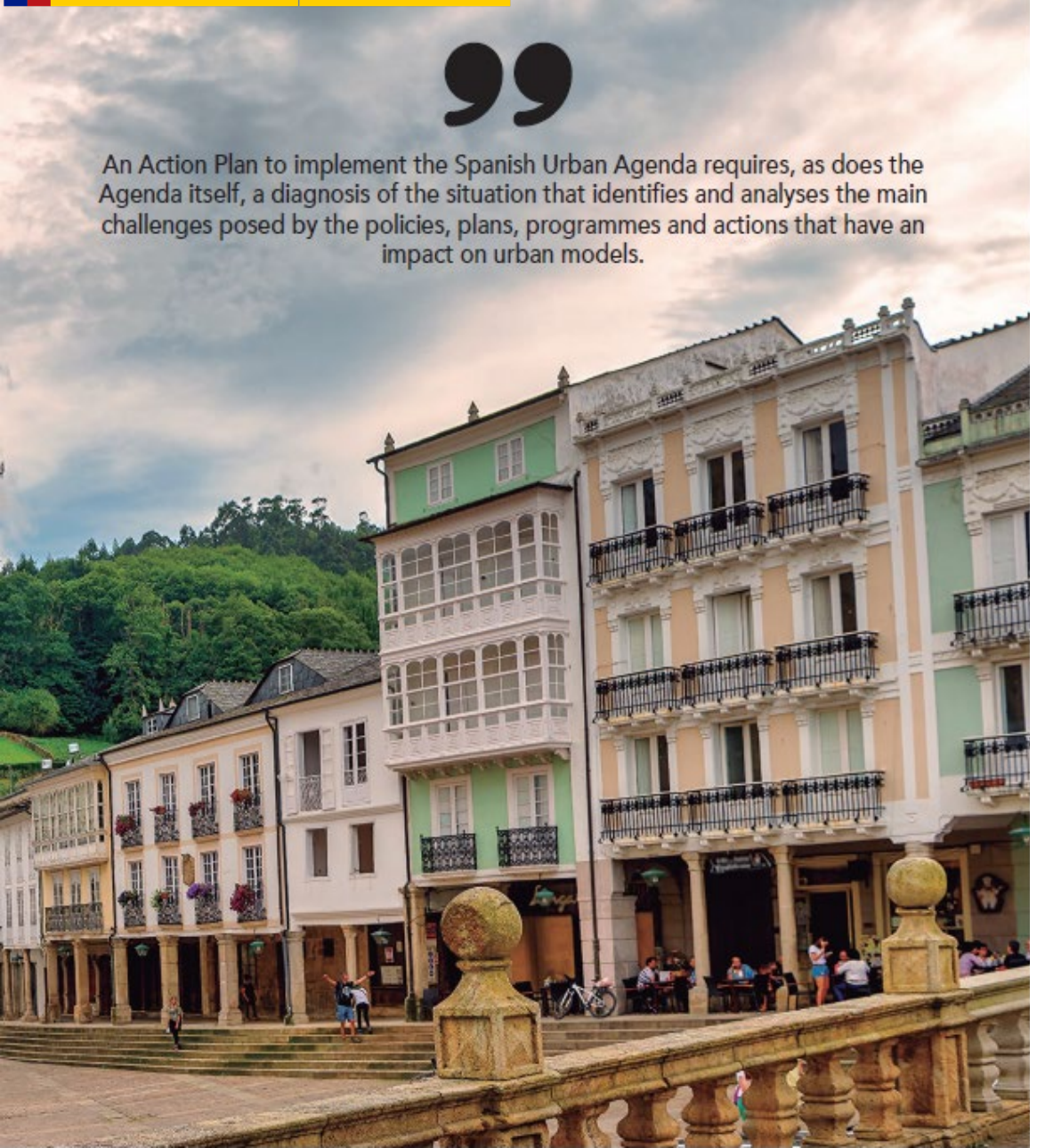
- Goal linked to SDG 11 INDICATORS.
- ① Goal linked to compliance with SDG 11.
- Goal linked to the partnerships of the European Urban Agenda.
- Goal with 1.5 cultural performances and rehabilitation.
- Goal with actions State Housing Plan.
- Goal with EDUSI actions or indicators.
- Goal with SIU indicators.

IMPLEMENTATION & MONITORING





An Action Plan to implement the Spanish Urban Agenda requires, as does the Agenda itself, a diagnosis of the situation that identifies and analyses the main challenges posed by the policies, plans, programmes and actions that have an impact on urban models.



How is the Spanish Urban Agenda being implemented?

The Spanish Urban Agenda is a voluntary and flexible strategic framework directed at all stakeholders -public or private- whose activity has an impact on our towns and cities. It is up to each one of these stakeholders to determine how they want or how they are able to implement the Agenda's goals, developing their own Action Plans within the scope of their competences.

What is an Action Plan?

An Action Plan is a set of actions responding to the strategic goals of the Spanish Urban Agenda, agreed by the actors in charge of its implementation, after a process of public participation.

Administration Action Plans:

- National Level: Action Plan for the National Administration (MITMA)
- Regional level: Autonomous Communities
- Municipal level: Local Action Plans

Other Action Plans:

- Universities, enterprises, NGO's, etc.

► The Spanish Urban Agenda Action Plan for the National Administration.

The MITMA (Ministry of Transport, Mobility and Urban Agenda), as the driving force and Ministry responsible for preparing the Spanish Urban Agenda and ensuring its consistency with the 2030 Agenda, has approved its own Action Plan, which identifies a series of actions involving regulatory, planning, financial, and governance aspects, as well as the exchange and dissemination of urban knowledge.

Regulatory measures:

Renewed Instruction regulating Accesibility to public spaces, New Housing Law, New Quality of Architecture Law, etc.

Strategic Planning:

- Estrategia para la Rehabilitación Energética en el Sector de la Edificación en España 2020
- Estrategia de Movilidad, Segura, Sostenible y Conectada 2030
- Plan Nacional de Adaptación al Cambio Climático 2021-2030
- Estrategia Nacional de Infraestructura Verde y de la Conectividad y Restauración Ecológicas 2020
- Plan Nacional de Salud y Medioambiente

Financing:

National Housing and Urban Regeneration Plan
Next Generation Recovery Fund Plan.

Governance:

Knowledge Exchange and Dissemination.

National Urban Forum/Foro Urbano Nacional



National Urban Forum:



Knowledge exchange and dissemination:

¿Qué es? Plan de Acción AGE Implementación Otras Agendas y Planes de Acción Transferencia de conocimiento

Destacados



24/03/2021

MITMA - Publicación de "Áreas Urbanas en España 2020" a partir del Atlas Estadístico de las Áreas Urbanas



24/03/2021

Sant Boi de Llobregat y TECH friendly - El papel de las ciudades metropolitanas en el contexto de la AUE



09/03/2021

Vídeo de presentación de la Agenda Urbana de Algeciras



09/03/2021

Guía Básica de Fondos europeos y de Recuperación Post 2020




Website (in English):

<https://www.aue.gob.es/en/what-spanish-urban-agenda>

LOCAL ACTION PLANS: TOOLS

1 | TERRITORY, LANDSCAPE AND BIODIVERSITY

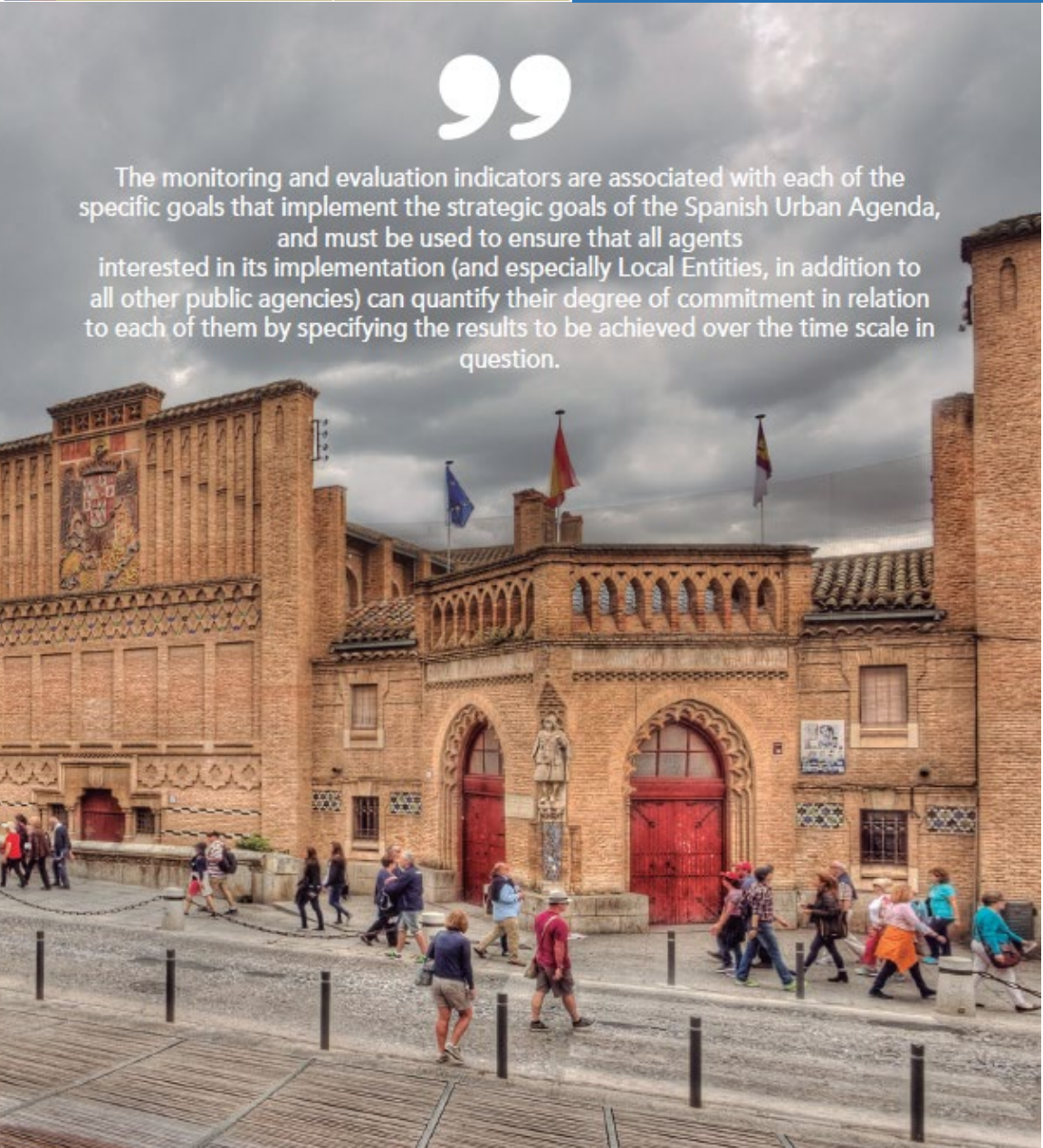
STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK	
Strategic Goal	Specific goals and Lines of Action
URBAN PLANNING TOOLS TO MAKE A RATIONAL USE OF NATURAL RESOURCES	<p>1.1. Manage land such that it is compatible with its natural surroundings.</p> <p>Have a strategy or plan for managing land that lays the foundations for the territorial model. These strategies can be regional, sub-regional and even sectoral, but they must all have in common the rational use of land.</p> <p>Introduce measures to relate spatial planning to economic, cultural and natural resource planning so as to limit depopulation and help to preserve nature, protect traditional rural ways and pay special attention to small population centres. The problem of depopulation is essentially territorial and involves a lack of strategic vision and supralocal development.</p> <p>Design the city in accordance with the territorial model and in coordination with adjacent population centres, taking into account its climate, humidity, territory and landscape characteristics.</p> <p>Reduce the use of virgin land by adapting it to the dynamics of the population and new economic activities, promoting the productivity of the land that has already been transformed. This requires preparing realistic reports that are not written merely to satisfy the formal requirement of incorporating this document into the other documentation for the corresponding Town or Territory Plan.</p> <p>Promote the maximum interconnection between rural and urban areas, fostering their interdependence through economic, environmental, social and governance policies, with measures that favour sustainable agricultural, livestock and rural development activities.</p> <p>Promote the inclusion of natural heritage in the municipal catalogues that are part of the planning documentation.</p> <p>Implement coordination and collaboration mechanisms that are based on the sustainable use of the land, in regions or cities with cross-border or interregional neighbourly relationships.</p>
	<p>1.2. Preserve and improve natural and cultural heritage and protect the landscape.</p>


DAFO EJE 5. MOVILIDAD Y TRANSPORTE

DEBILIDADES	AMENAZAS
<p>D.01 Patrones de movilidad poco sostenible, con un predominio del desplazamiento en vehículo privado, frente a la movilidad peatonal o ciclista.</p> <p>D.02 Problemas de tráfico y movilidad, de circulación y congestión en las ciudades y áreas urbanas debido al tráfico diario de los desplazamientos casa-trabajo.</p> <p>D.03 Déficit de transporte público, carencia y deficiencias en determinadas zonas y falta de intercambiadores o infraestructuras que faciliten la intermodalidad.</p> <p>D.04 Déficit de aparcamientos disuasorios en el acceso a las grandes ciudades.</p> <p>D.05 Déficit de infraestructuras de movilidad sostenible, de red de carril bici o de infraestructuras para el despliegue de la movilidad alternativa.</p> <p>D.06 Ausencia de una estrategia de movilidad integrada y ligada a la accesibilidad y a planes de movilidad urbana sostenible, consistentes con cada realidad urbana.</p> <p>D.07 Los procesos de dispersión demográfica y actividades en las áreas metropolitanas están creando problemas de conectividad y disfuncionalidad en el uso de las redes de transporte.</p>	<p>A.01 Efectos de movilidad vinculados a un desarrollo territorial disperso de escasa densidad, por nuevas expansiones urbanas o urbanizaciones aisladas.</p> <p>A.02 Problemas de tráfico y movilidad, de circulación y congestión en los accesos a las ciudades y áreas urbanas por desplazamientos vinculados al turismo y al ocio.</p> <p>A.03 Mejora de la red de carreteras en el ámbito territorial que puede incentivar el uso del vehículo privado en detrimento del transporte público.</p> <p>A.04 Incremento de los niveles de contaminación atmosférica como efecto del uso del vehículo privado en el entorno urbano y espacios periurbanos.</p> <p>A.05 Problemas de movilidad consecuencia de altos flujos de movimiento en determinadas zonas y periodos que pueden verse afectados por el incremento de afluencia del turismo.</p>
FORTALEZAS	OPORTUNIDADES
<p>F.01 Iniciativas municipales y trabajos desarrollados para la elaboración y aprobación de Planes de Movilidad Urbana Sostenible (PMUS).</p> <p>F.02 Proyectos e iniciativas municipales para el fomento del transporte público sostenible y no contaminante.</p> <p>F.03 Ciudades bien comunicadas, con carácter general, dotadas de una buena red de infraestructuras de comunicación, mejorada en los últimos años.</p> <p>F.04 Modelo de ciudad compacta, especialmente en los centros urbanos, lo que facilita la proximidad y la movilidad sostenible.</p> <p>F.05 Condiciones favorables de clima y topografía para el impulso de los medios de transporte blandos: peatonal y bicicleta.</p> <p>F.06 Numerosas actuaciones relacionadas con la movilidad sostenible: principalmente peatonalización y carriles bici.</p>	<p>O.01 Programas y fondos autonómicos, nacionales y europeos, que facilitan y promueven las infraestructuras de movilidad urbana sostenible.</p> <p>O.02 Presencia de grandes infraestructuras de transporte, que mejoran la accesibilidad territorial y la movilidad como aeropuertos o puertos comerciales.</p> <p>O.03 Potencialidad de las redes policéntricas de ciudades como soporte para plantear una estrategia territorial de movilidad sostenible.</p> <p>O.04 Planes supramunicipales de transporte sostenible, que mejoren la conexión interurbana con transporte público sostenible y con medios de transporte blando.</p> <p>O.05 Introducción de las TIC en la gestión de los servicios urbanos de transporte, como elemento clave de mejora de su calidad y sostenibilidad.</p> <p>O.06 Posibilidad de creación de aparcamientos disuasorios.</p> <p>O.07 Concienciar y educar a la sociedad sobre la movilidad y el transporte sostenibles.</p>



The monitoring and evaluation indicators are associated with each of the specific goals that implement the strategic goals of the Spanish Urban Agenda, and must be used to ensure that all agents interested in its implementation (and especially Local Entities, in addition to all other public agencies) can quantify their degree of commitment in relation to each of them by specifying the results to be achieved over the time scale in question.



System of Indicators:

SUA STRATEGIC GOALS	TOTAL No. OF INDICATORS	No. OF QUALITATIVE INDICATORS	No. OF QUANTITATIVE INDICATORS	RELATIONSHIP TO SDG 11
1 IMPLEMENTATION OF REGIONAL AND URBAN PLANNING TOOLS TO MAKE A RATIONAL USE OF LAND, KEEPING AND PROTECTING NATURAL RESOURCES	8	3	5	✓
2 AVOIDING URBAN SPRAWL AND REVITALIZING THE EXISTING CITY	17	6	11	✓
3 PREVENTION AND REDUCTION OF CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACTS AND IMPROVEMENT OF RESILIENCE IN TOWNS AND CITIES	6	3	3	✓
4 SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF RESOURCES AND PROMOTION OF THE CIRCULAR ECONOMY	8	4	4	✓
5 FOSTERING THE PROXIMITY AND SUSTAINABLE MOBILITY	6	2	4	✓
6 ENHANCING SOCIAL COHESION AND LOOKING FOR EQUITY	5	3	2	✓
7 PROMOTING AND ENCOURAGING THE URBAN ECONOMY	4	2	2	✓
8 ENSURING ACCESS TO HOUSING	5	2	3	✓
9 LEADING AND ENCOURAGING DIGITAL INNOVATION	4	2	2	✓
10 IMPROVING INTERVENTION INSTRUMENTS AND GOVERNANCE	9	8	1	✓
SPANISH URBAN AGENDA	72	35	37	✓



GOBIERNO
DE ESPAÑA

MINISTERIO
DE VIVIENDA
Y AGENDA URBANA

IMPLEMENTATION & RECOVERY PLAN



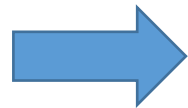
**ESPAÑA
PUEDE.**

PLAN DE RECUPERACIÓN,
TRANSFORMACIÓN Y RESILIENCIA

#PlanEspañaPuede



SPAIN'S RECOVERY AND RESILIENCE PLAN



- Urban Agenda and Housing: 5.520 M€**
- **Urban Regeneration and Housing upgrading: 3.420 M**
 - 976 M€: Urban Regeneration
 - 1.994 M€: Integrated refurbishment of residential buildings (energy renovation, provision of lifts, etc.)
 - 450 M€: Taxes reduction
 - **New social housing programme: 1.000 M€**
 - **Renovation of public buildings: 1.080 M€**
 - **Spanish Urban Agenda Local Action Plans: 20 M€**



Supporting the elaboration of Urban Agenda Local Action Plans

- **121 PILOT PROJECT SELECTED** of 233 submitted:
 - 111 Municipalities (16 below 5.000 inhabitants; 24 between 5.000 and 20.000 hab; 21 between 20.000 and 50.000; 22 between 50.000 and 100.000 hab; 20 between 100.000 and 300.000 and 8 above 300.000); 7 Diputaciones Provinciales, 1 Consell Insular and 2 associations of municipalities.
 - At present, we are working with more than **500 Local Entities** that have developed their urban agendas, covering over half of the country's total population.



CONCLUSION

- Finally, the Spanish Urban Agenda, as a working methodology, is helping to bring coherence to the complex field of urban policies. It must be seen as a necessary tool to achieve sustainable development in towns and cities.
- The Spanish Urban Agenda is not a closed document. It is a process under construction—a starting point.
- The Urban Agenda, as a common framework bringing together all sectoral competences with an impact on our towns and cities, is also enabling us to collaborate with other ministries and public administrations to better coordinate policies and funding. For all these reasons, we can say that the Urban Agenda is not only a valuable tool for the strategic planning, but also a **governance instrument**. An opportunity to do so in a more coherent, participatory, and globally aligned way.
- It is also a tool to bring transparency to decision-making, making it traceable and therefore more legitimate.
- In short, the Agenda is at the service of everyone. It does not impose, but it guides. It does not replace, but it organizes. And it offers a common foundation from which to move forward.
- And that, ultimately, is the true value of the Spanish Urban Agenda.



Thanks
Gracias!

More information:
<https://www.aue.gob.es/>

INTRODUCING THE METROPOLITAN DIMENSION IN THE SPANISH URBAN AGENDA



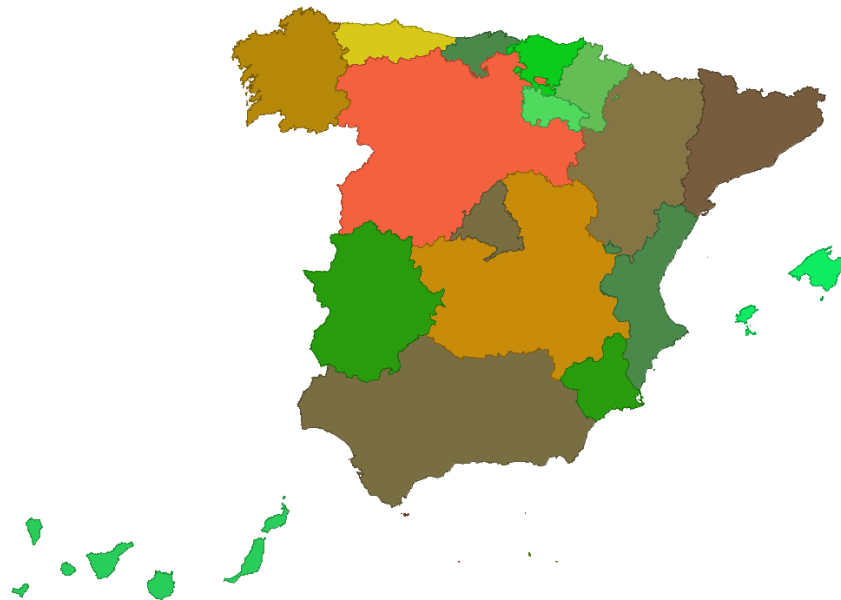
INTRODUCING THE METROPOLITAN DIMENSION IN THE SPANISH URBAN AGENDA

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- 17 Regions (Comunidades Autónomas)
- 8131 Municipalities

Decentralized Administration

This brings the public sector **closer to the citizens**, and supposes a distribution of responsibilities and competences across three levels of government: local, regional and national.



**17 Regions
(Comunidades Autónomas)**



**8112 municipalities
(Ayuntamientos)**



INTRODUCING THE METROPOLITAN DIMENSION IN THE SPANISH URBAN AGENDA



Nacional Government: *exclusive competence for planning national economy and for ensuring equal treatment of all Spanish citizens (rights and duties)*. As Land and housing policies do affect the economy, National Government has the competence to approve the National State Land Act and the National Housing Plan. Furthermore, National Government has direct competence for several sectoral policies that have a strong influence in urban planning: roads, coastal areas, water, railways, ports, airports, etc.

Autonomous Communities: *full competences* in housing and urban development regulations. They have approved their own Land and Urban Planning Legislation in the framework of the National Land Act.

Local Authorities (Municipalities): *direct competences to design their urban policy and to draw up urban planning, such as Master/General Plans* (PGOU: Planes Generales de Ordenación Urbana), which must be in line with the corresponding regional legislation and basic national legislation on land, building and urban rehabilitation, regeneration and renewal.

INTRODUCING THE METROPOLITAN DIMENSION IN THE SPANISH URBAN AGENDA

Total de municipios en 2023 = 8.131

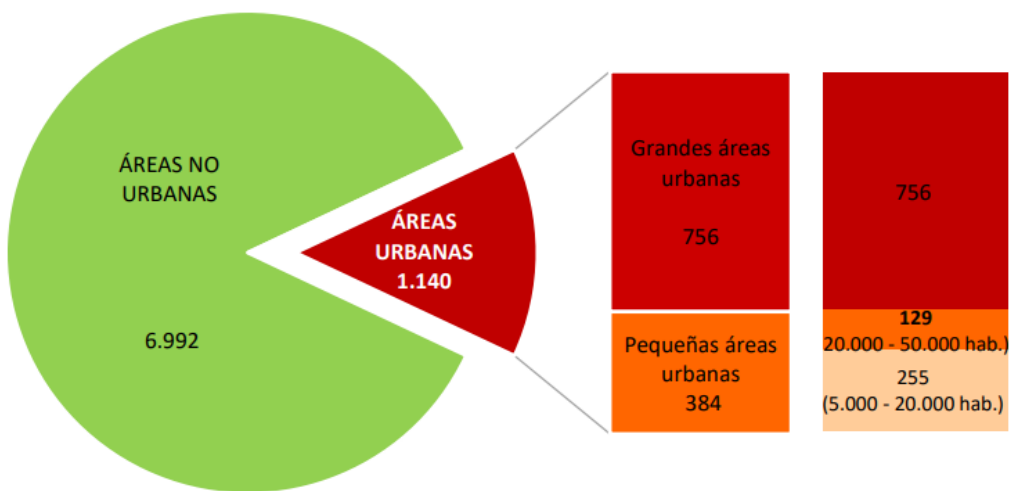


Figura 8. Dinámica de población en España por ámbitos urbanos. 2001-2024

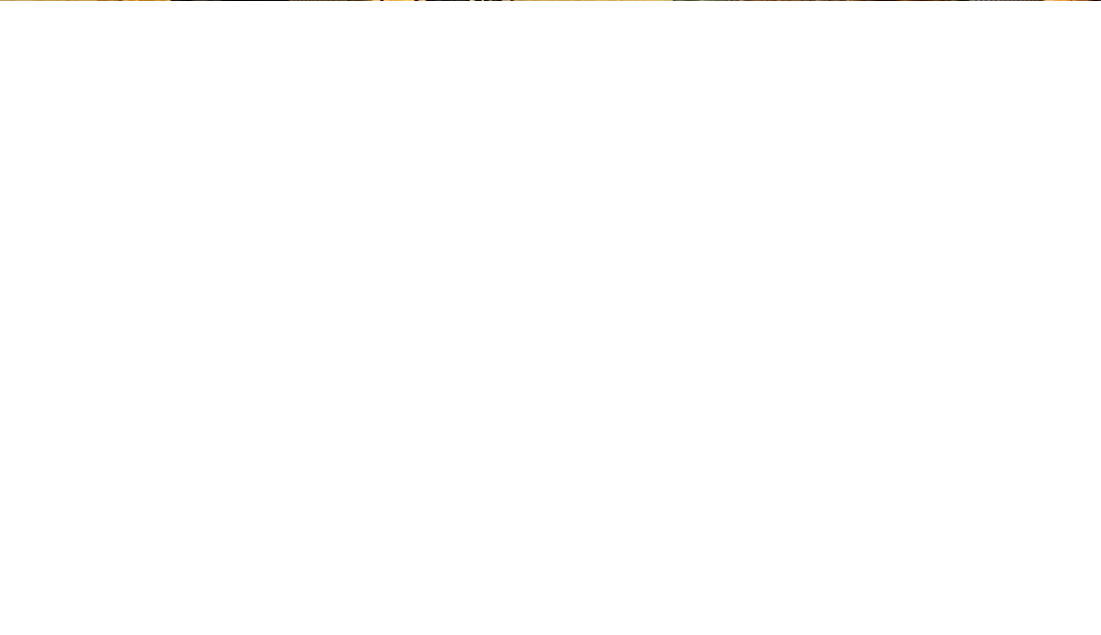
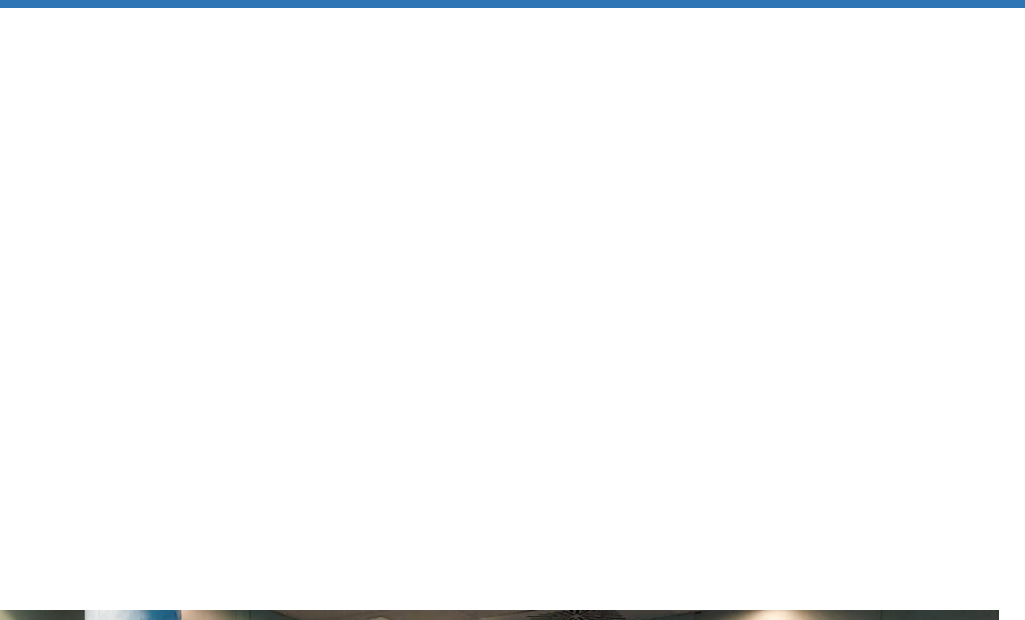


Fuente: Atlas Digital de las Áreas Urbanas



MINISTERIO DE VIVIENDA Y AGENDA URBANA

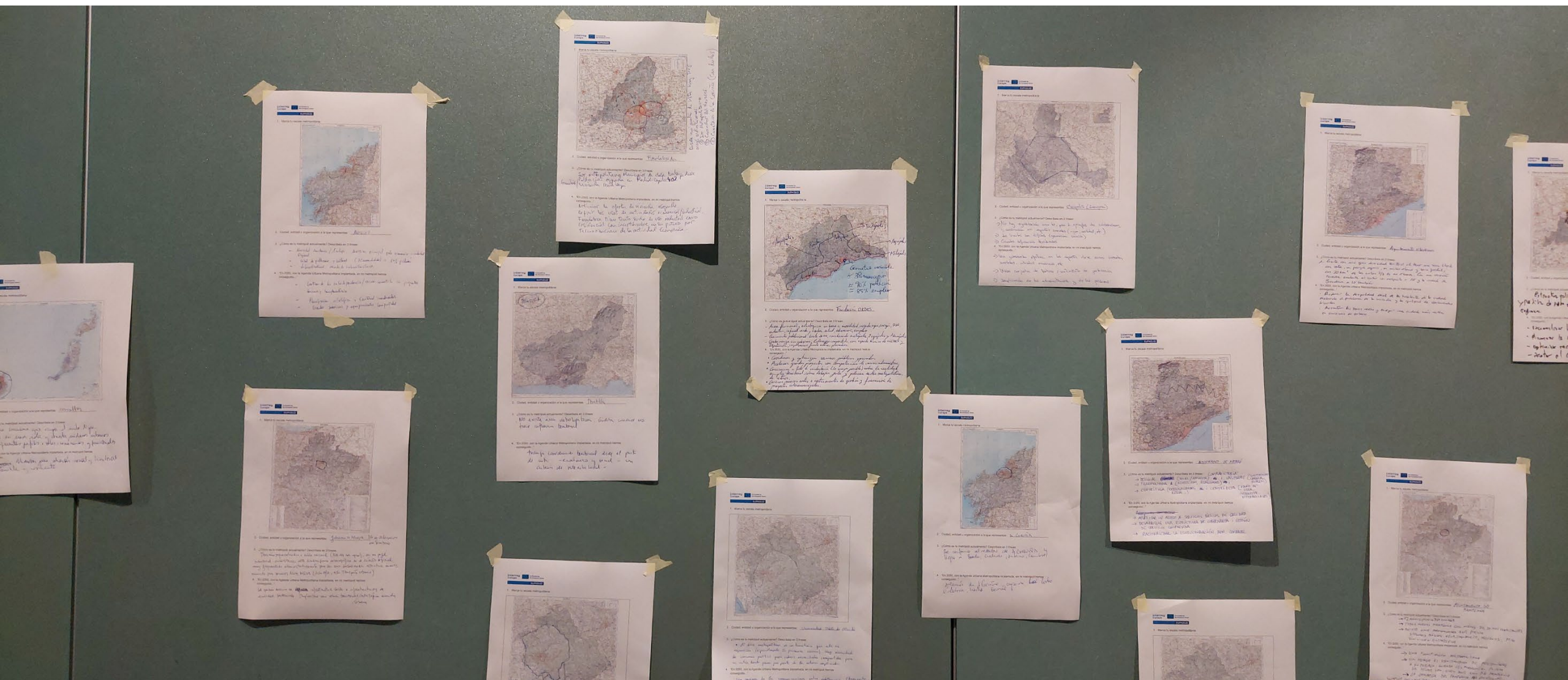
INTRODUCING THE METROPOLITAN DIMENSION IN THE SPANISH URBAN AGENDA



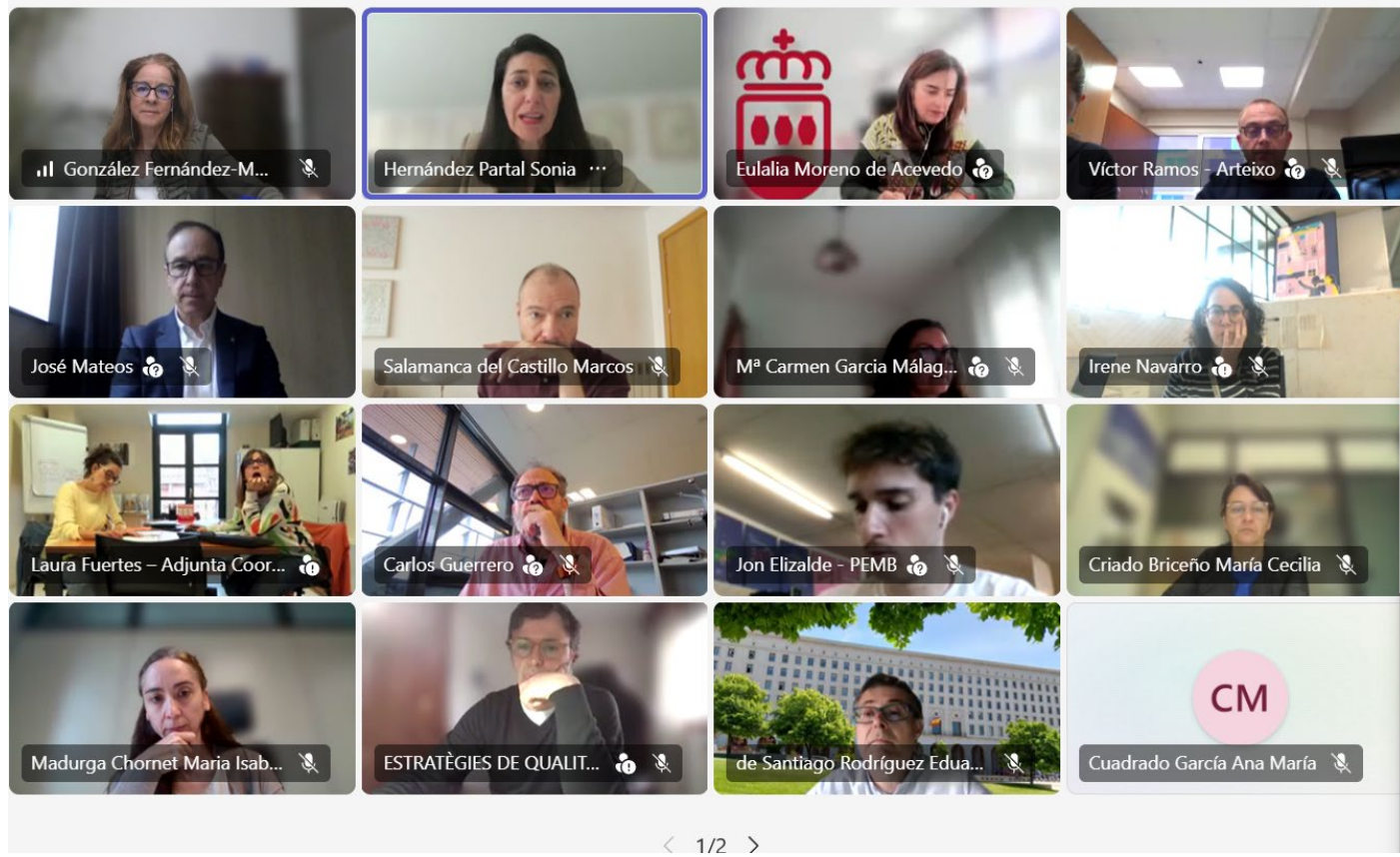


MINISTERIO DE VIVIENDA Y AGENDA URBANA

INTRODUCING THE METROPOLITAN DIMENSION IN THE SPANISH URBAN AGENDA



INTRODUCING THE METROPOLITAN DIMENSION IN THE SPANISH URBAN AGENDA



-  Strategic Goal 1: Plan land use and use it more rationally, preserve and protect it
-  Strategic Goal 2: Avoid urban sprawl and revitalise existing cities.
-  Strategic Goal 3: Prevent and reduce the impacts of climate change and improve resilience.
-  Strategic Goal 4: Use resources sustainably and promote the circular economy.
-  Strategic Goal 5: Promote proximity and sustainable mobility.
-  Strategic Goal 6: Encourage social cohesion and strive for equality.
-  Strategic Goal 7: Promote and encourage the Urban Economy.
-  Strategic Goal 8: Ensure access to housing.
-  Strategic Goal 9: Lead and promote digital innovation.
-  Strategic Goal 10: Improve instruments of participation and governance.



Baseline Study

Interreg Europe SUP4SUD


Strategic Urban Planning For Sustainable Development

Central Transdanubian Regional Innovation Agency (KDRIÜ) (HU)
 The Prague Institute of Planning and Development (IPR Prague) (CZ)
 Stadt Mannheim (DE)
 City of Tallinn (EE)
 Metropolitan Strategic Plan of Barcelona (ES)
 Universidad Pablo de Olavide, de Sevilla (ES)
 Northern and Western Regional Assembly (IE)
 Chişinău City Hall (MD)
 Ialoveni City Hall (MD)
 Oslo Municipality (NO)
 Krakow Metropolis Association (PL)
 Avanhard township council of Odesa district of Odesa region (UA)

May 2025

 July 2029

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PEMB (ES)

Policy Instrument (PI)

Name: Spanish Urban Agenda (SUA)
Time frame: 2019-2030
Responsible Authority: Ministry for Housing and Urban Agenda (MIVAU)

Description: national framework guiding urban policy and local development across Spain. It aims to promote sustainable, inclusive, and resilient cities, providing guidance for governance and planning and for the development and monitoring of local action plans at municipal level.

Multi-level alignment:

- National level:** the PI is itself the national urban agenda. It assures alignment with national priorities at sectoral level.
- EU level:** explicit alignment with the Urban Agenda for the EU, as well as with Cohesion policy priorities and sectoral priorities in circular economy, mobility and energy.
- UN level:** the SUA is conceived as the tool for ensuring the implementation of the 2030 Agenda at urban level. Strategic Axes are explicitly aligned with SDGs.

Strategic Axes

1. Territorial org. and rational use of land.
2. Avoid urban dispersion and revitalize the existing city.
3. Prevent and reduce the impacts of climate change and improve resilience.
4. Circular economy
5. Promote proximity and sustainable mobility.
6. Promote social cohesion and equity
7. Promote and support the Urban Economy.
8. Guarantee access to housing.
9. Lead and promote digital innovation.
10. Improve intervention instruments and governance.

Associated Policy Authority

The SUA is the only PI addressed in SUP4SUD which is not under the responsibility of one of the project partners. For this reason, the Spanish Ministry for Housing and Urban Agenda has been included from the beginning of SUP4SUD as an Associated Policy Authority.

Implementing actors

MIVAU provides the framework and guidance, while municipalities and regional govts. adapt its objectives through local action plans. Universities, civil society, and the private sector contribute to design, monitoring and implementation.

FINANCING

National funding has assisted the development of Local Action Plans. The SUA has among its objectives aligning urban priorities in Spain to the priorities of the 2021-2027 Cohesion Policy.

REGULATION

Though the SUA is a non-regulatory instrument, it has among its objectives the simplification of legislation affecting urban planning and development at national and local level

KNOWLEDGE

The SUA is both a diagnoses of urban challenges in Spain, and a tool for the identification of localized challenges at municipal level. It includes tools for evidence-based diagnoses and monitoring.

GOALS FOR SUP4SUD

PEMB's goal is to integrate a metropolitan perspective into the SUA, demonstrating through its Metropolitan Commitment 2030 how coordinated planning across municipalities can address inequalities and climate challenges, and contribute to developing a national framework for metropolitan governance and planning.