bultzatu 2050

Urban Agenda for the Basque Country

BASQUE GOVERNMENT - ENVIRONMENT, TERRITORIAL PLANNING AND HOUSING DEPARTMENT

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Presentation of the Bultzatu 2050 Urban Agenda

The Basque Country is one of the most heavily urbanised European regions. According to EUSTAT figures, only 2% of the Basque population lives in municipalities with less than 2,000 inhabitants, which could be classified as rural.

We have the second highest population density in Spain, after the Community of Madrid. The three main metropolitan areas of the Basque Country are home to 1.55 million people, meaning that 71,56% of the Basque population is concentrated in these three areas. Therefore, the Basque Country is an eminently urban region, but with an uneven distribution of land, providing the backbone for rural and urban areas that complement one another.

The Bultzatu 2050 Urban Agenda for the Basque Country is an effort to systematise and provide strategic direction and consistency in public policies aimed at improving the potential of the Basque region, to offer opportunities for economic growth, sustainability and social cohesion.

It has been prepared through an exercise of analysis, forward planning and consultation, culminating in the approval of this living document. It forms an inspirational and strategic plan, capable of guiding the long-term thinking of the Basque Government regarding the region's urban situation, maintaining continuous dialogue with the relevant actors and stakeholders in its sustainable development.

The Bultzatu 2050 Urban Agenda for the Basque Country is not just yet another plan. It designs and maps out the preliminary land use and sector planning that is outlined in the new Land Use Planning Guidelines (DOTs) and it is framed within the international and European context and the framework for implementing the Basque Country 2030 Agenda.

Our country, its institutions and all of its citizens still have a long way to go before we reach the end of that thirty-year time frame that we have set. A period of time during which a new economic framework will undoubtedly emerge, along with new approaches to overcome the future challenges that are now in our present. Against this backdrop, mobility will play a vital role in the structuring of more user-friendly, resilient and high-tech cities, to overcome urban challenges.

The housing model will also be determined by demographic and cultural changes. It will become increasingly common for health technologies to be incorporated into housing and we will move towards shared living models. Therefore, the traditional housing model will have to be made more flexible and we will need to promote the redevelopment of existing housing within a context of comprehensive urban regeneration.

On that date we will have adopted measures to mitigate and adapt to the risks posed by climate change, moving towards the decarbonisation of the economy and, during that transition, preventing the risk of energy exclusion, among other undesirable social effects.

To reach that not-to-distant future will require a huge collective effort. We need clear policy commitments, investment, public/private partnerships and to combine freedom of action with public administration. This is all outlined in the Bultzatu 2050 Urban Agenda for the Basque Country that we are presenting here today.

Iñaki Arriola
Minister for the Environment, Land Use Planning and Housing

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Introduction

For the first time in history, humans are more urban than rural. Since the start of this century, over half of the world's population has lived in cities, representing a significant shift in how we view our relationship with our planet. This landmark, which marks the start of what is known as the urban age, was reached in the European Union in the 20th century, with this being the most heavily urbanised continent.

The Basque Country has been no exception to this dynamic and it is one of the most heavily urbanised European regions. According to the National Statistics Institute's definition of a rural municipality, only 1.2% of the Basque Country's population lives in municipalities that are classified as rural and it has the second highest population density in Spain, after Madrid. The three main metropolitan areas of the Basque Country are home to 1.55 million people, meaning that 71,56% of the population is concentrated in these three areas. Therefore, the Basque Country is an eminently urban region.

Against this backdrop, the Bultzatu 2050 Urban Agenda for the Basque Country is an effort to systematise and provide strategic direction and consistency in public policies aimed at improving the potential of the Basque Country's area, to offer opportunities for economic growth, sustainability and social cohesion.

It has been prepared on the basis of an inspirational and strategic exercise of analysis, forward planning and consultation that is capable of guiding the long-term thinking of the Basque Government regarding the region's situation, maintaining continuous dialogue with the relevant actors and stakeholders.

Bultzatu 2050 is not just yet another plan. It designs and maps out the preliminary planning exercises and centres them on the challenges and potential of the urban area in the Basque Country, offering a reference framework for the urban and local policies of the region as a whole, at Basque Government, Provincial Council and Municipality levels.

As such, it is framed within the international and European context and builds on the work already started to generate sustainable and economically prosperous regional development. The aim of Bultzatu 2050 is to ensure that we have inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable towns and cities in which nobody anywhere is left behind, and to do so from a long-term perspective looking forward to 2050, in the knowledge that the very characteristics of each different aspect - socioeconomic, energy, climate, territorial - of the challenges that have to be overcome are far-reaching, but with a dynamic dimension that means that they can be reviewed in the medium term.

Aligned with the objectives set by UN-Habitat and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), in particular Goal 11, and echoing the reasoning in the Davos Declaration regarding a high-quality Baukultur for Europe, Bultzatu 2050 has committed to a specific city model that is sustainable, socially cohesive, based on high-quality urban planning. It also establishes a framework for policy consistency between the various departments of the Basque Government, in terms of the urban impact that those measures have on the region, establishing the Basque Government's medium and long-term strategic response to the strategic challenges posed by the urban age globally and in Europe.

01

Advisory Board Meetings
Academy
Private actors
Administration

Government Workshops
Municipalities
Provincial Councils
Basque Parliament

Social Engagement Workshop
Citizens' organisations
Experts

General Framework: References for the urban agenda for the Basque Country

When developing the general framework for the Bultzatu 2050 Urban Agenda for the Basque Country, it is necessary to take into account the international references that provide the backdrop for the public policies that are developed, and the past history of the Basque Country itself. Thus, Bultzatu 2050 is being developed as an urban agenda that is part of the efforts of the international community to provide scope for coordinated measures on urban areas that are aligned with the SDGs and the priorities set within the European Union.

Similarly, the development of Bultzatu 2050 is not starting from square one: the Basque Government has developed its own framework for implementing the 2030 Agenda and a long-term regional planning procedure, and these are part of the regulatory and policy basis upon which the Urban Agenda is being developed. The aim of the Urban Agenda is to coordinate the promotion of the Basque Country with international efforts, thus helping to fulfil the SDGs.

Broad reference framework

- **2030 Agenda**
- **New Urban Agenda**
- **Urban Agenda for the EU**
- **Urban Agenda for Spain**
- **Other instruments:**
  - Covenant of Mayors
  - Chefchauen Declaration

Basque reference framework

- **Land Use Planning Guidelines**
- **Basque Country 2030 Agenda**
- **Basque Declaration**
- **Udalsarea 2030**
- **Klima 2050**

Framework for policy consistency

- **Economy and innovation:**
  - 10 plans and strategies
- **Social inclusion and resilience:**
  - 16 plans and strategies
- **Environmental sustainability:**
  - 11 plans and strategies
- **Governance:**
  - 2 initiatives

02

2.1. Reference framework

2.1.1. The 2030 Agenda and the location of the Sustainable Development Goals

The SGDs are the first global agenda approved by the international community as a whole, as a result and natural progression of the efforts derived from the 2000 Millennium Declaration within the UN General Assembly. Declared in September 2015, they replaced the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), providing an agenda for action with 17 goals, 169 targets and a total of 230 indicators proposed for developing countries, emerging markets and industrialised countries.

In terms of the international agenda, the SDGs draw on the conclusions of the Rio+20 Conference on Sustainable Development, held in 2012, and the "Post-2015" process developed by the UN system, culminating in the General Assembly in September 2015.

Consequently, the Agenda is the tangible result of the discussions held and efforts made by the United Nations to support sustainable human development, addressing the main aspects of it: people development, economic growth, sustainability, democratic and fair institutions and forging a global alliance for sustainable development.

2.1.2. New Urban Agenda of the United Nations

Meanwhile, in 2016, the Habitat III World Conference approved the New Urban Agenda (NUA), which was fully incorporated into the efforts of the international community to fulfil the SDGs. The NUA sets out a number of principles, lines of action and commitments by the international community in relation to sustainable urban development.

2.1.3. Urban Agenda for the European Union

The European Union's Urban Agenda is based on a consensus-based process for establishing a set of strategic priorities for action in the urban sphere, with a regional development perspective.

As the European Union has no powers over urban planning, it plays a role through a consensus between the actors involved, which has been developed over the last decade, mainly in the form of the Leipzig Charter on Sustainable European Cities.

The Leipzig Charter focuses on two key recommendations:

1.- To make greater use of integrated urban development policy approaches, meaning approaches where the spatial, sectoral and temporal aspects of key areas of urban policy (such as social cohesion and quality of life)

are coordinated, high-quality public spaces are created and consolidated and energy efficiency is promoted.

2.- Pay special attention to deprived areas within the context of the city as a whole, promoting integrated actions that combine upgrading the physical environment with strengthening the economy and employment, social cohesion and integration and promoting efficient and affordable urban transport.

Continuing on from the Leipzig Charter, the Pact of Amsterdam, approved in 2016, established the reference framework for launching a coordinated response to the challenges posed by the urban age in the European Union, through the Urban Agenda for the European Union (UAEU). The Urban Agenda for the European Union proposes creating a framework for

cooperation with municipal authorities to design and implement the European Union's policies, in particular those related to development and territorial cohesion. The agenda promotes an integrated and coordinated approach to the EU's policies and legislation, with a potential impact on Urban Areas, within the context of territorial cohesion.

The UAEU has established a set of thematic priorities, revolving around European partnerships and centred on the following key areas:

Safety in public spaces	THEMATIC PRIORITIES	Adaptation to climate change
Circulareconomy	Air quality	Energy transition
Jobs and skills in the local economy	Safety in public spaces	Sustainable land use	Security
Digital transformation	Innovative public procurement	Urban mobility	Culture and cultural heritage
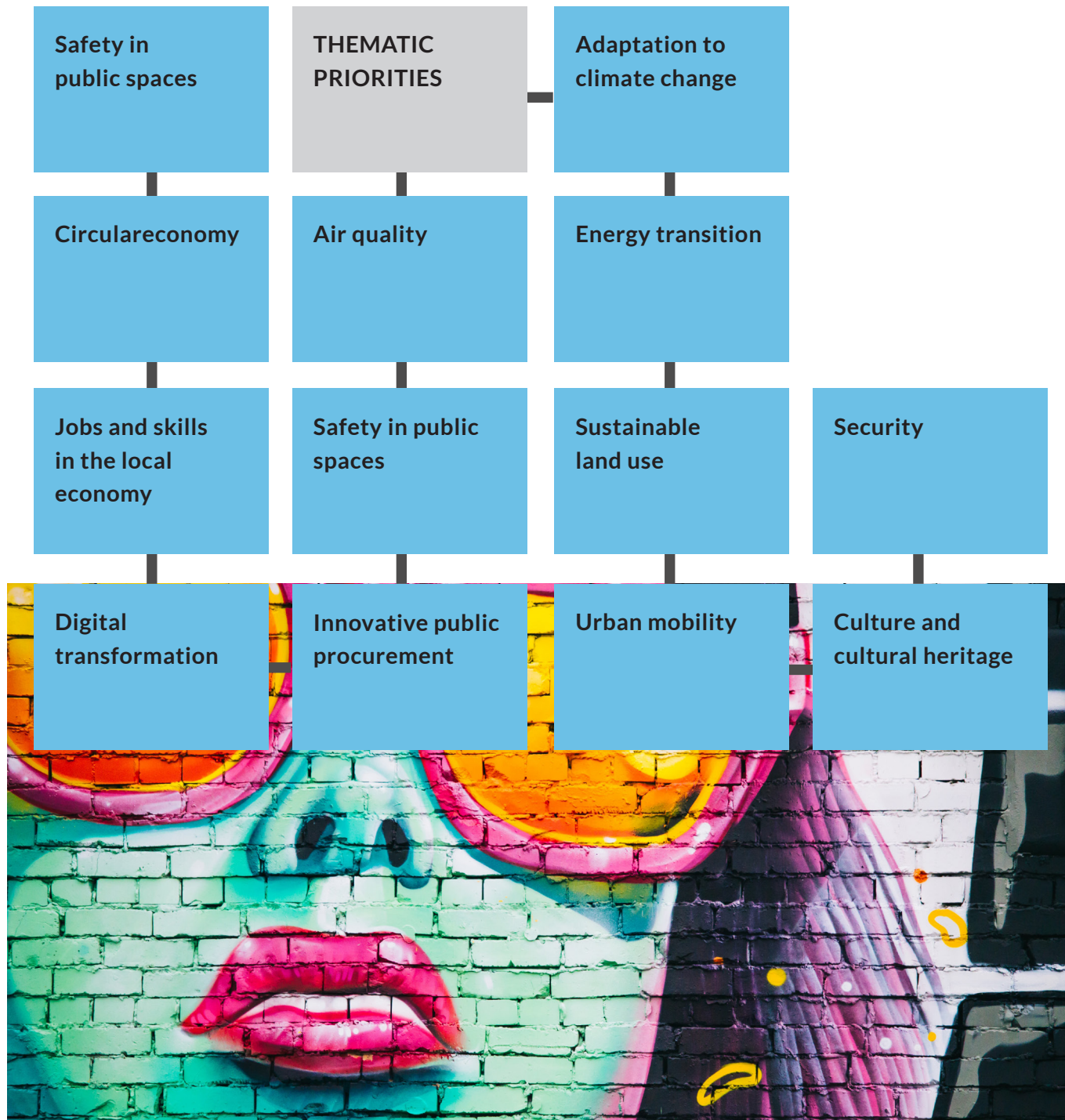
2.1.4. Urban Agenda for Spain

It contains the principles and activities of the state government in its efforts to fulfil its objectives related to SDG 11. Consequently, the Urban Agenda for Spain has no regulatory scope, as it is based on the voluntary fulfilment of the commitments made by the Autonomous Communities and the other stakeholders. The Agenda's strategic objectives are as follows:

Making rational use of land, conserving and protecting it
Avoiding urban sprawl and revitalising the existing city
Preventing and reducing the effects of climate change
Sustainably managing resources and promoting the circular economy
Promoting proximity and sustainable mobility

Promoting social cohesion and seeking equality
Promoting and supporting the urban economy
Ensuring access to housing
Leading and promoting digital innovation
Improving intervention and governance tools

2.2. Reference framework in the Basque Country

Agenda Euskadi Basque Country 2030

2.2.1. Basque Country 2030 Agenda

The indicators

The legislative initiatives

The planning tools

The targets
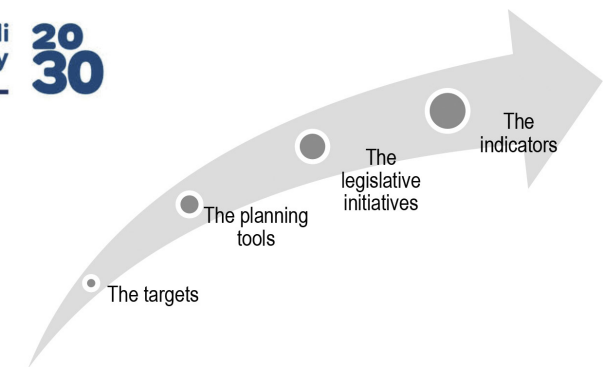
The Euskadi Basque Country 2030 Agenda reflects the level of alignment and contribution of the Government Programme from the 11th parliamentary session and the sector policies through which it is implemented with the goals and targets associated with the 17 SDGs. The agenda ties in the Government Programme with the United Nations' 2030 Agenda and it is primarily focused on the issues and commitments on which the Basque Government is able to act.

Within the Basque Country 2030 Agenda, a set of country goals that are directly related to the SDGs have been established. These 15 Country Goals are centred on 15 strategic plans, 54 sector plans, 28 legislative initiatives and 175 commitments. A set of 100 review indicators have also been established.

2.2.2. Land Use Planning Guidelines
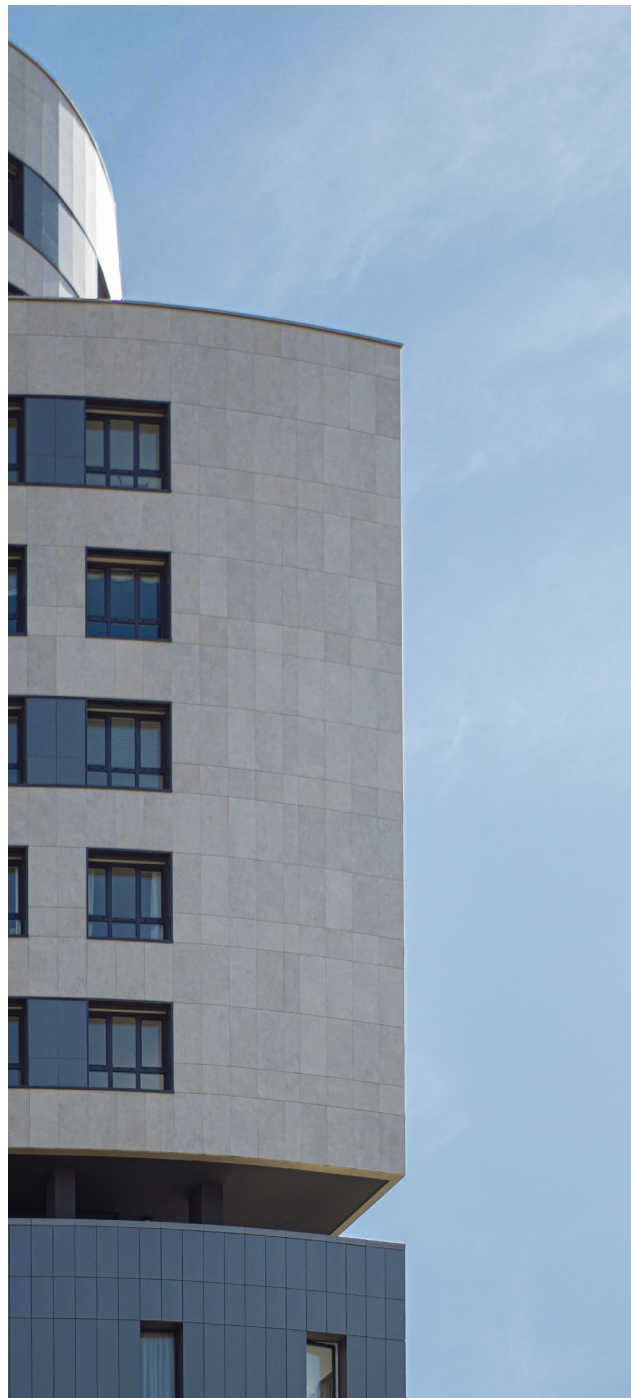
Finally approved in July 2019 (Decree 128/2019), the Basque Country's Land Use Planning Guidelines (DOTs) establish the general framework of the territorial strategy towards 2040. As such, they are based on a detailed analysis of the impact on land of all of the sectoral activities and uses made of the land in the Basque Country, further examining the land use model, underpinned by the following principles:

- **Sustainable land:** With richer and more functional ecosystems that are better preserved and connected, and with more attractive landscapes, promoting a denser and more compact settlement system, with better internal and external connections, in pursuit of a diverse and interlinked balance. The DOTs are committed to achieving maximum use of public transport systems, extending urban regeneration and recycling and energy efficiency and resilience.

- **Inclusive land:** with particular focus from a gender perspective and on the social and health impact of such activities, and taking into account the specific nature of the region's language diversity.

- **Living land:** incorporating bioregionalism as a key means of rebuilding a new sustainable and resilient relationship between the urban, rural and natural systems everywhere.

- **Intelligent land:** promoting innovation factors and enabling land and economic activities to be adapted to new situations. The essential factors that enable innovative potential are diversity, complexity density, openness to the outside, connectivity and interaction opportunities.

- **Balanced land:** based on a multinuclear system of three capital cities, centred around complementarity and interrelationships, with the aim of establishing an integrated urban framework, with the Functional Areas and their respective urban hubs playing an important role at an intermediate level.

- **Interrelated land:** both internally and externally, with the neighbouring Autonomous Communities and regions, improving interconnectivity and connectivity between the Basque Country's various internal territorial areas.

- **Participatory land:** the DOTs acknowledge the participatory spirit in which they were drawn up and set the challenge of extending participation beyond the review process, noting that the necessary mechanisms must be sought to facilitate this participation consistently throughout the development of the territorial strategy.

Based on these principles, the DOTs set out the following key action areas:

Physical environment and green infrastructure: planning of the physical environment, green infrastructure and ecosystem services

Rural habitat

Urban habitat: urban system: the multinuclear system of capital cities, the network of hubs and sub-hubs of functional areas and the key areas of urban transformation, renovation and regeneration, scope of urban expansion, land for economic activities, quantification of residential land, compatibility of approaches

Landscape, Cultural and Natural Heritage and Tourism Resources

Sustainable resource management: water, energy, circular economy

Mobility and logistics: multimodal mobility, non-motorised or pedestrian or cycling mobility , road mobility, rail mobility, ports and airports, logistical model

Cross-cutting issues: gender perspective, climate change, health, Basque language, universal accessibility, regional interrelationships

Governance: development of land use planning, functional areas, organisation and management, engagement, monitoring, assessment and indicators

Given their importance for the development of the Urban Agenda, the **DOTs and the Basque Country 2030 Agenda jointly form the bedrock of the Agenda**, establishing land use planning as a key element of its composition.

2.2.3. Basque Declaration

With the backing of the Basque Government, Udalsarea - the network of municipalities, the Provincial Councils and the City Councils of Bilbao, San Sebastian and Vitoria, the declaration is part of a process of dialogue between local stakeholders from the Basque Country, within the 8th European Conference on Sustainable Cities and Towns that was held in Bilbao in April 2016. The Conference was based on an open process, a continuation of the Aalborg Charter (1994) and the Aalborg Commitments (2004), and establishing a framework of commitments to transform cities towards sustainability, with three priorities:

- **Sociocultural transformation:** through the development of a culture of sustainability, based on equitable access to municipal services for all citizens, promoting participatory planning and implementation of local policies, redefining the boundaries between public and private services, activities and tasks, promoting social innovation and supporting the "sharing economy".

- **Socioeconomic transformation:** generating opportunities for local economies in key areas such as decentralised renewable energies, local food production, transport and social services. It proposes the creation of local value chains and small-scale local investment opportunities, promoting initiatives such as crowdfunding, responsible public procurement and promoting the circular economy.

- **Technology transformation:** supporting the responsible use of new technologies, addressing the digital divide, supporting the use of open standards and adapting local businesses to the changes produced by the digital revolution.

The Basque Declaration is a major political and declaratory reference framework for the drafting of the Bultzatu 2050-Urban Agenda for the Basque Country, insofar as its principles confirm the intention of the Basque municipalities to promote compliance with the 2030 Agenda and the New Urban Agenda of the United Nations, and it should be viewed as a key point of reference.

2.2.4. Klima 2050 Strategy

The Basque Country's 2050 Climate Change Strategy is aimed at establishing the environmental measures to take to achieve an environmentally sustainable model for society in the medium and long term. For this purpose, this strategy has set nine goals to pursue:

- **Goal 1. Low-carbon energy model:** it proposes improving energy efficiency by promoting renewable energies, especially in urban areas. For this purpose, it proposes measures such as performing technical inspections of buildings to award energy certificates, promoting buildings that are energy self-sufficient (zero-energy building) and promoting the renovation of buildings and urban regeneration with a neighbourhood focus, integrating nature-based solutions and the ecological restoration of urban environments.

- **Goal 2. Zero-emissions transport:** this seeks to improve the greenest modes of transport, at the expense of those based on fossil fuel consumption, proposing the relocation of activities to the proximity of homes.

- **Goal 3. Land efficiency and resilience:** this seeks to promote an urban structure that is resistant to climate change and to integrate vulnerability assessments and climate change adaptation into the territorial strategy. Specific measures are proposed to achieve these goals, such as promoting green infrastructures that adapt to climate change or mapping out impacts and vulnerability to climate change.

- **Goal 4. Resilience of the natural environmen:** its objectives include recovering vulnerable species and habitats and integrating the climate change variable into the management of coastal areas.

- **Goal 5. Primary sector resilience and emissions:** its aim is to adapt the practices of the primary sector to the new climate conditions, reducing greenhouse gas emissions and increasing the Basque Country's potential to become a carbon sink.

- **Goal 6. Reducing municipal waste generation:** this seeks to reduce the amount of urban waste that is generated and encourage recycling and reuse.

- **Goal 7. Anticipating risks:** this seeks to guarantee long-term water supplies and ensure the resilience of critical infrastructures to extreme events.

- **Goal 8. Innovation and knowledge transfer:** this proposes improving innovation and scientific knowledge of climate change and its effects.

- **Goal 9. Basque Autonomous Communities:** responsible, exemplary and leaders: one of its main objectives is to achieve a public administration with zero emissions, making the Basque Country a global leader on the issue of climate change. Its goals also include raising awareness, educating and informing citizens.

Due to its importance for the Urban Agenda reference framework, together with the other strategies, the Climate Change Strategy is considered to be an essential element of the Bultzatu 2050 Urban Agenda.
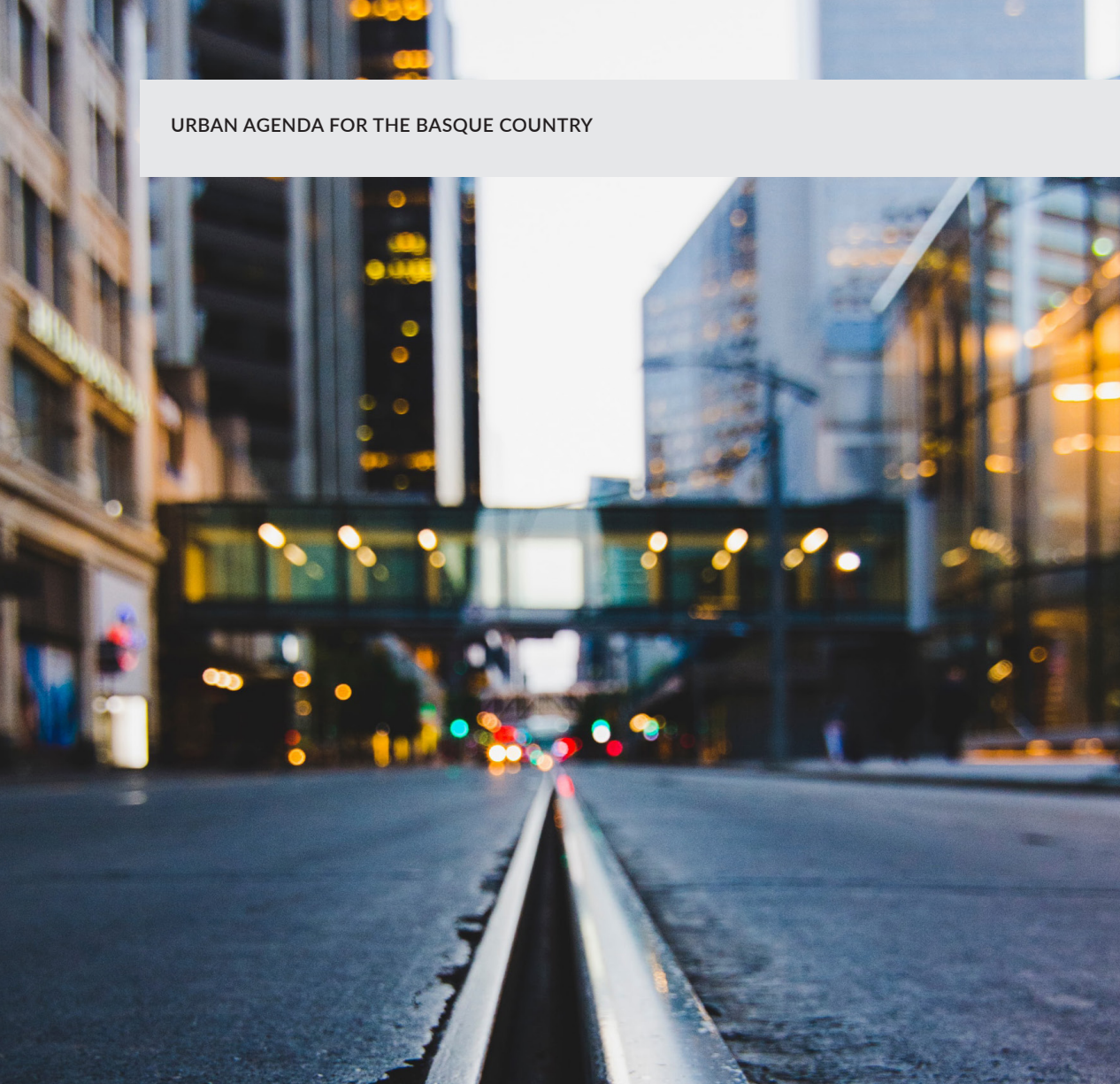
The Urban Basque Country: Basic information

3.1.1. Basic aspects

BILBAO	DONOSTIA	VITORIA/GASTEIZ
35 municipalities	**13** municipalities	**1** municipality
900.307 inhabitants	**407.146** inhabitants	**244.634** inhabitants
1.786 inhabitants per km2	**1.081** inhabitants per km2	**884** inhabitants per km2

03

The Basque Country is a highly urban region in terms of population settlement but, uniquely, urban areas only occupy 7% of the territory. Furthermore, this concentration is equally balanced across the region, resulting in three capital cities in this area with their respective areas of influence, where over 71,56% of the population of the Basque Country lives. The rest of the municipalities fall within the areas into which the region has been historically divided. Over 78% of the population of the Basque Country lives in municipalities with more than 10,000 inhabitants.

The Basque territory takes the form of a **polycentric urban region**, where three metropolitan areas exist alongside a network of intermediate towns and cities with **strong links to the rural and natural environment**, which retain their own structures and identities and whose interrelations are one of the hallmarks of the Basque Country. To understand the urban Basque Country it is necessary to understand its link with rural areas, with the natural capital that surrounds it and intersects with the urban framework, its network of natural areas and the presence of infrastructures that connect these diverse environments.

This polycentric urban region, which culturally forms the Euskal Hiría (Basque City), establishes a reference framework with a strong shared identity in social, business and civic matters, with multi-level governance that hinges on a framework of cooperation and coordination that is based on consensus between the different administrative levels, made possible through dynamic municipalities, provincial councils and the Basque government.

Bearing this in mind, different trends have been observed in the urban populations of the municipalities that function as capital cities: while the population of Bilbao's urban district has been decreasing since at least 1996, San Sebastian has maintained moderate growth and Vitoria is the Basque capital that has grown most in the last 20 years.

Graph 1. Total population living in Basque capital cities
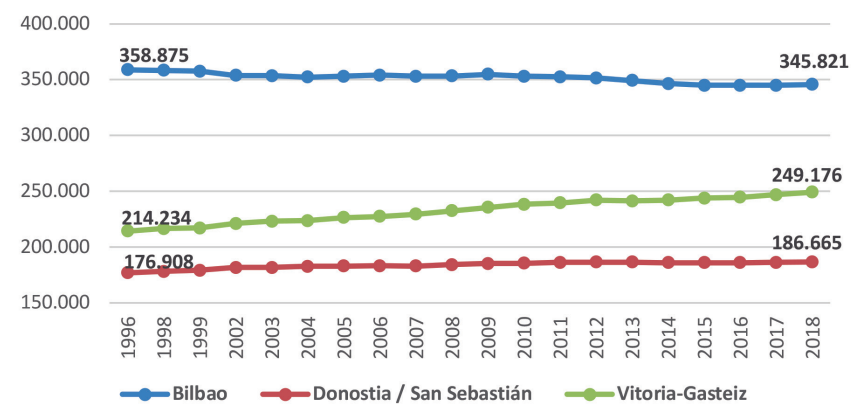
Source: Udalmap (EUSTAT)

Vitoria also has the highest proportion of foreign residents in its population, representing 9.34% of its entire population, while the figures are lower in Bilbao and San Sebastian.

Graph 2. Proportion of the foreign population living in the Basque capital cities
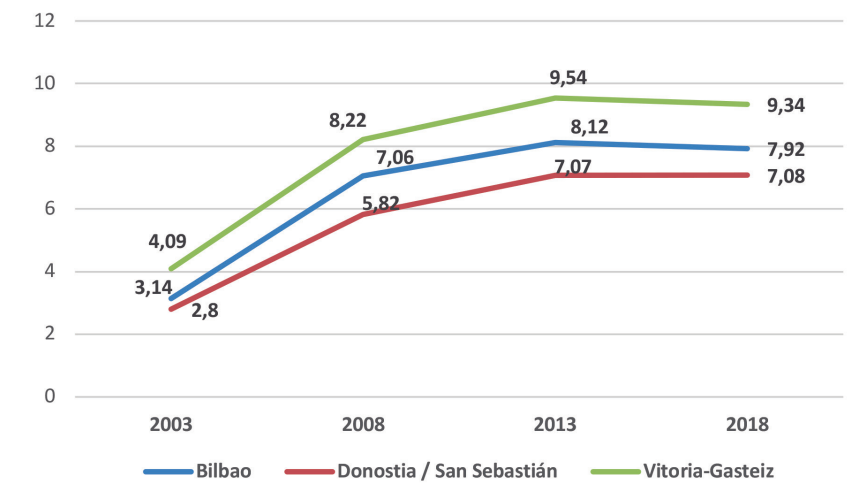
Source: Udalmap (EUSTAT)

Within the Basque Country's urban framework, **density is a key factor that is strongly linked to the urban model.** Thus, the city of Bilbao is notable with 8500 inhabitants per square kilometre, making it one of the most densely populated capital cities in southern Europe. However, Vitoria has far lower figures for population density.

Graph 3. Population density in the Basque capital cities
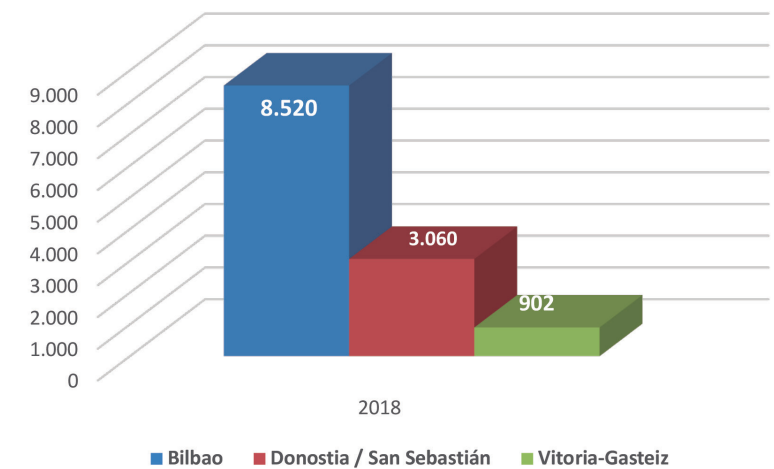
Source: Udalmap (EUSTAT)

However, to get a proper understanding of the urban context of the Basque Country, we must also examine population density in terms of the region as a whole, including functional areas that are structured around the capital cities. Thus, the metropolitan area of Bilbao provides urban population density of up to 7153 inhabitants per square kilometre, but with a total land density of 1753 inhabitants/km2, while San Sebastian has urban density of 6250 inhabitants/km2 and a total density of 1068 inhabitants/km2 and Central Álava has urban density of 2074 inhabitants/km2 and a total density of 119.8 inhabitants/km2. In turn, the functional areas are formed by municipalities with a population density exceeding 19,000 inhabitants per square kilometre alongside areas with lower population density, creating a varied demographic picture.

Urban density in Municipalities

Source: Udalmap (EUSTAT)

	< 738 Hab./Km2
	738 - 1.621,5 Hab./Km2
	1.621,5 - 2.756 Hab./Km2
	2.756 - 4.372 Hab./Km2
	4.372 - 7.258,5 Hab./Km2
	7.258,5 - 11.779 Hab./Km2
	> 11.779 Hab./Km2
	Partzuergoa/Parzonería
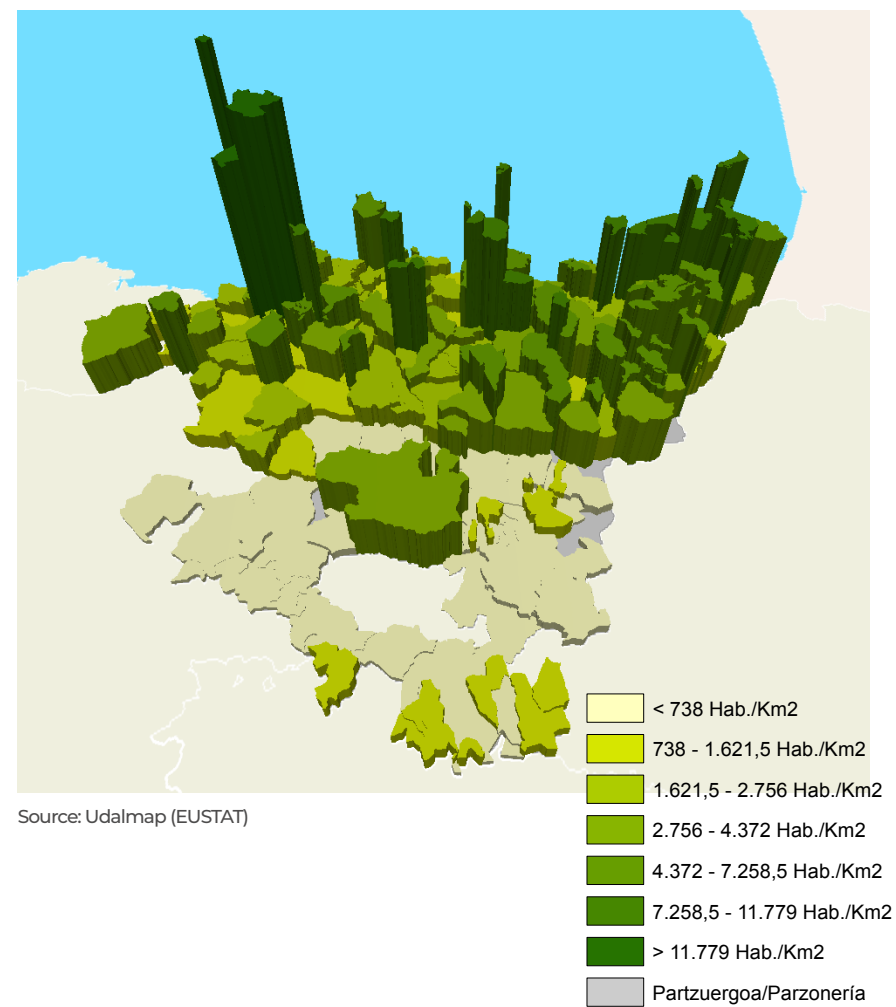
Because of these diverse demographic trends, we also have various levels of ageing. The figures are very similar in Bilbao and San Sebastian, with 24% of their populations being over 65 years old. Vitoria is the youngest city, with 20.6% of the population aged over 65 years old, several percent below the other two Basque capital cities.

Graph 4. Ageing rate of the Basque capital cities (% of population aged 65 and above)

Source: Udalmap (EUSTAT)
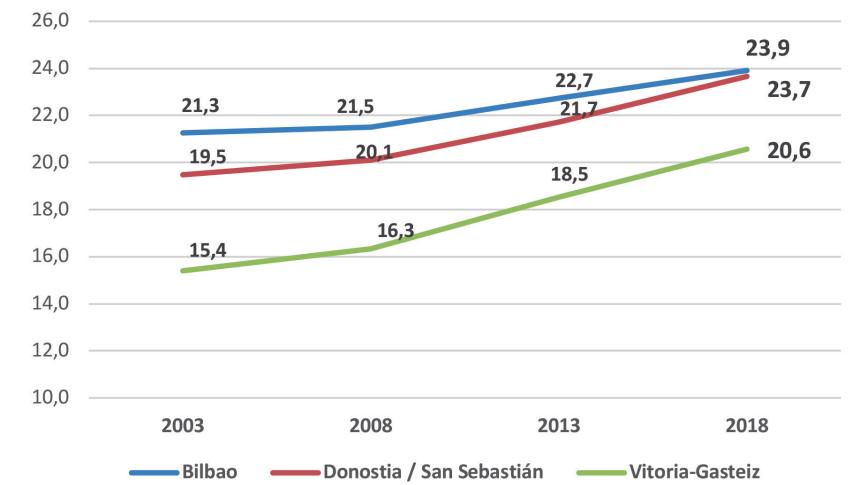
This situation is reversed when the population under the age of 14 is analysed: Vitoria stands out from the other two capital cities and it is the only city where this figure continues to rise.

Graph 5. Rate of children in the Basque capital cities (% of population aged between 0 and 14)

Source: Udalmap (EUSTAT)
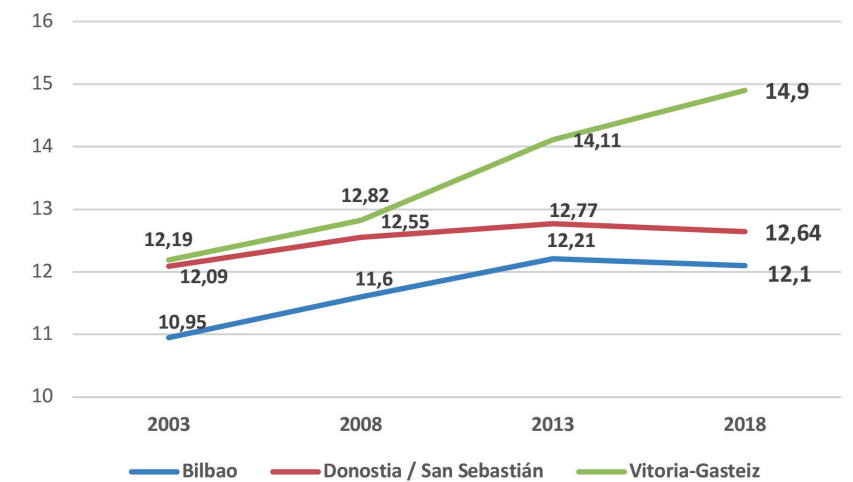
3.1.2. Economy and unemployment

Due to its dynamic nature, entrepreneurial spirt and entrepreneurship and the competitiveness of its industrial sector and service industry, the Basque Country maintains a low unemployment rate compared with Spain as a whole. This situation is reflected very prominently in its capital cities, which maintain unemployment rates that are significantly lower than the national average, most notably San Sebastian, with a rate that is half the national average.

Graph 6. Unemployed population in Lanbide (% of population aged between 16 and 64)
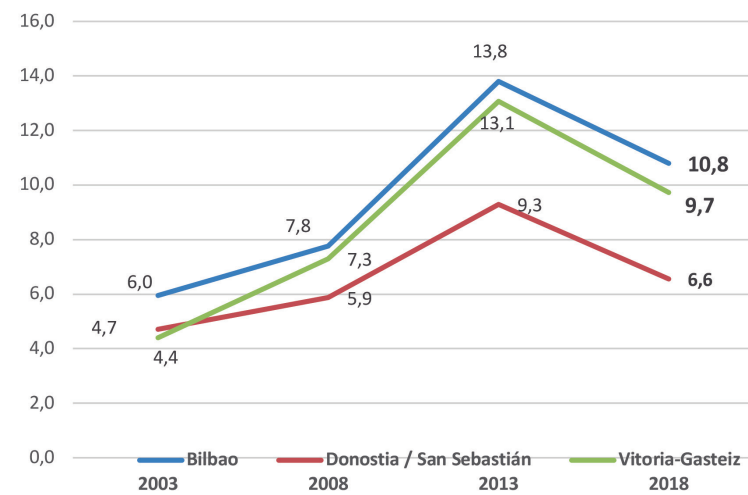
Source: Udalmap (EUSTAT)

Similarly, we can say that the per capita income of the three municipalities is at the higher end of the range for the country as a whole, with income per capita between 31 and 37 thousand euros in 2015. However, the distribution of this income is particularly unequal: the statistics from the tax returns of individuals show a per capita income difference of 3 to 1 between the richest and poorest people in the three capital cities.

Graph 7. Municipal GDP per capita (€)
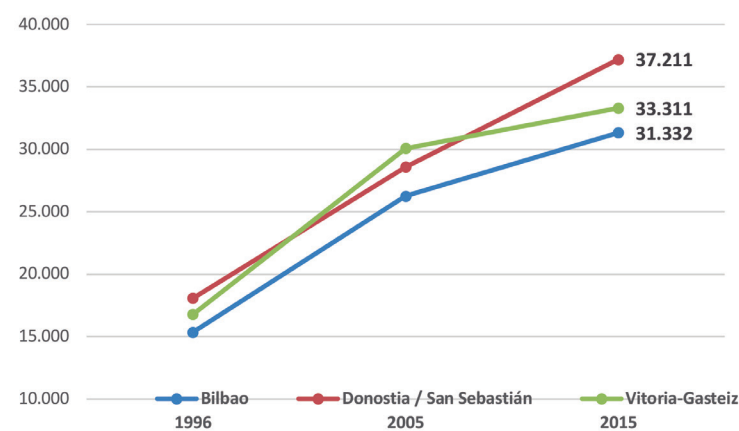
Source: Udalmap (EUSTAT)

3.1.3. Environmental aspects

Due to its specific nature as an urban-rural-natural continuum, the Basque Country has highly developed green territory and infrastructures. Vitoria is noteworthy, regularly appearing among the greenest cities in the European Union, due to its mobility policy and its quantity and quality of green infrastructures. However, San Sebastian is top of the table for capital cities with the most metres of urban green spaces per person.

Similarly, although it may appear that the Basque Country is the region in southern Europe where climate change will have the smallest impact and the consumption of water and other resources is not applying excessive pressure on its basin water supplies despite the importance of industry to its economy, it should be noted that the impact of climate change is imbalanced, with significant vulnerability in coastal areas, where 70% of the population lives.

Furthermore, the energy mix continues to be overdependent on non-renewable energies and, due to its orography and land distribution, private cars are still being used extensively, with over 50% of commutes being completed using this mode of transport.

Graph 8. Area occupied by parks, gardens and urban green spaces (m2/person) (2009)

Source: Udalmap (EUSTAT)

Strategic challenges of the urban agenda to 2050

The future of the planet is urban: since 2008, over half of the population has lived in towns and cities and the economic and social effects of this are felt by humankind as a whole. The aim of the Bultzatu 2050 Urban Agenda for the Basque Country is not only to improve the Basque Country's city model, but also to help fulfil the goals established in the New Urban Agenda of the United Nations through the provision of global public goods. For this purpose, it is necessary to meet the major challenges that cities will have to face in the future.

4.1. Global challenges of the urban agenda: cities to 2050

04

ENVIRONMENTAL CHALLENGES

Climate changes and energy model

Competition for water and resources

Water treatment and management

City model and mobility

Deteriorating urban ecosystems

SOCIAL CHALLENGES

Population change

Right to housing and access to services

Migration and international mobility people

Competition for talent

Inequality and spatial segregation

Cultural identity and diversity

ECONOMIC CHALLENGES

Inserting cities into de global value chain

Economies of scale and proximity

Decoupling between economic growth and job creation

TECNOLOGICAL CHALLENGES

Autonomous mobility

New business models

Datification of the city

New logistics chain

Automation of services

4.1.1. Environmental challenges

Cities are facing numerous environmental challenges: cities generate over 70% of all greenhouse gases, so their transition to carbon-neutral economies by 2050, as defined in the European Union's strategy, has become one of the key factors in their redesign and management. But it is not the only one: the management of natural resources and the processing and elimination of waste are a new priority for the protection of urban ecosystems. Therefore, it is essential to consider the urban city model that is being proposed and the public policies that will make it possible.

Within the objectives of the Klima 2050 Strategy, the Basque Country has committed to a 40% reduction in greenhouse gases from their 2005 levels by 2030 and reducing them by 80% by 2050, with renewable energy consumption totalling 40% of final consumption. Reducing the high energy dependence, which is currently above 90%, is essential to ensure energy self-sufficiency.

4.1.2. Social challenges

In addition to the environmental challenges, significant social challenges are to be faced: demographic changes, the growing tendency towards inequality and the risk of spatial segregation in cities call into question the ability of cities to offer the necessary resources to live a civic life with an abundance of rights, in particular with regard to access to housing.

The growing trend of international mobility among people will also affect cities, which will have to offer an environment of diversity and acceptance in a world where competition for talent and skilled workers will become one of the most pronounced trends in the future.

4.1.3. Economic challenges

As places where much of the economic power is concentrated, cities are also facing significant challenges in this regard. The threat of periods of economic growth without job creation, the reconfiguration of the global value chains and the need to be inserted into those value chains, the contradiction between economies of scale that tend to concentrate economic activity in specific places and the need to maintain an economic system based on proximity are some of the main challenges that cities will have to face.

4.1.4. Technological challenges

Finally, the emergence of new technologies, the data economy boom, the automation of jobs and the creation of new business models present important opportunities to maintain and promote innovative, creative and technologically advanced cities in which the citizens are not left behind.

4.2. The challenges of cities in the Basque Country

Despite its specific characteristics, the Basque Country will not be immune to the major transformations that are unfolding, which will lead to a number of stresses which, in the context of the Basque Country's cities and urban areas, will pose a set of strategic challenges, such as translating these macro trends to the context of cities and urban areas in the Basque Country:

4.2.1. Challenges related to social cohesion

DIVERSITY

One of the biggest challenges that will arise in the Basque Country's urban areas will be **incorporating diversity as a basic element of our identity.** This, combined with building new shared identities, will enrich our culture and increase social diversity, and there must be a place for the Basque language and other cultural elements and Basque traditions. **Culture** is envisaged **as a centripetal force** and an essential tool to overcome these challenges in a well-planned manner.

This social diversity will be based on **various factors:** cultural, identity-related, origin, age, etc. and it will have a clear impact on the **demographic profile** of the urban areas of the Basque Country. Everything indicates that the Basque Country will have an ageing society (more elderly people and older people, which will have an impact on healthcare - care for dependent adults), which will require a greater number of immigrants to be admitted and integrated. To guarantee social cohesion, admission and integration mechanisms will be required for the migrant population and policies to increase the birth rate will have to be promoted.

INEQUALITY

The Basque Country will be a **more diverse society**, but it will also be a more unequal and polarised society, where inequalities in income and wealth, spatial segregation and the risk of privatisation of the public services will have a direct impact on the health and well-being of individuals and on their opportunities to live a decent life.

The challenge, also locally, will be to **make people the central focus** of all public decisions and actions, transversally applying the gender perspective and addressing intersectionality, i.e. how numerous aspects of women's lives and their vulnerabilities overlap. Building on the basis of a collective perspective will make urban areas a place of opportunity, unlike focusing on individuals, which will generate even more unmet needs.

4.2.2. Challenges in relations of production and consumption

Choosing to build from an individual or collective perspective (more individualistic or collectivist society) will determine our social and relationship models up to 2050. Urban areas are facing the risk of becoming an urban environment in which the human element and relationships are neglected. And this will have a direct economic impact on cities.

REDISTRIBUTION OF CITIES vs DUALISATION

The first impact identified is the manner in which we approach **redistribution measures in cities to avoid dualisation**. Against a backdrop of unstable employment and long-term unemployment, social inequalities arising from the use of technological tools (digital divide, inequality, exclusion, etc.) and energy shortages, new redistribution frameworks must be considered:

- In terms of **income**: further examine income support benefits; universal basic income, etc.

- In terms of **technology**: equal access to technology (ability to access and accessibility to technological resources), technology and employment (job relocation), technology and health (food, ageing, environmental pollution, etc.), cybersecurity and high-tech cities.

- In terms of **health**: factor health into all policies (healthy ageing, life expectancy/quality of life, etc.) to address the lack of opportunities for the most vulnerable groups.

- In terms of **energy**: move towards models of energy self-sufficiency (generation, renewables, etc.), decontamination, etc.

BALANCE BETWEEN PAID AND UNPAID ACTIVITY

Looking forwards to 2050, **it will be necessary to achieve a different balance (new, more dynamic) between paid activity (employment) and unpaid activity (care)** to guarantee the quality of life of all people and avoid an economic decline due to a lack of people of working age.

This will require a fresh approach and rethink of the time devoted to employment and unpaid work (care, work/life balance, voluntary work, local community life, etc.) and a new approach to employment itself due to the changes in economic activity in urban areas:

Use and configuration of hours

Working life does not end between 60 and 70 years old - work and employment time will be reconfigured throughout life

Work/life balance: increasing or decreasing?

The instability of care work: carers in a vulnerable situation, privatisation of care...

Redistribution of work (fewer working hours per person and more time available for leisure, care, etc.)

Changes in employment

Quality in employment- dualisation due to the technology gap

Employment distributed across the region

Need for talent (technology-intesive industrial activity) - training

Telecommuting, risk to labour relations (dehumanisation)

Layoffs (technological unemployment)

New technology-based jobs - training and talent

CHANGES LINKED TO ECONOMIC AND PRODUCTIVE ACTIVITY

It is also worth noting **the changes that will arise in urban areas that are linked to economic and productive activities:**

- Servicisation of the economy in cities - economy based on services and commerce (new economic structure), service companies with more intensive R&D+i, development of the service economy for the ageing population, etc.

- Increased specialisation and withdrawal from intensive sectors (new niches such as food biotechnology).

- Digital economy - high digitisation and automation of production processes.

- Reindustrialisation - focus on reducing waste, decarbonisation, etc.

The Basque Country's urban framework hinges on a competitive and dynamic business and entrepreneurial sector, which is the region's economic driver. The challenges associated with its competitiveness and promoting business growth must be approached from a regional perspective and also take into account the link between the urban framework and the global focus of its companies and production sector.

NEW APPROACH TO RESOURCES AND DEVELOPMENT AND CONSUMPTION MODELS

These changes **should be tackled with a new approach to resources and development and consumption models** in which people, the general interest and the planet are made central to the economy and where **social innovation emerges as an inevitable vehicle for change**.

It will be necessary to implement **economic models with high added value and creative value** in cities, **based on business models, entrepreneurship, etc**. and which improve production efficiency (reducing the use of natural resources and air pollution, recycling, returning to short production and consumption cycles, etc.). They should be geared towards meeting social needs and overcoming social challenges (sovereign economies of proximity, silver economy, circular economy, etc.) and reconnecting urban and rural areas (agrifood strategy, water footprint, responsible consumption, etc.).

The idea of the **circular city**, which addresses and enables the development of the people who live in it (from a social and educational perspective) through harmonious economic development models, is complemented by public and private spaces that should be designed to offer opportunities to live, interact and move around on an equal footing.

4.2.3. Challenges related to the urban planning model

COEXISTENCE OF VARIOUS URBAN NETWORKS IN A SINGLE CITY

The mechanisms and tools for urban planning and management should address the **coexistence of various urban frameworks in a single city. Addressing this urban imbalance** may mitigate social fragmentation and "postcode inequalities" up to 2050 (and also inequalities in the use and occupancy of public space).

Within this timeframe, aspects such as **accessibility** of public spaces (by removing urban barriers, through urban lifts, etc.) will be assured and the **freeing up and regeneration of urban space** will have occurred. All as a result of:

- The recovery of public spaces as social spaces for interaction and cohesion in the city.

- Reversing the loss of biodiversity and natural spaces in urban areas (renaturation, green areas, etc.).

- The implementation of new mobility models (pedestrianisation, sustainable mobility, self-sufficiency, etc.).

- The regeneration of infrastructures and regeneration of urban networks and the stock of residential housing (allocating resources for their maintenance and repair).

Within this context we must commit to adhering to a culture of habitable living, maintaining the goal of **high-quality built environments, strongly underpinned by cultural and social characteristics, with dynamic and multipurpose neighbourhoods**.

Robotisation, automation and the integration of communication networks have facilitated remote work, reducing the need for workers to be physically present and allowing workplaces to be created in cities that are located in local neighbourhoods, close to their homes. This will significantly reduce the need for commuting for a large part of the population and will help to revitalise neighbourhoods, which will recover highly specialised local commerce

MOBILITY

Mobility will play a vital role in the structuring of a more user-friendly, resilient and high-tech city, to overcome urban challenges and designed according to the scale and location of economic activity:

FEATURES OF URBAN MOBILITY

- Adaptation of urban mobility to pedestrianisation

- Accessibility to green spaces for the population

- Sustainable mobility: electrification, shared mobility, mobility on demand, public transport, etc.

- Autonomous mobility (autonomous systems, purchase and delivery of products in the home, etc.)

- New infrastructures and non-individual transport models

- Risk and impact of mobility on health (sedentary lifestyle)

DEVELOPMENT OF THE LAND SURROUNDING THE CITY

Finally, to ensure the survival of our model, **cities should be designed to ensure the compatibility of their growth with the development of the land surrounding the city** (rural and natural environment), preventing the city centre from becoming the main economic hub, leading to social inequality (depopulation, lack of job opportunities, etc.) in the municipalities furthest away from the main urban centres (small municipalities). Residential (re)densification plans will need to be launched in the city, with this **redensification not seen as the end in itself, but the means of ensuring the survival of the Basque urban model,** with high-quality public spaces and built environments.

HOUSING MODEL

The housing model will also be determined by demographic and cultural changes and many solutions will involve incorporating technology into the design of the housing itself (and in the streets and access roads). It is increasingly common for health **technologies to be incorporated** into housing (rapid disease diagnostic technologies for the home, due to the increase in the elderly population, assistive technologies and home automation) and we will move towards **shared housing models**. The subjective right to housing must be guaranteed, and the quality of this housing must be assured against a backdrop of the risk of impoverishment of the middle and lower classes due to fall in value of the real estate stock.

The traditional housing model will have to be made more flexible, to address the new social circumstances and promote the regeneration and redevelopment of the existing stock, while improving its energy efficiency.

NEW CONFIGURATION AND USE OF SPACES

Devising a **new configuration and use of the spaces** will require new models of public/private partnership, coordinated approaches and public management. In short, it will be closely linked to new governance models and the use and organisation of public resources, integrating the outlying neighbourhoods into the urban structure and encouraging natural spaces to be connected with the urban structure by promoting greenbelts and other nature-based solutions.

4.2.4. Challenges in the governance of cities

STRONG INSTITUTIONAL AND SOCIAL FRAMEWORK

In 2050 the Basque cities and urban areas will have a strong institutional and social framework which will also operate through a public/private partnership model. The coordination and alignment of public and private actors will be vitally important to address the concentration of economic power in large global centres and avoid the appropriation of cities due to private interests prevailing over the general interest (and the resulting loss of power by local governments).

In a global context, the local governance model should seek to emulate large-scale trends and movements, with a bottom-up approach.

We have identified a number of **elements that will largely determine the form that this local governance model takes**. Elements whose impact must be properly understood and managed

HYPER-TRANSPARENCY AND DATIFICATION OF THE CITY

The first aspect relates to the **hyper-transparency and datification of the city**. The impact of technology on urban areas will lead to the formation of new interconnections and infrastructures that should enable a greater capacity to collect public and private data, and provide an opportunity to integrate technology and increase the transparency of the governance and administration of Basque cities.

However, regardless of their ability or inability to manage this datification and the impact of new technological frameworks (internet of things, artificial intelligence, etc.), hyper-transparency will open up other possibilities related to the use and management of this information. The ethics and democratisation of technologies and data will be one of the cornerstones of urban development (a new social contract) to counter models that commodify and control people (clearly invading privacy and restricting individual freedom). The privacy and freedom of choice of citizens may be affected by the unethical use of tools or a relationship model between institutions and citizens that is based on deference.

New technologies should serve to improve the management of cities (improve the detection of needs and challenges, facilitate proactive responses and assess their implementation). Datification can serve to more effectively manage security and safety in urban areas (crime, traffic, natural disasters, epidemics, etc.), but, above all, it should be seen as a **means of improving the quality of people's lives**.

SCOCIETY ACTS AS DRIVER FOR CHANGE IN THE CITY

The second question is how to **activate mechanisms that allow society to act as a driver for change in the city**. Building towards critical citizens who share in the responsibility for managing public resources involves opting for advanced models of citizen participation (for example, in areas such as environmental management) and, across a 30-year period, also developing mechanisms for digital empowerment (recognising digital rights and training people in the proper use of technologies).

The development and learning of critical skills for life plans and collective projects (such as the ability to overcome challenges in a team or having a critical attitude in situations where the truthfulness of the information is in question) should be accompanied by institutional changes: the provision of open source data and platforms, transparency and accountability, citizen participation and collaboration, etc. ultimately opting to move beyond the limited approach to participation and towards the promotion of true ecosystems for the joint creation of urban policies.

THE USE AND PROVISION OF PUBLIC AND COLLECTIVE RESOURCES

Thirdly, the **use and provision of public and collective resources** will be essential for reversing the process of growing inequalities in urban areas, even more so if greater reliance by citizens on public funds is anticipated.

Taxation is an essential tool for redistribution and to protect public services, but it also has the potential to help establish new scenarios. Changes to the tax model which, for example, promote green taxes or which financially sustain new social and healthcare services linked to the ageing population will establish new lines of action in cities.

As well as guaranteeing public revenue, in terms of resources, cities should optimise the use and management of natural resources (water, green areas, woods and ecosystems/natural areas, biodiversity, etc.) and promote their recovery and conservation. They should also minimise external factors (for example, the cost of decontaminating soil) and develop an urban energy policy that includes: the generation and use of sustainable energies and the redistribution and recovery of energy

NEW PROGRESS MEASURING INDICATORS

Strategic priorities of Bultzatu 2050

The main aim of the Bultzatu 2050-Urban Agenda for the Basque Country is to **ensure that the conditions are in place to exercise the right to the city within a context of economic, social, environmental and technological transition**

> **The right to the city**, such as the right to decent housing, to a healthy neighbourhood equipped with basic services and socially valued, to being linked to the city as a whole and to mobility within it, to access to business opportunities, employment and training and to social inclusion, participation and political and legal equality for all inhabitants.

Exercising this right to the city means adapting, redesigning and launching new urban policies to overcome the challenges generated by that transition, with a high level of sustainability and reclaiming cities as spaces for communal living and economic, social, cultural and political exchange. The right to the city pursues quality in the urban environment, viewed holistically, in which people live, work, enjoy themselves and get along

05

CITIES THAT ENABLE AND ENSURE... .

- Living a decent life

- Multicultural societies/habitats that preserve and unite different cultural, identity and relationship values

- Equal opportunities to access public services in the region

- Avoiding an overly individualistic society

- Territorial balance (rural and urban, sustainability, integrated management, balanced flows - resources and waste -, extreme natural weather events, environment and armed conflicts, more effective emission control)

- Healthy cities for the well-being of people

- Care: ageing, children, mobility... many of us will get much older

- Resilience (climate change, extreme events and global change, green infrastructure, ecosystem services, new urban planning model, urban compaction)

- Introducing nature to the city

Therefore, the challenge moving forwards to 2050 will consist of building a city model in the Basque Country that ensures and enables sustainable, inclusive and intelligent development that is capable of managing these ever-changing variables.

CITIES THAT DESIGN AND IMPLEMENT RESPONSES...

- Energy transition (decarbonisation, efficiency and savings, mobility, self-generation and changing the distribution model)

- Climate change (urban heat island, reduction in artificial land, reduction in the consumption of land, assets and resources)

- Mobility (pedestrianisation of the cities, internal journeys - bicycles - and external journeys - public transport)

- Mobility: changes that will occur in mobility due to new technologies and uses.

- Training and attracting talent

- Digitisation also as an asset and strategic challenge

- Technology to aid people and social relations

- Integration, balance between the local and global economies in globalisation processes

- City governance and funding

- New indicators for a complex situation at appropriate scales

- New business, technology, employment and employability models within the context of an ageing society

Anticipating the challenges

- 15 future challenges

Setting the goals

- 8 strategic priorities

- 5 cross-cutting principles

Specifyeing the actions

- 33 action areas

- 104 lines of action

To further consolidate this Basque city model, to overcome the global challenges and their impact on the Basque Country, we propose an agenda that addresses 8 strategic priorities, centred on 31 action areas and 105 lines of action. There are 5 cross-cutting aspects of these priorities, related to multi-level governance of the agenda, gender mainstreaming, the comprehensiveness of the actions, the land use focus and the commitment to monitoring and assessment.

This section continues in Annex I, which contains the action sheets that explain the 105 lines of action. They detail the plans and tools with which they are associated, the actors potentially involved in their implementation, the link between each action and the goals and targets of the United Nations' SDGs and the goals set in the Basque Country 2030 Agenda. The links between the various action areas also appear in the annex.
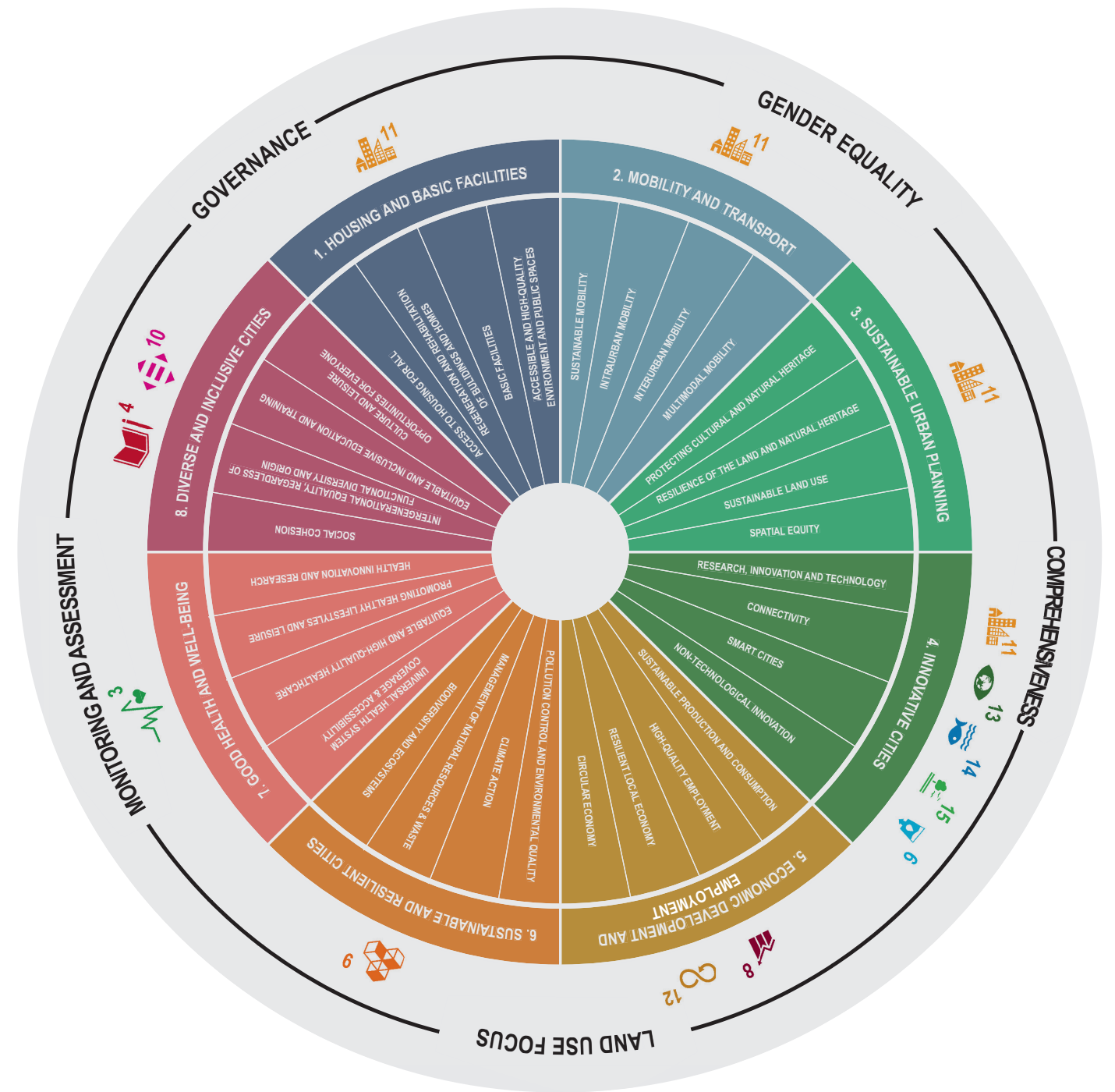
5.1. Promoting the right to housing and basic facilities

Provision for social cohesion

Facilitating the exercise of the right to decent, affordable and accessible housing for each moment of every person's life cycle.

ACCESS TO HOUSING

REGENERATION AND REHABILITATION OF BUILDINGS AND HOMES

BASIC FACILITIES

ENVIRONMENT AND PUBLIC SPACES

Focus of the Right to Housing strategic priority:

- Focused on **urban regeneration and the densification of urban centres** rather than the development of new buildings.

- **Adaptation and diversification of the existing housing stock** to meet the population and social needs of the citizens, promoting a mixed use of the same territorial area.

- Committed to the **rental market and new ways** of using, accessing and managing housing: co-housing, reverse mortgages, etc.

- Establishing **programmes to guarantee the right to access housing** for the most **vulnerable** people and families, thus avoiding spatial segregation.

- Establishing **minimum basic services and facilities** for the region.

- In line with the Davos Declaration 2018, **promoting a high-quality built environment**, with particular focus on the architectural quality of the built environment, both from a cultural perspective and in terms of habitability

Action areas

5.1.1. Access to housing for everyone

- Improving the **rental housing** stock available and coordination between the various actors involved in developing that stock, **prioritising empty housing mobilisation** through intermediation programmes.

- **Increasing and improving the management of the public and protected housing stock**, prioritising rental housing. Committing to housing access policies, with **particular focus on vulnerable families and people**. Replacing the current system of quotas and appraisals with the allocation of subsidised housing.

- Establishing an **eviction prevention plan** both for homes that are owned and rental housing, whether it is subsidised or privately owned. **Extending the support services for family over-indebtedness** developed by the Basque Government. Promoting the coordination of activities to prevent, address and mediate on alternative housing solutions for vulnerable people.

- **Promoting coordination** between the Basque Government, provincial and local authorities and the third sector for added impetus to the right to housing programme.

- Tackling **energy poverty**, to meet the most immediate needs of families that are vulnerable or at risk of social exclusion.

- **Combatting homelessness** by establishing innovative programmes in this area, like Housing first.

- **Promoting co-housing and shared housing**. Increasing the number of homes available in the programme and reviewing the access requirements.

5.1.2. Renovation of buildings and urban regeneration

- **Promoting energy efficiency and the renovation of the urban building stock**, adapting it to the current energy challenges (building envelopes and heating systems) and individual needs, in areas such as guaranteeing accessibility to them, ensuring healthy and comfortable conditions and eliminating the risk of energy poverty.

- Incentivising job creation in the housing renovation subsector, while at the same time improving the state of repair, accessibility and energy efficiency of Basque housing.

- Promoting "renovations for rent" programmes, which combine housing renovations, occupational training and access to rental housing.

- Promoting financial instruments that facilitate the development of projects to improve the energy efficiency of housing as part of the comprehensive urban regeneration programmes, ensuring the participation of households with lower incomes.

- Updating the **legal and urban planning tools** to promote redevelopment and regeneration

- Promoting the **redesign of buildings**, enabling the construction of different types of housing in each building. Promoting the redesign of housing to adapt it to the life cycles of individuals, with innovative schemes such as reverse mortgages

- Promoting the construction of "user-friendly housing", **incorporating the gender perspective**, addressing the needs of all social groups and focusing especially on people who work in the care industry; and making residential buildings suitable for the provision of care (allocation of empty spaces).

- Developing comprehensive urban regeneration proposals in the neighbourhoods and vulnerable areas, integrating holistic activities that allow the conditions prevalent in urban segregation to be reversed

5.1.3. Basic facilities

- Incorporation of the **minimum range of facilities and services** necessary in each region, prioritising the diversification of land use and promoting proximity and mobility on foot.

- Promoting the renovation of buildings and urban regeneration and the incorporation of **energy efficiency measures for building in the tertiary sector**, in particular government buildings.

- Promoting **public policies to achieve a balance in the different services** available in each district, with special focus on those districts with the most social problems. Provision of social and sporting infrastructures, green areas, telecommunications infrastructures, the facilities necessary for people who work in the care industry, etc. to live a normal life, for safe public use, avoiding functional dependency on urban centres

5.1.4. Accessible and high-quality environment and public spaces

- Achieving **universal urban accessibility** (lifts, ramps, removal of barriers, etc.) and urban planning that is user-friendly for the elderly, children and people with special needs. Developing actions to improve the accessibility of **public spaces** to make them **spaces that are more user-friendly and attractive to walk in**.

- Promoting the **creation and transfer of spaces for interaction and communal living**, both public and private, according to the profiles of the various people who use them. Reclaiming spaces for people to interact in each neighbourho.

Implementation tools Land Use Planning Guide
- Housing Plan
- Integrated Land Use Intervention Proposal
- Decree of Habitability
- Energy Strategy
- Framework Employment and Economic Recovery Plan
- Basque Strategy for the Homeless
- Social Inclusion Plan

Indicators
- Protected housing stock
- Support for the homeless
- Urban vulnerability indicators

5.2. Cities on the move: for a new type of mobility

Intermodal public transport

Redesign the urban and interurban transport system to achieve low-emission mobility, promoting flexible, sustainable and safe methods.

SUSTAINABLE MOBILITY

INTERURBAN MOBILITY

INTRAURBAN MOBILITY

MULTIMODAL MOBILITY

Focus of the Sustainable Mobility strategic priority:

- Commitment to **reduce the use of private vehicles** and improve the integrated range of sustainable mobility services, making them suitable for the personal requirements of citizens.

- Adapting urban and interurban transport infrastructures for **new forms of mobility:** electric and shared vehicles, bicycles, etc.

- Promoting **universal** urban and interurban **accessibility**, especially for people with reduced mobility.

- Increasing the **joint responsibility and role of citizens** in the management of safe, sustainable and efficient mobility.

- Integrating **urban and land use planning** as a guiding factor in sustainable mobility.

- Ensuring that the **smallest municipalities** are also included in the sustainable mobility challenges that must be met.

- Establishing policies aimed at **reducing the need for mobility.**

Action areas

5.2.1. Sustainable mobility

- As per the DOTs, integrating sustainable mobility into **urban and land use planning**.

- Promoting the **pedestrianisation of urban centres** and the neighbouring areas to encourage walking to work, school, etc. Establishing residential priority areas and low-emission zones in urban areas.

- **Promoting the use of bicycles** by planning and constructing **urban bike lanes** that connect to the neighbouring business areas.

- Promoting and establishing the necessary infrastructures to launch and use **low-emission vehicles** and promoting vehicle fleet replacement. Establishing the necessary vehicle-to-grid interconnections - electrical lines, connections - to increase the use of electric cars

Reducing moblity needs

5.2.2. Intraurban mobility

- Promoting and providing urban infrastructures to extend **vehicle-sharing** models: cars, bicycles, etc. Establishing places for the parking and safekeeping of the new modes of transport.

- Harnessing the possibilities of **data technology to improve mobility management**, promoting the emergence of personal mobility services that are suited to the circumstances of each citizen.

- Adapting the range of **public transport services** to the changing needs of citizens, improving their flexibility and taking into account mobility demand trends, through the management of mobility data and the automatic learning capabilities of the system.

- Developing **education and outreach programmes** on sustainable mobility, road safety and traffic accident prevention.

- Promoting the preparation of **sustainable and safe municipal mobility plans** and establishing interinstitutional cooperation mechanisms to implement them

Barrier-free cities

5.2.3. Interurban mobility

- Improving **interurban connections and connections between districts**, based on the demands that arise due to personal mobility needs. Using new technologies to improve the flexibility of interurban public services and adapting them to existing mobility needs.

- Integrating new forms of mobility in **urban planning**, promoting the diversified use of land and "zero-mile" products, close access to the main services.

- Focusing especially on **areas with the most limited access** which are expanding or vulnerable.

- Incorporating **sustainable mobility criteria into planning and establishing new** commercial, business and industrial areas. Ensuring their proximity to or integration with residential area.

5.2.4. Multimodal mobility

- **Promoting intermodality and creating hubs to interconnect** the different forms of sustainable transport, especially in public transport stations. Also, establishing spaces for shared vehicles in train and bus stations.

Implementation tools
- Land Use Planning Guidelines
- Sustainable Transport Master Plan
- Road Safety and Safe and Sustainable Mobility Plan
- Klima 2050 Strategy

Indicators
- Fleet of electric vehicles
- Area for pedestrian use
- % of journeys in private motor vehicles

5.3. A new sustainable model of urban planning

Compact cities

In line with the Land Use Planning Guidelines, establish an urban planning framework that prioritises the redensification and regeneration of urban centres, the creation of high-quality public spaces and communal areas and accessibility for all.

PROTECTING HERITAGE

RESILIENCE OF THE LAND AND NATURAL HERITAGE

SUSTAINABLE LAND USE

SPATIAL EQUITY

Focus of the Effective and Balanced Urban Planning priority strategy:

- **Commitment to ensure a compact city**, with densified and regenerated centres, with spaces for communal living, with diversified land use, incorporating urban innovation and sustainability as planning criteria, promoting the use of existing buildings.

- Commitment to **close social and economic relations**, avoiding segregation and social inequalities in the region.

- **Improving the management, flexibility and use of urban planning tools**, incorporating new implementation, management and result assessment mechanisms.

- Protecting and promoting the use and appreciation of **cultural heritage.**

- Promoting the use of urban planning tools based on **current land use, with a bottom-up approach.**

Action areas

5.3.1. Protecting cultural and natural heritage

- Incorporating **new green infrastructures and improvements to current ones** into urban planning and reserving spaces for the revegetation of urban spaces, or new urban production methods such as urban allotments.

- Establishing **plans to protect cultural and natural heritage** and urban biodiversity.

- Promoting a **culture of protection and valuation of natural and cultural heritage** through public science programmes

5.3.2. Resilience of the land and natural heritage

- Incorporating **climate change adaptation criteria into urban planning**, e.g. waterway management to mitigate flood risks, the use of green roofs on buildings and other forms of passive insulation, with special emphasis on nature-based solutions. Preparation of urban infrastructures for the development of clean energy initiatives.

- Implementing a **regeneration initiative for soil that is contaminated** or in a poor condition, as a priority so that it can be used again.

- **Anticipating environmental risks**, incorporating their management and mitigation into local civil protection plans, protecting critical urban infrastructures and preparing contingency plans.

5.3.3. Sustainable land use

- Promoting the **compact and dense city model**, putting regeneration above growth. Recovering underused urban land as a priority.

- Establishing **plans to use and utilise the ground floors** of public and community buildings: service promotion, social facilities, etc.

- Promoting **integrated urban planning**, with new indicators used in the planning tools, linked to the priority areas established in this urban agenda. Improving the management and planning capabilities and adaptability of the land use and urban planning tools, **streamlining the process** and improving their related administrative procedures, actively integrating the various competent bodies.

Agile land use management

5.3.4. Spatial equity

- Promoting the **participation and joint responsibility of citizens**, as stipulated in the Land Use Planning Guidelines through consultation mechanisms and the joint creation of public spaces: online consultations, citizen forums, participatory investment budgets, etc.

- Supporting urban planning policies that prevent the creation of ghettos and create socially diverse neighbourhoods. **Promoting mixed public spaces where dynamics of pluralistic civic coexistence are generated**. Establishing incentives to remove physical barriers or infrastructures that isolate certain neighbourhoods or areas, with mobility permeating within the city. Taking steps to prevent residential concentrations and segregation in subsidised or social buildings promoted by the Basque government.

- **Promoting local commerce and facilities** in the suburbs, preventing them from being concentrated in city centres and limiting the maximum floor area of large retail centres.

Implementation tools
- Land Use Planning Guidelines
- Integrated Land Use Intervention Proposal
- Urban Planning Plans

Indicators
- Potentially contaminated soil
- Artificial land
- Areas in comprehensive urban regeneration processes

5.4. Innovative and wise cities

Innovation from, with and for people

Promoting the innovative use of land in the Basque Country as a recognisable ecosystem for creativity and cultural, economic and environmental vigour.

RESEARCH, INNOVATION AND TECHNOLOGY

CONNECTIVITY

NON-TECHNOLOGICAL INNOVATION

SMART CITIES

Focus of the Innovative Cities strategic priority:

- Promoting the **construction of interconnected hubs of innovative activity** in the Basque cities, with the necessary infrastructures and policies to generate new opportunities.

- Promotion of **creative cities**, based on talent and learning, as the main vehicle for social and economic innovation, with people being the central focus and key objective.

- Promoting **multi-actor participation**, public-private-social partnerships and innovation based on the implementation of innovation initiatives and urban creativity.

- Promoting the **translation of innovation policies** to the various local conditions.

- Commitment to **incorporate urban technology as a means, and not an end in itself**, with the participation and involvement of the various stakeholders. Progressing from Smart Cities to Wise Cities.

Action areas

5.4.1. Research, innovation and technology

- Preparing **ranges of public and private advanced services** for industry, encouraging them to be located in urban environments.

- Commitment to **establish new training models** that incorporate STEAM and digital skills, promoting critical and systemic thinking and a multidisciplinary approach to problems.

  - Cooperating with the university and education system to establish an urban learning and research ecosystem, including all pertinent sectors.

- Commitment to **digitise municipal public services** and enforce the digital rights of citizens: accessible applications and websites, user-friendly electronic administration, right to control and use personal data.

- Promoting **interaction between urban innovation and rural innovation**. Establishing innovation links in the rural-urban continuum.

5.4.2. Connectivity

- Promoting the extension of the **state-of-the-art communication infrastructures** necessary for management and data-based innovation and in applications and digital business models: 5G and next-generation broadband, with special emphasis on a balanced roll-out across the region. Achieving full coverage for the population, with high-speed connectivity to facilitate home automation applications, personal digital assistance, local accessibility services, etc

5.4.3. Smart cities

- Supporting the generation of **Local Innovation Agendas** and smart land use plans, coordinated with the Basque Innovation Strategy, based on a need-centred focus and on citizen capabilities, local skills and values and the local production sector. These local agendas must establish the frameworks for public-private-social cooperation and collaboration that are necessary to design, implement and monitor them.

- Commitment to an urban innovation policy based on **the generation and management of publicly and citizen-owned data**, through an open data policy, launching public-private initiatives for the reuse and management of that data

Innovation also in the rural environment

Talent attraction and technology

5.4.4. Non-technological innovation

- Supporting the provision of **local spaces for creation and innovation**, not only providing infrastructures but also advanced assistance and support services.

- Promoting **local social innovation** through social entrepreneurship and partnerships with citizens' organisations and the third sector

Implementation tools
- Basque Smart Specialisation Strategy (RIS3)
- FEDER Operational Programme
- Digital Agenda
- 2030 Science, Technology and Innovation Plan.

Indicators
- Degree of implementation of environmental management tools (in private companies, public administration and other non-municipal organisations and entities).
- % of the population with high-capacity broadband (fibre and 5G).
- Number of cities with the Smart City plan

5.5. Dynamic and competitive cities

Urban centres with economic activity

Consolidate the Basque urban network as the hub of one of the most dynamic industrial economies in southern Europe, capable of creating jobs and well-being for citizens.

SUSTAINABLE PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION

HIGH-QUALITY EMPLOYMENT

RESILIENT LOCAL ECONOMY

CIRCULAR ECONOMY

Focus of the Dynamic and Competitive Economy strategic priority:

- Pursuing a Basque Country where the main driver of the economy is a **competitive, sustainable and innovative industry.**

- Promoting an **economic and business model that is environmentally and socially responsible**, centred on people's needs and protecting the environment.

- Promoting the policies and infrastructures necessary to launch **new urban entrepreneurial projects** that create jobs and opportunities.

- Supporting the creation of local **public-private partnerships**, particularly in job creation programmes.

- Approaching urban economic development from the perspective of **diversified land uses for economic activity**, creating local economic areas and preventing their segregation as a result of being used for a single purpose - commercial, industrial, residential, tertiary.

- Commitment to the **creation of stable and high-quality employment** and to training workers as the main driver of the Basque economy's competitiveness.

## 5.5.1. Sustainable production and consumption

- **Improving the education, information, training and engagement of citizens** through information campaigns about responsible and sustainable consumption. Incorporating local consumption as the driver of sustainability.

- Promoting the inclusion of **social and environmental clauses in the public procurement** of local entities.

- Promoting an aspect of **urban economic life that is compatible with personal and family plans**. Incentivising additional work and improving work/life balance policies. Adding personal well-being indicators to the economic planning metrics.

5.5.2. High-quality employment

- Promoting **local and regional development actions** to provide economic and social impetus to municipalities with specific needs and below-average socioeconomic index scores, high unemployment rates or which are undergoing industrial restructuring or transformation processes. Commitment to investments that provide balance across the region, through these local and regional development actions.

- Supporting the **social economy as an employment location factor** in the urban environment, especially in relation to social entrepreneurship, new sites for local employment and the generation of new opportunities based on the data economy, green economy and what is called the "silver economy".

- Promoting the creation of **local knowledge, training and employment systems**, tailoring the training available to meet the local needs, through retraining programmes, dual vocational training, promoting spaces for the exchange and transfer of know-how on entrepreneurship, etc. between older and younger people

5.5.3. Resilient local economy

- Promoting the generation of **suitable ecosystems for local entrepreneurship**, seeking to attract talent and entrepreneurial projects to Basque cities. Establishing enterprise centres that are integrated into the urban dynamic and promoting the smart infrastructures necessary to launch new entrepreneurial projects.

- Commitment to the **industrial element of cities**: Optimisation and generation of the infrastructures necessary to support the development of **industry 4.0 initiatives**, not only including the optimisation of industrial land and promoting its proximity to urban sites, but also helping to generate the **logistics network** necessary for production transport and distribution.

  - Focusing on recovering, modernising and **regenerating underused industrial areas** before making new land available for industrial use.

  - Locating technology parks and industrial estates in **zones near to residential areas**, seeking to achieve interconnections through sustainable mobility initiatives.

  - Promoting **multimodal logistical interconnections** - ports, airports, trains, road - to facilitate the insertion of the Basque economy into the global value chains.

- Promoting support for employment and the competitiveness of **local trade**, strengthening its key role as a local driver in the urban and social dynamics of our towns and cities. **Prioritising urban trade over** trade in the outskirts of cities, limiting the maximum floor area of large retail centres. Encouraging **ground floor commercial premises** by expediting and facilitating the opening of new retail and service businesses, thus generating safe public areas and economic activity.
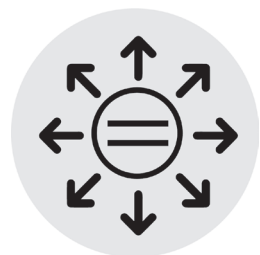
Equitable economic development

- Consolidating **tourism as a generator of economic activity** in Basque cities, addressing its economic and social impacts and tailoring the Regional Tourism Sector Plan to the new opportunities arising from new digital business models through initiatives such as "MiPymes+".

- Cooperating with the local authorities on **urban aspects pertaining to the brand "Euskadi Basque Country**" as a vehicle for internationalisation, attracting entrepreneurial projects, investment and talent and promoting the export of goods and services.

- **Acknowledging and putting an economic value on care work provided** for dependent adults, children, the elderly and relatives in general, and domestic work (through outreach campaigns, the promotion of joint responsibility for care, promoting voluntary work).

Implementation tools
- Land Use Planning Guidelines
- The European Social Fund's Operational Programme
- Employment and Economic Recovery Framework Plan
- Basque Employment Strategy
- Business Internationalisation Plan
- Interinstitutional Plan to Support Entrepreneurial Activity
- Industrialisation Plan
- Trade Master Plan 2017-2020
- Basque Promotion Strategy for the Tourism Industry

Cities that look to the future of employment

5.5.4. Circular economy

- Supporting the launch of **regional circular economy strategies**, through the generation of separate waste collection, treatment, sorting and reuse infrastructures, promoting eco-design and establishing tax incentives to encourage lower consumption of resources and the reuse of waste generated by urban activities. Promoting recycling and treatment initiatives in the community - composting of waste, etc.

  - Harnessing the opportunities opened up by ICTs to prevent the use of resources and manage waste collection, treatment and reuse.

- **Supporting entrepreneurship and opportunities to create green jobs** in the areas of building renovations, energy production and efficiency, waste reduction, reuse and treatment and the reuse of resources - initiatives involving shared resources, new consumption and production models.

Indicators
- GDP per capita
- Unemployment rate
- Degree of implementation of environmental management tools
- Percentage of waste recycled or reused

5.6. Sustainable and resilient cities

Cities against climate change

Make Basque cities leaders at the cutting edge of the transition towards sustainability, neutral emissions and zero waste.

POLLUTION CONTROL AND ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

CLIMATE ACTION

MANAGEMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES & WASTE

BIODIVERSITY AND ECOSYSTEMS

Focus of the Sustainable and Resilient Cities strategic priority:

- Focusing activities in the urban environment with a **holistic approach to sustainability**, reducing their environmental impact at all levels and adapting them to meet the current environmental challenges.

- Within the urban environment, meeting the objectives set as part of the **Klima 2050 Strategy.**

- Setting the scope of the **environmental policy to serve as an economic driver** and generator of new job opportunities, well-being and health in cities.

- Promoting the **joint responsibility, cooperation and engagement** of all stakeholders: public, private and social sectors and citizens.

Action areas

5.6.1. Pollution control and environmental quality

- Undertaking a **strategy to reduce the use of water** and to ensure that 100% of wastewater is treated, making its management compatible with the requirements of natural flows, to preserve river ecosystems. Compliance with the water framework directive.

- Promoting **urban planning that limits the impact of air conditioning and lighting and the use of motor vehicles** and supports the use of non-polluting transport: provision of local services, pedestrianisation of urban centres, clean distribution of goods, etc.

- Establishing adequate **mechanisms for measuring the consumption of other natural resources** at an urban level so that they can be monitored and managed.

Reducing dependency and increase of self-suffienciency

Community with a key role

5.6.2. Climate action

- Strong commitment to achieving **greenhouse gas-neutral buildings** by 2050, through measures relating to the renovation of buildings, urban regeneration and the energy efficiency of urban infrastructures, the comprehensive renovation of buildings and housing, providing for access to the most vulnerable groups. Incentivising the inclusion of bioclimatic criteria in urban regeneration and building renovation initiatives. Promoting "zero-energy" buildings. Promoting Technical Building Inspections that award energy certificates, including for industrial plants.

- Promoting the **creation of local networks for the production, consumption and self-consumption of clean energies**, including the creation of urban heat networks, self-supply initiatives, bilateral renewable energy contracts and promoting renewable energy cooperatives. Developing smart grid schemes and installing smart meters in Basque municipalities. Promoting the distributed and low-power generation of renewable electricity, simplifying the administrative procedures involved in its installation.

- **Promoting support for and cooperation with municipalities** in sustainability transition management: developing support tools and methods (comparative vulnerability maps, standards for resilient urban design and limiting urban sprawl, guidelines, assessment of the potential for renewable heat networks, establishing best practices, etc.), applying best practices, liaising with the Udalsarea 2030 network.

- **Studying new forms of green taxation**, systematically incentivising the transition to a low-carbon economy

5.6.3. Management of natural resources and waste

- Supporting **local initiatives for the reduction, separate treatment and reuse of waste**, within the regional circular economy strategies.

- Improving the **education, information, training and engagement of the citizens and the business and industrial sectors** through information campaigns on responsible consumption, energy efficiency, protecting biodiversity, etc. in conjunction with the local authorities, the private sector and civil society organisations.

- Studying and providing technical support for the options to establish **waste generation taxation systems.**

Implementation tools
- Land Use Planning Guidelines
- Klima 2050 Strategy
- Energy Strategy
- Environmental Framework Programme
- Integrated Land Use Intervention Proposal
- Long-term action strategy for the residential housing stock
- Basque Waste Prevention and Management Plan
- Basque Rural Development Programme
- FEDER Operational Programme
- Basque Civil Protection Plan
- Basque Biodiversity Strategy
- Education for Sustainability Strategy

5.6.4. Biodiversity and ecosystems

- Promoting **adequate coordination of the urban and rural environments** through a proper balance of public services, the development of local agrifood strategies and the management of green infrastructure belts.

- Promoting the development of **green infrastructure plans and nature-based solutions** as a means of adapting to climate change and preserving biodiversity and to restore ecosystems and promote the establishment of green areas and spaces in building blocks and neighbourhoods, including urban allotments as a planning element.

- Maintenance, promotion and dissemination of **intergenerational learning** to pass on knowledge of habits and practices which are greener and more biodiversity-friendly.

- Including a **biodiversity management and protection approach in building**, creating spaces in buildings to protect urban biodiversity

Indicators
- Area occupied by parks, gardens and urban green spaces
- Greenhouse gas emissions

5.7. Quality of life-focused cities

Improve the quality of life

Promote healthy cities that meet the safety, social and personal welfare needs of citizens against the backdrop of a changing population.

UNIVERSAL HEALTH SYSTEM COVERAGE & ACCESSIBILITY

EQUITABLE AND HIGH-QUALITY HEALTHCARE

HEALTHY LIFESTYLES AND LEISURE

HEALTH INNOVATION AND RESEARCH

Focus of the Healthy Cities and Well-Being strategic priorities:

- Promoting a **comprehensive concept of personal and social well-being**, to support citizens throughout their life cycles.

- **Enabling citizens** to jointly create healthy lifestyles for everyone.

- Promoting the implementation of city plans that are compatible with care and user-friendly for vulnerable individuals, consolidating the Basque cities' reputation of having a **high quality of life.**

- Making **strategic interventions in the home environment** a key element of the healthcare system. Prioritising local health services and public facilities.

Action areas

5.7.1. Universal health system coverage and accessibility

- Guaranteeing **universal access to healthcare**, regardless of people's administrative status, with special emphasis on unaccompanied minors.

5.7.2. Equitable and high-quality healthcare

- Improving the **coordination between social services, health services and housing, urban planning and transport services**, making people the central focus of policies and providing friendly environments in which people and families get the support that they need for their daily lives.

5.7.3. Promoting healthy lifestyles and leisure activities

- Adapting urban policies to a **changing demographic situation**, promoting proximity and removing barriers for the elderly and people with special needs. Promoting personalised care plans according to citizens' needs.

- Helping to **improve and regulate the situation of professional and non-professional carers**.

- Within the framework of public policies, supporting and recognising the **different types of families**, addressing their specific needs, particularly single-parent families. Working with local businesses to increase flexible working hours and implement work/life balance policies.

- Promote the provision of **areas and facilities for sporting activities** and encouraging citizens to take part in them. Guaranteeing access to them and also to recreational areas such as green zones, promoting their shared use according to criteria of intergenerational use and addressing the needs of the most vulnerable people.

- Promoting **inclusive and safe urban planning**, encouraging people to travel on foot or by bicycle, improving public safety and removing black spots. Taking advantage of the opportunities provided by data to act on these environments.

- **Combatting sedentary lifestyles** and encouraging people to walk to get around cities. Coordinating and further embedding the exchange of best practices, particularly within the 'red de ciudades que caminan' (cities that walk network).

Greater autonomy for all

5.7.4. Health innovation and research

- Through outreach, education and public information activities, promoting **healthy eating habits**, especially aimed at children and young people, involving all actors involved: families, schools, public services, etc.

- Supporting the consolidation of a **community approach to social welfare**, by promoting volunteering, engagement with the third sector and citizens in general, providing resources and services to implement the plans.

- Promoting networks for the management and provision of **zero-mile** goods and services.

- Supporting health research linked to population needs: active ageing, etc.

- Promoting the exchange of best practices and services that use new technologies to **promote active ageing**.

Implementation tools
- Land Use Planning Guidelines
- Health Plan
- Key Healthcare Strategies 2017-2020
- Physical Activity Master Plan
- Basque Healthy Eating Initiatives
- Basque Childhood Obesity Prevention Strategy
- Basque Active Ageing Strategy 2015-2020

Indicators
- Life expectancy of women. Life expectancy of men.
- Bidegorris or bike lane network (length of lanes specifically for the urban and interurban use of bicycles in the municipality).

5.8. Diversity and inclusion as our hallmark

People and community -focused

Consolidate diverse and socially cohesive towns and cities.

SOCIAL COHESION

INTERGENERATIONAL EQUALITY AND DIVERSITY

EQUITABLE AND INCLUSIVE EDUCATION AND TRAINING

CULTURE AND LEISURE FOR EVERYONE

Focus of the Diverse and Inclusive Cities strategic priority:

- Viewing **social inclusion as a multidimensional phenomenon** that is people-centred, with an impact on the region, quality of life, income and the ability to exercise citizens' rights.

- Commitment to **diverse neighbourhoods and cities**, combatting spatial segregation due to economic or social reasons or based on origin.

- Transforming cities so that they meet the needs of the **most vulnerable groups** in particular.

- Promoting and improving **social engagement.**

- Opting for a **cross-cutting approach to equal opportunities**, diversity management and social inclusion.

- Promoting **cities and communities that provide care**, as a means of shaping civic life.

- **Promoting a culture of habitable living**, incorporating architectural quality and habitability as vehicle for a high quality of life and social and cultural cohesion.

Action areas

5.8.1. Social cohesion

- Using the **Basque language as an integrating factor**, promoting spaces for interaction and avoiding areas of exclusivity and the compartmentalisation of land.

- By coordinating the various actors, promoting the **implementation of community development plans** with the involvement of the local authorities, provincial councils, the Basque government and organisations from the third sector, improving dialogue and coordination in the provision of social and labour integration services.

- Further **developing the customised community model of social care**, developing suitable housing conditions and supporting home stays.

5.8.2. Intergenerational equality, regardless of functional diversity and origin

- Establishing **local social and labour integration plans for migrants**, with specific support for legalisation, labour integration and starting new businesses. Promoting citizen engagement in any matters that affect them. Strengthening the anti-rumour network locally. Promoting a **multicultural approach to cities**, with programmes and activities that promote diversity and social harmony.

- Transversally incorporating the **gender perspective** into urban planning and its **effects on the needs of girls and women**.

- Improving knowledge on how to properly use **existing support technologies and tools**, especially with regard to the data shared between municipal social services, employment services and the social action third sector. Harnessing the data revolution to improve the ability of social services to evaluate, assist and support cases.

- **Proactively combatting gender-based violence** through awareness-raising and prevention, detecting, addressing and repairing the damage and encouraging coordination between the various institutions.

- Supporting and **promoting local volunteering and the work of third sector organisations**, agreeing with them on local intervention programmes, social infrastructure management and spaces to exchange information and best practices.

- Improving and promoting the **network of child-friendly cities**, combatting childhood exclusion and poverty and offering local and community services, and the necessary educational, social, cultural and sporting infrastructures to allow them to fully develop their potential.

Public spaces to live and commune

5.8.3.Equitable and inclusive education and training

- Guaranteeing **universal access to education**, with particular focus on the most vulnerable people such as unaccompanied minors.

- Promoting the implementation of **community education plans**, coordinating social and educational activities for educationally disadvantaged children in the region, with the involvement of all stakeholders, beyond the formal education system.

People and community-centred

Implementation tools
- IV Basque Inclusion Plan
- Equality Plan
- Social Services Plan
- Basque Volunteering Strategy
- Basque Third Social Sector Promotion Strategy
- IV Interinstitutional Support Plan for Families from the Autonomous Community of the Basque Country
- Basque Strategy for the Homeless
- Citizen, Interculturalism and Immigration Action Plan

5.8.4. Culture and leisure opportunities for everyone

- Promoting the distribution of cultural facilities and **projects** in the region, so that they are not concentrated in city centres. Promoting a holistic approach to culture, including its architectural elements and the quality of the built environment.

- Incentivising **culture and leisure facilities that are accessible to everyone**, distributed evenly across the region.

- Promoting the implementation of **citizen initiatives for cultural creation and enjoyment**, as a fundamental element of civic identity, with culture no longer seen as simply a consumer good

Indicators
- Number of people who have at least completed secondary education.
- Number of victims of violence against women.
- Knowledge of the Basque language.

Cross-cutting Aspects

6.1. Multi-level governance of the Urban Agenda

Governance is a key tenet that is interrelated with other key tenets of the Urban Agenda. Each of the Basque government's core areas of action in the urban sphere has its own governance system, thus facilitating cooperation between the different departments of the government, provincial councils and city councils.

Consequently, we have a **complex multi-level governance framework** that covers the various areas of sector intervention in the region, as well as having the necessary citizen engagement, coordinated across local, provincial and regional areas. Each of these areas of governance has its own citizen engagement structure, which is part of the Bultzatu 2050 Agenda for the Basque Country, through their organisation, plans and, in particular, through the efforts made through **Irekia**.

The participatory governance of the Bultzatu 2050 Agenda for the Basque Country implementation process must be appropriate for the specific characteristics of each municipality and each urban context, as stipulated in the Basque Country's Local Institutions Act 2/2016 and as implemented by the various municipalities. Bearing this in mind, it is necessary to address this situation with an overall reference framework through which the Agenda's governance should be coordinated, structured around the following key tenets:

6.1.1. Governance within the framework of the Urban Agenda: Bultzatu 2050 Forum

By its very nature, the Urban Agenda requires a specific governance mechanism that enables:

- The active participation of all actors involved in its implementation: the Basque government, local authorities, provincial councils, economic and social actors, universities and the third sector.

- The management and coordination of the priorities set when developing the Agenda, and the promotion of synergies and mitigation of any duplication of and differences in the criteria for its implementation.

To ensure proper governance of the agenda, we propose creating a **Bultzatu 2050 Forum**, with the following participants:

- Departments of the Basque government involved in developing the agenda.

- Representatives from the provincial councils of Gipuzkoa, Bizkaia and Araba.

- Networks of municipalities active in the area of sustainable development.

- Representatives from the three capitals of the historical territories.

- Representatives of the relevant economic and social actors in the region.

- Representatives from universities.

- Representatives from social, environmental and consumer protection organisations

The aim of the Bultzatu 2050 Forum will be to monitor the implementation of the agenda, performing the necessary oversight and offering a forum for reflection, the exchange of opinions and experiences and generating new proposals for the proper implementation of the Urban Agenda and its objectives.

06

6.1.2. Land Use Planning Commission of the Basque Country

As stated in the decree issued on its creation, the Land Use Planning Commission of the Basque Country (COTPV) was established as a senior advisory and coordinating body of the Basque government in the area of land use planning. It brings together representatives from the central government, the Basque government, the provincial councils and the city councils.

The COTPV itself is an exercise in multi-level governance that coordinates land use planning and, as such, it is a vital component of the land use aspect of the Bultzatu 2050 Agenda for the Basque Country.

6.1.3. Open Government Partnership

The Basque Country's involvement in the Open Government Partnership is an innovative cooperation and coordination initiative of the Basque government, provincial councils and other actors involved in launching a partnership to promote open government.

The Basque OGP initiative will start to be implemented over the course of 2019 and its action plan is based on implementing measures related to these five commitments, with a collaborative and multi-level approach, aimed at encouraging greater citizen engagement and greater transparency and integrity, thus improving the democratic quality of the public administrations. It also represents good practice in multi-level cooperation.

The Urban Agenda must strive for complementarity with the Basque OGP initiative to promote the launch of further open government and citizen engagement initiatives at a local level.

6.1.4. Udalsarea

Udalsarea is a coordination and cooperation forum that promotes the 21 Local Agendas of the Basque municipalities and drives the implementation of Action Plans. It is composed of 183 Basque municipalities, major players from the network, the Environmental, Land Use Planning and Housing departments of the Basque government, the Transport and Health departments of the Basque government, the Basque Water Agency (URA), the Basque Energy Board (EVE), the Ihobe Public Society for Environmental Management and the provincial councils of Álava, Bizkaia and Gipuzkoa.

The central basis of its work is institutional cooperation as a key factor, improving coordination levels and complementarity between measures. The Urban Agenda will promote networking and the collaboration and coordination provided by the Udalsarea network, as an interinstitutional network for cooperation in sustainable local development.

6.2. Gender mainstreaming

Urban development policies should take advantage of their capacity to transform in order to advance equality between men and women as a matter of priority. Incorporating this approach into programmes and strategies entails highlighting the various social groups present where they are implemented, along with their different needs, problems and expectations. Women are a heterogeneous group which has not traditionally been considered in urban planning processes. The lack of focus on the reality of women's lives has resulted in urban development processes that have bred gender inequality.

The tendency in urban planning practices to organise the city and all of its goods and services in a way that prioritises male users has not helped to incorporate the needs and aspirations of women into the urban environment, with all of the limitations that this entails for them. The **lack of neutrality of cities**, i.e. the predominantly androcentric approach to designing cities, needs to be combatted by using urban development as a key element in building urban environments that reflect the complexity of their citizens. While these environments are essentially being designed according to a single template, any people not catered for by those original characteristics are being excluded. Men and women's relationships with the environment differ according to the social roles they have been given, the way they divide their time and the activities they perform.

Many of the needs of women are a direct result of their key role in care work. When this private work is combined with their professional work outside the home, it means that many women have to cope with a double workload. Therefore, it is necessary for cities to take the situation of women into account and **be conceived and designed to facilitate their daily activity and improve their quality of life**.

Another issue that gender studies highlight as being essential to achieve egalitarian cities is for women **to feel safe in public spaces**. Urban transformation processes should be developed with this issue in mind, to ensure that women do not feel inhibited when using public spaces, thus assuring their presence in them. The presence of women must also be assured at a symbolic level, by creating conditions that allow them to **access and engage with participation processes**.

The **2030 Agenda** already represented significant progress from a gender perspective, firstly because one of its specific goals was to "Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls" (**Goal 5**) and secondly, because gender equality and the empowerment of women are recognised as vital factors for achieving the other goals and objectives set. In addition to Goal 5, the 2030 Agenda includes other objectives with **goals linked to the advancement of equality between men and women**, with which the Bultzatu 2050 Agenda for the Basque Country is aligned: SGD1 (Ending poverty), SDG2 (Zero hunger), SDG3 (Health and well-being), SDG4 (Quality education), SGD8 (Decent work and economic growth), SDG10 (Reduced inequalities) and SDG11 (Sustainable cities and communities).

The Urban Agenda is a strong foundation on which to build to make a quantitative and qualitative leap that will pave the way for a new generation of policies to achieve true gender equality in urban development.

Therefore, the Urban Agenda adopts a **dual strategy**, i.e. on the one hand **gender mainstreaming** in the various key areas, thus ensuring that the gender perspective is taken into account in all activities to which it is relevant and, on the other hand, developing specific measures aimed at women, increasing their visibility and the importance of their role.

For them to be effective, according to I. Sánchez de Madariaga , gender equality policies in urban development must meet a number of **requirements**, including:

a. they must combine cross-cutting activities with positive measures aimed specifically at women;

b. creating institutional mechanisms that allow gender perspectives to be incorporated into the internal procedures of institutions, throughout all processes and at all levels;

c. integrating transformative measures that involve structural changes, facilitating institutionalisation and long-term change in organisations, thus ensuring the long-term sustainability of their integration.

Despite the lack of actual experiences to date, in the Basque Country there is a **wealth of knowledge and political and public momentum**, among women's organisations, to launch a new generation of effective gender policies as we develop Bultzatu 2050-the Basque Urban Agenda.

One of the cornerstones of the Bultzatu 2050 Agenda for the Basque Country should be to avoid considering women as vulnerable people and excluded victims and to **view them as positive and transformative drivers of change**.

Therefore, we plan to align the Urban Agenda with the principles contained in the existing instruments that promote gender equality, i.e. Act 4/2005 and the VII Equality Plan, which are solid foundations to ensure that the Bultzatu 2050 Agenda for the Basque Country applies the gender perspective.

Article 46.1 of **Act 4/2005** states that "the necessary resources will be allocated to ensure that its environmental, housing, urban planning and transport policies and programmes consider the gender perspective, considering such matters as people's safety, facilitating domestic and care work for people and enabling them to achieve a healthy work/life balance, and promoting greater involvement of women in the design and implementation of those policies and programmes".

In turn, the objectives of the **VII Plan for Equality between Men and Women** include the goals set by the 2030 Agenda and it is the main planning tool established to address this issue by the Euskadi Basque Country 2030 Agenda.

Finally, it should be noted that gender equality has been made a priority in the Land Use Planning Guidelines, which make the following recommendations:

1. *Plan land use according to the location of different uses, and in particular those necessary for everyday life (location of work and housing), minimising distances and thus reducing the need to commute by road, or reducing the commute time as much as possible. An approach that harnesses the polycentric nature of the region, thus enabling cities to recover their role as unifying centres and service providers. All of the above is essential to facilitate care work.*

2. *Promote a complex and community-focused city, based on well-equipped and safe neighbourhoods that are properly connected internally and externally through public transport. This also implies promoting dynamic public spaces that are safe for the public to use, focusing on the specific needs of women.*

3. *Promote an urban model that is suitably dense, enabling a mixture of uses and access within walking distance to the various facilities necessary for everyday life. It should also ensure effective public transport, thus reducing dependency on private vehicles.*

4. *Plan public transport management by taking into account the different mobility patterns of men and women, and accessibility and safety needs.*

5. *Guarantee mobility linked to care work, minimising commuting times and facilitating a good work/life balance.*

6. *Incorporate safety in public spaces as a fundamental right in land use and urban planning.*

6.3. Land use focus

The basis and defining element of Bultzatu 2050 is the land use focus of the actions entailed, underpinned by the Land Use Planning Guidelines as the bedrock for its implementation. Therefore, their goals will be taken into account, aiming to ensure maximum consistency and complementarity, with the DOTs being the foundation upon which all actions are based

6.4. Comprehensiveness

Given that it has a regional focus, Bultzatu 2050 recognises the comprehensive nature of the actions that it sets out. Therefore, complementarity, the creation of synergies and the coordination of various policies are important elements of consistency.

With the people who live in and use the cities as their central focus, urban public policies or policies with an urban element are centred on effectively meeting the conditions necessary for people to exercise their right to the city, avoiding any contradictions, overlapping or conflicts of responsibilities, which must be properly addressed within the framework of their governance.

We will propose that the reviews of departmental strategies and any new strategies that may emerge evaluate their consistency with the principles established in the Urban Agenda, particularly regarding any local aspect, where this is explicit

6.5. Monitoring and assessment

Bultzatu 2050 incorporates a mechanism for monitoring and assessment, both quantitative and qualitative, through a system of indicators and their accountability mechanisms.

In this regard, we propose the following specific monitoring and assessment stages:

- **Drafting of regular reports** on the urban situation in the Basque Country, through the creation of an urban observatory. These regular reports will be discussed and shared with all actors involved in implementing the agenda, highlighting any deviations, new opportunities and specific redesign requirements.

- **Minor interim assessment**, every 5 years following the approval of the agenda, assessing the effects of the policies implemented and their impact and success at meeting the goals set.

- As a living document, the Agenda should be seen as a **flexible tool that can be adapted to the urban situation** and the shifting challenges and events. Therefore, its governance provides for the possibility of changing and adapting it to new situations.
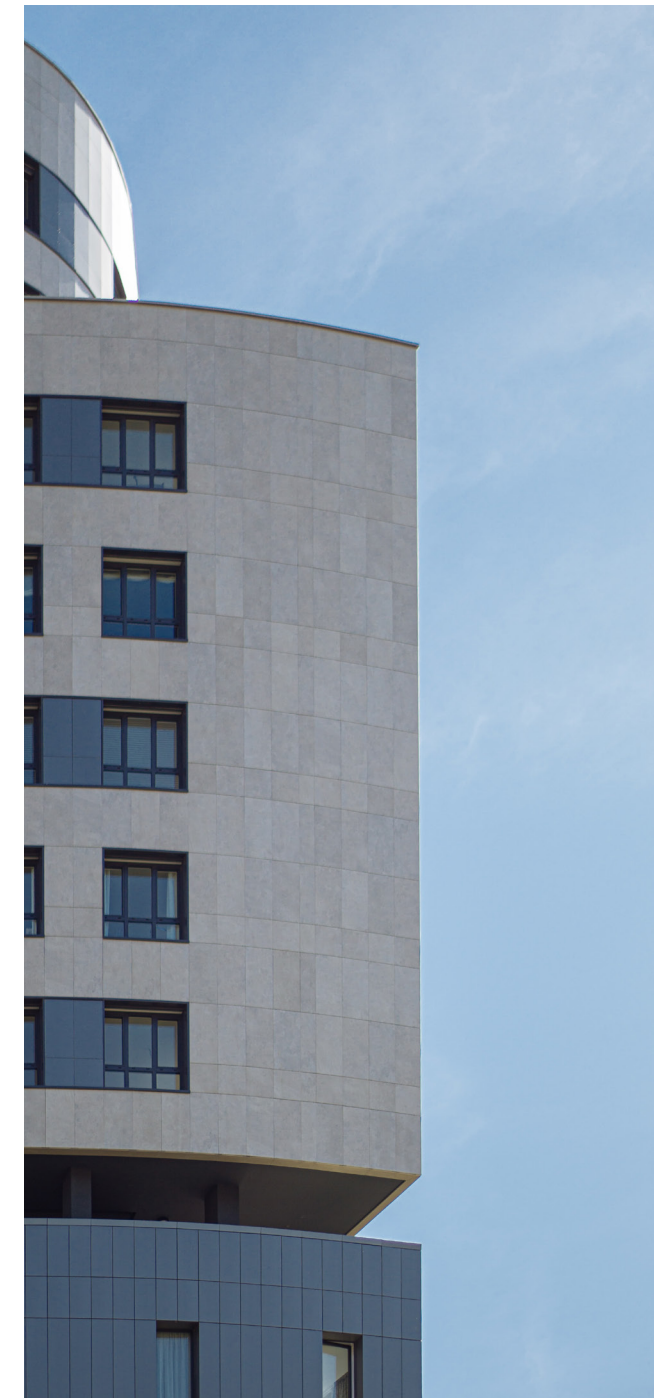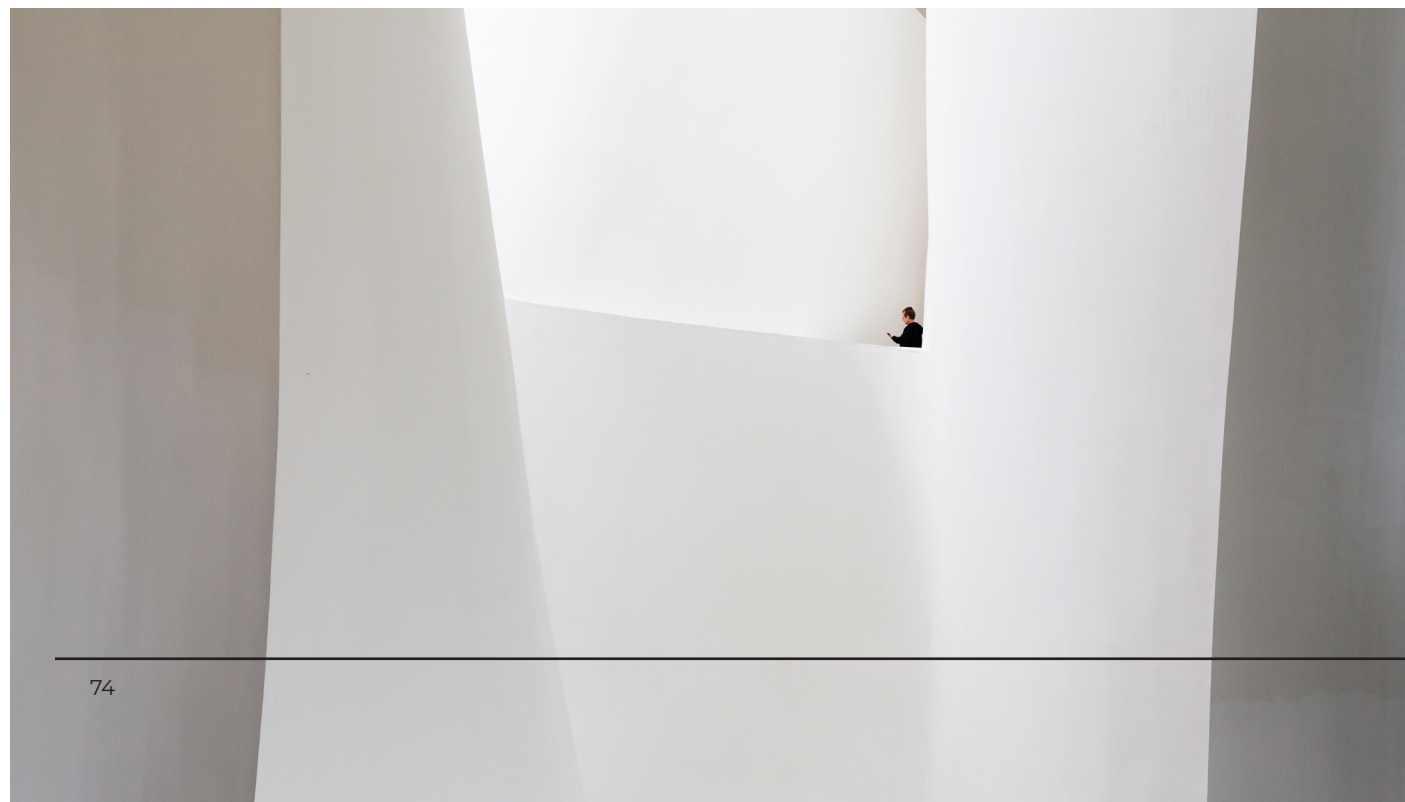
Consistency with the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs

7.1. Institutional context of alignment

7.1.1. Alignment with Sustainable Development Goal 11

Due to its importance, it is worth examining the development of Sustainable Development Goal 11. Given the reality of the urban age, the situation and status of cities are key elements for fulfilling the set of Sustainable Development Goals. In 2015, around 4 billion people lived in cities and this figure is expected to rise to 5 billion by 2030. If we want to achieve the other goals, the planning and management of urban areas must be improved so that the world's urban areas are more inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable.

However, there are many challenges that must be overcome to ensure that cities continue to generate jobs and wealth, without putting pressure on land and resources. The problems shared by all cities are congestion, a lack of funds to provide basic services, a lack of suitable policies on land and housing and deteriorating infrastructure. Thus, the Sustainable Development Agenda has highlighted the importance of this goal, establishing the following associated targets:

- *11.1 By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums*

- *11.2 By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons*

- *11.3 By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanisation and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries*

- *11.4 Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage*

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- *11.5 By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations*

- *11.6 By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management*

- *11.7 By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities*

- *11.a Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning*

- *11.b By 2020, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels*

- *11.c Support least developed countries, including through financial and technical assistance, in building sustainable and resilient buildings utilising local materials.*

7.1.2. Alignment with Goal 11 of the Basque Country 2030 Agenda

Beyond the global targets, the Bultzatu 2050 Urban Agenda for the Basque Country is aligned with the content of the Basque Country 2030 Agenda related to Sustainable Development Goal 11, with the following set of targets having been set:

Promote a sustainable, social, intelligent, balanced and participatory land use strategy

Promote a culture and cultural heritage development and promotion strategy

Promote the use of the Basque language: Euskera

Strengthen the emergency prevention and alert system and the self-protection of citizens

Promote urban redevelopment, regeneration and renovation

Guarantee the subjective right to housing

Promote sustainable and intermodal public transport

To hit these targets, the Basque Country 2030 Agenda has established 3 indicators, 8 planning tools and two legislative initiatives. The Urban Agenda is aligned with these goals and targets to ensure and facilitate full compliance.

7.1.3. The contribution of municipalities towards compliance with the Basque Country 2030 Agenda

Alongside the development of the Euskadi Basque Country 2030 Agenda, the Udalsarea Basque network of municipalities for sustainability has developed a monitoring system to allow Basque municipalities to support the fulfilment of that agenda's goals, including monitoring and management indicators. Udalsarea has not only provided a reference framework for sustainability at a local level, but also a set of tools for the management, planning and design of public policies related to local sustainability, fully aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals, particularly Goal 11.

The implementation of Bultzatu 2050 is aligned with the plans set out by Udalsarea, as a frame of reference for its impact on the SDGs at a local level. Thus, Udalsarea 2030 has produced a guide for implementing the 2030 Local Agenda in municipalities in the Basque Country. Use of this guide, the development of the Bultzatu 2050-Urban Agenda for the Basque Country and the implementation of the actions outlined therein are all fully aligned.

7.2. Framework for consistency

7.2.1. Framework for consistency between Bultzatu 2050, the 2030 Agenda and Basque Country 2030

The framework for consistency between Bultzatu 2050, the 2030 Agenda and the Basque Country 2030 Agenda is outlined below.

Strategic Priority	Action Area	Associated 2030 Agenda Target	Basque Country 2030 Target
Housing and basic facilities	Access to housing for all	7.1 Ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services. 11.1 Access to housing and basic services and vulnerable neighborhoods. 11.3 Enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanisation.	4. Support homeless people 61. Promote a sustainable, social, intelligent, balanced and participatory land use strategy. 63. Guarantee the subjective right to housing
	Regeneration and rehabilitation of buildings and homes	11.1 Access to housing and basic services and and vulnerable neighborhoods. 11.b Increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change.	38 Promote energy saving and efficiency programmes. 62. Promote urban redevelopment, regeneration and renovation. 73. Promote energy saving and efficiency 75. Promote sustainable building, eco-design and the use of public transport.

Strategic Priority	Action Area	Associated 2030 Agenda Target	Basque Country 2030 Target
Housing and basic facilities	Basic facilities	11.1 Access to housing and basic services and vulnerable neighborhoods 11.7 Universal access to green and public spaces	61. Promote a sustainable, social, intelligent, balanced and participatory land use strategy
	Accessible and high-quality environment and public spaces	11.1 Access to housing and basic services and vulnerable neighborhoods 11.3 Inclusive and sustainable urbanisation 11.7 Universal access to green and public spaces	61. Promote a sustainable, social, intelligent, balanced and participatory land use strategy.
Mobility and transport	Sustainable mobility	7.3 Double the rate of energy efficiency 11.2 Access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems. 11.3 Inclusive and sustainable urbanisation 13.2 Integrate climate change into national policies, strategies and plans.	39. Gradual elimination of diesel in transport and introduction of electric vehicles. 64. Promote sustainable and intermodal transport. 73. Promote energy saving and efficiency 75. Promote sustainable building, eco-design and the use of public transport.
	Intraurban mobility	11.2 Access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems. 11.a Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning	64. Promote sustainable and intermodal transport. 53. Promote the use of technology opportunities to improve well-being and the quality of life. 75. Further promote the ecosystem and the use of public transport.

Strategic Priority	Action Area	Associated 2030 Agenda Target	Basque Country 2030 Target
Mobility and transport	Interurban mobility	11.2 Access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems. 11.3 Enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanisation.	47. Promote sustainable multimodal transport. 64. Promote sustainable and intermodal transport.
	Multimodal mobility	9.1 Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure. 11.2 Access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems.	47. Promote sustainable multimodal transport. 64. Promote sustainable and intermodal transport.
Sustainable urban planning	Protecting cultural and natural heritage	11.4 Protecting cultural and natural heritage 11.6 Reduce the adverse environmental impact 11.7 Universal access to green and public spaces 11.b. Increase the number of cities adopting policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency and mitigation of climate change. 15.5 Measures against the degradation and loss of biodiversity. 15.9 Integrate environmentally sensitive plans.	61. Promote a sustainable, social, intelligent, balanced and participatory land use strategy. 65. Promote a culture and cultural heritage development and promotion strategy. 83. Protect biodiversity
	Resilience of the land and natural heritage	11.4 Protecting cultural and natural heritage 11.5 Reduce the number of deaths and people affected by natural disasters 11.6 Reduce the adverse environmental impact 13.1 Strengthen the resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards 13.2 Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and plans.	67. Strengthen the emergency prevention and alert system and the self-protection of citizens. 81. Promote the sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems through the regulation of land use.

Strategic Priority	Action Area	Associated 2030 Agenda Target	Basque Country 2030 Target
Sustainable urban planning	Sustainable land use	11.3 Inclusive and sustainable urbanisation 11.6 Reduce the adverse environmental impact 15.5 Measures against the degradation and loss of biodiversity.	61. Promote a sustainable, social, intelligent, balanced and participatory land use strategy 76. Integrate the climate change adaptation perspective in DOTs 81. Promote the sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems through the regulation of land use.
	Spatial equity	11.3 Inclusive and sustainable urbanisation	59. Positive management of diversity and solidarity to overcome the emerging challenges of communal living 61. Promote a sustainable, social, intelligent, balanced and participatory land use strategy
Innovative Cities	Research, innovation and technology	4.3 Equal access to quality technical training. 9.5 Enhance scientific research and technological capabilities. 9.B Technology development, research and innovation.	22. Promote training and professional retraining in close collaboration with businesses 28. Consolidate outstanding vocational training 37. Support technological and business development for the use of renewable energy sources. 48. Commit to innovation, leadership in smart manufacturing and the incorporation of advanced services in industry.
	Connectivity	8.2 Diversification, technological upgrading and innovation. 9.1 Development of sustainable infrastructure 9.3 Increase the access of SMEs to financial services and value chains 9.c Increase access to ITC and the internet.	53. Promote the information society and knowledge to take advantage of technology opportunities.

Strategic Priority	Action Area	Associated 2030 Agenda Target	Basque Country 2030 Target
Innovative Cities	Smart cities	9.1 Development of sustainable infrastructure 9.4 Upgrade infrastructure, clean technology. 11.3 Inclusive and sustainable urbanisation	53. Promote the information society and knowledge to take advantage of technology opportunities.
	Non-technological innovation	8.3 Policies that support productive activity, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation. 9.5 Enhance scientific research and technological capabilities. 9.B Technology development, research and innovation.	52. Develop non-technological innovation and advanced business management. 56. Support the third social sector.
Economic development and employment	Sustainable production and consumption	8.4 Improve production and efficient and responsible consumption 8.5 Achieve full employment and decent work. 12.1 Implement framework of sustainable consumption and production. 12.6 Adopt sustainable practices in companies 12.7 Sustainable public procurements	44. Promote corporate social responsibility 69. Further establish an environmentally exemplary public administration. 70. Provide agile and effective information and training to make consumers more committed and responsible.
	High-quality employment	4.4 Increase the number of skills for employment. 8.3 Policies that support productive activity, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation. 8.5 Achieve full employment and decent work. 8.8 Protect labour rights and safe work.	28. Consolidate outstanding vocational training. 30. Promote equality between men and women in the workplace. 42. Promote the employment of young people and support entrepreneurship. 45. Promote companies from the Social Economy.

Strategic Priority	Action Area	Associated 2030 Agenda Target	Basque Country 2030 Target
Economic development and employment	Resilient local economy	8.1 Maintain economic growth. 8.3 Policies that support productive activity, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation. 8.9 Devise policies to promote sustainable tourism	30. Promote equality between men and women in the workplace. 42. Promote the employment of young people and support entrepreneurship. 45. Promote companies from the Social Economy. 49. Support SMEs and the restructuring of companies that are in difficulty. 50. Promote strategic industrial projects.
	Circular economy	8.4 Improve production and efficient and responsible consumption 12.2 Achieve the efficient use of natural resources 12.3 Reduce food waste 12.4 Management of waste and chemicals 12.5 Prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse of waste. 13.2 Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and plans.	68. Promote the circular economy.
Sustainable and resilient cities	Pollution control and environmental quality	3.9 Reduce the number of deaths from chemical contamination and pollution 6.3 Improve water quality. Reduce pollution and wastewater. 6.4 Substantially increase water-use efficiency. 11.6 Reduce the environmental impact of cities. 12.4 Management of waste and chemicals. 13.2 Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and plans.	33. Promote a policy that guarantees water quality. 39. Eliminate diesel from transport, promoting gasification of transport and the introduction of electric vehicles.

Strategic Priority	Action Area	Associated 2030 Agenda Target	Basque Country 2030 Target
Sustainable and resilient cities	Climate action	7.3 Double the rate of energy efficiency 11.6 Reduce the environmental impact of cities. 13.2 Integrate climate change into national policies, strategies and plans.	38. Promote energy saving and efficiency programmes. 72. Promote a low-carbon competitive economy. 73. Promote energy saving and efficiency 75. Promote sustainable building, eco-design and the use of public transport. 76. Integrate climate change into the DOTs
	Management of natural resources and waste	6.5 Implement comprehensive water resources management 12.2 Achieve the efficient use of natural resources 12.3 Reduce food waste 12.4 Management of waste and chemicals 12.5 Prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse of waste. 12.8 Information for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature 15.1 Ensure the conservation and sustainable use of ecosystems. 15.2 Measures against the degradation and loss of biodiversity	34. Develop and build water infrastructures. 68. Promote the circular economy. 70. Provide agile and effective information and training to make consumers more committed and responsible. 81. Promote the sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems through the regulation of land use. 82. Strengthen environmental education policies, promoting joint responsibility among citizens.
	Biodiversity and ecosystems	11.4 Protecting cultural and natural heritage 11.7 Universal access to green and public spaces 15.1 Ensure the conservation and sustainable use of ecosystems. 15.2 Measures against the degradation and loss of biodiversity	70. Provide agile and effective information and training to make consumers more committed and responsible. 82. Strengthen environmental education policies, promoting joint responsibility among citizens. 83. Protect biodiversity

Strategic Priority	Action Area	Associated 2030 Agenda Target	Basque Country 2030 Target
Health and well-being	Universal health system coverage and accessibility	3.8 Achieve universal coverage and access to medicines.	12. Guarantee universal health system coverage and accessibility.
	Equitable and high-quality healthcare	3.8 Achieve universal coverage and access to medicines. 5.6 Ensure access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights.	13. Guarantee universal health system coverage and accessibility. 14. Safeguard equity in healthcare. 16. Promote public health by establishing interinstitutional coordination and collaboration methods and improve social and healthcare coordination. 55. Optimise the public care service for people.
	Promoting healthy lifestyles and leisure activities	3.4 Reduce non-communicable diseases and promote mental health. 3.5 Prevent and treat drug and alcohol. 3.a Tobacco control 3.d Strengthen early warning, risk reduction and management of risks to health. 5.6 Ensure access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights. 10.3 Ensure equal opportunities. 12.8 Ensure that people have information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature.	12. Guarantee universal health system coverage and accessibility. 13. Promote joint responsibility for healthcare among people 14. Safeguard equity in healthcare, with emphasis on the gender perspective and most vulnerable groups and high-quality care. 15. Promote health in the community, encouraging physical activity and a healthy diet. 19. Prevent and treat addictions, strengthening activities among young people. 57. Promote volunteer work.
	Health innovation and research	3.b Support R&D of vaccines and essential medicines 3.d Strengthen health risk management.	21. Promote research into health innovation. 51. Commit to research, innovation and technology. 54. Promote active ageing and solidarity.

Strategic Priority	Action Area	Associated 2030 Agenda Target	Basque Country 2030 Target
Diverse and inclusive cities	Social cohesion	3.d Strengthen health risk management. 5.1 End discrimination 5.3 Recognise care and domestic work 5.5 Ensure women's full participation and equal opportunities. 10.1 Increase the incomes of the poorest 40% of the population. 10.2 Promote social, economic and political inclusion. 10.3 Ensure equal opportunities.	1. Address poverty. 2. Ensure proper use of social benefits. 3. Ensure emergency social assistance. 6. Optimise support for people who struggle to find work. 16. Promote public health by establishing interinstitutional coordination and collaboration methods and improve social and healthcare coordination. 29. Promote a change in values to achieve true equality between women and men. 66. Promote the use of the Basque language: Euskera.
	Intergenerational equality, regardless of functional diversity and origin	5.c Strengthen policies to promote gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls. 5.2 Eliminate all forms of violence against women and girls 10.2 Promote social, economic and political inclusion. 10.3 Ensure equal opportunities. 10.7 Facilitate orderly migration and migration policies 16.2 End abuse, trafficking and child exploitation.	6. Optimise support for people who struggle to find work 20. Provide healthcare and surgical care to minors from poor countries and countries involved in conflicts and to children in temporary foster care. 32. Eradicate violence against women 54. Promote active ageing and intergenerational solidarity. 57. Promote volunteer work. 58. Promote the Social Compact for immigration and against racism and xenophobia 59. Positive management of diversity and solidarity to overcome the emerging challenges of communal living.

Strategic Priority	Action Area	Associated 2030 Agenda Target	Basque Country 2030 Target
Diverse and inclusive cities	Equitable and inclusive education and training	4.2 Ensure access to quality care, childhood development and pre-primary services. 4.3 Ensure equal access between men and women to quality technical, vocational and tertiary education. 4.4 Increase the number of skills for employment. 4.5 Eliminate gender disparities and disparities for vulnerable groups 4.A Improve Inclusive and safe educational facilities 10.2 Promote social, economic and political inclusion.	22. Promote inclusive schools. 23. Promote a better balance, social cohesion, Interculturalism and harmony in our education centres. 25. Build and adapt education infrastructures. 27. Promote education on peaceful coexistence and human rights.
	Culture and leisure opportunities for everyone	4.A Improve Inclusive and safe educational facilities 11.4 Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage 16.7 Promote citizen engagement. 16.10 Access to information and fundamental freedoms.	65. Promote a culture and cultural heritage development and promotion strategy. 66. Promote the use of the Basque language: Euskera.
Cross-cutting themes	Cross-cutting gender approach Cross-cutting governance approach	Sustainable Development Goal 5 Sustainable Development Goal 16	Goal 5 Goal 16

Indicator system

The indicator system established for the Bultzatu 2050-Urban Agenda for the Basque Country centres on the indicators provided within the 2030 Local Agenda and in the Basque Country 2030 Agenda, to facilitate oversight and monitoring. The basic monitoring indicators of the Bultzatu 2050 Agenda for the Basque Country are listed below.

Strategic Priority	Action Area	Indicators selected	Source/Reference
Housing and basic facilities	Access to housing for all Regeneration and rehabilitation of buildings and homes Basic facilities Accessible and high-quality environment and public spaces	Protected housing stock. Support for the homeless	2030 Local Agenda 2030 Local Agenda
Mobility and transport	Sustainable mobility Intraurban mobility Interurban mobility Multimodal mobility	Fleet of electric vehicles. Area for pedestrian use. % of journeys in private motor vehicles.	2030 Local Agenda 2030 Local Agenda Basque Government Mobility Survey
Sustainable urban planning	Protecting cultural and natural heritage Resilience of the land and natural heritage Sustainable land use Spatial equity	Potentially contaminated soil. Artificial land	2030 Local Agenda 2030 Local Agenda

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Strategic Priority	Action Area	Indicators selected	Source/Reference
Innovative Cities	Research, innovation and technology Connectivity Smart cities Non-technological innovation	Degree of implementation of environmental management tools (in private companies, public administration and other non-municipal organisations and entities). % of the population with high-capacity broadband (fibre and 5G). Number of cities with the Smart City plan.	2030 Local Agenda Basque Government Figures Municipal figures
Economic development and employment	Sustainable production and consumption High-quality employment Resilient local economy Circular economy	GDP per capita. Unemployment rate. Degree of implementation of environmental management tools Percentage of waste recycled or reused	2030 Local Agenda 2030 Local Agenda 2030 Local Agenda 2030 Local Agenda
Sustainable and resilient cities	Pollution control and environmental quality Climate action Management of natural resources and waste Biodiversity and ecosystems	Area occupied by parks, gardens and urban green spaces. Greenhouse gas emissions	2030 Local Agenda 2030 Local Agenda

Strategic Priority	Action Area	Indicators selected	Source/Reference
Health and well-being	Universal health system coverage and accessibility Equitable and high-quality healthcare Promoting healthy lifestyles and leisure activities Health innovation and research	Life expectancy of women. Life expectancy of men. Network of bidegorris or bike lanes	2030 Local Agenda 2030 Local Agenda
Diverse and inclusive cities	Social cohesion Igualdad intergeneracional, por diversidad funcional y por origen Educación y formación equitativas e inclusiva Oportunidades de cultura y ocio para todas las personas	Number of people who have at least completed secondary education. Number of victims of violence against women Knowledge of the Basque language	2030 Local Agenda 2030 Local Agenda 2030 Local Agenda

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Agenda Euskadi
Basque Country

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SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT
GOALS

11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES
AND COMMUNITIES