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In the introduction of the 2030 Agenda Action Plan, the Government recognizes that the world is facing several new challenges, together with those already known, which have not yet found an adequate solution.



I PLAN OF ACTION OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT. MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT

By introducing the plan of action for the 2030 Agenda, the Government recognises that the world faces new challenges in addition to those already known and for which we have yet to find an adequate solution. These include many of those identified in this Urban Agenda, such as persistent urban poverty; growing inequality; climate change; insecurity, a lack of solidarity, etc. All of them have a direct impact on people, who are and must be at the core of all policies. Hence the need for a more solid “*new global social contract*”.

Spain has competitive advantages and capacities, in both the public and private sectors, to develop public policies and collective action around the new global agenda for sustainable development. In this context, this Action Plan identifies and proposes the development of a series of actions involving regulations, planning, **financing, governance, citizen participation** and the exchange and dissemination of everything relating to urban phenomena. All under the umbrella of the leadership of the Ministry of Development as the department that is spearheading and is ultimately responsible for drafting the Spanish Urban Agenda, and for ensuring that it is consistent with the Action Plan already approved by the Government of Spain for the 2030 Agenda. It is with good reason that this latest Plan identifies it as one of its most relevant policy drivers, meaning a policy with “*the capacity to accelerate the implementation of the SDGs, to promote consistent sustainable development and to achieve a faster and more sustained impact on key aspects to further the 2030 Agenda as a whole*”. To use the term of the United Nations, it would also be an “*accelerator*” whose nature, despite being predominantly urban, can be used to tackle “*specific bottlenecks*” and turn it into a “*potential engine of sustainable development, creating virtuous circles in each country*”.

Although each of the actions identified below may be viewed as cross-cutting themes that directly affect any of the strategic goals proposed in the Urban Agenda, it is important to understand that all of them, globally and jointly, are part of an integrated strategic vision that, in addition, constitutes just a beginning, a starting point. In effect, this Plan only incorporates an initial, open group of specific actions that can be expanded and reviewed as all the stakeholders, private or public, advance in the implementation of the Agenda.

The group of priority actions to be addressed in the short term by Spain’s central government is summarised as follows:

1 | REGULATORY ACTIONS

1.1. ADAPT THE NATIONAL LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK TO REGULATE, BY WAY OF A HOUSING LAW, THE CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHT TO ACCESS TO DECENT, ADEQUATE HOUSING.

This action is specific to Strategic Goal 8 of the Agenda, “*Guarantee the right to housing*” and, from the point of view of improving the instruments the State has to achieve the strategic goals proposed (Strategic Goal 10), this action seeks to improve the regulation through innovation. In fact, there is significant leeway in housing regulations, resulting in no guarantee, at this time, of equal treatment of all Spaniards in relation to such an important right, nor an unequivocal regulation of the limits that the social function should impose on home ownership. The goal of all this is to ensure that the right to decent and adequate housing is real and effective for everyone.

1.2. ADAPT THE NATIONAL LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK TO GUARANTEE THE LEGAL SECURITY AND STABILITY OF TERRITORIAL AND URBAN PLANNING INSTRUMENTS.

This action addresses Specific Goal 10.1, which seeks to “*achieve an updated, flexible and simplified regulatory and planning framework that also improves management*”. It is not only regulatory in nature, as it also seeks to have a positive impact on planning.

Spain, like other European countries, must face the problem of the disappearance of land and urban planning plans approved after a long and complicated process lasting several years, safeguarded by the dogma of the absolute nullity of illegal regulations, that is, understanding that said plans, beyond their true complex nature, are just one more provision of a general nature. The declarations of absolute nullity of these plans are causing a crisis in the system that threatens the very credibility of the legal system. The urban planning responsibilities of the regional governments do not allow addressing the general regulatory framework that this action would require.

1.3. REVISE THE NATIONAL SECTORAL LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK THAT INVOLVES TERRITORIAL AND URBAN PLANNING TO FURTHER THE PROPOSALS FOR IMPROVEMENT.

This action, like the previous one, specifically involves Goal 10.1, which seeks to “*achieve an updated, flexible and simplified regulatory and planning framework that also improves management*”. However, it has a dual nature, insofar as it is a regulatory activity that also involves planning. It also contributes to one of the most important horizontal goals of this Agenda and the two international Urban Agendas: the need to work with a holistic and integrated vision while avoiding the sectorisation of interests that converge on territory and human settlements.

The specific proposals to be worked on have to do with the following aspects:

- Establishing a single timeline for all sectoral reports and identical procedural times to request them.
- Unequivocal regulation of the effects of non-opposition or the absence of the issue of the sectorial information in time.
- Avoiding duplicate reports on implementation instruments or on one-time authorisations, when said reports are vacated in the instruments for which the authorisations were issued or that the reports implement.
- Publication and availability to all stakeholders, openly and freely, on a single website or one-stop shop, of all the sectoral actions that materialise or are in some way related to urban development decisions.
- Possibility of creating specific administrative structures that allow centralising those sectoral decisions that have an impact on land and urban planning.

1.4. ADVANCE IN ADAPTING THE NATIONAL LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK IN THE FIELD OF THE SUSTAINABILITY AND ACCESSIBILITY OF PUBLIC SPACES AND BUILDINGS.

This action is specific to Strategic Goal 2, and more explicitly to Specific Goal 2.3, “*Guarantee the quality and universal accessibility of public spaces*”, 2.5, “*Promote urban regeneration*” and 2.6, “*Improve the quality and sustainability of buildings*”.

In terms of accessibility, work is already being done on a new Ministerial Order for accessibility in public spaces, and work is being initiated to promote cognitive and sensory accessibility, especially in buildings, whether through regulatory instruments (through the Technical Building Code) or through guides or best practices. Similarly, regarding the sustainability and energy efficiency of buildings and cities, an amendment to the Basic Energy Savings Document of the Technical Building Code is already being processed, which will take a further step in requiring Near-Zero Energy Consumption Buildings, in keeping with the European Energy Efficiency Directives that are taking us to a carbon-free horizon by 2050.

1.5. ADVANCE TOWARD FULL RECOGNITION OF LOCAL AUTO.

This action is specific to Strategic Goal 10, “*Improve intervention instruments and governance*”, and particularly to Specific Goal 10.2, “*Ensure citizen participation, transparency and promote multi-level governance*”.

The recognition of the role and value of urban life requires us to work toward the goal of realising the full recognition of local autonomy, including by any necessary regulatory amendments, especially the Law on Local Regimes. The goal of this is to better identify their jurisdictional obligations. To this end, we must consider the best application of the subsidiarity principle for municipal entities, recognise their status as the government agency that most closely interfaces with the citizen, and most of all, realise that the decisions involving the future of the city must be made by the agency that is most familiar with the city's social reality.

2 | PLANNING ACTIVITIES

2.1. DEVELOP A NATIONAL SHORT- AND MEDIUM-TERM STRATEGY FOR URBAN HOUSING AND RENEWAL.

This action specifically involves Strategic Goal 8, which seeks to “*Guarantee access to housing*”. It is also related to Strategic Goal 2, which aims to “*Avoid urban sprawl and revitalise the existing city*”, as it makes an important commitment to urban rehabilitation and regeneration.

Following the creation, by Agreement of the Government Delegate Committee for Economic Affairs of September 2018, of a Working Group to develop urgent measures in the area of housing and rent, a national housing strategy will be devised that includes organisational, regulatory, fiscal, public housing promotion and other measures. This Strategy, understood within the framework of the Urban Agenda, will propose a series of measures for action by the national government that will be comprehensive and horizontal in nature and that will primarily seek to:

- Facilitate access to housing by vulnerable individuals who have problems in this regard.
- Increase the public housing stock.
- Promote the balance between home ownership and rental.
- Promote the maintenance, conservation and renovation of the existing housing stock.

2.2. DEVELOP AND IMPLEMENT THE “LONG-TERM STRATEGY FOR ENERGY RENEWAL IN SPAIN'S CONSTRUCTION SECTOR” IN KEEPING WITH THE CONTENTS OF DIRECTIVES 2012/27/EU AND 2010/31/EUE.

This action specifically involves Strategic Goal 4, section 4.1, which strives to “*Be more energy efficient and save energy*”.

This Strategy not only aims to satisfy all the requirements in the Directives, but also to meet the goals of supporting the renovation of the residential and non-residential building stock in Spain, both public and private. The ultimate goal, beyond compliance with the Directives, is to transform this stock into a high-energy, carbon-free asset by 2050, facilitating the economically profitable transformation of existing buildings into buildings with almost zero energy consumption. It will provide an important starting point for promoting the energy renovation of the building sector in Spain, as well as a roadmap for this process, which will guide the various agents involved in the renovation processes.

2.3. PROMOTE AND FACILITATE STRUCTURES AND MECHANISMS FOR COORDINATING, COLLABORATING AND COOPERATING WITH REGIONAL AND CITY GOVERNMENTS, WITHOUT CREATING NEW ADMINISTRATIVE BURDENS, SO AS TO PROMOTE CONSTANT IMPROVEMENT IN THE FIELD OF LAND AND URBAN MANAGEMENT.

Although this action will again appear among those involving governance, it is specifically included here because in this case, it is intended to address mainly Strategic Goal 10, and specifically Specific Goal 10.1, which seeks to “*Achieve an updated, flexible and simplified regulatory and planning framework that also improves management*”. This is a crucial objective, as can be seen from the conclusions of the Diagnosis included in the Agenda.

Indeed, although the Spanish planning system is a nationally and internationally renowned achievement, its evolution over the last few decades has endowed it with a rigidity and complexity that make it virtually unable to adapt to the increasingly changing needs of today’s reality. Much of this complexity stems from the implications that are forced upon it by sectoral legislation, much of it of a national nature, although there are also many regional laws that duplicate the national laws.

Most of the modifications, involving the laws and the management and execution of land management instruments, do not correspond to the State, but those that, because of their areas of responsibility,

affect said instruments, do fall within the purview of the State. Hence, the action proposed offers a good opportunity to find common ground and spaces for dialogue and collaboration among all those responsible for finding solutions.

In this regard, the Ministry of Development will promote, at least twice a year, the holding of multilateral meetings between the regional and city governments (through the FEMP) in which to jointly address the most pressing and common problems involving planning and urban issues in general. These meetings can rely on not only pre-existing formal cooperation frameworks, such as the Multi-lateral Meetings at the level of General Directors and, of course, the Sectoral Conference on Housing, Urban and Land Planning, but on any others that can facilitate collaboration between all the public stakeholders involved.

2.4. ENCOURAGE HAVING PLANS AND STRATEGIES INVOLVING SPECIFIC TOPICS LINKED TO THE GOALS OF THE URBAN AGENDA.

Specifically, to promote compliance with specific goal 1.3, which seeks to “*Improve green and blue infrastructures and link them to the natural setting*”, the Ministry of Development will work with the Ministry for the Ecological Transition to draw up a National Strategy for Green Infrastructure and for Ecological Connectivity and Restoration, which, in compliance with the provisions of Law 33/2015 of 21 September, amending Law 42/2007 of 13 December, on Natural Heritage and Biodiversity, seeks to “*provide guidelines [...] so that any land and sector plans that are drafted by public agencies allows and ensures ecological connectivity and the functionality of ecosystems, mitigation and adaptation to the effects of climate change, the defragmentation of strategic areas for connectivity and the restoration of degraded ecosystems*”. In relation to the latter, mention should be made of the Practical Guide to Ecological Restoration drawn up by the Biodiversity Foundation, with examples for the restoration of abandoned urban areas.

Also in relation to another strategic goals, in this case, 5, to “*Promote proximity and sustainable mobility*”, the Ministry of Development will promote transport intermodality and coordination between transport and urban mobility in those infrastructure plans under its purview, as well as the efficient use of public transport and the promotion of non-motorised and/or healthy modes of transport. These Plans will also pursue these objectives:

- A reduction in territorial inequalities, particularly for medium-sized cities and island territories, where connectivity depends not only on infrastructures, but on the transport services offered and the conditions under which these services are accessible to the whole population.
- The segregation, in those roads managed by the State, of through-traffic and long-distance traffic, from daily commuter traffic by adapting and building any infrastructures that are deemed necessary.
- Promote actions that boost public transport on roads leading into major cities by planning the creation of platforms or lanes reserved for these services.
- The enhancement of railways as a form to access large cities and metropolitan centres that can handle the daily flows in and out of these areas through commuter rail services as a more efficient and sustainable solution than roads.
- Implement appropriate connections to urban and metropolitan transport services in inter-urban, long-distance terminals that ensure last-mile access to cities.

The development of these plans will always be subject to the framework of the strategic plan in effect at any given time, as well as to the provisions of sector-specific regulations, to the extent that said regulations govern the planning for each mode of transport.

3 | GOVERNANCE ACTIVITIES

Strategic Goal 10.2 proposes the need to “*Ensure citizen participation, transparency and promote multi-level governance*”. To achieve this, the national government, and specifically the Ministry of Development, will undertake the following actions:

3.1. PROMOTE COORDINATION BETWEEN PUBLIC AGENCIES BOTH HORIZONTALLY AND VERTICALLY.

From an internal point of view, and within the national government itself, this action will be carried out within the Permanent Working Group and the High-Level Group of the 2030 Agenda, which have already been formed and meet regularly. As previously stated, the Spanish Urban Agenda is recognised within the Action Plan of the Spanish Government in relation to the 2030 Agenda as one of its most important driving policies, that is, as a true catalyst that allows us to work on several sustainable development goals jointly and comprehensively.

From the point of view of coordination with other public agencies, Action 2; 2.2 of this Implementation Plan already notes that the Ministry of Development will promote, at least twice a year, the holding of multilateral meetings between regional and city governments (through the FEMP) to promote multi-level governance. These regular multilateral meetings will help to communicate and coordinate proposals, to exchange information and to disseminate the activities that each of the different stakeholders is undertaking.

3.2. PROVIDE TECHNICAL SUPPORT TO LOCAL GOVERNMENTS THROUGHOUT THE PROCESS OF DISSEMINATING AND IMPLEMENTING THE URBAN AGENDA.

Specifically, and with regard to town councils and other entities of the local government, the Ministry of Development will launch a permanent and institutionalised Forum (with may be able to have its own own internal regulations) that will give continuity to the technical working group set up to draw up the Agenda and allow us to monitor its implementation and evaluation, as well as to promote the exchange of lessons learned and projects and to coordinate actions.

3.3. IMPROVE SYNERGIES AND COORDINATION WITH OTHER ASPECTS OF LAND MANAGEMENT, SUCH AS THE OPEN GOVERNMENTS POLICY, THE NATIONAL PLAN FOR SMART TERRITORIES OR THE SMART TOURISM DESTINATION PROGRAMME.

The Ministry of Development will specifically seek to ensure that the alliance for Open government (updated in June 2018) is in keeping with the 3rd Spanish Action Plan 2017-2019, the goal being to strengthen the respective mechanisms of participation and dialogue with civil society, to ensure the actions of public agencies address the most pressing needs of citizens, and to promote collaboration at different levels (state, autonomous and local).

Coordination will also be sought with the 2017/2020 National Smart Territories Plan, and primarily with the territorial actions it proposes in relationship to cities, rural territories, tourism and some complementary actions of considerable importance to the Urban Agenda, such as mobility in smart territories. The Ministry will also try to ensure that the Plan's objectives line up with the strategic goals of the Urban Agenda. It will do so through active coordination and collaboration between the ministries involved, both within the Permanent Working Group of the High Level Group for the 2030 Agenda, which, as already mentioned, meets regularly, and through specific bilateral meetings.

3.4. PROMOTE THE TRANSPARENCY OF ADMINISTRATIVE DEPARTMENTS AND CITIZENSHIP PARTICIPATION BASED ON EXISTING KNOWLEDGE, EDUCATION AND INFORMATION.

The 3rd Open Government Plan already provides mechanisms for participation and dialogue with civil society, and incorporates formulas for transparency and direct communication with citizens. That is, work is already underway on this issue, regardless of the need to further promote these actions.

However, citizen participation will not be real or effective for as long as there is no real awareness that generates commitments in relation to the general interests that shape and converge in cities and in urban environments. And to do this, training on and dissemination of the goals of the Urban Agenda are essential. This action is therefore directly related to the one proposed in section 5 below, which is specifically devoted to the activities involving the exchange and dissemination of knowledge.

3.5. IMPROVE STATISTICAL CAPABILITIES AND THE CONTROL OF INFORMATION.

The system of indicators proposed by the Spanish Urban Agenda is based on the need to develop a single language on urban indicators that yield valid and standardised information that can be used to analyse the performance of the different actions and verify compliance with the strategic goals proposed in each Action Plan. Providing to city governments the descriptive data that is in the hands of the national government and that is related to these objectives is a relevant information activity in and of itself. All of this will be possible thanks to the website of the Spanish Urban Agenda, which the Ministry of Development is making available to everyone who is interested in its application or implementation.



Similarly, more work will be done to maintain and improve the Housing and Land Observatory, as well as the Urban Vulnerability Observatory. Both of these instruments were created by the Ministry of Development and have been highly rated by other local, regional and even European government agencies. Vulnerability observatories are a priority for the European Union. This is reflected in the Partnership on Urban Poverty and Disadvantaged Neighbourhoods.

4 | FINANCING ACTIVITIES

4.1. WORK, BOTH INTERNALLY AND INTERNATIONALLY, TO ENSURE THAT THE PROGRAMME OF THE NEW 2021-2027 EUROPEAN MULTI-YEAR FINANCIAL FRAMEWORK IS CONSISTENT WITH NATIONAL URBAN POLICIES. IN THE CASE OF SPAIN, WITH ITS URBAN AGENDA AND ITS IMPLEMENTATION.

This action involves Strategic Goal 10, which seeks to “*Improve intervention instruments and governance*”, but most especially Specific Goal 10.3, which aims to “*Promote local empowerment and improve funding*”.

Currently, as is well known, 1.362 billion euros from the urban projects area of the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) is being spent on Sustainable and Integrated Urban Development Strategies that comprise projects related to Strategic Goals 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9 and 10 of the Spanish Urban Agenda. These funds are being used specifically to carry out lines of action involving the following thematic objectives of the European Structural and Investment Funds (EU Regulation No 1303/2013):

Thematic objective 2: Administration and Smart City.

Thematic objective 4: Low-Carbon Economy through improved sustainable urban mobility and energy efficiency.

Thematic objective 6: Protect the Environment and historical heritage through circular economy measures, and

Thematic objective 9: Promote territorial cohesion and the fight against poverty and the search for social equality.

The Ministries of Finance and Development will collaborate closely with each other, and jointly with the European Commission, to achieve the greatest possible alignment between the strategic goals of the Spanish Urban Agenda and the programming that will be undertaken for the new 2021-2027 multi-year financial framework, in which at least 6% of the ERDF resources at the national level earmarked for investment in employment and growth will be allocated to sustainable urban development. Recall that during the current 2014-2020 programming period, an allocation of around 1.9 billion euros has been earmarked for city councils through the various calls for grants, both in the field of sustainable and integrated urban development strategies - where grants totalling more than 1.350 billion euros have been awarded to 173 “functional areas” - and in the specific areas of energy efficiency, mobility and renewable energies.

Similarly, through the aforementioned collaboration with the European Commission, the Ministry will strive to ensure that the strategic goals are clearly reflected in the management, whether shared with Member States or not, of other European programmes in the field of urban development. Of note in this area are both the Innovative Urban Actions and URBACT, due to their complementarity and synergies, notwithstanding their final design during the new programming period.

4.2. IDENTIFY ALL THE SOURCES OF FINANCING THAT, INTERNALLY AND INTERNATIONALLY, AND IN THE FRAMEWORK OF STATE POWER, AFFECT CITIES.

This action, like the previous one, falls within Strategic Goal 10, which seeks to “*Improve intervention instruments and governance*”, especially in Specific Goal 10.3, which aims to “*Promote local empowerment and improve funding*”.

One of these improvements is the need to identify how many and which sources of funding exist or are being incorporated, to try to establish synergies between them and to make them, to the greatest extent possible, compatible with each other and more effective. This will require correct coordination between all ministries that have plans or programmes for aids and grants that have an unquestionable impact on the strategic goals of the Urban Agenda. To this end, and due to how these goals are, in turn, related to the sustainable development goals of the 2030 Agenda, this task will be addressed by

the Permanent Working Group of the High Level Group on the 2030 Agenda, which has already been created and meets regularly. Once the information is obtained, as well as any updates, it will be posted on the Spanish Urban Agenda website for everyone to see.

4.3. PROMOTE AND ENCOURAGE AREAS OF COLLABORATION WITH THE PRIVATE SECTOR TO FURTHER ITS INVOLVEMENT IN PROJECT FINANCING.

This action, which, like the previous ones, involves Specific Goal 10.3, “*Promote local empowerment and improve financing*”, is intended to support or mediate, through the plans for implementing the Urban Agenda as they are approved, external financing initiatives, as well as to provide institutional support to projects by private companies and associations representing corporate interests, in order to facilitate access to said financing.

5 | ACTIVITIES INVOLVING THE EXCHANGE AND DISSEMINATION OF KNOWLEDGE.

For the two International Urban Agendas, this is a goal in and of itself. Not only does it seek to disseminate best practices and the transfer of knowledge, but also to stimulate creativity and provide viable solutions for sustainable urban development.

For the Spanish Urban Agenda, these actions, in addition to meeting those goals, provide a formula for reaching the public through simple and agile communication that allows the public to become aware of its rights and also take responsibility for its duties as users of the city. It also encourages its participation in making the decisions that affect its daily life and its most direct interests. Without information on and knowledge of the city, there will be no real participation and, without that, no guarantee of good governance.

The actions included below are therefore related to Strategic Goal 10.4, which seeks to “*Design and implement training and awareness campaigns in urban matters, as well as the exchange and dissemination of information*”. They are also connected to Strategic Goal 10.2, “*Ensure citizen participation, transparency and promote multi-level governance*”. And, as mentioned above, they also contribute to the achievement of one of the major horizontal goals of the two International Urban Agendas, which involve the search for formulas that improve the practical dissemination and transfer of knowledge.

5.1. CREATE A NATIONAL URBAN FORUM, ENDORSED BY THE UNITED NATIONS, THAT PROVIDES A PERIODIC AND GENERAL GATHERING POINT TO ENCOURAGE PARTICIPATION IN AND KNOWLEDGE OF URBAN TOPICS.

In preparation for Spain's participation in the Habitat II Conference, held in Istanbul in 1996, the Spanish Habitat Committee was created in 1995. This was one of the few national committees in the world that continued with its work non-stop until the Habitat III Conference, 20 years later. However, the new objectives demanded by this latest international Summit, as set out in the United Nations Urban Agenda, steered this Committee to evolve toward a National Urban Forum like those that have already been adopted and launched in other countries, as a tool to achieve the implementation of the policies National Urban Policies, which, in the case of Spain, are laid out in the Spanish Urban Agenda. To do this, we would be able to rely on the collaboration of UN Habitat, which has a liaison office with the Government of Spain that is located in the Ministry of Development.

The fundamental tasks of this Forum will be to provide a platform for exchanging and sharing experiences that facilitate discussion and debate on urban issues. It will be open and allow representatives from the various levels of public agencies, the private sector, financial institutions, non-governmental organisations and professional organisations and civil society, among others, to take part. The Ministry of Development will be responsible for its creation, organisation and operation.

5.2. LAUNCH A COMMUNICATION PLAN FOR THE SPANISH URBAN AGENDA.

This Plan will include at least the following actions:

- Creation of a logo for the Spanish Urban Agenda that provides a clear, effective and adequate image that can be used both nationally and internationally.
- Creation of a website for the Spanish Urban Agenda that not only allows access to all the latest information available, but which also demonstrates that the Agenda is not just a document, but a real process that feeds on the contributions of all its actors: action plans, best practices, transferable or transferred experiences, etc.
- Preparation of material to advertise the Agenda: publication of the document, brochures, posters and banners that can be sent by email and made available to those public agencies that wish to organise events related to it.
- Publication of a single-subject issue of the science journal *Ciudad y Territorio*, *Estudios Territoriales* [City and Territory, Territorial Studies], published by the Ministry of Development, aimed at spreading knowledge of the Urban Agenda - its creation, content, goals, expectations, etc. - as well as collaborating with other specialised journals to achieve the widest possible dissemination of the Agenda.
- Dissemination and training seminars focused especially on the municipalities, both for their of-

ficials and for politicians. The collaboration with the FEMP to use its territorial networks will be essential for this purpose.

Dissemination and training seminars geared especially toward professionals. To this end, collaboration agreements will be signed with professional associations and societies, promoting the use of territorial structures to achieve the greatest possible dissemination, especially in those territories where this is more complex.

5.3. COLLABORATE AND WORK TO FORM PART OF EUROPEAN OR INTERNATIONAL NETWORKS TO EXCHANGE KNOW-HOWS.

The Ministry of Development will promote Spain's inclusion in the EUKN network, or its regular participation with it, to bring about the necessary exchange of knowledge at the European level. In this case, it is a matter of participating in a standardised Europe-wide network with knowledge on urban issues, structured in accordance with a taxonomy that covers aspects such as housing, urban planning, urban environment, land use, sustainable development, accessibility, mobility, security and urban economy, all of it divided into four large blocks: practices, policies, networks and research.

5.4. IMPLEMENT A TRAINING PLAN TO CREATE POLITICAL, TECHNICAL AND CITIZENSHIP AWARENESS AND GENERATE KNOWLEDGE ON SUSTAINABLE URBAN DEVELOPMENT.

This Plan includes the following actions:

Collaboration with the National Institute of Public Administration (INAP) to design and implement specialised courses on the Urban Agenda, intended for municipal specialists or managers, or to include specific training on the Agenda in existing courses.

The use of existing forums to organise conferences in different places in Spain. Particularly useful will be the SDG localisation conferences, but others can also be of use. The Ministry of Development's "City and Territory" Debates Forum will also provide a good outlet for training and dissemination.

Collaboration with the Ministry of Education and Vocational Training, and the Ministry of Science, Universities and Research, and other institutions associated with education, to include comprehensive and horizontal city and sustainable urban development studies in training plans, curricula and information and training campaigns. Specifically, the contents of the Urban Agenda could become part of the curricula of the different university majors that involve urban planning and management: architecture, law, engineering, biology, sociology, geography, economy, etc.

Collaboration with the bodies of the various public agencies tasked with preparing civil service exams for those civil servants whose job is related to urban planning and management, to have the contents of the Urban Agenda incorporated into said exams.

Propose to the Ministry Education and Vocational Training the possibility of including educational projects in schools and training centres, including for young children, that contribute to creating awareness of cities, citizen coexistence, social inclusion and, in general, sustainability, as is already being done with environmental conservation or with periodic campaigns to save water and energy.

Develop specific outreach campaigns linked to programmed and pre-existing activities, including: urban month (October of each year) and World Cities Day, by UN Habitat; Master's degrees in Land and Urban Planning in universities, the conferences and seminars organised by professional associations, the Autonomous Communities and the town councils themselves. etc.

5.5. ENCOURAGE EXPERIENCES AND PILOT PROJECTS THAT ALLOW TRANSFERRING KNOWLEDGE INVOLVING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE URBAN AGENDA.

The Ministry of Development will promote the creation of pilot projects to prepare action plans for the Agenda and will disseminate them through its website to promote their knowledge and transfer. Similarly, this page will host, through the corresponding links or by redirecting to them, the different action plans that are approved by the Town Councils that endorse the Spanish Urban Agenda.

It will also promote the circulation of documented best practices and successful experiences or initiatives, including some in the international arena. The UR-BACT projects, with their work methodology and funding from European funds, can provide a good starting point.

5.6. CREATE, PROMOTE AND COORDINATE PARTNERSHIPS ON THE AGENDA'S SPECIFIC THEMATIC GOALS.

In order to see how partnerships have worked in the European Union's Urban Agenda, the Ministry of Development will promote the implementation of thematic associations to allow a group of stakeholders from different fields (the three levels of government, the private, financial and academic sectors, and civil society) to share their concerns, questions and experiences and provide proposals for solutions to the challenges posed. These intervention proposals could become actual, thematic action plans that identify how many and which agents would be responsible for adopting the different measures.

5.7. DEVELOP USEFUL INSTRUMENTS FOR PUBLIC AGENCIES AND PROFESSIONS THAT PROVIDE VALUE TO THE AGENDA'S GOALS.

Specifically within this more general line of action, the Ministry of Development will promote the generation and use of a “Construction register” model that can be used to record the conservation and renovation activities that are carried out over time. As with the Building Evaluation Report (<https://iee.fomento.gob.es/>), it will consist of a software program that can be used to update and improve the register.