	STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK	ACTION IMPLEMENTED OR IN PROGRESS	CHARACTER	ACTION TO IMPLEMENT	CH	IARAC	ER	TERM	OTHER AGENTS
Strategic Objective	Specific objectives and lines of action		Regulations Planning Governance Financing Knowledge dissemination		Regulations	Governance	Financing Knowledge dissemination	C=short M=medium L=long	
	1.1. Land management in a way that is compatible with its spatial e	nvironment.							
	Have a territorial planning strategy or plan that establishes the bases of the territorial model . They can be regional, subregional and even sectoral strategies, but they must have in common the rational use of the territory.								
(1)	Enter measures to link territorial planning with economic, cultural and natural resource planning, with the aim of limiting depopulation and contributing to the conservation of nature, the protection of traditional rural uses and paying special attention to small population centres. Depopulation is fundamentally a territorial problem, but is also related to the absence of a strategic vision and supralocal development.								
ΟΤΕCTION	Design the city in accordance with the territorial model and in coordination with the adjacent nuclei, taking into account its particular characteristics of climate, humidity, territory and landscape.								
/ATION AND PRO	Reduce the use of virgin soil adapting it to the dynamics of the population and the new economic activities, promoting the productivity of the already transformed land. This requires the preparation of realistic reports that not only respond to the formal procedure for incorporating said document into the rest of the documentation of the corresponding urban or territorial plan.								
LAND MANAGEMENT AND RATIONAL LAND USE, ITS CONSERVATION AND PROTECTION	Promote the maximum interconnection between rural and urban areas, fostering their interdependence through economic, environmental, social and governance policies, with measures that favour the managed urban and peri- urban forestry and agricultural activities, as well as livestock activities, and sustainable rural development policies.								
LAND (Promote the inclusion of natural heritage in municipal catalogues that form part of the planning documentation.								
RATIONAL	Start coordination and collaboration mechanisms that are based on the sustainable use of the territory, in the regions or cities with cross-border or interregional neighbourly relations.								
AND	1.2. Conserve and enhance the natural and cultural heritage and pr	otect the landscape.							
NAGEMENT ,	Develop strategies to improve, preserve and value the cultural heritage (both in its tangible and intangible aspects: ways of life, traditions, etc.) and the urban and rural landscape, in order to develop its full potential and guarantee an adequate level of conservation and maintenance.								
1. LAND MAI	Adopt measures for the conservation, improvement and protection of nature and natural heritage: existing flora, fauna, landscape and ecosystems. To this end, measures are proposed to reduce the use of chemical herbicides, improve the habitats of pollinators in urban and peri-urban areas, and to apply methodologies and monitoring programmes for urban biodiversity.								
	Protect the rural environment according to its character, especially rural land, bordering or adjoining urban land. Make proper use of the mountains from the point of view of forest biomass for energy purposes, as part of a strategy to promote rural development, the conservation of traditional uses that favour the preservation of natural spaces and the prevention of fires.								

Start campaigns for the dissemination of cultural and natural heritage, to			
achieve an authentic culture of belonging based on knowledge, which is added to			
its rational use as an economic and tourist resource.			

	1.3. Improve green and blue infrastructures and link them to the natural context.		
AND RATIONAL LAND USE, ITS AND PROTECTION (2)	Incorporate into urban planning and management the concept of urban green infrastructures, as multifunctional solutions based on nature, in order to address urban problems. Not only do they contribute to improve biodiversity, but they fight against climate change, by reducing GHG emissions and in local adaptation. Finally, they contribute to leisure and citizen enjoyment. This type of infrastructure is therefore key to understanding and managing urban metabolism.		
LAND MANAGEMENT AND RAT CONSERVATION AND PRC	Organise and design networks of green and blue infrastructures taking into account criteria relating to ecological connectivity and the geomorphological characteristics of the territory, with the aim of optimising the provision of ecosystem services to citizens. This also implies delimiting and identifying the elements that constitute these infrastructures and establishing measures for their restoration, conservation and management, at the regional, local and neighbourhood level.		
D MAI CON	Assign land uses consistent with the characteristics of the pre-existing territorial base.		
1. LAN	Take advantage of livestock routes and incorporate them with ecological connectivity criteria and as a formula to combat territorial fragmentation. Image: Connectivity criteria		

2.1. Define an urban model that promotes compactness, urban bala	ance and the provision of basic services			
Adopt measures through territorial and urban planning that ensure a balanced				
result, favouring the processes of land occupation and transformation, when				
appropriate, with an adequate urban density.				
Assess the cost of urban sprawl, including all its consequences and negative externalities.				
Increase the compactness of excessively lax urban fabrics, typical of low-				
density urbanisations, favouring, ion each case, increases in buildable area,				
density or the readjustment of oversized facilities.				
Design a local facilities and equipment system that is adequate and balanced, both quantitatively and qualitatively, taking into account the criterion of proximity				
for its location, with special attention to green areas and free spaces for				
socialising. Study the possibility of combining different uses in a single				
equipment at different times, favouring multifunctionality.				
Implement measures that make it possible to autonomously satisfy at the				
neighbourhood level and to the greatest extent possible, the everyday needs				
of the population, adapting the offer of services and equipment.				
Do not generalise equipment and their absolute identity in all				
neighbourhoods. It is necessary to assess what is really necessary in each of them to avoid unsustainable economic and environmental costs.				
Ensure the provision of public services that favour family reconciliation				
while contributing to equal treatment and effective equality of women and				
men, such as residences for the elderly, day centres, nurseries, or municipal				
camps. All this within the framework of their respective competences.				
Redevelop brownfield sites and redevelop and reuse land and buildings				
that are vacant and under-utilised, including identification, with maps, of such buildings.				
Promote the use of public space for renewable energy generation,				
establishing recommendations, or even obligations depending on the area, to				
achieve said objective (example: covering with photovoltaic panels the spaces				
destined for vehicle parking on urban land).				
Evaluate, measure and manage the <i>illegal occupations</i> of land and buildings.				
Start coordination and inter-administrative collaboration mechanisms to				
improve the provision of basic services in small population centres, especially in				
those that, in accordance with territorial planning, respond to a model of recognised territorial balance (consortium, associations, etc.)				
recognised territorial balance (consortium, associations, etc.)				

2.2. Ensure functional complexity and diversity of uses.						
Ensure with urban planning an efficient land occupation and use combining					11 11	
compatible uses, mainly at the neighbourhood level.						
Connect urban fabrics through continuous corridors of activity and seek the typological, functional and social mix in the consolidated city.						
Encourage activities that promote diversity of uses and reserve enough space for economic and productive activities.						
Avoid outsourcing and gentrification of certain areas of the city balancing residential with tertiary uses.						
Encourage a mix of uses in buildings , making urban plans more flexible so that they can respond to a real changing demand. It is necessary to take into account that decisions in territorial and urban planning change environments, affect the places where one lives and works, the way of getting around and what leisure time is spent on, which are factors that determine people's health, which is why their analysis and follow-up is necessary. Equity in the planning processes, community participation and the development of instruments that facilitate its visibility from the earliest stages of planning must also be considered.						
2.3. Ensure the quality and universal accessibility of public spaces.			1 1	 1	<u>i na si</u>	
Promote public space as a backbone of the city with favourable environments to guarantee a healthy life for all sectors of the population.						
Encourage the diversity, quality and versatility of public spaces, provide them with adequate and versatile furniture, suitably reviewed, and improve their aesthetics, conservation and beauty. Care for urban landscape .						
Encourage the urban culture, exchange, coexistence and leisure, turning the streets into "squares", to make public space a hallmark.						
Promote intervention measures in public spaces and buildings that reduce and/or eliminate the negative impacts on the health of citizens.						
Activate the spaces of coexistence as a formula to improve the mental health of citizens and break bubbles of loneliness and isolation, promoting the diversity of uses, cultural exchange and the sense of belonging to the place.						
Consider the inclusion of pets in urban life, recognising their contribution to the physical and mental health of many people.						
Eliminate architectural barriers, pursuing greater autonomy for people with disabilities or reduced mobility, improving the universal accessibility to public						
spaces and facilities, housing and basic services. Secure the maximum possible comfort of public spaces through the control of noise, air and light pollution, and thermal conditions, making them attractive and					-	
healthy. Free up public space occupied by the private car to convert it into a multiple-		_				
use public space, favouring pedestrian uses and local commerce. Generate safe public spaces, which to a large extent is achieved with their		_				
constant occupation. Therefore, guaranteeing an adequate density of the urban fabric and activities that contribute to achieving busy environments is a good tool for this.						
Advance in "geoprevention", that is, in preventing crime through environmental design, ensuring a proper relationship between the urban environment and public safety. The different vulnerabilities arising from sociocultural, economic or political situations can be minimised with tools yet to be developed such as natural access control, natural surveillance, reinforcement of the territory, maintenance of public spaces and community participation.						

alise the existin	Guarantee not only security against crime, but also safety against accidents , with preventive measures such as the design of streets with adequate slopes, identification of inaccessible areas, evaluation of the road hierarchy, attention to crosswalks and intersections between pedestrians and vehicles, care with urban surface finishes, etc.						
/IT/	2.4. Improve the urban environment and reduce pollution.						
ID REV	Guarantee a healthy and safe habitat that allows full cultural, social and economic development.						
SPRAWL AN	Encourage the creation or improvement of green areas and infrastructures, both at the neighbourhood and city level, with the aim of favouring the link between the city and nature and favouring the physical continuity of the environment.						
ID URBAN	Define a minimum of green areas so that a greater percentage of citizens have access to a nearby green area that is adequately dimensioned based on existing needs, with special attention to the landscape and its value as a quality tool for the urban environment.						
. AVOID	Promote actions to reduce acoustic, light and visual pollution and minimise its impact on health and quality of life.						
2.	Put in place measures for the reconversion of degraded urban land in green areas and parks in order to improve the urban environment and reduce pollution, through the use of Ecological Restoration techniques.						
	Decontaminate soils for industrial uses in disuse and proceed to their environmental recovery prior to their new use as urban land.						
	Establish, in territorial and urban planning instruments, sufficient distances between homes and all kinds of activities polluting the atmosphere, such as industrial estates, highways and dual carriageways.						

2.5. Boost urban regeneration.			
Guarantee integrated urban regeneration, so that physical-urban operations are linked to social, educational and employment programmes, acting as a priority in the neighbourhoods that present the greatest urban vulnerability.			
Promote and encourage building rehabilitation and urban regeneration to achieve an adequate balance between this activity and the generation of a new city. In particular, favour proposals for urban regeneration based on cooperativism .			
Promote large-scale urban regeneration and renewal and link them to tools to combat climate change and to the existence of an accessible and affordable housing stock through rehabilitation.			
Identify possible increases in the value of buildings that can mobilise comprehensive public and private rehabilitation. Among them, the increase in buildability, the increase in the number of homes, changes in use and the densification of low-density peri-urban areas, as well as the definition of tools that can condition these techniques to the creation of a quality, accessible and affordable housing stock.			
Define reliable and agreed methods to evaluate large-scale urban regeneration and renewal that allow improving the activation procedures of these interventions.			
Put mechanisms in place to identify synergies between different types of intervention in the consolidated city from a comprehensive and long-term approach.			
Promote the financing and feasibility of urban rehabilitation, regeneration and renewal through public administrations , even promoting the collaboration of the private sector.			
Take measures to avoid side effects of gentrification from urban renewal that imply inadequate changes in the urban morphology and loss of the resident population.			
Leverage cultural heritage to carry out urban regeneration operations, because it is a real opportunity for this.			
Encourage self-promotion in the urban centres of the smallest towns and cities, to contribute to their preservation and the establishment of populations .			
Find ways of dividing and segregating large housing into several smaller ones to adapt them to current demands, favour rentals and avoid degradation due to lack of maintenance.			
Use participatory methodologies such as workshops or forums, which allow the initial and continuous involvement of the social fabric throughout these processes of urban transformation.			

2.6. Improve building quality and sustainability.	
Propiliate a holistic view of the built environment , and not only of the building. Improve the state of conservation , security, maintenance of buildings and	
habitability of housing. Move towards universal accessibility in buildings and dwellings.	
Promote the improvement of energy efficiency of the existing building stock with all available and possible measures: fiscal, streamlining and simplification of administrative procedures and through the implementation of educational campaigns.	
Promote Building Technical Inspections or Building Assessment Reports to foster the implementation of preventive measures that encourage preventive maintenance and not only corrective or palliative in buildings.	
Use mechanisms that make it possible to achieve synergies between the different types of intervention in buildings: maintenance, accessibility, energy efficiency, etc. It is about promoting comprehensive action on them.	
Implement efficient construction techniques that guarantee the use of materials suitable for buildings and dwellings and that facilitate reuse . It would be about "building to last".	
Promote the use and update of the building book during its useful life. Promote the "existing" building book in which the repairs and rehabilitations carried out throughout its useful life are recorded.	
Promote measures to guarantee the participation of technicians and rehabilitation and reform companies , that comply with their professional obligations, to guarantee correct design and execution, aimed at quality, safety and tranquility. An example could be the request for information about the company (Accredited Companies Registry (REA), civil liability insurance, up to date with the Tax Authorities and Social Security, that is, objective and mandatory data) when granting licenses or possible public subsidies.	

2. AVOID URBAN SPRAWL AND REVITALISE THE EXISTING CITY(5)

2.1. Adapt the territorial and urban model to the effects of climate	change and make progress in its provention			
3.1. Adapt the territorial and urban model to the effects of climate	nange and make progress in its prevention.			
Develop a sectoral, territorial and urban planning that responds to prevention against natural risks and that guarantees the application of specific regulations in this regard, in infrastructures, facilities, constructions and buildings.				
Incorporate natural hazard maps to planning, so as to avoid urban transformation actions that are likely to be affected by floods, torrential rains, sea level rise, water insufficiency, risk of landslides, etc.				
Include new forecasts in planning instruments, related to the adaptation and mitigation of the effects of climate change : rising seas, loss of fertile soil, torrential rains, forest fires, rising temperatures or long periods of drought.				
Start climate change emergency plans and, more broadly, climate action and sustainable energy plans .				
Encourage prevention and adaptation actions in urbanised land that may be affected by natural risks.				
Incorporate into the planning and management of the territory and urbanism the concept of urban green and blue infrastructures , as multifunctional solutions based on nature, which solve urban problems that go beyond their functionalities for the improvement of biodiversity, such as: treatment of flood zones, reduction of heat islands, fight against climate change, reduction of GHG emissions and, of course, local adaptation of leisure and citizen enjoyment in said spaces. It would be opportune to elaborate regulations for introducing them into urban policies, financing mechanisms and frameworks and certain standards and indicators, as well as specific awareness campaigns, especially about their benefits.				
Reduce the heat island of current cities, acting on the factors that influence the climatic behaviour of the urban environment. For this it could be useful to promote the permeabilisation and vegetation of public spaces, and incorporate urban climate mapping into urban planning and management tools.				
Approve and launch industrial conversion plans and programmes of polluting industries to improve the environmental behaviour of "mature" industrial establishments and to reduce the adverse effects of their activities for people and the environment.				
Work through city networks (Climate Network, Spanish Local Sustainability Network, provincial municipality networks for sustainability, etc.) promoting common mitigation and adaptation actions in all the municipalities that comprise it. For this, it is possible to reach pacts and approve strategies that seek to reduce serious accidents due to disasters, improve air quality, reduce the negative environmental impact per capita, waste management and many other objectives.				
Promote campaigns to improve education and awareness on the mitigation of climate change in which uses and consumption habits play a key role.				
Promote citizen participation and citizen education as an important axis in caring for the environment, especially the urban environment.				
Start a truly democratic risk management governance , that is, with the involvement of all stakeholders (experts, governments, private sector, civil society, etc.) in the deliberation and also in the management itself.				
3.2. Reduce greenhouse gas emissions.	la su			
Encourage and promote a low carbon urban model , following national and international measures and recommendations (public services, infrastructures, buildings, etc.)				
Organise land and building uses taking into account bioclimatic aspects of energy efficiency and functionality.				
implement "zero emissions" strategies in urban environments.				

N	Reduce dependence on private vehicles, through the promotion of a compact and complex urban model, as well as the impacts of motorised displacements . This will also result in the reduction of their consumption and polluting emissions.	
. PR	Use clean technologies , materials and products that eliminate or minimise polluting and greenhouse gas emissions.	
ε	Promote the renewal of the vehicle fleet.	

3.3. Improve resilience to climate change.			
Elaborate climate change resilience plans and guarantee that, when they exist, they are known and easily accessible to citizens. Take advantage of this tool to preserve and improve living conditions. Leverage landscape as an opportunity and value of each town and city, incorporate the term "Ecological restoration" and transform into the collective imagination green areas in native models that allow efficient management of resources.			
Prepare to be resilient, that is, to deal with possible crises (supplies, strikes, breakdowns, natural disasters, etc.) before they take place. It requires evaluating the different scenarios, studying which elements of the urban system are most involved, performing stress tests, optimising investments to reduce risks and avoiding possible chain failures. An adequate diagnosis, the collaboration of all the necessary actors, including civil society and the assessment of resilience in previous crises can be very useful. To this end, the approval of action protocols is proposed.			
Take care of the spatial form of the city, its morphology (urban roughness, urban canyon, sky visibility, etc.), the presence of vegetation, or the albedo of urban surface materials to minimise the impact of heat waves, whose effects are increased by the so-called "island of urban heat". Apply bioclimatic criteria in the design of open spaces.			
Take into account the phenomenon of urban heat island in urban planning and design, as well as in the design and construction of buildings. This will require studying the influence of regional and local climate and preparing an urban climate map , analysing the heat absorption and heat transfer capacity of urban materials (overheating map) and the heat removal capacity (urban ventilation map) can also be very useful. For the construction of buildings, bioclimatic architecture solutions that contribute to reducing greenhouse gas emissions will be studied.			
Promote the conservation of autochthonous animal and plant species . Increase the soil surface capable of supporting vegetation and improve permeability.			
Develop specific flood damage prevention projects.			
Reduce deforestation and improve ecosystems.			

4.1. Become more energy efficient and save energy.				
Support the energy transition in and of cities: these are crutial. The distributed generation and self-consumption of energy in the urban sphere				
are basic tools for this change in the energy model.				
Curb and even reduce energy consumption, encourage savings and promote				
energy efficiency through plans, strategies or other measures. Among them:				
take into account the urban morphology and bioclimatic conditions of the city; incorporate passive bioclimatic architecture criteria or maximise the				
provision of heating, cooling or lighting services, with the minimum possible				
consumption.				
Include prevention and resilience measures that prevent and minimise energy				
risks (e.g. electrical networks that allow alternative supply, etc.)				
Include decarbonisation objectives.				
Encourage the use of renewable thermal energy, especially in the building				
stock, which should take advantage of its relatively low energy demand and its				
solar capture potential.				
Encourage the shared use of infrastructure networks for the different urban				
services.				
Promote the use of electrical energy to the extent that it makes it possible to				
contribute to the objectives of energy efficiency and renewable energy and				
relocate emissions outside the cities.		-	+	
Design ordinances and alignments that promote smart location of buildings taking into account the real needs of users.				
Have resilient energy systems, that is, that tolerate possible disturbances without				
cutting off the energy supply to consumers. Distributed generation from				
renewable sources, or on-site generation, allows for power generation from a				
variety of sources located in places as close as possible to the loads.				
Facilitate self-consumption on municipal roofs, urban furniture, surface			+ + -	
parking, etc., and on the roofs of private buildings through fiscal measures at the				
local level (building permits, IBI tax, etc.)				
Promote the contracting of energy services in public buildings.				
4.2. Optimise and reduce water consumption.				
Adopt measures to reduce water consumption and energy expenditure and	1	1		1
emissions associated with water distribution and treatment.				
Treat and recover natural water channels and underground resources as the				
basis of urban supplies, applying, if necessary, new treatment technologies				
(reverse osmosis, nanofiltration) to achieve maximum quality. Develop a policy to protect the recharging areas of the aquifers intended totally		-	+ + - -	
or partially for supply, avoiding the implementation of activities that may affect				
water quality.				
Respect and value humid areas in the distribution of land uses.				
Carry out strict monitoring of the territorial processes and of the actions that may				
generate diffuse pollution with the possibility of affecting water resources				
destined for cities.				
Separate, whenever possible, the surface resources for urban use, from those				
for other uses, effectively protecting catchment areas. Adapt the quality of water for each specific use, promoting the use of reuse of		-	+	
grey waters .				
Encourage selective collection, separate sanitation networks and ensure the				
Encourage selective collection, separate sanitation networks and ensure the proximity of the user to said systems to favour this activity.				
Build environmentally-friendly purification systems. At the local level, apply				
treatments that prevent water from returning to nature, contaminating it or destroying biodiversity.				

Promote building types with less water demand and with rainwater collection and reuse systems.			
Use rainwater retention and filtration systems, encourage the use of permeable paving and include autochthonous or water-saving landscape designs through efficient irrigation systems.			
4.3. Promote the materials cycle.			
Achieve a progressive closing of cycles in the metabolism of cities, promoting the reduction of waste at source, the inclusion of "life cycle" criteria in the consumption of materials and reuse and recycling.			
Promote responsible consumption, repair, reuse and re-manufacturing initiatives as well as collaborative and shared systems of goods and services.			
Promote the implementation of secondary and easily recyclable raw materials from local environments.			
Adopt measures to separate at source and manage construction waste and incorporate it into new construction or rehabilitation works, when technically, environmentally and legally possible, and promote the approval of plans for the reuse of that waste.			
Boost production under ecodesign parameters (ecological, reusable and recoverable materials) and encourage their consumption.			
Approve and implement municipal infrastructure renovation plans.			
Propose action plans about the activities to be carried out in public services.			
Establish criteria for circular public purchasing at the local level that allow closing the cycle of materials, including the purchase and use of second-hand products and materials. In particular, promote the use of criteria on the life cycle of materials in public contracting.			

۵	4.4. Reduce waste and promote recycling.				
	Encourage the use of deposit, return and refund systems, with the				
μĘ	consequent saving of resources and environmental and socioeconomic impacts.				
	This line of action is essential for the development of a circular economy, as are				
ON REA	waste management plans or equivalent instruments.				
EC	Reserve in planning the most suitable areas to solve waste collection and				
AR	treatment problems and ensure that they exist, in sufficient quantity and quality.				
N N	In particular, soil reserves should be provided for composting and treatment of				
	vegetable waste and biowaste.	 			
UC	Dissociate the generation of waste from economic development through waste				
IHE	prevention initiatives, with a more efficient use of resources and with a shift				
F L	towards more sustainable consumption patterns.	 			
N C N	Manage waste to reduce its impact, forcing its treatment (whether dangerous or				
IOI	not).		_	_	
AIN OT	Foster separation at source of textile waste, the organic fraction and its				
TSI MC	management, as well as the promotion of commercial collection at source.			_	
SUSTAINABLE F	Study and apply new models of environmental education to create environmental				
	awareness and sensitivity towards consumption and waste generation.				

		_	_	_		_	_	
5.1 Promote the city of proximity.								
Encourage a mixed-use urban model that reduces distances on trips within								
the city.								
Promote urban connectivity and universal accessibility, with patterns of								
proximity between residence and work, to limit mobility demands.	4					 		 _
Establish in the management tools a balanced distribution of urban space for								
motorised and non-motorised mobility, in accordance with the sustainable								
development policies of cities.	ł		_			 		 _
Prioritise the pedestrian city, as far as possible, favouring continuous, safe and								
responsible itineraries and promoting a more healthy and active life.								
			_			 		
Encourage the efficiency and quality of more economical modes of transport								
within reach of all age groups: public transport, bicycle and on foot.								
	,					 		
Implement urban development models that incorporate public transport plans.								
Promote metropolitan chains or supramunicipal public transport and foster	(
their intermodality.								
Develop pedestrian and cycling networks, including new urban developments,								
guaranteeing safe non-motorised movements in a friendly environment. Prepare								
ordinances for the coexistence of cyclists and pedestrians.								
Take measures to encourage the development of transportation to work plans								
in the main centres of economic activity in the urban area in order to rationalise								
commuting to the workplace, as well as telecommuting strategies.								
commuting to the workplace, as well as telecommuting strategies.								
Establish distribution logistics platforms in each neighbourhood and manage								
goods distribution in urban areas, maximising freight consolidation/break-up								
centres and avoiding low-load distribution by vans and trucks.								
contros and avoiding tow-toda distribution by vans and tracks.								

5.2 Promote sustainable m	odes of transport							
	le urban mobility plans, to reduce private							
	ublic transport systems and improve the quality							
	s should establish pedestrian priority in urban							
circulation.	s should establish pedestilah phonty in urbah							
	public transport on an urban scale and build	 				 	 	
integrated networks that interconn								
	that act as transfer nodes between interurban	 		-				
and urban trips.								
Provide a comprehensive strat	egy that includes policies to discourage the							
use of polluting vehicles, as part	of a broader plan or programme offering other							
alternatives. In this sense, the	transition from the current mobility plans to							
strategic plans that promote the	strategic objectives of the Agenda would be							
highly recommended.		 						
	an periphery, facilitating the transfer of the user							
from a private vehicle to public tra	nsport or a shared vehicle.	 		_		 	 	
Locate peripheral activities, wh	ich attract a large number of trips, at points of							
	and nodes of the public transport network.							
Promoto P&D+i for the use of a	Iternative energy sources in transport Install	 	 	_		 	 	
charging points for electric vehi								
	of mobility at the service of the citizen (MaaS,	 				 	 	
	ter measures that promote shared vehicle							
systems, as well as cooperative s								
	h the design of exclusive or priority roads and							
parking spaces for bicycles.								
	ansport and promote initiatives to offer shared							
bicycles.								
	networks with green areas, guaranteeing safe						1	
non-motorised movements in a frie	endly environment.	 			 			
Guarantee universal accessibili	ty in all transportation systems.							

6.1. Reduce the risk of poverty and social exclusion in deprived urba	n settings		
Promote a complex city of proximity, based on well-equipped and safe neiabourhoods, well connected to the city and the territory.	n settings.		
Identify neighbourhoods or urban environments that present a greater degree of social, economic and environmental vulnerability as preferential areas of action to favour equity in urban development and fight against pockets of poverty, social exclusion and inequality. The Observatories of Vulnerable Neighbourhoods are useful tools for this purpose.			
Encourage integrated urban renewal and regeneration, especially in disadvantaged urban environments or neighbourhoods with greater urban vulnerability. For this purpose, integrated and comprehensive plans could be addressed.			
Include in the social plans and programmes developed and approved measures to make effective the principle of equal opportunities and treatment between women and men and the specific commitments to carry out the measures that combat the negative effects and obstacles that women face as a result of multiple discrimination.			
Encourage the creation or improvement of social services aimed at people at risk of social exclusion and promote campaigns to disseminate existing services to inform the public. Adapt the reception systems of people and households in vulnerable situations to current needs, including migratory flows.			
Promote the affordability of municipal services for the most vulnerable groups.			
Promote and encourage economic and commercial activity in these urban environments as a measure to revitalise neighbourhoods and generate local employment.			
Reduce levels of <i>inequality</i> , the risk of poverty and social exclusion through measures that address spatial segregation, residential segregation and dissimilarity.			
Promote the use of public spaces and citizen coexistence as elements of social cohesion. Turn streets into squares, not only as spaces for common enjoyment and coexistence, but also as inclusive public spaces. Ensure the quality and universal accessibility of public spaces			
Promote non-profit community initiatives that allow the use of public spaces.			
Reinforce the sense of belonging in a place as a sign of identity and knowledge of the closest environment.			
Elaborate policies related to public safety and crime prevention and violence avoiding stigmatisation of vulnerable groups.			
Adopt school dropout prevention and control measures.			
Act specifically on the reduction of inequality, and the risk of poverty and social exclusion by eliminating substandard housing and shantytowns.			
Adopt support measures for training and access to employment.			

6.2. Seek equal opportunities from a gender, age and disability per	spective						
Take action through plans or strategies to ensure equal treatment and		1		 			
opportunities, access to the job market and public life in conditions of							
equality that guarantee non-discrimination based on racial or ethnic origin.							
disability, sexual identity, sexual and gender orientation, religion, opinion or any							
other personal or social condition or circumstance.							
Integrate the perspective of gender, age and capacity in the issues related to the				+-+			
day-to-day life of cities, in the administrative structures and in decision-							
making processes.							
induing proceeded.				+ +			
Take measures for the early detection of vulnerability or social exclusion in							
relation to the processes of illegal occupation of land and buildings, with spaces							
and coordination services including Social Services, Housing, Citizen Safety and							
Health for the accompaniment of the most vulnerable people.							
		 		 +	+		
Guarantee an adequate level of social benefits for disabled and dependent							
people.			-	 ++			
Increase citizen safety in urban spaces by adopting appropriate urban design measures (lighting, furniture, etc.)							
Increase the number of parks in residential areas, frequented mainly by the			-	++	_		
elderly, women and children, guaranteeing adequate accessibility, lighting and							
safety.							
Define paved routes that facilitate universal accessibility, which are				+ +			
adequately illuminated and have a sufficient shaded area to enjoy recreational							
activities.							
Support "care mobility" ensuring that trips related to the care of other people							
and the maintenance of the household can be carried out in the shortest possible							
time, in the required time slots and at an affordable cost.							
Foster expert knowledge in the gender, age and disability perspective and							
town planning simultaneously, and disseminate it among the public, trying to							
eliminate old clichés.							
Promote volunteer programmes, social activities, etc. that favour the							
interrelation between people who live alone and their socialisation with people							
from the neighbourhood, town or city.			-	++			
Identify and disseminate good practices of urban, architectural planning and urban and rural mobility, which favour the reconciliation of personal, family and							
work life, as well as people's autonomy.							
Educate to achieve equal treatment based on racial or ethnic origin, disability,		_	-	+-+	_		
sexual identity, sexual and gender orientation, religion, opinion or any other							
personal or social condition or circumstance, gender equality and co-							
responsibility.							
Encourage the creation of social, cultural activities, etc., that favour							
intercultural integration, from an educational, social, etc. perspective.							
Encourage a community associative approach.							
Actively mainstream the principle of equal treatment based on racial or ethnic				+-+			
origin, disability, sexual identity, sexual and gender orientation, religion, opinion							
or any other personal or social condition or circumstance; and the principle of							
gender equality in the preparation, execution and monitoring of regulatory							
provisions, in the definition and budgets of public policies in all areas and in the							
development of all their activities. This requires systematically considering the							
priorities and needs of women, taking into account their impact on their specific							
situation, in order to adapt them to eliminate discriminatory effects and promote							
equality.							
equality.			1				

7.1. Seek local productivity, employment generation and the revitalisation and diversification of economic activity.	
Introduce the necessary measures to coordinate territorial and urban	
planning with sectoral planning of economic activities, using specific strategies for small population centres and other centres with a tendency towards	
decopulation.	
Promote actions to diversify the productive structure and generate	
employment opportunities that guarantee quality of life.	
Advance measures that take into account foreseeable job losses through the	
imminent robotisation of many procedures.	
Promote the network of intermediate cities as regional poles of activity.	
Guarantee the compatibility of economic activities with residential fabrics to	
generate employment and improve productive fabrics and, where appropriate,	
make urban planning instruments more flexible in order to respond to real	
demand. Encourage innovation, the use of new technologies and knowledge to achieve	
a competitive economic activity and a greater offer of employment.	
Promote access to new modes of consumption, electronic commerce and	
take advantage of the circular economy.	
Promote economic activities in rural areas and local production, local food -to	
achieve maximum interconnection between rural and urban areas- and try to limit	
food transport as much as possible in order to consume fewer resources and	
forment healthier and more environmentally-recommended seasonal food.	
Encourage the primary sector as an economic resource for municipalities with	
significant agricultural values.	
Enhance the wealth of the associative fabric and create a collaborative structure involved in the neighbourhood or urban area as broadly as possible.	
Encourage the social economy: associations, employee-owned companies,	
cooperatives and mutual societies that pursue general interests.	
Generate attractive spaces for economic activity and local commerce and	
reserve spaces for the commercialisation of local products . Provide and promote flexible work spaces (coworking) in the centre of cities,	
both for its ability to attract new entrepreneurs and for lowering the price of	
conventional office rentals.	
Create municipal statistical bases that allow cities to have a better knowledge	
of local economic dynamics.	
Obtain a data standardisation strategy to achieve real and effective access to	
information that may be relevant to citizens. This means prioritising the data in a	
homogeneous way so that they can be crossed at their respective levels (national, regional and local) in space and time.	
Guarantee correspondence between the provision of municipal services with local	
Guardiace sufficiency through the proparation and monitoring of economic	
sustainability reports.	
Advance measures that take into account foreseeable job loss due to the	
fourth technological revolution. Especially because of the e-commerce spin-off.	
Encourage work-life balance and equal opportunities in access to work.	

7.2. Promote smart, sustainable and quality tourism and key secto	rs of the local economy.		
Promote the performance of smart destination diagnoses and action plans to improve the sustainability and competitiveness of tourist destinations.			
Promote the application of UNE public standards and systems of distinction in terms of tourism quality or improvement of tourism management, such as the Q for Quality or the SICTED (Integrated System of Tourist Quality in Destinations) or the Smart Tourist Destination label.			
Develop tourism plans that have an integrated vision that includes long-term actions and in which local communities are effectively involved.			
Boost sustainable urban tourism that manages the flow of visitors and the carrying capacity of historical spaces, avoiding the effect of overcrowding, that is respectful of cultural heritage and that guarantees a balance between tourism and well-being for the host communities.			
Regenerate and reconvert mature tourist destinations to provide them with current quality standards.			
Focus on culture, gastronomy and local products as one's own and existing resources.			
Develop tourism marketing plans whose primary objectives are the profiles of quality tourists, highly profitable in the urban destination they visit, and with a cultural level that values the city's heritage.			
Achieve the deseasonalisation of tourism, revaluing the resources that promote socio-territorial balance, creating new product categories that are capable of operating all year round.			
Forment ecotourism and rural tourism as a way of economically and sustainably revitalising environments and territorial nuclei in regression, in order to diversify the demand for activity and economic sectors.			
Offer specialised tourism with activities linked to innovation, creativity and leisure.			

8.1. Promote adequate affordable housing stock.			
Ensure that the land linked to residential use by territorial and urban planning effectively promotes the right to enjoy decent and adequate housing. For this, it is necessary to promote the effective use of vacant houses in those areas where there is a real and accredited demand and, where appropriate, use the necessary measures, both promotional and even coercive, to guarantee that the social function of the property is fulfilled and the priority destination of the dwellings is for residential use foreseen by the urban planning.			
Promote positive action measures in guaranteeing the right to access decent and adequate housing, both through public housing and through development measures that facilitate the availability of sufficient housing at affordable prices on the market.			
Promote a comprehensive vision of housing as an element that integrates into a suitable environment.			
Guarantee certain land reserves for housing subject to a public protection regime in the planning itself, with distribution criteria that respect social cohesion and prevent the formation of ahettos.			
Promote the creation of public housing or social housing in which public ownership is guaranteed indefinitely.			
Favour renting to balance this form of tenure with home ownership.			
Improve security, habitability , universal accessibility and energy efficiency of dwellings.			
Include people with disabilities as specific beneficiaries in plans and programmes that help access to housing for vulnerable groups.			
Prevent gentrification . Delimit areas of trial and error in which the Public Administration can acquire real estate to promote social rental. The final acquisition of dwellings within the areas that have been the subject of an urban			
regeneration operation with significant public funding would also serve the same purpose.			
Advance in an adapted living concept to the needs motivated by the new family configurations and the current living conditions.			

	8.2. Ensure access to housing, especially for the most vulnerable gro	ups.					
	Promote the creation of public and private housing stock at affordable prices,						
	which make it possible to meet the needs of the most vulnerable people, in						
	particular, through rent. Specifically, have a sufficient social housing stock to attend to the situations of greatest social vulnerability. Among the latter, also						
	those of people who have suffered a disability (by accident, health event, ageing,						
פ (2)	resided.						
	Promote social housing , not only from new promotions, but through activation and incorporation into the vacant housing market, promoting the rehabilitation of the housing stock. This dwelling should have as priority beneficiaries all people who are in a situation of humanitarian emergency or severe social exclusion.						
JRE ALLES	Promote rental subsidies and other social subsidies, such as those that are specifically intended for carrying out accessibility works, in order to guarantee access to housing for those who have the greatest problems in this regard.						
8. ENJU	Encourage, and even require by law, the existence of reserve funds in the communities of owners of collective residential buildings to help carry out the necessary accessibility works.						
	Implement early eviction prevention protocols to prevent this from occurring without alternative accommodation, with appropriate monitoring and evaluation measures.						
	Favour the consolidation of various forms of housing tenure , apart from ownership and rent. Especially, those that cooperativism offers and can offer.						

0.1. Fector the knowledge society and mays towards the developer	cont of smort sitios				
9.1. Foster the knowledge society and move towards the developm Promole the development of smart tourist destinations as a particular case of					
Promote the development of smart tourist destinations as a particular case of smart cities at the service of the sustainable development of urban and rural tourist destinations.					
Adopt measures through plans or strategies that favour the incorporation of new knowledge technologies (Big data and Data Mining, Artificial Intelligence) in urban management to advance in a smart urban model . They should also establish strategies that advance in a smart territory model .					
Promote the digitisation of cities and urban services through efficient and sustainable models based on smart management digital platforms					
Facilitate access to mobile communication networks modifying and adapting regional and local regulations to the new state regulations on the matter.					
Promote public space as the backbone of citizens' access to new technologies.					
Consider deploying electronic communications as basic equipment of the cities that should form part of the structuring determinations of the planning instruments.					
Promote clean technologies in information and communication processes and in intelligent transport systems, as well as in the efficient and sustainable management of the city's resources (energy, water, waste and the urban environment).					
Focus on an economic and competitive development of the city based on the innovation, technology and better use of social and human capital.					
9.2. Promote eGovernment and bridge the digital divide.					
Encourage the open and transparent government (open data portals) that relies on technology to achieve quality and efficiency in its services and activity and to encourage citizen participation in decision-making processes that affect the city.					
Promote the existence of open information portals where raw and unmanipulated data can be accessed, with which to work with a guarantee of certainty and which also favours the exchange of information between cities.					
Establish mechanisms and strategies for the prioritisation and homogenisation of information so that it is comparable in space and time and accessible to all.					
Increase electronic administration services, facilitating administrative procedures for citizens and companies.				_	
Adopt technological innovation measures with applications that bring citizens closer to public services. It is also related to the electric and autonomous vehicle					
Have digital literacy strategies of vulnerable groups (long-term unemployed, the elderly, etc.) in order to reduce the digital divide.					
Improve specialised training in these matters, both by public employees and by society in general.					

10.1. Achieve an updated, flexible and simplified planning and regu	tory framework that also improves management.	
Simplify the existing regulatory framework and guarantee its stability. To this end, it would be useful to reach, by means of a global pact, commonly accepted bases around the major strategic objectives in terms of territorial planning and urban planning that admit minor and partial adaptations.		
Generate a regulatory framework that promotes an adequate integration of environmental and urban or territorial planning, promoting simultaneity in the procedures.		
Forward to regulatory development everything that could make the application of the legal norm extremely rigid.		
Effectively develop land use planning at regional and sub-regional level which is still lacking in many autonomous communities, which will enable a multilevel and multiscale approach to the territory, the city and the rest of the populations.		
Improve the traditional system of urban planning , giving the general plans a more strategic character and referring the detailed organisation to development planning, which is more agile and flexible in its modification and revision.		
Recover the role of planning as an instrument to ensure that cities are spaces of redistribution and inclusion.		
Streamline and unify processing and approval procedures of planning instruments and make urban management more flexible and agile (plans, licenses and authorisations should significantly reduce their current processing and approval times).		
Guarantee a proper integration of sectoral aspects in territorial and urban planning, including addressing the necessary legislative changes. To this end, single windows for processing these reports at each level of public administration and short issuance procedures and deadlines, and the same, for all of them, are proposed as appropriate instruments.		
Prepare guides or catalogues of sectoral reports that are required to be able to process and approve the planning instruments.		
Guarantee in planning or treatment instruments adapted to the objectives of the Spanish Urban Agenda .		
In the local administration have municipal ordinances that are compatible with state and regional regulations and that allow both to be applied without gaps or interpretative problems.		
Create suitable instruments for intervention in consolidated areas, through urban rehabilitation, regeneration and renewal operations. Encourage the self-promotion of housing in smaller municipalities as an		
instrument to avoid depopulation (e.g. recovering the provision of the Complementary and Subsidiary Regulations that established the construction of buildings with PB+II).		

10.2. Ensure citizen participation, transparency and foster multi-leve	governance.			
Promote and favour multi-level governance between territorial and urban planning, through the use of supra-municipal or inter-administrative coordination and collaboration formulas to overcome the shortcomings of small population centres: councils, counties, municipal associations with a specific purpose, etc. The experience of cross-border structures, such as that proposed by Urban Agenda of the Atlantic Axis, play in favour of good governance, as do supra-municipal plans linked to sustainable rural development plans (e.g. those related to biosphere reserve projects at the regional level).				
Seek internal rebalancing of cities with proper management of the territory and people. The districts can be an adequate physical space to launch integrated initiatives for territorial and social rebalancing. Strengthen legal mechanisms and institutions for public-private collaboration and the co-production of public policies.				
Find the co-production of public poinces . Find the greatest effectiveness and disfunctions of public administrations avoiding duplications between them and dysfunctions. Strengthen the instruments of horizontal collaboration together with those of				
a sectoral nature as a way of achieving an overall vision that optimises the use of resources, in all areas of public administration. Guarantee a participatory procedure open to all citizens prior to the formal			_	
procedure for developing territorial and urban planning instruments as a way of ensuring true citizen participation. Encourage participation in the design, monitoring and evaluation of public validities the individual families tawag and emanwhiles. The exceedibility of			_	
policies by individuals, families, towns and communities. The accessibility of information is key to achieving such participation. Integrate participation in the planning in a real and effective way throughout			_	
the process and beyond the mandatory procedures for information to the public and allegations. It is necessary to seek co-responsibility in decision making, promote networking and permanent social innovation.				
Promote the participatory budgets in local governments. Encourage transparency and open data in the planning and management of				
public affairs as well as the accountability of public action.		_	_	
Promote the creation of permanent offices that provide information about the city , its operation and management, in order to generate a feeling of participation and active agent in the city. This measure could be complemented by promoting the figure of professional "mediators" or "agents" who, through the contribution of specific knowledge can facilitate such tasks.				
Elaborate accessible city operating guides through new technologies.				
Prepare information maps of the city that allow the data of all the services offered to be crossed so that, through their analysis, improvements can be made and patterns can be identified.				
Create municipal statistical bases that allow cities to have a better knowledge of local economic dynamics.				

10.3. Boost local capacity building and increase funding.				
Ensure adequate knowledge of all public helplines and programmes (international, national, regional and local) existing at the service of the objectives of the Spanish Urban Agenda. Especially among municipal technicians, who should be trained in the management of these programmes for their best use.				
Link the obtaining of public funding to the fulfilment of the strategic framework provided for in the Urban Agenda and to the preparation of the corresponding action plan that entails a prior diagnosis considering the strategic and specific objectives.				
Increase the funding of the policies and services that must be provided. Propose that the municipalities with under 20,000 inhabitants have access to				
Open the call to groups of municipalities from different ACs. although the threshold of 20,000 inhabitants must be maintained. Relate the municipal budgets with the fulfilment of the objectives of the				-
Solve the shortfalls in technical and human resources of the administrations in charge of implementing the 2030 Agenda and the Urban Agenda.				
Promote patronage as a means of private funding of initiatives and projects for purposes of general interest. Encourage microfunding as a means of collective funding of initiatives and projects. Encourage and promote urban and town planning research				
Encourage and promote urban and town planning research . Encourage training courses and programmes related to the national and international issues that encompass the urban agendas, for the technicians responsible, in the public administrations, for implementing them.				

10.4. Design and implement training and awareness-raising campai	ns on urban issues, as well as information exchange and dissemination	
Encourage the education, training and awareness specifically in terms of urban planning, and in particular, to try to generate a culture of conservation, maintenance and rehabilitation of built heritage (both common and private).		
Create stable information structures with specific physical locations whose aims include educating on the functioning of the city and helping to generate a culture of citizen participation, and to establish appropriate and accessible channels for this to be real and effective, taking into account the human diversity that urban phenomena entail.		
Carry out educational work that brings the instruments of territorial and urban planning closer to citizens, using appropriate tools that allow them to understand their importance for the quality of life.		
Prepare informative materials on urban development, cities, their link to the SDGs and urbanity. Develop courses, workshops and debates on urbanism. Collaboration with universities, professional associations and the private sector, in addition to inter- administrative collaboration itself, can be a very useful and enriching element, because only through training and information can effective and non-demagogic decisions be made.		
Encourage civil dialogue , understood as that which allows organisations and associations representing different interests (people with disabilities, families, neighbours, etc.) to participate in the preparation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of public policies that affect them. This objective would include encouraging the very creation and maintenance of these associations and organisations as true channels of democratic participation in public affairs.		
Encourage experiences based on the transfer of successful pilot projects in other places. It would be about sharing the way in which common problems can be addressed with tried and tested solutions, working through networks of cities, both nationally and internationally. Working through digital spaces can be very useful for this purpose.		

10. IMPROVE INTERVENTION INSTRUMENTS AND GOVERNANCE (4)