

Voluntary Local Review

Vitoria- Gasteiz 2030
2022



AGENDA
2030



Ayuntamiento
de Vitoria-Gasteiz
Vitoria-Gasteizko
Udala

Coordinated by

Department of Territory and Climate Action
Vitoria-Gasteiz City Council

Technical assistance

Paisaje Transversal

Communication

Ciudadano Kane

VG2030 Observatory

Naider

Short glossary

- VG2030UA: Vitoria-Gasteiz 2030 Urban Agenda
- SUA: Spanish Urban Agenda
- LUA: Local Urban Agenda
- SWOT: Analysis table that includes Weaknesses, Threats, Strengths and Opportunities
- SDG: Sustainable Development Goals
- UN-Habitat: United Nations Human Settlements Program
- 5Ps Work teams: Working groups linked to the 5 development dimensions of the 2030 Agenda: People, Planet, Prosperity, Peace and Partnerships.
- AMVISA: Municipal Water Company of Vitoria-Gasteiz
- CEA: Environmental Studies Centre of Vitoria-Gasteiz
- PGOU: Master Urban City Plan
- PMSEP: Sustainable Mobility and Public Space Plan
- SECAP: Sustainable Energy and Climate Action Plan



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PREAMBLE

Vitoria-Gasteiz, with 253,672 inhabitants in 2022, is the capital of the Historical Territory of Alava and administrative capital of the Basque Country.

It is located in a privileged enclave of high ecological and landscape value in the heart of the Llanada Alavesa and surrounded by the belt formed by the high lands, which includes, among others, the forests of the Badaia and Arrato mountain ranges and Vitoria Mountains. The municipality is made up of the city and 63 town councils, of a markedly rural character, which occupy 85% of the territory.

The city, with more than 8 centuries of history, conserves a large part of its medieval layout intact. The **Medieval Quarter**, set on a hill, with its streets arranged in an almond shape, tells the story of the city through its walls, its houses and palaces, towers and religious buildings.

Among its intangible cultural heritage, its enogastronomy stands out: pintxos, traditional dishes and wines that reflect the tradition of Basque cuisine made with locally-sourced and seasonal products: wild mushrooms, snails, Idiazabal cheese, salt from Añana, wines from Rioja Alavesa or txakoli from Alava.

In its periurban area, the city is surrounded by a large **Green Belt**, the most representative project in the city's recent history. It is a network of parks surrounding the city and which has transformed the degraded periphery into a natural space of high ecological value and

the main recreational area for its inhabitants.

From the Florida Park, a lung in the city centre with 200 years of history, to the parks of the Green Belt, such as Salburua, which includes one of the most valuable continental wetlands in the Basque Country and has a wide network of open spaces and green infrastructure, sports areas, pedestrian paths and cycle paths. Vitoria-Gasteiz thus shows itself to be a city that knows and defends the importance of nature conservation and the ecosystem services it offers.

This function was key during the recent COVID-19 crisis, as the proximity to spaces such as the Green Belt or the network of interior parks made a significant contribution to the physical and mental health of the population.

Vitoria-Gasteiz has been committed to urban sustainability for more than four decades. In 2012 it was crowned as the **European Green Capital**, thus achieving national and international recognition for its commitment. Since then, Vitoria-Gasteiz City Council has continued to make progress and the city is currently a benchmark for its urban policies focused on environmental improvement and people's quality of life, an effort recognised by the United Nations, among others, which in 2019 gave it the **Global Green City** award.

This commitment to sustainability continues today with its membership of two European Missions: the **Mission on Adaptation to**

Climate Change and the Mission on Climate-Neutral and Smart Cities by 2030.

The alignment of the policies of Vitoria-Gasteiz City Council with the 17 SDGs established in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development is confirmed with the drafting in 2022 of the **Vitoria-Gasteiz 2030 Urban Agenda**, a strategic tool that aims to contribute towards achieving the development goals set and whose impact on the SDGs is included in this Voluntary Local Review.

With the Vitoria-Gasteiz 2030 Urban Agenda, the municipality once again shows its commitment to a future that places the well-being of people; economic, social and cultural prosperity, and care for the planet, at the centre of urban decision-making, planning and design processes.





1. INTRODUCTION

Vitoria-Gasteiz City Council is immersed in the process of integrating the 2030 Urban Agenda as a new municipal governance framework and as a methodology for the design and evaluation of urban policies based on the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and its targets.

The Vitoria-Gasteiz 2030 Urban Agenda (VG2030UA) is the strategy to implement and integrate the SDGs of the 2030 Agenda at the local level. It continues, with the horizon set at 2030, a commitment to sustainable urban development that the city has been carrying out for more than 3 decades and that received a significant boost with the appointment as European Green Capital.

With the VG2030UA, in addition, a strategic, comprehensive and participatory planning framework is established defining the vision of the future at the local level, the lines of action and the priority projects, following the SDGs of the 2030 Agenda and the Strategic Objectives (SO) of the Urban Agenda (AU).

It is also an opportunity to integrate the different sectoral strategies of Vitoria-Gasteiz and define a long-term project for the city and the municipality.

This Voluntary Local Review (VLR) is part of the localization process of the 2030 Agenda undertaken by the Vitoria-Gasteiz City Council, within the framework of the 2030 Urban Agenda. Provides information on progress towards the SDGs in the municipality.

Different political, technical, professional and citizen entities and agents have participated in the process of building the Vitoria-Gasteiz 2030 Urban Agenda, thanks to which this process of locating the SDGs has been possible. Their collaboration will also be essential for the implementation of the strategy and progress towards achieving the SDGs from municipal action. The process is described in chapter 2.3. Participation and Governance.

This Voluntary Local Review analyzes the current situation based on each SDG and describes the strategic challenges of the city integrated in the VG2030UA and the different related actions that contribute to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals.

2. THE VG2030UA FOR THE LOCALIZATION OF SGDs

2.1. A Local Urban Agenda for Vitoria-Gasteiz

On September 25, 2015, the Member States of the United Nations committed to the 17 SDGs. Starting from SDG 11 “Sustainable Cities and Communities”, UN-Habitat promotes the New Urban Agenda and calls for States to develop their own.

Thus, in February 2019, the Spanish Urban Agenda (SUA) was approved as one of the “leverage policies” to comply with the SDGs from urban environments. This document establishes the reference framework for the next decade in the field of urban planning. In addition, it urges local administrations to draw up their own Local Urban Agendas (LUA). In this way, the LUAs are conceived as city strategies elaborated from a comprehensive and participatory perspective; at the same time that they are proposed as a key instrument for access to associated European and state funds, both to the Next Generation and to those linked to the next financing period 2021-2027.

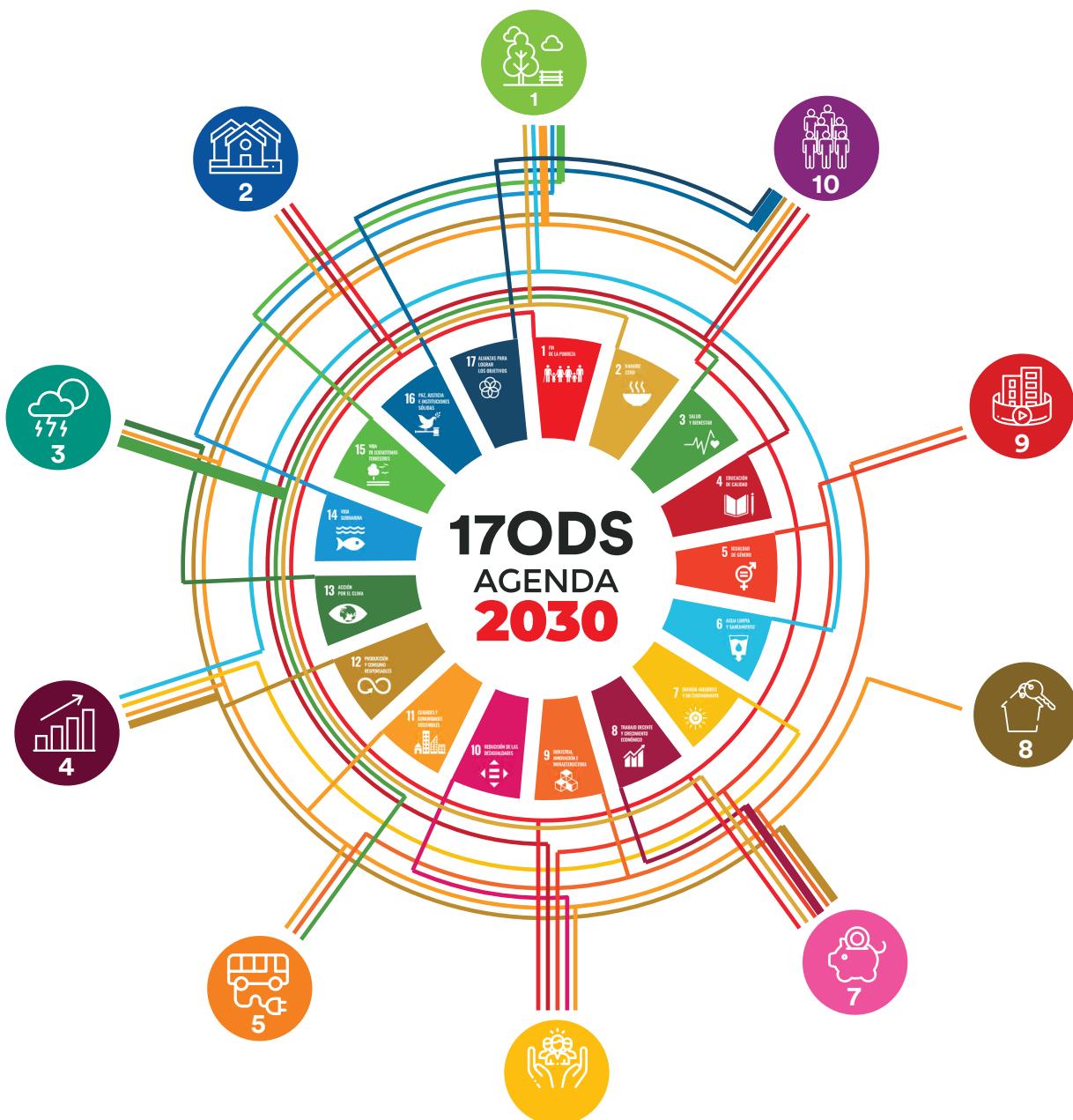
In November 2019, the Euskadi Bultzatu 2050 Urban Agenda was approved, collecting the main lines that the urban policies of the Basque

territory as a whole must follow, involving the different levels of its Administration. At the same time, the Basque Government and the Association of Basque Municipalities EUDEL collaborate to create the 2030 Agenda for the Basque Country.

The SUA defines a general basic methodology for the preparation of the aforementioned Local Urban Agendas, as well as a structure of 10 Strategic Objectives and 30 Specific Objectives that structure the agenda and its drafting process. These Objectives are aligned with the SDGs.

Taking these documents as a reference framework, and in order to address compliance with the SDGs, the Vitoria-Gasteiz City Council is launching the preparation of its own Local Urban Agenda, called Vitoria-Gasteiz 2030 Urban Agenda (VG2030UA) and which gives rise to the Vitoria-Gasteiz 2030 strategy.

Alignment between SUA Strategic Objectives and SDGs



Strategic Objectives of the Spanish Urban Agenda:

- (SO1) Organizing the territory and using the land rationally, conserving and protecting it.
- (SO2) Preventing urban sprawl and revitalizing the existing city.
- (SO3) Preventing and reducing the impacts of climate change and improving resilience.
- (SO4) Managing resources sustainably and promoting circular economy.

- (SO5) Promoting proximity and sustainable mobility.
- (SO6) Promoting social cohesion and pursuing equality.
- (SO7) Promoting and encouraging urban economy.
- (SO8) Ensuring access to housing.
- (SO9) Leading and promoting digital innovation.
- (SO10) Improving intervention instruments and governance.

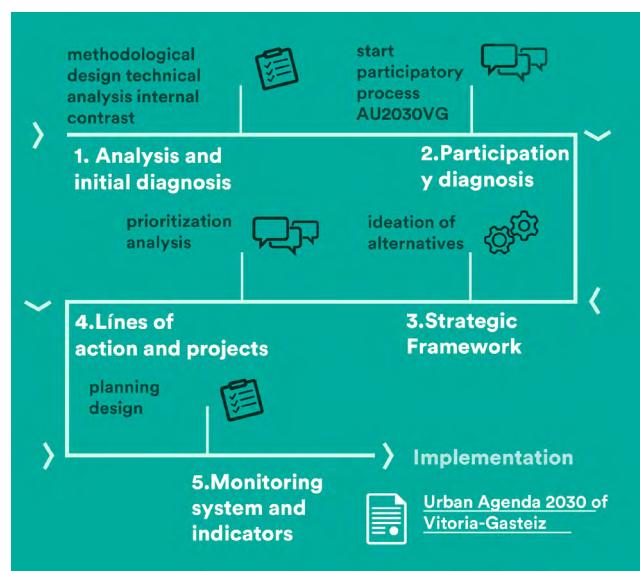
2.2. Preparation of the VG2030UA

The drafting of the VG2030UA is carried out through a process made up of different phases that have as their objective the elaboration of:

- Analysis and initial diagnosis, attending to the impacts of the municipality on the SDGs and on the Strategic Objectives of the UA. Its preparation is based on the analysis of more than 40 municipal sectoral plans and strategies, the information provided by a system of context indicators and the carrying out of work sessions with departments, autonomous bodies and municipal companies linked to some 5P Work Teams (see 2.3.).
- Participatory diagnosis, shared between different agents of the municipality, which is based on the social and political contrast with the general and organized citizens, with key agents of the city and with all the political parties with representation in the City Council-, to generate a document that is as widely agreed upon as possible.
- Strategic framework, to define five challenges and four transversal levers, linked to the achievement of the SDGs at the local level. To elaborate it, it is necessary both the evaluation of possible

scenarios and alternatives is necessary, as well as a participatory reflection of the priorities and expectations of the different agents.

- Action plan, specifying 98 actions to be implemented until 2030. On their prioritization, design and economic and temporal planning, work is carried out with the technical and political teams.
- Monitoring and evaluation system, to assess progress towards achieving the SDGs at the local level and that is supported by a System of Indicators integrated into a 2030 Observatory and a series of Governance Spaces at the political, technical and social levels.

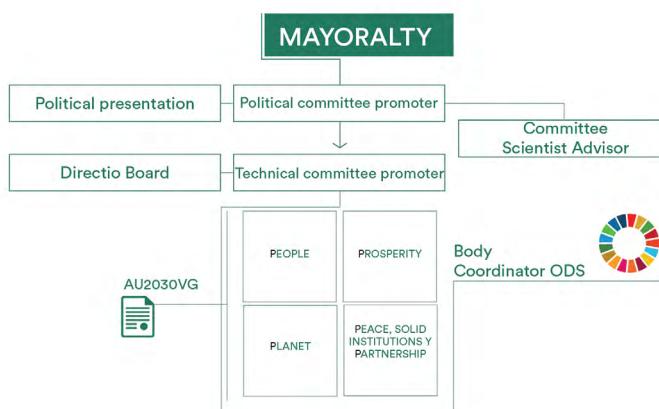




2.3. Participation and governance

The participatory and governance model designed is proposed with the aim of getting all the agents and citizens of Vitoria-Gasteiz to generate a commitment to the development and implementation of the municipality's strategy, understanding the role that the 2030 Urban Agenda has in achieving a more habitable, inclusive, competitive, intelligent, naturalized and sustainable municipality.

The governance model is divided into three levels: political governance, technical governance and social governance.



POLITICAL GOVERNANCE

Assumes the initiative and political leadership of the 2030 Urban Agenda, providing solidity to the coordination work of the areas and guaranteeing the necessary agreements at the political level. At key moments, it also acts as an interlocutor with other institutions and agents at a supra-municipal level.

The Political Group is made up of the following elements:

- **Mayor's Office**, with the Mayor of Vitoria-Gasteiz, as the highest figure of representation and main visible face of the City Council in relation to the VG2030UA.
- **Political Promoter Committee**, made up of political leaders from the different Government Areas directly involved in the contents of the 17 SDGs.
- **Political Report**, made up of political forces with representation in the Plenary, essential to reinforce the necessary consensus to provide solidity and continuity to the VG2030UA.
- In addition, there is the collaboration of a **Scientific Advisory Committee**.

TECHNICAL GOVERNANCE

It is the team in charge of technical development and administrative management, carrying out the tasks of design, planning and execution of the works related to the elaboration and implementation of the VG2030UA.

The Technical Group is made up of the following units:

- **Project Technical Management**, a key which will have long-term continuity through municipal technical personnel, functioning as the Technical Office of the VG2030UA.
- **Promoter Technical Committee**, in which the heads of different departments are integrated and which guarantee coordination and a comprehensive perspective. The Promoting Technical Committee is accountable to the Board of Directors, where the directors of the departments, autonomous organizations and municipal companies participate.
- **Work teams linked to the 5P of the SDGs**, as spaces that bring together a broader participation of the municipal technical staff and that will allow:
 - Involve all municipal areas in the development of the VG2030UA and incorporate their visions.
 - Guarantee adequate coordination of the VG2030UA with the 17 SDGs and Targets of the 2030 Agenda.

These municipal Work Teams linked to the 5P of the 2030 Agenda, are made up of the following departments, autonomous bodies and municipal companies. However, they are open groups that may have subsequent additions or changes depending on the needs generated in the development of the work.



PEOPLE:

Social, Elderly and Childhood Policies; CEA; Sport and health; Education and culture; Mayor's Office and Institutional Relations; Citizen Security; Citizen Participation, Transparency and Civic Centers; Mobility and Public Space; Economic Promotion, Trade, Employment and Tourism



PROSPERITY:

Territory and Climate Action; Economic Promotion, Employment, Commerce and Tourism; Mayor's Office and Institutional Relations; Tax authorities; Social, Elderly and Childhood Policies; GILSA.



PLANET:

AMVISA; Territory and Climate Action; Economic Promotion, Employment, Commerce and Tourism; Education and culture; CEA; Tax authorities; Social, Elderly and Childhood Policies; Mobility and Public Space; Municipal Administration and Digital Transformation; Citizen Security; Ensanche 21; TUVISA.



PEACE AND PARTNERSHIPS:

Mayor's Office and Institutional Relations; Municipal Administration and Digital Transformation; Citizen Security; Human Resources; Social, Elderly and Childhood Policies; Citizen Participation, Transparency and Civic Centers, Office of the Ombudsma

SOCIAL GOVERNANCE

The field of social representation is conceived not as spaces with a defined composition and structure, but as a working method that will articulate the participation of the agents from a more open, flexible and creative vision:

- **Focus Groups**, with the main key agents from different sectors (educational and training, business, cultural, environmental, etc.)
- **Participatory workshops** with civil society, aimed at both organised citizens and the general public, including people with different specific profiles.
- **Intergenerational workshops.**
- **Urban Forum**, with a structure open to citizens, interested people, and agents from inside and outside the municipality.

The Transversal Levers that are included in the Action Plan of the VG2030UA focus on the continued construction of these governance spaces to guarantee the implementation of the agenda itself.



2.4. Communication and outreach

The communication actions are aimed both at raising awareness about the objectives of the process and at making the call for participation and the dissemination of the results of each of the phases of the work. All communication actions developed for the Vitoria-Gasteiz 2030 Urban Agenda have been supported by existing municipal communication channels.

Website

Specific web space for the Vitoria-Gasteiz 2030 Urban Agenda integrated into the municipal website:

www.vitoria-gasteiz.org/vitoria-gasteiz2030

News and Social Networks

Content for the main social networks of the City Council and autonomous bodies (Twitter, Facebook, Instagram) for publication of calls, key messages, images, etc.

Bulletin 2030

Publication of 3 issues of a digital bulletin that allows the progress of the process to be shared with the municipal database and to involve the different audiences.



VG 2030 Urban Agenda Kit

A communication kit made up of the corporate image and a document with communication tips, to help spread the Urban Agenda, internally and externally, through all the people and entities that are participating in the process.



Media

In coordination with the communication team of the Vitoria-Gasteiz City Council, informative content of interest is generated around the process. Press calls are managed and continuous relations work is carried out with the local media.

Municipal supports

Graphic design of images for the different municipal information supports such as MUPIS, totems, screens, etc.

A graphic design featuring a blue and red gradient background. In the top left corner is the Vitoria-Gasteiz logo with the text "VITORIA GASTEIZ green capital". The main title "NOLA IZANGO DA GASTEIZ 2030EAN, 2040EAN, 2050EAN...?" is in large white font. Below it, the question "¿CÓMO SERÁ VITORIA-GASTEIZ EN 2030, 2040, 2050...?" is also in white. To the right, there is a large red shape. The bottom half contains text in Spanish about the future city planning and citizen participation, along with details for two events: "Ekainaren 11n larunbata" and "Sábado 11 de junio". At the bottom right is the text "MONTEHERMOSO KULTURUNEA CENTRO CULTURAL MONTEHERMOSO".

Communication of the participatory workshop

After the development of the work process proposed to prepare the 2030 Urban Agenda, involving local agents and people, a series of actions are carried out to transfer the results to the entire population of Vitoria-Gasteiz.

When considering communication actions, we start from a premise: the lack of knowledge that exists by a large part of the citizenry of what the 2030 Agenda is, the Sustainable Development Goals and how they will influence the future development of Vitoria Gasteiz and, therefore, in their day-to-day.

The different actions, due to their format, novelty, location, language and aesthetics, serve to attract the attention of profiles of very different people from Vitoria Gasteiz.

The period of the year in which these actions take place also motivates the street, the open air, to have a great role, also proposing meetings that reach different areas of the city, allowing the visibility of the VG2030UA in different neighbourhoods and enabling the awareness and participation of heterogeneous audiences.

For the development of these communication actions, an umbrella creative thread is created, which serves as the axis to build the different activities and so that they can be identified by citizens as part of the same campaign, of the same concept.

Creative process

The VG2030UA tells us about a new city model that faces the challenges of the future and builds a more friendly, competitive and resilient Vitoria-Gasteiz. To create this new city model, co-responsibility and shared construction with the citizenry are essential. We are also talking about new models of citizens, people who are already carrying out actions that contribute to that model city of the future.

The citizen models, under this concept, are not people with a good physical appearance who show products or services, but rather they are people who are an example for their new way of doing things and moving consciences. As a creative overarching element of these actions, it is proposed to "deconstruct" the concept "MODEL", giving it a new meaning, using the codes and aesthetics of the world of fashion, recognizable and identifiable by the whole of the citizenry, to link it to a deeper concept and achieve greater impact.

With the audiovisual and aesthetic language of fashion, a common slogan is built that serves as the signature of all the actions of the campaign:

GURE HIRIA (Our city)

Directly expressed in Basque, it is easy, understandable and reinforces the character of identity and the feeling of belonging.

SDG Wall

It is a communication action with a vocation for permanence, impressive and relevant: painted on four walls in the city, with the representation of the SDGs grouped into four areas of People, Planet, Peace and Prosperity.



Short videos: SDGs

Four short videos are made on how Vitoria-Gasteiz has an impact on the achievement of the SDGs.

Trabajo decente y crecimiento económico:



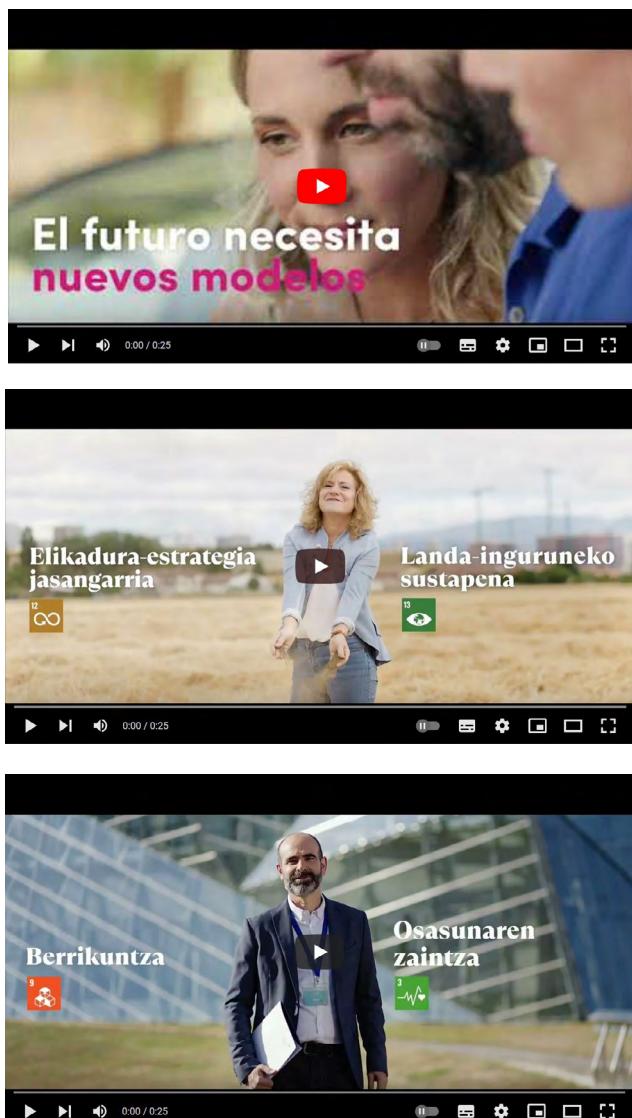
Graphic campaign

A graphic campaign focused on four “models” is proposed, four people who can be associated with this type of action from different perspectives, so that they can contribute to impacting heterogeneous audiences.



Short videos: City models

Based on the photo session to be carried out with each of the four “models”, four short videos are made that serve as an element of dissemination of the campaign through local media and social networks.



Workshops in municipal swimming pools

These workshops are proposed as a way to bring the SDGs and the 2030 Agenda to municipal swimming pools, where a large part of the influx of family/young people is located during these dates.

This activity, due to its format and location, is planned with a playful character that allows raising awareness and initiating contact with what the SDGs are and what influence they have on the Vitoria-Gasteiz of the future in a relaxed and casual way focused on children/families.



Media plan

As another of the pillars to reach the population of Vitoria with the messages of this campaign and to publicize the SDGs and the Vitoria-Gasteiz 2030 Urban Agenda, a Media Plan is launched in 2 phases (June and September).

In both cases, the campaign focuses on social networks (Facebook, Instagram, Twitter and YouTube) as a way to reach an older segment of the population, in the two local radio stations with the highest volume of listeners in middle-aged and elderly people (SER and Radio Vitoria).

A pint of SDGs

A meeting takes place in a bar in the city in which 3 or 4 young people from Vitoria-Gasteiz who are involved in various projects that can be related to the SDGs, tell, in a casual format, what they are doing, opening thus space for discussion and exchange of ideas.



Urban forum

One of the essential levers to generate some citizen pride around the 2030 Urban Agenda is the experts in the field and the examples of reference at different levels. An urban forum is held as a closure of the entire process and a prelude to its launch.



SDG Gateway

As a final act open to the public, a catwalk of city models is organized. Citizen Representatives participate in this event as a sign of diversity; each participant presents a city project related to each SDG.



Informative documents

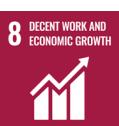
With the aim of disseminating the results of the Vitoria-Gasteiz 2030 Urban Agenda, different comprehensive documents are prepared with attractive and simple language, aimed at citizens.



2.5. Municipal action towards sustainable development

The Vitoria-Gasteiz City Council has been promoting actions aimed at the sustainable development of the municipality for years. As a starting point for locating the SDGs, more than 40 municipal sectoral plans and strategies developed over the last decade are analyzed, including:

	<p>1 NO POVERTY</p> <p>Strategic Plan of the Department of Social Policies (2016-2019)</p> <p>Diagnostic study of the situation of childhood and adolescence in Vitoria-Gasteiz (2021)</p>
	<p>2 ZERO HUNGER</p> <p>Agrifood Strategy of Vitoria-Gasteiz. Municipal Action Plan (2017-2025)</p>
	<p>3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING</p> <p>III Vitoria-Gasteiz Health Plan (in process) (2022-2027)</p> <p>II Health Development Plan (2013-2020) (extended from 2018 to 2020)</p> <p>Plan to reduce addictions and other related behavioral disorders. (2015-2019)</p>
	<p>4 QUALITY EDUCATION</p> <p>III Vitoria-Gasteiz Health Plan (in process) (2022-2027)</p> <p>II Health Development Plan (2013-2020) (extended from 2018 to 2020)</p> <p>Plan to reduce addictions and other related behavioral disorders (2015-2019)</p> <p>Strategic Plan for the Education Service (2016-2022)</p>
	<p>5 GENDER EQUALITY</p> <p>HARA! IV Plan for Gender Equality in Vitoria-Gasteiz (2018-2021)</p> <p>Report of figures and data for the rendering of accounts of the Vitoria-Gasteiz City Council in matters of sexist violence (2018)</p> <p>II Plan for gender equality in the field of public employment in Vitoria-Gasteiz (2022-2024)</p> <p>III Protocol for the care, intervention and accompaniment of victims of sexist violence. (2022)</p>



Vitoria-Gasteiz Smart Green City Plan (2017-2024)

Futura Plan. Comprehensive Water Management Plan (2014-2017)

Action Plan for Adaptation to Climate Change (2021-2030)

Action Plan for Climate and Sustainable Energy of Vitoria-Gasteiz. PACES (2030)

Integrated Energy Transition Action Plan-PATEI (2030)

Action Plan for the Integrated Energy Transition (2021-2030)

Tourism Master Plan (2018-2020)

Tourism Master Plan (2021-2024)

Comprehensive Entrepreneurship Support Plan (2016)

Strategic Plan for Hospitality Trade in Vitoria-Gasteiz (2015-2022)

Report, Diagnosis and Action Plan of the Vitoria-Gasteiz destination for its transformation into a Smart Tourist Destination (2020)

Report and diagnosis of the commercial and hospitality demand of Vitoria-Gasteiz (2021)

Report on the commercial situation of Vitoria-Gasteiz (2020)

Alava Employment Observatory (2020-2021)

Comprehensive guidance plan for job search (2022)

Diagnosis of Digital Consumption in Vitoria-Gasteiz (2021)

Vitoria-Gasteiz Smart Green City Plan (2017-2024)

Vitoria-Gasteiz City Council Digital transformation

SO Digital transformation (2019-2023 Legislature)

Municipal Open Data Strategy (2021)

Sustainable Mobility and Public Space Plan (2007) (under review, Advance 2019)

Mobility Plan for Industrial Estates. Mobility Diagnosis (2021)

Industry Support Plan (2017-2020)

Industry Support Plan (2021-2024)

Diagnosis of Digital Consumption in Vitoria-Gasteiz (2021)



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- Vitoria-Gasteiz Smart Green City Plan (2017-2024)
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- II Local Plan for Children and Adolescents (2018-2022)
-
- Desirak Plazara. Diagnosis of the realities of the LGTBI population in Vitoria-Gasteiz. (2018)
-
- Strategic Plan of the Department of Social Policies (2016-2019)
-

- Plan for Coexistence and Diversity (2018-2020)
-
- Agenda to incorporate sexual and gender diversity in Equality policies (2018-2021)
-
- Youth Plan (2020-2021)
-
- IV Annual Report on Incidents due to Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity (2020)
-
- Study of the perception of citizens on aging, the elderly and socio-cultural centers for the elderly (2018)
-
- Diagnostic study of the situation of childhood and adolescence in Vitoria-Gasteiz (2021)
-

Vitoria-Gasteiz Smart Green City Plan (2017-2024)

Strategic Plan for Urban Green Infrastructure of Vitoria-Gasteiz (2014)

General urban planning plan (2001) (under review, Advance document 2020)

Vitoria-Gasteiz Urban Sustainability Indicators Plan (2009)

Action Plan to Improve the Sound Environment-PAMAS (2019-2023)

Vitoria-Gasteiz Accessibility Plan (Start Plan 2006)

Comprehensive Urban Regeneration Strategy of the Medieval Quarter (2021-2030)

Vitorian Agenda 2023. European Super city

Action plan for responsible nightlife in the Medieval Quarter (2018)

Framework for the Operation of Civic Centers (2015)

Strategic Plan for Culture (2018-2021)

Housing Stock in Vitoria-Gasteiz (2016)

Master Plan for urban regeneration, eco-rehabilitation, vitalization of the neighbourhoods of Vitoria- Gasteiz 2020-2040 (2020) (in process)

Housing Observatory of Vitoria-Gasteiz

Elements for the construction of the 2030 Strategy. Contributions from the technical teams.

Vitoria-Gasteiz Smart Green City Plan (2017-2024)

Araba-Álava Urban Waste Prevention and Management Plan (2018-2030)

Circular Economy Plan and 2030 Strategy (in process)

Agrifood Strategy of Vitoria-Gasteiz. Municipal Action Plan (2017-2025)



Vitoria-Gasteiz Smart Green City Plan (2017-2024)

Environmental and Sustainability diagnostic report. GEO Vitoria-Gasteiz (2009)

Plan to Fight Climate Change (2010-2020)

Vitoria-Gasteiz Carbon neutral city (2020-2050)

Action Plan for Adaptation to Climate Change (2021-2030)

Action Plan for Climate and Sustainable Energy of Vitoria-Gasteiz. PACES (2030)

Draft Strategy for the Improvement of Air Quality in Vitoria-Gasteiz 2030(in process)

Integrated Energy Transition Action Plan-PATEI 2030

Strategic Plan for Urban Green Infrastructure of Vitoria-Gasteiz (2014)

Environmental and Sustainability diagnostic report. GEO Vitoria-Gasteiz (2009)

Biodiversity Conservation Strategy (2014-2019)

Partial Territorial Plan of Central Álava PTPAC (2004) (in Review)

Elements for the construction of the 2030 Strategy. Contributions from the technical teams.

Vitoria-Gasteiz Smart Green City Plan (2017-2024)

Ethical code of the Vitoria-Gasteiz City Council (2018)

Plan to Fight Tax Fraud (2021-2023)

Digital Transformation Report. Vitoria-Gasteiz City Council (2019-2023)

Municipal Plan for Citizen Participation (2015-2019)

Transparency Operational Plan (2016-2019)

Socially Responsible and Sustainable Purchasing and Hiring Plan (2017-2020)

Diagnosis of Leadership in the City Council (in process)

Annual Transparency Status Report (2021)

Proposals for Improvement, Seal of Excellence in Governance

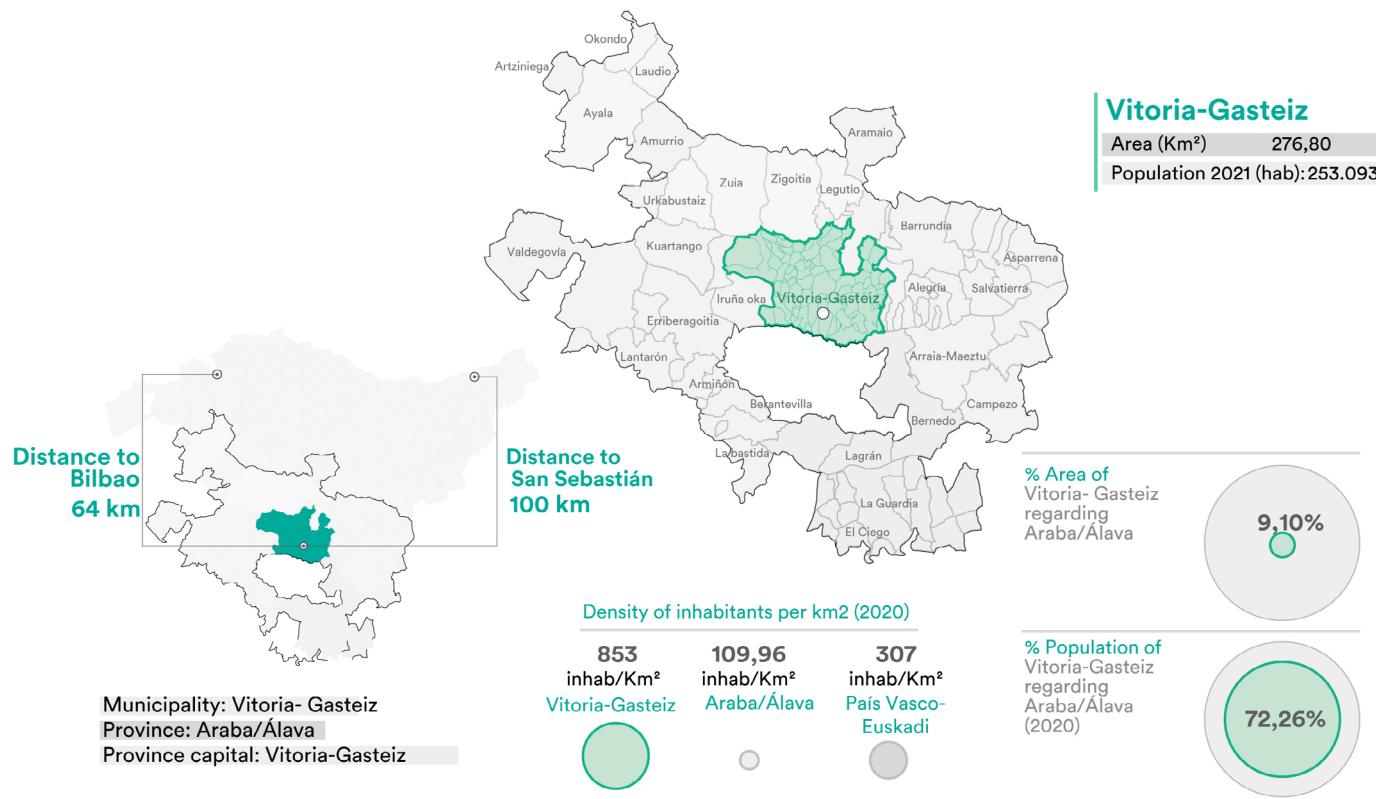
Municipal Open Data Strategy (2021)

Diagnosis and Review of the Commitment Improvement of the Transparency Portal (2019-2023)



Development Cooperation Master Plan (2016-2021)

3. VITORIA-GASTEIZ IN DATA



Vitoria-Gasteiz, with 253,093 inhabitants in 2021 -according to data from the Municipal Register-, is the capital of the Historical Territory of Álava and the administrative capital of the Basque Country.

The municipality is made up of the city and 63 Councils or Minor Local Entities that occupy 85% of the territory: 235 km² of 278 km².

The city is divided, due to its historical evolution, into two main areas, the intra-round city, fully consolidated, developed until the 1980s, and the extra-round city, which emerged with the expansion of the new neighbourhoods from the 90's.

Vitoria-Gasteiz concentrates 82% of the inhabitants of Álava; has maintained a constant and sustained increase in the population since the beginning of the century, largely due to the positive migratory balance.

Both the economic situation and the productive structure of Vitoria-Gasteiz are similar to that of the whole territory of Alava. In 2019, the Gross Added Value (GVA) of the services sector was 68.9%, compared to 25.9% of the industry.

Natural environment

	Vitoria-Gasteiz	Araba/Álava
Protected land	8%	56,5%



Protected surface 84.772 ha of País Vasco total, 150.000 ha

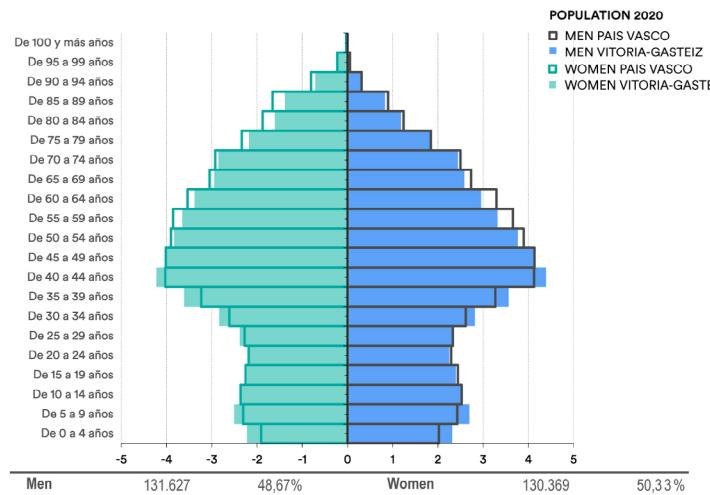
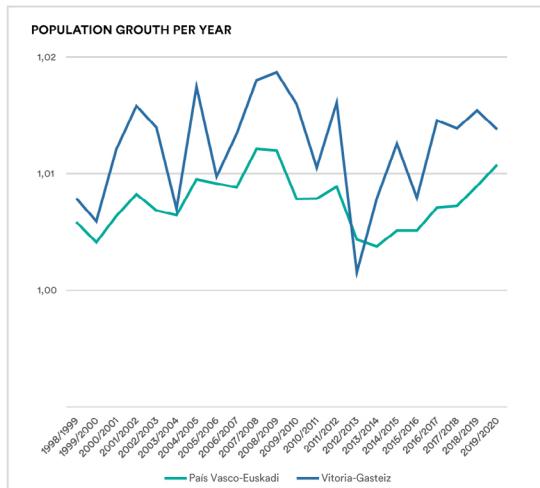
Natural spaces

Vitoria-Gasteiz counts on 4 natural spaces of the 29 in the total of Araba/Álava and 59 of País Vasco



Vitoria-Gasteiz counts on 76,31% of the non developable land

Population



		Vitoria-Gasteiz	Araba/Álava	País Vasco
Dependence 2020	$((\text{Pop.} < 16 + \text{Pop.} > 64) / (\text{Pop. from 16 to 64})) \times 100$	55,74 %	55,70 %	56,36 %
Degree of aging 2020	$((\text{Pop.} > 64) / (\text{Total pop.})) \times 100$	21,16 %	21,10 %	22,49%
Degree of young population 2020	$((\text{Pop.} < 14) / (\text{Total pop.})) \times 100$	14,63%	14,67%	13,55 %
Foreign-born population 2020	% Total population	14,38%	13,17 %	11,25 %
Trend 2020	$((\text{Pop.} < 4) / (\text{Pop. from 5 to 9})) \times 100$	87,13 %	85,17 %	82,95 %
Replacement ratio 2020	$((\text{Pop. from 15 to 39}) / (\text{Pop. from 40 to 64})) \times 100$	70,68 %	67,83%	66,32 %
Unemployment 2020		9,7 %	9,2 %	8,9 %

Economic activity

Economic activity
(2019) %VAB

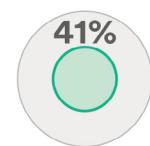
Vitoria-Gasteiz

	Vitoria-Gasteiz
Industry	22,4%
Services	68,9%
Building	5,1%
Primary sector	0,2%



Percentage of land allocated to economic activities

Vitoria-Gasteiz:
1,280 Ha intended for industrial land



Agricultural Area
of the total area of Vitoria-Gasteiz



Livestock area
of the total area of Vitoria-Gasteiz



Industrial area
of the total area of Vitoria-Gasteiz

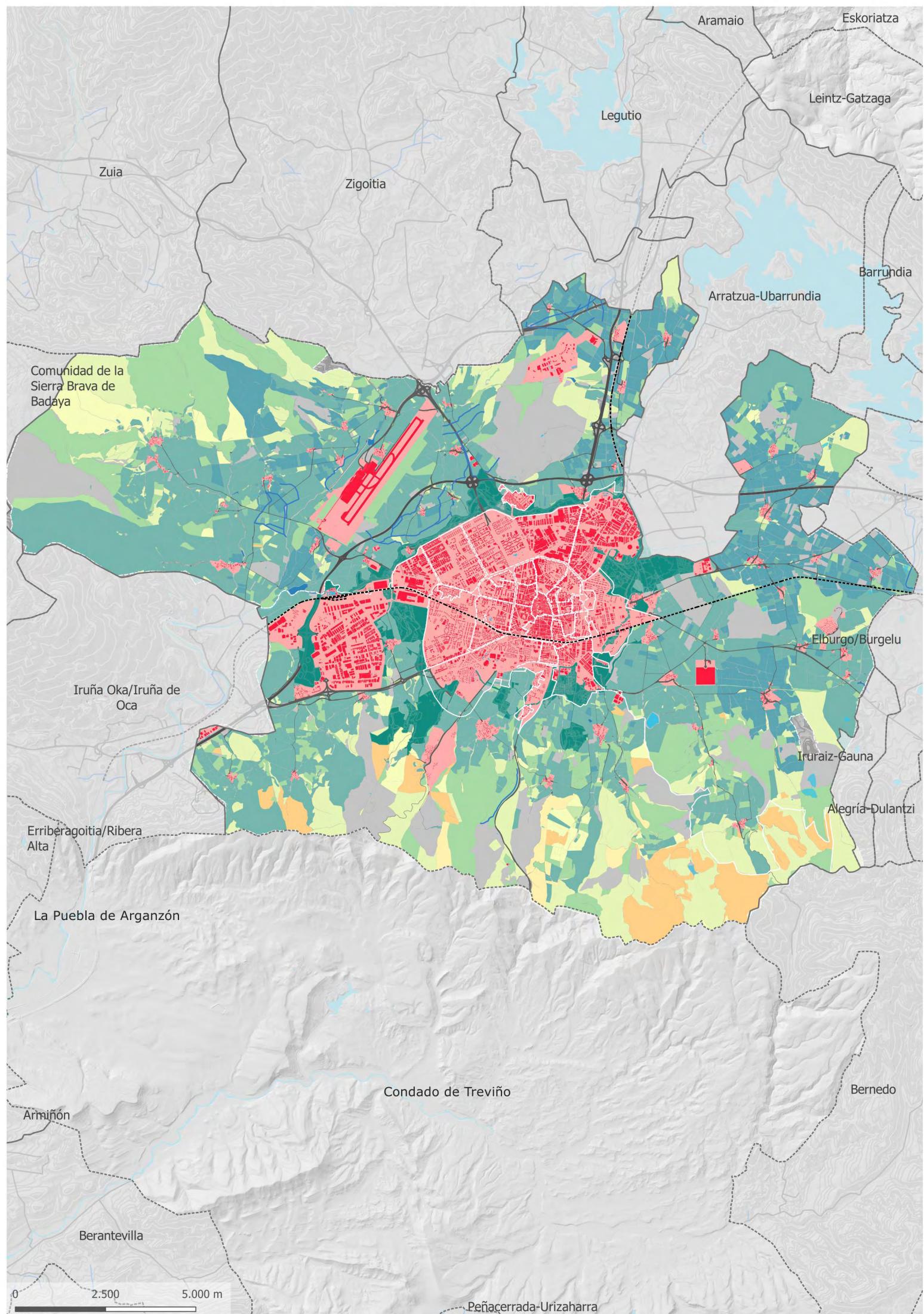
Companies by sectors DIRCE (2020)

	Vitoria-Gasteiz	País Vasco
Industry	7,22%	7,10%
Building	12,36%	13,65%
Services	80,42%	79,24%
Commerce, transport and hospitality	36,67%	36,80%
Information and communication	2,41%	2,18%
Financial and insurance activities	1,73%	1,80%
Real estate activities	1,37%	1,85%
Professional and technical activities	18,96%	17,71%
Education, health and services	9,09%	9,64%
Other personal services	10,19%	9,25%

GDP (per capita, 2019)

37.332 €
Vitoria-Gasteiz

36.254 €
País Vasco-Euskadi



4. THE SDGS IN VITORIA-GASTEIZ

This chapter collects the conclusions obtained in the process of Preparation of the VG2030UA in relation to each of the SDGs. The following elements are identified:

- Relationship between SDG Targets, Strategic, and Specific Objectives of the SUA that serve as a conceptual framework for the preparation of the Vitoria-Gasteiz 2030 strategy.

- Context indicators that analyze the general situation of the municipality with respect to each SDG.
- Positive and negative impacts related to each SDG Target that diagnose the situation of the municipality.
- Actions included in the VG2030UA, linked to each SDG, and degree of implementation by 2022.



1 NO POVERTY



URBAN AGENDA ALIGNMENT



Targets	Strategic objective	Specific objective
1.1 Eradication of extreme poverty.	SO. 6. Promote social cohesion and seek equity	6.1. Reduce the risk of poverty and social exclusion in disadvantaged urban environments
1.2 Reduction of relative poverty in all its dimensions.	SO. 6. Promote social cohesion and seek equity	6.1. Reduce the risk of poverty and social exclusion in disadvantaged urban environments
1.3 Implementation of social protection systems.		
1.4 Guarantee of access to basic services and financial resources.	SO. 2. Avoid urban sprawl and revitalize the existing city	2.1 Define an urban model that promotes compactness, urban balance and the provision of basic services
1.5 Resilience to environmental, economic and social disasters.	SO. 3. Prevent and reduce the effects of climate change and improve resilience	3.2. Reduce greenhouse gas emissions
1.A Building resilience to environmental, economic and social disasters.	SO. 3. Prevent and reduce the effects of climate change and improve resilience	3.3. Improve resilience to climate change
1.B Creation of regulatory frameworks to eradicate poverty.	SO. 6. Promote social cohesion and seek equity	6.1. Reduce the risk of poverty and social exclusion in disadvantaged urban environments 7.1. Seek local productivity, job creation and the revitalization and diversification of economic activity

Context indicators

	Source	Year	Value	Reference value
11_04 Poverty and social exclusion - Receiving RGI (Guarantee income) (%)	Udalsarea or VG City hall	2019	0,06 %	-18% ↘
11_05 Poverty level- Receiving social emergency aid (%)	Udalsarea or VG City hall	2018	0,03 %	1% ↗

*The reference value depends on the source consulted. DD SUA: average of Spanish municipalities with more than 100,000 people/ SDG NET: Best attainable value according to the REDS methodology/ Udalsarea or VG City hall: percentage of growth and decrease compared to 2014 (or failing that, the first year with available data).

Worst quartile (DD SUA) or Ratio ← → Best quartile (DD SUA) or Ratio (SDG NET)
(SDG NET)

↗ ↘ → Increasing or decreasing evolution (Udalsarea)

Positive impacts

- Network of municipal social services for the detection, assessment and accompaniment of individuals and families and that provides the necessary resources: social benefits program, actions to prevent loss of housing, support after eviction, etc. **(1.2)(1.3)(10.2)**
- Actions to combat child poverty (positive action measures for access to resources) **(1.2)(1.3)**

Negative impacts

- Polarization of impoverishment that affects the most vulnerable social sectors and the child sector. **(1.1)(1.2)**
- Increase in the number of families with children and adolescents cared for by social services and the multi-problematic nature of the situations. **(1.2)(1.3)(1.4)**

* **(X,X)**: SDG target related to each identified impact.

Actions included in the VG2030UA

ACTION	SDG Targets	MAIN STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE
61 Actions to improve care for people in situations of vulnerability or exclusion.	(1.2) (1.5) (2.1) (2.2) (10.1) (10.2) (10.3) (10.4) (10.7)	SO6	6.1. Reduce the risk of poverty and social exclusion in disadvantaged urban environments

DEGREE OF IMPLEMENTATION IN 2022



* Degree of implementation calculated according to the percentage of achievement of each of the actions included in the VG2030UA in 2022

2 ZERO HUNGER



URBAN AGENDA ALIGNMENT



Targets	Strategic objective	Specific objective
2.1 End hunger.		
2.2 End all forms of malnutrition.		
2.3 Doubling small-scale agricultural productivity and income.	SO. 7. Promote and favor the Urban Economy	7.1. Seek local productivity, job creation and the revitalization and diversification of economic activity
2.4 Sustainable and resilient agricultural practices	SO. 1. Organize the territory and make rational use of the land, conserve and protect it SO. 7. Promote and favor the Urban Economy	1.1. Organize the land in a way that is compatible with its territorial environment 7.1. Seek local productivity, job creation and the revitalization and diversification of economic activity
2.5 Maintenance of genetic diversity of seeds.	SO. 7. Promote and favor the Urban Economy	7.1. Seek local productivity, job creation and the revitalization and diversification of economic activity
2.A Increased investments in agriculture.		
2.B Stability world agricultural markets.		
2.C Control of food price volatility.	SO. 7. Promote and favor the Urban Economy	7.1. Seek local productivity, job creation and the revitalization and diversification of economic activity

Context indicators

		Source	Year	Value	Reference value
D02b	Crop area by municipality (%).	DD SUA	2014	40,30%	26,49
D03a	Municipal area destined for agricultural and forestry operations (%).	DD SUA	2014	0,23 %	0,19
SDG 2.1	Ecological agriculture (%).	SDG NET	-	0,59 %	26,59
02_04	Organic agricultural area (ha).	Udalsarea or VG City hall	2019	139,95	51%
02_06	Ecological livestock area (ha).	Udalsarea or VG City hall	2019	2,30	-
SDG 2.2	Food consumption price (Index).	SDG NET	-	105,80	103,19
SDG 2.3	Rate of people employed in agriculture (%).	SDG NET	-	0,15 %	9,57

*The reference value depends on the source consulted. DD SUA: average of Spanish municipalities with more than 100,000 people/ SDG NET: Best attainable value according to the REDS methodology/ Udalsarea or VG City hall: percentage of growth and decrease compared to 2014 (or failing that, the first year with available data).

Worst quartile (DD SUA) or Ratio Best quartile (DD SUA) or Ratio (SDG NET)

Increasing or decreasing evolution (Udalsarea)

Positive impacts

- Citizen concern to meet food needs, especially in the city, and to promote new agro ecological practices for food sovereignty. (1.A)(2.4)
- Agro ecological potential, soil fertility and good conditions for agriculture in the municipal area. (2.A)
- Prácticas de agricultura regenerativa como sumidero de carbono.
- Surveillance and control of food and environmental risks in coordination with other institutions. (2.A)(12.1)
- Trajectory in the implementation of the Agri-Food Strategy and in the development of demonstrative projects in a sustainable key that promote actions within the agri-food chain. (2.4)(2.A)(8.4)
- Excellent conditions of the municipal land to promote short circuits of sustainable production: agricultural ring, soils of high agrological quality. (2.4)(2.A)(8.4)
- There is no abandonment of land. Despite the relative loss of agricultural activity for decades, the parcels are being grouped. (2.4)(11.4)(11.A)

Negative impacts

- Little development of the Agrifood Plan. (2.1)
- Lack of attractiveness of the primary sector (2.4)(2.3)(2.A)
- Lack of generational change in agricultural and livestock uses in rural areas and loss of transmission of traditional management knowledge. (2.4)(11.A)(11.4)
- Lack of reflection and strategic definition of the agricultural and livestock production model. (2.4)(2.A)
- Lack of generational change in the rural environment. Loss of traditional knowledge due to the rapid evolution of the economic model and the disappearance of professions. (2.4)(11.A)
- Difficult access to land for new farmers and limiting urban planning regulations for the primary sector. (2.4)
- The circular economy must not only be developed through a productive economy. (2.4)(2.3)(2.A)
- Little development of the Agrifood Plan. (2.1)
- Pressure from large multinational food companies that contributes to reinforcing the model of intensive agriculture and the industrialization of the countryside. (2.4)(15.A)(12.2)(12.6)
- Process of industrialization of the countryside and evolution towards models of large holders versus models of family economy. (2.4)(12.1)
- Diffuse contamination of the soil due to excess fertilizers and pesticides in agricultural areas. (2.4)(12.1)(12.6)

* (X,X): SDG target related to each identified impact.

Actions included in the VG2030UA

ACTION	SDG Targets	MAIN STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE
Programs to conserve and promote agricultural activities, extensive livestock operations and first transformation, aligned with the preservation of 29 municipal biodiversity, decarbonization and the revitalization of rural areas, especially promoting agro ecological models.	(2.3) (2.4) (2.5) (8.2) (8.3) (8.4) (8.5) (8.8) (12.2) (12.3)	SO7	7.1. Seek local productivity, job creation and the revitalization and diversification of economic activity

DEGREE OF IMPLEMENTATION IN 2022



* Degree of implementation calculated according to the percentage of achievement of each of the actions included in the VG2030UA in 2022



3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING



URBAN AGENDA ALIGNMENT



Targets	Strategic objective	Specific objective
3.1 Reduction of the maternal mortality rate.		
3.2 Eliminate infant mortality.		
3.3 End Communicable Diseases.	SO. 6. Promote social cohesion and seek equity	6.4. Protect and promote health
3.4 Reduction of non-communicable diseases and mental health		
3.5 Prevention and treatment of drug and alcohol abuse.		
3.6 Reduction of traffic accidents.	SO. 6. Promote social cohesion and seek equity SO. 5. Promote proximity and sustainable mobility	6.4. Protect and promote health 5.1. Promote the proximity city
3.7 Guarantee of access to sexual and reproductive health, and family planning.	SO. 6. Promote social cohesion and seek equity	6.2. Seek equal opportunities from a gender, age and disability perspective
3.8 Achieve universal health care and access to medicines.	SO. 6. Promote social cohesion and seek equity	6.4. Protect and promote health
3.9 Reduction of deaths from chemical contamination and pollution.	SO. 3. Prevent and reduce the effects of climate change and improve resilience	3.2. Reduce greenhouse gas emissions
	SO. 2. Avoid urban sprawl and revitalize the existing city	2.4 Sustainable and resilient agricultural practices
3.A Tobacco control		
3.B Support for R&D of vaccines and essential medicines.	SO. 6. Promote social cohesion and seek equity	6.4. Protect and promote health
3.C Increased financing of the health system		
3.D Reinforcement in the management of health risks.		

Context indicators

		Source	Year	Value	Reference value
10_09	General ambient noise (%).	Udalsarea or VG City hall	2019	0,54	-17% ↘
10_10	Night ambient noise (%).	Udalsarea or VG City hall	2019	0,30	-35% ↘
10_02	Urban air quality (%).	Udalsarea or VG City hall	2019	0,14	-15% ↘
03_01	Bidegorris or bike lane network (km/ 10,000 people).	Udalsarea or VG City hall	2018	5,73	20% ↗
03_03	Park of surface and underground parking spaces with respect to the mobile park (number of parking spaces/total passenger cars).	Udalsarea or VG City hall	2018	0,73	-25% ↘
03_12	Electric vehicle fleet (no. electric vehicles/ 1,000 people).	Udalsarea or VG City hall	2018	0,45	77% ↗
03_13	Electric vehicle charging points (number of charging points/1,000 people).	Udalsarea or VG City hall	2018	0,08	33% ↗
03_15	Pedestrian area (%).	Udalsarea or VG City hall	2018	0,02	9% ↗
D22b	Index of the aged population (%).	DD SUA		11,12	10,61
SDG 3.7	Premature deaths (For every 100,000 people).	SDG NET	2018	143,02	23,92 ⚪
SDG 3.12	Life expectancy (Ratio per 100,000 people).	SDG NET		84,08	85,29 ⚪
D22a	Population aging index (%).	DD SUA	2021	19,87	18,06 ⚪

*The reference value depends on the source consulted. DD SUA: average of Spanish municipalities with more than 100,000 people/ SDG NET: Best attainable value according to the REDS methodology/ Udalsarea or VG City hall: percentage of growth and decrease compared to 2014 (or failing that, the first year with available data).

Worst quartile (DD SUA) or Ratio  Best quartile (DD SUA) or Ratio (SDG NET)

↗ ↘ → Increasing or decreasing evolution (Udalsarea)

Positive impacts

- Importance of green infrastructure in the impact on health and well-being. (3.9)(13.1)
- Good general air quality, none of the limits are exceeded and as there is a tendency to decrease the values. (3.9)
- Perception of sport as an opportunity to promote the double benefit of sustainable leisure: health and economic activity. (3.4)(3.5)(8.2)(8.9)
- Increased life expectancy. (3.3)(3.4)(3.8)
- Accreditation of the Municipal Laboratory by the National Accreditation Entity in testing agri-food products and carrying out tests of agri-food products, drinking water, swimming pool water and environmental samples in coordination with other institutions. (2.4)(3.9)(12.1)
- Control of risks at the end of the food chain, integrated into official food control. Surveillance in compliance with food regulations. Management of food establishments at the end of the food chain. (3.D)
- Health is a general interest of the population. (3.5)
- Vitoria-Gasteiz adhered to the Spain Network of Healthy Cities. (3.5)(3.8)
- City adhering to the Health Promotion and Prevention Strategy of the National Health System (3.D)
- Existence of active community health networks in the city. (3.5)
- The Health Diagnosis of the III Health Plan. (3.5)
- Interest in creating synergies between institutions in the field of health and with other municipal services. (3.5)
- Urban planning has favored the reduction of communicable diseases. (3.3)
- Urban planning plans, policies and initiatives have a major impact on the conditions in which people live and work their access to facilities and services, their lifestyles and their ability to develop strong social networks. (3.3)
- The existence and work of associations of people affected by chronic pathologies and their relatives, as well as addiction prevention. (3.5)
- Experience in community and educational health programs for health promotion, addiction prevention and awareness. (3.5)
- Record of accomplishment in the implementation of addiction prevention and health promotion workshops. (3.5)
- Surveillance and control of companion animals through identification and health prophylaxis measures. (3.3)
- Health surveillance and management of urban wildlife populations (pigeons and cats). (3.3)
- Surveillance and control of insects and rodents on public roads, gardens and municipal buildings. (3.9)
- Study and evaluation of risk facilities in the city associated with cases of legionellosis. Planning of analytical controls and inspections based on the risk for the supervision of the quality of drinking water, swimming pool water and installations with risk of legionella. (3.D)
- Activate your neighbourhood program aimed at preventing and supporting elderly people in situations of loneliness. (3.4)

* (X,X): SDG target related to each identified impact.

Negative impacts

- Air quality standards based on legal limits and not those recommended by the World Health Organization. (3.9)
- High emissions of Greenhouse Gases (GHG), especially in the transport sector and the energy demand of buildings. (3.9)(7.2)(7.3)
- Lack of safe pedestrian itineraries to educational centers. (3.6)(4.A)
- A new mobility ordinance is necessary, which establishes traffic regulations for all modes of travel. (3.6)
- The transport network regulates the speed of motor vehicles. (3.6)(3.9)(11.6)
- Half of the population is affected by a chronic health problem (hypertension, diabetes, cholesterol, etc.), diseases usually linked to a lack of healthy habits such as sports. (3.4)
- Loneliness or mental health is not properly addressed, nor are sufficient resources mobilized. (3.4)
- Difficulties in accessing and using health services in some cases by the migrant population. (3.8)(1.4)
- The presence of anxiety and depression is greater among women than among men; the lower the educational level, the higher the percentage of people with this type of mental health problem. (3.4)
- Existence of chronic diseases in a significant percentage of the population from 40 years. The percentage of chronic problems is higher among those who live in neighbourhoods with high rates of economic scarcity. (3.4)
- Age and place of birth are two differentiating factors regarding voluntary interruptions of pregnancy. (3.4)
- Psychosocial risk and mental health problems (suicide, mental disorders, addictions) in the young population that have worsened due to the Covid-19 crisis, especially worrying in situations of loneliness. (3.4)
- Worsening of mental health related to addictions and to the pandemic. (3.5)
- Increased incidence of some sexually transmitted diseases. (3.3)(3.7)
- Increase in addictions with substances and behavioral addictions (gambling, addiction to new technologies,...) that have increased with the pandemic. (3.5)
- Appearance of zoonoses transmitted by companion animals and urban wildlife. (3.3)
- Greater number of animals on public roads (pigeons and cats) derived from the new animal protection laws with the possibility of producing more outbreaks of unhealthiness. (3.9)
- Increase in risk facilities in the city subject to control for the prevention of legionellosis and increase in cases of legionellosis. (3.D)
- Deficiencies of the health centers in terms of location and general improvements: Olarizu and Casco Viejo and closure of the PAC (Community Attention Point). (3.C)
- Technological and digital addiction that can influence the health of the younger population. Aggravated dependency during the Covid-19 health crisis. (3.D)
- The prevalence of diseases and health conditions (low birth weight babies, mental health, diseases such as diabetes mellitus, COPD, heart failure, hyperlipidemia, etc.) are related to social, economic or gender inequalities. (1.2)(1.4)(2.2)(3.2)(3.8)

Actions included in the VG2030UA

ACTION	SDG Targets	MAIN STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE
53 Development and monitoring of the III Health Plan of Vitoria- Gasteiz.	(3.3) (3.4) (3.5) (3.7) (3.8) (3.D)	SO6	6.4. Protect and promote health and prevent addictions
54 Health Promotion and Health Education Programs in schools and community settings.	(3.3) (3.4)	SO6	6.4. Protect and promote health and prevent addictions
55 Development of the 5th Vitoria-Gasteiz Addictions Plan and actions to combat addictions	(3.4) (3.5) (3.A)	SO6	6.4. Protect and promote health and prevent addictions
56 Actions to improve the quality of life of the elderly	(3.3) (3.4)	SO6	6.4. Protect and promote health and prevent addictions
57 Actions linked to sport to promote the health of the population.	(1.4) (3.3) (3.4)	SO6	6.4. Protect and promote health and prevent addictions

DEGREE OF IMPLEMENTATION IN 2022



* Degree of implementation calculated according to the percentage of achievement of each of the actions included in the VG2030UA in 2022



4 QUALITY EDUCATION



URBAN AGENDA ALIGNMENT



Targets	Strategic objective	Specific Objective
4.1 Ensure the quality of primary and secondary education.	SO. 6. Promote social cohesion and seek equity	6.3. Promote social, cultural and artistic development
4.2 Ensure access to and quality of pre-school education.	SO. 6. Promote social cohesion and seek equity	6.2. Seek equal opportunities from a gender, age and disability perspective 6.3. Promote social, cultural and artistic development
	SO. 2. Avoid urban sprawl and revitalize the existing city	2.1 Define an urban model that promotes compactness, urban balance and the provision of basic services
4.3 Ensure equal access to higher education.	SO. 6. Promote social cohesion and seek equity	6.3. Promote social, cultural and artistic development
4.4 Increased skills to access employment.	SO. 6. Promote social cohesion and seek equity	6.2. Seek equal opportunities from a gender, age and disability perspective
4.5 Elimination Gender disparity and vulnerable groups.	SO. 6. Promote social cohesion and seek equity	
4.6 Ensuring literacy and numeracy	SO. 6. Promote social cohesion and seek equity	6.2. Seek equal opportunities from a gender, age and disability perspective
4.7 Promote Global Education for Sustainable Development.	SO. 10. Improve intervention instruments and governance	10.4 Design and launch training and awareness campaigns on urban matters as well as the exchange and dissemination of information
	SO. 6. Promote social cohesion and seek equity	6.3. Promote social, cultural and artistic development
4.A Improving inclusive and safe educational facilities.	SO. 6. Promote social cohesion and seek equity	6.3. Promote social, cultural and artistic development
	SO. 2. Avoid urban sprawl and revitalize the existing city	2.1 Define an urban model that promotes compactness, urban balance and the provision of basic services
4.B Increase in scholarships for higher education.		
4.C Improve the qualification of teachers.		

Context indicators

	Source	Year	Valor	Reference value
SDG 4.4 Population with an educational level of tertiary or higher (%).	SDG NET	-	49,80 %	66,99 

*The reference value depends on the source consulted. DD SUA: average of Spanish municipalities with more than 100,000 people/ SDG NET: Best attainable value according to the REDS methodology/ Udalsarea or VG City hall: percentage of growth and decrease compared to 2014 (or failing that, the first year with available data).

Worst quartile (DD SUA) or Ratio  Best quartile (DD SUA) or Ratio (SDG NET)    Increasing or decreasing evolution (Udalsarea)

Positive impacts

- High enrollment rate. (4.6)(4.5)
- Stability in the municipal provision of Vocational Guidance and Employment Training Services. (4.4)
- Agreement between the Department of Social Policies, the elderly and children with municipal nursery schools (scholarships). (10.3) (4.2)

Negative impacts

- Lack of specific equipment for young people in activities such as leisure and study. (1.4)(4.A) (11.3)
- “83.1% of all students born abroad are enrolled in publicly owned centers, concentrating in some of the centers and generating situations of segregation”. (4.5)
- Public school without investments, economic and human resources and in need of maintenance. (4.1)(4.A)
- Non-free education in the first cycle of early childhood education (0-3 Years). (4.2)
- Necessary transformation of training and employment services in view of the new realities of the labor market and the conditions of unemployed people: personal itineraries versus collective actions. (4.3)(4.4)(10.A)
- Difficulty in finding professional profiles associated with the 4.0 revolution, automation, digitization or robotics in Álava. (4.4)(4.B)(8.5) (8.6)(9.B)(9.C)

* (X,X): SDG target related to each identified impact.

Actions included in the VG2030UA

ACTION	SDG Targets	MAIN STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE
70 Development of the Education Plan Vitoria-Gasteiz Educating City (2023-2027).	(4.1) (4.2) (4.7) (4.A)	SO6	6.2. Seek equality for all people from a gender and diversity approach
71 Preparation of a new childhood and adolescence plan.	(1.2) (1.3) (2.2) (3.4) (3.5) (4.1)	SO6	6.2. Seek equality for all people from a gender and diversity approach
72 Programs and actions to combat school segregation.	(4.1) (4.2) (4.5) (4.A)	SO6	6.2. Seek equality for all people from a gender and diversity approach
73 Early childhood education in nursery schools and educational programs.	(4.2)	SO6	6.2. Seek equality for all people from a gender and diversity approach
74 Preparation and implementation of the Master Plan for Coeducation of the Network of Municipal Nursery Schools (2022-2028).	(4.2)	SO6	6.2. Seek equality for all people from a gender and diversity approach
75 Interdepartmental Educational Program "Vitoria-Gasteiz Ciudad Educadora".	(4.7)	SO6	6.2. Seek equality for all people from a gender and diversity approach
76 Programs and tasks for linguistic normalization and promotion of the use of Basque, with special emphasis on extracurricular activities, in collaboration with educational centers.	(11.4) (4.1)	SO6	6.2. Seek equality for all people from a gender and diversity approach
68 Development of the 5th Municipal Youth Plan	(8.6) (10.2) (10.3) (4.7)	SO6	6.2. Seek equality for all people from a gender and diversity approach
69 New spaces for leisure and youth meeting, which serve the youth group in its heterogeneity.	(8.6) (10.2) (10.3) 4.7	SO6	6.3. Promote social, cultural and artistic development

DEGREE OF IMPLEMENTATION IN 2022



* Degree of implementation calculated according to the percentage of achievement of each of the actions included in the VG2030UA in 2022



5 GENDER EQUALITY



URBAN AGENDA ALIGNMENT



Targets	Strategic Objective	Objetivo Específico
5.1 End discrimination.		
5.2 Eliminate all forms of gender-based violence.	SO. 6. Promote social cohesion and seek equity	6.2. Seek equal opportunities from a gender, age and disability perspective
5.3 Eliminate child marriage and female genital mutilation.		
5.4 Recognize care and domestic work.		
5.5 Ensure the full participation of women and equal opportunities	SO. 6. Promote social cohesion and seek equity	6.2. Seek equal opportunities from a gender, age and disability perspective
5.6 Ensure access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights.		
5.A Ensure equal rights to economic resources.	SO. 7. Promote and favor the Urban Economy	7.1. Seek local productivity, job creation and the revitalization and diversification of economic activity
5.B Improve the use of technology and ICT	SO. 9. Lead and promote digital innovation	9.2. Promote electronic administration and reduce the digital divide
5.C Approve policies and laws for equality and empowerment.	SO. 6. Promote social cohesion and seek equity	6.2. Seek equal opportunities from a gender, age and disability perspective

Context indicators

		Source	Year	Value	Reference value
SDG 5.2	Gender violence (Ratio per 10,000 people).	SDG NET	-	72,14	0
11_02	Average personal income of women (€).	Udalsarea or VG City hall	2017	15.998	5%
11_03	Average personal income of men (€).	Udalsarea or VG City hall	2017	25.689	6%
SDG 5.3	Parity in elected representatives (%).	SDG NET	-	59,26 %	50

*The reference value depends on the source consulted. DD SUA: average of Spanish municipalities with more than 100,000 people/ SDG NET: Best attainable value according to the REDS methodology/ Udalsarea or VG City hall: percentage of growth and decrease compared to 2014 (or failing that, the first year with available data).

Worst quartile (DD SUA) or Ratio Best quartile (DD SUA) or Ratio (SDG NET) Increasing or decreasing evolution (Udalsarea)

Positive impacts

- Incorporation of health and the perspectives of gender, interculturality and intersectionality in public policies. (5.1)(5.2)(5.A)
- Fiscal and wage policies, municipal gender budget. (5.1)(5.5)
- Long history of the support program for family caregivers (Maiteki). (5.1)(10.2)(5.4)
- Equality plans that analyze and combat labor inequalities. (5.4)(5.5)(5.A)(8.5)(5.c)

Negative impacts

- Difficulties of trans people in bureaucratic processes, access to employment, pao, etc. (5.1)(1.4)
- Cases of domestic and gender violence and lack of child and adolescent protection. (1.2)(5.2)
- Little development of the equality plan and the feminist economy of care. (4.5)(5.1)(5.4)(5.5)

* (X,X): SDG target related to each identified impact.

Actions included in the VG2030UA

ACTION	SDG Targets	MAIN STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE
50 Actions to facilitate conciliation (Conciliation Plan). (5.1) (5.4) (5.5) (5.6) (5.A)		SO6	6.2. Seek equality for all people from a gender and diversity approach
51 Actions to protect and recognize care work and the people who carry it out, from the perspective of the feminist care economy. (5.4) (8.4) (8.9)		SO7	7.1. Seek local productivity, job creation and the revitalization and diversification of economic activity
58 Development of the V Plan for Equality and II Agenda.	(5.1) (5.2) (5.4) (5.5) (5.6) (5.A) (5.C)	SO6	6.2. Seek equality for all people from a gender and diversity approach
67 HARA! Agenda to incorporate sexual and gender diversity in Equality policies and Observatory against LGTBI+phobia.	(5.1) (10.3)	SO6	6.2. Seek equality for all people from a gender and diversity approach

DEGREE OF IMPLEMENTATION IN 2022



* Degree of implementation calculated according to the percentage of achievement of each of the actions included in the VG2030UA in 2022



6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION



URBAN AGENDA ALIGNMENT



Targets

Strategic objective

Specific objective

6.1 Achieve access to clean water.

6.2 Achieve access to sanitation and hygiene service.

6.3 Improve water quality. Reduce pollution and wastewater.

SO. 4. Make a sustainable management of resources and promote the circular economy

6.4 Increase the efficient use of water resources (extraction of fresh water).

6.5 Implement comprehensive management of water resources.

6.6 Protection of ecosystems related to water

SO. 1. Organize the territory and make rational use of the land, conserve and protect it

6.A Promote the creation of management capacities.

6.B Support the participation of local communities.

SO. 4. Make a sustainable management of resources and promote the circular economy

4.2. Optimize and reduce water consumption

1.2. Conserve and enhance the natural and cultural heritage and protect the landscape

4.2. Optimize and reduce water consumption

Context indicators

		Source	Year	Value	Reference value
05_02	Total water consumption per inhabitant and day (liters/person/day).	Udalsarea or VG City hall	2019	168,62	-6% 
05_08	Uncontrolled water consumption (low network losses and unbilled water) (%).	Udalsarea or VG City hall	2019	0,09 %	0% 

*The reference value depends on the source consulted. DD SUA: average of Spanish municipalities with more than 100,000 people/ SDG NET: Best attainable value according to the REDS methodology/ Udalsarea or VG City hall: percentage of growth and decrease compared to 2014 (or failing that, the first year with available data).

Worst quartile (DD SUA) or Ratio  Best quartile (DD SUA) or Ratio (SDG NET)

   Increasing or decreasing evolution (Udalsarea)

Positive impacts

- Experience in plans favoring the responsible consumption of water and improving efficiency in its management. **(6.5)**
- Technological tools with personalized measures to reduce domestic water consumption. **(6.4)(6.5)**
- Potential of the river network as strategic ecological corridors between areas of the municipality. **(15.5)(6.6)**

Negative impacts

- Pollution of the blue infrastructure, one of the main environmental problems of the municipality. Low general quality of the waters of the rivers and the aquifer and related problems (illegal wells, discharges, dumps and illegal dumps near riverbeds, etc.). **(6.3)(6.6)(15.5)**
- Transformation of rivers and streams into collectors, which favor flooding in the rainy season. **(6.6)**
- Gardelegi leachate discharges and intensive agricultural use affect the aquifer. **(6.6)(12.2)(15.1)**
- Process of occupation of the riverbanks for urban and infrastructural uses, with episodes of flooding. **(15.1)(6.6)**
- Hydraulic infrastructures need to be renovated subject to increases in tariffs. **(6.1)(6.4)(6.5)(6.A)**
- AMVISA needs a broader and more technical staff to face future challenges. **(6.3)(6.4)(6.5)(6.A)**
- High-consuming urban garden irrigation, need to explore more efficient solutions. **(6.4)(6.5)**
- Deficiencies in the urban sanitation network and wastewater treatment plants, and inadequate sanitation solutions in the Councils. **(6.3)**
- Wastewater that can affect the Salburua wetlands (Arkaute model farm and treatment plant facilities) Pollutant accumulation problem. **(6.3)**
- Degradation of the middle and lower reaches of river courses and elimination of hedgerows and riparian vegetation with an important role in ecological corridors. **(15.1)(6.6)(15.5)**

* **(X,X)**: SDG target related to each identified impact.

Actions included in the VG2030UA

ACTION	SDG Targets	MAIN STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE
42 Actions to improve water management and water supply, integrating the approach of the human right to water and sanitation.	(6.2) (6.4) (6.5)	SO4	4.2. Optimize and reduce water consumption
43 Actions to improve the ecological and chemical status of surface and groundwater bodies.	(6.3) (6.4) (6.5)	SO1	1.3. Improve green and blue infrastructures and link them with the natural context

DEGREE OF IMPLEMENTATION IN 2022



*Degree of implementation calculated according to the percentage of achievement of each of the actions included in the VG2030UA in 2022



7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY



URBAN AGENDA ALIGNMENT



Targets

Strategic objective

Specific objective

7.1 Guarantee universal access to energy.

7.2 Increase in renewable energies.

7.3 Double the rate of energy efficiency.

SO. 4. Make a sustainable management of resources and promote the circular economy

4.1. Be more energy efficient and save energy

7.A Increased research and investment in clean energy

7.B Expand infrastructure and technology in developing countries.

Context indicators

		Source	Year	Value	Reference value
06_21	Energy efficiency in homes and buildings (% Homes certified A, B and C) (%).	Udalsarea or VG City hall	2019	0,08 %	-62%
SDG 7.1	Impact of spending on electricity on income (%).	SDG NET	-	2,05 %	1,24
SDG 7.2	Renewable energy (%).	SDG NET	-	47,07 %	100
06_02	Total electrical energy consumption per inhabitant and Year (kWh/ per/Year) (kWh/per /Year).	Udalsarea or VG City hall	2019	5.152,75	-1%
06_12	Renewable energy production (kWh/per/Year) (kWh/per/year).	Udalsarea or VG City hall	2018	107,38	-2%

*The reference value depends on the source consulted. DD SUA: average of Spanish municipalities with more than 100,000 people/ SDG NET: Best attainable value according to the REDS methodology/ Udalsarea or VG City hall: percentage of growth and decrease compared to 2014 (or failing that, the first year with available data).

Worst quartile (DD SUA) or Ratio Best quartile (DD SUA) or Ratio (SDG NET)

Increasing or decreasing evolution (Udalsarea)

Positive impacts

- Renewable energy production has increased in the last decade. (1.A)(7.2)
- Potentiality of Vitoria-Gasteiz as a municipality that generates photovoltaic energy, also using existing roofs. (7.1)(7.2)
- Already artificialized land with the capacity to accommodate renewable energy production systems. (1.A)(7.2)
- Alignment process of the PGOU in review with the Sector Territorial Plan for Renewable Energies of the Basque Government. (7.1)(7.3)
- MICAT Project (Multiple Impacts Calculation Tool) to develop a European multilevel tool to obtain the impacts and benefits generated by the policies adopted in the areas of energy efficiency and climate change (ends in 2023). (7.1)(7.3)
- Total energy consumption between 2006 and 2017 is similar, despite population growth. (7.1)

Negative impacts

- Shortage of energy resources in the Basque territory compared to the energy consumption of its population. (7.3)(7.A)
- Energy system highly dependent on fossil energy (mobility, industrial and residential consumption). (3.9)(7.A)
- Low penetration of electrification in mobility. (3.9)(7.2)
- Low percentage of Renewable energy production and self-consumption in relation to current energy consumption. (1.A)(7.2)
- Low energy efficiency in residential construction, mobility and the industrial sector. (3.3)(7.3)
- Administrative and urban difficulties for the installation of renewable energies. (1.A)(7.1)(7.2)
- Situations of energy poverty and existence of homes without heating in different neighbourhoods. (1.2)(7.1)
- Global energy crisis and increase in energy poverty related to the increase in energy prices. (1.4)(1.A)(7.1)(7.2)(7.3)(7.A)
- Low percentage of electrification in the fleet of private and public vehicles. (9.1)(7.2)

* (X,X): SDG target related to each identified impact.

Actions included in the VG2030UA

ACTION	SDG Targets	MAIN STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE
35 Actions to promote sustainability and regulation of renewable energy production facilities.	(7.1) (7.2) (7.3) (11.6)	SO4	4.1. Be more energy efficient and save energy
36 Promotion of Energy Communities through the creation of a Community Transformation Office.	(7.1) (7.2) (7.3) (7A)	SO4	4.1. Be more energy efficient and save energy
37 Promotion of Thermal and Electric Energy Communities in the Councils.	(7.1) (7.2) (7.3) (11.6)	SO4	4.1. Be more energy efficient and save energy

DEGREE OF IMPLEMENTATION IN 2022

17%

2030

* Degree of implementation calculated according to the percentage of achievement of each of the actions included in the VG2030UA in 2022



8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH



ALINEACIÓN AGENDA URBANA



Targets	Strategic objective	Specific objective
8.1 Maintenance of economic growth.		
8.2 Raise productivity through diversification, technology and innovation.	SO. 7. Promote and favor the Urban Economy	7.1. Seek local productivity, job creation and the revitalization and diversification of economic activity
8.3 Promotion of small and medium enterprises.		
8.4 Improvement of efficient and respectful production and consumption.		
8.5 Achieve full employment and decent work.	SO. 7. Promote and favor the Urban Economy	7.1. Seek local productivity, job creation and the revitalization and diversification of economic activity
8.6 Reduction of young people without work or studies.		
8.7 Elimination of slavery, trafficking and child labor.		
8.8 Protection of labor rights and safe work.	SO. 7. Promote and favor the Urban Economy	7.1. Seek local productivity, job creation and the revitalization and diversification of economic activity
8.9 Promotion of sustainable tourism.	SO. 7. Promote and favor the Urban Economy	7.2. Promote sustainable and quality tourism and the key sectors of the local economy
8.10 Strengthening the capacity of financial institutions.		
8.A Increase aid for trade in developing countries.		
8.B Development of the global strategy for youth employment.		

Context indicators

		Source	Year	Value	Reference value
D28c	Female unemployment rate (%).	DD SUA	2022	55,78 %	56,43
SDG 8.3	Youth unemployment rate (%).	SDG NET	-	6,51 %	0
SDG 8.4	Rate of long-term unemployed people (%).	SDG NET	-	3,40 %	3,36
D28a	Total percentage of unemployed people (%).	DD SUA	2022	10,47 %	12,32
16_04	Labor activity rate (%).	Udalsarea or VG City hall	2018	0,50 %	-3%
16_10	People employed in establishments of the municipality (number of people employed full time)	Udalsarea or VG City hall	2019	113.406	12%
DST05	Percentage of land areas under development used for economic activities (industrial or tertiary) with respect to the total urban land (%).	DD SUA	2021	3,23 %	9,03
SDG 8.6	GDP growth rate (%).	SDG NET	-	0,99 %	5
SDG 8.7	Productivity growth rate (%).	SDG NET	-	2,75 %	0
17_01	Generation of companies. Net balance of establishments (no. establishments/1,000 people).	Udalsarea or VG City hall	2019	0,95	-182%
17_02	Commercial offer. Retail commercial area (m ² / 1,000 people).	Udalsarea or VG City hall	2019	1.669,89	3%
17_03	GDP per capita (€/person).	Udalsarea or VG City hall	2017	35.225	7%

*The reference value depends on the source consulted. DD SUA: average of Spanish municipalities with more than 100,000 people/ SDG NET: Best attainable value according to the REDS methodology/ Udalsarea or VG City hall: percentage of growth and decrease compared to 2014 (or failing that, the first year with available data).

Worst quartile (DD SUA) or Ratio Best quartile (DD SUA) or Ratio (SDG NET)

Increasing or decreasing evolution (Udalsarea)

Positive impacts

- Low unemployment rate and high level of average income. **(8.5)(8.8)**
- High percentage of employability through Vocational Training. **(4.4)(8.5)**
- Social and Solidarity Economy as a reference economic model for agents in the municipality. **(8.3)**
- Continuity with the municipal commitment regarding the different annual calls to support companies: aid for hiring, digital transformation, entrepreneurship, etc. **(8.3)(8.5)**
- Development opportunity in the cybersecurity sector. The Basque Cybersecurity Center BCSC is located in Miñano. **(8.1)(9.B)**
- Review of the PGOU favoring the development of agricultural, livestock and primary processing activities in rural areas. **(2.4)(8.3)**
- Some local markets are still active and are an opportunity because of the real supply of local products that this entails. The pandemic has valued local production. **(8.2)(8.4)**
- Tourism economic opportunity of VG and Araba as a model of leisure+sport+environment. **(8.9)(12.B)**
- Tourism and hospitality activity in expansion. **(8.9)(12.B)**
- References in sustainable tourism that brings cultural wealth closer: Kaldearte, Fiestas de la Blanca, Azkena Rock Festival, etc. **(8.9)(12.B)**
- Automotive, logistics and energy are pillars of the local economy with the potential to make Vitoria-Gasteiz an international benchmark thanks to the sophistication of its technologies and processes. **(8.1)(8.2)(8.4)(9.1)(9.2)(9.4)**
- Biosphere Certificate, which marks the development of tourism but also of the city. **(8.9)(12.B)**
- Green Pact Community. Companies and organizations for the green economy and sustainability, to influence the energy system and transform models. **(8.4)(13.A)**

Negative impacts

- In the materials intended for the development of some sectors, the resources are finite and it is necessary to anticipate. **(8.4)**
- Lack of support from the public sector for the employability of people with physical and intellectual diversity. **(8.5)**
- Tendency of new jobs to be temporary and precarious, especially for young people and the migrant population and in feminized sectors. Informal economy situations. **(5.A)(8.5)**
- Difficulty in retaining young people (25-35 years) due to lack of perspective of professional development. **(1.5)(1.A)(8.1)(8.6)(8.B)**
- Little development of the potential of public contracting as a catalyst for the local economy. **(8.5)(17.14)**
- Imbalance between supply and demand for employment. Lack of specialized qualification profiles for the municipality's job offer in the innovation, technology and industry sectors. Profiles of unemployed people with more difficulties to access the labor market. **(8.1)(4.4)(8.2)(9.2)**
- There is a worrying proliferation of false self-employed: people who work for others without an employment contract. **(8.8)**
- Empty premises in the center and expansion of the city. Reduction of local trade. **(8.3)**
- Tourism in the Councils of a seasonal nature and little developed. **(8.9)**
- Cultural and Creative Industries ICC fundamental for the urban economy and little developed in Vitoria Gasteiz. **(8.2)**
- Lack of support from the municipal public administration for entrepreneurship, which will be key in the creation of new future economic scenarios. **(8.3)**
- Lack of a professional model and difficulties in the business fabric to attract talent. **(4.4)(8.6)**
- Online shopping or changes in leisure models can lead to the closure of local businesses and the loss of life in public spaces. **(9.2)(8.3)**
- Fragmentation of artists and cultural agents, lack of professionalization of their work. **(8.5)(11.4)**

* **(X,X)**: SDG target related to each identified impact.

Actions included in the VG2030UA

ACTION	SDG Targets	MAIN STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE
20 Development of the Strategic Trade Plan	(8.2.) (8.3) (8.4) (8.5) (8.8)	SO7	7.1. Seek local productivity, job creation and the revitalization and diversification of economic activity
21 Public-private programs to favor the development of innovative initiatives and the attraction of green investment.	(8.4) (9.2)	SO7	7.1. Seek local productivity, job creation and the revitalization and diversification of economic activity
22 Actions to promote entrepreneurship	(8.3) (8.4) (8.5) (8.6) (8.8)	SO7	7.1. Seek local productivity, job creation and the revitalization and diversification of economic activity
23 Support programs for the reception of new talent, return plan, and support programs for generational change in cooperation with other administrations.	(8.3) (8.4) (8.5) (8.8)	SO7	7.1. Seek local productivity, job creation and the revitalization and diversification of economic activity
24 Programs to promote the social and solidarity economy.	(8.3) (8.4) (8.5) (8.8) (12)	SO7	7.1. Seek local productivity, job creation and the revitalization and diversification of economic activity
62 Actions and employment programs.	(4.4) (8.3) (8.4) (8.5) (8.8)	SO7	7.1. Seek local productivity, job creation and the revitalization and diversification of economic activity
78 Actions to promote the cultural and creative industry as a driver of the local economy.	(8.3) (8.4) (8.5) (8.8) (8.9)	SO7	7.2. Promote sustainable and quality tourism and the key sectors of the local economy
79 Programs to promote local artistic and cultural creation, culture in Basque, and attraction of creative people.	(8.3) (8.9) (11.4)	SO6	6.3. Promote social, cultural and artistic development
83 Development of a sustainable tourism model.	(8.9) (12.B)	SO7	7.2. Promote sustainable and quality tourism and the key sectors of the local economy
84 Organization and rationalization of events and unified agenda of cultural, sports and leisure events.	(8.9) (12.B)	SO7	7.2. Promote sustainable and quality tourism and the key sectors of the local economy

DEGREE OF IMPLEMENTATION IN 2022



* Degree of implementation calculated according to the percentage of achievement of each of the actions included in the VG2030UA in 2022

9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE



URBAN AGENDA ALIGNMENT



Targets	Strategic objective	Specific objective
9.1 Sustainable Infrastructure Development.	SO. 5. Promote proximity and sustainable mobility	5.2. Promote sustainable modes of transport
9.2 Promotion of inclusive and sustainable industry.	SO. 7. Promote and favor the Urban Economy	7.1. Seek local productivity, job creation and the revitalization and diversification of economic activity
9.3 Increased SME access to financial services and value chains.		
9.4 Infrastructure modernization, clean technology.	SO. 7. Promote and favor the Urban Economy	7.1. Seek local productivity, job creation and the revitalization and diversification of economic activity
9.5 Increased scientific research, technological capacity.	SO. 9. Lead and promote digital innovation	9.1. Promote the knowledge society and move towards the development of smart cities (Smart cities)
9.A Support for sustainable and resilient infrastructures.		
9.B Technology development, research and innovation.		
9.C Increased access to ICT and the Internet.		

Context indicators

		Source	Year	Value	Reference value
D17b	Percentage of surface of transport infrastructures with respect to the municipal area (%).	DD SUA	2021	2,87 %	3,86
SDG 9.3	Rate of people employed in industry (%).	SDG NET	-	16,43 %	7,26
SDG 9.1	Mobile broadband communications (Ratio per 10,000 people)	SDG NET	-	25,51 %	60,14

*The reference value depends on the source consulted. DD SUA: average of Spanish municipalities with more than 100,000 people/ SDG NET: Best attainable value according to the REDS methodology/ Udalsarea or VG City hall: percentage of growth and decrease compared to 2014 (or failing that, the first year with available data).

Worst quartile (DD SUA) or Ratio Best quartile (DD SUA) or Ratio (SDG NET) (SDG NET)

Increasing or decreasing evolution (Udalsarea)

Positive impacts

- Disused industrial estates capable of hosting new companies and activities on already anthropized land, releasing the burden of demand for industrial land in the context of unconsolidated land competition. (9.1)(11.A)
- Development of industrial projects for the recovery of urban waste. (9.4)
- Various scenarios of the PMSEP for the redefinition of public transport, tram and BEI (Smart Electric Bus), east west from the burying of the railway. (9.4)(9.1)(11.2)
- Territorial and infrastructure facility to implement a commuter train system with social impact. (9.1)
- Fourth industrial revolution, with the application of new technologies (4.0) to production processes. Imminent evolution of the sector with potential for the development of innovation and digitization processes. (8.1)(8.2)(8.4)(9.1)(9.2)(9.4)
- Evolution of digital culture (consumer products, digital culture, networks, telecommuting...) (9.B)(9.C)
- Long history of digital literacy through community centers for the elderly (BIZAN). (9.C)
- Improvement of the entry and exit of goods from new logistics infrastructures. (8.1)(8.2)(9.1)
- Importance of the industrial sector in the economic and social drive of the city. Land reserve and unbuilt industrial plots in industrial estates. (8.1)(9.B)
- Opportunity to eliminate the barrier between north and south and to improve east-west connectivity after burying the train tracks. (9.1)(11.2)(11.A)
- Actions to improve public transport, such as the tram and BEI, which help reduce vehicle use and pollution. (11.6)(13.2)(9.1)
- Positive experience from the implementation of the PMSEP. (11.6)(9.1)

Negative impacts

- Industrial and infrastructural land with impacts, adjacent to the Green Belt. (9.1)(15.1)
- Traffic congestion at peak hours at the entrance and exit of schools and work centers. (3.6)(9.1)(11.7)
- Mobility needs of agricultural vehicles not considered. (3.6)(9.1)(11.7)
- Difficulties of families for support through ICT in education. (4.A)(9.C)
- There is a significant difficulty in digitizing the commercial sector. (9.C)(8.2)
- Energy, economic and environmental costs of digitization. (9.1)(9.2)(9.4)(9.A)(11.6)
- Great delay of public entities in terms of digitization. (9.C)(16.6)
- Connection problems and telecommunication infrastructures in the Councils. (9.C)(10.3)
- Foreseeable increase in loading and unloading operations in the city, due to changes in consumption habits and merchandise distribution dynamics. (8.4)(12.1)(9.1)
- Lack of management tools and models for industrial zones (except Sector 21 of Jundiz). (8.2)(9.2)
- The underground burying project requires a comprehensive vision. (9.1)(11.A)(11.3)
- Acoustic impact and bad odors from the industry surrounding the city. (11.6)(9.4)
- Need to increase permeability East West. (9.1)(11.7)
- Carencias en la red de carril bici de la ciudad, zonas en las que se identifica su ausencia. (11.3)(11.7)(9.1)
- Deficiencies in the city's bike lane network, areas in which its absence is identified. (9.4)(3.6)(11.3)
- Controversy over the expansion of the supra-municipal logistics and mobility network due to its economic and environmental cost (logistics centers, TAV, expansion of infrastructures...). (9.1)(11.4)
- The climate emergency scenario challenges the most important economic sectors such as the industrial and automotive sectors. (8.4)(9.2)(12.6)

* (X,X): SDG target related to each identified impact.

Actions included in the VG2030UA

ACTION	SDG Targets	MAIN STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE
¹⁸ Development of the II Industry Plan and preparation of the III Industry Plan.	(7.2) (7.3) (7.A) (8.2) (9.1.) (11.6) (12.2) (12.5)	SO7	7.1. Seek local productivity, job creation and the revitalization and diversification of economic activity
¹⁹ Preparation and development of the Circular Economy Strategy	(8.2) (8.4) (9.1.) (11.6) (12.2) (12.5)	SO4	4.3. Promote the cycle of materials
²⁷ Dissemination actions to raise awareness and bring ICTs and digitization closer to the public.	(1.4) (5.b) (8.5) (9.c)	SO9	9.2. Promote electronic administration and reduce the digital divide

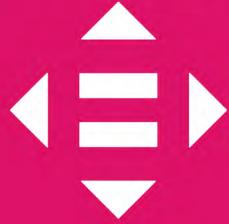
DEGREE OF IMPLEMENTATION IN 2022



*Degree of implementation calculated according to the percentage of achievement of each of the actions included in the VG2030UA in 2022



10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES



URBAN AGENDA ALIGNMENT



Targets	Strategic Objective	Specific Objective
10.1 Income growth of 40% poor population..		
10.2 Promotion of social, economic and political inclusion.	SO. 6. Promote social cohesion and seek equity	6.1. Reduce the risk of poverty and social exclusion in disadvantaged urban environments 6.2. Seek equal opportunities from a gender, age and disability perspective 6.3. Promote social, cultural and artistic development
10.3 Guarantee equal opportunities.	SO. 6. Promote social cohesion and seek equity	6.2. Seek equal opportunities from a gender, age and disability perspective
10.4 Adoption of fiscal, salary and social protection policies.		
10.5 Improving regulation of global financial markets.		
10.6 Participation of developing countries in global international economic and financial institutions.		
10.7 Facilitate migration and orderly migration policies.	SO. 6. Promote social cohesion and seek equity	6.2. Seek equal opportunities from a gender, age and disability perspective.
10.A Application of the principle of special and differential treatment (WTO).		
10.B Promotion of financial flows for developing countries.		
10.C Remittance cost reduction.		

Context indicators

		Source	Year	Value	Reference value
D23	Percentage of foreign population (%).	DD SUA	2021	10,53	10,84
D24a	Total Dependency Index (%).	DD SUA	-	53,73	49,72 
SDG 10.1	Labor integration of people with disabilities (%).	SDG NET	-	1,83	2,96 
SDG 10.2	Labor integration of foreign people (%).	SDG NET	-	36,94	69,47 

*The reference value depends on the source consulted. DD SUA: average of Spanish municipalities with more than 100,000 people/ SDG NET: Best attainable value according to the REDS methodology/ Udalsarea or VG City hall: percentage of growth and decrease compared to 2014 (or failing that, the first year with available data).

Worst quartile (DD SUA) or Ratio  Best quartile (DD SUA) or Ratio (SDG NET)  Increasing or decreasing evolution (Udalsarea)

Actions included in the VG2030UA

ACTION	SDG Targets	MAIN STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE
59 Development of the Strategic Plan of the Department of Social Policies.	(1.2) (1.3) (1.4) (2.1) (2.2) (10.1) (10.2) (10.3) (10.4) (10.7)	SO6	10 Reduction of inequalities
63 Development of the II Coexistence and Diversity Plan, towards the Right to the City: inclusive city and city free of discrimination.	(5.1) (10.2) (10.3) (16.B)	SO6	10 Reduction of inequalities

DEGREE OF IMPLEMENTATION IN 2022



* Degree of implementation calculated according to the percentage of achievement of each of the actions included in the VG2030UA in 2022

Positive impacts

- Long tradition in educational plans and policies for coexistence and diversity. **(5.1)(10.2)(10.4)**
- Long tradition in the development of policies for children, adolescents, the elderly, families, the LGTBIQ+ community, etc. LGTBI observatory. **(10.2)(10.4)**
- Great richness and multicultural diversity derived from migratory processes. **(10.2)**
- A public offer of activities for people with intellectual diversity would be very positive. **(5.1)(10.3)**
- Rich and diverse associative business sector. **(10.2)**
- Opportunity for new relationship spaces in neighbourhoods derived from digital literacy projects. **(10.2)(10.3)**
- Extensive network of community centers for the elderly (BIZAN). **(10.2)**
- Network of municipal social services for the detection, assessment and accompaniment of individuals and families and that provides the necessary resources. **(10.4)(11.3)(5.4)**
- Community network work (civic centers, social services, entities...) **(10.4)**
- Existence of a network of Civic Centers distributed throughout the city's neighbourhoods providing services in a decentralized and coordinated manner linked to social, cultural, leisure and sports policies. **(10.2)**
- The experience of the Bizan network can be used to create a network for young people. **(10.2)**
- Consolidated artistic activity as a driver of socio-cultural development. **(10.2)(11.4)**
- Local plan for childhood and adolescence. **(10.2)**

Negative impacts

- Situations of vulnerability related to the aging of the population (unwanted loneliness, difficulties in carrying out daily tasks). **(10.2)**
- Difficulties in access to professional internships for migrants in an irregular situation. **(5.1)(4.3)(8.5)(10.2)(10.7)**
- Segregation by age and income. **(1.2)(1.4)(5.1)(10.2)(10.3)(11.3)**
- Lack of social rental offer. **(1.2)(1.4)(10.3)(11.1)**
- Digital divide that especially affects older people or the population with less computer knowledge and that is aggravated in situations of loneliness. **(10.3)**
- Exclusionary dynamics with the digitization of procedures in basic services (bank procedures, administration procedures) and access to leisure or culture (theatre tickets, shows...). **(10.3)**
- Situations of exclusion derived from inequality in access to technological means, especially with the normalization of online education, teleworking and digital administrative procedures. **(9.C)(10.3)**
- Lack of adaptation to cognitive diversities and conciliation situations in some municipal activities. **(10.2)**
- Lack of cultural and leisure spaces with programs designed by and for young people. **(10.2)(4.A)(17.7)**

* (X,X): SDG target related to each identified impact.



11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES



URBAN AGENDA ALIGNMENT



Targets	Strategic objective	Specific objective
11.1 Ensure access to housing.	SO. 8. Guarantee access to Housing	8.1. Promote the existence of an adequate housing stock at an affordable price 8.2. Guarantee access to Housing, especially of the most vulnerable groups
11.2 Provide access to public transport.	SO. 5. Promote proximity and sustainable mobility	5.2. Promote sustainable modes of transport
11.3 Increasing inclusive and sustainable urbanization.	SO. 6. Promote social cohesion and seek equity	6.1. Reduce the risk of poverty and social exclusion in disadvantaged urban environments 6.3. Promote social, cultural and artistic development
11.4 Protection of cultural and natural heritage.	SO. 6. Promote social cohesion and seek equity	6.3. Promote social, cultural and artistic development
11.5 Reducing the number of deaths from disasters and reducing vulnerability.	SO. 1. Organize the territory and make rational use of the land, conserve and protect it SO. 3. Prevent and reduce the effects of climate change and improve resilience	1.2. Preserve and enhance the natural and cultural heritage and protect the landscape 3.3. Improve resilience to climate change
11.6 Reduction of the environmental impact in cities.	SO. 4. Make a sustainable management of resources and promote the circular economy SO. 3. Prevent and reduce the effects of climate change and improve resilience	4.4. Reduce waste and encourage recycling 3.2. Reduce greenhouse gas emissions
11.7 Provide access to green areas and safe public spaces.	SO. 2. Avoid urban sprawl and revitalize the existing city	2.3 Guarantee the quality and accessibility of public spaces
11.A Support for linkages in urban, peri-urban and rural areas.	SO. 1. Organize the territory and make rational use of the land, conserve and protect it	1.1. Organize the land in a way that is compatible with its territorial environment
11.B Increased disaster risk reduction in cities	SO. 3. Prevent and reduce the effects of climate change and improve resilience	3.1. Adapt the territorial and urban model to the effects of climate change and advance in its prevention
11.C Provide support to least developed countries, including through financial and technical assistance, so that they can build sustainable and resilient buildings using local materials	SO. 10. Improve intervention instruments and governance	10.3 Boost local training and improve funding

Context indicators

		Source	Year	Value	Reference value
D06	Urban density. Number of inhabitants per hectare of urban land surface (inhab. /ha).	DD SUA	2021	83,75	99,73 
DST02	Percentage of development land areas with respect to the total urban land (%).	DD SUA	2021	17,74 %	30,16 
DST03	Developable land delimited with respect to the total urban land (%).	DD SUA	2021	6,95 %	25,41 
01_05	Area occupied by parks, gardens and urban green areas + Green Belt (m2/inhabitant).	Udalsarea or VG City hall	2019	34,96	-25% 
SDG 11.7	Urban Resilience (Index).	SDG NET		11,00	100 
D18a	Residential vehicles per 1000 inhabitants.	DD SUA	2021	496,72	539,93 
03_19	Transport modes: walking (%).	Udalsarea or VG City hall	2015-9	54,36 %	-
03_20	Transport modes: by bicycle (%).	Udalsarea or VG City hall	2015-9	12,27 %	-
03_21	Transport modes: by car (%).	Udalsarea or VG City hall	2015-9	23,93 %	-
03_22	Transport modes: by bus (%).	Udalsarea or VG City hall	2015-9	8,32 %	-
13_01	Knowledge of the Basque language (%).	Udalsarea or VG City hall	2016	0,26 %	-
D08	Housing density by urban land area (H/ha).	DD SUA	2011	36,71	48,15 
DST04	Percentage of land areas under development for residential use with respect to the total urban land (%).	DD SUA	2021	14,51 %	14,33
D29	Number of housings per 1,000 inhabitants.	DD SUA	2021	438,29	469,55
D34	Percentage of secondary housing (%).	DD SUA	2011	2,49 %	5,47 
D35	Percentage of empty housing (%).	DD SUA	2011	5,07 %	11,62 
SDG 11.5	Index of access to housing (%).	SDG NET		5,93 %	2,71 
SDG 11.9	Official protected housing (%).	SDG NET		15,80 %	11,79 
D32	Variation in the number of households 2001-2011(%).	DD SUA	2011	33,43 %	25,10
D33	Growth of the housing stock 2001-2011 (%).	DD SUA	2011	26,58%	16,67
20_01	Meetings of face-to-face citizen participation mechanisms (number of meetings).	Udalsarea or VG City hall	2019	61,00	110% 

*The reference value depends on the source consulted. DD SUA: average of Spanish municipalities with more than 100,000 people/ SDG NET: Best attainable value according to the REDS methodology/ Udalsarea or VG City hall: percentage of growth and decrease compared to 2014 (or failing that, the first year with available data).

Worst quartile (DD SUA) or Ratio  Best quartile (DD SUA) or Ratio (SDG NET)

   Increasing or decreasing evolution (Udalsarea) (SDG NET)

Positive impacts

- Reduction since 2006 of GHG emissions in almost all sectors. (7.2)(3.9)(11.6)
- Considerable reduction of energy consumption in the area of mobility and reduction of mobility in private motorized vehicles. (9.1)(11.2)(11.6)
- Good access to public transport from almost all areas of the city. (10.3)(11.2)
- Work location model of great autonomy, the majority of the employed population works in the same municipality. (11.6)
- Absence of relevant residential vulnerability, without detecting serious problems of spatial segregation or substandard housing. (10.2)
- Possibility of enabling emergency housing (for evictions, etc.) conditioning empty municipal housing. (1.3)(10.3)
- Potential moment to develop innovative and sustainable projects in rural environments. (11.A)(15.5)
- Sufficient artificialized surface to cover urban needs in terms of endowments and housing in the coming years, so it is not necessary to develop more land. (11.6)
- High value of the cultural, architectural and archaeological heritage, both in the city and in the Councils. (11.4)
- Existence of a catalog of unreviewed architectural heritage in the update of the PGOU, and inventory of minor elements of cultural heritage value in the Councils or on undeveloped land. (11.4)
- Strong presence of a network of free green spaces within the city (20 m²/inhabitant, a benchmark at a European level). (11.6)(11.7)
- Green Belt and its pedestrian and cycling itineraries as an element of biodiversity and connection between natural spaces, such as the greenways to Estíbaliz and Arlabán, the Peña Betoño livestock route, etc. (15.5)(11.7)(13.1)
- Stable population in the councils, even given the centrality and demographic attraction pole generated by the city. (11.4)
- Possibility of declassification of developable land in the framework of the review of the PGOU. (11.3)
- Compact and mixed-use city throughout the intra-round area, used as a reference model. (11.3)(11.6)
- The green ring as a limiter of urban expansion and transition between urban and rural. (11.3)(11.6)
- Opportunity for a re-densification of the new developments already approved in the planning. (11.3)
- Opportunity to create an urban space of interest on the train tracks, although it depends on the uses established. (11.6)(11.7)
- Opportunity within the framework of the review of the PGOU to reassess the needs and opportunities linked to the provisioning needs and the land of vacant facilities. (11.3)(11.6)
- Good general indices of proximity to facilities, with 76% of the population within a radius of 600m to the four types of facilities (Sports, Educational, Health and Cultural). (10.2)(4.A)(11.3)(1.4)
- Extensive and consolidated network of sports facilities throughout the city. Only actions to renew the facilities or continuous evolution in their management are required. (11.3)(1.4)
- Adequate provision of services and facilities in rural areas in relation to their population. (11.4)(1.4)
- Appropriate rates of green area endowment per inhabitant for the total urban environment and proximity, although with significant variations by neighbourhood. (11.7)
- Good accessibility to various infrastructures and services in the neighbourhoods, such as health centers, civic centers, the BIZANs and the activities offered by them. (11.3)(11.4)
- Good level of accessibility of the city road. (11.3)(11.4)(11.7)
- Proposals for an inclusive design of public spaces and buildings ("Desirak Plazara"). (11.7)(11.3)
- Actions to improve accessibility and safety in the Green Belt linked to the Next Generation. (11.7)
- 94% of the population living in a quiet area, without exceeding noise pollution limits. (11.6)
- Historical and architectural values of the Councils with the capacity to reinforce their uniqueness and



promote urban-rural values. (11.4)

- Beginning of the process of recovery and regeneration of the historic and working-class neighbourhoods in an integral manner. (11.4)(11.A)
- Equipment adaptation projects for the integration of renewable energies or green infrastructures. (11.6)(11.C)
- Existence of a municipal emergency plan. (11.B)
- Awareness of the importance of proximity after the situation experienced by COVID-19, the city of 15 and 30 minutes. (11.6)(11.7)
- Consolidation of a mobility model that advances towards sustainability and that has opted for the recovery of public space. (11.6)(11.7)
- Quality public space (wide sidewalks, recesses at intersections, protection ears, etc.) for pedestrian mobility. (11.6)(11.7)
- Decentralization of municipal services through the network of civic centers and sports facilities that avoid displacement. (11.6)
- Central neighbourhoods with urban characteristics with potential for proximity routes. (11.6)
- Significant increase in mobility by bicycle and public transport and moderate increase in mobility on foot. (11.2)(11.3)(11.7)
- Reinforcement of public transport as a comfortable, fast and reliable alternative thanks to the tramway and the BEI. (11.2)(11.3)(11.7)
- Promotion of new collaborative mobility concepts that foster new ways of owning and using the car and new mobility services. (11.2)(11.3)(11.7)
- Use of light vehicles for the distribution of soft goods. (11.6)(11.3)(11.7)
- Network of civic centers, facilities, public facilities and public policies to reinforce social cohesion. (11.3)(10.2)
- Euskera as an opportunity for social cohesion, coexistence and rapprochement between people in different social spheres. (11.4)
- Existence of usable spaces and infrastructures for cultural activities. (11.3)(16.7)
- Value of Euskera as cultural heritage. (11.4)
- Work location model of great autonomy, the majority of the employed population works in the same municipality. (11.6)
- Demand for housing covered by the current stock of built housing, although it needs investment in regeneration and rehabilitation. (11.1)(11.4)(11.6)
- Possible demand for housing in the Councils that can be absorbed through unconsolidated urban land. (11.1)(11.4)
- Regional, state and European programs and policies to promote rehabilitation, regeneration and urban renewal. (11.1)(11.3)(11.C)
- Existence of homes susceptible to mobilization (empty homes and not used as a second residence not included in the housing market) (11.1)(11.6)
- Possibility of expanding the existing housing stock without the need for new construction, through changes in the use of buildings, housing segregation, etc. (11.1)(11.4)
- Possibility of expanding the existing housing stock without the need for new construction, through changes in the use of buildings, housing segregation, etc. (11.1)(11.6)
- Possibility of creating new types of community housing based on the experience of sheltered flats for the elderly and experiences from other countries (cohousing and collaborative housing). (11.1)
- Alokabide with its own mediation service for management and mediation in coexistence conflicts. (11.1)
- Next Generation Funds for building rehabilitation, accessibility and conservation, and especially aimed at improving energy efficiency. (11.3)

Negative impacts

- Lack of resources to monitor the application of the regulations on the occupation of public space and circulation. (3.6)(11.7)
- Perception of insecurity in some points of the public space, suffered mainly by women as in the displacements between residential and productive uses and due to the lack of compactness of the extra-round neighbourhoods. (5.2)(11.7)
- Infrastructural urban barriers and lack of continuity and/or safety in some soft mobility itineraries (pedestrians and cyclists). (3.6)(9.1)(11.7)(11.6)
- Scarce and uneven development of the Superblocks project. (3.6)(9.1)(11.6)
- Unequal distribution of Official Protection Housing that generates segregation by age, young families are located mainly in newly developed neighbourhoods, and older people in other neighbourhoods. (10.2)(10.3)(11.3)
- Socio-spatial inequality in access to housing: dimensions and quality of housing, tenure regime, forced mobility due to rental income, etc. (10.2)(10.3)(11.1)
- Racism and xenophobia in access to housing, especially in rental processes. (10.2)(10.3)(11.1)
- Impossibility of access to public housing for population profiles that need it most, as is the case of people in a situation of irregular documentation whose access to public housing and employment depends on the years of registration. (1.4)(10.2)(10.3)(11.1)
- High percentage of vacant or temporarily vacant dwellings, in some municipal cases. (17.14)(11.1)
- Lack of connectivity of the Green Belt with external natural spaces and the city center. (15.1)(11.7)
- Low endowment of green space and level of naturalization of intra-round neighbourhoods. (11.6)(11.7)
- Urban tradition of promoting and rewarding new development models, instead of prioritizing the regeneration and rehabilitation of the existing city. (11.4)(11.6)
- Centrality of Vitoria-Gasteiz city, both internal (compared to the Councils) and external (in relation to the Functional Area), especially in relation to services and location of the population. (11.A)(11.3)
- Urban and housing planning of the old PGOU carried out based on erroneous demographic forecasts. (11.3)(11.6)
- Excess of developable land in the Councils, and mismatch between the urban land ordinances and the reality of the Councils. (11.3)(11.6)
- Construction of urban sectors in a discontinuous manner with implications of inefficiency and cost of services. (11.3)(11.6)
- Mismatches between the supply and demand for resources due to demographic dynamics (the decrease in mortality and fertility, etc.) and urban dynamics (planning, etc.) (11.3)(11.6)
- Risk of population displacement in the Medieval Quarter. (11.3)(11.6)(11.4)
- Rigidity of uses in the PGOU that can cause a loss of opportunities to revitalize and improve the existing city. (11.3)(11.6)
- Low building density of the new extra-round neighbourhoods, which generate a lack of cohesion and public life, as well as a low diversity of uses and a lack of central spaces. (11.3)(11.6)(11.7)
- Excess of vacant plots destined for facilities in extra-round neighbourhoods, which represent 40% of the area destined for facilities. (11.3)(1.4)
- High number of markets and empty commercial premises with unsanitary conditions that also generate a feeling of insecurity. (11.3)(11.6)(11.7)
- Shortcomings in community buildings in intra-round neighbourhoods (energy efficiency, conservation, accessibility). (11.3)(1.4)(7.3)(11.C)
- Impact of the Round and infrastructural barriers on interior and exterior urban continuity. (11.3)(11.7)
- Diverse problems of accessibility in facilities and public space. (11.3)(11.7)(11.4)
- Acoustic pollution and noise due to nightlife (especially in downtown neighbourhoods) and the impact

- of urban traffic routes and infrastructure. (11.6)(9.1)
- Several neighbourhoods present vulnerability indexes and needs for comprehensive urban regeneration and building rehabilitation. (11.3)(10.2)
 - Insufficient aid for the regeneration and rehabilitation of neighbourhoods. (11.3)
 - Great difficulty of rehabilitation actions in the Medieval Quarter, due to its morph typological characteristics. (11.4)(11.3)
 - High complexity of housing rehabilitation actions in the most vulnerable neighbourhoods for architectural, management and financing reasons. (11.4)(10.2)(11.1)
 - The architectural heritage is in a very improvable state of conservation. (11.4)
 - Urban areas vulnerable to flooding: industrial estates of Arriaga and Gamarra or the neighbourhoods of Ariznabarria and Lovaina. (1.5)(11.B)(13.1)
 - Increased need for mobility in general and especially in the new neighbourhoods with lower density that generate more displacements due to the lack of shops. (11.2)(11.3)
 - Traffic problems between pedestrians and cyclists, mainly in areas without bike lanes and with fast roads, due to the occupation of sidewalks by cyclists. (3.6)(11.7)
 - Lack of adequate regulation, awareness and coexistence instruments between different types of mobility (bicycles, pedestrians, VMP, cars, loading and unloading areas). (3.6)(11.7)
 - Discrepancies around the city's mobility model. (11.2)(11.6)
 - Difference in population profiles according to origin, age and socioeconomic profile accentuated between some neighbourhoods. (11.3)
 - Feeling of collective identity closely related to the social profile. In general, weak city pride is perceived. (11.4)
 - Lack of spaces for creative leisure and sports. (11.3)
 - Lack of visibility, resources, monitoring and recognition of the culture. (11.4)
 - Knowledge and use of the Basque language (euskeria) that could be improved. (11.4)
 - Low density in the extra-round neighbourhoods that hinders commercial activity. (11.A)
 - Residential buildings in the intra-round neighbourhoods built with hygienic-sanitary, energy and accessibility standards that are less demanding than the current ones. (7.3)(11.1)
 - Housing that is old and in a poor state of conservation in some areas of intra-round neighbourhoods and especially concentrated in the Medieval Quarter. (7.3)(11.1)
 - Lack of residential variety and new housing models: cohousing or other shared models adapted to new needs and ways of living. (11.1)(11.3)
 - Situations of overcrowding and over crowding of housing, especially among the migrating population or in a situation of economic vulnerability. (10.2)(10.3)(11.1)
 - Risk of population displacement and gentrification processes in some neighbourhoods. (11.1)
 - Succession of economic crises and resulting instability situations that make emancipation and access to stable housing difficult for young people. (11.1)
 - Insufficient policies and public aid in terms of access to housing (social housing, rent, etc.) (11.1)

* (X,X): SDG target related to each identified impact.

Actions included in the VG2030UA

ACTION	SDG Targets	MAIN STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE
1 Review of the PGOU according to principles of sustainable urbanism.	(11.3) (15.1)	SO2	2.1. Define an urban model that promotes compactness, urban balance and the provision of basic services
2 Works to improve connections between fragmented areas.	(11.3) (11.2)	SO2	2.1. Define an urban model that promotes compactness, urban balance and the provision of basic services
3 Actions for the comprehensive regeneration of VG neighbourhoods, promoting their balance.	(11.3) (11.4) (11.7)(11.A) (11.C)	SO2	2.5. Promote urban regeneration
4 Actions for the comprehensive regeneration of the Medieval Quarter.	(11.3) (11.4) (11.7) (11.A) (11.C)	SO2	2.5. Promote urban regeneration
5 Comprehensive rehabilitation works of large neighbourhood municipal facilities.	(11.3) (11.C)	SO2	2.6. Improving the quality and sustainability of buildings
6 Actions to improve and promote soft pedestrian, cyclist and VMP (Personal Mobility Vehicles).	(9.1) (11.7) (3.4)	SO5	5.2. Promote sustainable modes of transport
7 Actions to reorganize improve and/or expand the public transport network to make it more efficient, accessible and sustainable.	(11.2) (11.6)	SO5	5.2. Promote sustainable modes of transport
8 Actions for the study and development of intermodality (car-bicycle-VMP-public transport) and creation of modal exchange areas.	(11.2) (11.6)	SO5	5.2. Promote sustainable modes of transport
9 Actions to promote electric mobility and shared models.	(11.2) (11.6)	SO5	5.2. Promote sustainable modes of transport
10 Actions to adapt urban freight transport and logistics.	(11.2) (11.6) (9.A)	SO5	5.2. Promote sustainable modes of transport
11 Development of a strategy to improve daily mobility to work and educational centers.	(11.2) (11.6)	SO5	5.2. Promote sustainable modes of transport
12 Actions to rationalize contain and reduce the use of private vehicles in the city as a whole.	(3.6) (9.1) (11.7)	SO5	5.2. Promote sustainable modes of transport
13 Development of an instrument to articulate mobility actions.	(11.2) (11.7) (11.6) (9.A)	SO5	5.2. Promote sustainable modes of transport
14 Preparation of a municipal strategy on housing and development of actions to improve the housing stock and its regulation.	(11.1) (11.3) (11.C)	SO8	8.1. Promote the existence of an adequate housing stock at an affordable price
15 Programs in the field of public, social and rental housing to facilitate access to housing for the entire population, with special attention to the young population.	(11.1)	SO8	8.2. Guarantee access to housing, especially for the most vulnerable groups
16 Programs to promote and mobilize the municipal housing stock.	(11.1)	SO8	8.1. Promote the existence of an adequate housing stock at an affordable price
17 Preparation and implementation of a strategy for the regeneration and optimization of old industrial estates.	(11.3) (11.6) (9.1) (9.2)	SO2	2.2. Guarantee functional complexity and diversity of uses

38	Energy and comprehensive housing rehabilitation strategy.	(11.6)	SO2	2.6. Improving the quality and sustainability of buildings
45	Development of the Urban Green Infrastructure Strategy.	(11.6) (11.7) (15.5) (13.3)	SO1	1.3. Improve green and blue infrastructures and link them with the natural context
46	Naturalization of schoolyards.	(4.A) (11.6) (11.7) (13.3)	SO2	2.4. Improve the urban environment and reduce pollution
47	Preparation and Implementation of the Action Plans of the 2030 Air Quality Strategy.	(11.6) (3.9)	SO2	2.4. Improve the urban environment and reduce pollution
48	Preparation and implementation of action plans to improve the sound environment for noise management and reduction.	(11.6)	SO2	2.4. Improve the urban environment and reduce pollution
49	Caring city: actions to promote care and good treatment.	(11.3) (10.2) (11.7)	SO2	2.3. Guarantee the quality and accessibility of public spaces
52	Definition of transversal criteria for an inclusive design of public spaces and facilities.	(5.1) (11.3) (11.7)	SO2	2.3. Guarantee the quality and accessibility of public spaces
60	Support service for individuals and families to prevent loss of housing.	(11.1)	SO8	8.2. Guarantee access to housing, especially for the most vulnerable groups
64	Actions linked to the Strategic Plan for Culture (diversity, youth, equality, Basque language).	(4.7) (11.4) (5.1)	SO6	6.3. Promote social, cultural and artistic development
65	Development of the General Plan for the Promotion of the Uses of Euskara (Basque language): ESEP.	(4.7) (11.4) (5.1)	SO6	6.3. Promote social, cultural and artistic development
66	Specific programs on linguistic and cultural diversity.	(4.7) (11.4) (5.1)	SO6	6.3. Promote social, cultural and artistic development
80	Actions to improve cultural facilities and make better use of existing ones.	(11.4)	SO2	2.2. Guarantee functional complexity and diversity of uses
81	Actions to promote sports activity.	(11.3) (11.7)	SO2	2.2. Guarantee functional complexity and diversity of uses
82	Actions for the protection and promotion of historical-cultural heritage.	(11.4)	SO1	1.2. Preserve and enhance the natural and cultural heritage and protect the landscape

DEGREE OF IMPLEMENTATION IN 2022



* Degree of implementation calculated according to the percentage of achievement of each of the actions included in the VG2030UA in 2022



12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION



URBAN AGENDA ALIGNMENT



Targets	Strategic objective	Specific objective
12.1 Sustainable consumption and production framework application.	SO. 4. Make a sustainable management of resources and promote the circular economy	4.3. Promote the cycle of materials
12.2 Achieve efficient use of natural resources.	SO. 4. Make a sustainable management of resources and promote the circular economy	4.3. Promote the cycle of materials 4.4. Reduce waste and encourage recycling
12.3 Food waste reduction.	SO. 4. Make a sustainable management of resources and promote the circular economy	4.4. Reduce waste and encourage recycling
12.4 Waste and chemical management.	SO. 4. Make a sustainable management of resources and promote the circular economy	4.4. Reduce waste and encourage recycling
12.5 Waste prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse.	SO. 4. Make a sustainable management of resources and promote the circular economy	4.4. Reduce waste and encourage recycling
12.6 Adoption of sustainable practices in companies.	SO. 7. Promote and favor the Urban Economy	7.1. Seek local productivity, job creation and the revitalization and diversification of economic activity
12.7 Sustainable public procurement.	SO. 10. Improve intervention instruments and governance	10.3 Boost local training and improve funding
12.8 Ensuring education for Sustainable Development.	SO. 10. Improve intervention instruments and governance	10.3 Boost local training and improve funding
12.A Strengthening of science and technology for sustainability.		
12.B Achieve sustainable tourism.	SO. 7. Promote and favor the Urban Economy	7.2. Promote sustainable and quality tourism and the key sectors of the local economy
12.C Regulation of fossil fuel subsidies.		

Context indicators

		Source	Year	Value	Reference value
SDG 12.2	Improper waste (%).	SDG NET	-	28,96 %	0
07_02	Generation of domestic and commercial waste per inhabitant (kg/inhab./day).	Udalsarea or VG City hall	2019	1,05	4%
07_03	Selective collection rate for domestic and commercial waste (%).	Udalsarea or VG City hall	2019	0,33 %	29%
07_20	Reuse of domestic or commercial waste (kg/inhab/year) (kg/inhab/year).	Udalsarea or VG City hall	2019	3,57	65%
07_24	Treatment of domestic or commercial waste: deposit in landfill (%)	Udalsarea or VG City hall	2018	8,50 %	-44%
SDG 12.4	Sustainable tourism (Number of overnight stays).	SDG NET	-	0,64	0,51

*The reference value depends on the source consulted. DD SUA: average of Spanish municipalities with more than 100,000 people/ SDG NET: Best attainable value according to the REDS methodology/ Udalsarea or VG City hall: percentage of growth and decrease compared to 2014 (or failing that, the first year with available data).

Worst quartile (DD SUA) or Ratio Best quartile (DD SUA) or Ratio (SDG NET)

Increasing or decreasing evolution (Udalsarea)

Actions included in the VG2030UA

ACTION	SDG Targets	MAIN STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE
28 Review and implementation of the Agrifood Strategy (2.3) (2.4) (2.5) (8.2) (8.3) (8.4) (8.5) (8.8) (12.2) (12.3)	(11.4) (12.1) (12.8) (13.3)	SO7	7.1. Seek local productivity, job creation and the revitalization and diversification of economic activity
30 Dissemination actions for citizen awareness and sensitization about the benefits of sustainable and responsible food production and consumption and the value of rural life.	(12.2) (12.5) (12.6) (12.A)	SO1	1.2. Preserve and enhance the natural and cultural heritage and protect the landscape
44 Actions to prevent the generation of urban waste and improve its management.	(12.2) (12.5) (12.6) (12.A)	SO4	4.4. Reduce waste and encourage recycling

DEGREE OF IMPLEMENTATION IN 2022



*Degree of implementation calculated according to the percentage of achievement of each of the actions included in the VG2030UA in 2022

Positive impacts

- Existence of public urban gardens to close the cycle of organic matter and self-production of food. (12.2)(12.3)(12.5)
- Agents of the social and solidarity economy dedicated to the circular economy from service to people and not only from productivity. (12.2)(12.5)(12.8)
- Waste management in rural areas to promote circularity, both in domestic organic waste (individual and community self-composting), and in reuse of mowing and pruning for natural fertilizer, as a way to improve its economy and protect the aquifer from artificial fertilizers. (6.3)(12.5)
- Possibility of developing public contracting instructions to promote, through clauses, environmental measures or other types of economies such as the circular economy and the social economy. (12.7)(9.4)
- Decrease in waste entering the landfill in recent years. (12.5)
- Increase in the percentage of waste with selective collection. (12.5)
- Good proximity of citizens to collection points. (12.5)
- High levels of recycling of waste derived from demolition and construction. (12.5)(12.6)
- Ecological awareness that pushes towards more sustainable diets in terms of emissions and energy. (12.2)
- Inter-territorial and inter-institutional collaboration on waste management (Condado de Treviño, Logroño). (12.5)
- Possibility of redesigning current waste collection systems, evolving towards more innovative models that reduce the remaining fraction. (12.5)
- Responsible public procurement as an essential tool to promote equity and equal opportunities. (8.1)(10.4)(12.7)
- Knowledge and innovation in resource management allowing management of resources more efficient, such water. (6.4)(8.4) (12.2)(12.6)

Negative impacts

- Lack of circularity of materials and reuse of waste in the municipality, especially important in the industrial sector. (9.A)(12.6)
- Energy system highly dependent on fossil energy (mobility, industrial and residential consumption). (11.A)(12.C)
- Deficiencies in the optimization of resources in the production and consumption of food (water, energy, transportation). (12.1)(12.2)
- Lack of knowledge regarding the origin and production techniques of materials and food consumed in the municipality. (12.1)(12.6)
- Lack of reflection on waste (especially that generated by the second sector) that cannot be recycled or reused. (12.6)(12.5)
- High dependence on energy and materials, especially in the industrial sector. (12.6)(12.1) (9.4)
- Improvable industrial waste dumping management. (12.4)
- Fragmentation and polarization of the governance model for waste management in the territories of Álava. (12.4)
- Low participation of individuals and companies in the separation of urban waste at source. (12.5)
- Lack of adequate infrastructure for the treatment of a high quantity of selectively collected high-quality organic matter. (12.5)
- Problems generated by the Gardelegi Landfill. (12.4)
- Improved provision of containers in the municipality, with the exception of the collection points of the rest fraction, whose provision is higher. (12.5)
- Limited implementation of selective organic collection, and lack of measures to prevent the use of the rest fraction. (12.5)
- European standards for recycling are not met. (12.1)

* (X,X): SDG target related to each identified impact.



13 CLIMATE ACTION



URBAN AGENDA ALIGNMENT



Targets	Strategic objective	Specific objective
13.1 Strengthening resilience and adaptation.	SO. 3. Prevent and reduce the effects of climate change and improve resilience	3.3. Improve resilience to climate change
13.2 Incorporation of climate change in national policies, strategies and plans.	SO. 3. Prevent and reduce the effects of climate change and improve resilience	3.1 Adapt the territorial and urban model to the effects of climate change and advance in its prevention
13.3 Improvement of education and environmental awareness.		
13.A Mobilization of economic resources.		
13.B Climate change management in less advanced countries.		

Context indicators

	Source	Year	Value	Reference value	
SDG 13.1 CO2 emissions per inhabitant (% tCO2 per capita).	SDG NET	-	6,51 %	0	
SDG 13.2 CO2 emissions from buildings and industry (% tCO2 per capita).	SDG NET	-	3,30 %	0	
SDG 13.3 CO2 emissions from transport (% tCO2 per capita).	SDG NET	-	3,68 %	0	
08_01 Greenhouse gas emissions of the municipality per inhabitant and year (without industry and without the primary sector) t CO2e/inhab./year.	Udalsarea or VG City hall	2018	2,61	1%	
08_02 Greenhouse gas emissions of the City Council per inhabitant and year (t CO2e/inhab./year).	Udalsarea or VG City hall	2018	0,16	-1%	

*The reference value depends on the source consulted. DD SUA: average of Spanish municipalities with more than 100,000 people/ SDG NET: Best attainable value according to the REDS methodology/ Udalsarea or VG City hall: percentage of growth and decrease compared to 2014 (or failing that, the first year with available data).

Worst quartile (DD SUA) or Ratio
(SDG NET)

Best quartile (DD SUA) or Ratio (SDG NET)

Increasing or decreasing evolution (Udalsarea)

Positive impacts

- Hydraulic improvement and conditioning actions carried out in recent years: works carried out between the Abetxuko and Gamarra Bridge for defense against floods, recovery of the Salburua Wetlands as lamination ponds. (6.6)(15.1)(13.1)
- Consolidated model of green infrastructure on an urban and territorial scale with the capacity to deal with the effects of Climate change. (13.2)(1.5)(15.9)
- School initiatives through the educating city on Climate change, example: Streets for kids. (13.3)
- Appreciation by the young population of the use of bicycles and electric scooters as elements that are more respectful of the environment, and linked to greater health security. (13.3)(11.3)(11.7)
- Undeveloped Land is a valuable source of carbon sequestration. (13.2)(11.C)
- Temporary naturalization of unused lots in new neighbourhoods as an expansion of the green infrastructure and carbon sink. (3.9)(13.1)
- Work of the Center for Environmental Studies. (13.2)(13.A)
- Reference municipality in green matters in Europe. (13.3)(13.2)(15.9)
- Extensive experience in the development of plans and strategies to combat Climate change. (13.2)(13.A)(15.9)
- State and European policies related to the adaptation-mitigation of Climate change. (15.9)(13.2)
- Increased citizen awareness in environmental matters and in the face of the challenge of Climate change and its effects on urban environments, and especially among young people. (13.3)
- Selection of the city for the European Mission of Smart and Climate Neutral Cities. (13.3)(15.9)

Negative impacts

- Scenarios of lower water supply and higher demand derived from Climate change. (1.A)(6.1)(6.4)(6.5)(6.A)(13.1)
- The model of public space that is being developed reinforces the heat island; green infrastructure is needed not only in the parks but also in the internal ring. (11.6)(13.1)
- Increase in the fleet of cars and motorcycles. High rate of motorization and predominance of vehicles with combustion engines. (13.2)
- Lack of knowledge about the impact of Climate change. (13.3)
- University little linked to current needs and with few initiatives on Climate change. (13.3)
- Upward trend in basic temperature variables and downward trend in rainfall. Increase in extreme events. (13.1)
- Municipal water resources (Salburua aquifer and wetland), with high vulnerability to Climate change. (13.1)(11.B)(6.4)
- Higher health risk in certain neighbourhoods due to temperature change, related to the density and age of housing, the dependency ratio and a lower proportion of vegetal surface and basic services. (13.1)
- Food system dependent on long marketing circuits, highly vulnerable to Climate change and globalized crises. (13.1)
- Lack of analysis of the environmental, social and resource costs -as well as economic costs- of planning, actions, the urban model and its demographic consequences. (13.2)(17.14)

* (X,X): SDG target related to each identified impact.

Actions included in the VG2030UA

ACTION	SDG Targets	MAIN STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE
39 Development of climate adaptation actions within the Climate and Sustainable Energy Action Plan (PACES).	(11.6) (13.1) (13.2) (15.9)	SO3	3.1. Adapt the territorial and urban model to the effects of climate change and advance in its prevention
40 Design of prevention plans against the dangers of climate change.	(11.6) (13.1) (13.2)	SO3	3.3. Improve resilience to climate change
41 Works of the Flood Defense Plan.	(13.1)	SO3	3.3. Improve resilience to climate change
96 Participation in European Challenges against Climate Change.	(13.1) (13.2)	SO3	3.1. Adapt the territorial and urban model to the effects of climate change and advance in its prevention

DEGREE OF IMPLEMENTATION IN 2022



* Degree of implementation calculated according to the percentage of achievement of each of the actions included in the VG2030UA in 2022



15 LIFE ON LAND



URBAN AGENDA ALIGNMENT



Targets	Strategic objective	Specific objective
15.1 Ensure the conservation and sustainable use of ecosystems.		
15.2 Sustainable forest management.	SO. 1. Organize the territory and make rational use of the land, conserve and protect it	1.2. Preserve and enhance the natural and cultural heritage and protect the landscape
15.3 Fight against desertification.		
15.4 Ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems.		
15.5 Measures against the degradation and loss of biodiversity.	SO. 1. Organize the territory and make rational use of the land, conserve and protect it	1.3 Improve green and blue infrastructures and link them with the natural context
15.6 Access and proper use of genetic resources.	SO. 1. Organize the territory and make rational use of the land, conserve and protect it	1.2. Preserve and enhance the natural and cultural heritage and protect the landscape
15.7 Combat poaching and protected species.		
15.8 Prevention of invasive species.	SO. 1. Organize the territory and make rational use of the land, conserve and protect it	1.2. Preserve and enhance the natural and cultural heritage and protect the landscape
15.9 Integration of environmentally sensitive plans.	SO. 1. Organize the territory and make rational use of the land, conserve and protect it	1.3 Improve green and blue infrastructures and link them with the natural context
15.A Mobilization and increase of financial resources.	SO. 1. Organize the territory and make rational use of the land, conserve and protect it	1.2. Preserve and enhance the natural and cultural heritage and protect the landscape
15.B Increase in resources for forest management.		
15.C Support the fight against poaching.		

Context indicators

		Source	Year	Value	Reference value
D02a	Artificial coverage area by municipality (%).	DD SUA	2018	17,65 %	35,79
D04	Municipal area of undeveloped land (%).	DD SUA	2021	76,31 %	64,10
D02c	Area of forest area and meadows by municipality (%).	DD SUA	2014	37,88 %	32,47
SDG 15.2	Protection of natural spaces (%).	SDG NET	-	0,00 %	100
SDG 15.4	Green areas (Ratio per 1000 inhabitants).	SDG NET	-	3,37	8,2
04_01	Potentially contaminated soils (%).	Udalsarea or VG City hall	2017	0,14 %	-15%

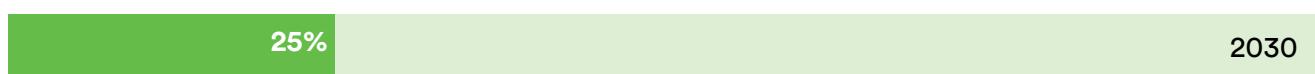
*The reference value depends on the source consulted. DD SUA: average of Spanish municipalities with more than 100,000 people/ SDG NET: Best attainable value according to the REDS methodology/ Udalsarea or VG City hall: percentage of growth and decrease compared to 2014 (or failing that, the first year with available data).

Worst quartile (DD SUA) or Ratio Best quartile (DD SUA) or Ratio (SDG NET) Increasing or decreasing evolution (Udalsarea) (SDG NET)

Actions included in the VG2030UA

ACTION	SDG Targets	MAIN STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE
31 Development of the Biodiversity Conservation Strategy of the municipality of Vitoria-Gasteiz.	(13.3) (15.1) (15.5) (15.8)	SO1	1.3. Improve green and blue infrastructures and link them with the natural context
32 Actions to protect the forest environment and improve its management.	(15.1) (15.2) (15.4)	SO1	1.2. Preserve and enhance the natural and cultural heritage and protect the landscape
33 Development of the Green Belt.	(11.7) (13.3) (15.1) (15.5) (15.5)	SO1	1.3. Improve green and blue infrastructures and link them with the natural context
34 Blue infrastructure improvement actions: river courses and wetlands.	(6.3) (15.1) (15.5)	SO1	1.3. Improve green and blue infrastructures and link them with the natural context

DEGREE OF IMPLEMENTATION IN 2022



* Degree of implementation calculated according to the percentage of achievement of each of the actions included in the VG2030UA in 2022

Positive impacts

- History of plans and projects linked to urban green infrastructure. (15.1)(15.5)(11.7)
- High percentage of agricultural and forest area. (15.1)
- High percentage of Undeveloped Land (SNU) and protected spaces(Red Natura 2000, Fauna Protection Areas, Natural Habitats of Community Interest, Important Wetlands RAMSAR International, Forests of Public Utility, Singular Landscapes). (15.B)
- Existence of areas of high naturalistic interest. (15.1)(15.4)
- Conservation of natural vestiges still existing in the rural landscape (hedgerows, riverbanks and island-forests) with great ecological and landscape relevance. (15.5)(15.B)
- Ecological continuity of the large forest masses of Montes de Vitoria and Badaia-Arrato, many of them Public Utility Forests. (15.4)(15.2)
- European economic aid for the Red Natura 2000. (15.2)(15.A)
- Budget item for the Trees Project, linked to the Green Capital for land reforestation. (15.3)(15.B)
- Municipal policies in the management of public spaces aimed at improving biodiversity and low consumption models. (12.1)(15.5)
- Network of Ecological Corridors of the CAPV, with a high presence in the municipality. (15.5)(15.9)
- The existence of the Center for Environmental Studies (CEA) and its proposals. (6.6)(15.1)

Negative impacts

- Existence of potentially contaminated industrial land. (2.4)
- Lack of territorial articulation of the Functional Area of Central Álava. (11.A)(15.9)
- Conflict in Non-Developable Land, of ecological or agricultural value, due to the possible implementation of energy, photovoltaic, communication infrastructures, or pressure from urban and industrial uses. (15.1)(15.9)(2.4)
- Impact of infrastructures (existing and future) on territorial compartmentalization and the loss of interconnection of wild populations in the Llanada Alavesa. (10.4)(15.9)(2.4)
- High land consumption and artificialization due to the oversized model of the previous PGOU (development and land reserves for facilities, residential, productive and tertiary uses and developable land in the Councils). (15.9)(15.1)
- Areas of high ecological mountain and forest value without protection. (15.1)(15.4)(15.B)
- Fragmentation, homogenization and degradation of existing natural spaces. (2.4)(15.3)(15.5)(11.4)
- Contaminated soils (former gravel pits of Lasarte). (6.6)(15.5)
- Loss of genetic diversity of crops that generates impoverishment of the soil and standardization of the landscape. (15.1)(15.3)(15.5)(2.4)
- Landscape impacts caused by the increase in various infrastructures on the tops of mountains. (15.4)
- Problems related to the use and management of forests such as motor vehicle access and uncontrolled burning. (15.4)(15.5)
- Erosive processes in areas with scarce vegetation. (15.3)
- Need for improvement in the natural protection of Montes de Vitoria and Badaia-Arrato. (15.4)
- Threatened flora and fauna species, lack of safe corridors for animals that lead to accidents. (15.7)(15.8)
- Presence of invasive alien species. (15.7)(15.8)
- Insufficient regulation of the PTS of renewables on energy infrastructures in the territory. (15.1)(7.2)
- Ecological isolation of vulnerable areas for the conservation of biodiversity not included in the Red Natura 2000. (15.1)(15.5)
- New vectors and insects derived from Climate change. (15.8)

* (X,X): SDG target related to each identified impact.



16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS



URBAN AGENDA ALIGNMENT



Targets	Strategic objective	Specific objective
16.1 Reduction of all forms of violence.	SO. 10. Improve intervention instruments and governance	10.2. Ensure citizen participation, transparency and favor multilevel governance
16.2 End child abuse, trafficking and exploitation.		
16.3 Promotion of the rule of law, access to justice.	SO. 10. Improve intervention instruments and governance	10.2. Ensure citizen participation, transparency and favor multilevel governance
16.4 Reducing Illicit Financial and Arms Flows.		
16.5 Reduction of corruption and bribery.		
16.6 Building effective and transparent institutions.	SO. 10. Improve intervention instruments and governance	10.2. Ensure citizen participation, transparency and favor multilevel governance 10.4 Design and launch training and awareness campaigns on urban matters as well as the exchange and dissemination of information
16.7 Promotion of citizen participation.		
16.8 Strengthening the participation of developing countries in OOI.		
16.9 Legal identity ratio and birth registration.		
16.10 Access to information and civil liberties.	SO. 10. Improve intervention instruments and governance	10.2. Ensure citizen participation, transparency and favor multilevel governance 10.4 Design and launch training and awareness campaigns on urban matters as well as the exchange and dissemination of information
16.A Strengthening institutions in violence prevention.		
16.B Promotion and application of laws and policies (Human Rights).	SO. 10. Improve intervention instruments and governance	10.1 Achieve an updated, flexible and simplified regulatory and planning framework that also improves management

Context indicators

	Source	Year	Value	Reference value
SDG 16.4 Voter turnout (%).	SDG NET	-	65,61 %	75,59 
SDG 16.5 Citizen participation and collaboration (Index).	SDG NET	-	100,00	100 
SDG 16.6 Transparency Index (Index).	SDG NET	-	81,54	100 

*The reference value depends on the source consulted. DD SUA: average of Spanish municipalities with more than 100,000 people/ SDG NET: Best attainable value according to the REDS methodology/ Udalsarea or VG City hall: percentage of growth and decrease compared to 2014 (or failing that, the first year with available data).

Worst quartile (DD SUA) or Ratio  Best quartile (DD SUA) or Ratio (SDG NET)
(SDG NET)

   Increasing or decreasing evolution (Udalsarea)

Positive impacts

- Positive parenting programs. (1.3)(5.4)
- A well-located city with a good employment and human rights record. (16.2)(10.2)
- Procedures for prevention and care in situations of child vulnerability and inappropriate treatment or mistreatment of older people. (16.1)
- Consolidated associative sector in terms of development cooperation. (16.8)
- Positive experiences of co-management projects and the existence of community projects in the neighbourhoods, good practice programs for children and adolescents (street education program) and social and labor inclusion programs. (14.1)(16.7)
- Open data portal of the Vitoria-Gasteiz City Council. Environmental data information available to the population (noise, air quality and pollution, etc.). (16.6)(17.14)
- Provision of security infrastructures in the municipal communication network. (16.5)
- Extensive experience in the development of policies and plans in the City Council. There is work carried out around very diverse topics, many of them also linked to the efficient and coherent management of public policies. (16.6)
- The Government Strategic Plan 2019-2023 has the objective of improving transparency with indicators, methodologies and evaluation of the Plans and establishing an open data strategy. (16.6)
- Recovery of the document "Transversality as an element of improvement in the Vitoria-Gasteiz City Council" from 2008, as well as other diagnoses, plans and documents carried out. (16.6)
- Experience and work carried out by the City Council in the field of transparency, such as with the ITA Transparency Index of City Councils. (16.6)(16.5)
- Successful management of projects linked to Next Generation grants. Learning in keys that make projects executable, such as financing and deadlines. (16.6)
- Mandatory European regulations. (16.B)
- Existence of the Code of Ethics of the City Council and the Anti-Fraud Plan. (16.6)
- Municipal participatory structure already organized: Elkargunes, Auzogunes, Social Council, and participation forums with tables of commerce, tourism and industry. (16.7)
- Participation programs and tools: Vitoria-Gasteiz HOBETUZ Program, Open School for Citizens, Citizen Mailbox, BIZAN centers, etc. (16.7)
- Tradition and culture of participation, awareness of politicians. (16.7)
- Local Ombudsman, differentiating element with respect to surrounding municipalities, as a tool for citizen participation. (16.7)
- Ability to mobilize older people. (16.7)
- Information access platforms: open data, municipal statistical databases, informative maps, city operating guides. (16.7)
- Development of tools to improve inclusion in participation: combination of virtual and face-to-face participation models, Easy Reading documents, etc. (16.7)(16.10)(17.14)
- Local volunteering as a tool of great value for recruitment and social cohesion. (16.7)
- Creation of a Data Office from the Study Cabinet Unit. (16.6)(17.14)

* (X,X): SDG target related to each identified impact.

Negative impacts

- Need for a great boost from the Public Administration to be able to carry out the digital transition. **(16.6)(17.14)**
- Lack of strategy in the release of open data (open data) and optimization to extend transparency. **(16.6)**
- Poor usability of electronic office applications. **(16.7)**
- It is necessary to incorporate free software in the City Council. **(16.6)**
- Reduced vision and joint mission of the City Council, which suffers from compartmentalization, lack of transversality and internal communication. **(16.6)(17.14)**
- Lack of a normative obligation to include the evaluation of equality in plans and actions. **(16.6)(17.14)**
- Perception of a lack of political interest, for the vote and for the implication on the part of the youth. **(16.7)(16.B)**
- Pessimistic vision regarding the margin of action of a municipal plan in the face of great powers (market, state, etc.). **(16.B)**
- Lack of culture of participation in certain services or issues of the City Council. **(16.7)(17.14)**
- Difficulty in developing real and effective citizen participation. Lack of diversity of visions in processes: young people, migrants, etc. **(16.7)(17.14)**
- Lack of communication effectiveness. **(16.7)(16.6)**
- Sensation of alienation of citizens from institutions. **(16.7)(16.6)**
- Low effectiveness of some Elkargunes and loss of activity. **(16.7)**
- The associative and social sector have been weakened during the pandemic. They must recover. **(16.7)**
- Perception of loss of the feeling of belonging in the Councils, which can lead to a decrease in citizen participation and involvement. **(16.6)**
- Approval of Plans and Projects without definition of financing systems for related actions. **(16.6)**
- Poor focus on citizen awareness, necessary real, active and committed transmission of information and knowledge from both the public and private sectors. **(16.10)**
- Perception of general ignorance of citizens about different dynamics: from the origin of food to available financial aid. **(16.10)(16.6)**
- Lack of effective internal conflict resolution mechanisms. **(16.6)**
- Low executable of Plans and Projects, due to lack of leadership and prioritization. **(16.6)**
- Low use of studies, plans, projects and pilot tests developed by the City Council itself. Loss of resources and experience. **(16.6)(17.14)**
- Rigidity and complexity of administrative procedures, unskillful and difficult to communicate, which harm citizens and hinder synergies such as public-private collaboration and innovative projects. **(16.6)(17.14)(17.17)**
- Electoral cycles that make long-term bets difficult to address structural improvements. **(17.14)(16.6)**
- Demotivation and disaffection with participation due to the low incidence in public policies, little permeability of citizen proposals, and the lack of return of conclusions. **(16.7)(17.14)**

Actions included in the VG2030UA

ACCIÓN	SDG Targets	MAIN STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE
25 Actions to improve administrative efficiency and adapt procedures to innovative initiatives.	(1.4) (9.C) (16.6) (16.7) (17.14)	SO10	10.2. Ensure citizen participation, transparency and favor multilevel governance
26 Administrative digitization actions that support the improvement of transparency and participation.	(1.4) (16.6) (16.7) (17.17)(17.19)	SO9	9.2. Promote electronic administration and reduce the digital divide
86 Development of a Directive and Deliberative Management model.	(17.14)	SO10	10.2. Ensure citizen participation, transparency and favor multilevel governance
87 Protocols for the incorporation of transversal criteria in all municipal projects and policies, and management systems.	(16B) (17.14)	SO10	10.1. Achieve an updated, flexible and simplified regulatory and planning framework that also improves management
88 Actions to reinforce municipal ethics and the application of the principle of Policy Coherence for Sustainable Development.	(17.14)	SO10	10.1. Achieve an updated, flexible and simplified regulatory and planning framework that also improves management
89 Development of management and leadership functions to contribute to the achievement of organizational change, in tune with an efficient and rational public administration.	(16.6) (16.7)	SO10	10.1. Achieve an updated, flexible and simplified regulatory and planning framework that also improves management
90 Improvement and development of mechanisms and spaces for conflict resolution: within the Administration, between the Administration and citizens, and mediation in social conflicts.	(17.14)	SO10	10.2. Ensure citizen participation, transparency and favor multilevel governance
91 Development of an accountability system for the public administration and political groups.	(16.5) (16.6) (16.7) (17.14)	SO10	10.2. Ensure citizen participation, transparency and favor multilevel governance
92 Development of governance spaces and internal technical and political monitoring of the VG2030UA strategy.	(17.14)	SO10	10.2. Ensure citizen participation, transparency and favor multilevel governance
94 Development of the Participation Plan 2024-2027.	(16.6) (16.7) (17.14)	SO10	10.2. Ensure citizen participation, transparency and favor multilevel governance
95 Creation of a Youth Council.	(16.5) (16.6) (17.14)	SO10	10.2. Ensure citizen participation, transparency and favor multilevel governance
97 Approval and implementation of Development Cooperation Master Plan (2022-2025).	(17.2) (17.14) (17.16)	SO10	10.5. Implement development cooperation aligned with the SDGs

DEGREE OF IMPLEMENTATION IN 2022



* Degree of implementation calculated according to the percentage of achievement of each of the actions included in the VG2030UA in 2022



17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS



URBAN AGENDA ALIGNMENT



Targets	Strategic objective	Specific objective
17.1 Mobilization of own resources for tax collection.		
17.2 Compliance with 0.7% Official Development Assistance.	SO. 10. Improve intervention instruments and governance	10.2. Ensure citizen participation, transparency and promote multilevel governance
17.3 Mobilization of additional financial resources.		
17.4 Debt Restructuring.		
17.5 Investment promotion in least developed countries		
17.6 Improved technology transfer.		
17.7 Promotion of environmentally sound technologies.		
17.8 Creation of technology bank.		
17.9 Reinforcement of SDG implementation capacities.	SO. 10. Improve intervention instruments and governance	10.2. Ensure citizen participation, transparency and promote multilevel governance 10.5. Implement development cooperation aligned with the SDGs
17.10 Promotion of universal multilateral trade		
17.11 Increase in exports from developing countries.		
17.12 Market access for developing countries.		
17.13 Increased global macroeconomic stability.		
17.14 Improved policy coherence.	SO. 10. Improve intervention instruments and governance	10.2. Ensure citizen participation, transparency and favor multilevel governance
17.15 Respect for national sovereignty.		
17.16 Improve the World Alliance for sustainable development.	SO. 10. Improve intervention instruments and governance	10.2. Ensure citizen participation, transparency and favor multilevel governance 10.5. Implement development cooperation aligned with the SDGs.
17.17 Promotion of public-private partnerships.		
17.18 Statistical Capacity Building.	SO. 10. Improve intervention instruments and governance	10.2. Ensure citizen participation, transparency and favor multilevel governance
17.19 Promotion of indicators that go beyond GDP.		

Context indicators

		Source	Year	Value	Reference value
SDG 17.4	White areas (%).	SDG NET	-	0,26	0
SDG 17.1	Cooperation and development projects (€ per capita).	SDG NET	-	32,55	35,56
SDG 17.2	Open Data Index (Index).	SDG NET	-	100,00	100
SDG 17.3	Networks to achieve the objectives (%).	SDG NET	-	61,36	80,65
22_04	Municipal budget allocated to international cooperation for development (%).	Udalsarea or VG City hall	2019	0,69%	-25%
22_05	Number of networks and alliances in which the municipality participates related to sustainable development (number of alliances).	Udalsarea or VG City hall	2018	24,00	26%

*The reference value depends on the source consulted. DD SUA: average of Spanish municipalities with more than 100,000 people/ SDG NET: Best attainable value according to the REDS methodology/ Udalsarea or VG City hall: percentage of growth and decrease compared to 2014 (or failing that, the first year with available data).

Worst quartile (DD SUA) or Ratio Best quartile (DD SUA) or Ratio (SDG NET)

Increasing or decreasing evolution (Udalsarea)

Positive impacts

- Background and previous experience in models of collaboration and cooperation between agents. (17.17)
- Access to European Next Generation funds and upcoming funding periods with compliance evaluation processes, useful if properly managed. (17.3)(16.6)(17.18)(17.19)
- Experience in public-private projects. Proximity of the companies to the administration and the university. (17.17)
- Experience of the City Council in terms of cooperation and specific master plan. (17.9)(17.14)(17.16)
- Consolidated associative sector in terms of development cooperation. (17.9)(17.14)(17.16)

Negative impacts

- Need for improvement in policy coherence: tools, methodologies, measurement and evaluation systems, indicators, etc. (16.6)(17.14)
- Alienation of citizenship from development cooperation and international solidarity. (17.16)(4.7)(17.2)(17.16)

* (X,X): SDG target related to each identified impact.

Actions included in the VG2030UA

ACCIÓN	SDG Targets	MAIN STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE
77 Development of local actions linked to Development Cooperation Master Plan (2022-2025).	(17.2) (17.14) (4.7)	SO10	10.5. Implement development cooperation aligned with the SDGs
85 Participation in international, European, state and regional networks.	(17.9) (17.17)	SO10	10.4. Design and launch training and awareness campaigns on urban matters as well as the exchange and dissemination of information
93 Development of a monitoring, evaluation and dissemination tool for the 2030 VG Strategy.	(16.6) (17.14)	SO10	10.4. Design and launch training and awareness campaigns on urban matters as well as the exchange and dissemination of information
98 Promotion of sectoral tables for the co-creation of actions.	(17.14) (17.17)	SO10	10.3. Boost local training and improve funding

DEGREE OF IMPLEMENTATION IN 2022



* Degree of implementation calculated according to the percentage of achievement of each of the actions included in the VG2030UA in 2022



5. VITORIA-GASTEIZ 2030 STRATEGY

5.1. Challenges for VG

The VITORIA-GASTEIZ 2030 STRATEGY poses 5 strategic challenges that transfer the Sustainable Development Goals and the key ideas for the future that have been gathered in the process of Preparation of the VG2030UA to the local scale.

Several specific challenges arise from these great general challenges. In addition, along with them, in a complementary way, 4 axes or transverse levers are proposed that serve as support for the development of the strategy as a whole.

Vitoria-Gasteiz thus builds a conceptual horizon, a strategic framework through which to transform its weaknesses and threats, and take advantage of its strengths and opportunities, following the principles of the SUA and the SDGs, adapting them to the municipality.

C1

VITORIA-GASTEIZ

CONNECTED AND REBALANCED,

improving connections between neighbourhoods and councils and promoting a sustainable, balanced, compact and complex urban model, consolidating the built city.



MAIN SDGS



C2

VITORIA-GASTEIZ

PRODUCTIVE, INNOVATIVE, ENTREPRENEURIAL AND DIGITAL,

promoting a fair transformation of the economic and energy model and promoting the circular and decarbonized economy, the sustainable agri-food system and agroecology, local trade, innovation, the creation, retention and attraction of talent, inclusive digitization and quality employment.



MAIN SDGS



C3

VITORIA-GASTEIZ

GREEN, CLIMATE NEUTRAL AND RESILIENT, AND SELF-SUFFICIENT,

committed to the protection of its natural environment, biodiversity and climate neutrality and resilience, and moving towards an increasingly sustainable and safe management of its water and energy resources.



MAIN SDGS



C4

VITORIA-GASTEIZ

CARING AND SUPPORTIVE,

reinforcing its strength as an egalitarian, diverse, healthy, inclusive, accessible and educational city.



C5

VITORIA-GASTEIZ **CREATIVE AND ATTRACTIVE,**

with sustainability, art, culture, the Basque language and sports as elements to value and promote inside and outside the municipality.



MAIN SDGS



+ 4 cross levers

- TECHNICAL-POLITICAL DIMENSION
- CITIZEN DIMENSION
- GLOBAL CHALLENGES DIMENSION
- PUBLIC-PRIVATE DIMENSION



MAIN SDGS





5.2. Strategic Framework of the VG2030UA

Strategic challenge VG2030	Strategic and specific objectives of the SUA	SDGs and Targets
C1 VITORIA-GASTEIZ CONNECTED AND REBALANCED		
C1.1. Rehabilitation and regeneration of neighbourhoods	 SO2 Urban model 2.1. Define an urban model that promotes compactness, urban balance and the provision of basic services 2.2. Guarantee functional complexity and diversity of uses 2.3. Guarantee the quality and accessibility of public spaces 2.4. Improve the urban environment and reduce pollution 2.5. Promote urban regeneration 2.6. Improving the quality and sustainability of buildings	
C1.2. Active, sustainable and decarbonized mobility model	 SO5 Sustainable mobility 5.1. Promote the proximity city (15 minute city) 5.2. Promote sustainable modes of transport	
C1.3. Access to quality housing	 SO8 Housing 8.1. Promote the existence of an adequate housing stock at an affordable price 8.2. Guarantee access to Housing, especially of the most vulnerable groups	

Strategic challenge VG2030	Strategic and specific objectives of the SUA	SDGs and Targets
C2 PRODUCTIVE, INNOVATIVE, ENTREPRENEURIAL AND DIGITAL		
C2.1. Recovery and transformation of productive spaces and industrial and commercial activities	 <p>SO2 Urban model 2.2. Guarantee functional complexity and diversity of uses</p>  <p>SO4 Resource management and circular economy 4.3. Promote the cycle of materials</p>	 
C2.2. New sustainable, social and solidarity economies, retention and attraction of talent, and promotion of quality employment	 <p>SO7 Productive models and urban economy 7.1. Seek local productivity, job creation and the revitalization and diversification of economic activity 7.2. Promote sustainable and quality tourism and the key sectors of the local economy</p>	

Strategic challenge VG2030	Strategic and specific objectives of the SUA	SDGs and Targets
C2.3. Inclusive and universal digitization of the administration, citizens and the productive sector	 SO9 Digital transition 9.1. Promote the knowledge society and move towards the development of smart cities (people centred smart cities) 9.2. Promote electronic administration and reduce the digital divide  SO10 Instruments, governance and democratic quality 10.2. Ensure citizen participation, transparency and favor multilevel governance 10.3. Boost local training and improve funding	 5 GENDER EQUALITY  9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE  16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS  17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS
C2.4. Sustainable and ecological agricultural and livestock models and a decarbonized agri-food system	 SO1 Territory, landscape and biodiversity 1.1. Organize the land in a way that is compatible with its territorial environment 1.2. Preserve and enhance the natural and cultural heritage and protect the landscape  SO7 Productive models and urban economy 7.1. Seek local productivity, job creation and the revitalization and diversification of economic activity 7.2. Promote sustainable and quality tourism and the key sectors of the local economy	 2 ZERO HUNGER  6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION  8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH  11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES

Strategic challenge VG2030UA	Strategic and specific objectives of the SUA	SDGs and Targets
C3 VITORIA-GASTEIZ GREEN, CLIMATE NEUTRAL AND RESILIENT, AND SELF-SUFFICIENT		
C3.1. Natural heritage, biodiversity and ecosystem services	 SO1 Territory, landscape and biodiversity 1.2. Preserve and enhance the natural and cultural heritage and protect the landscape 1.3. Improve green and blue infrastructures and link them with the natural context	
C3.2. Just energy transition, rehabilitation of buildings and renewable energies	 SO2 Urban model 2.6. Improving the quality and sustainability of buildings  SO4 Resource management and circular economy 4.1. Be more energy efficient and save energy	
C3.3. Resilience to climate change	 SO3 Climate change 3.1. Adapt the territorial and urban model to the effects of climate change and advance in its prevention 3.3. Improve resilience to climate change	

Strategic challenge VG2030UA
**Strategic and specific objectives of the
SUA**
SDGs and Targets
**C3.4. Water security and
sustainable management of
resources and waste**

**SO1 Territory, landscape and
biodiversity**

1.3. Improve green and blue infrastructures
and link them with the natural context


**C3.5. Urban environment
and air quality and pollution
reduction (air, soil, water,
noise)**

**SO1 Territory, landscape and
biodiversity**

1.3. Improve green and blue infrastructures
and link them with the natural context


SO2 Urban model

2.4. Improve the urban environment and
reduce pollution

Strategic challenge VG2030UA	Strategic and specific objectives of the SUA	SDGs and Targets
C4 VITORIA-GASTEIZ CARING AND SUPPORTIVE		

C4.1. Promotion of care



SO2 Urban model

- 2.1. Define an urban model that promotes compactness, urban balance and the provision of basic services
- 2.3. Guarantee the quality and accessibility of public spaces



SO6 Social cohesion and equality

- 6.2. Seek equality for all people from a gender and diversity approach



SO7 Productive models and urban economy

- 7.1. Seek local productivity, job creation and the revitalization and diversification of economic activity



C4.2. Healthy and active life at all ages



SO6 Social cohesion and equality

- 6.4. Protect and promote health and prevent addictions



Strategic challenge VG2030UA

Strategic and specific objectives of the SUA

SDGs and Targets

C4.3. Equitable city to combat inequalities



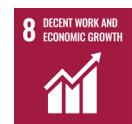
SO6 Social cohesion and equality

6.1. Reduce the risk of poverty and social exclusion in disadvantaged urban environments



SO8 Housing

8.2. Guarantee access to Housing, especially of the most vulnerable groups



C4.4. Coexistence from diversity and interculturality



SO6 Social cohesion and equality

6.2. Seek equality for all people from a gender and diversity approach

6.3. Promote social, cultural and artistic development



C4.5. Educating city



SO6 Social cohesion and equality

6.2. Seek equality for all people from a gender and diversity approach



C4.5. Caring and cooperative city



SO10. Governance

10.5. Implement development cooperation aligned with the SDGs



Strategic challenge VG2030UA	Strategic and specific objectives of the SUA	SDGs and Targets
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C5 VITORIA-GASTEIZ CREATIVE AND ATTRACTIVE



C5.1. Art, culture, Euskera and sport as axes of development



SO1 Territory, landscape and biodiversity

1.2. Preserve and enhance the natural and cultural heritage and protect the landscape



SO6 Social cohesion and equality

6.3. Promote social, cultural and artistic development



SO7 Productive models and urban economy

7.1. Seek local productivity, job creation and the revitalization and diversification of economic activity

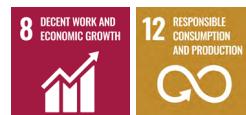
7.2. Promote sustainable and quality tourism and the key sectors of the local economy

C5.2. Internal and external promotion and projection of VG



SO7 Productive models and urban economy

7.2. Promote sustainable and quality tourism and the key sectors of the local economy



VG2030UA
**Strategic and specific objectives of the
SUA**
SDGs and Targets
cross levers

**TECHNICAL-POLITICAL
DIMENSION**

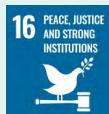
SO10. Governance

- 10.1. Achieve an updated, flexible and simplified regulatory and planning framework that also improves management
- 10.2. Ensure citizen participation, transparency and favor multilevel governance
- 10.5. Implement development cooperation aligned with the SDGs


CITIZEN DIMENSION

SO10. Governance

- 10.5. Implement development cooperation aligned with the SDGs


**GLOBAL CHALLENGES
DIMENSION**

SO3 Climate change

- 3.1. Adapt the territorial and urban model to the effects of climate change and advance in its prevention


SO10. Governance

- 10.5. Implement development cooperation aligned with the SDGs

**PUBLIC-PRIVATE
DIMENSION**

SO10. Governance

- 10.2. Ensure citizen participation, transparency and favor multilevel governance
- 10.3. Boost local training and improve funding

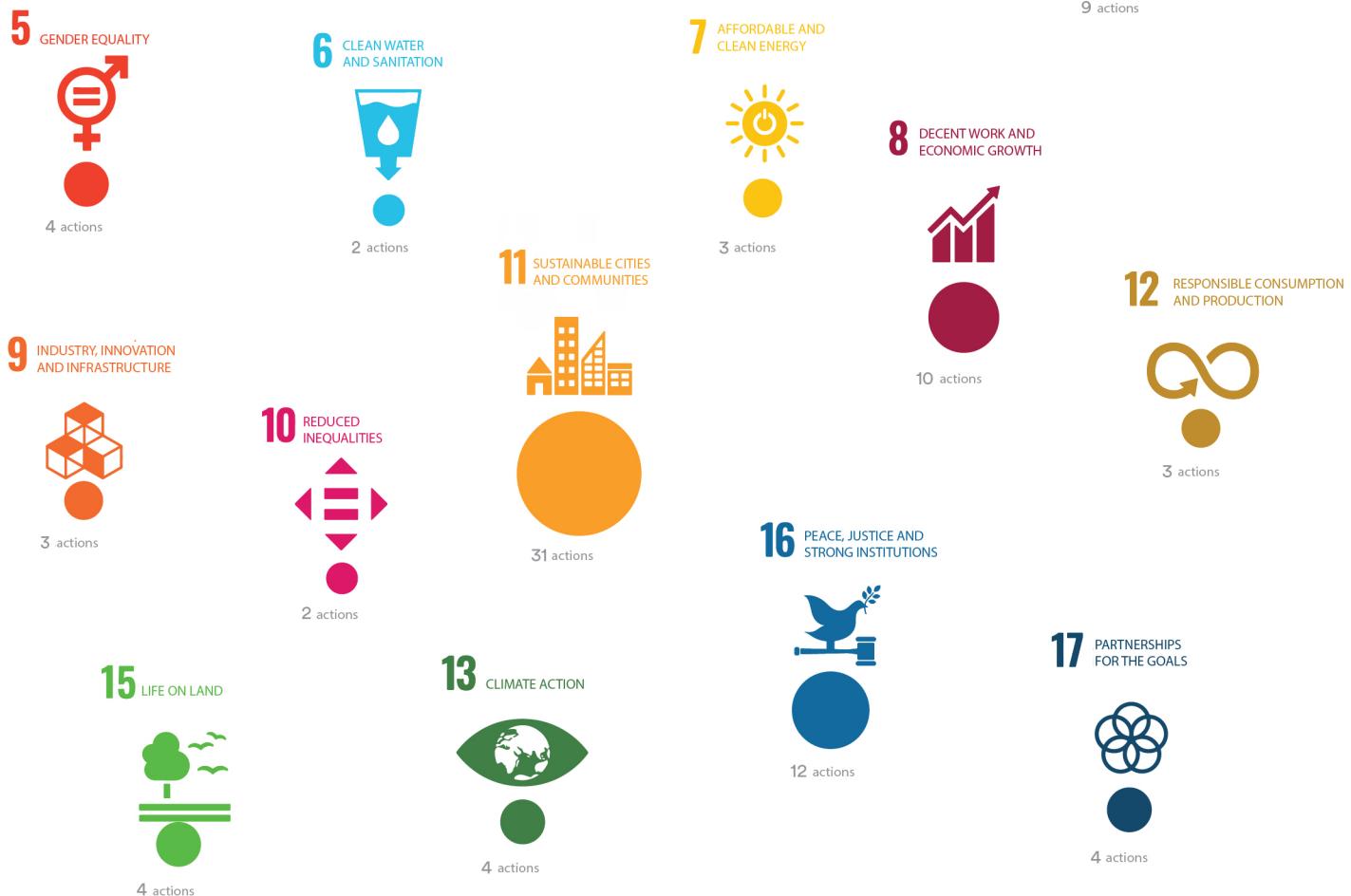


5.2. Action plan

The VG2030UA Action Plan* includes all the projects identified, prioritized and validated through the technical, citizen and political participatory process, and which as a whole will lead to achieving the objectives set for the Year 2030.

It is a total of 85 actions associated with the 5 strategic challenges, and 13 actions associated with the 4 transversal levers. Every action is directly linked to an SDG, and to different SDG Targets.

*Link to the VG2030UA.:
www.vitoria-gasteiz.org/vitoria-gasteiz2030



6. MONITORING AND EVALUATION SYSTEM

The drafting of the VG2030UA represents the beginning of the process of aligning the municipal policies of Vitoria-Gasteiz with the SDGs. Strategic planning helps to agree on work horizons, but it is in the implementation of the plan where the rationale for a global framework towards sustainability becomes effective.

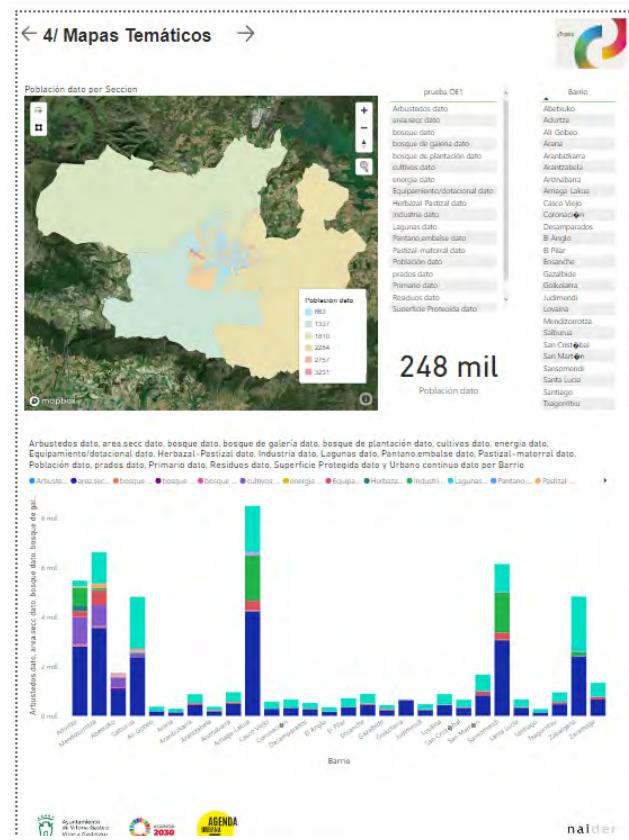
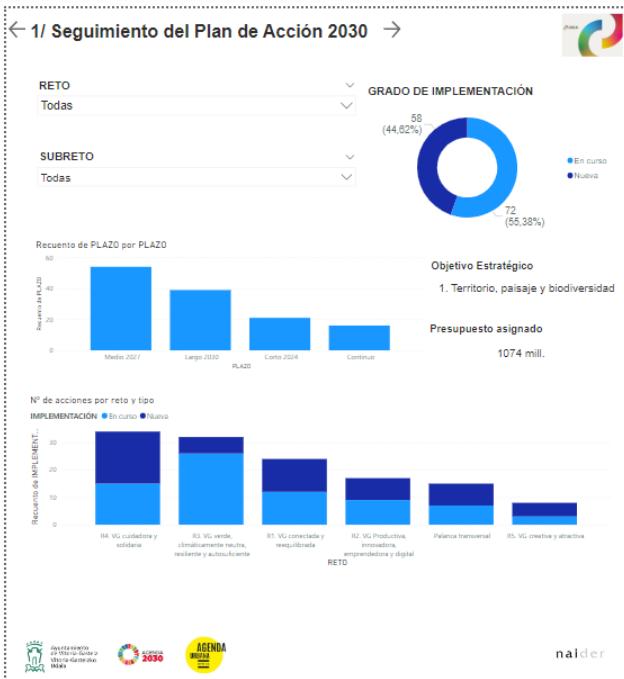
To do this, based on the programming that the Action Plan proposes, analytical and governance systems are proposed to protect the development of the plan. These are divided into 2 main blocks:

- **The 2030 Strategy Observatory.** It is a tool to periodically and rigorously analyze and disseminate the progress of the proposed actions. Evaluates through indicators its impact -direct and indirect- on the degree of evolution of the sustainability of the city.
- **Spaces for Monitoring and Governance.** They are work environments and control and impulse committees so that the strategy is developed in accordance with the Action Plan. A key factor in this tool is the political leadership that must ensure commitment to the SDGs and the continuity of the Plan.

These systems will fulfill several functions. They must serve to review the Action Plan agreed socially, technically and politically so that it adapts to the changes and the situation of each moment, renewing the pacts and maintaining the commitment to the process. At the same time, these mechanisms have to supervise the effective achievement of the different actions and their actions, finding a balance between meeting deadlines, budgets and objectives, and adapting to the obstacles that arise.

They are also in charge of evaluating the effective impacts of the actions, and their impact on the achievement of the SDGs, and assessing whether the direction of these impacts is positive, in view of the review (returning to the first function) and renewal of the Action plan.

6. MONITORING AND EVALUATION SYSTEM





AGENDA
2030



Ayuntamiento
de Vitoria-Gasteiz
Vitoria-Gasteizko
Udala