



**Monitoring report on
the Barcelona
2030 Agenda**

Voluntary Local Review 2023



Ajuntament de
Barcelona

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PRESENTATION



This is the fourth annual monitoring report on the 2030 Agenda presented by the Barcelona City Council. As this is the start of a new municipal mandate, the report focuses mainly on updating those indicators that show the extent to which the goals of the Agenda have been attained. The next edition, which will be published in October 2024, will set out the SDGs to be included in the new Municipal Action Plan and the Municipal Investment Plan for 2024-2027. Also, it will be the moment to present the new citizen agreement for sustainability, which will incorporate a more mission-orientated approach.

These are complex times marked by uncertainty and global challenges such as climate change and inequality. Against this backdrop, the 17 Sustainable Development Goals are the only viable way to address our future together. Barcelona is a responsible and supportive city that is open to the world. This is why the SDGs are our goals too, with the aim of building a city in which no one is left behind.

Now that we are halfway through the trajectory of the 2030 Agenda, it is a good time to reflect on its value and ability to transform, both globally and in individual cities, which must be key players in this journey.

If we take stock of the Agenda at this moment, the result is bittersweet for Europe and worldwide, with the inevitable impact of the pandemic and climate emergency. Although in the last two years, we have managed to overcome the harshest effects of the health crisis and the economy is looking strong, other key areas, such as education, are not recovering as quickly, and some of the improvements made in 2020, such as the reduction in greenhouse gas emissions, have not become consolidated.

Having a mission involves aligning actions with a set of values and a vision of reality. These values come from sources such as the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which is now 75 years old, and the SDGs themselves. We all produce the shared diagnosis together, producing data and presenting the results – among other ways, through the 2030 Agenda indicators – with full honesty and transparency.

The challenges we face mean that we, the public administrations, must find new ways of working that will make us more proactive and help us lead the transformations we need in partnership with social agents, the private sector and the world of academia. The mission-oriented approach driven by the European Union is an interesting tool because it seeks to pool the efforts of all the players in society around the most important and urgent goals.

The challenges are enormous, and there is still a great deal of work ahead if we want to achieve the 17 Sustainable Development Goals by 2030. The good news is that we are still on time, and know how to do it.

Laia Bonet Rull
Deputy Mayor for Urban Planning, Ecological Transition, Urban Services and Housing

1.

Introduction

This document sets out the most recent available data from the system of indicators created to measure Barcelona's progress in achieving the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of the United Nations 2030 Agenda. It is worth noting that the monitoring is carried out based on 139 contextualised targets, i.e. targets adapted to Barcelona's circumstances, needs and ambition. These targets are measured by one or several indicators, which is why the total number of indicators in the set is quite high. This report presents a total of 200 of these, including the three budget charts. All the details of the 2030 Agenda localisation process can be found in the 2020 document "[Barcelona's 2030 Agenda, SDG targets and key indicators](#)".

Having a set of indicators with well-defined and quantified goals provides the opportunity to monitor the direction and speed of achieving the SDG targets one by one and consequently allows for global tracking for each SDG and the entire 2030 Agenda. It should be noted that quantitative indicators have a limited ability to grasp and analyse social reality, even more so in the case of an urban society as complex and dynamic as Barcelona. As the available knowledge and resources enable us to measure only some of the many dimensions involved, we ultimately had to settle for an even more limited number of indicators measuring goals. However, insofar as they are technically correct and come from reliable sources, the indicators provide a valid way to analyse the city's progress in achieving of the SDGs.

The indicators' status is shown in the form of graphs summarising the information deemed to be most relevant: the first figure of the statistical series, the most up-to-date figure and the penultimate figure for each indicator. It is worth noting that the indicators are updated at different times and with different frequencies. For this reason, the results shown are based on the most recent figure for each indicator as of 30 October 2023. A traffic light system has been used to show the trend in each indicator. An orange dot has been included for all indicators with a quantitative target to show their desired value at this point – halfway through their journey – to stay on target for 2030. The full indicator data set and related metadata can be found on the [Open SDG](#) platform.



2.

**Indicator
status**

SDG1



End poverty in all its forms everywhere



Barcelona Targets for 2030

1.1. Every resident of Barcelona who becomes homeless will receive assistance to cover their basic needs, and the number of homeless people will be significantly reduced

1.2 Greatly reduce the incidence of severe poverty in Barcelona, especially among younger people, while also ensuring that it does not disproportionately affect certain territories

1.3 Ensure that the Minimum Living Income is available to everyone who needs it

1.4 Ensure easy access to municipal social services

1.5 Reduce the exposure of the most vulnerable people to crisis and disaster situations and increase their resilience in dealing with them

1.a. Develop the international cooperation of cities in reducing poverty

Following a few years of fairly stable figures, in May 2022, the social intervention services of the City Council's public area detected a sudden increase in the number of people sleeping rough in the city. The number of homeless people has also risen. The increase in care and support resources has enabled us to adequately respond to the emergency, but it has not been enough to reverse a problem caused by inequalities and other structural reasons that go far beyond social care.

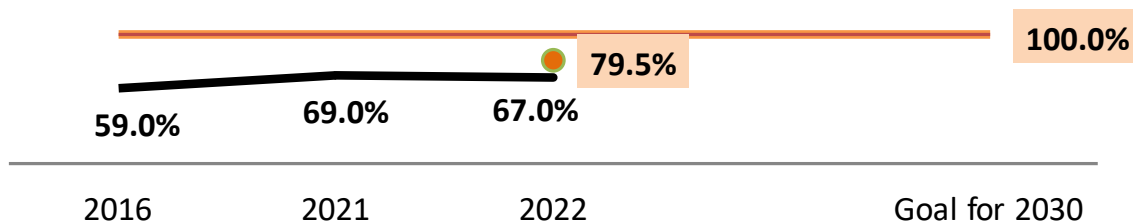
Material deprivation arises when a person is unable to access a number of goods considered to be basic for reaching the standard level of well-being for their society. In 2019-2021, the number of people in a situation of serious material and social deprivation in Barcelona stabilised at around 9%. After the worsening figures seen during the pandemic, it seems that a change in trend may be on the horizon. However, the current situation is still far from the goal set for 2030. On the other hand, although the indicator does not cover material deprivation in the specific case of children, it does show that children are the most affected segment of the population, which is particularly detrimental to social cohesion and equal opportunities.

The good news is that the municipal services have not lost the ability to respond quickly during increased pressure on assistance services. The average waiting time for receiving initial assistance at the Social Service Centres (CSS) is still shorter than the target for 2030.

The Social Emergencies Centre complements the work of the social services centres and provides assistance to people in a situation of risk or social emergency, such as loss of housing, lack of resources for food, gender-based violence and elder neglect. The significant increase recorded between 2021 and 2022 is largely due to the launch of the Action Procedure for cases of multiple affected parties (PIMA) to address the humanitarian emergency resulting from the war in Ukraine in 2022. The war has had an even stronger impact on the Social Emergency Service, which helps people affected by critical incidents (such as fatal traffic accidents, suicide, fire, collapsing buildings or very adverse weather conditions) that require immediate psychosocial attention.

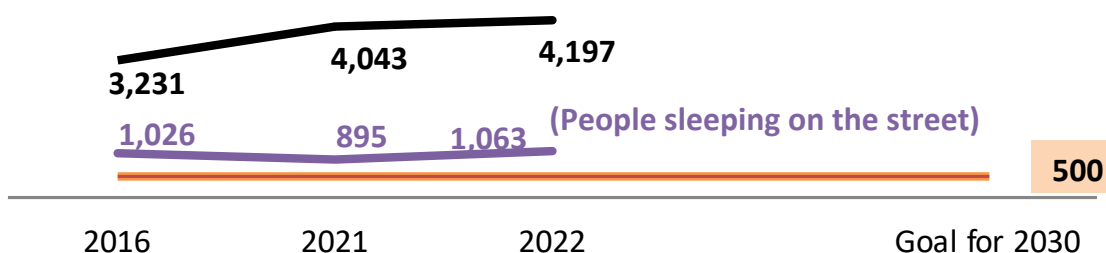
Due to a series of crises requiring a much more intense provision of services, the current results are certainly far from the targets set for 2030. The good news is that the City Council has been able to deal with them. In the future, we have to ensure that the necessary resources to contain and mitigate the effects of crises are in place and action can be taken in new and unforeseen situations.

1.1.1 Proportion of homeless people living in group shelters or individual accommodation



Source: Support Network for the Homeless. Barcelona City Council

1.1.2 Homeless people in Barcelona and people sleeping on the street (People sleeping on the street)



Source: Support Network for the Homeless. Barcelona City Council

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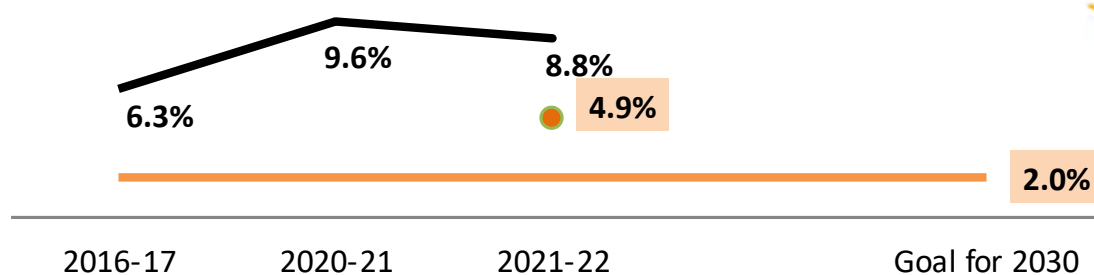
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■ Nacionalitat espanyola ■ Nacionalitat comunitària (no espanyola)

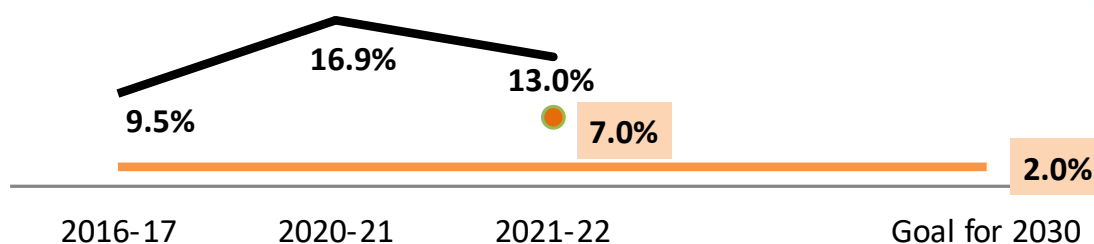
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1.2.1a Rate of serious material and social deprivation

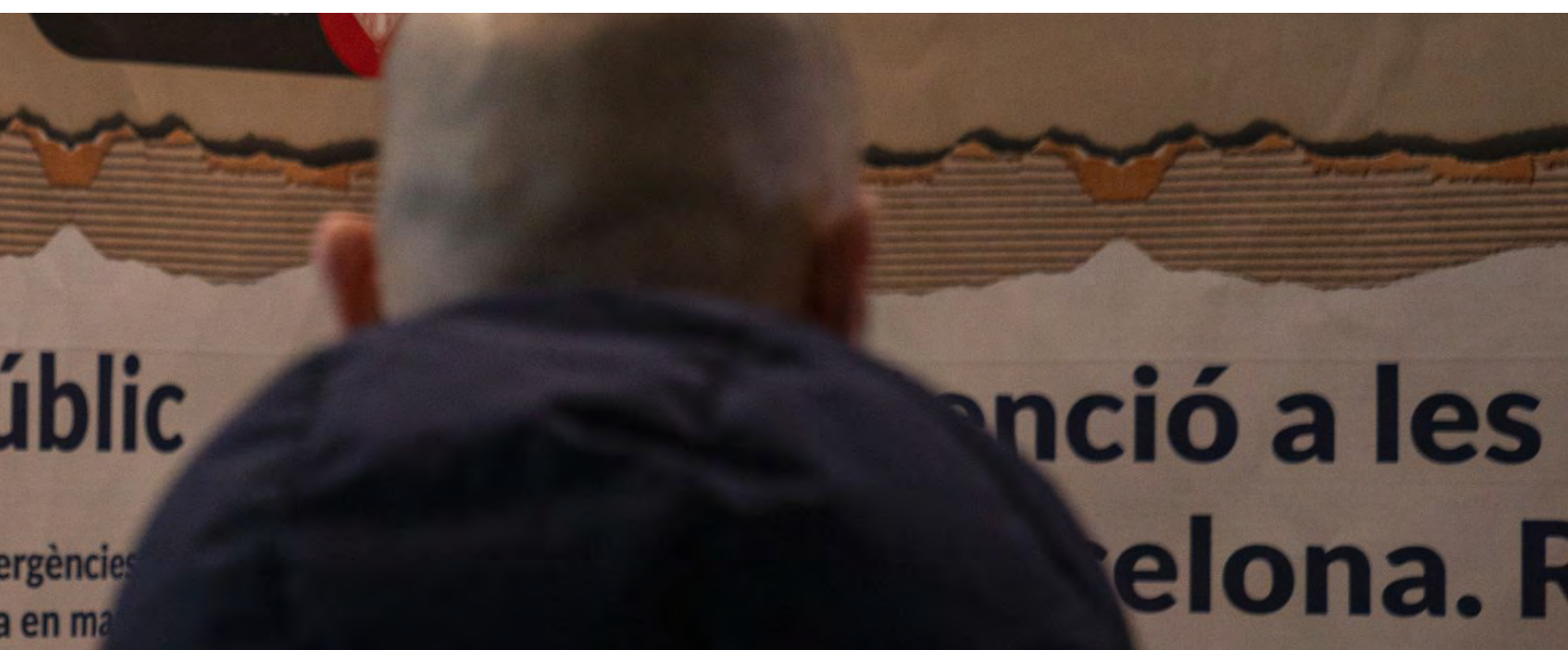


Source: IERMB and Idescat: Metropolitan Statistics on Living Conditions (EMCV).

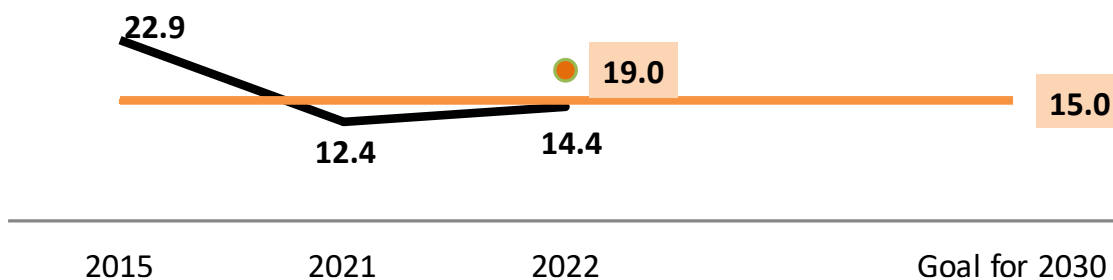
1.2.1b Rate of severe material and social deprivation in under-16s



Source: IERMB and Idescat: Metropolitan Statistics on Living Conditions (EMCV).

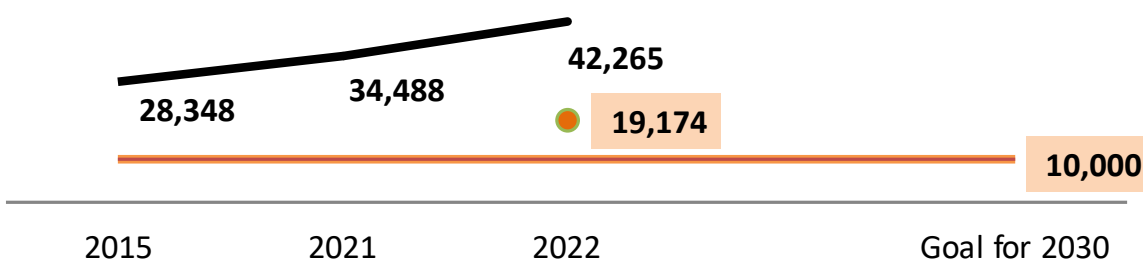


1.4.1 Average number of days' wait between the date scheduled for a visit to the Social Services Centre and the date of the visit



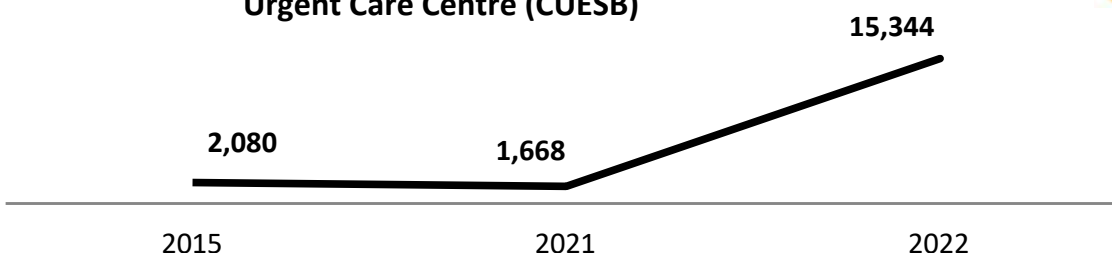
Source: Area for Social Rights. Barcelona City Council.

1.5.1a Number of units of care provided by the Social Emergency Service of the Barcelona Social Emergency and Urgent Care Centre (CUESB)



Source: Area for Social Rights. Barcelona City Council.

1.5.1b Number of people in a social emergency attended by the Social Emergency Service of the Barcelona Social Emergency and Urgent Care Centre (CUESB)



Source: Area for Social Rights. Barcelona City Council.

SDG2



End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture



Barcelona Targets for 2030

2.1 For no one to suffer from hunger or malnutrition in Barcelona

2.2 Reduce the rate of obesity by 20%, especially in children

2.3 Promote urban agriculture, showcasing its economic, ecological and social benefits

2.4 Promote resilient local and ecological agricultural production through the retail and wholesale commercial network and promote the adoption of the Planetary Health Diet

2.a. Develop international city cooperation in the area of urban agriculture and nutrition

Food deprivation caused by a lack of financial resources, defined as the inability to afford a meal with animal protein or the equivalent nutritional value in plant protein, at least once every two days, affects 5.5% of the population, well above the target for 2030. Despite efforts to keep rising food prices at bay by reducing VAT, the inflation crisis has left some of the most financially vulnerable people unable to buy sufficient, high-quality food.

Another indicator of food quality is the obesity rate. The 2021 Barcelona Health Survey revealed that this rate has increased in the case of men and remained practically unchanged in the case of women. The opposite has been observed in children, but with more positive values: a reduction in obesity in boys and a slight increase in girls. Overall, however, these figures lag far behind the goal for 2030.

From the point of view of environmental sustainability, the average consumption of meat per person is still too high, well above the planetary health diet limit for 2030 (16 kg/year). The trend – at least in Catalonia – is a decrease in meat consumption, although it would be interesting to see the breakdown of this fall for each segment of the population to assess the extent to which people are choosing to eat less meat or are being forced to do so by their circumstances.

The presence of urban allotments in Barcelona has become consolidated. They have gradually increased in number despite the recovery from the 2008-2013 property crisis and increasing pressure on land. This suggests considerable social interest in this practice, fully aligned with climate change mitigation and adaptation strategies. A total of 541 allotments were counted in 2022.

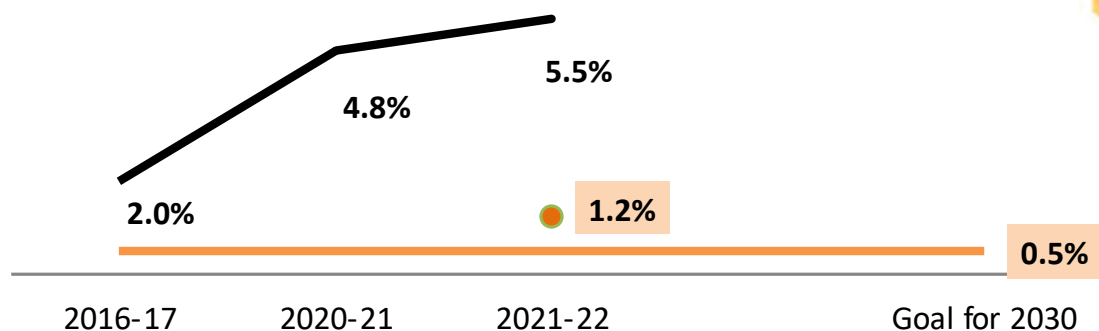
The launch in 2021 of the “green market stalls” model as part of the city’s Green Commerce strategy was very successful, achieving a participation rate of 56%. Despite the fall seen in 2022, the participation rate is still above the 50% forecast for 2030.

Figures on the marketing and consumption of organic products in the Mercabarna wholesale market as well as the retail sphere (the municipal markets) are still unavailable, as statistics are collected in aggregate with no distinction between standard and organic products. Furthermore, the scarcity of agricultural land in the city means that, despite its many positive effects, the impact of local organic production on overall production is merely symbolic.

A reasonable alternative indicator is the proportion of land under organic production out of the total agricultural land in the province of Barcelona and Catalonia, the two closest and interconnected territorial areas to the city. Both have gained over 10 points between 2015 and 2022, which means that over a quarter of agricultural land is now used for organic production. There is still a long way to go, but we are going in the right direction.

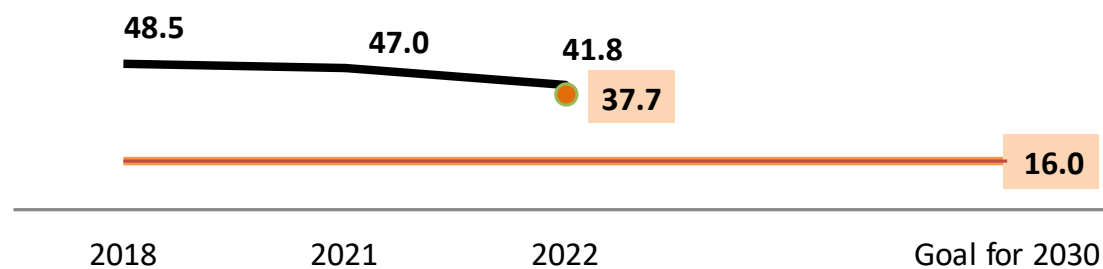
As for local products, which are also key to promoting the local economy, the reduction of the ecological footprint and food resilience, sales of products of Catalan origin (fruit and vegetables) in Mercabarna have dropped significantly. The ability to reverse this trend, shared by most of Europe, relies on following the 2030 Barcelona Healthy and Sustainable Food Strategy.

2.1.1 Food deprivation rate in Barcelona

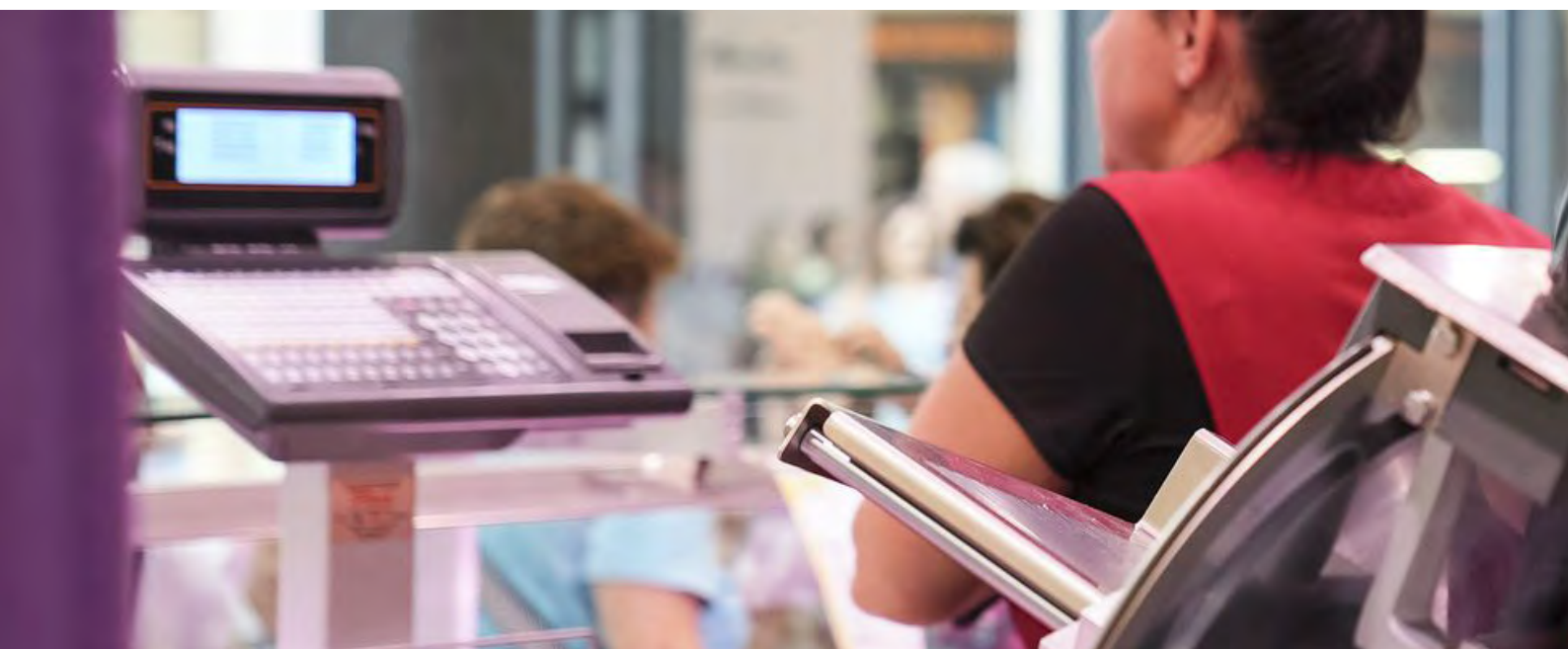


Source: IERMB and Idescat: Metropolitan Statistics on Living Conditions (EMCV).

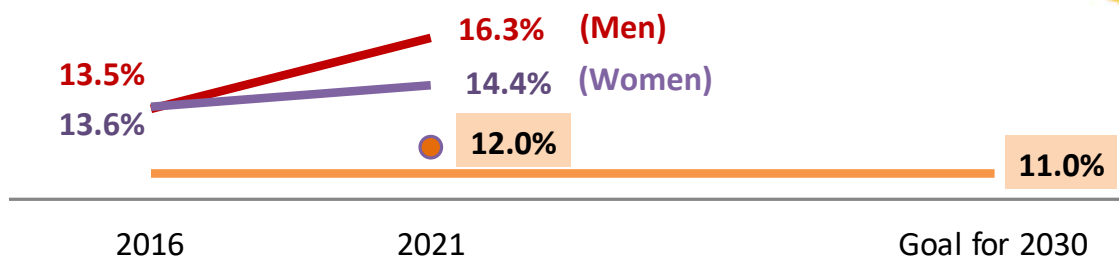
2.4.4 Number of kg/year of meat consumed in Catalonia per person



Source: Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

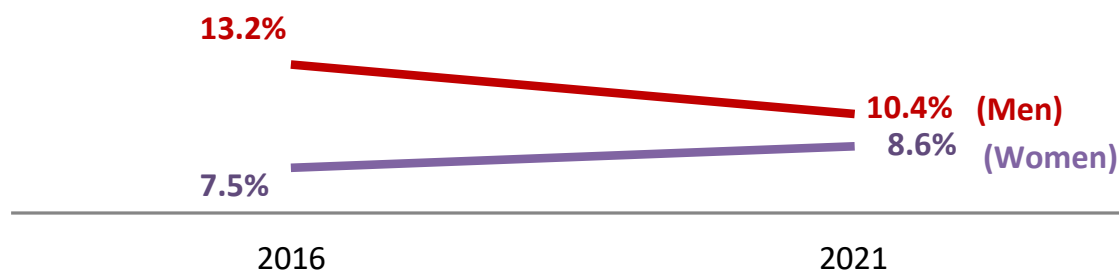


2.2.1a Adult obesity rate



Source: Barcelona Health Survey. Barcelona Public Health Agency (ASPB).

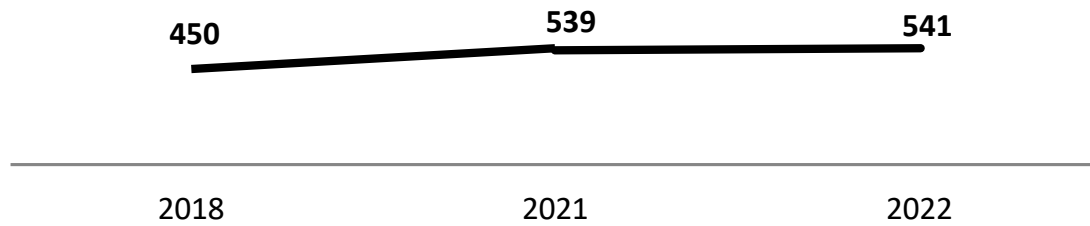
2.2.1b Childhood obesity rate (ages 0 to 18)



Source: Barcelona Health Survey. Barcelona Public Health Agency (ASPB).

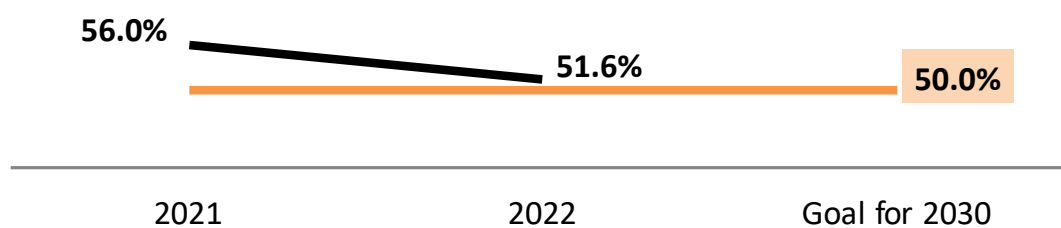


2.3.1 Number of urban allotments



Source: *More Sustainable Barcelona. Climate Plan.*

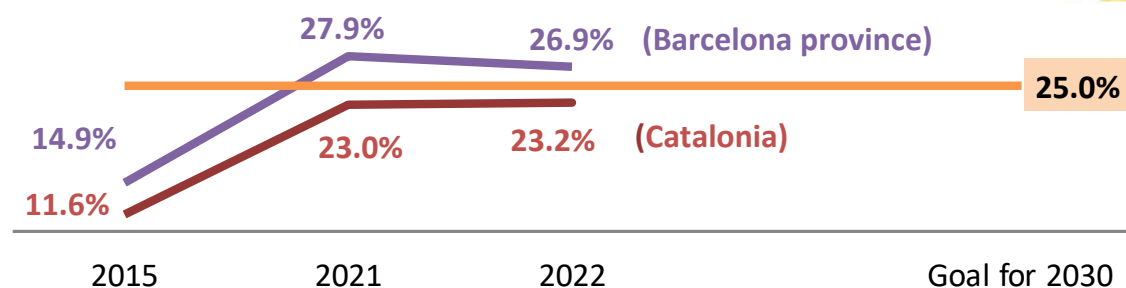
2.4.1 Percentage of municipal market stalls classified as "green market stalls"



Source: *Barcelona Municipal Institute of Markets.*

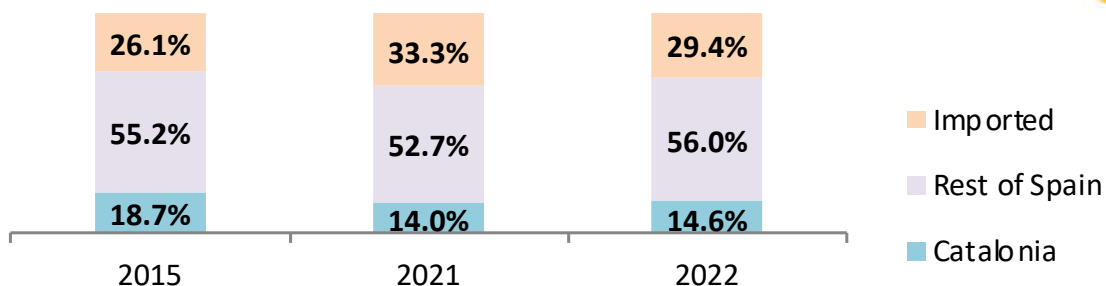


2.4.2 Amount of organic production land over total useful farm space (UFS)



Source: Catalan Agro-Ecological Production Council (CCPAE).

2.4.3 Origin of products sold in the Mercabarna central fruit and vegetable market



Source: Mercabarna.



SDG3

3 GOOD HEALTH
AND WELL-BEING



**Ensure healthy lives and
promote well-being for all
at all ages**



Barcelona Targets for 2030

3.1 A maternal mortality rate that is close to zero

3.2 No avoidable deaths in newborn babies and children under the age of five

3.3 Halve the effects of infectious diseases

3.4 Reduce premature deaths by a third and halve the prevalence of psychological suffering, as well as do more to promote health

3.5 Reduce the harmful consumption of alcohol and cannabis, especially in young people

3.6 A drastic reduction in the human cost of traffic accidents

3.7 Halve the teenage pregnancy rate while also narrowing the differences between districts

3.8 Halve the number of people who do not have access to healthcare assistance or treatment due to economic reasons

3.9 Drastically reduce the number of deaths caused by excessive pollution

3.a. Significantly reduce the habit of smoking

3.b. Develop international city cooperation in the area of global health research and the improvement of Public Health instruments and Healthcare Systems

3.d. Provide Barcelona with a specific emergency plan to tackle pandemic situations

In 2020 and 2021, not a single woman died in Barcelona as a result of childbirth, which highlights the effects of having quality health systems with universal access. As for premature mortality in children under five, the most recent available figures also show an improvement, placing them very close to the target set for 2030. As for neonatal mortality, the statistical series remains low and close to the target for 2030 (1.0).

Premature mortality is measured as the number of potential years of life lost (PYLL) between the ages of 1 and 70. In 2020, there were 2,735 premature deaths in Barcelona, with the indicator rising for both sexes, but the trend started to improve in 2021, more clearly for women than for men. The same pattern can be seen in life expectancy at birth. This figure fell in 2020 for the first time in many years, but it recovered in 2021, reaching 87.1 years for women and 80.9 years for men, slightly more than in 2015, resulting in one of the highest life expectancies in the world.

The rate of HIV, which had been very much on target for 2030, suddenly increased in 2022. With regard to gonorrhoea, both the trend and the latest data for this indicator are very discouraging, with figures rising every year since 2015. The figures from the 2021 Health Survey also show a serious decline in mental health in over-15s, particularly girls and women. The Barcelona Public Health Agency's [Report on Mental Health in Teenagers](#), based on data from the FRESC 2021 survey, confirms this trend for this population segment.

The 2021 and 2022 surveys, which were conducted when the city was still suffering from the effects of the pandemic to a great extent, reveal some significant changes in health-related habits. For example, the number of people who do sport fell five percentage points. However, those who do practise sport (two-thirds of the population) do so more often.

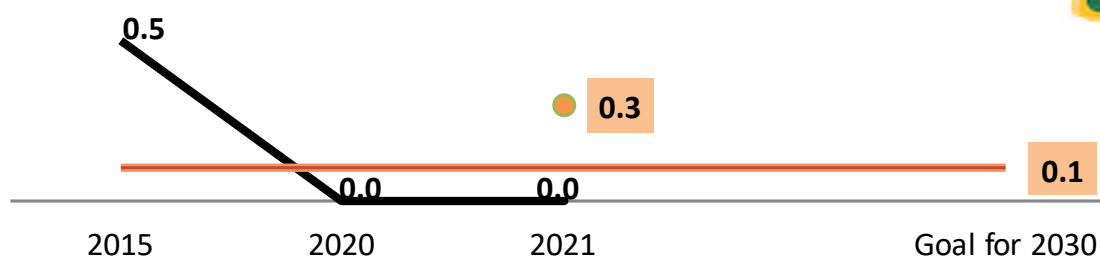
Harmful alcohol consumption for the population as a whole rose considerably between 2016 and 2021, with higher rates in men and young people. A higher consumption of cannabis was also identified, but it fortunately remained fairly stable among teenagers. There was also a positive trend in smoking among men, with the rate falling below 20% for the first time.

The number of deaths from traffic accidents in Barcelona rose very significantly between 2021 and 2022, to a great extent due to the resumption of pre-pandemic travel patterns. We cannot let our guard down in the fight for safer travel.

In 2021, there were 15.4 pregnancies for every 1,000 teenage girls in the city, a sudden increase since 2020 that does not interrupt the sustained downward trend experienced since 2015. This follows a pattern linked to the socio-economic level of the city's neighbourhoods, but the differential between the districts with the highest and lowest rates has become significantly narrower.

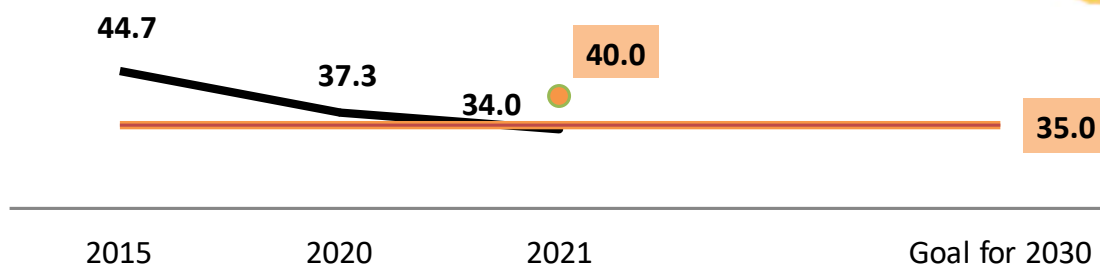
The number of deaths attributable to air pollution in the city in 2022 is estimated to be around 10% of natural deaths, i.e. about 1,500 deaths per year (CI95% = 1,100-2,000). This is 25% higher than the estimated impact of pollution during the pandemic but 21% lower than in 2018-2019 (1,200 and 1,900 deaths per year, respectively). Meeting the WHO's guideline values (5 µg/m³ of PM_{2.5} and 10 µg/m³ of 'NO₂) would prevent a further 800 deaths per year, placing us on course for achieving the target set for 2030.

3.1.1 Maternal mortality rate (per 1,000 births)



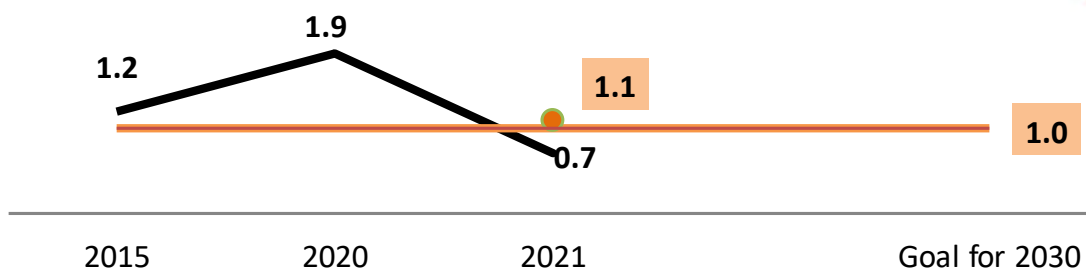
Source: Barcelona Public Health Agency (ASPB). Mortality Register.

3.2.1 Premature mortality rate in children under five (per 100,000 inhabitants)



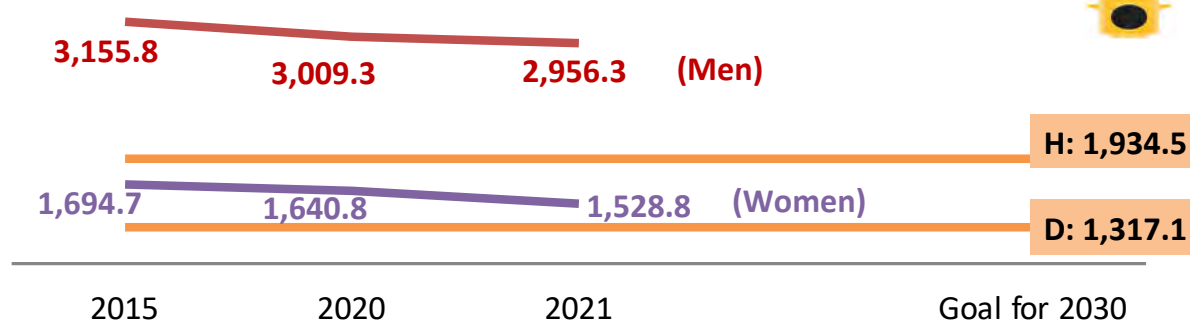
Source: Barcelona Public Health Agency (ASPB). Mortality Register.

3.2.2 Neonatal mortality rate (babies under 28 days old) for every 1,000 children born alive



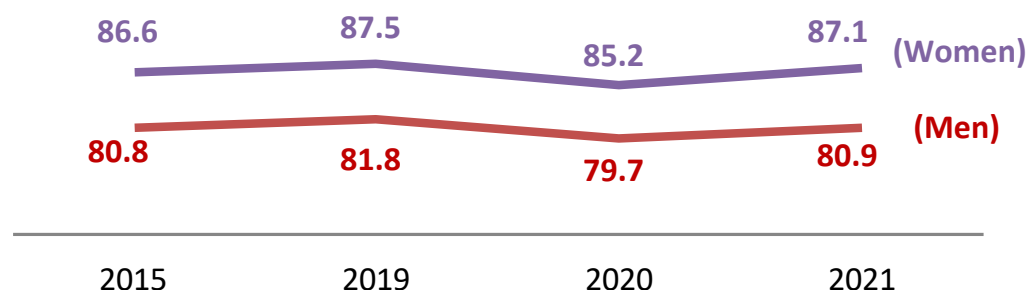
Source: Barcelona Public Health Agency (ASPB). Mortality Register.

3.4.1a Premature mortality rate (per 100,000 inhabitants)



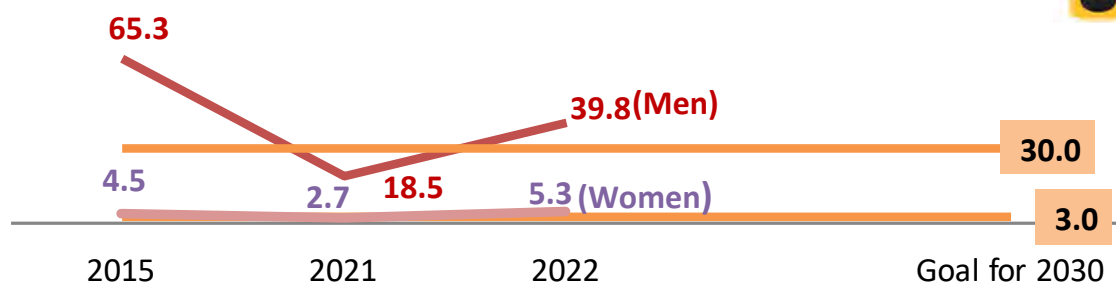
Source: Barcelona Public Health Agency (ASPB). Mortality Register.

3.4.1b Life expectancy at birth



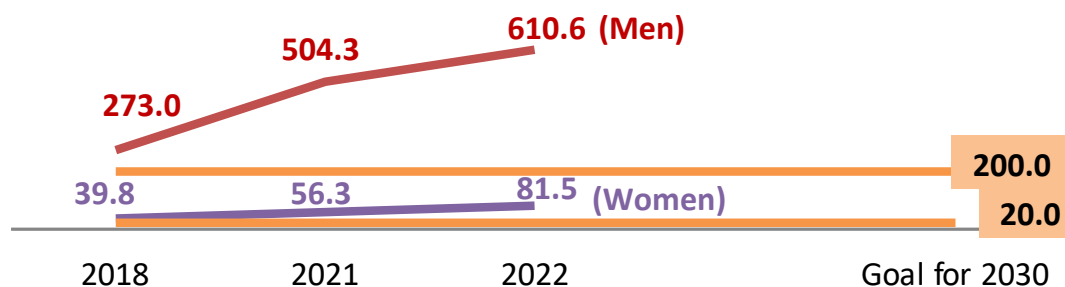
Source: Barcelona Public Health Agency (ASPB).

3.3.2 HIV rate (per 100,000 inhabitants)



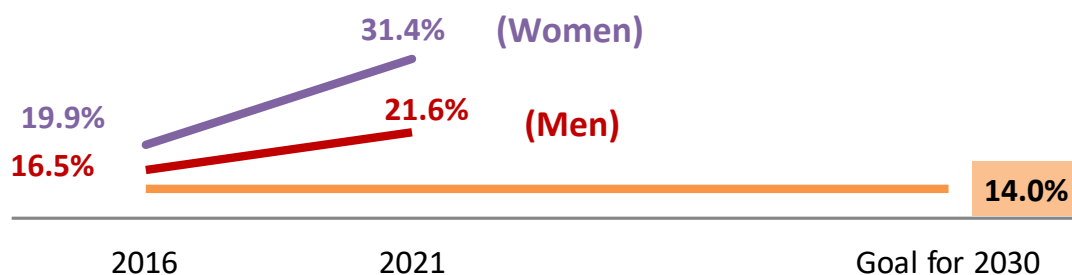
Source: Barcelona Public Health Agency (ASPB).

3.3.4 Gonorrhoea rate (per 100,000 inhabitants)



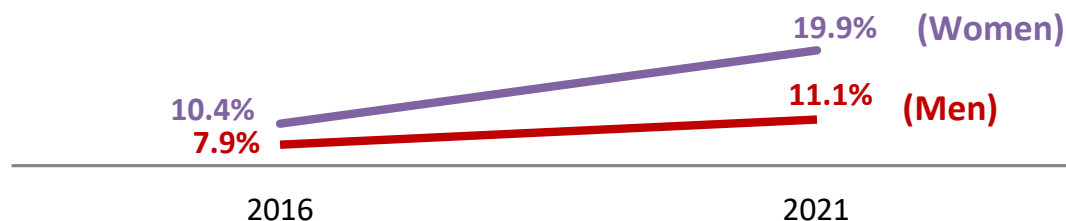
Source: Barcelona Public Health Agency (ASPB).

3.4.2a Poor mental health or risk of psychological suffering in over15s



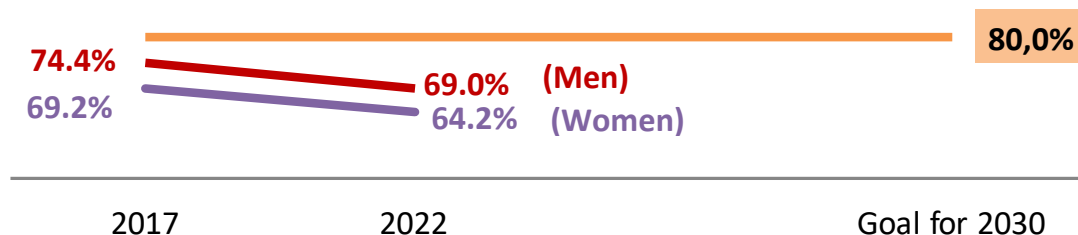
Source: Barcelona Public Health Agency (ASPB). Barcelona Health Survey.

3.4.2b Poor mental health risk in students aged 13 to 19



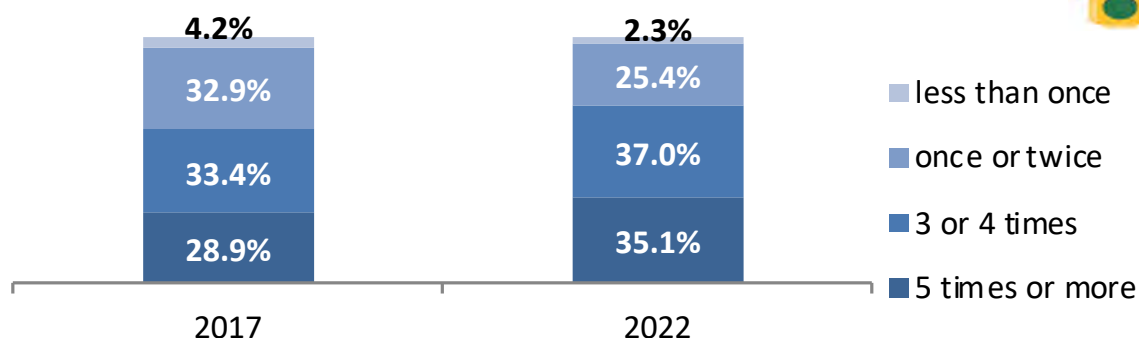
Source: Barcelona Public Health Agency (ASPB). Risk Factors for Secondary School Students (FRESC).

3.4.3a Sports practice in the adult population (people who practise any kind of sport)



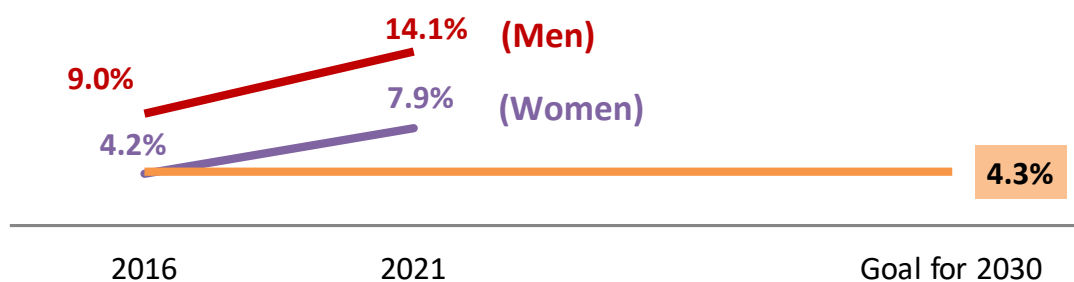
Source: Barcelona Sport and Physical Activity Observatory. Barcelona Sporting Habits Survey.

3.4.3b Frequency of sports in the adult population (times per week)



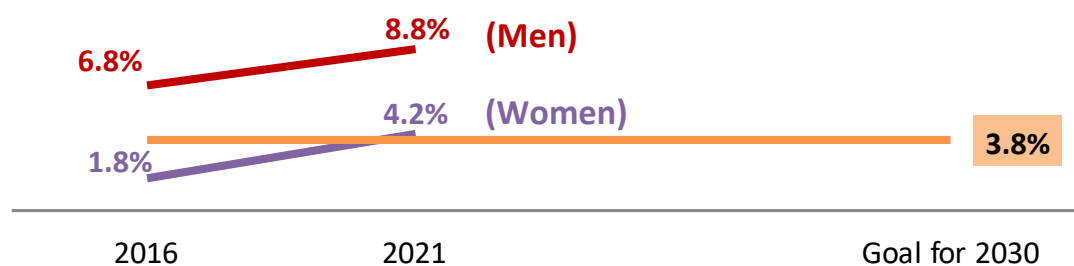
Source: Barcelona Public Health Agency (ASPB). Barcelona Sporting Habits Survey.

3.5.1 Harmful alcohol consumption among adults



Source: Barcelona Public Health Agency (ASPB). Barcelona Health Survey.

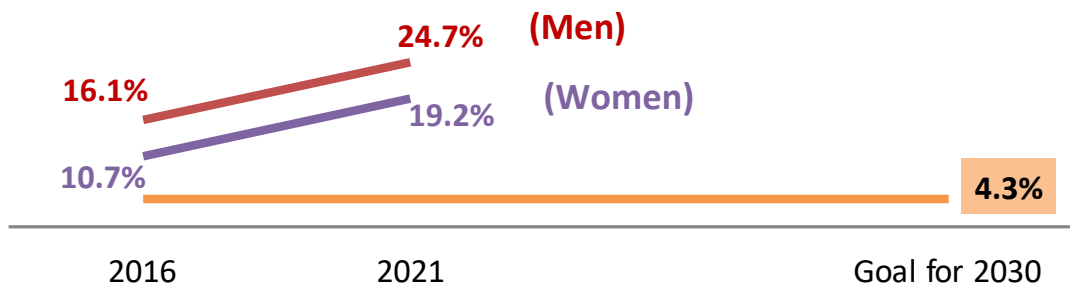
3.5.2 Harmful cannabis consumption among adults



Source: Barcelona Public Health Agency (ASPB). Barcelona Health Survey.

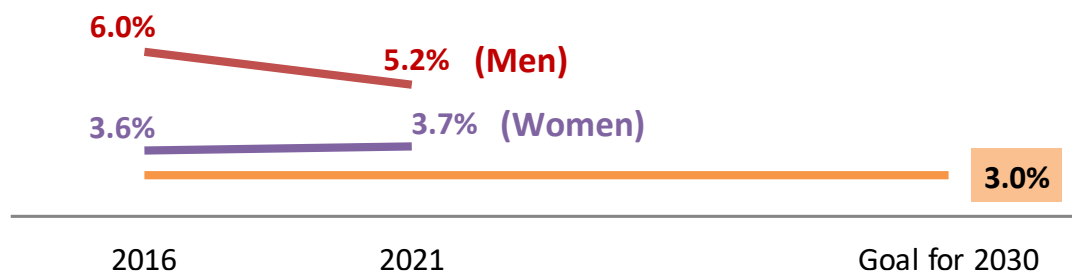


3.5.3 Harmful alcohol consumption among young people (aged 15-24)



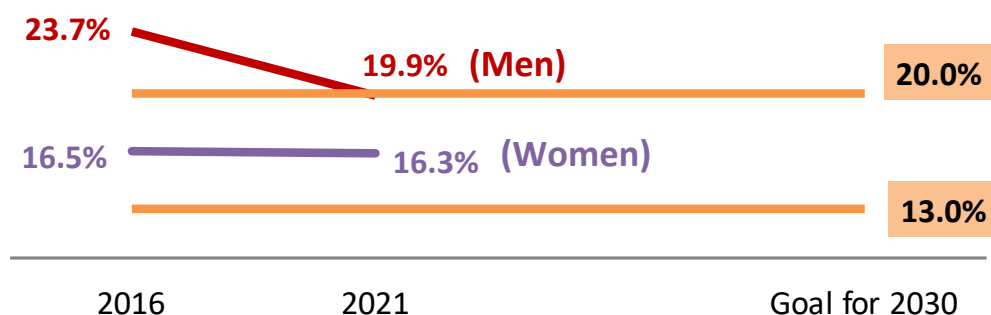
Source: Barcelona Public Health Agency (ASPB). Barcelona Health Survey.

3.5.4 Harmful cannabis consumption among students aged 13 to 19



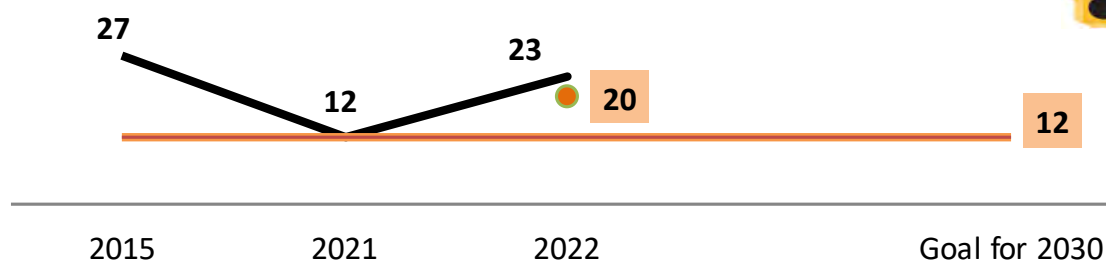
Source: Barcelona Public Health Agency (ASPB). Risk Factors for Secondary School Students (FRESC).

3.a.1 Over-15s who smoke on a daily basis



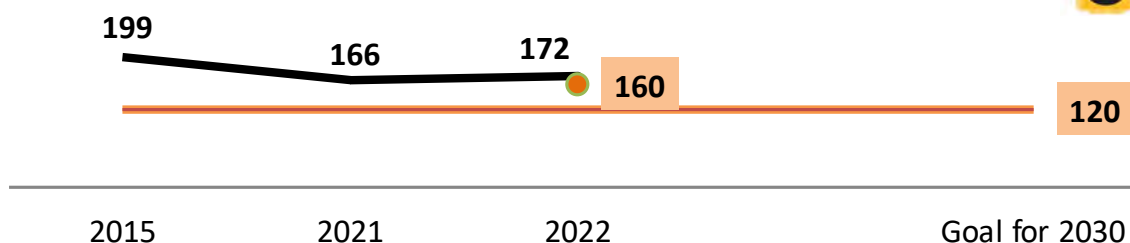
Source: Barcelona Public Health Agency (ASPB). Barcelona Health Survey.

3.6.1 Number of people killed in traffic accidents each year



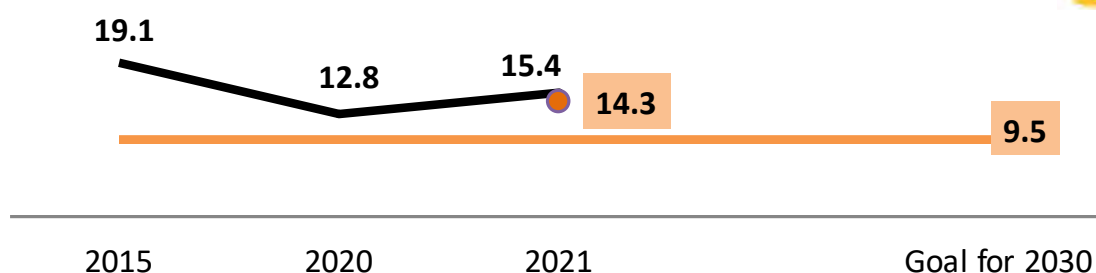
Source: Department of Statistics and Dissemination of Data of the Municipal Data Office (OMD).

3.6.2 Number of people seriously injured in traffic accidents each year



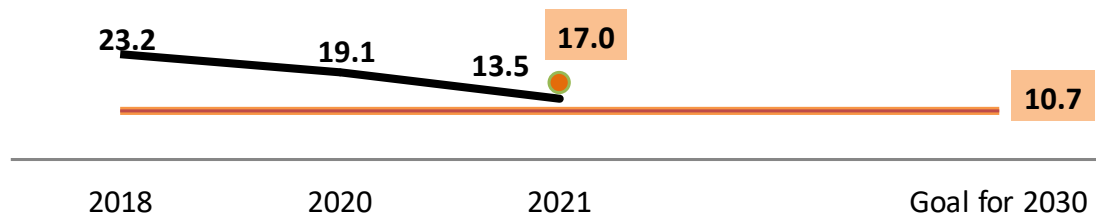
Source: Department of Statistics and Dissemination of Data of the Municipal Data Office (OMD).

3.7.1 Pregnancy rate in teenage girls aged 15 to 19 (per 1,000)



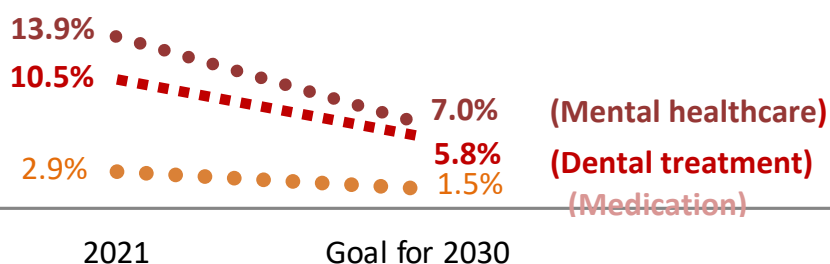
Source: Barcelona Public Health Agency (ASPB).

3.7.2 Pregnancy rate differential in teenage girls aged 15 to 19 between the districts with the highest and lowest rates



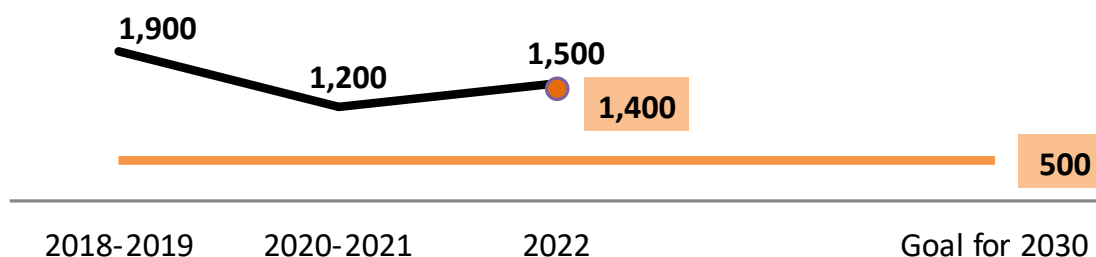
Source: Barcelona Public Health Agency (ASPB).

3.8.1 People who cannot afford dental treatment, medication or mental healthcare that they need



Source: Barcelona Public Health Agency (ASPB). Barcelona Health Survey.

3.9.1 Number of deaths per year attributable to excessive air pollution (WHO thresholds for NO2 and PM2.5)



Source: Barcelona Public Health Agency (ASPB).

SDG4



Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all



Barcelona Targets for 2030

4.1 Practically all students will successfully complete compulsory education and with a suitable level of skills

4.2 Increase schooling in the 1-3 age group, ensuring that this increase focuses especially on the children of families with a low socio-economic level

4.3 More than 60% of young adults with higher qualifications

4.4 Four out of every five young people will have completed some type of post-obligatory training

4.5 Everyone will have the same educational opportunities

4.6 By 2030, most of Barcelona's population will be able to function in three languages: Catalan, Spanish and English

4.7 Educational and awareness-raising action on sustainable development and human rights will be available at all educational centres

4.a. All children with learning difficulties will have access to a specialised resource or centre to foster their early development

4.b. Develop international cooperation in the area of education

In the academic year 2022-2023, there was a slight improvement in academic results in the fourth year of compulsory secondary education (ESO) after the clear decline in results seen in the two academic years affected by the pandemic. The results, however, are still far from the goal for 2030. A more positive evolution was seen in the percentage of pupils graduating from compulsory secondary education (ESO), above 92% in the last academic year for which figures are available (2021-2022). Additionally, the difference between districts was also reduced.

This suggests a reduction in the school drop-out rate. Although there are currently no figures in this regard that are both disaggregated at city level and can be compared internationally, an indicator can be obtained from the Municipal Services Survey (ESM). The ESM reveals (despite a few fluctuations) a drop in the school drop-out rate in Barcelona, which fell from 10.8% in 2015 to 6.8% in 2023. The report [*"Educational Opportunities in Barcelona 2022"*](#) provides an in-depth analysis of the impact of school drop-out rates by gender, nationality and socio-economic level and suggests that educational opportunities must continue to be offered to all children and teenagers, particularly those in vulnerable socio-economic situations.

This is closely related to school segregation, which, according to the report mentioned above, shows the degree of unequal distribution in a geographical area (neighbourhood, municipality or country) and/or sector (public or private) of different groups of students (based on characteristics such as educational needs, gender, migration status, ethnic origin or socio-economic level). A segregated school network is thus one "with a uniform student profile within schools and heterogeneous student profiles between schools". In the last few years, the fight against school segregation has become a top priority on the political agenda. In Catalonia, the 2019 Pact against School Segregation promoted by the Department of Education and the Ombudsman's Office, as well as Decree 11/2021 establishing the school admission procedure (for both state and state-assisted schools) in compulsory education and baccalaureate years, are particularly worth mentioning. This decree gives municipal governments wide-ranging powers to act in matters of educational planning and the control and management of student admission processes, thus increasing the role of local bodies as key players in the fight against school segregation. It should be noted that the effort to reduce school segregation in Barcelona has clearly reduced the dissimilarity indices for the distribution of foreign students¹ in

¹ The dissimilarity index can be read as the percentage of students that would have to be moved to ensure a balanced distribution throughout all schools. It uses values ranging from 0 to 1. The closer the value is to 1, the higher the school segregation.

pre-school and primary school and compulsory secondary education (ESO). The index went from 0.45 in the academic year 2017-2018 to 0.34 in the academic year 2022-2023 in the case of pre-school and primary school children and from 0.42 to 0.33 in the same period in the case of compulsory secondary education (ESO).

Schooling rates for the non-compulsory stage of education (0 to 3 years of age) were also affected by the pandemic but had already recovered significantly by the academic year 2021-2022. This effect became even more pronounced in the academic year 2022-2023, with schooling rates for both P1 and P2 above the medium-term targets. The negative aspect revealed by these figures is the sustained difference between districts, an indicator of strong inequality in the early years of schooling.

At the other end of the education cycle, higher education, the percentage of 30 to 34-year-olds with a university degree is increasing every year. A percentage of 55.9% was reached in 2022, getting very close to the 60% target set for 2030.

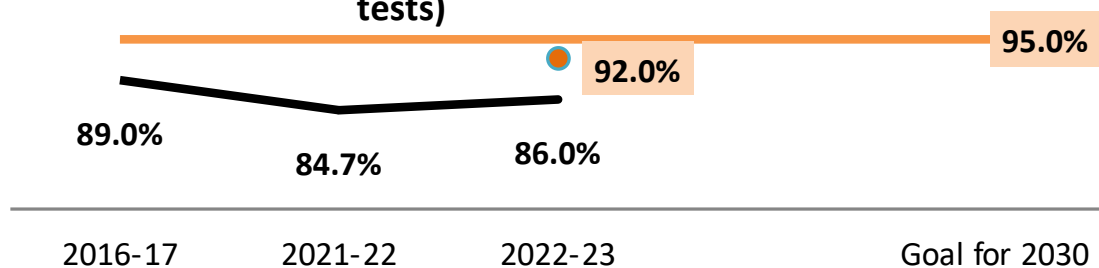
On the other hand, the percentage of people aged 20 to 24 who have completed post-compulsory education (baccalaureate or an intermediate vocational training course) appears to have stagnated at around 62%, jeopardising the hope of achieving the target of 80% set for 2030.

Knowledge of Spanish, measured based on people's subjective perception of their linguistic ability, remains at 100% among the adult population. Knowledge of English has been constantly increasing since 2015 and is on target to reach 70% by 2030. However, the percentage of the population who consider that they can speak Catalan has fallen by 2.6% since 2015.

The number of schools that carried out environmental education projects within the framework of the More Sustainable Schools (E+S) programme was 373, which in the academic year 2022-2023 is 53.7% of all the schools in the city.

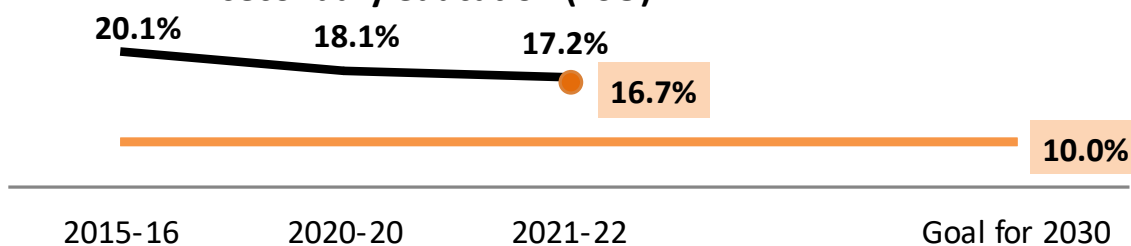


4.1.1 Basic skills test pass rate in the 4th year of compulsory secondary education (ESO) (average of 5 tests)



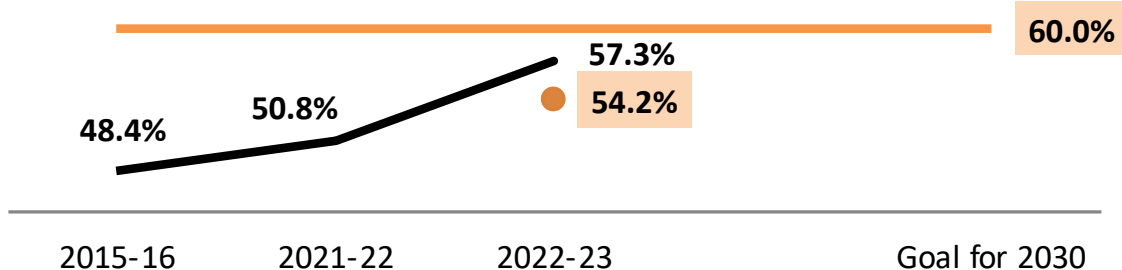
Source: Higher Council for the Evaluation of the Education System.

4.1.2 Difference between the districts with the highest and lowest graduation rates in the 4th year of compulsory secondary education (ESO)



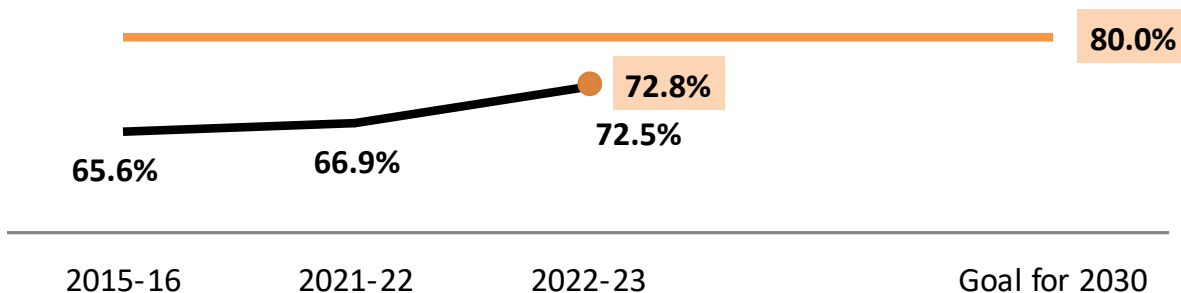
Source: Department of Education. Government of Catalonia.

4.2.1 School enrolment rate among one-year-old children



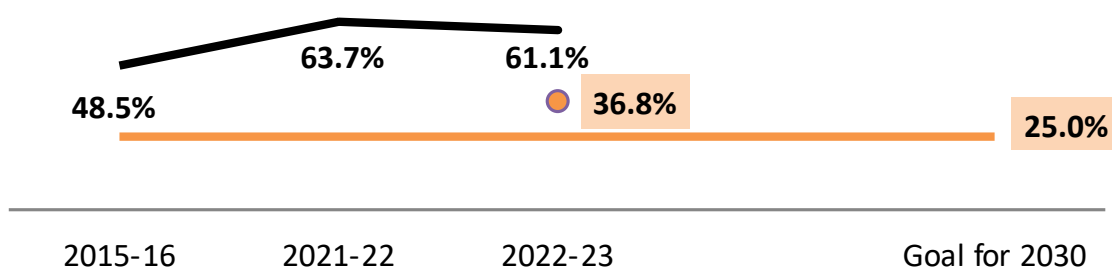
Source: Department of Education. Government of Catalonia.

4.2.2 School enrolment rate among two-year-old children



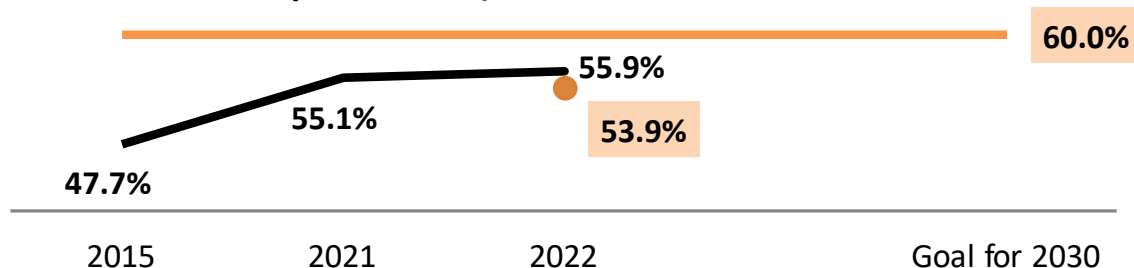
Source: Department of Education. Government of Catalonia.

4.2.3 School enrolment rate differential among two-year-olds between the districts with the highest and lowest rates



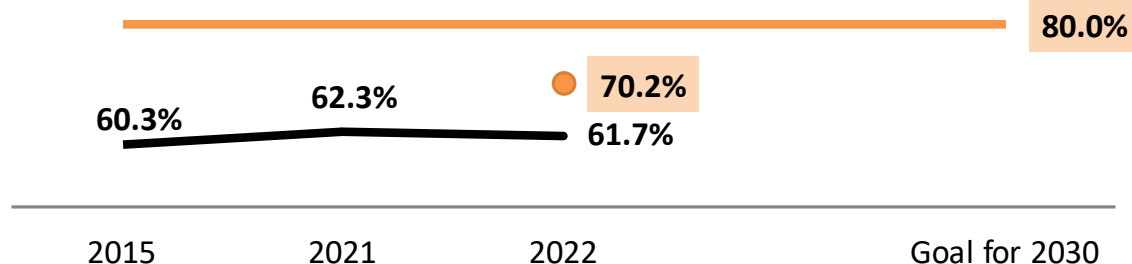
Source: Department of Education. Government of Catalonia.

4.3.1 People aged 30 to 34 with a higher education qualification (university or advanced vocational qualification)



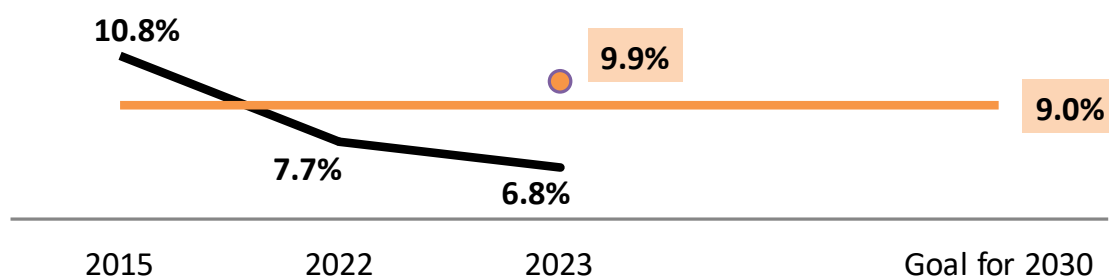
Source: Municipal Population Register.

4.4.1 People aged 20 to 24 who have at least a higher secondary school (baccalaureate) or intermediate vocational qualification



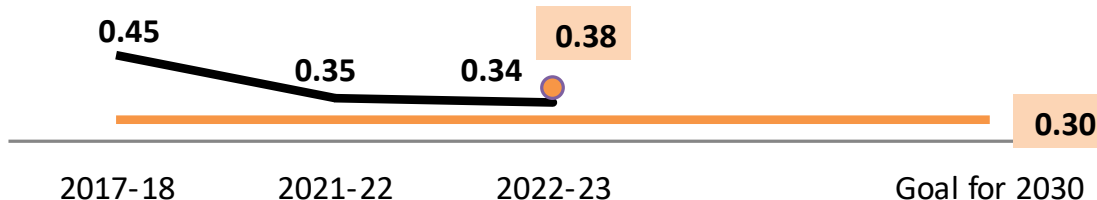
Source: Municipal Population Register.

4.4.2 School drop-out rate



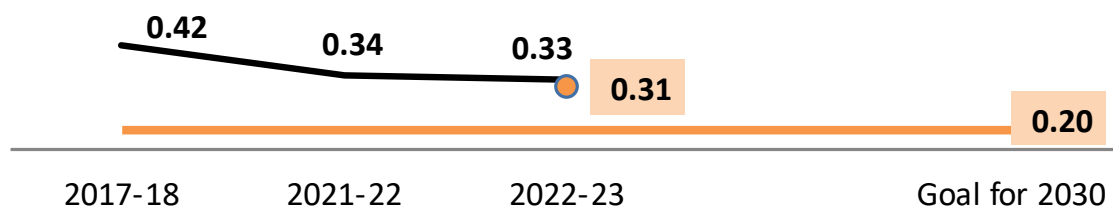
Source: Municipal Services Survey.

4.5.1a Degree of school segregation based on foreign student distribution. Dissimilarity index in pre-school and primary school



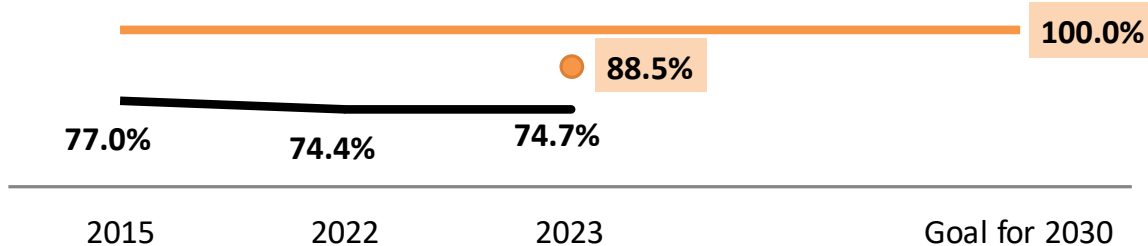
Source: Síndic de Greuges de Catalunya [Ombudsman's Office]. Government of Catalonia.

4.5.1b Degree of school segregation based on foreign student distribution. Dissimilarity index in compulsory secondary education (ESO)



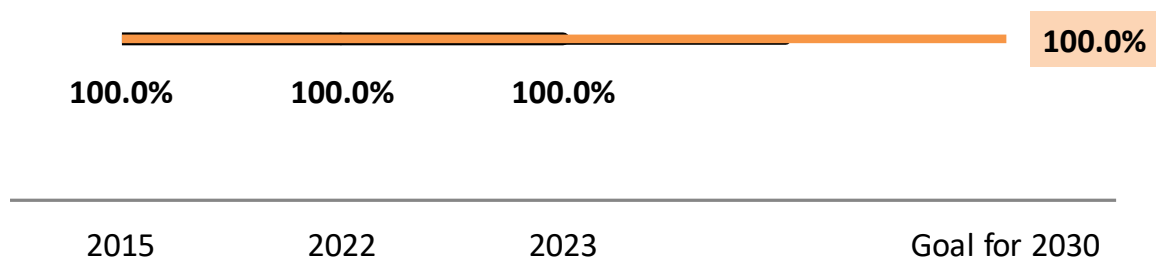
Source: Síndic de Greuges de Catalunya [Ombudsman's Office]. Government of Catalonia.

4.6.1a Proportion of people over 17 who consider that they can speak Catalan



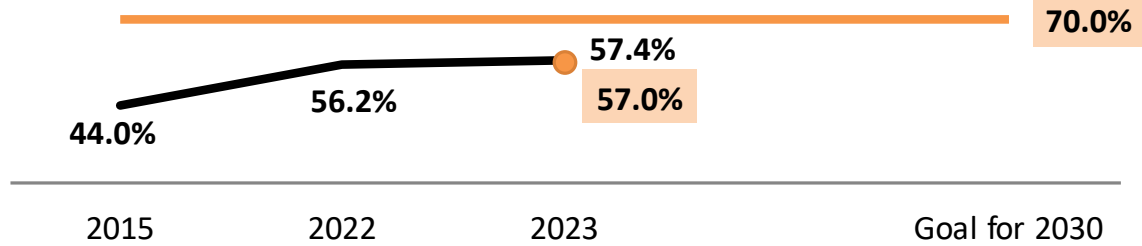
Source: Municipal Services Survey.

4.6.1b Proportion of people over 17 who consider that they can speak Spanish



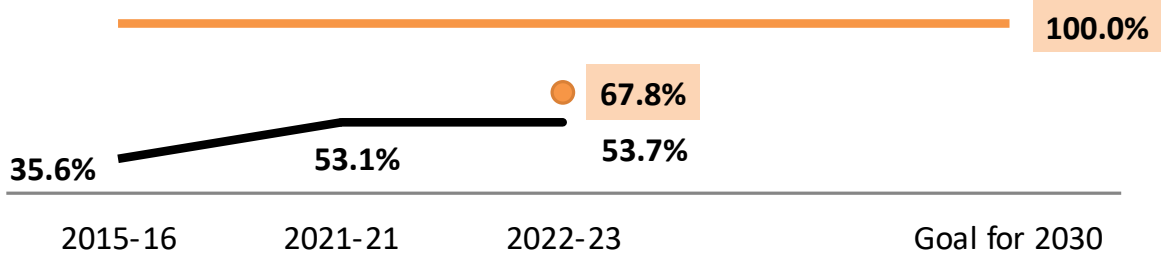
Source: Municipal Services Survey.

4.6.1c Proportion of people over 17 who consider that they can speak English



Source: Municipal Services Survey.

4.7.1 Proportion of schools that have joined the More Sustainable Schools Network



Source: Urban Ecology. Barcelona City Council.



SDG5

5 GENDER
EQUALITY



**Achieve gender equality
and empower all
women and girls**



Barcelona Targets for 2030

5.1 Eradicate all forms of gender discrimination and reduce their impact on equality

5.2 Eliminate gender-based violence in Barcelona

5.3 Develop programmes to combat the human trafficking and sexual exploitation of women and girls and against gender-based violence in countries receiving Official Development Assistance

5.4 Achieve shared responsibility in housework and care work, both within families and between families, companies and public administration

5.5 Break the glass ceiling for women in Barcelona, achieving parity in political, economic and social representation and leadership posts

5.6 is considered part of Target 3.7. (SDG for Health and Well-Being)

5.a. is considered part of Targets 5.1. and 8.5 (gender wage gap)

5.b. Achieve gender equality in the use of ICTs

5.c. Implement and update the regulations and plans for gender equality in the City Council

In 2022, there were six gender-based violence homicides in the judicial district of Barcelona², one less than in 2021 but still a long way from fully eradicating this scourge from the city.

The Municipal Unit against Human Trafficking (UTEH) is a municipal service that tackles and combats human trafficking from a holistic perspective. It provides mainly specialist care to restore the rights of actual or potential human trafficking victims living in, or with ties to, the city of Barcelona. The number of people assisted by this service in 2022 was 22.3% compared to 2021, a change that may have been affected by the resumption of international mobility flows.

The ambitious target set for 2030 that no one should be caring for a person in need of care on their own is well on its way to being achieved: in 2021, the percentage of people in this situation was noticeably lower than in 2016. On the other hand, despite the significant improvement in achieving a more balanced division of household work between men and women seen in 2021, there is still a long way to go before true co-responsibility is achieved.

The NUST (New Social Uses of Time) Network is a local network of companies and organisations of different sizes and sectors aimed at promoting a work culture and time management, leading to a

better balance between people's time needs and organisations' competitiveness and productivity needs. Although the network is growing, it is not doing so fast enough to reach 300 members by 2030.

Following the results of the municipal elections of May 2023, women's political representation in the Full City Council and municipal government positions (municipal manager's offices and commissioners) remains equal with men, although there are fewer women than before in government and management roles. On the other hand, in 2022, almost two-thirds of the city's public cultural facilities were run by women. The "glass ceiling" is much more noticeable if you look at the presence of women in decision-making positions in companies (24.2%). It should be noted that this indicator is for the province of Barcelona as a whole and has not been updated since 2018. A more up-to-date piece of information (which, despite not relating to the city as such, shows an example of this issue) is the proportion of women on the boards of directors of companies listed on the Catalan stock exchange. This trend is positive but is making progress at a very slow pace, as shown by the fact that in 2022 less than 25% of the members of these boards were women.

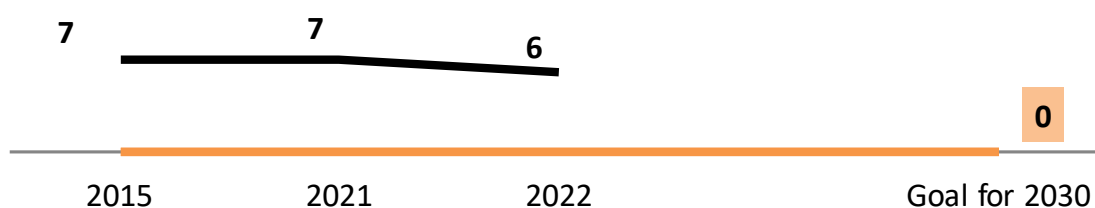
² This includes the municipalities of Barcelona, Badalona, Sant Adrià de Besòs and Santa Coloma de Gramenet.

5.2.1 Women over 16 who have been the victims of gender-based violence (excluding comments, sexual gestures and indecent exposure) within the last year



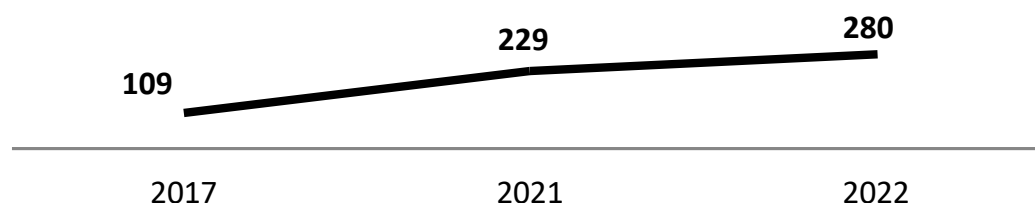
Source: Catalan Ministry of Home Affairs. Survey on gender-based violence in Catalonia.

5.2.2 Murdered women as a result of gender-based violence in the judicial district of Barcelona



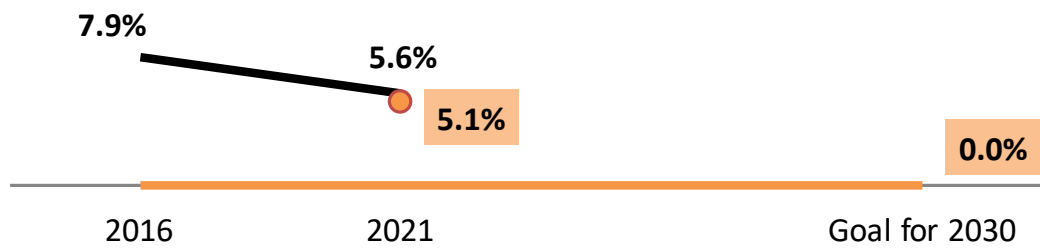
Source: General Council of the Judiciary.

5.3.1 Family units assisted by the Municipal Unit Against Human Trafficking (UTEH), victims of sexual exploitation or human trafficking for sexual exploitation



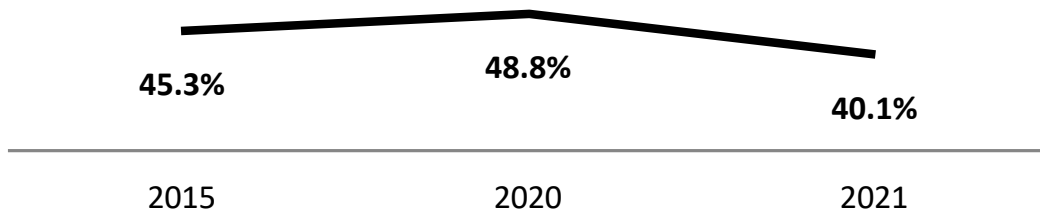
Source: Area for Social Rights. Barcelona City Council.

5.4.1 People looking after a dependent person without any support



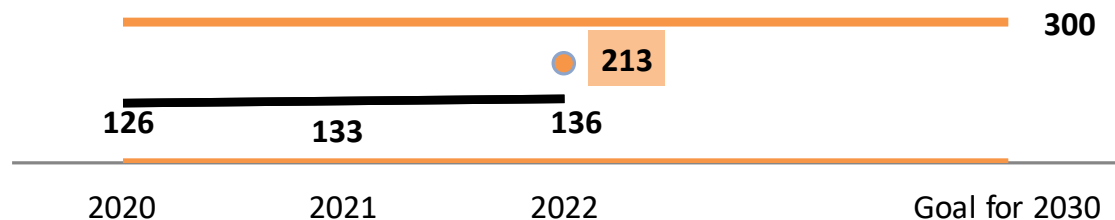
Source: Barcelona Public Health Agency (ASPB). Barcelona Health Survey.

5.4.3 Gender gap in housework



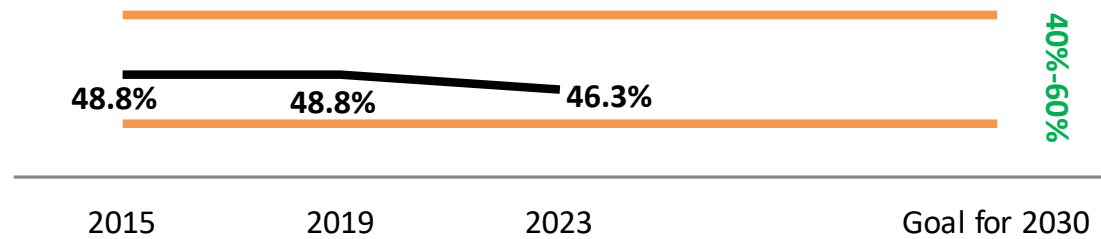
Source: Health Department, Government of Catalonia. Catalan Health Survey.

5.4.5 Companies and organisations that are members of the NUST (New Social Uses of Time) Network



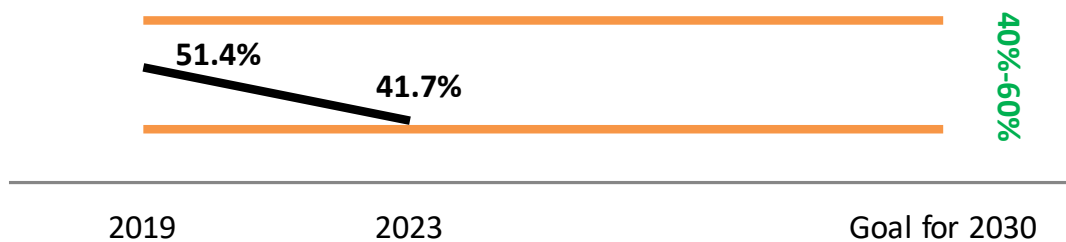
Source: New Social Uses of Time Business Network.

5.5.1 Women on the Full Council of Barcelona City Council



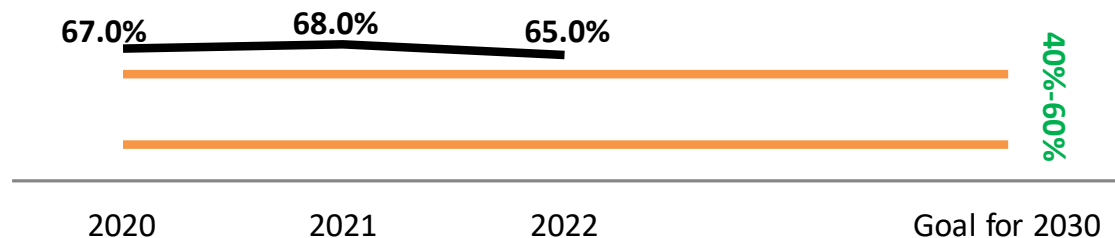
Source: Municipal Data Office.

5.5.2 Women in Barcelona City Council government and manager's office positions



Source: Original.

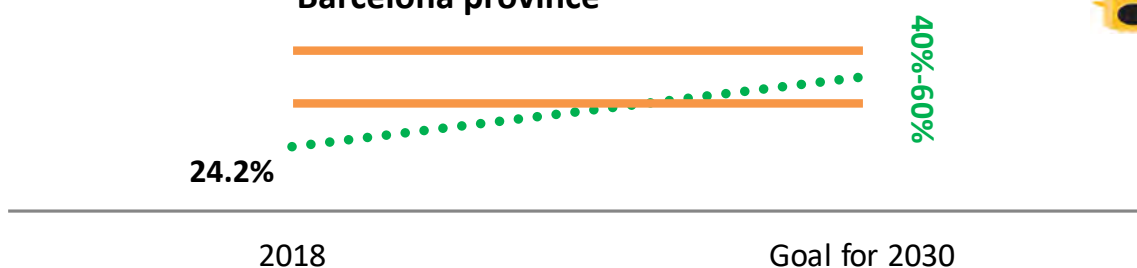
5.5.3 Public cultural facilities (municipal or assisted) run by women



Source: Barcelona Institute of Culture.

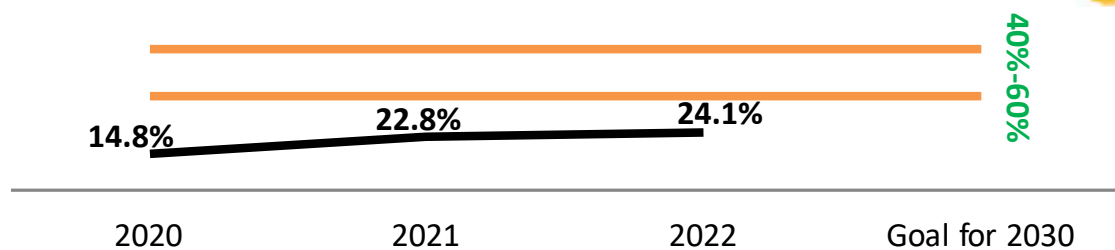
5.5.4a Women in decision-making positions in companies.

Barcelona province



Source: The Women, Business and Economy Observatory. Survey on gender equality in companies.

5.5.4b Female membership of the boards of the main listed companies. Catalonia



Source: Idescat, based on figures from the Spanish National Securities Market Commission (CNMV).



SDG6

6 CLEAN WATER
AND SANITATION



**Ensure availability
and sustainable
management of water
and sanitation for all**



Barcelona Targets for 2030

6.1 Reduce the weighting of the water bill on family budgets

6.2 Ensure that everyone has access to housing with suitable conditions of hygiene and salubrity

6.3 Expand the sustainable urban drainage systems and the use of groundwater

6.4 Achieve sustainable domestic water consumption, thanks to water efficiency and saving measures

6.5 Move forward with the integrated management of water resources

6.6 Ensure the protection and environmental quality of water ecosystems

6.a. Develop international city cooperation in programmes relating to water and sanitation

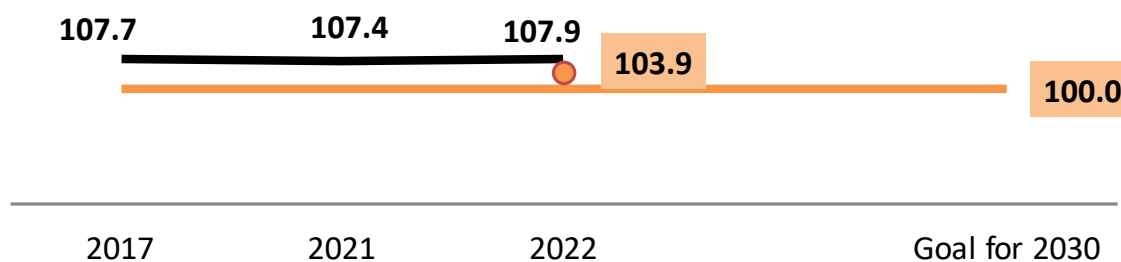
6.b. Increase citizen participation in water and sanitation management

In the last five years, it has not been possible to reduce the difference in the water bill between the households in the Barcelonès region and those in Catalonia as a whole. They still pay significantly more for their water than they should, based on their income level. The other social target in this SDG, the number of homes in illegal settlements – without running water or sanitation – is not showing a positive evolution either, although it has improved over the last year.

Regarding the city's sewers, it has been estimated that at least 1.0% of the network should be renovated each year between now and 2030 to achieve an optimum state of renovation. The current renovation percentages, however, are well below this (0.19% in 2021). As a result, the average age of the network is 65.2 years, well below the 50 that should ideally be reached by 2030. The state of upkeep of the sewerage network is essential to prevent water from seeping into the subsoil. The target for 2030 is to lose no more than 6.7 hm³ of water in this way. In recent years, however, the indicator has slightly worsened, with higher financial losses as a logical consequence of the leakage.

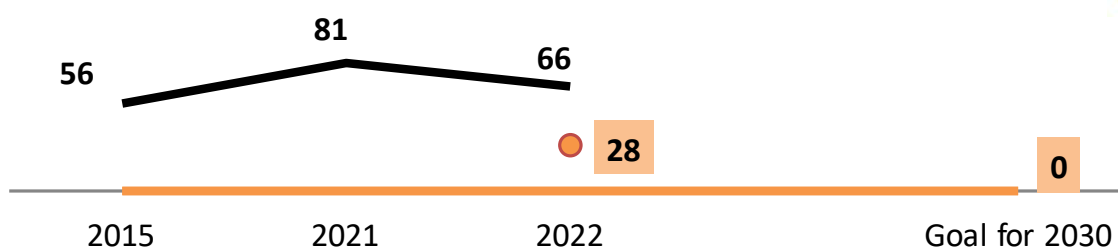
Domestic drinking water consumption has traditionally been low in Barcelona compared to other similar cities. The consumption level reached in 2022 was very close to the 2030 target. As for urban water consumption, the 2030 target was reached in 2020 and 2021, mainly thanks to a reduction in tourism. As expected, this consumption suddenly increased in 2022 but remains below the expected level. Overall, these are very good figures in terms of addressing the city's severe drought. The drought also makes it very important to gradually develop systems to use grey water in buildings and rainwater from roofs in domestic, industrial and commercial settings. In relation to this latter case, a very important rise was seen in 2022, when the volume of water collected reached 17,076 m³.

6.1.1 Index of economic effort needed to pay the water bill



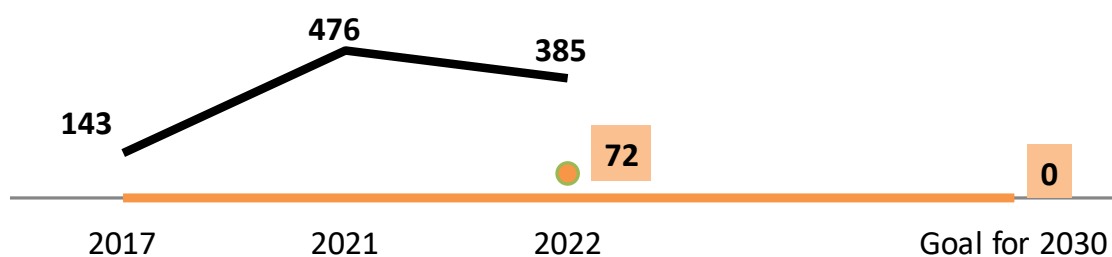
Source: Catalan Water Agency.

6.2.1a Illegal settlements in Barcelona



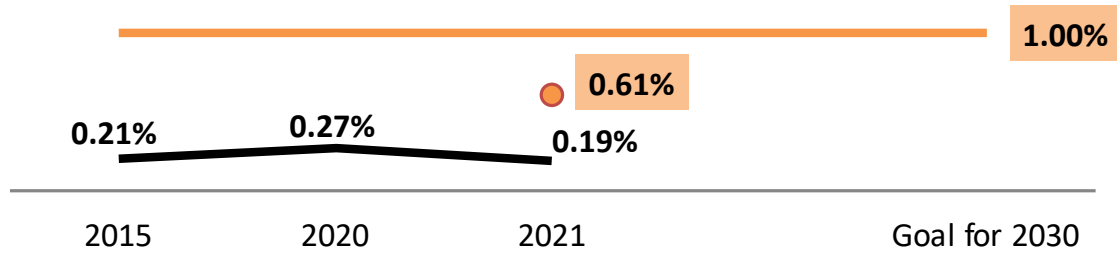
Source: Area for Social Rights. Barcelona City Council.

6.2.1b People living in illegal settlements in Barcelona



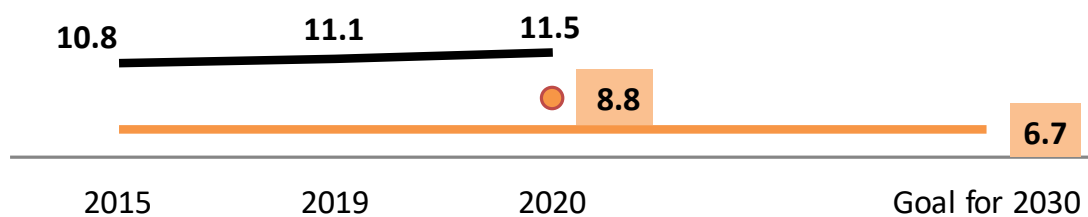
Source: Area for Social Rights. Barcelona City Council.

6.3.1 Rate of renovation of the sewerage system



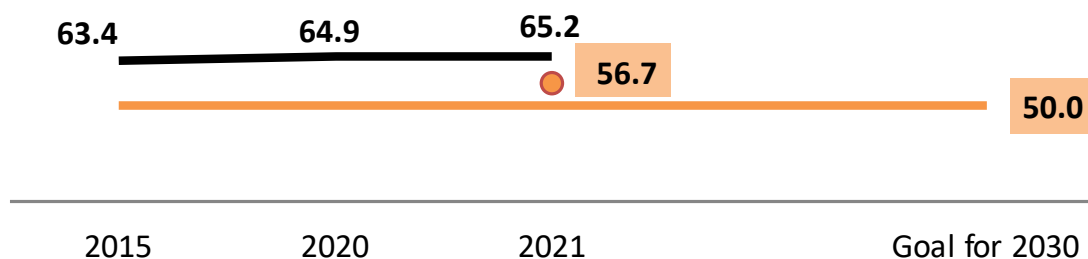
Source: Barcelona Cicle de l'Aigua, S.A.

6.3.2 Estimated volume of water seeping into the subsoil, bodies of groundwater (hm3)



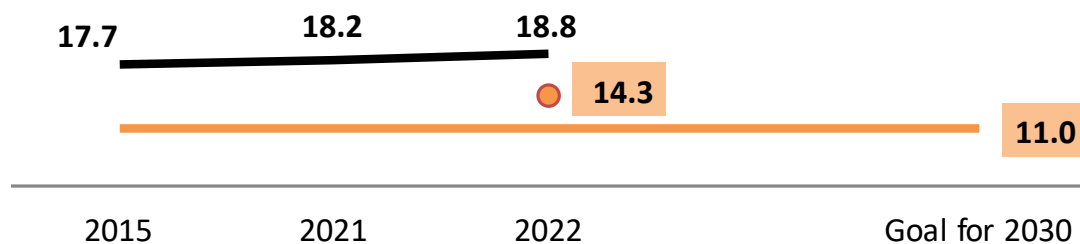
Source: Barcelona Cicle de l'Aigua, S.A.

6.3.3 Average age of the sewerage system (years)



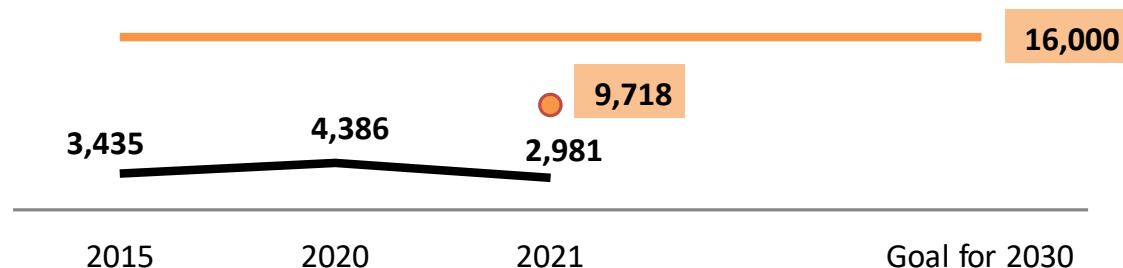
Source: Barcelona Cicle de l'Aigua, S.A.

6.3.4 Economic losses caused by pollution in groundwater bodies (millions of euros)



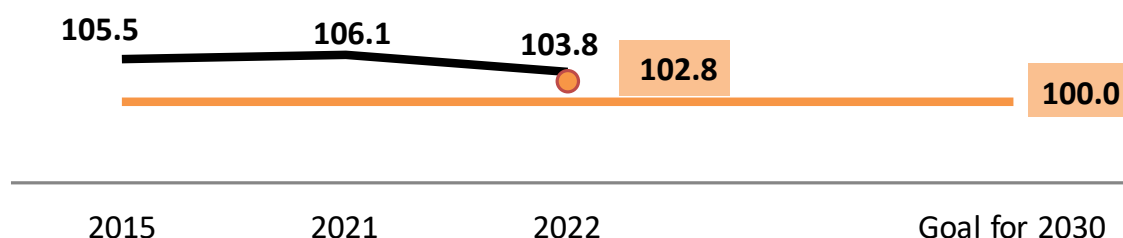
Source: Barcelona Cicle de l'Aigua, S.A.

6.3.6 Annual renovation of the sewerage network (ml)



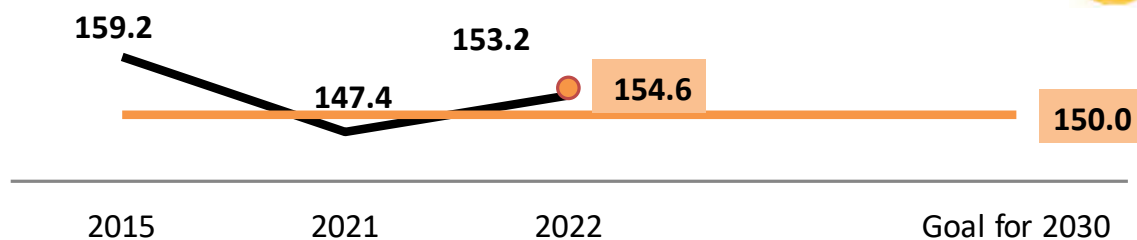
Source: Barcelona Cicle de l'Aigua, S.A.

6.4.1 Domestic water consumption (litres per inhabitant per day)



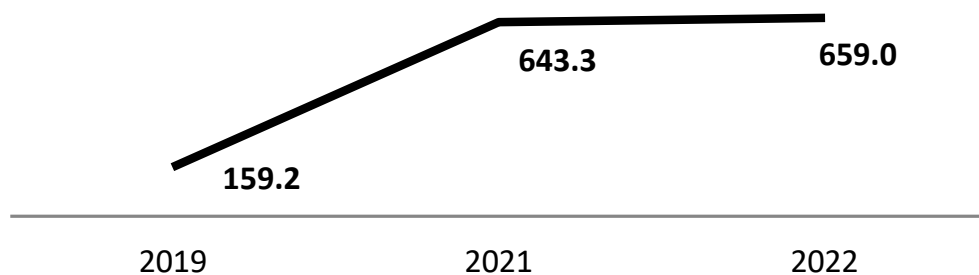
Source: Annual Report. Water consumption in Barcelona. Barcelona City Council.

6.4.2 Urban water consumption (litres per inhabitant per day)



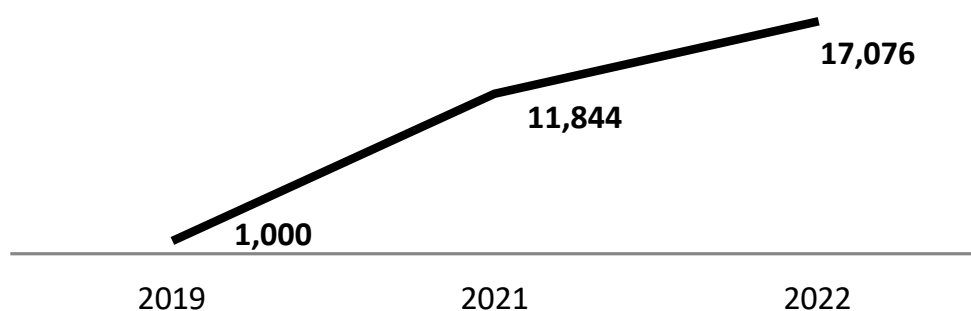
Source: Annual Report. Water consumption in Barcelona. Barcelona City Council.

6.4.3 Greywater used (m3)



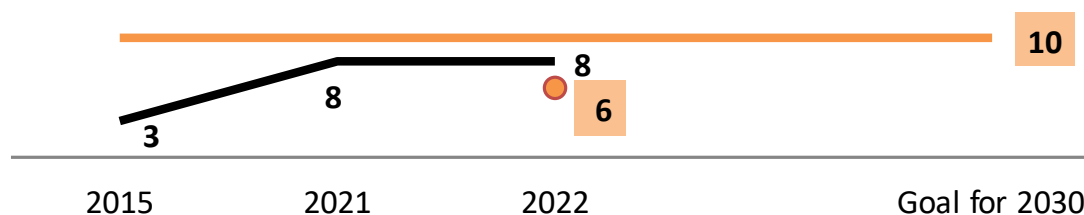
Source: Barcelona Cicle de l'Aigua, S.A.

6.4.4 Use of rainwater on roofs (m3)



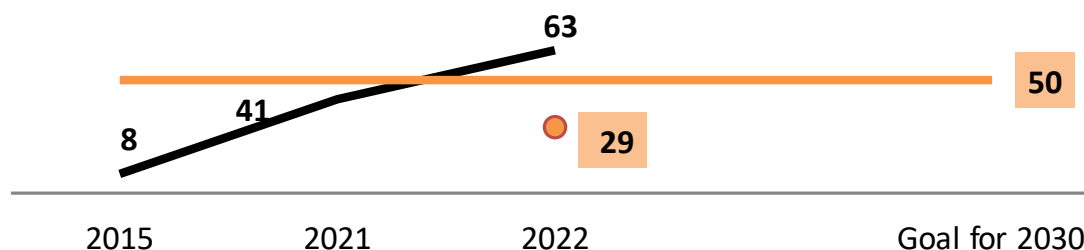
Source: Barcelona Cicle de l'Aigua, S.A.

6.5.1 Participation as partners in research projects working on the integrated management of water resources



Source: Barcelona Cicle de l'Aigua, S.A.

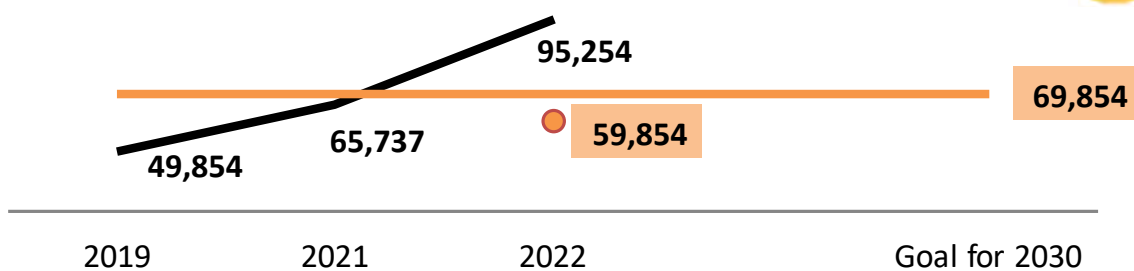
6.5.2 Support and collaboration in research projects working on the integrated management of water resources



Source: Barcelona Cicle de l'Aigua, S.A.

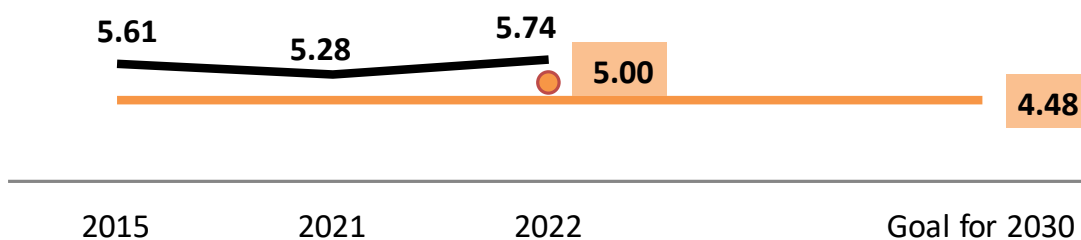


6.5.3 Operational surface area of sustainable urban drainage systems (m2)



Source: Barcelona Cicle de l'Aigua, S.A.

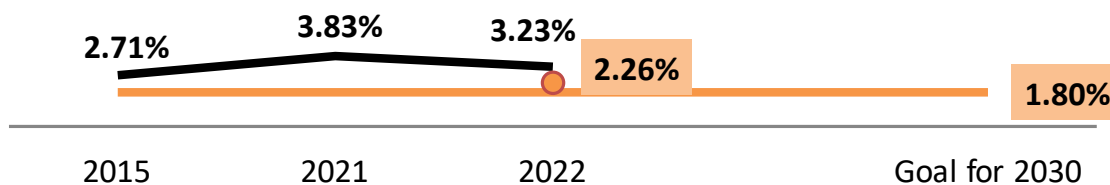
6.5.4 Mains water consumed by municipal services (millions of m3)



Source: Barcelona Cicle de l'Aigua, S.A.

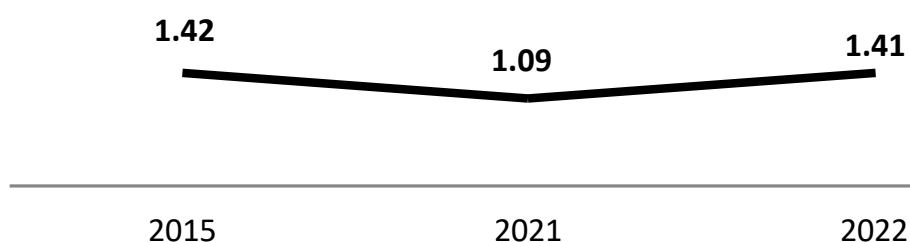


6.6.2 Time during which the water of Barcelona's beaches does not comply with microbiological quality requirements during the bathing season (June to September)



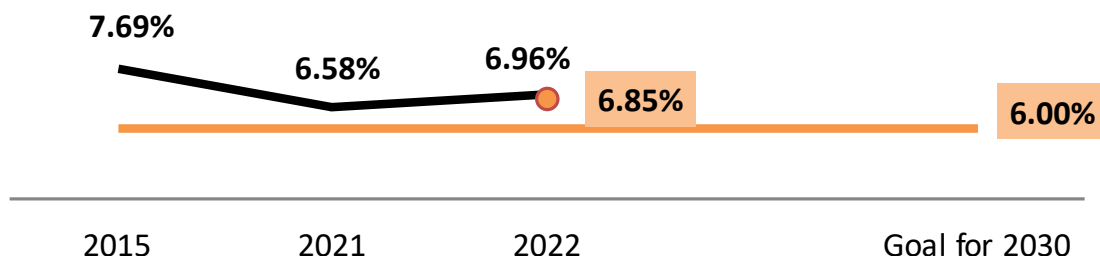
Source: Barcelona Cicle de l'Aigua, S.A.

6.6.4 Annual volume of groundwater extracted for municipal use (millions of m3)



Source: Barcelona Cicle de l'Aigua, S.A.

6.6.5 Percentage of conductivity analyses with values >2000 $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$



Source: Barcelona Cicle de l'Aigua, S.A.

SDG7

7 AFFORDABLE AND
CLEAN ENERGY



Ensure access to
affordable, reliable,
sustainable and modern
energy for all



Barcelona Targets for 2030

7.1 A drastic reduction in energy poverty and power cuts in Barcelona

7.2 An exponential leap in the local consumption and production of renewable energy

7.3 A stock of private and public buildings with high energy efficiency

7.a. and 7.b. Develop international cooperation in the area of energy, including research, technology and infrastructure for supply

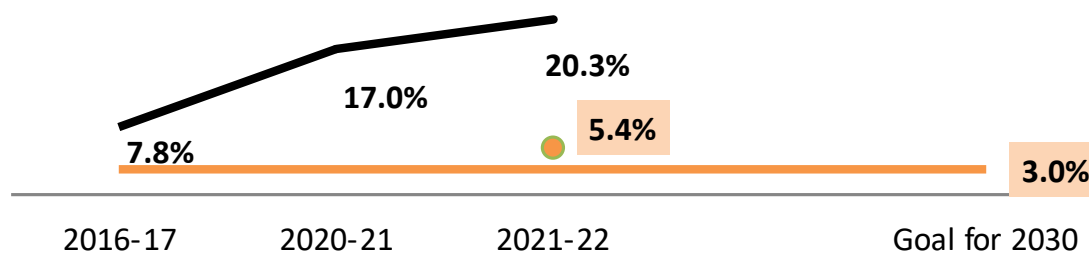
The percentage of people who could not afford to keep their homes at an adequate temperature during the cold months rose alarmingly in 2020-2021. This was made worse by the inflation crisis that started in 2022. According to the most recent available data from the Metropolitan Survey of Living Conditions for 2021-2022, over 20% of people stated they were in this situation. The municipal energy advice points (PAE) assisted 30,650 people in 2022. Among other actions, they carried out the necessary procedures to reverse power supply cuts in 14,516 homes.

The TIEPI [Duration of power cut equivalent to the installed capacity] is a basic indicator of the quality of the electricity supply service. In this case, it refers to the urban areas of the province of Barcelona. It is impossible to know the figure for Barcelona City, but the indicator has slightly worsened for the province in the last few years.

The percentage of electricity consumed from renewable sources in Barcelona is increasing at an excessively slow rate. It only increased by 2.1 points from 2015 to 2021, with strong oscillations due to the unequal presence of hydroelectric energy, and it is still very far from the 2030 target of 50%. This results from the small relative weight of renewable energies in Catalonia. Another indicator that should make an exponential leap in the next few years is local production of renewable energy because only 1.13% of the energy consumed in Barcelona in 2020 was generated with local renewable resources, only slightly more than in 2015.

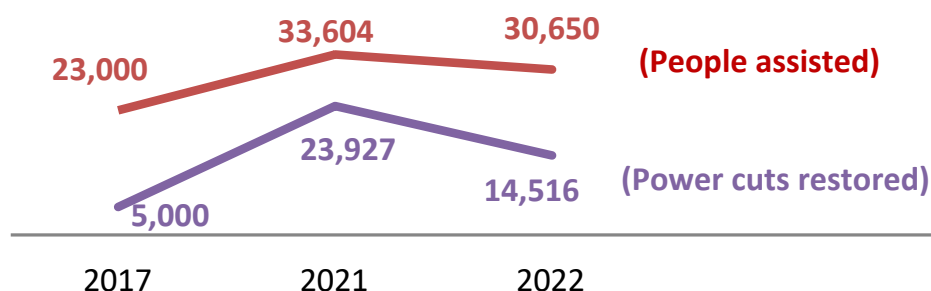


7.1.1a People in households that cannot keep their homes at an adequate temperature



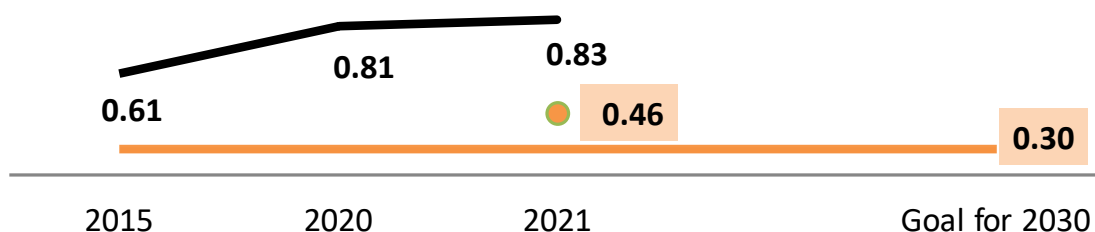
Source: IERMB and Idescat: Metropolitan Statistics on Living Conditions (EMCV).

7.1.1b People at the Energy Advice Points (EAPs) and the number of power cuts restored



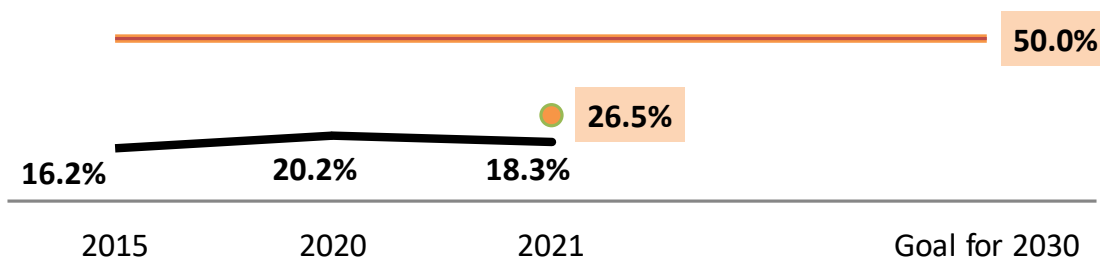
Source: Area for Social Rights. Barcelona City Council.

7.1.2 Duration of power cuts equivalent to installed capacity (TIEPI) at medium voltage in urban areas in the province of Barcelona. Index



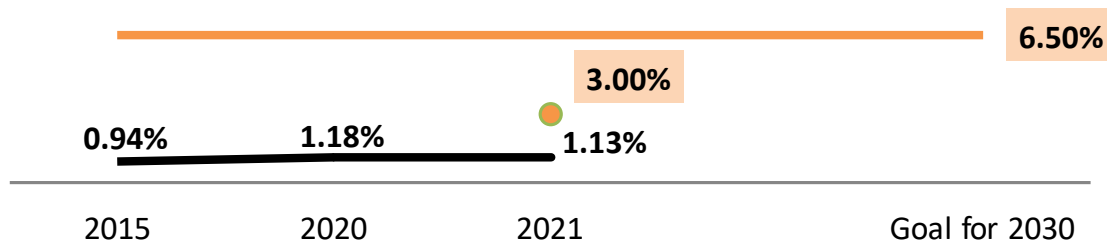
Source: Ministry for Ecological Transition and Demographic Challenge.

7.2.1 Electricity from renewable sources consumed in Barcelona



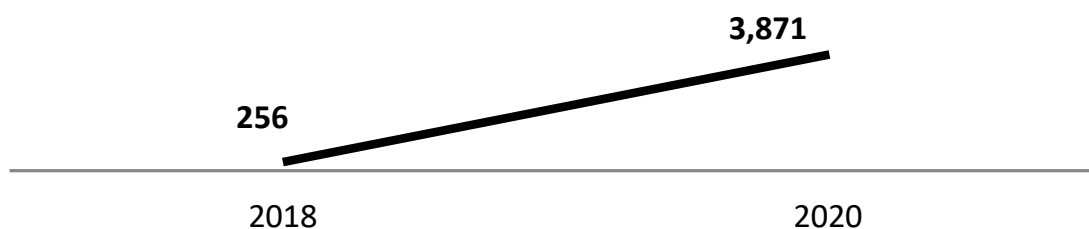
Source: Barcelona Energy Observatory.

7.2.2 Energy consumed in Barcelona that was locally generated using renewable resources



Source: Barcelona Energy Observatory

7.3.3 Number of buildings with A and B energy ratings



Source: Urban Ecology. Barcelona City Council.

SDG8

8 DECENT WORK AND
ECONOMIC GROWTH



**Promote sustained, inclusive
and sustainable economic
growth, full and productive
employment and decent
work for all**



Barcelona Targets for 2030

8.1 Maintain an average annual economic growth of around 1.2%, placing the focus of new growth on the green and circular economy, as well as on the digital sector

8.2 A highly productive and diversified economy

8.3 Barcelona will be a European entrepreneurship capital

8.4 10-30-50 for a sustainable economy in Barcelona

8.5 Reduce unemployment and working poverty and eliminate the gender wage gap with a redoubled effort concerning job placement for people with disabilities

8.6 More job opportunities for young people

8.7 and 8.8 Barcelona, 100% decent and safe employment: Fewer accidents and less temporary employment

8.9 Achieve a tourism offer that is 100% 2030 Agenda: Sustainable, safe and high-quality

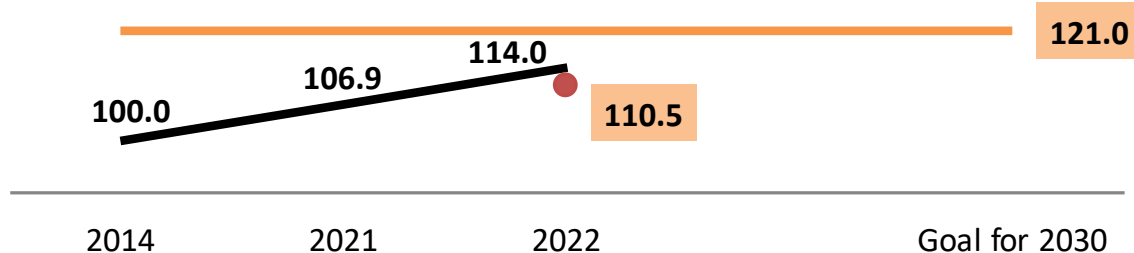
In 2020, the first year of Covid-19, Barcelona's GDP *per capita* contracted by 12.8%, falling to 2014 levels. The year 2021 saw a strong but incomplete recovery (7.3%), but at the end of 2022, the cumulative growth of real GDP *per capita* was well above the expected level. Productivity and the entrepreneurial activity rate (EAR), measured as a percentage of the entrepreneurial initiatives in a market that are less than three and a half years old, have also increased. In the Barcelona area, despite a fall in values in 2019 and 2020, there was an upturn in the EAR between 2021 and 2022.

The target of halving emissions in the commercial sector is still a long way away. This is because the level of emissions in 2022 (678,200 tonnes of CO₂), after the end of the pandemic, was practically the same as that of 2015 (687,000 tonnes of CO₂). On the other hand, despite the upturn seen in 2018, the amount of industrial waste generated did gradually decrease and is on course to achieve a 30% reduction by 2030.

The overall trend in work-related indicators is fairly positive. This is particularly so in relation to registered unemployment, despite the one-off increase of 2020. The year 2022 closed with 68,100 people unemployed, bringing us closer to achieving the 2030 target. A clear improvement was also seen in the indicators relating to temporary employment and accidents at work. Other key indicators, however, such as the risk of working poverty, youth unemployment or the gender wage gap, have improved significantly since 2015 but now appear to have stagnated.

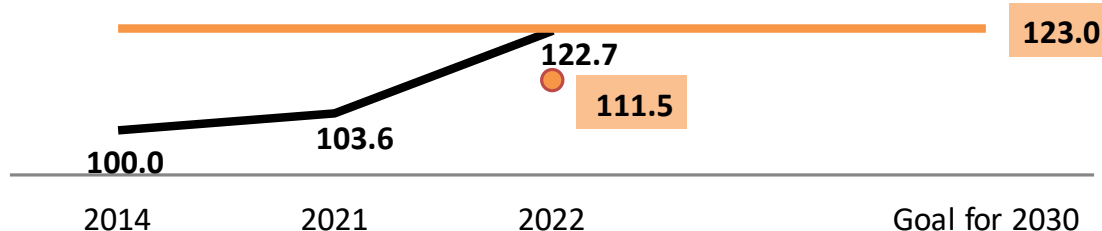
Finally, the tourism sector, which is crucial for Barcelona's economy, seems to have entered a stage of more limited supply and greater commitment to sustainability after the pandemic.

8.1.1 Aggregate real per-capita GDP growth compared to 2014 (base 100)



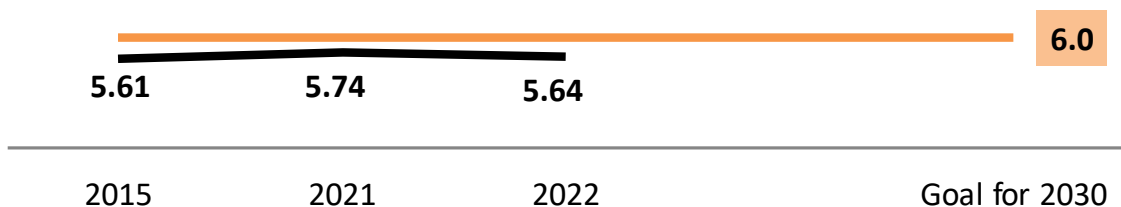
Source: Municipal Data Office.

8.2.1 Index value of GDP growth per employed person



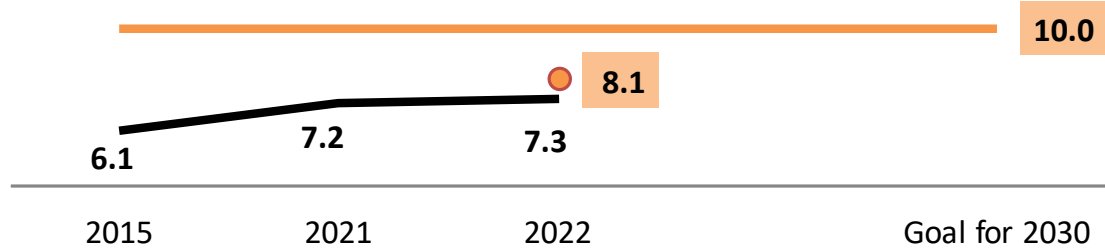
Source: Original, based on GDP data and data from the Labour Force Survey provided by the Municipal Data Office.

8.2.2 Diversification index for the productive sectors. (The higher the index, the higher the concentration)



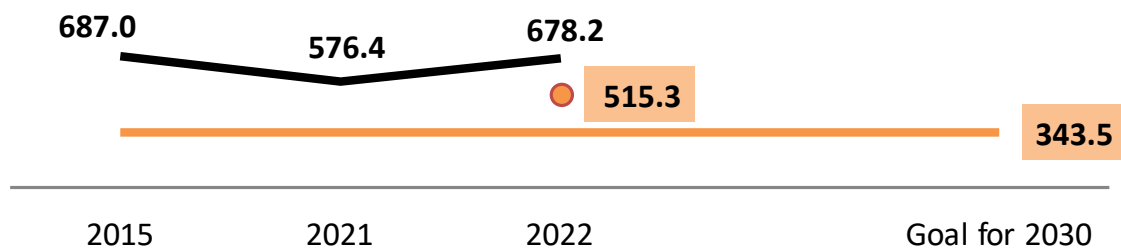
Source: Original, using Municipal Statistics data on the sectors included in the GDP.

8.3.1 Total entrepreneurial activity rate (people aged 18 to 64)



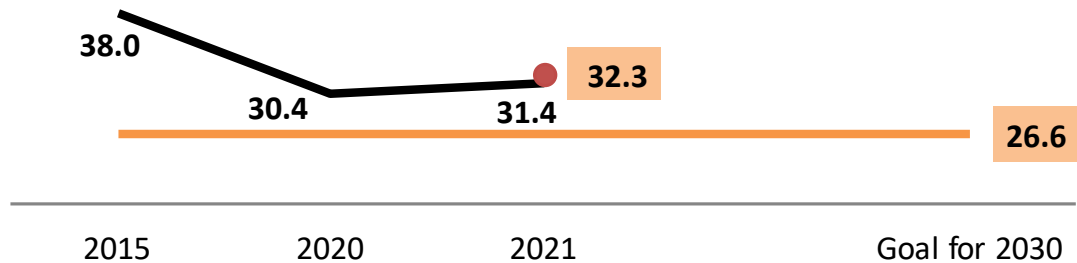
Source: Global Entrepreneurship Monitor.

8.4.2 Greenhouse gas emissions generated by the commercial sector (per 1000 tonnes of CO2)



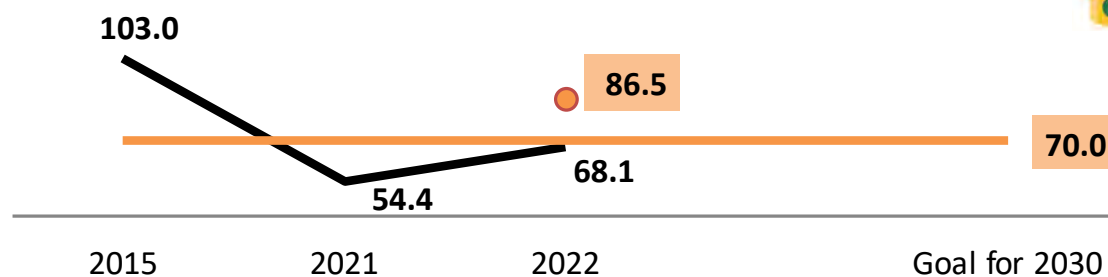
Source: Area of Urban Ecology. Barcelona City Council.

8.4.3 Kg of industrial waste generated per €1,000 of GVA in industry



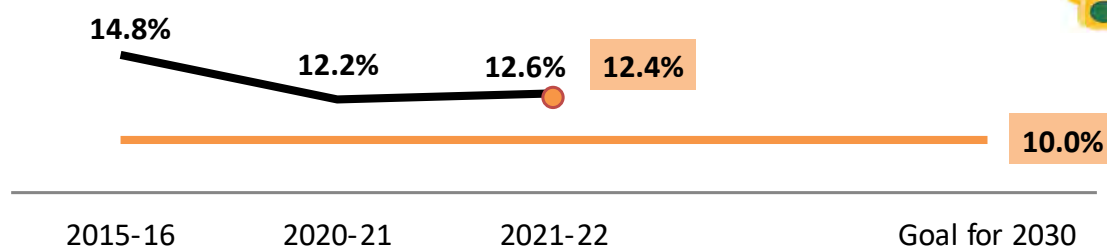
Source: Idescat.

8.5.1 Number of unemployed people (thousands)



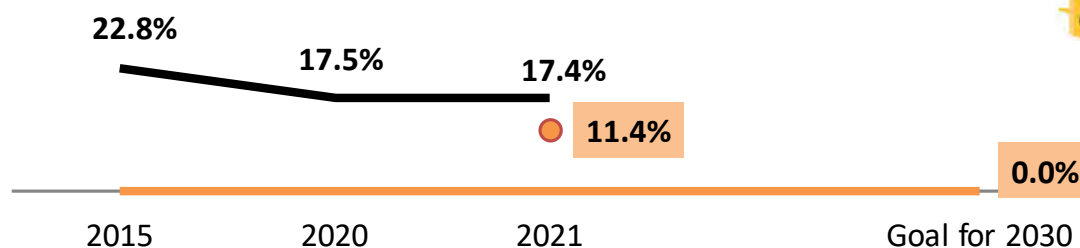
Source: Municipal Data Office based on data from the Labour Force Survey.

8.5.2 Workers at risk of poverty



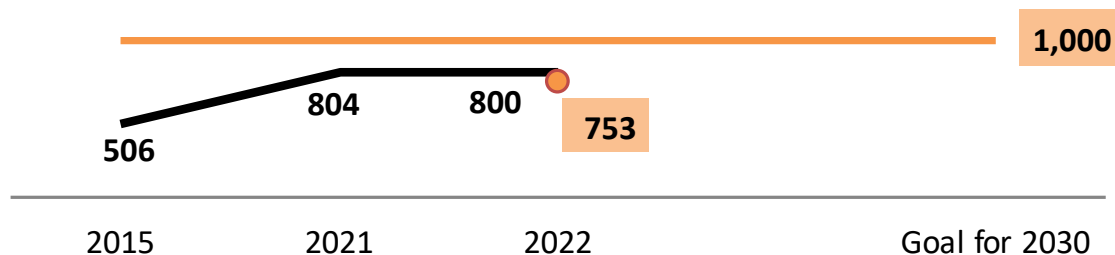
Source: IERMB and Idescat: Metropolitan Statistics on Living Conditions (EMCV).

8.5.3 Gender pay gap



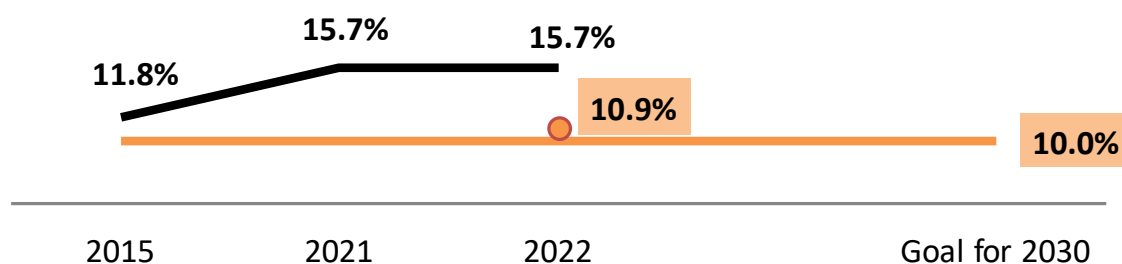
Source: Municipal Data Office. Wages in Barcelona.

8.5.4 Number of people hired through the Barcelona Job Placement Network for People with Disabilities (XIB)



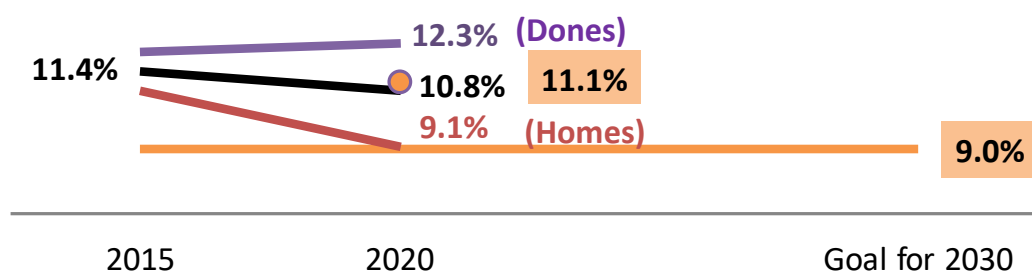
Source: Area for Social Rights. Barcelona City Council.

8.6.1 Differential between youth and average unemployment rates



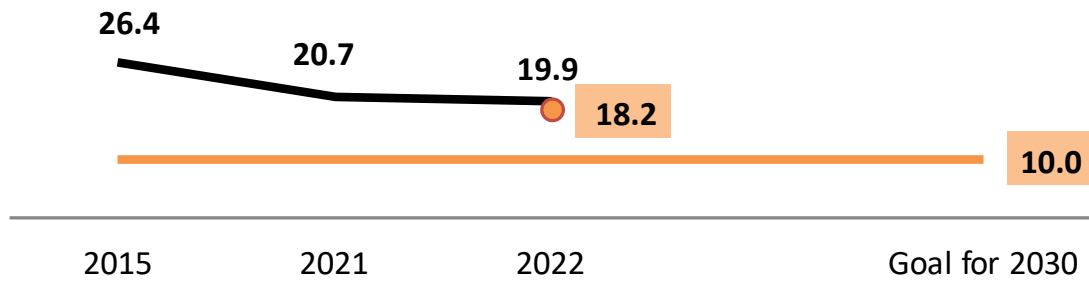
Source: Municipal Data Office based on data from the Labour Force Survey.

8.6.2 Young people aged 15 to 29 who are neither employed nor studying or in training



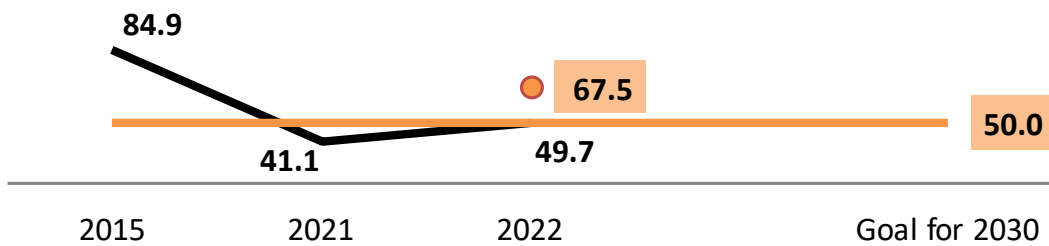
Source: 2020 Barcelona Youth Survey.

8.8.1 Serious injuries or fatalities in the workplace per 100,000 inhabitants



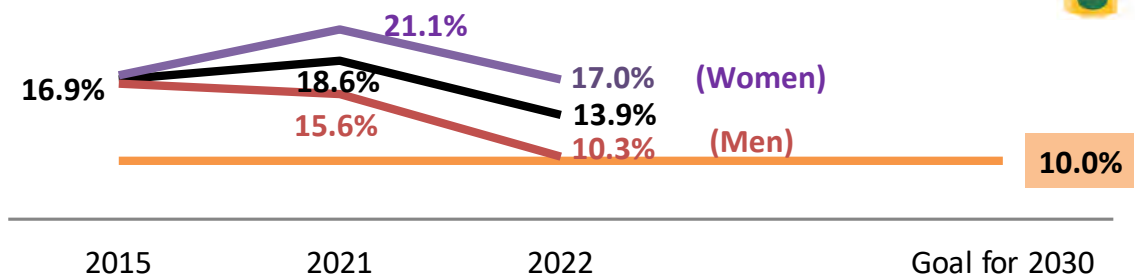
Source: Barcelona Public Health Agency (ASPB)

8.8.2 Number of illnesses associated with salaried work per 100,000 inhabitants



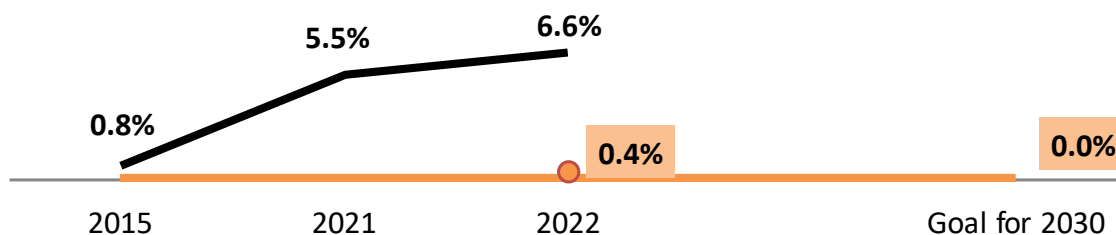
Source: Barcelona Public Health Agency (ASPB)

8.8.3 Workers with temporary contracts over the total number of workers



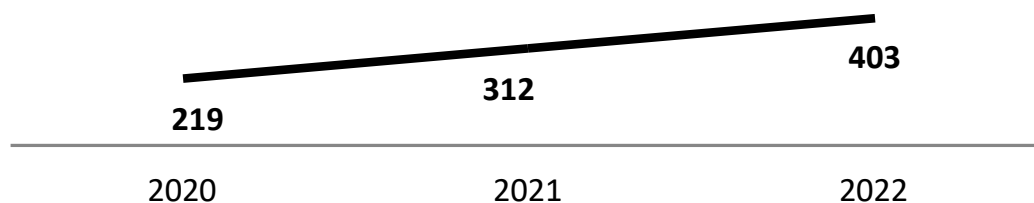
Source: Municipal Data Office based on data from the Labour Force Survey.

8.8.4 Gender gap in the proportion of workers with temporary contracts over the total number of workers



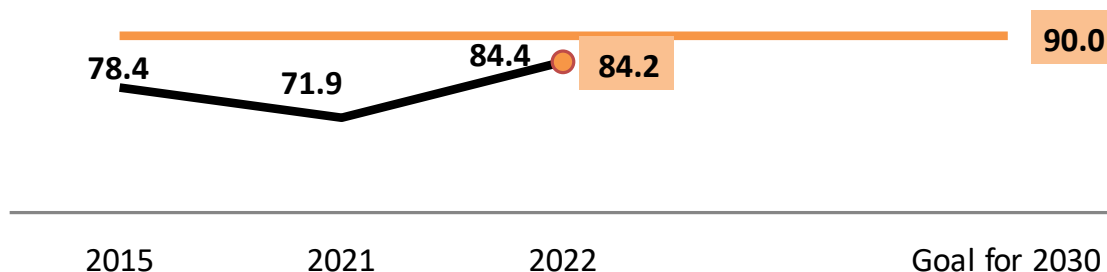
Source: Municipal Data Office based on data from the Labour Force Survey.

8.9.2 Tourism establishments and services with Biosphere Commitment certification



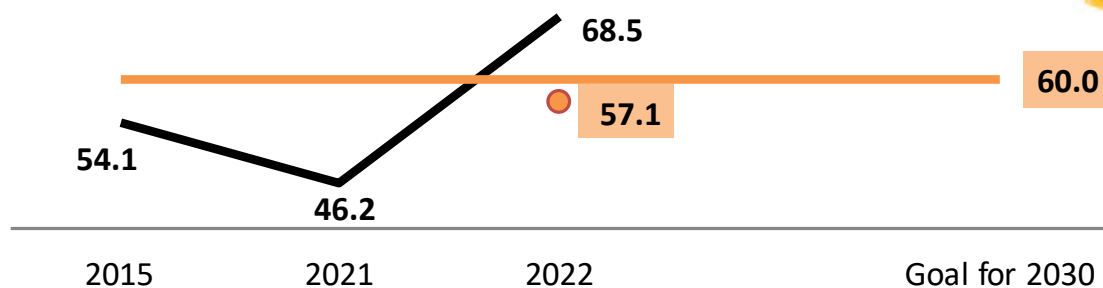
Source: Area of Urban Ecology. Barcelona + Sostenible [More Sustainable Barcelona]

8.9.3a Average expenditure per tourist per day (total euros per stay)



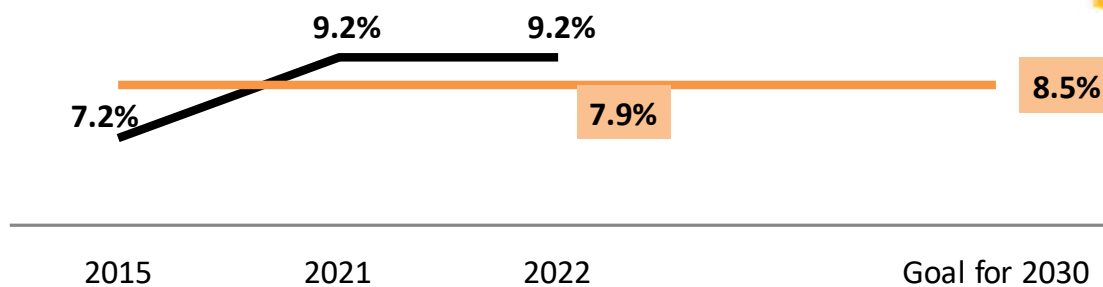
Source: Barcelona Tourism Observatory.

8.9.3b Average expenditure per tourist per day (total euros per night)



Source: Barcelona Tourism Observatory.

8.9.4 Tourist accommodation places compared to the number of residents



Source: Barcelona Tourism Observatory.



SDG9

9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION
AND INFRASTRUCTURE



**Build resilient
infrastructure, promote
inclusive and sustainable
industrialization and foster
innovation**



Barcelona Targets for 2030

9.1 The strategic projects for the economic transformation of Barcelona will be ready

9.2 A sustainable and competitive industry

9.3 SMEs that are more robust, digital, exporting, diversified, sustainable, and job-generating

9.4 Plan for Barcelona's digital transformation

9.5 Barcelona, one of the five European capitals for science and innovation

9.a and 9.b. Develop the city's international cooperation with the development of infrastructures and sustainable local research and innovation industries with technological components

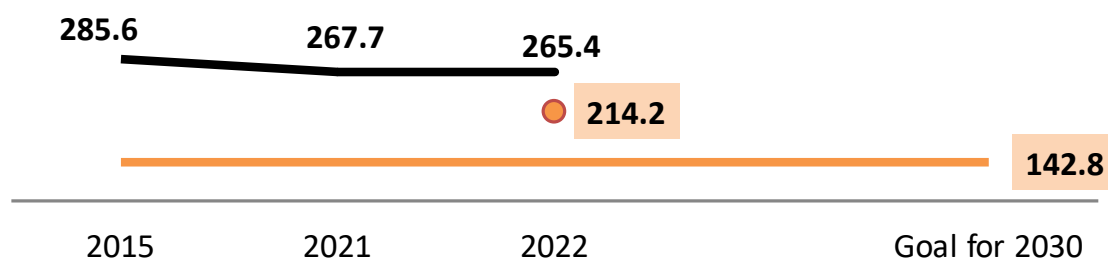
9.c. Guarantee universal access to affordable, high-quality Internet

Greenhouse gas emissions in the industrial sector have remained very stable since 2015. It seems clear that the steps taken so far have not been enough to achieve a significant reduction. According to the data, the weight of industry on the economy as a whole, taking the 36 municipalities of the Barcelona Metropolitan Area, is not good, as there seems to be a very slow but constant decline.

After remaining in fourth place among the European cities listed in the Innovation Cities Index for two consecutive years (2019 and 2020), in 2021, Barcelona slipped to eleventh place, but it climbed up to eighth position in 2022. Barcelona can, therefore, be said to be very highly positioned in the field of innovation. Regarding scientific production, according to the 2022 Barcelona Observatory Report, a joint project of Barcelona City Council and the Chamber of Commerce, Barcelona is the sixth highest-ranking city in this category in Europe. This index comes from the Knowledge Cities Ranking 2021 drawn up by the Centre for Soil Policy and Valuations (CPVS) of the UPC based on data from the Science Citation Index.

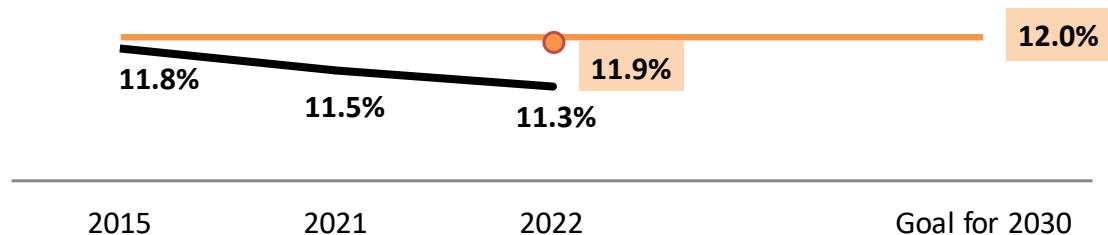
Another indicator that has been recently added to the Barcelona 2030 Agenda to measure the intensity of innovation is the number of patents per million inhabitants in the city. The document "Indicadors d'innovació a l'Àrea Metropolitana de Barcelona" ["Innovation Indicators in Barcelona Metropolitan Area"], drawn up by the Barcelona Institute of Regional and Metropolitan Studies (IERMB), focuses specifically on the statistics relating to patents, trademarks and industrial designs in the metropolitan area. The 2020 figures show a very sharp fall, even sharper than that of the country as a whole. This will have to be closely monitored in future updates.

9.2.1 Volume of CO2 emissions from the industrial sector (per thousands of tonnes of CO2)

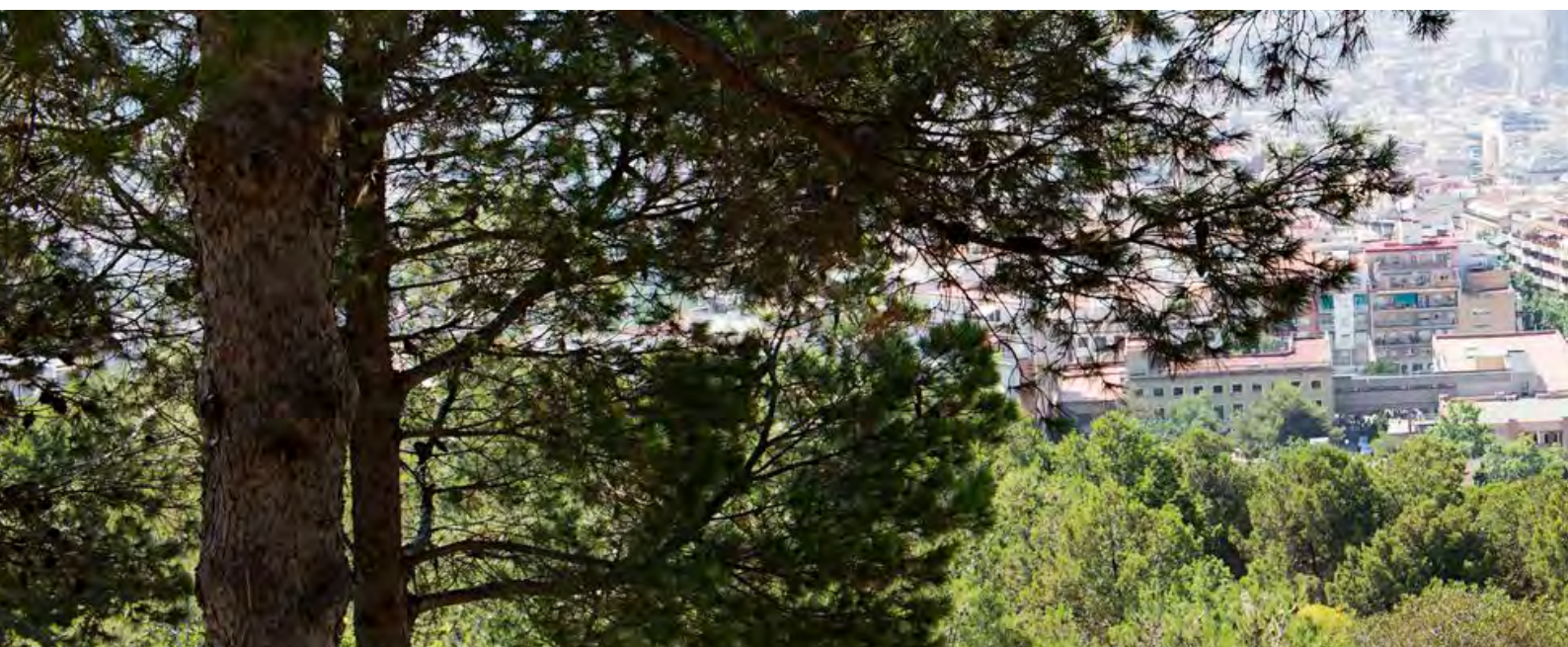


Source: Area of Urban Ecology. Barcelona City Council.

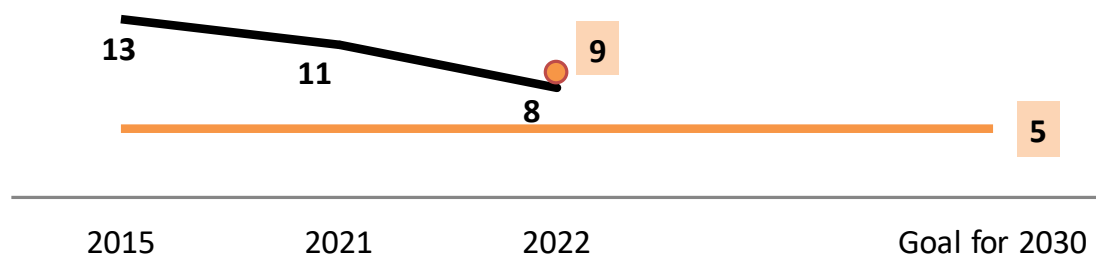
9.2.2 Weight of industry in the GAV generated in the Barcelona Metropolitan Area



Source: IERMB.

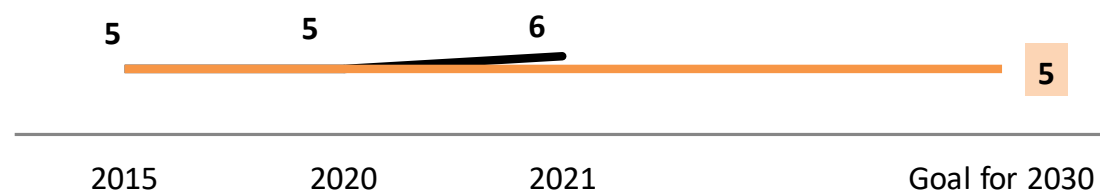


9.5.1 Barcelona's position in the Innovation Cities Index (European ranking)



Source: Innovation Cities Index.

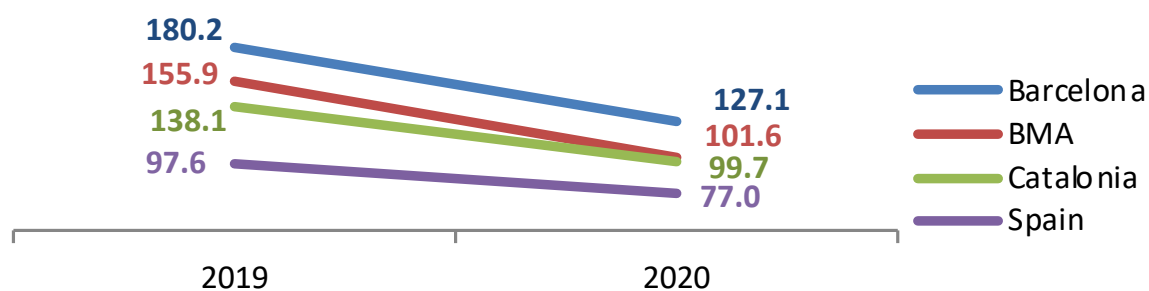
9.5.2 Barcelona's position in scientific production (European ranking)



Source: Compiled by the UPC based on data from the SCI (Science Citation Index).

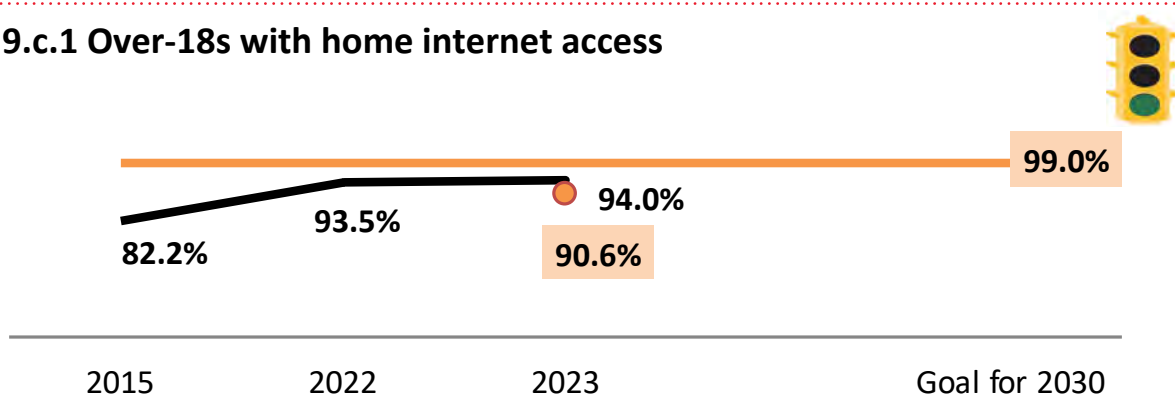


9.5.3 Number of patents per million inhabitants. (Spanish, European and North American patents)



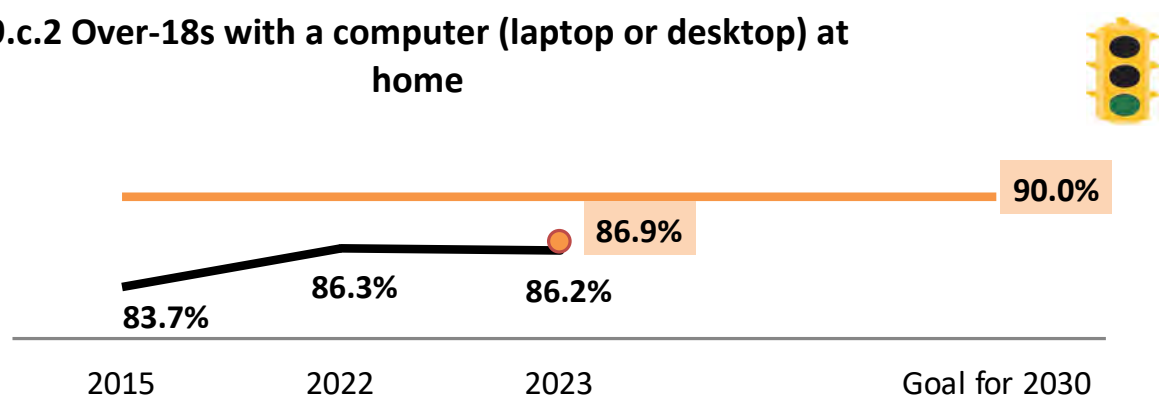
Source: IERMB.

9.c.1 Over-18s with home internet access



Source: Municipal Services Survey.

9.c.2 Over-18s with a computer (laptop or desktop) at home



Source: Municipal Services Survey.

SDG10

10 REDUCED
INEQUALITIES



Reduce inequality within and among countries



Barcelona Targets for 2030

10.1 Significantly reduce inequality in the distribution of income in Barcelona while preventing the city's average Gross Available Family Income from differing from the Metropolitan average

10.2 Promote social, economic and political inclusion for all

10.3 Greater equality of opportunities and zero tolerance for discrimination

10.4 Municipal commitment to equality and social inclusion policies

10.7 Barcelona, a city of refuge and inclusion

10.b. is considered part of Target 17.2

Reducing inequalities is crucial to fulfilling one of the basic principles of the 2030 Agenda (leave no one behind). A common indicator of inequality is the 80/20 ratio, which measures the gap between the richest 20% of the population and the poorest 20% in terms of income. This indicator has remained fairly stable throughout the series. In 2021-2022, the last period measured, the richest 20% of the population had six times more disposable income than the poorest 20%.

Territorial inequality in income distribution is calculated based on the difference between the five neighbourhoods with the highest disposable household income per capita and the five with the lowest income. The difference decreased by 5.5% between 2019 and 2020, practically returning to square one with the aim of achieving the target for 2030. The differences between the average annual income per person in the city of Barcelona and the Barcelona Metropolitan Area as a whole have also remained largely unchanged, with very slow progress towards achieving the 2030 goal of remaining at 11.1% or less.

In 2021-2022, the people at risk of poverty and social exclusion in Barcelona accounted for 23.6% of the population, far from the medium-term target of remaining below 19.1%.

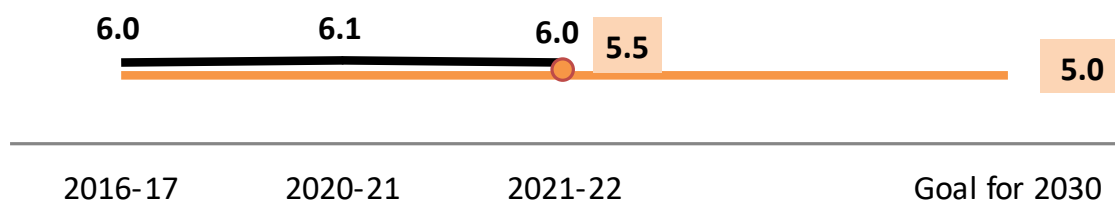
Indicator 10.2.3 on “Feelings of loneliness among people aged 15 to 34”, calculated based on the 2020 Barcelona Youth Survey for people aged 15 to 34, has recently been added. In addition, it has been agreed with the Barcelona Public Health Agency that the definition of the indicator on “Feelings of loneliness among adults” (10.2.2) should be amended to improve its quality and make it easier to compare, as it will now be calculated using the UCLA³ index, which uses a broader definition of loneliness based on three dimensions: relational loneliness, social loneliness and feelings of isolation. We will have to wait for the next edition of the Health Survey to see how these indicators have evolved.

People's participation in the city's cultural life often depends on their social and economic position. This is why one of the targets for 2030 is to extend and promote the use of cultural services and activities to the entire population. In 2022, the segment of the population with the lowest socio-economic level lost ground in the use of public libraries and attendance at public festivals and cultural activities. The gap in this latter case is huge.

The number of reports of discrimination received by the Barcelona Discrimination Observatory has greatly increased since 2018. It is hard to establish whether this is due to a real increase in discrimination or the increase in reporting of such events (which in itself is a good thing).

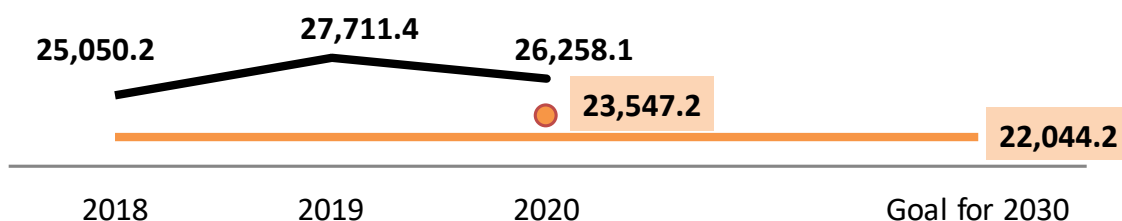
3 University of California at Los Angeles.

10.1.1 80/20 ratio: relative gap between the 20% of the population with the highest income and the 20% with the lowest income



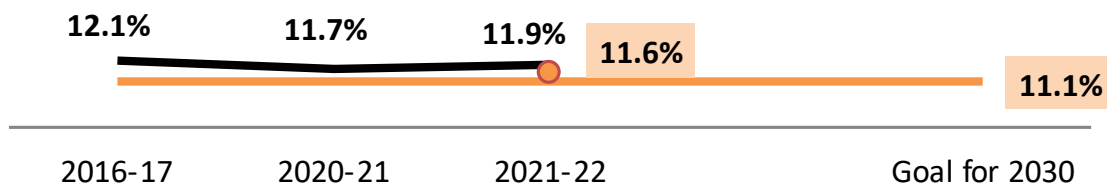
Source: IERMB and Idescat: Metropolitan Statistics on Living Conditions (EMCV).

10.1.2 Difference in average income between the neighbourhoods with the highest income and those with the lowest income



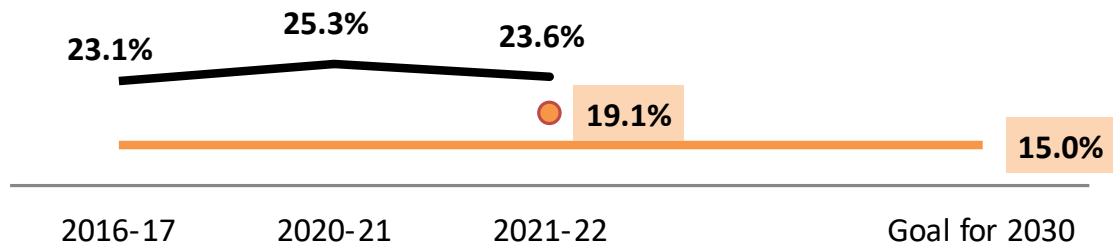
Source: Municipal Data Office. Territorial breakdown of Disposable Family Income per capita in Barcelona.

10.1.3 Percentage difference between the average annual income per capita in Barcelona city and the Barcelona Metropolitan Area as a whole



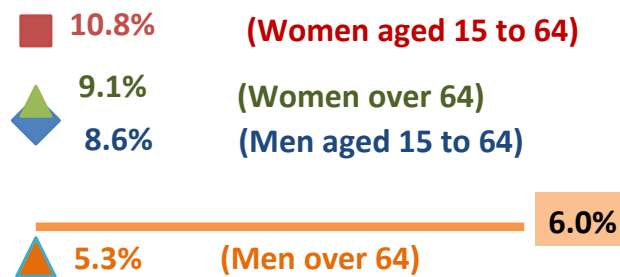
Source: IERMB and Idescat: Metropolitan Statistics on Living Conditions (EMCV).

10.2.1 AROPE rate (proportion of the population at risk of poverty and/or exclusion)



Source: IERMB and Idescat: Metropolitan Statistics on Living Conditions (EMCV).

10.2.2 Feelings of loneliness among adults

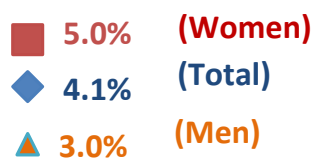


Source: Barcelona Public Health Agency (ASPB).
Barcelona Health Survey.

2021

Goal for 2030

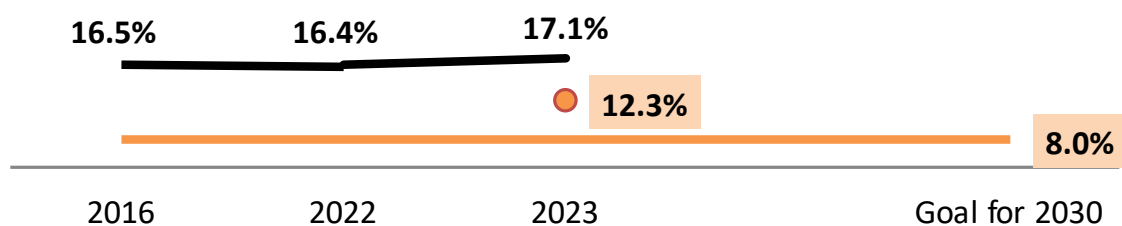
10.2.3 Feelings of loneliness among people aged 15 to 34 (have stated that they feel lonely either often or very often)



Source: Area for Social Rights.
Barcelona Youth Survey.

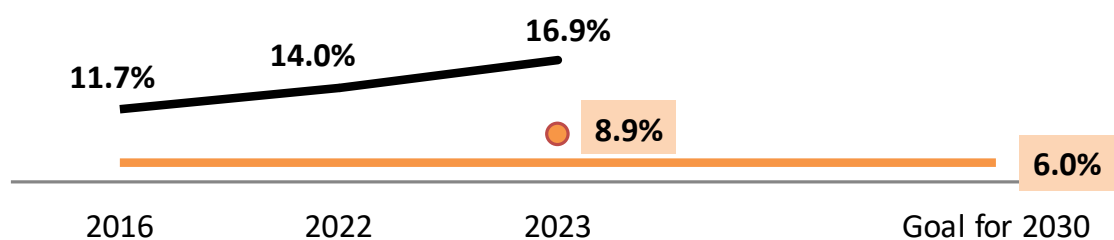
2020

10.3.1a Differential in the average use of public libraries between the population as a whole and people with a low socioeconomic level



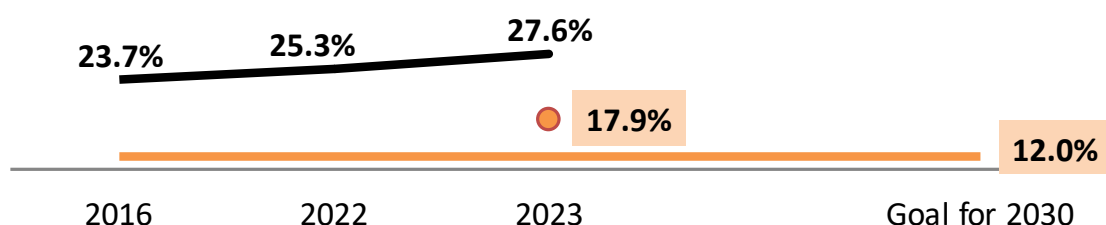
Source: Municipal Services Survey.

10.3.1b Differential in average attendance at public festivals between the population as a whole and people with a low socioeconomic level



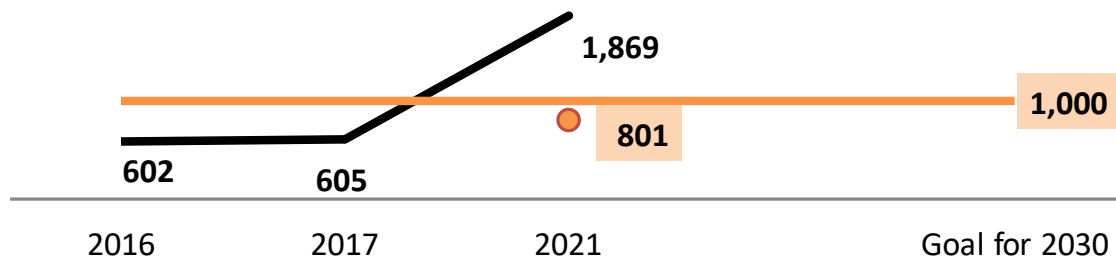
Source: Municipal Services Survey.

10.3.1c Differential in average attendance at cultural activities between the population as a whole and people with a low socioeconomic level



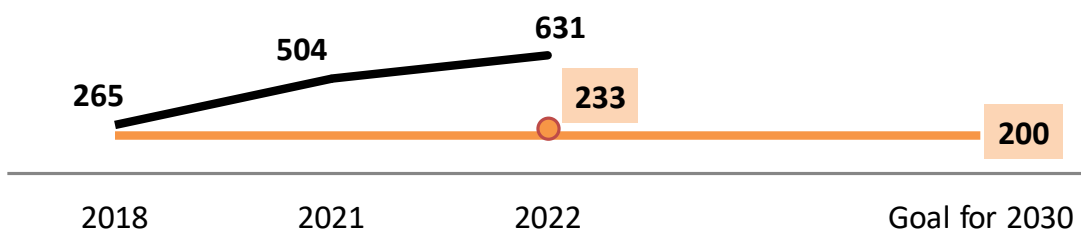
Source: Municipal Services Survey.

10.3.2 People benefiting from personal-autonomy and independent-living programmes



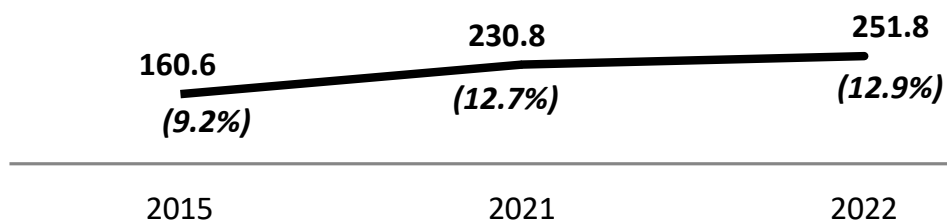
Source: Area for Social Rights. Barcelona City Council.

10.3.3 Annual number of complaints of discrimination compiled by the Board of Organisations for the Assistance of Victims of Discrimination



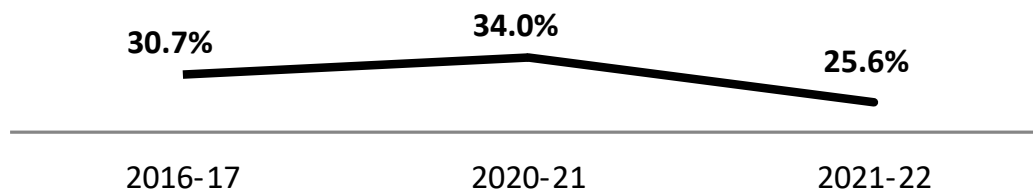
Source: Barcelona Discrimination Observatory.

10.4.1 Paid municipal expenditure on social services and social advancement (euros and percentage of the total budget)



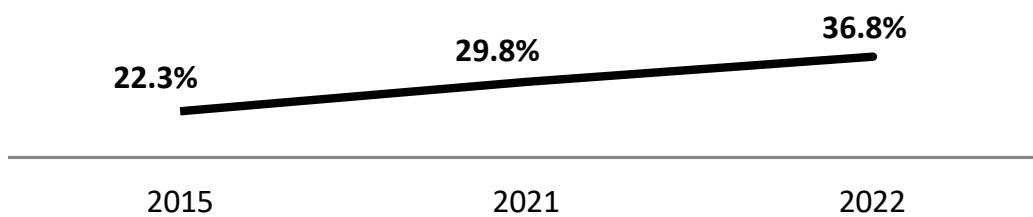
Source: Barcelona City Council. Open budget.

10.7.1 Differential between the AROPE rate (risk of poverty and social exclusion) of foreign nationals compared to Spanish nationals



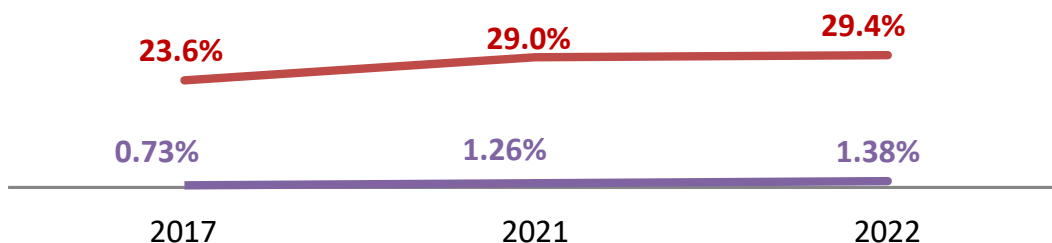
Source: IERMB and Idescat: Metropolitan Statistics on Living Conditions (EMCV).

10.7.2 Differential in employment in people aged 20 to 64 between Spanish nationals and foreign nationals



Source: Municipal Data Office. Active Population Survey.

10.7.3 Percentages of municipal workers born abroad (purple) and residents born abroad (red)



Source: Manager's Office for People and Organisational Development.

SDG11

11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES
AND COMMUNITIES



**Make cities and human
settlements inclusive, safe,
resilient and sustainable**



Barcelona Targets for 2030

11.1 Affordable housing for all

11.2 More ecomobility, based on a sustainable, inclusive public transport system of the highest quality

11.3 Achieve, with social consensus, a change of urban model in order to attain healthier and more sustainable public spaces, especially in areas surrounding schools

11.4 Greater protection, accessibility and knowledge of singular heritage and identity features of Barcelona and its neighbourhoods

11.5 Maximum protection for people and prevention of material damage during severe climate episodes

11.6 Comply with the air-quality thresholds recommended by the WHO

11.7 Greener and safer public areas where people can play

11.a. Have a new Metropolitan Urban-Planning Master Plan

11.b. Develop Barcelona's urban resilience model

11.c. Develop international cooperation in regard to urban planning and housing

In 2020-2021 up to 17.1% of the population was overburdened by housing costs (allocating more than 40% of their income to rent and utilities). This is a slight increase from the initial figure and clearly above the target for 2030. Barcelona has always suffered from a shortage of social housing for rent. In 2022, only 1.49% of homes were social housing for rent. Although the graph shows a positive trend, progress is still too slow. The most positive indicator for Target 11.1 is the number of evictions, which was halved between 2015 and 2022. There is still some way to go to reach 0 evictions, but the trend is promising.

As for mobility, the indicator that measures ecomobility by estimating the proportion of journeys made with each means of transport unfortunately only includes data up to 2018. However, the Municipal Services Survey tells us the means of transport most often used by Barcelona's residents. It is worth noting that the users who mainly move by private motor vehicle are still a small minority, although also very stable, at around 16%. In the context of constantly increasing mobility, the progress made in active mobility has made up for the relative fall in the use of public transport. However, on average, users rate the management of the various means of public transport (metro, tram, bus and Bicing) as very good, without significant changes over all these years.

Another necessary way to achieve sustainable mobility is by electrifying the bus fleet. At the end of 2022, 6.3% of TMB buses were fully electric. The progress made in this regard is still too slow to reach 60% by 2030, but it may be starting to get faster. In addition to being sustainable, public transport must be inclusive and adapted to people with reduced mobility. Barcelona has a special public transport service for people with severely reduced mobility, also known as the *door-to-door service*, which supplements the standard public transport available. The number of trips made using this system was affected by the pandemic, but the service returned to normal in 2022, reaching figures that place it on course to achieve its goal for 2030.

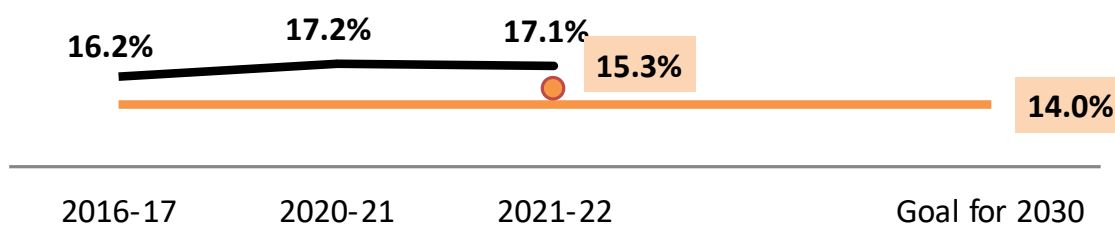
Extending the green corridor sections is one of the main actions to be undertaken in the renewal of the urban structure. In 2022, the total length of the green corridor sections added up to 60.30 km. The expectation is to reach 64.30 km in 2023 and the 91.74 km planned by 2030.

The new urban model also prioritises the creation of protected school areas, adding more quality public space to improve safety and reduce pollution. According to the data, we are moving at a good pace to reach the target of 200 schools by 2030.

Due to the recovery of the city's economic activity and the use of motor vehicles, the city's air pollution levels were higher in 2022 than in 2020 and 2021. Particle levels have returned to pre-pandemic levels. NO₂ levels, on the other hand, remain lower than in 2019, continuing with the positive trend seen in the last decade. The PM_{2.5} particle emission figure is well above the WHO's guideline value for the protection of health.

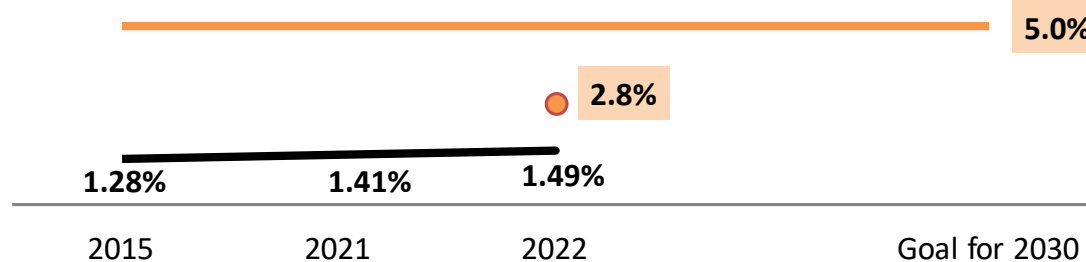
Finally, an indicator that is advancing fully in line with the medium-term goal is the increase in non-woodland urban green areas, reaching over 12 km² in 2022.

11.1.1 People in households that spend more than 40% of their resources on housing expenses



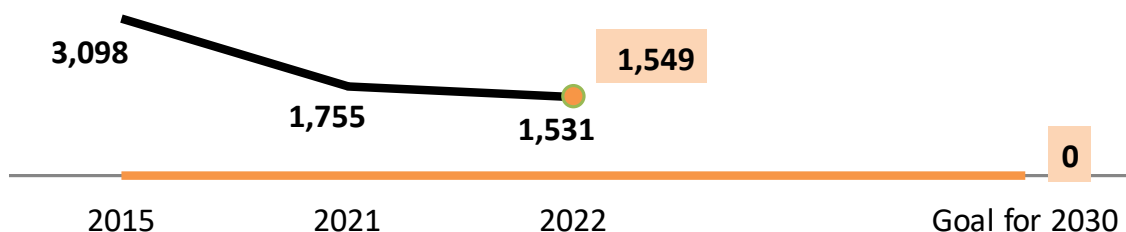
Source: IERMB and Idescat: Metropolitan Statistics on Living Conditions (EMCV).

11.1.2 Proportion of social housing for rent compared to the total stock of primary homes



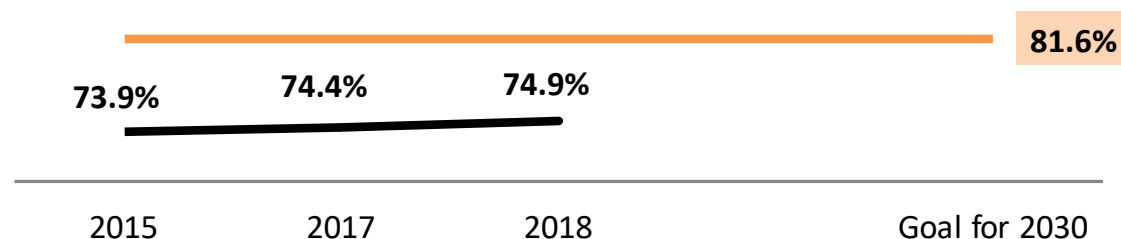
Source: Statistical Yearbooks of the City of Barcelona.

11.1.3 Number of evictions per year in the judicial district of Barcelona



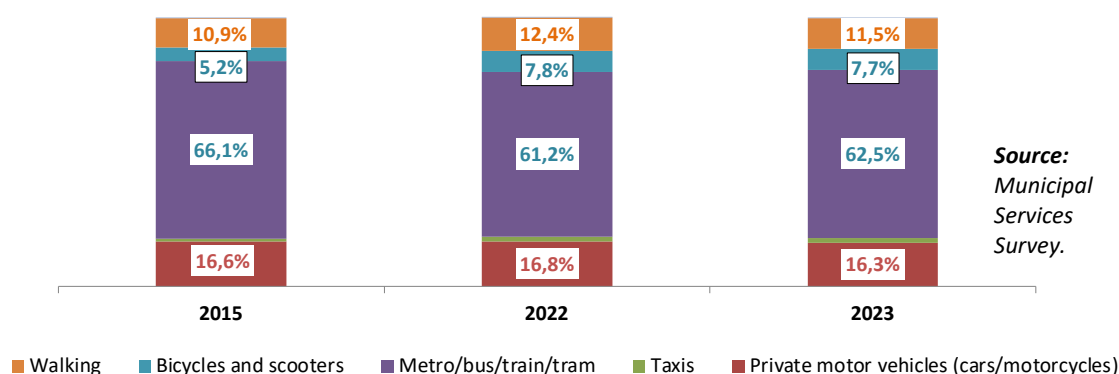
Source: General Council of the Judiciary.

11.2.1 Ecomobility (proportion of journey stages made using public and/or non-motorised means of transport)



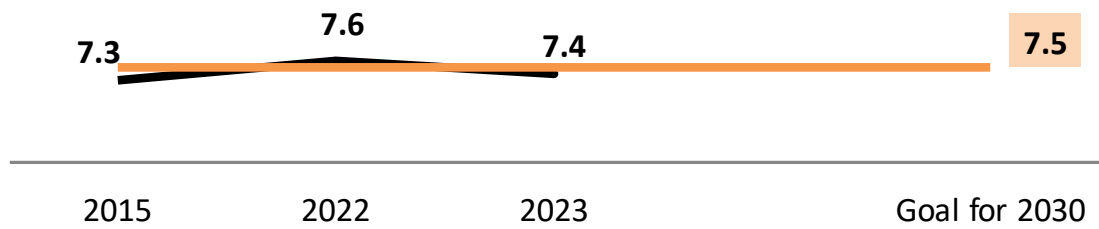
Source: Area of Urban Ecology. Barcelona City Council.

11.2.5 Means of transport most frequently used to travel to people's main activities



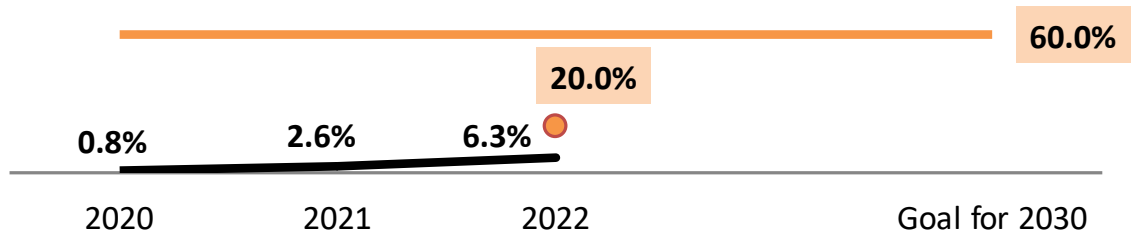
Source: Municipal Services Survey.

11.2.2 Average user rating (0-10) of the management of the various means of public transport: Metro, tram, bus and Bicing



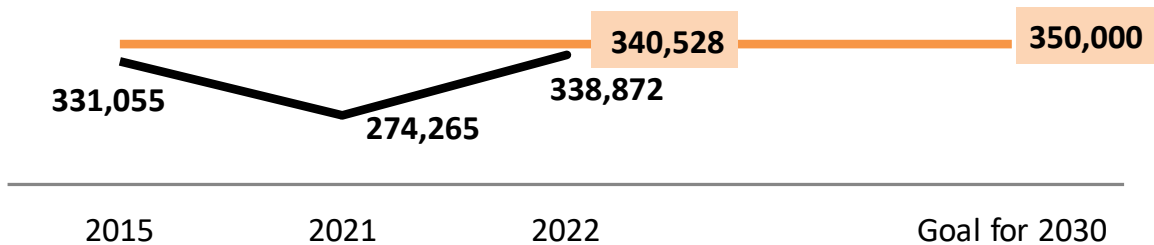
Source: Municipal Services Survey.

11.2.3 Degree of electrification of the bus fleet



Source: Transports Metropolitans de Barcelona (TMB).

11.2.4 Journeys per year made by the door-to-door service for people with disabilities



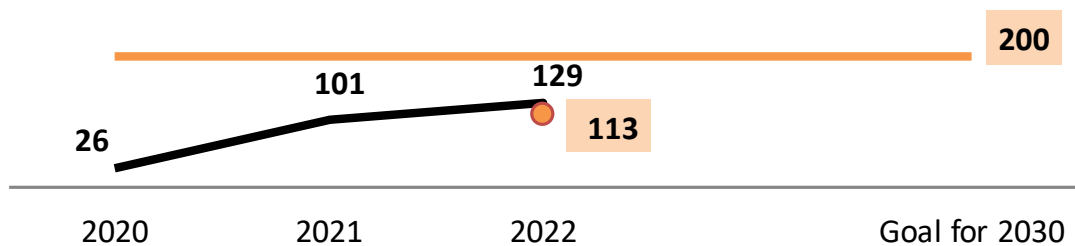
Source: Area for Social Rights. Barcelona City Council.

11.3.1 Km of green corridors in Barcelona's urban area



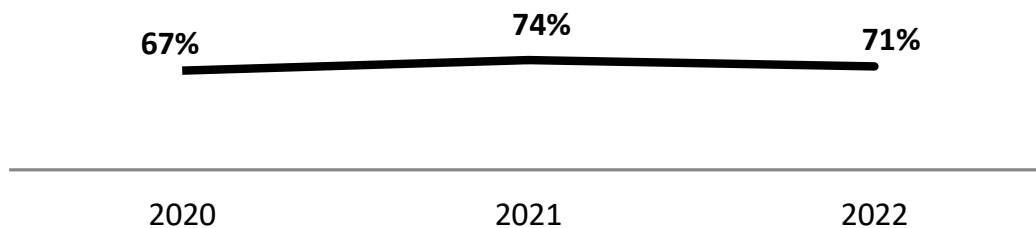
Source: Manager's Office for Urban Ecology (Urban Model Area).

11.3.2 Schools benefiting from urban-planning actions to create protected school environments



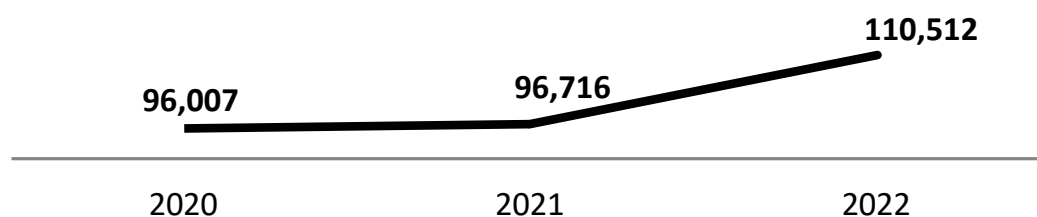
Source: Manager's Office for Urban Ecology (Urban Model Area).

11.4.1 Number of people out of total visitors that have entered public museums and exhibition centres either free of charge or at a concessionary price



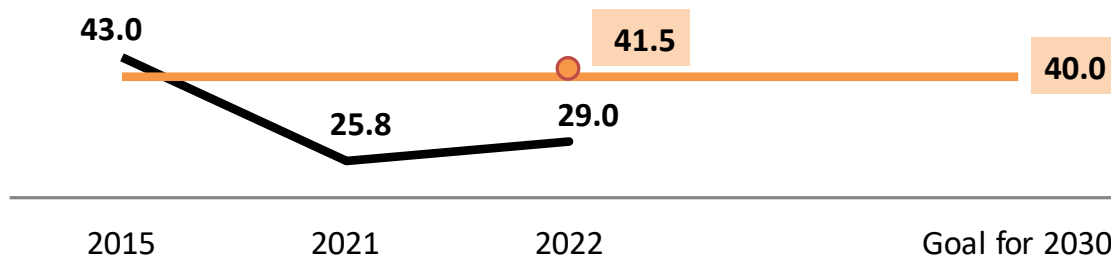
Source: Barcelona Institute of Culture.

11.4.2 Number of pieces of the collections available to view online



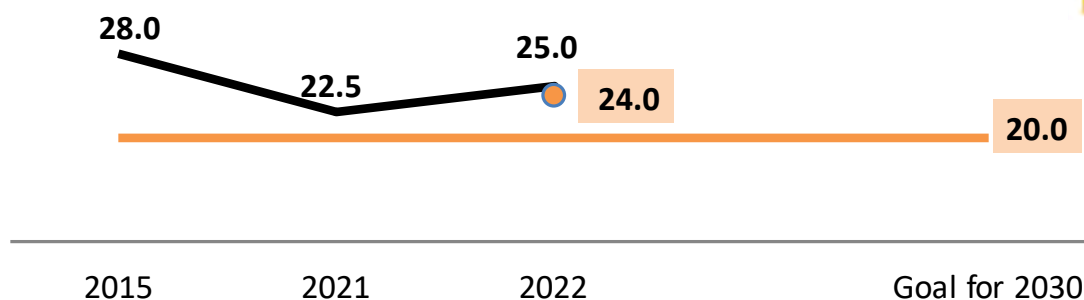
Source: Barcelona Institute of Culture.

11.6.1 Average concentration of NO₂ in µg/m³



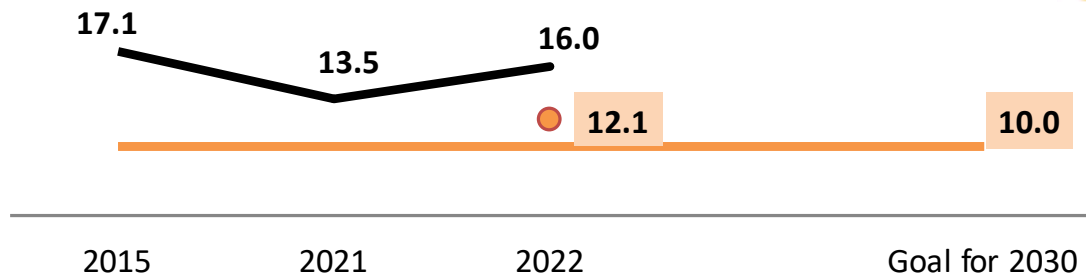
Source: Barcelona Public Health Agency.

11.6.2 Average concentration of PM₁₀ in µg/m³



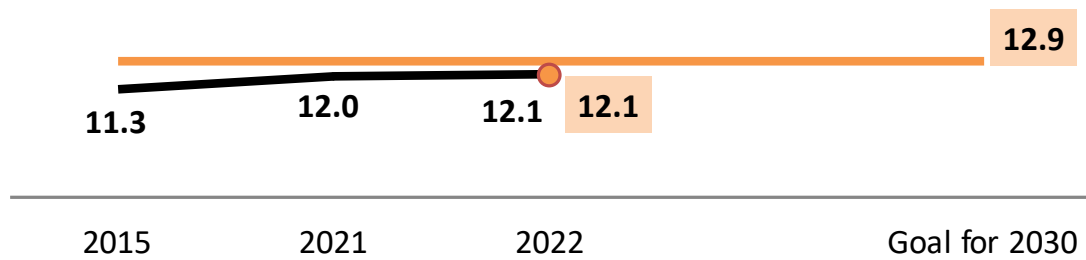
Source: Barcelona Public Health Agency.

11.6.3 Average concentration of PM2.5 in µg/m3



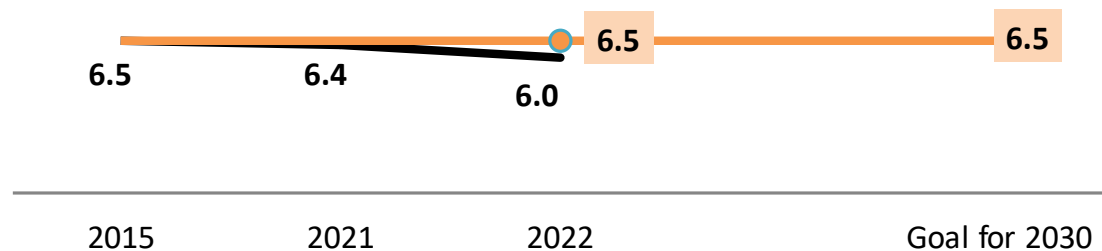
Source: Barcelona Public Health Agency.

11.7.1 Total surface area of non-woodland urban green areas (km2)



Source: Municipal Data Office.

11.7.2 Average rating (0-10) of the street cleaning service



Source: Municipal Services Survey.

SDG12

12 RESPONSIBLE
CONSUMPTION
AND PRODUCTION



Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns



Barcelona Targets for 2030

12.2 The 50-50-100 objective for an efficient and sustainable use of natural resources

12.3 Halve the amount of food wastage

12.4 Reduce the presence and impact of plastic and microplastics in Barcelona's environment

12.5 A significant leap in the reduction and recycling of waste

12.6 All large companies operating in Barcelona will have environmental certificates

12.7 Barcelona City Council's public procurement will meet all the standards established by the United Nations concerning sustainable procurement (social, environmental and economic clauses)

12.8 The More Sustainable Barcelona network will have 3,000 member organisations committed to the 2030 Agenda

12.a. Develop international cooperation for the promotion of more sustainable consumption and production models

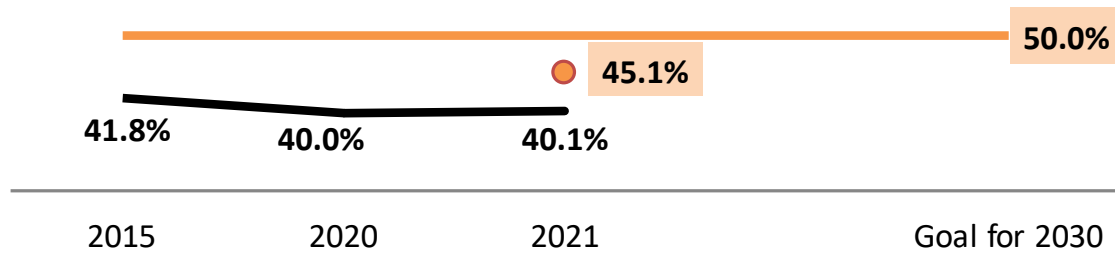
12.b. is considered part of Target 8.9

The proportion of municipal waste recovered (materially and energetically) has remained practically unchanged since 2015. If this inertia remains unchecked, the target of 50% by 2030 will not be achieved. In 2021, the selective waste collection was close to 40%, showing a positive but excessively slow evolution that leaves us far from the 65% target for 2030.

Reducing food waste by retailers and consumers is one of the main focuses of Barcelona's Zero Waste Strategy. The Food Bank's food recovery work is particularly worth noting in this regard. In 2022, the Food Bank saved 10,650 tonnes of food, 50.8% of all the food received by it, from being wasted in the province of Barcelona. In the same vein, Mercabarna, the main fresh food wholesale market, has adopted the commitment to achieve zero waste by 2030. This was reduced to 1,673 tonnes in 2022, showing that it is completely possible.

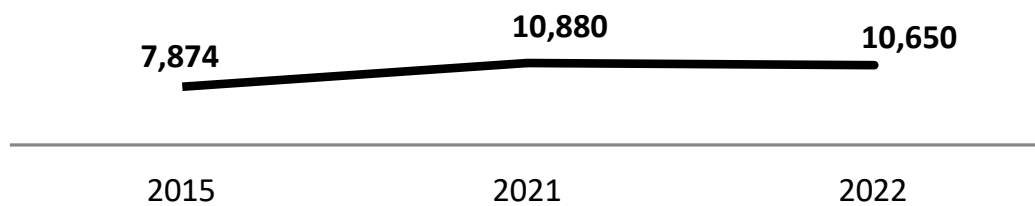
In addition, the number of organisations, companies and shops signing the Citizen Commitment for Sustainability has been increasing year after year. In 2021, there were already 1,422 such signatories, and the number of current social and environmental certifications was 413. As a result of the Covid-19 pandemic, in 2020, the total number of companies, services or products with current sustainability certification fell for the first time since 2015. We hope the sudden increase in 2021 will consolidate and continue the trend towards the desired target for 2030.

12.2.2 Proportion of municipal waste that is recovered



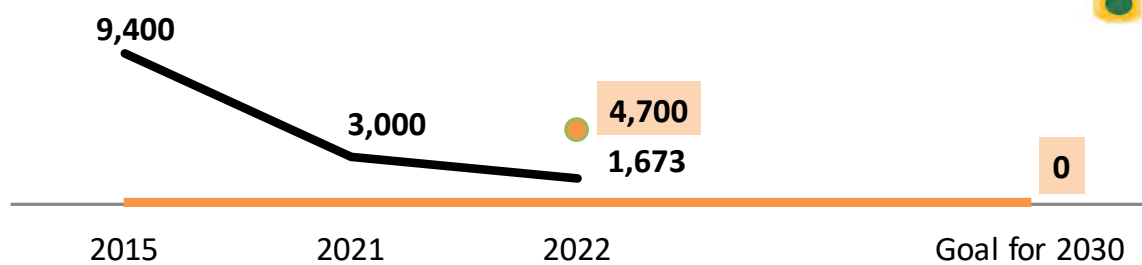
Source: Barcelona City Council.

12.3.1 Tonnes of food from food waste used by the Barcelona Food Bank



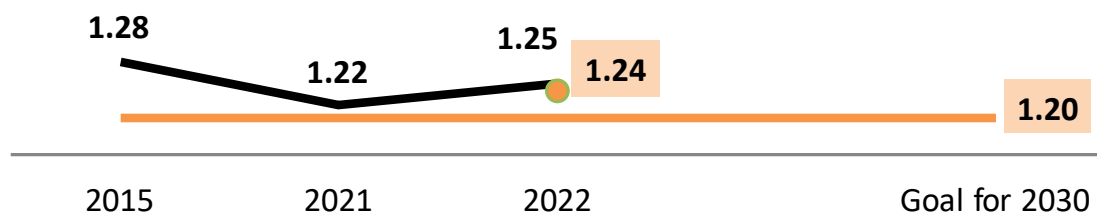
Source: Barcelona Food Bank.

12.3.2 Tonnes of food wasted at Mercabarna



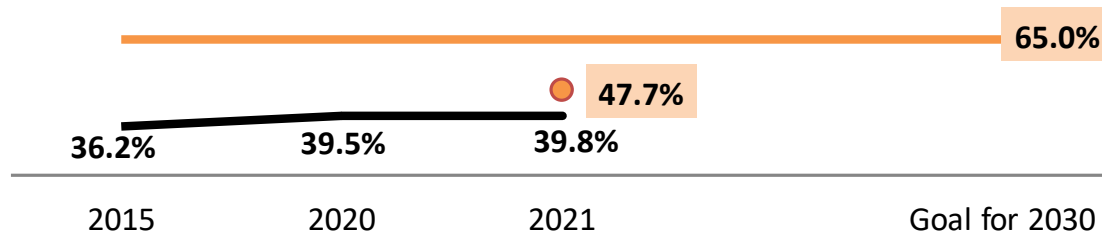
Source: Mercabarna.

12.5.1 Kg/inhab./day of solid urban waste collected



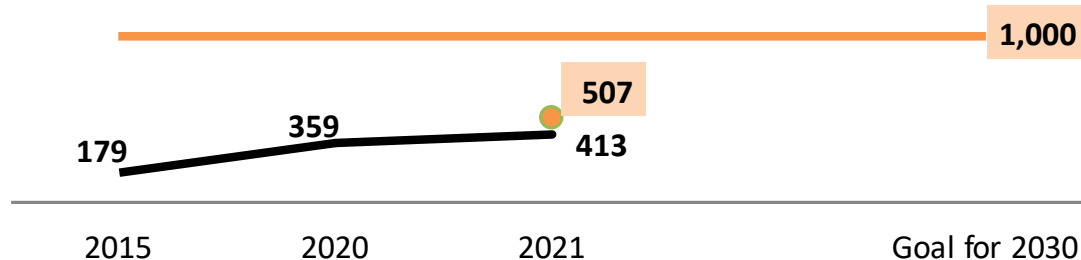
Source: Barcelona City Council.

12.5.2 Solid urban waste collected that is ultimately recycled



Source: Barcelona City Council.

12.6.1 Organisations with environmental certification



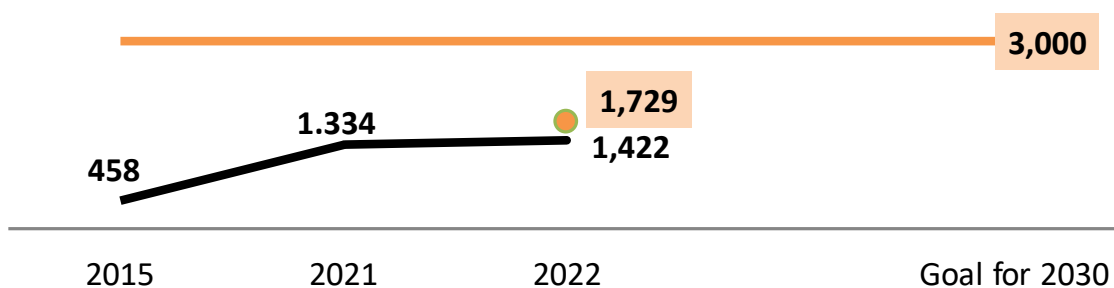
Source: Urban Ecology. Barcelona City Council.

12.7.1 Barcelona City Council's score in the composite index for sustainable public procurement



Source: One Planet Network Sustainable Public Procurement Programme

12.8.1 Organisations in the More Sustainable Barcelona Network



Source: Urban Ecology. Barcelona City Council.



SDG13

13 CLIMATE ACTION



Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts



Barcelona Targets for 2030

13.1 100% of the population will be less than 300 metres from a climate shelter, and with a water garden in every district

13.2 Barcelona will achieve the reduction in Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions established in the most ambitious international agreements

13.3 By 2030, Barcelona will have effective tools for improving the education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity for the mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning of climate change

13.a and 13.b. Develop international cooperation relating to the prevention and mitigation of the effects of climate change

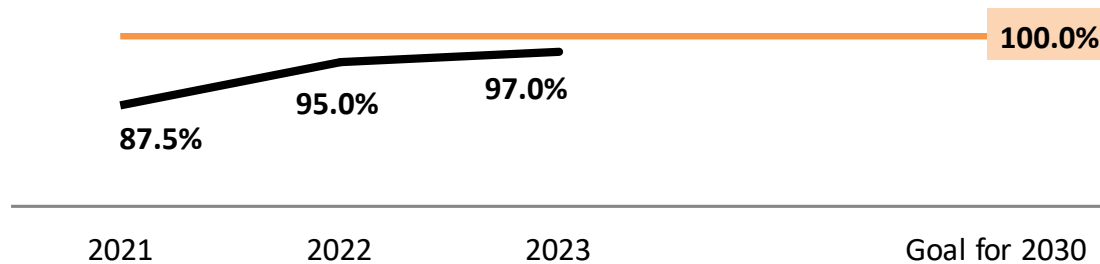
Since 2019, the City Council has been developing a network of climate-controlled public facilities accessible to citizens, providing thermal comfort during extreme temperature conditions. A total of 200 climate shelters were in operation in the summer of 2023, which meant that 97% of citizens lived less than ten minutes' walk away from one. In addition to being aesthetically pleasing, having water in public places helps mitigate the effects of heat waves, although this resource is now very limited due to the extreme drought we are currently going through. In 2022, Barcelona had 1,719 drinking fountains, an almost unparalleled figure in Europe. The water surface area in ornamental fountains remained unchanged from the previous year's 116,042 m².

As for climate change mitigation, the 2030 Climate Emergency Action Plan sets the greenhouse gas (GHG) emission reduction target at 50% compared to 1992, with a limit of 2.3672 million tonnes of CO₂ equivalent. Barcelona's participation in the European mission to deliver "100 climate-neutral and smart cities" has required it to become more ambitious in this aim, with up to 80% of scope 1 and 2 emissions.

Between 2015 and 2019, a period of significant economic growth, annual GHG emissions increased by more than 100,000 tonnes. In 2020, the restrictions resulting from the pandemic led to a sharp drop of around 30% in emissions. However, the years 2021 and 2022 saw a rebound effect, returning to very similar levels to those of 2015 (3.1088 million tonnes in 2021 and 3.4366 million in 2022). Although it was probably to be expected, it was not inevitable. Unless structural changes to the way the city operates are quickly made, this target, one of the most important of the 2030 Agenda, will not be reached.

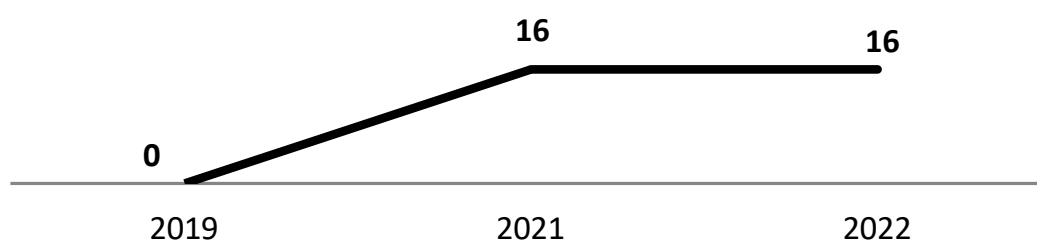
The "Let's Change for the Climate 2030" plan improves and builds on the effort made in the cultural and educational aspect of this SDG, which is essential to ensure that the public is aware of the problem and to make informed and consistent decisions on how to tackle it. We must ensure that there are environmental education facilities in every district. In 2022, eight of the ten districts already had such facilities.

13.1.1 Proportion of the population living less than 10 minutes walk away from a climate shelter



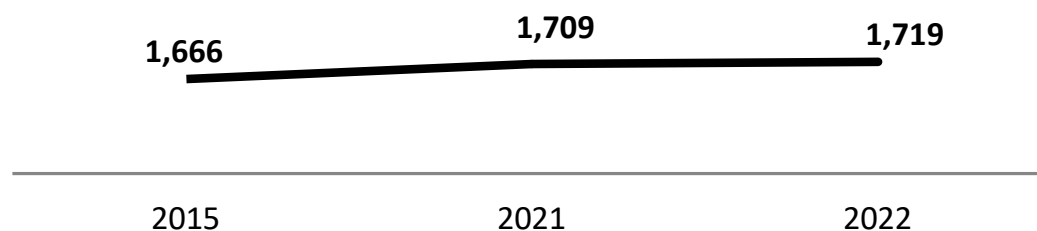
Source: Area of Urban Ecology. Climate Plan.

13.1.2a Number of multifunction fountains at schools, open playgrounds



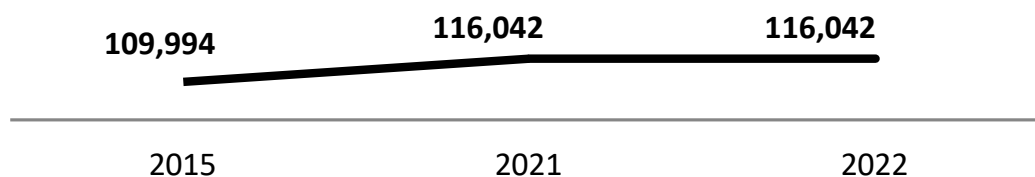
Source: Barcelona Cicle de l'Aigua, S.A.

13.1.2b Number of drinking fountains



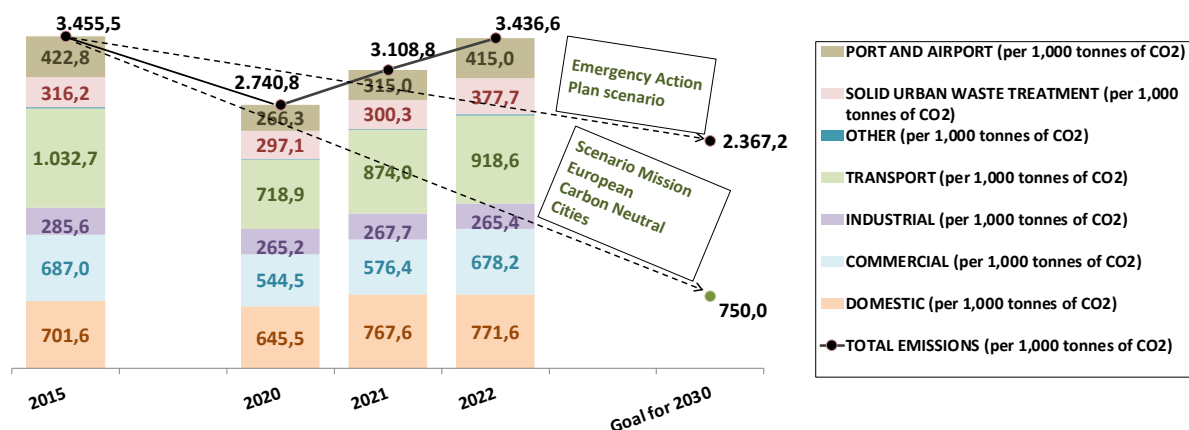
Source: Barcelona Cicle de l'Aigua, S.A.

13.1.2c Water surface area in ornamental fountains (m2)



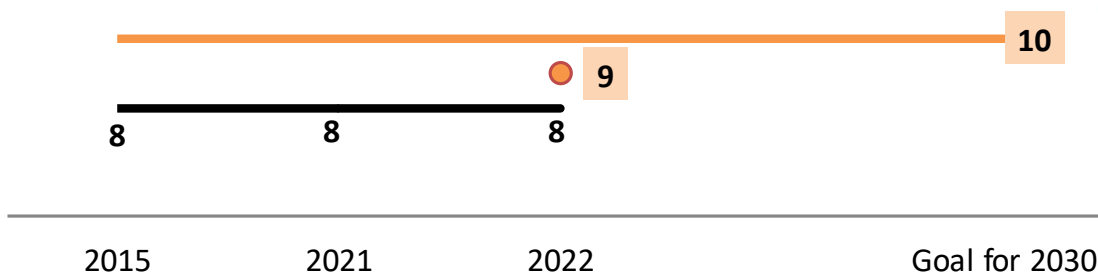
Source: Barcelona Cicle de l'Aigua, S.A.

13.2.1: Total GHG emissions in Barcelona



Source: Area of Urban Ecology. Barcelona Sustainability Indicators.

13.3.2 Districts with environmental education facilities



Source: Area of Urban Ecology. Climate Plan.

SDG14



**Conserve and sustainably
use the oceans, seas
and marine resources for
sustainable development**



Barcelona Targets for 2030

14.1 Minimise pollution in Barcelona's coastal waters

14.2 The water quality of all of Barcelona's beaches will be excellent

14.5 Maintain Barcelona's commitment to the biodiversity of its coastline

14.a. Consolidate a marine-sciences training, research and development hub

14.b. Promote the maintenance of the fishing sector in Barcelona, placing value on its economic, environmental and cultural contributions

Minimising pollution in the city's coastal waters entails protecting the coast from overflowing sewers at times of heavy rainfall. In 2022, 5 m³ of solid waste per day of significant rain from the combined sewerage system was prevented from reaching the sea, already exceeding the target for 2030.

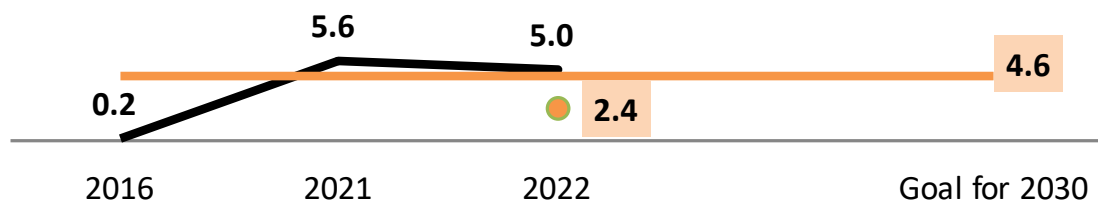
Only by keeping pollution at bay can we ensure excellent water quality for the city's beaches. Despite some ups and downs, the average score remained fairly high in 2015-2022. The marine biodiversity off Barcelona's coastline also remains at a good level, supported by the artificial reefs added just outside the Fòrum area in 2004.

The decline observed in the number of fishing vessels is far from the objective of maintaining the fishing sector in Barcelona beyond 2030. Eleven of the 36 working vessels stopped operating between 2015 and 2021. However, the two vessels that use traditional methods, the most valued in terms of sustainability, were still active in 2022. This decrease in the number of fishing boats has had a knock-on effect on the economic value of the produce caught by the Barcelona fleet.

The year 2020 saw a significant reduction in the amount of fish caught and the resulting economic value. The indicator rose slightly, to 7.4%, in 2021 and remained stable in 2022, one point below this year's target.

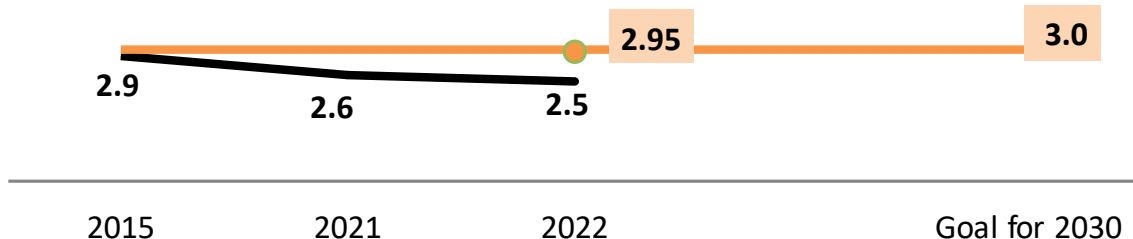
The maintenance of marine biodiversity is very important. According to the Biodiversity Atlas of Barcelona City Council, Barcelona beaches are home to up to 103 species of fish. These data come from the '[Barcelona Participatory Marine Guide](#)', which already included 232 marine species in the version published in 2021.

14.1.1 Volume of solid waste from the sewerage system that was prevented from reaching the sea during rainy weather (m3 of waste/days of significant rainfall per year)



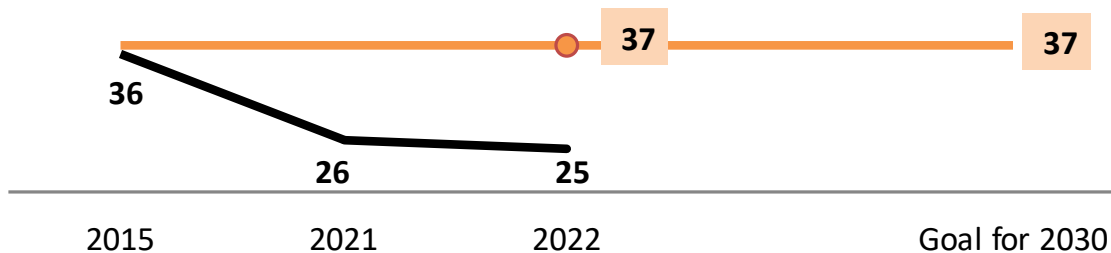
Source: BCASA.

14.2.1 Water quality indicator for Barcelona's beaches (average quality for 10 beaches in Barcelona)



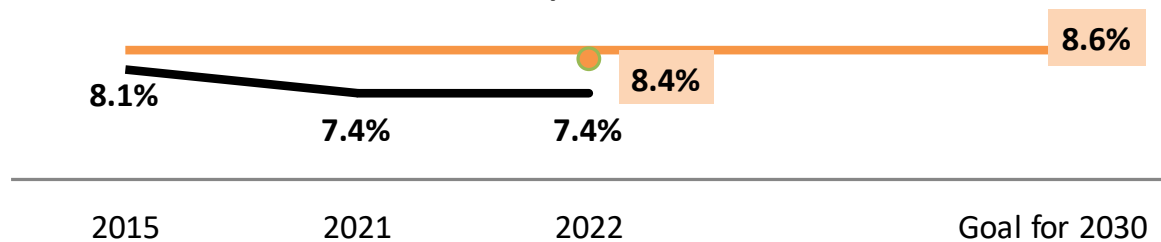
Source: Catalan Water Agency.

14.b.1 Number of active fishing boats in Barcelona



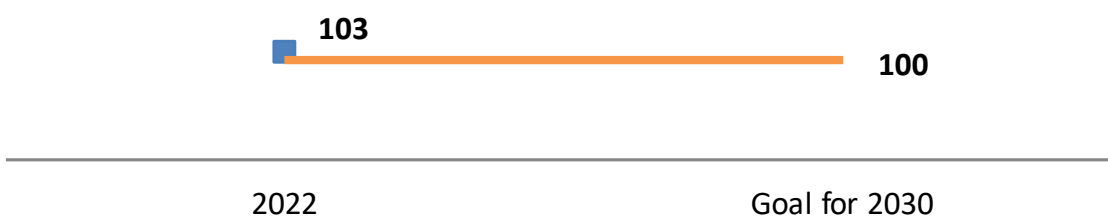
Source: Department for Climate Action, Food and Rural Agenda.

14.b.2 Economic value of the produce caught by the port of Barcelona's fishing fleet (percentage of all fish caught in Catalonia)



Source: Department for Climate Action, Food and Rural Agenda.

14.5.1 Number of fish species identified in Barcelona's coastal waters



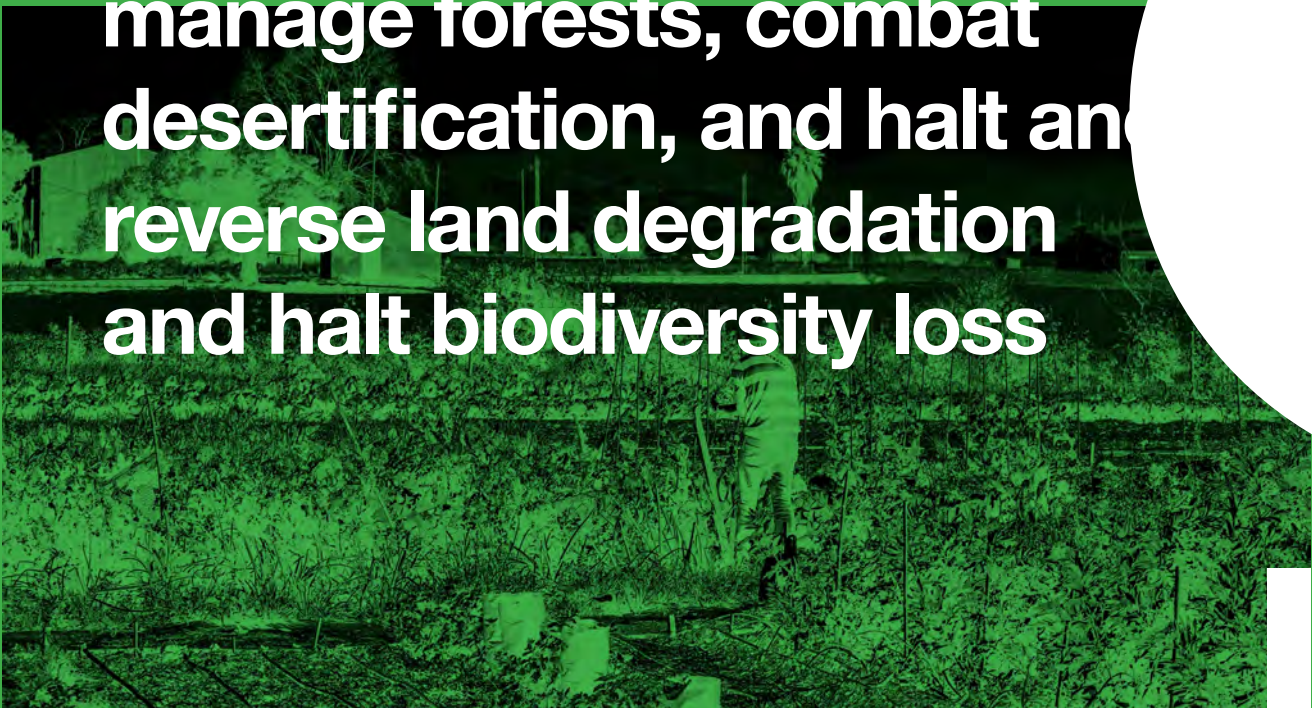
Source: Participatory marine guide to the Barcelonès region



SDG15



Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss



Barcelona Targets for 2030

15.1 Promote biodiversity nodes and nature reserves as an essential part of the urban green infrastructure

15.2 Nearly 30% of Barcelona covered by trees

15.3 Less than five hectares of woodland burnt in the Barcelonès region

15.4 By 2030, introduce climate-change criteria into the management of the Serra de Collserola Nature Park

15.5 and 15.b. Maintain biodiversity in Barcelona and increase efforts in the struggle to preserve the biodiversity of the planet

15.7 and 15.8 Zero tolerance for the trafficking of protected species and the introduction of invasive species of flora and fauna to Barcelona

15.9 The vision and goals of SDG 15 will be present in all strategies and plans relating to the development of Barcelona

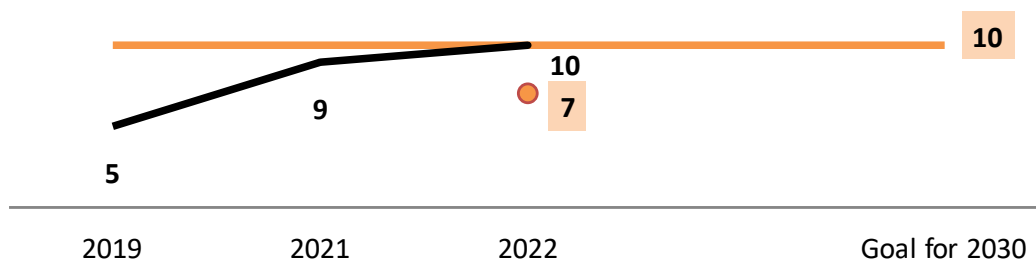
15.a. Barcelona will have a new model of zoo, more geared towards the preservation and dissemination of biodiversity, and a Biodiversity Research Institute

In 2022, Barcelona already had ten biodiversity refuges and nature reserves. Seeing such an early achievement of a target set for 2030 is very satisfying. Biodiversity refuges are man-made habitats designed to increase the diversity of plants and animals (in many cases, protected species) and foster ecological connectivity. The sharp drop in native birds in the city shows how difficult it is to maintain biodiversity in the urban environment.

Despite the shortage of land available in the last few years, we have remained on course to achieve the 2030 target of having more than 29.8 km² of tree-covered land. The Special Plan for the protection of the natural environment and landscape of the Collserola Nature Park is an essential tool for the protection and preservation of this treasure. Despite being constantly plagued by wildfires, but so far, they have all been extinguished before becoming large.

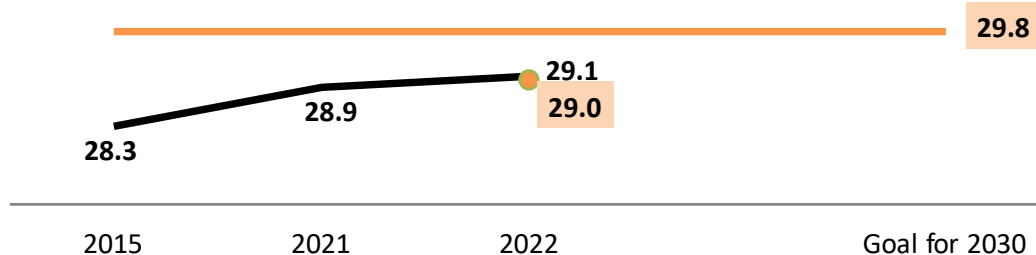


15.1.1 Biodiversity nodes and nature reserves created since 2015



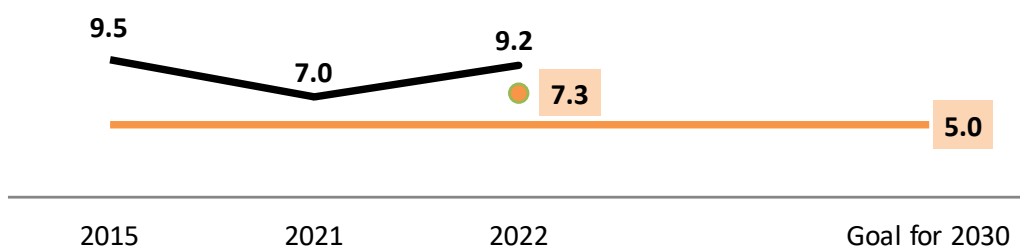
Source: Climate Plan. Area of Urban Ecology.

15.2.1 Total tree-covered surface area in the municipal area, including both urban and woodland green areas (km2)



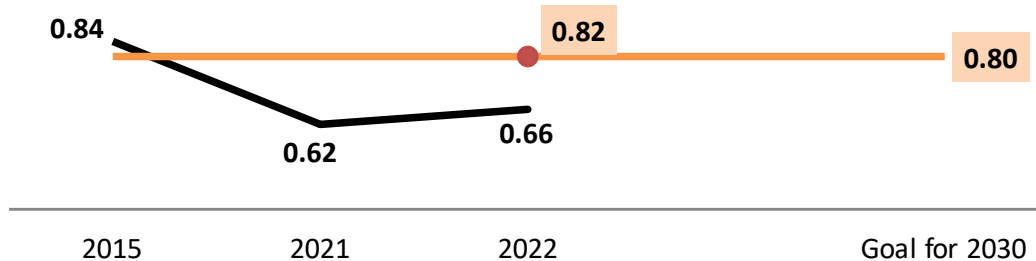
Source: Climate Plan. Area of Urban Ecology.

15.3.1 Average woodland area burnt in the last three years in the Barcelonès region (hectares)



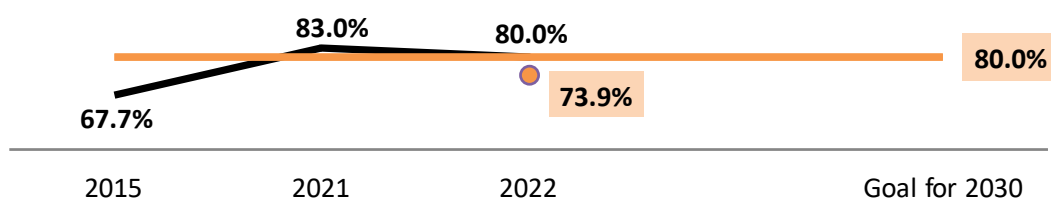
Source: Department for Climate Action, Food and Rural Agenda.

15.5.1 Biodiversity index for native bird species



Source: Annual Report on the Barcelona Sustainability Indicators.

15.5.2 Percentage of Barcelona Zoo research and conservation projects dedicated to native animal species (including mixed projects) out of the total number of projects



Source: Barcelona Zoo.



SDG16

16 PEACE, JUSTICE
AND STRONG
INSTITUTIONS



Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels



Barcelona Targets for 2030

16.1 and 16.4 Less violence, greater perception of safety and improved community life in Barcelona

16.2 A safer city for children, with zero tolerance for child mistreatment

16.3 Develop international cooperation for the protection and promotion of human rights

16.5 An exemplary city for institutional integrity and good governance

16.6 Barcelona City Council, maximum efficiency and responsibility towards the general public

16.7 A city committed to high-quality democracy

16.10 Maximum transparency and commitment to access to information

16.a. Expand international cooperation relating to the prevention of violence and the promotion of peace

16.b. is considered to permeate the entire Agenda, especially Targets 1.3, 5c, 9.4, 10.4, 11a, 11b, 15.9 and 16.7

Following a reduction in violent deaths in 2021, the figure returned to 2015 levels in 2022. The same pattern can be seen in the number of known crimes. According to data provided by the Mossos d'Esquadra police force, following the decline in 2020 and 2021, the number of known crimes returned to almost 200,000, above the desired target. Community-related conflicts followed a more negative trend, with close to 20% of people stating that they had been affected by a conflict of this type, which is well above the target for 2030.

As for the perception of safety, the situation is very different at city-wide and neighbourhood levels. In the latter case, the results have been fairly stable since 2015, with just a few tenths of a point differences. In contrast, the perception of safety in the city over the same period was rated more negatively, with a cumulative drop of almost a whole point.

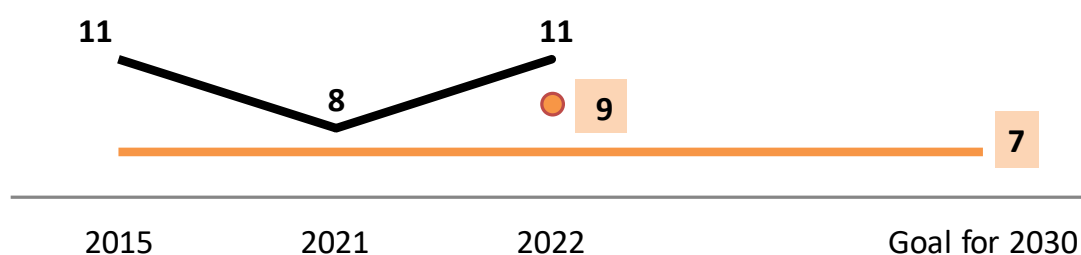
In 2021, 333 reports of domestic violence against children were recorded, the highest figure since 2015. Although we cannot know whether this is due to stress factors resulting from the pandemic or to greater social awareness of the need to report cases of abuse, this increase shows that the devastating issue of violence against children and teenagers is far from being eradicated. In spite of this, children felt safer in their neighbourhood in 2021, reaching 89.2%, a very positive increase that is also above the expected figure. As for offences against family rights and duties, nine more cases were reported in 2022 than the previous year, a sudden increase that reversed the positive trend of previous years.

As a measure of residents' trust in institutions, in 2023, 42.9% of citizens rated the City Council's money administration positively, a 4.1-point increase from 2015 (38.6%). From a more general point of view, however, it can be seen that the proportion of citizens with a high level of confidence in the City Council was 51.6% in 2021. This is 4.8 points lower than in 2018 (56.4%) but much higher than the 43.9% reported in 2014. At under 22 days on average, the speed of payment to suppliers was a very positive figure.

Citizen participation is carried out through various channels, such as participatory processes, citizen initiatives and citizen consultations. There were 25 participatory processes in 2022, 12 fewer than in 2021. This figure is above the 2030 target, reflecting the City Council's wish to subject all its relevant actions to public scrutiny and debate to reach agreements and bring about improvements. No citizen initiatives could be carried out in 2020 and 2021 because they were suspended due to the courts' annulment of the Citizen Participation Regulations of 2017. In 2022, one such initiative was submitted under the new regulations. For the same reason, no public consultations could be held, and none were submitted in 2022, either by city residents (the new regulations require more than 80,000 signatures instead of the 15,000 that were required before) or by the municipal government. Finally, the 5.6-point drop in turnout at the municipal elections of 2023 compared to those of 2019 is worth noting.

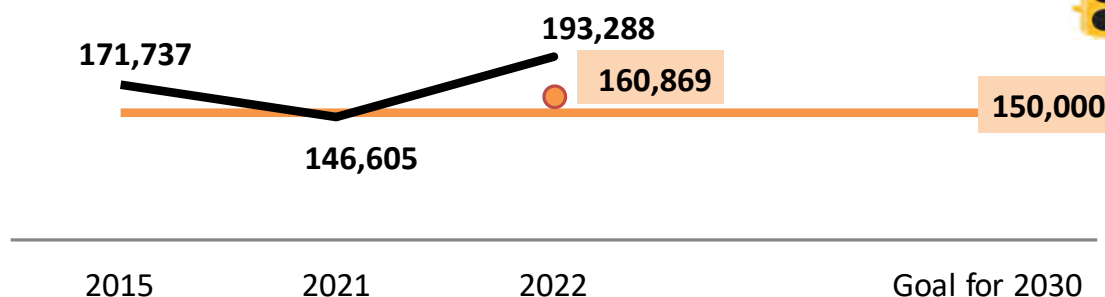
As regards transparency, Barcelona City Council has once again retained its 100% score in Infoparticipa's Analysis of Good Practices in Local Public Communication. Regarding compliance with the right of access to public information, and as a way of ensuring it is properly exercised, the target for 2030 is to reduce to less than 5% the number of requests for access to municipal information that are contested before the Commission for Guaranteeing the Right of Access to Public Information. This target was achieved in 2022.

16.1.1 Violent deaths (murder and manslaughter) known to the police forces



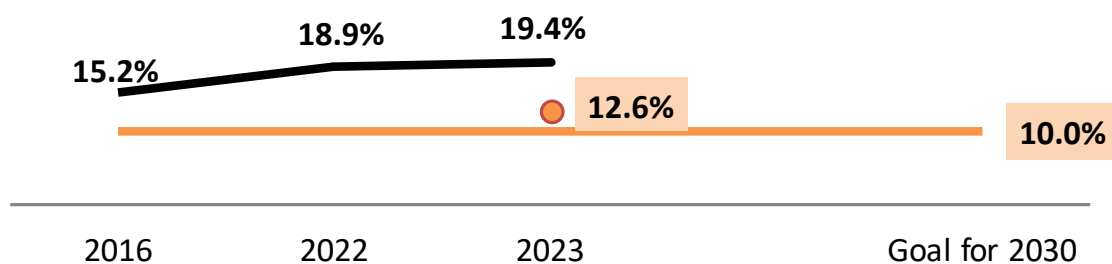
Source: Catalan Ministry of Home Affairs. Mossos d'Esquadra.

16.1.2 Crimes known to the police forces



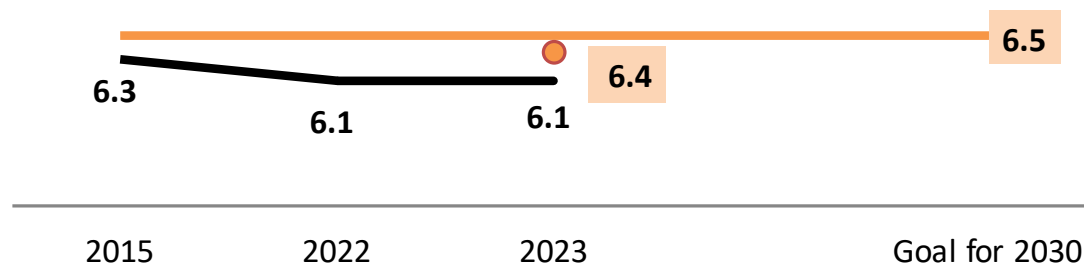
Source: Catalan Ministry of Home Affairs. Mossos d'Esquadra.

16.1.3 Proportion of people who have been involved in a community-related dispute in the last year



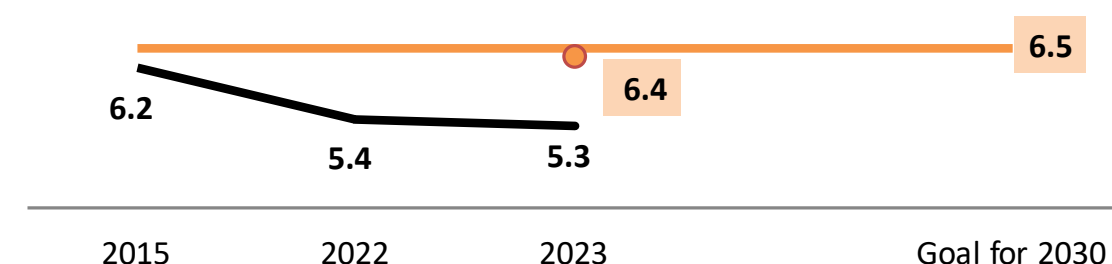
Source: Barcelona Victimisation Survey.

16.1.4a Perception of safety in neighbourhoods. (Average on a scale of 0-10)



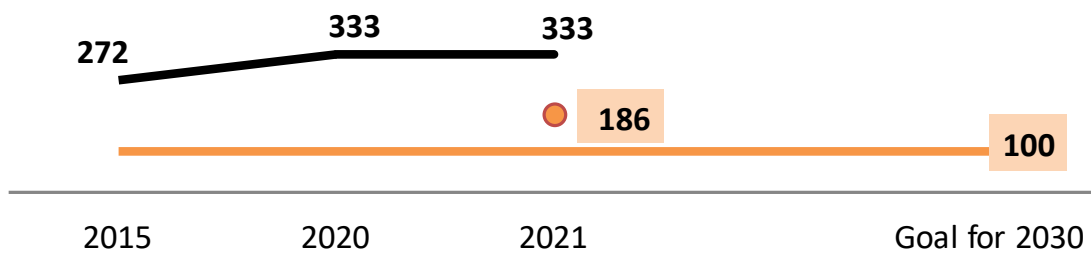
Source: Barcelona Victimisation Survey.

16.1.4b Perception of safety in the city. (Average on a scale of 0-10)



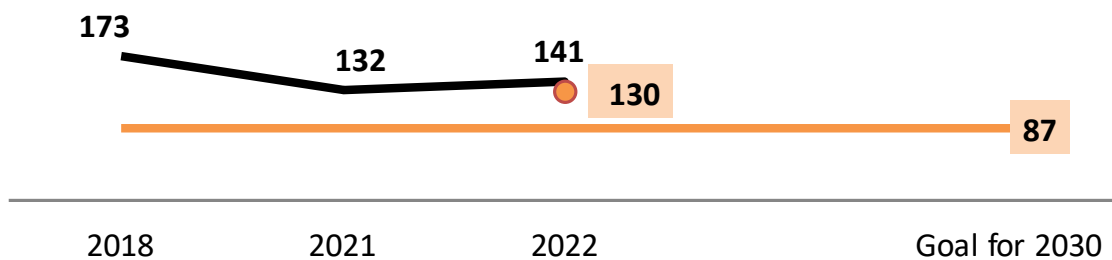
Source: Barcelona Victimisation Survey.

16.2.1 Children and teenagers (aged 0 to 17) who are victims of violence by family members, based on reporting figures



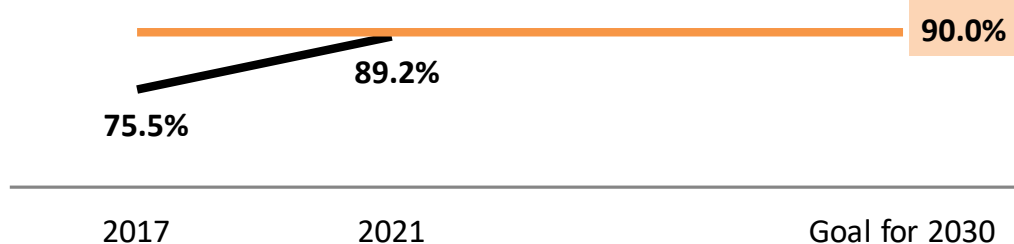
Source: Catalan Ministry of Home Affairs. Mossos d'Esquadra.

16.2.2 Number of crimes against family rights and duties known to the police forces



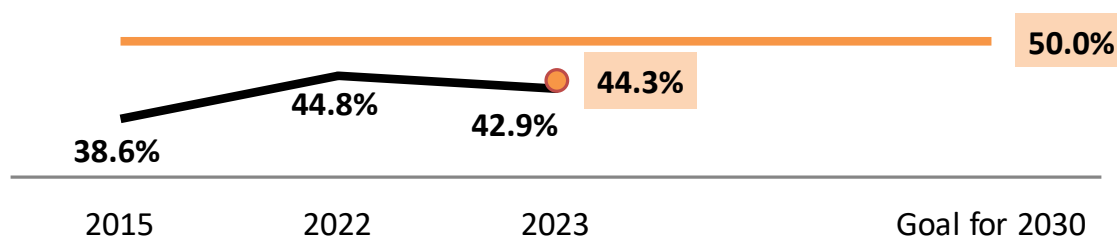
Source: Catalan Ministry of Home Affairs. Mossos d'Esquadra.

16.2.3 Proportion of children who feel safe in their neighbourhood



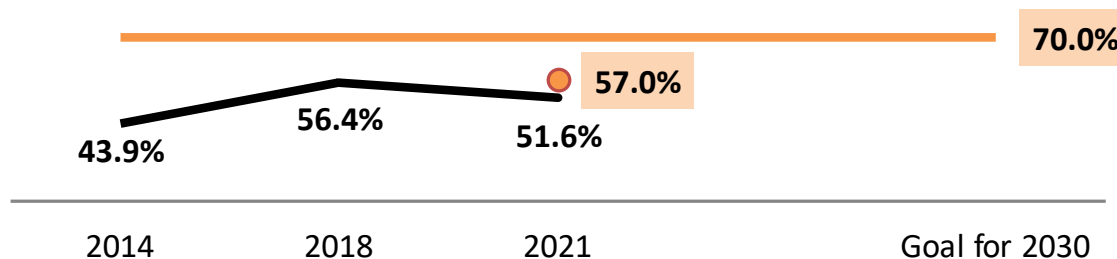
Source: The Barcelona Institute of Childhood and Adolescence. Survey on the Subjective Well-Being of Children in Barcelona.

16.5.1 Positive perception by the general public of the City Council's use of public money



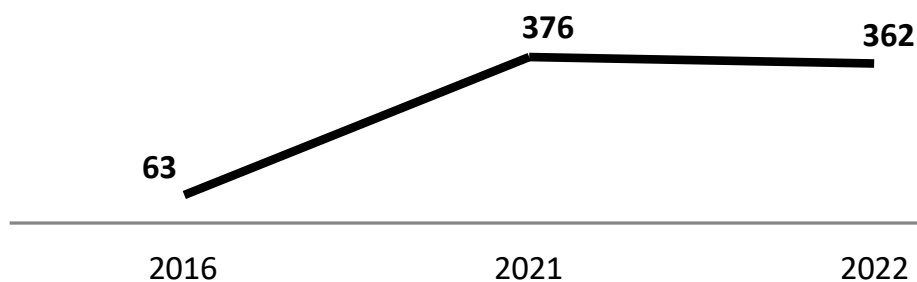
Source: Municipal Services Survey.

16.5.2 Proportion of people with significant or a lot of confidence in the City Council



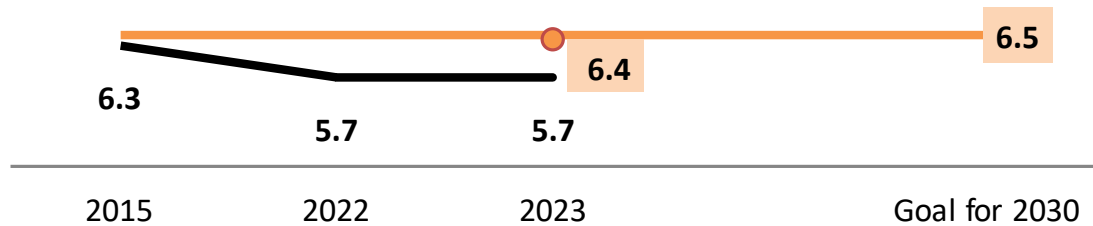
Source: Barcelona Social Values Survey.

16.5.3 Communications received at the City Council's Ethical Mailbox



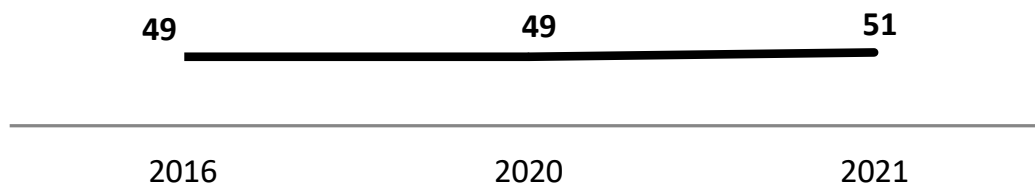
Source: Analysis Services Directorate. Barcelona City Council.

16.6.1 General assessment of the management of the city



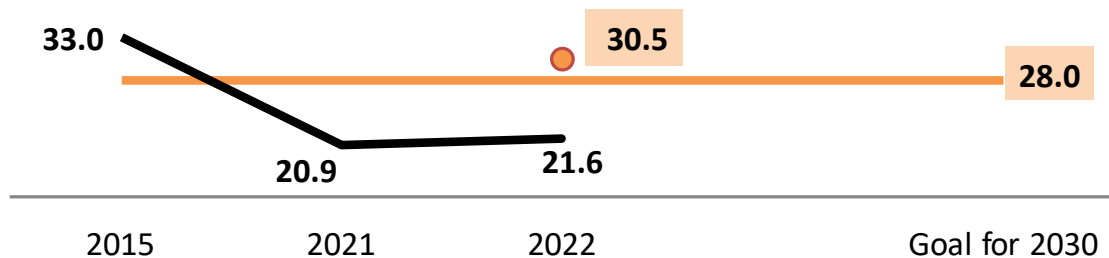
Source: Municipal Services Survey.

16.6.2 Number of fully digitalised final procedures (with immediate document download)



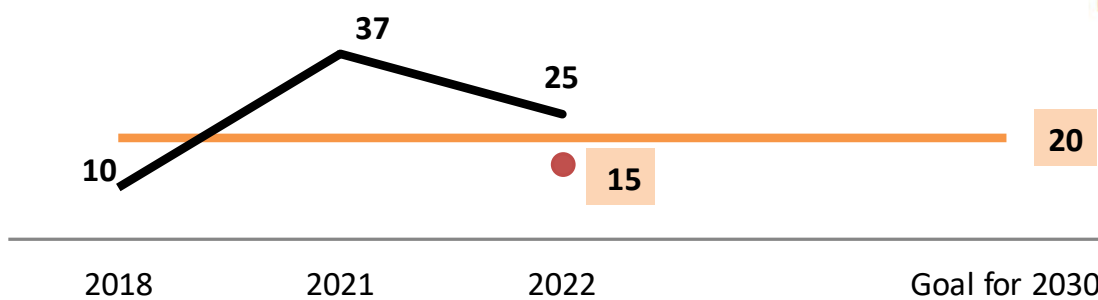
Source: Manager's Office for Resources and Digital Transformation.

16.6.3 Supplier payment time (annual average, in days, counting from the date of receipt of the invoice)



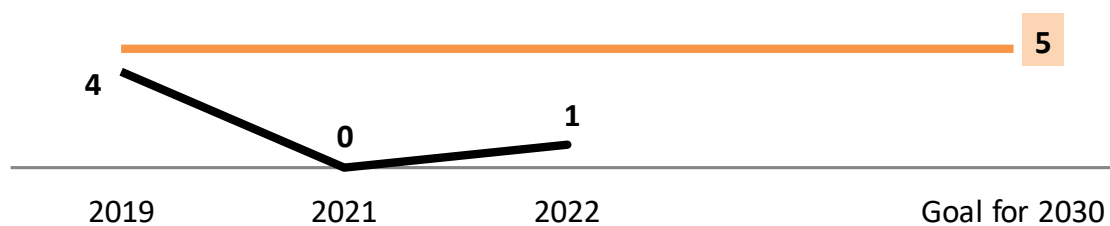
Source: Management Office for the Economy and Economic Promotion.

16.7.1 Number of participatory processes held



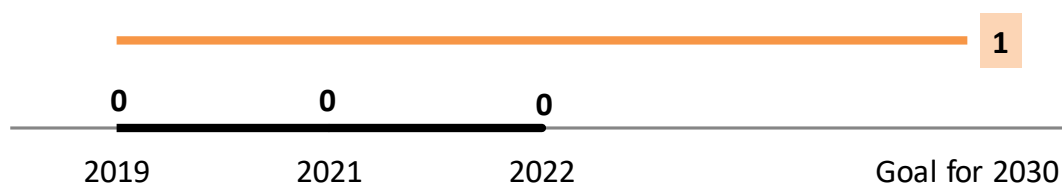
Fuente: Área de Derechos Sociales, Cultura, Educación y Ciclos de Vida.

16.7.2 Number of successfully presented citizen initiatives



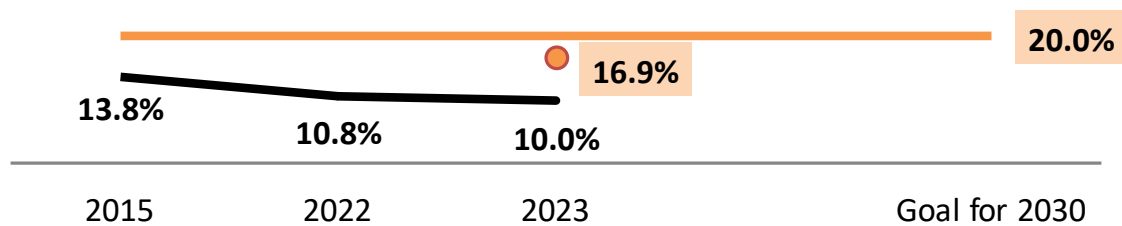
Source: Area for Social Rights, Culture, Education and Life Cycles.

16.7.3 Number of citizen consultations held



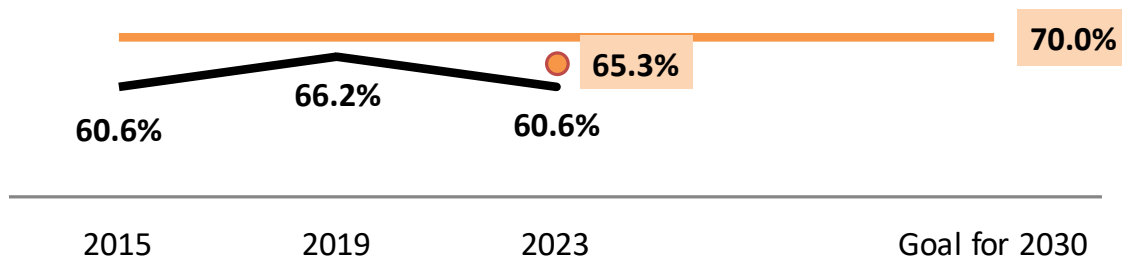
Source: Area for Social Rights, Culture, Education and Life Cycles.

16.7.4 Proportion of people who take part in associations or organisations in their neighbourhood



Source: Municipal Services Survey.

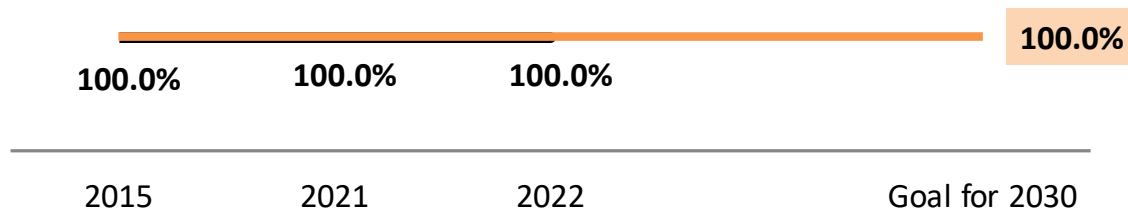
16.7.5 Participation in municipal elections



Source: Municipal Data Office.

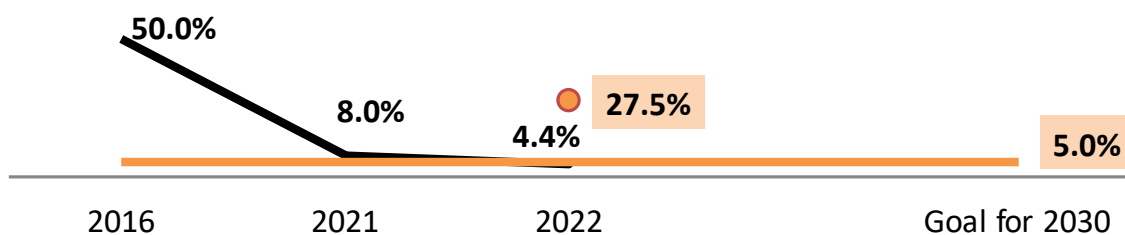


16.10.1 Result of the annual institutional transparency evaluation

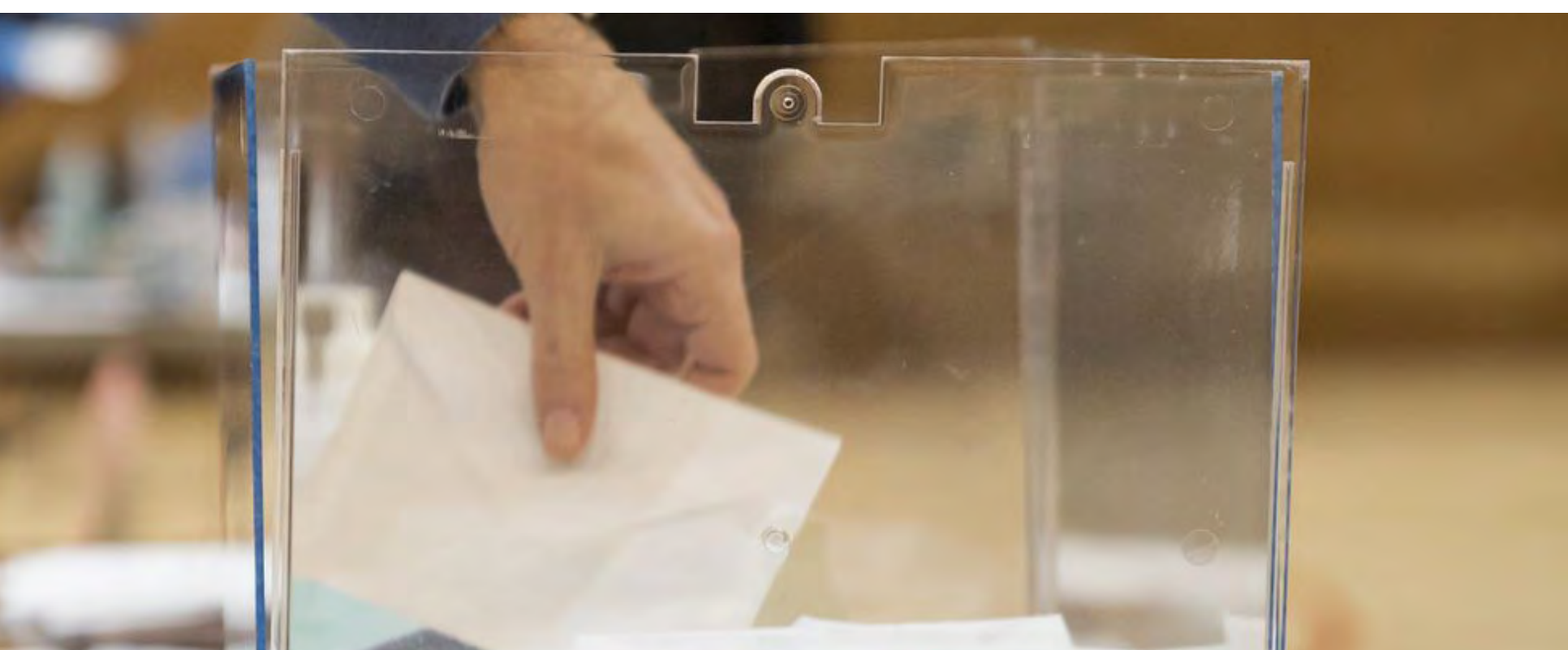


Source: Infoparticipa results report. UAB.

16.10.2 Requests to exercise the right to access public information dealt with by the Department of Transparency and Good Practices and appealed against



Source: Department of Transparency and Good Practices.



SDG17

17 PARTNERSHIPS
FOR THE GOALS



Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development



Barcelona Targets for 2030

17.2 (and 17.3 and 17.5) Municipal commitment with 0.7 for international cooperation

17.6 and 17.7 are considered part of Target 9.b

17.9 (and 17.1 and 17.8) Develop international cooperation with regard to training and institutional improvement for the introduction of the SDGs

17.14 All municipal government actions must have reports concerning their impact on the 2030 Agenda, and the city's businesses and organisations must include them in their accountability

17.16 Develop a strategy of partnerships at an international level in order to promote the attainment of the 2030 Agenda's goals

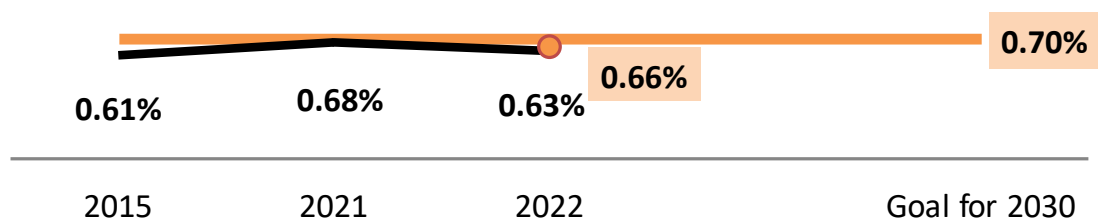
17.17 Create a public-private fund for the promotion of the 2030 Agenda in Barcelona

17.18 and 17.19 Annually assess the degree of attainment of the 2030 Agenda in Barcelona

Since 2015, the municipal resources allocated to international cooperation and development aid are already very close to 0.7% of own settled income, which is the target set for 2030. Most of these resources, managed through the Global Justice Programme for the achievement of global justice through cooperation, are allocated to projects with a positive impact on the SDGs. The areas of health, education, gender, human rights and institutional strengthening are of particular note in this regard. In addition, the figures show the continued strength of the City Council's external action in terms of institutional action, participation in networks and technical exchanges with other cities.

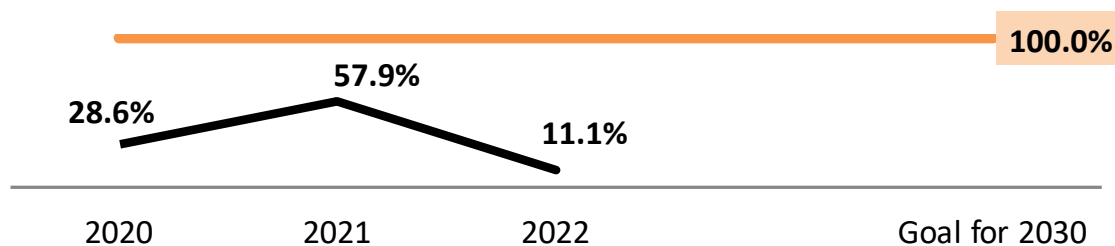


17.2.1 Proportion of City Council resources allocated to international cooperation projects for development



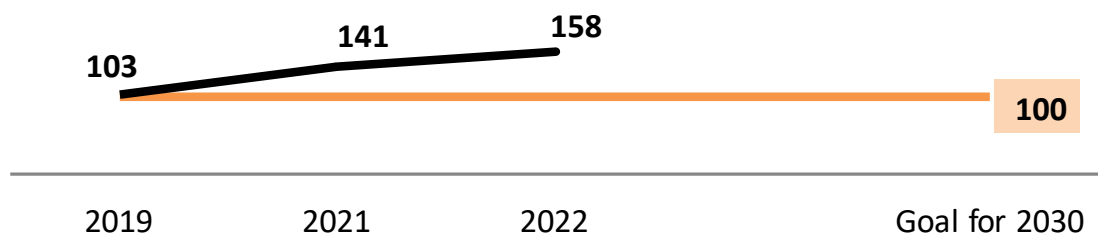
Source: Management Office for Budgets and Taxation.

17.14.1 Proportion of Government Measures aligned with the 2030 Agenda



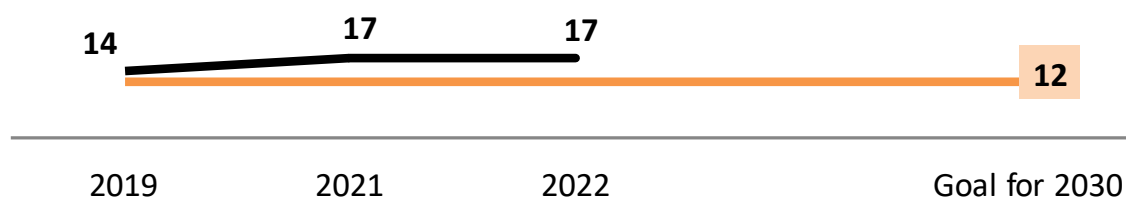
Source: Commissioner for Strategic Projects and the 2030 Agenda.

17.16.1 Number of international actions with official participation at a political level



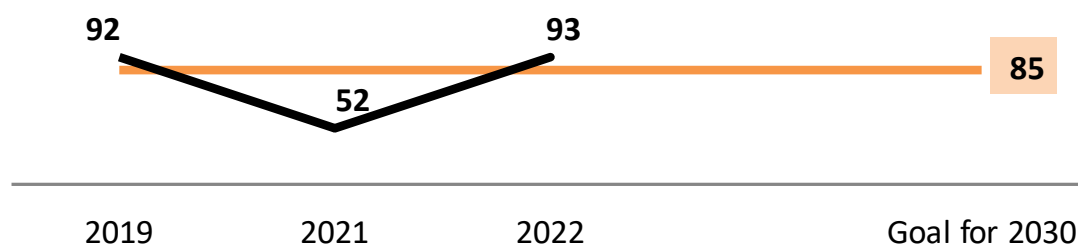
Source: Directorate of International Relations. Barcelona City Council.

17.16.2 Number of networks and other cooperation initiatives (decentralised or multi-level) in which the City Council participates



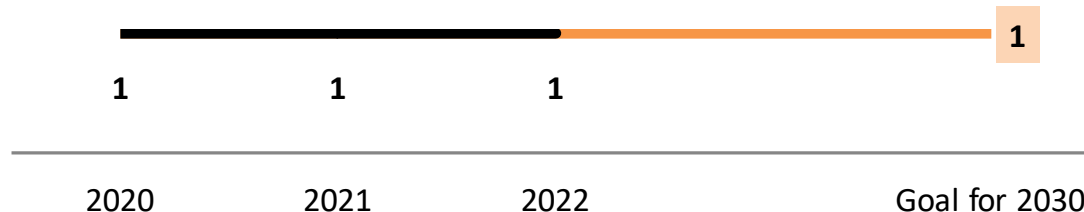
Source: Directorate of International Relations. Barcelona City Council.

17.16.3 Number of international technical exchange actions facilitated



Source: Directorate of International Relations. Barcelona City Council.

17.19.2 Number of annual monitoring and evaluation reports on the Barcelona 2030 Agenda drafted and published since 2020



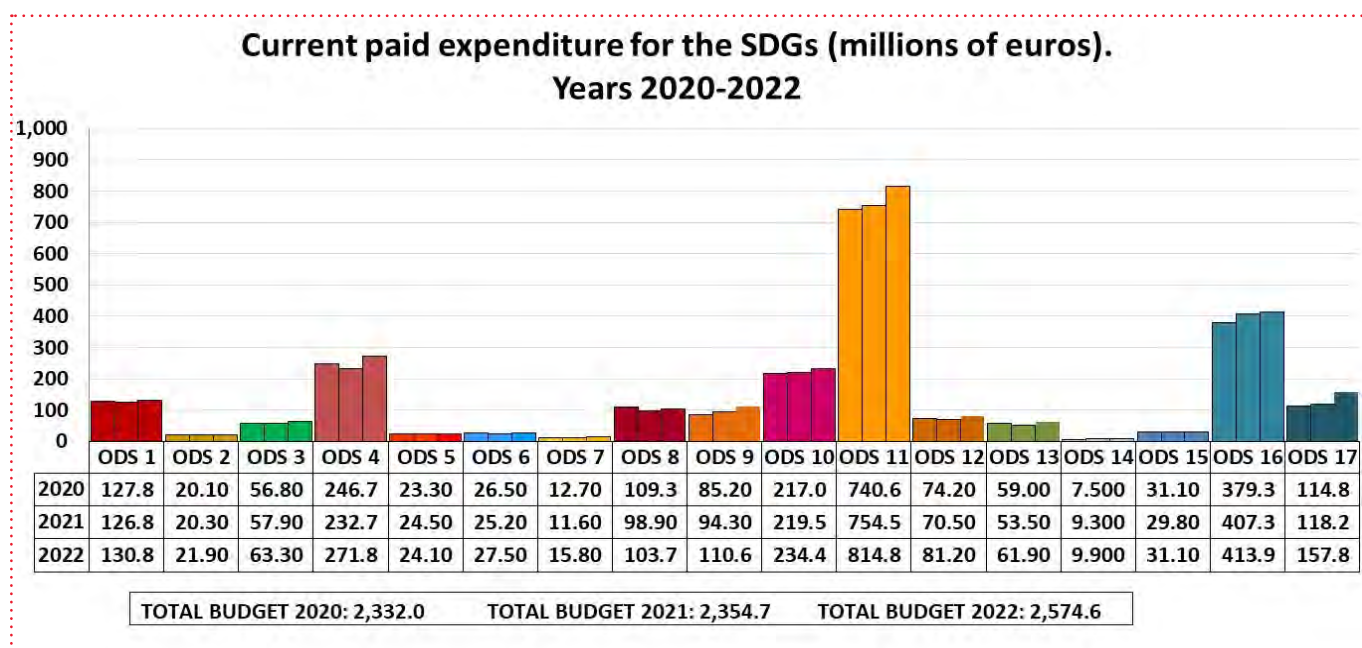
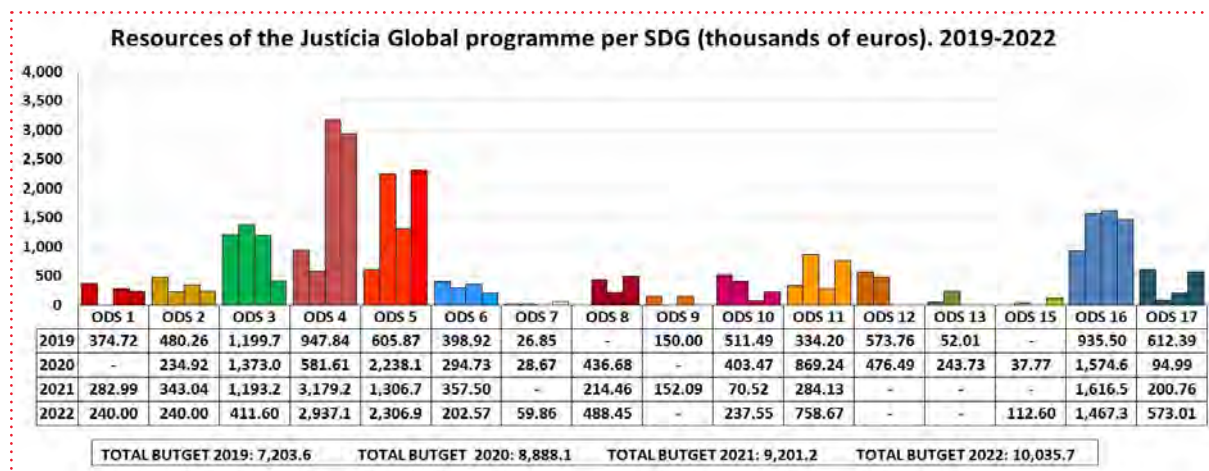
Source: Commissioner for Strategic Projects and the 2030 Agenda



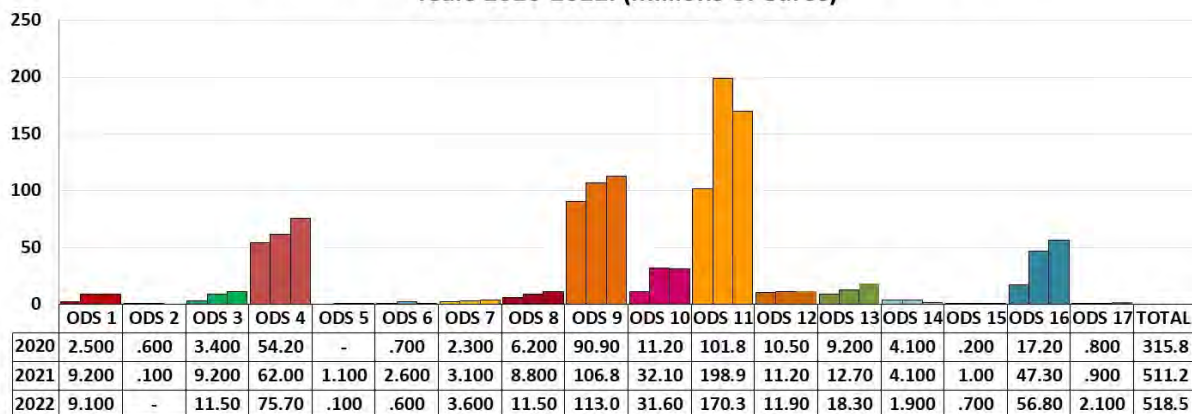
3.

**Municipal
expenditure
alignment with
the SDGs**

City Council Expenditure on Development Cooperation



Municipal investment programme (PIM). Investment per SDG.
Years 2020-2022. (millions of euros)





4.

**Numerical
estimate of
the degree of
achievement of
the Barcelona
2030 Agenda**

The task of calculating the degree of achievement of the SDGs in Barcelona is fraught with difficulties, as it aims to measure a very large and heterogeneous number of social phenomena together. In addition, each target is monitored based on one or more indicators.

On the other hand, not all targets have a monitoring indicator and a quantitative target for 2030 has not yet been set for all indicators. The following methods have been chosen to obtain a numerical result that is consistent with the monitoring system:

- If a target has more than one indicator, its score has been calculated by taking the average of the scores of its indicators without giving each indicator a weighting based on its relevance for the attainment of the target. Following the same logic, the degree of achievement of each SDG has been calculated based on the average of the results obtained for each of the targets included in it, and the overall achievement value for the Agenda is the average of the results of each of the 17 SDGs.
- The achievement percentage of each indicator, target, and SDG ranges from 0% to 100%. In cases where the indicator has evolved negatively compared to the starting reference value, it is assumed that the achievement of the indicator is 0%, never lower. Similarly, in the reverse case, where an indicator obtains a result above the target set for 2030, it is considered the achievement of the indicator is 100%, never exceeding it.

Based on these premises, the degree of achievement of the SDGs as a whole in mid-2023 was 39.3%. This is clearly below the figure of 50% that was hoped for, considering that we are at the halfway point of the 2030 Agenda (2016-2030). It seems clear that if we want to attain some of the targets that are lagging furthest behind, we will need to move faster and, in some cases, even rethink the actions to be taken, as well as innovate to act better.

ATTAINMENT OF THE BARCELONA 2030 AGENDA





SDGs with below-average attainment



SDGs with above-average attainment



Obviously, not all SDGs are in the same situation. The table shows that the SDGs currently scoring below average are mainly the social ones, as well as some of the environmental ones.

SDG 7 Affordable non-polluting energy and SDG 2 Zero hunger have evolved the least in this first half of the period. This shows that we must move faster in the deployment of renewable energies in the city, the energy renovation of buildings and the policies against energy poverty; and, as regards SDG 2, ensure that no one is short of food, promote a healthy and balanced diet and encourage the consumption of organic and local products.

The scores of the SDGs that are most closely linked to the social agenda, such as **SDG 1, No poverty and SDG 10, Reduced inequalities, also remain below average**, at less than 40% of their goals for 2030. The social protection provided by the various public administrations has not been enough to alleviate the effects of the chain of crises (the pandemic, the war in Ukraine and inflation) on society's most vulnerable groups.

As a whole, **both SDG 3 Good health and well-being and SDG 4 Quality education have significantly stagnated** in recent years, to a great extent, due to Covid-19. It should be noted that many of the health-related indicators available have not been updated since 2021.

SDG 13 Climate action and SDG 17 Partnerships for the goals, on the other hand, are currently the most successful goals, with a progress of 55%. In the specific case of SDG 13, the progress of climate resilience and adaptation actions, as well as environmental awareness and education actions, has been key because, as mentioned above, the very encouraging result of a 30% drop in greenhouse gas emission seen in 2020 turned out to be a mirage caused by the restrictions on activity due to the pandemic.

The progress of all the other SDGs lies somewhere between 40% and 55%. This bears witness to the notable progress made in some of the targets, although it is insufficient overall.



5.

**Final
reflections**

A critical time for the world

According to the recently published Just Transition Score (JTS) for 2022, Spain the world's top country in terms of combining social progress with relatively low greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and a relatively strong biodiversity protection policy. One can assume that Barcelona also leads the efforts to achieve a just ecological transition because, in addition to its strong commitment to inclusive social policies, it scores fairly well, although still low, in key aspects such as GHG emissions or water consumption, and it is committed to green areas and biodiversity as far as permitted by such a densely populated city. As seen above, however, its progress in other indicators is not so good, and achieving the targets for 2030 will be no easy matter. Things are being done reasonably well, with less inefficiency and environmental impact than in other cities and countries, but that does not mean it is sustainable.

From a broader analysis point of view, you can see how the Sustainable Development Goals in the United Nations 2030 Agenda were designed and approved at a time in history (2014-2015) that was equidistant between the 2008-2009 financial crisis and the start of the Covid-19 pandemic. This was a time in which the world appeared reasonably united and hopeful in spite of the conflicts that already besieged it. In addition, the Paris Climate Agreements, approved only a few months later in late 2015, further fuelled these feelings of optimism. The seed for fixing globalisation to make it fairer and less destructive had been sown.

However, the last eight years have seen a significant change of scene at every level: economic, social, political and even cultural. Global warming seems to be getting faster, a previously unknown infectious disease has brought the world to its knees, and wars on the EU's doorstep have broken out, all this while the global economy continues to create new millionaires but in extremely low numbers compared to those who have returned to poverty or the number of children who are born directly into it. Countries such as ours stand out precisely for the amount of child poverty, which must also have something to do with the decline in education levels.

As confirmed by the successive reports drawn up by intergovernmental panels of climate and biodiversity experts, the rapid deterioration of natural systems is bringing human societies to the brink of a breaking point because the rise in the average global temperature leads to an unstoppable decline in the living conditions of the vast majority of people, and in many cases even of their chances of survival, with poverty increasing to intolerable limits and wars and other violent conflicts becoming much more prevalent. The negative impacts of the multi-crisis, as well as the ability to adapt, are distributed very unevenly both between and within countries.

Failing to change is a very high-risk option, yet societies with the most resources seem stuck in very conservative positions. Why isn't the shift in mentality obvious to the most conscientious members of society not taking place? Because environmental problems, and public problems in general, are unfortunately not obvious. In other words, empirical facts do not automatically lead to a perception of social problems. The opinion polls periodically carried out by Barcelona City Council show that, when asked about their main concerns, citizens always mention issues such as cleanliness, safety, traffic, housing, work and other matters before climate and the environment.

The avalanche of new scientific knowledge alerts certain minorities and brings them to action, but it can also make most of the general public feel overwhelmed and paralysed because science is, by definition, open and uncertain. The pandemic showed that appealing to the public to trust data and knowledge is not enough to generate consensus on addressing a social issue, however obvious it may seem to experts. The enemies of change work relentlessly to discredit evidence-based knowledge, spreading unverifiable alternative facts and theories that add to the noise and confusion the public is exposed to. Without an agreed diagnosis of the current situation, it is very difficult to reach agreements on defining the issues, priorities and goals to aim for and address.

The fact is that, in spite of the evidence that should be driving a profound change, as well as unprecedented levels of awareness and commitment to human rights and planetary health, the transformative political action being taken is still hopelessly feeble. This is not caused – at least not primarily – by the negligence or incompetence of political decision-makers but by the logic of liberal democracy itself. All governments must juggle a great number and variety of aims that are seen as essential and are often incompatible with each other. The pandemic also gave us a rough idea of how complicated it is to combine interests – and rights – that are just as legitimate as each other, such as protecting people's health and their freedom of movement within the city and the region.

On other occasions, the paralysis is not the result of conflicting interests but different institutional and operational logic. This is because modern society is based on the principle of functional differentiation, which seeks to achieve sectoral success without considering the whole. There is an increasing number of players, more regulation, more technology and specialist knowledge, resulting in exponentially growing complexity. Each sector and, within it, each subsector, with the various players involved, feels called upon to solve its problems by applying its specific logic, even if they are inefficient or directly detrimental to other sectors.

We have failed to make enough progress in creating a tool that can address multidimensional crises together and in a well-integrated manner. Aware that basic resources (such as water, food, energy, housing or health and education services) are finite, and in the absence of shared horizons that convince people and get them excited about the possibility of governing changes and improving the system, the social and political logic that ultimately prevails is that of covering up conflicts, guided by the impulse to merely preserve the status quo.

It is tempting for democratic institutions to stay where they are, anchored in the effective management of immediate issues, but the changes are taking place too quickly, and the threats are too great to give up on being ambitious in our thoughts and actions. The pandemic also brought with it a few good lessons, such as the fact that we can face great threats together, putting in place for the common good changes that previously seemed impossible if there is credible and determined leadership, a strong economic and social fabric and a scientific-technological system that can provide certainties and innovation.



The 2030 Agenda raises the horizon and outlines the path towards a sustainable future

The 2030 Agenda cannot be caught up in the logic of simply getting by because that would betray its spirit. The 17 Sustainable Development Goals were not created to promote globalisation but to take on responsibilities and find effective answers to inevitably global problems. In fact, they are the only available agenda to jointly address the serious problems facing humankind in everyone's interest. What makes the 2030 Agenda both great and extremely difficult is the need to approach it and achieve it together, taking into account all its components and the relationships between them. The great principles that support it are equality and inclusion ("leaving no one behind"), the effectiveness and transparency of institutions, concerted action by social agents and, above all, peace. It is no coincidence that, in her sound proposal to reform capitalism based on shared missions, Mariana Mazzucato considers the 2030 Agenda's SDGs as the measure of what humankind must aim to achieve in the coming years and decades.

The next 12 months are key to the success of the Agenda and, one might even say, to the achievement of a sustainable Barcelona for future generations.

What do we propose?

1. To make the municipal strategy and action more strongly aligned with the SDGs, seeking consistency and consensus

The SDGs are aligned after the fact with the municipal budgets, action plan and investment plan. They have also been incorporated into an increasing number of action plans. However, they still have untapped potential as a tool for municipal management and planning.

In the case of municipal budgets, the expenditure on each SDG, which in many cases is equivalent to a purpose-driven expenditure programme, is yet to be calculated. This will provide an accurate map of the main focuses of the municipal government's efforts. And when talking about planning, it is important to ensure that no relevant part of the municipal government's activities is left out of this approach because it fosters and facilitates inter-departmental dialogue.

It is also about designing the city model we want in a way that, in addition to leading to better compliance, enables Barcelona to exchange experiences and create partnerships with other cities in Europe and the world that are also highly committed to the 2030 Agenda.

For the 2030 Agenda team, this entails redefining Barcelona's targets based on accumulated experience and updating them in accordance with the new plans and the priorities of each political term. Always working in greater depth on the metropolitan dimension, which must go further.

And from a more political perspective, it is crucial that we increase the support of opposition groups and seek their agreement, as has been done in the field of international cooperation. This way, we can ensure that commitments are firm and endure beyond changes in government majorities.

2. Refine monitoring, seeking simplicity and robustness

The aim of the next monitoring report is to apply the target prioritisation method set forth in the 2022 monitoring report, which identifies the goals that are most critical to the City Council based on four criteria: distance remaining to the attainment of the goal for 2030, strategic relevance, budgetary effort and responsibility for competencies.

On the other hand, the system of indicators must be constantly updated to remove those that add little value or cannot be updated, and incorporating new ones, provided they are relevant and meet certain requirements as to statistical robustness. Where possible, and if it makes sense for the analysis, we will include indicators broken down by geographic area, age and income.

Another pending action is the inclusion of separate analyses for process and result indicators that are mainly or exclusively attributable to municipal action on the one hand and indicators of impact on the city, which depend on many different factors, on the other. This will give us more and better information on the results of the municipal actions carried out for the SDGs.

3. Innovate to achieve efficiency and applicability

Many of the SDGs involve such difficult challenges that they cannot be achieved with the current scientific and technological knowledge and/or the organisational and governance systems currently in place. Innovation in the broadest sense of the word is thus key to moving forward in achieving the 2030 Agenda. This requires an open attitude to experimenting: if old methods do not work or are not enough, we must try new ones, even at the risk of making mistakes. The Barcelona 2030 Agenda has promoted innovation through a variety of projects in the hope that the high-level knowledge generated in the city will provide technological solutions to specific social or environmental challenges.

4. Collaborate with businesses, seeking social value and impact

At a time when public administrations seem to be paralysed by fear and inertia, it is paradoxically the private business sector that is adopting the framework and language of the SDGs to update its corporate mission and image from the point of view of sustainability. This is as necessary as it is exciting, and it can lead to very positive things, such as more responsible production and a pivotal change in consumer preferences and practices. The key, of course, lies in identifying any initiatives that are mere marketing ploys and moving them away from this movement because if the sole aim is to increase turnover without an actual change of behaviour, the final result can end up being worse. The European taxonomy is a key tool for assessing the quality of the ESG (environmental, social and governance) commitment of businesses and institutions in general.

In addition to helping and supporting them in this effort, the City Council should commit to joint investment projects with the private sector aimed at advancing the clearest priorities of the 2030 Agenda. The originality of Mazzucato's mission proposal lies precisely here, in the clear and well-thought-out public drive to create new markets. Markets for new products will increase the size of the economic pie but in the well-being of people and the planet rather than in terms of material wealth. Product by product, sector by sector, we can move towards a deep transformation.

5. Involve the general public in ideas and actions

There is no consensus around the Sustainable Development Goals, and we cannot expect it to come from science because that is not its purpose. Having a sound and reasonable vision of sustainable development is not enough. The public must know about it and take it on, whether to a greater or lesser extent. There is, therefore, an inevitable cultural battle ahead, and we have to fight in the best possible conditions if we want to win it.

Data and information are one of the necessary conditions for this to happen. What we need, above all, is to provide comprehensible maps of the situation with complete honesty and transparency. Culture and education services, programmes and strategies are also necessary. The "2030 Let's Change for the Climate" plan sets the standard to be followed in this regard.

Ultimately, however, social consensus must be built (and negotiations must be held in cases of disagreement) in the public sphere through communication and debate and by striving to address the conflict in forums that generate trust, such as participation councils.

In 2024, there will be an amended Citizen Commitment for Sustainability based on the mission approach. Also, in 2024, the City Council will, for the first time, grant subsidies for projects that expressly promote the SDGs of the 2030 Agenda. Many organisations are already doing this of their own accord, and we hope that this resource will increase the number of initiatives manifold.

