



"EcoCities: Sustainable Urban Development for a Green Future" 27 November 2024
Transnational Event in Spain - City: Alzira
GREEN-EU



Panel 2: Exploring Different Models of Cohousing: From Intergenerational to Eco-Villages"



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2030

COHOUSING & SDG



1945

The UN: What is it? How does it work?

The United Nations (UN) came into being on 24 October 1945 in San Francisco (USA), when representatives of 50 governments signed the founding Charter of the organisation. In the aftermath of World War II.

Today, the UN is based in New York (USA) and has 193 member countries and 2 Observers: the Holy See and Palestine.

Estos son los 6 órganos principales de las Naciones Unidas

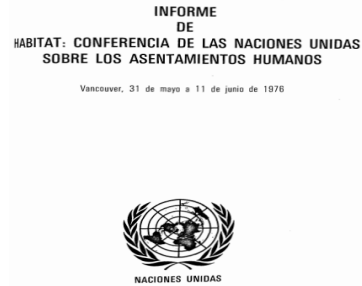
- 1. Secretaría**
 - Más alto funcionario administrativo de la ONU.
 - Duración del mandato: 5 años.
 - Actual titular: António Guterres
- 2. Consejo de Seguridad**
 - Se dedica a "garantizar la paz y seguridad mundial".
 - 5 Miembros permanentes: EEUU, Francia, Reino Unido, China, Rusia
 - 10 miembros rotatorios
- 3. Asamblea General**
 - Principal órgano representativo, deliberativo y de formulación de medidas de la ONU.
 - Composición: 193 países miembros (último: Sudán del Sur)
 - 2 observadores: La Santa Sede, Palestina
- 4. Consejo Económico y Social**
 - Coordina la labor económica y social de las Naciones Unidas.
- 5. Consejo de Administración fiduciaria**
 - Supervisa el desarrollo de los territorios en fideicomiso (no autónomos).
 - Abandonó sus reuniones anuales en 1994.
 - Constituido por los 5 miembros permanentes del Consejo de Seguridad.
- 6. Corte Internacional de Justicia**
 - Principal órgano judicial de las Naciones Unidas.

europapress.es

PRIORIDADES
DEL SECRETARIO GENERAL
DE LA ONU 2024

- 1 La Nueva Agenda para la Paz
- 2 Impulsar los Objetivos de Desarrollo Sostenible
- 3 Pacto Digital Mundial
- 4 El órgano asesor de la IA
- 5 Pacto de Solidaridad Climática

1976



HABITAT I - 1st United Nations Conference on Human Settlements.

- It took place in Vancouver (Canada) from 31 May to 11 June 1976.
- The United Nations General Assembly convened the Habitat I conference as governments were beginning to recognise the need for sustainable human settlements and the consequences of rapid urbanisation, especially in the developing world.
- At the time, urbanisation and its impacts were barely considered by the international community, but the world was beginning to witness the largest and fastest migration of people to cities and towns in history, as well as the rise of urban populations through natural growth resulting from advances in medicine.
- The outcome of this conference was the Vancouver Declaration on Human Settlements, which included the Vancouver Plan of Action which listed **64 recommendations for national action.**
- Habitat I laid the foundation for the creation, in 1978, of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme or UN-Habitat.

1978



**NACIONES
UNIDAS**



ONU-HABITAT

**Programa de las
Naciones Unidas para
los Asentamientos Humanos**



**Maimunah Mohd Sharif
Executive Director**

United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-HABITAT)



- The Agency was created in 1978 after the Habitat I conference.
- The United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) is a specialised technical programme of the United Nations Secretariat working for a better urban future.
- Its mission is to promote socially and environmentally sustainable and inclusive human settlements development and the achievement of adequate shelter for all.
- The membership of UN-Habitat is the same as that of the United Nations, i.e. 193 Member States. Its work is guided by three governing bodies: the UN-Habitat Assembly, which meets every four years; the Executive Board, which takes decisions and holds meetings; and the Committee of Permanent Representatives.
- The UN-Habitat Assembly has delegated to the Executive Board the authority to report regularly to the Economic and Social Council in years when the Assembly is not in session.
- The UN-Habitat Assembly, a decision-making body, brings together the 193 countries and 2 UN observer states, who meet every four years to discuss major trends, norms and standards related to human settlements and to make decisions and adopt resolutions that will frame the global urbanisation agenda. (Urban Agendas Implementation Check)
- The first session of the UN-Habitat Assembly was held from 27 to 31 May 2019, at the headquarters in Nairobi, Kenya.
- **The second session of the UN-Habitat Assembly was held from 5 to 9 June 2023, at UN-Habitat headquarters in Nairobi, Kenya.**



ONU HABITAT

POR UN MEJOR FUTURO URBANO

Definition: UN-Habitat is the global entity and innovation centre of the United Nations system, currently leading the Development Agendas for Human Settlements and Cities:

Safe - Inclusive - Prosperous - Resilient to climate change

What is its programme? The UN-Habitat Programme focuses on supporting Member States in developing sustainable cities and human settlements through its normative and operational work at the national level:

Worldwide - Regional - National - Local

- UN-Habitat leads and coordinates global monitoring and reporting on progress in the implementation of the **New Urban Agenda and Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 11**.
- UN-Habitat works on urban challenges that are substantial: Growing urban population and global sustainable development goal will be united in cities. It is a NECESSITY to reconcile this unavoidable reality within the 2030 Agenda.



Theme Detail - 2nd Session UN-Habitat Assembly 5 to 9 June 2023.

«A Sustainable Urban Future through Inclusive and Effective Multilateralism: Achieving the Sustainable Development Goals in Times of Global Crisis»

Key issues for discussion

Key issues under consideration by the UN-Habitat Assembly at its second session include the following:

- (a) UN-Habitat activities, including coordination issues
- (b) Review of progress in the implementation of the New Urban Agenda and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development
- (c) Reports on the World Urban Forum
- (d) Dialogue on the special theme of the second session of the UN-HABITAT Assembly
- (e) UN-Habitat Strategic Plan.

PGDC participation The Global Platform for the Right to the City (PGDC) is planning to participate in the UN-Habitat Assembly to advocate on the NAU and UN-Habitat's strategic plan.

It is also an opportunity to reposition the discussion of the Right to the City in the UN-Habitat agenda and documents.

1996



HABITAT II - 2nd United Nations Conference on Human Settlements

- Twenty years after Habitat I, Habitat II took place from 3 to 14 June 1996 in Istanbul, Turkey (20 years after Habitat I).
- Also dubbed the "Summit of Cities and Towns" by Secretary General Boutros Boutros-Ghali, it aimed to address two main themes related to all nations: "adequate shelter for all" and "viable human settlements in a rapidly urbanising world".
- In fact, as early as 1996, it was estimated that almost half of the world's population lived in cities, that more than one billion people in the world were deprived of adequate housing and that more than 100 million were homeless.
- At Habitat II - the "Urban Summit" as it is commonly known - 171 governments adopted the Habitat Agenda and the Istanbul Declaration.
- These are recommendations and targets to be implemented globally.



2000 Millennium Declaration- 8 GOALS-



Edificio de la Secretaría de las Naciones Unidas, visto desde el East River, con ventanas iluminadas con "GRACIAS NY" que expresa la gratitud de la ONU a la ciudad de Nueva York por albergar la Cumbre del Milenio. Nueva York, Estados Unidos, 10 de septiembre de 2000. Foto ONU/Esneider Debebe

At the Millennium Summit in New York City in September 2000, the **189 member states** of the United Nations adopted the **Millennium Declaration**. This document contained a number of goals and targets, some of which were later redefined in a working draft of the Millennium Declaration from which the Millennium Development Goals emerged.

The Millennium Declaration in 2000 identifies the fundamental values and principles that are essential in international relations. They are not binding.

The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) set **targets for meeting these values globally by 2015** and serve as the basis for the UN's work during this period:

1. Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
2. Achieve universal primary education
3. Promoting gender equality and women's empowerment
4. Reducing under-five child mortality
5. Improving maternal health
6. Combating HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases
7. Ensuring environmental sustainability
8. Develop a global partnership for development



2001



Asamblea General
de las Naciones Unidas

General Assembly on Habitat "Istanbul +5".

- United Nations Special Session .
- Held from 6 to 8 June 2001, New York, New York
- Five years after Habitat II, the UN General Assembly convened a special session devoted to an overall review and appraisal of the implementation of the Habitat Agenda.
- To assess progress, governments were requested during the preparatory period to report on the implementation of the Programme at both national and local levels, including their views and those of their various partners. These national reports have been consolidated and were discussed at five regional preparatory meetings.
- Part of the Special Session discussion focused on the combination of successes and obstacles of individual countries, mainly in the developing world, in meeting the **twin goals of the Habitat Agenda:**

1.- Adequate housing for all.

2.- Sustainable human settlements development.

It addressed the dramatic urbanisation of the world's population and the dangers associated with its rapid pace.

- Governments cannot be solely responsible for the implementation of the Habitat Agenda. Its implementation and its full realisation depends on EVERYONE: national governments, local authorities, NGOs and other civil society organisations, the private sector (which is also part of civil society), international development agencies, UN agencies,...



- WUF 12 includes representatives of national, regional and local governments, academics, business people, community leaders, urban planners and civil society representatives.
- The World Urban Forum (WUF) is a United Nations initiative managed through the Human Settlements Programme (UN Habitat) and has become the leading international gathering to discuss and debate urban issues and to share practices and knowledge on how cities are built, planned and managed. This forum is technical in nature and is held every two years.
- WUF 12 has the following objectives:
 1. Raise awareness of sustainable urbanisation among stakeholders and interest groups, including the general public.
 2. Improve collective knowledge on sustainable urban development through open and inclusive debate, exchange of best practices and policies, and sharing of lessons learned.
 3. Promote collaboration and cooperation between the different stakeholders and interest groups involved in the advancement and implementation of sustainable urbanisation.

The programme starts on the **4th with the World Assembly of Local and Regional Governments**, and continues for four days with plenary and technical sessions on topics such as housing, digital innovation, climate crisis, localisation of the SDGs, urban resilience, waste management, financing etc.

The World Cities Report 2024 will also be launched during WUF 12.

From Spain, 6 local entities appeared: Alcorcón, Chiclana de la Frontera, Granollers, San Fernando, Sant Boi and Viladecans, as they are in the process of developing, or already have, an Action Plan for the Local Urban Agenda.



The objectives of the WUF 12 session are:

1. Highlight the key role of local governments in the implementation of the New Urban Agenda and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.
2. Raise awareness of the challenges and opportunities for intermediary and peripheral cities in the context of the current urban debate.
3. To make visible the innovative experiences and urban transformation projects that are being implemented in intermediate and peripheral cities at a global level.
4. Consolidate networks of intermediate and peripheral cities that are working on the implementation of the **New Urban Agenda, through their local action plans.**
5. Sharing knowledge on multilevel urban governance models in contexts of administrative decentralisation.
6. Highlight the commitment of local governments to achieve a better urban future for all, leaving no one behind.

2015



OBJETIVOS DE DESARROLLO SOSTENIBLE

United Nations General Assembly. The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

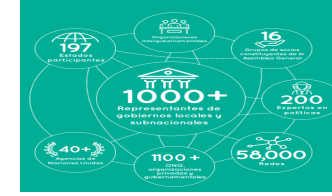
- **The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development**, adopted in September 2015 by the United Nations General Assembly, it sets out a transformative vision towards economic, social and environmental sustainability for the **193 UN member states** that signed up to it and is the reference guide for the international community's work until 2030.
- The 2030 **Agenda for Sustainable Development** consists of **17 goals and 169 targets**.
- In order to monitor it, **232 indicators** were designed and can be measured through the statistical data collected here.
- The updating of these indicators in Spain is included in the Programme. INE.



El ODM 7 sólo incorporó una meta de mejora, para 2020, de las vidas de al menos 100 millones de habitantes de barrios marginales. El ODS 11, pretende promover ciudades y asentamientos humanos "inclusivos, seguros, resilientes y sostenibles".

2016

3^a UN Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development



HABITAT III

- Held from 17 to 20 October 2016, Quito, Ecuador (20 years after Habitat II).
- The Habitat III Conference and the city of Quito hosted **30,000 participants** from **167 countries**, with online platforms and tools allowing people from all over the world to follow the main events.
- Habitat III in Quito, Ecuador, now considered by far one of the most inclusive and innovative UN conferences. This participation, aimed at the implementation of principles, policies and measures for sustainable urban development, was further leveraged.
- It was a historic realisation of the principle of inclusiveness, including considerations of gender and regional balance in all sessions, the inclusion of leaders of community organisations, the innovative Second World Assembly of Local and Regional Authorities, which for the first time gave a voice to local and sub-national governments, as well as the participation of a wide range of stakeholder groups, which play a key role in the implementation of this common ideal.

NEW URBAN AGENDA IDEAL: Improve urbanisation and achieve sustainable urban development.

- The New Urban Agenda provides the principles and proven practices to bring that ideal to life, to translate it from paper to the real world.

“To inspire and inform decision-makers and the world's urban dwellers to take ownership of our common urban future. At this critical juncture in human history, rethinking the way we plan, build and manage our urban spaces is not an option, but an imperative. Our work towards that ideal begins now” Dr. Joan Clos Secretary General of the United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development (Habitat III).

- **“QUITO DECLARATION ON SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND HUMAN SETTLES FOR ALL”**



NEW URBAN AGENDA and Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 11 (Agenda 2030)

- The New Urban Agenda reaffirms our global commitment to sustainable urban development as a decisive step towards achieving sustainable development in an integrated and coordinated manner at global, regional, national, sub-national and local levels, involving all relevant actors.
- The implementation of the New Urban Agenda contributes to the integrated implementation and localization of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals and their targets, including Goal 11 to make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable.
- The NAU is an accelerator for the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), in particular SDG 11: Cities and human settlements as drivers of sustainable development in an increasingly urbanised world.

“128. We will encourage UN-Habitat, other United Nations programmes and agencies and other stakeholders to generate evidence-based and practical guidance for the implementation of the New Urban Agenda and the urban dimension of the Sustainable Development Goals, in close collaboration with Member States, local authorities, major groups and other relevant stakeholders, as well as through the mobilization of experts.”

Nueva Agenda Urbana



LA NUEVA AGENDA URBANA PROMUEVE UNA CIUDAD SOSTENIBLE



Una ciudad que planifica su futuro medioambiental, social y económico a través de soluciones innovadoras que a la vez generan prosperidad y respetan los recursos naturales.



LA NUEVA AGENDA URBANA PROMUEVE UNA CIUDAD RESILIENTE



Una ciudad capaz de resistir y de recuperarse rápidamente de los riesgos humanos, sociales y medioambientales, minimizando el impacto y la vulnerabilidad de sus ciudadanos.



LA NUEVA AGENDA URBANA PROMUEVE UNA CIUDAD COMPACTA



Una ciudad planificada para favorecer el uso mixto y público del suelo, valorizando los espacios dentro del perímetro urbano y favoreciendo la movilidad colectiva. La densidad urbana evita la creación de suburbios o barrios dormitorio y mejora la calidad de vida de los ciudadanos.



LA NUEVA AGENDA URBANA PROMUEVE UNA CIUDAD PARTICIPATIVA



Una ciudad en la que se promueve la libre participación de todos sus habitantes, generando un sentido de pertenencia no excluyente que mejora la cohesión social y las interacciones culturales como base de sociedades plurales, multiculturales y vivas.



LA NUEVA AGENDA URBANA PROMUEVE UNA CIUDAD SEGURA



Una ciudad que no tiene fronteras para sus ciudadanos, donde los espacios públicos son la clave para construir comunidades plurales y pacíficas, evitando la estigmatización de grupos sociales.



LA NUEVA AGENDA URBANA PROMUEVE UNA CIUDAD INCLUSIVA



Una ciudad en la que todos sus habitantes, de las generaciones presentes y futuras sin discriminación de ningún tipo, puedan disfrutar libremente de todos los espacios físicos, políticos y sociales, ejerciendo de igual manera el derecho a una vivienda adecuada y a tener acceso a los bienes y servicios públicos.

Prosperous Cities Index (CPI)

It is a UN-Habitat methodology that provides a snapshot of urban complexity, translates well-being into a measurable metric, and measures the efficiency of the city and the effect of public policies.

The index measures six **pillars of well-being** to implement public policies and seek investments with social impact.

By applying the CPI, governments in their cities will find the diagnosis of their municipalities, which will allow them to devise public policies to generate prosperity based on UN Habitat guidelines.

1. Governance and Legislation
2. Infrastructure
3. Productivity
4. Quality of life
5. Equity and Social Inclusion
6. Environmental Sustainability



2016

· Agenda urbana para la union europea



(...) No abordar los asuntos urbanos a escala europea, y no disponer de una visión europea común de las políticas de desarrollo urbano —el denominado «Acervo Urbano» europeo— podría poner en peligro la consecución de los objetivos de las estrategias de Lisboa y de desarrollo sostenible de la UE.

Comisión Europea, 2009: 11.

The European Urban Agenda (EUA) brings together the Commission, national ministries, city governments and other stakeholders to promote better regulation, easier access to funding and increased knowledge sharing on issues relevant to cities.

The EUA represents a **new multi-level working method**, for urban policies and practices, which encourages cooperation between Member States,

These urban issues were defined in the **Pact of Amsterdam**, ratified by urban policy ministers of EU member states in May 2016. It was reconfirmed as a valuable initiative in November 2021, with the **Ljubljana Agreement**.

In the period 2021-2027, support for the EU Urban Agenda is provided under the **European Urban Initiative (EUI)**.

Thematic partnerships are the key implementation mechanism of the EU Urban Agenda. They involve representatives from various levels of government and stakeholders.

The Thematic Partnerships define and then implement the actions described in the **Action Plans**.

Website of the Urban Contact Point in Spain of the European Urban Initiative -European Urban Initiative (EUI) is Escuela Técnica Superior de Arquitectura de Madrid.

Juntos elaboran planes de acción para:

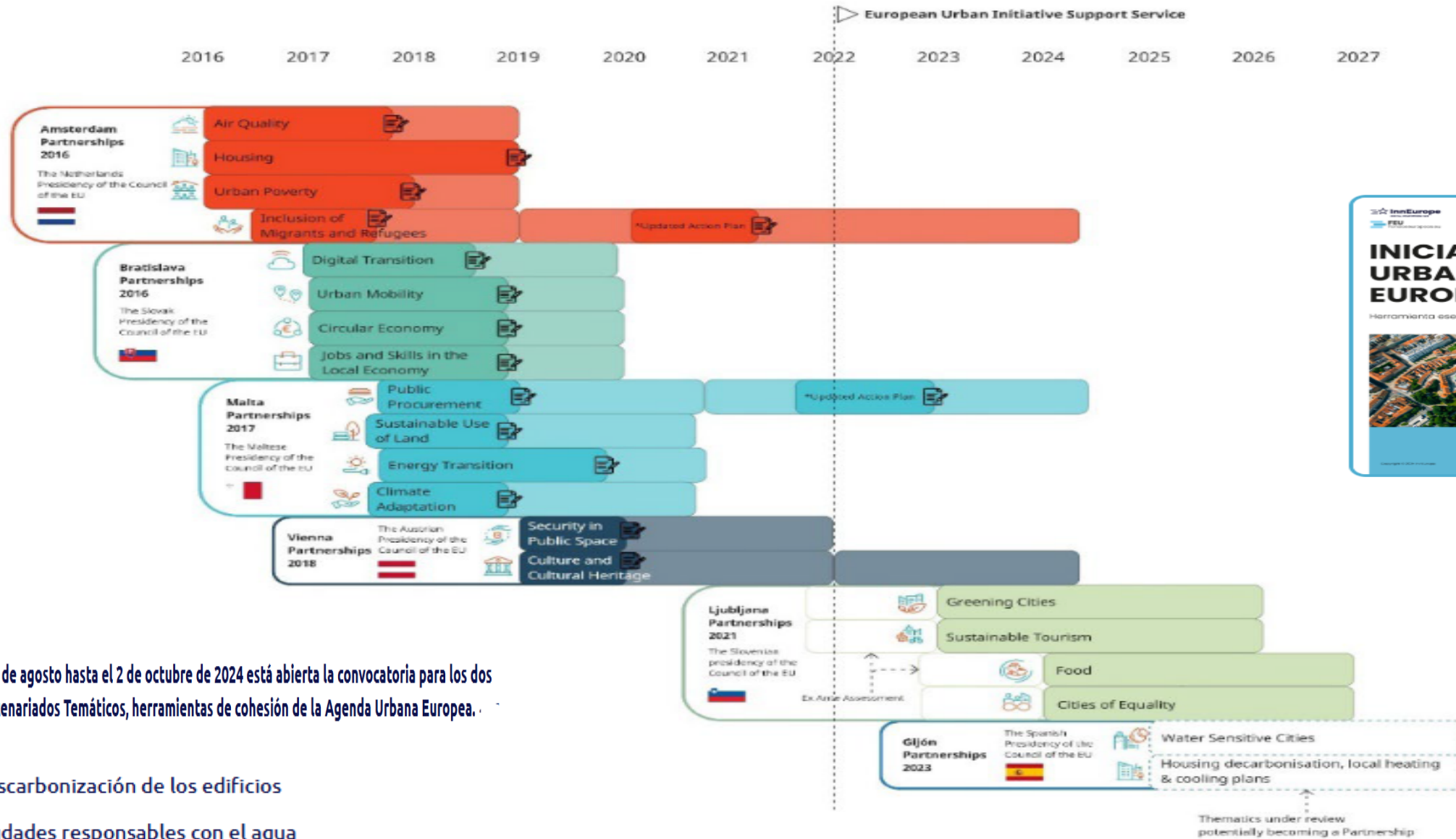
- legislar mejor
- mejorar los programas de financiación
- compartir conocimientos (datos, estudios, buenas prácticas)



UNIVERSIDAD
POLITÉCNICA
DE MADRID

giau+s
UPM

What are the thematic Partnerships?



2019



SPANISH URBAN AGENDA (AUE)

- The Council of Ministers held on 22 February 2019 adopts the Spanish Urban Agenda. It is the roadmap that will set out the strategy and actions to be carried out until 2030.
- The EUA document is the result of more than a year and a half of work. The process has been coordinated by the Ministry of Development and has involved the participation of six working groups representing different fields:
Independent multidisciplinary experts - Ministries - Autonomous Regions - Local Authorities (FEMP) - Third Sector, Academia and Civil Society - Private Sector.
- This is a **strategic and voluntary document of a NON-NORMATIVE nature**, which incorporates a decalogue of urban development objectives. These objectives are aligned with the supranational agendas, but above all it is intended to inspire the agendas promoted at regional and local level. It is also defined as an integrated and action-oriented working method, based on management by objectives and the promotion of alliances between public and private actors.
- For this reason, it incorporates an **Action Plan of the General State Administration for the implementation of the agenda**, which contains a series of actions aimed precisely at making progress in the areas of regulation and planning, financing, governance and citizen participation, and in the exchange and dissemination of knowledge.

2023



- AGREEMENT of 31st March 2023, del Consell, d'aprovació de l'Agenda Urbana Valenciana
- Within the framework of the legislation of the Valencian Community, the framework of this agenda can be found in the revised text of the Law on Territorial Planning, Urban Planning and Landscape, approved by Legislative Decree 1/2021, of 18 June, of the Consell. Likewise, in the legislation on housing, especially highlighting Law 2/2017, of 3 February, of the Generalitat, for the social function of housing in the Valencian Community, a legal text that created the Observatory of Habitat and Urban Segregation. Moreover, due to the participatory and strategic nature of its proposals, this document is fully inserted in the Territorial Strategy of the Valencian Community (approved by Decree 1/2011, of 13 January, of the Consell),
- The Consell, in its session of 18 October 2019, agreed to initiate the process of drafting and processing the Valencian Urban Agenda, based on the initial contents set out in Annex I of this agreement, following the public participation plan defined in Annex II of the aforementioned agreement. This agreement designated the Autonomous Secretariat of Territorial Policy, Urban Planning and Landscape, of the Regional Ministry of Territorial Policy, Public Works and Mobility, as the department in charge of coordination and processing, which has to guarantee the collaboration between the different bodies of the Regional Ministry of Territorial Policy, Public Works and Mobility, and the Second Vice-presidency and Regional Ministry of Housing and Bioclimatic Architecture.



2023



2nd Agreement between the FEMP and the Ministry to promote the Urban Agenda

- The President of the FEMP, María José García Pelayo, and the Minister of Housing and the Urban Agenda, Isabel Rodríguez, have signed this afternoon at the Ministry's headquarters a specific agreement aimed at ensuring the dissemination and effective implementation of the Spanish Urban Agenda in 2023. For the President of the FEMP, this is "a collaboration framework that will allow us to continue collaborating and providing support to Local Bodies to make the Urban Agenda a reality in our cities, an agreement with which we reaffirm our commitment to create sustainable, inclusive, fair and balanced municipalities".
- The collaboration between the FEMP and the Ministry for the purposes of the Urban Agenda began in 2017 with the signing of a first agreement, followed by two specific agreements in 2018 and 2019. In 2020, a broader agreement was signed that institutionalised relations between the two entities and reinforced the implementation of the Spanish Urban Agenda, its dissemination and the development of action plans by Local Bodies, with specific actions in the areas of urban policies, land, housing, architecture, cultural heritage, mobility and energy efficiency, which set the priorities for the following four years.
- **Local Forum or Urban Forum for the Spanish Urban Agenda** as well as in the work of technical groups and training workshops, elaboration of materials and tools to support Local Governments (2023-2027) in their task of creating more sustainable towns and cities.



2024

DATA SPAIN



HUMAN SETTLEMENTS IN SPAIN – DATA INE : MUNICIPALITIES

- According to the INE (National Statistics Institute), in Spain there is a total of

8.132 municipalities.

- Spread over a total of 17 autonomous communities and two autonomous cities: Ceuta and Melilla.



Municipalities or Human Settlements in the Valencian Region = **542**

Castellón/Castelló 135

Valencia/València 266

Alicante/Alacant 141



2024

DATOS ESPAÑA



HUMAN SETTLEMENTS IN SPAIN – DATA INE: INHABITANTS

1st JULY 2024 : 48.797.875 inhabitants

- The main nationalities of the immigrants were Colombian, Moroccan and Venezuelan.
- The largest population increases were in Madrid (0.33%), Valencia (0.28%) and the Balearic Islands (0.28%).
- The resident population in Spain increased by 67,367 persons in the second quarter and stood at 48,797,875 inhabitants on 1 July 2024.

It is the maximum value of the historical series.



Objetivo 11. Lograr que las ciudades y los asentamientos humanos sean inclusivos, seguros, resilientes y sostenibles

Indicador 11.1.1. Proporción de la población urbana que vive en barrios marginales, asentamientos informales o viviendas inadecuadas

Subindicador 11.1.1.1. Población que vive en hogares con determinadas deficiencias en la vivienda

Último periodo: 2023

22,9%

Unidad: Porcentaje

Dato base: 15,2 Periodo base: 2015



2024

DATOS ESPAÑA



HUMAN SETTLEMENTS IN SPAIN – DATA INE : HOMES

- 1st January 2024: **19.346.386 Homes**
- This is an increase of 45,560 during the 4th quarter of 2023.

RURAL and URBAN policy measures or public policies possible within the current legislative framework should have a positive influence on the development of rural and urban areas. **Collaborative Housing.**



COHOUSING AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS 2030

COHOUSING : HOW IT CONTRIBUTES TO THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS 2030



Cohousing is a community of people who share life, space, activities and services. By functioning as a mixed cooperative of consumers and users, it also has **economic advantages**. This **community consumption lowers the costs of both food and services, helping to combat poverty**, and it does so in a participatory way for its members, relieving the administration of part of this expense, and at the same time allowing them to get more out of some of the benefits offered to people in situations of dependency and disability.



In a cohousing community, **solidarity** is one of the most important values, even one of the reasons, and as group meals are favourable, due to the savings in means, work and money that they represent, in a cohousing community nobody goes hungry. In another aspect, a cohousing community in a rural environment, have small **garden** that will not only **provide some vegetables, but also a good activity from physical, relational, self-realisation and self-esteem aspects**.



This is another of the reasons, if not the leitmotiv of the project, since cohousing, especially if the building itself is designed with this in mind, is an **enabling environment that helps people to become autonomous**. It could include small indoor therapeutic pool, heated, also in self-care, co-care, in health, in group therapies, in healthy food, because the effect of a group is beneficial for these issues that are often neglected on an individual level.



We must consider that outside of school, in families, is where a large part of our children's education takes place, and combining this activity with work is sometimes difficult, we need the help of grandparents, a neighbour, we need to know that our children are safe, and that is one of the things that cohousing solves. Let's not forget that the first cohousing, the Saettedammen community in Denmark, back in the 1960s, was mainly young parents motivated to live in a safe and friendly neighbourhood for their children. A cohousing is designed according to the needs of all its members, and of course, it can have common spaces for games and activities for children.



Although it may seem unbelievable and shameful, this is one of the pending issues in our society, which we have inherited from a very long tradition of male chauvinism. With the distribution of common tasks cohousing provides social equity.



A small water treatment plant can be installed that allows us to reuse the treated water for irrigation; as far as the legislation allows it, for watering the vegetable garden, and if not, at least for watering the garden. It could be also collected rainwater for irrigation.

Installations could also be designed using water-saving elements.



A photovoltaic installation could be installed, with batteries, capable of allowing energy sustainability on the island, but also connecting us to the grid, through a single community point, to be able to import or export energy from time to time if necessary.



In order to maintain economic sustainability, to carry out own maintenance and cleaning of the facilities. Depending on the particularities of the group, ages and faculties, some of the work may be outsourced. To promote cooperativism, economic growth with a fair distribution, as cooperative model promote.

9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION
AND INFRASTRUCTURE



Incorporation of home automation to make life easier for people with disabilities. To use telecommunications for access to culture and social relations, keeping the necessary knowledge as far as possible. Old age should not keep people away from new technologies.

10 REDUCED
INEQUALITIES



The planning of affordable, adapted, shared housing already reduces inequality, as all have the same quality, the same uses and services when are needed, and group meals are also a way of reducing inequality. Decision-making is always democratic, and all people have equal power regardless of how much money they have. Community moves for the common good.

11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES
AND COMMUNITIES



Sustainability is one of the main objectives of cohousing. The choice of wood as a structural element instead of concrete, is part of sustainability, also when looking for the "passivhaus" the best possible coefficient of energy efficiency, it reduces energy consumption.

Rural cohousing encourages local cultivation in small gardens, recycling and composting.

Also, by grouping houses together, green spaces are preserved. On the other hand, current legislation and PGOU, which continue to focus on small houses scattered over large plots of land, promote the increase in the cost of infrastructure and services, and contribute to rural depopulation.

Sustainable development and a hollowed-out Spain, new technological possibilities, and most of the SDG30s require a rethink of our Urban General Plans.

We are committed to cohousing as an instrument of sustainable development.

Cohousing also facilitates the reduction of vehicles and our dependence on them.

2024



RESULTS The Council of Ministers approved on 11 June 2024 [Informe ODS](#)

- Presented on 15 July 2024 by Spain at the UN High Level Political Forum.
- In quantitative terms, Spain has made steady progress since 2017, and in this global context, Spain ranks **16th in the SDG Index in 2023**.
- **The assessment of Spain's progress reveals that 9 of the 17 SDGs** have no indicators at risk of non-compliance by 2030. The goals closest to being met are ending poverty, improving health and well-being, promoting quality education, advancing gender equality, access to water and sanitation, and promoting sustainable cities (SDGs 1, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 11, respectively).
- The multilevel **governance system of the 2030 Agenda**, with a Government Delegate Commission with ministerial representatives at the highest level, a Sectoral Conference, with the participation of all the autonomous communities and the FEMP, and the Sustainable Development Council for the participation of civil society.
- 12 of the 17 **autonomous governments** and the Autonomous City of Ceuta have established plans for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda, 68.4% have coordination mechanisms with local entities and governance structures.
- Of the 8,000 local authorities, 632, with more than 31 million inhabitants, are part of the FEMP's 2030 Agenda Network.
- **Policy Coherence for Sustainable Development in economic, social and environmental terms** is a priority for Spain, for which initiatives have been developed for the training of public employees, proposals for regulatory alignment, improved budget alignment, indicator 17.14.1 in the year 2023 and the creation of the National Foresight and Strategy Office.

2024

Report Sustainable Development Report 2024 Sustainable Development Solutions Network (SDSN) (17 de junio de 2024)



España y los ODS (2024)

ODS	VALOR	POSICIÓN
ODS1 Fin de la pobreza	98,8	39
ODS2 Hambre cero	66,6	35
ODS3 Salud y bienestar	94,8	12
ODS4 Educación de calidad	96,2	32
ODS5 Igualdad de género	86,5	9
ODS6 Agua limpia y saneamiento	85,9	17
ODS7 Energía asequible y no contaminante	79,1	30
ODS8 Trabajo decente y crecimiento económico	78,3	20
ODS9 Industria, innovación e infraestructura	90,4	54
ODS10 Reducción de las desigualdades	80,5	47
ODS11 Ciudades y comunidades sostenibles	97,5	12
ODS12 Producción y consumo responsables	65,8	124
ODS13 Acción por el clima	82,9	113
ODS14 Vida submarina	60,1	90
ODS15 Vida de ecosistemas terrestres	67,9	70
ODS16 Paz, justicia e instituciones sólidas	78,5	27
ODS17 Alianzas para lograr los objetivos	61,9	73

SPAIN

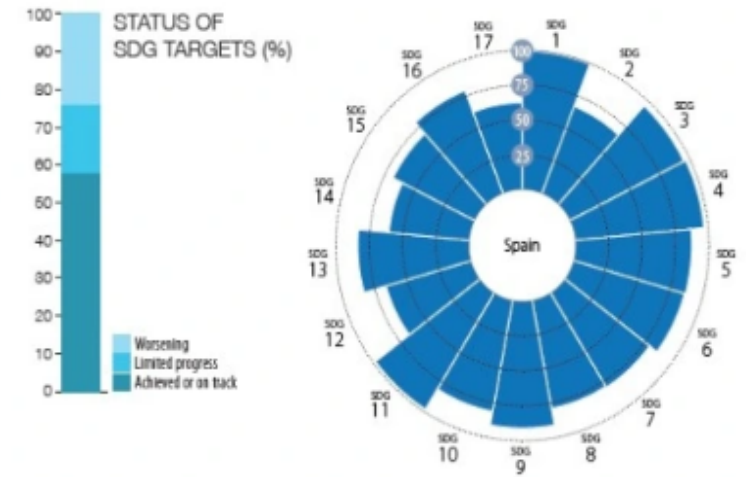
OECD Countries

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

COUNTRY RANKING **14** /167

COUNTRY SCORE **80.7**
REGIONAL AVERAGE: 77.2

AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



Fuente: SDSN: Sustainable Development Report 2024.

