

THE 2030 AGENDA: TRANSFORM CATALONIA, IMPROVE THE WORLD



THE CHALLENGES FOR MEETING SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT
GOALS IN CATALONIA

CADS REPORT 3/2016

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

CONTENTS

(1)	THE 2030 AGENDA FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT	3
(2)	CADS REPORT: <i>TRANSFORM CATALONIA, IMPROVE THE WORLD</i>	7
(3)	THE 2030 AGENDA CHALLENGES FOR CATALONIA	10

(1) THE 2030 AGENDA FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

APPROVAL OF THE 2030 AGENDA FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Concern for the welfare of people and the need for a high-quality environment have been a key part of the international policy agenda since the formation of the United Nations. Many wide-reaching initiatives have been developed over recent decades to meet these challenges.

One of the most significant was the approval in 2000 of the **Millennium Declaration** to eradicate extreme poverty around the world. The United Nations identified 8 major goals for 2015, the Millennium Development Goals (MDG), aimed at helping the most disadvantaged countries to develop. This was the first United Nations global agenda to set quantified targets for a specific date, which were pursued during the first years of the twenty-first century, with mixed results.

In 2012 the process of reviewing the MDG and preparing a new agenda began. In the same year, the Rio Summit on Sustainable Development, held on the twentieth anniversary of the historic Earth Summit, approved the document ***The future we want***, establishing global social and environmental priorities.

Although these two processes began in parallel, they were brought together and merged into a single proposal which was extensively discussed at international level with the broad participation of all involved in the processes of the United Nations. The result was the Sustainable Development Goals, which were formally adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in September 2015 with the approval of the document ***Transforming our world: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development***.

THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

The document *Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development* contains **17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDG)** and 169 specific targets to be met by 2030 and sets out the international development agenda for the next fifteen years.

The new agenda for sustainable development is based on five fundamental ideas:

- A sense of the **urgent need** to achieve the SDGs, i.e. to tackle the challenges and threats facing the sustainability of our planet.
- The SDGs and associated targets' **potential for bringing about a change** to our current approach to the sustainability of the planet.
- The **global and universal nature** of the SDGs and the targets associated with each of them, which must be applicable to every country, albeit taking their current situation as the starting point.
- The **indivisible nature** of the SDGs and the targets associated with each of them, which must be met as a whole, taking an integrated approach so that no target is ignored.
- **Balancing all the aspects of sustainability** (economic, social and environmental) so that no one aspect is prioritised over the others.

The SDGs tackle five areas of critical importance (the so-called 5 Ps): **planet, prosperity, people, peace and partnership**, covering areas such as poverty, inequality, food security, health, sustainable consumption and production, growth, jobs, infrastructures, the sustainable management of natural resources, the oceans and climate change, as well as gender equality, peace, social inclusion, access to justice and responsible institutions. These are crucial issues at the international level but also at the national and local levels.

The **17 Sustainable Development Goals** set out in the 2030 Agenda are:

1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere.
2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture.
3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages.
4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all.
5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls.
6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all.
7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all.
8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all.
9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation.
10. Reduce inequality within and among countries.
11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable.
12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns.
13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts.
14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development.
15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss.
16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels.
17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development.

(2) THE CADS REPORT: TRANSFORM CATALONIA, IMPROVE THE WORLD

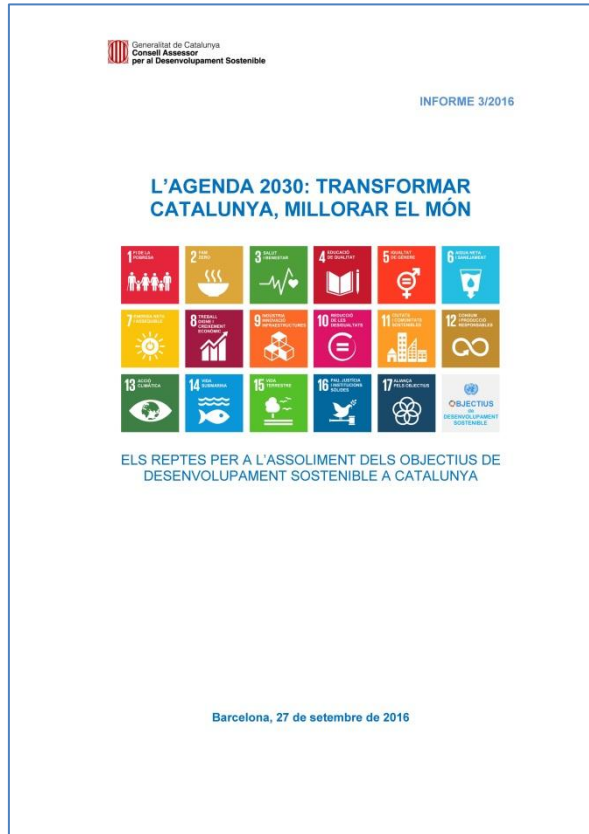
IMPLEMENTING THE 2030 AGENDA IN CATALONIA

The declaration signed in New York in September 2015 encourages all the member states of the United Nations General Assembly to draw up, as soon as possible, ambitious national responses on the application of the Agenda. Effectively, to promote the application of the 2030 Agenda in their own countries.

The Government of Catalonia, via the [Government Plan for the 11th legislature](#), approved in April 2016, is committed to:

- ❖ Preparing a National Sustainable Development Goals Plan to ensure the 2030 Agenda is implemented in Catalonia.
- ❖ Developing an integrated system of targets and indicators related to the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals as they apply to Catalonia.

Aware of the importance of the 2030 Agenda and, based on its role as an advisory council, wishing to support the Government of Catalonia in this commitment, the CADS agreed to draft this report, **the aim of which is to identify the strategic challenges facing Catalonia in implementing the SDGs.**



The report *The 2030 Agenda: Transform Catalonia, improve the world* was approved by the Members of the CADS in a plenary session held on 27 September 2016, the first anniversary of the approval of the 2030 Agenda by the United Nations.

This report is not intended in any way to represent a Government Plan for the application of the 2030 Agenda, but rather to identify the challenges contained in each SDG so that the Government can prepare a plan.

Given the integrated and indivisible nature of the SDGs approved by the United Nations, the CADS report covers the first 16 Goals, many of which are closely interlinked (SDG 17 has not been included in the analysis given its instrumental nature).

The priorities identified for Catalonia, based on the global framework established by the Sustainable Development Goals, are therefore set out in the following pages.

(3) THE 2030 AGENDA CHALLENGES FOR CATALONIA



END POVERTY IN ALL ITS FORMS EVERYWHERE

- ❖ Encourage policies to support families in order to prevent social exclusion and guarantee access to housing by ensuring there is sufficient social housing and public housing at affordable rents.
- ❖ Guarantee supplies of drinking water to all, and ensure nobody is left without access to this basic requirement for economic reasons.
- ❖ Reduce fuel poverty in Catalonia through structural measures with medium-term outcomes, increasing the population's energy resilience and reducing the need for social welfare support.
- ❖ Streamline the range of grants and loans currently available from the welfare system, moving towards a more holistic and integrated approach to helping people.
- ❖ Improve coordination between all the competent authorities and the tertiary sector and the planning of social services across the health, education, housing, town planning and economic development sectors.
- ❖ Improve the services that foster personal independence and support the elderly and sufferers of mental illness or disability in their daily lives.
- ❖ Implement measures to move away from the family-based model of care for dependent persons to help carers escape poverty and the submerged economy.
- ❖ Strengthen social services for poor families with children with both targeted benefits (school meal subsidies, health equipment, extra-curricular activities, etc.) and support and guidance for parents.
- ❖ Implement a stable system of benefits for families with children below the poverty line, with the child as the beneficiary.
- ❖ Implement programmes to create jobs and improve the employment prospects of young people, adults with childcare responsibilities, people with mental disabilities and illnesses, the over-50s and the long-term unemployed.



END HUNGER, ACHIEVE FOOD SECURITY AND IMPROVED NUTRITION AND PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE

- ❖ Ensure access to healthy, nutritional and sufficient food throughout the year through reducing poverty, improving education and encouraging good eating habits. On the one hand, it is essential that people have sufficient economic resources to afford a decent diet and, on the other, efforts are required to reduce the number of people who are overweight, a problem with grave health repercussions.
- ❖ Maintain the basis of food production by protecting and restoring agricultural land, especially the most fertile, and encouraging new generations to remain in farming.
- ❖ Optimise the agricultural and economic productivity of the primary sector in Catalonia. This involves improving production and reducing the resources invested, i.e. using water, energy, fertilisers, etc. more efficiently.
- ❖ Encourage the application of environmentally friendly agricultural practices that protect biodiversity and ensure the continuity of ecosystems and the services they provide.
- ❖ Actively conserve traditional varieties and native species, encouraging their use and commercialisation so that they become economically viable, and establishing mechanisms for limiting the impact of product standardisation rules imposed by the major distribution companies.
- ❖ Improve the resilience of the Catalan food system, with measures for adapting to climate change.



ENSURE HEALTHY LIVES AND PROMOTE WELL-BEING FOR ALL AT ALL AGES

- ❖ Incorporate health issues into all policies and to propose an inter-ministerial public health plan, on the basis that health is affected by wide range of factors, many of them outside the scope of health system.
- ❖ Guarantee universal access to a quality, effective health service to protect people from the financial risks resulting from out-of-pocket expenditure on health and well-being.
- ❖ Encourage healthy lifestyles and, in particular, active ageing habits to keep people healthy in old age.



ENSURE INCLUSIVE AND EQUITABLE QUALITY EDUCATION AND PROMOTE LIFELONG LEARNING OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL

- ❖ Guarantee the quality of compulsory education through a holistic approach to learning that goes beyond the traditional separation of cognitive, emotional and ethical aspects.
- ❖ Foster the learning of skills for a changing world that demands adaptable, fast learners, teamwork, the management of information, critical thinking, communication and problem-solving skills.
- ❖ Strengthen the early detection of learning difficulties and apply personalised mentoring and support mechanisms.
- ❖ Ensure the education system is equitable through specific measures targeted at disadvantaged students and to tackle issues of structural inequality such as educational segregation.
- ❖ Strengthen and diversify municipal education services for children from 0 to 3 years old and their families, especially in the poorest districts.
- ❖ Foster co-education at all levels of education and ensure the teaching community is properly trained.
- ❖ Ensure the universal completion of upper secondary education.
- ❖ Build an education system based on a culture of peace, freedom, solidarity, tolerance, human rights, gender equality and respect for cultural diversity.
- ❖ Help those most in need to improve their skills and access training for employment.
- ❖ Incentivise lifelong learning and training.
- ❖ Ensure disabled people receive a high standard of education to prepare them to enter the world of work and participate in society.
- ❖ Ensure disadvantaged children have access to extra-curricular activities with educational value.
- ❖ Reduce the number of people who do not know how to read and write.
- ❖ Build sustainable development into the educational curriculum at all levels from primary to university education.
- ❖ To increase investment in education.



ACHIEVE GENDER EQUALITY AND EMPOWER ALL WOMEN AND GIRLS

- ❖ Eradicate gender violence in all its forms.
- ❖ Promote co-education at all stages of education.
- ❖ Reduce the wage gap between men and women, tackling all of its many causes.
- ❖ End the horizontal and vertical segregation of women.
- ❖ Encourage men to take joint responsibility with women for household and care work.
- ❖ Eradicate sexist cultural structures with the involvement of all social agents and the media.
- ❖ Eradicate the trafficking and all forms of exploitation of women and to guarantee full protection and support for victims.
- ❖ Push for unpaid care and household work to be socially recognised and economically valued.
- ❖ Guarantee affordable access to infant and nursery schools and care services for dependent people, especially for the most vulnerable sections of society.
- ❖ Encourage women to become more involved in all aspects of decision-making in the political, economic and public spheres, breaking through the so-called 'glass ceiling'.
- ❖ Promote education on emotional, sexual and reproductive health, with a particular focus on adolescents.



ENSURE AVAILABILITY AND SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF WATER AND SANITATION FOR ALL

- ❖ Guarantee supplies of drinking water to all, and ensure nobody is left without access to this basic requirement for economic reasons. This is not just in technical terms of ensuring there is a water supply, but also in terms of managing how the costs of the service are recovered.
- ❖ Ensure the good status of water bodies in Catalonia through improving the operation of WWTP and ensuring that economic activities that may affect water quality take responsibility where needed to prevent harm.
- ❖ Ensure water supplies by fostering savings and efficiency measures across all sectors (though it is noted that water consumption levels in Catalan cities are among the lowest in the world) and increasing the specific contribution of sources of reclaimed water and rainwater collection, turning this necessity into an opportunity that makes Catalonia a world leader in the research, development and innovation of this technology.
- ❖ Ensure that Catalonia is ready to face new periods of drought, taking into account the specific contributions of non-conventional water sources (reclaimed water, desalination). In fact, Catalonia already has some internationally renowned facilities, but measures to encourage greater public awareness and acceptance are needed to prevent public alarm and major financial losses.
- ❖ Carry out an in-depth, open and transparent examination of the existing options for ensuring water resources in Catalonia are sufficient.
- ❖ Guarantee that ecosystems function properly with regard to the water cycle, ensuring the environmental flows of Catalonia's rivers are maintained and ensuring the requirements of ecosystems are fully considered in the management of water resources.

7 ENERGIA NETA
I ASSEQUIBLE



ENSURE ACCESS TO AFFORDABLE, RELIABLE, SUSTAINABLE AND MODERN ENERGY FOR ALL

- ❖ Achieve effective universal access to energy services eliminating energy poverty well before 2030.
- ❖ Ensure renewable energy accounts for 27% of final consumption and 50% of the electricity consumed in Catalonia by 2030.
- ❖ Make significant progress towards independent domestic production and consumption of energy from renewable sources.
- ❖ Improve the distribution network and developing power storage systems to boost the development of renewable energy sources.
- ❖ Improve efficiency in all sectors, especially the most energy-intensive industries and in buildings in Catalonia.



PROMOTE SUSTAINED, INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC GROWTH, FULL AND PRODUCTIVE EMPLOYMENT AND DECENT WORK FOR ALL

- ❖ Bring about Catalonia's economic recovery, reducing economic inequality.
- ❖ Increase the productivity of work.
- ❖ Approve the National Agreement for Industry in Catalonia with a clear goal of leading the transformation to Industry 4.0 based on the circular economy.
- ❖ Promote the circular economy and recognise the collaborative economy in the present economic system.
- ❖ Prioritise the fight against youth unemployment and long-term unemployment.
- ❖ Reduce the risk of poverty in employment and levels of precarious employment.
- ❖ Reduce dropout rates in education and the number of young people who are not in education, employment or training.
- ❖ Guarantee financing for Catalan businesses and entrepreneurs.



BUILD RESILIENT INFRASTRUCTURE, PROMOTE INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE INDUSTRIALIZATION AND FOSTER INNOVATION

- ❖ Design urban and interurban infrastructures that will facilitate a change in modes of transport, reducing private transport and establishing a network of charging points for electric vehicles throughout Catalonia.
- ❖ Strengthen the role of the railways in freight transport. To this end the construction of the Mediterranean Corridor is indispensable, which must offer adequate capacity in its connections to Catalonia's two main ports (Barcelona and Tarragona), measures being taken to guarantee its intermodality and interoperability.
- ❖ Provide the infrastructures necessary for the transition to renewable energy sources, establishing smart networks with adequate storage capacity, ensuring that the system is competitive.
- ❖ Incorporate criteria for resilience regarding climate change, flexibility in adapting to technological and social changes, regional organisation, and the inclusion of appropriate policies in the design of the infrastructure network.
- ❖ Facilitate and promote the digitalisation of society, businesses and production processes.
- ❖ Recover the leading position traditionally held by Catalonia in the industrial sector of the economy, favouring the development of larger businesses, facilitating access to financing, promoting innovation, especially in new technologies, the efficient use of resources and the circular economy, together with digitalisation and internationalisation.
- ❖ Maintain the level of productivity, excellence and internationalisation of the research and development system achieved in recent years and, especially, to promote the transfer of this knowledge to innovation in business so as to generate added value and encourage competitiveness.



REDUCE INEQUALITY WITHIN AND AMONG COUNTRIES

- ❖ Reverse the growth in income inequality between the richest and poorest.
- ❖ Find a balance between the development of measures for direct assistance to deal with socially urgent situations, such as ensuring that the basic needs of the most disadvantaged sectors of the population are covered, and the introduction of medium- and long-term structural measures and strategies of a more preventive nature, designed to promote individual autonomy and empowerment.
- ❖ Ensure the coherence of public policies, traditionally segmented along thematic and sector lines, redirecting them towards a more transversal approach, involving such areas as social services, employment, education, housing, health and justice, making the individual the centre of attention. Advance towards more community-based care models.
- ❖ Reduce precariousness in employment, the wage gap between men and women and, by extension, that with other disadvantaged groups.
- ❖ Strengthen social policies in areas like education, healthcare and social protection, providing sufficient funding to guarantee basic rights and equality of opportunity for everyone.
- ❖ Strengthen and diversify municipal education services for children from 0 to 3 years old and their families, especially in the poorest districts.
- ❖ Ensure that Catalonia is well represented in international organisations and guarantee support for less developed countries.
- ❖ Strengthen the institutional capacity of developing countries using indirect means such as ACCD subsidies.
- ❖ Regulate the flow of migrants in line with the needs of the labour market.
- ❖ Promote social cohesion in a diverse society.



MAKE CITIES AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS INCLUSIVE, SAFE, RESILIENT AND SUSTAINABLE

- ❖ Encourage policies to support families in order to prevent social exclusion and guarantee access to housing by ensuring there is sufficient social housing and public housing at accessible rents.
- ❖ Promote compact cities by restricting excessive, discontinuous, fragmented and heterogeneous urban growth remote from transport infrastructures.
- ❖ Ensure adequate public transport services and, in particular, to facilitate public transport links between municipalities.
- ❖ Ensure the adequate provision of green spaces for the well being of the urban population (in line with the values recommended by the WHO) and to think of green spaces as a first order urban infrastructure, providing the ecosystem services that are indispensable for a healthy, inclusive city.
- ❖ Increase urban resilience regarding the risk of serial failure in basic services (transport, energy supplies, telecommunications, water supplies, healthcare, etc.).
- ❖ Improve air quality in urban nuclei, keeping levels of atmospheric pollution below the thresholds established by the World Health Organization to guarantee public health.

12 CONSUM
I PRODUCCIÓ
RESPONSABLES



ENSURE SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION PATTERNS

- ❖ Ensure an effective transition towards a circular economic model which is eco-efficient and innovative, through changing business models, the development of green taxes, etc.
- ❖ Identify the key natural resources for the country's economy and society and foster specific strategies for ensuring that they are used more efficiently.
- ❖ Reduce food waste throughout the entire food chain.
- ❖ Ensure the continuation of the downward trend in the generation of waste, decoupling the generation of waste from economic growth.
- ❖ Increase the selective collection of different types of waste, setting ambitious targets and implementing the most effective instruments for driving changes in public behaviour in this area.
- ❖ Ensure that public procurement processes by all public authorities in Catalonia incorporate environmental and social clauses.
- ❖ Make progress on the internalisation of environmental costs, through specific legislation or green taxes, in order to encourage lifestyles and business practices based on the principles of the green, circular economy.



TAKE URGENT ACTION TO COMBAT CLIMATE CHANGE AND ITS IMPACTS

- ❖ Fully integrate climate change (mitigation and adaptation) into public policy and the activities of the private sector.
- ❖ Build risk management into legislative instruments and private activities, with a particular focus on cascading it down to basic services such as transport, power supplies, telecommunications, water supplies, sanitation, etc.]. [see SDG #11 on cities].
- ❖ Take further measures to inform the public, raise awareness, increase our capacity for dealing with these situations and establish early warning systems.
- ❖ Foster green non-structural measures and infrastructures, such as nature-based solutions that take advantage of the services provided by ecosystems.
- ❖ Foster win-win measures that bring about other benefits in addition to those directly attributable to adaptation and mitigation, such as traffic reduction measures to mitigate climate change and improve air quality.
- ❖ Promote flexible measures that will continue to be effective in different future scenarios and whose net costs are low because they generate additional, non-climate change-related benefits (no regrets options).
- ❖ Support public research into climate change trends and build the results into decision-making processes on public policies and planning.
- ❖ Improve the public's understanding of climate change and its potential impacts in order to encourage the adoption of practices that reduce GHG emissions and help the population to be more resilient.



CONSERVE AND SUSTAINABLY USE THE OCEANS, SEAS AND MARINE RESOURCES FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

- ❖ Reduce the pollutants entering the sea from rivers and underwater outfalls by improving the treatment of urban and industrial waste water.
- ❖ Reduce man-made sources of sea acidification (such as nutrients from agriculture) and increase the resilience of maritime activities to this phenomenon.
- ❖ Reinforce the protection of natural Marine and coastal Areas, applying the currently existing corpus of international and European legislation and to guarantee the protection and continuity of the two Ecologically or Biologically Significant Marine Areas (EBSA) off the coast of Catalonia.
- ❖ Integrate the ecosystem services approach in regulations and regional planning and the management of marine and coastal areas.
- ❖ Foster research into the effects of climate change on the sea and incorporate the results into marine and coastal planning and programmes.
- ❖ Progress on the joint management of fisheries, with representation from the sector, experts and the government in order to ensure the sustainable management of fishing resources.



PROTECT, RESTORE AND PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE USE OF TERRESTRIAL ECOSYSTEMS, SUSTAINABLY MANAGE FORESTS, COMBAT DESERTIFICATION, AND HALT AND REVERSE LAND DEGRADATION AND HALT BIODIVERSITY LOSS

- ❖ Have complete up-to-date information on the state of biodiversity (cartography and databases) in inland, coastal and marine areas.
- ❖ Develop Catalonia's green infrastructure and incorporate ecological connectivity and ecosystem services as a central feature of regional and town planning, thus reinforcing the effectiveness of policies designed to protect and manage our natural heritage.
- ❖ Ensure active management of natural areas that are already protected with appropriate tools and resources to make this possible and, where necessary, increase the number with the highest level of protection.
- ❖ Achieve a favourable state of conservation for habitats, flora and fauna, via the approval and implementation of the necessary instruments and measures (such as the catalogues of endangered habitats and fauna, recovery plans, and a strategy for the conservation of flora).
- ❖ Put in place a strategic approach for responding to the introduction and spread of invasive alien species, especially in a context of climate change, which favours their arrival and progressive expansion in Catalonia.
- ❖ Put in place a strategic approach for responding to the introduction and spread of invasive alien species, especially in a context of climate change, which favours their arrival and progressive expansion in Catalonia.
- ❖ Have information and maps for the quality and state of soils in Catalonia and incorporate this information effectively in regional and sector planning.
- ❖ Reduce soil loss and erosion in Catalonia, thus cutting the risk of desertification, especially in view of the scenario of climate change.
- ❖ Continue to reduce levels of poaching in Catalonia while maintaining an open discussion with interested parties.
- ❖ Improve the system for controlling illegal trafficking in species to respond to the problems detected and to new challenges, such as Internet trading and the lack of reception centres for abandoned exotic fauna, and to increase coordination between the units dealing with these matters.



PROMOTE PEACEFUL AND INCLUSIVE SOCIETIES FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT, PROVIDE ACCESS TO JUSTICE FOR ALL AND BUILD EFFECTIVE, ACCOUNTABLE AND INCLUSIVE INSTITUTIONS AT ALL LEVELS

- ❖ Eradicate gender violence in all its forms.
- ❖ Reduce the number of cases of human trafficking and exploitation, reinforcing their detection and ensuring that victims receive comprehensive attention and support.
- ❖ Intensify cooperation with regional, national and international security organisations to tackle the threat of terrorism and organised crime.
- ❖ Consolidate a robust system of institutional integrity and a social culture that completely rejects any form of corruption.
- ❖ Guarantee the equal representation and involvement of men and women in all areas of decision-making.
- ❖ Encourage citizens to participate in public decision-making and subsequent accountability processes.

Contributors:

Maite Alay Romero, senior officer in the International Relations and Cooperation Area of the Catalonia Ministry of Health.

Xavier Amores i Bravo, Cluster Manager, Catalan Water Partnership.

Jordi Armadans i Gil, director of FundiPau.

Alfredo Balmaceda, Co-founder and projects area director, Zicla.

Cristian Bardají, director of infrastructure studies of the Barcelona Chamber of Commerce's Office of Economic and Infrastructure studies.

Xavier Basagaña, associate research professor, ISGlobal.

Joan Bellavista Illa, Senior Professor, Department of Sociology, University of Barcelona

Sara Berbel Sánchez, doctor of Social Psychology and CEO of Barcelona Activa.

Jaume Bosch Call, head of Barcelona Regional Area of the Subdirector General for Agents Rurals (Rangers), Government of Catalonia

Alba Cabañas Varales, Technical Area Director, Foment del Treball Nacional (Catalan Employers' Federation).

Carmen Cabezas Peña, Subdirector General for Health Promotion, Catalonia Ministry of Health.

Mireia Cañellas Grifoll, project manager, Directorate-General for Environmental Policy, Catalonia Ministry of Territory and Sustainability.

Imma Cervós Costansa, Subdirector General for Health Protection, Catalonia Ministry of Health.

Joan Colom i Farran, Subdirector General for Drug Addiction, Catalonia Ministry of Health.

Marta Coll, researcher in the Renewable Marine Resources Department, Institute of Marine Sciences, Spanish National Research Council (CSIC).

Irene Corbella Cordomi, head of Environmental Health Service, Catalonia Ministry of Health.

Josep Dolz, director of the Institute for River Dynamics and Hydrological Engineering (FLUMEN).

Teresa Franquesa i Codinach, director of Sustainability Strategy and Culture, Barcelona City Council.

Maria Soledad García Prado, head of Chemical Safety Programmes, Catalonia Ministry of Health.

Aina González, environmental consultant at ENT environment and management.

Rafael Grasa Hernández, professor of International Relations, Autonomous University of Barcelona.

Contributors:

Mireia Jané Checa, Subdirector General for Monitoring and Response to public Health Emergencies, Catalonia Ministry of Health.

Esther Jordà Sampietro, technical coordinator, Master Plan for mental health and addictions, Catalonia Ministry of Health.

Josep Mas-Pla, Centre for Research in Environmental Geology and Cartography (Geocamb).

Francesc Mateu i Hosta, director of Oxfam Intermón in Catalonia.

Cristina Molina Parrilla, Director of Master Plan for mental health and addictions, Catalonia Ministry of Health.

Jordi Oliver, executive director of Inèdit, innovation for sustainability

Narcís Prat Fornells, professor of Ecology at UB and member of the Freshwater Ecology and Management research group at the university.

Bibiana Prat i Pubill, technical officer, Master Plan for mental health and addictions, Catalonia Ministry of Health.

Ignasi Puig Ventosa, project manager at ENT environment and management; vice-president and founder of the ENT Foundation.

Carles Vicenç Perez Garcia, Head of Data Maintenance at the Citizen Attention Division's Central Registry of Insured Persons, Catalonia Ministry of Health.

Josep A. Pujante Conesa, head of International Relations and Cooperation Area, Catalonia Ministry of Health.

Samuel Reyes, directors' assistant, Catalan Water Agency.

Sergi Rovira, sustainability consultant.

Sergi Sabater, professor of Ecology at the University of Girona (UdG) and coordinator of the Research Group on the Functioning and Conservation of Continental Aquatic Systems (GREFCO) at the Catalan Institute for Water Research (ICRA).

Lluís Sala, head of supply and reuse, Consorci Costa Brava.

Eduard Sallent i Peña, head of the General Committee on Institutional Relations, Prevention and Mediation of the Directorate-General for Police, Government of Catalonia.

Sergio Sastre, environmental consultant at ENT environment and management.

Jordi Sunyer, head of the Child Health Programme, ISGlobal.

Carme Trilla, president of the Habitat III Foundation.

Eduard Vallory, President of the UNESCO Centre of Catalonia

Institutions:

Catalan Water Agency (ACA).

Catalan Agency for Development Cooperation (ACCD).

Catalan Waste Agency (ARC).

Catalan Association of Public Universities (ACUP).

Nature Protection Council.

ConservacióCat.

Directorate-General for Cooperation, Catalonia Ministry of Transparency and Foreign and Institutional Relations and Affairs.

Directorate-General for Rural Development, Catalonia Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Food.

Directorate-General for Fisheries and Maritime Affairs, Catalonia Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Food.

Directorate-General for Forests, Catalonia Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Food.

Directorate-General for Police, Catalonia Ministry of Home Affairs.

Directorate-General for Environmental Quality and Climate Change, Catalonia Ministry of Territory and Sustainability.

Directorate-General for Environmental Policy and the Natural Environment, Catalonia Ministry of Territory and Sustainability.

Forestal Catalana

Jaume Bofill Foundation.

Catalan Institute for Women.

L'Era Agroecological Resources Area.

Catalan Transport Service.

Organisation of Third Social Sector entities in Catalonia.

The Advisory Council for the Sustainable Development of Catalonia (CADS) is a body which advises the Government of Catalonia on issues relating to sustainability. Created in 1998, the Council reports to the Ministry of Transparency and Foreign and Institutional Relations and Affairs. According to Decree 41/2014 of 1 April, on the Advisory Council for the Sustainable Development of Catalonia, the Council's functions are:

- 1. Advise the Government of Catalonia on issues affecting sustainable development, especially on building the principles of sustainability into policy, regional and sectoral planning instruments, draft legislation and regulations, and in the strategic projects and initiatives led by the Government.*
- 2. Assess the strategic policies for sustainable development put forward by the Government of Catalonia, especially those related to energy, water, food security, climate change and the green economy, and to formulate proposals for these areas.*
- 3. Encourage the transfer of knowledge between the Government, the academic world and civil society in the field of sustainable development.*
- 4. Advise the Government on the design and implementation of measures to raise awareness about sustainability.*
- 5. Encourage the involvement of economic and social sectors in the development process in Catalonia.*

Member rapporteurs for CADS report *The 2030 Agenda: Transform Catalonia, improve the world*: Carles Ibàñez and Josep Maria Serena.

Members: Ferran Rodés (president), Josefina Castellví (vice president), Xavier Bellés, Puri Canals, Sergi Ferrer-Salat, Maria del Carme Llasat, Mariano Marzo, Rafael Mujeriego, Josep Oliver, Isabel Pont, Joan Vallvé and Montserrat Viladrich.

Technical team: Fina Ambatlle, Raquel Ballesteros, Sílvia Cañellas, Meritxell Rota and Arnau Queralt (director).

Administrative support: Mercè Garcia.