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SPAIN'S PROGRESS ON SDGs 11 AND 13

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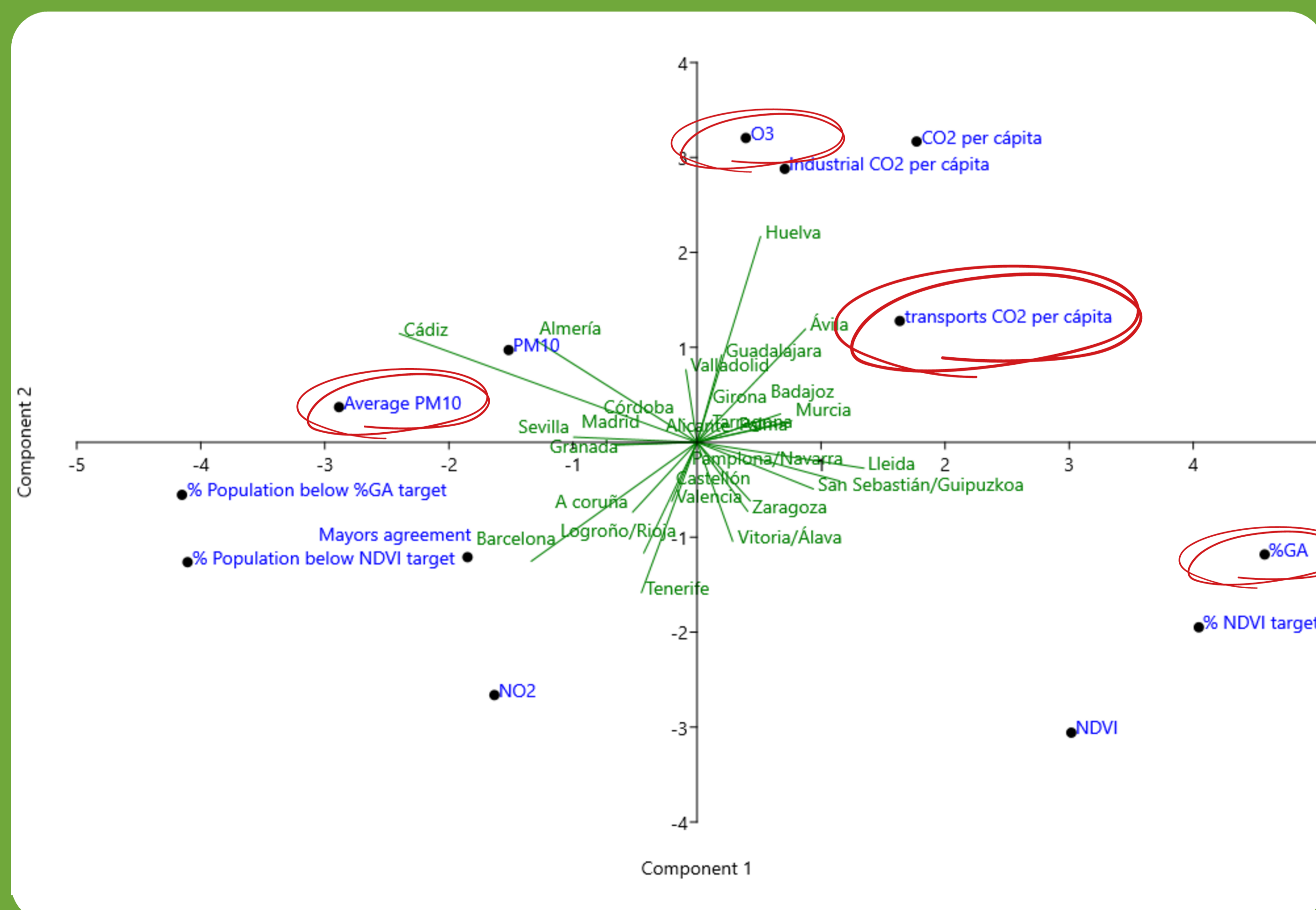
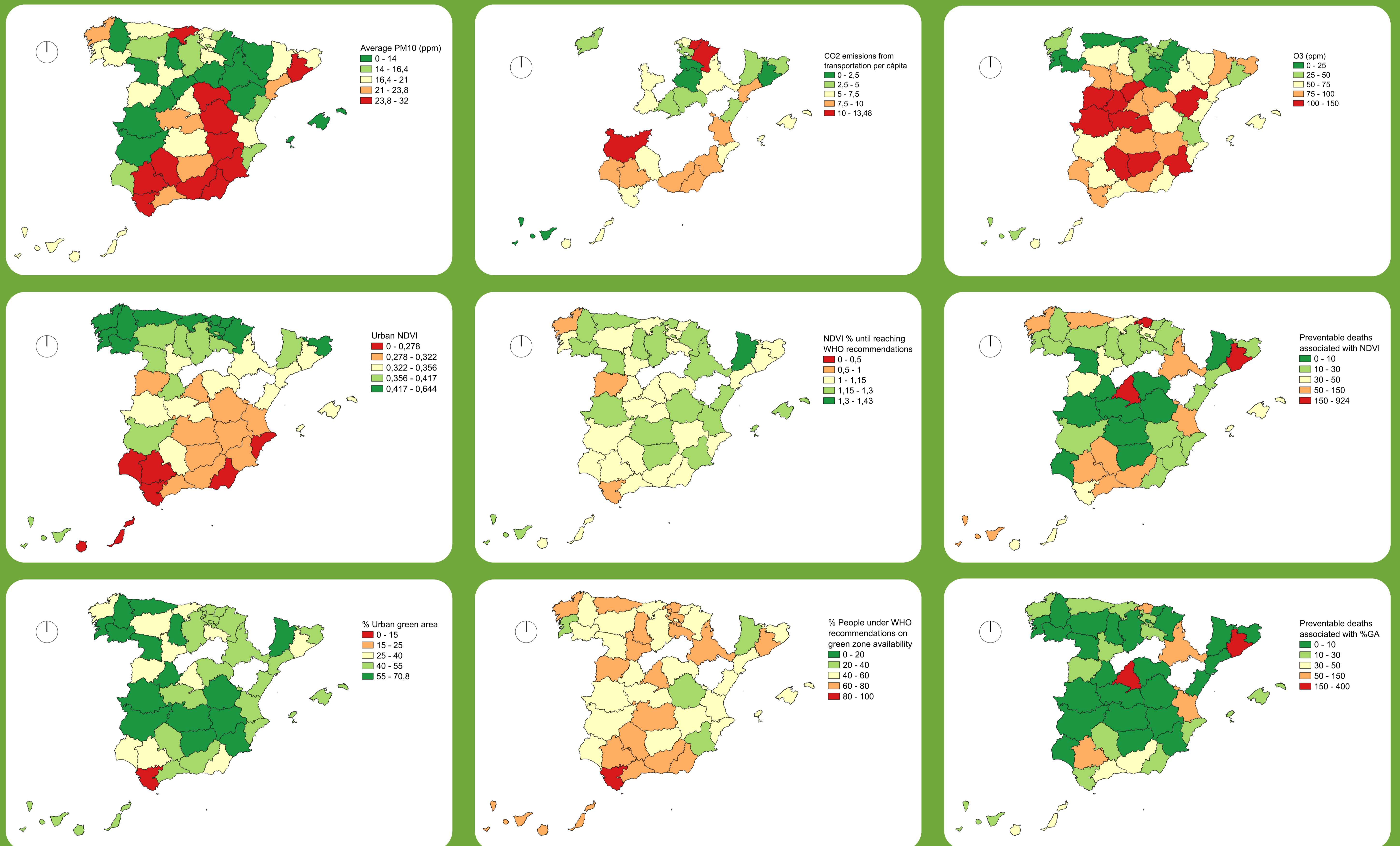
Introduction:

There are different SDGs that are primarily aimed at ensuring the habitability and sustainability of human settlements (SDG 11), and increasing resilience and adaptation to the consequences of the climate crisis (SDG 13). These SDGs have a large number of indicators that are used to evaluate the progress of nations in achieving the different objectives. The objective of this study is to evaluate the different provincial capitals in achieving the SDGs related to green areas and urban trees.

Material and methods:

For this study, data on pollutant concentration, NDVI index and urban green area surface have been collected from each of the provincial capitals of Spain. The data sources used consist of databases available in the National Institute of Statistics of Spain, in the Spanish Network for Sustainable Development, and in The ISGlobal Ranking of Cities.

Results:



Conclusions:

In Spain, the concentration of urban pollutants and CO2 emissions per capita are being reduced, the surface area of green areas in cities is increasing. Progress is being made on SDGs 11 and 13.

The main components that we must measure to monitor SDGs 11 and 13 consist of ozone concentration, CO2 emissions from the transport sector, PM10 type pollutants and the percentage of green area.

In addition to the official SDG 11 and 13 indicators, it is necessary to study other values such as the percentage of the population with access to green surface, the quality of them and the urban NDVI index.