

CITIZEN COMMITMENT TO SUSTAINABILITY 2012-2022



**FOR A MORE EQUITABLE, PROSPEROUS
AND SELF-SUFFICIENT BARCELONA**

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Barcelona, December 2012

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Presentation

In 1995 Barcelona City Council approved the accession to the *Aalborg Charter*. The decision involved working in accordance with sustainable development principles and was the first step to provide the city with a Local Agenda 21 roadmap.

Following an extensive consultation process, Barcelona defined its own Agenda 21 in the *Citizen Commitment to Sustainability 2002-2012*, a broadly supported document which defined principles, objectives and lines of action to move towards a better city.

The Commitment has been the city's roadmap for ten years. With over 800 organisations involved, the network of signatories has worked to achieve shared goals, with a wide range of transformational initiatives undertaken by businesses, civic and professional associations, trade unions, foundations, universities, schools and various areas and districts of the local Administration.

During this time, we have learned a new language and developed a common culture. We have fine-tuned ideas about what is good for the city and how to achieve it. We have initiated collaborative projects and we have made indisputable progress. Perhaps most importantly, the citizens of Barcelona have begun to share new values which are being included in our planning.

The time has come to renew our citizen commitment for the coming decade, because there are still goals to be reached, because new challenges and sensitivities have emerged in this period, and because we want to continue being involved in building our city's future.

The document you are reading has been developed and jointly agreed on through many different contributions. Worth highlighting are signatory conventions and associated participatory processes, local strategic plans and programmes, working groups created specifically within the Municipal Council for Environment and Sustainability, international reference documents – particularly the strategy of the city network Local Governments for Sustainability (ICLEI) and the Rio+20 resolutions – and reflections from the lecture and presentation series “Transitions towards a more sustainable Barcelona”.

Barcelona presents its ***Citizen Commitment to Sustainability 2012-2022***, open to the involvement and contribution of all civic organisations committed to the future of the city. Everyone is invited to take part!

Barcelona, December 2012

From Agenda 21 to

Agenda 21 was born in the late twentieth century to enter the twenty-first (hence its name) with our best foot forward. Shortly afterwards, in 2002, Barcelona brought social partners into its Local Agenda 21 plan, uniting them around a shared commitment. A decade has passed and it is time to think about the next one. Barcelona needs a Commitment 22 that inherits the spirit of that Agenda 21 which the city embraced enthusiastically exactly ten years ago, updating it with goals for the coming decade. Indeed, that Agenda 21 and the year it was jointly adopted, 2002, are in the past. More than anything, we are now interested in the future.

A future rooted in the past, of course. In these ten years we have made much progress. As humans, we tend to notice things we do not like and ignore or consider obvious those that meet our desires. That is why we are so often disappointed, though we are surrounded by good solutions. The fact is that there is a long list of urban operations and processes in Barcelona which are better today than in 2002. Some of these improvements are worth highlighting: 100% of wastewater treated, noticeable savings in water consumption per inhabitant, a quantum leap in the use of solar energy, a drop in waste generation, organic waste collection extended to the whole city, the Garraf landfill closed and restored, bicycle use extended, increase in pedestrian and traffic calming areas, increase in green spaces and city block inner courtyards reclaimed for public use, the emergence of urban vegetable gardens, strengthening sustainability education in 400 of the city's schools, increasing life expectancy, etc. We have plenty to feel proud about.

Proud, but never satisfied. Our recent successes should spur us to keep on going for what seems like a long journey ahead. In fact, more than long, it will be different. The crisis that began in 2008 has not been merely quantitative. It has been primarily a qualitative crisis. For many years the model threatened to collapse and now it is a heap of rubble. So the work is twofold: to address the pending tasks and then upgrade the frame of reference. Building this new model while moving forward is the challenge we face. It's not a matter of merely doing what we already knew how to do, just better, but doing well what we did not even know could be done.

Some basic issues remain the same as they were ten years ago. We need to reduce our dependence on the environment and increase our level of social interdependence. This requires pursuing a mixed, compact, efficient and diverse city, tending towards reducing its ecological footprint. Diverse, because all modern cities should be diverse. Mixed in order to function efficiently, because mixed uses ensu-

Commitment 22

re supply. Compact, because dispersion increases entropy. Productive and able to move towards energy self-sufficiency. A new city, socially and functionally diverse, efficient and focused on progress, competitive yet supportive.

In other words, we need a sustainable Barcelona. Sustainability is not a pipe dream. It is an innovative path towards a satisfying shared existence. It is an exploratory path, but no less real and possible. More accurately, it is a necessary path because we still consume more resources than we really have, we dump more waste than our environment can assimilate, we dangerously deplete biodiversity and, to top things off, we redistribute the benefits of this voracious appropriation of our planet's resources unfairly. Technically, sustainability is the internalization of all the consequences of the production and consumption process. More simply, we can say that sustainability is the exciting way of being happy efficiently using only what we need and without compromising the happiness of others.

Sustainability thus has a social dimension based on fair distribution and also a material dimension based on efficiency, savings and sufficiency. In the crucial field of energy, self-sufficiency and zero emissions would be the ideal target. It can be achieved by accelerating the refurbishment and regeneration of the constructed city, harnessing every possible energy source locally and, particularly, maximizing the performance of the city machinery.

The modern sustainable city, in addition to being equitable and efficient, must also be a smart city. A smart city is much more than an automatic or hi-tech city. Beyond quickly implementing prefabricated solutions, smart systems learn and make decisions. Smart systems do not delegate responsibility to automated structures. They are a tool to streamline responsible actions.

The coming years will call for huge effort and imagination for the Barcelona we have inherited to become the Barcelona we can hand down to future generations. The scale of the challenge requires enormous collective agreement. This is why the Commitment 22 is so important. More than 800 signatories have already demonstrated their degree of involvement since 2002. And from now on we should grow even larger. Because we will play a key role in the new decade. It can be done. It must be done. It will be done.

Barcelona, December 2012

Goals

1. **Biodiversity:**
from urban green areas to the renaturalisation of the city
2. **Public space and mobility:**
from streets made for commuting to streets for living
3. **Environmental quality and health:**
from standards to excellence
4. **Efficient, productive and zero emission city:**
from the technological Barcelona to the smart Barcelona
5. **Wise use of resources:**
from a consumer society to responsible consumption
6. **Good governance and social responsibility:**
from sector-based intervention to effective coordination
7. **People's welfare:**
from a welcoming city to a cohesive society
8. **Progress and development:**
from concern for sustainability to a sustainability-based economy
9. **Education and citizen action:**
from raising awareness to duly informed joint responsibility
10. **Resilience and global responsibility:**
from isolated responses to global action

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Biodiversity: from urban green areas to the renaturalisation of the city

DIAGNOSIS

In the ten years in which Commitment has been enforced, significant progress has been made in the preservation of open spaces, green areas and biodiversity. Protected areas have been doubled with the new Territorial Plan for the Metropolitan Region of Barcelona, Collserola has been declared a nature park, natural areas have recovered (such as the Besòs river park, the Vallvidrera creek) and 91 hectares of green spaces have been recovered within the city. We currently have 18 m² of green space per inhabitant in the whole municipality, although we should continue working to increase green spaces within the city itself, particularly in the most densely populated districts.

Progress has also been made in improved biodiversity knowledge and conservation. We now know that in Barcelona's urban fabric we have various protected species: seven mammals, 55 birds, eight reptiles and two amphibians. We have successfully implemented programmes for the conservation of species (birds in buildings, amphibians, reintroduction of the peregrine falcon, etc.). We know we have 153,000 trees in our streets – more than 150 different species – and to what extent our green spaces improve the city's water balance, regulate the microclimate, absorb pollutants and carbon, reduce noise and improve social cohesion.

However, we still have many challenges ahead. We must ensure that nature weaves into and interacts with the city. We need to see green areas as an infrastructure that links the city to the broader territory and provides environmental and social services. We must put nature back into the city, equitably extending green spaces and biodiversity in all its nooks, and using every space available (roofs, walls, balconies, terraces, temporarily unused spaces, etc.). We must preserve and enhance the remnants of the natural ecosystems that survive in the city. We have to control invasive alien species, both plant and animal. And we need to have greater appreciation for the nature we enjoy in the city.

LINES OF ACTION

Progressively develop a network of **green corridors** to constitute a real, functional ecological infrastructure* which allows linking green areas and the surrounding natural habitat.

Renaturalise the city: integrate biodiversity and nature in the urban design. Moving towards a city which aims at increasing green areas, allowing nature to penetrate the city, improving soil quality and enhancing the presence of naturalized aquatic areas.

Expand urban greenery in streets, parks and squares, city block inner courtyards, vegetable gardens, patios, bar terraces, green roofs, balconies, walls and party walls, industrial estates, temporarily unoccupied plots and other viable spaces.

Bolster the **environmental and social benefits of urban greenery**: environmental (acoustic, climatic, atmospheric) and sensory quality, the carrying capacity of green spaces (proximity, services), and their cultural, educational and recreational relevance.

Promote the active conservation of **coastal and marine environments and river systems**, allocating the necessary resources and using them responsibly.

Create a **network of small nature reserves*** that allow the protection of valuable natural areas that still exist within the Barcelona urban area, according to their uniqueness or representativeness.

Enhance and restore open spaces and traditional uses of the **urban periphery landscapes** to ensure a peaceful environment with water bodies, agricultural fields and patches of forest. Promote organic and collective farming.

Improve **knowledge of biodiversity** and its benefits. Foster research to improve management and conduct outreach activities to boost citizens' recognition, appreciation and responsible conduct.

Develop biodiversity **conservation programmes** to protect and enhance the richness of species and habitats, caring for local flora and fauna and preventing the introduction of invasive species, with everyone's collaboration. Promote land stewardship programs.

Manage green spaces by **efficiently** using natural resources and products with low impact on health and the environment. Select species according to the services they provide and their adaptability.

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Public space and mobility: from streets made for commuting to streets for living

DIAGNOSIS

Barcelona is a Mediterranean city (with a mild climate and intensive use of space). It is compact (with multi-family housing, ground floor public premises and a large network of underground infrastructures), complex (with mixed use spaces) and dense (15,000 inhabitants per km²).

This city model provides advantages for social cohesion and the efficiency of the metabolic networks that make it work, such as mobility and distribution of water, goods, energy and information. It simultaneously allows optimal land use and the maintenance of natural areas around the city. But it also implies the need for intensive maintenance of public areas to prevent decay, create more open spaces, increase the presence of green areas, learn to live in multifunctional spaces and control the excessive use of some areas.

Barcelona has managed to recover more than 74.5 hectares of space for pedestrians, thanks to the creation of superblocks (extended city blocks which would unite some current blocks and limit traffic), recovery of industrial plots, rehabilitation of historic centres, running infrastructures underground and opening up Eixample city block inner courtyards and school playgrounds. As for maintenance, a major effort has been made to coordinate work and efforts are being made comprehensively on sidewalks, furniture, lighting, sewers, trees, paving and signage.

In terms of mobility, we can say that Barcelona shows a very good modal split. Approximately 80% of in-city and 56% of inter-city journeys occur on foot, by bicycle or public transport.

However, traffic is still responsible for 37% of greenhouse gas emissions, 50% of nitrogen oxide and particle emissions, and 80% of noise pollution. We must, therefore, continue to work together to make mobility more sustainable at a metropolitan level, reducing external effects and making it healthier, safer and more efficient. We need to move forward in a culture of shared public spaces and reverse the dominance of the car.

LINES OF ACTION

Strengthen the metropolitan **city model** with quality, compact, complex, diverse and well-connected public spaces.

Establish new **“super-blocks” and human-paced neighbourhoods** where people live and work, reducing the need for forced mobility. Prioritize the use of roads. Create new urban magnets that create neighbourhood focal points.

Protect, maintain and enhance the urban landscape values and ensure the orderly and rational use of public space. Ensure excellence in **urban design of buildings and premises**, promoting quality architecture in line with its functionality, helping to create a harmonious environment.

Reclaim the **streets for people**, creating a peaceful and welcoming public space, and promoting a culture of shared public space. Promote and prioritise street life: community places for living, meeting and playing.

Promote and be committed to **safe, sustainable and active mobility**, increasing the number of journeys made with non-motorized modes of transportation. Encourage increased pedestrian mobility, ordering and improving the surface for pedestrians and providing more information and signage – also for children, with the introduction and improvement of school routes.

Build a **bicycle-friendly and safe city** with the means to move around (a network of bicycle lanes), access to public transportation and parking, and positive coexistence with pedestrians. Promote public bicycle use also among younger people and extend it throughout the metropolitan area. Develop initiatives to promote bicycle use (workshops, training, outreach).

Excel in **universal access** to public transport, buildings and spaces open to the public, avoiding unnecessary obstacles and structuring parking areas.

Progress towards an excellent **interconnected metropolitan public transport**. Expand and optimize the network: underground (finish work on the L9 line), the orthogonal bus, connection of trams, neighbourhood and night buses. Make it affordable to everyone.

Boost deterrents to the use of private motor vehicles (cars, motorcycles, vans, etc.): regulate traffic in strategic areas of the city (30 km/h zones, schedules, constraints, etc.), creating peripheral parking spaces, HOV lanes, etc. Promote efficient driving.

Implement specific measures for **urban distribution of goods**, both for small delivery fleets and large retailers. Standardise schedules and parking spaces, optimise routes, enhance more efficient last-mile microplatform distribution solutions (with bikes, electric vehicles).

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Environmental quality and health: from standards to excellence

DIAGNOSIS

The health of the population depends on many factors: individual (age, gender, genetics), lifestyle, social influences, living and working conditions, socio-economic conditions, etc. But it also depends on environmental factors such as the quality of the air we breathe, what we eat and drink, the noise around us, other physicochemical factors and levels of cleanliness.

Controlling all these aspects and improving them is the great challenge for the next decade. Despite efforts made, we have failed to sufficiently reduce the levels of nitrogen oxides and suspended particles. We also face the challenge of preserving our identity as a Mediterranean city – lively, active and with a diversity of uses and interests – and improving our quality of life together. Both in terms of air quality and noise, traffic is a key problem, something that we have to resolve forcefully.

In other areas – such as the influence of certain chemicals on health, electromagnetism, the quality of suspended particles, water, smells, etc. – we need to improve our knowledge and meanwhile apply the principle of precaution.

We can highlight the great progress made in recent years in wastewater treatment, which has allowed us to substantially improve the water quality in the receiving environments. In addition, there is a growing supply of organic products, which have also started to be introduced in school canteens and some catering and restaurant services.

LINES OF ACTION

Improve **air quality**, especially with respect to nitrogen oxides, suspended particles and allergens. Reduce motorised traffic, promote cleaner fuels and electric vehicles, and reduce the use of diesel.

Create **low-emission zones** where only vehicles that meet certain standards of pollutant emissions can circulate, and disseminate information on air quality and its impact on health.

Improve **acoustic comfort**. Help reduce noise levels, especially from vehicles with internal combustion engines, nightlife, construction work and air conditioner units. Intensify control.

Improve the **quality of drinking water** (including taste and smell) and the quality of bathing water, sand and rivers.

Promote and enhance the production and sale of **healthier foods** (organic, free of additives). Generalize their use in school and community canteens (residences, hospitals, etc.).

Achieve excellence in **city cleaning**, with greater citizen and social agents' engagement in the maintenance of public spaces (trash bins, pets, events, etc.).

Have an **efficiently lit** city, taking into account functional, energy and aesthetic issues. Reduce light pollution.

Prevent and reduce **smell pollution** (urine, waste, smoke, sewage, etc.).

Enrich the environment, both indoor and outdoor, with **vegetation and natural elements** that improve people's quality of life and health.

Promote research and dissemination of the health effects of various **physicochemical factors** (ionizing and electromagnetic radiation, chemical products, etc.). Apply the precautionary principle.

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Efficient, productive and zero emission city: from the technological Barcelona to the smart Barcelona

DIAGNOSIS

In coming years, Barcelona will have to address the challenges of globalization – with repercussions on the economy and mobility –, the transformation of social relations through information technology, risk management and climate change.

Regarding climate change, the EU's commitment to reducing greenhouse gas emissions by 20% by 2020 can be considered ambitious, but achieving an 80-95% reduction in 2050 requires a radical short-term change in urban planning, the regeneration of the constructed city and citizens' behaviour. Despite having reduced energy use in the last ten years and having increased by more than twenty the production of renewable energy in the city, there is still much to do to establish a new energy culture, similar to the new water culture, which is more entrenched and has made Barcelona one of the leading cities in Europe in terms of reduced water use.

Technology alone is not enough, but it is another tool available to achieve the zero emission city target. The best available technology can ensure greater efficiency and optimize the use of resources. And information and communication technology (ICT) can make ours a smarter city by helping us monitor situations in real time. In addition to providing information, ICTs should be useful in collaborative development, consultation, deliberation and participation in planning, monitoring and evaluation of processes, both for government and for social and business organisations.

But when we talk of a smart city or community, we are not only referring to a “technological” or “digitized” city. We are referring to a sustainable, liveable and productive city, a city designed for people, efficient in its use of resources and capable of generating talent.

LINES OF ACTION

Transform the city by making it more efficient and productive through innovation, creativity and talent. A **smart city*** at the service of people and the environment.

Increasing efficiency in the use of resources and service provision in **urban planning**. Optimize land use to make the city more liveable. Transform the current neighbourhoods into eco-neighbourhoods* and create new ones.

Regenerate the constructed city via **energy refurbishment** of buildings and homes, starting with public buildings. Thermally insulate buildings, improve thermal and lighting installations, use efficient equipment and produce energy in the building. Advise the citizens on how to use energy responsibly.

Increase awareness about **sustainable building** and encourage it. Learn together from practice and foster collaboration among professionals from various sectors. Promote the adoption of stringent environmental standards for buildings and public spaces.

Preserve **natural resources** and achieve maximum **efficiency** in production, distribution and use of resources, especially water and energy.

Maximize local energy resources, prioritizing **clean and renewable energy** in various fields, especially in buildings and transport.

Introduce **electric vehicles** and other clean and less noisy vehicles, prioritizing renewable energy sources. Provide the necessary infrastructure and accelerate the progressive conversion of public transport fleets, captive fleets and private vehicles.

Promote **social and technological innovation** in order to improve people's quality of life.

Improve the **information network** and its accessibility to provide useful information for improving management, and facilitate the public's participation and decision making.

Foster **shared projects and programmes** to advance toward smarter cities (city protocol, networking, etc.). Use the city as a laboratory for new sustainable solutions.

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Wise use of resources: from a consumer society to responsible consumption

DIAGNOSIS

We have advanced collectively in reducing consumption of materials, the use of more environmentally friendly products, and the responsible consumption and exchange of goods and services. We are increasingly more aware of how important it is to have a service or be able to carry out an activity, rather than actually owning things or buying products. We are increasingly demanding more information about the origin of products, the production process and its impacts, the associated consumption during the use phase and the final disposal.

In this regard, various initiatives in Barcelona stand out: time banks for exchanging jobs and services, agroecological consumer cooperatives, markets for reuse of clothing and other products that have not completed their life cycle, programs for socialization of textbooks and educational materials, the Food Bank, etc.

Barcelona is one of Europe's pioneer cities in the application of sustainable public procurement policies. The value of European governments' public purchases is estimated at 16% of European GDP, so they have a significant relative weight in the market. At the municipal level, the "Ajuntament + Sostenible" ("More Sustainable City Council") Programme aims to incorporate ethical and social criteria, and generate demand for greener products and services. One of the main achievements of the programme has been the greening of contracts, equivalent to 96% of total economic volume.

However, the wide range of consumer goods from around the world, the sale of disposable products, and certain consumption patterns and habits translate into a society that generates a lot of waste. In recent years, due to the economic crisis, waste generation has diminished. We have also made great progress in selective waste collection, thanks to the extension of organic waste collection means in the city, improved accessibility to containers, increasing household waste and recycling centres and the deployment of commercial collection. We have to reverse the idea that the more you throw away, the richer you are. We need to decouple economic growth from resource consumption and waste generation — dematerialise wellbeing.

LINES OF ACTION

Decouple economic development from resource consumption and waste generation. **Dematerialise consumption**, seeing ourselves as users instead of owners. Extend the useful life of products (maintenance, recovery, repair and reuse) and share products and services.

Improve **consumer information** on the social and environmental characteristics of products (origin, durability, ecological production, GMOs, etc.), from producers and retailers. Require proper labelling.

Promote **responsible consumption educational programmes**. Reflect on the current situation of dwindling and finite resources, unnecessary consumption, money and options for healthier products for people and the planet, from childhood and throughout life.

Make **responsible use of goods and services**: collaborative consumption*, fair trade, local trade (zero mile concept), local, seasonal, organic and healthy food and genuine handmade quality products.

Strengthen **responsible procurement and purchasing** by the public Administration, the private sector and the third sector. Incorporate environmental and social criteria in public tenders. Enter into contracts with social protection and social initiatives clauses, through job placement centres or non-profit organisations.

Promote **responsible consumption networks** (networks for exchanging expertise, goods and services, consumer groups and cooperatives, time banks, social markets, social currency, etc.).

Eliminate **food waste** at all levels (families, schools, canteens, restaurants) with cooperation from the production sector, services and food retailers (supermarkets, distributors, local markets, etc.). Link food retailers and food collection associations and improve redistribution.

Implement management models to move **towards zero waste**: prevention and reduction plans from the beginning, voluntary agreements, taxes, repair workshops, implementation of packaging return and reuse systems, eliminate single-use plastic bags, encourage exchange markets, etc.

Consider waste as a resource. Increase the proportion of **waste collected selectively** and the quality of sorting. Separate waste and dispose of it appropriately. Use household waste and recycling centres and the other options available for special collection. Launch information and awareness campaigns.

Improve **waste management**, giving priority to reduction, reuse and recycling – in that order – regardless of energy recovery considerations. Increase composting. Apply the criterion of proximity and responsibility in dealing with waste, and optimize transportation routes.

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Good governance and social responsibility: from sector-based intervention to effective coordination

DIAGNOSIS

Governance is the process of decision making in organisations. Organisations that include good governance and social responsibility criteria in their operations seek to achieve social prosperity and collective benefit, valuing the general interest above personal interests and ensuring the highest quality of life standards for workers and partners, their families and society at large.

It is therefore essential to establish an ongoing dialogue with agents involved in organisations to identify and manage their expectations, to ensure their participation in decision making, keep them informed and be transparent, establish internal control mechanisms based on equity and justice, ensure a good working environment, greening the organisation internally, and efficiently managing and using resources. This is the Administration's responsibility, but it also applies to all organisations. More and more organisations are applying social responsibility strategies to implement and enforce good governance codes.

The challenge is to introduce and integrate these concepts and intangible aspects (beyond the purely financial: i.e., those related to the environment, society, reputation, intellectual capital, etc., which affect all stakeholders) as part of the organisation's value. There should also be coordination between the various organisations. For example, in Barcelona the integration of the metropolitan area to the port, airport and the Zona Franca logistics and industrial area is vital.

Barcelona City Council faces the challenge of managing its great complexity – it has more than 2,000 buildings and about 12,000 employees in many departments and divisions – transparently and efficiently.

LINES OF ACTION

Make very good **use of resources** (financial, human, material and natural).

Optimize organisations' performance by improving **internal and cross coordination**.

Improve **coordination between organisations** working in the same sector and also among industries from the public, private and third sectors.

Ensure **participation of stakeholders*** in the decision-making of authorities, companies and organisations. Increase sensitivity to the needs of various groups, especially children and young people, as well as minorities and the poor.

Increase **transparency**: open data, observatories, indicators and monitoring reports.

Develop a socially and environmentally responsible **organisational culture** that creates long-term value in institutions, organisations and businesses.

Enhance **personal and professional development** of employees and partners, providing optimum working conditions and the necessary motivation. Ensure equal opportunities. Include environmental and social criteria in training.

Evaluate projects in terms of **social and environmental impact**, and factor in the results in decision making.

Incorporate **sustainability and continuous improvement criteria** in organisations' activity, and also at events (fairs, conferences, celebrations, etc.) and city works.

Maximise the **exemplary nature of the public Administration**. Make progress in the implementation of participatory budgets at the city and district levels. Strengthen and expand the "Ajuntament + Sostenible" ("More Sustainable City Council") Programme.

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People's welfare: from a welcoming city to a cohesive society

DIAGNOSIS

A sustainable city cannot exist without a cohesive community that can take part fairly in economic and social progress, enjoying equal opportunities and well-being. Therefore, we have to ensure everyone's access to a quality public education.

Barcelona locals have full access to compulsory education, but the demand for pre-school childcare is still not covered. The number of school dropouts has decreased and the percentage of the population with university education is on the rise. All citizens have access to healthcare and public health prevention programmes. In recent years, the foreign population has increased substantially. Efforts have been made to encourage the integration of newcomers, following the philosophy of offering equal services to all citizens, policies in which Barcelona stands out as an international benchmark. We have to work hard to provide access to housing for everyone, especially young people and people with fewer resources. Recently, we have experienced socioeconomic changes of such magnitude that even the poverty patterns have changed. Due to the crisis, over 20% of the population lives below the poverty line. This situation must be redressed and we have to deal collectively to strengthen the cohesion gained, to not lose what we have, to reinforce the initiatives already undertaken – by the government, companies and organisations – to ensure social welfare, create jobs and pay special attention to people at risk of exclusion. There are many organisations that develop their own initiatives in this area, but the times require greater efforts in terms of coordination, creativity and efficiency.

LINES OF ACTION

Increase **quality of life** and human development opportunities, paying special attention to dependents.

Promote peaceful **coexistence**, founded on inclusion, equality, solidarity, respect and trust.

Ensure **decent housing** for everyone, developing economic and social policies. Facilitate access to housing for people who don't have any and who need help to pay, maintain and/or improve it. Promote alternatives for acquiring and managing housing (urban work-for-rent programmes, housing cooperatives, cloudhousing*, etc.).

Ensure lifelong **quality education**, equitable and inclusive for all. Ensure access to public education and prioritize infant care. Emphasize the role of the educational community.

Guarantee access to **public health** for everyone on equal conditions and ensure an excellent health care system.

Encourage a **healthy lifestyle**, with access to a balanced and varied diet, physical activity and contact with nature.

Achieve stable and good quality **jobs**, adapted to the needs and possibilities of each person, harmonizing the interests of workers and employers with a work-life balance.

Eradicate poverty, through the integration of disadvantaged and vulnerable groups, and reduce extreme wealth.

Make **culture** a mainstay for the development of the city, as the capital of Catalonia, with receptiveness and openness to all cultures that enrich it.

Encourage community life and the activity of **social networks** (in-person and virtual). Bridge the digital gap.

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Progress and development: from concern for sustainability to a sustainability-based economy

DIAGNOSIS

Services and shops have a dominant role in the city's economy. Tourism activity has grown exponentially. In recent years Barcelona has become the top destination in Catalonia, outranking the Costa Brava. Currently, the number of visitors is estimated at 24 million per year, and tourism accounts for 10% of the city's GDP. In contrast, industry has been delocalized.

Many organisations in the city already incorporate environmental and sustainability criteria in their design and modernization processes. Environmental management systems have become widespread. A new environmentally-friendly industry and business environment has been developed which is creating income and jobs. Barcelona is an environmentally responsible tourism destination and has been certified as a Biosphere World Class Destination.

But we must above all rethink the economic, financial and social model. We face the challenge of overcoming the economic crisis at the same time as the energy and climate crises. It is essential for the price of things to reflect social and environmental costs as we progress towards the decarbonisation of our economy. In terms of the city, we should stop seeing it as a commodity to be bought and sold, and to understand it as a service to people: habitability, comfort, support, etc.

LINES OF ACTION

Encourage investment in the **new economy** of the self-sufficient and smart city, with a favourable environment to generate, attract and retain talent. Promote high added value initiatives, particularly those related to knowledge, creativity and innovation.

Internalise social and environmental costs, including them in the accounting books and publishing them. Incorporate these criteria in tax policy, establishing tax incentives and deterrents (rebates, exemptions, subsidies, etc.).

Look for **prosperity within the limits of the planet**, implementing ethical criteria (social and solidarity economy, ethical banking, social responsibility, etc.).

Move towards a **low-emission economy**, prioritizing the reduction of energy consumption and promoting the use of low-impact renewable energy.

Establish lifecycle-based **ecodesign and ecoproduction** as priority procedures for creating products and services. Eliminate planned obsolescence.

Promote **green jobs**, defined as those that contribute substantially to preserving or restoring environmental quality (work in environment sector companies and environment departments in other sectors).

Advance **sustainable tourism** in harmony with the territory and with positive repercussions on local communities. Work towards the joint responsibility of institutions, the tourism industry and visitors in the efficient use of natural resources, the maintenance of environmental quality and the conservation of our tangible and intangible cultural heritage.

Promote **entrepreneurship**, small businesses and cooperatives. Encourage small local shops and neighbourhood shopping areas.

Enhance public-private **partnerships**. Promote and strengthen collaboration between universities, business, Administration and associations to promote the innovation economy.

Find **alternative indicators to GDP** to measure social welfare (social balance, economy of the common good, human development index, happiness index, etc.).

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Education and citizen action: from raising awareness to duly informed joint responsibility

DIAGNOSIS

Education and communication are vital tools for advancing our culture of sustainability and contributing towards the acquisition of new values, attitudes and behaviours. The Administration has an obvious responsibility in this area, but it is a collective challenge and commitment. This is a job that never ends.

We have made significant efforts from many sides, from organisations and the educational system, from the Administration and the media. Overall, this has resulted in an increase in the number of people who consider themselves to be well informed on environmental issues and also the number of people who say they have good environmental habits.

The signatory network is a vital piece for promoting the Commitment values and objectives with constant activity of deliberation, exchange of experience and learning, and active, networked efforts. We can also consider the specific School Agenda 21 Programme to have been a success. It won the United Nations HABITAT Program for its impact on thousands of teachers and hundreds of thousands of students and their families.

Although we have more than 800 signatories to date (2012), we face the challenge of spreading the Commitment values to all individuals, organisations, institutions and companies in Barcelona. We understand that sustainability is the responsibility of each and every one of us and we have to move from words to action, to build together the city we want for ourselves and for future generations.

LINES OF ACTION

Spread the **culture of sustainability** to all citizens. Advance from information to knowledge and to responsible action, individually and collectively. Leading by example.

Provide ongoing momentum and support to **education for sustainability in the education system** (from kindergarten to university), encouraging a review of approaches and stimulating educational practices that trigger real changes in schools and in the environment.

Promote education for sustainability continuously in **non-formal education** (educational, occupational, cultural and leisure activities) and **informal education** (media, community action, etc.).

Ensure **support** and appreciation for the work of those who teach, giving them advice, training and resources. Promote **educational research and innovation**.

Educate and train citizens in the **culture of participation**. Boost and innovate the democratic processes at the city and district levels and within each organisation.

Strengthen the **association fabric, other social groups and non-formal movements** as a citizenship school and transforming agent.

Energise **volunteers** with projects capable of involving publics of all ages and conditions.

Promote **shared responsibility** for planning, management, use and monitoring of community-use areas and services: facilities, empty spaces, vegetable gardens, flower gardens, etc.

Strengthen **networking** to develop joint projects: consolidating isolated initiatives into a joint action and creating synergies.

Improve **communication and display** of educational and participatory processes for sustainability, as well as associated actions and results.

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10 Resilience and global responsibility: from isolated responses to global action

DIAGNOSIS

Cities hold great responsibility in finding solutions, since they are responsible for much of the resource consumption and generate local and global environmental impacts. Also, due to the high density of the population, the services and activities taking place and the existing infrastructure, cities are more vulnerable to risks, specifically those related to climate change. Barcelona is also a city particularly vulnerable to climate change because of its location on the Mediterranean area. It can be affected by drought, heat waves, flooding, increased likelihood of fire, salinisation of aquifers, etc.

To meet this challenge locally, we must be able to find innovative solutions to reduce health risks and protect infrastructures for supplying water, power, transport and waste management.

Barcelona emits only 2.5 tonnes of CO₂ equivalent per year per person, but even so, we must further reduce emissions or capture them (mitigation). We also need to include climate change risks in city planning to make our plans more adaptable to changes, more resilient.

As Barcelona's ecological footprint gets smaller, the city will be more independent from foreign elements, make less of an environmental impact and become more resilient. It is therefore necessary to move towards the goal of self-sufficiency, following the strategy of adapting the quality of the resources to the projected uses (for example, using groundwater for cleaning or watering parks and gardens), to reduce consumption (reducing demand and increasing efficiency) and to produce everything we can locally.

Barcelona must also continue to participate actively, as it has until now, in building global responses through international networks or through bilateral relations, to facilitate the exchange of experiences and to feed and lead the debate in favour of a fairer society.

LINES OF ACTION

Improve the ability of proactive and preventive action to reduce **vulnerability**. Governance and comprehensive risk management.

Protect the climate. Track, prevent and minimise greenhouse gas emissions. If they cannot be reduced to zero, they can be offset.

Prevent and manage the **consequences of climate change**: adapting infrastructure, ensuring the availability of water, minimising the effects on health, selecting appropriate plant species, etc.

Advance toward **energy self-sufficiency***: reduce energy consumption and increase the contribution of local renewable energy to ensure supply.

Recover and promote **local food production**, improving safety, and move towards food sovereignty*. Protect and restore food production areas.

Plan **water management** properly, adapting quality for different uses. Leverage alternative water resources available: rainwater, grey and purified waste, groundwater. Improve treatments for making these uses possible or return it to the environment in optimal conditions.

Minimise the **ecological footprint** on the planet: the sea, wetlands, rivers, forests, atmosphere. Make the city responsible for its global impact.

Maintain the city's **international standing** in terms of its commitment to sustainability. In particular, encourage and lead sustainability policies in the Mediterranean.

Cooperate with other cities and citizens. Promote social justice by promoting global responsibility.

Promote a **culture of peace** and non-violent culture, promoting the peaceful resolution of internal and external conflicts.

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Glossary

Cloudhousing

This housing concept enhances flexibility and the community to have the real estate market cater to people's needs. The concept proposes buildings that combine apartments, common areas and services under a pay-per-use model, offering users maximum flexibility to adapt their housing to their changing needs. Each building is organized as a company that manages the resources needed to maintain the building and its infrastructure, and it features a manager that ensures the proper use of facilities. The yield depends on how each company manages the property, as it is primarily based on the savings achieved through wise use of resources and the bulk purchasing of products and services. As with cloud computing, where users pay only when using a program, cloudhousing is paid when housing and shared services are used.

Collaborative consumption

Collaborative consumption, solidarity economics and *access economics* are some of the terms used to describe a social movement in which access to goods and services takes precedence over owning them. Collaborative consumption can be defined as the traditional way of sharing, exchanging, lending, renting and giving away, redefined by modern technology (Internet, global community), which allows making it much more efficient.

Eco-neighbourhood

A neighbourhood designed entirely from the perspective of sustainability, from the planning stage to the construction and operation of buildings. The objective is to minimise the ecological footprint and promote quality of life and social cohesion. The idea was initially materialised in certain northern and central European cities (Stockholm, Hannover, Freiburg, etc.), which have become a model for the development of residential areas.

Energy self-sufficiency

"Self-sufficiency" can be defined as the ability to supply one's own needs without external assistance. In terms of ecology, a self-sufficient system obtains the necessary resources and re-processes all wastes and emissions within its ambit. Self-sufficiency means adjusting the city's ecological footprint to its own boundaries. In the case of energy, we see self-sufficiency as obtaining all the necessary energy resources – and the by-product residues and emissions – within the same habitat. We will be energy self-sufficient when the ratio between the energy produced locally and the energy consumed is 1 (or greater than 1).

Food sovereignty

The concept of food sovereignty was supported by the international peasant movement La Via Campesina (Rome, 1996). It is defined as the right of peoples to determine the agricultural and food

policies that affect them. This includes having access to and the right to use land, natural resources and healthy food. It also champions people's right to protect and regulate production and internal trade with the aim of achieving sustainable development and ensuring food safety.

Green infrastructure

Network of areas with natural vegetation – landscaped or agricultural – that connects and reconnects the city with the land. The result is the free movement of organisms, the protection of ecological processes and the flows that characterise them. Green infrastructures act as a multifunctional resource that provides ecological, environmental, social and economic services, making the city more fertile and more resilient.

Nature reserve

A local urban nature reserve is an area inside a city which features some natural properties and is managed in keeping with these values and their potential: restoring habitats, preserving species and maximizing the social benefit. These areas contain local minerals, flora, fauna and landscape, and are often of interest to the history of the city. The existence of a reserve network coordinated and managed with common criteria within the city highlights the natural heritage, provides opportunities for environmental education, facilitates contact of citizens with nature and improves people's quality of life.

Smart city

Although there is no exact definition of what a smart city is, it can be described as a city that uses ICT (information and communication technologies) to provide an infrastructure to assist in sustainable development, the efficient use of resources, increasing the quality of life of people, social inclusion and citizen participation. In contrast to a digital city, a truly smart city uses infrastructure, innovation and technology, but also has an active and participatory society: people, talent, collaboration and entrepreneurship are the driving force and soul of the city. The smart concept applies to all city services: mobility, utilities (energy, water, food), waste, buildings, education, health, emergencies, citizen care, etc.

Stakeholder

Stakeholders are individuals and social groups which are affected in one way or another by the existence and action of a company and who have a legitimate interest, directly or indirectly, in how it operates, and who influence whether it achieves its goals and its survival. Future generations can also be identified as stakeholders. Examples of stakeholders: employees, shareholders/owners, business partners, customers, suppliers, social agents, public administrations, local communities, society, the general public, the environment and future generations.

> The 2002 - 2012

Sharing our vision for the city and working for the same goals in the last ten years, the Citizen Commitment to Sustainability signatories have contributed to the transformation of Barcelona and the creation of a common culture that allows us to build a better future together.

ABACUS COOPERATIVA; ABERTIS TELECOM; ACCIÓ CATACRAC, SL; ACCIÓ CONTRA LA FAM; ACCIÓ ESCOLTA DE CATALUNYA; ACCIÓ JOVE; ACCIÓNATURA; ACEFAT AIE INFRASTRUCTURES DE SERVEIS PÚBLICS; ACT-HABITAT; AGÈNCIA D'ENERGIA DE BARCELONA; AGÈNCIA DE PROMOCIÓ DEL CARMEL I ENTORNS, SA; AGRUPACIÓ CATALANA D'ENGINYERIES I CONSULTORIES MEDI-AMBIENTALS (ACECMA); AGRUPAMENT ESCOLTA CAN BARÓ; AGUAPUR (NERÓ VITAL TEC, SL); AGUSTÍ BASSA, SL; AIRUN INFRASTRUCTURA I EXPOSICIONS, SL; AJUNTAMENT DE BARCELONA; ALEHOP! CO DISSENY SOSTENIBLE; ALTERNATIVA 3 ONG (FILLS DEL CAFÈ); ALTERNATIVA 3, S. COOP.; ALTERNATIVA VERDA; AMAISYS TECHNOLOGIES; ÀMBIT PREVENCIÓ; AMBTWO; AMICS DE LA BICI - AGRUPACIÓ D'USUARIS I USUÀRIES; AMICS DE LA TERRA BARCELONA; AQA INGENIEROS CONSULTORES, SL; ARDA GESTIÓ I ESTUDIS AMBIENTALS, SLL; ÀREA METROPOLITANA DE BARCELONA (AMB); ARQUITECTURA SANA; ASOCIACIÓN CAMBIUM PERMACULTURA-ES; ASOCIACIÓN MAKKA GREEN BCN; ASOCIACIÓN PRODUCCIONES CALLEJERAS; ASSEMBLEA DE COOPERACIÓ PER LA PAU; ASSOCIACIÓ + RESPONSABLES; ASSOCIACIÓ BARNAMIL; ASSOCIACIÓ BARRINAR; ASSOCIACIÓ BIOARQUITECTURA MEDITERRÀNIA (BAM); ASSOCIACIÓ CARMEL AMUNT; ASSOCIACIÓ CATALANA CONTRA LA CONTAMINACIÓ ACÚSTICA (ACCCA); ASSOCIACIÓ CATALANA D'AMICS DE L'AIGUA; ASSOCIACIÓ CATALANA D'AMICS DE LES ORQUÍDIES (ACAO); ASSOCIACIÓ CATALANA D'EMPRESES D'ENGINYERIA I CONSULTORIA INDEPENDENTS DE CATALUNYA (ASINCA); ASSOCIACIÓ CATALANA DE CIÈNCIES AMBIENTALS (ACCA); ASSOCIACIÓ COMPÀS; ASSOCIACIÓ CULTOR MEDIA; ASSOCIACIÓ CULTURAL BAZART - RECICLATGE CREATIU; ASSOCIACIÓ D'AMICS DEL JARDÍ BOTÀNIC; ASSOCIACIÓ DE CASALS I GRUPS DE JOVES DE CATALUNYA (ACJ); ASSOCIACIÓ DE MESTRES ROSA SENSAT; ASSOCIACIÓ DE MINUSVÀLIDS DE BARCELONA (AMIBA); ASSOCIACIÓ DE NENS AMB CÀNCER (AFANOC); ASSOCIACIÓ DE PARES I MARES DE L'ESCOLA DOVELLA; ASSOCIACIÓ DE PROFESSIONALS DE LES ENERGIES RENOVABLES DE CATALUNYA (APERCA); ASSOCIACIÓ DE PROFESSIONALS DELS ESPAIS VERDS DE CATALUNYA (APEVC); ASSOCIACIÓ DE VEÏNS DE SANT ANDREU DEL PALOMAR; ASSOCIACIÓ DE VEÏNS DIAGONAL MAR; ASSOCIACIÓ DE VEÏNS I VEÏNES DE LA VILA OLÍMPICA; ASSOCIACIÓ DE VEÏNS I VE-

signatory network

ÏNES DEL CLOT - CAMP DE L'ARPA; ASSOCIACIÓ DE VEÏNS TRINITAT NOVA - CASA DE L'AIGUA DE TRINITAT NOVA - PLA COMUNITARI; ASSOCIACIÓ DE VEÏNS/ES DE ROQUETES (PLA COMUNITARI DE ROQUETES); ASSOCIACIÓ DINÀMIC; ASSOCIACIÓ DIOMIRA; ASSOCIACIÓ DIVERJOC FONT D'EN FARGAS; ASSOCIACIÓ ECOCONCERN - INNOVACIÓ SOCIAL; ASSOCIACIÓ ECOGENT; ASSOCIACIÓ EDUCATIVA INTEGRAL DEL RAVAL (AEI RAVAL); ASSOCIACIÓ ENTREPOBLES; ASSOCIACIÓ ESPANYOLA PER A L'ENSENYAMENT DE LES CIÈNCIES DE LA TERRA (AEPECT); ASSOCIACIÓ ESPORTIVA NOU BARRIS; ASSOCIACIÓ ESTEL TÀPIA; ASSOCIACIÓ FESTIVAL INTERNACIONAL DE CINEMA DE MEDI AMBIENT (FICMA); ASSOCIACIÓ GEOAXIOMA; ASSOCIACIÓ HÀBITATS - PROJECTE RIUS; ASSOCIACIÓ IMPROMPTU PEL FOMENT DE LA MÚSICA (CAMERATA IMPROMPTU); ASSOCIACIÓ INTERDISCIPLINAR DE PROFESSIONALS DEL MEDI AMBIENT (APROMA); ASSOCIACIÓ INTERSECTORIAL DE RECUPERADORS I EMPRESES SOCIALS DE CATALUNYA (AIRES); ASSOCIACIÓ JOVES DIRIGENTS CATALANS (JODIC); ASSOCIACIÓ MEDIAMBIENTAL GRODEMA; ASSOCIACIÓ MONT D'ORSÀ DE VEÏNS DE VALLVIDRERA; ASSOCIACIÓ NACIONAL DE GRANS EMPRESES DE DISTRIBUCIÓ; ASSOCIACIÓ NOU HORIZÓ; ASSOCIACIÓ PER A L'ESTUDI DE L'ECOLOGIA I EL MEDI AMBIENT (ECOIMA); ASSOCIACIÓ PER A LA DIVULGACIÓ DE LES TECNOLOGIES SOSTENIBLES (ADTS); ASSOCIACIÓ PER A LA PREVENCIÓ D'ACCIDENTS DE TRÀNSIT (PAT); ASSOCIACIÓ PER A LA PROMOCIÓ DEL TRANSPORT PÚBLIC (PTP); ASSOCIACIÓ PER AL DESENVOLUPAMENT DE LA INFÀNCIA D'ÀFRICA (ADIA); ASSOCIACIÓ PER LA PRESERVACIÓ I DEFENSA DEL PLANETA (BLUE PLANET); ASSOCIACIÓ PORTA-CULTURAL (C. C. PORTA SÓLLER); ASSOCIACIÓ PUNT DE REFERÈNCIA; ASSOCIACIÓ SOCIAL ANDRÒMINES; ASSOCIACIÓ VIDA SANA - BIOCULTURA; AUMA - CONSULTORES EN MEDIO AMBIENTE Y ENERGIA, SL; AUTORITAT PORTUÀRIA DE BARCELONA; AZIMUT 360, SCCL; AZUR MEDI, SL

BARCELONA ACTIVA, SAU SPM; BARCELONA CAMINA - ASSOCIACIÓ PER LA DEFENSA DELS DRETS DELS VIANANTS; BARCELONA CENTRE DE DISSENY (BCD); BARCELONA DE SERVEIS MUNICIPALS (BSM); BARCELONA REGIONAL - AGÈNCIA METROPOLITANA; BASF ESPAÑOLA, SL; BICICLETA CLUB DE CATALUNYA (BACC); BICICLOT, SCCL; BIDEA - CONSULTORÍA PARA EL DESARROLLO DE LA EMPRESA SOSTENIBLE; BIOECONOMIC; BIOMA MEDI I PAISATGE, SLNE; BLACK ENTERTAINMENT AND LIFESTYLE, SL; BODEVICI BIOCONCEPT

CAMBRA OFICIAL DE COMERÇ INDÚSTRIA I NAVEGACIÓ DE BARCELONA; CAMÍ AMIC; CANNOVA; CÀRITAS DIOCESANA DE BARCELONA; CARLITOS Y PATRÍCIA; CASA CONVALESCÈNCIA UAB

CAMPUS; CASAL DE BARRI ESPAI PUTXET; CASTELLERS VILA DE GRÀCIA; CCOO - COMISSIONS OBRERES DEL BARCELONÈS; CE VALLDAURA; CEE ASSOCIACIÓ CENTRE PEDRALBES; CEE ESCOLA DE VIDA MONTSERRAT (ACIDH); CEE ESCOLA VIVER CASTELL DE SANT FOIX; CEE GURU; CEE JOSEP PLA; CEE LA GINESTA; CEE MARE DE DÉU DE MONTSERRAT; CEE PONT DEL DRAGÓ; CEE SANT JOAN DE LA CREU; CEE SANTS INNOCENTS; CEE VIL-LA JOANA; CENTRE CATALÀ D'EDUCACIÓ AMBIENTAL (CEDAM); CENTRE CÍVIC BESÒS; CENTRE CÍVIC CAN CASTELLÓ; CENTRE CÍVIC CAN DEU; CENTRE CÍVIC CASA ORLANDAI; CENTRE CÍVIC CASA SAGNIER; CENTRE CÍVIC CASAL DE SARRIÀ; CENTRE CÍVIC COTXERES BORRELL; CENTRE CÍVIC EL COLL - LA BRUGUERA; CENTRE CÍVIC EL SORTIDOR; CENTRE CÍVIC ELÈCTRIC; CENTRE CÍVIC JOAN OLIVER PERE QUART; CENTRE CÍVIC LES CORTS; CENTRE CÍVIC PARC SANDARU; CENTRE CÍVIC RIERA BLANCA; CENTRE CÍVIC TRINITAT VELLA; CENTRE CÍVIC VALLVIDRERA VÁZQUEZ MONTALBÁN; CENTRE CÍVIC VIL-LA FLORIDA; CENTRE CRISTIÀ DELS UNIVERSITARIS; CENTRE CULTURAL CASA ELIZALDE; CENTRE CULTURAL TON I GUIDA; CENTRE D'ANÀLISI I PROGRAMES SANITARIS (CAPS); CENTRE D'ECOLOGIA I PROJECTES ALTERNATIUS (CEPA); CENTRE D'ESTUDIS D'INFORMACIÓ AMBIENTAL (CEIA); CENTRE D'ESTUDIS MONTSENY-POBLENOU; CENTRE D'ESTUDIS ROCA; CENTRE D'ESTUDIS STUCOM; CENTRE D'INICIATIVES DE L'ECONOMIA SOCIAL (CIES); CENTRE DE RECURSOS PEDAGÒGICS HORTA-GUINARDÓ; CENTRE DE RECURSOS PEDAGÒGICS NOU BARRIS; CENTRE DE RECURSOS PEDAGÒGICS SANT ANDREU; CENTRE DE RECURSOS PEDAGÒGICS SANT MARTÍ; CENTRE DE RECURSOS PEDAGÒGICS SARRIÀ - SANT GERVASI; CENTRE EDUCATIU I TERAPÈUTIC CARRILET; CENTRE EDUCATIU I TERAPÈUTIC L'ALBA; CENTRE EDUCATIU PROJECTE; CENTRE ESCOLAR SAN FRANCISCO; CENTRE EXCURSIONISTA DE CATALUNYA; CENTRE FP ARCO; CENTRE MEDITERRANI EUCC; CENTRE PASSATGE - FUNDACIÓ PRIVADA VIARANY; CENTRE UNESCO DE CATALUNYA; CENTRO IMAGINATIVO DE RECICLAJE COLECTIVO (CIRCO); CENTRO SOCIAL Y DE EXPRESIONES FOLKLÓRICAS CHILENAS (CEFOLCHI); CESPÀ, SA; CFA CANYELLES; CFA EL CARMEL; CFA FRANCESC LAYRET; CFA FREIRE; CFPA INSTITUT MÈDIC PEDAGÒGIC DR. CÓRDOBA; CIMAS INNOVACIÓN Y MEDIO AMBIENTE, SLL; CLAVEGUERAM DE BARCELONA, SA (CLABSA); CLUB EMAS (ASSOCIACIÓ D'ORGANITZACIONS REGISTRADES EMAS A CATALUNYA); CLUB LLEURESPORT; COCAT; COL·LEGI CANIGÓ; COL·LEGI CARDENAL SPÍNOLA; COL·LEGI CASP - SAGRAT COR DE JESÚS; COL·LEGI CLARET; COL·LEGI COR DE MARIA SABASTIDA; COL·LEGI COR DE MARIA; COL·LEGI D'AMBIENTÒLEGS DE CATALUNYA (COAMB); COL·LEGI D'APARELLADORS ARQUITECTES TÈCNICS I ENGINYERS D'EDIFICACIÓ DE BARCELONA; COL·LEGI D'ARQUITECTES DE CATALUNYA (COAC); COL·LEGI D'EDUCADORES I EDUCADORS SOCIALS DE CATALUNYA; COL·LEGI D'ENGINYERS TÈCNICS D'OBRES PÚBLIQUES DE CATALUNYA (CETOP); COL·LEGI D'ENGINYERS TÈCNICS INDUSTRIALS DE BARCELONA (CETIB); COL·LEGI DE BIÒLEGS DE CATALUNYA; COL·LEGI DE DOCTORS I LLICENCIATS EN CIÈNCIES POLÍTiques I SOCIOLOGIA DE CATALUNYA (COLPIS); COL·LEGI DE PERIODISTES DE CATALUNYA (CPC); COL·LEGI DOMINIQUES DE L'ENSENYAMENT; COL·LEGI IMMACULADA VEDRUNA; COL·LEGI LA MERCED; COL·LEGI MARE DEL DIVÍ PASTOR; COL·LEGI MARISTES LA IMMACULADA; COL·LEGI MARISTES SANTs - LES CORTS; COL·LEGI MM

CONCEPCIONISTES; COL·LEGI MONTSERRAT; COL·LEGI OFICIAL D'ENGINYERS INDUSTRIALS DE CATALUNYA; COL·LEGI OFICIAL DE DIPLOMATS EN TREBALL SOCIAL I ASSISTENTS SOCIALS DE CATALUNYA; COL·LEGI OFICIAL DE FARMACÈUTICS DE BARCELONA; COL·LEGI PADRE DAMIÁN SAGRADOS CORAZONES; COL·LEGI SAGRADA FAMÍLIA - SANT ANDREU; COL·LEGI SAGRAT COR - BESÒS; COL·LEGI SAGRAT COR - DIPUTACIÓ; COL·LEGI SAGRAT COR - SARRIÀ; COL·LEGI SANT GABRIEL; COL·LEGI SANT JOSEP - CARMELITES MISSIONERES; COL·LEGI SANT JOSEP TERESIANES; COL·LEGI SANT LLUÍS; COL·LEGI SANT MIQUEL; COL·LEGI SANT RAMON NONAT; COL·LEGI SANTÍSSIMA TRINITAT; COL·LEGI SIL; COL·LEGI STEL·LA; COL·LEGI URGELL; COL·LEGI VERNES; COMERCIAL PARCS I ÀREES RECREATIVES, SL (COPAR); COMPOSTADORES.COM; COMSA EMTE; COMSA MEDIOAMBIENTE, SL; CONFEDERACIÓ D'ASSOCIACIONS DE VEÏNS DE CATALUNYA (CONFAVC); CONFEDERACIÓ DE COMERÇ DE CATALUNYA; CONSELL COMARCAL DEL BARCELONÈS; CONSELL D'EMPRESES DISTRIBUÏDORES D'ALIMENTACIÓ DE CATALUNYA (CEDAC); CONSELL DE GREMIS DE COMERÇ SERVEIS I TURISME DE BARCELONA (CONFECOM); CONSELL DE LA JOVENTUT DE BARCELONA (CJB); CONSELL DE LA JOVENTUT HORTA-GUINARDÓ CJD7; CONSELL ECONÒMIC I SOCIAL DE BARCELONA; CONSELL MUNICIPAL DE LES DONES DE BARCELONA; CONSELL NACIONAL DE DONES D'ESPANYA; CONSELL SUPERIOR D'INVESTIGACIONS CIENTÍFIQUES (CSIC); CONSORCI DE BIBLIOTEQUES DE BARCELONA; CONSORCI DE LA ZONA FRANCA DE BARCELONA; CONSORCI PARC DE COLLSEROLA; COOPERATIVA IDEAS - CATALUNYA; COOPERATIVA TRÈVOL / MERCASOL; COORDINADORA INFANTIL I JUVENIL DE L'EIXAMPLE; CORPORACIÓN CLD; CREU ROJA

DELIBERA - SERVEIS DE PARTICIPACIÓ INTERACTIVA; DIVISIÓ MONTJUÏC - BSM; DÓNA'M LA LLAUNA, SL; DRAP ART; DUNA EDUCACIÓ MOBILITAT I SOSTENIBILITAT, SL

EB GALTUFAS-3; EB L'AIRET; EB NEXE FUNDACIÓ; EB SOL SOLET; EBM ALBÍ; EBM BAMBI; EBM CAN BACARDÍ; EBM CAN DRAGÓ; EBM CANIGÓ; EBM COLOMETA; EBM EL BRESSOL DEL POBLENOU; EBM EL CARGOL; EBM EL PALOMAR; EBM EL PARC DE LA PEGASO; EBM EL PUTGET; EBM EL TREN DE FORT PIENC; EBM EL TREN; EBM EL VENT; EBM ESQUITX; EBM GRÀCIA; EBM GUINBÓ; EBM L'ARBOÇ; EBM L'ESQUIROL; EBM L'ESTACIÓ; EBM LA FONTANA; EBM LA MAR; EBM LA MUNTANYA; EBM LA VERNEDA DE SANT MARTÍ; EBM LES QUATRE TORRES; EBM LONDRES; EBM MANIGUA; EBM MARGALLÓ; EBM MONTSERRAT; EBM NIU D'INFANTS; EBM RALET; EBM SANT MEDIR; EBM TRINITAT NOVA; EBM TRIS-TRAS; EBM VALLDAURA; EBM XARLOT; EBM XIROI; ECOEMBALAJES ESPAÑA, SA (ECOEMBES); ECOHORTUS; ECOINSTITUT BARCELONA; ECOJUSTÍCIA; ECOLOGISTES EN ACCIÓ DE CATALUNYA; ECOS DE BARNÀ - ASSOCIACIÓ D'ECOLOGISTES DE BARCELONA; ECOSÈNIORS; ECOSERVEIS; ECO-UNION; ECOVIDRIO; EDICIONS JORGLO, SA; EDIPORC (EDICIONES TÉCNICAS GANADERAS, SL); EDITORIAL GRAÓ; EIX MARAGALL; EL PARTIQUI ASSOCIACIÓ

TEATRAL; EL PORTELL ASSOCIACIÓ PEL DESENVOLUPAMENT DE NOUS PROJECTES.; EL TINTER - ARTS GRÀFIQUES EDICIONS I PRODUCCIONS, SAL; ELEKTRON ECO-CAR, SCP; ELISAVA ESCOLA SUPERIOR DE DISSENY (UPF); EMPRENDE ESTRATEGIA Y TECNOLOGÍA, SL; ENERGIEHAUS, SCP; ENPRENSA COMUNICACIÓ (COLLADO SERRA COMUNICACIÓ, SL); ERF ESTUDI RAMON FOLCH - GESTIÓ I COMUNICACIÓ AMBIENTAL, SL; ESCOLA ACÀCIES; ESCOLA ACIS ARTUR MARTORELL; ESCOLA ÀGORA; ESCOLA AIGUAMARINA; ESCOLA ALEXANDRE GALÍ; ESCOLA ÀNGELS GARRIGA; ESCOLA ANTAVIANA; ESCOLA ANTONI BALMANYA; ESCOLA ANTONI BRUSI; ESCOLA ARC IRIS; ESCOLA ARRELS; ESCOLA AURÓ; ESCOLA AUSIÀS MARCH; ESCOLA BAIXERAS; ESCOLA BALDIRI REIXAC; ESCOLA BALOO; ESCOLA BARCELONA; ESCOLA BÀRKENO; ESCOLA BARÓ DE VIVER; ESCOLA BARRUFET; ESCOLA BERNAT DE BOÏL; ESCOLA BETÀNIA-PATMOS; ESCOLA BOGATELL; ESCOLA BON PASTOR; ESCOLA BOSC DE MONTJUÏC; ESCOLA BRASIL; ESCOLA CALDERÓN DE LA BARCA; ESCOLA CAN CLOS; ESCOLA CAN FABRA; ESCOLA CARLES I; ESCOLA CARLIT; ESCOLA CASAS; ESCOLA CATALÒNIA; ESCOLA CERVANTES; ESCOLA CIUTAT COMTAL; ESCOLA CONCEPCIÓ ARENAL; ESCOLA CONGRÉS-INDIANS; ESCOLA COVES D'EN CIMANY; ESCOLA D'ART FLORAL DE CATALUNYA FUNDACIÓ; ESCOLA D'EE ASPACE; ESCOLA D'EE ASPASIM; ESCOLA D'EE BARCANOVA; ESCOLA D'EE FÀSIA EIXAMPLE; ESCOLA D'EE FÀSIA SARRIÀ; ESCOLA D'EE GAVINA; ESCOLA D'EE LA SAGRERA; ESCOLA D'EE LEXIA; ESCOLA D'EE NADÍS; ESCOLA D'EE NOSTRA SENYORA DE MONTSERRAT; ESCOLA D'EE REL; ESCOLA D'EE TAIGA; ESCOLA DEL CLOT / JESUÏTES EDUCACIÓ; ESCOLA DEL MAR; ESCOLA DELS ENCANTS; ESCOLA DIPUTACIÓ; ESCOLA DOLORS MONSERDÀ-SANTAPAU; ESCOLA DOVELLA; ESCOLA DR. FERRAN I CLUA; ESCOLA DRASSANES; ESCOLA EDUARD MARQUINA; ESCOLA EL CARMEL; ESCOLA EL POLVORÍ; ESCOLA EL SAGRER; ESCOLA EL TURÓ; ESCOLA ELS ARCS; ESCOLA ELS HORTS; ESCOLA ELS LLORERS; ESCOLA ELS PINS; ESCOLA ELS XIPRERS; ESCOLA EMILI JUNCADELLA; ESCOLA ENRIC GRANADOS; ESCOLA ESTEL GUINARDÓ; ESCOLA ESTEL VALLSECA; ESCOLA EULÀLIA BOTA; ESCOLA FERRAN SUNYER; ESCOLA FERRER I GUÀRDIA; ESCOLA FLUVIÀ; ESCOLA FONT D'EN FARGAS; ESCOLA FORT PIENC; ESCOLA FRANCESC MACIÀ; ESCOLA FREDERIC MISTRAL / TÈCNIC EULÀLIA; ESCOLA FRUCTUÓS GELABERT; ESCOLA FUNDACIÓ EIR EL NIU; ESCOLA GAUDÍ; ESCOLA GENERAL PRIM; ESCOLA GRAVI; ESCOLA GRÈVOL; ESCOLA GRIMM-VIROLAI; ESCOLA GUINARDÓ; ESCOLA HEURA; ESCOLA IGNASI IGLESIAS; ESCOLA INFANT JESÚS; ESCOLA INFANTIL CHIQUITIN LA VILA; ESCOLA INFANTIL MAGNÒLIA; ESCOLA INFANTIL SIMPHONIE MERCABARNA; ESCOLA INFANTIL SIMPHONIE ZAL; ESCOLA INSTITUCIÓ MONTSERRAT, SCCL; ESCOLA INTERNACIONAL BENJAMIN FRANKLIN; ESCOLA IPSI; ESCOLA ÍTACA; ESCOLA JAUME I; ESCOLA JESÚS MARIA CLAUDINA THÉVENET; ESCOLA JOAN MIRÓ; ESCOLA JOAN PELEGRÍ; ESCOLA JOAN ROCA - GUIPÚSCOA; ESCOLA JOAN ROCA; ESCOLA JOAQUIM RUYRA; ESCOLA JOSEP MARIA DE SAGARRA; ESCOLA JOSEP MARIA JUJOL; ESCOLA JOVELLANOS; ESCOLA L'ARC DE SANT MARTÍ; ESCOLA L'ARENAL DE LLEVANT; ESCOLA L'ESPERANÇA; ESCOLA L'ESTEL; ESCOLA L'UNIVERS; ESCOLA LA FARIGOLA DE VALLCARCA; ESCOLA LA FARIGOLA DEL CLOT; ESCOLA LA LLACUNA DEL POBLE NOU; ESCOLA LA MAQUINISTA; ESCOLA LA MAR BELLA; ESCOLA LA MUNTANYETA; ESCOLA LA PALMERA; ESCOLA LA PAU; ESCO-

LA LA SALLE GRÀCIA; ESCOLA LA SEDETA; ESCOLA LABOURÉ; ESCOLA LAIA; ESCOLA LAVÍNIA; ESCOLA LLEÓ XIII; ESCOLA LLUÍS VIVES; ESCOLA LYCÉE FRANÇAIS; ESCOLA LYS; ESCOLA MAGÒRIA, SCCL; ESCOLA MALLORCA; ESCOLA MARE DE DÉU DE MONTSERRAT; ESCOLA MARE DE DÉU DEL COLL; ESCOLA MARE NOSTRUM; ESCOLA MARILLAC; ESCOLA MARINADA; ESCOLA MAS CASANOVAS; ESCOLA MENÉNDEZ PIDAL; ESCOLA MERCÈ RODOREDÀ; ESCOLA MESTRE ENRIC GIBERT I CAMINS; ESCOLA MESTRE MORERA; ESCOLA MIQUEL BLEACH; ESCOLA MIRALLETES; ESCOLA MONTSENY; ESCOLA MOSSÈN JACINT VERDAGUER; ESCOLA N-2 DE PRÀCTIQUES; ESCOLA NABÍ; ESCOLA NAUSICA; ESCOLA NEN DÉU; ESCOLA NOSTRA SENYORA DE LURDES; ESCOLA OAK HOUSE; ESCOLA OCTAVIO PAZ; ESCOLA ORLANDAI; ESCOLA OSCUS; ESCOLA PARC DE LA CIUTADELLA; ESCOLA PARC DEL GUINARDÓ; ESCOLA PARE POVEDA; ESCOLA PATRONAT DOMÈNECH; ESCOLA PATUFET; ESCOLA PAU CASALS - GRÀCIA; ESCOLA PAU CASALS - HORTA; ESCOLA PAU ROMEVA; ESCOLA PAU VILA; ESCOLA PEGASO; ESCOLA PERE IV; ESCOLA PERE VILA; ESCOLA PIA DE SANT ANTONI; ESCOLA PIA DE SARRIÀ-CALASSANÇ; ESCOLA PIA NOSTRA SENYORA; ESCOLA PIT-ROIG; ESCOLA POETA FOIX; ESCOLA POMPEU FABRA; ESCOLA PROA; ESCOLA PROSPERITAT; ESCOLA PROVENÇALS; ESCOLA PROVIDENCIA DEL CORAZÓN DE JESÚS; ESCOLA RAMBLETA DEL CLOT; ESCOLA RAMON BERENGUER III; ESCOLA RAMON CASAS; ESCOLA RAMON LLULL; ESCOLA RAMON Y CAJAL; ESCOLA REINA VIOLANT; ESCOLA RIUS I TAULET; ESCOLA SADAÑO; ESCOLA SAGRADA FAMÍLIA - EIXAMPLE; ESCOLA SAGRADA FAMÍLIA - GRÀCIA; ESCOLA SAGRADA FAMÍLIA - HORTA; ESCOLA SANT ANTONI MARIA CLARET; ESCOLA SANT FELIP NERI; ESCOLA SANT FRANCESC D'ASSÍS; ESCOLA SANT GREGORI; ESCOLA SANT JOAN BAPTISTA; ESCOLA SANT JORDI; ESCOLA SANT JOSEP ORIOL - EIXAMPLE; ESCOLA SANT JOSEP ORIOL; ESCOLA SANT MARC DE SARRIÀ; ESCOLA SANT MARTÍ; ESCOLA SANTA ANNA; ESCOLA SANTA MARIA DELS APÒSTOLS; ESCOLA SANTA TERESA DE LISIEUX; ESCOLA SEAT; ESCOLA SHALOM; ESCOLA SOLC; ESCOLA SPLAI; ESCOLA SÚNION; ESCOLA SUPERIOR DE DISSENY I D'ART LLOTJA; ESCOLA TÀBER; ESCOLA TABOR; ESCOLA TAXONERA; ESCOLA THAU BARCELONA; ESCOLA TIBIDABO; ESCOLA TIMBALER DEL BRUC; ESCOLA TOMÀS MORO; ESCOLA TORRENT D'EN MELIS; ESCOLA TORRENT DE CAN CARABASSA; ESCOLA TRES PINS; ESCOLA TRESFONTS; ESCOLA TURÓ BLAU; ESCOLA TURÓ DEL CARGOL; ESCOLA VEDRUNA-ÀNGELS; ESCOLA VEDRUNA-GRÀCIA; ESCOLA VÍCTOR CATALÀ; ESCOLA VILA OLÍMPICA; ESCOLA VIROLAI; ESCOLA VIRREI AMAT; ESCOLA ZÜRICH; ESCOLTES CATALANS; ESPAI AMBIENTAL, SCCL; ESPAI BOISÀ; ESPAI D'INCLUSIÓ I FORMACIÓ CASC ANTIC; ESPAI FAMILIAR ERASME JANER / RAVAL; ESPAI FAMILIAR I CENTRE OBERT MUNICIPAL SANT MARTÍ; ESPAI JOVE LA FONTANA; ESPLAI XIC; ESPLAIS CATALANS (ESPLAC); ESTEVE QUÍMICA, SA; EURYBIA ASSOCIACIÓ PER AL FOMENT DEL MEDI MARI

FARMAINDUSTRIA; FECSA-ENDESA; FEDAC AMÍLCAR - MARE DE DÉU DEL ROSER; FEDAC HORTA - SANTA CATERINA DE SIENA; FEDAC SANT ANDREU - MARE DE DÉU DE LA MERCÈ; FEDELATINA; FEDERACIÓ CATALANA DE TRANSPORTS DE BARCELONA (TRANSCALIT); FEDERACIÓ D'ASSOCI-

F
ACIONS DE VEÏNS I VEÏNES DE BARCELONA (FAVB); FEDERACIÓ D'ENTITATS CLOT - CAMP DE L'ARPA; FEDERACIÓ DE BARCELONA DE LA JOVENTUT NACIONALISTA DE CATALUNYA; FEDERACIÓ DE COMERÇ COR D'HORTA I MERCAT; FEDERACIÓ ECOM; FEMAREC, SCCL; FERROCARRILS DE LA GENERALITAT DE CATALUNYA; FOMENT DE CIUTAT VELLA; FOMENT DEL TREBALL NACIONAL; FOMENTO DE CONSTRUCCIONES Y CONTRATAS, SA; FÒRUM CÍVIC PER LA SOSTENIBILITAT; FÒRUM CÍVIC SAGRADA FAMÍLIA; FUNDACIÓ BANC DE RECURSOS; FUNDACIÓ BARCELONA OLÍMPICA; FUNDACIÓ CATALANA DE L'ESPLAI - ASSOCIACIÓ CATALANA DE CASES DE COLÒNIES; FUNDACIÓ CATALANA PER A LA PREVENCIÓ DELS RESIDUS I EL CONSUM RESPONSABLE; FUNDACIÓ CENTRE D'ESTUDIS I RECURSOS VEÏNALS (CEIRV) - FUNDACIÓ CONFAVC; FUNDACIÓ CIDOB; FUNDACIÓ ECOMEDITERRÀNIA; FUNDACIÓ ENGRUNES; FUNDACIÓ ERSÍLIA; FUNDACIÓ FÒRUM AMBIENTAL; FUNDACIÓ FUTUR - FUTUR JUST EMPRESA D'INSERCIÓ, SL; FUNDACIÓ INTERVIDA; FUNDACIÓ PERE TARRÉS; FUNDACIÓ PRIVADA ARTESÀ; FUNDACIÓ PRIVADA AUXILIA BARCELONA; FUNDACIÓ PRIVADA BOSCANÀ; FUNDACIÓ PRIVADA CIUTADANIA MULTICULTURAL (FCM) - MESCLADÍS; FUNDACIÓ PRIVADA CLAROR; FUNDACIÓ RACC; FUNDACIÓ TERRA

G
GALANTHUS ASSOCIACIÓ; GARBI SERVICE, SA; GAS NATURAL CATALUNYA, SDG SA; GAUDÍ COMERÇ (UNIÓ DE BOTIGUERS DE SANT PAU - GAUDÍ); GEA CONSULTORS AMBIENTALS, SL; GENERALITAT DE CATALUNYA - CONSELL DE TREBALL ECONÒMIC I SOCIAL DE CATALUNYA; GERONA GRUP, SL; GESTOR ENERGÈTIC ECONOVA; GORBS COMUNICACIÓ - ECOXARXA (COMUNICACIÓ MEDIAMBIENTAL); GRÀFIQUES ORTELLS, SL; GREMI D'HOTELS DE BARCELONA; GREMI DE MAJORISTES D'ALIMENTACIÓ DE BARCELONA; GREMI DE MISSATGERIA DE CATALUNYA; GREMI DE RECUPERACIÓ DE CATALUNYA; GREMI DE RESTAURACIÓ DE BARCELONA; GRUP CÍVIC DE SANT ANDREU; GRUP DE CIENTÍFICS I TÈCNICS PER UN FUTUR NO NUCLEAR (GCTFNN); GRUP ECOLOGISTA DEL NUCLI ANTIC DE BARCELONA (GENAB); GRUP POLÍTIC MUNICIPAL CONVERGÈNCIA I UNIÓ (CIU); GRUP POLÍTIC MUNICIPAL ESQUERRA REPUBLICANA DE CATALUNYA; GRUP POLÍTIC MUNICIPAL INICIATIVA PER CATALUNYA - VERDS; GRUP POLÍTIC MUNICIPAL PARTIT DELS SOCIALISTES DE CATALUNYA; GRUP POLÍTIC MUNICIPAL PARTIT POPULAR; GRUPO GENERAL CABLE SISTEMAS, SA; GRUPO LECHE PASCUAL; GURMET.CAT

H
HILTON BARCELONA; HOSPITAL PLATÓ FUNDACIÓ PRIVADA; HOTEL ALIMARA (TURISVALL, SL); HOTEL PRINCESA SOFIA; HOTEL TRYP APOLO; IDEODISEÑO

I
IFPS ROGER DE LLÚRIA; INGENIERÍA SOCIAL, SAL; INICIATIVA PER CATALUNYA - VERDS (SANT MARTÍ); INSTITUCIÓ CATALANA D'HISTÒRIA NATURAL (ICHN); INSTITUT AUSIÀS MARCH; INSTITUT BARCELONA-CONGRÉS; INSTITUT BERNAT METGE; INSTITUT BONANOVA; INSTITUT CER-

DÀ; INSTITUT COLLSEOLA; INSTITUT CONSELL DE CENT; INSTITUT D'ESTUDIS DE LA SEURETAT (IDES); INSTITUT DE REINSERCIÓ SOCIAL (IRES); INSTITUT DE TREBALL SOCIAL I SERVEIS SOCIALS (INTRESS); INSTITUT DOMÈNECH I MONTANER; INSTITUT DR. PUIGVERT; INSTITUT EMPERADOR CARLES; INSTITUT FERRAN TALLADA; INSTITUT FLOS I CALCAT; INSTITUT FRANCISCO DE GOYA; INSTITUT FRONT MARÍTIM; INSTITUT GAL-LA PLACÍDIA; INSTITUT INTERNACIONAL DE GOVERNABILITAT DE CATALUNYA; INSTITUT JANE GOODALL; INSTITUT JAUME BALMES; INSTITUT JOAN BOSCÀ; INSTITUT JOAN BROSSA; INSTITUT JOAN COROMINES; INSTITUT JOAN D'ÀUSTRIA; INSTITUT JOAN FUSTER; INSTITUT JOAN SALVAT PAPASSEIT; INSTITUT JOSEP PLA; INSTITUT JOSEP SERRAT I BONASTRE; INSTITUT JUAN MANUEL ZAFRA; INSTITUT L'ALZINA; INSTITUT LA GUINEUETA; INSTITUT LA SEDETA; INSTITUT LLUÍS VIVES; INSTITUT LLUÏSA CURA; INSTITUT MARE DE DÉU DE LA MERCÈ; INSTITUT MENÉNDEZ Y PELAYO; INSTITUT MILÀ I FONTANALS; INSTITUT MIQUEL TARRADELL; INSTITUT MITJANS AUDIOVISUALS; INSTITUT MONTJUÏC; INSTITUT MONTSERRAT; INSTITUT NARCÍS MONTURIOL - BARCELONETA; INSTITUT NARCÍS MONTURIOL - MONTBAU; INSTITUT PABLO RUIZ PICASSO; INSTITUT PAU CLARIS; INSTITUT PER A LA PROMOCIÓ SOCIAL I LA SALUT (IPSS); INSTITUT PERE BOSCH I GIMPERA; INSTITUT POETA MARAGALL; INSTITUT PRÍNCIP DE GIRONA; INSTITUT PRÍNCIP DE VIANA; INSTITUT RAMBLA PRIM; INSTITUT ROGER DE FLOR; INSTITUT RUBIÓ I TUDURÍ; INSTITUT SANT ANDREU; INSTITUT SANT JOSEP DE CALASANÇ; INSTITUT SANT MARTÍ DE PROVENÇALS; INSTITUT SECRETARI COLOMA; INSTITUT VALL D'HEBRON; INSTITUT VALLDEMOSSA; INSTITUT VERDAGUER; INSTITUT VILA DE GRÀCIA; INSTITUT XXV OLIMPÍADA; INSTITUT-ESCOLA ARTÍSTIC ORIOL MARTORELL; INSTITUT-ESCOLA COSTA I LLOBERA; INSTITUT-ESCOLA TURÓ DE LES ROQUETES; INTERMÓN OXFAM; INTERNATURA COMUNICACIÓ

JARDINITIS, SL; JM COMUNICACIÓ I DIFUSIÓ CULTURAL PER LA SOSTENIBILITAT, SL (JMCDXCS); JOVENTUT OBRERA CRISTIANA NACIONAL DE CATALUNYA I LES ILLES (JOC); JOVENTUTS D'ESQUERRA REPUBLICANA DE CATALUNYA - FED. BARCELONA; JOVES D'ESQUERRA VERDA BARCELONA (JEV); JUSTÍCIA I PAU

KDV CONSULTOR CULTURAL; KINSOLAR SOLUTIONS, SL; KNOW HOW CONSULTORIA

L'APÒSTROF, SCCL; L'AULA DE L'AIGUA; LA DESPENSA VERDE; LA FARINERA ATENEU DEL CLOT; LA LUDOTEKA (AFSI - ASSOCIACIÓ PEL FOMENT DE LA SOSTENIBILITAT ENTRE ELS INFANTS); LA PROSPERITAT CULTURA EN ACCIÓ; LABORA SINAPSIS; LABORIS; LAVOLA SOSTENIBILITAT; LEOPOLDO CREA ESPACIO VERDE; LITORAL CONSULT; LLIGA PER A LA DEFENSA DEL PATRIMONI NATURAL (DEPANA); LLUÏSOS DE GRÀCIA; LÚDIC 3, SCCL

MAD (MOVIMENT D'ALLIBERAMENT DIGITAL) PUNTO Y RAYA FESTIVAL; MANNERS; MCI COMMUNICATION SPAIN, SA; MED FORUM; MEDIA RESPONSABLE; MERCADOS DE ABASTECIMIENTOS DE BARCELONA, SA (MERCABARNA); MOUNTAIN WILDERNESS DE CATALUNYA; MUTUALITAT VEÏNAL SINERA MPS; MY DESTINATION BARCELONA

N2A PRODUCCIONES PUBLICITARIAS, SL; NECHI INGENIERÍA; NIHAO FILMS, SCP; NOVA - CENTRE PER A LA INNOVACIÓ SOCIAL; NOVARTIS FARMACÉUTICA, SA; NUSOS - ACTIVITATS CIENTÍFIQUES I CULTURALS, SCCL; NUTCREATIVES

O2 SPAIN - ECODESIGN NETWORK; OBRA SOCIAL CAIXA CATALUNYA: ÀREA DE TERRITORI I PAISATGE; OH!BCN; OPCIÓ LLEURE!; ORFEÓ MARTINENC; ORGANITZACIÓ DE CONSUMIDORS I USUARIS DE CATALUNYA (OCUC); ORGANITZACIÓ UNIVERD

PAM! EVENTOS RESPONSABLES.; PARC D'ATRACCIONS TIBIDABO, SAU - BSM; PARC ZOLÒGIC DE BARCELONA - BSM; PARVULARI LA SALLE HORTA; PARVULARI SANT MARC DE SARRIÀ; PEDAL BICI MISSATGERIA; PENSANT MOVIMENT URBÀ ASSOCIACIÓ CULTURAL (PMU); PENYA BARCELONISTA BARCINO; PETITS JARDINERS; PHILIPS IBÉRICA, SAU; PIMEC SEFES - PETITA I MITJANA EMPRESA DE CATALUNYA; PLATAFORMA D'ENTITATS DE ROQUETES; PÖKO DESIGN; PRICEWATERHOUSECOOPERS; PRODUCCIONS I SERVEIS AVANÇATS D'INTERÈS PÚBLIC, SL (ESPAI PÚBLIC)

RAONS PÚBLIQUES (ARQUITECTOS SIN FRONTERAS ESPAÑA-CAT); RECERCA I DECREIXEMENT R&D; RECICAT CLÚSTER CATALÀ DE RECUPERACIÓ I RECICLATGE; RENÉ + QUE ELECTRODOMÈSTICS (RADIO RENÉ, SL); RGA-ROADA, SCCL; RODES SENSE MOTOR; ROS ROCA, SA

SABER DE SABORS, SL; SAICA NATUR; SECCIÓ D'INSTITUT BOSC DE MONTJUÏC; SECCIÓ D'INSTITUT CRISTÒFOL COLOM; SECCIÓ SINDICAL UGT HOTEL PRINCESA SOFIA; SERVEIS ENERGÈTICS BÀSICS AUTÒNOMS (SEBA); SETELSA; SETEM; SICAR.CAT; SIDA STUDI; SIGMA, SL; SIRESA; SOCIEDAD ESPAÑOLA DE CONSTRUCCIONES ELÉCTRICAS, SA (SECE, SA); SOCIETAT CATALANA D'EDUCACIÓ AMBIENTAL (SCEA); SOCIETAT CATALANA D'ORDENACIÓ DEL TERRITORI; SOCIETAT GENERAL D'AIGÜES BARCELONA (AGBAR); SUBMON; SWING TALLER DE COMUNICACIÓ VISUAL, SL

TALP COMUNICACIÓ; TANDEM; TARPUNA, SCCL; TASCA PROJECTES D'ANIMACIÓ SOCIOCULTURAL; TECNOLOGIA PER A TOTHOM (TXT); TELEFÒNICA, SA; TENO ATAULA, SL; TERRA SAKRA TOURISM GROUP, SL; TFM - ENERGIA SOLAR FOTOVOLTAICA, SA; THALASSIA ESTUDIS AMBIENTALS, SL; THIGIS SERVEIS AMBIENTALS, SL; TOC TOC LA GUIA DELS INFANTS PER A MARES I PARES; TRANSPORTS METROPOLITANS DE BARCELONA (TMB); TRIXI, SCP; TURISME DE BARCELONA; TUTI SERVEIS PEDAGÒGICS I SOCIALS, SL

UBAEFITNESS, SL; UGT CATALUNYA - UNIÓ GENERAL DE TREBALLADORS; ÚNETE AL PLANETA ASOCIACIÓN CULTURAL; UNIÓ DE CONSUMIDORS DE CATALUNYA (UCC); UNIVERSITAT AUTÒNOMA DE BARCELONA (UAB); UNIVERSITAT DE BARCELONA (UB); UNIVERSITAT DE NAVARRA - IESE; UNIVERSITAT INTERNACIONAL DE CATALUNYA (UIC); UNIVERSITAT OBERTA DE CATALUNYA (UOC); UNIVERSITAT POLITÈCNICA DE CATALUNYA (UPC); UNIVERSITAT POMPEU FABRA (UPF); UNIVERSITAT RAMON LLULL (URL); URBASER, SA

VALEDEORO - SOSTENIBILIDAD Y COMUNICACIÓN; VANAPEDAL (SOLUCIONS ÚLTIMA MILLA, SL); VERDES RECORDS, SL; VIDA+FACIL; VIVER D'ASSOCIACIONS JUVENILS DE BARCELONA; VOCALIA DE PERSONES AMB DIVERSITAT FUNCIONAL DE L'ASSOCIACIÓ DE VEÏNS DE SANT MARTÍ; VSL CTT STRONGHOLD

WAPA'M (CID BCN I ESTILISTES, SL); WE ARE ABLE TO - CONSULTORES, SL; WORLD WILD FOUNDATION FOR NATURE - WWF/ADENA - GRUP LOCAL DE BARCELONA; XARXA D'ECONOMIA SOLIDÀRIA (XES); XARXA DE CONSUM SOLIDARI (XCS)

ZENVIDAS COMUNICACIÓN.

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**Ajuntament
de Barcelona**