Granada is a medium metropolitan area, which according to the Spanish growing process in the last 15 years it has been strongly affected by NMM.

Tourism and real estate are two of the main activities, and the NMM are also related to them. Concerning tourism events a proposal to hold the Winter Olympic Games after the celebration of the Ski World Championship in 1995 (one year later than programmed due to the lack of snow that year) is still in discussion. In close relation with this event, a recurrent proposal for increasing the area of the Ski Station, even though it is surrounded by a National Park, is still active. In April 2010 a new project aims to produce more artificial snow in the ski station, increasing further the water consumption for its production and reducing further the amount of water for agriculture. There is a great movement against this water robbery, including farmers (for the first time), ecologists, and people from the University. Other mega-project related to the Olympics is the chairlift from Granada City to the Ski Station, apparently this project has not been selected for the Olympics, however we have the 2015 Winter Olympics after the celebration of the Ski World Championship in 1995 (one year later than programmed due to the lack of snow). A motorway is also designed in order to increase the road capacity to the Ski Station (see the case study). Finally Granada has also related to them. Concerning tourism events a proposal to hold the Winter Olympic Games after the celebration of the Ski World Championship, but this project appears to be weak and useless in relation to the price increase, the tourism invasion and the following expulsion of poor inhabitants according to a garbage process (see the examples of La Casa del Aire).

In addition to this, the new motorways of the 90s and the quick economic growth, have also created the usual and chaotic sprawl in the metropolitan area, destroying the identity (and sometimes the heritage) of the surrounding villages and crushing the highly productive land of La Vega. An important social movement has stopped many projects in this area, we have also promote diverse plans and proposals, forcing the administrations to be proactive in this area (see the case study of La Vega).

Finally, urban regeneration of suburbs is another key question. In San Judas the administrations have rebuilt part of a deprived neighbourhood, but ignoring the needs of inhabitants. In the most deprived area (the North of the city) many plans have been promoted by the administration but they have failed because of the political interest and the lack of participation in an area where unemployment arrives to 35% these days.

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The biggest economic crisis in a century is producing significant changing in Granada metropolitan area. There are many empty stores, in the suburbs. Many unemployment and other social problems are overcoming the capital, and then the unfunded social services, that don’t arrive to every suburb. Many other problems are due to the increase of the crisis and the reduction of public funding projects.

Projects of social housing have disappeared from public funding, and projects of urban renewal and infrastructures have been frozen (fortunes).

Reasonable salaries and a reduction in energy consumption are being promoted by regional and national administration.

The real problem is that the urban renewal and infrastructures projects are funded by national and national administrations. Only the scale of the projects has been reduced (in theory).

Most of the infrastructures, many urban plans and some of the main projects of the Millenium Park (institutional) are designed to attract investments and qualified labour.

Following and promoting the NNM have produced an economic crisis, will turn into a much deeper crisis. Most of the problems are not being considered, innovations and social improvements are under development. New ideas are being considered, but changes have not been taken into account. A crisis in the area of the Vega is the main problem of the Granada area.

The crisis in the area of the Vega is the main problem of the Granada area. They are claiming for help and public responses but they are mostly generating alternative projects (including in some cases funded by public administrations) that will not be included in the NNM. There is also a platform against the crisis with trade unions and forming collectives to fight against a mobilization process in the future.