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The monitoring and evaluation indicators are associated with each of the specific goals that implement the strategic goals of the Spanish Urban Agenda, and must be used to ensure that all agents interested in its implementation (and especially Local Entities, in addition to all other public agencies) can quantify their degree of commitment in relation to each of them by specifying the results to be achieved over the time scale in question.



MONITORING AND EVALUATION INDICATORS

The set of indicators included are tailored to the initial situation and to the context of each city and urban area. They must start, fundamentally, from a local assessment process that serves to establish the degree of improvement that is intended to be achieved with the measures and actions implemented.

The aim was to ensure maximum compatibility and coordination with the indicators used in the various urban strategies, planning instruments and ongoing projects, in each of the thematic areas related to the different specific goals. Specifically, a particular synergy and complementarity has been sought with the indicators specified within the framework of Sustainable Urban Development Strategies from 2014-2020, but also with the different commitments assumed by Local Bodies as part of other initiatives, such as, for example, in the area of low-carbon economy (Covenant of Mayors), in the area of sustainable mobility, or in social aspects and equal opportunities. They are also adapted and related to the set of indicators established by the United Nations to assess compliance with Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) number 11: “Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable”. In this regard, the code of the indicator to which it is linked is specified so as to facilitate the data analysis and reporting.

Each indicator is accompanied by the basic methodology that must guide the corresponding quantification. This helps to indicate the sources of the information and the main operations that can be used to determine it. Although the “Competent Administration” is usually identified as the actor to whom the corresponding methodologies refer, this does not imply that the other actors to whom the Urban Agenda is addressed cannot be involved within the scope of their respective competences and fields of action. There is no doubt that said administrations will be the main drivers of the whole process, especially the local commitments, and so a few guidelines are provided that may be useful.

There are two types of indicators: qualitative, which are formulated as a question and can be used to identify the measures and actions that have been carried out, or that are planned to be implemented in coming years in the relevant area, and quantitative, which will be objective data (area, budget, etc.), calculated or estimated using a defined methodology.

With regard to the timescale of the indicators, there are two reference dates for quantifying the results of the process: 2023 and 2030. Both cases coincide with the final year of the programming periods (2014-2020 and 2021-2027). In the latter case, it is also aligned with the period defined by the 2030 United Nations Agenda for Sustainable Development itself.

Finally, we note that these indicators are comparable and addable, and will thus provide a basis for Spain to respond to information requests from International Agendas and will allow analysis and evaluation at the supramunicipal level. They can also be used to clearly define the results that will be

achieved with the application of the Spanish Urban Agenda in terms of improving quality of life and urban sustainability, and of preparing cities to face future challenges.

The diagram below includes the total number of monitoring indicators set up for each strategic goal, distinguishing between those that refer to qualitative and quantitative data.

	SUA STRATEGIC GOALS	TOTAL No. OF INDICATORS	No. OF QUALITATIVE INDICATORS	No. OF QUANTITATIVE INDICATORS	RELATIONSHIP TO SDG 11
1	 IMPLEMENTATION OF REGIONAL AND URBAN PLANNING TOOLS TO MAKE A RATIONAL USE OF LAND, KEEPING AND PROTECTING NATURAL RESOURCES	8	3	5	✓
2	 AVOIDING URBAN SPRAWL AND REVITALIZING THE EXISTING CITY	17	6	11	✓
3	 PREVENTION AND REDUCTION OF CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACTS AND IMPROVEMENT OF RESILIENCE IN TOWNS AND CITIES	6	3	3	✓
4	 SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF RESOURCES AND PROMOTION THE CIRCULAR ECONOMY	8	4	4	✓
5	 FOSTERING THE PROXIMITY AND SUSTAINABLE MOBILITY	6	2	4	✓
6	 ENHANCING SOCIAL COHESION AND LOOKING FOR EQUITY	5	3	2	✓
7	 PROMOTING AND ENCOURAGING THE URBAN ECONOMY	4	2	2	✓
8	 ENSURING ACCESS TO HOUSING	5	2	3	✓
9	 LEADING AND ENCOURAGING DIGITAL INNOVATION	4	2	2	✓
10	 IMPROVING INTERVENTION INSTRUMENTS AND GOVERNANCE	9	8	1	✓
SPANISH URBAN AGENDA		72	35	37	✓

1 | TERRITORY, LANDSCAPE AND BIODIVERSITY



IMPLEMENTATION OF REGIONAL AND URBAN PLANNING TOOLS TO MAKE A RATIONAL USE OF LAND, KEEPING AND PROTECTING NATURAL RESOURCES

1.1. MANAGE LAND SUCH THAT IT IS COMPATIBLE WITH ITS NATURAL SURROUNDINGS

1.1.1. Have criteria been incorporated into the instruments of land and urban planning to ensure the rational use of land that satisfies the principle of sustainable development?

1.1.2. Correlation between land urbanisation, demographic dynamics, employment and economic activities.

1.1.3. Budget for the items planned to promote agricultural and livestock activities and the sustainable rural development of the land preserved from urban transformation.

1.2. PRESERVE AND IMPROVE NATURAL AND CULTURAL HERITAGE AND PROTECT THE LANDSCAPE.

1.2.1. Is there a municipal management plan for the natural and cultural heritage, or an equivalent instrument, to ensure it is adequately preserved and valued?

1.2.2. Budget for the activities planned to improve and/or conserve the natural and cultural heritage, including those aimed at improving urban-rural connections.

1.2.3. Land area of buildings or sites belonging to the rehabilitated or improved cultural heritage.

1.3. IMPROVE GREEN AND BLUE INFRASTRUCTURES AND ASSOCIATE THEM TO THE NATURAL CONTEX.

1.3.1. Is there a plan to develop a network green and blue infrastructures and their connectivity in the natural context?

1.3.2. Land area earmarked for urban green infrastructures on which recovery, improvement and interconnection actions are to be carried out to connect them to the network.

□ Strategic goal

■ Specific goal

■ Qualitative indicator

□ Quantitative indicator

1.1. MANAGE LAND SUCH THAT IT IS COMPATIBLE WITH ITS NATURAL SURROUNDINGS

1.1.1. HAVE CRITERIA BEEN INCORPORATED INTO THE INSTRUMENTS OF LAND AND URBAN PLANNING TO ENSURE THE RATIONAL USE OF LAND THAT SATISFIES THE PRINCIPLE OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT?

A | DEFINITION AND RELEVANCE

This indicator highlights the concern of the competent government agency to ensure the rationality and sustainability of the processes of urban growth and transformation by zoning the land that is necessary to meet the needs and demands that exist for new residential uses or economic activities, and which cannot be met within the pre-existing urban fabric. As a result, this land defines the perimeter for urban growth. This entails conserving and preserving the rest of the unnecessary land, and especially that land that has scenic, ecological or cultural value, taking into account the official identification and mapping of the municipal Green Infrastructure elements.

B | METHODOLOGY

The competent agency must indicate which planning instruments contain these criteria, specifying their name, their current stage (planning, approved or completed) and the duration of their validity.

ty. If no instruments are available in this area, the commitments to be assumed in this area for the duration of the Urban Agenda will be specified.

C | ASSOCIATED INDICATORS

- SDG 11. 11.a.1. Proportion of the population living in cities that implement urban and regional development plans, integrating population projections and resource needs, by size of city.

1.1.2. CORRELATION BETWEEN LAND URBANISATION, DEMOGRAPHIC DYNAMICS, EMPLOYMENT AND ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES.

A | DEFINITION AND RELEVANCE

This indicator allows us to approximate the degree of consistency between the land zoned in the plan for new urbanisation activities and the projections for the population living in the territory and the development of new economic activities.

B | METHODOLOGY

The competent agency must compare the percent growth of the urbanised land planned in accordance with urban planning instruments, and establish a goal within the timeline of the Urban Agenda that is in keeping with the projections for the resident population and the increase in employment and economic activities in the corresponding territorial area.

C | ASSOCIATED INDICATORS

- SDG 11. 11.3.1. The ratio between the land consumption rate and the population growth rate.
- 01. Land uses (Municipal System of Sustainability Indicators¹).

1.1.3. BUDGET FOR THE ACTIONS TO PROMOTE AGRICULTURAL, LIVESTOCK AND SUSTAINABLE RURAL DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES ON THE LAND SPARED FROM URBAN TRANSFORMATION.

A | DEFINITION AND RELEVANCE

This indicator reflects the amount of investment in maintaining and promoting agricultural, livestock and sustainable rural development activities and other activities that are appropriate and compatible with the use regime for the land spared from urban transformation.

B | METHODOLOGY

The data will include the set of actions planned in this area in the budgets, and each will specify: the name; the annual budget (within the timeline of the Urban Agenda); the current phase (planned, in progress (% completed) or “recently” completed) and its execution timeline. There

¹ MUNICIPAL SYSTEM OF SUSTAINABILITY INDICATORS: https://www.fomento.gob.es/NR/rdonlyres/82B973EA-5970-46F0-8AE6-65370D40A1F5/111505/SIST_MUNI_INDI_SOSTE_tcm7177732.pdf

will also be an estimate of the planned investment and how much the private sector contributes in this area.

C | ASSOCIATED INDICATORS

- SDG 11. 11.4.1. Total expenditure (public and private) per capita dedicated to preserving, protecting and conserving all the cultural and natural heritage.
- 30. Land area for organic agriculture and livestock (Municipal System of Sustainability Indicators).

1.2. PRESERVE AND IMPROVE THE NATURAL AND CULTURAL HERITAGE AND PROTECT THE LANDSCAPE.

1.2.1. IS THERE A MUNICIPAL PLAN FOR MANAGING THE NATURAL AND CULTURAL HERITAGE, OR AN EQUIVALENT INSTRUMENT TO ENSURE IT IS ADEQUATELY CONSERVED AND DEVELOPED?

A | DEFINITION AND RELEVANCE

This indicator shows the concern of the competent agency with preserving and improving the natural and cultural heritage and protecting the landscape, making it compatible with a public use that is sustainable and respectful.

B | METHODOLOGY

The competent agency must indicate whether it has a Heritage Management Plan and, where applicable, specify its name, the stage it is in (planned, approved or executed) and the time period during which the Instrument is valid. If applicable, it will indicate whether heritage management is included in any other approved document or strategy. If no plans are available in this area, the commitments to be undertaken in this area for the duration of the Urban Agenda will be specified.

As a reference for preparing these plans, it should be noted that there is a “*Document of Recommendations for Preparing a Municipal Heritage Management Plan*”², written by the Spanish Federation of Municipalities and Provinces (FEMP), which can be of great use to local entities.

1.2.2. BUDGET FOR PLANNED ACTIVITIES TO IMPROVE AND/OR CONSERVE NATURAL AND CULTURAL HERITAGE, INCLUDING THOSE INTENDED TO IMPROVE URBAN-RURAL CONNECTIONS.

A | DEFINITION AND RELEVANCE

This indicator reflects the amount of economic investment in the natural and cultural heritage that is planned, as well as how this amount relates to the total budget.

² The FEMP has written a DOCUMENT OF RECOMMENDATIONS FOR PREPARING A MUNICIPAL HERITAGE MANAGEMENT PLAN http://femp.femp.es/files/566-1683-archivo/Recomendaciones_Plan_Gestion_Municipal_PHC.pdf

B | METHODOLOGY

The figure will be set based on the group of actions planned in this area that are included or that are pledged to be included in upcoming budgets, obtained from a list of planned actions, indicating for each of them: name of the action; annual budget (over the timeline of the Urban Agenda); the phase it is currently in (planned, in progress (% completed)); and its execution timeline. An estimate of the planned investment and the contribution in this area by the private sector will also be made.

C | ASSOCIATED INDICATORS

- SDG 11. 11.4.1. Total expenditure (public and private) per capita dedicated to preserving, protecting and conserving all the cultural and natural heritage.
- 29. Surface area of recovered landscape (Municipal System of Sustainability Indicators).

1.2.3. SURFACE AREA OF BUILDINGS OR PLACES BELONGING TO REHABILITATED OR IMPROVED CULTURAL HERITAGE.

A | DEFINITION AND RELEVANCE

This indicator reveals how much surface area belonging to the Cultural Heritage will be subject to improvement or rehabilitation works.

B | METHODOLOGY

The competent agency must determine the total area in square metres (m²) of all the actions to be carried out to conserve, improve or enhance the buildings or sites belonging to the cultural heritage of the city.

C | ASSOCIATED INDICATORS

- EDUSI indicator (E064).

1.3. MEJORAR LAS INFRAESTRUCTURAS VERDES Y AZULES Y VINCULARLAS CON EL CONTEXTO NATURAL.

1.3.1. IS THERE A PLAN TO DEVELOP THE NETWORK AND CONNECTIVITY OF THE GREEN AND BLUE INFRASTRUCTURES WITHIN THEIR NATURAL CONTEXT?

A | DEFINITION AND RELEVANCE

This indicator shows the public commitment to having green urban infrastructures that connect the city with its rural environment.

B | METHODOLOGY

The competent agency must indicate the instruments for planning green infrastructures, detailing their name, the phase they are currently in (planning, approved or executed) and their applicability timeline. If no instruments are available in this area, the commitments to be assumed in this area for the duration of the Urban Agenda will be specified.

1.3.2. SURFACE AREA ALLOCATED FOR URBAN GREEN INFRASTRUCTURES THAT WILL BE SUBJECT TO RECOVERY, IMPROVEMENT AND NETWORK INTERCONNECTION ACTIVITIES.

A | DEFINITION AND RELEVANCE

This indicator reveals how much surface area of urban green infrastructures have been subject to improvements and have had uses assigned in keeping with the characteristics of the territorial base.

B | METHODOLOGY

The competent agency shall determine the total area in square metres (m²) of all the recovery, improvement and interconnection activities involving municipal green urban infrastructures.

2 | CITY MODEL



AVOIDING URBAN SPRAWL AND REVITALIZING THE EXISTING CITY

<p>2.1. DEFINE AN URBAN MODEL THAT ENCOURAGES COMPACTNESS, URBAN BALANCE AND THE PROVISIONS OF BASIC SERVICES.</p>	<p>2.1.1. Have criteria been incorporated into the management instruments that improve the compactness and urban balance in the consolidated city and in new developments?</p>	<p>2.1.2. Percentage of population close to the main basic services.</p>	<p>2.1.3. Surface area of public buildings and municipal facilities subject to activities intended to improve quality and adapt to the existing demand.</p>
<p>2.2. ENSURE FUNCTIONAL COMPLEXITY AND DIVERSITY OF USE.</p>	<p>2.2.1. Have criteria been incorporated into the management instruments that improve the functional complexity and the mix of uses in the consolidated city and in the new developments?</p>	<p>2.2.2. Surface area of urban land that will be subject to improvement activities and readaptation of uses so as to promote the proximity and diversity of uses in the city.</p>	
<p>2.3. ENSURE THE QUALITY AND UNIVERSAL ACCESSIBILITY OF PUBLIC SPACES.</p>	<p>2.3.1. Is there a plan to improve public spaces that identifies problems and schedules actions to ensure universal accessibility and reduce noise pollution?</p>	<p>2.3.2. Surface area of land intended for urban public spaces subject to actions to improve accessibility and eliminate architectural barriers.</p>	<p>2.3.3. Surface area intended for public spaces that will be subject to actions to reduce noise and improve acoustic comfort.</p>
<p>2.4. IMPROVE THE URBAN ENVIRONMENT AND REDUCE.</p>	<p>2.4.1. Are there plans to improve the quality of the urban environment aimed at improving urban green areas and reducing pollution?</p>	<p>2.4.2. Percentage of population near green urban spaces or recreational areas.</p>	<p>2.4.3. Urban land area subject to recovery, restoration or improvement actions.</p>
<p>2.5. BOOST URBAN REGENERATION.</p>	<p>2.5.1. Are there any urban regeneration plans for neighbourhoods that incorporate social, economic and environmental improvement actions?</p>	<p>2.5.2. Budget for urban regeneration activities planned in socially, economically or environmentally disadvantaged neighbourhoods.</p>	<p>2.5.3. Budget for urban restoration activities included under public housing plans.</p>
<p>2.6. IMPROVE THE QUALITY AND SUSTAINABILITY OF BUILDINGS.</p>	<p>2.6.1. Are there any plans to restore buildings that diagnose their situation and establish priorities and actions to improve them?</p>	<p>2.6.2. Surface area of buildings subject to restoration activities.</p>	<p>2.6.3. Number of dwellings subject to restoration activities.</p>

Strategic goal
 Specific goal
 Qualitative indicator
 Quantitative indicator

2.1. DEFINE AN URBAN MODEL THAT ENCOURAGES COMPACTNESS, URBAN BALANCE AND THE PROVISIONS OF BASIC SERVICES.

2.1.1. HAVE CRITERIA BEEN INCORPORATED INTO URBAN PLANNING INSTRUMENTS THAT IMPROVE COMPACTNESS AND URBAN BALANCE IN THE CONSOLIDATED CITY AND IN THE NEW DEVELOPMENTS?

A | DEFINITION AND RELEVANCE

This indicator allows us to know whether rural and urban management measures have been adopted to achieve an urban balance, by favouring the processes of occupation and transformation of existing urban land and sustainable growth patterns in new developments.

B | METHODOLOGY

The competent agency must indicate the spatial and urban planning instruments that meet these criteria, detailing their name, the phase they are currently in (planning, approved or executed) and their applicability timeline.

If no instrument is available in this area, the commitments to be assumed in this area over the timeline of the Urban Agenda period shall be specified.

C | ASSOCIATED INDICATORS

- 02. Population density (Municipal System of Sustainability Indicators).
- 03. Urban compactness (Municipal System of Sustainability Indicators).

2.1.2. PERCENTAGE OF THE POPULATION NEAR THE MAIN BASIC SERVICES.

A | DEFINITION AND RELEVANCE

This indicator measures the percentage of the population living near the main basic services, considering the following classification: everyday food and products, schools, health centres, social centres, sports centres, cultural centres, entertainment centres and separate waste collection points.

To define the different types of basic services and the proximity criteria, the following must be taken into account:

Everyday food and products:

- Supply of basic foods: 300 metres away.
- Municipal markets: 500 metres away.

Schools:

- Children's schools: 300 metres away.

- Primary schools: 300 metres away.
- Secondary schools: 500 metres away.

Medical centres:

- Health centres: 500 metres away.
- Hospitals: 1000 metres away.

Social centres:

- Community social service centres and day centres for seniors: 500 metres away.

Sports centres:

- Sports facilities for public use: 500 metres away.

Cultural centres:

- Public libraries, museums and other cultural centres: 500 metres away.

Entertainment centres:

- Cinemas, theatres and other leisure centres: 500 metres away.

Separate waste collection points:

- Points for separate waste collection (organic, paper, glass and plastic): 100 metres away.

Accessibility to basic urban services is essential to ensure the quality of life of citizens. A balanced distribution of these services (schools, health centres, sports centres, etc.) allows the population to identify with their nearest urban space, thus ensuring social cohesion and the interrelation between the city and its inhabitants.

B | METHODOLOGY

For each type of basic service, the corresponding layer of one-off entities will be created through a unification process that relates each entity to its address in the georeferenced municipal street map.

To calculate this, a Geographic Information System (GIS) is required: the layers with basic services and another layer with inhabitants georeferenced as points (each point represents a person's residence)³. A buffer will be applied to each service layer (GIS geo-process tool to define the proximity), with the aim of creating proximity domains for the geometry of each layer. This operation will yield a new layer that includes the population living near the various basic services.

The calculation to be carried out for each of the basic services considered will be as follows:

$$\text{Proximity to basic service (\%)} = \frac{\text{Inhabitants living near a basic service control point}}{\text{Total number of inhabitants}} \times 100$$

C | ASSOCIATED INDICATORS

- 26. Proximity to basic urban services (Municipal System of Sustainability Indicators).

³ To obtain the layer of inhabitants georeferenced as points, a georeferenced street map cross-referenced to the local census data through a join operation must first be loaded into the GIS.

2.1.3. SURFACE AREA OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND MUNICIPAL INSTALLATIONS SUBJECT TO ACTIVITIES TO IMPROVE QUALITY AND ADAPT TO EXISTING DEMAND.

A | DEFINITION AND RELEVANCE

This indicator allows us to know the surface area of public buildings that are scheduled to undergo activities to improve the range of and accessibility to services and facilities in order to meet the daily needs of the population.

B | METHODOLOGY

The total area in square metres (m²) of all the activities planned within the timeline of the Urban Agenda to improve and upgrade public buildings and municipal facilities must be determined.

2.2. GUARANTEE THE FUNCTIONAL COMPLEXITY AND DIVERSITY OF USES.

2.2.1. HAVE CRITERIA BEEN INCORPORATED INTO THE URBAN PLANNING INSTRUMENTS THAT IMPROVE THE FUNCTIONAL COMPLEXITY AND THE MIX OF USES IN THE CONSOLIDATED CITY AND IN THE NEW DEVELOPMENTS?

A | DEFINITION AND RELEVANCE

This indicator allows us to know whether measures have been adopted that guarantee the proximity of services and facilities, and that promote proximity patterns between the places where residents live and work.

B | METHODOLOGY

The competent agency must indicate the urban planning instruments that meet these criteria, detailing their name, the phase they are currently in (planning, approved or executed) and their applicability timeline. If no instruments are available in this area, the commitments to be assumed in this area for the duration of the Urban Agenda will be specified.

C | ASSOCIATED INDICATORS

- 05. Urban complexity (Municipal System of Sustainability Indicators).

2.2.2. URBAN LAND AREA SUBJECT TO ACTIVITIES TO IMPROVE AND UPGRADE USES TO FAVOUR THE PROXIMITY TO AND THE DIVERSITY OF USES IN THE CITY.

A | DEFINITION AND RELEVANCE

This indicator allows us to know the urban land area subject to improvements intended to occupy the land efficiently by combining the possible compatible uses in each neighbourhood, thus guaranteeing an adequate density.

B | METHODOLOGY

The competent agency shall determine the parameters for all the improvement and adaptation activities involving public buildings and facilities that are scheduled to be carried out during the timeline of the Urban Agenda: on the one hand, the total area in square metres (m²) where there is a mixture of compatible uses; and, on the other hand, the total area in square metres (m²) set aside for economic activity and where the balance between residential and tertiary uses is maintained.

C | ASSOCIATED INDICATORS

- 06. Balance between activity and residence (Municipal System of Sustainability Indicators).
- EDUSI indicator (C022).

2.3. ENSURE THE QUALITY AND UNIVERSAL ACCESSIBILITY OF PUBLIC SPACES.

2.3.1. IS THERE A PLAN TO IMPROVE THE QUALITY OF PUBLIC SPACES THAT IDENTIFIES PROBLEMS AND SCHEDULES THE ACTIVITIES NECESSARY TO GUARANTEE UNIVERSAL ACCESS AND REDUCE NOISE?

A | DEFINITION AND RELEVANCE

This indicator allows us to know whether measures have been adopted to promote public spaces as a place for citizens to coexist that are designed as multi-purpose, safe spaces that are suitably comfortable (noise control and air quality) and are accessible to people with disabilities or with reduced mobility.

B | METHODOLOGY

The competent agency must indicate whether it has a plan to improve public spaces that identifies how open areas will be adapted for public use in a way that responds to the demands and needs of citizens. Where applicable, it shall specify the name of the Plan, the stage it is in (planned, approved or executed) and the time period during which the Instrument is valid.

If no plans are available in this regard, the commitments to be undertaken in this area for the duration of the Urban Agenda shall be indicated, which shall specify the amount of urban land to be set aside for open spaces for public use.

To aid in preparing the accessibility aspect of the plan, the Spanish Federation of Municipalities and Provinces has approved a Municipal Plan for Universal Accessibility that can be used as a reference⁴.

⁴ <http://femp.femp.es/files/566-1003-archivo/Plan%20Accesibilidad%20Universal%20-%20aprobado%20CE.doc>

C | ASSOCIATED INDICATORS

- SDG 11. 11.7.1. Average proportion of the developed area of cities allocated to open spaces for public use.

2.3.2. LAND AREA PLANNED FOR URBANISED PUBLIC SPACES THAT WILL BE SUBJECT TO ACTIVITIES TO IMPROVE ACCESSIBILITY AND ELIMINATE ARCHITECTURAL BARRIERS.

A | DEFINITION AND RELEVANCE

This indicator allows us to know how much urban land area will be subject to improvements intended to maximise the autonomy of persons with disabilities or with reduced mobility.

B | METHODOLOGY

The competent agency shall specify the total area in square metres (m²) of all the actions that have been planned over the timeline of the Urban Agenda to improve and adapt public spaces in terms of both accessibility and the removal of architectural barriers.

2.3.3. LAND AREA OF THE PUBLIC SPACES THAT WILL BE SUBJECT TO ACTIVITIES TO REDUCE NOISE AND IMPROVE ACOUSTIC COMFORT.

A | DEFINITION AND RELEVANCE

This indicator allows us to know how much urban land area (m²) will be subject to improvements intended to ensure the tranquility of public spaces by reducing environmental noise. The main sources of environmental noise are primarily traffic, industrial activities and leisure activities. Environmental noise is considered one of the main environmental problems in Europe.

B | METHODOLOGY

The competent agency shall specify the total area in square metres (m²) of all the actions planned over the timeline of the Urban Agenda that are intended to reduce noise (day and night) and improve the acoustic comfort of public spaces.

C | ASSOCIATED INDICATORS

- EDUSI indicator (C022)

2.4. IMPROVE THE URBAN ENVIRONMENT AND REDUCE.

2.4.1. ARE THERE PLANS TO IMPROVE THE QUALITY OF THE URBAN ENVIRONMENT THAT ARE INTENDED TO IMPROVE GREEN URBAN AREAS AND REDUCE POLLUTION?

A | DEFINITION AND RELEVANCE

This indicator allows us to know whether the government has plans in place aimed at improving access to and the city's connection with green spaces by creating nearby green infrastructures or networks that promote the planting and conservation of native vegetation, as well as measures to combat air, water, soil and subsoil pollution by reducing polluting emissions through the introduction of clean technologies and by restoring soils and subsoils to promote their reuse for urban development.

B | METHODOLOGY

The competent agency must indicate the instruments for improving the quality of urban environments, detailing their name, the phase they are currently in (planning, approved or executed) and their applicability timeline. If no instruments are available in this area, the commitments to be assumed in this area for the duration of the Urban Agenda will be specified.

2.4.2. PERCENTAGE OF THE POPULATION NEAR GREEN URBAN SPACES OR LEISURE AREAS.

A | DEFINITION AND RELEVANCE

This indicator reveals whether the inhabitants have easy access to green spaces, which indicates whether these areas are integrated into the urban area or are located in peripheral areas of the city, far from the population.

To define the proximity areas, the following criteria shall be used:

- z. green/recreation > 1,000 m²: maximum distance 300 m.
- z. green/recreation > 5,000 m²: maximum distance 500 m.
- z. green/recreation > 1 Ha: maximum distance 900 m.

B | METHODOLOGY

To calculate this, two layers must be included in a GIS: one layer to define the green spaces and recreation areas of the city, and another layer with the inhabitants georeferenced as points⁵. A buffer will be applied (GIS geo-process tool) with the aim of creating proximity domains for the geometry of both layers. The result of this operation will be a new layer that includes only those inhabitants who live close to a green space or a recreation area.

C | ASSOCIATED INDICATORS

- 04. Green spaces per inhabitant (Municipal System of Sustainability Indicators).

⁵ To obtain the layer of inhabitants georeferenced as points, a georeferenced municipal census cross-referenced to the local census data through a join operation must first be loaded into the GIS.

2.4.3. URBAN LAND AREA SUBJECT TO RECOVERY, RESTORATION OR IMPROVEMENT ACTIVITIES.

A | DEFINITION AND RELEVANCE

This indicator allows us to know how much urban land area (ha) will be subject to recovery, comprehensive restoration or improvement activities.

B | METHODOLOGY

The competent agency shall specify how much area in square metres (m²) of all spaces will be subject to these activities. This information will be collected in most cases by local entities (Planning Departments or the like).

The area of restored land will be included and the activities carried out must involve several measures to be considered comprehensive (green spaces, pavements, façades, stores, common areas, rubbish containers, urban furniture, etc.). It is not necessary for the restored land to have been previously contaminated.

C | ASSOCIATED INDICATORS

- 20. Acoustic comfort (Municipal System of Sustainability Indicators).
- EDUSI indicator (R065P).

2.5. BOOST URBAN REGENERATION.

2.5.1. IS THERE AN URBAN REGENERATION PLAN FOR NEIGHBOURHOODS THAT INCLUDES SOCIAL, ECONOMIC AND ENVIRONMENTAL IMPROVEMENT ACTIVITIES?

A | DEFINITION AND RELEVANCE

This indicator allows us to know whether there is a plan in place that links urban regeneration operations to social, educational and labour programmes that are intended to guarantee the comprehensive nature of the activities. These plans are particularly relevant in cities with identified vulnerable neighbourhoods, as per the Observatory of Urban Vulnerability in Spain, and should be supported as part of broad process of citizen participation throughout their development.

B | METHODOLOGY

The competent agency must indicate whether it has an urban neighbourhood regeneration plan, and if it does, specify its name, the stage it is in (planned, approved or executed) and the time period during which the Instrument is valid, as well as the vulnerable neighbourhoods involved, as per the Ministry of Development's Observatory of Urban Vulnerability in Spain.

If no plans are available in this regard, the commitments to be undertaken in this area for the duration of the Urban Agenda will be specified.

C | ASSOCIATED INDICATORS

- EDUSI indicator (E059).

2.5.2. BUDGET FOR URBAN REGENERATION ACTIVITIES PLANNED FOR VULNERABLE NEIGHBOURHOODS FROM A SOCIAL, ECONOMIC OR ENVIRONMENTAL POINT OF VIEW.

A | DEFINITION AND RELEVANCE

This indicator reflects the amount of the investment made by the city in urban regeneration activities in those neighbourhoods identified as vulnerable areas, in keeping with the criteria of the Ministry of Development's Urban Vulnerability Observatory and other instruments.

B | METHODOLOGY

The data will be collected from the actions planned in these areas by the local entity and the following will be specified for each: the name; the annual budget (within the timeline of the Urban Agenda); the stage it is in (planned, approved or executed) and its execution timeline.

2.5.3. BUDGET FOR THE URBAN REHABILITATION ACTIVITIES CONTAINED IN PUBLIC HOUSING PLANS.

A | DEFINITION AND RELEVANCE

This indicator reflects the amount of investment made under public housing plans to carry out work to renovate buildings and homes; works to improve the quality and sustainability of the urban environment: works to build or re-build public spaces (landscaping, infrastructure, facilities, services to supply water, sanitation, energy, lighting, to collect, separate and manage waste, etc. and improve accessibility); and works to replace demolished buildings, within previously defined areas.

B | METHODOLOGY

The data will be collected from the actions planned in these areas in local budgets and the following will be specified for each: the name; the area it affects; the annual budget (within the timeline of the Urban Agenda); the stage it is in (planned, approved or executed) and its execution timeline and, if applicable, the programme of the Ministry of Development's National Housing Plan that it falls under.

2.6. IMPROVE THE QUALITY AND SUSTAINABILITY OF BUILDINGS.

2.6.1. IS THERE A BUILDING RENOVATION PLAN THAT DIAGNOSES THE SITUATION AND ESTABLISHES PRIORITIES AND ACTIONS TO IMPROVE BUILDINGS?

A | DEFINITION AND RELEVANCE

This indicator shows whether the competent agency has adopted measures to improve the conservation, safety and maintenance of buildings and the habitability of homes, with policies for renovating and upgrading the existing building stock.

B | METHODOLOGY

The competent agency must indicate whether it has a renovation plan for the building stock and, if it does, specify its name, the stage it is in (planned, approved or executed) and the time period during which the Instrument is valid.

If no plans are available in this regard, the commitments to be undertaken in this area for the duration of the Urban Agenda will be specified.

2.6.2. SURFACE AREA OF BUILDINGS SUBJECT TO RENOVATION ACTIVITIES.

A | DEFINITION AND RELEVANCE

This indicator allows us to know the built-up area of buildings subject to activities to improve their quality, energy efficiency and accessibility, as well as the surface area of buildings that are renovated as part of public aid programmes.

B | METHODOLOGY

By using the data on building renovation and remodelling licences, the competent agency will be able to estimate the percentage of built-up area of buildings that is renovated annually, as per the following expression:

$$\text{Surface Area renovated (\%)} = \frac{\text{Built-up area obtained from building renovation licences}}{\text{Total area of building stock}} \times 100$$

Moreover, the competent agency with knowledge of the renovated surface area of buildings where quality improvement, energy efficiency and/or accessibility activities have been carried out as part of a public aid programme, will be able to estimate the percentage of this area compared to the total renovated surface area.

$$\text{Area renovated with public aid (\% per year)} = \frac{\text{Area renovated with public aid}}{\Sigma \text{ Built-up surface area obtained from building renovation licences}} \times 100$$

2.6.3. BUILT-UP SURFACE AREA OBTAINED FROM BUILDING RENOVATION LICENCES.

A | DEFINITION AND RELEVANCE

This indicator allows us to know the total volume of renovated homes, including activities to improve quality, energy efficiency and accessibility, as well as the number of homes renovated as part of public aid programmes.

B | METHODOLOGY

The competent agency, based on data on housing renovation and refurbishment licences and on the information obtained from the housing census, will be able to estimate the percentage of homes renovated annually, according to the following expression:

$$\text{Renovated homes (\% per year)} = \frac{\text{Number of housing renovation and refurbishment licences}}{\text{Total number of dwellings}} \times 100$$

Moreover, the competent agency with knowledge of the number of homes where quality improvement, energy efficiency and/or accessibility activities have been carried out as part of a public aid programme, will be able to estimate the percentage of these homes compared to the total number of renovated homes.

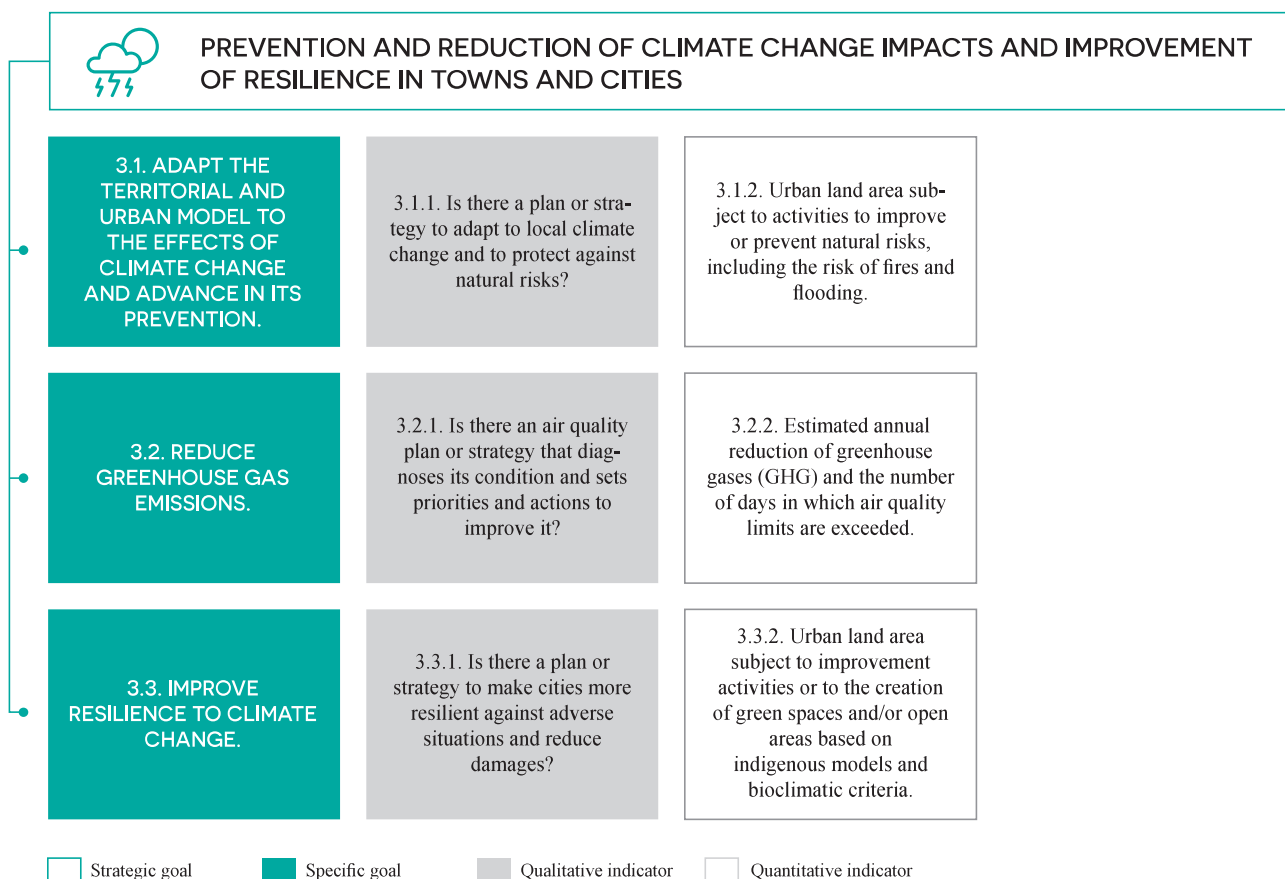
$$\text{Homes renovated with public aid (\% per year)} = \frac{\text{Number of homes with public support}}{\text{Total number of housing renovation licences}} \times 100$$

Once the official data on the housing licences granted by the local entity in the reference year is obtained, the percentage of unsubsidised homes and those subject to a subsidy scheme will be calculated based on all the licences granted.

C | ASSOCIATED INDICATORS

- EDUSI indicator (C040).

3 | CLIMATE CHANGE



3.1. ADAPT THE TERRITORIAL AND URBAN MODEL TO THE EFFECTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE AND ADVANCE IN ITS PREVENTION.

3.1.1. IS THERE A PLAN OR STRATEGY TO ADAPT TO LOCAL CLIMATE CHANGE AND PREVENT NATURAL RISKS?

A | DEFINITION AND RELEVANCE

This indicator allows us to know whether the city has adopted measures against climate change and activities that seek to prevent natural risks by including natural risk maps in planning, promoting prevention and adaptation actions in urban land that is susceptible to natural risks, as well as by implementing emergency plans to deal with climate change.

B | METHODOLOGY

The competent agency must indicate whether it has a climate change plan and strategies to reduce disaster risks that are in keeping with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, and if it does, specify their name, the stage they are in (planned, approved or executed) and the time period during which the Instrument is valid.

If no plans are available in this regard, the commitments to be undertaken in this area for the duration of the Urban Agenda will be specified, and particularly the targets for reducing the number of people affected by natural disasters and risks, based on data from previous years (dead, missing, injured, relocated or evacuated). It will also include the objective of reducing economic losses associated with disaster damage involving critical infrastructures and the interruption of basic services.

C | ASSOCIATED INDICATORS

- SDG 11.11.b.2. Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework 2015-2030.
- SDG 11.11.5.1. Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population.
- SDG 11.11.5.2. Direct economic loss in relation to global GDP, damage to critical infrastructure and number of disruptions to basic services, attributed to disasters.
- Commitments of the Mayors' Pact for Climate and Energy (PAES) to increase resistance to the impacts of climate change.

3.1.2. URBAN LAND AREA WHERE ACTIONS ARE PLANNED TO PREVENT NATURAL RISKS, INCLUDING THE RISK OF FIRES AND FLOODING.

A | DEFINITION AND RELEVANCE

This indicator allows us to know how much urban land area will be subject to improvement actions to reduce the possible effects of the natural risks that affect the city.

B | METHODOLOGY

The competent agency shall specify the surface area in square metres (m²) of all the areas that are affected by some risk (flooding, torrential rains, landslides, drought, earthquake, etc.) in which actions have been planned to mitigate the effects of these risks.

3.2. REDUCE GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS.

3.2.1. IS THERE AN AIR QUALITY PLAN OR STRATEGY THAT DIAGNOSES ITS CONDITION AND SETS PRIORITIES AND ACTIONS TO IMPROVE IT?

A | DEFINITION AND RELEVANCE

This indicator allows us to know whether the city has adopted measures to assess and improve air quality so as to minimise or avoid the negative impacts of atmospheric pollution and deal with its direct impact on human health.

B | METHODOLOGY

The competent agency must indicate whether it has a plan to monitor and improve air quality, and if it does, specify its name, the stage it is in (planned, approved or executed) and the time period during which the Instrument is valid. It will specify whether it has an Air Quality Monitoring and Control Network that can provide data from the sensors located in its stations.

If no plans are available in this regard, the commitments to be undertaken in this area for the duration of the Urban Agenda will be specified. These will consider the fact that the air quality levels obtained in a certain area depend not only on the emissions to which it is subjected, but also on its geography and, above all, on the prevailing weather, with frequent variations between the different years studied.

C | ASSOCIATED INDICATORS

- SDG 11. 11.6.2. Average annual levels of fine particulates in cities.
- 19. Air quality (Municipal System of Sustainability Indicators).
- EDUSI indicator (R065N).

3.2.2. ESTIMATED ANNUAL REDUCTION IN GREENHOUSE GASES (GHG) AND NUMBER OF DAYS WHEN AIR QUALITY LIMITS ARE EXCEEDED.

A | DEFINITION AND RELEVANCE

This indicator will show the total estimate in the decrease in greenhouse gases (in equivalent tonnes of CO₂) at the end of the period specified for the urban agenda in terms of annual reduction (not the total reduction that has taken place over the entire period).

This indicator allows us to know the annual reduction in greenhouse gases (in equivalent tonnes of CO₂). It will also allow us to know the number of days per year in which bad air quality has been recorded based on the most relevant pollutants. According to the World Health Organization, air pollution is a major environmental risk to health and is estimated to cause around two million premature deaths per year. Exposure to air pollutants is beyond the control of individuals and requires action by public authorities at every level. From the data on pollutants, select the number of days per year with poor air quality according to the following criteria:

- SO₂: Number of days in which the daily statutory limit value of 125 µg/m³ is exceeded.
- CO: Number of days in which the daily maximum value of eight-hour mobile measurements of 120 µg/m³ is exceeded.
- NO_x: Los límites legislados son 200 µg/m³ horarios (que no deben superar 18 días al año) y 40 µg/m³ que no se debe superar de media al año.
- O₃: The statutory limits are 200 µg/m³ in one hour (limited to 18 days a year) and a maximum yearly average of 40 µg/m³.

- PM10: Number of days in which the daily statutory limit value of 50 µg/m³ is exceeded.

B | METHODOLOGY

In the case of renewable energy production, the estimate is based on the amount of primary energy produced by the facilities in a given year (either the year following completion of the project or the calendar year after completion of the project). Renewable energy is assumed to be GHG neutral and to replace non-renewable energy.

In the case of energy saving measures, the estimate is based on the amount of primary energy saved in the year when the actions are carried out (whether measured throughout the year following completion of the works or by calculating the savings over the course of the calendar year after the project is completed). The energy saved is assumed to replace non-renewable energy production.

When estimating the greenhouse gas emissions from non-renewable energy, or the production of this same energy from renewable sources, we take into account the total greenhouse gas emissions emitted per unit of production of non-renewable energy in Spain, which is 0.521 kg CO₂/kWh of final energy (factor taken from the report “CO₂ emission factors and primary energy pass-through coefficients for different final energy sources consumed in the building sector in Spain” (03/03/2014 version), written by IDAE and endorsed by MINETUR).

In the case of carbon sinks, the indicator’s value will be the theoretical (or design) tonnes of CO₂/year that will be reduced as a result of the operation to be carried out.

The competent agency shall provide the average annual levels of fine particulates (e.g. PM2.5 and PM10) and the number of days a year with bad air quality for each pollutant, i.e. the number of days per year that the limit value for each pollutant is exceeded.

C | ASSOCIATED INDICATORS

- Commitments to reduce CO₂ emissions in the Mayors’ Pact for Climate and Energy (PAES).
- 18. Equivalent CO₂ emissions (Municipal system of Sustainability Indicators).
- EDUSI indicator (C034).
- EDUSI indicator (R065N).

3.3. IMPROVE RESILIENCE TO CLIMATE CHANGE.

3.3.1. IS THERE A PLAN OR STRATEGY TO IMPROVE THE RESILIENCE OF CITIES AGAINST ADVERSE SITUATIONS AND TO REDUCE DAMAGE?

A | DEFINITION AND RELEVANCE

This indicator allows us to know whether measures have been taken to improve the resilience of the city in situations of disaster, danger or potential risk, if action protocols have been approved, if bioclimatic aspects of energy efficiency have been introduced into the construction and design of open spaces, and if deforestation reduction and the design of specific projects for flood damage prevention have been considered.

B | METHODOLOGY

The competent agency must indicate whether it has a Climate Change Resilience Plan and action protocols in the event of potential crises (supplies, strikes, malfunctions, natural disasters, etc.) and, if it does, specify their names, the stage they are in (planned, approved or executed) and the time period during which the Instrument is valid.

If no plans are available in this regard, the commitments to be undertaken in this area for the duration of the Urban Agenda will be specified.

C | ASSOCIATED INDICATORS

- SDG 11. 11.b.2. Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework 2015-2030.
- SDG 11. 11.5.1. Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population.
- SDG 11. 11.5.2. Direct economic loss in relation to global GDP, damage to critical infrastructure and number of disruptions to basic services, attributed to disasters.
- Commitments of the Mayors' Pact for Climate and Energy (PAES) to increase resistance to the impacts of climate change.

3.3.2. URBAN LAND AREA SUBJECT TO IMPROVEMENT ACTIONS OR TO THE CREATION OF GREEN AREAS AND/OR OPEN SPACES BASED ON AUTOCHTHONOUS MODELS AND BIOCLIMATIC CRITERIA.

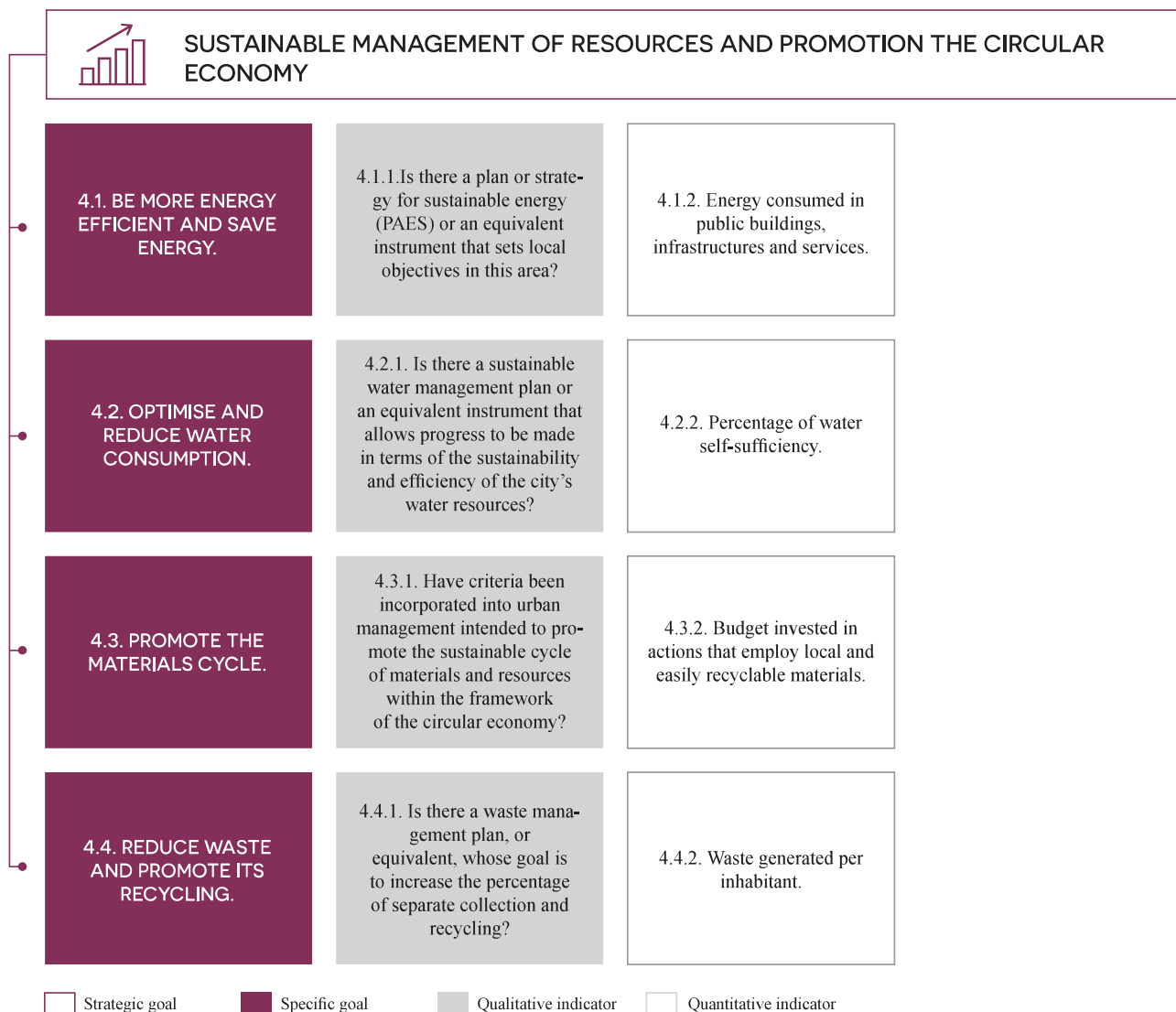
A | DEFINITION AND RELEVANCE

This indicator allows us to know how much urban land area will be subject to improvement actions or to the creation of open spaces and/or green areas in which bioclimatic criteria will be applied in the design and where native plant and animal species will be used.

B | METHODOLOGY

The competent agency shall specify the area in square metres (m²) of the newly created green areas or open spaces, or existing ones that are subject to improvement actions, where activities have been planned based on these criteria.

4 | SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF RESOURCES AND THE CIRCULAR ECONOMY



4.1. BE MORE ENERGY EFFICIENT AND SAVE ENERGY.

4.1.1. IS THERE A PLAN OR ACTION STRATEGY FOR SUSTAINABLE ENERGY (PAES) OR AN EQUIVALENT INSTRUMENT THAT SETS LOCAL TARGETS IN THIS AREA?

A | DEFINITION AND RELEVANCE

This indicator allows us to know whether the municipality has adopted measures to limit energy expenditure and promote energy savings and efficiency by taking into account urban morphology and the bioclimatic conditions in the city.

B | METHODOLOGY

The competent agency must indicate whether it has a Sustainable Energy Action Plan, and if it does, specify its name, the stage it is in (planned, approved or executed) and the time period during which the Instrument is valid.

If no plans are available in this regard, the commitments to be undertaken in this area for the duration of the Urban Agenda will be specified.

C | ASSOCIATED INDICATORS

- Commitments in the Mayors' Pact for Climate and Energy (PACES).

4.1.2. ENERGY CONSUMED BY PUBLIC BUILDINGS, INFRASTRUCTURES AND SERVICES.

A | DEFINITION AND RELEVANCE

This indicator estimates urban energy consumption per inhabitant, and takes into account the consumption of both energy and fuel.

Excessive energy consumption has a negative effect from a global point of view by collapsing natural resources and contributing to climate change. More sustainable urban energy management is needed, including reducing consumption and promoting renewable energy sources, as one of the lines of action in policies to mitigate the effects of climate change.

The reduction in annual primary energy consumption (KWh/year) in public buildings can also be estimated.

B | METHODOLOGY

To calculate it, the competent agency must have information on energy consumption per year (electricity, natural gas, hydrocarbons and LPG) and on the population census (number of inhabitants).

Once energy consumption per year is calculated, all the different energy consumption values must be converted to tonnes of oil equivalent (toe) by using the existing equivalent conversion rules (e.g. 1 MWh equals 0.086 toe), so that consumption can be compared between them.

The number of inhabitants can be obtained as the sum of all the records existing in the population census.

The following expression may be applied:

$$\text{Energy consumption} \left(\frac{\text{toe}}{\text{inhab and year}} \right) = \frac{\text{Consumption of electricity + natural gas + hydrocarbons + LPG}}{\text{Number of inhabitants}} \times 100$$

For this indicator, it is also important to consider the breakdown by sector, such as the percentage of energy consumption in each sector (residential, commercial, industrial and transport) out of the total energy consumed.

Calculations for reducing the annual primary energy consumption (KWh/year) in public buildings will be based on the buildings' energy efficiency certificate (see Art.12.1.b of Directive 2010/31/EU). The value will be calculated using the energy certificates issued before and after the action taken to reduce consumption. The indicator will show the total decrease in annual consumption, and not the total consumption savings.

In accordance with the deadlines specified in the Directive, the indicator must be applied to all public buildings with a total usable surface area in excess of 250 m² and that will be renovated for this purpose.

C | ASSOCIATED INDICATORS

- Commitments in the Mayors' Pact for Climate and Energy (PAES).
- 14. Final energy consumption (Municipal System of Sustainability Indicators).
- 15. Local production of renewable energies (Municipal System of Sustainability Indicators).
- EDUSI indicator (R045D).
- EDUSI indicator (C032).
- EDUSI indicator (E001).

4.2. OPTIMISE AND REDUCE WATER CONSUMPTION.

4.2.1. IS THERE A SUSTAINABLE WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN OR AN EQUIVALENT INSTRUMENT THAT FURTHERS THE SUSTAINABILITY AND EFFICIENCY OF THE CITY'S WATER RESOURCES?

A | DEFINITION AND RELEVANCE

This indicator allows us to know whether the city has adopted measures to optimise and reduce water consumption by, among others, lowering water and energy consumption and emissions associated with the distribution and treatment of this resource, reducing losses caused in distribution networks through a tracking and periodic inspection plan, promoting efficient irrigation systems and encouraging rainwater collection in buildings.

B | METHODOLOGY

The competent agency must indicate the instruments that meet these criteria, detailing their name,

the phase they are currently in (planning, approved or executed) and their applicability timeline. If no instruments are available in this area, the commitments to be assumed in this area for the duration of the Urban Agenda will be specified.

4.2.2. PERCENT OF WATER SELF-SUFFICIENCY.

A | DEFINITION AND RELEVANCE

This indicator allows us to know the level of self-sufficiency in the urban water supply by minimising demand, recycling wastewater and relying on unconventional urban sources.

B | METHODOLOGY

The competent agency must indicate the percentage of the city's water supply that does not come from external sources. The contribution to the water supply from external consumers based on reclaimed internal marginal waters shall be considered for this purpose.

To calculate water self-sufficiency, it is necessary to estimate the total water demand, the total self-supply of water from internal sources and the total water supplied to external users from internal urban sources.

Internal sources are all those whose usable flow is generated within the city, notably: wastewater (grey and black) and rain collected on building rooftops. When the runoff that is generated outside building rooftops can be stored and reused after it is processed, it can also be added to this category.

C | ASSOCIATED INDICATORS

- 11. Urban water consumption (Municipal System of Sustainability Indicators).
- 12. Wastewater treatment (Municipal System of Sustainability Indicators).
- 13. Reuse of treated wastewater (Municipal System of Sustainability Indicators).

4.3. PROMOTE THE MATERIALS CYCLE.

4.3.1. HAVE CRITERIA BEEN INCORPORATED INTO URBAN MANAGEMENT IN ORDER TO PROMOTE THE CYCLE OF SUSTAINABLE MATERIALS AND RESOURCES AS PART OF THE CIRCULAR ECONOMY?

A | DEFINITION AND RELEVANCE

This indicator reflects the local commitment to the European goal of addressing the shortage of resources and promoting actions and the incorporation of criteria in urban management that favour the sustainable cycle of materials, in keeping with initiatives to build a Circular Economy in Europe.

B | METHODOLOGY

The competent agency must indicate the instruments that meet these criteria, detailing their name, the phase they are currently in (planning, approved or executed) and their applicability timeline. If no instruments are available in this area, the commitments to be assumed in this area for the duration of the Urban Agenda will be specified.

4.3.2. BUDGET INVESTED IN ACTIONS THAT USE LOCAL AND EASILY RECYCLABLE MATERIALS.

A | DEFINITION AND RELEVANCE

This indicator reflects the amount of public investment made in actions that employ recyclable and easily recyclable materials, as well as the shared use of infrastructure networks.

B | METHODOLOGY

The data will be collected from the activities in public budgets planned within these requirements, with the following being specified for each: the name; the annual budget (within the timeline of the Urban Agenda); the stage it is in (planned, approved or executed) and its execution timeline.

4.4. REDUCE WASTE AND PROMOTE ITS RECYCLING.

4.4.1. IS THERE A WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN, OR AN EQUIVALENT INSTRUMENT, THAT IS INTENDED TO INCREASE HOW MUCH WASTE IS COLLECTED SEPARATELY AND RECYCLED?

A | DEFINITION AND RELEVANCE

This indicator allows us to know whether measures have been adopted to promote the use of deposit and return systems, with the consequent saving in resources and lower environmental and socio-economic impacts. This is basic to the development of the circular economy and to promoting initiatives to prevent waste, use resources more effectively and shift towards more sustainable consumption patterns.

B | METHODOLOGY

The competent agency must indicate the instruments that meet these criteria, detailing their name, the phase they are currently in (planning, approved or executed) and their applicability timeline. If no instruments are available in this regard, the commitments to be assumed in this area for the duration of the Urban Agenda will be specified.

C | ASSOCIATED INDICATORS

- Objectives of the European Union's Circular Economy Package (CEP).

4.4.2. WASTE GENERATED PER INHABITANT.

A | DEFINITION AND RELEVANCE

This indicator measures the volume of solid urban waste generated per inhabitant per day, also taking into account the percent of separate collection.

Reducing, reusing and recycling the waste generated is one of the most necessary policies to achieve a positive impact on environmental conservation. An increase in the amount of waste generated per inhabitant causes health and environmental problems; therefore, in addition to having a suitable collection policy, reduction and recycling are essential habits that every citizen should implement.

B | METHODOLOGY

The competent agency, through the waste management department, must be aware of the total amount of municipal solid waste generated and the amount of urban waste collected separately to know the total and the volume of recycled municipal solid waste per year.

Once obtained, the indicator can be calculated by applying the corresponding formula for the volume of solid urban waste per inhabitant per day, and the percent of separate collection.

$$\text{Solid urban waste} = \frac{\text{Total volume of solid urban waste}}{\text{Number of inhabitants} \times 365}$$

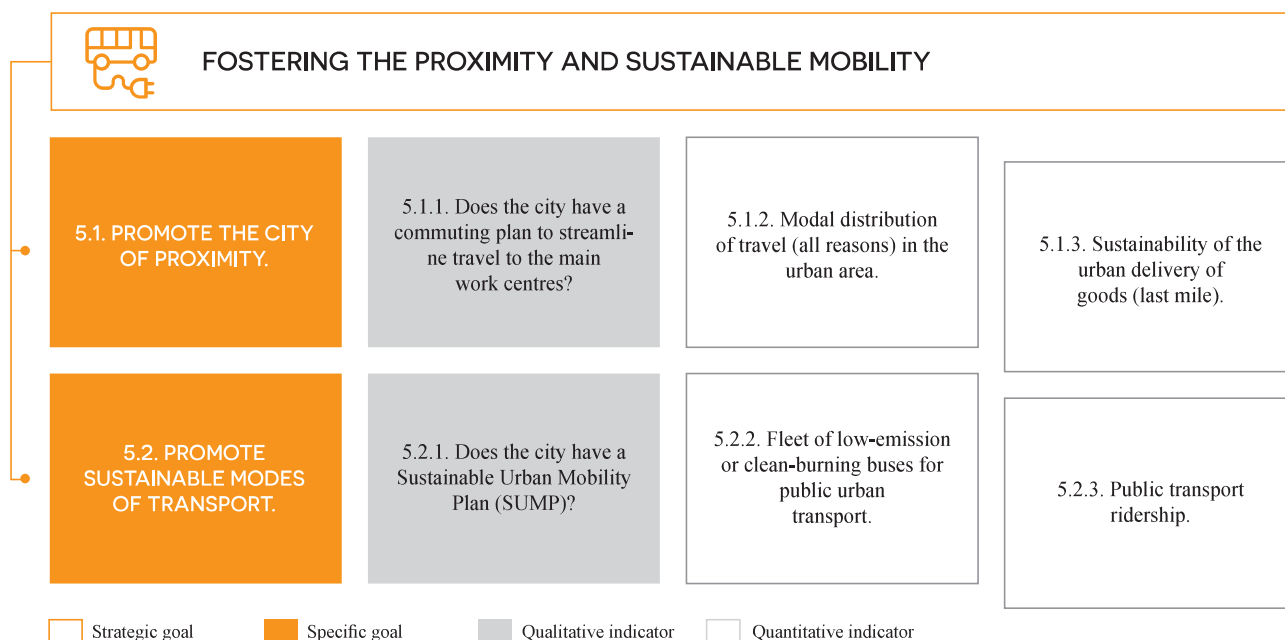
$$\text{Separate collection (\%)} = \frac{\text{Volume of solid urban waste collected separately}}{\text{Total volume of solid urban waste}} \times 100$$

Information will also be gathered on the volume of solid urban waste that may be the subject of illegal processing, dumping or discharges, along with the targets set up to eradicate these practices over the timeline of the Urban Agenda.

C | ASSOCIATED INDICATORS

- SDG 11. 11.6.1. Percentage of solid urban waste collected periodically that is properly disposed of with respect to the total waste generated by the city.
- 16. Generation of solid urban waste (Municipal System of Sustainability Indicators).
- 17. Net separate waste collection (Municipal System of Sustainability Indicators).

5 | MOBILITY AND TRANSPORT



5.1. PROMOTE THE CITY OF PROXIMITY.

5.1.1. DOES THE CITY HAVE A COMMUTING PLAN TO STREAMLINE TRAVEL TO THE MAIN WORK CENTRES?

A | DEFINITION AND RELEVANCE

This indicator allows us to know whether companies in the city - individually or as groups - have plans in place to promote sustainable and efficient mobility among their workers and customers.

B | METHODOLOGY

The competent agency must indicate the actions aimed at encouraging the city's leading work centres to create Commuting Plans, indicating the number of current commuting plans and the number of workers affected.

5.1.2. MODAL DISTRIBUTION OF TRAVEL (ALL REASONS) IN THE URBAN AREA.

A | DEFINITION AND RELEVANCE

The modal distribution of travel shows which modes of transport are primarily used by the public and their proportion to the total number of trips. The distribution of travel by means of transport in the urban area is useful for describing the sustainability of mobility in the city, and is clearly related to, among others, air pollution levels. Based on the information available on the use of public and private transport, the modal distribution of traffic is an essential figure for defining transport policies. The sustainable balance of mobility and the promotion of public and non-motorised means of transport is one of the main objectives for sustainable mobility.

B | METHODOLOGY

This information will be collected by the local entity or entities responsible for mobility (Municipal Transport Companies, Transport Consortiums, etc.).

The modes used for all travel for any purpose going to or from the city will be analysed. This information will be obtained based on figures from the demand for public modes of transport and mobility surveys, and rely on new sources of information from telematic systems.

$$\text{Car and motorcycle trips (\%)} = \frac{\text{No. of trips made by car and motorcycle}}{\text{Total number of trips}} \times 100$$

$$\text{Trips on public transport (\%)} = \frac{\text{No. of trips take on public transport}}{\text{Total number of trips}} \times 100$$

$$\text{Trips on bicycle (\%)} = \frac{\text{No. of trips made by bicycle}}{\text{Total number of trips}} \times 100$$

$$\text{Trips on foot (\%)} = \frac{\text{No. of trips made on foot}}{\text{Total number of trips}} \times 100$$

C | ASSOCIATED INDICATORS

- 07. Modal distribution of urban transport (Municipal System of Sustainability Indicators).
- 08. Road space for pedestrians (Municipal System of Sustainability Indicators).
- 09. Road space for bicycles (Municipal System of Sustainability Indicators).
- 10. Road space for public transport (Municipal System of Sustainability Indicators).

5.1.3. SUSTAINABILITY OF THE URBAN DELIVERY OF GOODS (LAST MILE).

A | DEFINITION AND RELEVANCE

The indicator reflects the load distribution facilities that make it possible to distribute goods with small vehicles. This requires freight storage and consolidation centres in urban areas.

B | FUENTE DE DATOS

Government agencies, authorisations for the distribution of goods and cargo distribution centres.

C | METHODOLOGY

$$\text{Density of cargo distribution centres (no. of centres/km}^2\text{)} = \frac{\text{No. of centres in the city}}{\text{Urban area (km}^2\text{)}} \times 100$$

5.2. PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE MODES OF TRANSPORT.

5.2.1. DOES THE CITY HAVE A SUSTAINABLE URBAN MOBILITY PLAN (SUMP)?

A | DEFINITION AND RELEVANCE

This indicator allows us to know whether measures have been adopted to promote sustainable and efficient mobility by trying to reduce travel in private transport and improving public transport systems so they become efficient, appealing, accessible and affordable to citizens, allow for improved quality in pedestrian travel and provide a clear commitment to promoting intermodality.

It is important to highlight the fundamental role of new technologies in this area. This area will also be addressed by making available bike hire systems in the city or vehicle hire platforms in the context of the collaborative economy.

A reference for preparing these plans is the “Practical Guide for Developing and Implementing Sustainable Urban Mobility Plans (SUMP)”⁶ written by the IDAE, which can be of great use to the local agency.

B | METHODOLOGY

The competent agency must indicate whether it has a Sustainable Urban Mobility Plan (SUMP), and if so, specify its name, the stage it is in (planned, approved or executed) and the time period during which the Instrument is valid.

If no plans are available in this area, the commitments to be undertaken in this area for the duration of the Urban Agenda will be specified, detailing the objective of increasing the number of people in the city with easy access to public transport, with information on gender, age and people with disabilities.

C | ASSOCIATED INDICATORS

- ISDG 11 indicator. 11.2.1. Proportion of population that has convenient access to public transport, by sex, age and persons with disabilities.
- Commitments to reduce CO2 emissions in the Mayors’ Pact for Climate and Energy (PAES).
- EDUSI indicator (EU01).

5.2.2. FLEET OF LOW-EMISSION OR CLEAN-BURNING BUSES FOR PUBLIC URBAN TRANSPORT.

A | DEFINITION AND RELEVANCE

The indicator determines the percentage of urban buses with low-emission engine technology in relation to the total fleet. It also determines the percentage of urban buses powered by fuels other than diesel, which emit little to no pollutants, in relation to the total fleet.

⁶http://www.idae.es/uploads/documentos/documentos_10251_Guia_PMUS_06_2735e0c1.pdf

European “Euro” regulations lay out requirements that regulate the acceptable limits of combustion gas emissions to be satisfied by all new vehicles in European Union Member States. European regulations on emissions for buses that were in force until 2014 use the Euro I (1992) to Euro VI (2013) labelling. Electric vehicles are not included in the “Euro” regulations.

B | METHODOLOGY

The competent agency shall identify the number of urban buses with low-emission engine technology, differentiating between Euro III or prior, Euro IV or later technology and clean fuels, in order to apply the following formulas:

$$\text{Buses with Euro III or prior technology (\%)} = \frac{\text{No. of Euro III or earlier buses}}{\text{Total number of buses}} \times 100$$

$$\text{Buses with Euro IV or later technology (\%)} = \frac{\text{No. of Euro IV or later buses}}{\text{Total number of buses}} \times 100$$

$$\text{Buses with “clean” fuels}^7 = \frac{\text{No. of buses with clean fuels}}{\text{Total number of buses}} \times 100$$

C | ASSOCIATED INDICATORS

- Commitments to reduce CO2 emissions in the Mayors’ Pact for Climate and Energy (PAES).

5.2.3. NUMBER OF TRIPS ON PUBLIC TRANSPORT.

A | DEFINITION AND RELEVANCE

This indicator allows us to know the number of trips on public urban transport per year. It is advisable to clarify that the number of trips of each traveller will be counted, not the number of passengers, nor the number of trips of each vehicle. Public urban transport is that which services the urban and other land suitable for development or that links urban centres of the same municipality. Taxis are not included. In urban areas consisting of more than one municipality, inter-urban transport between these municipalities will also be considered.

B | METHODOLOGY

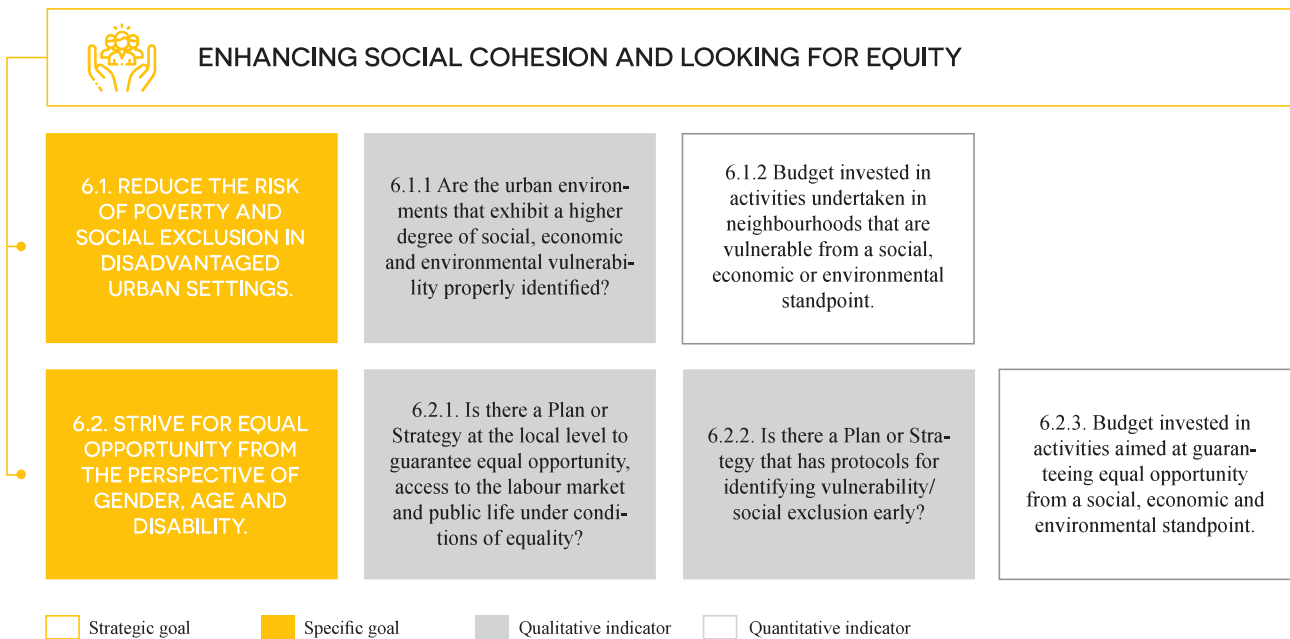
The competent agency must provide the number of trips that each traveller takes on public collective urban transport per year. This information will, in most cases, be collected by the local entity (Municipal Transport Companies).

C | ASSOCIATED INDICATORS

- EDUSI indicator (R045C).

⁷ “Clean” or low-pollution fuels: CNG, LPG, hybrids, biodiesel or electrics.

6 | SOCIAL COHESION AND EQUAL OPPORTUNITY



6.1. ENHANCING SOCIAL COHESION AND LOOKING FOR EQUITY.

6.1.1 ARE THE URBAN ENVIRONMENTS THAT EXHIBIT A HIGHER DEGREE OF SOCIAL, ECONOMIC AND ENVIRONMENTAL VULNERABILITY PROPERLY IDENTIFIED?

A | DEFINITION AND RELEVANCE

This indicator reflects the attention paid to urban neighbourhoods or environments that have a greater degree of social, economic and environmental vulnerability, the goal being to promote equality in urban development and fight against pockets of poverty and social exclusion.

B | METHODOLOGY

The data will be collected from the activities carried out in this area by the public agencies. The set of urban environments identified as vulnerable or requiring priority attention within the context of the city will be identified.

The methodology of the Ministry of Development's Urban Sustainability Observatory in Spain may be used as a reference.

6.1.2 BUDGET INVESTED IN ACTIVITIES CARRIED OUT IN VULNERABLE NEIGHBOURHOODS FROM A SOCIAL, ECONOMIC OR ENVIRONMENTAL STANDPOINT.

A | DEFINITION AND RELEVANCE

This indicator reflects the amount of investment made in the city's most disadvantaged neighbour-

hoods. The measures will seek to reduce inequalities and social exclusion by promoting the use of public spaces as an element of cohesion and coexistence among citizens. It would be advisable to take into account citizen participation when defining the budgets. Priority will be given to those neighbourhoods identified as vulnerable by the Local Entity, as well as to those listed in the Observatory of Urban Vulnerability in Spain as vulnerable neighbourhoods.

B | METHODOLOGY

The data will be collected from the actions planned in these areas in local budgets and the following will be specified for each: the name; the area it affects; the annual budget (within the timeline of the Urban Agenda); the stage it is in (planned, approved or executed) and its execution timeline.

6.2. STRIVE FOR EQUAL OPPORTUNITY FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF GENDER, AGE AND DISABILITY.

6.2.1. IS THERE A PLAN OR STRATEGY AT THE LOCAL LEVEL TO GUARANTEE EQUAL OPPORTUNITY, ACCESS TO THE LABOUR MARKET AND PUBLIC LIFE UNDER CONDITIONS OF EQUALITY?

A | DEFINITION AND RELEVANCE

This indicator allows us to know whether the situation has been diagnosed in order to integrate the perspective of equal opportunities between men and women; as well as the situation of certain groups at risk of social exclusion by incorporating the gender perspective into administrative structures and into the design of the activities planned in the city. The inclusion of this perspective in city planning will often lead to actions that increase the number of parks (elderly and children); actions to localise activities that reduce distances between employment and housing, and thus shorten commute times; actions to improve citizen safety (lighting, urban furniture, etc.); improved accessibility (wide pavements that facilitate accessibility, etc.); actions that promote work-life balance (provide schools for children, social services for the elderly, working hours, etc.).

B | METHODOLOGY

The competent agency must indicate whether it has an Equal Opportunity Plan, and if so, specify its name, the stage it is in (planned, approved or executed) and the time period during which the Instrument is valid. The indicators contained in this plan must specifically include targets for eradicating violence against women.

If no plans are available in this regard, the commitments to be undertaken in this area for the duration of the Urban Agenda will be specified, and objectives will be set for reducing and eradicating cases of domestic or sexual abuse based on data from previous years.

As a reference for preparing these plans, it should be noted that there are two documents that can

be of great use to the Local Entity, a “Manual for writing a company equality plan”⁸, prepared by the Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality, and a “Guide for Preparing Local Equality Plans”⁹, drawn up by the FEMP.

C | ASSOCIATED INDICATORS

- SDG 11. 11.7.2. Proportion of female victims of physical violence or sexual harassment, by perpetrator and place of the act.
- 21. Population ageing (Municipal System of Sustainability Indicators).
- 22. Population of foreign nationality (Municipal System of Sustainability Indicators).
- 27. Satisfaction of citizens with the local community (Municipal System of Sustainability Indicators).
- 28. Association rate (Municipal System of Sustainability Indicators).

6.2.2. IS THERE A PLAN OR STRATEGY THAT CONTAINS EARLY DETECTION PROTOCOLS FOR VULNERABILITY/SOCIAL EXCLUSION?

A | DEFINITION AND RELEVANCE

This indicator allows us to know whether the municipality, through its social services, has early detection measures to identify vulnerability or social exclusion in relation to the processes of illegal occupation of land and buildings, with spaces and coordination services between Social Services, Housing, Citizen Safety and Health to help the most vulnerable people.

B | METHODOLOGY

La Administración competente deberá indicar si dispone o no de algún Plan que lleve a cabo protocolos de detección temprana de la vulnerabilidad, y en su caso, especificará su nombre, la fase en la que se encuentra (en elaboración, aprobado o ejecutado) y el periodo temporal de vigencia del Instrumento.

En caso de no disponer de ningún Plan en esta materia, se indicarán los compromisos a asumir en este ámbito a lo largo del periodo de la Agenda Urbana.

6.2.3. PRESUPUESTO INVERTIDO EN ACTUACIONES DESTINADAS A GARANTIZAR LA IGUALDAD DE OPORTUNIDADES DESDE EL PUNTO DE VISTA SOCIAL, ECONÓMICO O AMBIENTAL.

A | DEFINITION AND RELEVANCE

The competent agency must indicate whether it has a plan to identify vulnerability early, and if so, specify its name, the stage it is in (planned, approved or executed) and the time period during

⁸ www.igualdadenaempresa.es/recursos/herramientas/home.htm

⁹ <http://femp.femp.es/files/566-182-archivo/Guia%20elaboracion%20Planes%20Locales%20Igualdad.pdf>

which the Instrument is valid.

If no plans are available in this regard, the commitments to be undertaken in this area for the duration of the Urban Agenda will be specified.

B | METHODOLOGY

El dato se recogerá de las actuaciones previstas dirigidas a estos colectivos en los presupuestos públicos y se indicará de cada una de ellas: el nombre; el ámbito al que afecta; el presupuesto anualizado (en el ámbito temporal de la Agenda Urbana); la fase en la que se encuentra (en elaboración, aprobado o ejecutado) y el periodo temporal que abarca su ejecución.

7 | URBAN ECONOMY



PROMOTING AND ENCOURAGING THE URBAN ECONOMY

7.1. SEEK LOCAL PRODUCTIVITY, JOB CREATION AND THE DYNAMISATION AND DIVERSIFICATION OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY.

7.1.1. Is there a plan, or an equivalent instrument, to improve the local economy and competitiveness that contains actions involving employment and economic activity?

7.1.2. Budget of the actions planned to boost local businesses and industry and promote sustainable tourism activity.

7.2. PROMOTE SMART, SUSTAINABLE AND QUALITY TOURISM AND THE KEY SECTORS OF THE LOCAL ECONOMY.

7.2.1. Is there a specific plan for economic reactivation and innovation in the field of smart, sustainable tourism and commerce and industry in the city or urban area?

7.2.2. Number of visitors attracted by the cultural, natural and scenic heritage.

□ Strategic goal

■ Specific goal

■ Qualitative indicator

□ Quantitative indicator

7.1. SEEK LOCAL PRODUCTIVITY, JOB CREATION AND THE DYNAMISATION AND DIVERSIFICATION OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY.

7.1.1. IS THERE A PLAN, OR AN EQUIVALENT INSTRUMENT, TO IMPROVE THE LOCAL ECONOMY AND COMPETITIVENESS THAT CONTAINS ACTIONS INVOLVING EMPLOYMENT AND ECONOMIC ACTIVITY?

A | DEFINITION AND RELEVANCE

This indicator allows us to know whether measures have been adopted to boost the economy in order to diversify the production structure of the city and generate new employment opportunities for its citizens. It would be advisable to include actions that promote collaboration between the public and local associations in order to ensure that the population is involved in this economic process.

B | METHODOLOGY

The competent agency must indicate the planning instruments that identify these values, detailing their name, the phase they are currently in (planning, approved or executed) and their applicability timeline. If no instruments are available in this area, the commitments to be assumed in this area for the duration of the Urban Agenda will be specified.

C | ASSOCIATED INDICATORS

- 24. Active population (Municipal System of Sustainability Indicators).
- 25. Self-contained employment (Municipal System of Sustainability Indicators).

7.1.2. BUDGET FOR THE ACTIONS PLANNED TO ENHANCE LOCAL COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY AND PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE TOURISM ACTIVITY.

A | DEFINITION AND RELEVANCE

This indicator reflects the amount invested in order to incentivise the local economy. A part of this investment will be used to conduct analyses and studies that yield up-to-date information on the education, training and employment situation of the local population. In addition, access to new consumption modes will be promoted in order to leverage the benefits of the economy. Also encouraged will be the setting aside of spaces to market local products in order to encourage as much as possible the economic exchange with rural areas and promote the incorporation of new technologies in local companies.

B | METHODOLOGY

The data will be collected from the actions planned in these areas in local budgets and the following will be specified for each: the name; the area it affects; the annual budget (within the timeline of the Urban Agenda); the stage it is in (planned, approved or executed) and its execution timeline.

7.2. PROMOTE SMART, SUSTAINABLE AND QUALITY TOURISM AND THE KEY SECTORS OF THE LOCAL ECONOMY.

7.2.1. IS THERE A SPECIFIC PLAN OF ECONOMIC REACTIVATION AND INNOVATION INVOLVING SMART AND SUSTAINABLE TOURISM, TRADE AND INDUSTRY IN THE CITY OR URBAN AREA?

A | DEFINITION AND RELEVANCE

This indicator allows us to know whether there are plans to promote smart and sustainable tourism that address the current and future economic, social and environmental effects and meet the needs of visitors, industry, entrepreneurs and local communities. Plans to strengthen and boost local trade and industry and economic activities specific to the city and tourist destination will also be considered, in keeping with the criteria set up in the Smart Tourism Destination methodology, which includes the areas of governance, innovation, sustainability, technology and accessibility.

B | METHODOLOGY

The competent agency must indicate the planning instruments that identify these values, detailing their name, the phase they are currently in (planning, approved or executed) and their applicability timeline. If no instruments are available in this area, the commitments to be assumed in this area for the duration of the Urban Agenda will be specified.

7.2.2. NUMBER OF VISITORS ATTRACTED BY THE CULTURAL, NATURAL AND SCENIC HERITAGE.

A | DEFINITION AND RELEVANCE

This indicator allows us to know the increase in the number of visitors attracted by the cultural and scenic wealth of cities.

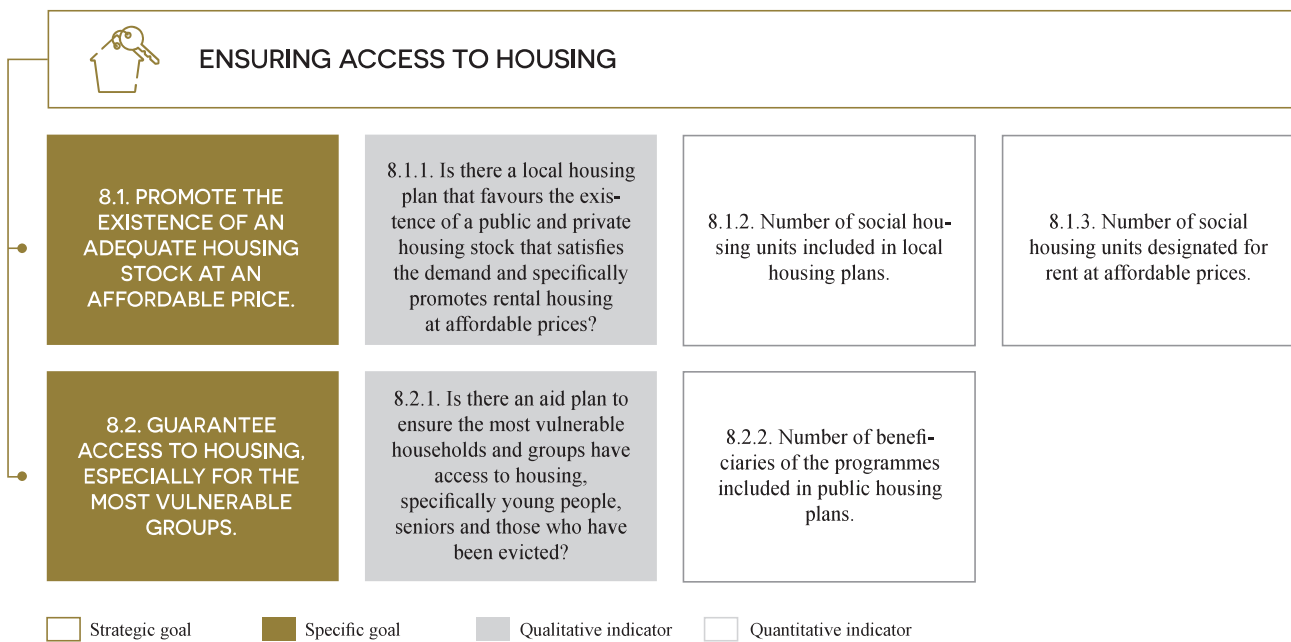
B | METHODOLOGY

The competent agency must provide the number of visitors per year received by the city; visits will be counted regardless of whether they involve the same person. In the case of groups, the number of visits counted will be the same as the number of individuals in the group. In most cases, this information will be collected by the municipality itself (Municipal Tourism Office) and can be based on an analysis of the demand, describing the method used.

C | ASSOCIATED INDICATORS

- EDUSI indicator (C009).
- EDUSI indicator (R063L).

8 | HOUSING



8.1. PROMOTE THE EXISTENCE OF AN ADEQUATE HOUSING STOCK AT AN AFFORDABLE PRICE.

8.1.1. IS THERE A LOCAL HOUSING PLAN THAT FAVOURS THE EXISTENCE OF A PUBLIC AND PRIVATE HOUSING STOCK THAT SATISFIES DEMAND AND SPECIFICALLY PROMOTES RENTING AT AFFORDABLE PRICES?

A | DEFINITION AND RELEVANCE

This indicator allows us to know whether measures have been taken to promote the use of empty homes that can be designated for residential use and promote rental as a way to balance out this form of tenure with home ownership and to promote social housing, not only for new developments, but by reusing vacant or secondary homes, promoting the renovation and re-use of the existing housing stock. Similarly, the plans will incorporate an analysis of potential situations involving inadequate housing and illegal settlements in the city, the measures aimed at correcting these situations, as well as an analysis and delimitation of those territorial areas most affected by dynamics of rising housing prices, both for sale and for rent.

B | METHODOLOGY

The competent agency must indicate whether it has a Housing Plan with these requirements, and if so, specify its name, the stage it is in (planned, approved or executed) and the time period during which the Instrument is valid. It shall also specify any connection with the programmes of the Ministry of Development's National Housing Plan.

If no plans are available in this regard, the commitments to be undertaken in this area for the duration of the Urban Agenda will be specified and a goal set for reducing the number of people and households living in slums, illegal settlements or inadequate housing.

C | ASSOCIATED INDICATORS

- SDG 11. 11.1.1. Proportion of the urban population living in slums, makeshift settlements or inadequate housing.

8.1.2. NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS LIVING IN SOCIAL HOUSING INCLUDED IN LOCAL HOUSING PLANS.

A | DEFINITION AND RELEVANCE

This indicator allows us to forecast the availability and incorporation of social housing in the market, especially that which has resulted from actions taken to renovate the existing building stock and to increase the public or private housing stock designated for rent at affordable prices.

B | METHODOLOGY

The competent agency shall identify the number of homes subject to social housing schemes that will be added to the market within the timeline of the Urban Agenda.

8.1.3. NUMBER OF SOCIAL HOUSING UNITS DESIGNATED FOR RENTAL AT AFFORDABLE PRICES.

A | DEFINITION AND RELEVANCE

This indicator allows us to know how many social housing units designated for rent at affordable prices will be made available to vulnerable groups and households that have problems accessing rental housing at market prices.

B | METHODOLOGY

The competent agency will identify the number of existing or planned social housing units designated for rent within the timeline of the Urban Agenda. Publicly owned housing must be identified, as well as housing belonging to non-profit or similar entities that is permanently subject to rent-control schemes.

8.2. GUARANTEE ACCESS TO HOUSING, ESPECIALLY FOR THE MOST VULNERABLE GROUPS.

8.2.1. IS THERE AN AID PLAN TO ENSURE THE MOST VULNERABLE HOUSEHOLDS AND GROUPS HAVE ACCESS TO HOUSING, SPECIFICALLY YOUNG PEOPLE, SENIORS AND THOSE WHO HAVE BEEN EVICTED?

A | DEFINITION AND RELEVANCE

This indicator allows us to know if there are public aid plans intended to provide access to housing to households with fewer economic resources, as well as to groups with a greater degree of social and economic vulnerability, and particularly to young people - to facilitate their emancipation and access to their first home - and the elderly, in a way that addresses demographic challenges and the ageing phenomenon. Developing these plans will require analysing the problem of evictions, establishing monitoring and evaluation measures and implementing early prevention and action protocols when evictions affect vulnerable households.

B | METHODOLOGY

The competent agency must indicate whether it has a Housing Plan with these requirements, and if so, specify its name, the stage it is in (planned, approved or executed) and the time period during which the Instrument is valid. It shall also specify any connection with the programmes of the Ministry of Development's National Housing Plan.

If no plans are available in this regard, the commitments to be undertaken in this area for the duration of the Urban Agenda will be specified, taking into account the number of housing applications collected in the Official Register of Social Housing Applicants or similar, as well as price indices and data on housing accessibility in the city.

8.2.2. NUMBER OF PERSONS BENEFITING FROM THE PROGRAMMES INCLUDED IN PUBLIC HOUSING PLANS.

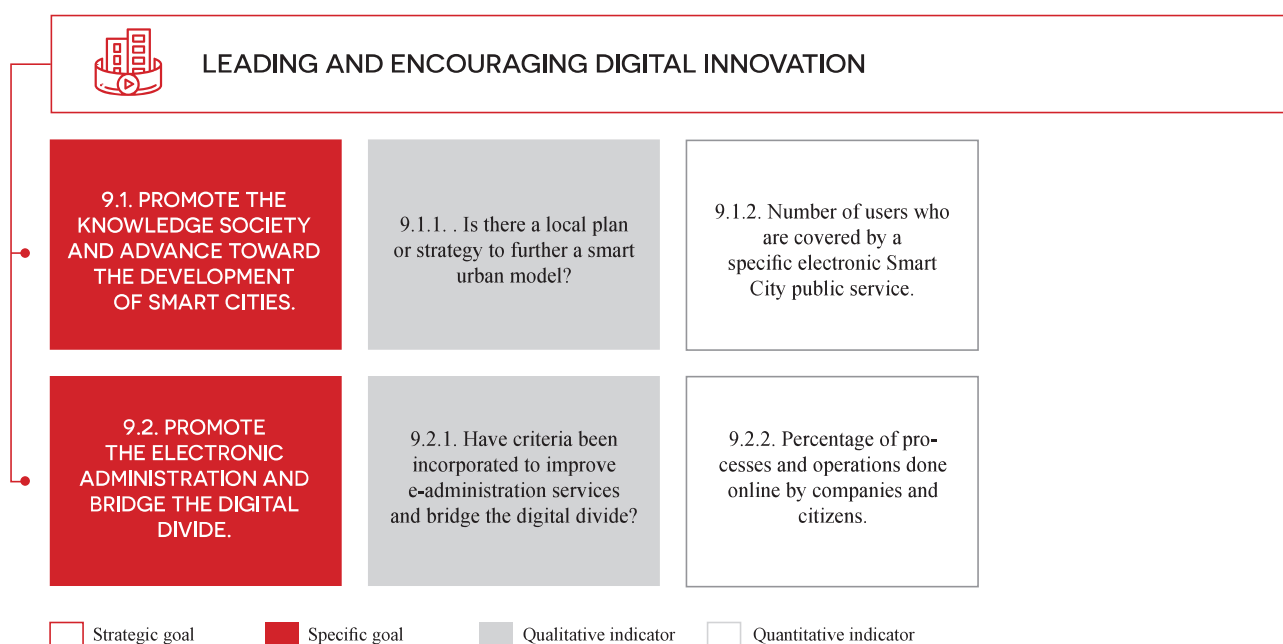
A | DEFINITION AND RELEVANCE

This indicator allows us to know the number of people who receive public aid to help them rent and renovate their primary residence as part of the Ministry of Development's National Housing Plan.

B | METHODOLOGY

The competent agency will identify the number of recipients of these public aids. A beneficiary is as defined in the National Housing Plan, and includes all those individuals who make up the family unit or household that receives the aid.

9 | DIGITAL ERA



9.1. PROMOTE THE KNOWLEDGE SOCIETY AND ADVANCE TOWARD THE DEVELOPMENT OF SMART CITIES.

9.1.1. IS THERE A LOCAL PLAN OR STRATEGY TO FURTHER DEVELOP A SMART URBAN MODEL?

A | DEFINITION AND RELEVANCE

This indicator allows us to know whether measures have been adopted that promote the horizontal incorporation of knowledge technologies in urban management through systems that ensure interoperability. The challenge for smart cities is to integrate the set of sectoral systems into a single comprehensive city management platform in order to achieve unified management and offer more efficient services.

B | METHODOLOGY

The competent agency must indicate whether it has a Smart City Plan, and if so, specify its name, the stage it is in (planned, approved or executed) and the time period during which the Instrument is valid. If the city is part of the Smart City network, it must indicate this.

If no plans are available in this regard, the commitments to be undertaken in this area for the duration of the Urban Agenda will be specified.

C | ASSOCIATED INDICATORS

- EDUSI indicator (R025B).

9.1.2. NUMBER OF USERS WHO ARE COVERED BY A CERTAIN ELECTRONIC SMART CITY PUBLIC SERVICE.

A | DEFINITION AND RELEVANCE

This indicator allows us to know how many users are using the applications, information systems or online services of the local entity. The count will include users of the services and information systems implemented, as well as users of facilities, corporate communication networks or Data Processing Centres (PDCs) that are going to be improved by the local entity.

B | METHODOLOGY

The number of users employing these services can be determined from the statistics of public agencies. Projects to define these services will have an estimate of these data in their cost-benefit analyses. All users will be taken into account, regardless of whether they are internal users of the public agency or external users.

C | ASSOCIATED INDICATORS

- EDUSI indicator (E016).
- EDUSI indicator (E024).

9.2. PROMOTE THE ELECTRONIC ADMINISTRATION AND BRIDGE THE DIGITAL DIVIDE.

9.2.1. HAVE CRITERIA BEEN INCORPORATED TO IMPROVE E-ADMINISTRATION SERVICES AND BRIDGE THE DIGITAL DIVIDE?

A | DEFINITION AND RELEVANCE

This indicator allows us to know whether management criteria have been incorporated that serve to promote digitisation and electronic administration to encourage greater efficiency and innovation as a way to interact more with the public. This will also include analysing the digital gap and adopting measures aimed at reducing it.

B | METHODOLOGY

The competent agency must indicate the criteria introduced and the instrument containing them, detailing their name, the phase they are currently in (planning, approved or executed) and their applicability timeline. If no significant advances have been made in this area, the commitments to be undertaken in this area for the duration of the Urban Agenda will be specified.

9.2.2. PERCENTAGE OF PROCESSES AND OPERATIONS DONE ONLINE BY COMPANIES AND CITIZENS.

A | DEFINITION AND RELEVANCE

This indicator allows us to know how many processes are being completed online out of all the processes carried out.

B | METHODOLOGY

The competent agency must be able to provide details on the number of processes and operations done online and the total number of processes. To help in this regard, the study on ICT in Local Entities is available from the Spanish Government's e-Administration portal¹⁰, which can be used as a support document to compare the services to be provided by city councils.

The data can be calculated using the following expression:

$$\text{Online procedures (\%)} = \frac{\text{Online procedures and paperwork}}{\text{Total procedures and paperwork}} \times 100$$

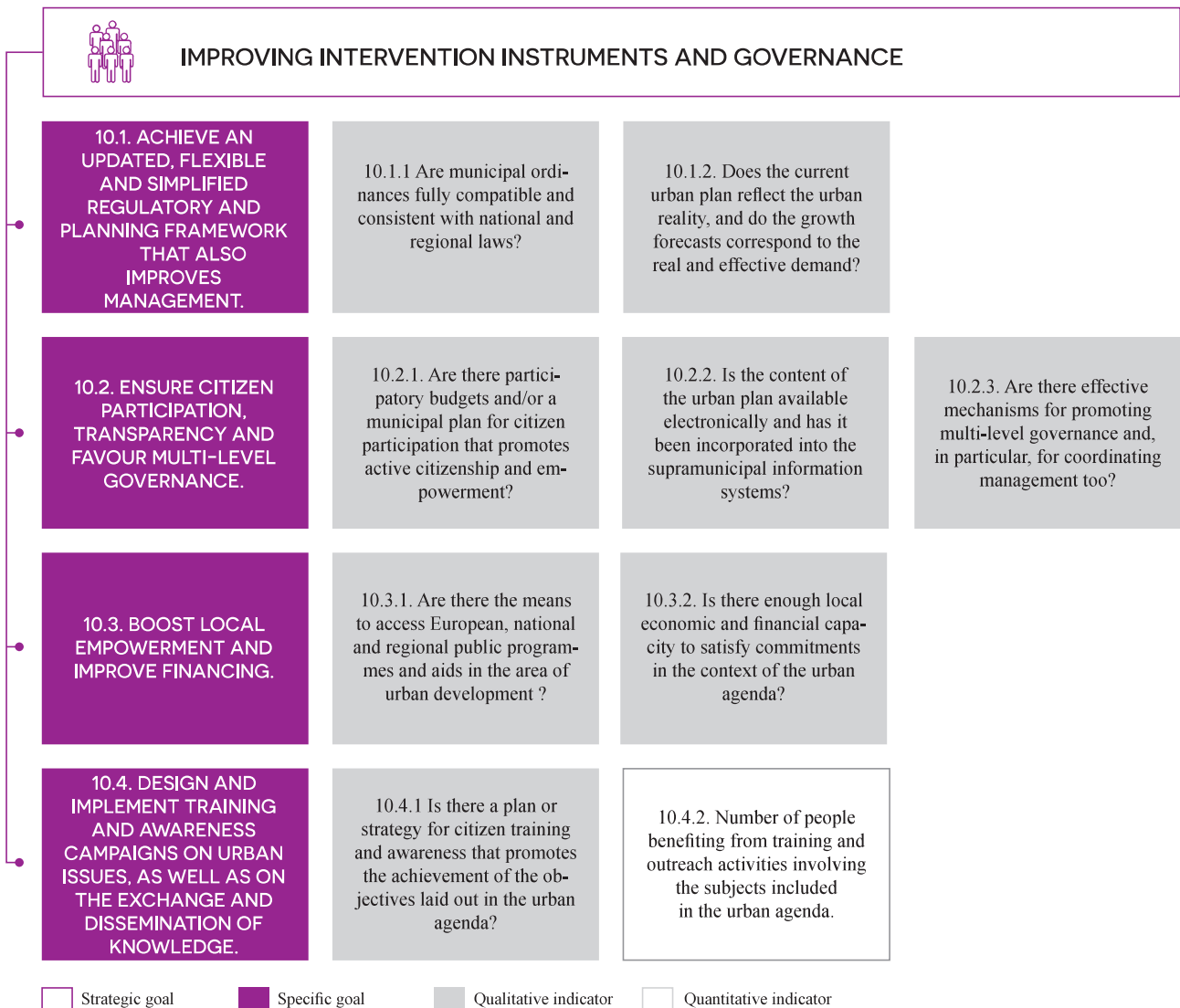
It must be noted that this indicator will be calculated by quantifying the number of procedures or operations available in the local government, not the number of cases associated with said procedures.

C | ASSOCIATED INDICATORS

- EDUSI indicator (R023N).

¹⁰ https://administracionelectronica.gob.es/pae_Home/pae_OBSAE/pae_Indicadores.html#.Wlh8MuRvTcs

10 | INSTRUMENTS



10.1. ACHIEVE AN UPDATED, FLEXIBLE AND SIMPLIFIED REGULATORY AND PLANNING FRAMEWORK THAT ALSO IMPROVES MANAGEMENT.

10.1.1 ARE MUNICIPAL ORDINANCES FULLY COMPATIBLE AND CONSISTENT WITH NATIONAL AND REGIONAL LAWS?

A | DEFINITION AND RELEVANCE

In order to achieve an updated, flexible and simplified regulatory and planning framework, it is essential for the local entity to have a municipal ordinance that is compatible with national and regional laws such that there are no loopholes or interpretation problems with either.

B | METHODOLOGY

The competent agency must indicate whether its municipal ordinances satisfy these requirements and if not, indicate the commitments to be undertaken in this area over the timeline of the Urban Agenda.

10.1.2. DOES THE CURRENT URBAN PLAN REFLECT THE URBAN REALITY, AND DO THE GROWTH FORECASTS CORRESPOND TO THE REAL AND EFFECTIVE DEMAND?

A | DEFINITION AND RELEVANCE

This indicator requires taking into account the date of approval of the current urban plan and the socio-economic circumstances on that date and compare them with the current context and needs of the city.

B | METHODOLOGY

The competent agency must indicate whether its current plan reflects the city's urban reality and if not, indicate the commitments to be undertaken in this area over the timeline of the Urban Agenda.

10.2. ENSURE CITIZEN PARTICIPATION, TRANSPARENCY AND FAVOUR MULTI-LEVEL GOVERNANCE.

10.2.1. ARE THERE PARTICIPATORY BUDGETS AND/OR A MUNICIPAL PLAN FOR CITIZEN PARTICIPATION THAT PROMOTES ACTIVE CITIZENSHIP AND EMPOWERMENT?

A | DEFINITION AND RELEVANCE

This indicator allows us to know whether measures have been adopted to maximise the efficiency and effectiveness of public agencies, to avoid duplication of efforts and develop formulas for open and transparent governance, with public e-administration services.

B | METHODOLOGY

The competent agency must indicate whether it has participatory budgets, as well as a Citizen Participation Plan, and if so, specify its name, the stage it is in (planned, approved or executed) and the time period during which the Instrument is valid.

If no plans are available in this regard, the commitments to be undertaken in this area for the duration of the Urban Agenda will be specified.

C | ASSOCIATED INDICATORS

- SDG 11. 11.3.2: Percentage of cities with a structure for civil society to participate directly in urban planning and management that works on a regular and democratic basis.

10.2.2. IS THE CONTENT OF THE URBAN PLAN AVAILABLE ELECTRONICALLY AND HAS IT BEEN INCORPORATED INTO THE SUPRAMUNICIPAL INFORMATION SYSTEMS?

A | DEFINITION AND RELEVANCE

New technologies have a direct influence on citizen participation and governance, so it is necessary to link sustainable urban development with the knowledge society. This requires digitising urban planning information such that it is accessible and transparent for all citizens through electronic means.

B | METHODOLOGY

The competent agency must be able to offer urban planning information (graphical and alphanumeric data) in digital form and contained in a Geographic Information System (GIS) that is accessible to all citizens through electronic means.

This information must be incorporated into the supramunicipal information systems (those of the regional governments and the Ministry of Development's Urban Information System (SIU)).

If digitised urban planning information or a GIS is not available, the commitments to be undertaken in this area for the duration of the Urban Agenda will be specified.

10.2.3. ARE THERE EFFECTIVE MECHANISMS AVAILABLE THAT FAVOUR MULTI-LEVEL GOVERNANCE AND, IN PARTICULAR, THE COORDINATION OF MANAGEMENT INSTRUMENTS?

A | DEFINITION AND RELEVANCE

This indicator allows us to know whether measures have been adopted that promote shared and integrated planning processes and strengthen horizontal (versus sectoral) collaboration instruments as a way of achieving a vision of the whole that optimises the use of resources.

B | METHODOLOGY

The competent agency must indicate the mechanisms in place that promote multilevel governance, detailing their name, the phase they are currently in (planning, approved or executed) and their applicability timeline. If no instruments are available in this regard, the commitments to be assumed in this area for the duration of the Urban Agenda will be specified.

10.3. BOOST LOCAL EMPOWERMENT AND IMPROVE FINANCING.

10.3.1. ARE THERE MEANS FOR ACCESSING EUROPEAN, NATIONAL AND REGIONAL PUBLIC PROGRAMMES AND AIDS IN THE AREA OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT?

A | DEFINITION AND RELEVANCE

This indicator allows us to know whether there is adequate knowledge of all the public aid programmes and lines of support (international, national, regional and local) that exist involving urban development that can further the goals of the Spanish Urban Agenda.

B | METHODOLOGY

The competent agency must indicate the resources available in this area and, if applicable, specify their name, the stage they are in (planned, approved or executed) and the time period during which the Instrument is valid.

If no instrument or resource is available in this regard, the commitments to be assumed in this area over the timeline of the Urban Agenda period shall be specified.

10.3.2. IS THE LOCAL ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL CAPACITY SUFFICIENT TO SATISFY THE COMMITMENTS IN THE CONTEXT OF THE URBAN AGENDA?

A | DEFINITION AND RELEVANCE

This indicator allows us to know if adequate compliance with the commitments undertaken in pursuit of the goals of the Spanish Urban Agenda can be guaranteed.

B | METHODOLOGY

The competent agency must submit an affidavit certifying there is sufficient credit, or that this credit can be secured, to carry out the commitments resulting from the Urban Agenda.

10.4. DESIGN AND IMPLEMENT TRAINING AND AWARENESS CAMPAIGNS ON URBAN ISSUES, AS WELL AS ON THE EXCHANGE AND DISSEMINATION OF KNOWLEDGE.

10.4.1 IS THERE A CITIZEN TRAINING AND AWARENESS PLAN OR STRATEGY THAT PROMOTES THE ACHIEVEMENT OF THE GOALS LAID OUT IN THE URBAN AGENDA?

A | DEFINITION AND RELEVANCE

This indicator allows us to know whether measures have been adopted to promote training for older people on e-administration and to generate a culture of citizen participation with suitable channels to make it real and effective.

B | METHODOLOGY

The competent agency must indicate whether it has a citizen training and awareness plan, and if so, specify its name, the stage it is in (planned, approved or executed) and the time period during

which the Instrument is valid.

If no plans are available in this regard, the commitments to be undertaken in this area for the duration of the Urban Agenda will be specified.

10.4.2. NUMBER OF PERSONS WHO BENEFIT FROM TRAINING AND AWARENESS ACTIVITIES INVOLVING THE TOPICS INCLUDED IN THE URBAN AGENDA.

A | DEFINITION AND RELEVANCE

This indicator allows us to know how many people have attended sessions and workshops on aspects included in the Urban Agenda.

B | METHODOLOGY

The competent agency must have data on the participants of the workshops that are provided mainly in the area of city planning.

STRATEGIC GOALS AND THEIR RELATIONSHIP WITH OTHER INITIATIVES AND PROJECTS

