

MUNICIPAL SUSTAINABILITY INDEX

MUNICIPALITY

2021



CATOLICA
CESOP • CENTRO DE ESTUDOS
E SONDAJENS DE OPINIÃO

LISBOA



CESOP
LOCAL

July, 2021

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We refer first of all to the National Statistical Institute of Portugal, which publishes on its website most of the indicators used in this work or the data necessary for their calculation, thus fulfilling its mission. We would also like to mention many other entities that produce and disseminate statistics and that, on their own initiative or at our request, shared statistical information essential to the development of this Index. It includes, the Portuguese Environment Agency, the High Commission for Migration, the European Blue Flag Association, the Commission for Citizenship and Gender Equality, the National Commission for the Promotion of the Rights and Protection of Children and Young People, the Directorate-General for Agriculture and Rural Development, the Directorate-General for Local Authorities, the Directorate-General for Education, the Directorate-General for Energy and Geology, the Directorate-General for Justice Policy, the Francisco Manuel dos Santos Foundation (Pordata), the Office for Strategy and Planning in the Ministry of Labour, Solidarity and Social Security, the Regulatory Authority for Water and Waste Services, the Institute for Nature Conservation and Forests, the Institute for Employment and Vocational Training, the National Institute of Health Doutor Ricardo Jorge, Quercus, the Service for Intervention in Addicted Behaviours and Dependencies, and Turismo de Portugal.

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A special acknowledgement to all the people from the municipalities in the CESOP-Local Network. We have received support, enthusiasm and participation from elected representatives and technicians that have greatly contributed to the improvement of the *Sustainable Territories* project and, in particular, to this ISM. The municipalities of Abrantes, Águeda, Braga, Cascais, Chamusca, Fundão, Horta, Lagoa, Lagos, Loures, Mação, Mafra, Matosinhos, Palmela, Porto, Santo Tirso, Sintra, Torres Novas, Torres Vedras, Valongo, Vila Franca de Xira and Famalicão contributed to the construction of the Municipal Sustainability Index 2021.

Together, we idealised and made the CESOP-Local Unit grow, the *Sustainable Territories* project and this Municipal Sustainability Index. Together we dreamt and made real the best that is done in terms of evaluation and monitoring of sustainable development at local level. The three who sign this document are grateful for the availability, the curiosity, the commitment, the questioning, the friendship that Fidalgo has offered us.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ABAE	European Blue Flag Association
ACM	High Commission for Migration
APA	Portuguese Environment Agency
CAE	Portuguese Classification of Economic Activities
CIG	Commission for Citizenship and Gender Equality
CLAIM	Local Support Centre for Migrant Integration
CNPDP CJ	National Commission for the Promotion of the Rights and Protection of Children and Young People
CO ₂	Carbon dioxide
CESOP	Centre for Studies and Opinion Surveys
DGADR	Directorate-General for Agriculture and Rural Development
DGEEC	Directorate-General for Education and Science Statistics
DGPJ	Directorate-General for Justice Policy
DGT	Directorate-General for the Territory
ERSAR	Water and Waste Services Regulatory Authority
GEP/MTSSS	Office for Strategy and Planning in the Ministry of Labour
IEFP	Institute for Employment and Vocational Training
INE	National Statistical Institute of Portugal
INSA	National Institute of Health Doutor Ricardo Jorge
IPSSs	Private Institutions of Social Solidarity
ISM	Municipal Sustainability Index
NUTS	Nomenclature of territorial units for statistics
OCDE	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
OMS	World Health Organization
ONU	United Nations
PERSU 2030	Strategic Plan for Solid Urban Waste 2030
PIB	Gross Domestic Product
PMII	Municipal Plans for Immigrant Integration
PNEC 2030	National Plan for Energy and Climate 2030
RNT	National Tourism Register
RSI	Social Insertion Income
RUB	Biodegradable Urban Waste
SICAD	Service for Intervention in Addicted Behaviours and Dependencies
SNIRH	National Water Resources Information System
SDSN	Sustainable Development Solutions Network
UNAIDS	The Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
VAB	Gross Value Added
VIH	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
VMR	Maximum Recommended Value

INTRODUCTION

“A to-do list...”

2030 AGENDA

On 1 January 2016 the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development came into effect. This Agenda consists of 17 goals to transform our world. As Ban Ki-moon, the UN Secretary-General at the time, said, these goals are “a to-do list for people and planet, and a blueprint for success”.

“This Agenda is a plan of action for people, planet and prosperity. It also seeks to strengthen universal peace in larger freedom. We recognise that eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions, including extreme poverty, is the greatest global challenge and an indispensable requirement for sustainable development.

All countries and all stakeholders, acting in collaborative partnership, will implement this plan. We are resolved to free the human race from the tyranny of poverty and want and to heal and secure our planet. We are determined to take the bold and transformative steps which are urgently needed to shift the world onto a sustainable and resilient path. As we embark on this collective journey, we pledge that no one will be left behind.

The 17 Sustainable Development Goals and 169 targets which we are announcing today demonstrate the scale and ambition of this new universal Agenda.



They seek to build on the Millennium Development Goals and complete what these did not achieve. They seek to realize the human rights of all and to achieve gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls. They are integrated and indivisible and balance the three dimensions of sustainable development: the economic, social and environmental.

The Goals and targets will stimulate action over the next fifteen years in areas of critical importance for humanity and the planet:

People. We are determined to end poverty and hunger, in all their forms and dimensions, and to ensure that all human beings can fulfil their potential in dignity and equality and in a healthy environment.

Planet. We are determined to protect the planet from degradation, including through sustainable consumption and production, sustainably managing its natural resources and taking urgent action on climate change, so that it can support the needs of the present and future generations.

Prosperity. We are determined to ensure that all human beings can enjoy prosperous and fulfilling lives and that economic, social and technological progress occurs in harmony with nature.

Peace. We are determined to foster peaceful, just and inclusive societies which are free from fear and violence. There can be no sustainable development without peace and no peace without sustainable development.

Partnership. We are determined to mobilize the means required to implement this Agenda through a revitalised Global Partnership for Sustainable Development, based on a spirit of strengthened global solidarity, focussed in particular on the needs of the poorest and most vulnerable and with the participation of all countries, all stakeholders and all people.

The interlinkages and integrated nature of the Sustainable Development Goals are of crucial importance in ensuring that the purpose of the new Agenda is realised. If we realize our ambitions across the full extent of the Agenda, the lives of all will be profoundly improved and our world will be transformed for the better.”.

Source: United Nation, *Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*

“Leave no one behind”

REALISATION AND LOCALISATION OF THE 2030 AGENDA

The 2030 Agenda sets 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDG), composed by 169 targets. On the 6th July 2017, the UN General Assembly approved a set of 252 indicators¹ that seek to reflect and measure accurately these targets (Resolution 71/313). These indicators were mostly designed for an overall assessment of each State. However, as reflected very well in Resolution 70/1, adopted by the General Assembly on 25 September 2015, “Leave no one behind” (p.3) “Recognizing that the dignity of the human person is fundamental, we wish to see the Goals and targets met for all nations and peoples and for all segments of society. And we will endeavour to reach the furthest behind first.” (p.3). For this reason, Resolution 71/313 clearly states that “Sustainable Development Goal indicators should be disaggregated, where relevant, by income, sex, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability and geographic location”.

Because the country is not homogenous and because we need everyone on board, we have tried to study the applicability of global indicators (those proposed in Resolution 71/313) to local reality, in line with what the National Statistical Institute of Portugal (INE)² is already doing for the national reality, seeking to maintain coherence and alignment between the various levels of analysis (global, national, local)

Whenever local level data are available for the indicators used by INE, we adopt these indicators. When this information is not disaggregated or does not exist at the municipal level, we try to determine if data is

available at the municipal level for the indicators proposed by various entities for monitoring the 2030 Agenda at the national or local level. This year, the indicators as well as the evaluation criteria have been revised and updated based on the following reference documents:

- IAEG-SDGs – *Global indicator framework for the Sustainable Development Goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development* (E/CN.3/2021/2, Annex)
- INE - *Objectivos de desenvolvimento sustentável - Agenda 2030. Indicadores para Portugal – 2010/2020*
- Eurostat - *Sustainable development in the European Union - Monitoring report on progress towards the SDGs in an EU context - 2021 edition*
- OCDE – *Measuring Distance to the SDG Targets* (2019 edition)
- OCDE – *A Territorial Approach to the Sustainable Development Goals*
- SDSN., Bertelsmann Stiftung, e Cambridge University Press – *Sustainable Development Report 2021. The Decade of Action for the Sustainable Development Goals*
- SDSN e IEEP – *Europe Sustainable Development Report 2020. Meeting the Sustainable Development Goals in the face of the COVID-19 pandemic*

In 2018 we presented the first version of a sustainable development index at municipal level. In 2019 and 2020 we presented improved versions of the first one. This document you are now reading is the fourth

¹ The number of indicators has since been revised to 247 by the United Nations Statistics Division in March 2020.

² INE, *Sustainable Development Goals*, 2018, 2019, 2020 and 2021

version of this our Municipal Sustainability Index. It is also (and always) a work in progress document, resulting from the investigation carried out by the CESOP-Local team and from the collaboration that the partner municipalities have been willing to offer in meetings and in digital forums created

for this purpose. Inspired by the SDG-Index³ methodology, it is an index that allows each municipality to obtain a diagnosis of its territory regarding each of the 17 SDGs and each of the targets and indicators analysed.

³ <https://www.sdgindex.org/>

THE MUNICIPAL SUSTAINABILITY INDEX

The fourth version of the ISM was established from data available on the websites of various institutions. The majority of the data was collected from the INE website⁴, but also from the PORDATA website⁵, and official websites of different General Directorates. Some State bodies and some private organisations collaborated by sharing with us data, disaggregated to municipal level, from their studies and reports.

This work is not completed. We seek a constant improvement of the quality of our data and indicators with the contribution of our partner municipalities and the different entities that produce and disseminate statistics in Portugal. Improvement that is reflected:

- **in the number of indicators.** This version of the ISM has 130 indicators (115 unique), related to 66 targets, improving the numbers from the previous year (129/123/101 indicators, related to 66/64/65 targets).

- **in standardisation and alignment.** The continuous improvement process through the standardisation of processes and criteria is more important than the increase in the number of indicators and targets covered, in order to align this Index with the work developed by the national and European statistical authorities.
- **in the graphic presentation.** Year after year, our commitment is to make our report simpler, more informative and easier to read. The changes from the first edition to this one are quite significant, as it seeks to bring more information related to the evolution of each indicator, focusing the analysis and the reading more on the path than on the point on the way.

The following figure shows the number of indicators that CESOP-Local was able to gather for each SDG and compares this number with the indicators proposed by the United Nations and with the sets of indicators used by Eurostat and INE.

⁴ www.ine.pt

⁵ www.pordata.pt

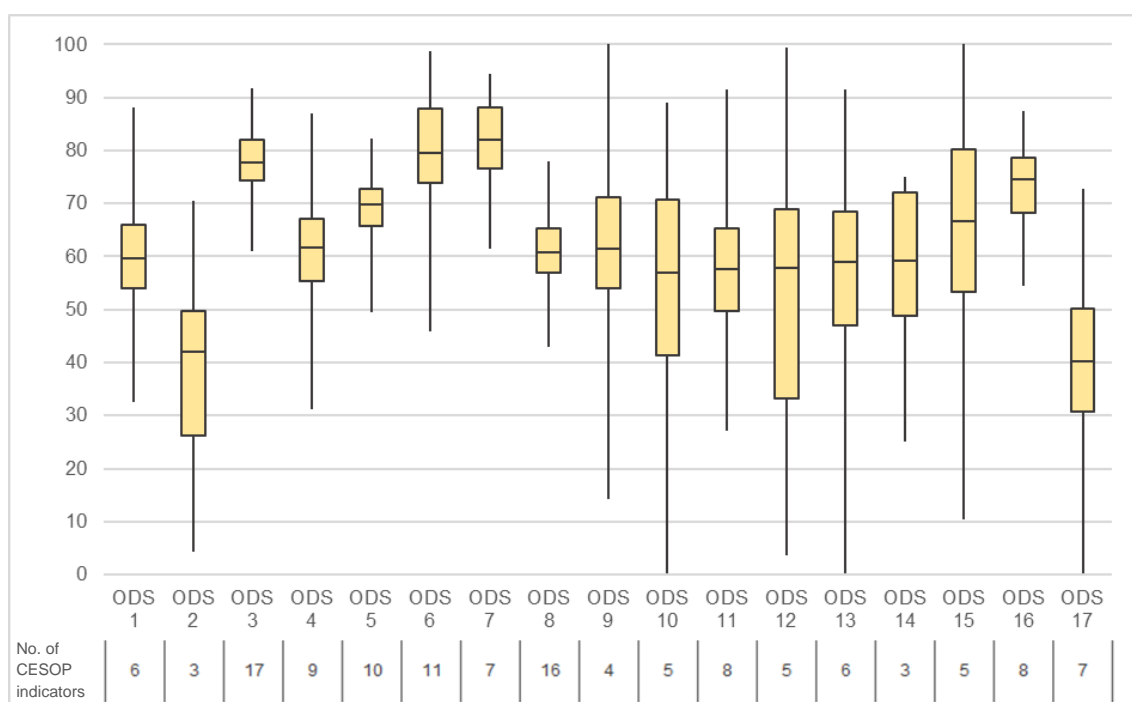
Number of indicators per SDG in the other monitoring reports *



Data availability at the local level. Data availability at the municipal level fluctuates considerably from SDG to SDG, and some SDGs have very few indicators. Consequently, the evaluation of the SDGs at the municipal level is sometimes dependent on a small number of indicators, which limits the scope of the information on the SDGs and, at the same time, creates issues in the distribution of values between municipalities.

We intend to illustrate this issue in graph 1. In this whiskers box plot, for each SDG, the maximum and minimum value (maximum and minimum limits of the vertical lines) obtained by municipalities in the country can be observed. The larger or smaller size of the box indicates greater or lesser dispersion in the distribution of results between municipalities.

Graph 1: Variation of municipalities' performance in meeting the Sustainable Development Goals



Definition of limits and normalisation of the indicators. Each indicator has its own unit of measurement. In order to be aggregated, all indicators have to be normalised, which means that they are all converted into a scale from 0 (zero) to 100 (one hundred). This requires the definition of a maximum value, which represents the objective to be reached, and a minimum value, which represents the starting point (e.g. 2015 value) or the minimum acceptable value. A definição destes valores-limite é crítica, pois influencia os resultados relativos de cada território. The criteria used in the

definition of limit values, classified according to the OECD methodology, are shown in the table below. The limit values defined for each of the indicators can be found in the Annexes to this report.

$$\frac{(\text{Municipality value} - \text{Minimum value})}{(\text{Maximum value} - \text{Minimum value})} \times 100$$

Normalisation formula

Means of setting limit values for indicators		
A1	SDG-based, absolute target in the future	End-value referred to in SDGs, e.g. infant mortality at 12 per 1 000 lives
A2	SDG-based, target relative to starting position	End-value referred to in SDGs, e.g. reduce by half the proportion of people living in poverty
B1	Other international agreement or shared aspirations, absolute target in the future	End-value set by International Agreements, Good Practices or other Established Frameworks, e.g. achieve 60% of municipal waste prepared for re-use and recycling (European Commission)
B2	Other international agreement or shared aspirations, target relative to starting position	End-value set by International Agreements, Good Practices or other Established Frameworks, e.g. Reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 60% compared with 2009 level (European Commission)
C1	No explicit value; performance benchmarked against OECD or EU top performers	End-value set by CESOP-Local by based on the 5 top performers within the country, OECD countries or EU countries in 2015
C2	No explicit value, estimated on the basis of national values	End-value set by CESOP-Local by based on country values in 2015: national average + or - standard deviation * 1.5
D	No normative direction	

RESULTS AND INTERPRETATION

The Municipal Sustainability Index is composed of 130 indicators. They represent the various targets set out in the 2030 Agenda and these, in turn, reflect the 17 SDGs. This index provides a global value that shows the municipality's position between the worst (0) and the best (100) possible regarding its sustainable development. Thus, for instance, a value of 62.8 means that, on average, 62.8% of the path to sustainable development is fulfilled.

Since a single number is a very reductive depiction of reality, the results for each municipality are also presented for each of the 5Ps (People, Planet, Prosperity, Peace and Partnerships) and for each of the GESA dimensions (Governance, Economy, Social, Environment). These are two ways of aggregating the 17 SDGs and targets of the 2030 Agenda, and present themselves as intuitive ways of reducing and presenting statistical information related to sustainable development.

From indicators to targets. The score for each target is the arithmetic mean of the scores of the indicators that constitute it.

From the targets for the SDGs. The score for each SDG is the arithmetic mean of the scores of the targets that constitute it.

From the SDGs to the 5Ps. The score of each of the 5Ps (People, Planet, Prosperity, Peace and Partnerships) is the arithmetic mean of the SDGs that are aggregated in it.

From the targets for the GESE. Each target was assigned with one or more of the GESE dimensions (Governance, Economy, Social, Environment). The score for each of these

four dimensions results from the arithmetic mean of the targets assigned to it.

This report uses a colour system to classify the municipality's situation for each indicator, target and SDG. The colours used, respecting the international colour system⁶, are green, yellow, orange and red. The meaning of the colours for indicators, targets and Sustainable Development Goals is as follows:

1. Indicators (only in the annex)
 - a. Indicator shown in **green** means that it is fully achieved;
 - b. Indicator shown in **yellow**, more than half of the path is completed;
 - c. Indicator shown in **orange**, less than half of the path has been completed;
 - d. Indicator shown in **red**, all the work is yet to be done.
2. Targets (only in the annex)
 - a. Green, if all indicators are green;
 - b. Yellow, if the average of the indicators' score is above 50 on a scale of 0 to 100;
 - c. Orange, if the average of the indicators' score is below 50;
 - d. Red, if all indicators are red.
3. Sustainable Development Goals
 - a. Green, if all targets are green;
 - b. Yellow, if the average of the two worst performing targets is above 50;
 - c. Orange, if the average of the two worst performing targets is below 50;
 - d. Red, if at least two targets are red.



Comparison Levels. In addition to the results of the municipality, this report also presents the results at the national level, and

⁶ <https://www.sdindex.org/>

the results of the NUTS II and NUTS III regions where the municipality is located. Since the third edition, the municipality has the possibility to compare itself with the average scores of the fifteen municipalities with the closest socio-economic profile. These groups of socio-economically comparable municipalities were defined by the office of the Secretary of State for Local Administration⁷.

Comparison with previous years. The number of indicators used, their limit values and even some calculation methodologies differ from year to year between editions of the ISM. To maintain comparability, ISM performance from previous years are recalculated according to the metrics used in the actual edition.

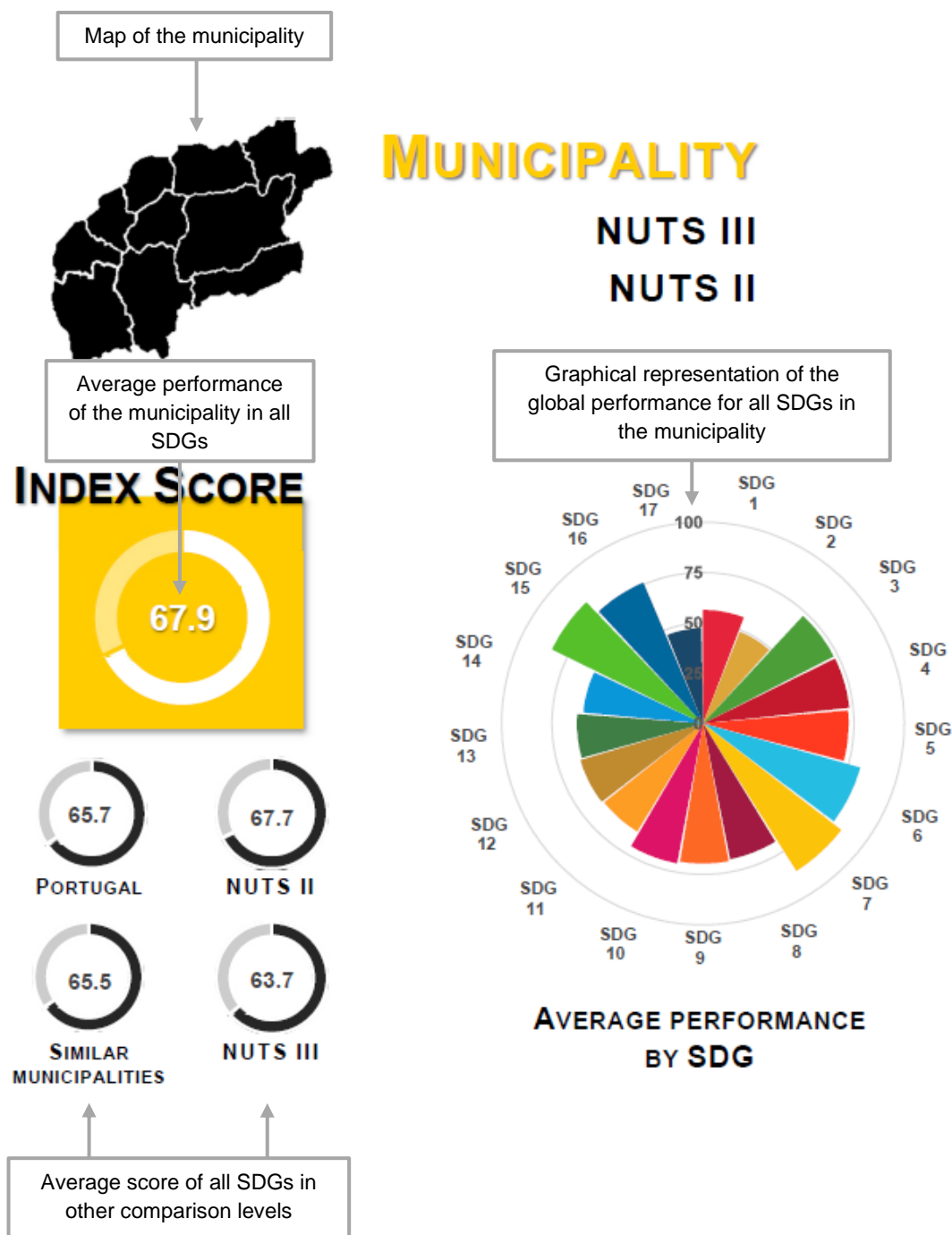
Throughout the report, a system of arrows is also used to classify the municipality's evolution for each indicator and SDGs. The meaning of the arrows, for indicators and Sustainable Development Goals, is as follow:

Meaning of the arrows showing the municipality's progress towards the 2030 Goal objectives	
Arrow	Description
	The municipality is on track to meet the 2030 targets, and progress is sufficient to achieve them
	The municipality is on track to meet the 2030 targets, but will not be able to achieve them if it continues its current trend
	The municipality is not making significant progress towards the 2030 targets
	The municipality is distancing itself from the 2030 targets
	The municipality is far from the 2030 target path

⁷ More information at <https://www.portalmunicipal.gov.pt/>

HOW TO READ THE VISUAL INFORMATION

First page of Global Results



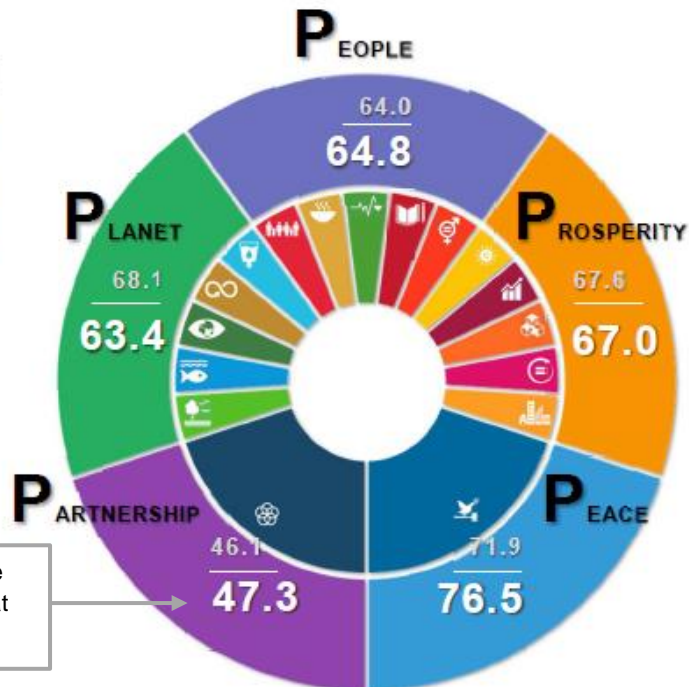
Second page of Global Results

RESULTS BY DIMENSIONS

5P's

The 5Ps were defined in the framework of the 2030 Agenda as the five crucial areas for humanity and for the planet. These 5Ps show that the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are interconnected and that in order to fulfil the Agenda, action must be taken on each of the SDGs.

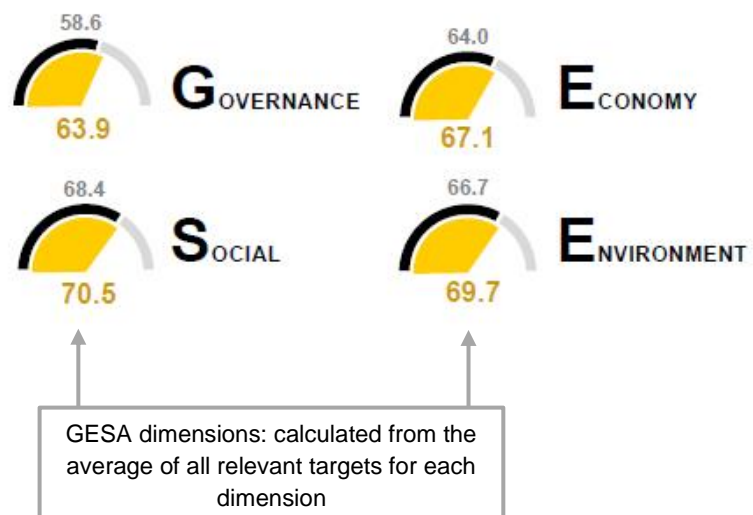
The 5 Ps: calculated from the average of the SDGs that are aggregated in it



GESA

These four dimensions are considered to represent the four spheres of society that must be interconnected to ensure a sustainable future, supported by inclusive, coherent and transparent governance systems.

Result of Portugal
Result of the municipality

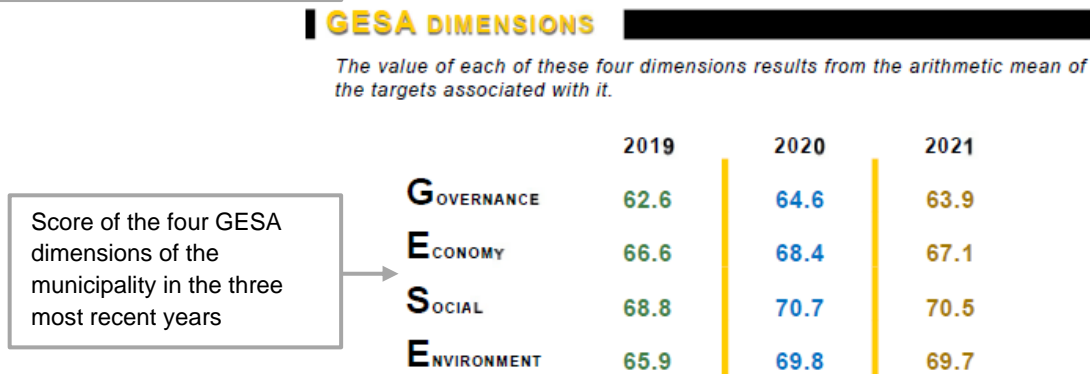
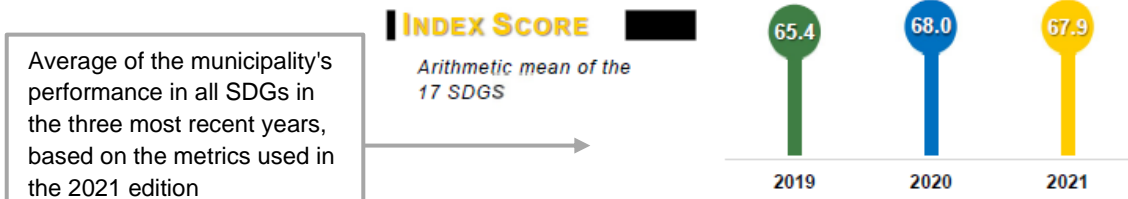


GESA dimensions: calculated from the average of all relevant targets for each dimension

Fourth page of Global Results

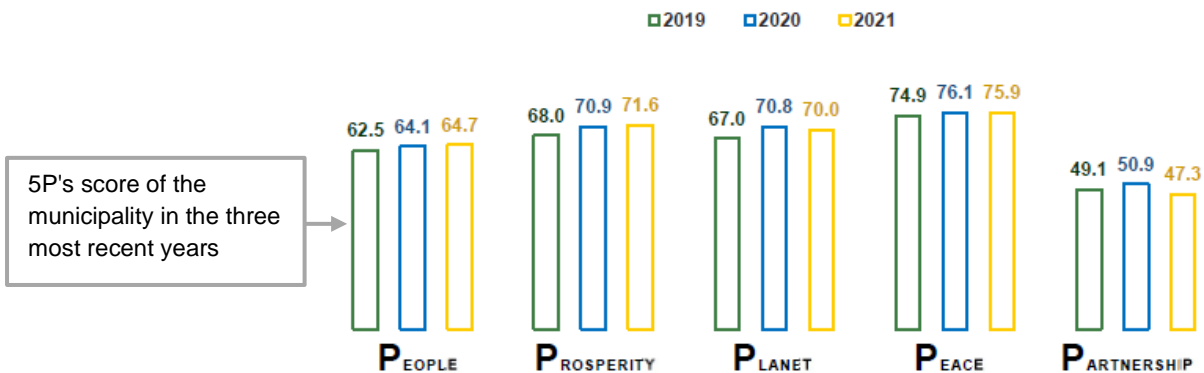
EVOLUTION 2019-2021 OF GLOBAL RESULTS

Recalculated based on the indicators and limit values defined in the 2021 edition of the Municipal Sustainability Index

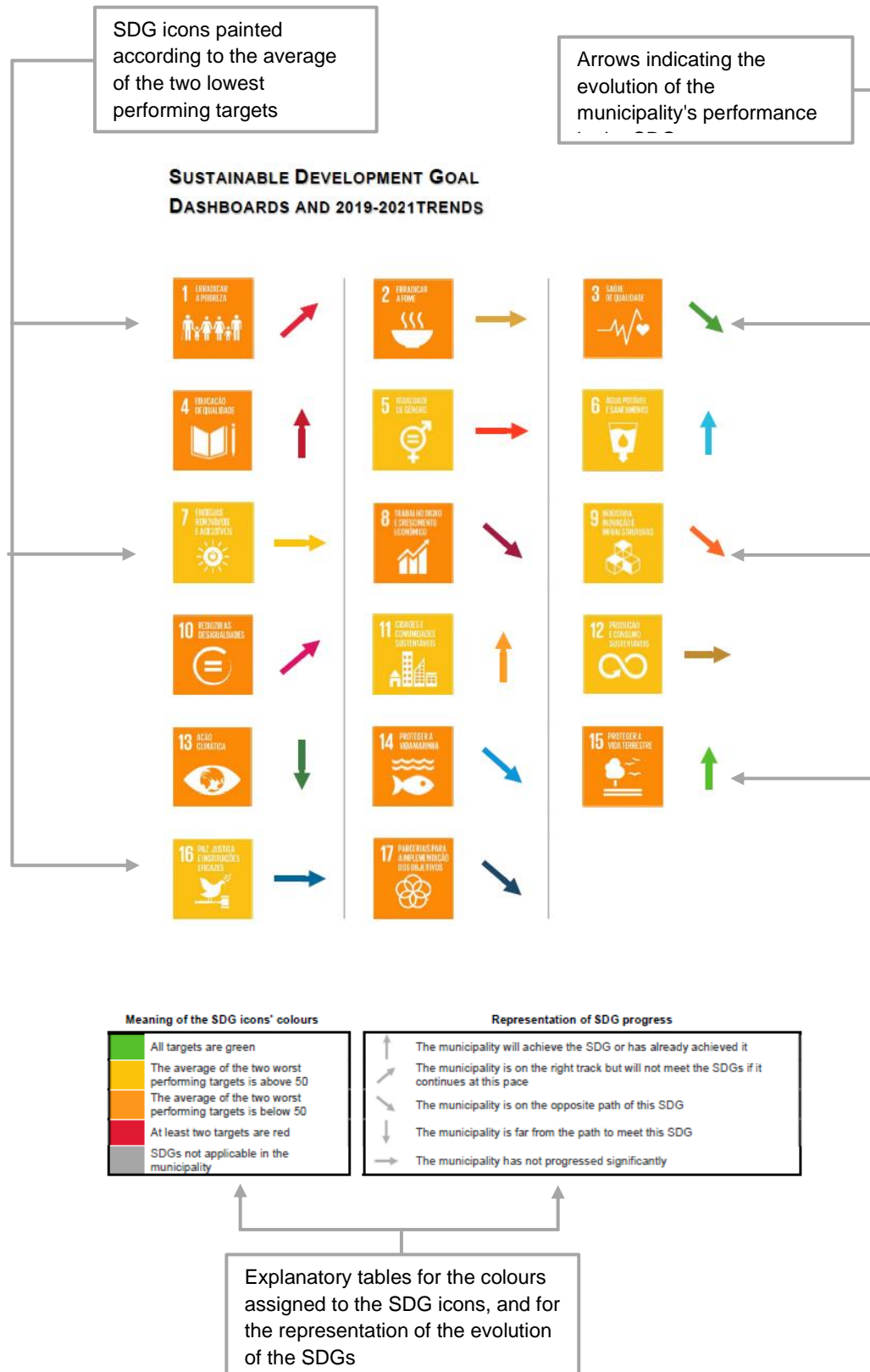


5P's DIMENSIONS

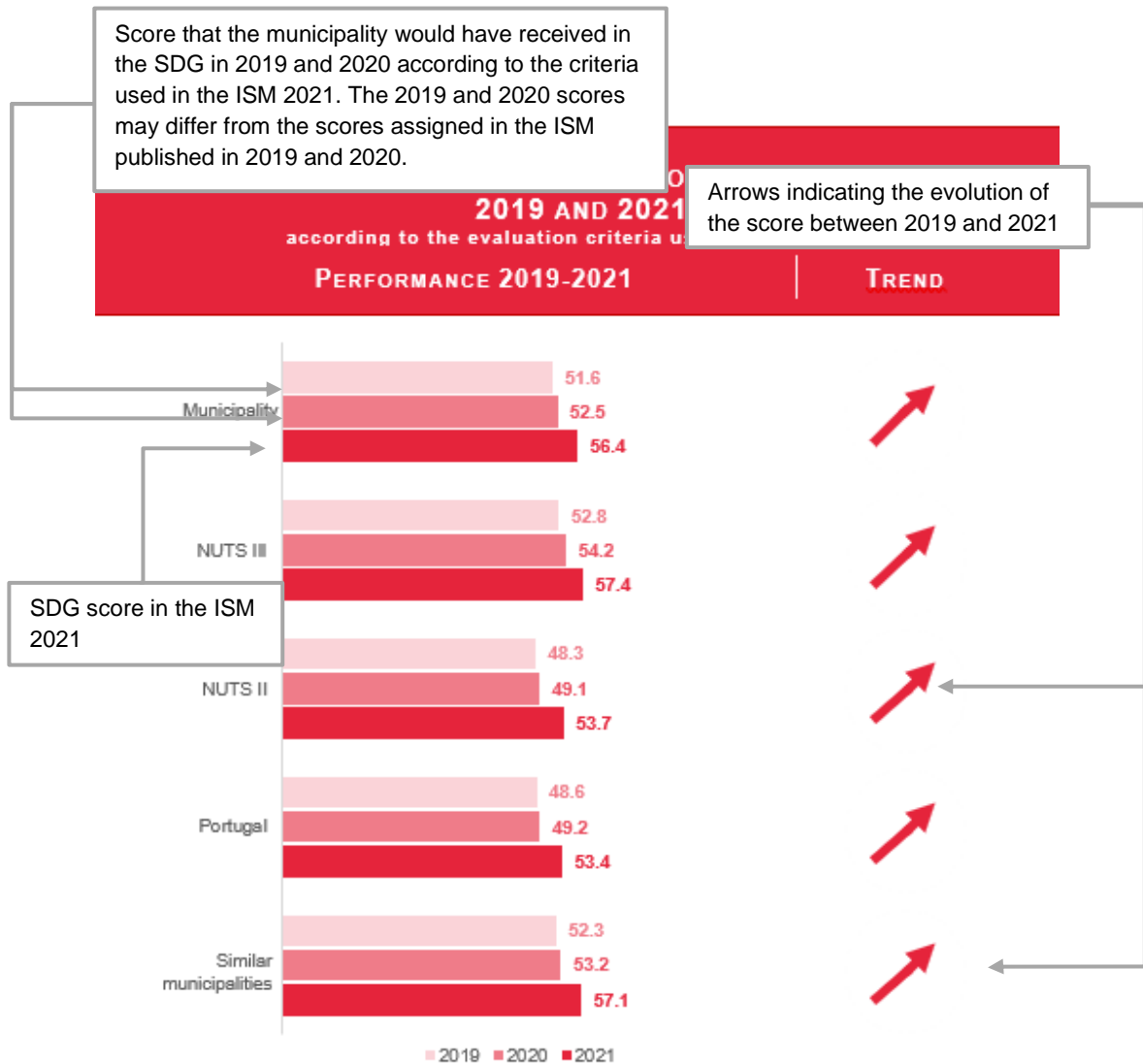
The value of each of the 5P's results from the arithmetic mean of the SDGs aggregated in it.



Fifth page of Global Results



Page of the progression of the SDG global performance

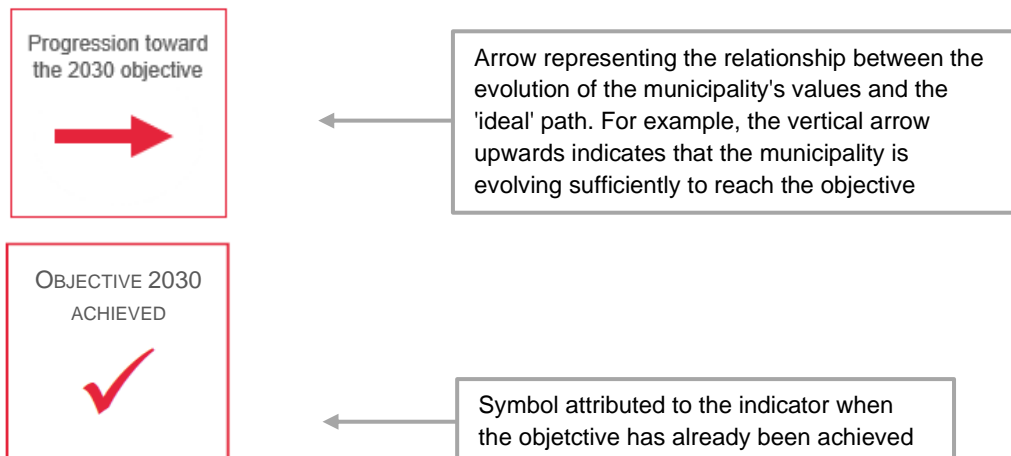
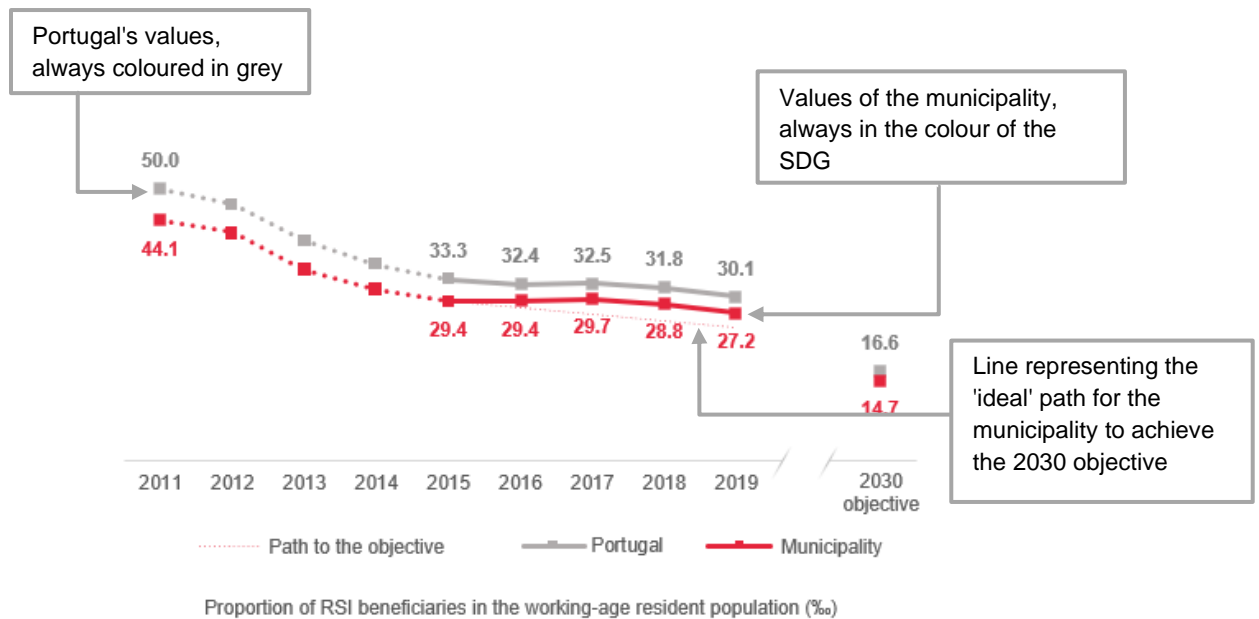


Meaning of the arrows showing the municipality's progress towards the 2030 Goal objectives

Arrow	Description
↑	The municipality is on track to meet the 2030 targets, and progress is sufficient to achieve them
↗	The municipality is on track to meet the 2030 targets, but will not be able to achieve them if it continues its current trend
→	The municipality is not making significant progress towards the 2030 targets
↘	The municipality is distancing itself from the 2030 targets
↓	The municipality is far from the 2030 target path

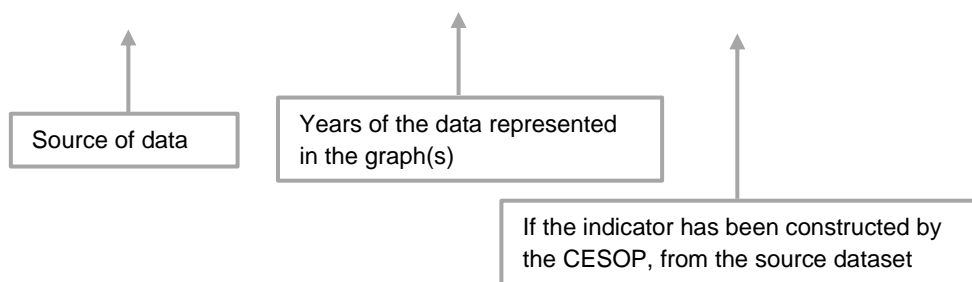
Explanatory table for the representation of the evolution of the SDGs

Line chart



Information on each indicator

Source: Portal Autárquico (2011-2019), calculated by CESOP



GLOBAL RESULTS

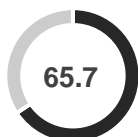
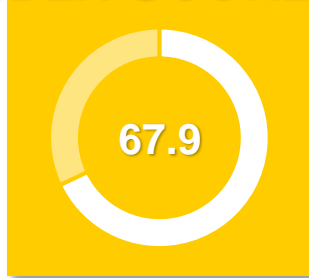


MUNICIPALITY

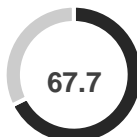
NUTS III

NUTS II

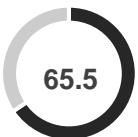
INDEX SCORE



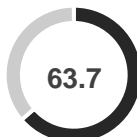
PORTUGAL



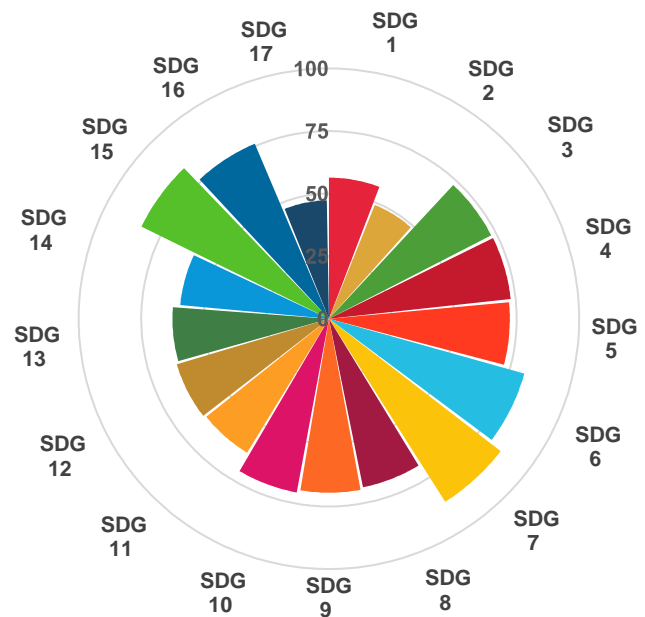
NUTS II



**SIMILAR
MUNICIPALITIES**



NUTS III

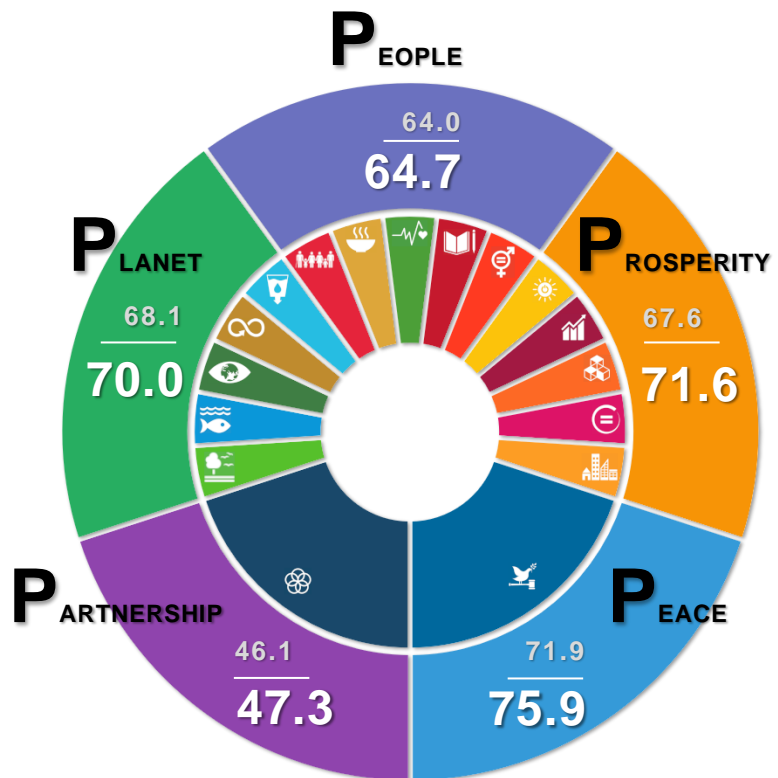


**AVERAGE PERFORMANCE
BY SDG**

RESULTS BY DIMENSIONS

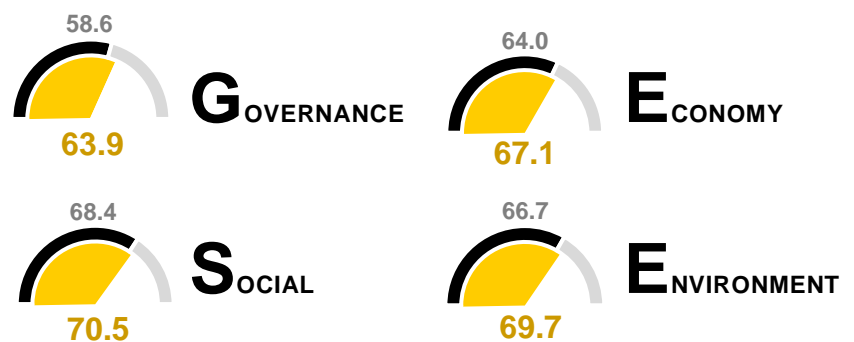
5P's

The 5Ps were defined in the framework of the 2030 Agenda as the five crucial areas for humanity and for the planet. These 5Ps show that the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are interconnected and that in order to fulfil the Agenda, action must be taken on each of the SDGs.



GESE

These four dimensions are considered to represent the four spheres of society that must be interconnected to ensure a sustainable future, supported by inclusive, coherent and transparent governance systems.



Result of Portugal
Result of the municipality

AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL



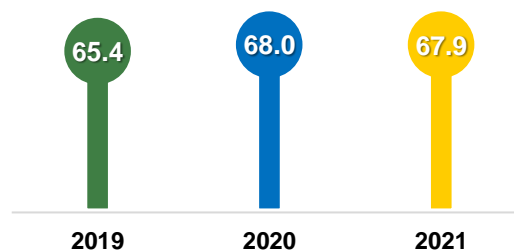
Result of the municipality | Result of Portugal

EVOLUTION 2019-2021 OF GLOBAL RESULTS

Recalculated based on the indicators and limit values defined in the 2021 edition of the Municipal Sustainability Index

INDEX SCORE

Arithmetic mean of the 17 SDGs



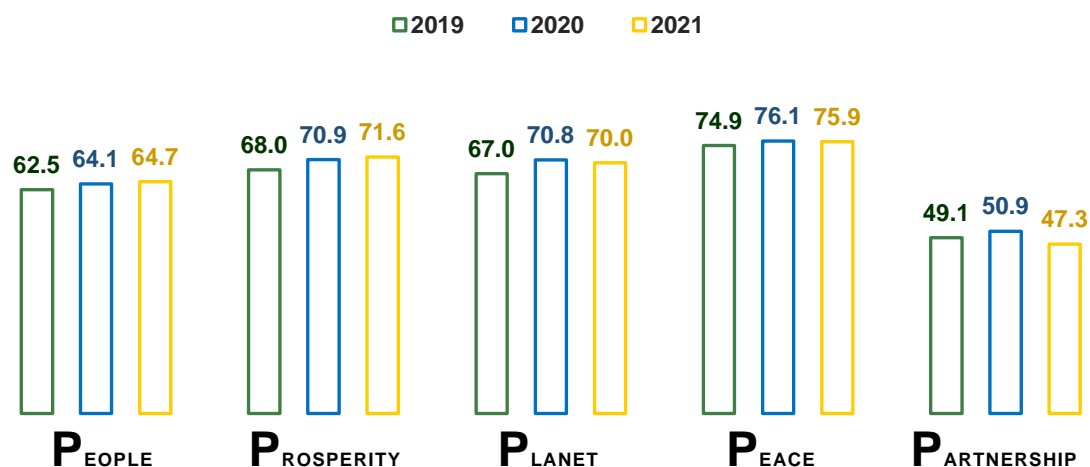
GESE DIMENSIONS

The value of each of these four dimensions results from the arithmetic mean of the targets associated with it.

	2019	2020	2021
G OVERNANCE	62.6	64.6	63.9
E CONOMY	66.6	68.4	67.1
S Ocial	68.8	70.7	70.5
E NVIRONMENT	65.9	69.8	69.7

5P's DIMENSIONS

The value of each of the 5P's results from the arithmetic mean of the SDGs aggregated in it.



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL DASHBOARDS AND 2019-2021TRENDS



Meaning of the SDG icons' colours

	All targets are green
	The average of the two worst performing targets is above 50
	The average of the two worst performing targets is below 50
	At least two targets are red
	SDGs not applicable in the municipality

Representation of SDG progress

	The municipality will achieve the SDG or has already achieved it
	The municipality is on the right track but will not meet the SDGs if it continues at this pace
	The municipality is on the opposite path of this SDG
	The municipality is far from the path to meet this SDG
	The municipality has not progressed significantly

SDG 1

No POVERTY

END POVERTY IN ALL ITS
FORMS EVERYWHERE

Extreme poverty rates have been cut by more than half since 1990. While this is a remarkable achievement, one in five people in developing regions still live on less than \$1.25 a day, and there are millions more who make little more than this daily amount, plus many people risk slipping back into poverty.

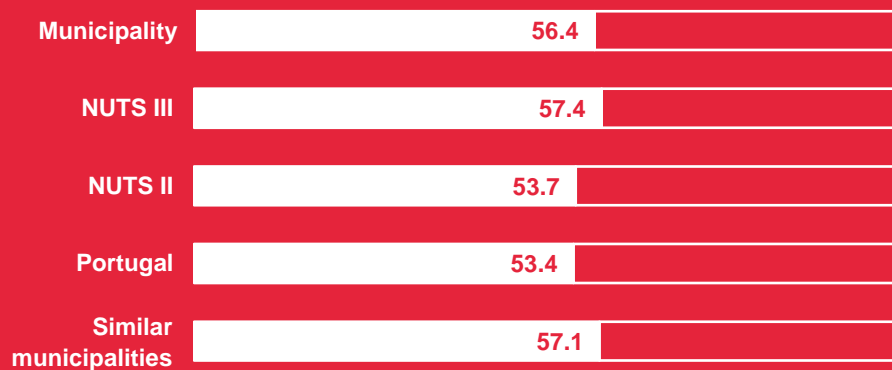
Poverty is more than the lack of income and resources to ensure a sustainable livelihood. Its manifestations include hunger and malnutrition, limited access to education and other basic services, social discrimination and exclusion as well as the lack of participation in decision-making. Economic growth must be inclusive to provide sustainable jobs and promote equality.



Photo by Claudio Bianchi

Source: UN, <https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/poverty/>

GLOBAL PERFORMANCE OF THE SDG 1

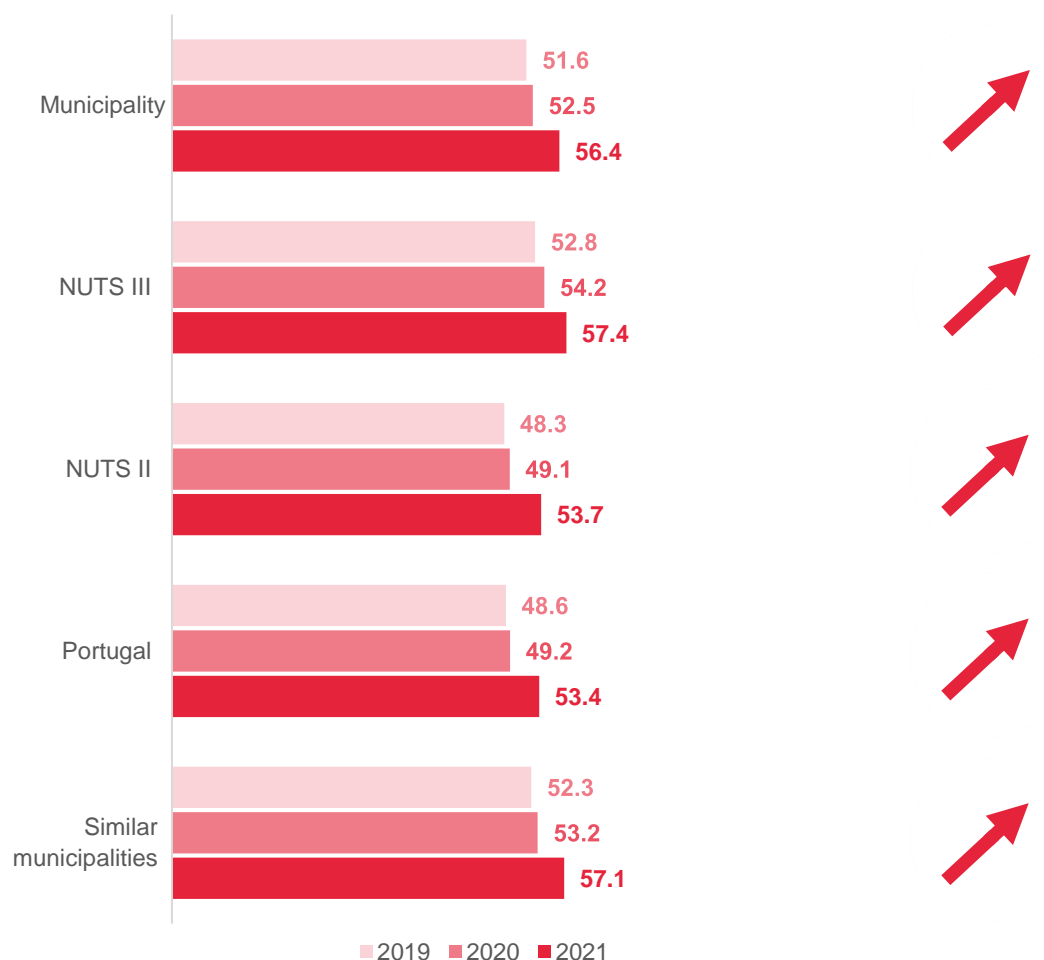


PROGRESS ON THE SDG 1 PERFORMANCE BETWEEN 2019 AND 2021

according to the evaluation criteria used in this edition

PERFORMANCE 2019-2021

TREND

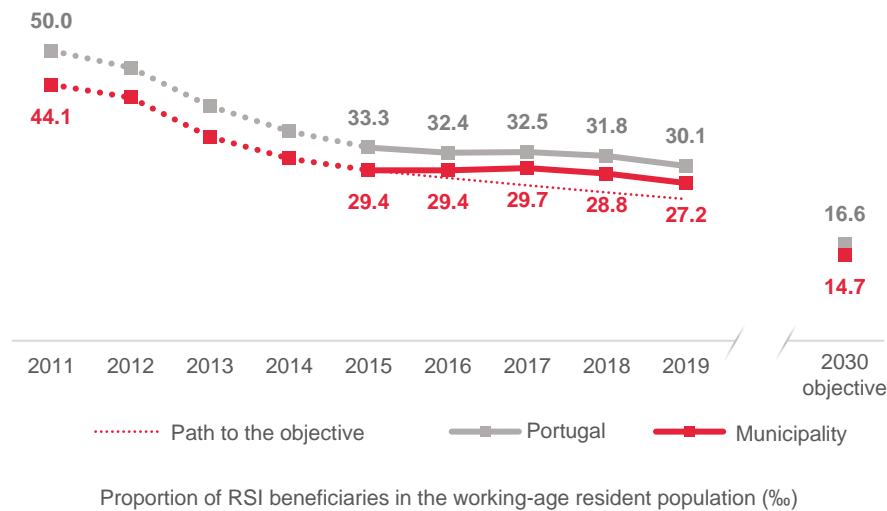


Meaning of the arrows showing the municipality's progress towards the 2030 objectives of this Goal

Arrow	Description
↑	The municipality is on track to meet the 2030 targets, and progress is sufficient to achieve them
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↓	The municipality is far from the 2030 target path

Target 1.2 | By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions

Indicator 1.2.1. Proportion of RSI¹ beneficiaries in the working-age resident population (‰)

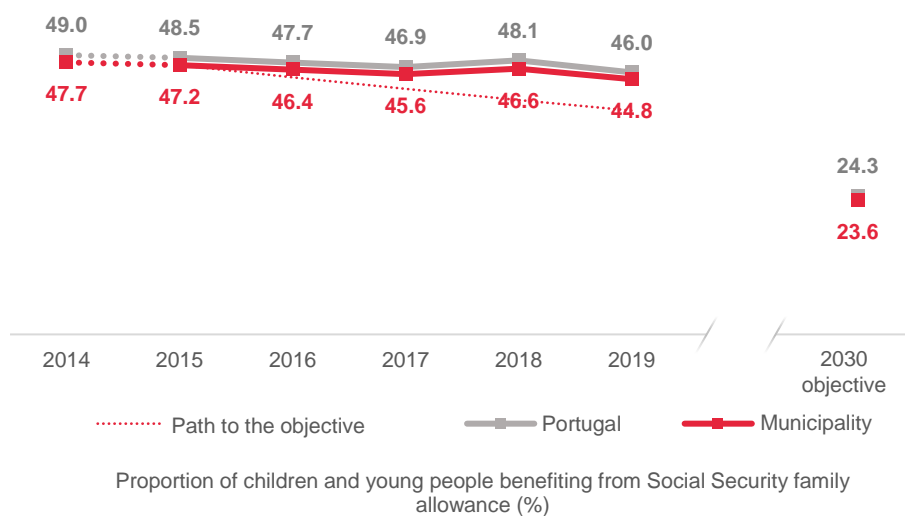


Source: INE (2011-2019)

The United Nations establishes the national poverty line as 60% of median income per equivalent adult. In Portugal, the poverty line corresponds to 474€ (2015).

The Social Insertion Income (RSI) is granted if the pensioner earns less than 190€ per month.

Indicator 1.2.2. Proportion of children and young people benefiting from Social Security family allowance (%)

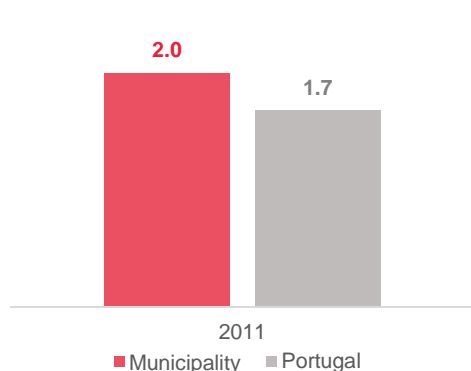


Source: INE (2014-2019)

¹ The Social Insertion Income (RSI, Portuguese acronym) is a benefit of the Portuguese Solidarity Subsystem within the Social Protection System of Citizenship of the Portuguese Social Security.

Target 1.4 | By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance

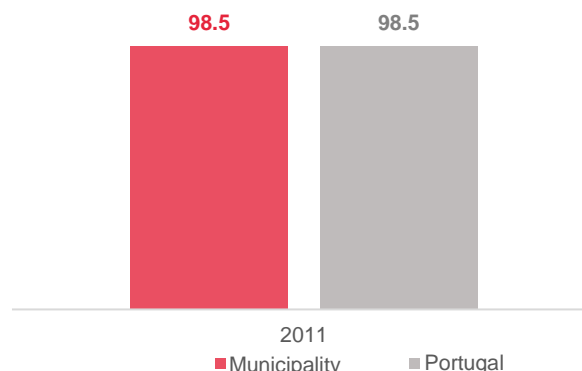
Indicator 1.4.1(a). Proportion of resident population living in non-conventional dwellings (‰)



Proportion of the population living in non-conventional dwellings (‰)

Source: INE (2011), calculated by CESOP

Indicator 1.4.1(b). Proportion of population living in households with a bath/shower and toilet in their home (%)²

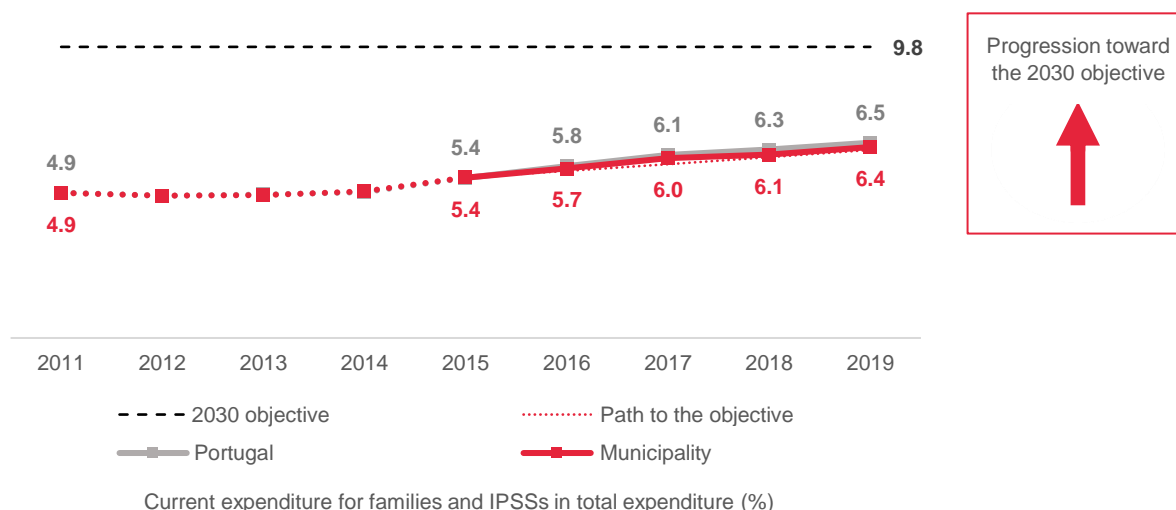


Proportion of population living in households with a bath/shower and toilet in their home (%)

Source: INE (2011), calculated by CESOP

Target 1.b | Create sound policy frameworks at the national, regional and international levels, based on pro-poor and gender-sensitive development strategies, to support accelerated investment in poverty eradication actions

Indicator 1.b.1(a). Current expenditure for families and IPSSs³ in total expenditure (%)

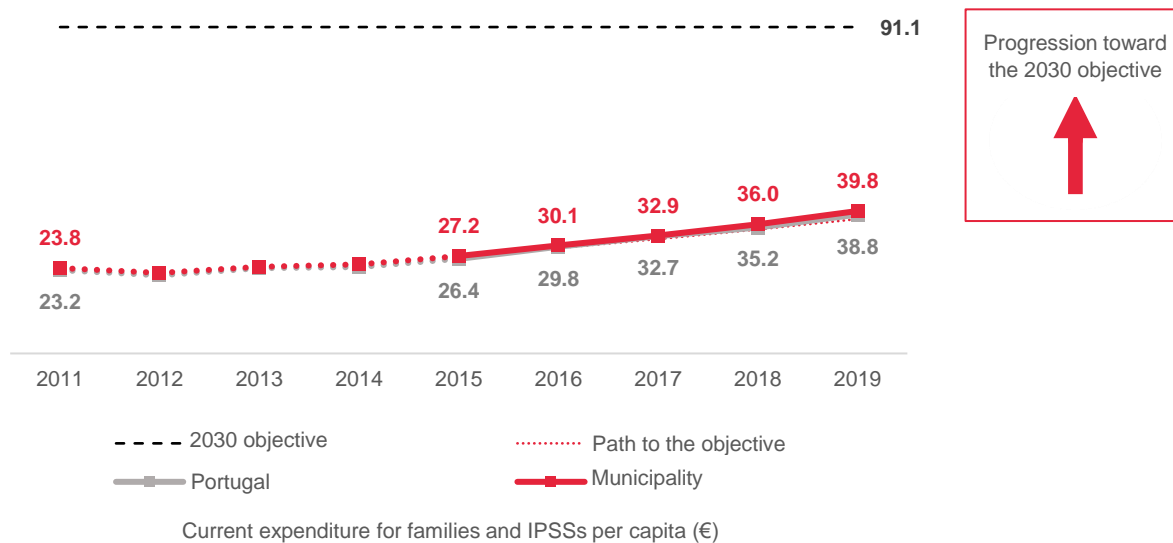


Source: Portal Autárquico (2011-2019), calculated by CESOP

² Indicators 1.4.1 (a) and (b) are partial indicators that complement each other in correspondence with UN indicator 1.4.1 “Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services”.

³ An IPSS (Instituição Particular de Solidariedade Social) in Portugal is a non-profit institution set up on the initiative of private individuals with the aim of giving organised expression to the moral duty of solidarity and justice between individuals, on condition that they are not administered by the State or by a local authority body

Indicator 1.b.1(b). Current expenditure for families and IPSSs per capita (€)



Source: Portal Autárquico (2011-2019), calculated by CESOP

SDG 2

ZERO
HUNGER

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

It is time to rethink how we grow, share and consume our food.

If done right, agriculture, forestry and fisheries can provide nutritious food for all and generate decent incomes, while supporting people-centred rural development and protecting the environment.

Right now, our soils, freshwater, oceans, forests and biodiversity are being rapidly degraded. Climate change is putting even more pressure on the resources we depend on, increasing risks associated with disasters such as droughts and floods. Many rural women and men can no longer make ends meet on their land, forcing them to migrate to cities in search of opportunities. profound change of the global food and agriculture system is needed if we are to nourish today's 795 million hungry and the additional 2 billion people expected by 2050.

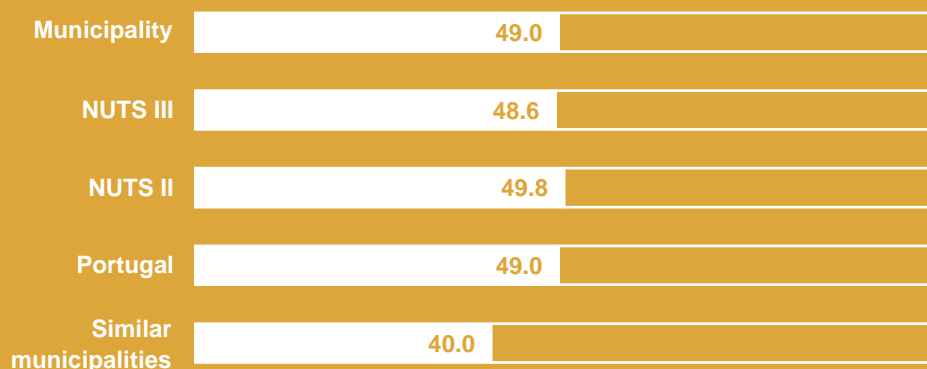
The food and agriculture sector offers key solutions for development, and is central for hunger and poverty eradication.

Source: UN, <https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/hunger/>



Photo by prostooleh

GLOBAL PERFORMANCE OF THE SDG 2

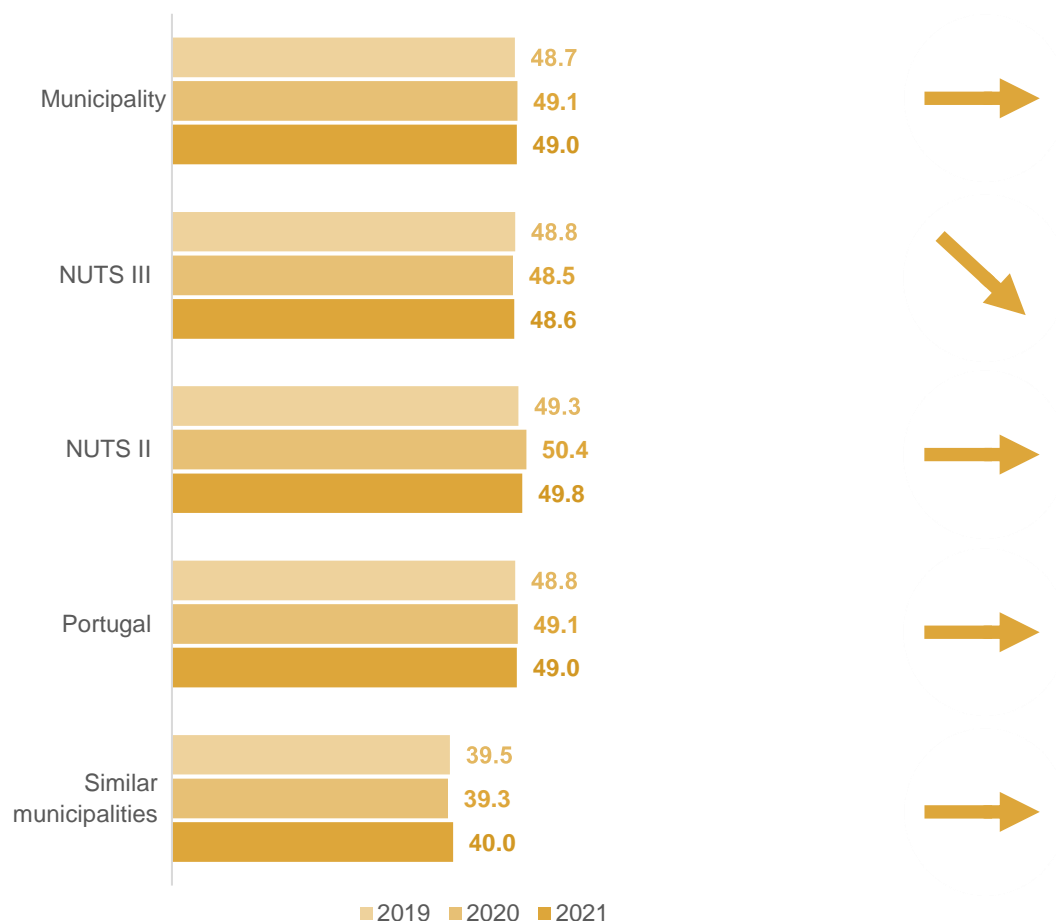


PROGRESS ON THE SDG 2 PERFORMANCE BETWEEN 2019 AND 2021

according to the evaluation criteria used in this edition

PERFORMANCE 2019-2021

TREND

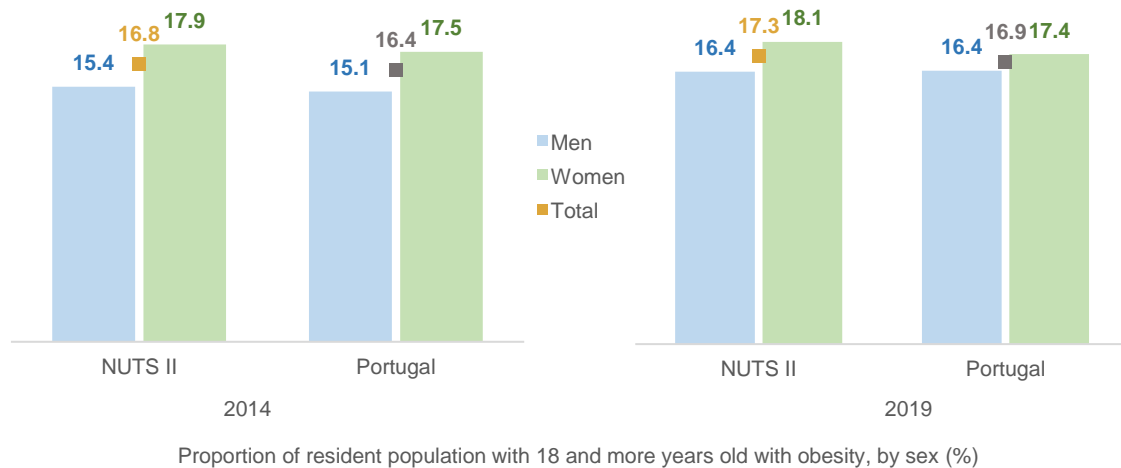


Meaning of the arrows showing the municipality's progress towards the 2030 objectives of this Goal

Arrow	Description
↑	The municipality is on track to meet the 2030 targets, and progress is sufficient to achieve them
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→	The municipality is not making significant progress towards the 2030 targets
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↓	The municipality is far from the 2030 target path

Target 2.2 | By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons

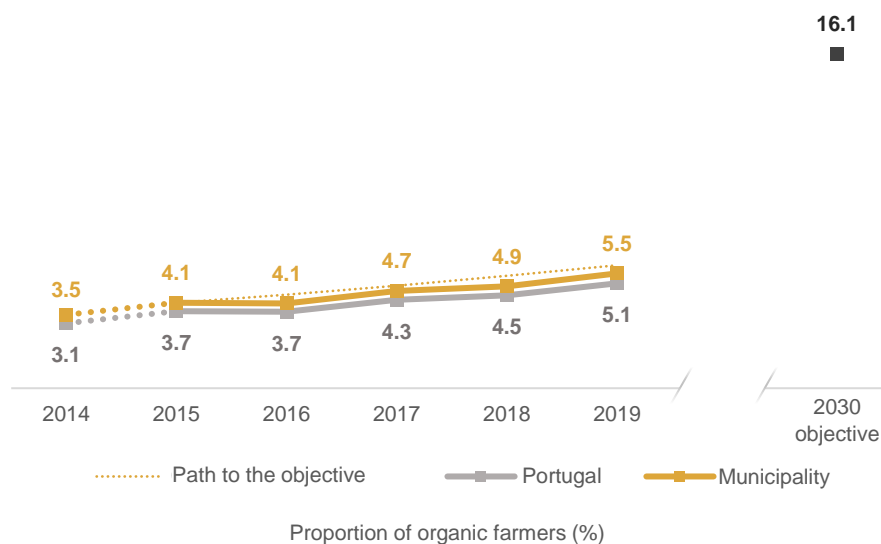
Indicator 2.2.2. Proportion of resident population with 18 and more years old with obesity, by sex, NUTS II (%)



Source: INE (2014 and 2019), no data at municipal level

Target 2.4 | By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality

Indicator 2.4.1. Proportion of organic farmers (%)³



Source: DGADR (2014-2019), calculated by CESOP

Progression toward the 2030 objective

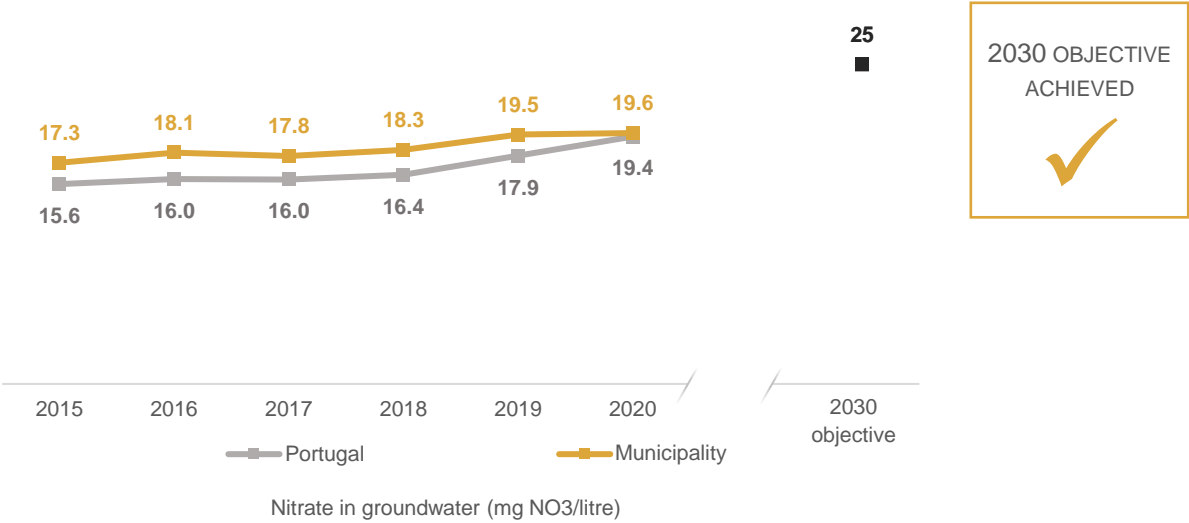


ORGANIC FARMING

Mode of production that aims to produce high quality, healthy food and textile fibres, while promoting sustainable practices and positive impact on the agricultural ecosystem.

³ The original UN indicator refers to "Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture (%)" which may cover more practices than just certified organic farming. The INE, OECD and Eurostat refer to the proportion of agricultural area under organic farming, while the ISM indicator corresponds to the proportion of producers and preparers.

Indicator 2.4.2. Nitrate in groundwater (mg NO3/litre)



Source: SNIRH (2011/2015-2016/2020), calculated by CESOP

SDG 3

GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

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

Ensuring healthy lives and promoting the well-being for all at all ages is essential to sustainable development. Significant strides have been made in increasing life expectancy and reducing some of the common killers associated with child and maternal mortality. Major progress has been made on increasing access to clean water and sanitation, reducing malaria, tuberculosis, polio and the spread of HIV/AIDS. However, many more efforts are needed to fully eradicate a wide range of diseases and address many different persistent and emerging health issues.

Source: UN, <https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/health>



Photo by gpointstudio

GLOBAL PERFORMANCE OF THE SDG 3

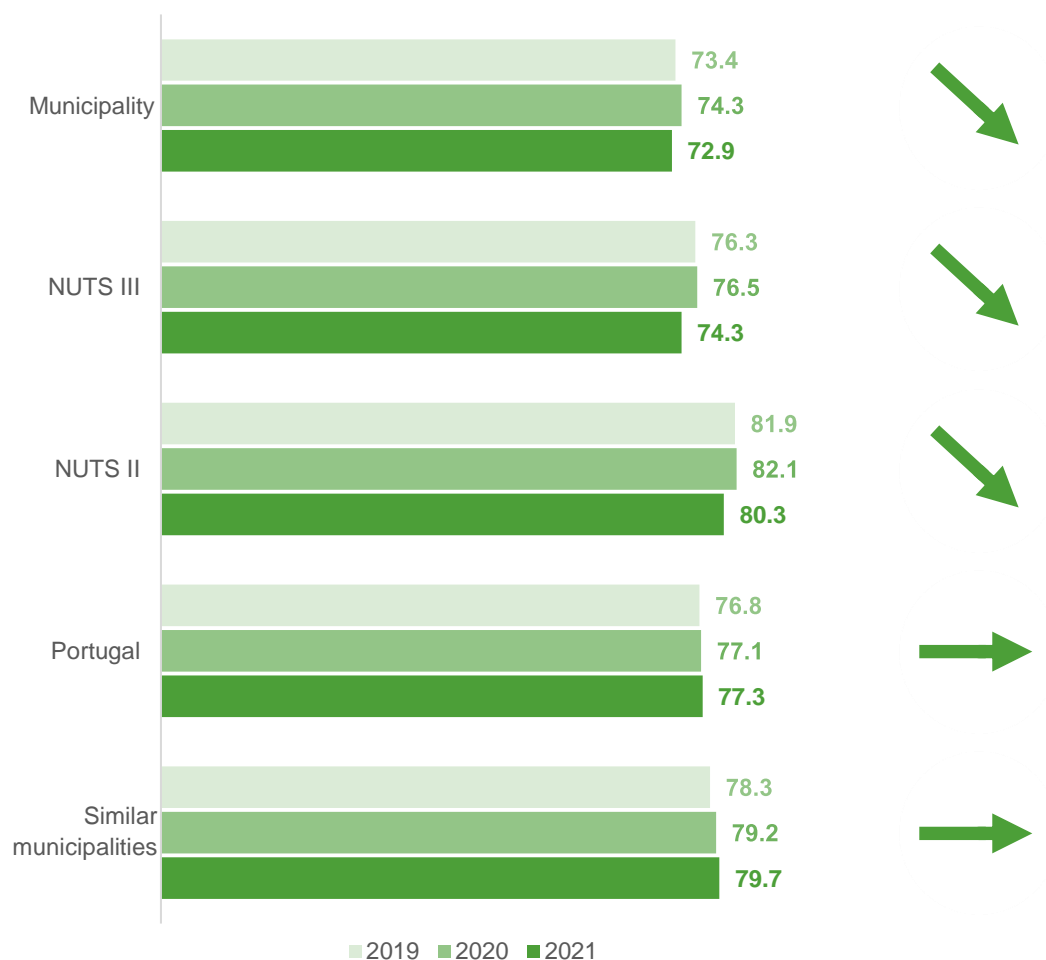


PROGRESS ON THE SDG 3 PERFORMANCE BETWEEN 2019 AND 2021


according to the evaluation criteria used in this edition

PERFORMANCE 2019-2021

TREND

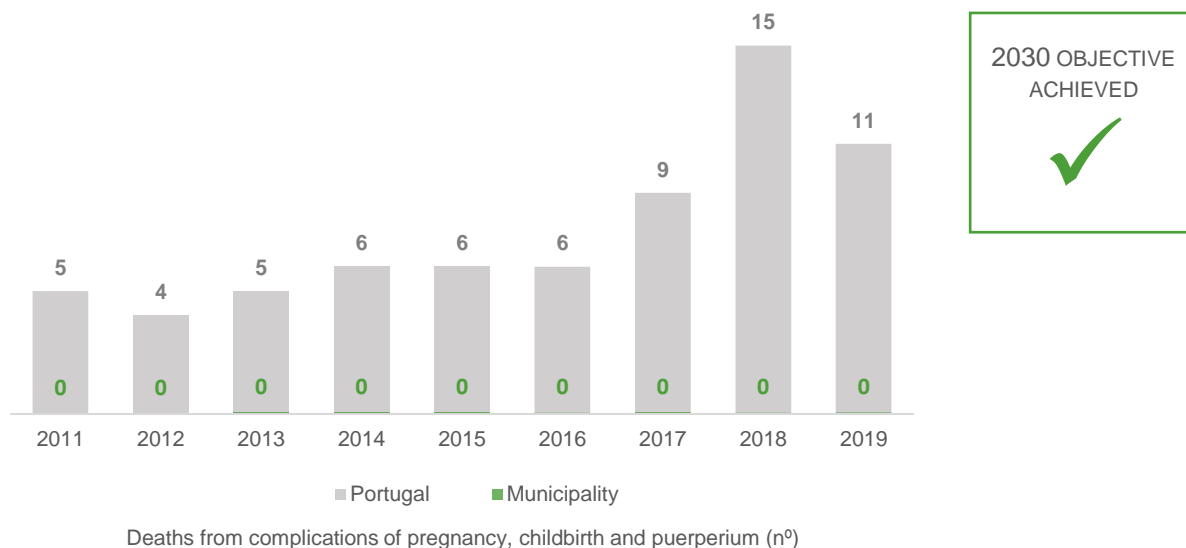


Meaning of the arrows showing the municipality's progress towards the 2030 objectives of this Goal

Arrow	Description
	The municipality is on track to meet the 2030 targets, and progress is sufficient to achieve them
	The municipality is on track to meet the 2030 targets, but will not be able to achieve them if it continues its current trend
	The municipality is not making significant progress towards the 2030 targets
	The municipality is distancing itself from the 2030 targets
	The municipality is far from the 2030 target path

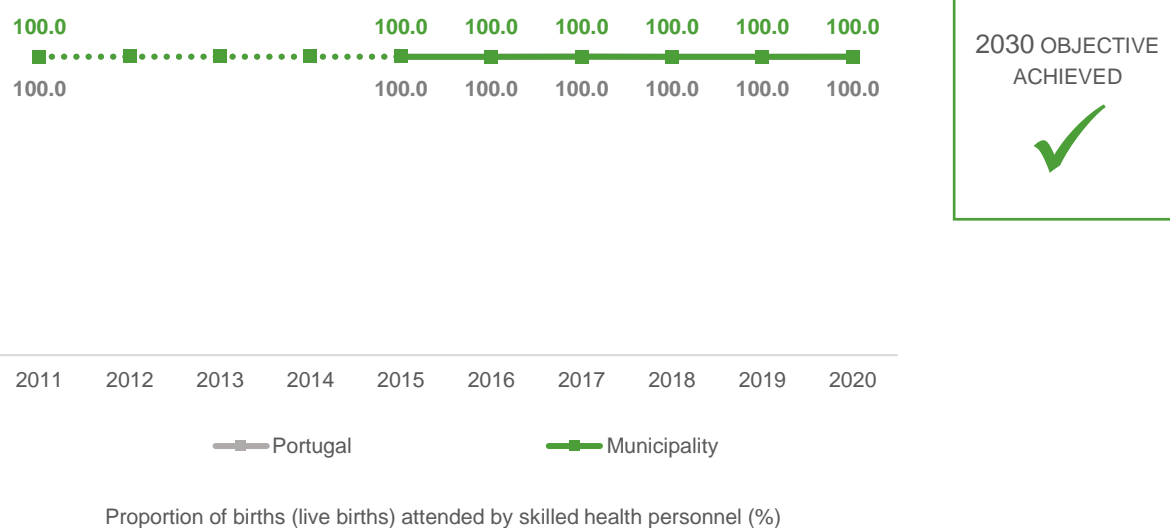
Target 3.1 | By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births

Indicator 3.1.1. Deaths from complications of pregnancy, childbirth and puerperium (Nº)⁴



Source: INE (2011-2019)

Indicator 3.1.2. Proportion of births (live births) attended by skilled health personnel (%)

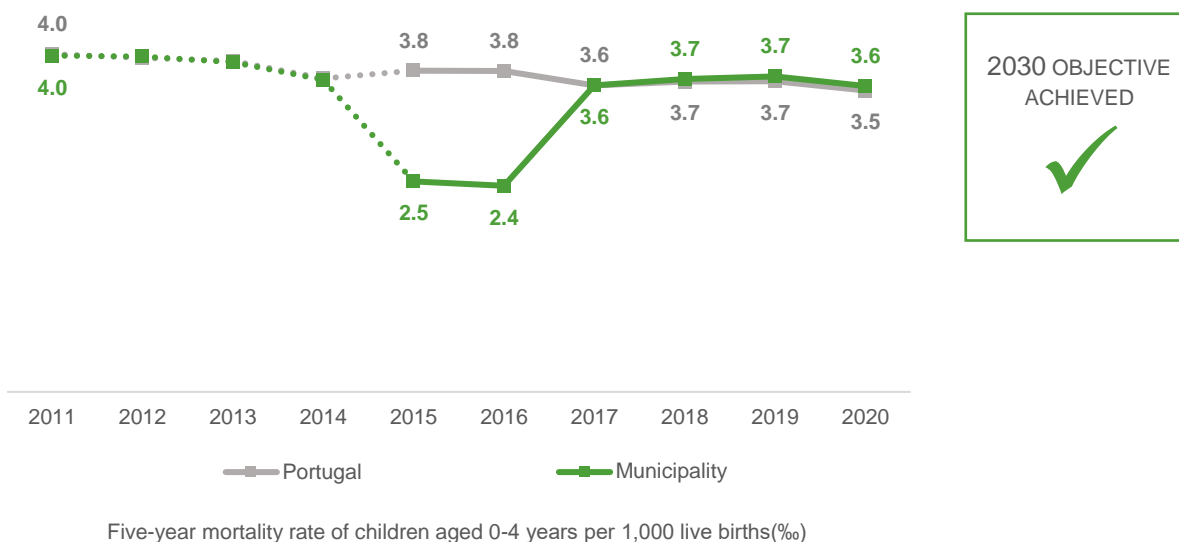


Source: INE (2011-2020), calculated by CESOP

⁴ As the number of cases in Portugal is very low, we have chosen to present this indicator in total number of cases rather than using the rate per 100,000 live births, as is the practice in other organisations.

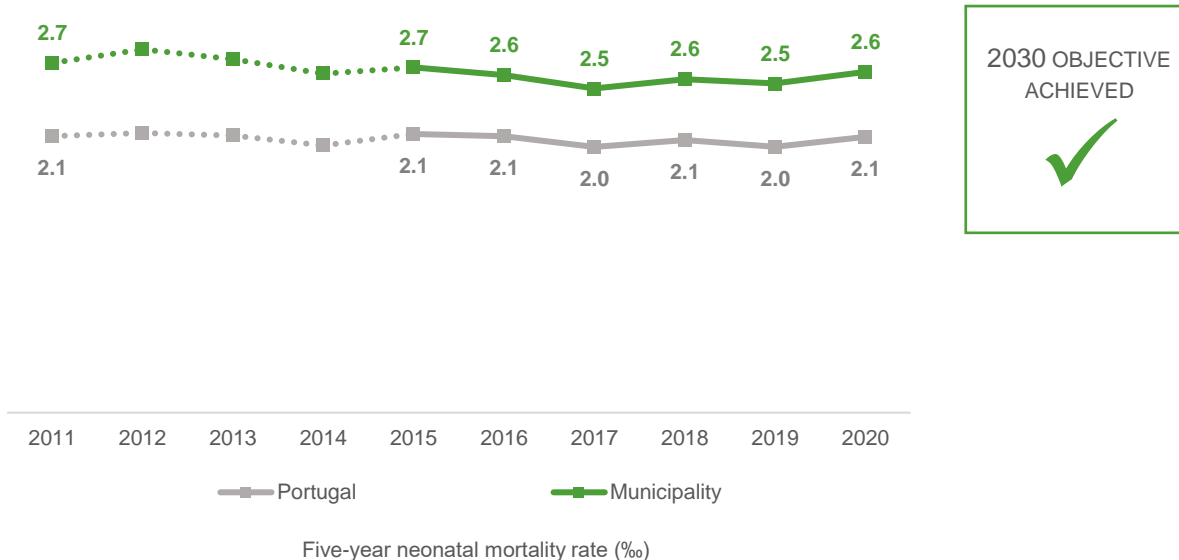
Target 3.2 | By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births

Indicator 3.2.1. Five-year mortality rate of children aged 0-4 years per 1,000 live births (‰)



Source: INE (2007/2011-2016/2020), calculated by CESOP

Indicator 3.2.2. Five-year neonatal mortality rate (‰)

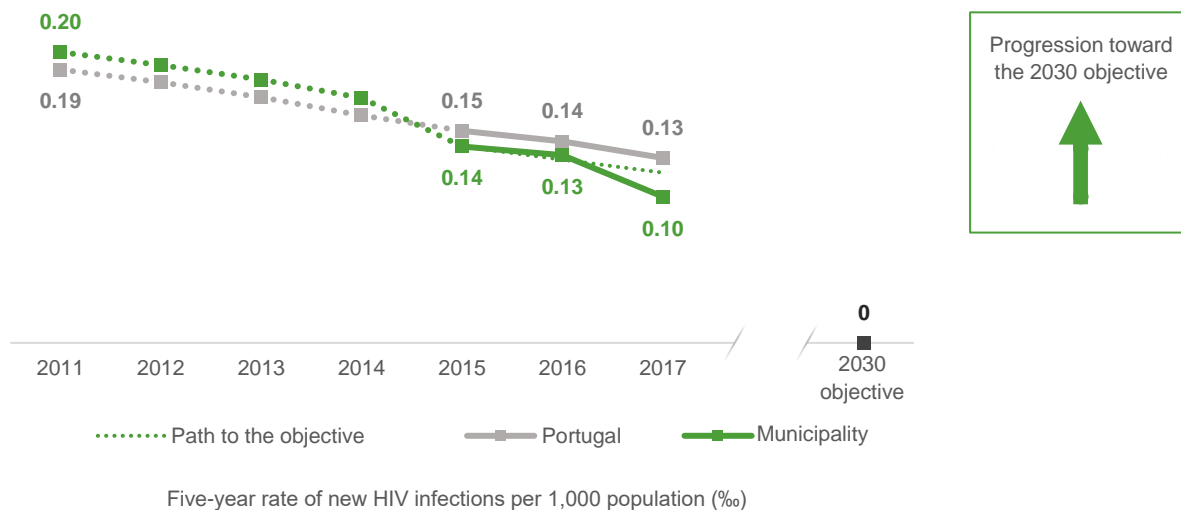


Source: INE (2007/2011-2016/2020), calculated by CESOP

TARGETS 3.1 AND 3.2 ARE CONSIDERED TO BE MET FOR ALL MUNICIPALITIES

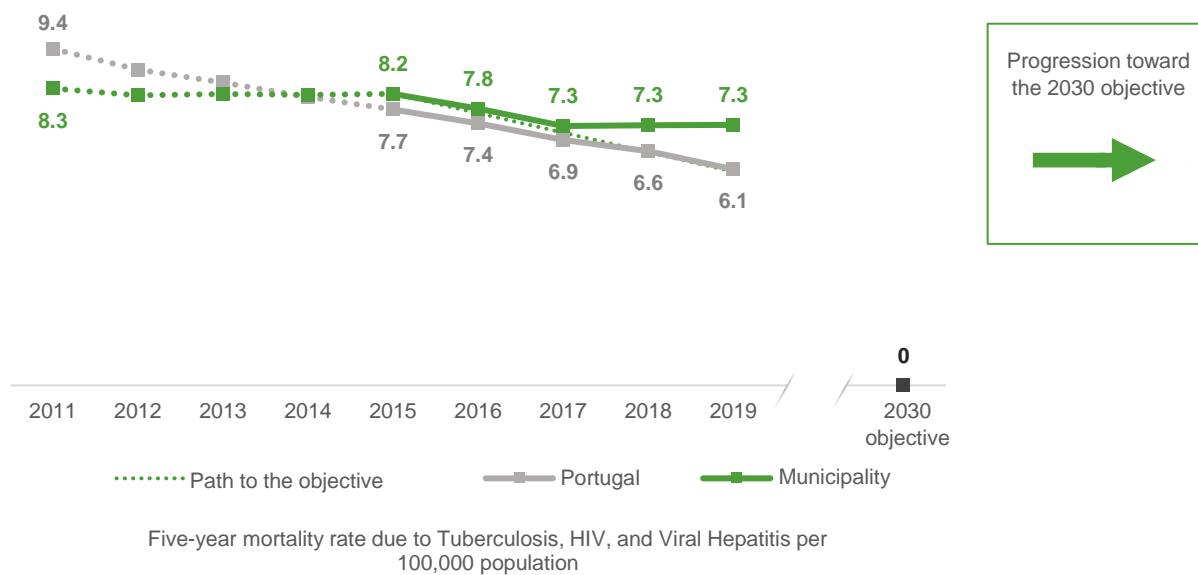
Target 3.3 | By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases

Indicator 3.3.1. Five-year rate of new HIV infections per 1,000 population



Source: INSA (2007/2011-2013/2017), calculated by CESOP

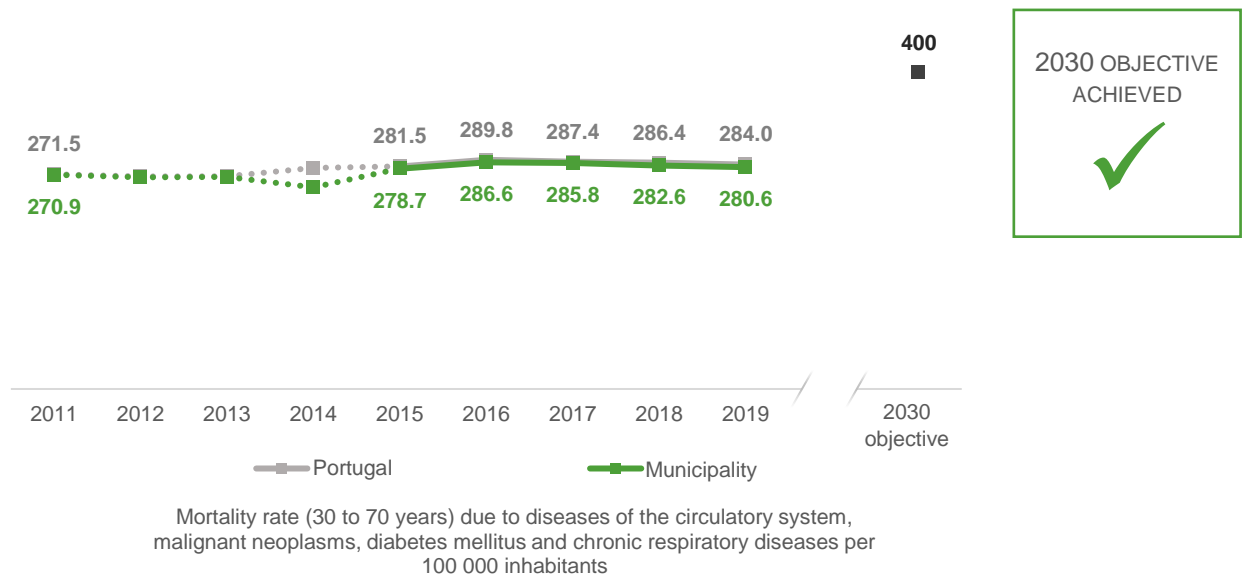
Indicator 3.3.2. Five-year mortality rate due to Tuberculosis, HIV, and Viral Hepatitis per 100,000 population



Source: INE (2007/2011-2015/2019), calculated by CESOP

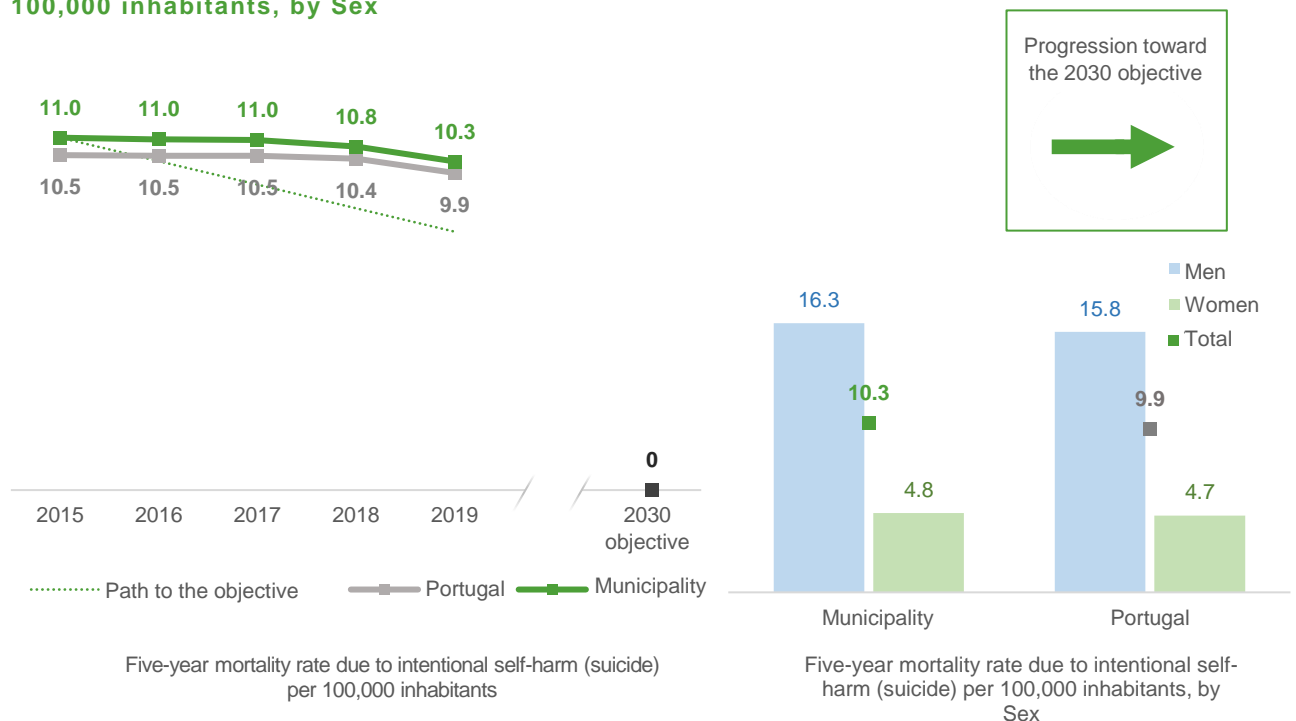
Target 3.4 | By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being

Indicator 3.4.1. Mortality rate (30 to 70 years) due to diseases of the circulatory system, malignant neoplasms, diabetes mellitus and chronic respiratory diseases per 100 000 inhabitants

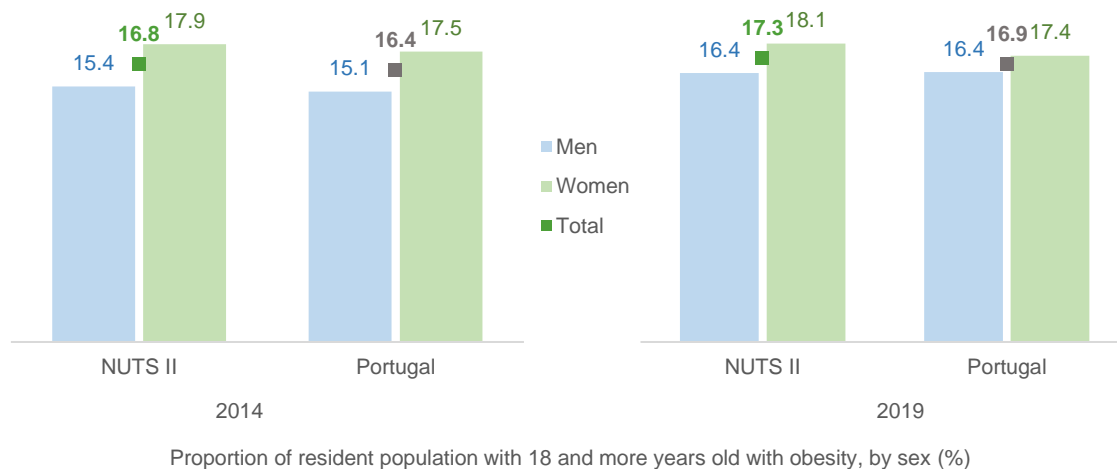


Source: INE (2011-2019), calculated by CESOP

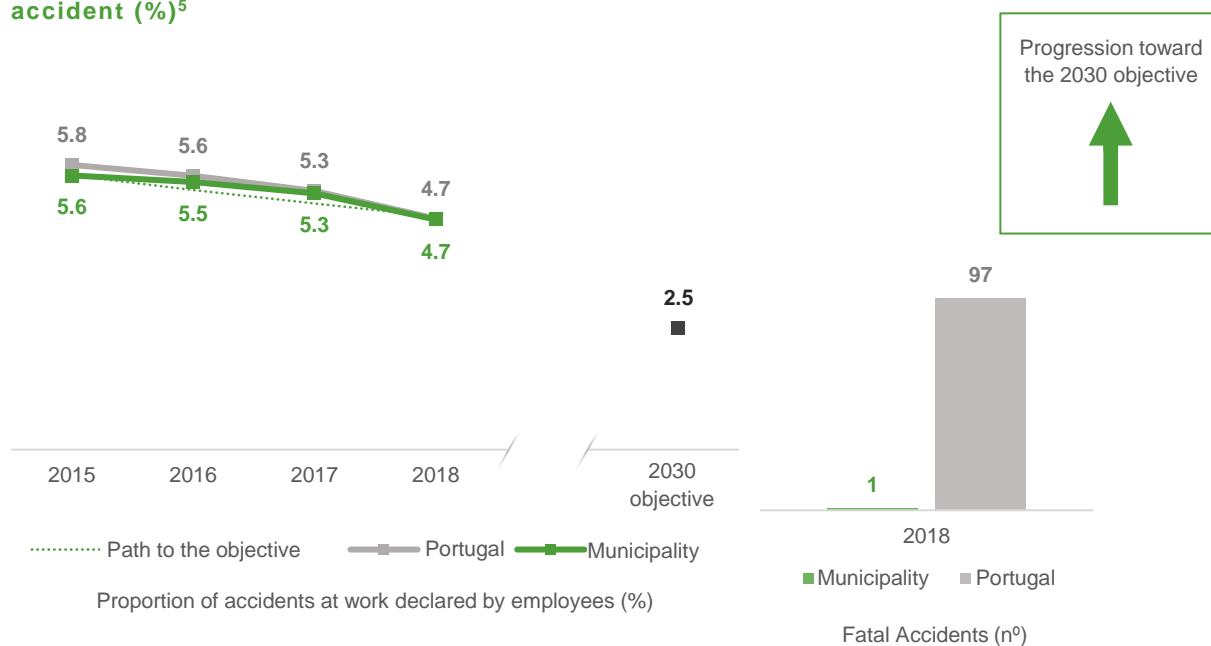
Indicator 3.4.2. Five-year mortality rate due to intentional self-harm (suicide) per 100,000 inhabitants, by Sex



Source: INE (2011/2015-2019), calculated by CESOP

Indicator 3.4.3. Proportion of resident population with 18 and more years old with obesity, by sex, NUTS II (%)


Source: INE (2014 and 2019), no data at municipal level

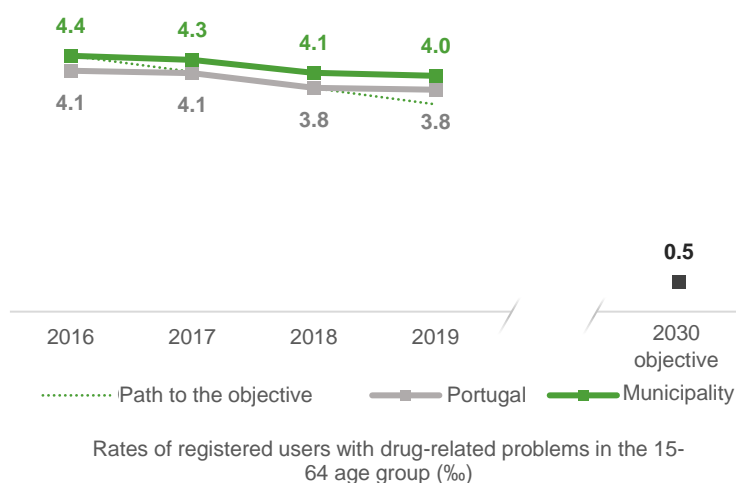
Indicator 3.4.4. Proportion of accidents at work declared by employees by type of accident (%)⁵


Source: GEP/MTSSS (2015-2018), calculated by CESOP

⁵ The Eurostat indicator only considers the number of persons killed in an accident at work per 100,000 people in service.

Target 3.5 | Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol

Indicator 3.5.1. Rates of registered users with drug-related problems in the 15-64 age group (‰)

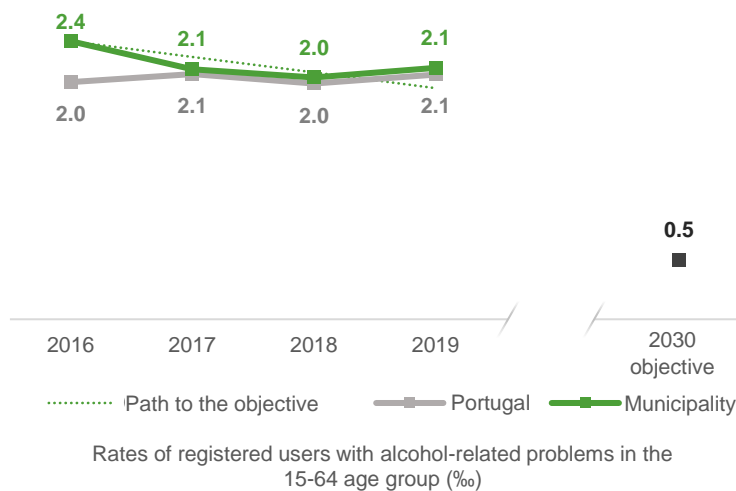


Progression toward the 2030 objective



Source: SICAD (2016-2019), calculated by CESOP

Indicator 3.5.2. Rates of registered users with alcohol-related problems in the 15-64 age group (‰)



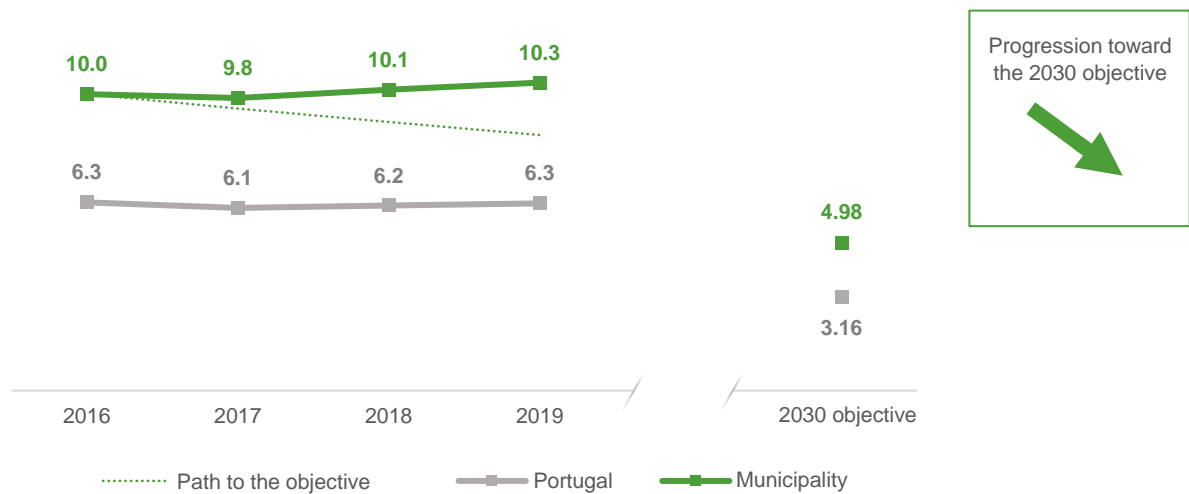
Progression toward the 2030 objective



Source: SICAD (2016-2019), calculated by CESOP

Target 3.6 | By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents

Indicator 3.6.1. Five-year mortality rate due to road accidents per 100 000 inhabitants

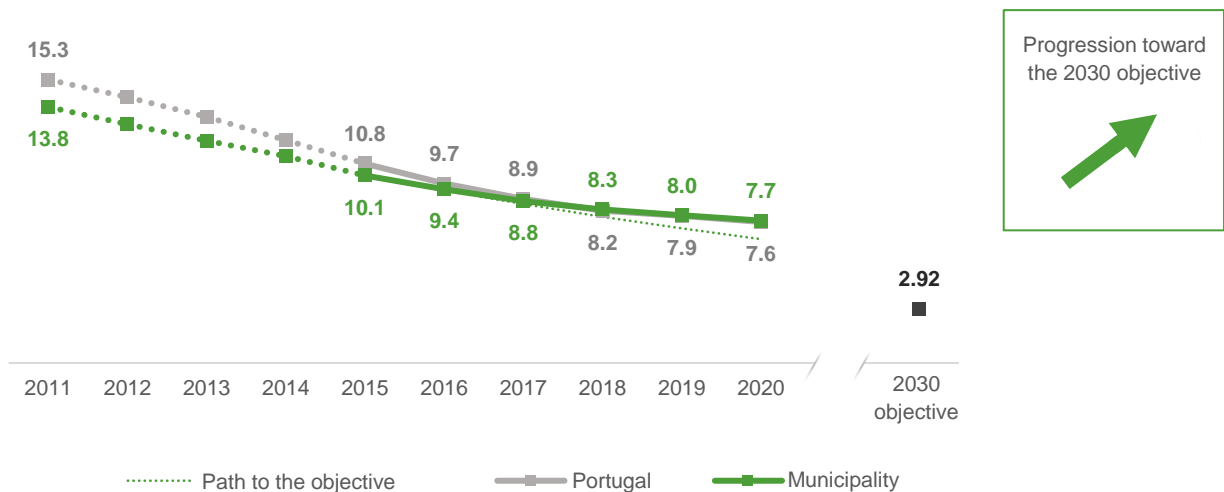


Five-year mortality rate due to road accidents per 100 000 inhabitants

Source: INE (2012/2016-2015/2019)

Target 3.7 | By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes

Indicator 3.7.2. Five-year adolescent fertility rate (‰)



Five-year adolescent fertility rate (‰)

Source: INE (2007/2011-2016/2020), calculated by CESOP

Target 3.9 | By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination

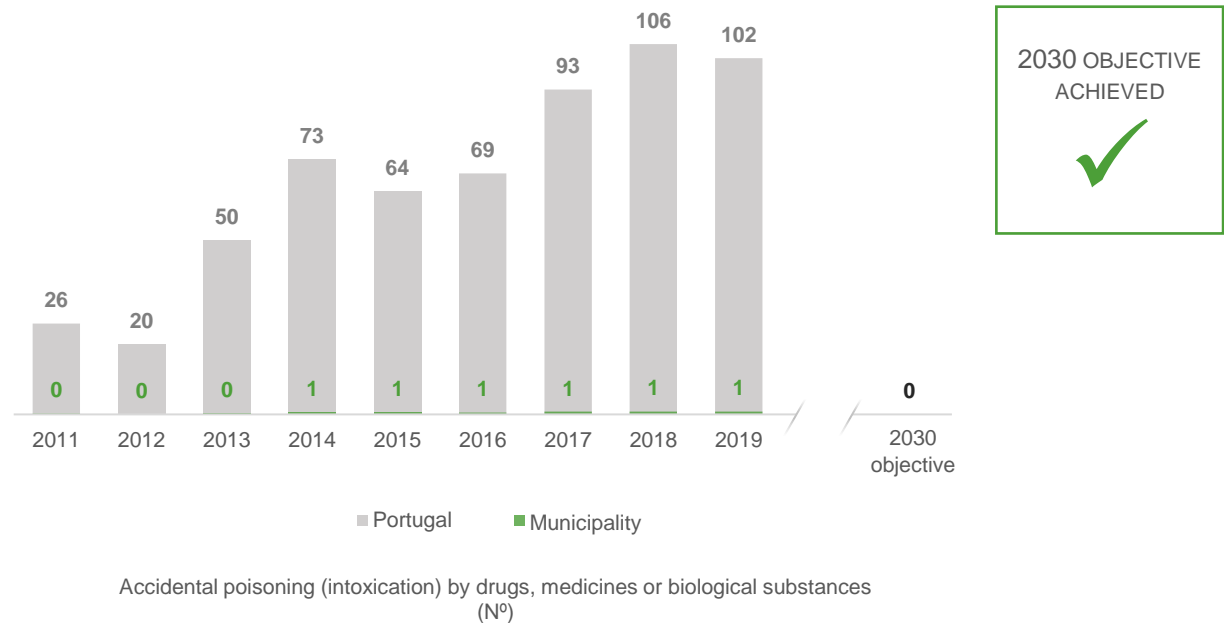
Indicator 3.9.1. Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution per 100 000 inhabitants

10

Nº PER 100 000 INHABITANTS

Source: WHO (2016)

Indicator 3.9.3 Accidental poisoning (intoxication) by drugs, medicines or biological substances (Nº)⁶

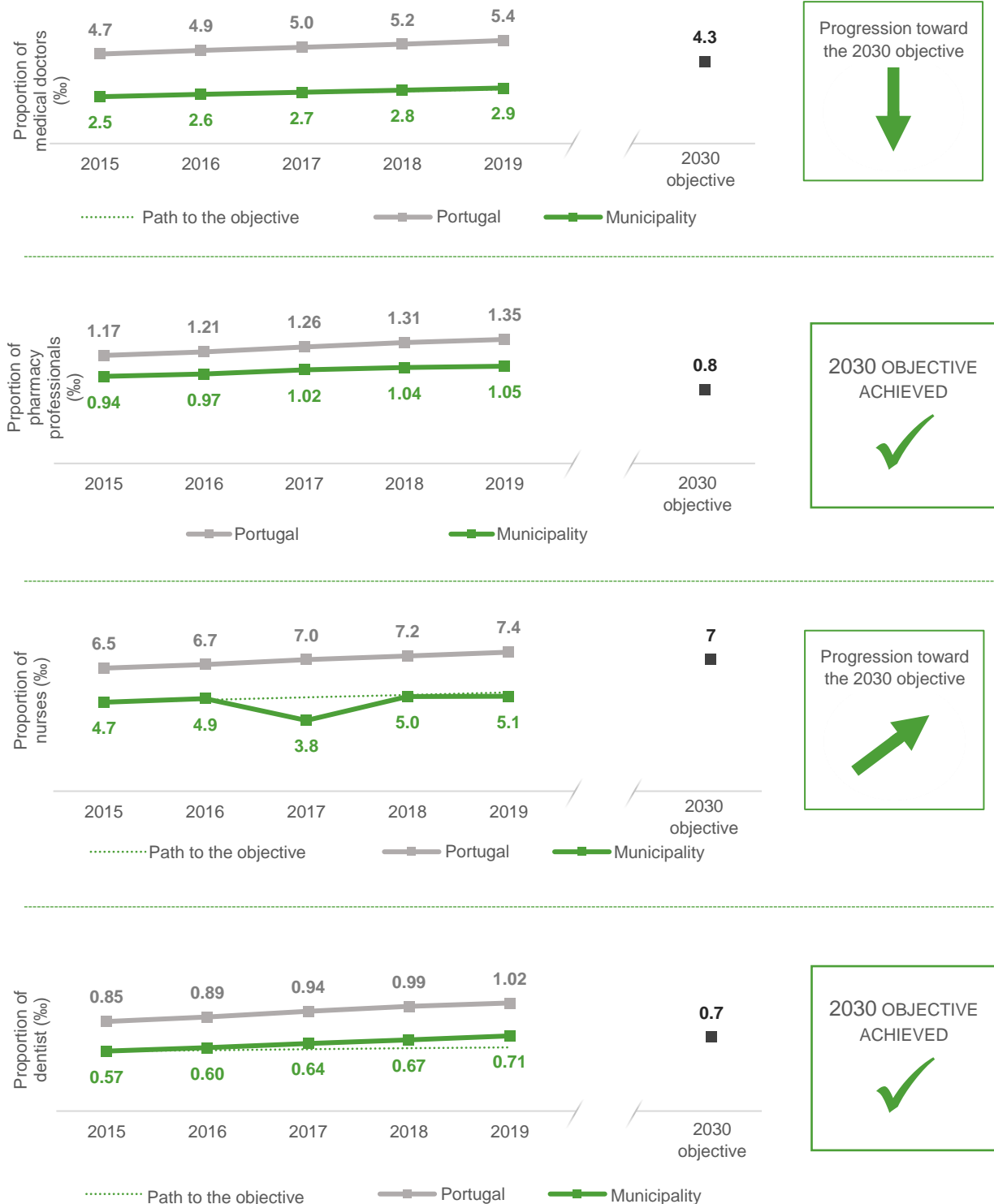


Source: INE (2011-2019)

⁶ Since the number of cases in Portugal is very low, we have chosen to present this indicator in total number of cases rather than using the rate per 100 or 100,000 inhabitants, as is the practice in other organisations.

Target 3.c | Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially in least developed countries and small island developing States

Indicator 3.c.1. Health worker density by speciality (‰)



Source: INE (2015-2019), calculated by CESOP

ODS 4

QUALITY EDUCATION

ENSURE INCLUSIVE AND
QUALITY EDUCATION FOR ALL
AND PROMOTE LIFELONG
LEARNING

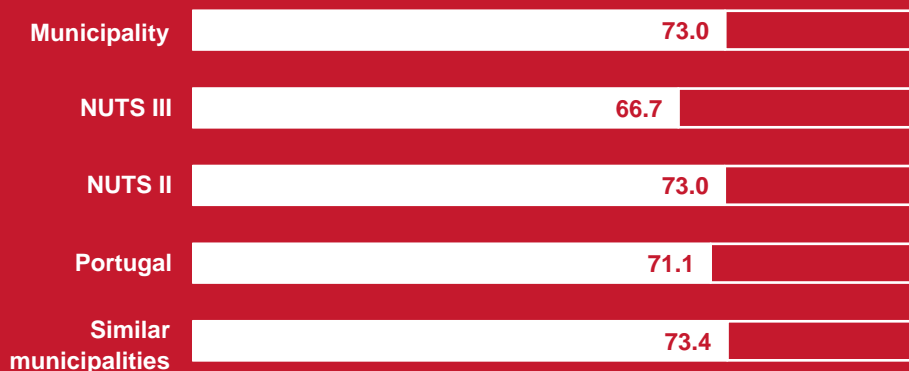
Obtaining a quality education is the foundation to improving people's lives and sustainable development. Major progress has been made towards increasing access to education at all levels and increasing enrolment rates in schools particularly for women and girls. Basic literacy skills have improved tremendously, yet bolder efforts are needed to make even greater strides for achieving universal education goals. For example, the world has achieved equality in primary education between girls and boys, but few countries have achieved that target at all levels of education.



Photo by StockSnap

Source: ONU, <https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/education/>

GLOBAL PERFORMANCE OF THE SDG 4

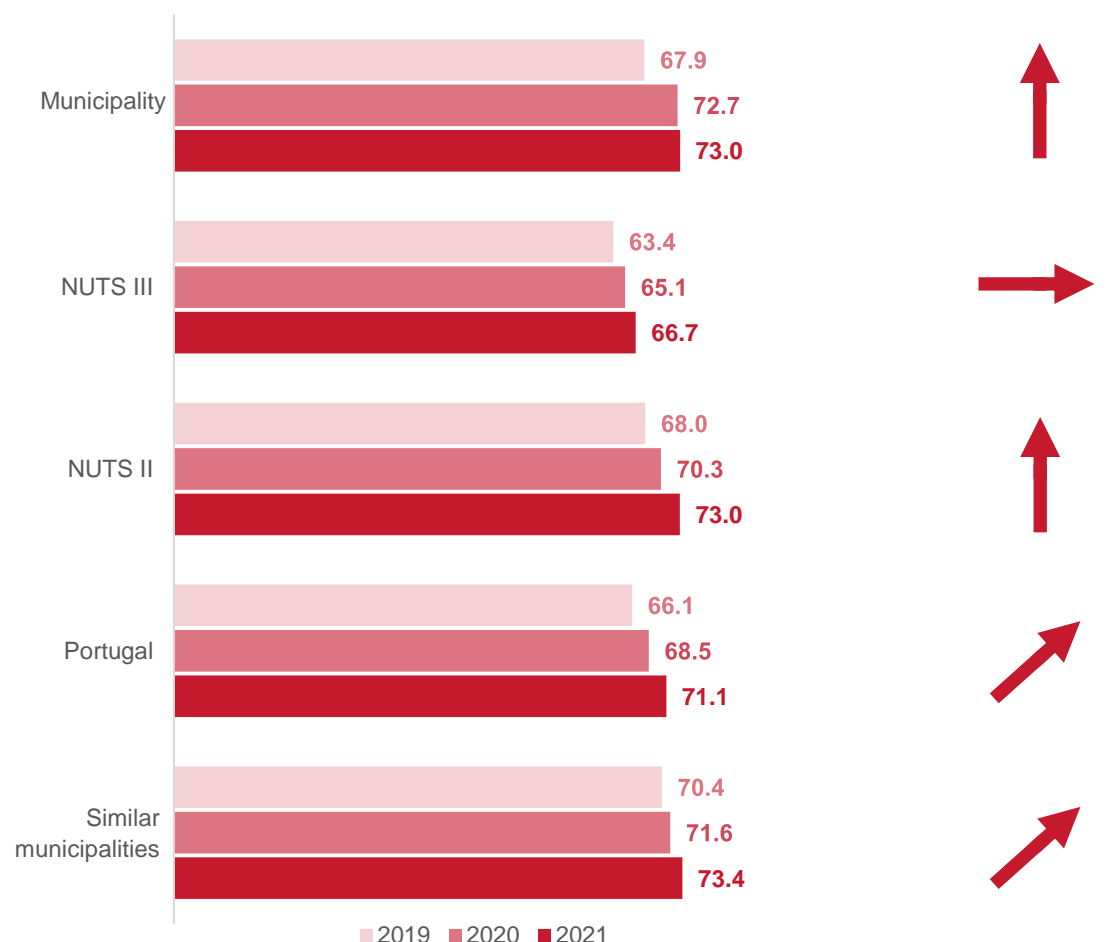


PROGRESS ON THE SDG 4 PERFORMANCE BETWEEN 2019 AND 2021

according to the evaluation criteria used in this edition

PERFORMANCE 2019-2021

TREND

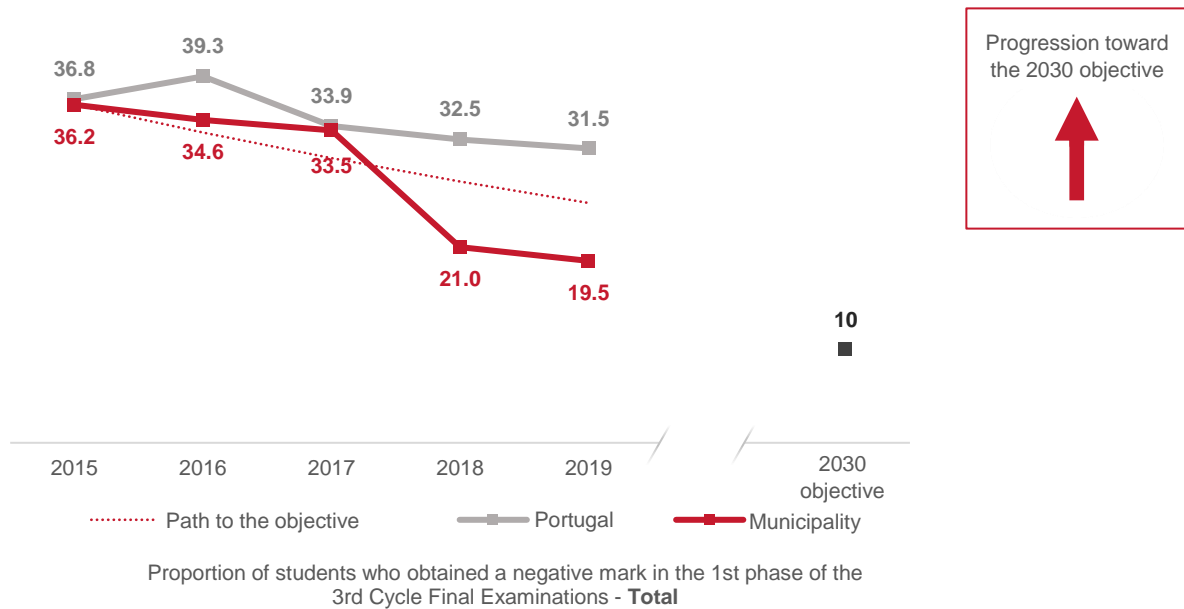


Meaning of the arrows showing the municipality's progress towards the 2030 objectives of this Goal

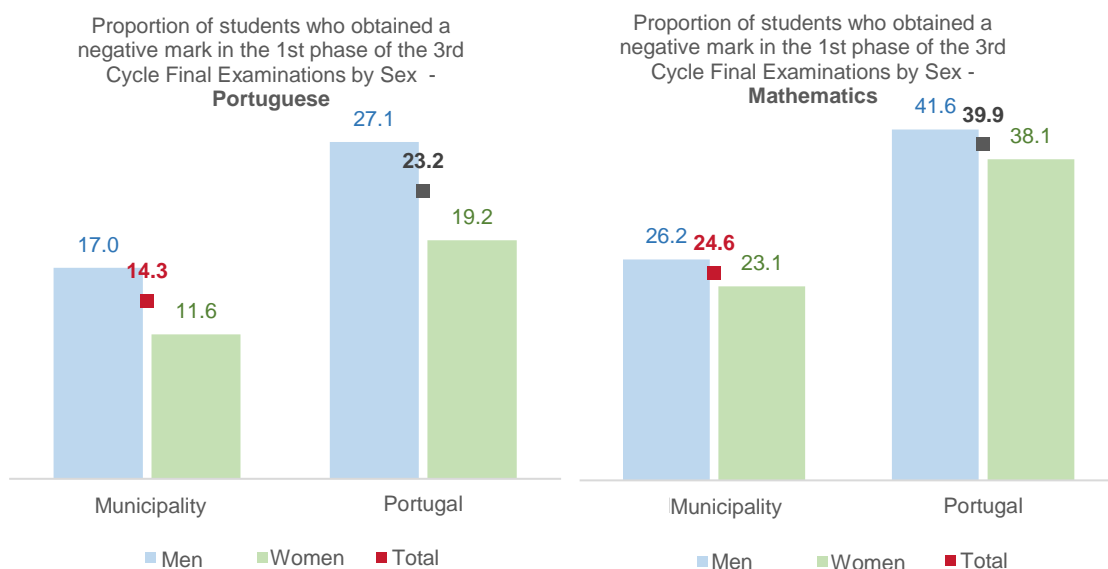
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Target 4.1 | By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and Goal-4 effective learning outcomes

Indicator 4.1.1. Proportion of students who obtained a negative mark in the 1st phase of the 3rd Cycle Final Examinations by Sex and Subject ⁷



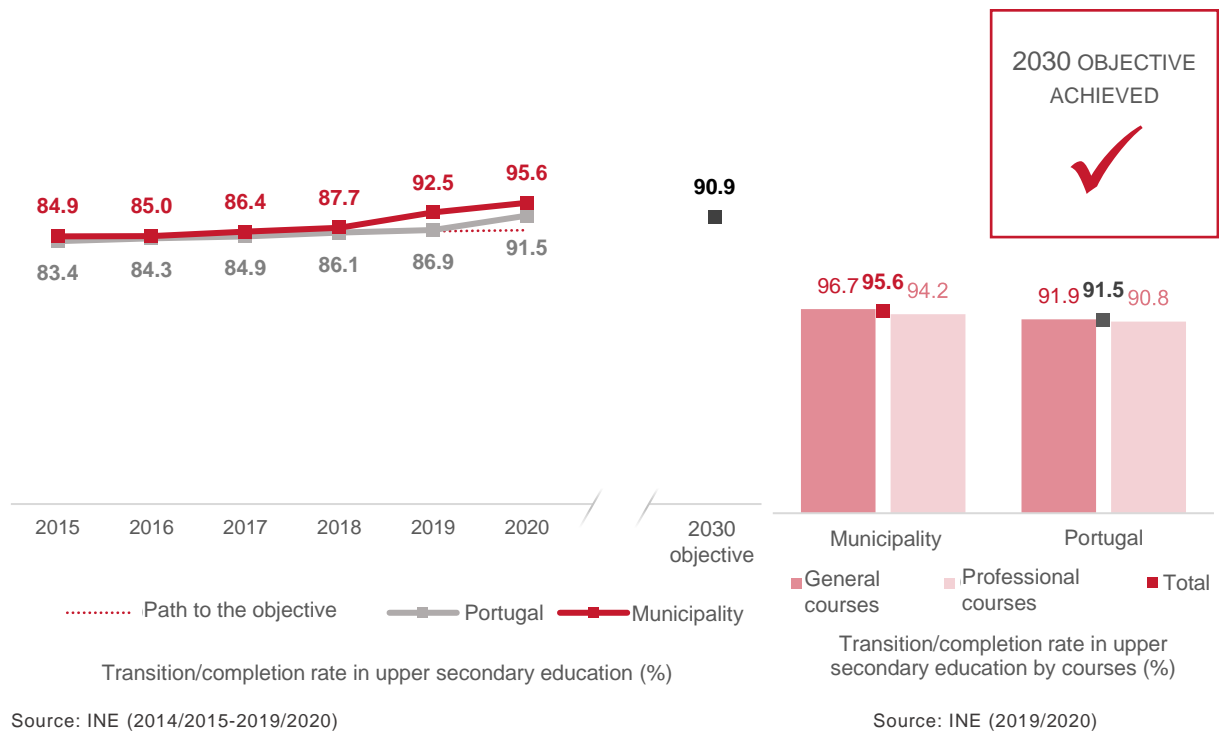
Source: DGEEC (2014/2015-2018/2019), calculated by CESOP



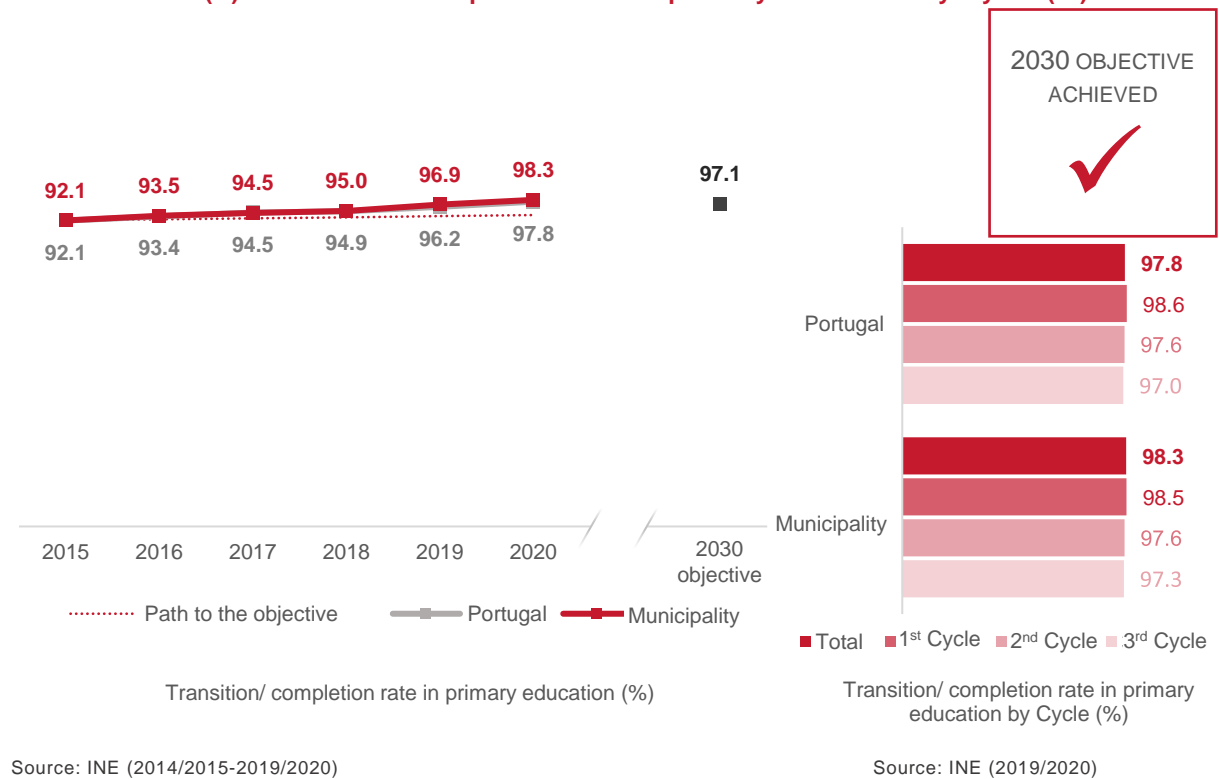
Source: DGEEC (2018/2019), calculated by CESOP

⁷ Except for the UN, all the other institutions use as a partial indicator of the UN indicator the results of PISA (Programme for International Student Assessment), which is presented as an international test, conducted every three years, that assesses the level of proficiency of a sample of 15-year-old students in reading, mathematics and science. The ISM uses an indicator that approximates to point (c) of the global indicator "4.1.1 Proportion of children and young people (a) in grades 2/3; (b) at the end of primary; and (c) at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics, by sex".

Indicator 4.1.2(a). Transition/completion rate in upper secondary education by courses (%)

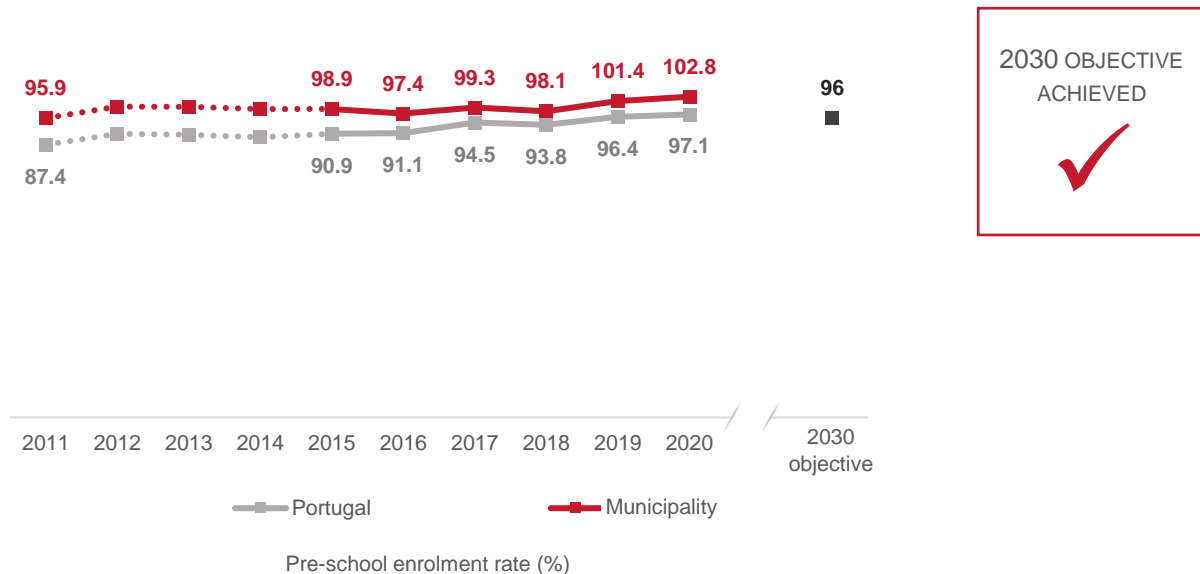


Indicator 4.1.2(b). Transition/ completion rate in primary education by Cycle (%)



Target 4.2 | By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and preprimary education so that they are ready for primary education

Indicator 4.2.2. Pre-school enrolment rate (%)

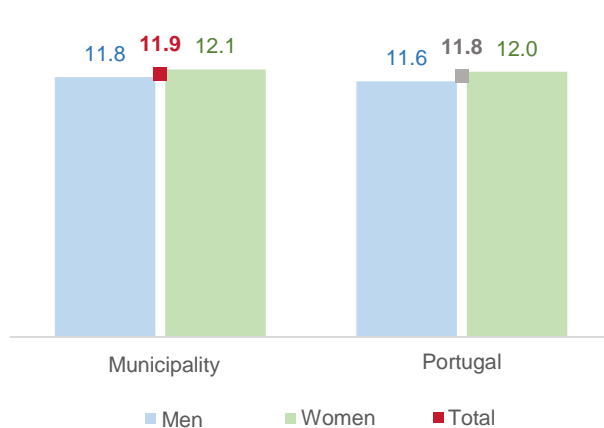


Source: INE (2010/2011-2019/2020)

The preschool enrolment rate describes the ratio between children aged 3-5 years living in the municipality and children enrolled in pre-school schools. Differences between the parents' municipality of work and municipality of residence may justify rates higher than 100%.

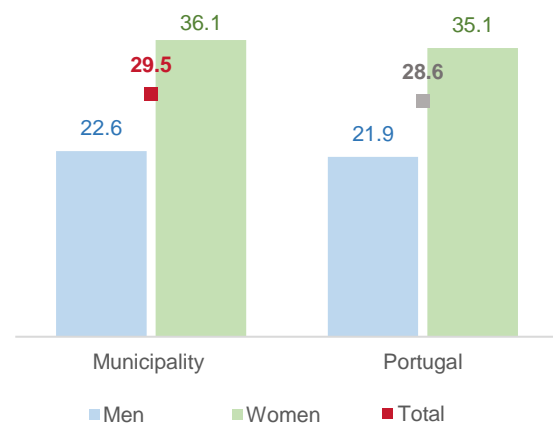
Target 4.3 | By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university

Indicator 4.3.1. Proportion of population aged 15-64 attending secondary and tertiary education by Sex (%)



Source: INE (2011), calculated by CESOP

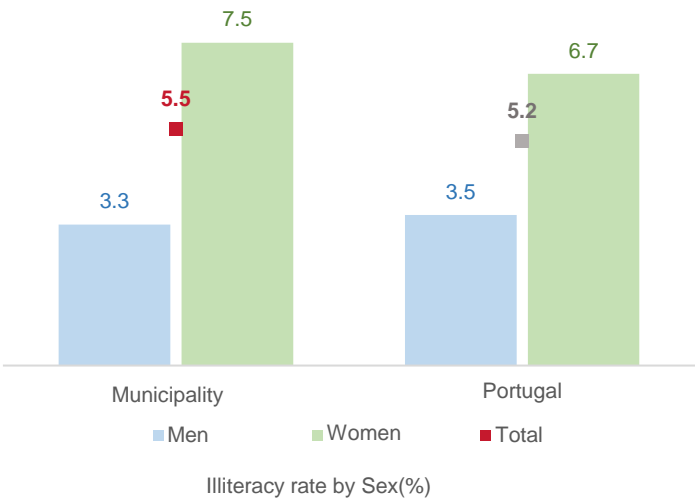
Indicator 4.3.2. Proportion of the population aged 30-34 with at least complete tertiary education by Sex (%)



Source: INE (2011), calculated by CESOP

Target 4.6 | By 2030, ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy

Indicator 4.6.1. Illiteracy rate by Sex (%)



Source: INE (2011)

Target 4.c | By 2030, substantially increase the supply of qualified teachers, including through international cooperation for teacher training in developing countries, especially least developed countries and small island developing states

Indicator 4.c.1(a). Proportion of teachers qualified in basic education (%)



Indicator 4.c.1(b). Percentage of teachers who participated in professional development activities in the last 12 months (%)



Source: DGEED (2018)

SDG 5

GENDER
EQUALITYACHIEVE GENDER
EQUALITY AND EMPOWER
ALL WOMEN AND GIRLS

While the world has achieved progress towards gender equality and women's empowerment under the Millennium Development Goals (including equal access to primary education between girls and boys), women and girls continue to suffer discrimination and violence in every part of the world.

Gender equality is not only a fundamental human right, but a necessary foundation for a peaceful, prosperous and sustainable world.

Providing women and girls with equal access to education, health care, decent work, and representation in political and economic decision-making processes will fuel sustainable economies and benefit societies and humanity at large.

Source: ONU, <https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/gender-equality/>



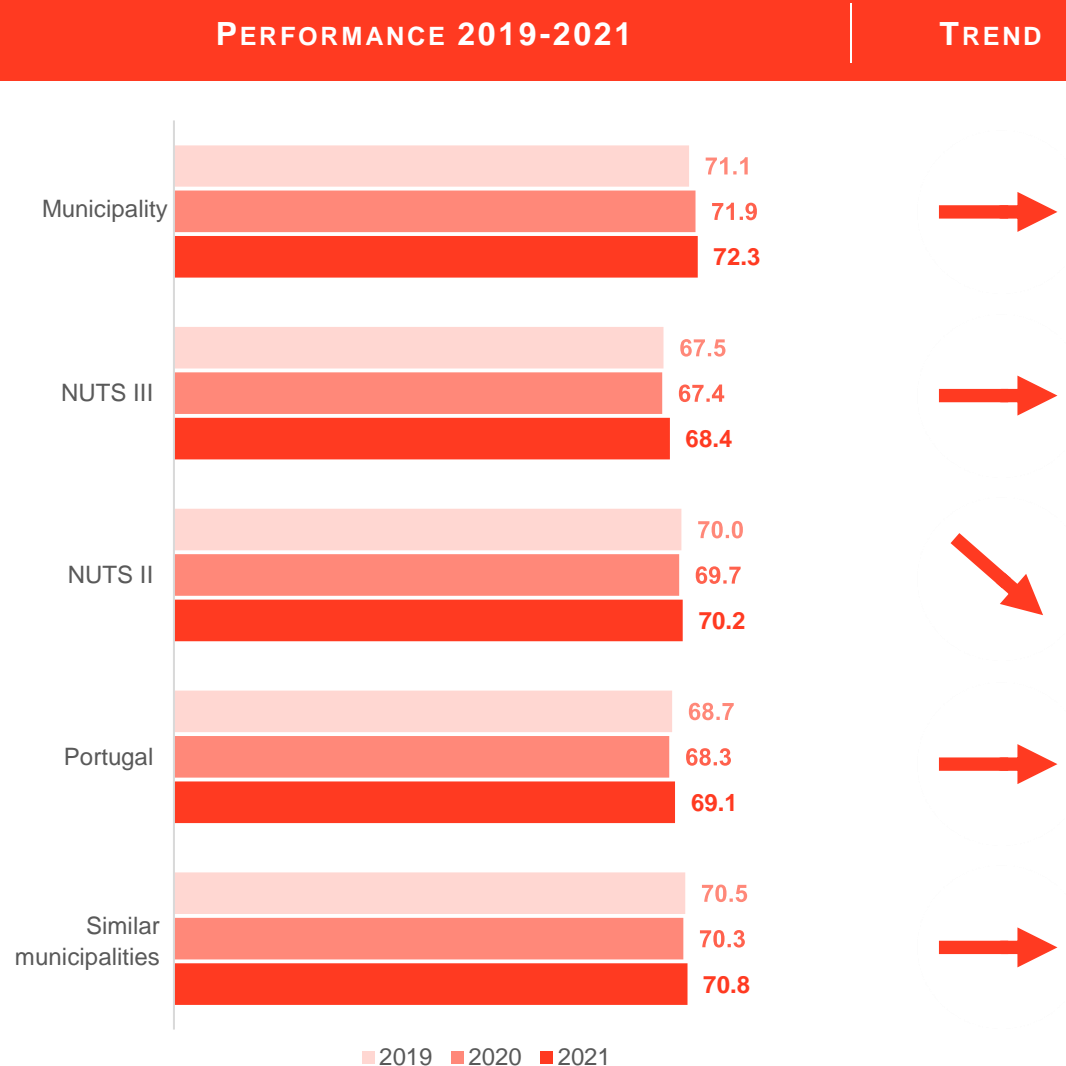
Photo by StockSnap

GLOBAL PERFORMANCE OF THE SDG 5



PROGRESS ON THE SDG 5 PERFORMANCE BETWEEN 2019 AND 2021

according to the evaluation criteria used in this edition



Meaning of the arrows showing the municipality's progress towards the 2030 objectives of this Goal

Arrow	Description
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↓	The municipality is far from the 2030 target path

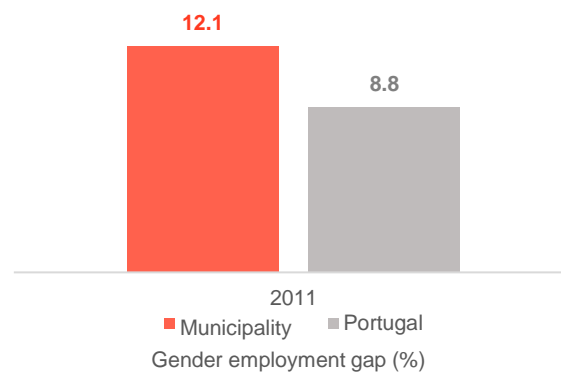
Target 5.1 | End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere

Indicator 5.1.1. Existence of a Cooperation Protocol with the Commission for Citizenship and Gender Equality and/or a Municipal Plan for Equality and Non-Discrimination⁸

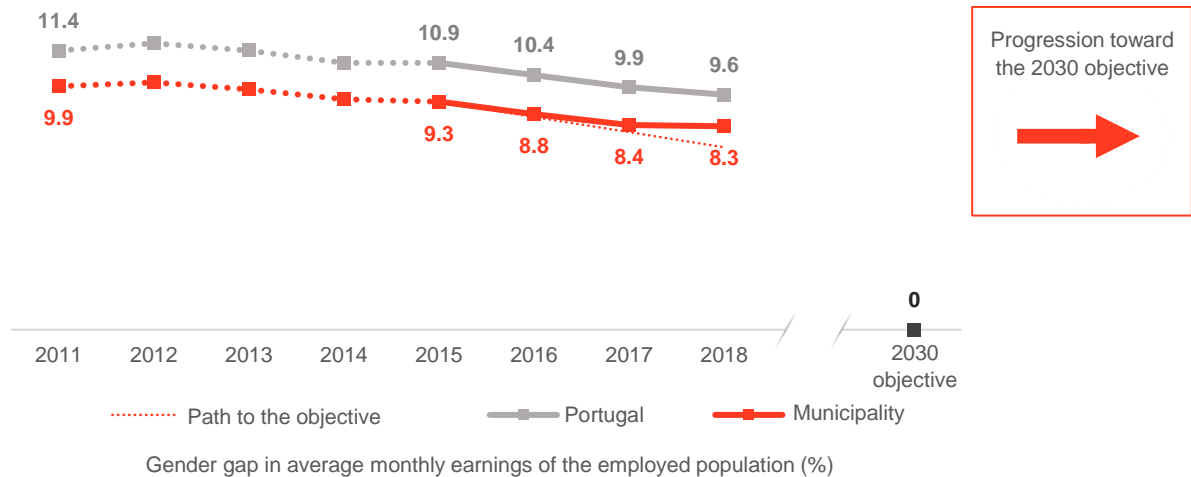
YES ✓

78% of Portuguese municipalities have signed a protocol with the CIG and/or have a Municipal Plan for Equality and Non-Discrimination

Source: CIG (2020)

Indicator 5.1.2. Gender employment gap (%)

Source: INE (2011), calculated by CESOP

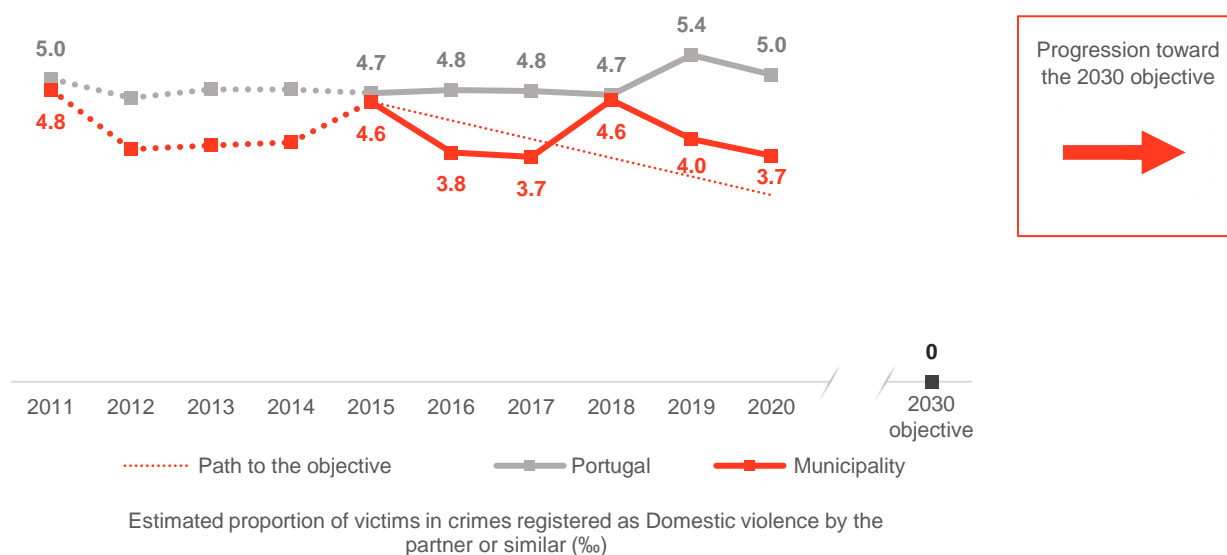
Indicator 5.1.3. Gender gap in average monthly earnings of the employed population (%)

Source: INE (2011-2018)

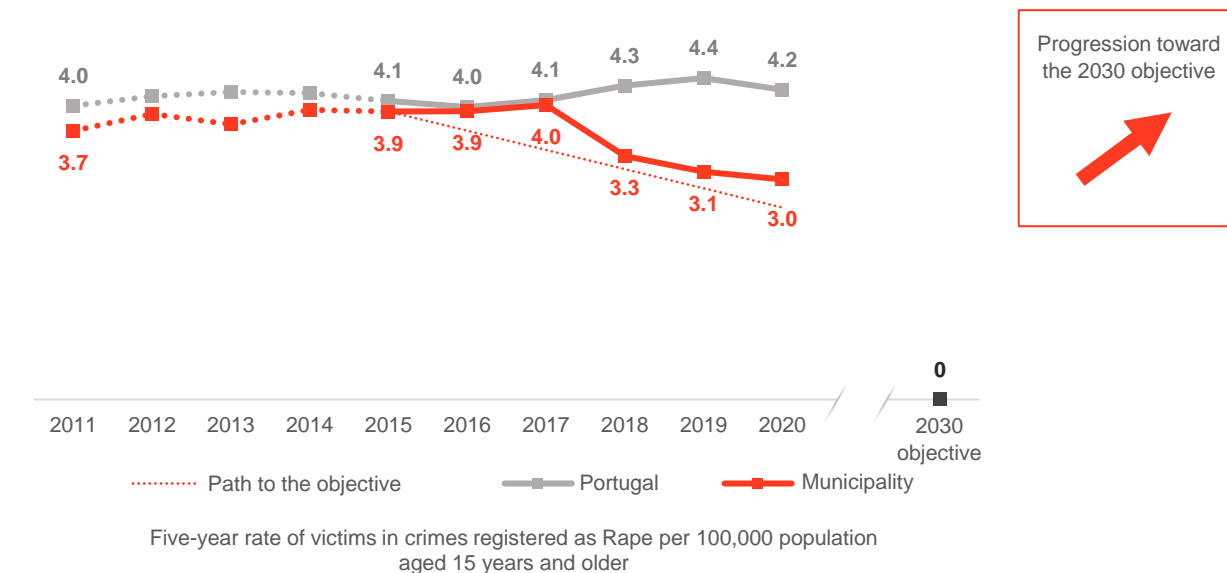
⁸ The UN and OECD indicator refers to the "Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex".

Target 5.2 | Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation

Indicator 5.2.1. Estimated proportion of victims in crimes registered as Domestic violence by the partner or similar (%)

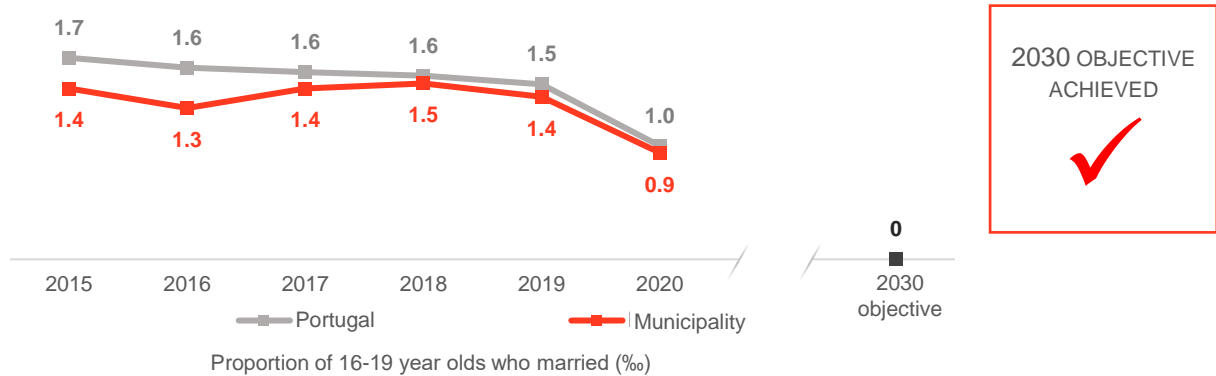


Indicator 5.2.2. Five-year rate of victims in crimes registered as Rape per 100,000 population aged 15 years and older



Target 5.3 | Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation

Indicator 5.3.1. Proportion of 16-19 year olds who married (‰)

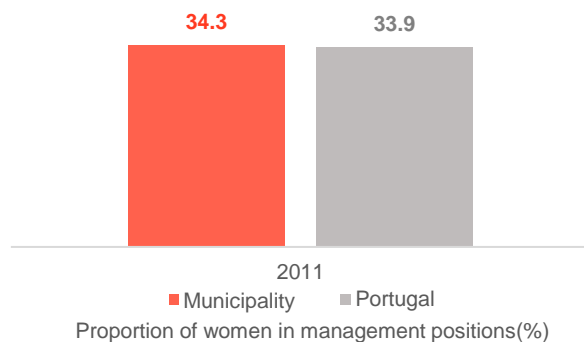


Source: INE (2015-2020), calculated by CESOP

THE PRACTICES OF FORCED MARRIAGES AND FEMALE GENITAL MUTILATION ARE RARE IN PORTUGAL. FOR THIS REASON, TARGET 5.3 IS CONSIDERED TO HAVE BEEN MET IN ALL MUNICIPALITIES IN THE COUNTRY.

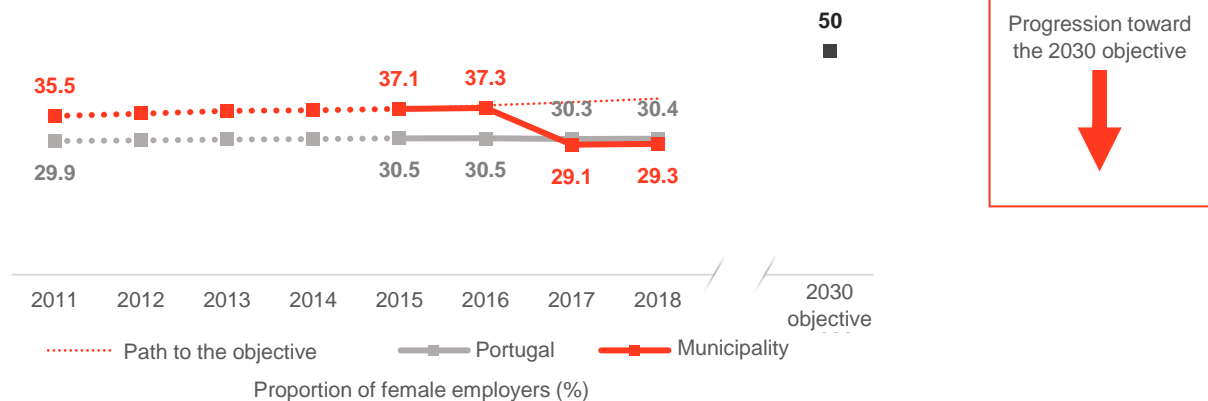
Target 5.5 | Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decisionmaking in political, economic and public life

Indicator 5.5.2(a). Proportion of women in management positions (%)



Source: INE (2011), calculated by CESOP

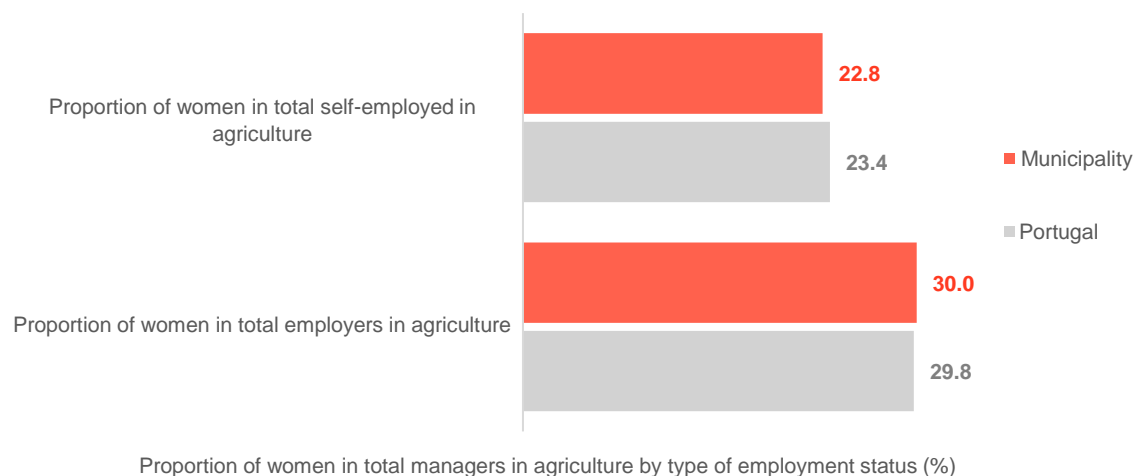
Indicator 5.5.2(b). Proportion of female employers (%)



Source: Pordata (2011-2018), calculated by CESOP

Target 5.a | Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws

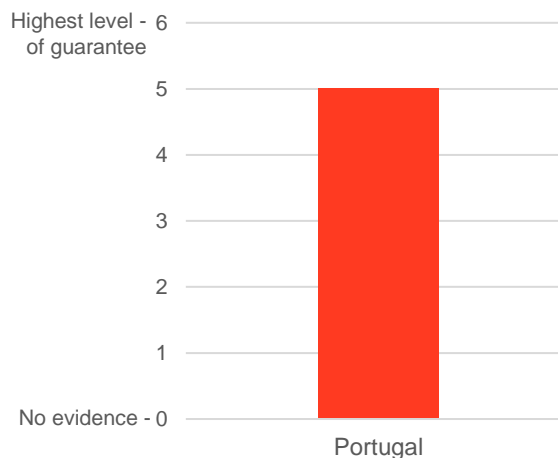
Indicator 5.a.1. Proportion of women in total managers in agriculture by type of employment status (%)



Source: INE (2011), calculated by CESOP

Indicator 5.a.2. Degree to which the legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women's equal rights to land ownership and/or control

Source: UN (2019)



SDG 6

CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION

ENSURE ACCESS TO WATER AND SANITATION FOR ALL

Clean, accessible water for all is an essential part of the world we want to live in. There is sufficient fresh water on the planet to achieve this. But due to bad economics or poor infrastructure, every year millions of people, most of them children, die from diseases associated with inadequate water supply, sanitation and hygiene.

Water scarcity, poor water quality and inadequate sanitation negatively impact food security, livelihood choices and educational opportunities for poor families across the world. Drought afflicts some of the world's poorest countries, worsening hunger and malnutrition.

By 2050, at least one in four people is likely to live in a country affected by chronic or recurring shortages of fresh water.

Source: ONU, <https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/water-and-sanitation/>



Photo by Pezibear

GLOBAL PERFORMANCE OF THE SDG 6

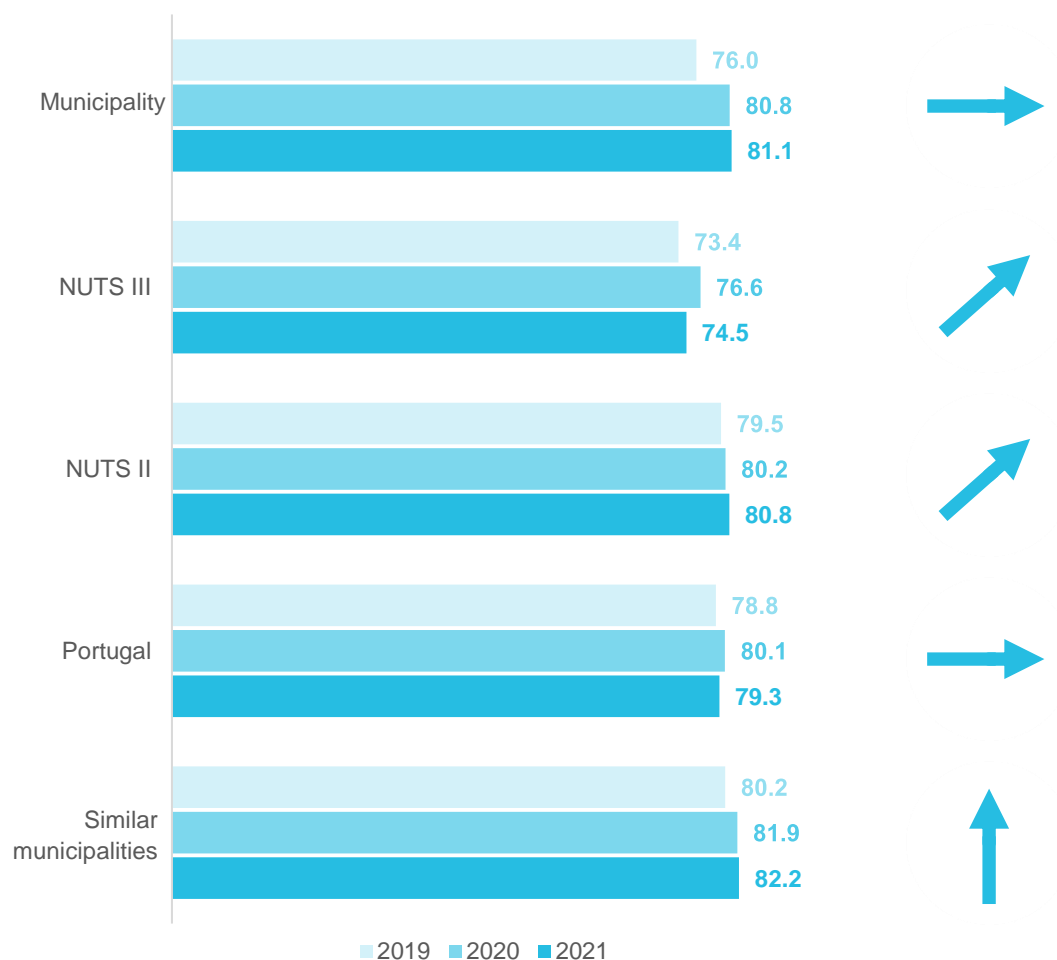


PROGRESS ON THE SDG 6 PERFORMANCE BETWEEN 2019 AND 2021

according to the evaluation criteria used in this edition

PERFORMANCE 2019-2021

TREND

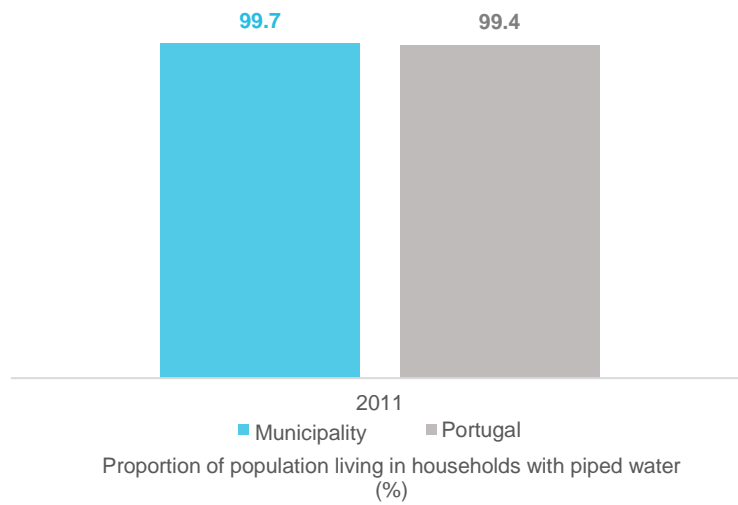


Meaning of the arrows showing the municipality's progress towards the 2030 objectives of this Goal

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Target 6.1 | By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all

Indicator 6.1.1(a). Proportion of population living in households with piped water (%)

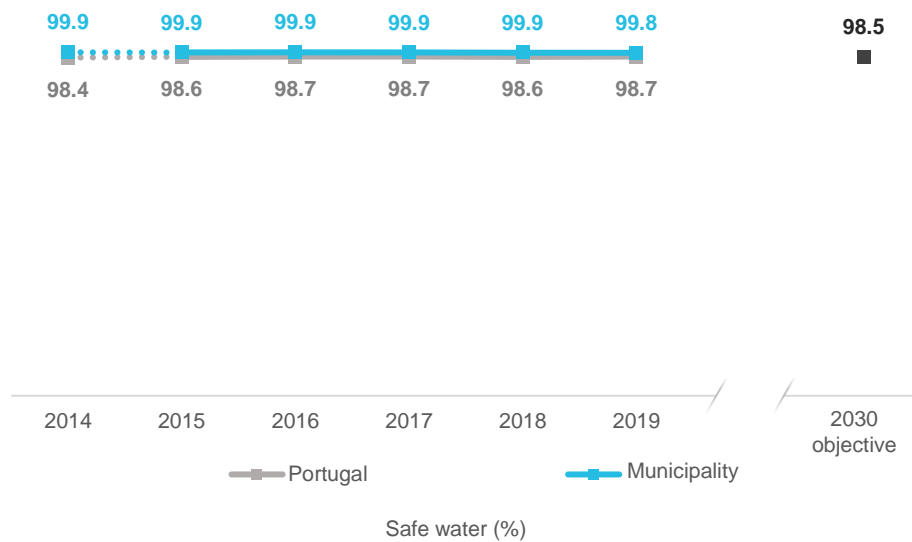


Access to drinking water is universal in Portugal.

However, there are still municipalities with low rates of households with piped water.

Source: INE (2011), calculated by CESOP

Indicator 6.1.1(b). Safe drinking water (%)



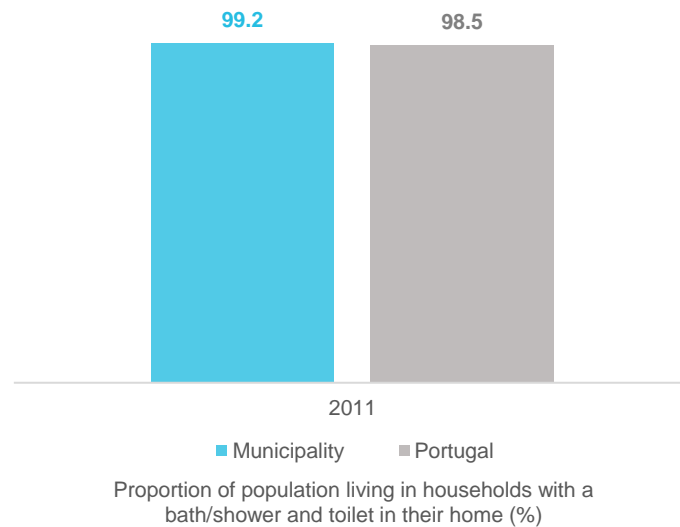
2030 OBJECTIVE
ACHIEVED



Source: INE (2014-2019)

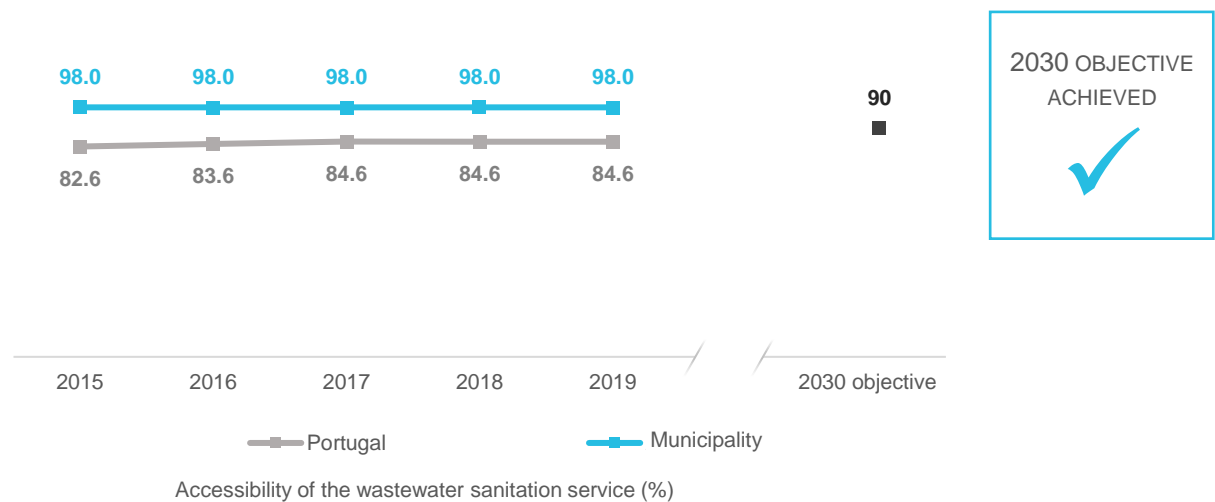
Target 6.2 | By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations

Indicator 6.2.1(a). Proportion of population living in households with a bath/shower and toilet in their home (%)



Source: INE (2011), calculated by CESOP

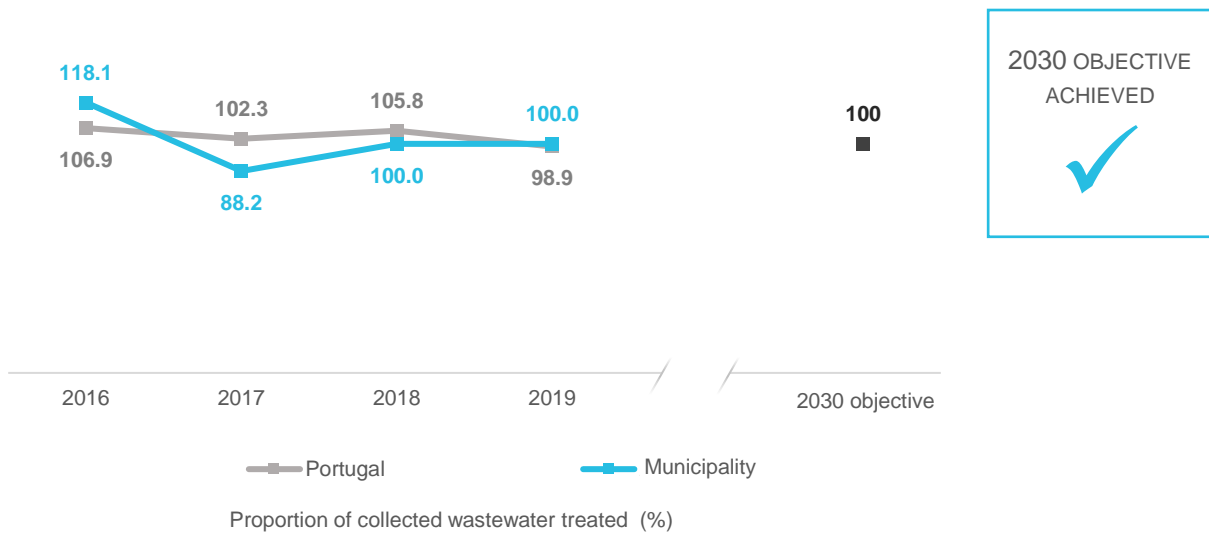
Indicator 6.2.1(b). Accessibility of the wastewater sanitation service (%)



Source: INE (2015-2019)

Target 6.3 | By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally

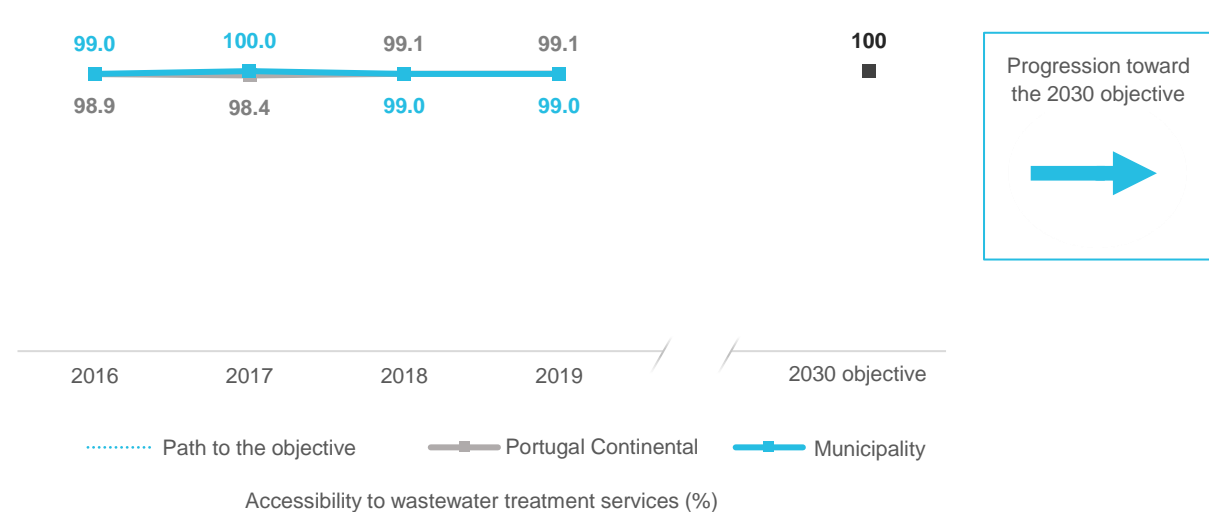
Indicator 6.3.1(a). Proportion of collected wastewater treated (%)⁹



Source: INE/ERSAR (2016-2019), calculated by CESOP

Wastewater can be submitted to various levels of treatment, thus the proportions can be higher than 100%. Some municipalities treat wastewater from other municipalities.

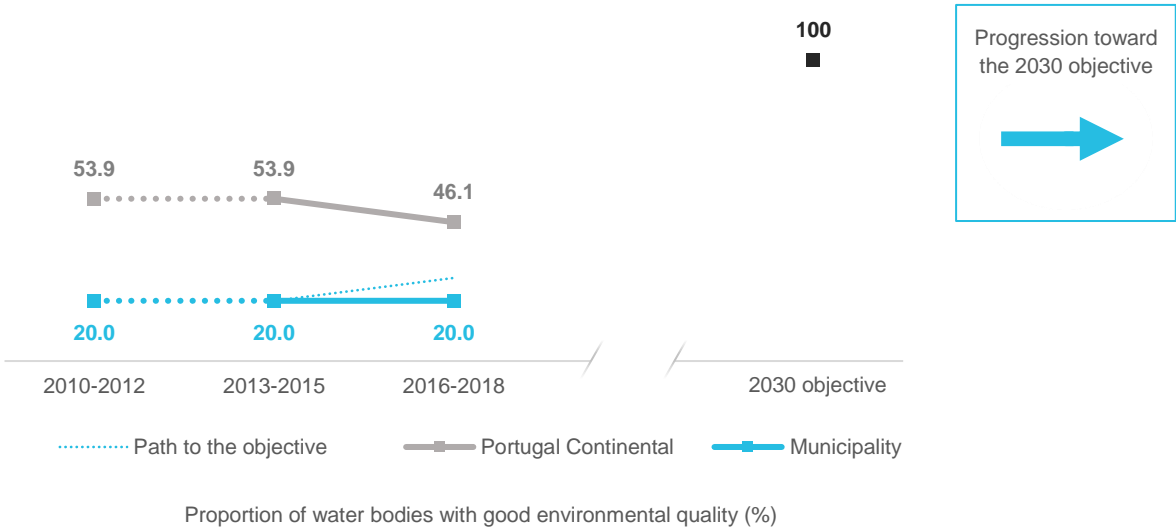
Indicator 6.3.1(b). Accessibility to wastewater treatment services (%)



Source: ERSAR (2016-2019)

⁹ Data is not available for some municipalities of the Autonomous Region of the Azores.

Indicator 6.3.2. Proportion of water bodies with good environmental quality (%)

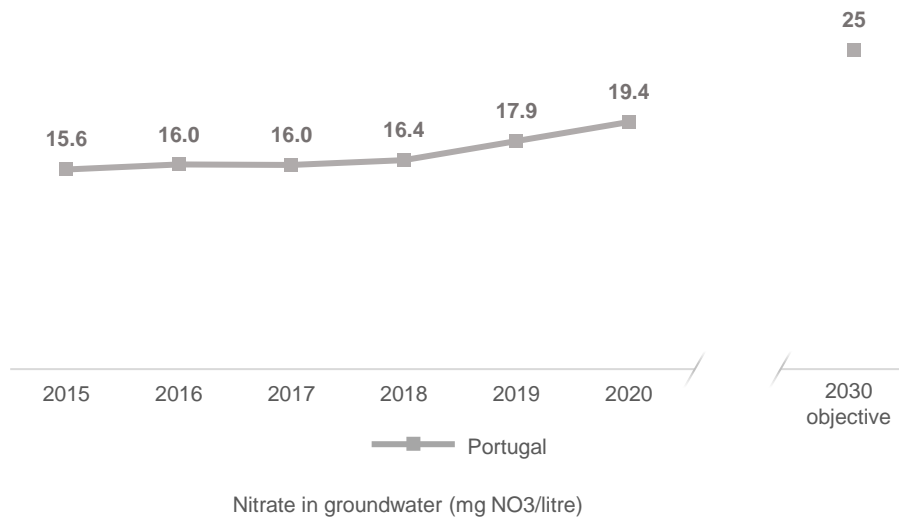


Source: INE (2010/2012-2016/2018)

Indicator 6.3.3. Bathing water with excellent quality (%)

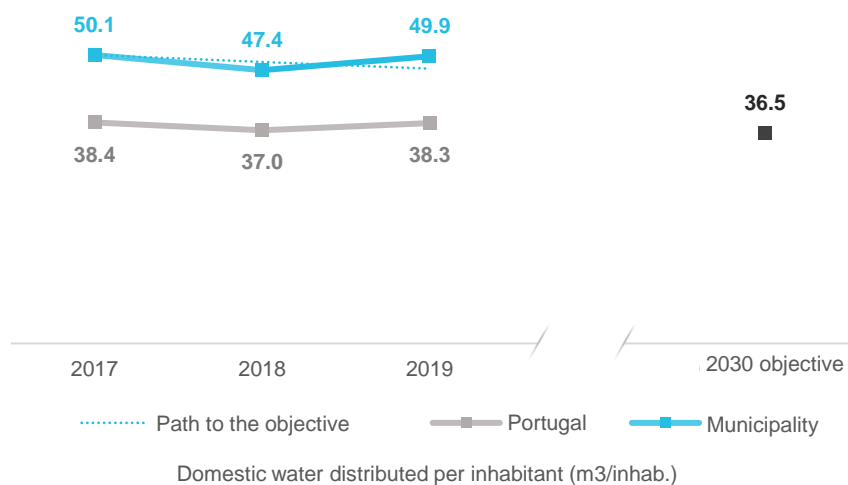


Source: INE (2011-2019), calculated by CESOP

Indicator 6.3.4. Nitrate in groundwater (mg NO₃/litre)

Source: SNIRH (2011/2015-2016/2020), calculated by CESOP

Target 6.4 | By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity

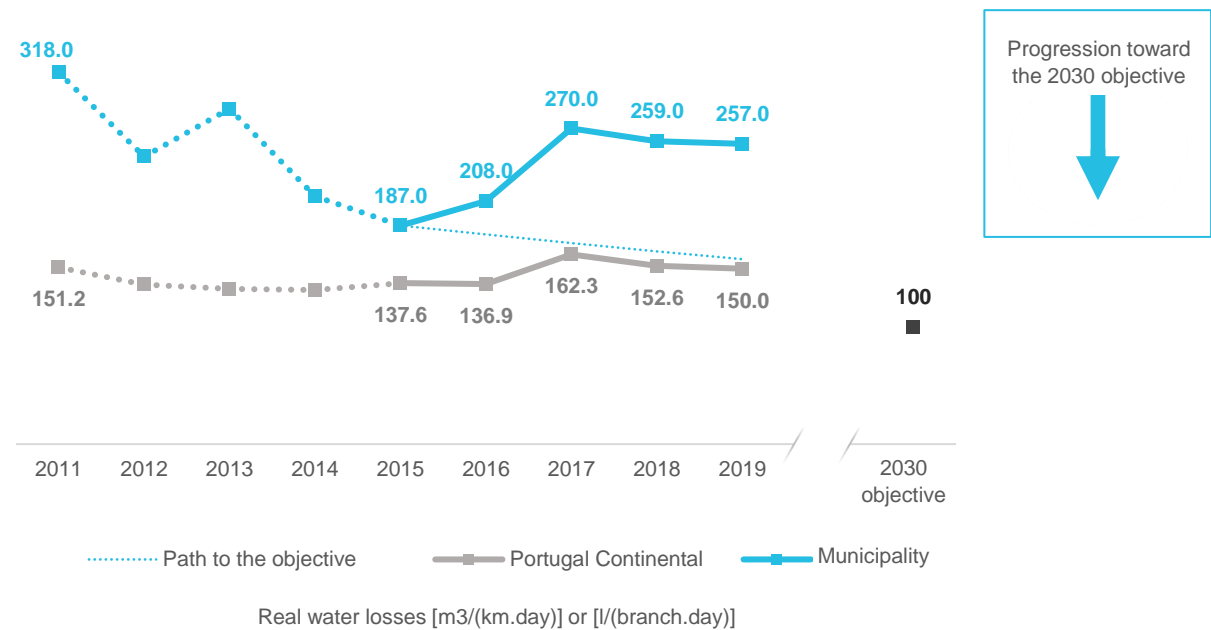
Indicator 6.4.1. Domestic water distributed per inhabitant (m³/inhab.)

Progression toward the 2030 objective



Source: ERSAR (2017-2019), calculated by CESOP

Indicator 6.4.2. Real water losses [m3/(km.day)] or [l/(branch.day)]



Source: INE (2011-2019), calculated by CESOP

SDG 7

AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY

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

Energy is central to nearly every major challenge and opportunity the world faces today. Be it for jobs, security, climate change, food production or increasing incomes, access to energy for all is essential.

Sustainable energy is opportunity – it transforms lives, economies and the planet.



Photo by Patricia Maine Degraeve

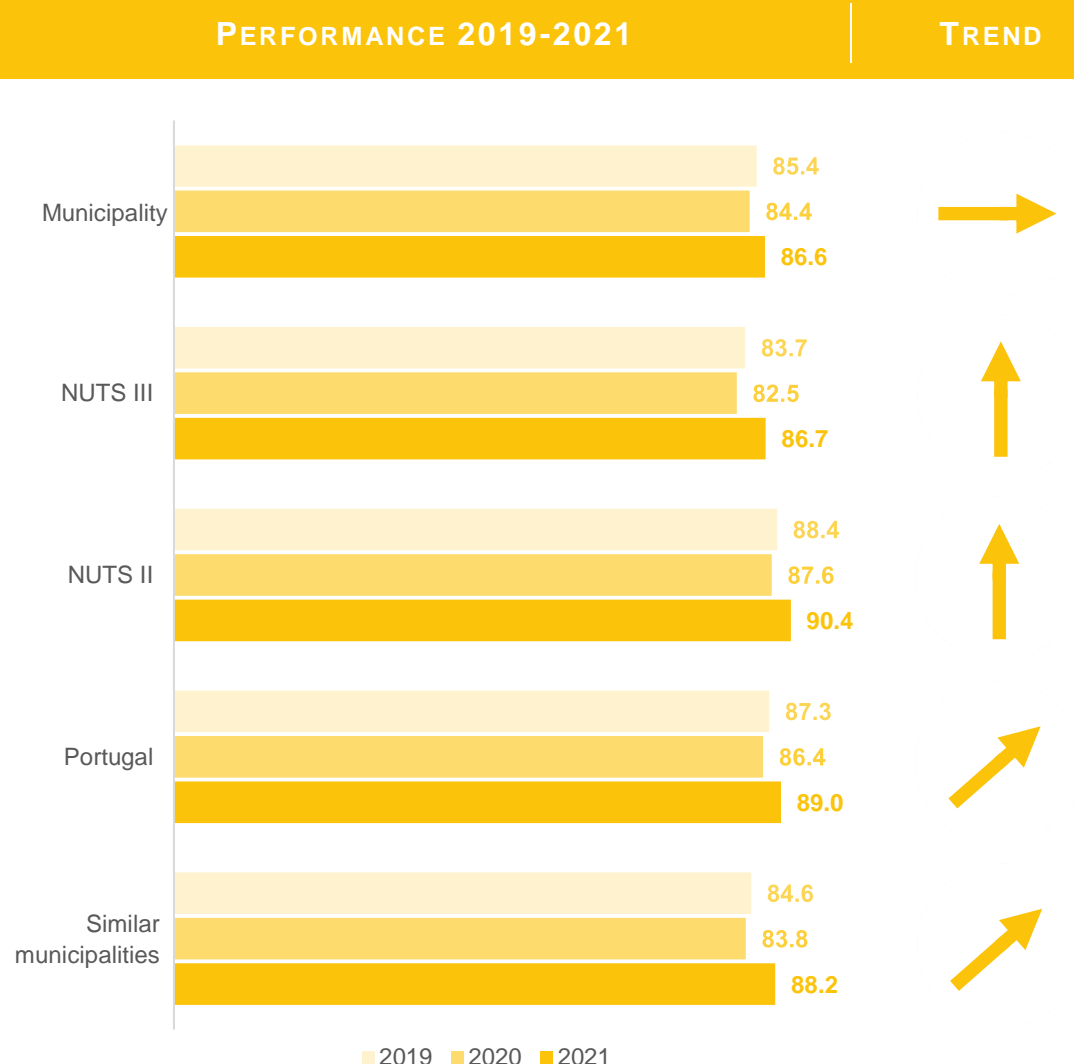
Source: UN, <https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/energy/>

GLOBAL PERFORMANCE OF THE SDG 7



PROGRESS ON THE SDG 7 PERFORMANCE BETWEEN 2019 AND 2021

according to the evaluation criteria used in this edition

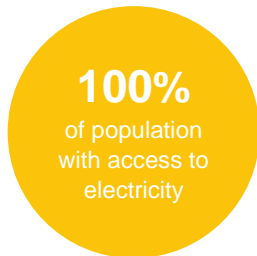


Meaning of the arrows showing the municipality's progress towards the 2030 objectives of this Goal

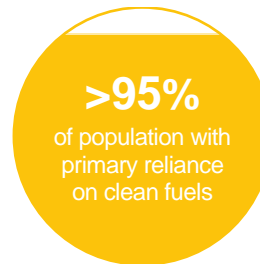
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Target 7.1 | By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services

Indicator 7.1.1. Proportion of population with access to electricity (%)



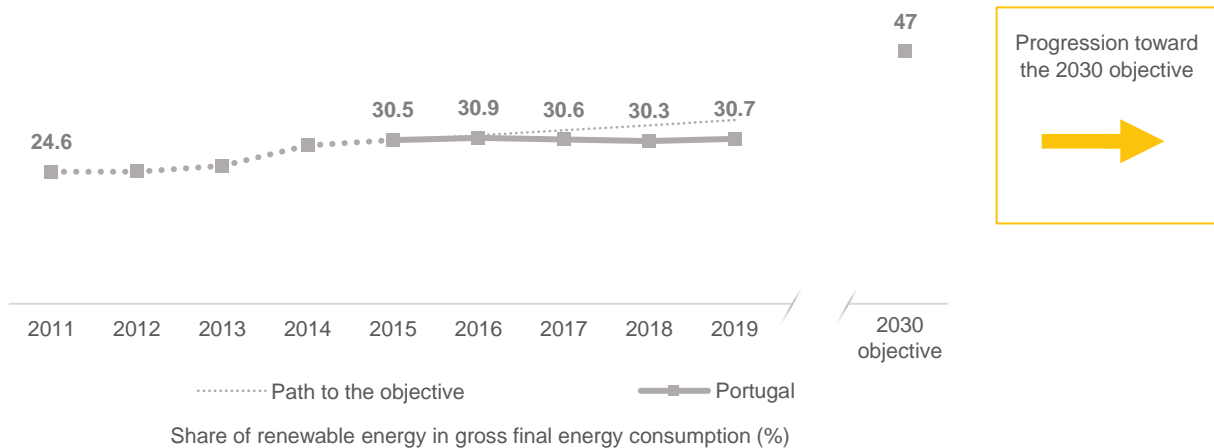
Indicator 7.1.2. Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology (%)



Source: UN (2019)

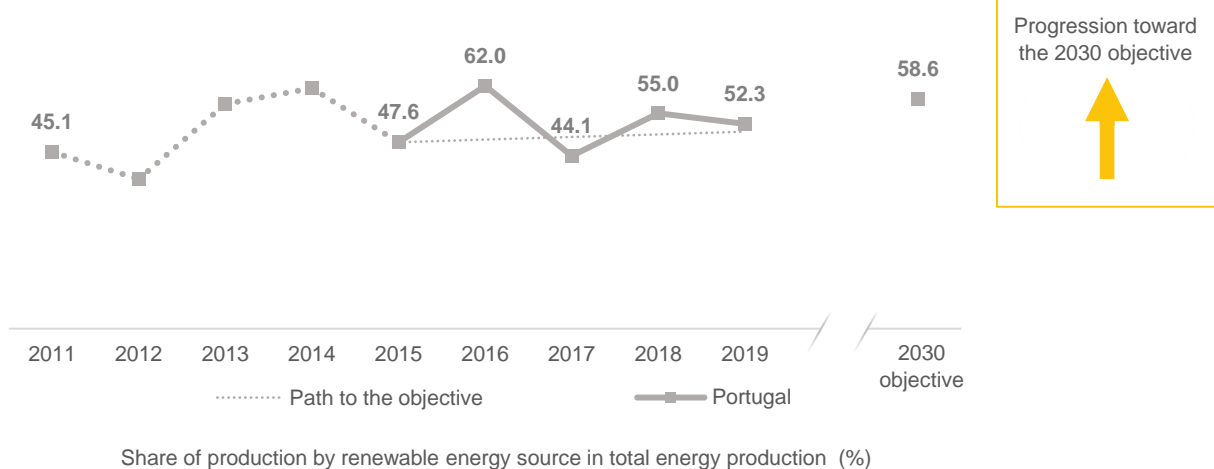
Target 7.2 | By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix

Indicator 7.2.1(a). Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption (%)



Source: DGEG (2011-2019)

Indicator 7.2.1(b). Share of production by renewable energy source in total energy production (%)



Source: DGEG (2011-2020)

Target 7.3 | By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency

Indicator 7.3.1. Signatory to the Covenant of Mayors for Climate and Energy

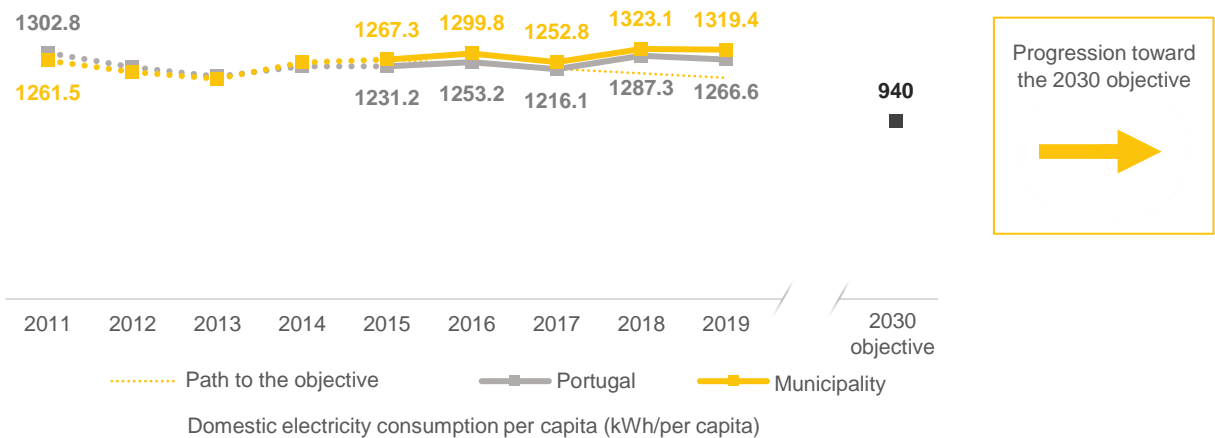
YES ✓

**SINCE
2010**

53% of Portuguese municipalities
have signed the Covenant of Mayors
for Climate and Energy

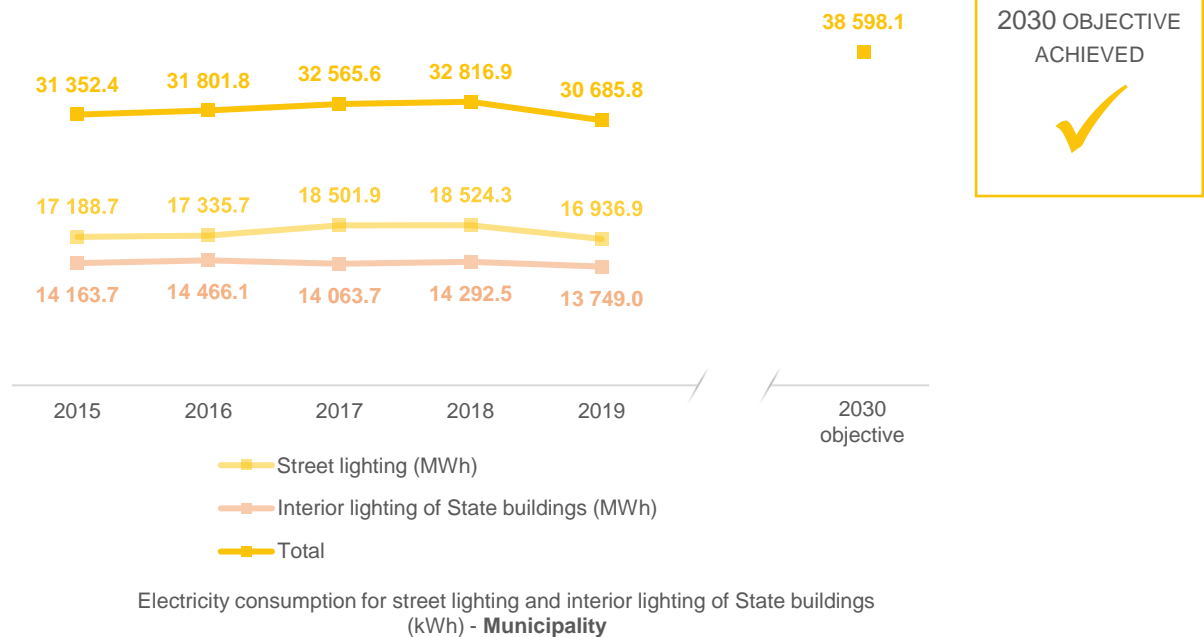
Source: <https://www.eumayors.eu/> (2020)

Indicator 7.3.2. Domestic electricity consumption per capita (kWh/per capita)

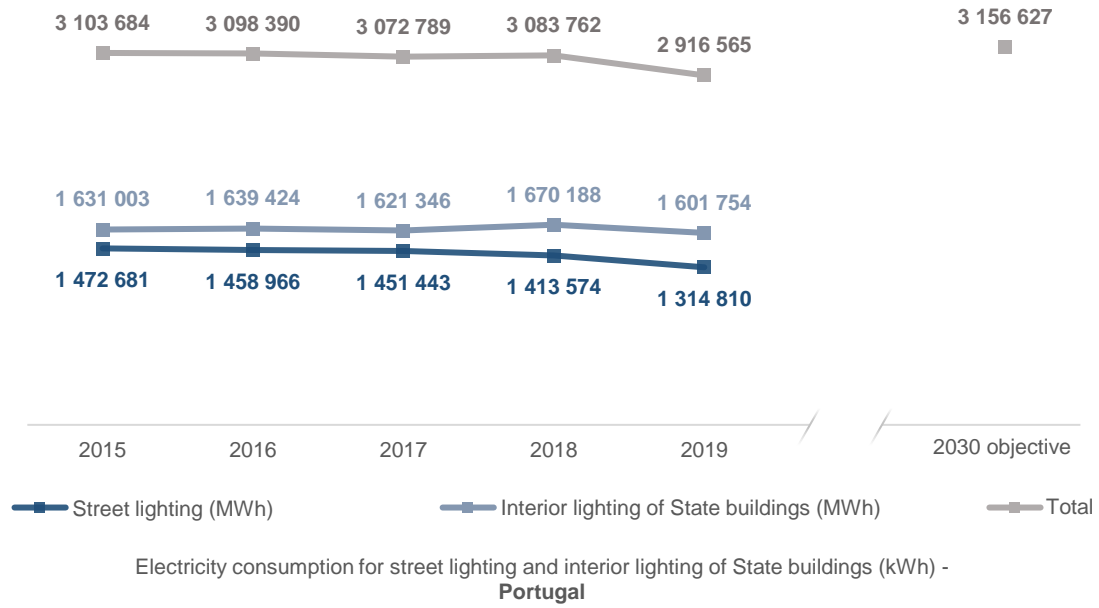


Source: INE (2011-2019)

Indicator 7.3.3. Electricity consumption for street lighting and interior lighting of State buildings (MWh)



Source: INE (2015-2019)



Source: INE (2015-2019)

SDG 8

DECENT WORK
AND ECONOMIC
GROWTH

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

Roughly half the world's population still lives on the equivalent of about US\$2 a day. And in too many places, having a job doesn't guarantee the ability to escape from poverty. This slow and uneven progress requires us to rethink and retool our economic and social policies aimed at eradicating poverty.

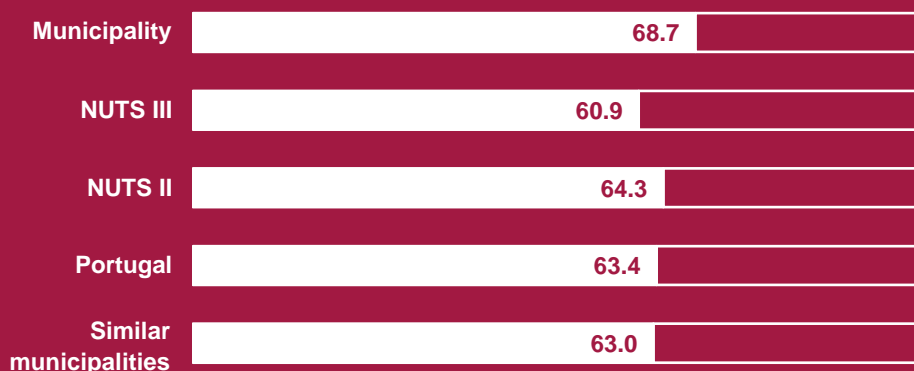
A continued lack of decent work opportunities, insufficient investments and under-consumption lead to an erosion of the basic social contract underlying democratic societies: that all must share in progress. The creation of quality jobs will remain a major challenge for almost all economies well beyond 2015.

Sustainable economic growth will require societies to create the conditions that allow people to have quality jobs that stimulate the economy while not harming the environment. Job opportunities and decent working conditions are also required for the whole working age population.

Source: UN, <https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/economic-growth/>



GLOBAL PERFORMANCE OF THE SDG 8

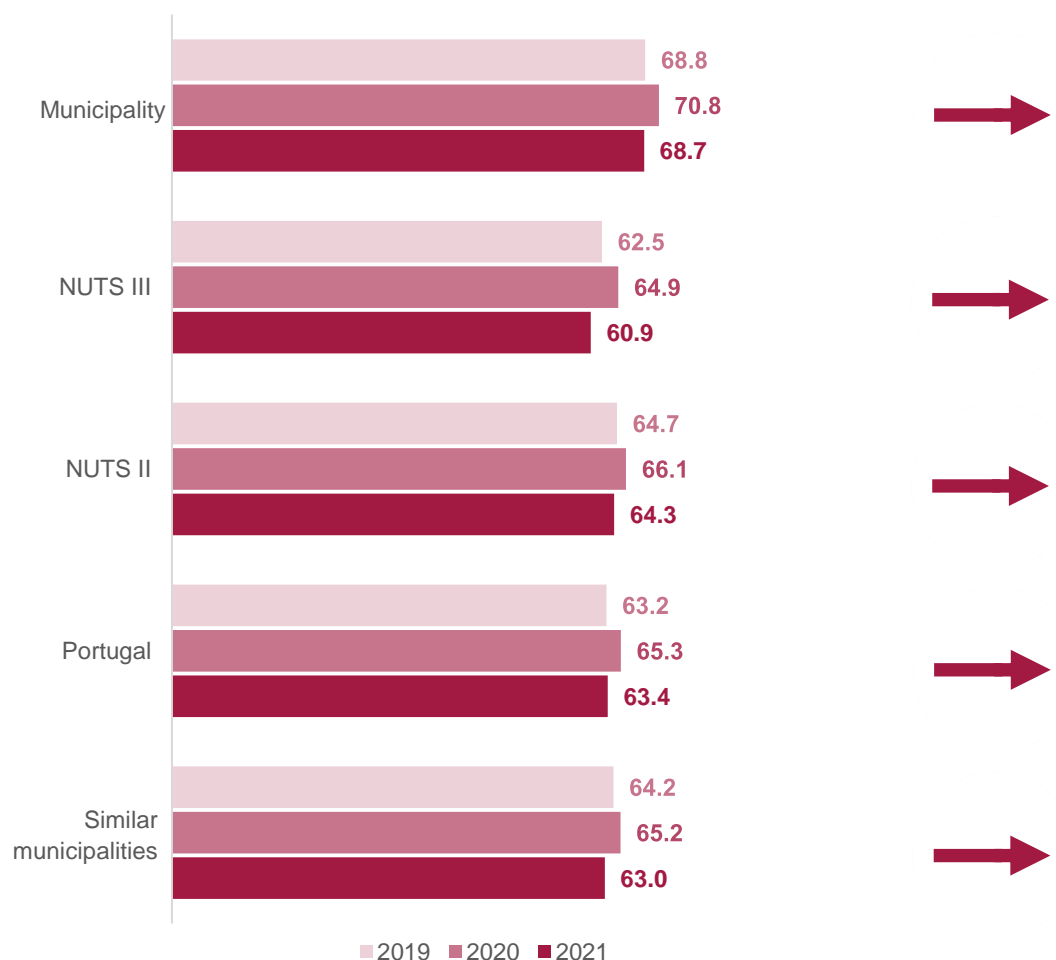


PROGRESS ON THE SDG 8 PERFORMANCE BETWEEN 2019 AND 2021

according to the evaluation criteria used in this edition

PERFORMANCE 2019-2021

TREND

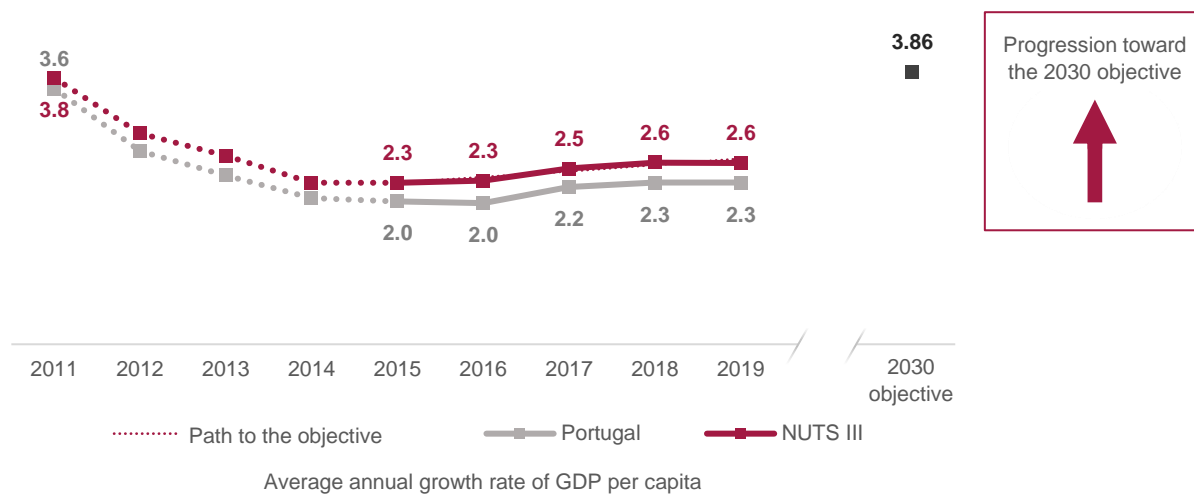


Meaning of the arrows showing the municipality's progress towards the 2030 objectives of this Goal

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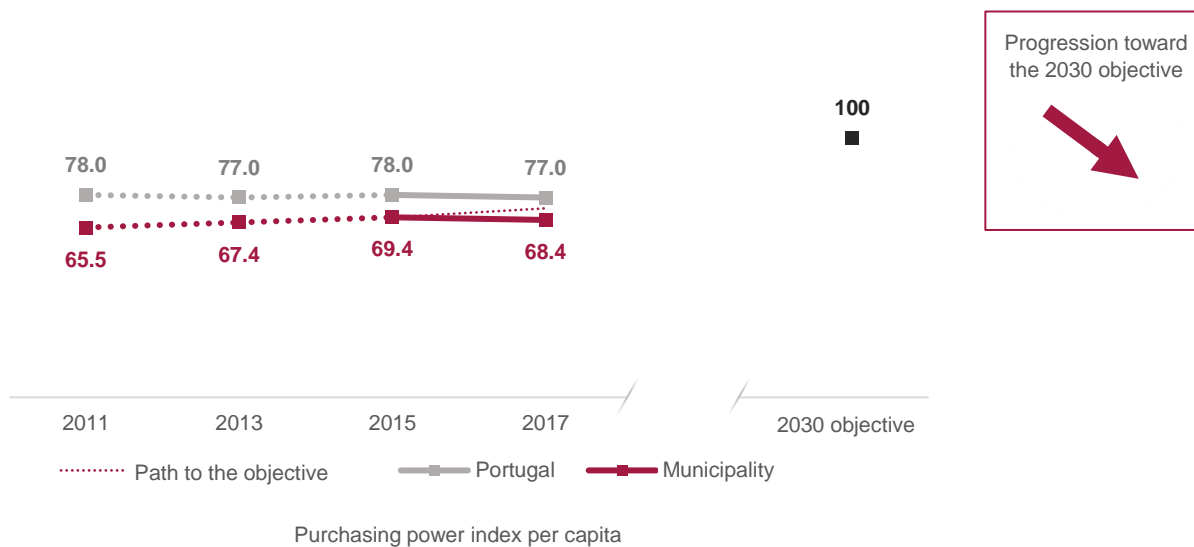
Target 8.1 | Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular, at least 7 per cent gross domestic product growth per annum in the least developed countries

Indicator 8.1.1. Average annual growth rate of GDP per capita



Source: INE (1997/2011-2005/2019), calculated by CESOP

Indicator 8.1.2. Purchasing power index per capita

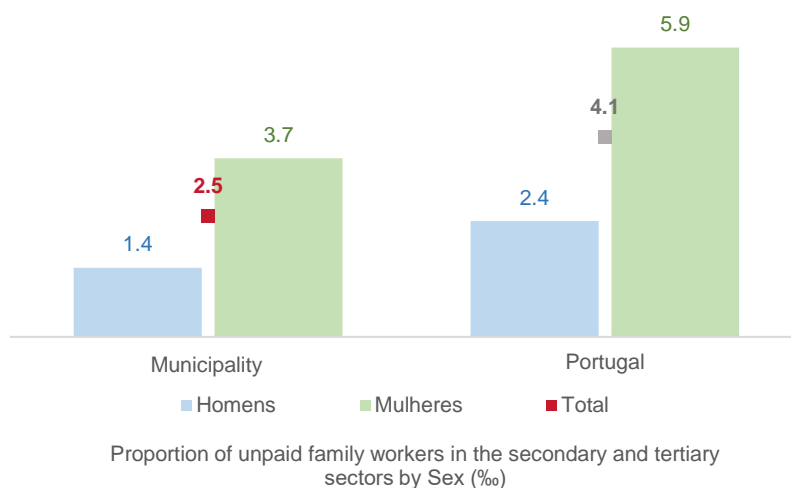


Source: INE (2011-2017), calculated by CESOP

The objective for 2030 (100) represents the average purchasing power in the European Union. Thus, Portugal's objective for 2030 is to reach the average level of purchasing power in the European Union.

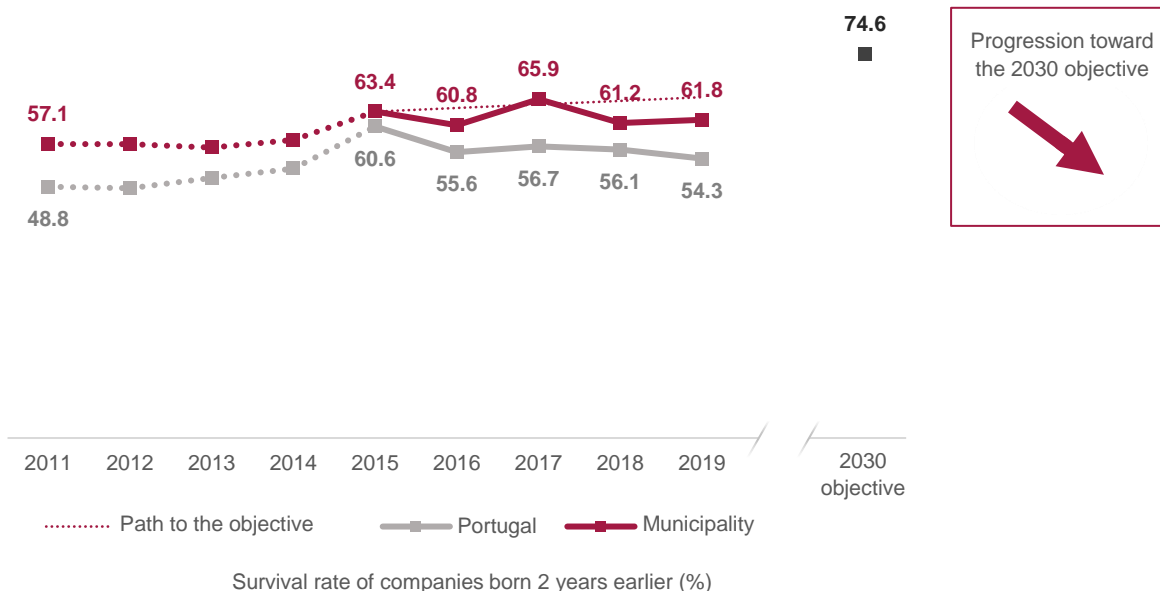
Target 8.3 | Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services

Indicator 8.3.1. Proportion of unpaid family workers in the secondary and tertiary sectors by Sex (‰)



Source: INE (2011), calculated by CESOP

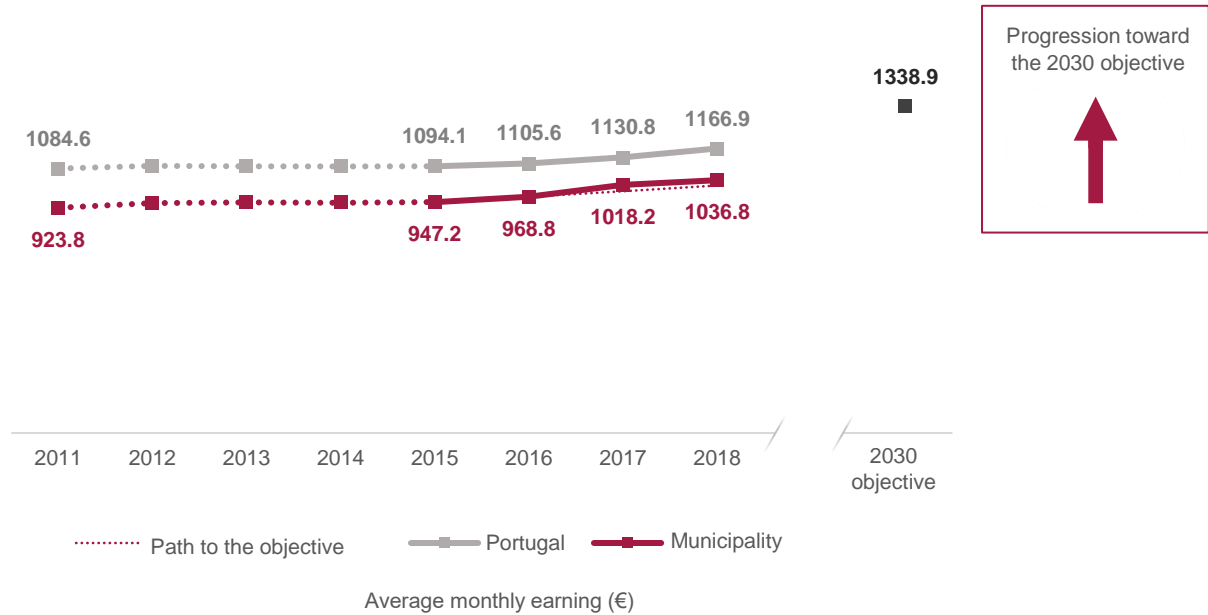
Indicator 8.3.2. Survival rate of companies born 2 years earlier (%)



Source: INE (2011-2019)

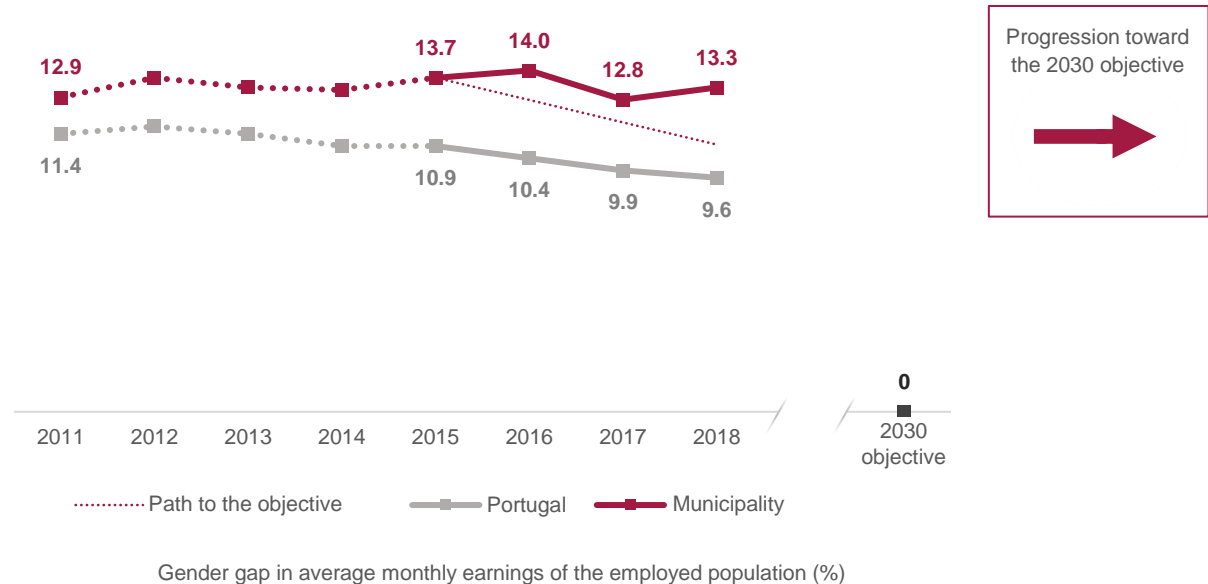
Target 8.5 | By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value

Indicator 8.5.1(a). Average monthly earning (€)



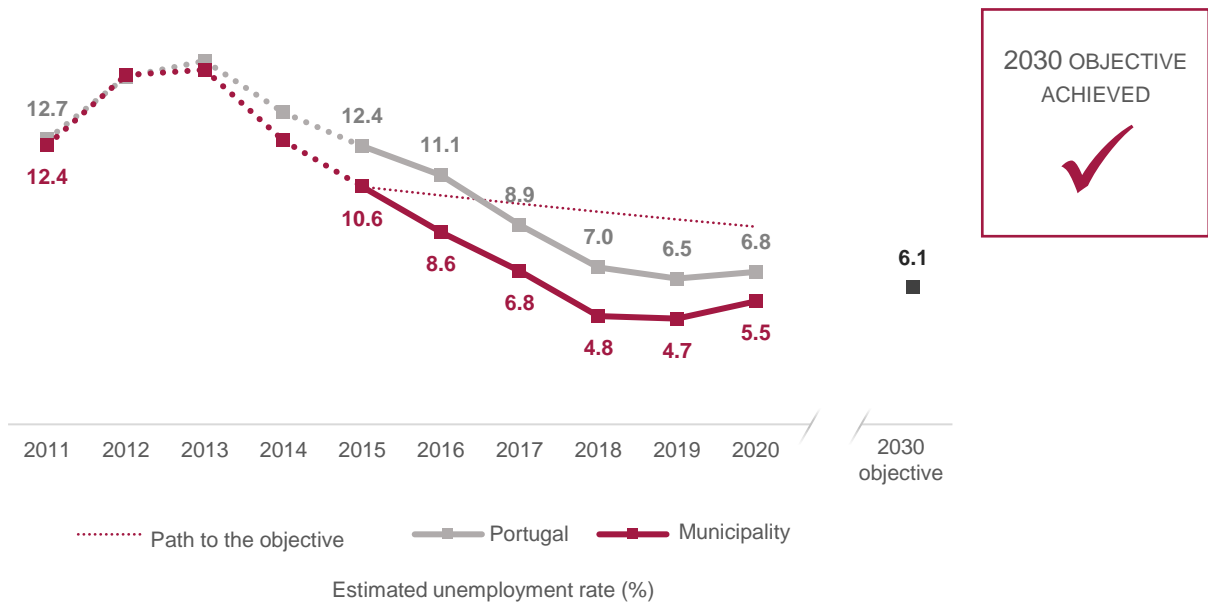
Source: INE (2011-2018)

Indicator 8.5.1(b). Gender gap in average monthly earnings of the employed population (%)



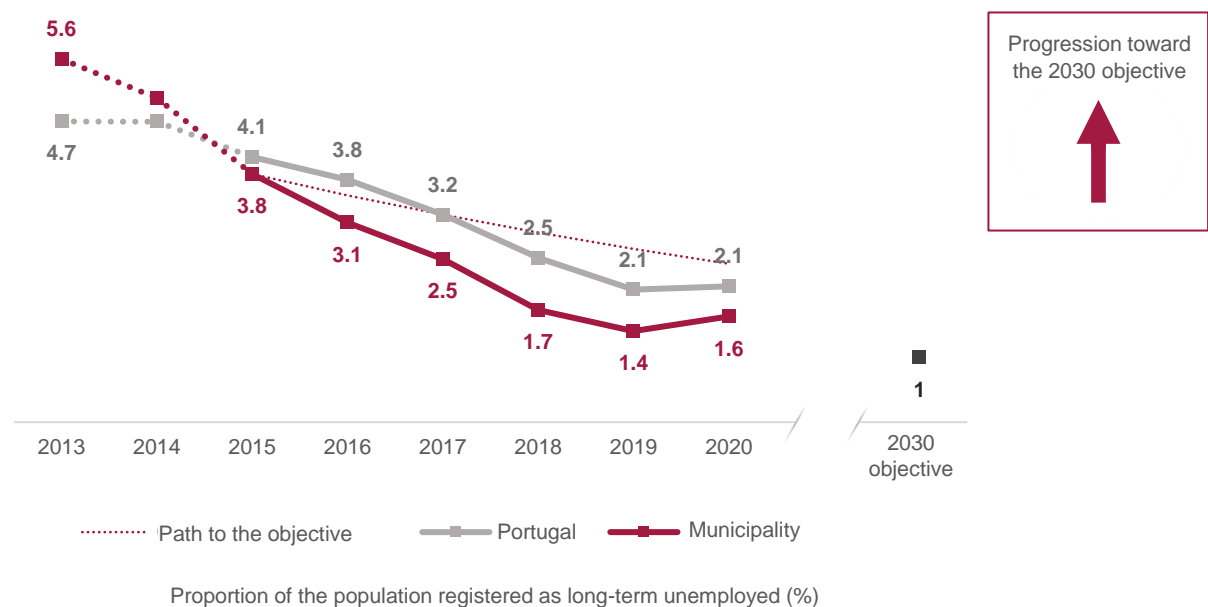
Source: INE (2011-2018)

Indicator 8.5.2. Estimated unemployment rate (%)



Source: Pordata (2011-2020), calculated by CESOP

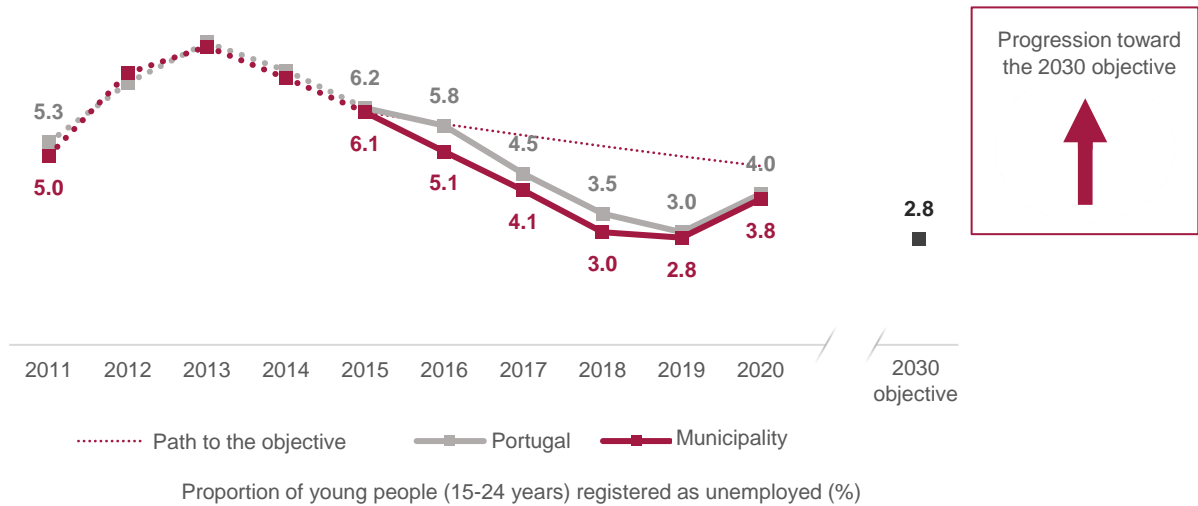
Indicator 8.5.3. Proportion of the population registered as long-term unemployed (%)



Source: Pordata (2013-2020), calculated by CESOP

Target 8.6 | By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training

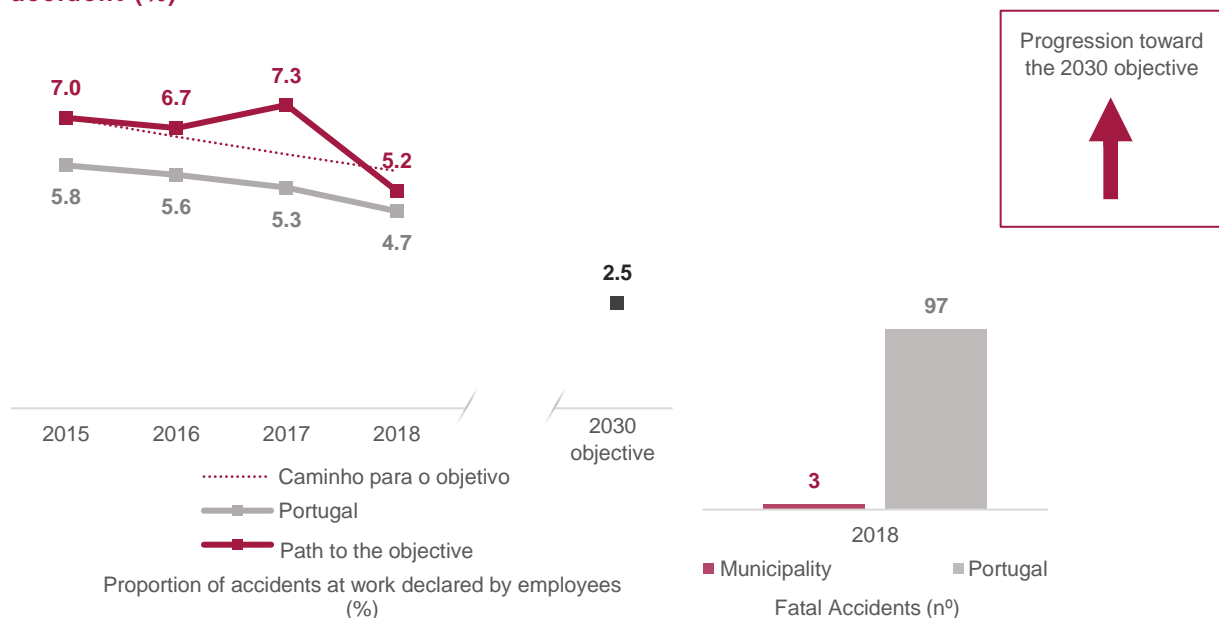
Indicator 8.6.1. Proportion of young people (15-24 years) registered as unemployed (%)



Source: Pordata (2011-2020), calculated by CESOP

Target 8.8 | Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment

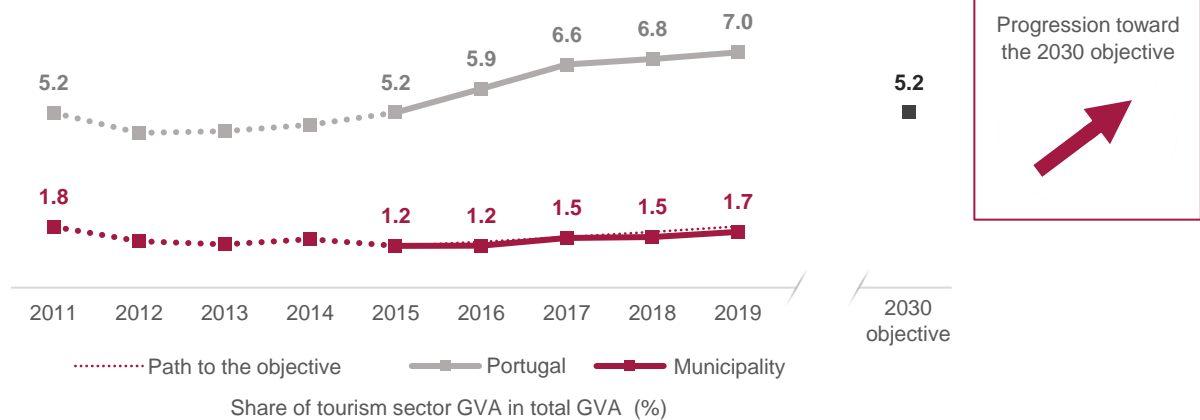
Indicator 8.8.1. Proportion of accidents at work declared by employees by type of accident (%)



Source: GEP/MTSSS (2015-2018), calculated by CESOP

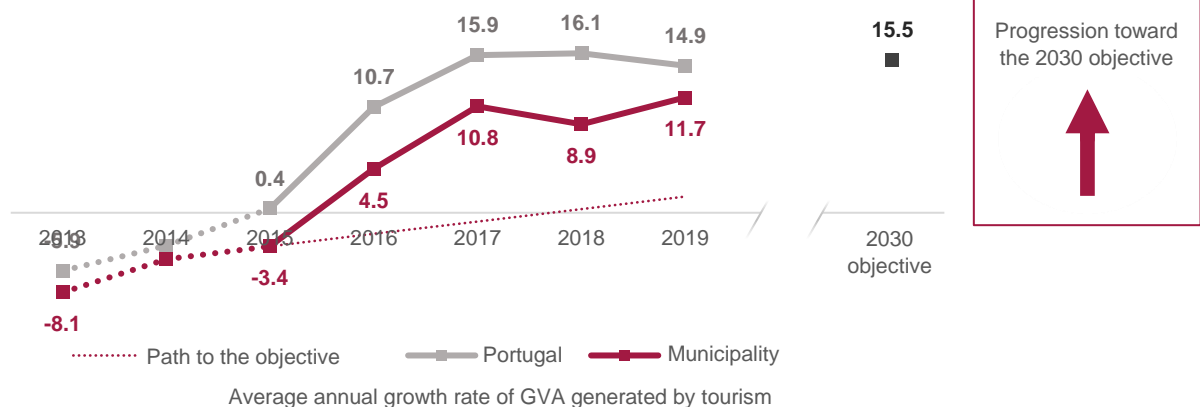
Target 8.9 | By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products

Indicator 8.9.1(a). Share of tourism sector GVA in total GVA (%)



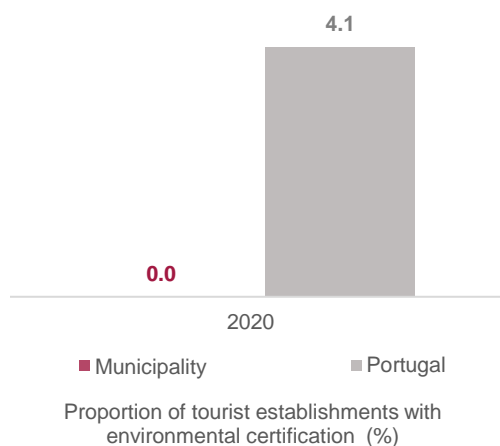
Source: INE (2011-2019), calculated by CESOP

Indicator 8.9.1(b). Average annual growth rate of GVA generated by tourism



Source: INE (2009/2013-2015/2019), calculated by CESOP

Indicator 8.9.2. Proportion of tourist establishments with environmental certification (%)



Source: RNT (2020), calculated by CESOP

Indicator 8.9.3. Rewarded by sustainable tourism awards

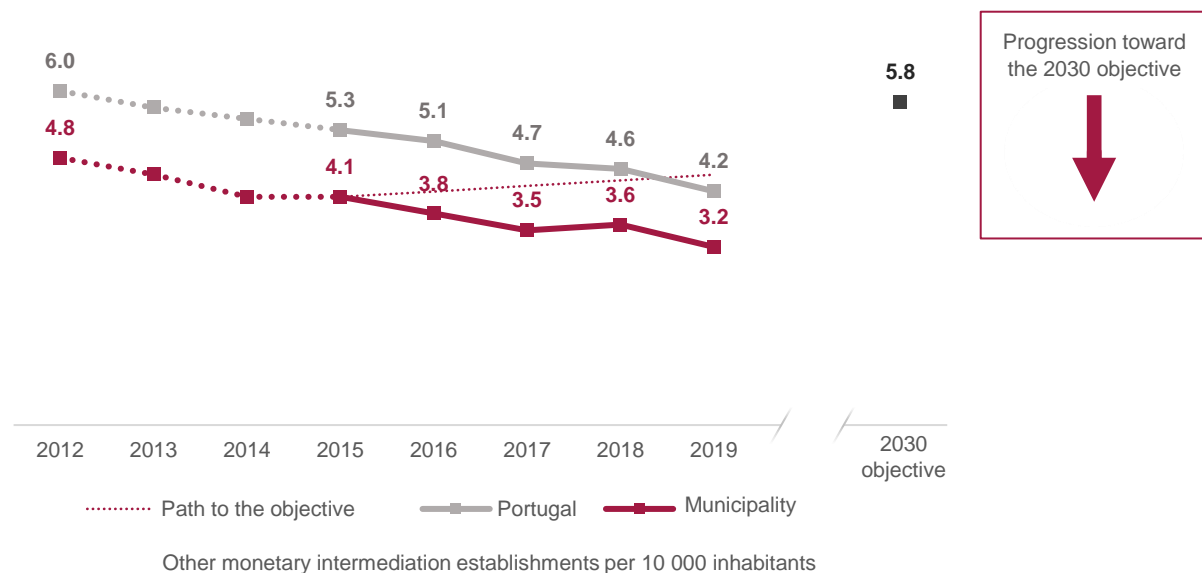
No x

24% of Portuguese municipalities have received at least one sustainable tourism award

Source: ABAE/Sustainable Destinations (2020), calculated by CESOP

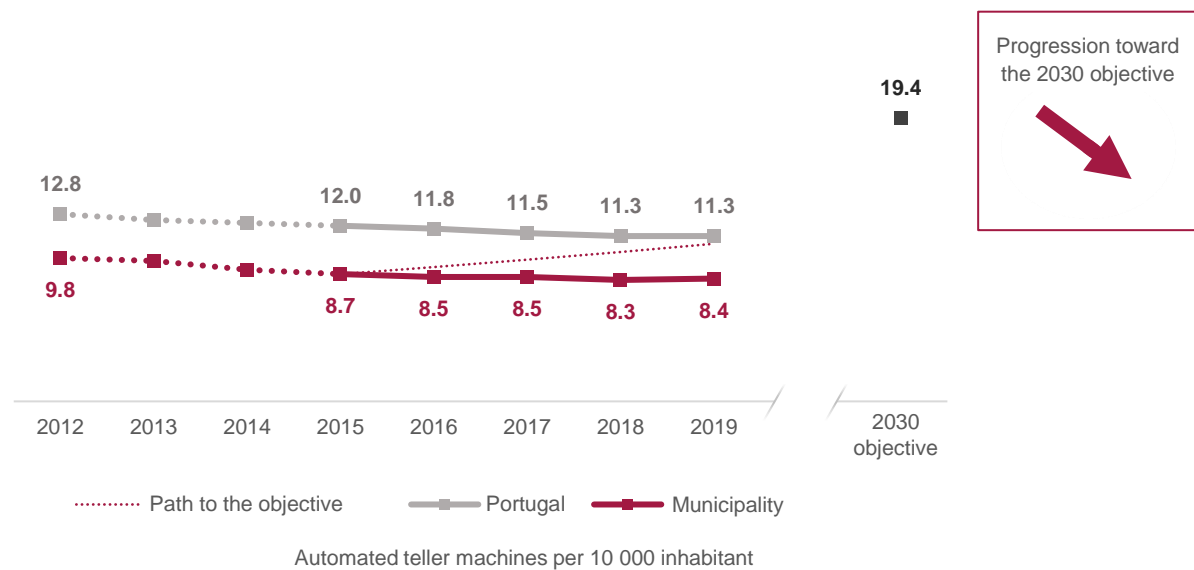
Target 8.10 | Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all

Indicator 8.10.1(a). Other monetary intermediation establishments per 10 000 inhabitants



Source: INE (2012-2019)

Indicator 8.10.1(b). Automated teller machines per 10 000 inhabitant



Source: INE (2012-2019)

SDG 9

INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE

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

Investments in infrastructure – transport, irrigation, energy and information and communication technology – are crucial to achieving sustainable development and empowering communities in many countries. It has long been recognized that growth in productivity and incomes, and improvements in health and education outcomes require investment in infrastructure.

Inclusive and sustainable industrial development is the primary source of income generation, allows for rapid and sustained increases in living standards for all people, and provides the technological solutions to environmentally sound industrialization.

Technological progress is the foundation of efforts to achieve environmental objectives, such as increased resource and energy-efficiency. Without technology and innovation, industrialization will not happen, and without industrialization, development will not happen.

Source: UN, <https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/infrastructure-industrialization/>



GLOBAL PERFORMANCE OF THE SDG 9

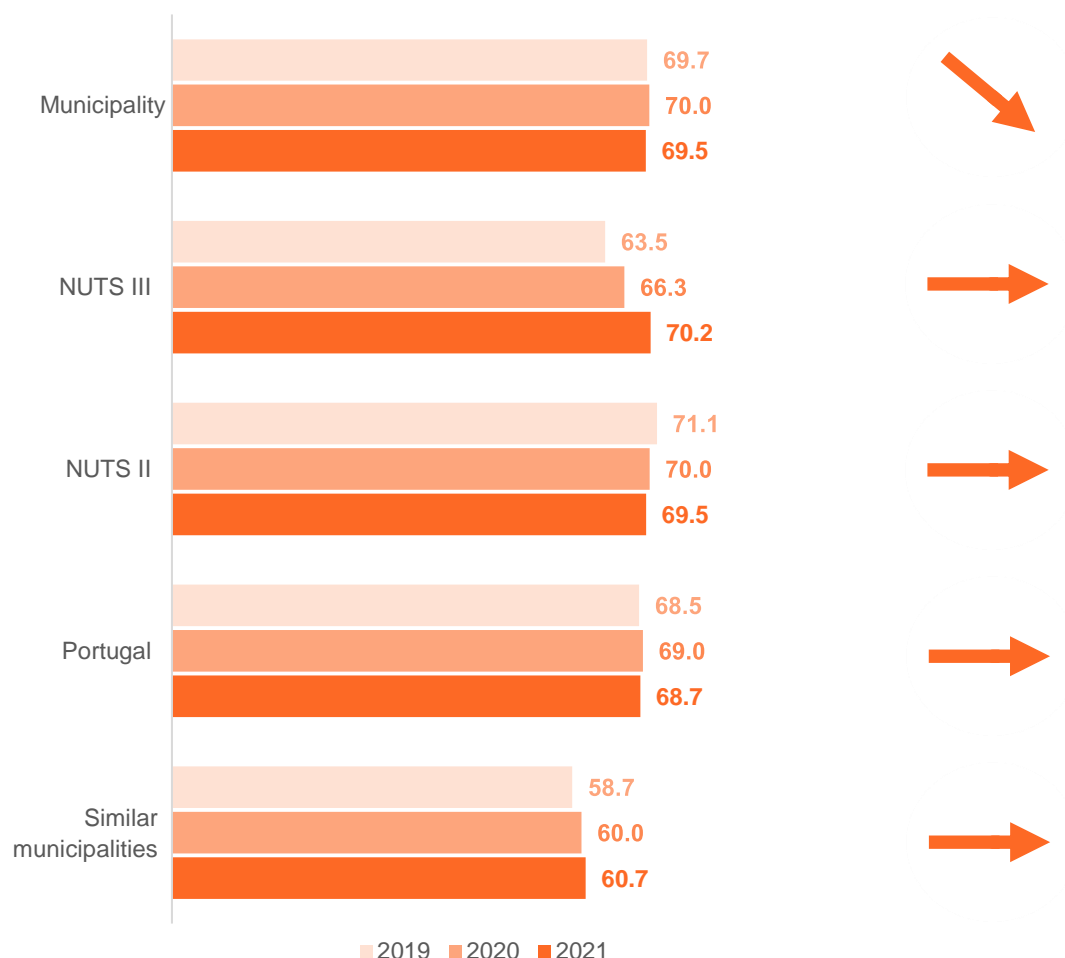


PROGRESS ON THE SDG 9 PERFORMANCE BETWEEN 2019 AND 2021

according to the evaluation criteria used in this edition

PONTUAÇÃO 2019-2021

TENDÊNCIA

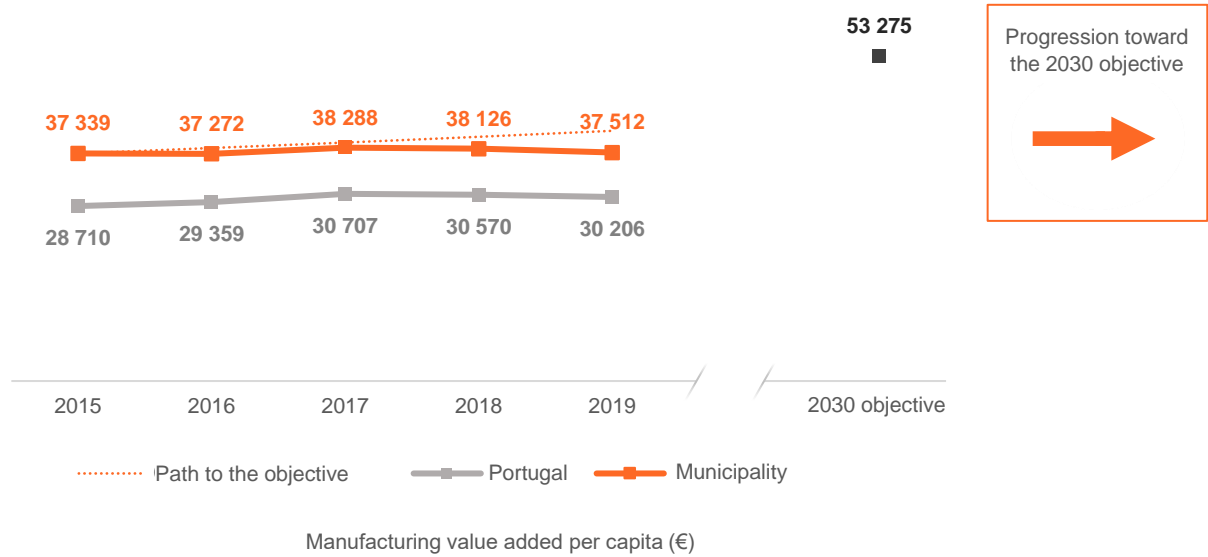


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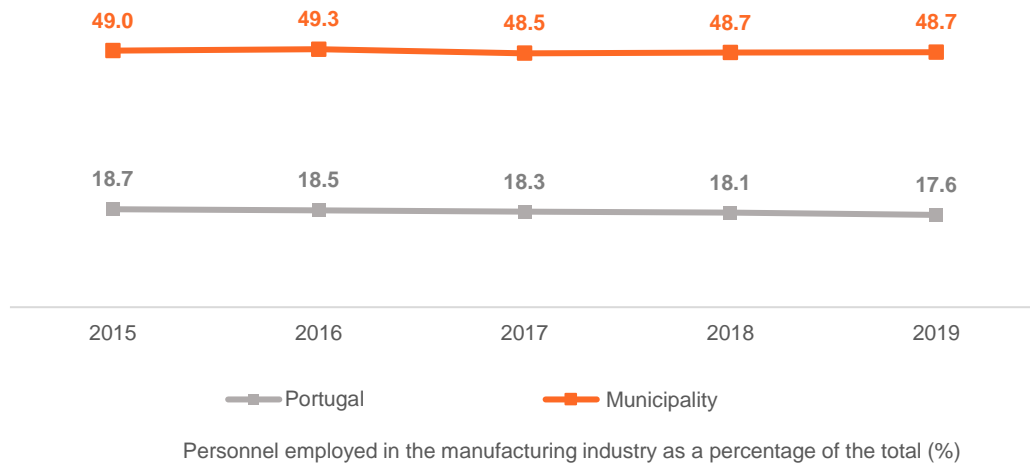
Target 9.2 | Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and, by 2030, significantly raise industry's share of employment and gross domestic product, in line with national circumstances, and double its share in least developed countries

Indicator 9.2.1. Manufacturing value added per capita



Source: INE (2015-2019), calculated by CESOP

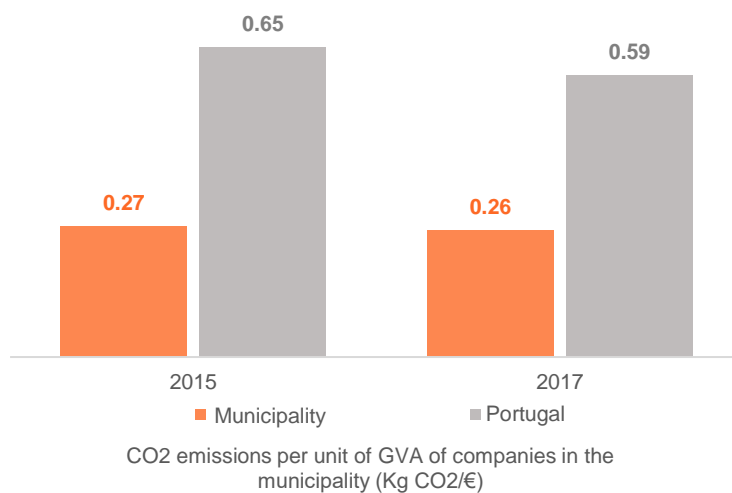
Indicator 9.2.2. Personnel employed in the manufacturing industry as a percentage of the total (%)



Source: INE (2015-2019), calculated by CESOP

Target 9.4 | By 2030, upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes, with all countries taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities

Indicator 9.4.1. CO₂ emissions per unit of GVA of companies in the municipality (kg CO₂/€)¹⁰

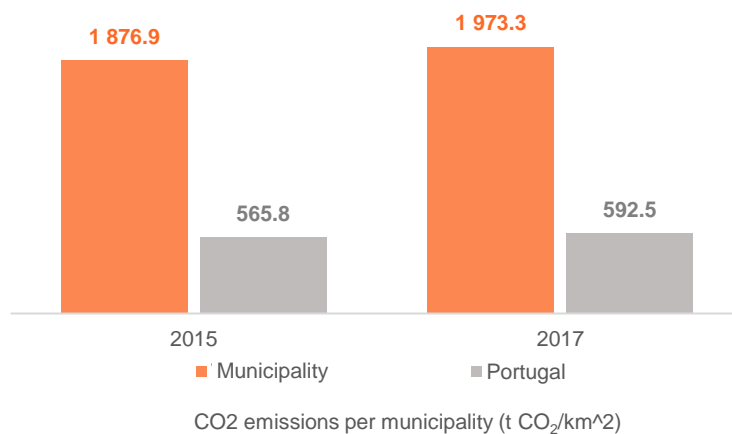


Progression toward the 2030 objective



Source: APA/INE (2015 e 2017), calculated by CESOP

Indicator 9.4.2. CO₂ emissions per municipality (t CO₂/km²)



Progression toward the 2030 objective



Source: APA/INE (2015 and 2017), calculated by CESOP

¹⁰ Unlike the UN and INE indicator, the ISM indicator considers the GVA produced by all the companies present in the territory and not only the manufacturing companies.

SDG 10

REDUCED
INEQUALITIESREDUCE INEQUALITY WITHIN
AND AMONG COUNTRIES

The international community has made significant strides towards lifting people out of poverty. The most vulnerable nations – the least developed countries, the landlocked developing countries and the small island developing states – continue to make inroads into poverty reduction. However, inequality still persists and large disparities remain in access to health and education services and other assets.

Additionally, while income inequality between countries may have been reduced, inequality within countries has risen. There is growing consensus that economic growth is not sufficient to reduce poverty if it is not inclusive and if it does not involve the three dimensions of sustainable development – economic, social and environmental.

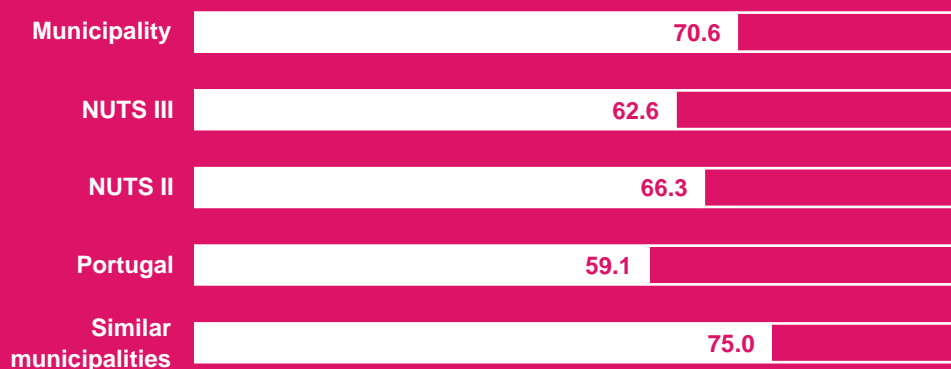
To reduce inequality, policies should be universal in principle paying attention to the needs of disadvantaged and marginalized populations.

Source: UN, <https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/inequality/>



Photo by Stefan Schranz

GLOBAL PERFORMANCE OF THE SDG 10

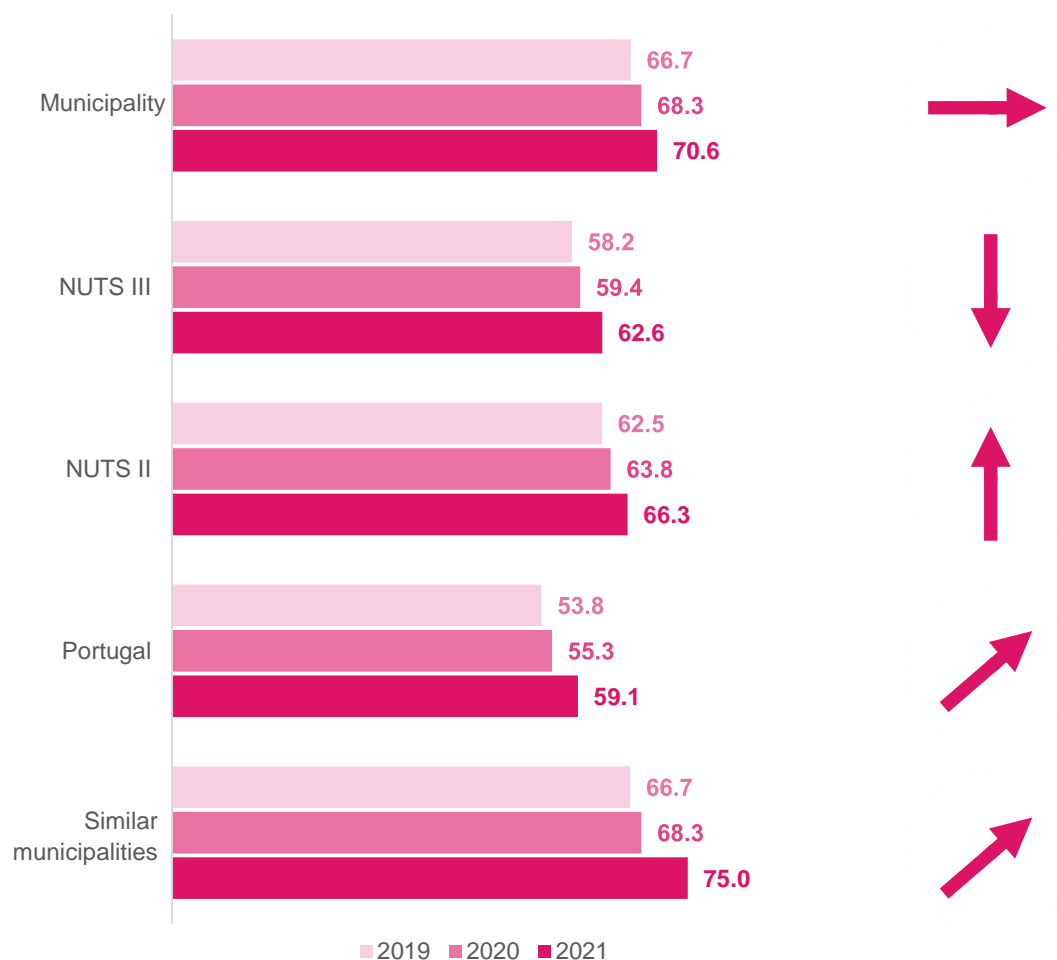


PROGRESS ON THE SDG 10 PERFORMANCE BETWEEN 2019 AND 2021

according to the evaluation criteria used in this edition

PERFORMANCE 2019-2021

TREND

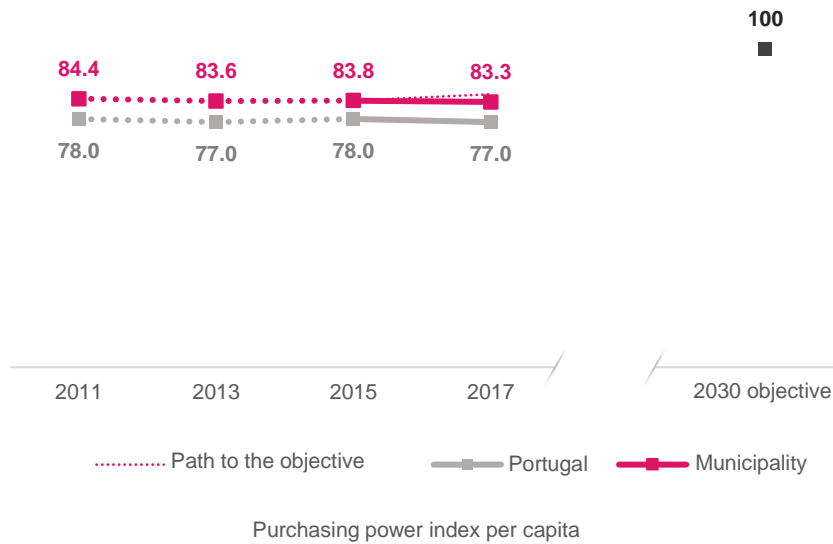


Meaning of the arrows showing the municipality's progress towards the 2030 objectives of this Goal

Arrow	Description
↑	The municipality is on track to meet the 2030 targets, and progress is sufficient to achieve them
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↓	The municipality is far from the 2030 target path

Target 10.1 | By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 per cent of the population at a rate higher than the national average

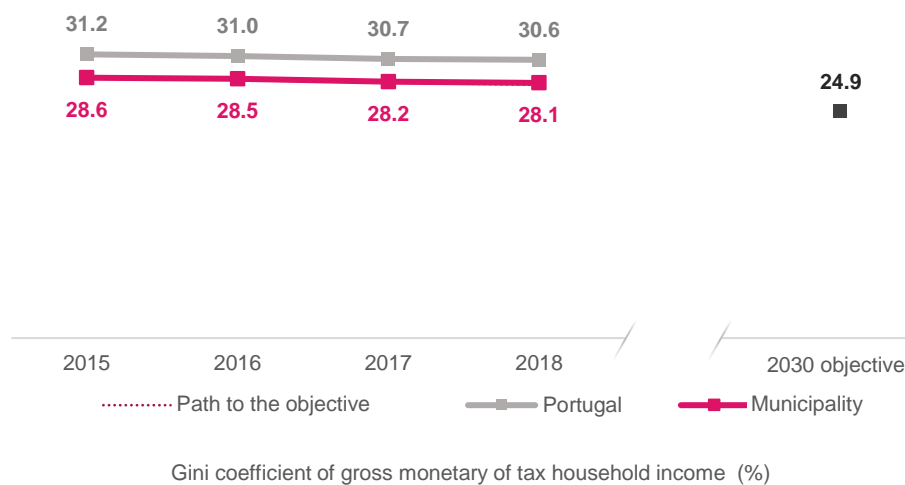
Indicator 10.1.1. Purchasing power index per capita



Source: INE (2011-2017), calculated by CESOP

The objective for 2030 (100) represents the average purchasing power in the European Union. Thus, Portugal's objective for 2030 is to reach the average level of purchasing power in the European Union.

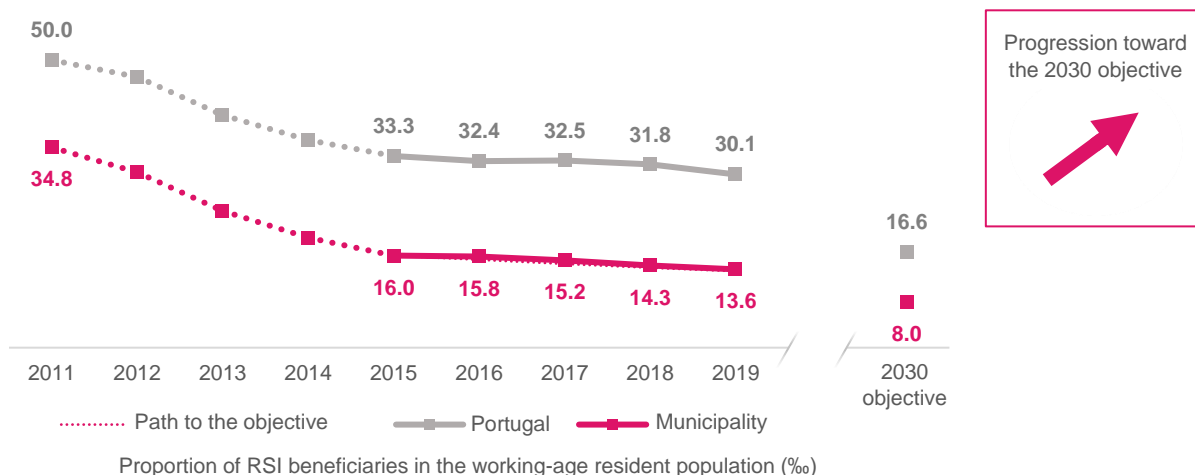
Indicator 10.1.2. Gini coefficient of gross monetary of tax household income (%)



Source: INE (2015-2018)

Target 10.2 | By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status

Indicator 10.2.1. Proportion of RSI¹¹ beneficiaries in the working-age resident population (‰)



Source: INE (2011-2019), calculated by CESOP

Target 10.7 | Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies

Indicator 10.7.2. Existence of municipal plans and structures for immigrant integration

YES ✓

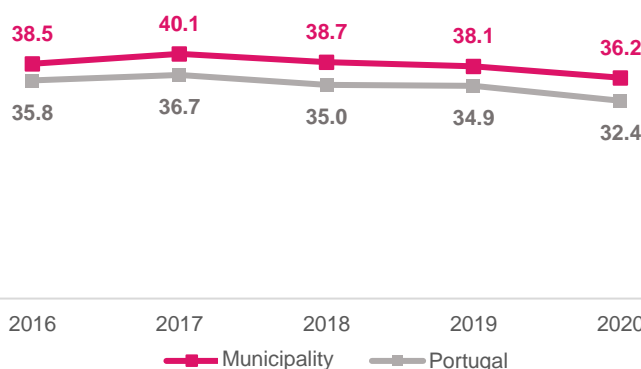
56% of Portuguese municipalities with a population of foreigners over 1% have measures in place to integrate them

Source: ACM (2020), calculated by CESOP

Indicator Extra.10.a. Existence of an accessible beach for people with reduced mobility

YES ✓

The presence of accessible beaches for people with reduced mobility is valued but not compulsory. The construction work needed to create access can harm the fauna and flora.



Source: INE (2016-2020), calculated by CESOP

¹¹ The Social Insertion Income (RSI, Portuguese acronym) is a benefit of the Portuguese Solidarity Subsystem within the Social Protection System of Citizenship of the Portuguese Social Security.

SDG 11

SUSTAINABLE
CITIES AND
COMMUNITIESMAKE CITIES INCLUSIVE, SAFE,
RESILIENT AND SUSTAINABLE

Cities are hubs for ideas, commerce, culture, science, productivity, social development and much more. At their best, cities have enabled people to advance socially and economically.

However, many challenges exist to maintaining cities in a way that continues to create jobs and prosperity while not straining land and resources. Common urban challenges include congestion, lack of funds to provide basic services, a shortage of adequate housing and declining infrastructure.

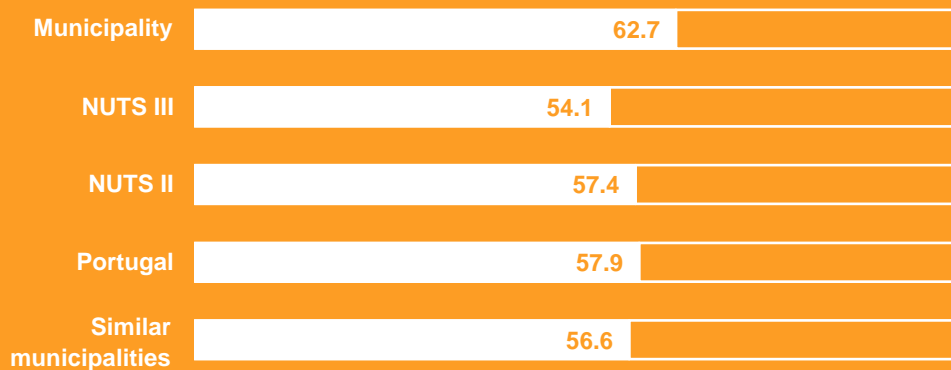


Photo by Pexels

The challenges cities face can be overcome in ways that allow them to continue to thrive and grow, while improving resource use and reducing pollution and poverty. The future we want includes cities of opportunities for all, with access to basic services, energy, housing, transportation and more.

Source: UN, <https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/cities/>

GLOBAL PERFORMANCE OF THE SDG 11

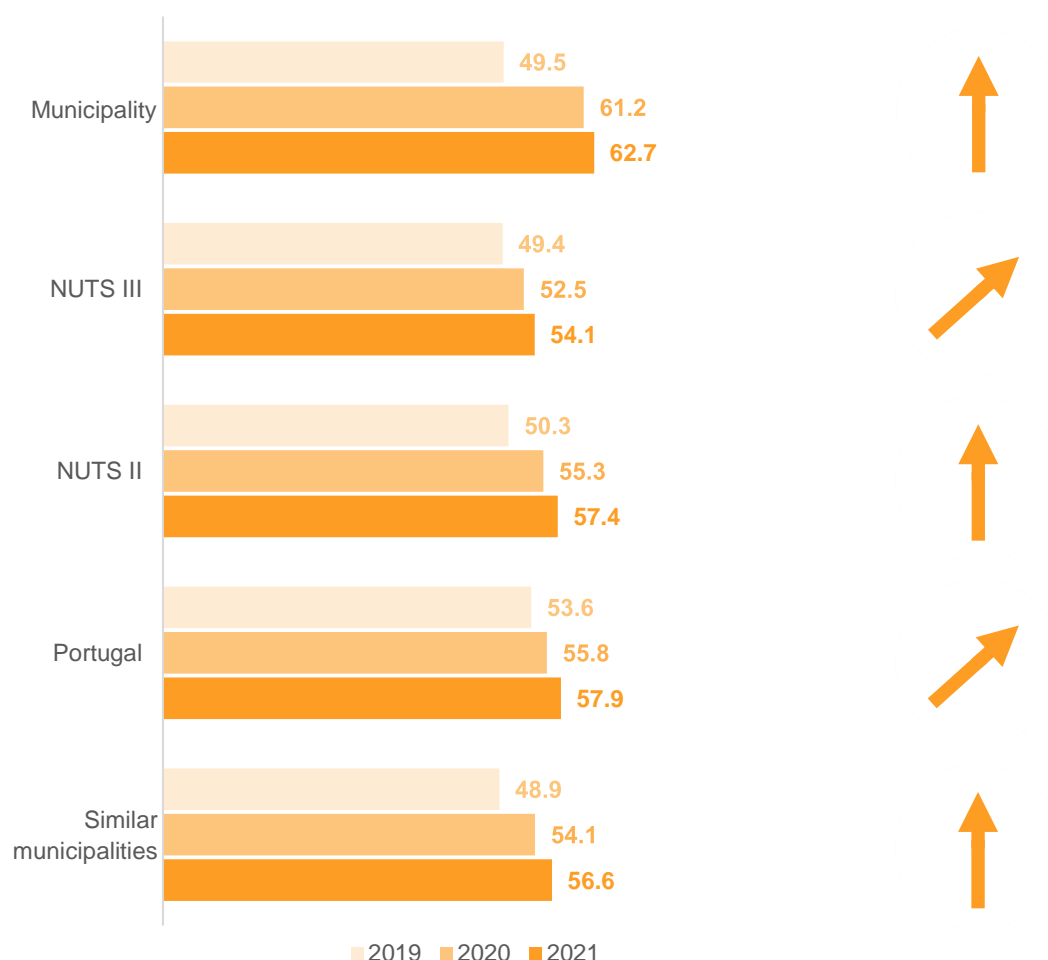


PROGRESS ON THE SDG 1 PERFORMANCE BETWEEN 2019 AND 2021

according to the evaluation criteria used in this edition

PERFORMANCE 2019-2021

TREND

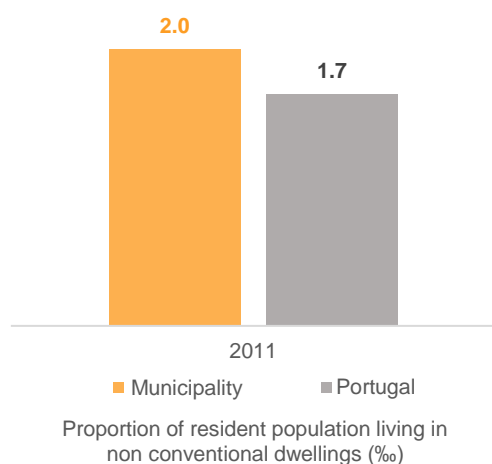


Meaning of the arrows showing the municipality's progress towards the 2030 objectives of this Goal

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	The municipality is distancing itself from the 2030 targets
	The municipality is far from the 2030 target path

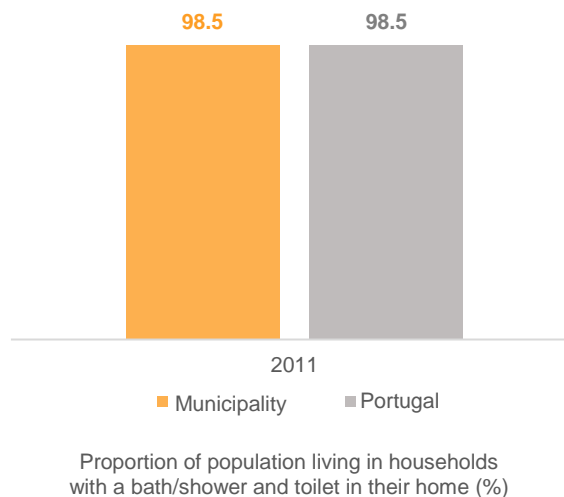
Target 11.1 | By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums

Indicator 11.1.1(a). Proportion of resident population living in non-conventional dwellings (‰)



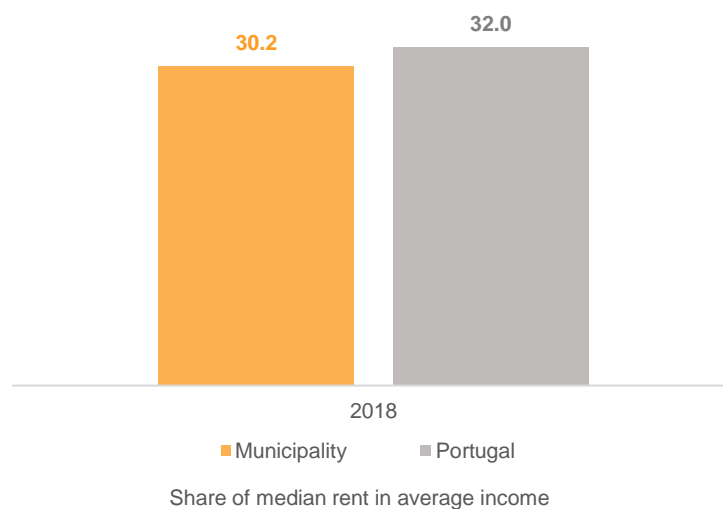
Source: INE (2011), calculated by CESOP

Indicator 11.1.1(b). Proportion of population living in households with a bath/shower and toilet in their home (%)¹²



Source: INE (2011), calculated by CESOP

Indicator 11.1.2. Share of median rent in average income

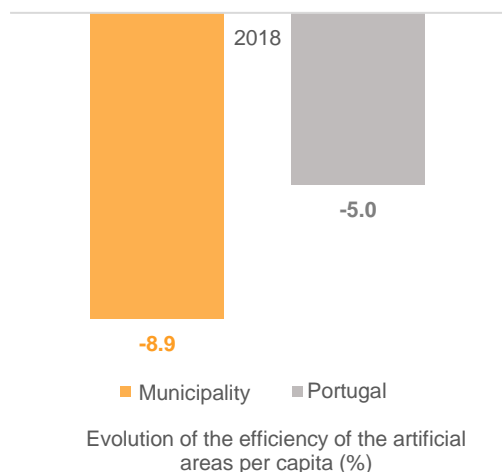


Source: INE (2018), calculated by CESOP

¹² Indicators 11.1.1 (a) and (b) are partial indicators that complement each other in correspondence with UN indicator "Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services"

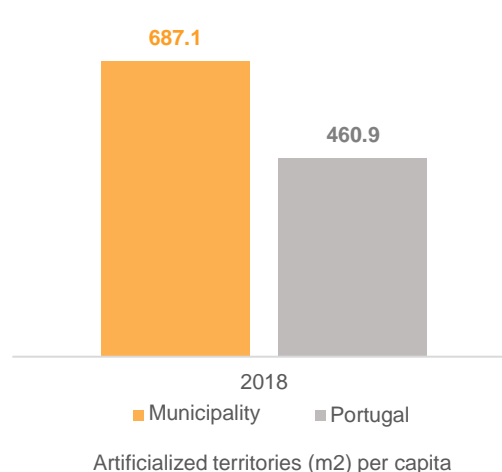
Target 11.3 | By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries

Indicator 11.3.1(a). Evolution of the efficiency of the artificial areas per capita (%)



Source: INE (2015/2018), calculated by CESOP

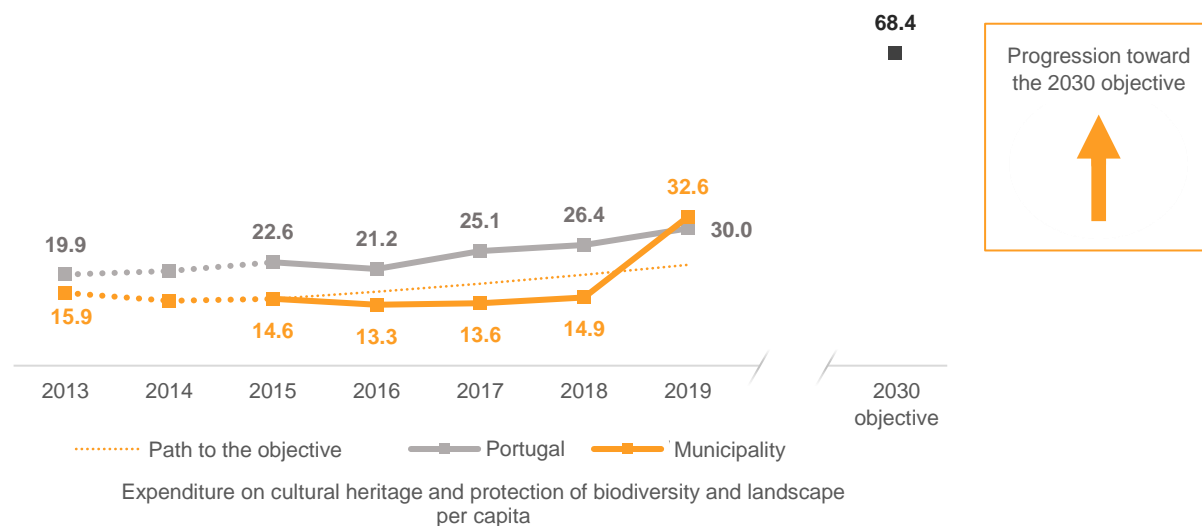
Indicator 11.3.1(b). Artificialized territories (m2) per capita



Source: INE (2018), calculated by CESOP

Target 11.4 | Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage

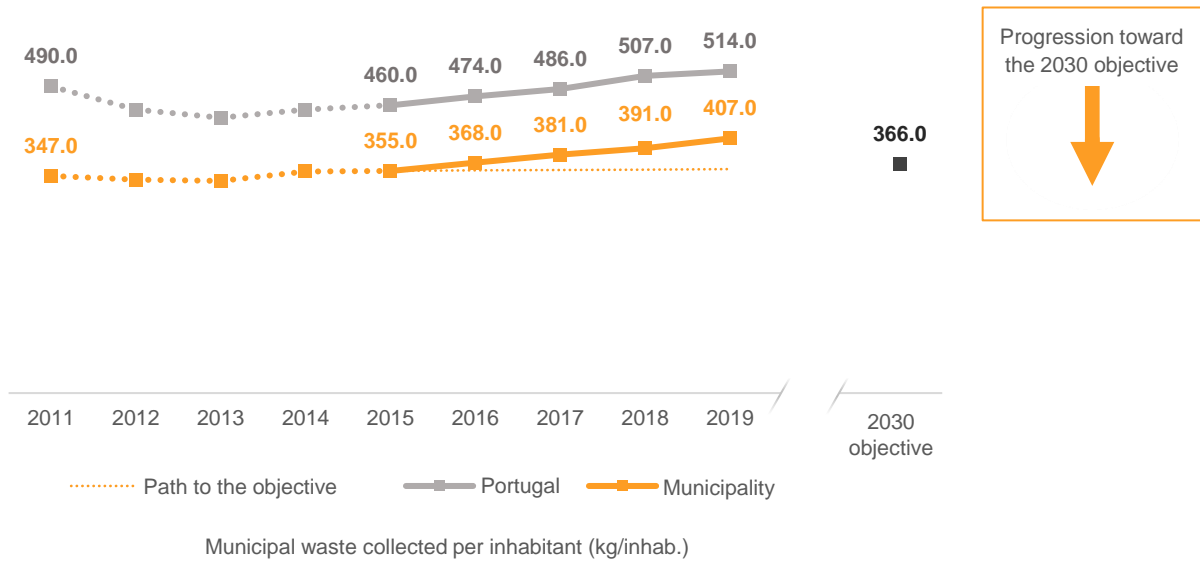
Indicator 11.4.1. Expenditure on cultural heritage and protection of biodiversity and landscape per capita



Source: INE (2013-2019), calculated by CESOP

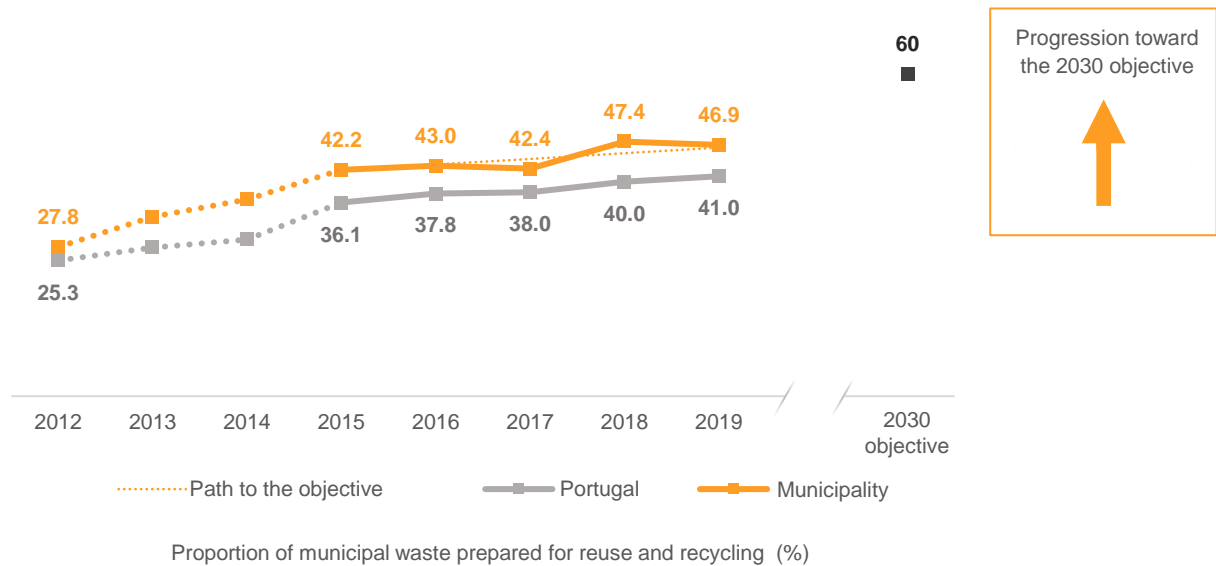
Target 11.6 | By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management

Indicator 11.6.1. Municipal waste collected per inhabitant (kg/inhab.)



Source: INE (2011-2019)

Indicator 11.6.2. Proportion of municipal waste prepared for reuse and recycling (%)



Source: INE (2012-2019)

SDG 12

RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION

ENSURE SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION PATTERNS

Sustainable consumption and production is about promoting resource and energy efficiency, sustainable infrastructure, and providing access to basic services, green and decent jobs and a better quality of life for all. Its implementation helps to achieve overall development plans, reduce future economic, environmental and social costs, strengthen economic competitiveness and reduce poverty.

Sustainable consumption and production aims at “doing more and better with less,” increasing net welfare gains from economic activities by reducing resource use, degradation and pollution along the whole lifecycle, while increasing quality of life. It involves different stakeholders, including business, consumers, policy makers, researchers, scientists, retailers, media, and development cooperation agencies, among others.

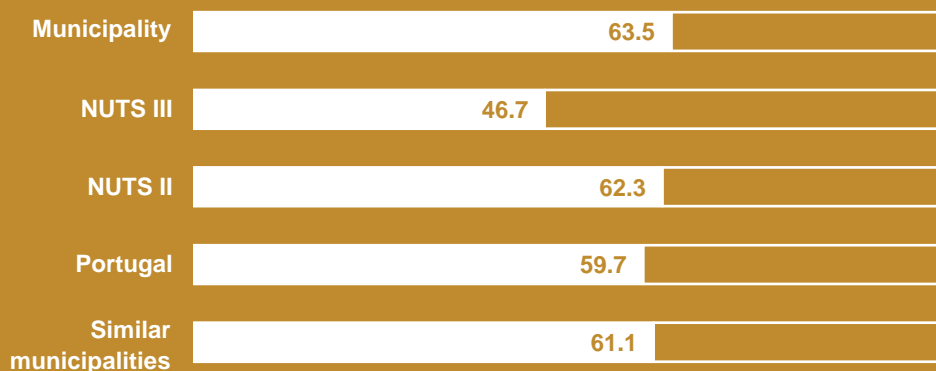
It also requires a systemic approach and cooperation among actors operating in the supply chain, from producer to final consumer. It involves engaging consumers through awareness-raising and education on sustainable consumption and lifestyles, providing consumers with adequate information through standards and labels and engaging in sustainable public procurement, among others.

Source: UN, <https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/sustainable-consumption-production/>



Photo by Clarissa Bell

GLOBAL PERFORMANCE OF THE SDG 12

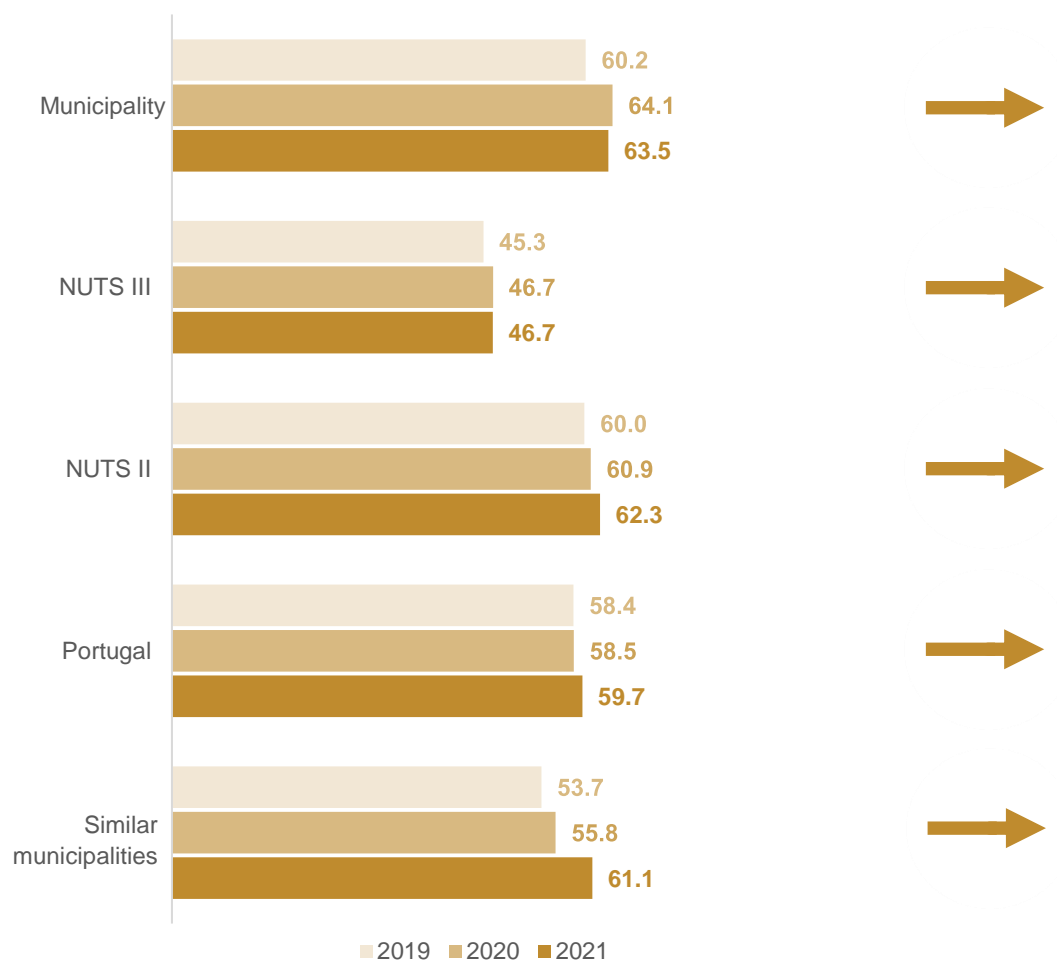


PROGRESS ON THE SDG 12 PERFORMANCE BETWEEN 2019 AND 2021

according to the evaluation criteria used in this edition

PERFORMANCE 2019-2021

TREND

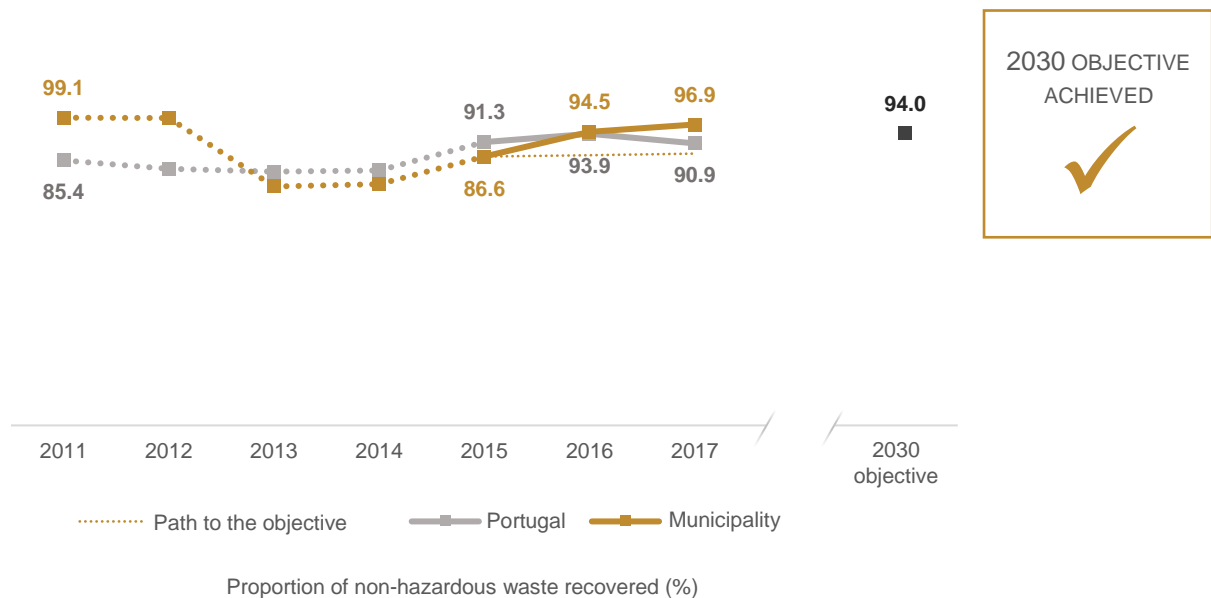


Meaning of the arrows showing the municipality's progress towards the 2030 objectives of this Goal

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Target 12.4 | By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment

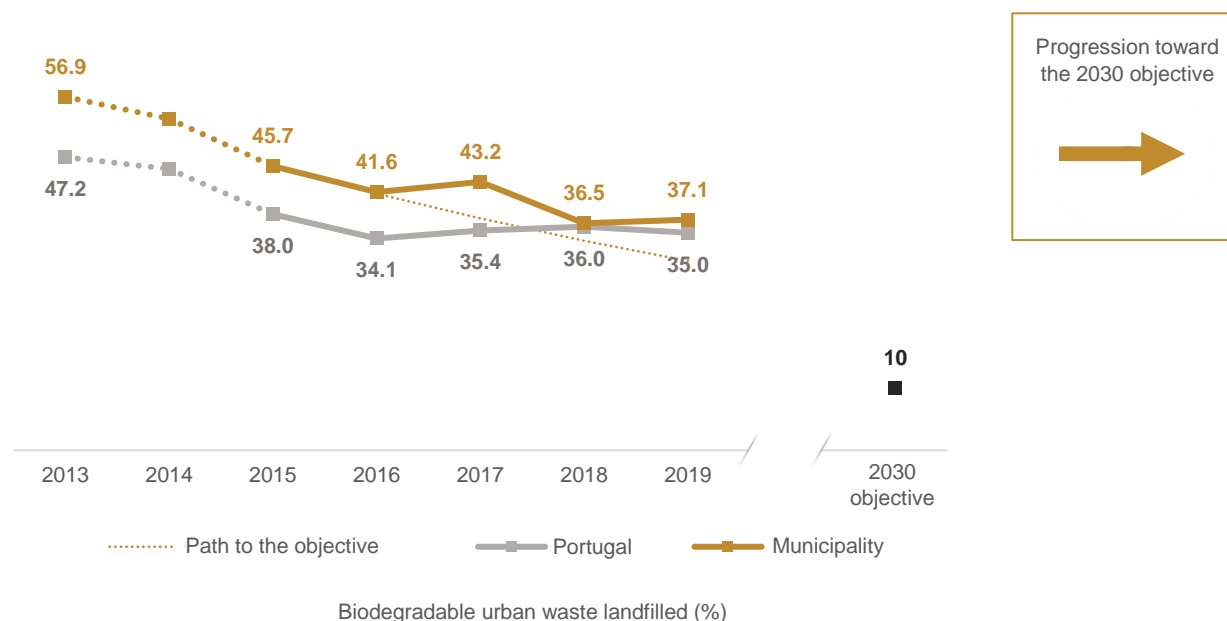
Indicator 12.4.2. Proportion of sectorial waste recovered by type of waste (%)



Source: EEA (2011-2017), calculated by CESOP

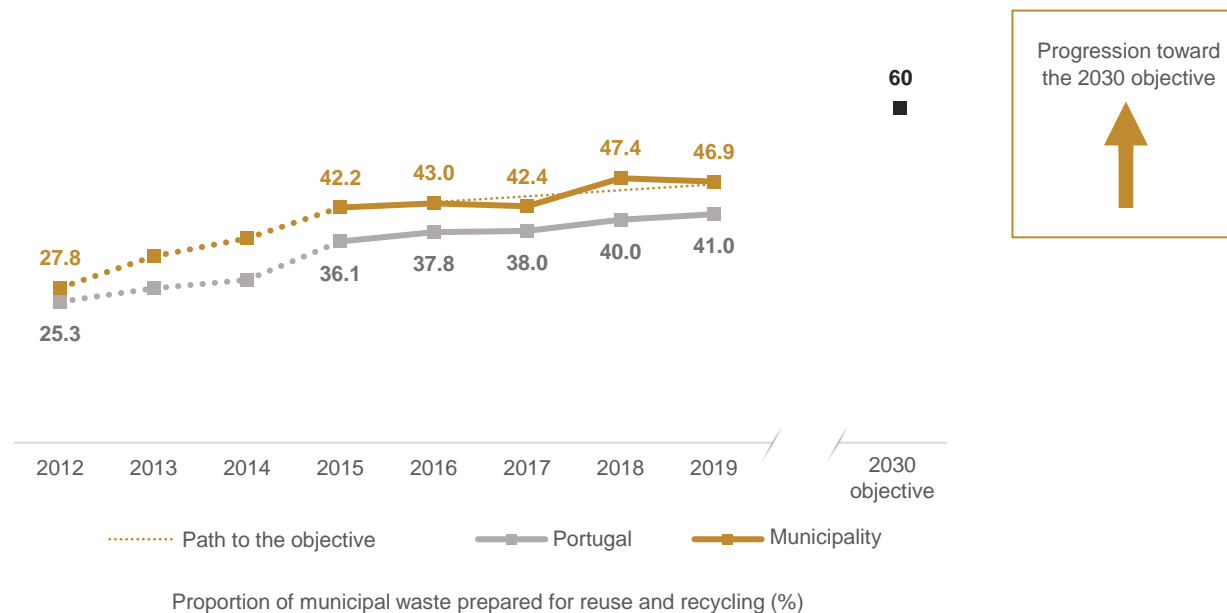
Target 12.5 | By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse

Indicator 12.5.1(a). Biodegradable urban waste landfilled (%)



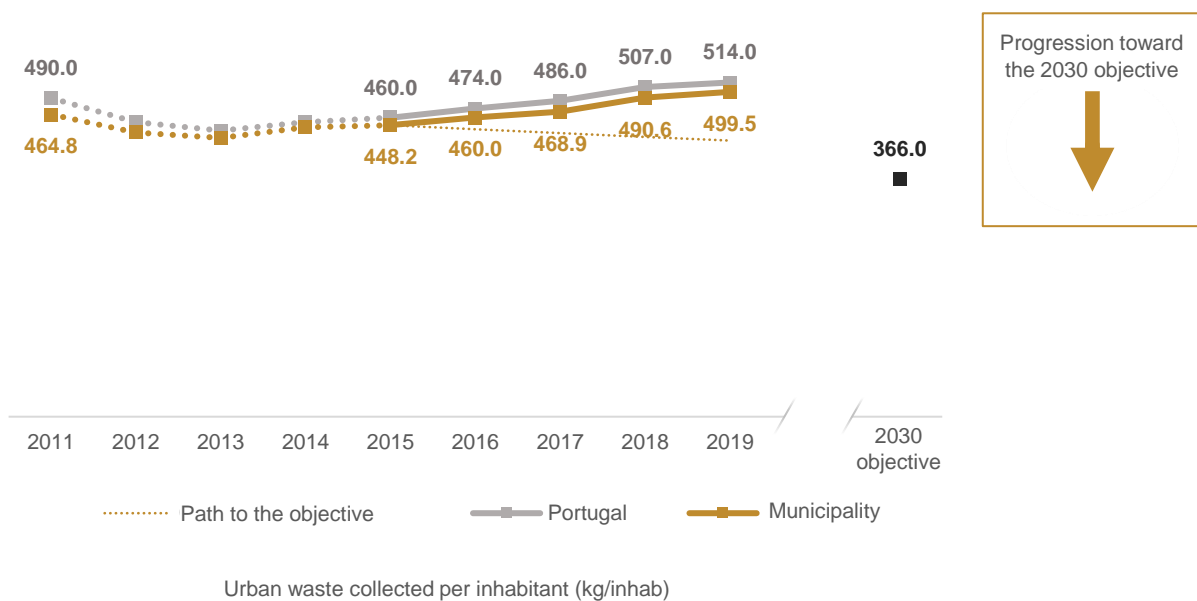
Source: INE (2013-2019)

Indicator 12.5.1(b). Proportion of municipal waste prepared for reuse and recycling (%)



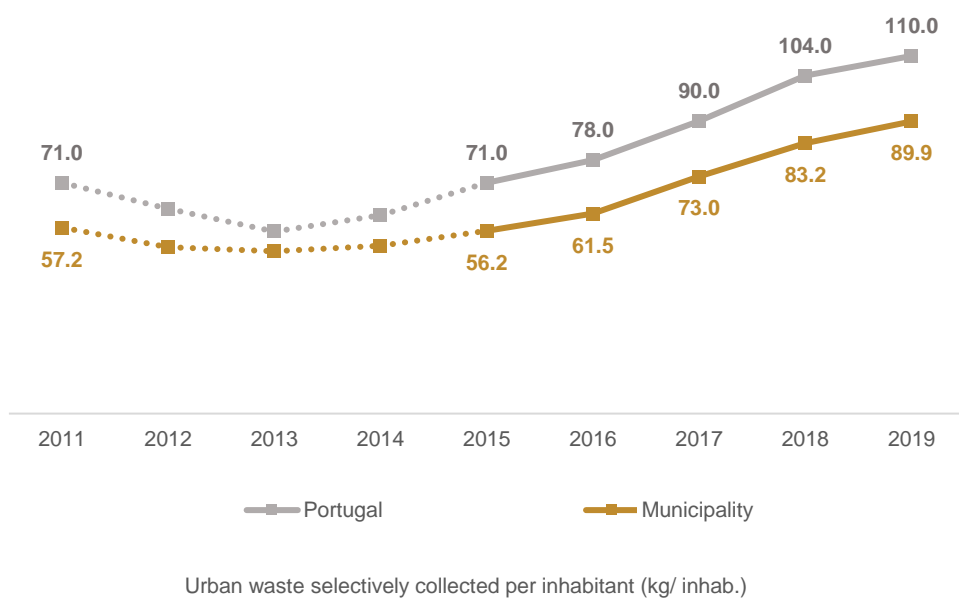
Source: INE (2012-2019)

Indicator 12.5.2. Urban waste collected per inhabitant (kg/inhab)



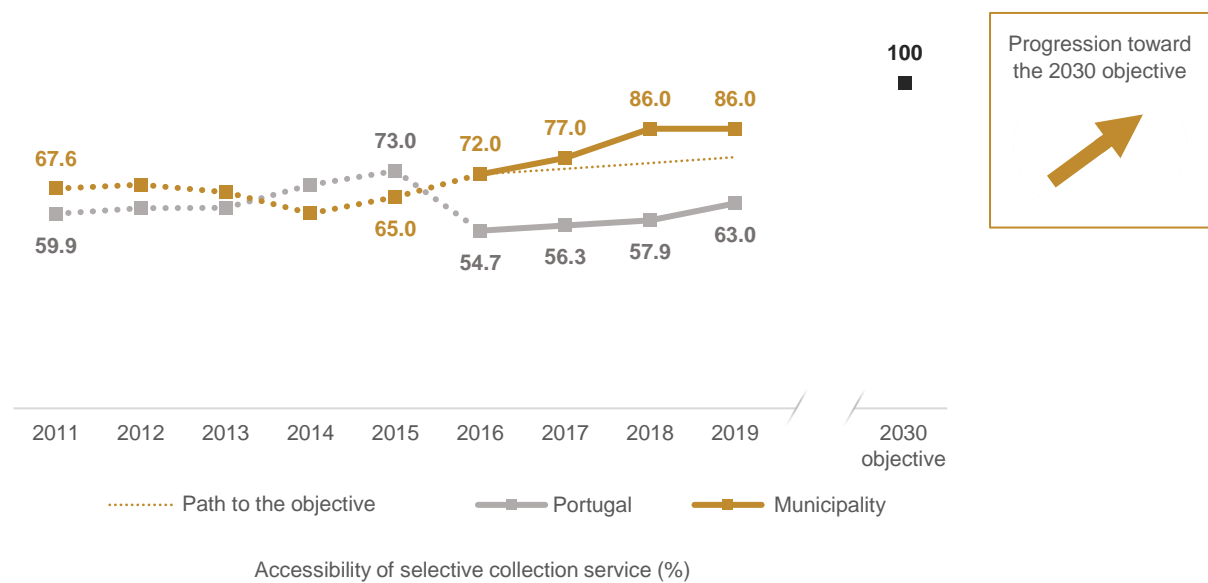
Source: INE (2011-2019)

Urban waste selectively collected per inhabitant (kg/ inhab.)



Source: INE (2011-2019)

Indicator 12.5.3. Accessibility of selective collection service (%)¹³



Source: ERSAR (2011-2019)

¹³ Due to the change in the methodology for calculating the indicator between 2015 and 2016, the "Pathway to the objective" and the progression arrow have been calculated based on 2016 data.

SDG 13

CLIMATE ACTION

TAKE URGENT ACTION TO COMBAT CLIMATE CHANGE AND ITS IMPACTS

Climate change is now affecting every country on every continent. It is disrupting national economies and affecting lives, costing people, communities and countries dearly today and even more tomorrow.

People are experiencing the significant impacts of climate change, which include changing weather patterns, rising sea level, and more extreme weather events. The greenhouse gas emissions from human activities are driving climate change and continue to rise. They are now at their highest levels in history. Without action, the world's average surface temperature is projected to rise over the 21st century and is likely to surpass 3 degrees Celsius this century—with some areas of the world expected to warm even more. The poorest and most vulnerable people are being affected the most.

Affordable, scalable solutions are now available to enable countries to leapfrog to cleaner, more resilient economies. The pace of change is quickening as more people are turning to renewable energy and a range of other measures that will reduce emissions and increase adaptation efforts.

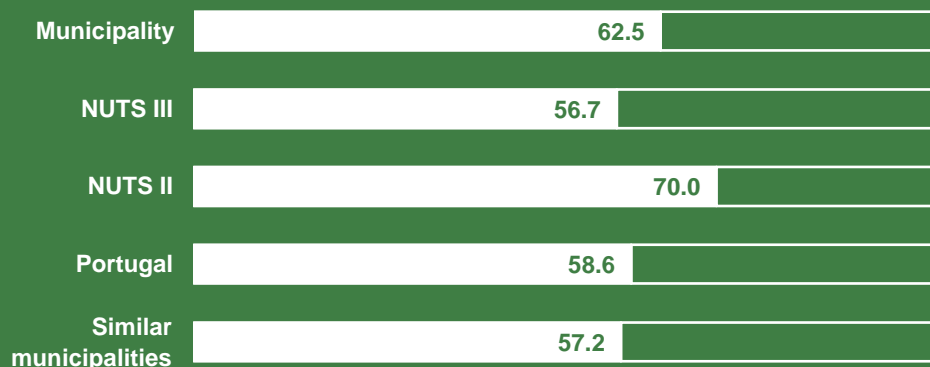
But climate change is a global challenge that does not respect national borders. Emissions anywhere affect people everywhere. It is an issue that requires solutions that need to be coordinated at the international level and it requires international cooperation to help developing countries move toward a low-carbon economy.

Source: UN, <https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/climate-change-2/>



Photo by skeeze

GLOBAL PERFORMANCE OF THE SDG 13

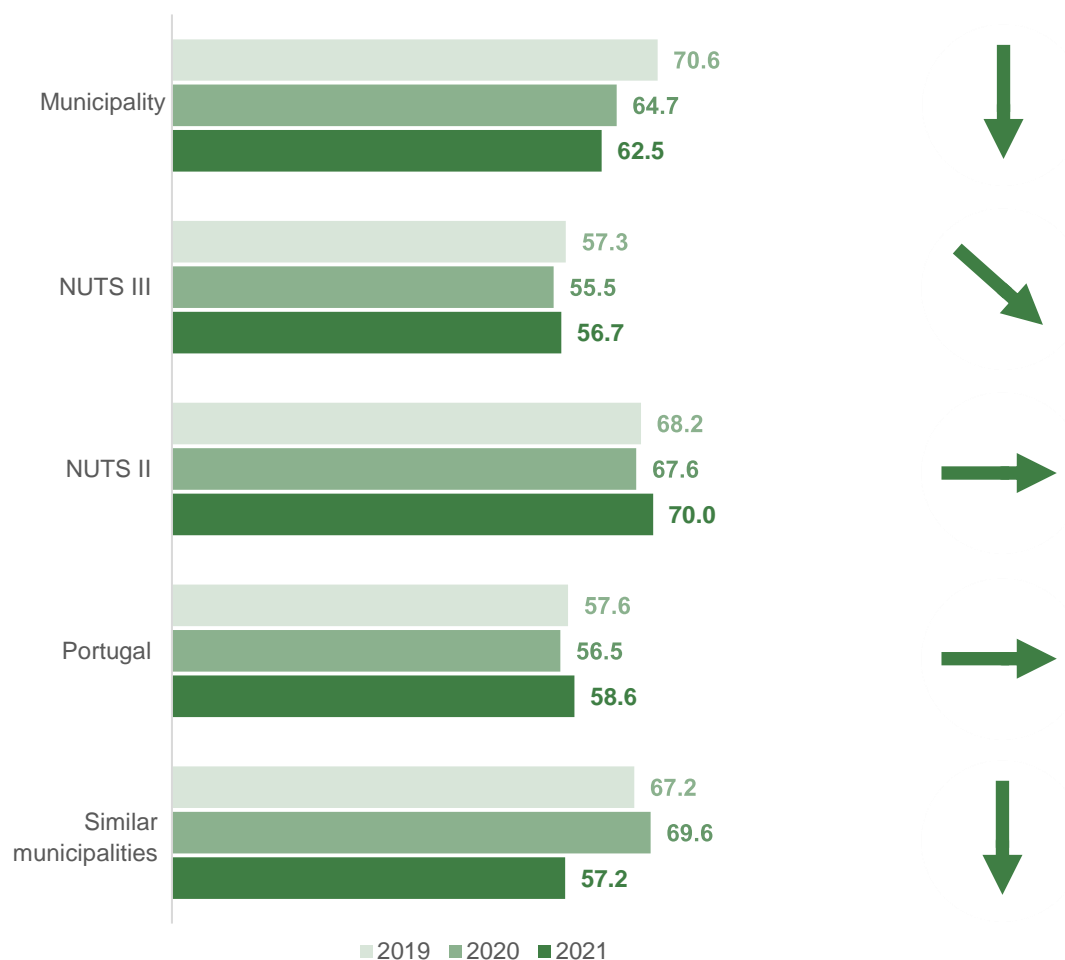


PROGRESS ON THE SDG 13 PERFORMANCE BETWEEN 2019 AND 2021

according to the evaluation criteria used in this edition

PERFORMANCE 2019-2021

TREND



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Target 13.1 | Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries

Indicator 13.1.3. Municipal participation in networks of municipalities for Climate Change Adaptation

YES ✓

82% of Portuguese municipalities are part of a partnership for climate change adaptation

Source: adapt.local, Inter-municipal climate change adaptation plans

Target 13.2 | Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning

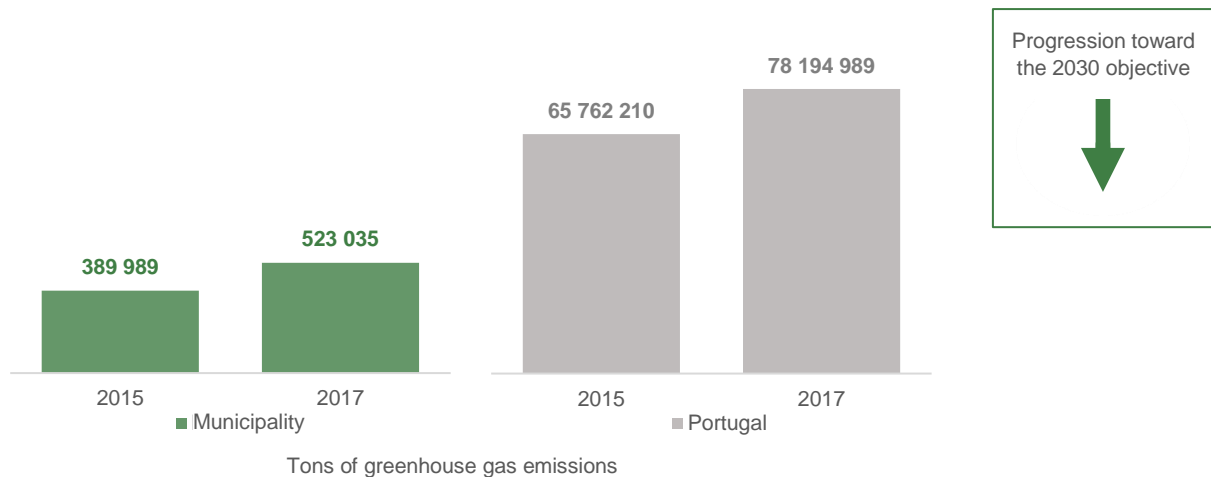
Indicator 13.2.1. Signatory to the Covenant of Mayors for Climate and Energy

YES ✓
SINCE 2012

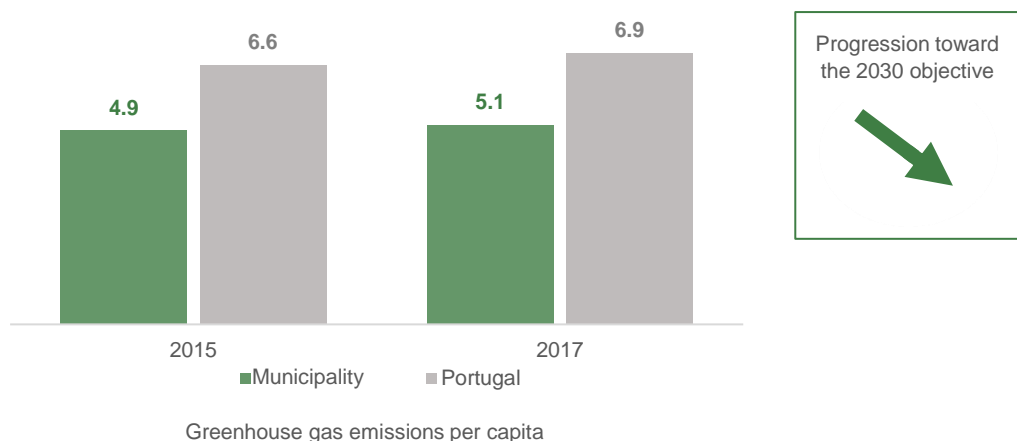
53% of Portuguese municipalities have signed the Covenant of Mayors for Climate and Energy

Source: <https://www.eumayors.eu/> (2020)

Indicator 13.2.2(a). Tons of greenhouse gas emissions



Indicator 13.2.2(b). Greenhouse gas emissions per capita



Source: APA (2015 and 2017), calculated by CESOP

Target 13.3 | Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning

Indicator 13.3.1. Participation in the ECOXXI and Eco-escolas projects

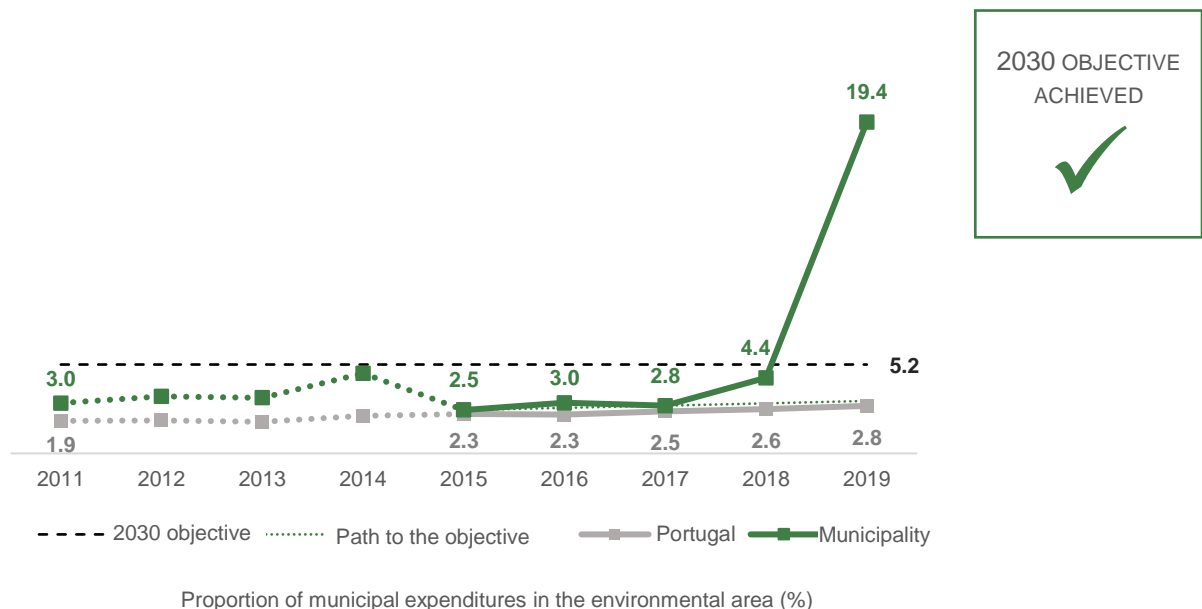
YES ✓

76% of Portuguese municipalities participate in the ECOXXI and/or the Eco-escolas projects

Source: ABAE (2020)

Target 13.a | Implement the commitment undertaken by developed-country parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to a goal of mobilizing jointly \$100 billion annually by 2020 from all sources to address the needs of developing countries in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation and fully operationalize the Green Climate Fund through its capitalization as soon as possible

Indicator 13.a.1. Proportion of municipal expenditures in the environmental area (%)



Source: INE (2011-2019), calculated by CESOP

SDG 14

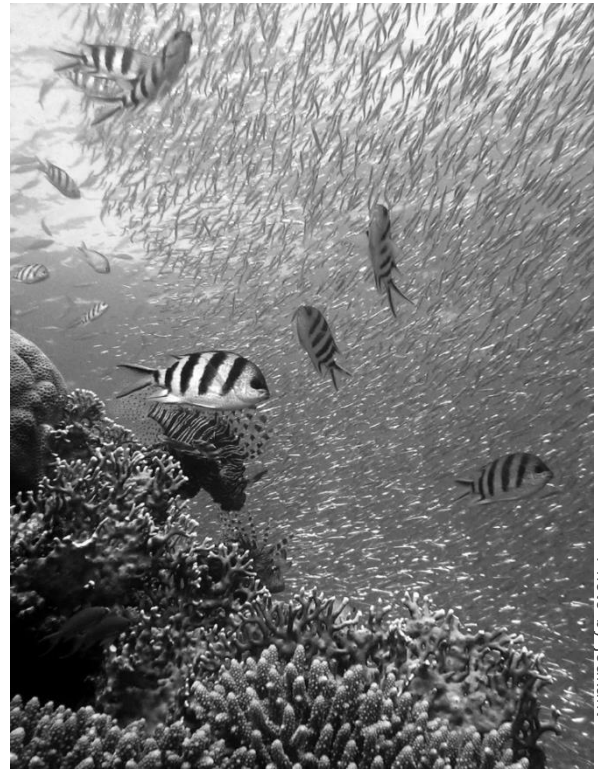
LIFE BELOW WATER

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

The world's oceans – their temperature, chemistry, currents and life – drive global systems that make the Earth habitable for humankind.

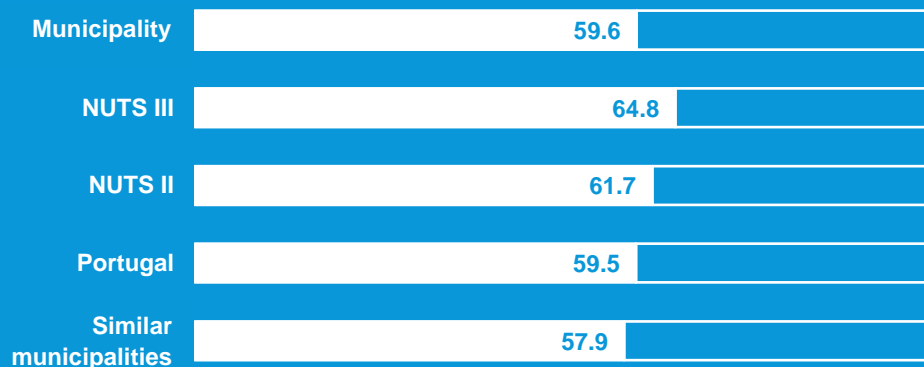
Our rainwater, drinking water, weather, climate, coastlines, much of our food, and even the oxygen in the air we breathe, are all ultimately provided and regulated by the sea. Throughout history, oceans and seas have been vital conduits for trade and transportation.

Careful management of this essential global resource is a key feature of a sustainable future.



Source: UN, <https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/oceans/>

GLOBAL PERFORMANCE OF THE SDG 14

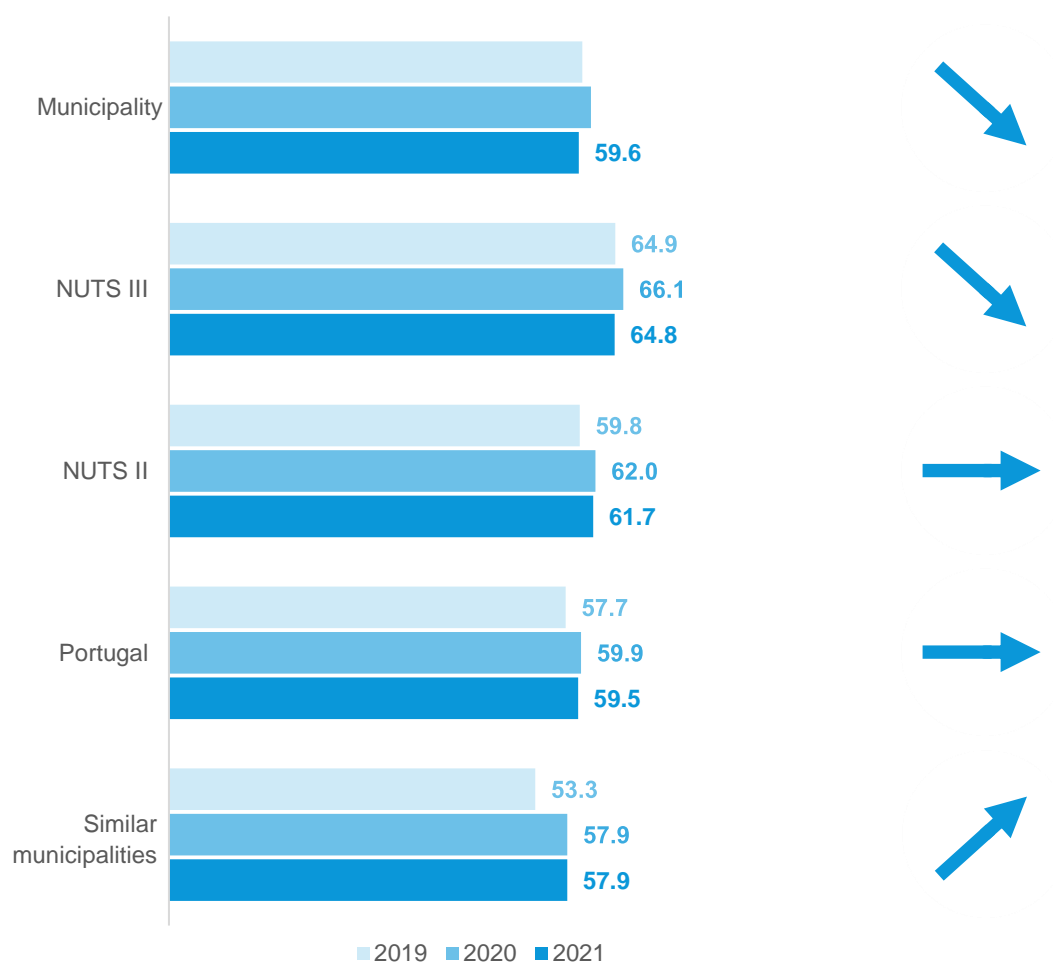


PROGRESS ON THE SDG 14 PERFORMANCE BETWEEN 2019 AND 2021






according to the evaluation criteria used in this edition

PERFORMANCE 2019-2021

TREND

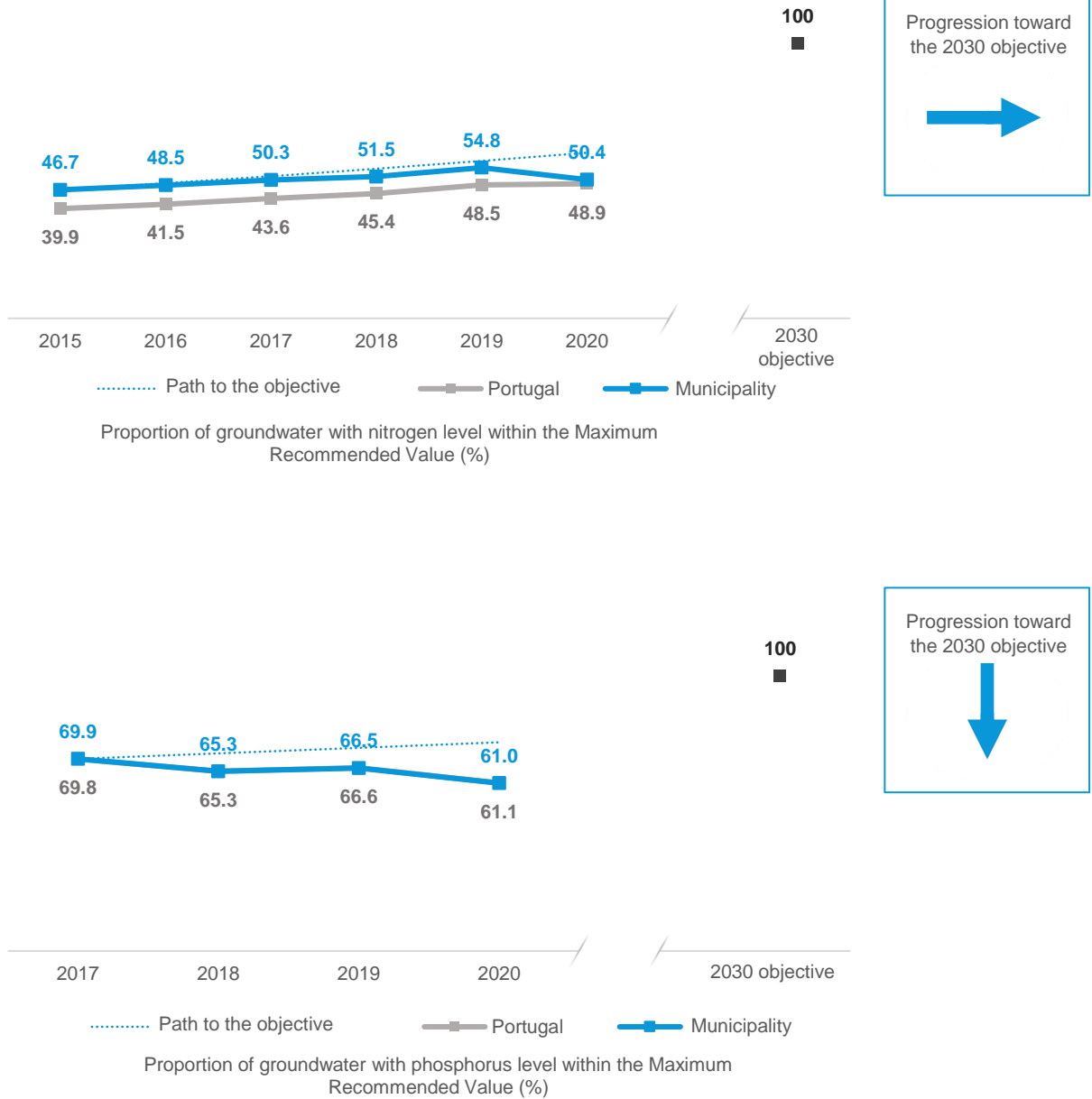


Meaning of the arrows showing the municipality's progress towards the 2030 objectives of this Goal

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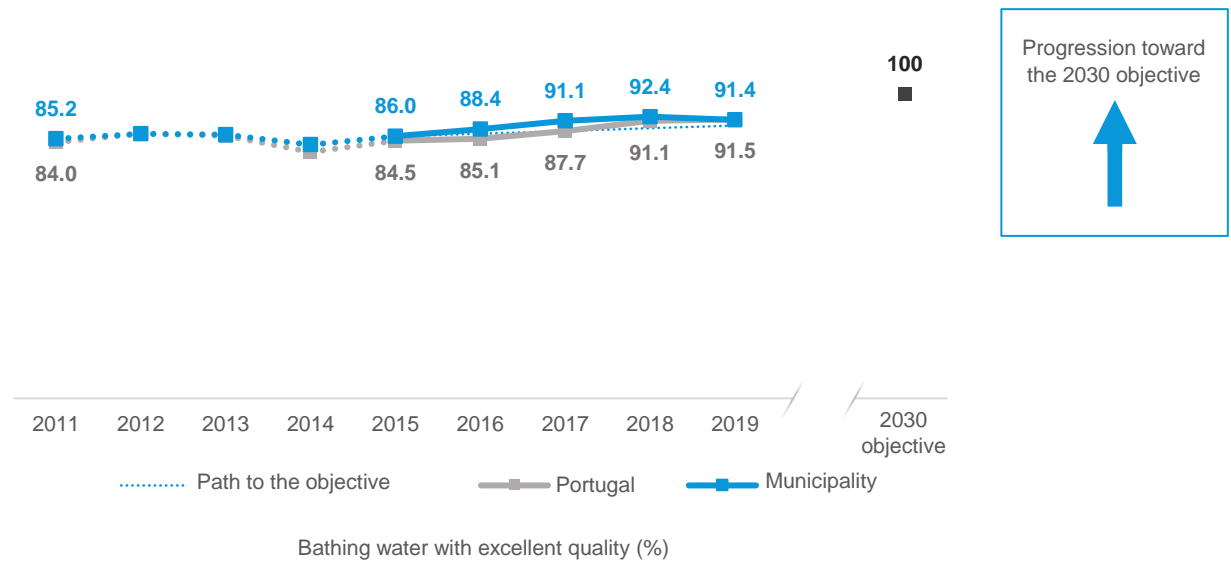
Target 14.1 | By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution

Indicator 14.1.1. Proportion of groundwater with nutrients within the Maximum Recommended Value by nutrient type (%)



Source: SNIRH (2011/2015-2016/2020), calculated by CESOP

Indicator 14.1.2. Bathing water with excellent quality (%)



Source: INE (2011-2019), calculated by CESOP

Target 14.5 | By 2020, conserve at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information

Indicator 14.5.1. Proportion of the extended continental shelf covered by Marine Protected Areas (%)

7% of the extended continental shelf (ECS) of Portugal is covered by Marine Protected Areas

Source: Relatório do Governo do Mar (2018)

SDG 15

LIFE ON LAND

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

Forests cover 30 per cent of the Earth's surface and in addition to providing food security and shelter, forests are key to combating climate change, protecting biodiversity and the homes of the indigenous population. Thirteen million hectares of forests are being lost every year while the persistent degradation of drylands has led to the desertification of 3.6 billion hectares.

Deforestation and desertification – caused by human activities and climate change – pose major challenges to sustainable development and have affected the lives and livelihoods of millions of people in the fight against poverty. Efforts are being made to manage forests and combat desertification.



Photo by Wikimedia Commons

Source: UN, <https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/biodiversity/>

GLOBAL PERFORMANCE OF THE SDG 15

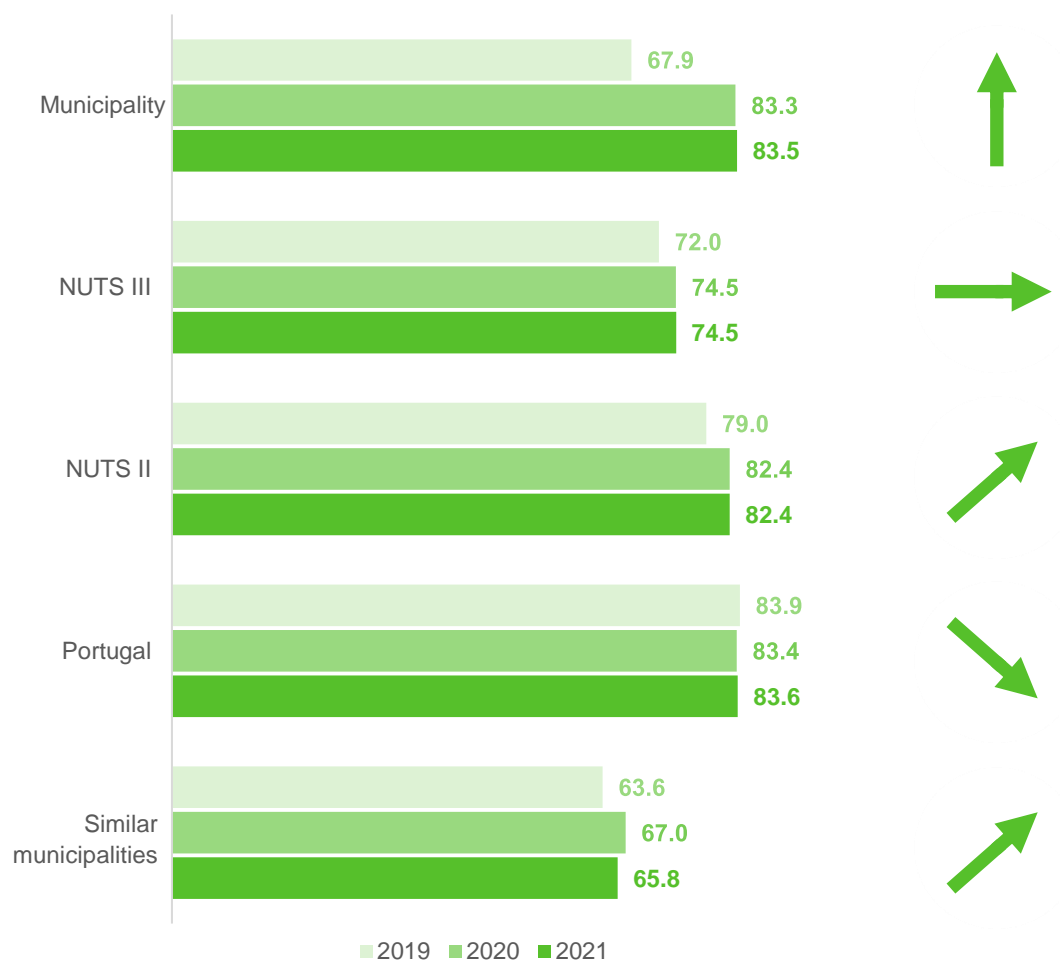


PROGRESS ON THE SDG 15 PERFORMANCE BETWEEN 2019 AND 2021





according to the evaluation criteria used in this edition

PERFORMANCE 2019-2021

TREND

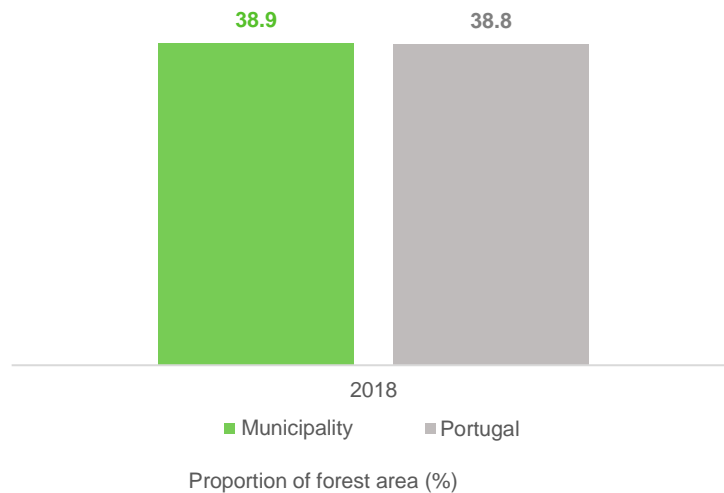


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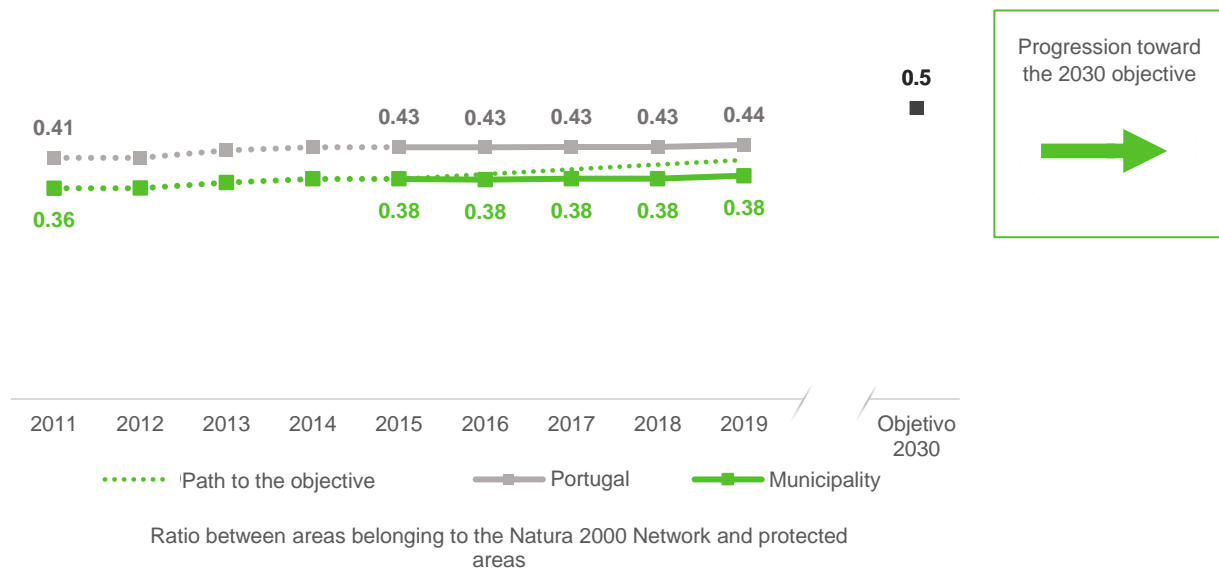
Target 15.1 | By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements

Indicator 15.1.1. Proportion of forest area (%)



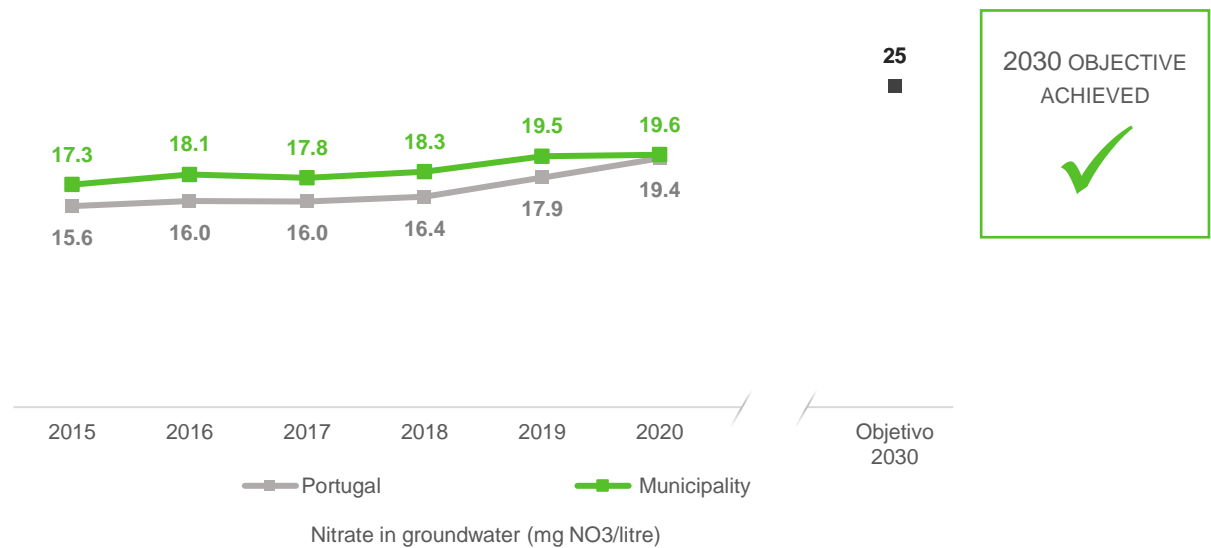
Source: INE (2018), calculated by CESOP

Indicator 15.1.2. Ratio between areas belonging to the Natura 2000 Network and protected areas



Source: INE (2011-2019), calculated by CESOP

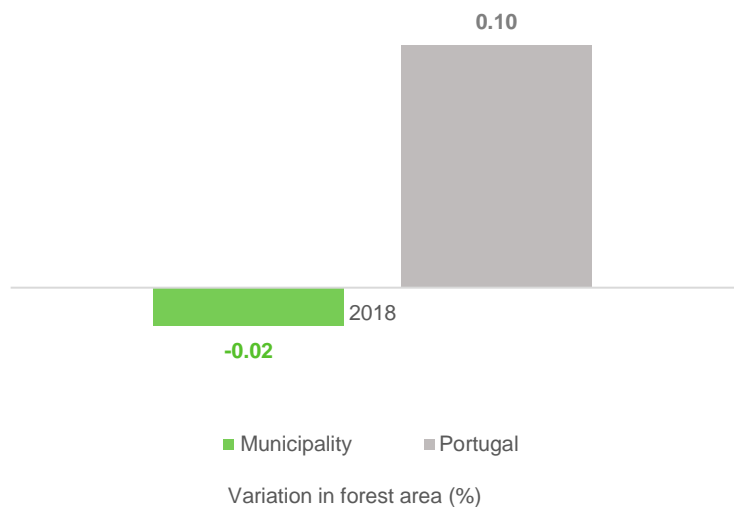
Indicator 15.1.3. Nitrate in groundwater (mg NO3/litre)



Source: SNIRH (2011/2015-2016/2020), calculated by CESOP

Target 15.2 | By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally

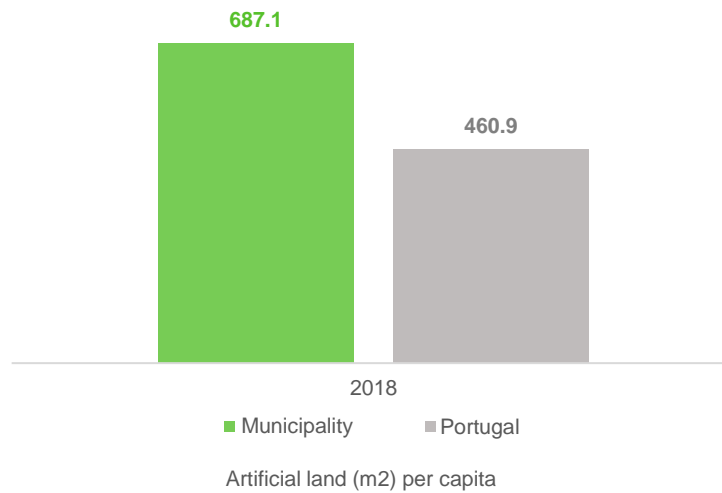
Indicator 15.2.1. Variation in forest area (%)



Source: INE (2015/2018), calculated by CESOP

Target 15.3 | By 2030, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land degradation-neutral world

Indicator 15.3.1. Artificial land (m2) per capita



Source: INE (2018)

SDG 16

PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS

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

The threats of international homicide, violence against children, human trafficking and sexual violence are important to address to promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development. They pave the way for the provision of access to justice for all and for building effective, accountable institutions at all levels.

To tackle these challenges and build a more peaceful, inclusive societies, there needs to be more efficient and transparent regulations put in place and comprehensive, realistic government budgets. One of the first steps towards protecting individual rights is the implementation of worldwide birth registration and the creation of more independent national human rights institutions around the world.

Source: ONU, <https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/peace-justice/>



Photo by Edward Lich

GLOBAL PERFORMANCE OF THE SDG 16

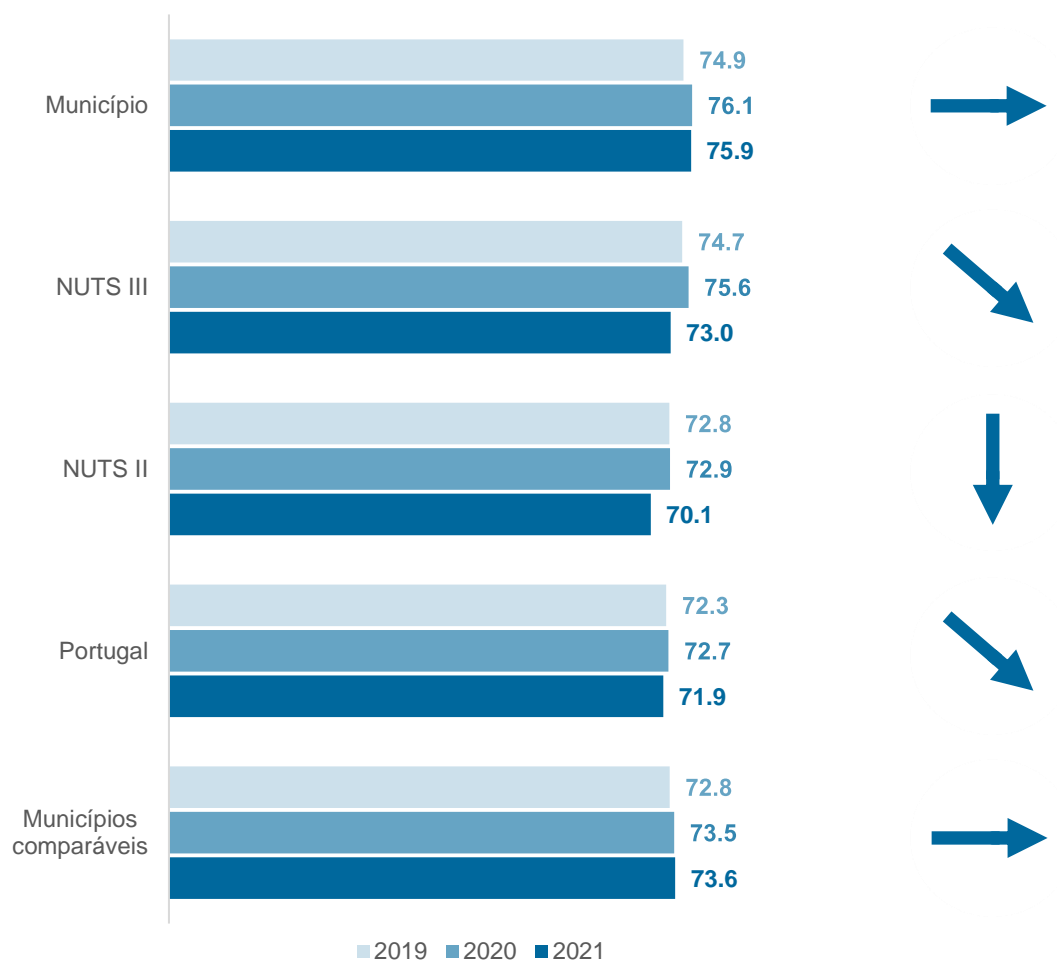


PROGRESS ON THE SDG 16 PERFORMANCE BETWEEN 2019 AND 2021

according to the evaluation criteria used in this edition

PERFORMANCE 2019-2021

TREND

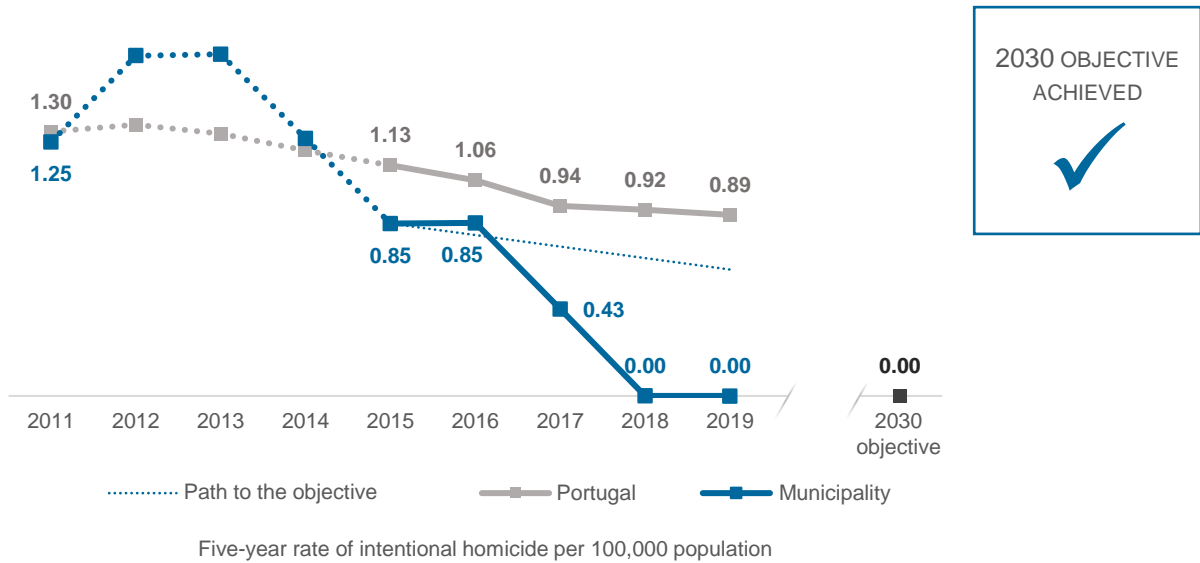


Meaning of the arrows showing the municipality's progress towards the 2030 objectives of this Goal

Arrow	Description
↑	The municipality is on track to meet the 2030 targets, and progress is sufficient to achieve them
↗	The municipality is on track to meet the 2030 targets, but will not be able to achieve them if it continues its current trend
→	The municipality is not making significant progress towards the 2030 targets
↘	The municipality is distancing itself from the 2030 targets
↓	The municipality is far from the 2030 target path

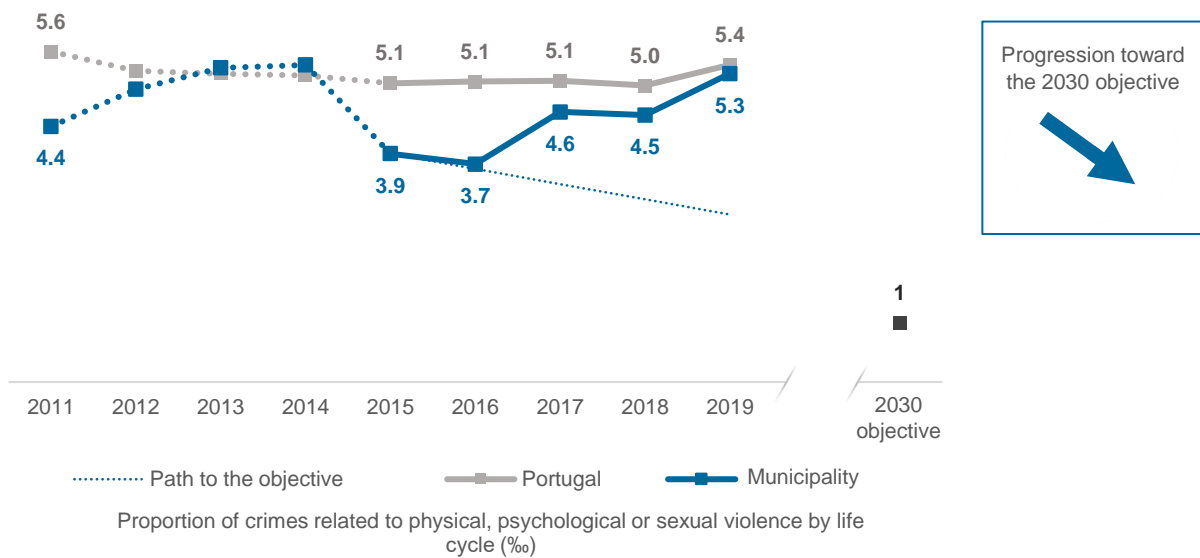
Target 16.1 | Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere

Indicator 16.1.1. Five-year rate of intentional homicide per 100,000 population



Source: DGPJ (2007/2011-2015/2019), calculated by CESOP

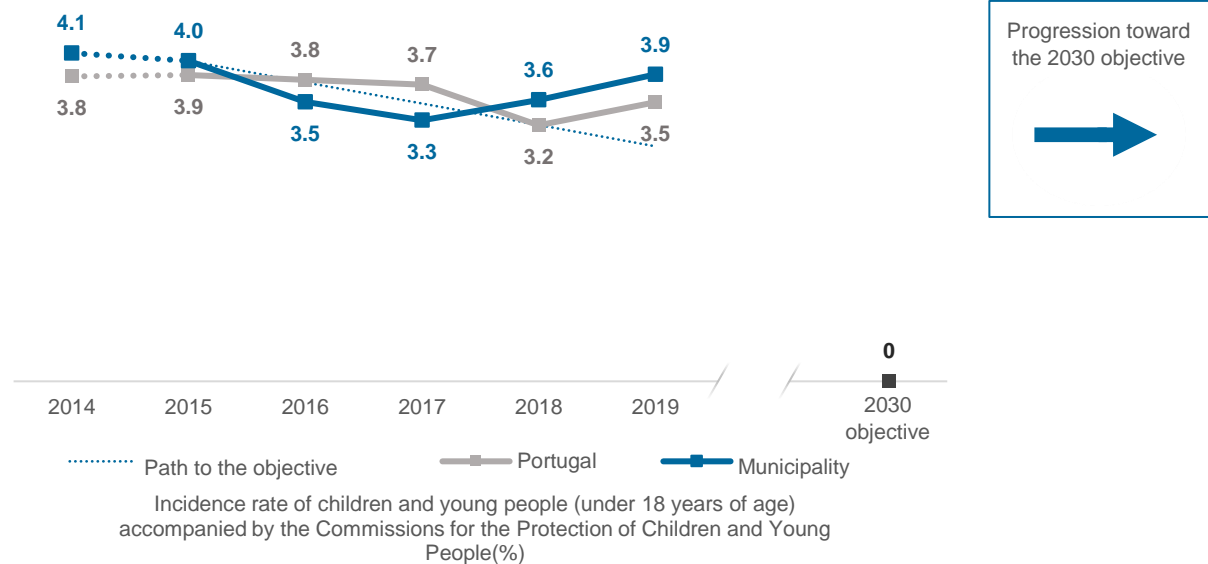
Indicator 16.1.3. Proportion of crimes related to physical, psychological or sexual violence by life cycle (%)



Source: DGPJ (2011-2019), calculated by CESOP

Target 16.2 | End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children

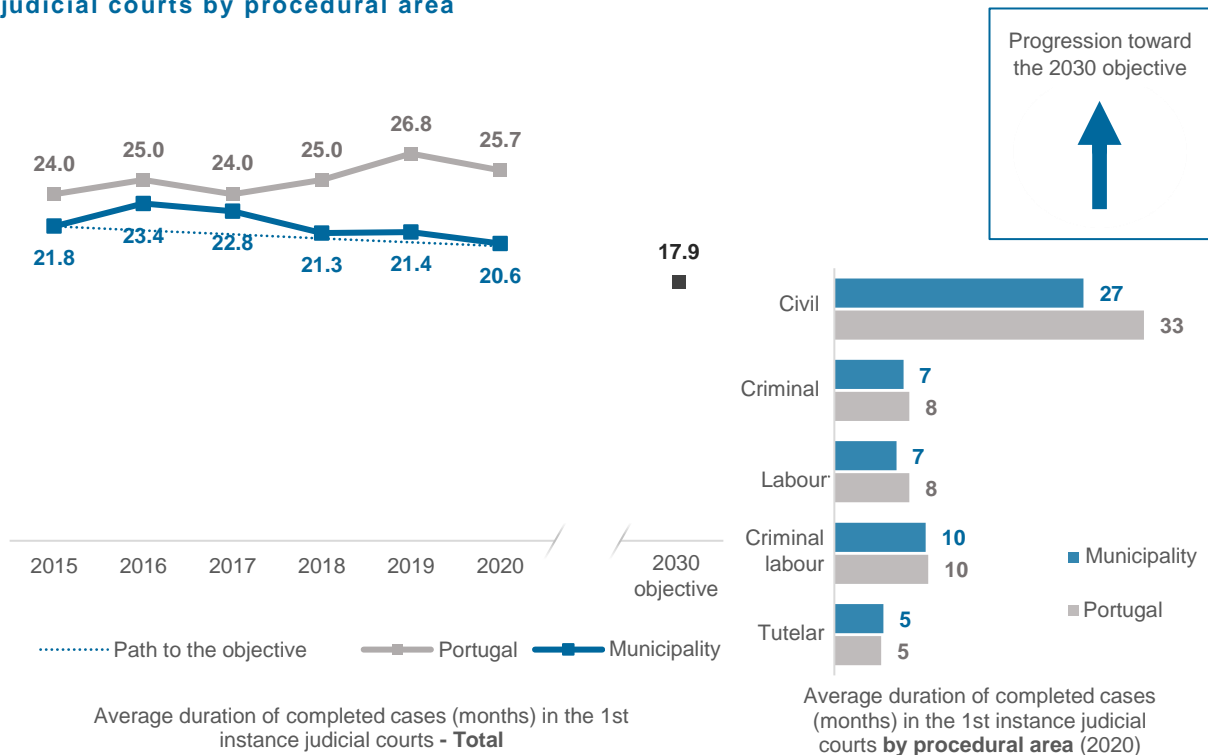
Indicator 16.2.1. Incidence rate of children and young people (under 18 years of age) accompanied by the Commissions for the Protection of Children and Young People (CPCJ) (%)



Source: DGPJ (2014-2019), calculated by CESOP

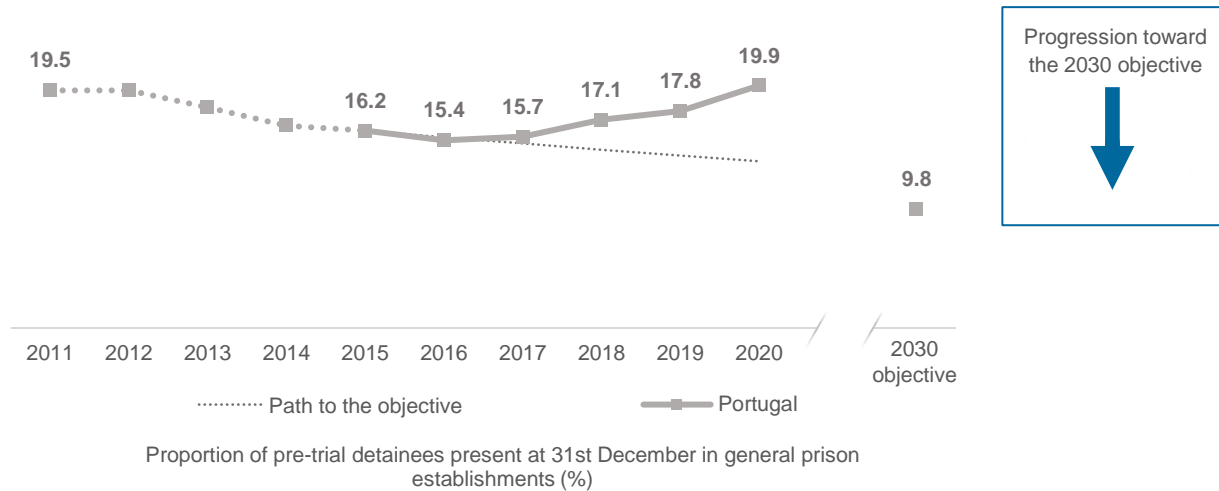
Target 16.3 | Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all

Indicator 16.3.1. Average duration of completed cases (months) in the 1st instance judicial courts by procedural area



Source: DGPJ (2015-2020), calculated by CESOP

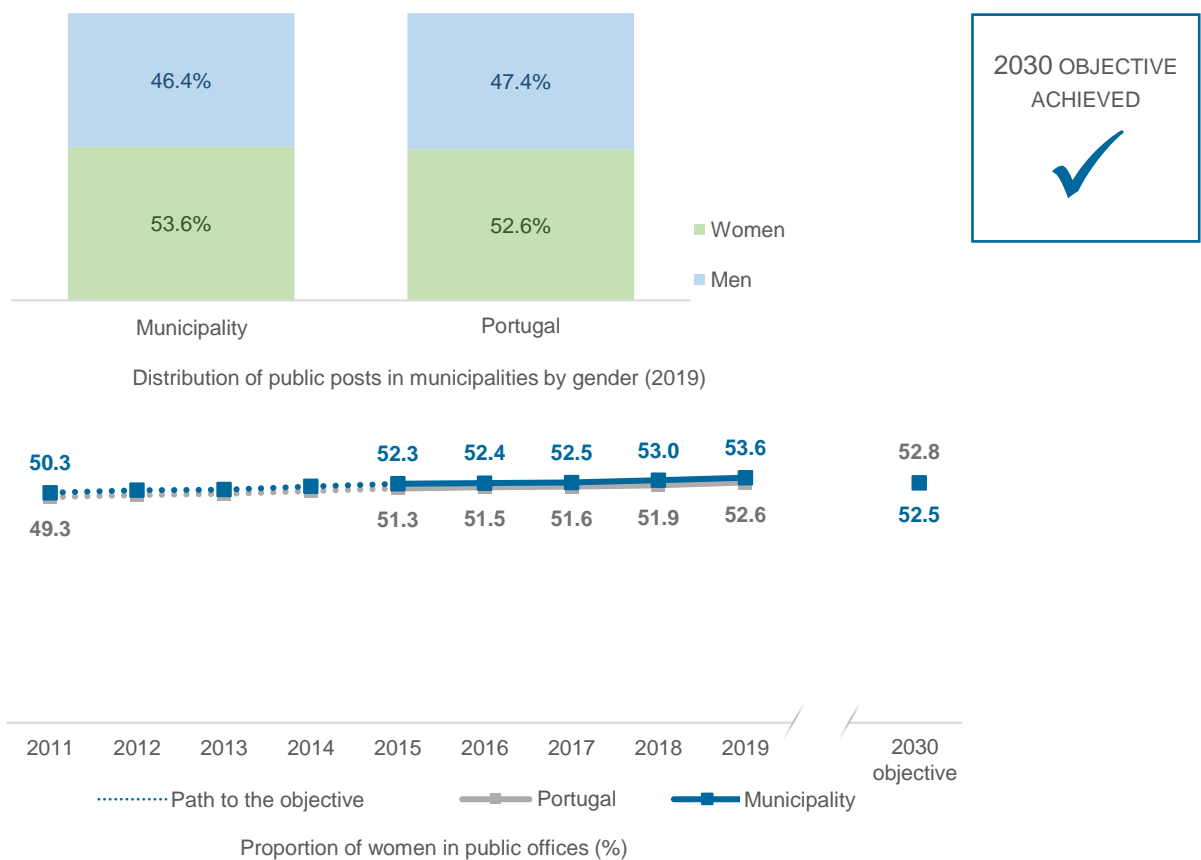
Indicator 16.3.2. Proportion of pre-trial detainees present at 31st December in general prison establishments (%)



Source: INE (2011-2020)

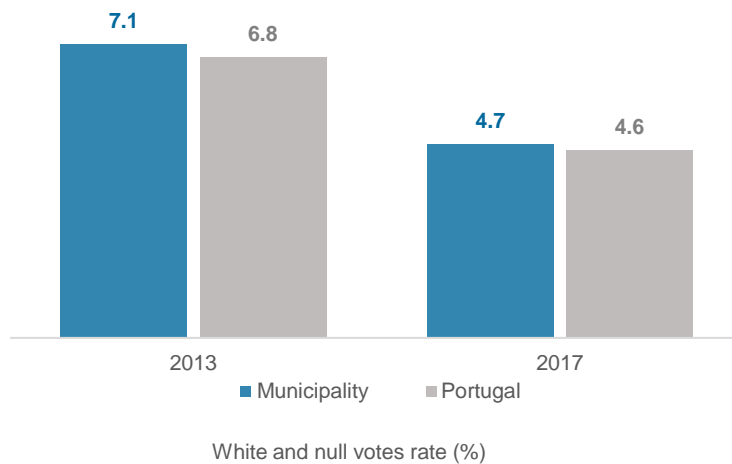
Target 16.7 | Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels

Indicator 16.7.1. Distribution of public offices in municipalities by gender



Source: Pordata (2011-2019), calculated by CESOP

Indicator 16.7.2. White and null votes rate (%)



Source: Portal de Transparência Municipal (2013 and 2017), calculated by CESOP

Target 16.9 | By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration

Indicator 16.9.1. Proportion of children under 5 with birth registration at a civil registry authority (%)

Source: United Nations (2016)



SDG 17

PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS

STRENGTHEN THE MEANS OF IMPLEMENTATION AND REVITALIZE THE GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

A successful sustainable development agenda requires partnerships between governments, the private sector and civil society. These inclusive partnerships built upon principles and values, a shared vision, and shared goals that place people and the planet at the centre, are needed at the global, regional, national and local level.

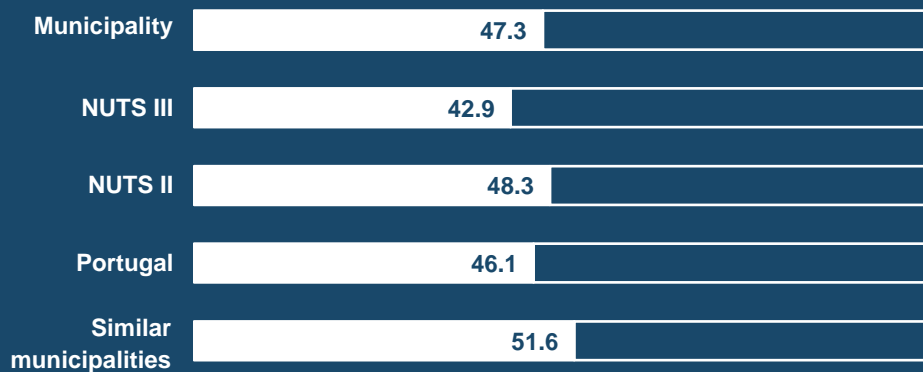
Urgent action is needed to mobilize, redirect and unlock the transformative power of trillions of dollars of private resources to deliver on sustainable development objectives. Long-term investments, including foreign direct investment, are needed in critical sectors, especially in developing countries. These include sustainable energy, infrastructure and transport, as well as information and communications technologies. The public sector will need to set a clear direction. Review and monitoring frameworks, regulations and incentive structures that enable such investments must be retooled to attract investments and reinforce sustainable development. National oversight mechanisms such as supreme audit institutions and oversight functions by legislatures should be strengthened.



Photo by Cia Pak (UN Photo)

Source: UN, <https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/globalpartnerships/>

GLOBAL PERFORMANCE OF THE SDG 17

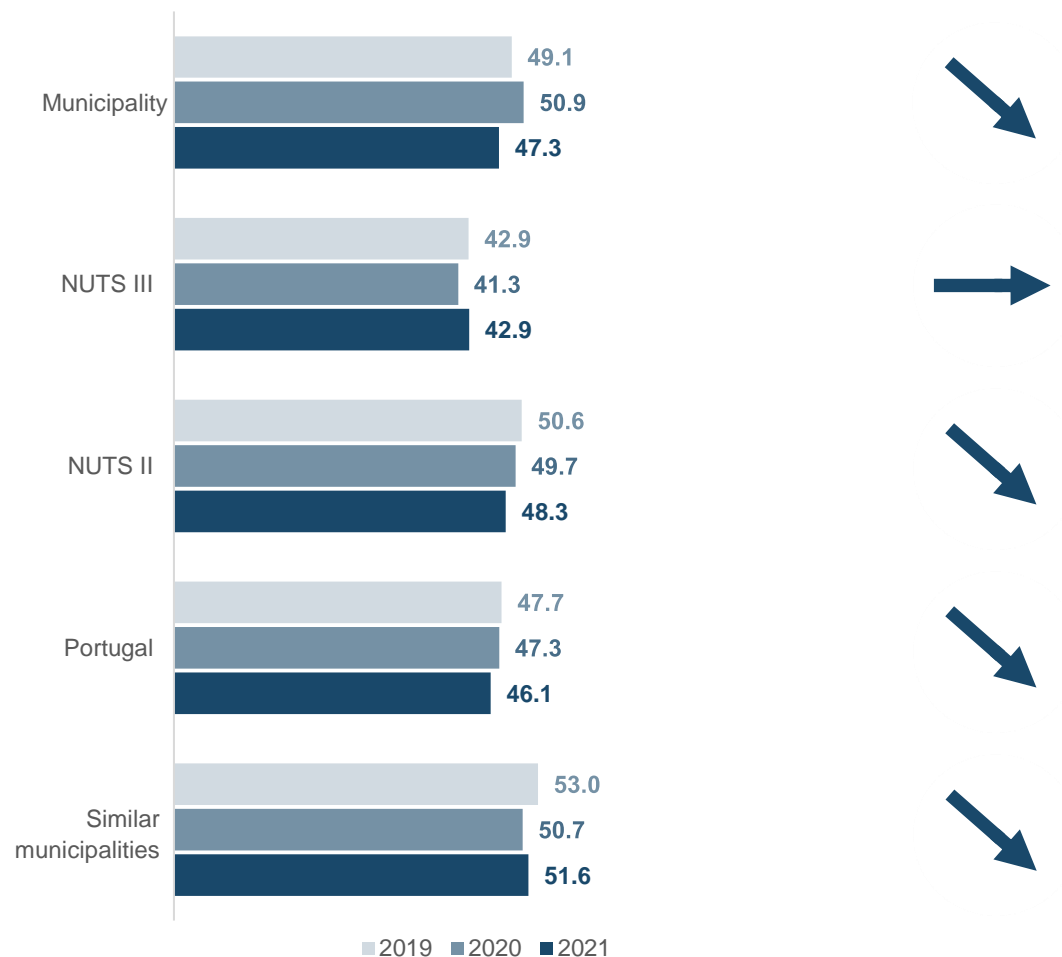


PROGRESS ON THE SDG 17 PERFORMANCE BETWEEN 2019 AND 2021

according to the evaluation criteria used in this edition

PERFORMANCE 2019-2021

TREND

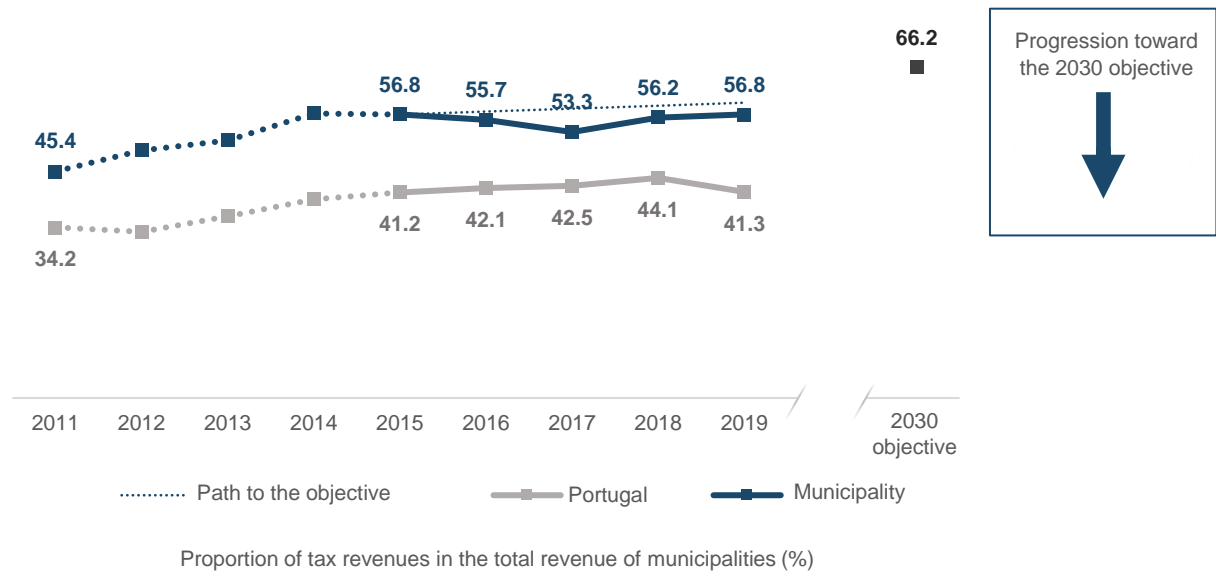


Meaning of the arrows showing the municipality's progress towards the 2030 objectives of this Goal

Arrow	Description
	The municipality is on track to meet the 2030 targets, and progress is sufficient to achieve them
	The municipality is on track to meet the 2030 targets, but will not be able to achieve them if it continues its current trend
	The municipality is not making significant progress towards the 2030 targets
	The municipality is distancing itself from the 2030 targets
	The municipality is far from the 2030 target path

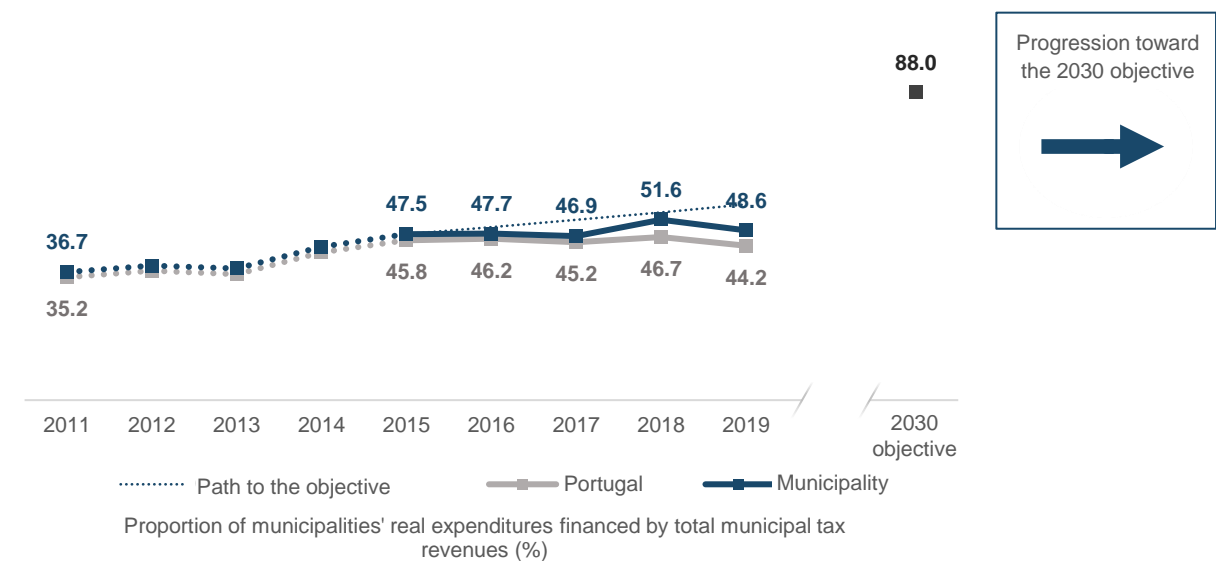
Target 17.1 | Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection

Indicator 17.1.1. Proportion of tax revenues in the total revenue of municipalities (%)



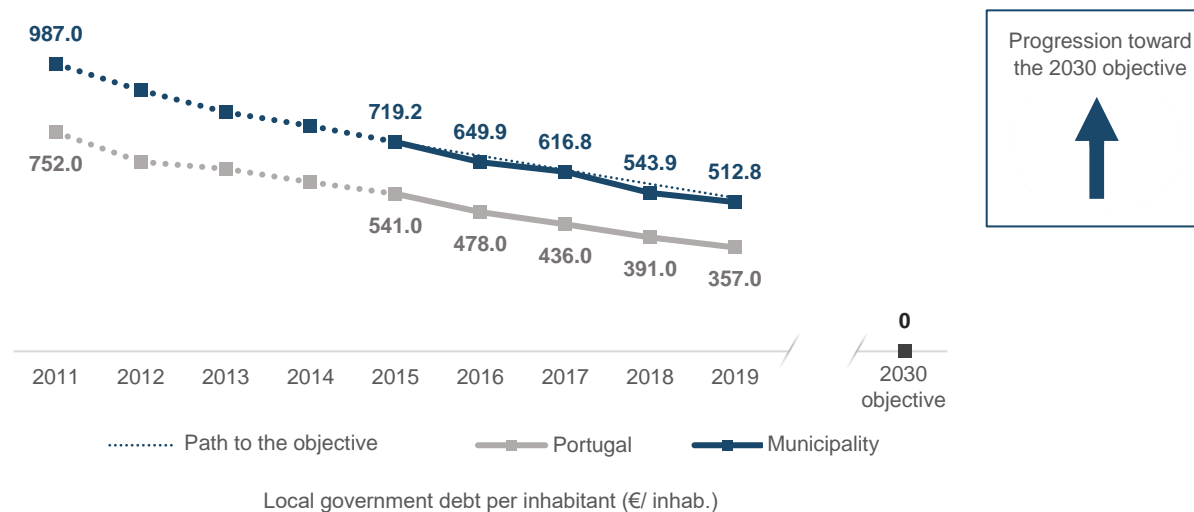
Source: INE (2011-2019)

Indicator 17.1.2. Proportion of municipalities' real expenditures financed by total municipal tax revenues (%)



Source: INE (2011-2019), calculated by CESOP

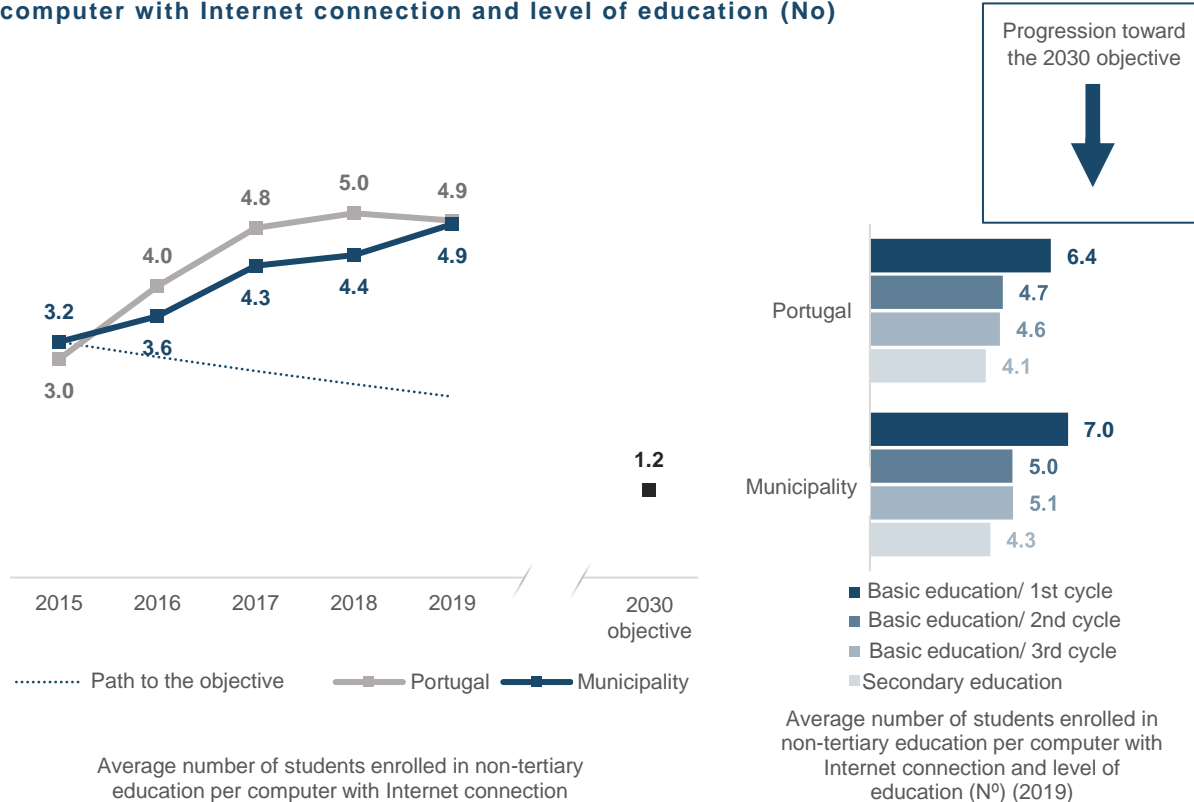
Indicator 17.1.3. Local government debt per inhabitant (€/ inhab.)



Source: INE (2011-2019)

Target 17.8 | Fully operationalize the technology bank and science, technology and innovation capacity-building mechanism for least developed countries by 2017 and enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology

Indicator 17.8.1. Average number of students enrolled in non-tertiary education per computer with Internet connection and level of education (No)



Source: Pordata (2015-2019)

Target 17.16 | Enhance the global partnership for sustainable development, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of the sustainable development goals in all countries, in particular developing countries

Indicator 17.16.1(a). Participation in partnerships for sustainable development

YES ✓

8 intermunicipal partnerships contracted by the Town Hall, for the sharing of knowledge and implementation of good practices in favour of sustainable development

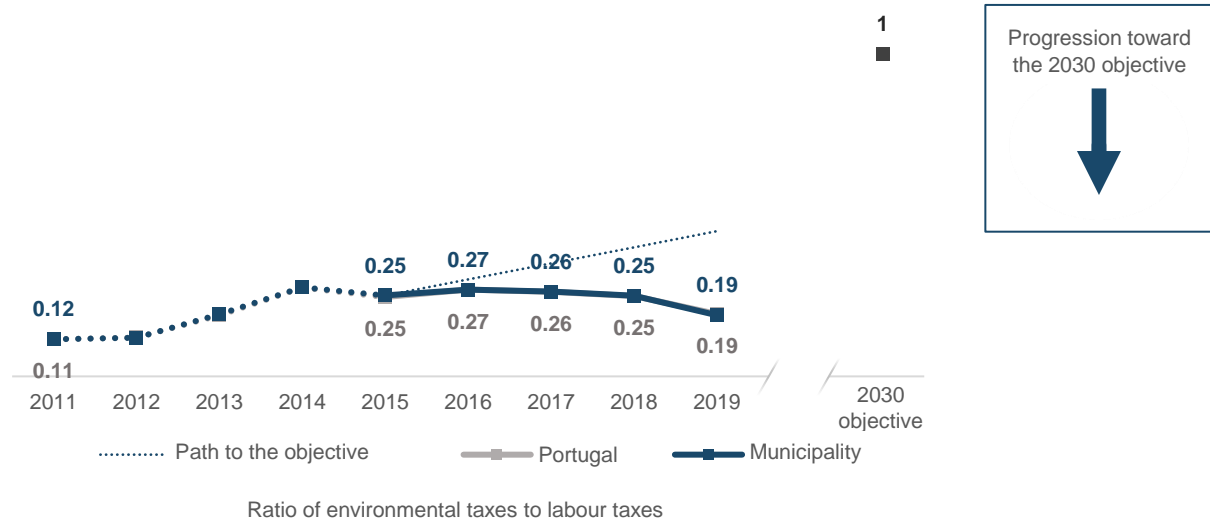
Source: CESOP (2020)

Indicator 17.16.1(b). Proportion of Sustainable Development Goals covered by intermunicipal partnerships in which the Municipality participates (%)

39.8 % of the SDGs covered by the inter-municipal partnerships contracted by the Town Hall

Source: CESOP (2020)

Indicator Extra.17.a. Ratio of environmental taxes to labour taxes



Source: INE (2011-2019), calculated by CESOP

To ensure that the impact of production and consumption processes on the environment are reflected in prices, European Union policies recommend a shift in taxation to make it 'greener'. Thus, environmental taxes should rise in relation to labour taxes.

ANNEXES

			Municipality	NUTS III	NUTS II	
			Municipality	NUTS III	NUTS II	Portugal
Index score (0-100)			67.95	63.70	67.68	65.69
SDG 1 (0-100)			56.38	57.37	53.70	53.42
Target 1.2 (0-100)			24.00	26.90	16.90	14.84
1.2.1	Proportion of RSI beneficiaries in the working-age resident population (‰)	0-100	32.96	44.59	17.21	19.16
		‰	27.16	24.65	31.12	30.10
1.2.2	Proportion of children and young people benefiting from Social Security family allowance (%)	0-100	15.04	9.22	16.59	10.52
		‰	44.76	47.63	44.42	45.96
Target 1.4 (0-100)			91.25	89.74	92.34	91.35
1.4.1(a)	Proportion of resident population living in non-conventional dwellings (‰)	0-100	97.03	96.82	98.37	97.67
		‰	1.97	2.07	1.31	1.65
1.4.1(b)	Proportion of population living in households with a bath/shower and toilet in their home (%)	0-100	85.48	82.66	86.32	85.03
		%	98.55	98.27	98.63	98.50
Target 1.a (0-100)			53.88	55.47	51.87	54.07
1.b.1(a)	Current expenditure for families and IPSSs in total expenditure (%)	0-100	65.57	62.89	66.80	67.06
		%	6.39	6.13	6.51	6.54
1.b.1(b)	Current expenditure for families and IPSSs per capita (€)	0-100	42.20	48.06	36.93	41.07
		€	39.76	44.96	35.08	38.76
SDG 2 (0-100)			49.02	48.65	49.78	49.04
Target 2.2 (0-100)			30.86	32.40	34.20	32.40
2.2.2	Proportion of resident population with 18 and more years old with obesity, by sex	0-100	30.86	32.40	34.20	32.40
		Total	17.28	16.90	16.45	16.90
		H	16.35	15.93	16.40	16.40
		M	18.14	17.78	16.50	17.40
Target 2.4 (0-100)			67.18	64.90	65.36	65.69
2.4.1	Proportion of organic farmers (%)	0-100	34.36	29.80	30.73	31.38
		%	5.53	4.80	4.95	5.05
2.4.2	Nitrate in groundwater (mg NO3/litre)	0-100	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
		mg NO3/litre	19.64	18.30	17.37	19.37
SDG 3 (0-100)			72.92	74.28	80.33	77.30
Target 3.1 (0-100)			100	100	100	100
3.1.1	Deaths from complications of pregnancy, childbirth and puerperium (Nº)	0-100	100	100	100	100
		Nº	0	0	5	11
3.1.2	Proportion of births (live births) attended by skilled health personnel (%)	0-100	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
		%	99.95	99.95	99.97	99.96
Target 3.2 (0-100)			100	100	100	100
3.2.1	Five-year mortality rate of children aged 0-4 years per 1,000 live births (‰)	0-100	100	100	100	100
		‰	3.60	3.12	3.83	3.55
3.2.2	Five-year neonatal mortality rate (‰)	0-100	100	100	100	100
		‰	2.62	1.74	2.13	2.12
Target 3.3 (0-100)			70.05	78.63	69.68	72.91
3.3.1	Five-year rate of new HIV infections per 1,000 population	0-100	89.75	91.89	84.94	87.02
		‰	0.10	0.08	0.15	0.13
3.3.2	Five-year mortality rate due to Tuberculosis, HIV, and Viral Hepatitis per 100,000 population	0-100	50.34	65.37	54.42	58.79
		‰	7.31	5.10	6.71	6.07
Target 3.4 (0-100)			62.76	59.74	67.19	63.48
3.4.1	Mortality rate (30 to 70 years) due to diseases of the circulatory system, malignant neoplasms, diabetes mellitus and chronic respiratory diseases per 100 000 inhabitants	0-100	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
		per 100 000	280.55	273.51	274.63	283.96
3.4.2	Five-year mortality rate due to intentional self-harm (suicide) per 100,000 inhabitants, by Sex	0-100	53.22	45.30	63.73	54.86
		Total	10.29	12.03	7.98	9.93
		M	16.34	19.63	12.23	15.81
		W	4.82	5.13	4.19	4.66
3.4.3	Proportion of resident population with 18 and more years old with obesity, by sex (%)	0-100	30.86	32.40	34.20	32.40
		Total	17.28	16.90	16.45	16.90
		M	16.35	15.93	16.40	16.40
		W	18.14	17.78	16.50	17.40

Annex 1 - Full results by level of comparison

			Municipality	NUTS III	NUTS II	Portugal	
3.4.4	Proportion of accidents at work declared by employees by type of accident (%)	0-100	66.96	61.27	70.81	66.65	
		Total (%)	4.72	5.10	4.47	4.74	
		Non-fatal (Nº)	1582	5651	59589	191926	
		Fatal (Nº)	1	4	30	97	
Target 3.5 (0-100)			72.81	69.74	73.11	74.36	
3.5.1	Rates of registered users with drug-related problems in the 15-64 age group (‰)	0-100	82.83	84.65	81.71	83.42	
		Total	2.13	1.96	2.24	2.08	
3.5.2	Rates of registered users with alcohol-related problems in the 15-64 age group (‰)	0-100	62.79	54.83	64.50	65.30	
		Total	4.03	4.79	3.87	3.80	
Target 3.6 (0-100)			0.00	0.00	53.28	1.05	
3.6.1	Five-year mortality rate due to road accidents per 100 000 inhabitants	0-100	0.00	0.00	53.28	1.05	
		por 100 000	4.98	4.12	2.17	3.16	
Target 3.7 (0-100)			89.86	91.49	90.84	90.01	
3.7.2	Five-year adolescent fertility rate (‰)	0-100	89.86	91.49	90.84	90.01	
		‰	7.70	6.93	7.23	7.62	
Target 3.9 (0-100)			93.90	93.90	93.90	93.90	
3.9.1	Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution per 100 000 inhabitants	0-100	87.80	87.80	87.80	87.80	
		per 100 000	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	
3.9.3	Accidental poisoning (intoxication) by drugs, medicines or biological substances (Nº)	0-100	100	100	100	100	
		Nº	0.78	2	33	102	
Target 3.c (0-100)			66.89	75.00	75.00	100.00	
3.c.1	Health worker density by speciality (‰)	Medical doctors	0-100	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
		‰	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.40	
		Pharmacy professionals	0-100	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
		‰	1.05	1.07	1.47	1.35	
		Nurses	0-100	67.58	100.00	100.00	100.00
		‰	5.05	7.47	7.25	7.40	
		Dentist	0-100	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
		‰	0.71	0.82	1.15	1.02	
SDG 4 (0-100)			73.05	66.66	73.03	71.07	
Target 4.1 (0-100)			92.09	82.85	81.78	82.04	
4.1.1	Proportion of students who obtained a negative mark in the 1st phase of the 3rd Cycle Final Examinations by Sex and Subject	0-100	76.26	48.55	45.33	46.13	
		Total	19.50	30.58	31.87	31.55	
		Portuguese	H	16.98	27.47	27.57	27.12
		M	11.64	18.85	19.42	19.21	
		Mathematics	H	26.24	40.12	42.12	
		M	23.05	35.63	38.24	38.13	
4.1.2(a)	Transition/completion rate in upper secondary education by courses (%)	0-100	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	
		Total	95.56	92.83	91.15	91.50	
		General courses	96.66	93.43	91.50	91.90	
		Professional courses	94.22	91.83	90.60	90.80	
4.1.2(b)	Transition/ completion rate in primary education by Cycle (%)	0-100	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	
		Total	98.34	98.07	97.85	97.80	
		1st Cycle	98.47	98.70	98.75	98.60	
		2nd Cycle	97.60	97.75	97.50	97.60	
		3rd Cycle	97.28	97.47	97.00	97.00	
Target 4.2 (0-100)			100.00	100.00	95.87	100.00	
4.2.2	Pre-school enrolment rate (%)	0-100	100.00	100.00	95.87	100.00	
		Total	102.80	104.23	94.10	97.10	
		M	104.35	105.82	95.15	98.20	
		W	101.56	102.60	93.00	96.00	
Target 4.3 (0-100)			48.04	40.79	49.69	45.66	
4.3.1	Proportion of population aged 15-64 attending secondary and tertiary education by Sex (%)	0-100	58.13	59.77	57.75	56.75	
		%	11.91	12.04	11.88	11.81	
4.3.2	Proporção da população residente com idade entre 30 e 34 anos de idade com pelo menos o ensino superior completo por Sexo (%)	0-100	37.96	21.81	41.63	34.57	
		%	29.49	25.45	30.41	28.64	
Target 4.6 (0-100)			49.30	33.84	62.00	51.84	
4.6.1	Illiteracy rate by Sex (%)*	0-100	49.30	33.84	62.00	51.84	
		Total	5.47	7.14	4.10	5.20	
		M	3.26	5.07	2.57	3.48	
		W	7.46	9.02	5.48	6.74	

			Municipality	NUTS III	NUTS II	Portugal
Target 4.c (0-100)			75.81	75.81	75.81	75.81
4.c.1(a)	Proportion of teachers qualified in basic education (%)	0-100	100	100	100	100
		%	100	100	100	100
4.c.1(b)	Percentage of teachers who participated in professional development activities in the last 12 months (%)	0-100	52	52	52	52
		%	88	88	88	88
SDG 5 (0-100)			72.26	68.41	70.21	69.15
Target 5.1 (0-100)			69.99	63.49	66.99	64.75
5.1.1	Existence of a Cooperation Protocol with the Commission for Citizenship and Gender Equality and/or a Municipal Plan for Equality and Non-Discrimination	0-100	100	73.33	81.20	77.60
		Total	100	73.33	81.20	77.60
5.1.2	Gender employment gap (%)	0-100	51.53	58.38	67.77	64.64
		%	12.12	10.40	8.06	8.84
5.1.3	Gender gap in average monthly earnings of the employed population (%)	0-100	58.45	58.75	52.00	52.00
		%	8.31	8.25	9.60	9.60
Target 5.2 (0-100)			70.45	59.78	59.00	59.03
5.2.1	Estimated proportion of victims in crimes registered as Domestic violence by the partner or similar (‰)	0-100	74.35	66.24	64.26	65.13
		‰	3.70	4.87	5.16	5.03
5.2.2	Five-year rate of victims in crimes registered as Rape per 100,000 population aged 15 years and older	0-100	66.56	53.31	53.73	52.92
		por 100 000	3.00	4.19	4.16	4.23
Target 5.3 (0-100)			100	100	100	100
5.3.1	Proportion of 16-19 year olds who married (‰)	0-100	100	100	100	100
		‰	0.90	0.89	0.71	0.96
Target 5.5 (0-100)			54.46	53.20	56.41	55.40
5.5.2(a)	Proportion of women in management positions (%)	0-100	60.69	57.33	61.31	59.84
		%	34.27	32.93	34.53	33.93
5.5.2(b)	Proportion of female employers (%)	0-100	48.23	49.07	51.50	50.96
		%	29.29	29.63	30.60	30.38
Target 5.a (0-100)			66.40	65.57	68.64	66.57
5.a.1	Proportion of women in total managers in agriculture by type of employment status (%)	0-100	52.80	51.14	57.27	53.15
		Employer	29.98	29.16	32.35	29.78
		Self-employed	22.83	21.98	24.92	23.37
5.a.2	Degree to which the legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women's equal rights to land ownership and/or control	0-100	100	100	100	100
		Total	100	100	100	100
SDG 6 (0-100)			81.08	74.53	80.76	79.35
Target 6.1 (0-100)			98.46	98.35	98.61	98.52
6.1.1(a)	Proportion of population living in households with piped water (%)	0-100	96.91	96.71	97.21	97.04
		%	99.38	99.34	99.44	99.41
6.1.1(b)	Safe water (%)	0-100	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
		%	98.91	98.95	98.99	98.66
Target 6.2 (0-100)			76.71	82.44	93.16	91.04
6.2.1(a)	Proportion of population living in households with a bath/shower and toilet in their home (%)	0-100	85.48	82.66	86.32	85.03
		%	98.55	98.27	98.63	98.50
6.2.1(b)	Accessibility of the wastewater sanitation service (%)		67.94	82.22	100.00	97.06
			80.19	82.33	90.00	84.56
Target 6.3 (0-100)			80.27	80.97	81.29	81.64
6.3.1(a)	Proportion of collected wastewater treated (%)	0-100	92.60	93.20	99.32	97.09
		%	97.17	97.40	99.74	98.89
6.3.1(b)	Accessibility to wastewater treatment services (%)		83.22	77.86	89.10	81.95
			99.16	98.89	99.45	99.10
6.3.2	Proportion of water bodies with good environmental quality (%)	0-100	42.77	51.20	33.00	46.10
		%	42.77	51.20	33.00	46.10
6.3.3	Bathing water with excellent quality (%)	0-100	82.78	82.61	85.06	83.06
		%	91.39	91.30	92.53	91.53
6.3.4	Nitrate in groundwater (mg NO3/litre)	0-100	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
		mg NO3/litre	19.64	18.30	17.37	19.37
Target 6.4 (0-100)			68.87	36.34	50.00	46.19
6.4.1	Domestic water distributed per inhabitant (m3/inhab.)	0-100	89.30	72.68	100.00	92.35
		m3/inhab	38.98	42.84	35.68	38.27
6.4.2	Real water losses [m3/(km.day)] or [l/(branch.day)]	0-100	48.45	0.00	0.00	0.03
		[m3/(km.day)] or [l/(branch.day)]	125.78	150.83	171.54	149.99

			Municipality	NUTS III	NUTS II	Portugal
SDG 7 (0-100)			86.62	86.75	90.42	88.98
Target 7.1 (0-100)			100	100	100	100
7.1.1	Proportion of population with access to electricity (%)	0-100	100	100	100	100
		%	100	100	100	100
7.1.2	Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology (%)	0-100	100	100	100	100
		%	95	95	95	95
Target 7.2 (0-100)			84.22	84.22	84.22	84.22
7.2.1(a)	Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption (%)	0-100	69.00	69.00	69.00	69.00
		%	30.70	30.70	30.70	30.70
7.2.1(b)	Share of production by renewable energy source in total energy production (%)	0-100	99.45	99.45	99.45	99.45
		%	58.30	58.30	58.30	58.30
Target 7.3 (0-100)			75.63	76.02	87.05	82.71
7.3.1	Signatory to the Covenant of Mayors for Climate and Energy	0-100	39.14	46.59	69.44	58.67
		Total	39.14	46.59	69.44	58.67
7.3.2	Domestic electricity consumption per capita (kWh/per capita)	0-100	87.76	84.77	91.70	89.46
		kWh/per capita	1319.44	1412.15	1197.25	1266.60
7.3.2	Electricity consumption for street lighting and interior lighting of State buildings (kWh)	0-100	100.00	96.71	100.00	100.00
		kWh	24108.93	91672.35	805060.27	2916564.6
SDG 8 (0-100)			68.68	60.94	64.33	63.39
Target 8.1 (0-100)			70.37	53.83	66.30	60.64
8.1.1	Average annual growth rate of GDP per capita	0-100	81.16	85.22	73.28	77.10
		%	2.57	2.85	2.03	2.29
8.1.2	Purchasing power index per capita	0-100	59.57	22.45	59.32	44.17
		Total	83.34	68.05	83.24	77.00
Target 8.3 (0-100)			47.73	45.82	49.19	46.29
8.3.1	Proportion of unpaid family workers in the secondary and tertiary sectors by Sex (‰)	0-100	66.07	55.88	69.66	64.69
		Total	3.95	4.98	3.58	4.09
		M	2.25	2.70	2.07	2.37
		W	5.75	7.48	5.18	5.92
8.3.2	Survival rate of companies born 2 years earlier (%)	0-100	29.38	35.76	28.72	27.89
		%	54.75	56.55	54.57	54.33
Target 8.5 (0-100)			70.47	66.79	71.57	74.42
8.5.1(a)	Average monthly earning (€)	0-100	54.66	57.42	88.81	78.74
		€	972.17	994.48	1248.35	1166.90
8.5.1(b)	Gender gap in average monthly earnings of the employed population (%)	0-100	58.45	58.75	52.00	52.00
		%	8.31	8.25	9.60	9.60
8.5.2	Estimated unemployment rate (%)	0-100	93.13	74.81	76.79	94.58
		%	6.99	9.36	9.11	6.80
8.5.3	Proportion of the population registered as long-term unemployed (%)	0-100	75.64	76.20	68.70	72.38
		%	1.97	1.95	2.25	2.10
Target 8.6 (0-100)			84.10	75.95	85.32	82.71
8.6.1	Proportion of young people (15-24 years) registered as unemployed (%)	0-100	84.10	75.95	85.32	82.71
		%	3.89	4.45	3.80	3.98
Target 8.8 (0-100)			66.96	61.27	70.81	66.65
8.8.1	Proportion of accidents at work declared by employees by type of accident (%)	0-100	66.96	61.27	70.81	66.65
		Total (%)	4.72	5.10	4.47	4.74
		Non fatal (Nº)	1582	5651	59589	191926
		Fatal (Nº)	1	4	30	97
Target 8.9 (0-100)			75.73	55.08	56.85	57.08
8.9.1(a)	Share of tourism sector GVA in total GVA (%)	0-100	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
		%	7.33	12.21	5.87	6.97
8.9.1(b)	Average annual growth rate of GVA generated by tourism	0-100	96.29	91.77	99.92	96.14
		%	14.91	14.21	15.47	14.89
8.9.2	Proportion of tourist establishments with environmental certification (%)	0-100	6.61	5.83	5.32	8.13
		%	3.31	2.91	2.66	4.07
8.9.3	Rewarded by sustainable tourism awards	0-100	100.00	22.73	22.16	24.03
		Total	1	22.73	22.16	24.03
Target 8.10 (0-100)			65.39	67.84	50.26	55.98
8.10.1(a)	Other monetary intermediation establishments per 10 000 inhabitants	0-100	85.49	85.46	58.51	65.96
		por 10 000	5.12	5.12	3.85	4.20

Annex 1 - Full results by level of comparison

		Municipality	NUTS III	NUTS II	Portugal
8.10.1(b)	Automated teller machines per 10 000 inhabitant	0-100	45.30	50.22	42.00
	por 10 000		11.19	11.93	10.70
SDG 9 (0-100)			69.48	70.16	69.51
Target 9.2 (0-100)			55.33	46.38	52.23
9.2.1	Manufacturing value added per capita (€)	0-100	55.33	46.38	52.23
	€		31330.93	26933.23	29805.26
9.2.2	Personnel employed in the manufacturing industry as a percentage of the total (%)	%	17.96	18.26	17.22
					17.64
Target 9.4 (0-100)			83.62	93.94	86.79
9.4.1	CO2 emissions per unit of GVA of companies in the municipality (kg CO2/€)	0-100	78.50	87.88	95.86
	Kg CO2/€		0.61	0.46	0.33
9.4.2	CO2 emissions per municipality (t/km^2)	0-100	88.75	100.00	77.72
	t/km^2		601.40	187.37	913.84
SDG 10 (0-100)			70.58	62.58	66.29
Target 10.1 (0-100)			49.36	53.19	67.41
10.1.1	Purchasing power index per capita	0-100	11.29	22.45	59.32
	Total		63.45	68.05	83.24
10.1.2	Gini coefficient of gross monetary of tax household income (%)		87.42	83.93	75.50
			28.06	28.93	31.05
Target 10.2 (0-100)			32.96	44.59	17.21
10.2.1	Proportion of RSI beneficiaries in the working-age resident population (‰)	0-100	32.96	44.59	17.21
	‰		27.16	24.65	31.12
Target 10.7 (0-100)			100.00	52.56	80.56
10.7.2	Existence of municipal plans and structures for immigrant integration	0-100	100.00	52.56	80.56
	Total		1	52.56	80.56
Extra.10 (0-100)			100.00	100.00	100.00
Extra.10.a	Existence of an accessible beach for people with reduced mobility	0-100	100.00	100.00	100.00
	%		36.19	37.04	28.65
SDG 11 (0-100)			62.72	54.05	57.44
Target 11.1 (0-100)			77.24	76.28	72.11
11.1.1(a)	Proportion of resident population living in non-conventional dwellings (‰)	0-100	97.03	96.82	98.37
	‰		1.97	2.07	1.31
11.1.1(b)	Proportion of population living in households with a bath/shower and toilet in their home (%)	0-100	85.48	82.66	86.32
	%		98.55	98.27	98.63
11.1.2	Share of median rent in average income	0-100	49.22	49.36	31.65
	%		30.16	30.13	33.67
Target 11.3 (0-100)			68.77	54.45	79.54
11.3.1(a)	Evolution of the efficiency of the artificial areas per capita (%)	0-100	71.89	66.65	94.15
	Total		-8.89	-10.55	-1.85
11.3.1(b)	Artificialized territories (m2) per capita	0-100	65.64	42.26	64.92
	m2/inhab		687.13	655.33	331.35
Target 11.4 (0-100)			42.24	41.68	26.41
11.4.1	Expenditure on cultural heritage and protection of biodiversity and landscape per capita	0-100	42.24	41.68	26.41
	€/hab		35.42	35.10	26.38
Target 11.6 (0-100)			62.64	43.81	51.71
11.6.1(a)	Municipal waste collected per inhabitant (kg/inhab.)	0-100	58.14	44.83	57.05
	kg/inhab		500	542	503
11.6.1(b)	Proportion of municipal waste prepared for reuse and recycling (%)	0-100	67.14	42.79	46.38
	%		46.86	37.12	38.55
SDG 12 (0-100)			63.47	46.65	62.28
Target 12.4 (0-100)			60.16	51.65	69.07
12.4.2	Proportion of sectorial waste recovered by type of waste (%)	0-100	60.16	51.65	69.07
	Hazardous		52.26	38.14	57.37
	Non-hazardous		86.39	90	92
Target 12.5 (0-100)			66.78	41.65	55.49
12.5.1(a)	Biodegradable urban waste landfilled (%)	0-100	69.86	49.00	75.72
	%		37.13	55.90	31.85
12.5.1(b)	Proportion of municipal waste prepared for reuse and recycling (%)	0-100	67.14	42.79	46.38
	%		46.86	37.12	38.55

Annex 1 - Full results by level of comparison

			Municipality	NUTS III	NUTS II	Portugal
12.5.2	Urban waste collected per inhabitant (kg/inhab)	0-100	58.14	44.83	57.05	53.61
		kg/inhab	500	542	503	514
12.5.3	Accessibility of selective collection service (%)	0-100	72.00	30.00	42.80	38.36
		%	86.00	65.00	71.40	63.01
SDG 13 (0-100)			62.51	56.65	69.98	58.56
Target 13.1 (0-100)			100.00	100.00	100.00	82.14
13.1.3	Municipal participation in networks of municipalities for Climate Change Adaptation	0-100	100.00	100.00	100.00	82.14
		Total	1	100%	100%	82%
Target 13.2 (0-100)			27.57	30.52	49.61	25.58
13.2.1	Signatory to the Covenant of Mayors for Climate and Energy	0-100	39.14	46.59	69.44	58.67
		Total	39.14	46.59	69.44	58.67
13.2.2(a)	Tons of greenhouse gas emissions	0-100	4.58	0.73	29.53	15.31
		Total	523035	1761843	16217992	78194989
13.2.2(b)	Greenhouse gas emissions per capita	0-100	38.99	44.22	49.87	2.75
		Total	5.05	4.79	4.51	6.86
Target 13.3 (0-100)			75.00	54.47	81.52	76.62
13.3.1	Participation in the ECOXXI and Eco-escolas projects	0-100	75.00	54.47	81.52	76.62
		Total	75.00	54.47	81.52	76.62
Target 13.a (0-100)			47.48	41.64	48.77	49.89
13.a.1	Proportion of municipal expenditures in the environmental area (%)	0-100	47.48	41.64	48.77	49.89
		%	2.67	2.39	2.74	2.79
SDG 14 (0-100)			59.63	64.84	61.72	59.52
Target 14.1 (0-100)			69.25	79.67	73.43	69.04
14.1.1	Proportion of groundwater with nutrients within the Maximum Recommended Value by nutrient type (%)	0-100	55.73	76.74	61.81	55.02
		Azoto amoniacal	50.45	73.07	57.12	48.94
		Fósforo	61.01	80.41	66.49	61.11
14.1.2	Bathing water with excellent quality (%)	0-100	82.78	82.61	85.06	83.06
		%	91.39	91.30	92.53	91.53
Target 14.5 (0-100)			50	50	50	50
14.5.1	Proportion of the extended continental shelf covered by Marine Protected Areas (%)	0-100	50	50	50	50
		%	7	7	7	7
SDG 15 (0-100)			83.49	74.48	82.41	83.59
Target 15.1 (0-100)			85.41	87.38	100.00	91.99
15.1.1	Proportion of forest area (%)	%	38.95	32.30	35.53	38.50
15.1.2	Ratio between areas belonging to the Natura 2000 Network and protected areas	0-100	70.82	74.75	100.00	83.97
		Total	0.38	0.40	0.60	0.44
15.1.3	Nitrate in groundwater (mg NO3/litre)	0-100	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
		mg NO3/litre	19.64	18.30	17.37	19.37
Target 15.2 (0-100)			99.40	94.16	82.90	100.00
15.2.1	Variation in forest area (%)	0-100	99.40	94.16	82.90	100.00
		%	-0.02	-0.16	-0.47	0.10
Target 15.3 (0-100)			65.64	41.91	64.32	58.79
15.3.1	Artificial land (m2) per capita	0-100	65.64	41.91	64.32	58.79
		m2/inhab	687.13	655.77	331.75	460.85
SDG 16 (0-100)			75.94	72.99	70.08	71.92
Target 16.1 (0-100)			67.12	60.02	64.33	66.37
16.1.1	Five-year rate of intentional homicide per 100,000 population	0-100	78.32	74.33	80.52	77.72
		per 100 000	0.87	1.03	0.78	0.89
16.1.3	Proportion of crimes related to physical, psychological or sexual violence by life cycle (%)	0-100	55.92	45.70	48.14	55.02
		Total	5.30	6.42	6.15	5.40
		adults	5.94	6.22	5.94	6.03
		children	1.30	1.37	1.27	1.42
Target 16.2 (0-100)			43.11	45.94	44.50	44.68
16.2.1	Incidence rate of children and young people (under 18 years of age) accompanied by the Commissions for the Protection of Children and Young People (CPCJ) (%)	0-100	43.11	45.94	44.50	44.68
		%	3.62	3.44	3.53	3.52

Annex 1 - Full results by level of comparison

		Municipality	NUTS III	NUTS II	Portugal	
Target 16.3 (0-100)		81.47	71.76	52.16	60.08	
16.3.1	Average duration of completed cases (months) in the 1st instance judicial courts by procedural area	0-100	81.18	68.71	29.52	45.36
		Total	20.59	22	28	26
		Civil	27	29	35	33
		Criminal	7	8	9	8
		Labour	7	6	9	8
		Criminal labour	10	10	10	10
		Tutelar	5	5	7	5
16.3.2	Proportion of pre-trial detainees present at 31st December in general prison establishments (%)	0-100	81.76	81.76	81.76	81.76
	%	17.10	17.10	17.10	17.10	
Target 16.7 (0-100)		88.01	87.24	89.41	88.47	
16.7.1	Distribution of public offices in municipalities by gender	0-100	100.00	97.70	100.00	99.58
		M	46.40	48.75	44.97	47.44
		W	53.60	51.25	55.03	52.56
16.7.2	White and null votes rate (%)	0-100	76.03	76.78	78.81	77.36
	%	4.70	4.62	4.39	4.55	
Target 16.9 (0-100)		100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	
16.9.1	Proportion of children under 5 with birth registration at a civil registry authority (%)	0-100	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
		%	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
SDG 17 (0-100)		47.30	42.93	48.27	46.06	
Target 17.1 (0-100)		64.23	40.27	63.37	55.43	
17.1.1	Proportion of tax revenues in the total revenue of municipalities (%)	0-100	80.11	31.38	60.89	50.20
		%	56.27	31.88	46.65	41.30
17.1.2	Proportion of municipalities' real expenditures financed by total municipal tax revenues (%)	0-100	44.64	30.18	47.94	38.41
		%	48.59	38.29	50.93	44.15
17.1.3	Local government debt per inhabitant (€/ inhab.)	0-100	67.94	59.25	81.27	77.68
		€/ inhab	513	652	300	357
Target 17.8 (0-100)		41.12	50.54	36.29	40.32	
17.8.1	Average number of students enrolled in non-tertiary education per computer with Internet connection and level of education (Nº)	0-100	41.12	50.54	36.29	40.32
		Total	4.85	4.27	5.15	4.90
		1st Cycle	7.00	6.00	6.95	6.40
		2nd Cycle	5.04	4.12	5.00	4.70
		3rd Cycle	5.06	3.98	4.85	4.60
		Secondary education	4.26	3.58	4.25	4.10
Target 17.16 (0-100)		64.88	57.58	78.35	69.18	
17.16.1(a)	Participation in partnerships for sustainable development	0-100	90.00	66.75	88.03	79.45
		Total	7	66.75	88.03	79.45
17.16.1(b)	Proportion of Sustainable Development Goals covered by intermunicipal partnerships in which the Municipality participates (%)	0-100	39.76	48.42	68.66	58.91
		%	39.76	48.42	68.66	58.91
Extra17 (0-100)		18.97	23.33	15.08	19.32	
Extra.17.a	Ratio of environmental taxes to labour taxes	0-100	18.97	23.33	15.08	19.32
		Total	0.19	0.23	0.15	0.19

Annex 2 - Meta-information on ISM 2021 indicators

SDG	Indicators		Year of ISM entry	Best value	Upper Limit Green (100)	Lower Limit Red (0)	Lowest value	Source of the limit values	Type
1	1.2.1	Proportion of RSI beneficiaries in the working-age resident population (‰)	2018	3.8	Half the value of 2015	2015 value	220.3	UN	A2
	1.2.2	Proportion of children and young people benefiting from Social Security family allowance (%)	2021	29.6	Half the value of 2015	2015 value	66.9	UN	A2
	1.4.1(a)	Proportion of resident population living in non-conventional dwellings (‰)	2018	0	0.5	50	30	CESOP	A1
	1.4.1(b)	Proportion of population living in households with a bath/shower and toilet in their home (%)	2018	99.8	100.00	90	92	OECD ESDR	B1
	1.b.1(a)	Current expenditure for families and IPSSs in total expenditure (%)	2018	23.1	9.8	0.0	0	CESOP	C2
	1.b.1(b)	Current expenditure for families and IPSSs per capita (€)	2018	453.6	91.1	2.3	0	CESOP	C2
2	2.2.2	Proportion of resident population with 18 and more years old with obesity, by sex	2018	13.6	0.0	25	22.8	OECD SDG Index	A1/B1
	2.4.1	Proportion of organic farmers (%)	2018	40	16.1	0	0	Eurostat	B1
	2.4.2	Nitrate in groundwater (mg NO3/litre)	2019	1	25	50	223	ESDR	B1
3	3.1.1	Deaths from complications of pregnancy, childbirth and puerperium (N°)	2018	0	70 per 100000	140 per 100000	2	UN SDG Index	A1
	3.1.2	Proportion of births (live births) attended by skilled health personnel (%)	2018	100	100	-	95	OECD	B1
	3.2.1	Five-year mortality rate of children aged 0-4 years per 1,000 live births (‰)	2018	0	25	50	29.1	UN SDG Index	A1
	3.2.2	Five-year neonatal mortality rate (‰)	2018	0	12	18	25.5	UN SDG Index	A1
	3.3.1	Five-year rate of new HIV infections per 1,000 population	2018	0	0	1	0.4	OECD ESDR	A1/B1
	3.3.2	Five-year mortality rate due to Tuberculosis, HIV, and Viral Hepatitis per 100,000 population	2019	0	0	14.7	34.7	CESOP	A1
	3.4.1	Mortality rate (30 to 70 years) due to diseases of the circulatory system, malignant neoplasms, diabetes mellitus and chronic respiratory diseases per 100 000 inhabitants	2018	0	400	900	695.5	WHO	B1
	3.4.2	Five-year mortality rate due to intentional self-harm (suicide) per 100,000 inhabitants, by Sex	2018	0	0	22	73.6	OECD ESDR	B1
	3.4.3	Proportion of resident population with 18 and more years old with obesity, by sex (%)	2019	13.6	0	25	22.8	OECD SDG Index	B1
	3.4.4	Proportion of accidents at work declared by employees by type of accident (%)	2019	1.0	2.5	9.2	14.6	CESOP	C2
	3.5.1	Rates of registered users with drug-related problems in the 15-64 age group (‰)	2018	0	0.5	10	8.2	CESOP	A1
	3.5.2	Rates of registered users with alcohol-related problems in the 15-64 age group (‰)	2018	0	0.50	10	16.9	CESOP	A1
	3.6.1	Five-year mortality rate due to road accidents per 100 000 inhabitants	2021	0	Half the value of 2016	2016 value	45.8	OECD	B1
	3.7.2	Five-year adolescent fertility rate (‰)	2018	0	2.92	50	41.5	CESOP SDG Index	C1
	3.9.1	Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution per 100 000 inhabitants	2018	10	0	82	10	OECD ESDR	B1
	3.9.3	Accidental poisoning (intoxication) by drugs, medicines or biological substances (N°)	2018	0	0	-	7	OECD	B1
		Health worker density by speciality (‰)	2018					WHO	B1
		Proportion of Medical doctors (‰)		34.5	4.3	0.2	0.4		
	3.c.1	Proportion of Pharmacy professionals (‰)		5.1	0.8	0.05	0		
		Proportion of Nurses (‰)		32.2	7	1	0		
		Proportion of Dentist (‰)		6.4	0.7	0.03	0		
	4.1.1	Proportion of students who obtained a negative mark in the 1st phase of the 3rd Cycle Final Examinations by Sex and Subject	2018	9.4	10	50	80.4	CESOP	C2
	4.1.2(a)	Transition/completion rate in upper secondary education by courses (%)	2018	100	90.92	75.88	70.4	CESOP	C2
	4.1.2(b)	Transition/completion rate in upper secondary education by courses (%)	2018	99.9	97.1	87.1	90.7	CESOP	C2

Annex 2 - Meta-information on ISM 2021 indicators

SDG	Indicators	Year of ISM entry	Best value	Upper Limit Green (100)	Lower Limit Red (0)	Lowest value	Source of the limit values	Type
4	4.2.2 Pre-school enrolment rate (%)	2018	171.2	96	50	62.8	Eurostat CESOP	B1
	4.3.1 Proportion of population aged 15-64 attending secondary and tertiary education by Sex (%)	2018	17.2	15.18	7.38	6.6	CESOP	C2
	4.3.2 Proporção da população residente com idade entre 30 e 34 anos de idade com pelo menos o ensino superior completo por Sexo (%)	2019	54.1	45	20	8.2	Eurostat ESDR	B1
	4.6.1 Illiteracy rate by Sex (%)	2018	2.2	0	10.79	20.6	CESOP	A1
	4.c.1(a) Proportion of teachers qualified in basic education (%)	2018	100	100	-	100	UN	A1
	4.c.1(b) Percentage of teachers who participated in professional development activities in the last 12 months (%)	2019	88	100	75.2	88	OECD CESOP	B1
5	5.1.1 Existence of a Cooperation Protocol with the Commission for Citizenship and Gender Equality and/or a Municipal Plan for Equality and Non-Discrimination	2020	100	100	0	0	UN	A1
	5.1.2 Gender employment gap (%)	2019	0	0	25	32.4	UN ESDR	A1
	5.1.3 Gender gap in average monthly earnings of the employed population (%)	2019	0.1	0	20	48.3	UN SDG Index	A1
	5.2.1 Estimated proportion of victims in crimes registered as Domestic violence by the partner or similar (%)	2018	0	0	14.76	11.9	OECD CESOP	A1/B1
	5.2.2 Five-year rate of victims in crimes registered as Rape per 100,000 population aged 15 years and older	2018	0	0	9.61	26.1	UN CESOP	A1
	5.3.1 Proportion of 16-19 year olds who married (%)	2018	0	0	15.87	67.6	CESOP	A1
	5.5.2(a) Proportion of women in management positions (%)	2018	50.0	50	10	0	OECD ESDR	A1/B1
	5.5.2(b) Proportion of female employers (%)	2018	56.3	50	10	11.1	CESOP	A1
	5.a.1 Proportion of women in total managers in agriculture by type of employment status (%)	2018	80	50	0	0	CESOP	A1
6	5.a.2 Degree to which the legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women's equal rights to land ownership and/or control	2021	5	6	1	5	Nações Unidas	A1
	6.1.1(a) Proportion of population living in households with piped water (%)	2018	100	100	80	95.4	OECD SDG Index	A1/B1
	6.1.1(b) Safe water (%)	2020	100	98.5	94.5	92.2	ERSAR	B1
	6.2.1(a) Proportion of population living in households with a bath/shower and toilet in their home (%)	2018	99.8	100	90	92.1	OECD ESDR	A1/B1
	6.2.1(b) Accessibility of the wastewater sanitation service (%)	2020	100.0	APU:90/AMU:85/APR:70	APU:80/AMU:70/APR:60	4.0	ERSAR	B1
	6.3.1(a) Proportion of collected wastewater treated (%)	2018	255.7	100	61.78	0	CESOP	A1
	6.3.1(b) Accessibility to wastewater treatment services (%)	2020	100.0	100	95	61	ERSAR	B1
	6.3.2 Proportion of water bodies with good environmental quality (%)	2018	100.0	100	0	0	MATE	A1/B1
	6.3.3 Bathing water with excellent quality (%)	2019	100.0	100	50	0	ESDR	A1
	6.3.4 Nitrate in groundwater (mg NO3/litre)	2019	1	25	50.0	223.2	ESDR	B1
	6.4.1 Domestic water distributed per inhabitant (m3/inhab.)	2018	11.2	36.5	59.7	128.3	WHO/CESOP	B1
	6.4.2 Real water losses [m3/(km.day)] or [l/(branch.day)]	2019	0.6	3 ou 100	5 ou 150	561.0	ERSAR	B1
7	7.1.1 Proportion of population with access to electricity (%)	2018	100	100	-	100	UN	A1
	7.1.2 Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology (%)	2018	95	95	50	95	OECD SDG Index	B1
	7.2.1(a) Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption (%)	2018	30.7	47.0	10	30.7	MATE SDG Index	B1
	7.2.1(b) Share of production by renewable energy source in total energy production (%)	2019	58.3	58.62368011	0	58.3	OECD	B1
	7.3.1 Signatory to the Covenant of Mayors for Climate and Energy	2018	100	100	0	0	CESOP	C2

Annex 2 - Meta-information on ISM 2021 indicators

SDG	Indicators	Year of ISM entry	Best value	Upper Limit Green (100)	Lower Limit Red (0)	Lowest value	Source of the limit values	Type
	7.3.2 Domestic electricity consumption per capita (kWh/per capita)	2018	798.5	940	4040	6115.1	CESOP	C1
	7.3.3 Electricity consumption for street lighting and interior lighting of State buildings (MWh)	2019	85.6	80% of the 2005 value	2005 value	300453	União Europeia	B2
8	8.1.1 Average annual growth rate of GDP per capita	2018	3.7	3.866339445	-3	1.5	OECD SDG Index	B1
	8.1.2 Purchasing power index per capita	2018	169.1	100	58.8	42.5	CESOP	C1
	8.3.1 Proportion of unpaid family workers in the secondary and tertiary sectors by Sex (‰)	2018	0.0	0.50	11.00	47.2	CESOP	C2
	8.3.2 Survival rate of companies born 2 years earlier (%)	2019	73.9	74.6	46.5	32.4	CESOP	C2
	8.5.1(a) Average monthly earning (€)	2018	2153.3	1338.9	530	764.0	CESOP	C2
	8.5.1(b) Gender gap in average monthly earnings of the employed population (%)	2018	0.1	0.00	20	48.3	UN SDG Index	A1
	8.5.2 Estimated unemployment rate (%)	2018	3.2	6.1	19.1	16.2	OECD	B1
	8.5.3 Proportion of the population registered as long-term unemployed (%)	2019	0.7	1	5	7.0	ESDR	B1
	8.6.1 Proportion of young people (15-24 years) registered as unemployed (%)	2018	1.4	2.8	9.7	12.1	CESOP	C2
	8.8.1 Proportion of accidents at work declared by employees by type of accident (%)	2018	1.0	2.5	9.2	14.6	CESOP	C2
	8.9.1(a) Share of tourism sector GVA in total GVA (%)	2018	63.4	5.2	2.6	0.5	CESOP	C2
	8.9.1(b) Average annual growth rate of GVA generated by tourism	2019	38.2	15.5	0	-9.1	CESOP	C2
	8.9.2 Proportion of tourist establishments with environmental certification (%)	2018	100.0	50	0	0.0	CESOP	C2
	8.9.3 Rewarded by sustainable tourism awards	2018	1.0	1	-	0.0	CESOP	C2
	8.10.1(a) Other monetary intermediation establishments per 10 000 inhabitants	2018	43.0	5.8	1.1	1.3	CESOP	C1
	8.10.1(b) Automated teller machines per 10 000 inhabitant	2018	43.1	19	4	4.2	CESOP	C1
9	9.2.1 Manufacturing value added per capita (€)	2018	123030.0	53275.3	4145.2	1523.2	CESOP	C2
	9.2.2 Personnel employed in the manufacturing industry as a percentage of the total (%)	2018	-	-	-	-	-	D
	9.4.1 CO2 emissions per unit of GVA of companies in the municipality (kg CO2/€)	2018	0.1	0.3	1.9	28.4	CESOP	C2
	9.4.2 CO2 emissions per municipality (t/km^2)	2018	5.9	282.9	3114.5	59840.7	CESOP	C2
10	10.1.1 Purchasing power index per capita	2019	169.1	100	58.8	42.5	CESOP	C1
	10.1.2 Gini coefficient of gross monetary of tax household income (%)	2020	23.1	24.9	50	37.5	CESOP	C1
	10.2.1 Proportion of RSI beneficiaries in the working-age resident population (‰)	2018	3.8	Half the value of 2015	2015 value	220.3	UN	A2
	10.7.2 Existence of municipal plans and structures for immigrant integration	2018	1	1	0	0	CESOP	A1
	Extra.10.a Existence of an accessible beach for people with reduced mobility	2019	1	1	-	0	CESOP	C2
11	11.1.1(a) Proportion of resident population living in non-conventional dwellings (‰)	2018	0.0	0.5	50	30.0	CESOP	A1
	11.1.1(b) Proportion of population living in households with a bath/shower and toilet in their home (%)	2018	99.8	100	90	92.1	OECD ESDR	B1
	11.1.2 Share of median rent in average income	2018	15.9	20	40.0	57.9	SDG Index17 Eurostat	B1
	11.3.1 (a) Evolution of the efficiency of the artificial areas per capita (%)	2021	43.4	0	-31.63	-137.6	CESOP	C2
	11.3.1 (b) Artificialized territories (m2) per capita	2019	88.1	2010 value	Growth >12.5%	2127.0	CESOP	B2
	11.4.1 Expenditure on cultural heritage and protection of biodiversity and landscape per capita	2018	508.6	68.4	11.3	0.0	CESOP	C2
	11.6.1(a) Municipal waste collected per inhabitant (kg/inhab.)	2018	291.0	366	685	1403.0	OECD	B1

Annex 2 - Meta-information on ISM 2021 indicators

SDG	Indicators	Year of ISM entry	Best value	Upper Limit Green (100)	Lower Limit Red (0)	Lowest value	Source of the limit values	Type
	11.6.1(b) Proportion of municipal waste prepared for reuse and recycling (%)	2018	94.6	60.00	20.00	2.8	European Commission ESDR	B1
	12.4.2 Proportion of sectorial waste recovered by type of waste (%)	2018	100.0	94	32	0.0	CESOP	C2
	12.5.1(a) Biodegradable urban waste landfilled (%)	2018	0.0	10	100	97.9	European Commission	B1
12	12.5.1(b) Proportion of municipal waste prepared for reuse and recycling (%)	2018	94.6	60	20	2.8	European Commission ESDR	B1
	12.5.2 Urban waste collected per inhabitant (kg/inhab)	2018	291.0	366	685	1403.0	OECD	B1
	12.5.3 Accessibility of selective collection service (%)	2019	100.0	100	APU:60/AMU:50/APR:40	11.5	ERSAR	B1
	13.1.3 Municipal participation in networks of municipalities for Climate Change Adaptation	2018	1.0	1	-	0.0	CESOP	A1
	13.2.1 Signatory to the Covenant of Mayors for Climate and Energy	2019	100.0	100	0	0.0	CESOP	A1
13	13.2.2(a) Toneladas de gases de efeito estufa emitidas	2021	4920.3	45% of the 2005 value	2005 value	12267854	PNEC	B1
	13.2.2(b) Greenhouse gas emissions per capita	2019	1.8	2	7	898.3	ESDR	B2
	13.3.1 Participation in the ECOXXI and Eco-escolas projects	2018	100.0	100.00	0.00	0.0	CESOP	A1
	13.a.1 Proportion of municipal expenditures in the environmental area (%)	2018	19.6	5.2	0.4	0.0	CESOP	C2
	14.1.1 Proportion of groundwater with nutrients within the Maximum Recommended Value by nutrient type (%)	2018	100.0	100	0	0.0	CESOP	A1
14	14.1.2 Bathing water with excellent quality (%)	2019	100.0	100	50	0.0	ESDR	A1
	14.5.1 Proportion of the extended continental shelf covered by Marine Protected Areas (%)	2018	7.0	14	0	7.0	Compromisso Portugal	B1
	15.1.1 Proportion of forest area (%)	2018	-	-	-	-	-	D
	15.1.2 Ratio between areas belonging to the Natura 2000 Network and protected areas	2018	1.0	0.5	0.1	0.0	SDG Index	B1
15	15.1.3 Nitrate in groundwater (mg NO3/litre)	2019	1.0	25	50.00	223.2	ESDR	B1
	15.2.1 Variation in forest area (%)	2018	42.4	0	-2.7	-45.6	CESOP	C2
	15.3.1 Artificial land (m2) per capita	2019	88.1	2010 value	Growth >12.5%	2127.0	CESOP/ Comissão Europeia	B2
	16.1.1 Five-year rate of intentional homicide per 100,000 population	2018	0.0	0	4	17.2	OECD SDG Index	B1
	16.1.3 Proportion of crimes related to physical, psychological or sexual violence by life cycle (‰)	2018	1.3	0.5	11.4	15.1	CESOP	A1
	16.2.1 Incidence rate of children and young people (under 18 years of age) accompanied by the Commissions for the Protection of Children and Young People (CPCJ) (%)	2020	0.0	0	6.4	9.0	CESOP	A1
16	16.3.1 Average duration of completed cases (months) in the 1st instance judicial courts by procedural area	2018	0.0	17.90	32.1	36.7	CESOP	C2
	16.3.2 Proportion of pre-trial detainees present at 31st December in general prison establishments (%)	2018	19.9	9.76	50	19.9	OECD ESDR	B1
	16.7.1 Distribution of public offices in municipalities by gender	2018	81.8	% of women in the population	0	19.1	CESOP	A1
	16.7.2 White and null votes rate (%)	2018	1.8	2.08	13	10.6	CESOP	C2
	16.9.1 Proportion of children under 5 with birth registration at a civil registry authority (%)	2018	100.0	100.00	-	100.0	UN	A1
	17.1.1 Proportion of tax revenues in the total revenue of municipalities (%)	2018	72.3	66.21	16.19	1.9	CESOP	C2
	17.1.2 Proportion of municipalities' real expenditures financed by total municipal tax revenues (%)	2018	82.9	88.0	16.8	2.2	CESOP	C2
	17.1.3 Local government debt per inhabitant (€/ inhab.)	2019	5.0	0	1599	5977.0	CESOP	A1

Annex 2 - Meta-information on ISM 2021 indicators

SDG	Indicators	Year of ISM entry	Best value	Upper Limit Green (100)	Lower Limit Red (0)	Lowest value	Source of the limit values	Type
17	17.8.1 Average number of students enrolled in non-tertiary education per computer with Internet connection and level of education (N°)	2018	1.0	1.2	7.4	88.6	CESOP	C2
	17.16.1(a) Participation in partnerships for sustainable development	2018	14	5	0	0	CESOP	C2
	17.16.1(b) Proportion of Sustainable Development Goals covered by intermunicipal partnerships in which the Municipality participates (%)	2020	100.0	100	0	0.0	CESOP	A1
	Extra.17.a Ratio of environmental taxes to labour taxes	2019	8.3	1	0	0.0	Eurostat CESOP	C2

Means of setting limit values for indicators	
A1	SDG-based, absolute target in the future End-value referred to in SDGs, e.g. infant mortality at 12 per 1 000 lives
A2	SDG-based, target relative to starting position End-value referred to in SDGs, e.g. reduce by half the proportion of people living in poverty
B1	Other international agreement or shared aspirations, absolute target in the future End-value set by International Agreements, Good Practices or other Established Frameworks, e.g. achieve 60% of municipal waste prepared for re-use and recycling (European Commission)
B2	Other international agreement or shared aspirations, target relative to starting position End-value set by International Agreements, Good Practices or other Established Frameworks, e.g. Reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 60% compared with 2009 level (European Commission)
C1	No explicit value; performance benchmarked against OECD or EU top performers End-value set by CESOP-Local by based on the 5 top performers within the country, OECD countries or EU countries in 2015
C2	No explicit value, estimated on the basis of national values End-value set by CESOP-Local by based on country values in 2015: national average + or - standard deviation * 1.5
D	No normative direction

Annex 3 - Correspondences between ISM 2021 Indicators and References at national and international level.

SDG	Indicators		Reference documents						
			Agenda 2030	INE Indicadores para Portugal – 2010/2020	Eurostat Sustainable development in the European Union	OECD Measuring Distance to the SDG Targets	OECD A Territorial Approach to the Sustainable Development Goals	SDSN Sustainable Development Report 2021	SDSN Europe Sustainable Development Report 2020
1	1.2.1	Proportion of RSI beneficiaries in the working-age resident population (‰)							
	1.2.2	Proportion of children and young people benefiting from Social Security family allowance (%)							
	1.4.1(a)	Proportion of resident population living in non-conventional dwellings (‰)	X						
	1.4.1(b)	Proportion of population living in households with a bath/shower and toilet in their home (%)	X	X	X				
	1.b.1(a)	Current expenditure for families and IPSSs in total expenditure (%)							
	1.b.1(b)	Current expenditure for families and IPSSs per capita (€)							
2	2.2.2	Proportion of resident population with 18 and more years old with obesity, by sex		X	X	X		X	X
	2.4.1	Proportion of organic farmers (%)	X	X	X				
	2.4.2	Nitrate in groundwater (mg NO3/litre)			X				
3	3.1.1	Deaths from complications of pregnancy, childbirth and puerperium (Nº)	X	X		X		X	
	3.1.2	Proportion of births (live births) attended by skilled health personnel (%)	X	X		X		X	
	3.2.1	Five-year mortality rate of children aged 0-4 years per 1,000 live births (‰)	X	X			X	X	X
	3.2.2	Five-year neonatal mortality rate (‰)	X	X		X		X	
	3.3.1	Five-year rate of new HIV infections per 1,000 population	X	X		X		X	
	3.3.2	Five-year mortality rate due to Tuberculosis, HIV, and Viral Hepatitis per 100,000 population			X	X			
	3.4.1	Mortality rate (30 to 70 years) due to diseases of the circulatory system, malignant neoplasms, diabetes mellitus and chronic respiratory diseases per 100 000 inhabitants	X	X		X		X	X
	3.4.2	Five-year mortality rate due to intentional self-harm (suicide) per 100,000 inhabitants, by Sex	X	X		X			X
	3.4.3	Proportion of resident population with 18 and more years old with obesity, by sex (%)			X				
	3.4.4	Proportion of accidents at work declared by employees by type of accident (%)			X				X
	3.5.1	Rates of registered users with drug-related problems in the 15-64 age group (‰)							
	3.5.2	Rates of registered users with alcohol-related problems in the 15-64 age group (‰)							
	3.6.1	Five-year mortality rate due to road accidents per 100 000 inhabitants	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	3.7.2	Five-year adolescent fertility rate (‰)	X	X		X		X	
	3.9.1	Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution per 100 000 inhabitants	X	X		X		X	X
	3.9.3	Accidental poisoning (intoxication) by drugs, medicines or biological substances (Nº)	X	X		X			
		Health worker density by speciality (‰)							
		Proportion of Medical doctors (‰)							
	3.c.1	Proportion of Pharmacy professionals (‰)	X	X		X	X		
		Proportion of Nurses (‰)							
		Proportion of Dentist (‰)							
	4.1.1	Proportion of students who obtained a negative mark in the 1st phase of the 3rd Cycle Final Examinations by Sex and Subject	X	X	X	X			
	4.1.2(a)	Transition/completion rate in upper secondary education by courses (%)	X	X					

Annex 3 - Correspondences between ISM 2021 Indicators and References at national and international level.

SDG	Indicators		Reference documents						
			Agenda 2030	INE Indicadores para Portugal – 2010/2020	Eurostat Sustainable development in the European Union	OECD Measuring Distance to the SDG Targets	OECD A Territorial Approach to the Sustainable Development Goals	SDSN Sustainable Development Report 2021	SDSN Europe Sustainable Development Report 2020
4	4.1.2(b)	Transition/completion rate in upper secondary education by courses (%)	X	X					
	4.2.2	Pre-school enrolment rate (%)	X	X	X	X			X
	4.3.1	Proportion of population aged 15-64 attending secondary and tertiary education by Sex (%)							
	4.3.2	Proporção da população residente com idade entre 30 e 34 anos de idade com pelo menos o ensino superior completo por Sexo (%)			X		X	X	X
	4.6.1	Illiteracy rate by Sex (%)							
	4.c.1(a)	Proportion of teachers qualified in basic education (%)	X						
	4.c.1(b)	Percentage of teachers who participated in professional development activities in the last 12 months (%)				X			
5	5.1.1	Existence of a Cooperation Protocol with the Commission for Citizenship and Gender Equality and/or a Municipal Plan for Equality and Non-Discrimination	X			X			
	5.1.2	Gender employment gap (%)			X		X	X	X
	5.1.3	Gender gap in average monthly earnings of the employed population (%)			X			X	X
	5.2.1	Estimated proportion of victims in crimes registered as Domestic violence by the partner or similar (‰)	X	X	X	X			
	5.2.2	Five-year rate of victims in crimes registered as Rape per 100,000 population aged 15 years and older	X		X				
	5.3.1	Proportion of 16-19 year olds who married (‰)	X						
	5.5.2(a)	Proportion of women in management positions (%)	X	X	X	X			X
	5.5.2(b)	Proportion of female employers (%)	X						
	5.a.1	Proportion of women in total managers in agriculture by type of employment status (%)	X	X					
	5.a.2	Degree to which the legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women's equal rights to land ownership and/or control	X	X					
6	6.1.1(a)	Proportion of population living in households with piped water (%)	X	X		X		X	X
	6.1.1(b)	Safe water (%)	X	X					
	6.2.1(a)	Proportion of population living in households with a bath/shower and toilet in their home (%)	X	X	X	X		X	X
	6.2.1(b)	Accessibility of the wastewater sanitation service (%)	X	X					
	6.3.1(a)	Proportion of collected wastewater treated (%)	X						
	6.3.1(b)	Accessibility to wastewater treatment services (%)	X						
	6.3.2	Proportion of water bodies with good environmental quality (%)	X	X					
	6.3.3	Bathing water with excellent quality (%)			X				
	6.3.4	Nitrate in groundwater (mg NO3/litre)			X				
	6.4.1	Domestic water distributed per inhabitant (m3/inhab.)							
	6.4.2	Real water losses [m3/(km.day)] or [l/(branch.day)]							
7	7.1.1	Proportion of population with access to electricity (%)	X	X		X		X	
	7.1.2	Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology (%)	X	X		X		X	
	7.2.1(a)	Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption (%)	X	X	X			X	X

Annex 3 - Correspondences between ISM 2021 Indicators and References at national and international level.

SDG	Indicators		Reference documents						
			Agenda 2030	INE Indicadores para Portugal – 2010/2020	Eurostat Sustainable development in the European Union	OECD Measuring Distance to the SDG Targets	OECD A Territorial Approach to the Sustainable Development Goals	SDSN Sustainable Development Report 2021	SDSN Europe Sustainable Development Report 2020
7	7.2.1(b)	Share of production by renewable energy source in total energy production (%)				X	X		
	7.3.1	Signatory to the Covenant of Mayors for Climate and Energy			X				
	7.3.2	Domestic electricity consumption per capita (kWh/per capita)			X				
	7.3.3	Electricity consumption for street lighting and interior lighting of State buildings (MWh)							
8	8.1.1	Average annual growth rate of GDP per capita	X	X		X	X	X	
	8.1.2	Purchasing power index per capita			X				
	8.3.1	Proportion of unpaid family workers in the secondary and tertiary sectors by Sex (‰)	X						
	8.3.2	Survival rate of companies born 2 years earlier (%)							
	8.5.1(a)	Average monthly earning (€)	X	X					
	8.5.1(b)	Gender gap in average monthly earnings of the employed population (%)	X		X				
	8.5.2	Estimated unemployment rate (%)	X	X		X	X	X	
	8.5.3	Proportion of the population registered as long-term unemployed (%)			X				X
	8.6.1	Proportion of young people (15-24 years) registered as unemployed (%)					X		
	8.8.1	Proportion of accidents at work declared by employees by type of accident (%)	X	X	X	X			X
	8.9.1(a)	Share of tourism sector GVA in total GVA (%)	X	X					
	8.9.1(b)	Average annual growth rate of GVA generated by tourism	X	X					
	8.9.2	Proportion of tourist establishments with environmental certification (%)							
	8.9.3	Rewarded by sustainable tourism awards							
	8.10.1(a)	Other monetary intermediation establishments per 10 000 inhabitants	X	X		X			
	8.10.1(b)	Automated teller machines per 10 000 inhabitant	X	X		X			
9	9.2.1	Manufacturing value added per capita (€)	X	X					
	9.2.2	Personnel employed in the manufacturing industry as a percentage of the total (%)	X	X		X			
	9.4.1	CO2 emissions per unit of GVA of companies in the municipality (kg CO2/€)	X	X					
	9.4.2	CO2 emissions per municipality (t/km^2)							
10	10.1.1	Purchasing power index per capita			X				
	10.1.2	Gini coefficient of gross monetary of tax household income (%)		X			X		X
	10.2.1	Proportion of RSI beneficiaries in the working-age resident population (‰)							
	10.7.2	Existence of municipal plans and structures for immigrant integration							
11	Extra.10.1	Existence of an accessible beach for people with reduced mobility							
	11.1.1(a)	Proportion of resident population living in non-conventional dwellings (‰)	X	X	X			X	
	11.1.1(b)	Proportion of population living in households with a bath/shower and toilet in their home (%)	X						
	11.1.2	Share of median rent in average income						X	
	11.3.1 (a)	Evolution of the efficiency of the artificial areas per capita (%)	X	X		X	X		
	11.3.1 (b)	Artificialized territories (m2) per capita	X		X				

Annex 3 - Correspondences between ISM 2021 Indicators and References at national and international level.

SDG	Indicators		Reference documents						
			Agenda 2030	INE Indicadores para Portugal – 2010/2020	Eurostat Sustainable development in the European Union	OECD Measuring Distance to the SDG Targets	OECD A Territorial Approach to the Sustainable Development Goals	SDSN Sustainable Development Report 2021	SDSN Europe Sustainable Development Report 2020
	11.4.1	Expenditure on cultural heritage and protection of biodiversity and landscape per capita	X	X					
	11.6.1(a)	Municipal waste collected per inhabitant (kg/inhab.)	X	X				X	
	11.6.1(b)	Proportion of municipal waste prepared for reuse and recycling (%)			X	X			X
12	12.4.2	Proportion of sectorial waste recovered by type of waste (%)	X	X	X				
	12.5.1(a)	Biodegradable urban waste landfilled (%)		X					
	12.5.1(b)	Proportion of municipal waste prepared for reuse and recycling (%)	X	X		X			
	12.5.2	Urban waste collected per inhabitant (kg/inhab)					X	X	
	12.5.3	Accessibility of selective collection service (%)							
13	13.1.3	Municipal participation in networks of municipalities for Climate Change Adaptation	X			X			
	13.2.1	Signatory to the Covenant of Mayors for Climate and Energy			X				
	13.2.2(a)	Toneladas de gases de efeito estufa emitidas	X	X	X				
	13.2.2(b)	Greenhouse gas emissions per capita						X	X
	13.3.1	Participation in the ECOXXI and Eco-escolas projects							
14	13.a.1	Proportion of municipal expenditures in the environmental area (%)							
	14.1.1	Proportion of groundwater with nutrients within the Maximum Recommended Value by nutrient type (%)			X				
	14.1.2	Bathing water with excellent quality (%)			X				X
15	14.5.1	Proportion of the extended continental shelf covered by Marine Protected Areas (%)	X	X		X		X	
	15.1.1	Proportion of forest area (%)	X	X	X	X			
	15.1.2	Ratio between areas belonging to the Natura 2000 Network and protected areas	X		X		X	X	X
	15.1.3	Nitrate in groundwater (mg NO3/litre)			X				X
	15.2.1	Variation in forest area (%)	X					X	
	15.3.1	Artificial land (m2) per capita			X				
	16.1.1	Five-year rate of intentional homicide per 100,000 population	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
16	16.1.3	Proportion of crimes related to physical, psychological or sexual violence by life cycle (‰)	X						
	16.2.1	Incidence rate of children and young people (under 18 years of age) accompanied by the Commissions for the Protection of Children and Young People (CPCJ) (%)	X						
	16.3.1	Average duration of completed cases (months) in the 1st instance judicial courts by procedural area							
	16.3.2	Proportion of pre-trial detainees present at 31st December in general prison establishments (%)	X	X		X		X	
	16.7.1	Distribution of public offices in municipalities by gender	X						
	16.7.2	White and null votes rate (%)							
	16.9.1	Proportion of children under 5 with birth registration at a civil registry authority (%)	X	X		X		X	
	17.1.1	Proportion of tax revenues in the total revenue of municipalities (%)	X	X		X		X	
	17.1.2	Proportion of municipalities' real expenditures financed by total municipal tax revenues (%)	X						

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			Agenda 2030	INE Indicadores para Portugal – 2010/2020	Eurostat Sustainable development in the European Union	OECD Measuring Distance to the SDG Targets	OECD A Territorial Approach to the Sustainable Development Goals	SDSN Sustainable Development Report 2021	SDSN Europe Sustainable Development Report 2020
17	17.1.3	Local government debt per inhabitant (€/ inhab.)				X			
	17.8.1	Average number of students enrolled in non-tertiary education per computer with Internet connection and level of education (Nº)							
	17.16.1(a)	Participation in partnerships for sustainable development							
	17.16.1(b)	Proportion of Sustainable Development Goals covered by intermunicipal partnerships in which the Municipality participates (%)							
	Extra.17.a	Ratio of environmental taxes to labour taxes				X			