MUNICIPAL SUSTAINABILITY INDEX 2024

LAGOA

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

ÍNDICE

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
CNPDPCJ	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
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
GEP/MTSSS	Office for Strategy and Planning in the Ministry of Labour
SCE	Building Energy Certification System
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*
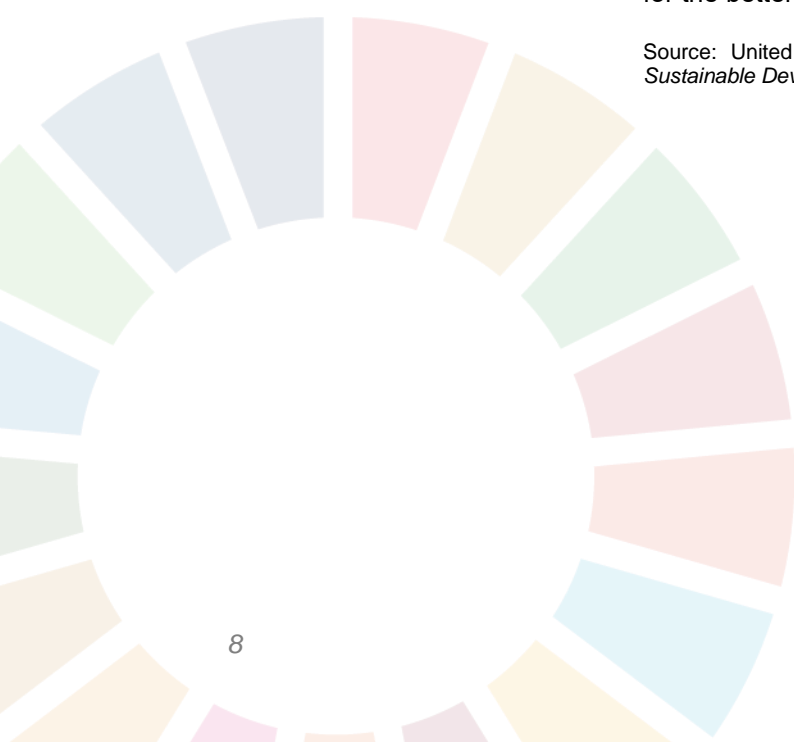
"Leave no one behind"

REALISATION AND LOCALISATION OF THE 2030 AGENDA

The 2030 Agenda establishes 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), broken down into 169 targets. On July 6, 2017, the United Nations General Assembly approved a set of 252 indicators designed to reflect and effectively measure these targets (Resolution 71/313). Most of these indicators were developed for a global assessment of each country. However, as clearly stated in Resolution 70/1, adopted by the General Assembly on September 25, 2015, "no one will be left behind" (p.3). "We recognize that the dignity of the human person is fundamental, and we wish to see the Goals and targets met for all nations and peoples and for all segments of society. And we will endeavor to reach the furthest behind first" (p.3). For this reason, Resolution 71/313 explicitly states that "SDG indicators should be disaggregated, where relevant, by income, sex, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, and geographic location."

Since a country is not a uniform entity and we need everyone on board, we seek to assess the applicability of global indicators (as proposed in Resolution 71/313) to the local reality, aligning with what the National Institute of Statistics (INE) is already doing at the national level. Our goal is to maintain coherence and alignment across different levels of analysis (global, national, and local). Whenever local-level data are available for the indicators recognized by INE, we adopt those indicators. When such data are either not disaggregated or unavailable at the municipal level, we verify whether national or municipal-level data exist in Portugal based on 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 reviewed 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 - *Objetivos de desenvolvimento sustentável - Agenda 2030 Indicadores para Portugal - 2015-2022*
- Eurostat - *Sustainable development in the European Union - Monitoring report on progress towards the SDGs in an EU context - 2024 edition*
- OCDE – *The Short and Winding Road to 2030 - Measuring Distance to the SDG Targets*
- OCDE – *A Territorial Approach to the Sustainable Development Goals*
- SDSN – *The SDGs and the UN Summit of the Future. Sustainable Development Report 2024.*
- SDSN e SDSN Europe – *European Elections, Europe's Future and the Sustainable Development Goals. Europe Sustainable Development Report 2023/2024*

In 2018, we launched the first version of the Municipal Sustainability Index (ISM), an innovative project that, at the time, was a global pioneer. The ISM stood out as one of the first tools to assess the 2030 Agenda at the local level, providing an integrated approach that allowed municipalities to measure progress toward the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Since its launch, the ISM has been widely recognized as a best practice, cited in various

international documents and reports on sustainability.

The document you are now reading is the seventh edition of our Municipal Sustainability Index. It is a constantly evolving document, the result of ongoing research by the CESOP-Local team and the active collaboration of municipalities that are part of the CESOP-Local Network for Sustainable Territories. This network of municipalities has played a fundamental role, contributing data, knowledge, and best practices, enabling continuous refinement and updates to the index to keep it aligned with local needs and challenges.

Inspired by the methodology of the Sustainable Development Report by SDSN, the ISM is a tool that allows each Portuguese municipality to obtain a detailed diagnosis of its territory in relation to the 17 SDGs. Thus, the index serves as a valuable instrument for municipalities, helping them identify areas for improvement, monitor the impact of their policies, and make informed decisions that promote long-term sustainable development.

METHODOLOGY

Local monitoring/ Global influence

THE MUNICIPAL SUSTAINABILITY INDEX

The seventh version of the Municipal Sustainability Index (ISM) was developed based on data available from various institutions. Most of the data were collected from INE[1], , as well as from Pordata[2], and official websites of different Directorates-General. Additionally, some public organizations collaborated by sharing municipal-level data from their studies and reports.

This is an ongoing effort. We strive for a constant improvement in the quality of our data and indicators, with the support of partner municipalities and the different

institutions in Portugal that produce and publish statistics. This improvement is reflected in:

- **The number of indicators**. he ISM's list of indicators is reviewed annually, adjusting according to the availability and quality of local data in Portugal. In this edition, the ISM includes 152 indicators (134 unique ones), covering 74 targets, representing a significant improvement over previous editions. For comparison, the first version of the ISM, launched in 2018, had only 101 indicators covering 65 targets.

	Targets	Indicators	Changes from 2023 to 2024		Targets	Indicators	Changes from 2023 to 2024
SDG 1	4	9	+ 1 target + 2 indicatores	**SDG 10**	3	6	No changes
SDG 2	2	3	1 indicator modified	**SDG 11**	5	8	- 1 indicator
SDG 3	9	17	1 indicator modified	**SDG 12**	2	4	- 1 indicator
SDG 4	6	11	+ 1 indicator	**SDG 13**	4	9	No changes
SDG 5	7	12	+ 1 target + 2 indicators - 1 indicator	**SDG 14**	3	6	No changes
SDG 6	4	9	No changes	**SDG 15**	3	6	No changes
SDG 7	3	9	No changes	**SDG 16**	5	10	No changes
SDG 8	7	18	+ 2 indicators - 1 indicator	**SDG 17**	4	10	+ 1 target + 1 indicator
SDG 9	3	4	+ 1 target + 1 indicator	**Total**	**74**	**152**	

Number of Targets and Indicators in the 2024 Edition of the ISM

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[1] www.ine.pt

[2] www.pordata.pt

- **Standardization and alignment**. More important than simply increasing the number of indicators and targets covered is the ongoing commitment to improving the processes and evaluation criteria. The standardization of these processes not only strengthens the ISM's robustness but also ensures alignment with the work carried out by national and European statistical bodies, such as INE and Eurostat, thereby guaranteeing greater coherence and comparability of data.

- **Graphical presentation**. One of the ISM's biggest challenges is ensuring that the information is clear and accessible. With each edition, we strive to simplify and improve the readability of the report. The evolution from the first edition to the present is remarkable, with an increasing focus on presenting detailed insights into the evolution of each indicator. Our analysis is not only centered on current results but also on long-term trends, allowing for a deeper understanding of progress toward the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

The following figure compares the number of indicators CESOP-Local has gathered for each SDG with the number of indicators proposed by the United Nations, as well as the sets of indicators used by Eurostat and INE.

Number of indicators per SDG in the other monitoring reports *

SDG 1 – ERRADICAR A POBREZA	
ONU	13
Eurostat	9
INE	14
CESOP	9

SDG 2 – ERRADICAR A FOME	
ONU	14
Eurostat	9
INE	9
CESOP	3

SDG 3 – SAÚDE DE QUALIDADE	
ONU	28
Eurostat	11
INE	26
CESOP	17

SDG 4 – EDUCAÇÃO DE QUALIDADE	
ONU	12
Eurostat	6
INE	9
CESOP	11

SDG 5 – IGUALDADE DE GÉNERO	
ONU	14
Eurostat	8
INE	8
CESOP	12

SDG 6 – ÁGUA POTÁVEL E SANEAMENTO	
ONU	11
Eurostat	8
INE	12
CESOP	9

SDG 7 – ENERGIAS RENOVÁVEIS E ACESSÍVEIS	
ONU	6
Eurostat	6
INE	6
CESOP	9

SDG 8 – TRABALHO DIGNO E CRESCIMENTO ECONÓMICO	
ONU	16
Eurostat	9
INE	16
CESOP	18

SDG 9 – INDÚSTRIA, INOVAÇÃO E INFRAESTRUTURAS	
ONU	12
Eurostat	9
INE	11
CESOP	5

SDG 10 – REDUZIR AS DESIGUALDADES	
ONU	14
Eurostat	11
INE	12
CESOP	6

SDG 11 – CIDADES E COMUNIDADES SUSTENTÁVEIS	
ONU	14
Eurostat	9
INE	15
CESOP	8

SDG 12 – PRODUÇÃO E CONSUMO SUSTENTÁVEIS	
ONU	13
Eurostat	8
INE	7
CESOP	4

SDG 13 – AÇÃO CLIMÁTICA	
ONU	8
Eurostat	7
INE	5
CESOP	9

SDG 14 – PROTEGER A VIDA MARINHA	
ONU	10
Eurostat	6
INE	5
CESOP	6

SDG 15 – PROTEGER A VIDA TERRESTRE	
ONU	14
Eurostat	9
INE	11
CESOP	6

SDG 16 – PAZ, JUSTIÇA E INSTITUIÇÕES EFICAZES	
ONU	24
Eurostat	6
INE	15
CESOP	10

SDG 17 – PARCERIAS PARA A IMPLEMENTAÇÃO DOS OBJETIVOS	
ONU	24
Eurostat	6
INE	15
CESOP	10

*In order to compare, the following should be taken into consideration: (1) the UN numbers are idealized by this entity (many of these indicators do not have data) for comparison between countries; (2) All the reports with the exception of the ISM are based on national data; (3) CESOP indicators are those that exist and have relevance at the municipal level.

Data availability at the local level. The availability of data at the municipal level varies significantly across the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), with some SDGs having very few indicators. This disparity means that the assessment of each SDG at the municipal level often relies on a very limited number of indicators, restricting the breadth of information supporting the SDG. At the same time, it creates challenges in the distribution of values among municipalities. We aim to illustrate this issue in Graph 1. In this box plot, for each SDG, the maximum and minimum values (upper and lower 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 among municipalities.

Graph 1: Variation of municipalities' performance in meeting the Sustainable Development Goals
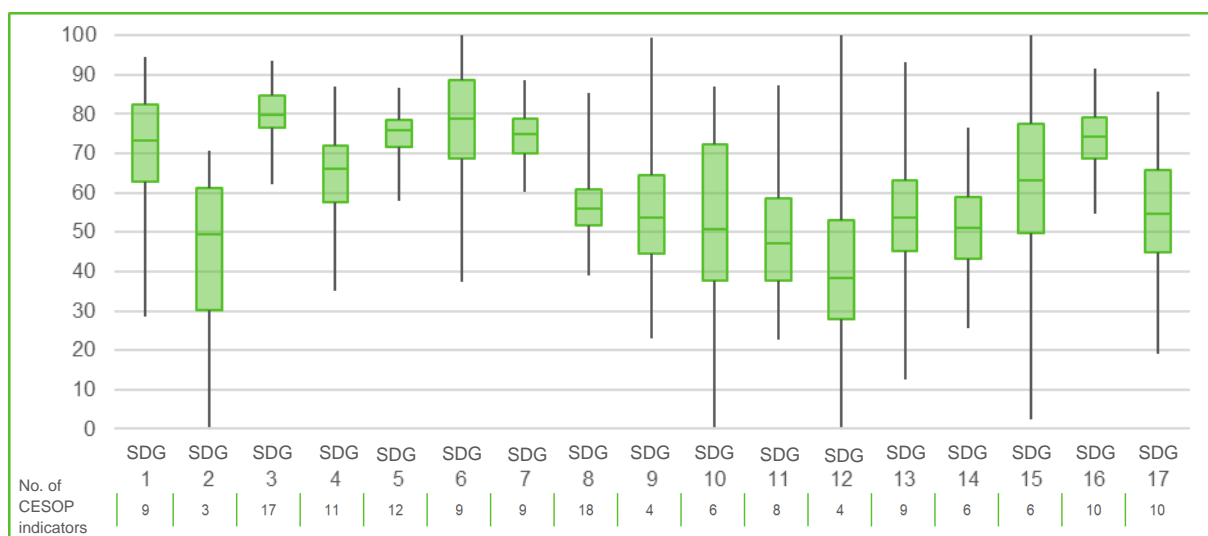
It is important to highlight the 12 national and regional-level indicators monitored in ISM 2024, as they address highly relevant topics that are not available at the local level:

2.2.2/3.4.3 – Prevalence of overweight (pre-obesity and obesity) in children (6-8 years) (%) - NUTS II

3.9.1 – Mortality rate attributed to ambient and household air pollution per 100,000 inhabitants

4.c.1(a) – Proportion of teachers who have received basic teacher training (%)

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

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

7.1.1 – Percentage of the population with access to electricity (%)

7.1.2 – Percentage of the population with primary access to clean fuels and technologies (%)

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

7.2.1(b) – Share of production from renewable energy sources in total energy production (%)

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

16.3.2 – Proportion of pre-trial detainees in common prison facilities as of December 31 (%)

16.9.1 – Proportion of children under five years of age whose births have been registered with a civil registry authority (%)

Definition of limits and normalisation of the indicators. Each indicator has its own unit of measurement. To allow for aggregation, all indicators must be normalized, meaning they are converted to a scale from 0 (zero) to 100 (one hundred). To achieve this, a maximum value must be defined, representing the target to be achieved, and a minimum value, representing the starting point (e.g., the 2015 value) or the minimum acceptable value.

The definition of these threshold values is critical, as it influences the relative results of each territory. The criteria used for setting these thresholds are inspired by OECD methodology and are outlined in the table below. The threshold values defined for each of the 152 indicators can be found in the annexes of this report, on pages 167 to 172..

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

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

Municipal Sustainability Index is composed of 152 indicators. These represent the various goals outlined in the 2030 Agenda, which, in turn, represent the 17 SDGs. This index presents an overall score that shows the municipality's ranking between the worst (0) and the best (100) possible in terms of sustainable development. Thus, a score of, for example, 62.8 means that, on average, 62.8% of the journey towards sustainable development is completed, based on our methodology.

Since a single number is a very reductive image 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 goals of the 2030 Agenda and serve as intuitive means to simplify and present 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.

However, there is a disparity in the amount of statistical information available across different thematic areas. To avoid areas with more available data from having a disproportionate influence compared to other equally important areas with fewer indicators, a weighting system has been implemented. Thus, when a theme is measured by several indicators, these are aggregated in a way that ensures they do not carry more statistical weight than other areas. The aggregated indicators always retain the same indicator code, followed by a letter to differentiate them.

For example, Target 16.7, which aims to "Ensure that decision-making, at all levels, is accountable, inclusive, participatory, and representative," is evaluated through three indicators:

- 16.7.1 – Distribution of public office positions in municipalities by sex
- 16.7.2(a) - Rate of blank and invalid votes (%)
- 16.7.2(b) - Voter turnout in municipal elections (%).

The first indicator measures the representation of women in public offices, while the last two reflect public participation in political life. To avoid this target from being overly influenced by one area (in this case, political participation), the indicator 16.7.1, which measures representation, will have a weight of 1, while indicators 16.7.2(a) and 16.7.2(b), which address political participation, will each have a weight of 0.5. This weighted aggregation ensures a balanced consideration of the different aspects of the target.

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 GESA. 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 color system to classify the municipality's status for each indicator, goal, and SDG. The colors used, respecting the international color system, are green, yellow,

orange, and red. The meaning of the colors, for indicators, goals, and Sustainable Development Goals, is as follows:

1. Indicators (Annex 2)
   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 (Annex 2)
   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 (General Overview per Sustainable Development Goal with indication of evolution 2020-2024)
   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 municipality's results, the national results and the results of the NUTS II and NUTS III regions to which the municipality belongs are presented throughout this report.

Since the third edition, the municipality has had the possibility to compare itself with the average of the fifteen municipalities with the most similar socio-economic profile. These groups of socio-economically comparable municipalities were recalculated by the CESOP-Local team after the release of the 2021 Census data, based on the methodology adopted by the Secretary of State for Local Administration.

For the Município de Lagoa, the Comparable Municipalities are Lagos, Vila Real de Santo António, Angra do Heroísmo, Peniche, Machico, Bragança, Benavente, Azambuja, Almeirim, Tavira, Mirandela, Alcochete, Ribeira Grande, Vila da Praia da Vitória, e Lourinhã.

It is important to note that, in 2024, there were changes in the definition of NUTS II and NUTS III. At the time of producing this edition, some of the databases used for the ISM had not been updated to reflect these new NUTS or did not include data prior to 2023, 2022, or 2021. As a result, for several indicators, we had to calculate the values for these NUTS. This means that, in some cases, the results for these NUTS may not fully reflect the reality of the territory, especially when based on proportions or ratios.

Comparison with previous years. The number of indicators used, their threshold values, and even some calculation methodologies vary from year to year between ISM editions. To maintain comparability, the values for ISM from previous years have been recalculated based on the metrics used in this Editions.

Throughout the report, an arrow system is used to classify the evolution of the municipality regarding each indicator and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). For indicators, the evolution is calculated based on the year 2015 or the first year after which the time series starts, comparing it with the most recent year for which data is available. For SDGs, the evolution considers the results available in 2020 compared to the most recent data from 2024.

The meaning of the arrows, for both indicators and SDGs, is as follows:

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

Projections. For indicators that have a time series with sufficient data, the following are presented in line charts:

(1) a *Path to the objective*, which projects the ideal path that the municipality should follow or overcome to achieve its objective in 2030; based on the year 2015 (or later year where the time series starts)

(2) a *Projection*, which represents the point where the municipality will reach in 2030 based on the evolution of data between the year 2015 (or later year where the time series starts) and the most recent year with available information, resulting from an Excel formula. This projection is hypothetical and may present values that are impossible to achieve (e.g. reach an unemployment rate of 0%)

Further details on how to read the graphical information throughout this report can be found in Annex 1 (p.137)

GLOBAL
RESULTS

LAGOA

ALGARVE

INDEX SCORE

64.5

63.7

PORTUGAL

63.2

ALGARVE

61.4

SIMILAR MUNICIPALITIES

ODS 17
ODS 1
ODS 16
ODS 2
ODS 15
ODS 3
ODS 14
ODS 4
ODS 13
ODS 5
ODS 12
ODS 6
ODS 11
ODS 7
ODS 10
ODS 9
ODS 8

100.0
75.0
50.0
25.0
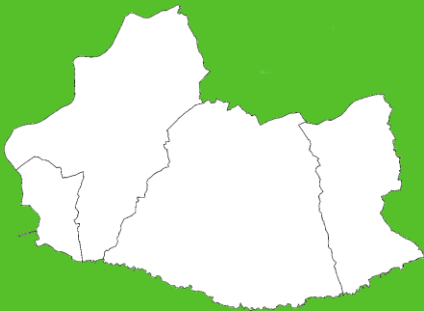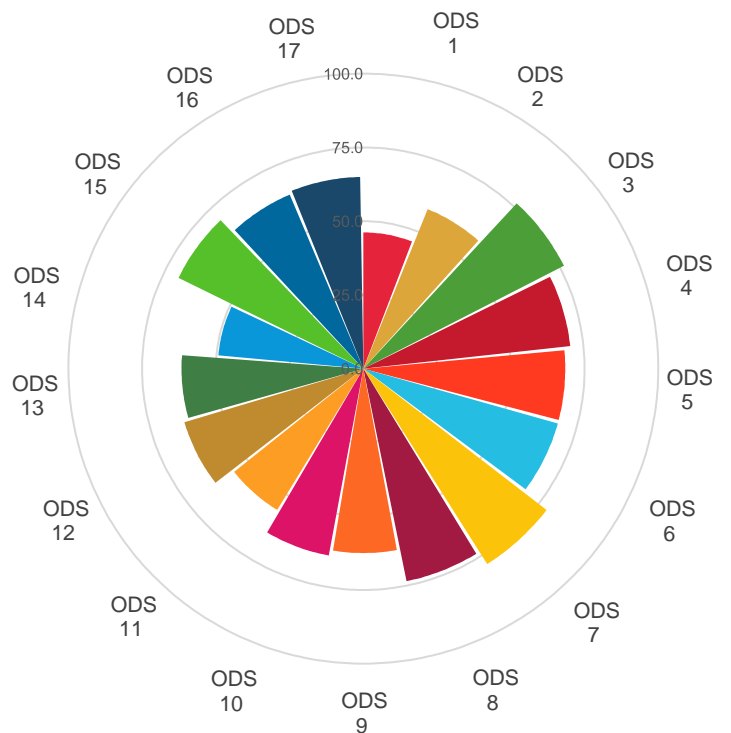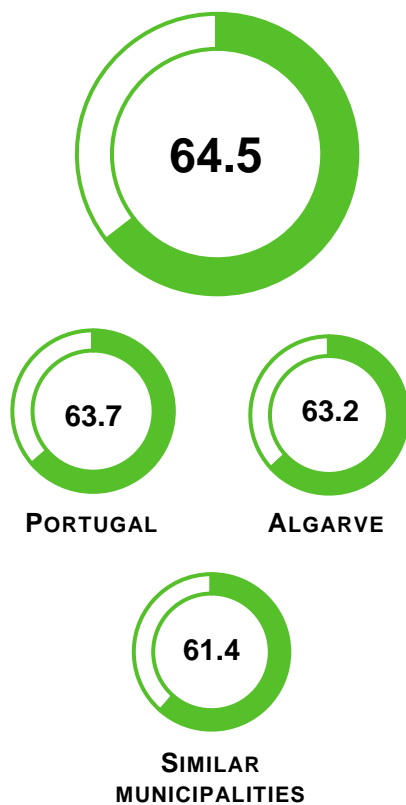
AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

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.

PEOPLE — 67.5 / 64.0
PROSPERITY — 61.5 / 67.0
PEACE — 72.7 / 64.1
PARTNERSHIP — 66.6 / 65.0
PLANET — 59.6 / 62.5

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.

GOVERNANCE — 60.6 / 67.4
ECONOMY — 63.5 / 59.4
SOCIAL — 68.4 / 68.4
ENVIRONMENT — 56.1 / 63.1
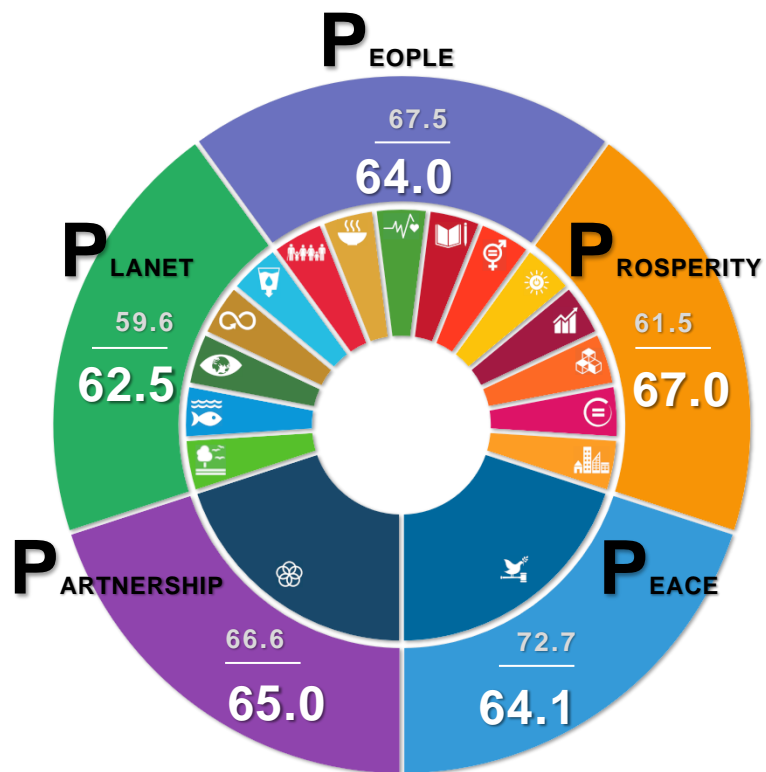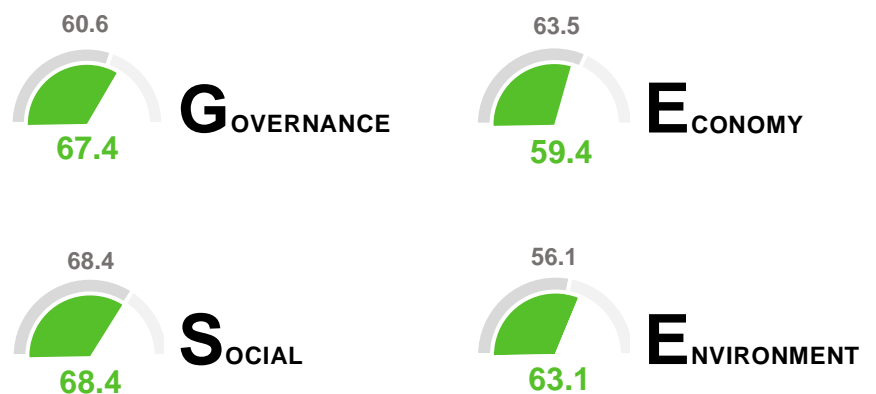
Results of Portugal
Results of município

AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL

1 ERRADICAR A POBREZA	2 ERRADICAR A FOME	3 SAÚDE DE QUALIDADE	4 EDUCAÇÃO DE QUALIDADE
46.2 47.4	58.3 58.6	76.5 80.0	70.6 76.2

5 IGUALDADE DE GÊNERO	6 ÁGUA POTÁVEL E SANEAMENTO	7 ENERGIAS RENOVÁVEIS E ACESSÍVEIS	8 TRABALHO DIGNO E CRESCIMENTO ECONÓMICO
68.4 75.4	68.5 84.2	78.4 79.7	73.5 64.2

9 INDÚSTRIA, INOVAÇÃO E INFRAESTRUTURAS	10 REDUZIR AS DESIGUALDADES	11 CIDADES E COMUNIDADES SUSTENTÁVEIS	12 PRODUÇÃO E CONSUMO SUSTENTÁVEIS
62.5 81.1	64.4 55.1	56.1 27.3	63.3 44.6

13 AÇÃO CLIMÁTICA	14 PROTEGER A VIDA MARINHA	15 PROTEGER A VIDA TERRESTRE	16 PAZ, JUSTIÇA E INSTITUIÇÕES EFICAZES	17 PARCERIAS PARA A IMPLEMENTAÇÃO DOS OBJETIVOS
61.6 57.6	49.4 49.6	69.8 62.1	64.1 72.7	65.0 66.6

Result of the Municipality | Results of Portugal

EVOLUTION 2020-2024
OF GLOBAL RESULTS

Recalculated based on the indicators and limit values defined in the 2024 edition of the Municipal Sustainability Index

INDEX SCORE
Arithmetic mean of the 17 SDGs

2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
59.4	61.6	60.6	59.0	64.5

INDICATORS BY EVOLUTION

Proporção de indicadores com evolução positiva, negativa ou estagnante ao longo do período analisado (entre o ano 2015 ou ano posterior onde começa a serie temporal, e o ano mais recente com informação disponível)

Donut chart values: 4%, 29%, 14%, 3%, 26%, 10%, 14%
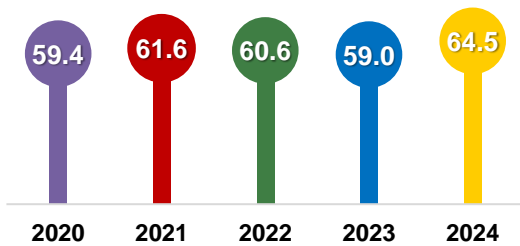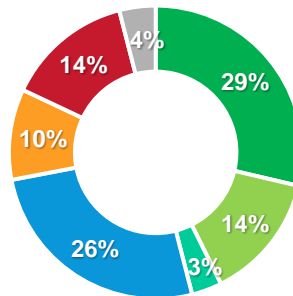
- Objetivo 2030 atingido
- Evolução positiva
- Evolução positiva não suficiente
- Evolução pouca significativa
- Evolução ligeiramente negativa
- Evolução negativa
- Dados insuficientes para evolução

GESE DIMENSIONS

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

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
GOVERNANCE	57.2	61.7	62.4	64.0	67.4
ECONOMY	53.0	52.8	50.2	54.0	59.4
SOCIAL	63.2	64.3	63.6	65.0	68.4
ENVIRONMENT	59.2	61.6	58.8	58.2	63.1

5P'S DIMENSION

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

■2020 ■2021 ■2022 ■2023 ■2024

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
PEOPLE	63.2	65.7	64.5	63.5	64.0
PROSPERITY	58.6	58.9	57.2	60.2	67.0
PLANET	61.3	63.5	62.1	52.8	62.5
PEACE	57.5	63.0	61.8	65.1	64.1
PARTNERSHIP	36.6	42.9	50.0	55.1	65.0

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL DASHBOARD AND 2020-2024 TRENDS

1 NO POVERTY	2 ZERO HUNGER	3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING
4 QUALITY EDUCATION	5 GENDER EQUALITY	6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION
7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY	8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH	9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE
10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES	11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES	12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION
13 CLIMATE ACTION	14 LIFE BELOW WATER	15 LIFE ON LAND
16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS	17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS	

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.

Imagem de Claudio Bianchi

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

GLOBAL PERFORMANCE OF THE SDG 1

Lagoa	46.2
Algarve	44.1
Portugal	47.4
Similar Municipalities	58.9

PROGRESS ON THE SDG 1 PERFORMANCE BETWEEN 2020 AND 2024
according to the evaluation criteria used in this edition

PERFORMANCE 2020-2024 | TREND

Lagoa
- 53.5
- 50.1
- 48.8
- 59.4
- 46.2

Algarve
- 45.1
- 49.3
- 45.4
- 42.3
- 44.1

Portugal
- 55.5
- 52.3
- 51.1
- 48.7
- 47.4

Similar Municipalities
- 62.3
- 61.1
- 61.8
- 59.0
- 58.9

■ 2020 ■ 2021 ■ 2022 ■ 2023 ■ 2024

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

Target 1.1 | By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than $1.25 a day

Indicator 1.1.1. Number of homeless people per 1,000 inhabitants (‰)

Progression toward the 2030 objective

Number of homeless people per 1,000 inhabitants (‰)
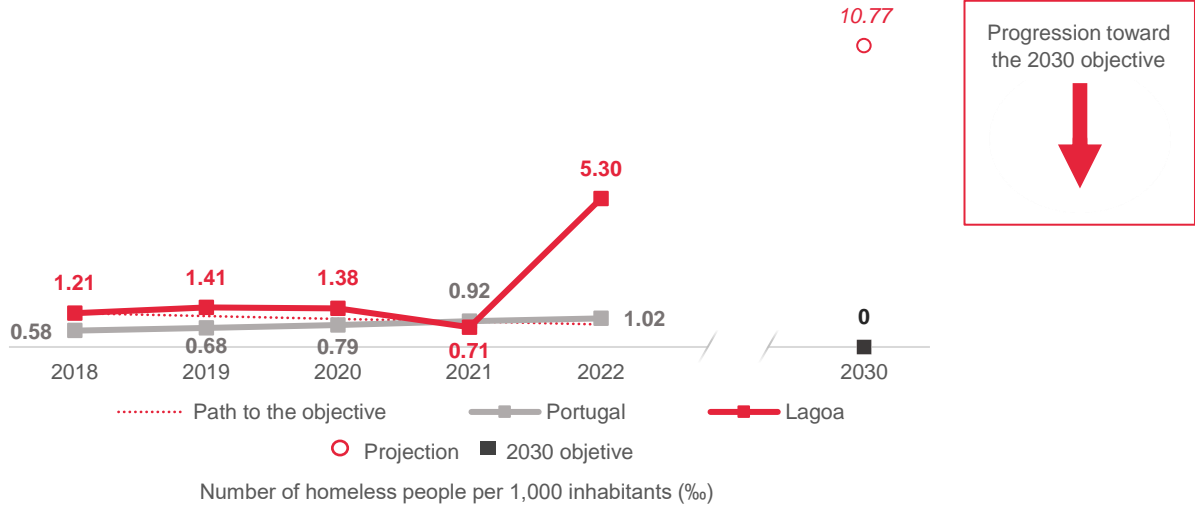
Source: ENIPSSA (2018-2022), calculated by CESOP

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 RSI[1] beneficiaries in the working-age resident population (‰)

Progression toward the 2030 objective

Proportion of RSI beneficiaries in the working-age resindet population (‰)
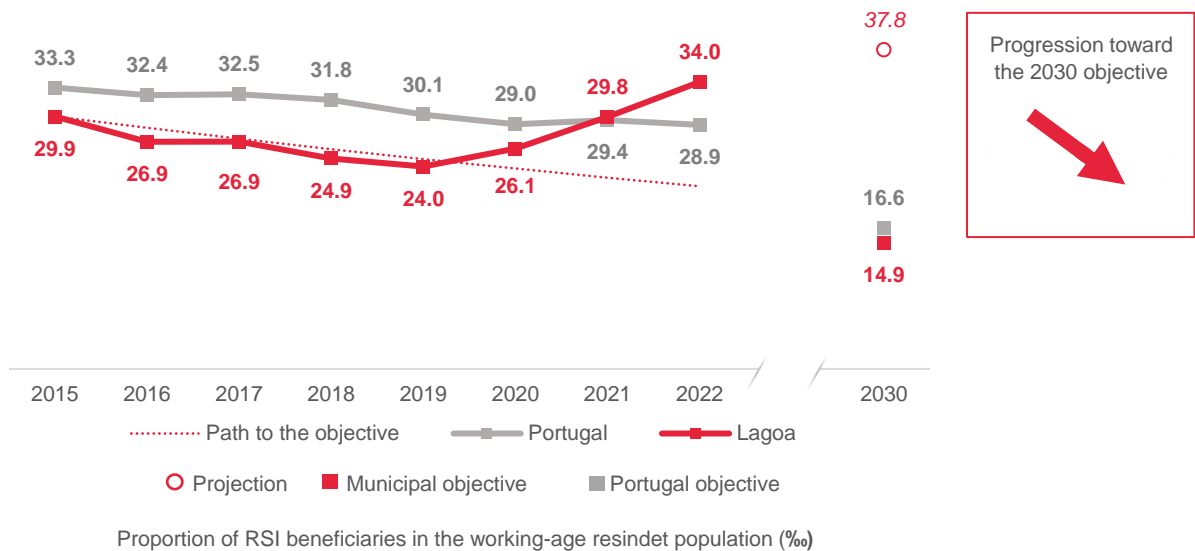
Source: INE (2015-2022)

The United Nations establishes the national poverty line as 60% of median income per equivalent adult. In Portugal, the poverty line corresponds to 591€ (2022).

The Social Insertion Income (RSI) is granted if the pensioner earns less than 237,25€ per month.

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[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.

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

Proportion of children and young people benefiting from Social Security family allowance (%)
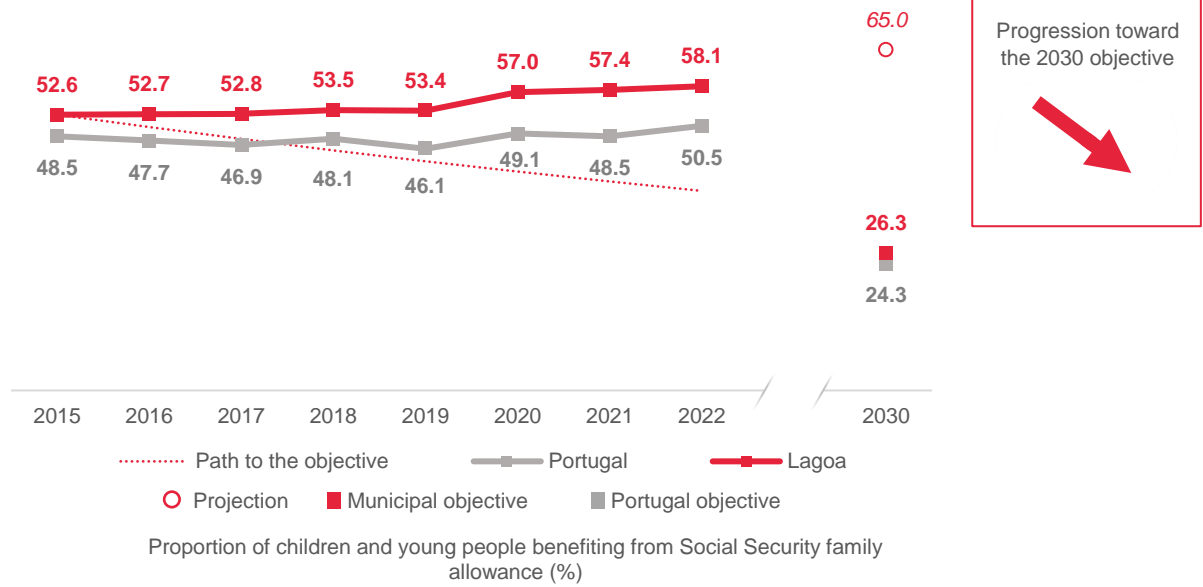
Source: INE (2015-2022), calculated by CESOP

Indicator 1.2.2(b). Proportion of elderly people benefiting from the Solidarity Supplement for the Elderly (%)

Proportion of elderly people benefiting from the Solidarity Supplement for the Elderly (%)
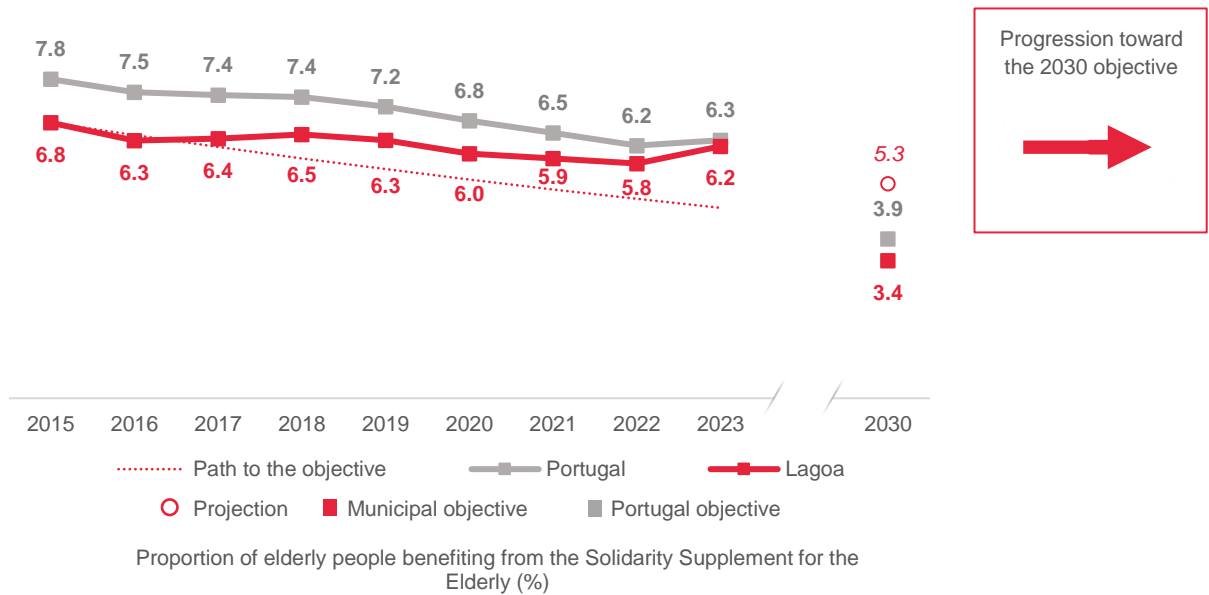
Source: Segurança Social (2015-2023), calculated by CESOP

Indicator 1.2.3. Median disposable income per day of the first quintile, per tax household (€)
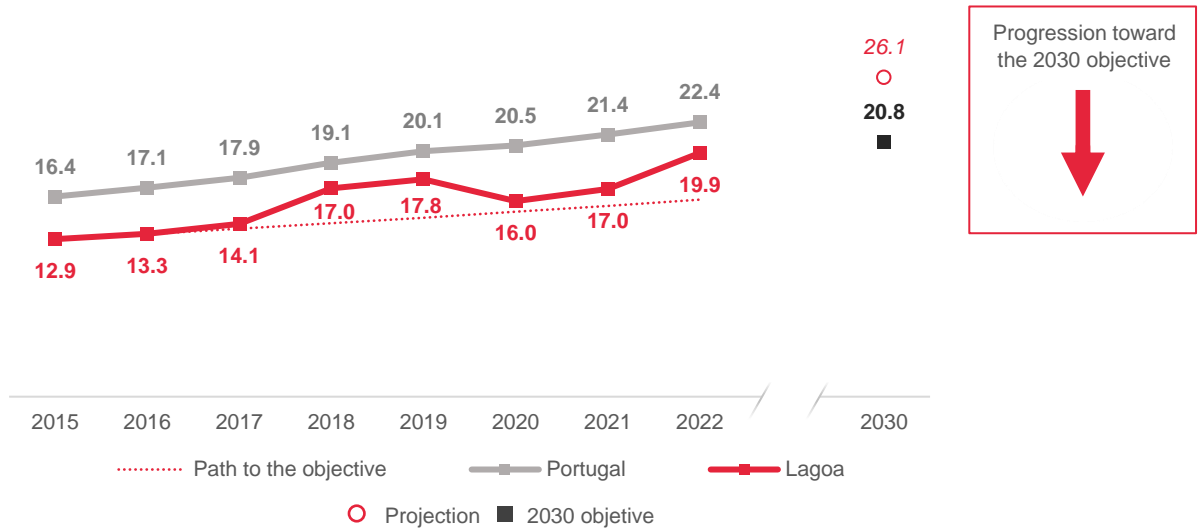
Median disposable income per day of the first quintile, per tax household (€)

Source: INE (2015-2022), calculated by CESOP

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 resident population living in non-conventional dwellings (‰)
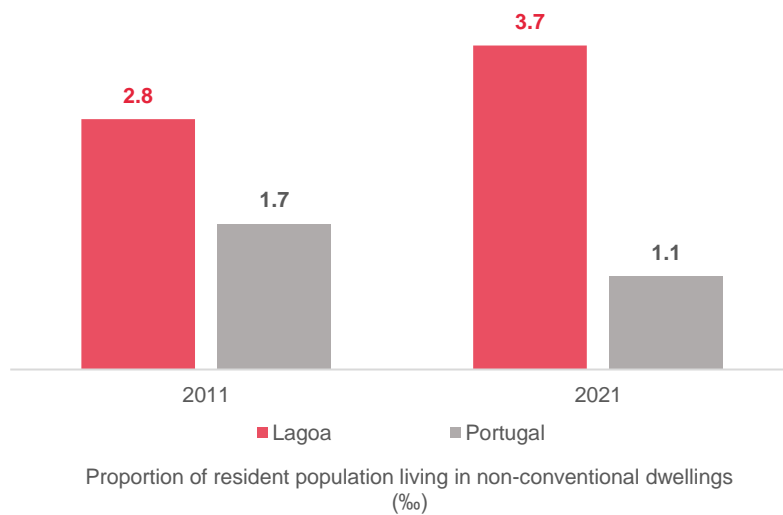
Source: INE (2011 e 2021), calculated by CESOP

Indicator 1.4.1(b). Weight of the median rent of new lease contracts in the median disposable income per tax household

Progression toward the 2030 objective

Weight of the median rent of new lease contracts in the median disposable income per tax household

···· Path to the objective   ■ Portugal   ■ Lagoa

○ Projection   ■ 2030 objetive
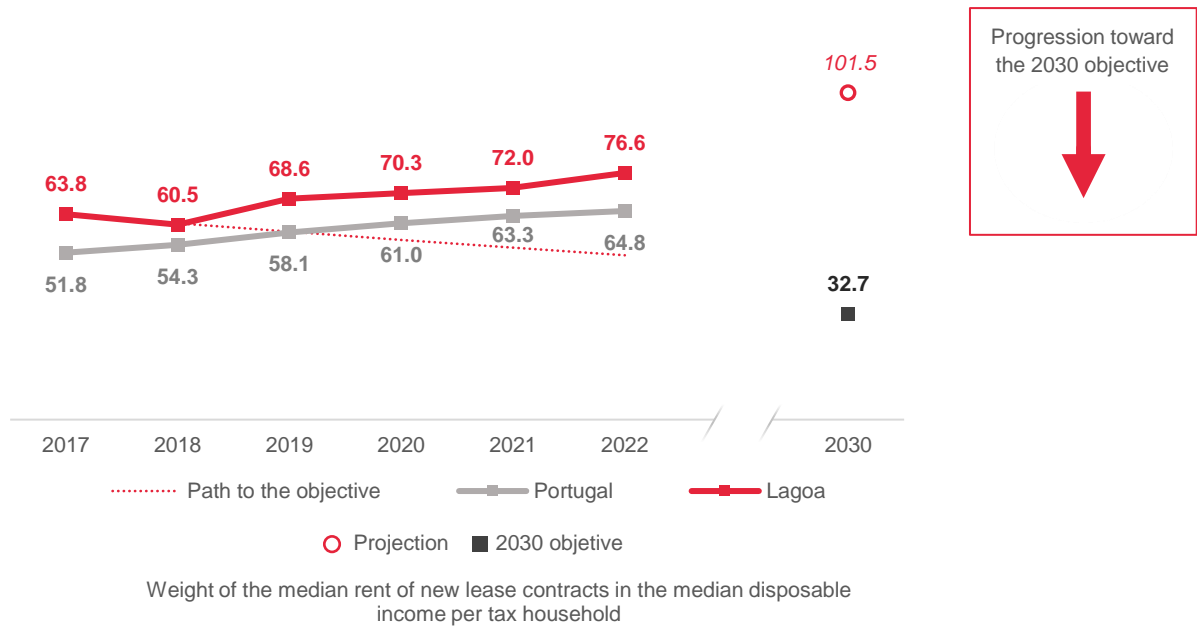
Source: INE (2017-2022), calculated by CESOP

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 Private Social Solidarity Institutions (IPSSs) as a percentage of total expenditure (%)

2030 OBJECTIVE ACHIEVED

✓

– – 2030 Objetive   ···· Path to the objective   ■ Portugal   ■ Lagoa

Current expenditure for families and Private Social Solidarity Institutions (IPSSs) as a percentage of total expenditure (%)
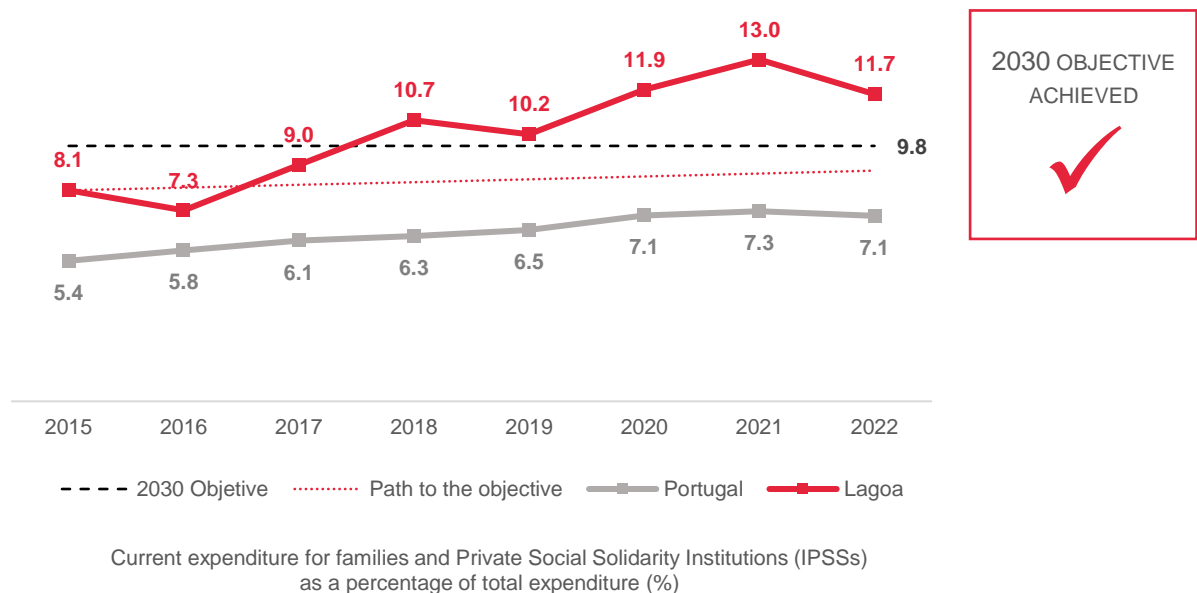
Source: Portal Autárquico (2015-2022), calculated by CESOP

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

2030 OBJECTIVE ACHIEVED ✓

Lagoa: 80.0, 91.3, 104.2, 134.1, 137.7, 146.8, 178.5, 183.8

2030 Objetive: 91.1

Portugal: 26.4, 29.7, 32.6, 35.0, 38.5, 41.2, 42.9, 50.2

Years: 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022

– – – 2030 Objetive   ·········· Path to the objective   —■— Portugal   —■— Lagoa

Current expenditure for families and IPSSs per capita (€)
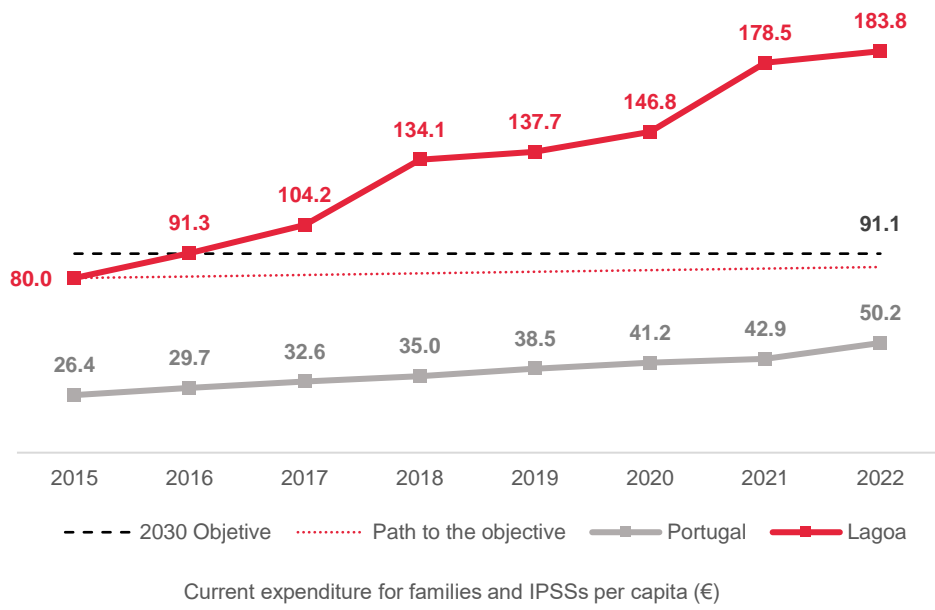
Source: Portal Autárquico (2015-2022), calculated by CESOP

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-centered 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: *ONU, https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/hunger/*

GLOBAL PERFORMANCE OF THE SDG 2

Lagoa	58.3
Algarve	51.2
Portugal	58.6
Similar Municipalities	42.3
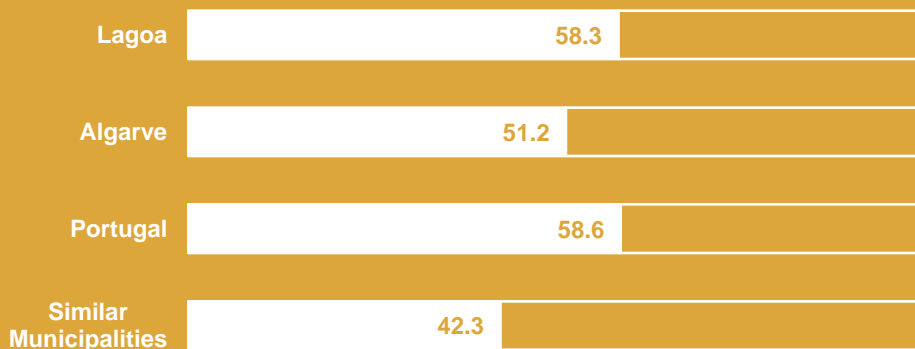
PROGRESS ON THE **SDG 2** PERFORMANCE BETWEEN **2020** AND **2024**
according to the evaluation criteria used in this edition

PONTUAÇÃO **2020-2024** | **TENDÊNCIA**

Lagoa	63.6 / 64.9 / 61.0 / 51.8 / 58.3	↘
Algarve	62.0 / 60.8 / 61.3 / 51.5 / 51.2	↓
Portugal	47.4 / 50.0 / 50.7 / 57.5 / 58.6	↗
Similar Municipalities	41.9 / 40.9 / 41.4 / 41.9 / 42.3	→

■ 2020 ■ 2021 ■ 2022 ■ 2023 ■ 2024

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 objective, and progress is sufficient to achieve them
↗	The municipality is on track to meet the 2030 objective but will not be able to achieve them if it continues its current trend
→	The municipality is not making significant progress towards the 2030 objective
↘	The municipality is distancing itself from the 2030 objective
↓	The municipality is far from the 2030 objective 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. Prevalence of overweight (pre-obesity and obesity) in the child population (6-8 years old) (%) - NUTS II

Progression toward the 2030 objective

Prevalence of overweight (pre-obesity and obesity) in the child population (6-8 years old) (%)
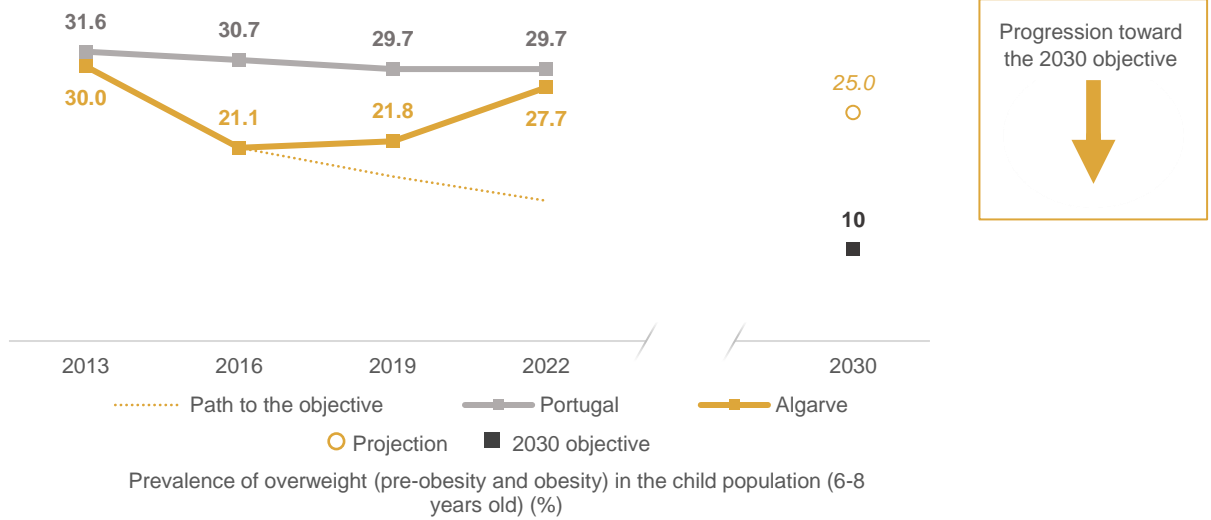
Source: COSI (2013 -2022), no data at municipal level

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 agricultural producers and processors (%)

Progression toward the 2030 objective

Proportion of organic agricultural producers and processors (%)
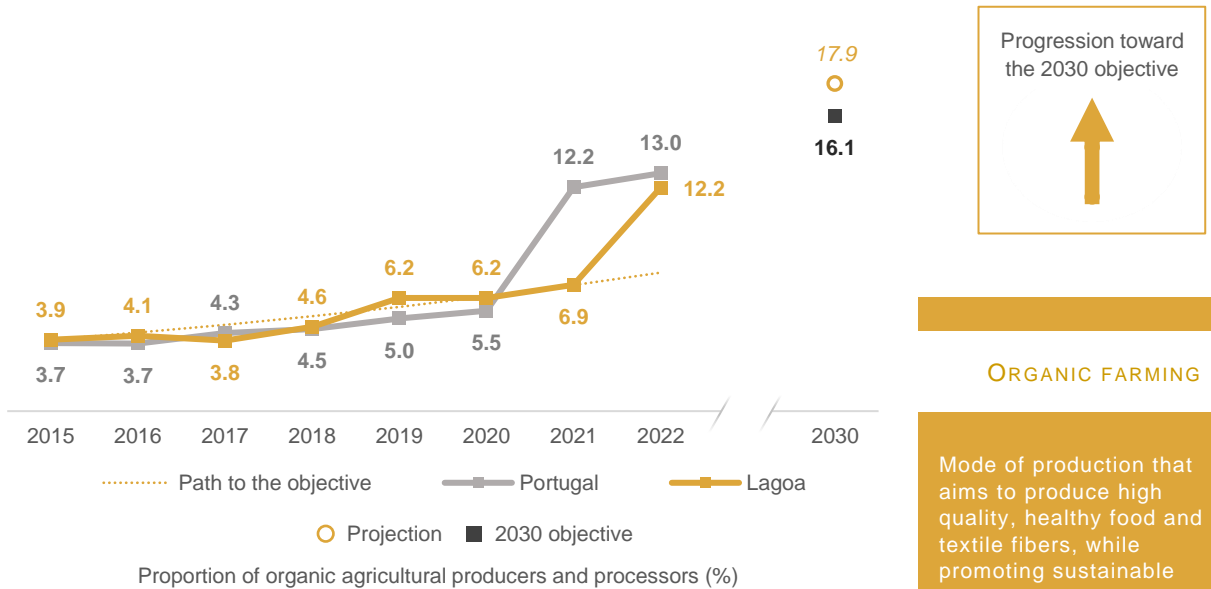
Source: DGADR (2015-2022), calculated by CESOP

ORGANIC FARMING

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

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

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2030
Lagoa	24.6	24.0	24.3	23.9	23.9	24.2	28.9	29.4	31.1	
Portugal	14.8	15.2	15.2	15.7	17.0	18.0	19.7	18.6	19.1	

Projection: 37.0
2030 objective: 25

○ Projection   ■ 2030 objective
Nitrate in groundwater (mg NO3/litre)

Progression toward the 2030 objective
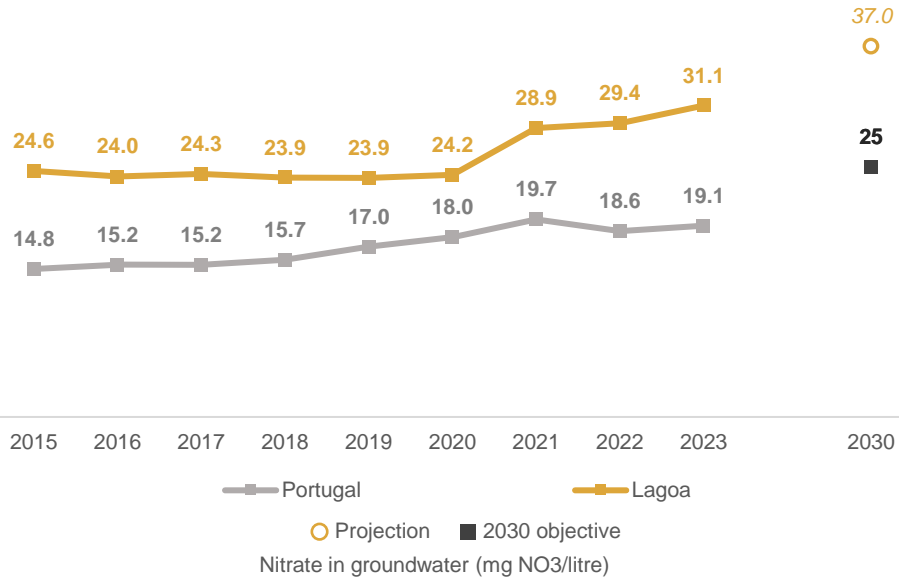
Source: SNIRH (2011/2015-2019/2023), calculated by CESOP

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: ONU, *https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/health*

Imagem de gpointstudio

GLOBAL PERFORMANCE OF THE SDG 3

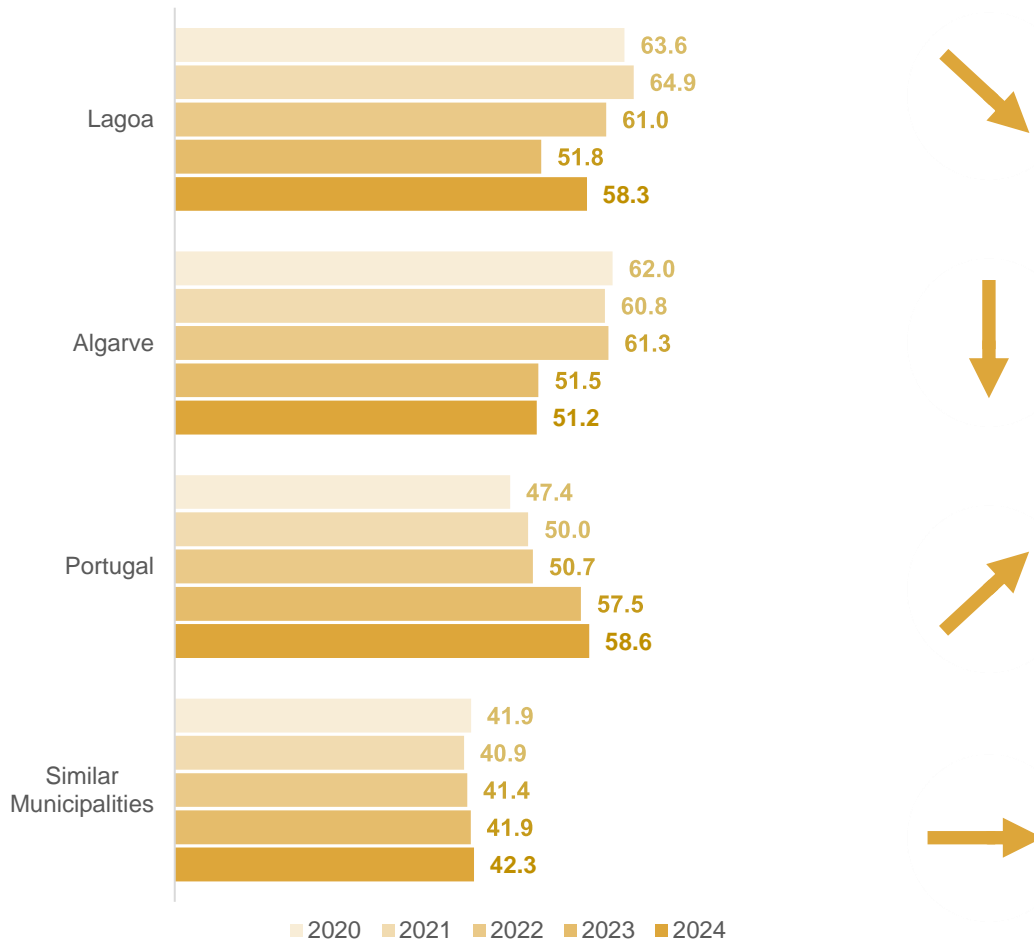|	
Lagoa	76.5
Algarve	75.8
Portugal	80.0
Similar Municipalities	79.7

PROGRESS ON THE **SDG 3** PERFORMANCE BETWEEN **2020** AND **2024**
according to the evaluation criteria used in this edition

PONTUAÇÃO **2020-2024**	TENDÊNCIA

Lagoa
- 72.4
- 73.6
- **77.0**
- **74.6**
- **76.5**

Algarve
- 73.2
- 73.8
- **75.3**
- **75.8**
- **75.8**

Portugal
- 77.5
- 78.0
- **79.2**
- **79.4**
- **80.0**

Similar Municipalities
- 76.7
- 77.7
- **78.6**
- **78.4**
- **79.7**

■2020 ■2021 ■2022 ■2023 ■2024

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 objectives, and progress is sufficient to achieve them
↗	The municipality is on track to meet the 2030 objectives, but will not be able to achieve them if it continues its current trend
→	The municipality is not making significant progress towards the 2030 objectives
↘	The municipality is distancing itself from the 2030 objectives
↓	The municipality is far from the 2030 objective 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 due to pregnancy, childbirth and puerperium complications (nº)

Deaths due to pregnancy, childbirth and puerperium complications (nº)

2030
OBJECTIVE
ACHIEVED

✓
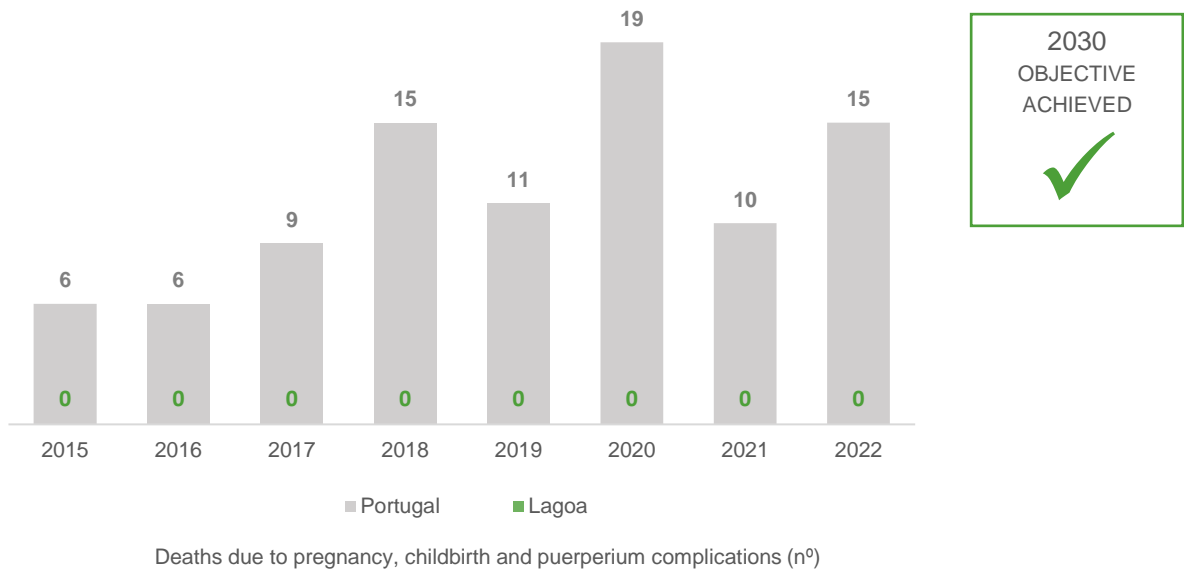
Source: INE (2015-2022)

Indicator 3.1.2. Proportion of live births assisted by qualified health personnel (%)

Proportion of live births assisted by qualified health personnel (%)

2030 OBJECTIVE
ACHIEVED

✓

Source: INE (2015-2023), calculated by CESOP

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 (‰)

2030 OBJECTIVE ACHIEVED ✓

Five-year mortality rate of children aged 0-4 years per 1,000 live births (‰)
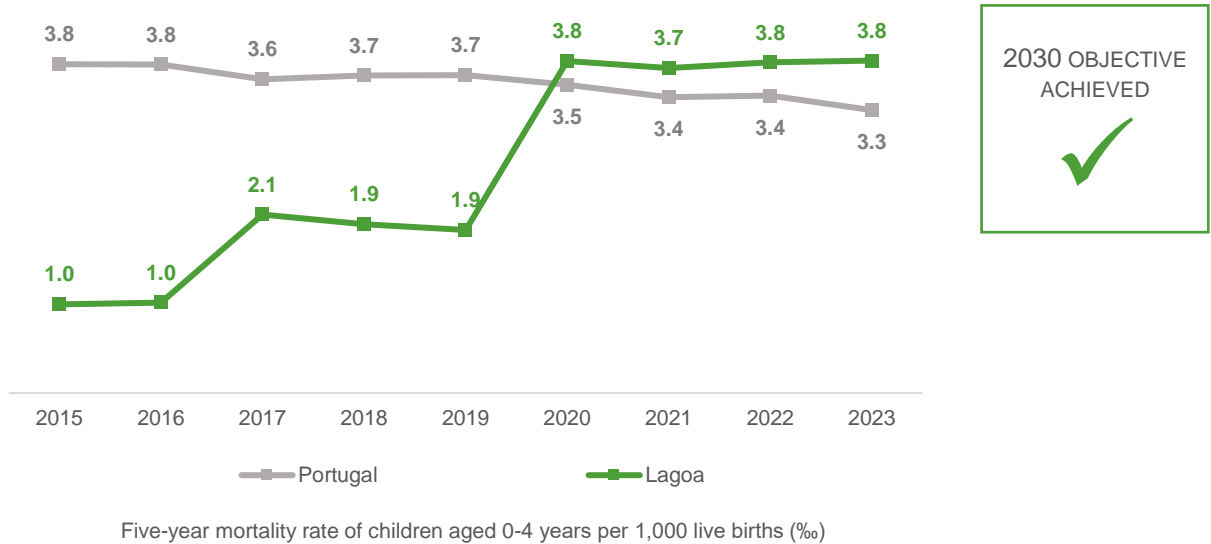
Source: INE (2011/2015-2019/2023), calculated by CESOP

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

2030 OBJECTIVE ACHIEVED ✓

Five-year neonatal mortality rate (‰)
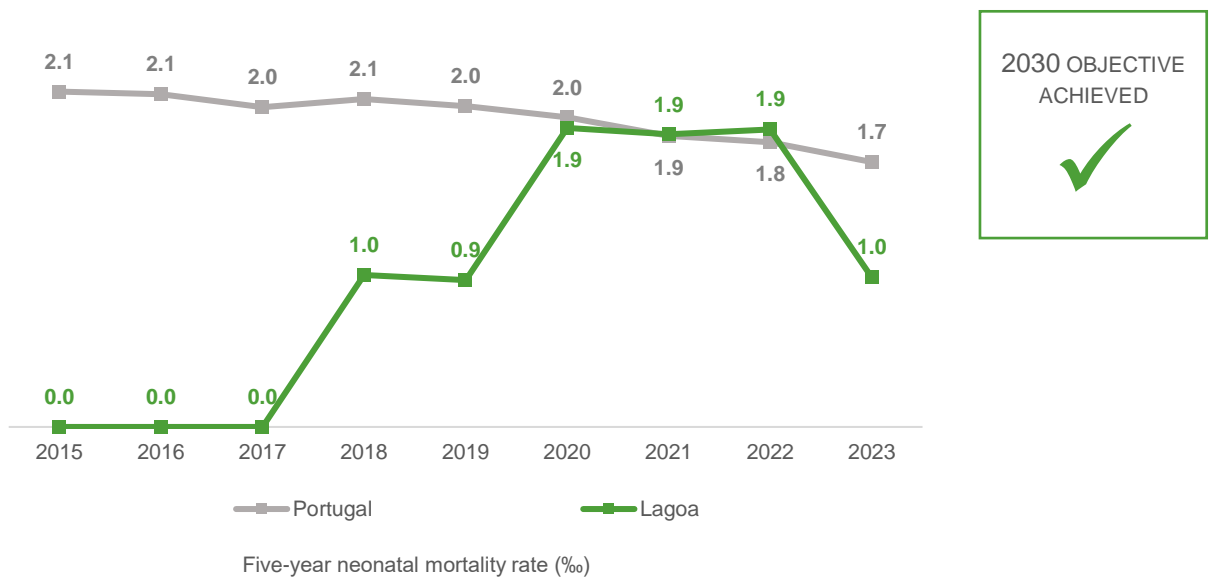
Source: INE (2011/2015-2019/2023), calculated by CESOP

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 infection cases per 1,000 inhabitants

Progression toward the 2030 objective

.... Path to the objective   —■— Portugal   —■— Lagoa

○ Projection   ■ 2030 objective

Five-year rate of new HIV infection cases per 1,000 inhabitants
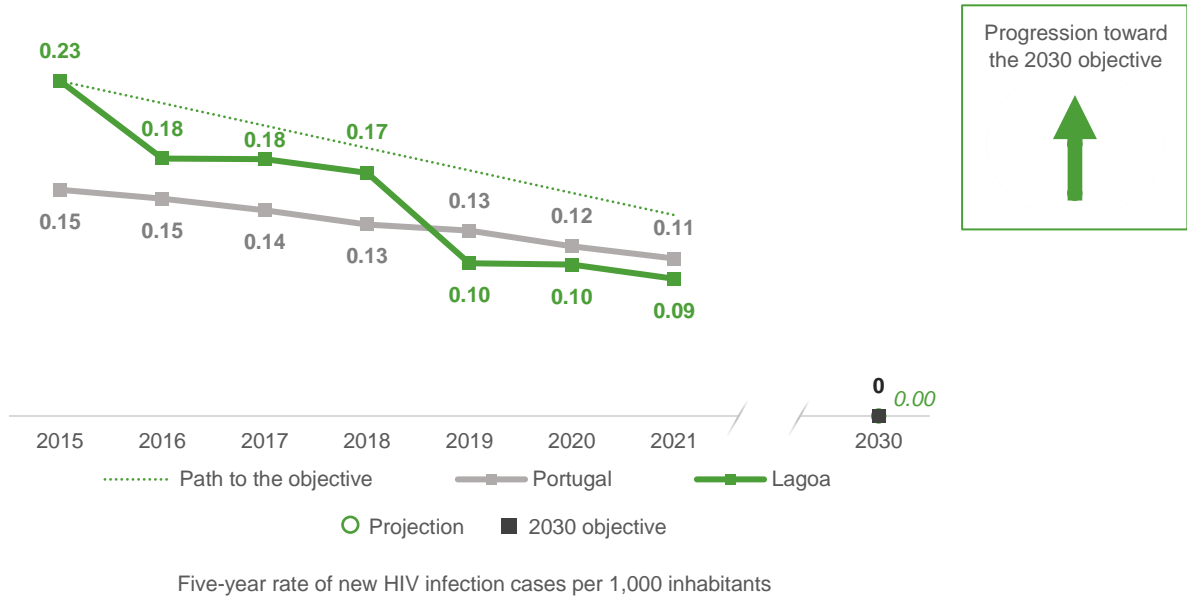
Source: DGS-INSA (2011/2015-2017/2021), calculated by CESOP

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

Progression toward the 2030 objective

.... Path to the objective   —■— Portugal   —■— Lagoa

○ Projection   ■ 2030 objective

Five-year mortality rate due to Tuberculosis, HIV, and Viral Hepatitis per 100,000 inhabitants
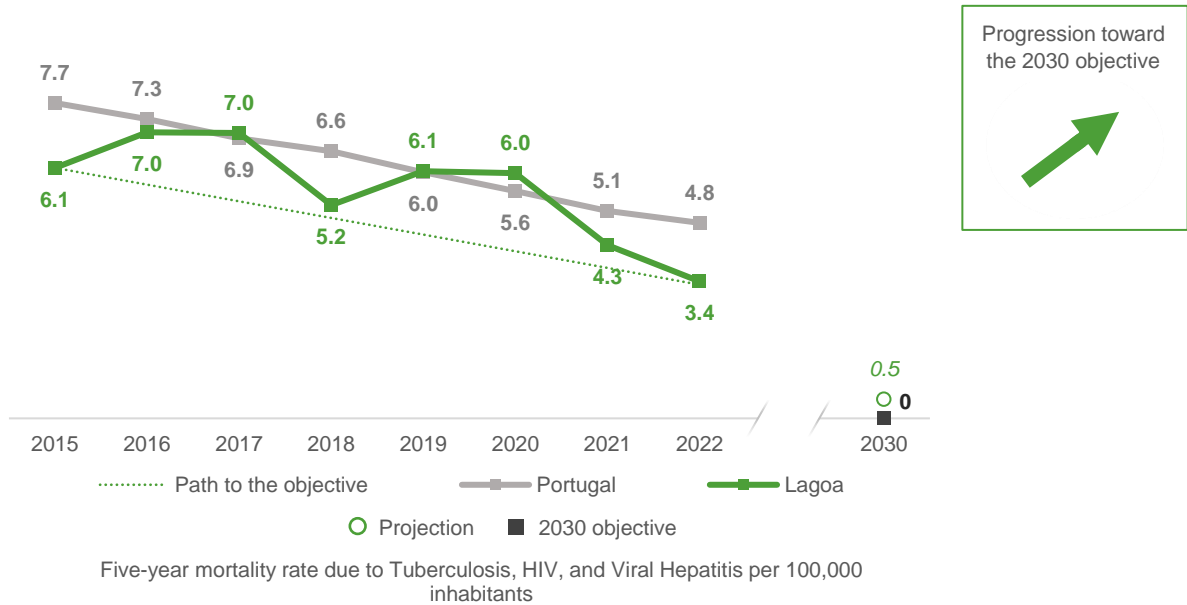
Source: INE (2011/2015-2018/2022), calculated by CESOP

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) attributed to circulatory system diseases, malignant tumours, diabetes mellitus and chronic respiratory diseases per 100,000 inhabitants

2030 OBJECTIVE ACHIEVED ✓

Mortality rate (30 to 70 years) attributed to circulatory system diseases, malignant tumours, diabetes mellitus and chronic respiratory diseases per 100,000 inhabitants
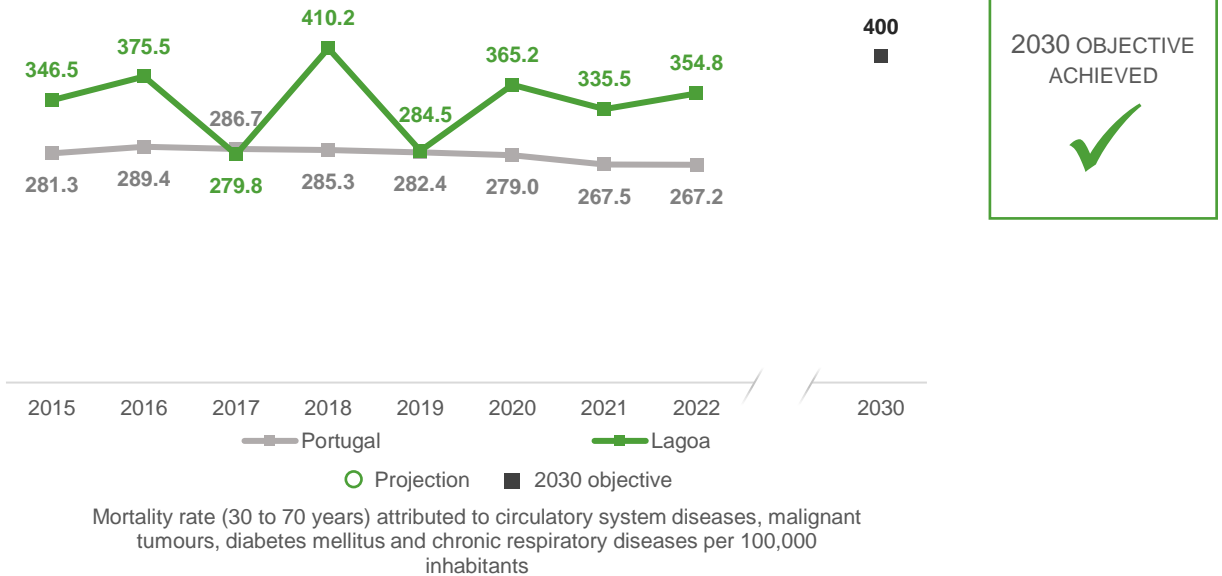
Source: INE (2015-2022), calculated by CESOP

Indicator 3.4.2. Five-year mortality rate due to intentionally self-inflicted injuries (suicide) per 100,000 inhabitants, by sex

Progression toward the 2030 objective →

Five-year mortality rate due to intentionally self-inflicted injuries (suicide) per 100,000 inhabitants

Five-year mortality rate due to intentionally self-inflicted injuries (suicide) per 100,000 inhabitants, by sex
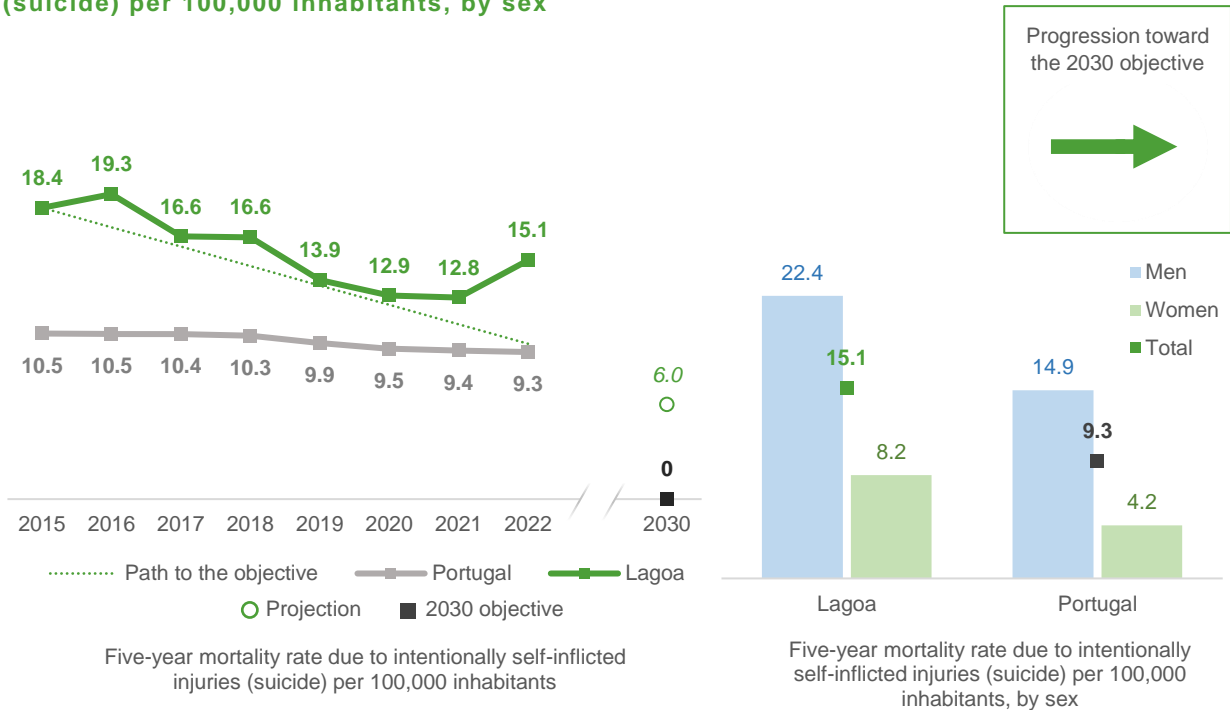
Source: INE (2011/2015-2018/2022), calculated by CESOP

Indicator 3.4.3. Prevalence of overweight (pre-obesity and obesity) in the child population (6-8 years old) (%) - NUTS II

Progression toward the 2030 objective

Prevalence of overweight (pre-obesity and obesity) in the child population (6-8 years old) (%)
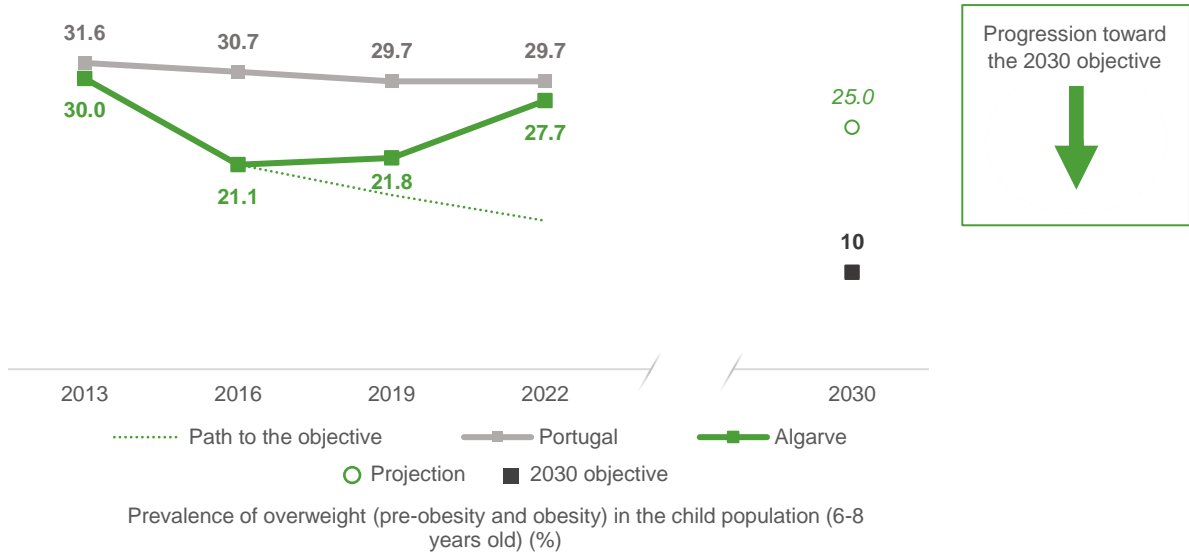
Source: COSI (2013 -2022), no data at municipal level

Indicator 3.4.4. Proportion of declared work-related accidents per workforce, by type of accident (%)

Progression toward the 2030 objective

Proportion of declared work-related accidents per workforce, by type of accident (%)

Fatal accidents (nº)
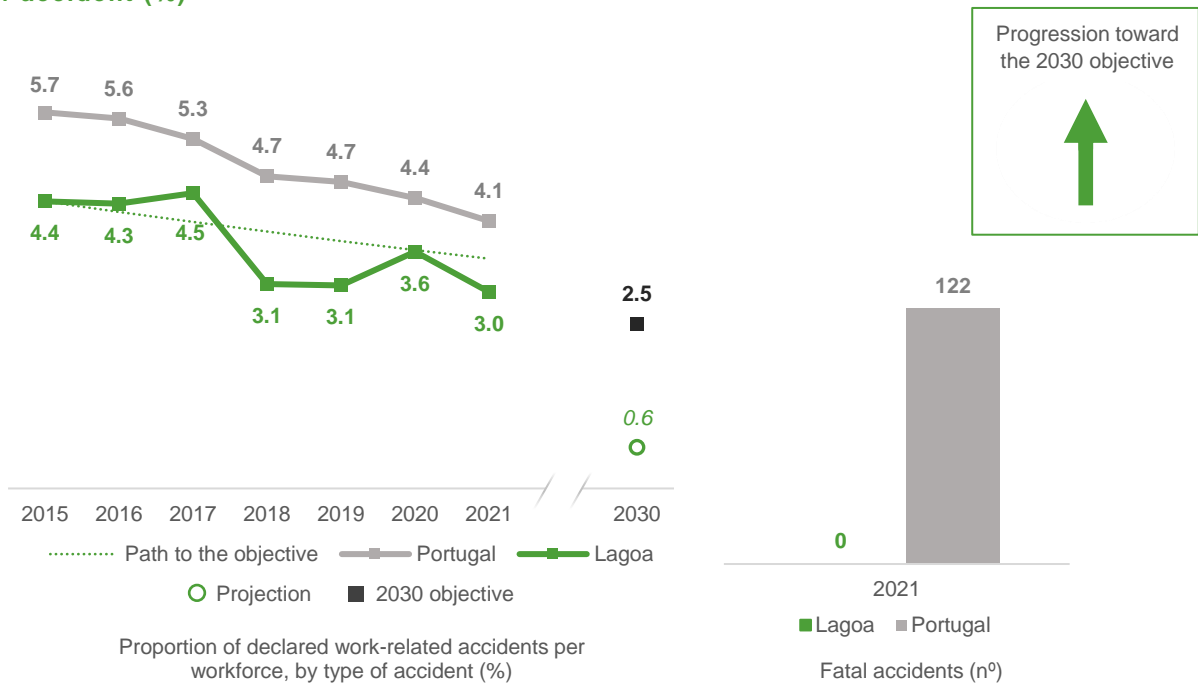
Source: GEP/MTSSS (2015-2021), calculated by CESOP

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

Indicator 3.5.1. Rate of registered users with drug-related problems in the 15-74 age group (‰)

Progression toward the 2030 objective

→

Rate of registered users with drug-related problems in the 15-74 age group (‰)

- Path to the objective
- Portugal
- Lagoa
- Projection
- 2030 objective
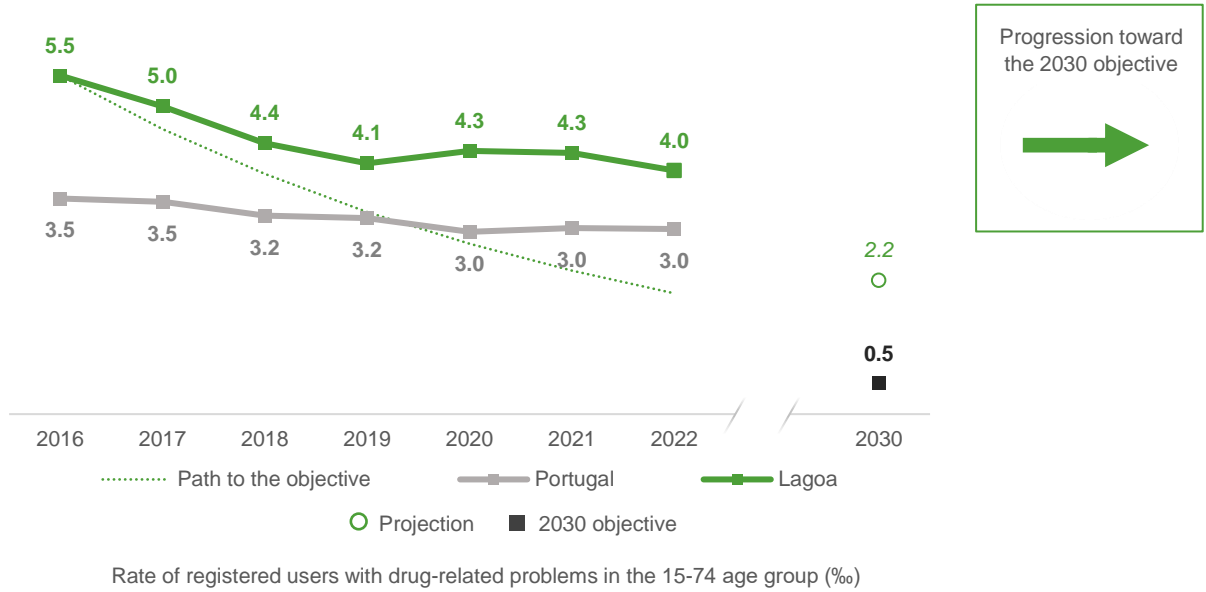
Source: SICAD (2016-2022), calculated by CESOP

Indicator 3.5.2. Rate of registered users with alcohol-related problems in the 15-74 age group (‰)

Progression toward the 2030 objective

↑

Rate of registered users with alcohol-related problems in the 15-74 age group (‰)

- Path to the objective
- Portugal
- Lagoa
- Projection
- 2030 objective
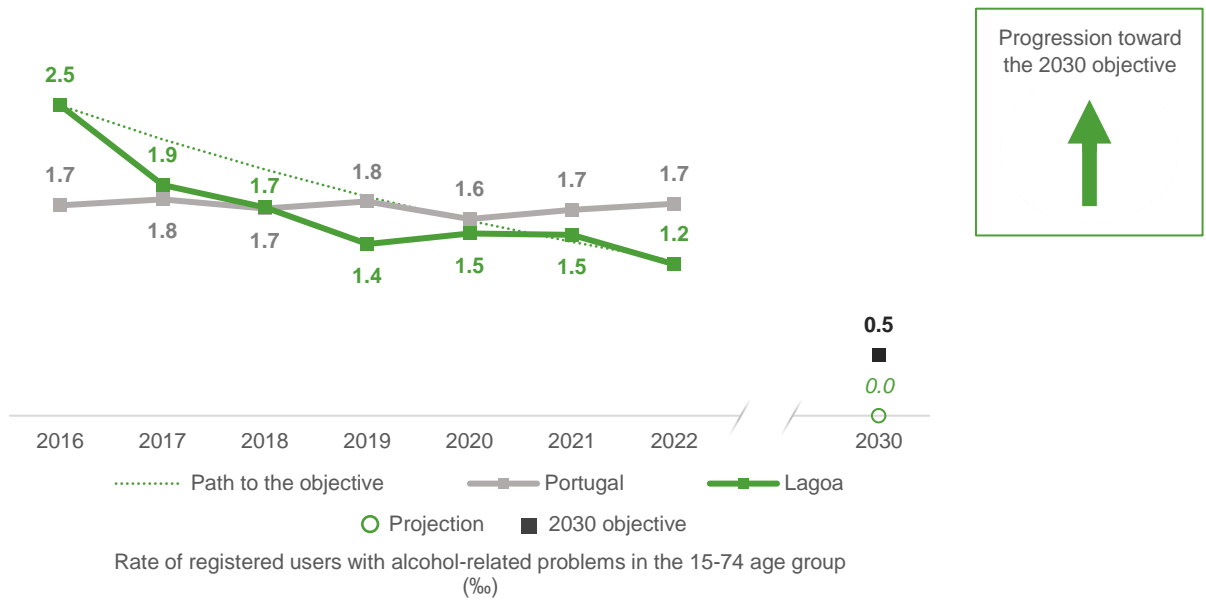
Source: SICAD (2016-2022), calculated by CESOP

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 transport accidents per 100,000 inhabitants by accident location

Progression toward the 2030 objective

Five-year mortality rate due to transport accidents per 100,000 inhabitants by accident location

········· Path to the objective ——■—— Portugal ——■—— Lagoa
○ Projection ■ Municipal Objective ■ Portugal objective
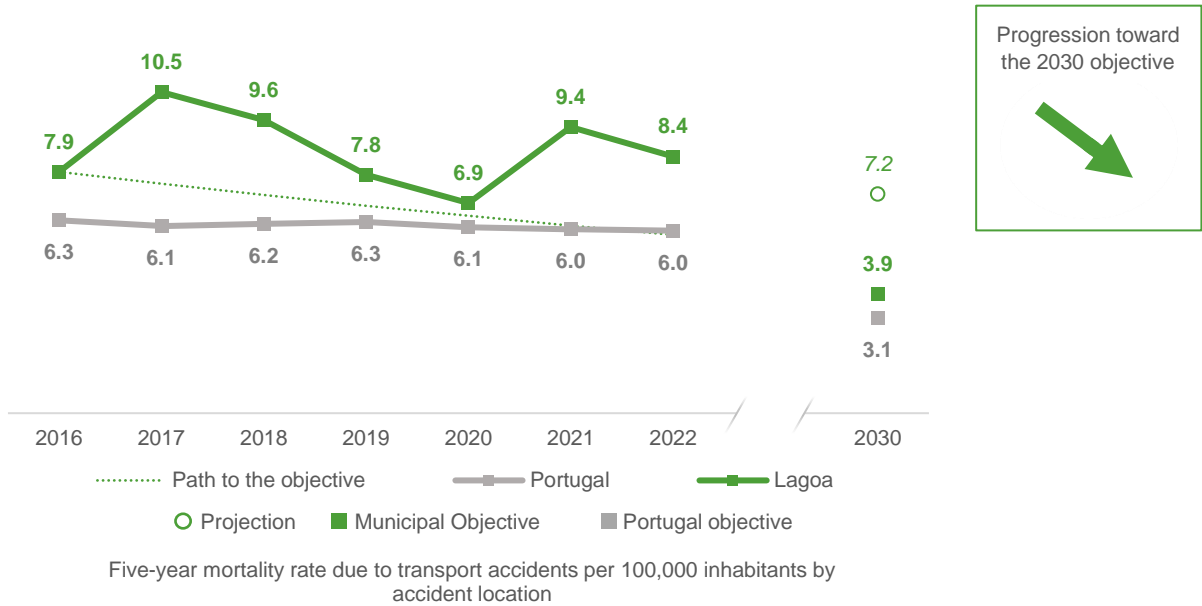
Source: INE (2012/2016-2018/2022)

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 (‰)

Progression toward the 2030 objective

Five-year adolescent fertility rate (‰)

········· Path to the objective ——■—— Portugal ——■—— Lagoa
○ Projection ■ 2030 objective
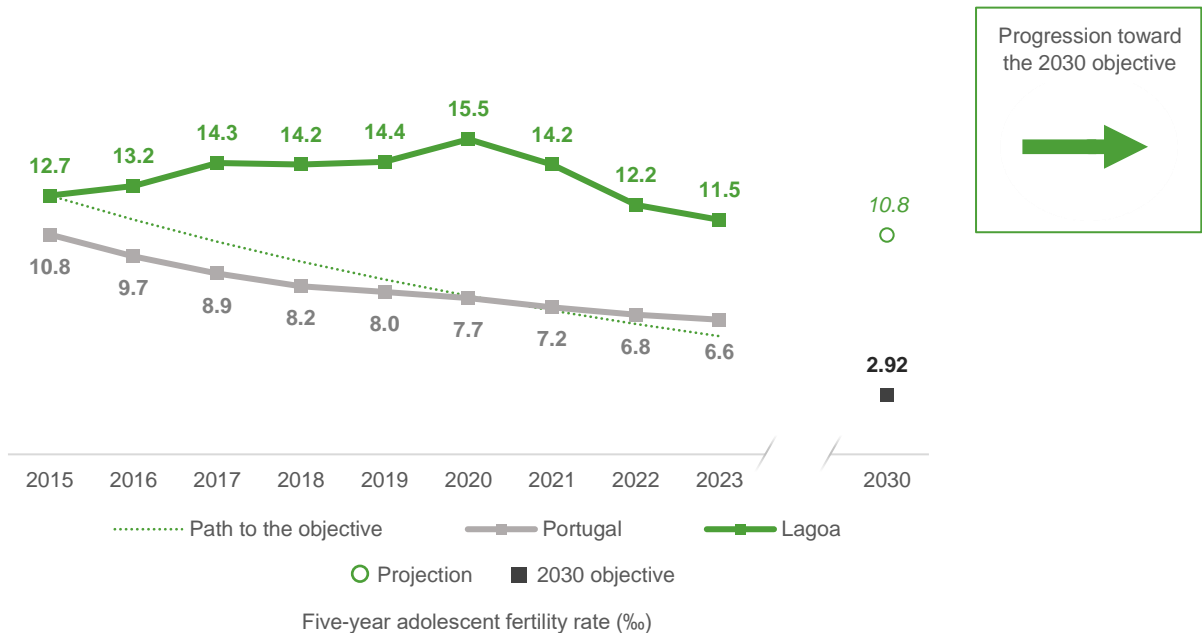
Source: INE (2011/2015-2019/2023), calculated by CESOP

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 ambient and household air pollution per 100,000 inhabitants

10

Nº PER 100 000 INHABITANTS

Source: WHO (2020)

Indicator 3.9.3 Accidental poisoning by drugs, medicines and biological substances (No.)
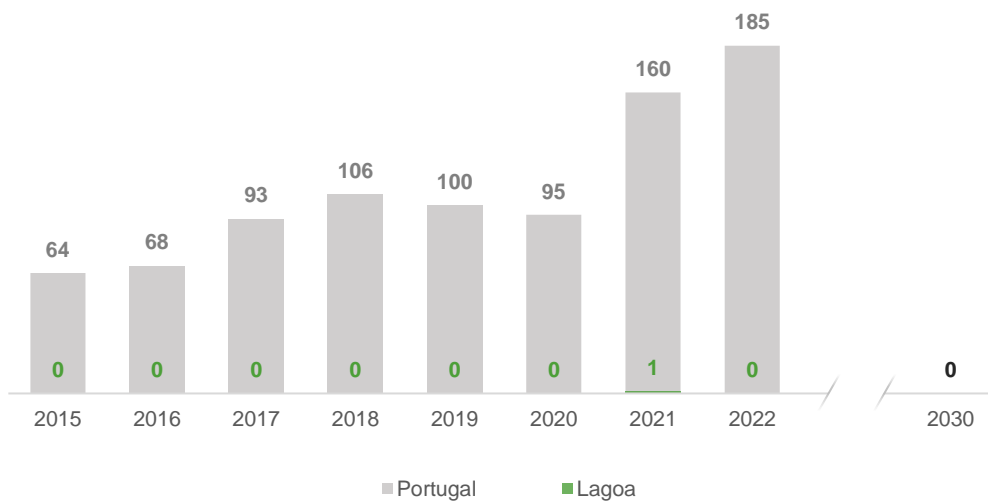
Accidental poisoning by drugs, medicines and biological substances (No.)

Source: INE (2015-2022)

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. Main healthcare professionals by speciality (‰)

Proportion of Doctors (‰)

Portugal: 4.7 (2015), 4.9 (2016), 5.0 (2017), 5.2 (2018), 5.3 (2019), 5.5 (2020), 5.6 (2021), 5.8 (2022), 5.8 (2023)

Lagoa: 3.2 (2015), 3.3 (2016), 3.3 (2017), 3.3 (2018), 3.4 (2019), 3.5 (2020), 3.4 (2021), 3.6 (2022), 3.9 (2023)

2030: 4.3 / 4.2

Path to the objective — Portugal — Lagoa — Projection ○ — 2030 objective ■

Progression toward the 2030 objective ↑

Proportion of Pharmacists (‰)

Portugal: 1.17 (2015), 1.21 (2016), 1.26 (2017), 1.30 (2018), 1.34 (2019), 1.50 (2020), 1.54 (2021), 1.56 (2022), 1.58 (2023)

Lagoa: 0.88 (2015), 0.96 (2016), 0.82 (2017), 0.86 (2018), 0.90 (2019), 1.05 (2020), 0.96 (2021), 0.94 (2022), 0.88 (2023)

2030: 1.0 / 0.8

Portugal — Lagoa — Projection ○ — 2030 objective ■

2030 OBJECTIVE ACHIEVED ✓

Proportion of Nurses (‰)

Portugal: 6.5 (2015), 6.7 (2016), 6.9 (2017), 7.1 (2018), 7.3 (2019), 7.5 (2020), 7.7 (2021), 7.8 (2022), 7.9 (2023)

Lagoa: 2.6 (2015), 2.4 (2016), 0.9 (2017), 3.2 (2018), 3.5 (2019), 2.8 (2020), 3.2 (2021), 3.1 (2022), 3.5 (2023)

2030: 7 / 4.7

Path to the objective — Portugal — Lagoa — Projection ○ — 2030 objective ■

Progression toward the 2030 objective →

Proportion of Dentists (‰)

Portugal: 0.85 (2015), 0.89 (2016), 0.94 (2017), 0.99 (2018), 1.02 (2019), 1.06 (2020), 1.10 (2021), 1.13 (2022), 1.13 (2023)

Lagoa: 0.48 (2015), 0.57 (2016), 0.56 (2017), 0.65 (2018), 0.47 (2019), 0.50 (2020), 0.58 (2021), 0.57 (2022), 0.80 (2023)

2030: 0.8 / 0.70

Path to the objective — Portugal — Lagoa — Projection ○ — 2030 objective ■

2030 OBJECTIVE ACHIEVED ✓

Source: INE (2015-2023), calculated by CESOP

SDG 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.

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

Imagem de StockSnap

GLOBAL PERFORMANCE OF THE SDG 4

Lagoa	70.6
Algarve	67.8
Portugal	76.2
Similar Municipalities	66.1

PROGRESS ON THE **SDG 4** PERFORMANCE BETWEEN **2020** AND **2024**
according to the evaluation criteria used in this edition

PERFORMANCE 2020-2024 | TREND

Lagoa
- 62.8
- 67.4
- 67.3
- 65.1
- 70.6

Algarve
- 59.7
- 63.9
- 64.6
- 62.6
- 67.8

Portugal
- 70.6
- 71.9
- 73.5
- 71.2
- 76.2

Similar Municipalities
- 58.7
- 62.7
- 61.5
- 64.8
- 66.1

■ 2020 ■ 2021 ■ 2022 ■ 2023 ■ 2024

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

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 obtaining a passing grade in the first phase of the final exams of the 3rd Cycle, by Sex and Subject

Proportion of students obtaining a passing grade in the first phase of the final exams of the 3rd Cycle - **Total**

Proportion of students obtaining a passing grade in the first phase of the final exams of the 3rd Cycle, by Sex - **Portuguese**

Proportion of students obtaining a passing grade in the first phase of the final exams of the 3rd Cycle, by Sex - **Mathematics**
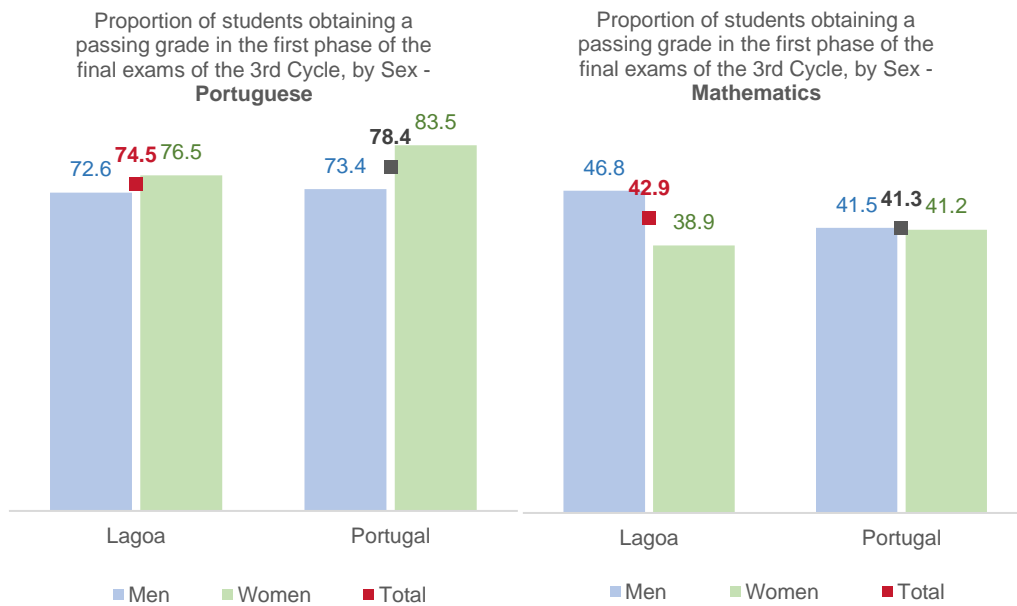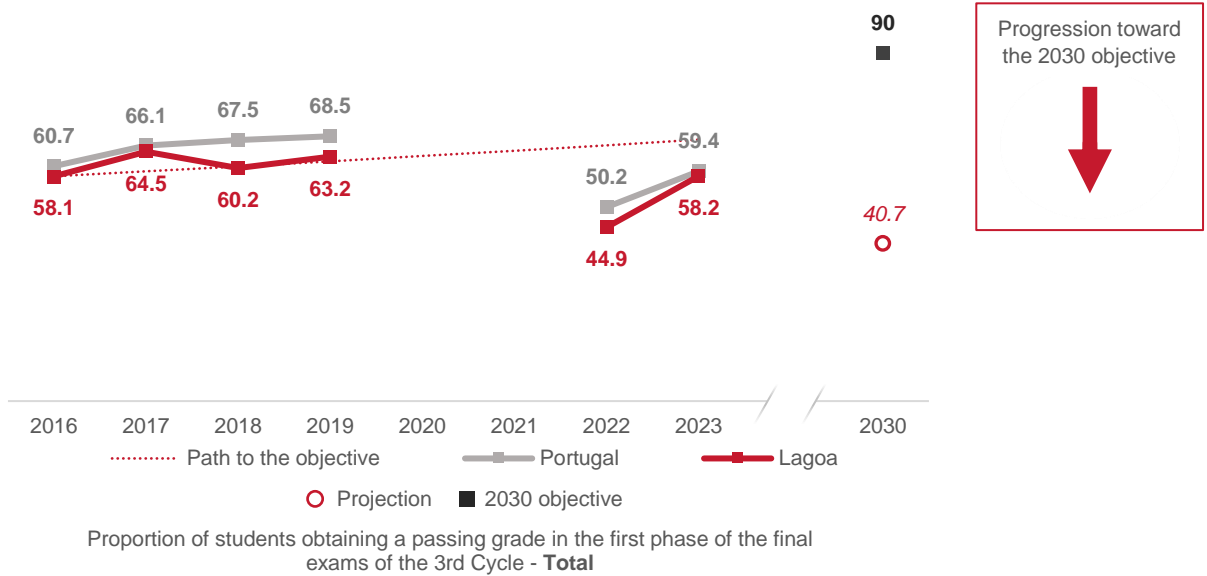
Source: DGEEC (2015/2016-2022/2023), calculated by CESOP

Indicator 4.1.2(a). Transition/completion rate in secondary education by course type (%)
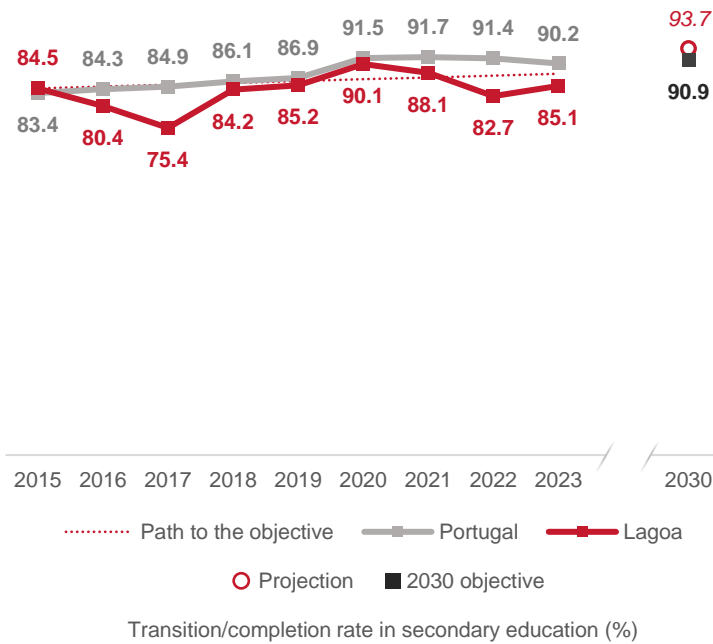
Progression toward the 2030 objective

Transition/completion rate in secondary education (%)

- Path to the objective
- Portugal
- Lagoa
- ○ Projection
- ■ 2030 objective

Source: INE (2014/2015-2022/2023)

General courses
Professional courses
Transition/completion rate in secondary education by course type (%)
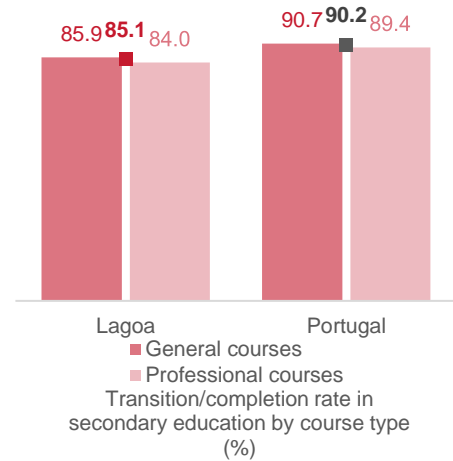
Source: INE (2022/2023)

Indicator 4.1.2(b). Transition/completion rate in basic education by education level (%)
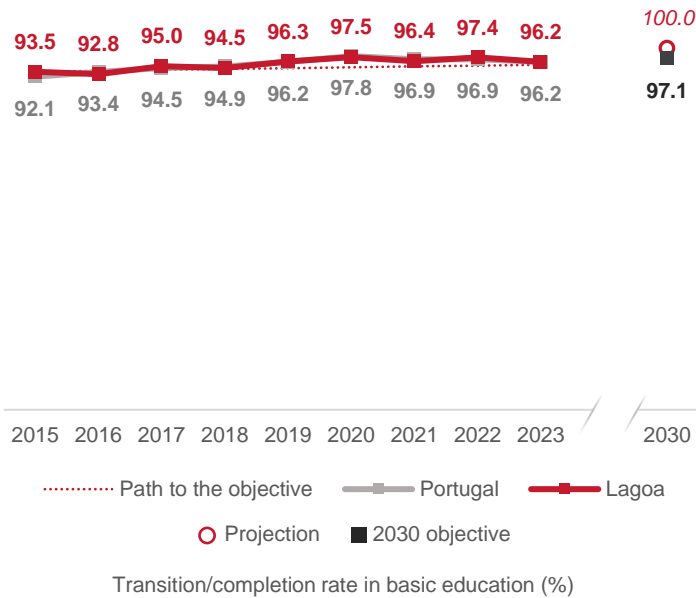
Progression toward the 2030 objective

Transition/completion rate in basic education (%)

- Path to the objective
- Portugal
- Lagoa
- ○ Projection
- ■ 2030 objective

Source: INE (2014/2015-2022/2023)

■ Total ■ 1st Cycle ■ 2nd Cycle ■ 3rd Cycle

Transition/completion rate in basic education by education level (%)
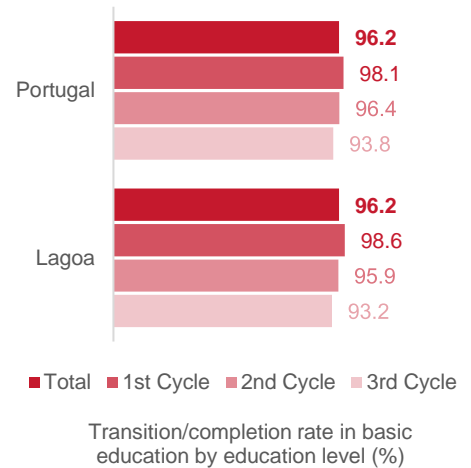
Source: INE (2022/2023)

Indicator 4.1.2(b). Proportion of students completing the cycle within the expected time (%)

Proportion of students completing the cycle within the expected time (%)

		Município	Portugal
2022	SE Professional courses	53.1	70.5
	SE General courses	76.1	80.1
	BE 3rd Cycle	83.9	90.8
	BE 2nd Cycle	95.5	95.5
	BE 1st Cycle	88.5	91.8
2021		32.1	69.5
		76.4	76.6
		86.8	89.8
		91.3	95.3
		88.3	90.9
2020		58.1	65.1
		64.8	70.1
		87.0	86.1
		93.7	95.1
		89.3	89.3
2019		76.3	61.7 / 62.8
		90.6	80.8 / 92.7
		86.2	88.0
2018		61.8	62.4 / 59.9
		94.7	80.0 / 91.5
		85.0	86.1

Progression toward the 2030 objective ↑
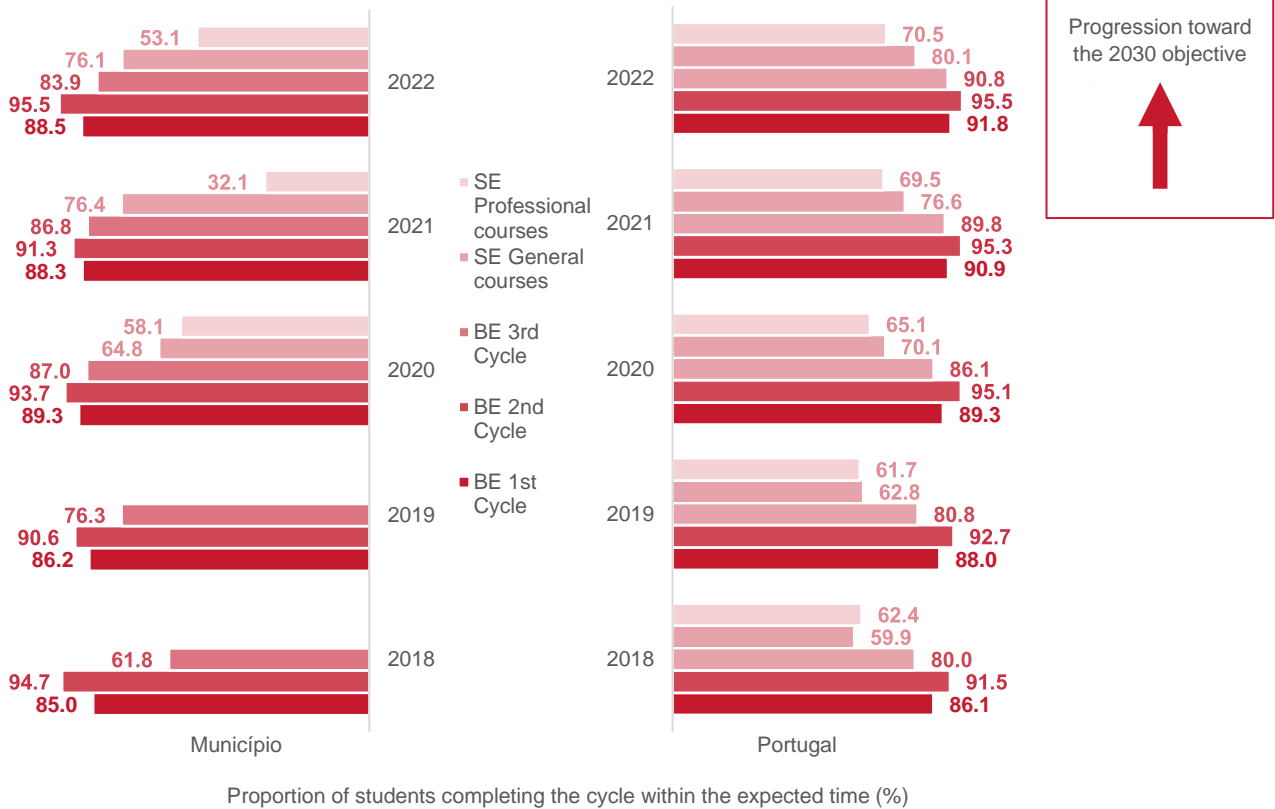
Source: DGEEC (2017/2018-2021/2022)

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. Gross pre-school enrolment rate (%)

Gross pre-school enrolment rate (%)

Portugal: 90.0 (2015), 90.6 (2016), 94.4 (2017), 94.2 (2018), 97.0 (2019), 98.0 (2020), 96.2 (2021), 98.3 (2022), 99.4 (2023)

Lagoa: 98.3 (2015), 98.3 (2016), 105.4 (2017), 107.5 (2018), 111.9 (2019), 119.0 (2020), 113.4 (2021), 113.0 (2022), 113.8 (2023)

Projection: 100.0 / 2030 objective: 96

2030 OBJECTIVE ACHIEVED ✓
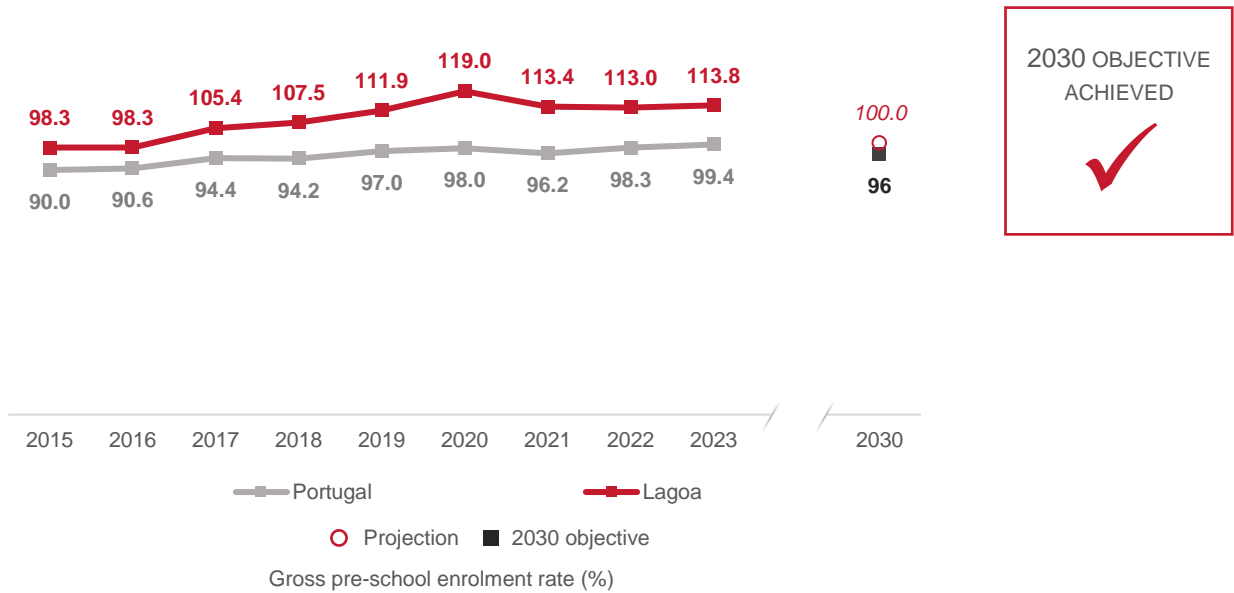
Source: INE (2014/2015-2022/2023)

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 the adult population enrolled in higher education, by municipality of permanent residence (%)

Proportion of the adult population enrolled in higher education, by municipality of permanent residence (%)
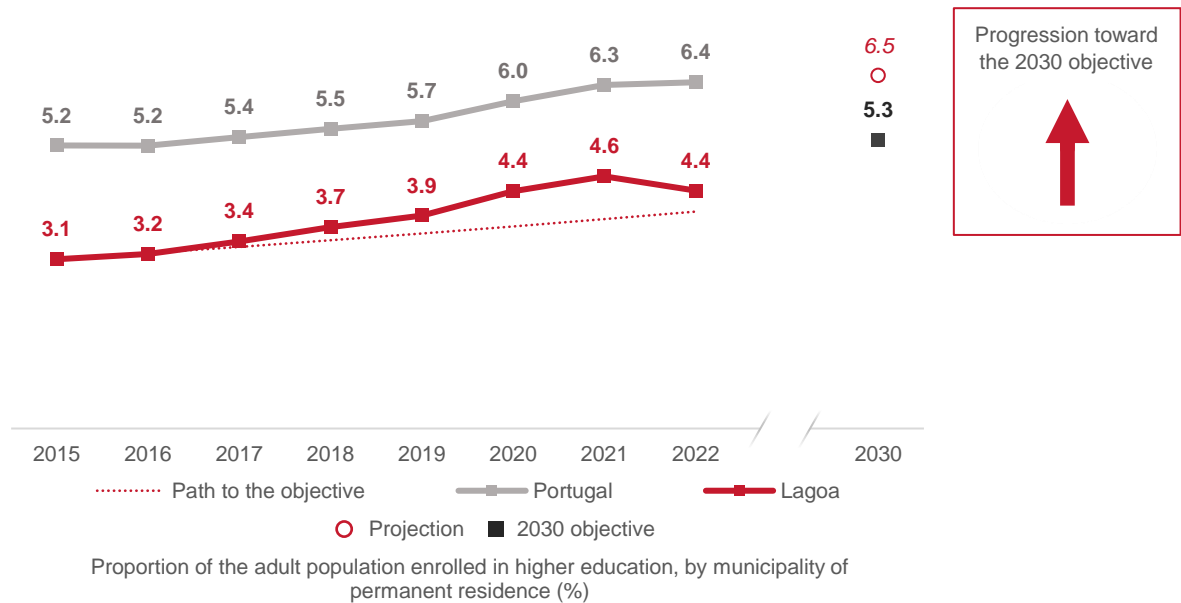
Source: INE (2015-2022), calculated by CESOP

Indicator 4.3.2. Proportion of the resident population aged 25-34 with at least a higher education degree (%)

Proportion of the resident population aged 25-34 with at least a higher education degree (%)
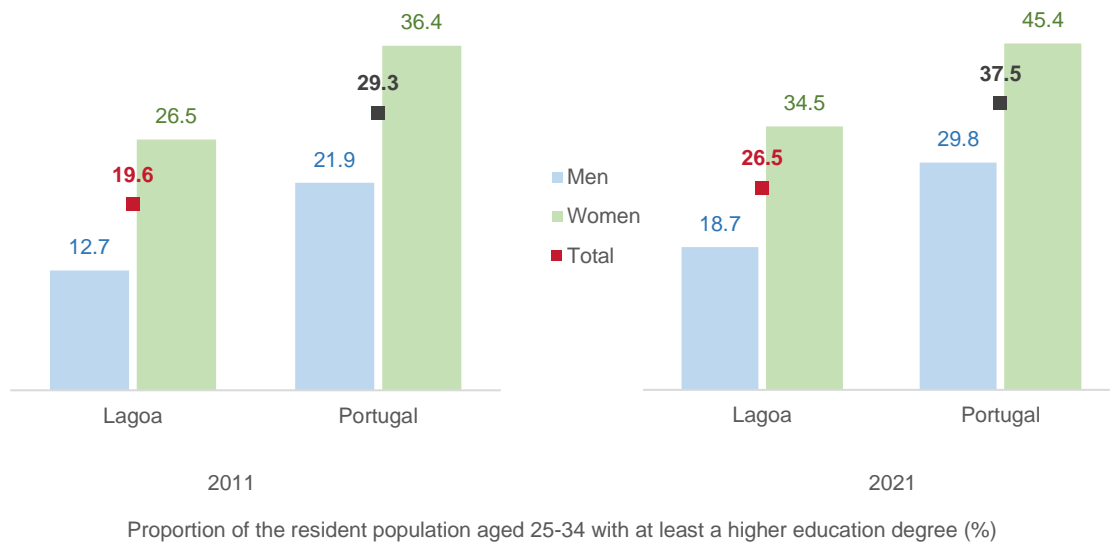
Source: INE (2011 e 2021)

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. Literacy rate by sex (%)

Literacy rate by sex (%)
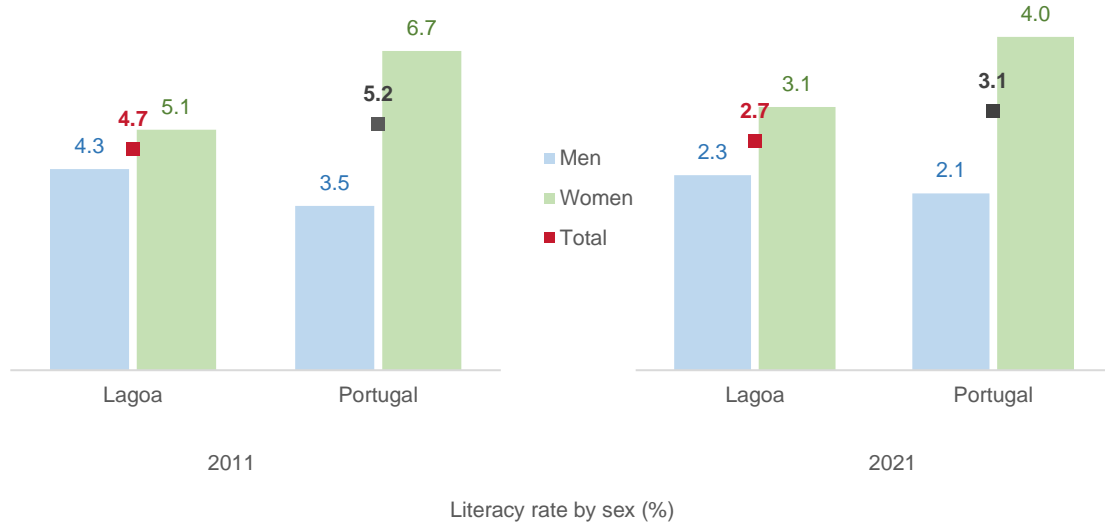
Source: INE (2011 e 2021)

Target 4.7 | By 2030, ensure that all students acquire the knowledge and skills necessary to promote sustainable development, including through education for development and sustainable lifestiles, human rights, gender equality, promoting a culture of peace, global citizenship and appreciation of culture diversity and the contribution of culture to sustainable development

Indicator 4.7.1. Proportion of schools that applied for the Eco-Schools project and received the Green Flag (%)

Proportion of schools that applied for the Eco-Schools project and received the Green Flag (%)
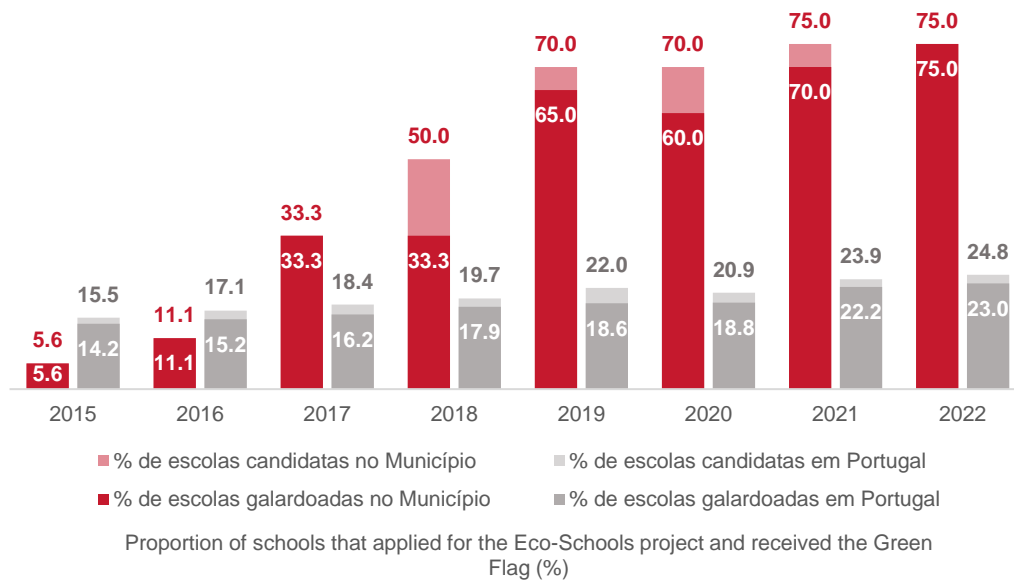
Source: ABAE (2015-2022), calculated by CESOP

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 who received basic teacher training (%)

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

100%
of teachers qualified in basic education

88%
of teachers in professional development activities

Source: DGEEC (2018)

SDG 5

GENDER EQUALITY

ACHIEVE 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/*

Imagem de StockSnap

GLOBAL PERFORMANCE OF THE SDG 5

Lagoa	68.4
Algarve	67.3
Portugal	75.4
Similar Municipalities	74.6

PROGRESS ON THE SDG 5 PERFORMANCE BETWEEN 2020 E 2024

according to the evaluation criteria used in this edition

PERFORMANCE 2020-2024 | TREND

Lagoa
63.5
72.6
68.3
66.4
68.4

Algarve
63.4
68.5
65.9
66.2
67.3

Portugal
70.8
72.2
74.0
74.7
75.4

Similar Municipalities
68.2
70.2
72.1
73.7
74.6

■ 2020 ■ 2021 ■ 2022 ■ 2023 ■ 2024
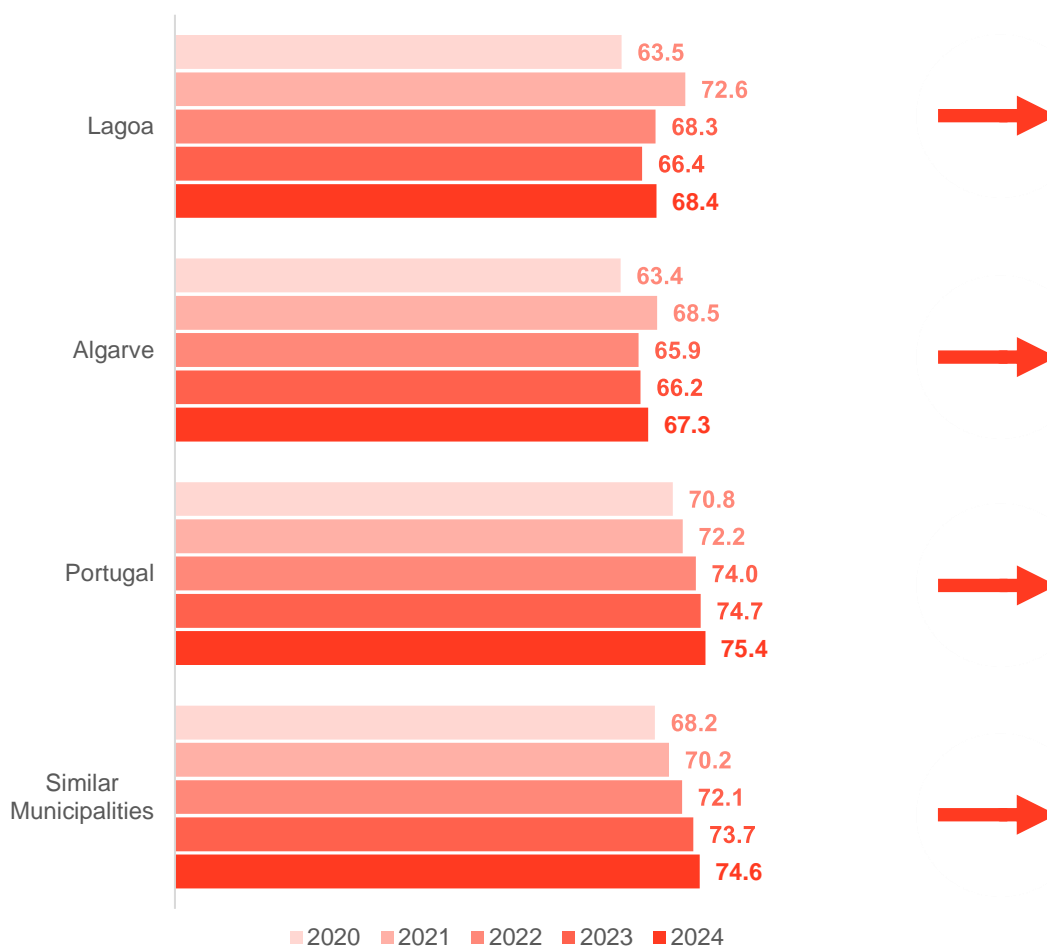
Meaning of the arrows showing the municipality's progress towards the 2030 objectives of this Goal

Seta	Descrição
↑	The municipality is on track to meet the 2030 objectives, and progress is sufficient to achieve them
↗	The municipality is on track to meet the 2030 objectives, but will not be able to achieve them if it continues its current trend
→	O município não está a realizar progressos significativos para os objetivos 2030
↘	The municipality is not making significant progress towards the 2030 objectives
↓	The municipality is far from the 2030 objective 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-Discrimination

YES ✓

84% of Portuguese municipalities have signed a protocol with the CIG and/or have a Municipal Plan for Equality and Non-Discrimination

Source: CIG (2022)

Indicator 5.1.2. Gender employment disparity (%)

- Lagoa - Portugal

Gender employment disparity (%)
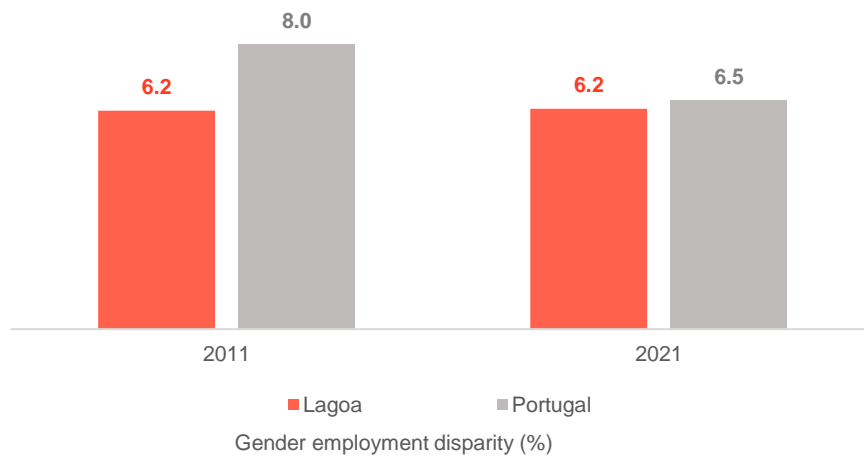
Source: INE (2011 e 2021), calculated by CESOP

Indicator 5.1.3. Gender pay gap in the employed population (%)

Progression toward the 2030 objective

.... Path to the objective ——■—— Portugal ——■—— Lagoa

Gender pay gap in the employed population (%)
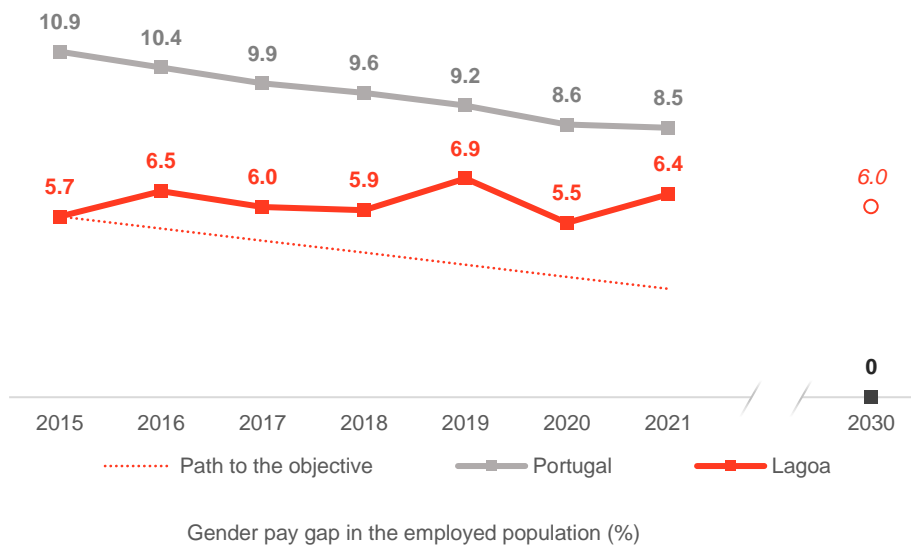
Source: INE (2015-2022)

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 recorded as Domestic Violence by spouse or equivalent (‰)

Progression toward the 2030 objective

Estimated proportion of victims in crimes recorded as Domestic Violence by spouse or equivalent (‰)

Source: DGPJ (2015-2023), calculated by CESOP
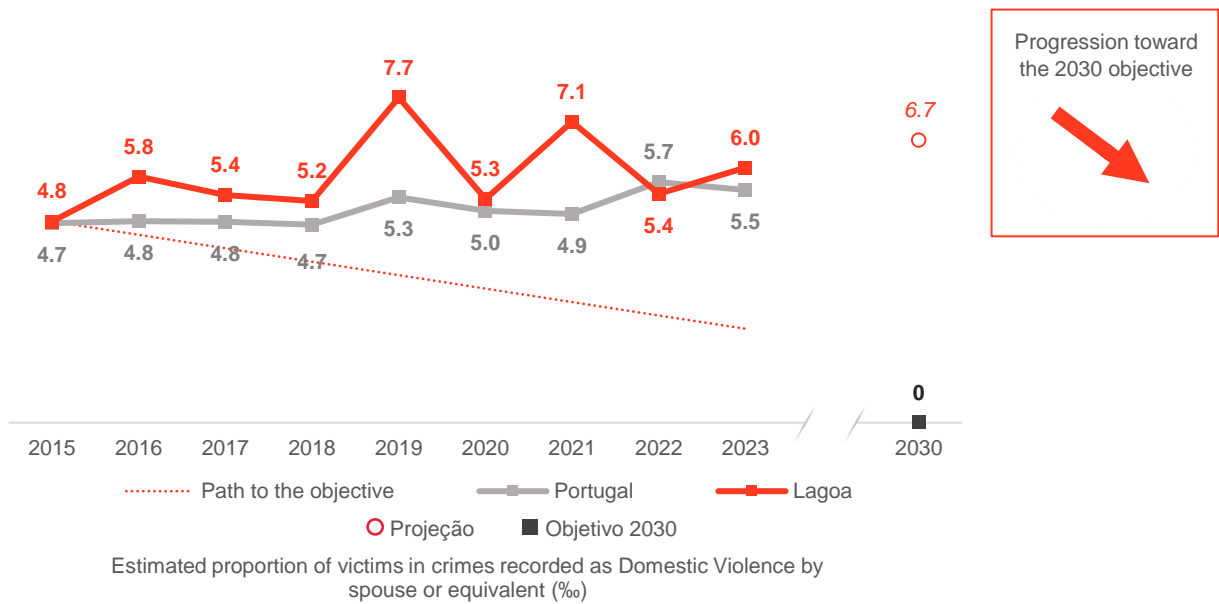
Indicator 5.2.2. Five-year rate of victims in crimes recorded as Rape per 100,000 inhabitants aged 15 and over

Progression toward the 2030 objective

Five-year rate of victims in crimes recorded as Rape per 100,000 inhabitants aged 15 and over

Source: DGPJ (2011/2015-2019/2023), calculated by CESOP
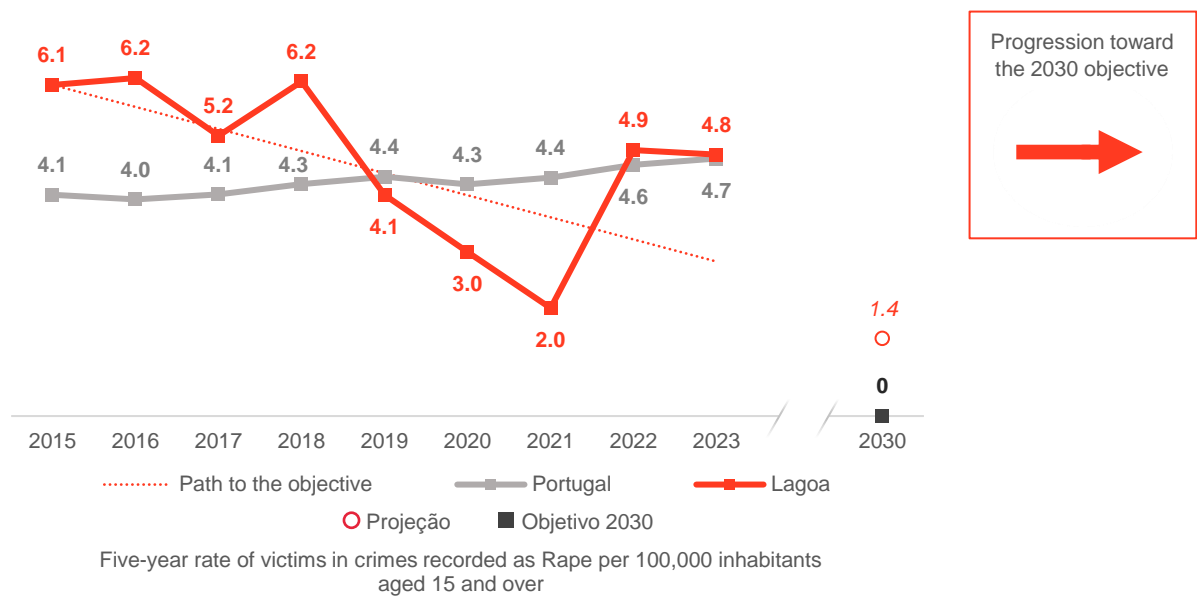
Target 5.3 | Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation

Indicator 5.3.1. Proportion of young women aged 16-19 who married (‰)

2030 OBJECTIVE ACHIEVED

✔

Proportion of young women aged 16-19 who married (‰)

Source: INE (2016-2023), calculated by CESOP

Target 5.4 | Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate

Indicator 5.4.1. Ratio between the duration of initial parental leave for fathers and mothers, under social security (%)

Progression toward the 2030 objective

Ratio between the duration of initial parental leave for fathers and mothers, under social security (%)
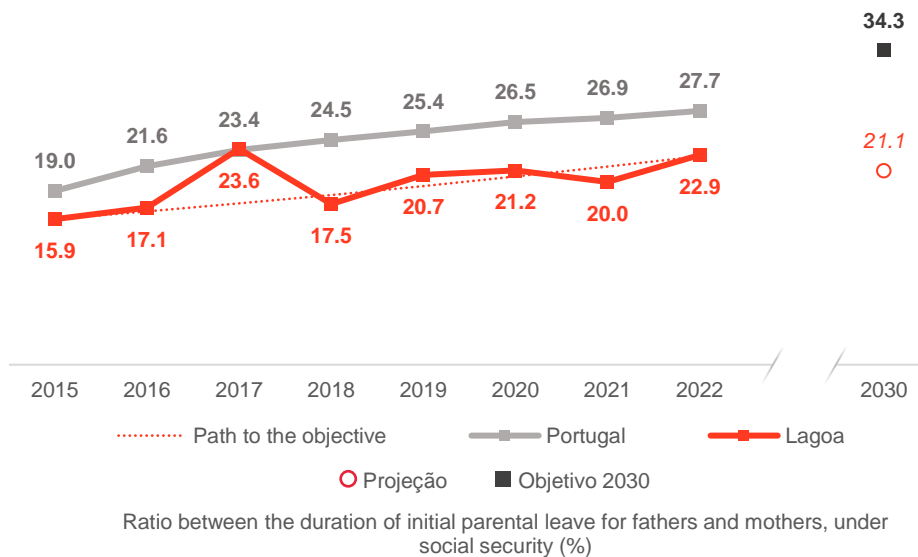
Source: INE (2015-2022)

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

Indicator 5.5.1. Proportion of women elected in local governments and assemblies (%)
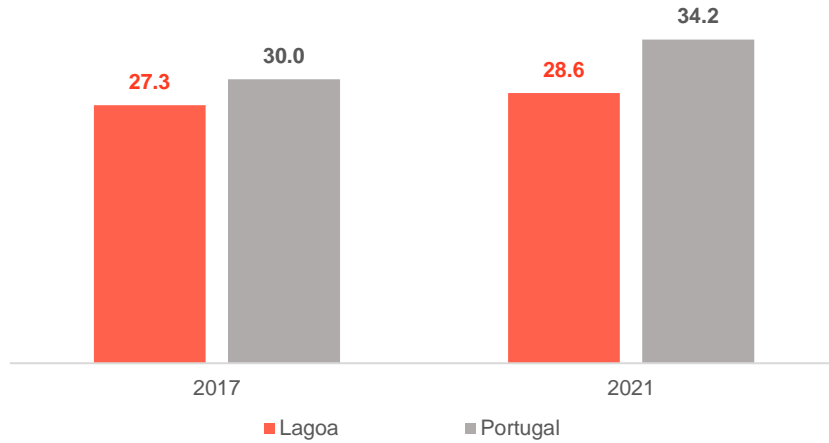
Proportion of women elected in local governments and assemblies (%)

Source: INE (2017 e 2021), calculated by CESOP

Indicator 5.5.2. Proportion of women in leadership positions (%)
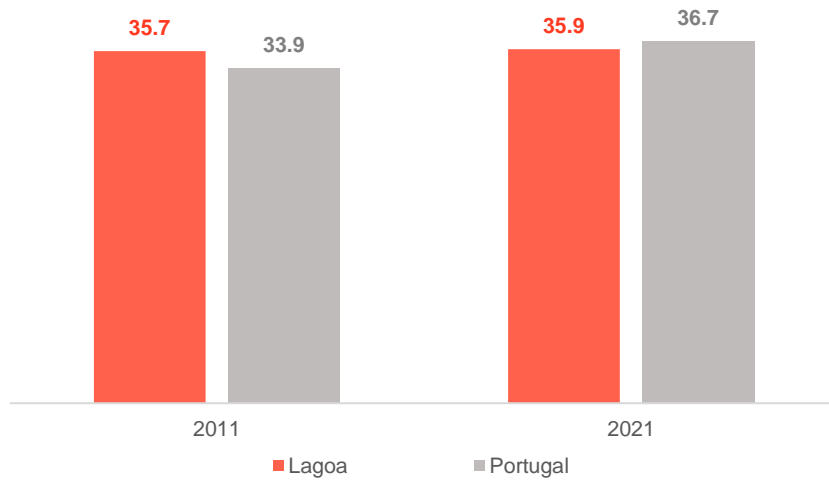
Proportion of women in leadership positions (%)

Source: INE (2011 e 2021), calculated by CESOP

Target 5.6 | Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences

Indicator 5.6.1. Five-year rate of adolescent fertility (‰)

Progression toward the 2030 objective

Five-year rate of adolescent fertility(‰)
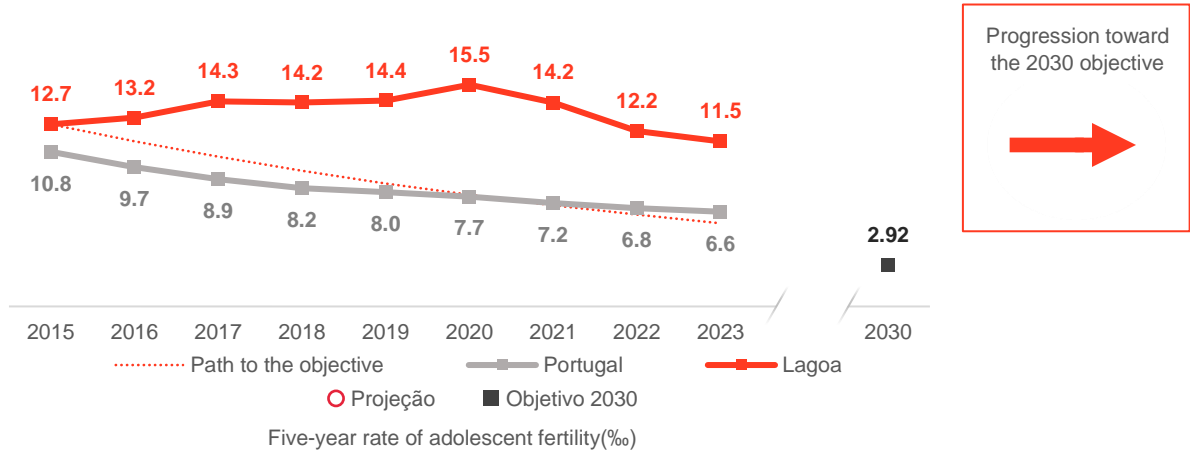
Source: INE (2015-2022), calculated by CESOP

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 agricultural management positions, by professional status (%)

Proportion of women in the total number of employers in agriculture (%)

Proportion of women in the total number of self-employed workers in agriculture (%)
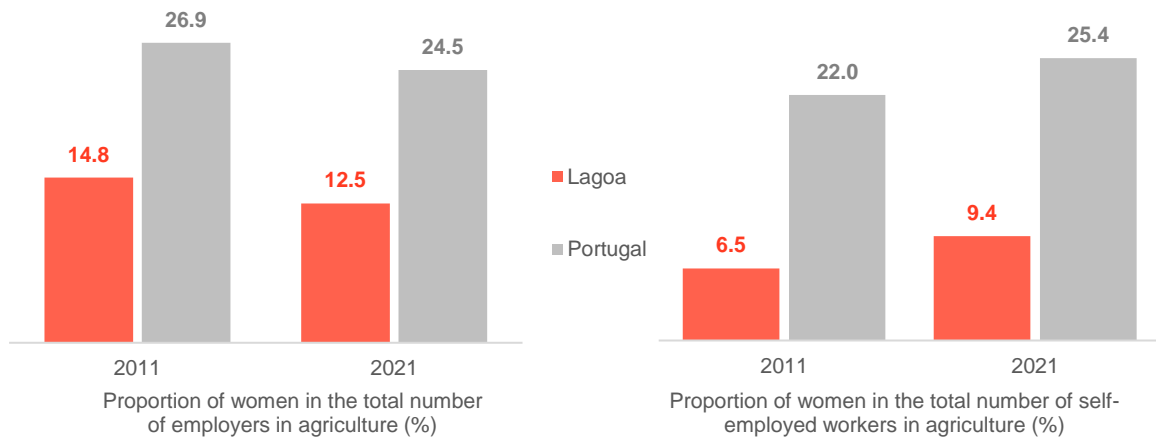
Source: INE (2011 e 2021), calculated by CESOP

Indicator 5.a.2. Degree to which the legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women equal rights to property and/or land control
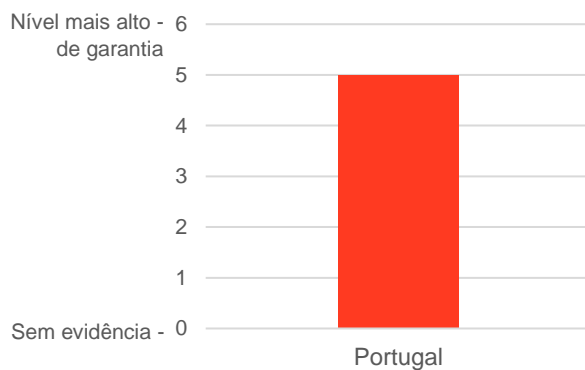
Source: Nações Unidas (2020)

SDG 6

CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION

ENSURE AVAILABILITY AND SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF 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/*

Imagem de Pezibear

GLOBAL PERFORMANCE OF THE SDG 6

Lagoa	68.5
Algarve	79.5
Portugal	84.2
Similar Municipalities	74.7
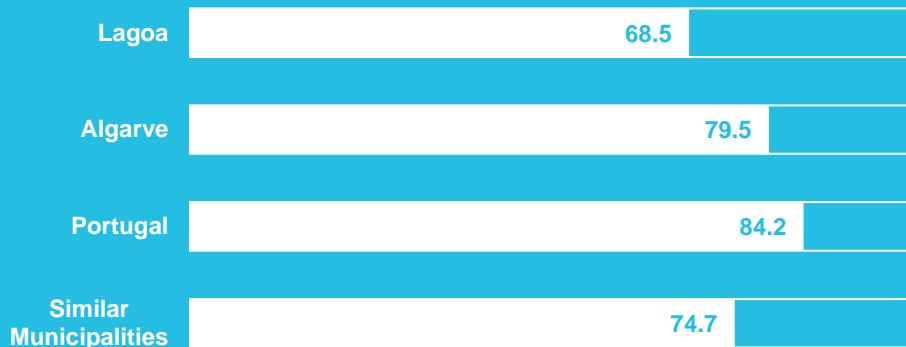
PROGRESS ON THE **SDG 6** PERFORMANCE BETWEEN **2020** AND **2024**
according to the evaluation criteria used in this edition

PERFORMANCE 2020-2024	TREND

Lagoa
- 68.8
- 71.5
- 70.1
- 68.5
- 68.5

Algarve
- 73.2
- 72.8
- 72.8
- 73.1
- 79.5

Portugal
- 83.2
- 82.3
- 81.0
- 80.8
- 84.2

Similar Municipalities
- 80.8
- 76.7
- 77.6
- 76.2
- 74.7

■ 2020 ■ 2021 ■ 2022 ■ 2023 ■ 2024

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

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

Indicator 6.1.1. Safe water (%)

Safe water (%)
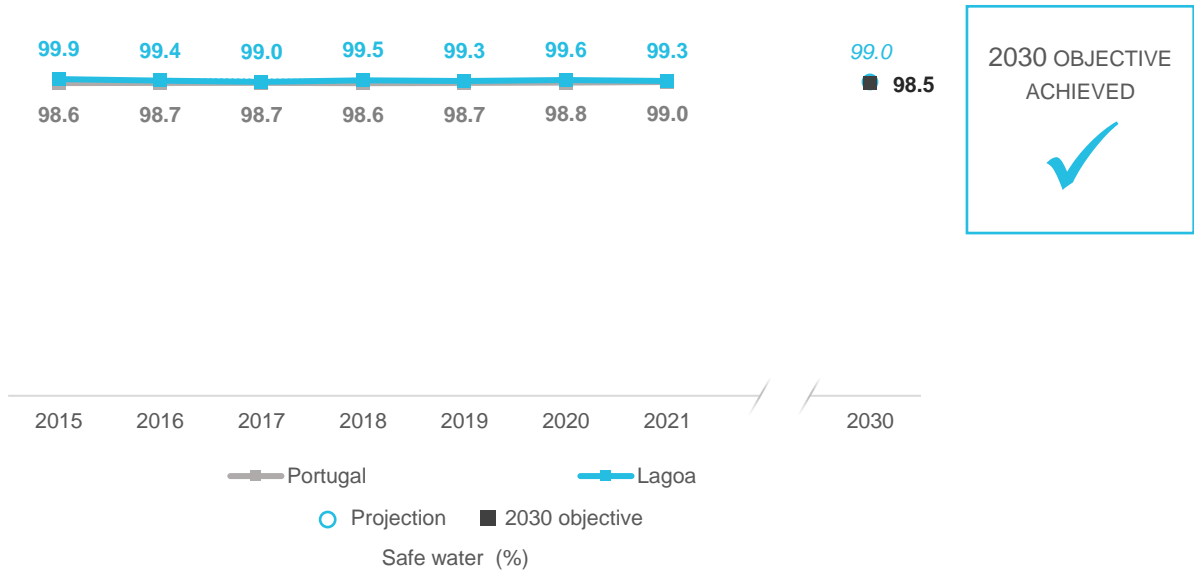
Source: INE (2015-2021)

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. Physical accessibility of the wastewater sanitation service (%)

Physical accessibility of the wastewater sanitation service (%)
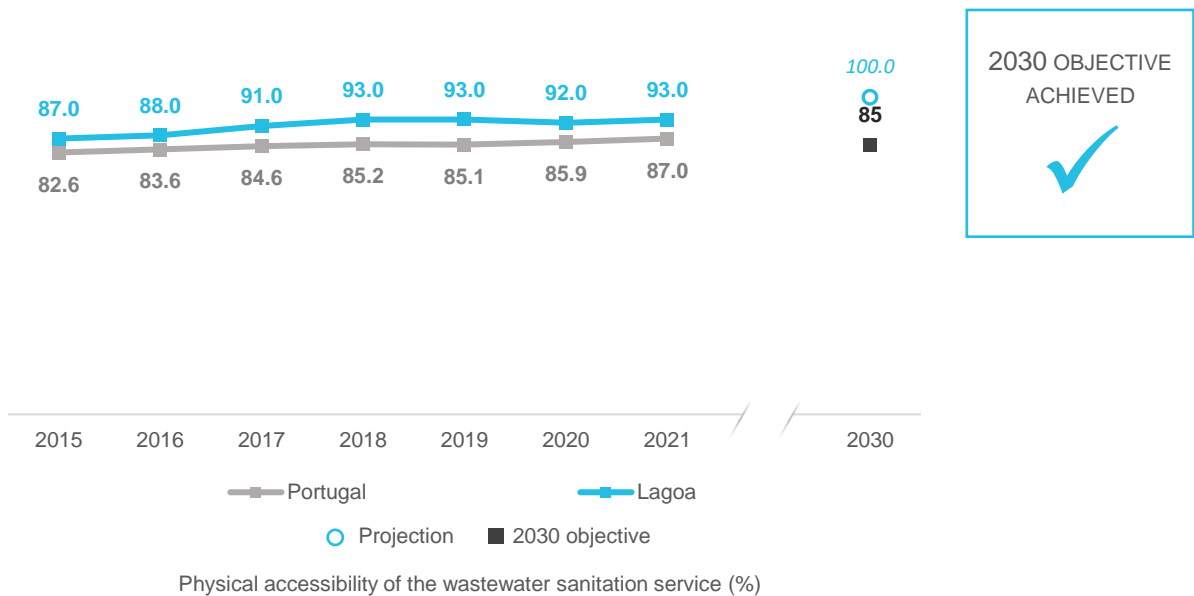
Source: INE (2015-2021)

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 (%)[8]

| | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | | 2030 |

Portugal: 106.9 102.3 105.8 98.9 99.8 100.5 100.9 — Projection 100.0

Lagoa: 100.0 100.0 75.9 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 — 2030 objective 100

2030 OBJECTIVE ACHIEVED ✓

Proportion of collected wastewater treated (%)

Portugal ▪ Lagoa
○ Projection ■ 2030 objective
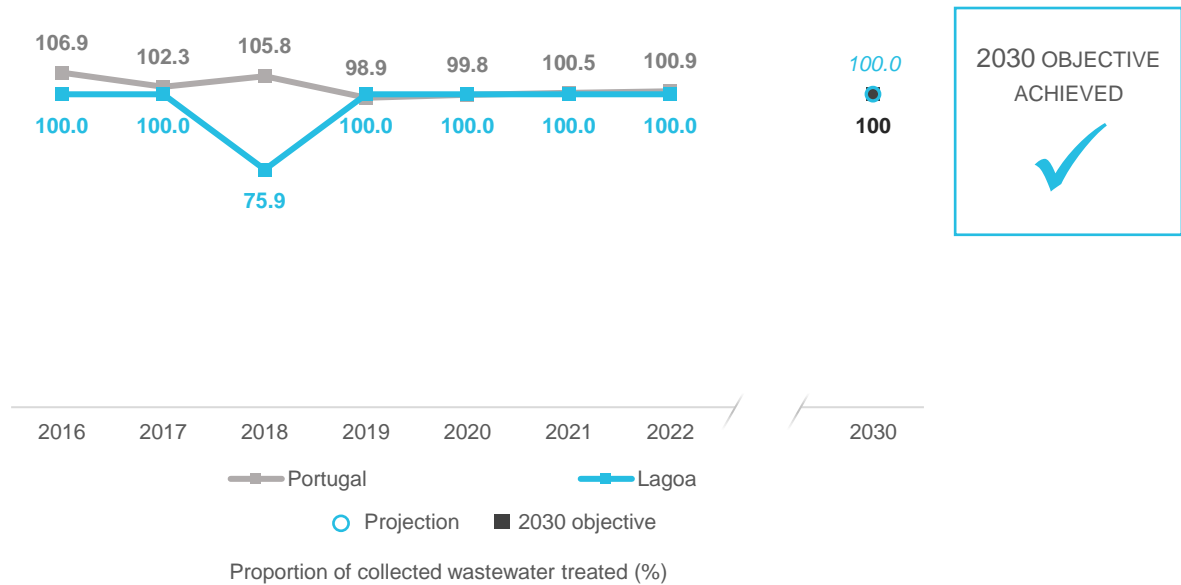
Source: INE/ERSAR (2016-2022), calculated by CESOP

Wastewater can undergo various levels of treatment, so the proportions may exceed 100%.
Some municipalities treat wastewater from other municipalities..

Indicator 6.3.1(b). Physical accessibility of the wastewater treatment service (%)

Lagoa: 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 — 100
Portugal: 98.9 98.4 99.1 99.1 99.1 98.4 99.2 — 100.0

| | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | | 2030 |

2030 OBJECTIVE ACHIEVED ✓

Portugal ▪ Lagoa
○ Projection ■ 2030 objective

Physical accessibility of the wastewater treatment service (%)
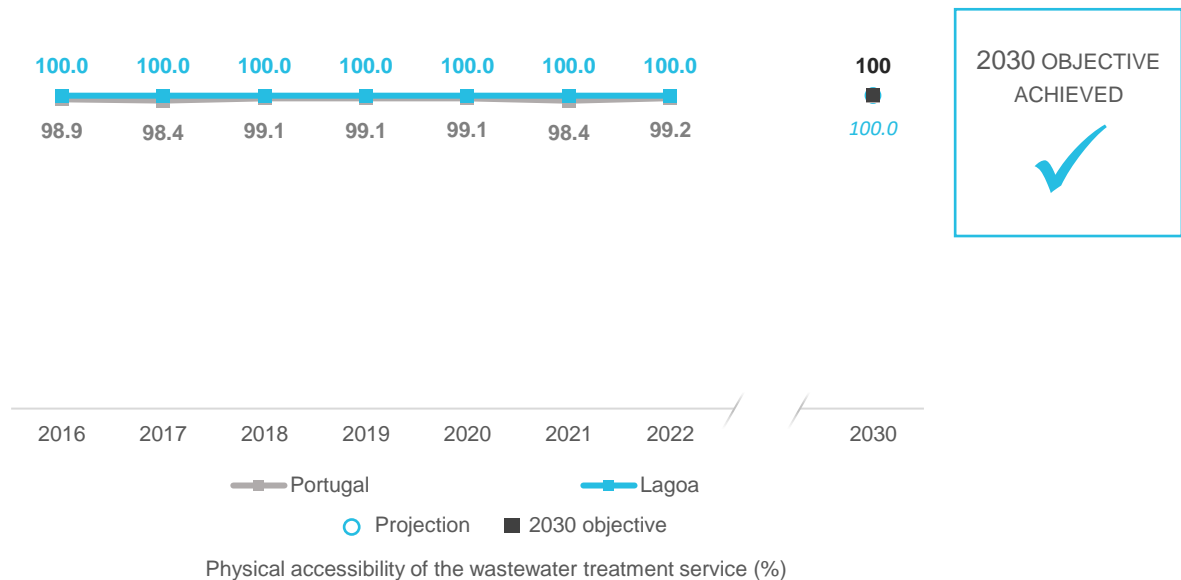
Source: ERSAR (2016-2022)

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[8] Os dados para alguns municípios da Região Autónoma dos Açores não estão disponíveis.

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

Proportion of water bodies with good environmental quality (%)
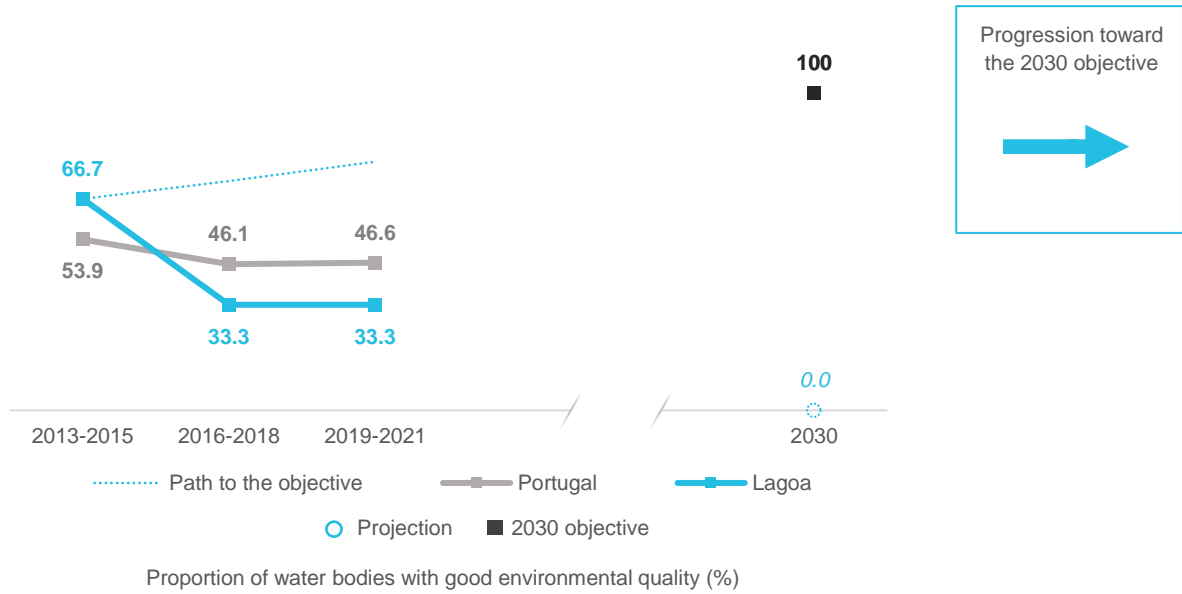
Source: INE (2013/2015-2019/2021)

Indicator 6.3.2(b). Bathing waters with excellent quality (%)

Bathing waters with excellent quality (%)
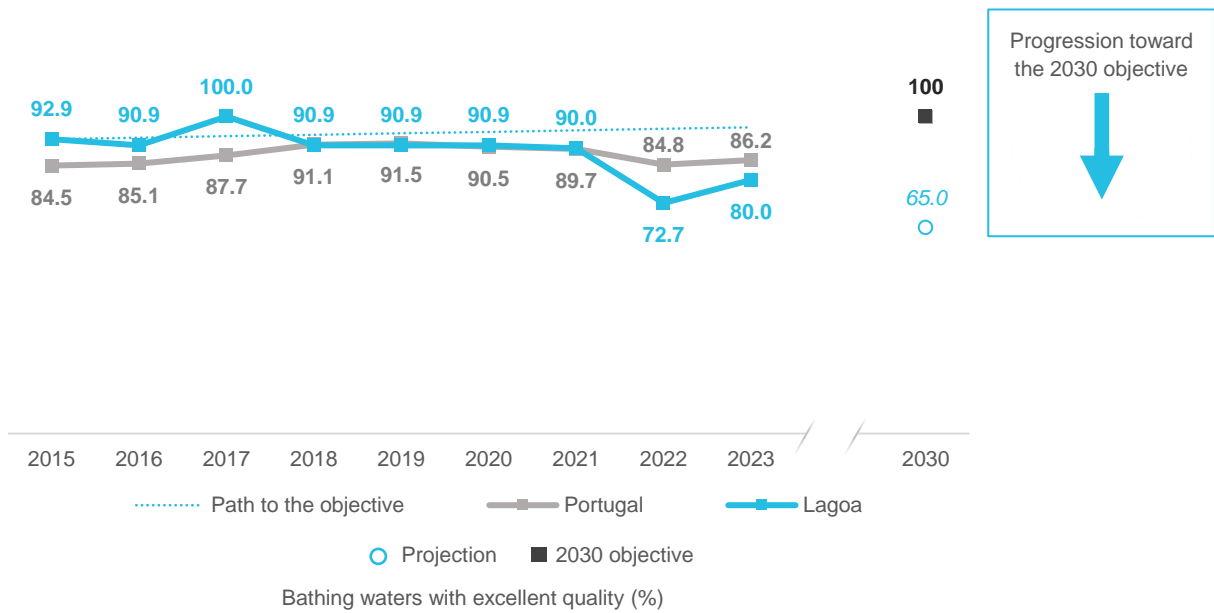
Source: INE (2015-2023), calculated by CESOP

Indicator 6.3.3. Nitrate in groundwater (mg NO3/litre)

Nitrate in groundwater (mg NO3/litre)
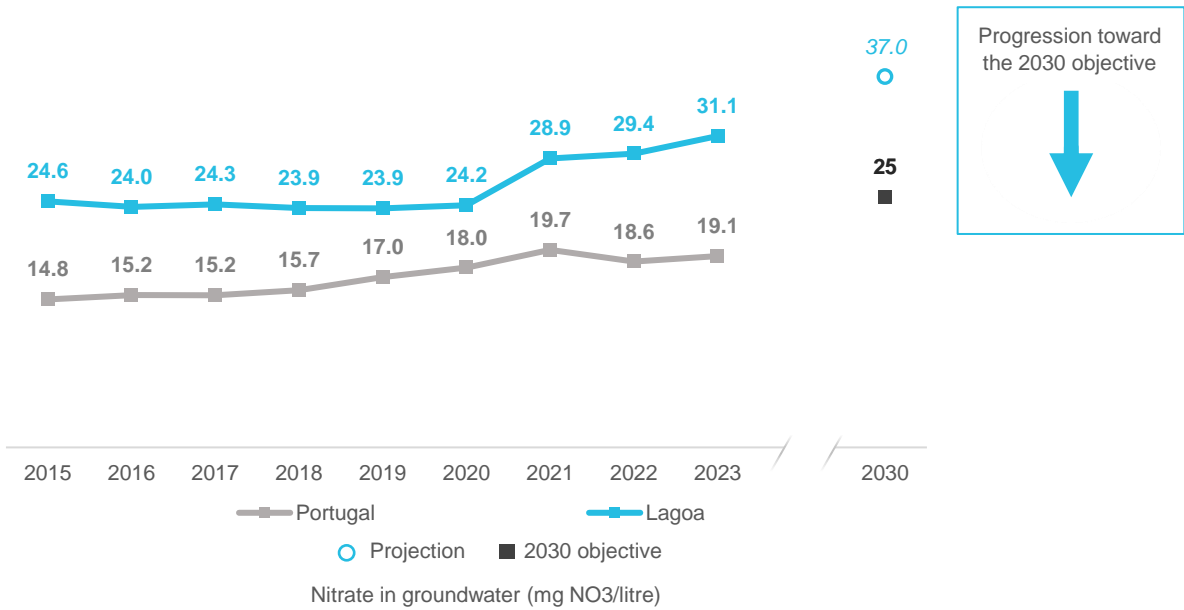
Source: SNIRH (2011/2015-2019/2023), calculated by CESOP

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.)

Domestic water distributed per inhabitant (m³/inhab.)
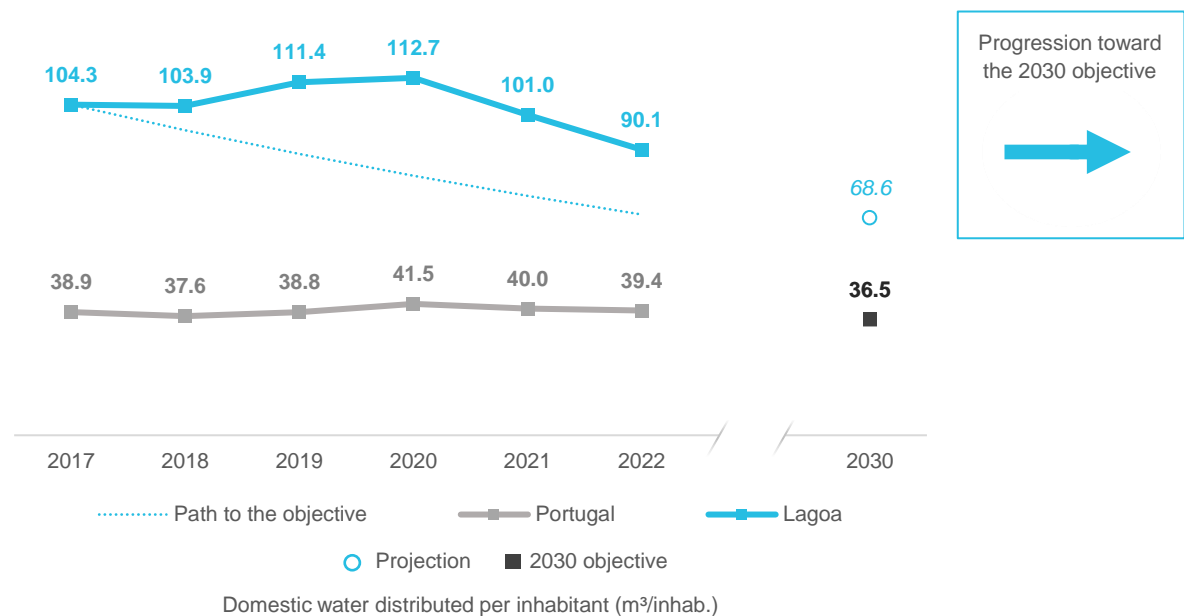
Source: ERSAR (2017-2022), calculated by CESOP

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

Progression toward
the 2030 objective

601.3
○

370.0

296.0

240.0
216.0
206.0
155.0
162.3
152.6
150.0
151.0
157.5
140.7

100
■

| 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | | 2030 |

·········· Path to the objective ━━■━━ Portugal ━━■━━ Lagoa

○ Projection ■ 2030 objective

Real water losses [m3/(km.day)] or [l/(branch.day)]
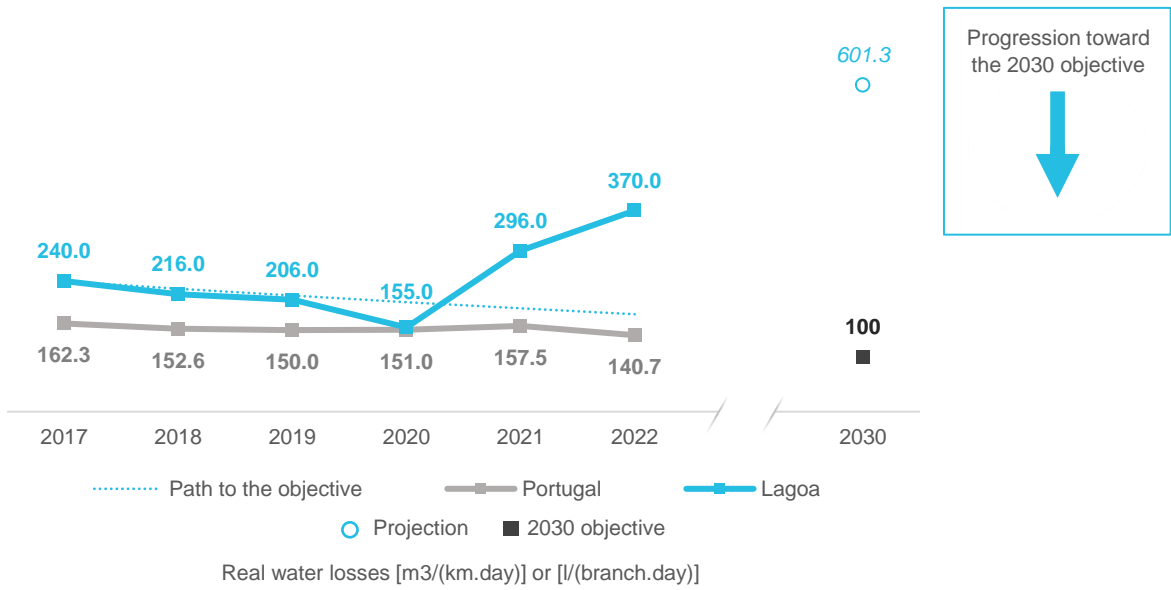
Source: INE (2017-2022), calculated by CESOP

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.

Imagem de Patricia Maine Degrave

Source: ONU, *https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/energy/*

GLOBAL PERFORMANCE OF THE SDG 7

Lagoa	74.1
Algarve	86.3
Portugal	83.8
Similar Municipalities	69.2

PROGRESS ON THE **SDG 7** PERFORMANCE BETWEEN **2020** AND **2024**
according to the evaluation criteria used in this edition

PERFORMANCE 2020-2024 | TREND

Lagoa
- 2020: 73.7
- 2021: 76.0
- 2022: 80.4
- 2023: 77.8
- 2024: 78.4

→

Algarve
- 2020: 71.5
- 2021: 74.6
- 2022: 77.9
- 2023: 76.4
- 2024: 78.1

↗

Portugal
- 2020: 73.5
- 2021: 76.5
- 2022: 78.8
- 2023: 77.2
- 2024: 79.7

↗

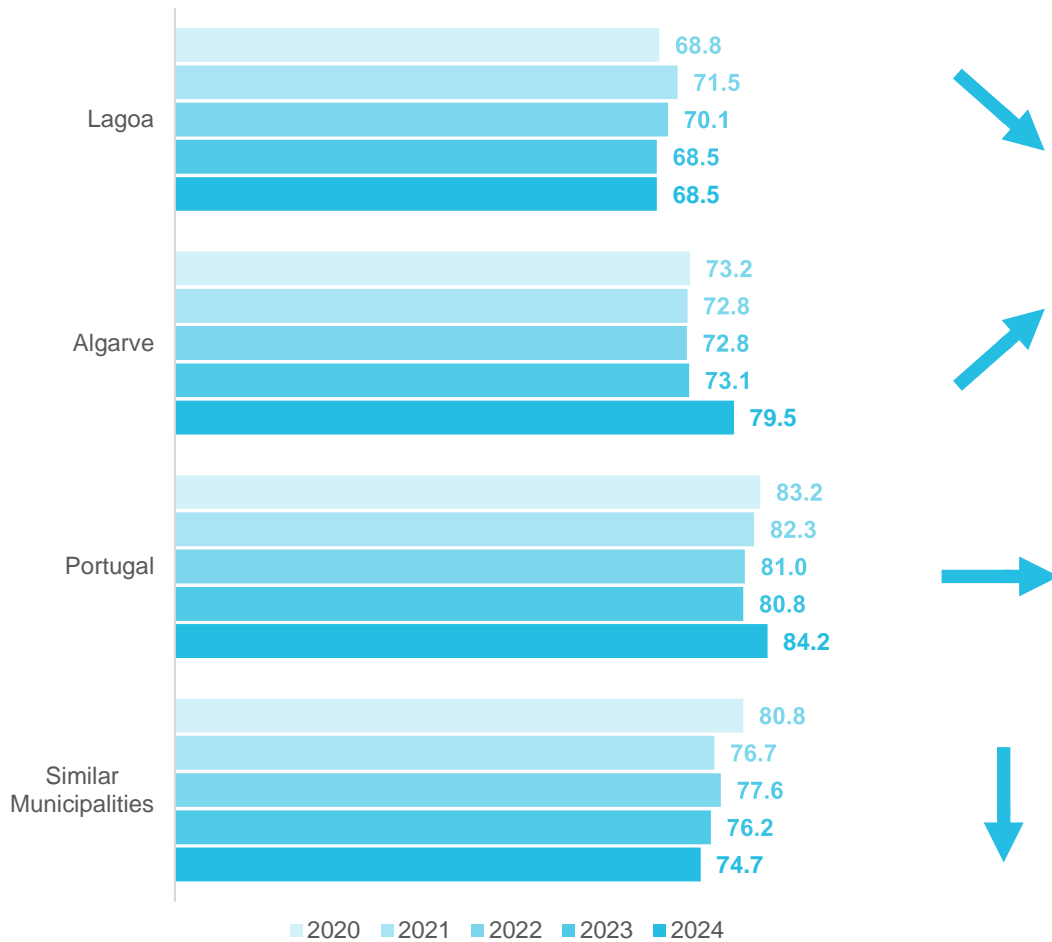### Similar Municipalities
- 2020: 68.6
- 2021: 72.5
- 2022: 75.1
- 2023: 74.2
- 2024: 77.6

↗

■ 2020 ■ 2021 ■ 2022 ■ 2023 ■ 2024

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

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

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

100%
of population with access to electricity

Indicator 7.1.2. Percentage of the population with primary access to clean fuels and technologies (%)

100%
of population with primary reliance on clean fuels
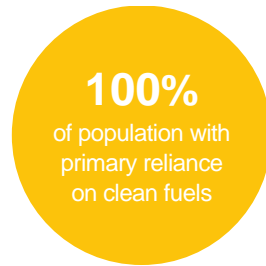
Source: United Nation (2022)

Indicator 7.1.3. Proportion of beneficiaries of the Social Energy and Natural Gas Tariff in the resident population (%)

Progression toward the 2030 objective

Proportion of beneficiaries of the Social Energy and Natural Gas Tariff in the resident population (%)
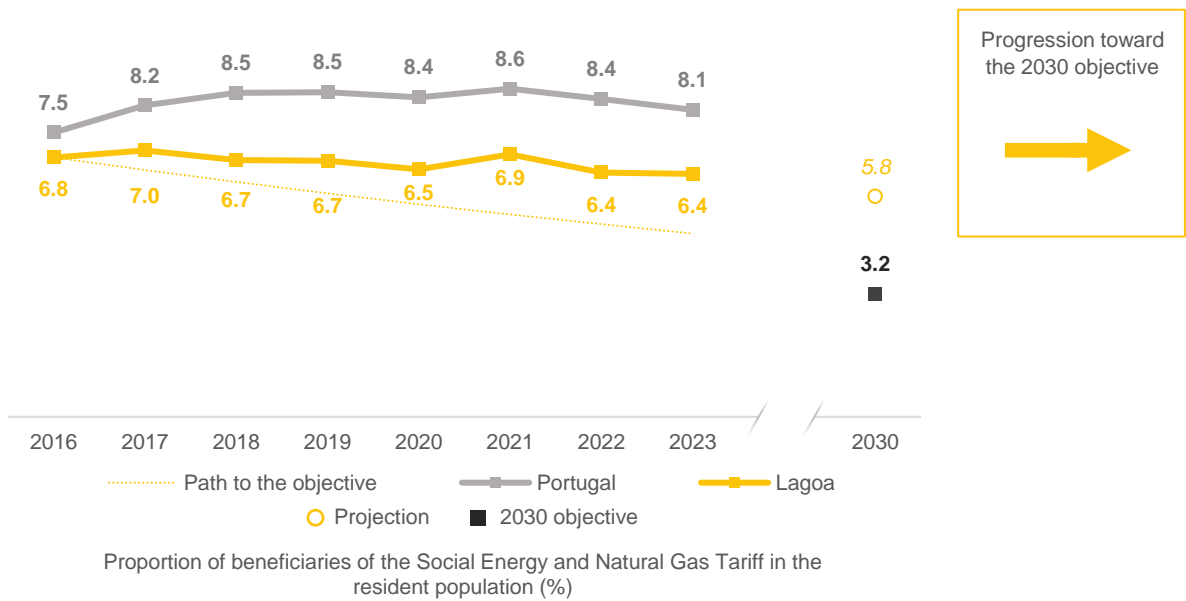
Source: DGEG (2016-2023), calculated by CESOP

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

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

Progression toward the 2030 objective

49
40.0

30.5   30.9   30.6   30.2   30.6   34.0   34.0   34.7

2015   2016   2017   2018   2019   2020   2021   2022   2030

·········· Path to the objective   ■ Portugal   ○ Projection   ■ 2030 objective

Percentage of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption (%)

Source: DGEG (2015-2022)
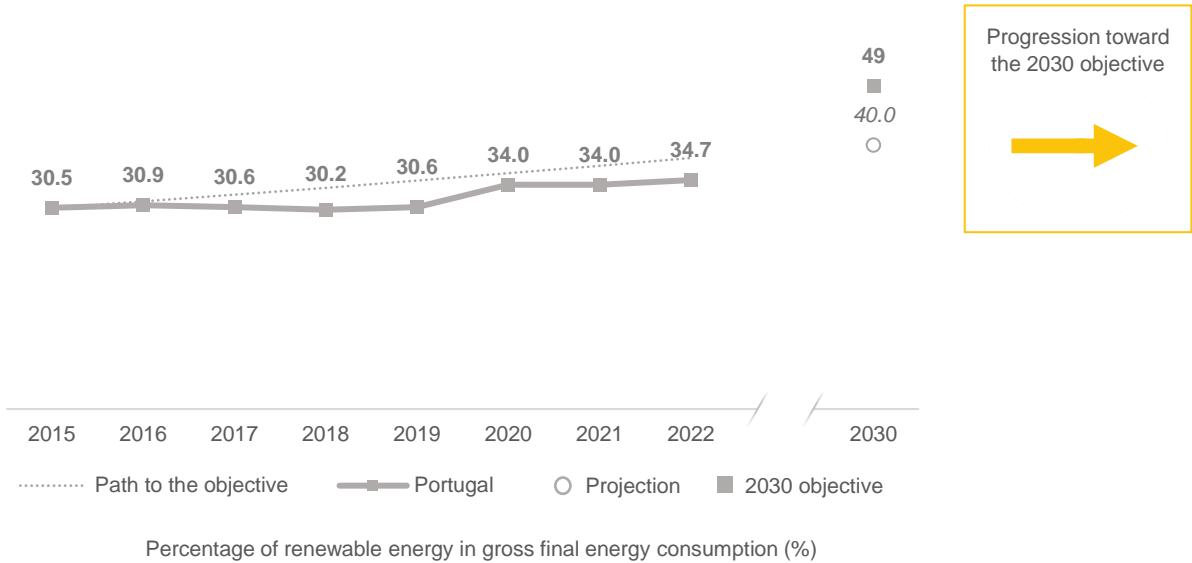
Indicator 7.2.1(b). Percentage of energy production from renewable sources in total energy production (%)

2030 OBJECTIVE ACHIEVED

✓

62.6   55.2   57.6   62.5   65.3
48.5   51.9   53.3   58.6
        45.4

2015   2016   2017   2018   2019   2020   2021   2022   2023   2030

·········· Path to the objective   ■ Portugal   ○ Projection   ■ 2030 objective

Percentage of energy production from renewable sources in total energy production (%)

Source: DGEG (2015-2023)
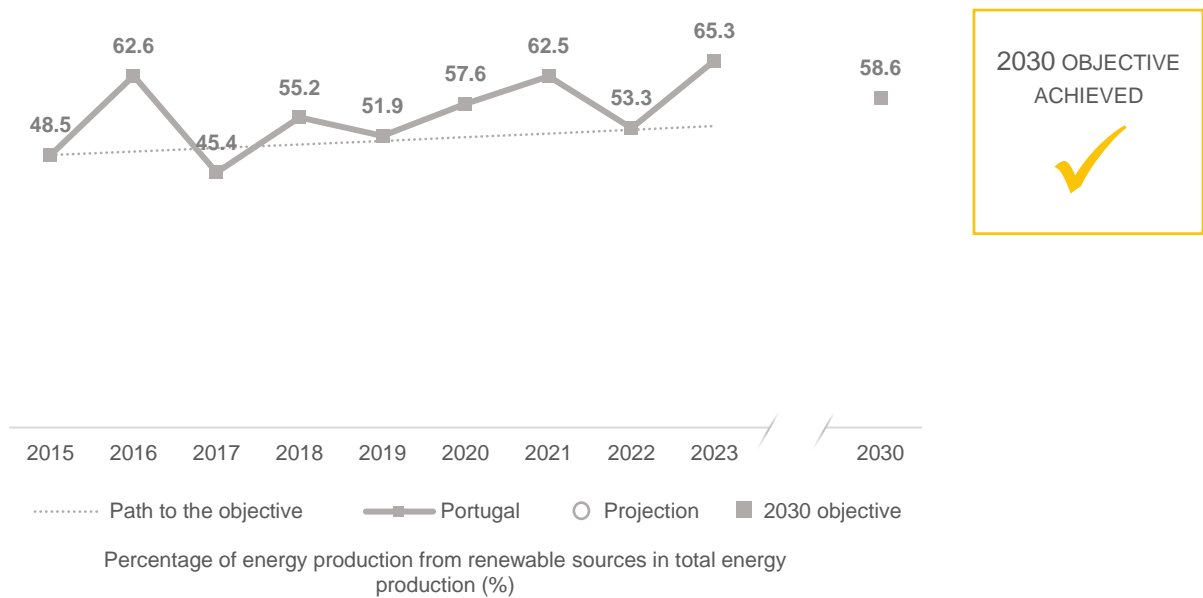
Target 7.3 | By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency

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

YES ✓

59% of Portuguese municipalities have signed the Covenant of Mayors for Climate and Energy

Source: Covenant of Mayors for Climate and Energy (2023)

Indicator 7.3.2. Domestic electricity consumption per inhabitant (kWh/inhab.)

Progression toward the 2030 objective

Domestic electricity consumption per inhabitant (kWh/inhab.)
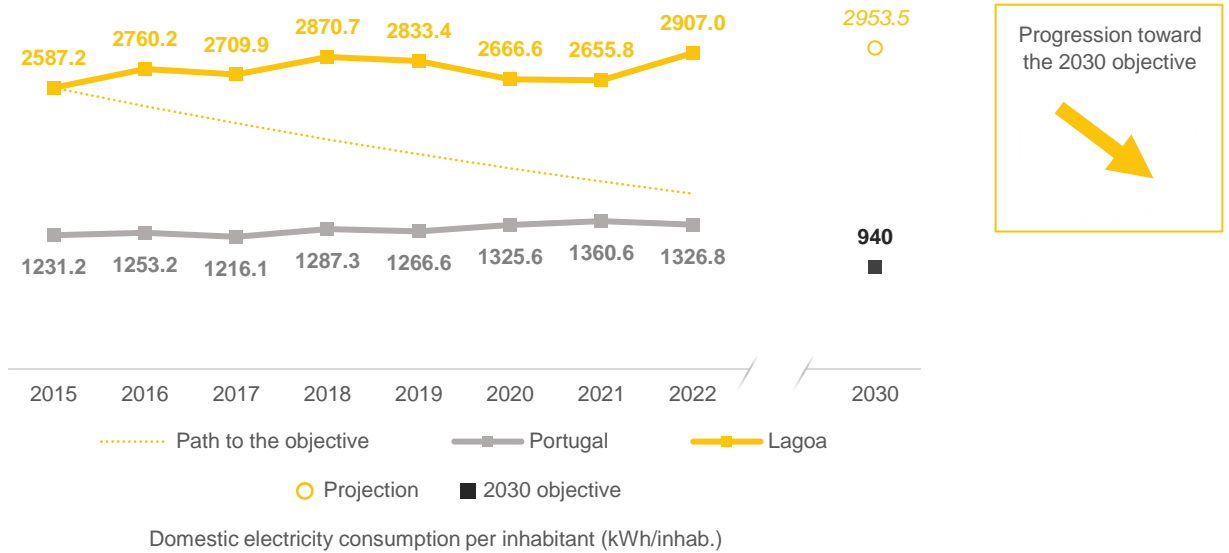
Source: INE (2015-2022)

Indicator 7.3.3. Electricity consumption for street lighting and interior lighting of state buildings (kWh)

2030 OBJECTIVE ACHIEVED ✓

Electricity consumption for street lighting and interior lighting of state buildings (kWh) - **Municipality**

Source: INE (2015-2022)

Electricity consumption for street lighting and interior lighting of state buildings (kWh) - **Portugal**
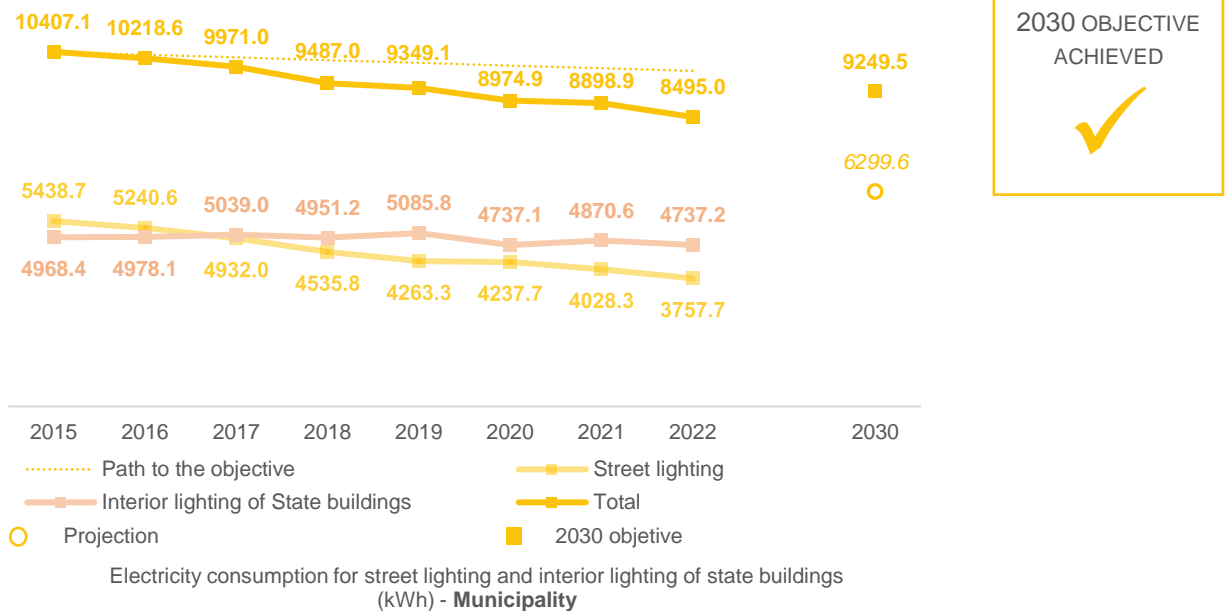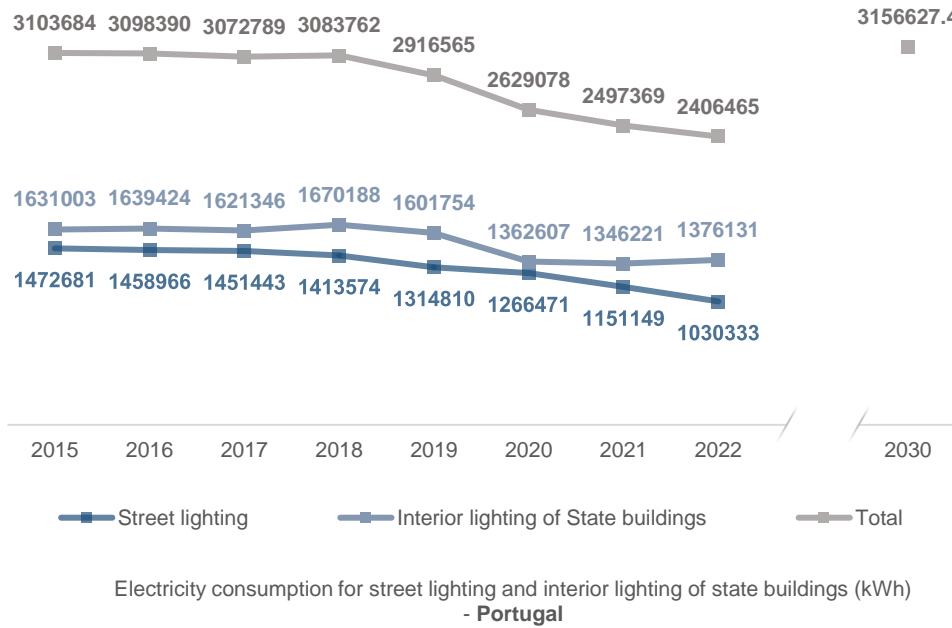
Source: INE (2015-2022)

Indicator 7.3.4. Proportion of buildings with energy certification classes A to C relative to the total buildings issued certification in the year (%)

Progression toward the 2030 objective

Proportion of buildings with energy certification classes A to C relative to the total buildings issued certification in the year (%)
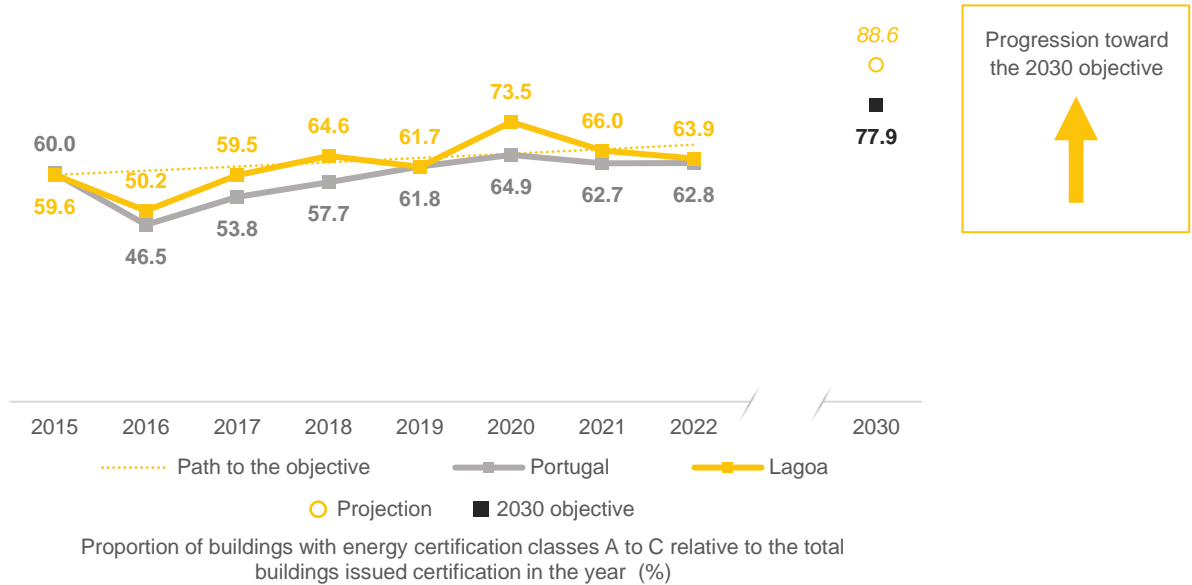
Source: SCE (2015-2022)

SDG 8

DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

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

Imagem de StockSnap

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: ONU, *https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/economic-growth/*

GLOBAL PERFORMANCE OF THE SDG 8

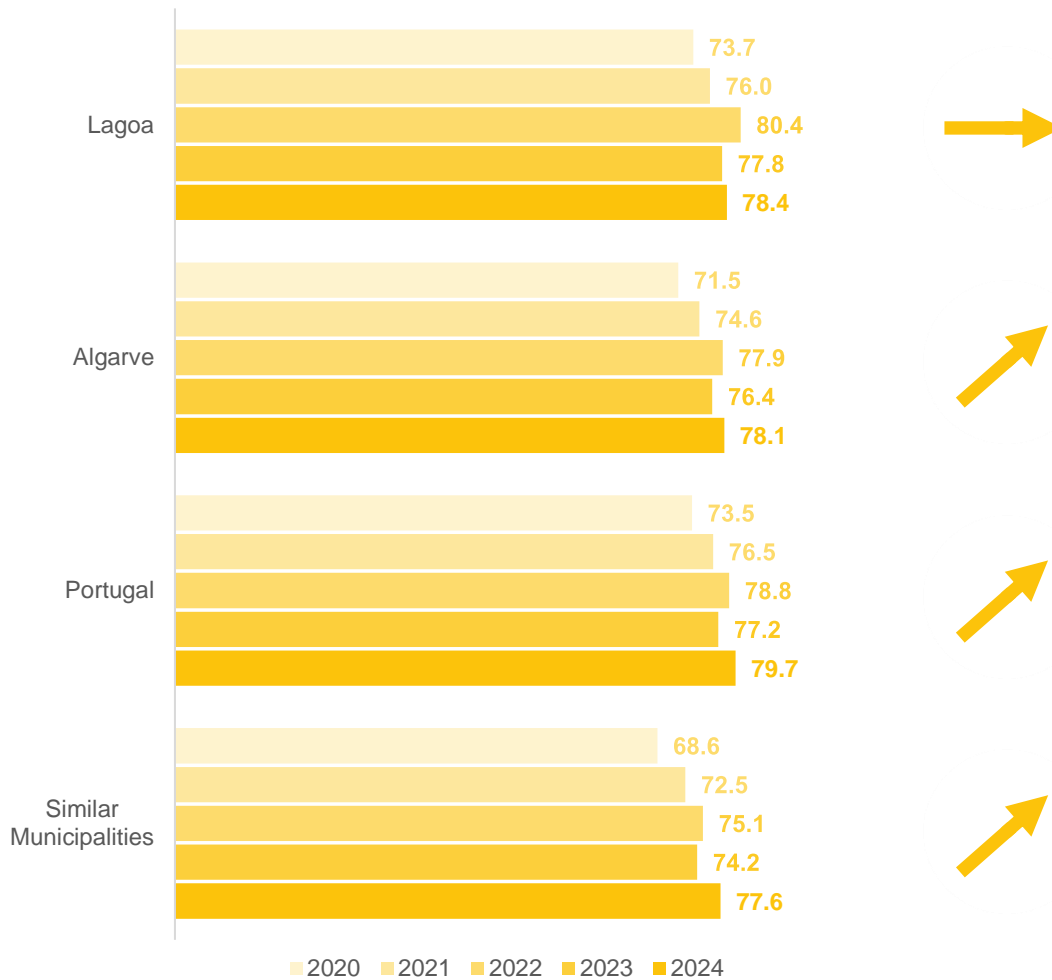|	
Lagoa	73.5
Algarve	68.0
Portugal	64.2
Similar Municipalities	60.0
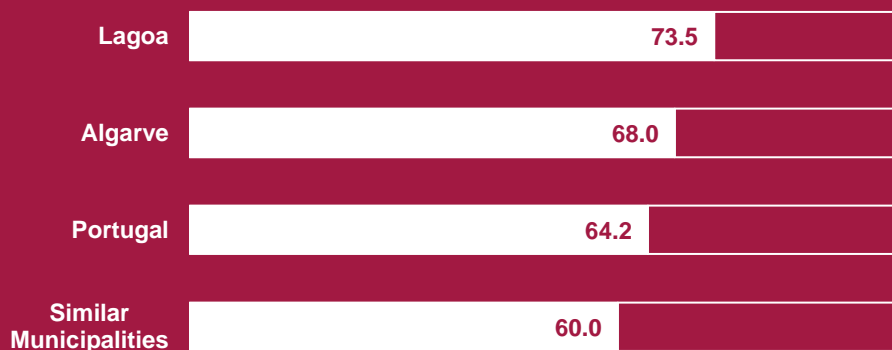
PROGRESS ON THE **SDG 8** PERFORMANCE BETWEEN **2020** AND **2024**
according to the evaluation criteria used in this edition

PERFORMANCE 2020-2024	TREND

Lagoa
- 66.7
- 63.4
- 55.7
- 62.2
- 73.5

→

Algarve
- 66.0
- 61.0
- 56.2
- 62.3
- 68.0

→

Portugal
- 60.4
- 59.2
- 54.5
- 59.1
- 64.2

→

Similar Municipalities
- 56.1
- 58.3
- 53.9
- 56.4
- 60.0

→

■ 2020 ■ 2021 ■ 2022 ■ 2023 ■ 2024

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

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 8.1.2. Purchasing Power Index per capita
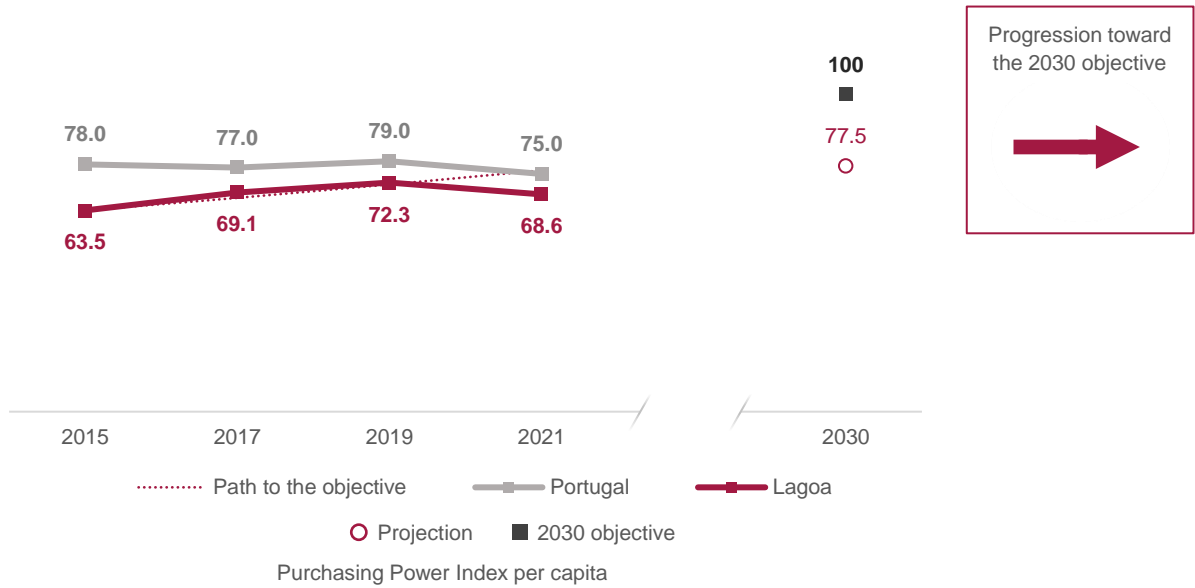
Progression toward the 2030 objective

78.0	77.0	79.0	75.0
63.5	69.1	72.3	68.6

100

77.5

| 2015 | 2017 | 2019 | 2021 | 2030 |

·········· Path to the objective ■ Portugal ■ Lagoa

O Projection ■ 2030 objective

Purchasing Power Index per capita

Source: INE (2015-2021), 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. Survival rate (%) of businesses born two years ago

74.6

Progression toward the 2030 objective

| 60.6 | 66.2 | 71.1 | 65.5 | 62.5 | 63.1 | 59.7 | 63.2 |
| 58.2 | 55.6 | 56.7 | 56.1 | 54.3 | 58.4 | 57.2 | 59.0 |

60.6

O

| 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2030 |

·········· Path to the objective ■ Portugal ■ Lagoa

O Projection ■ 2030 objective

Survival rate (%) of businesses born two years ago
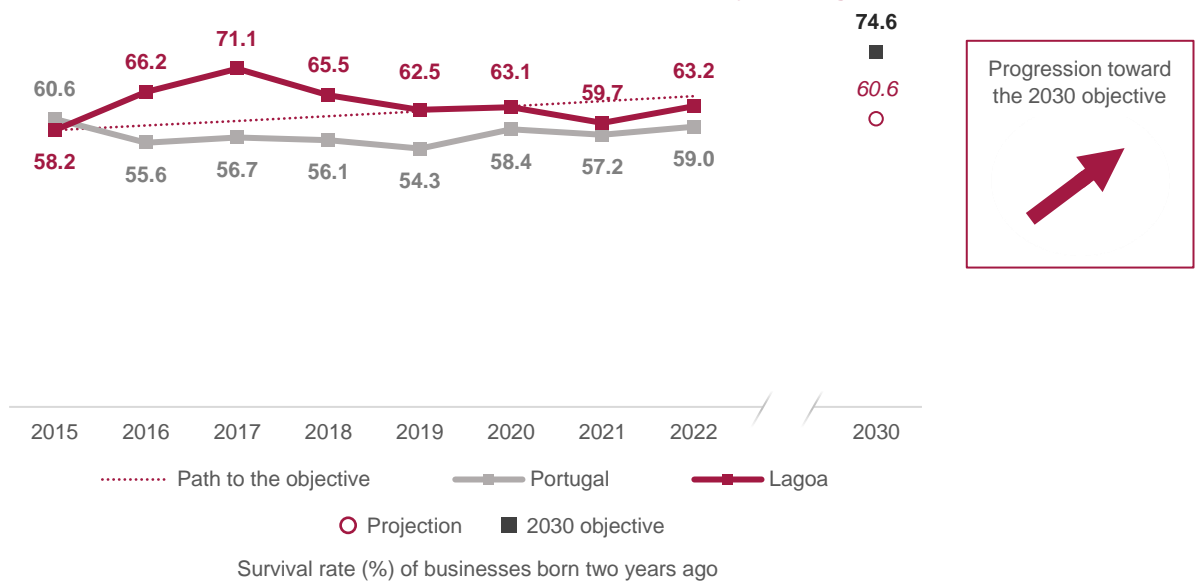
Source: INE (2015-2022)

Indicator 8.3.2(a). Ratio of businesses born to businesses dissolved

Ratio of businesses born to businesses dissolved

- - - - - - Path to the objective   ━■━ Portugal   ━■━ Lagoa
○ Projection   ■ 2030 objective

Progression toward the 2030 objective
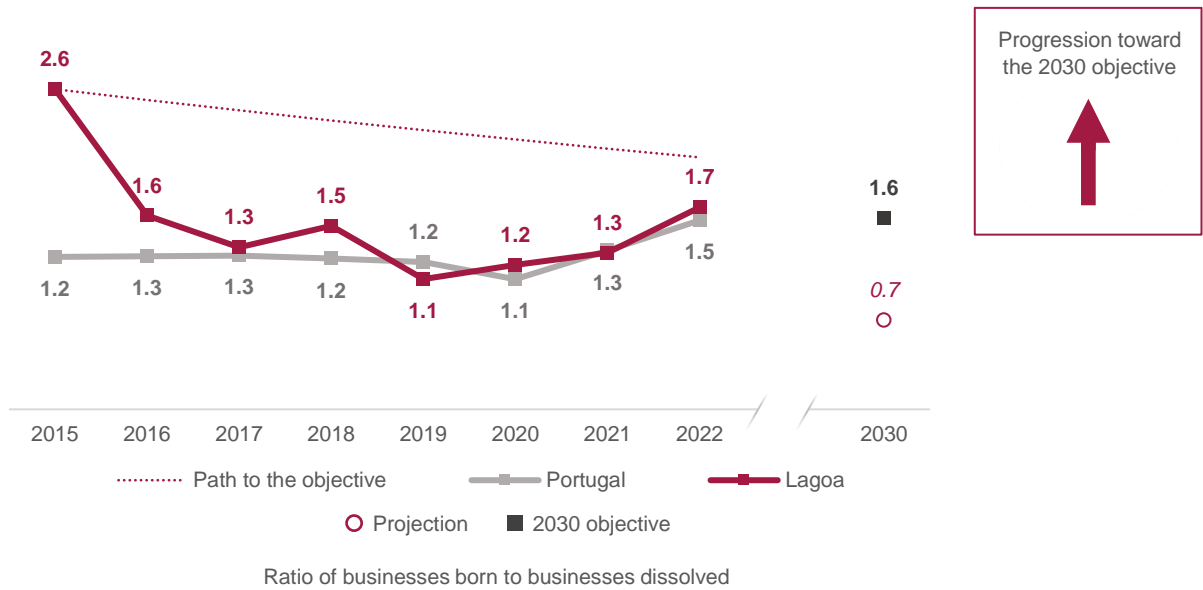
Source: INE (2015-2022), calculated by CESOP

Indicator 8.3.2(b). Evolution of the number of establishments (%)

━■━ Portugal   ━■━ Lagoa
○ Projection   ■ 2030 objective

Evolution of the number of establishments (%)

2030 OBJECTIVE ACHIEVED
✓
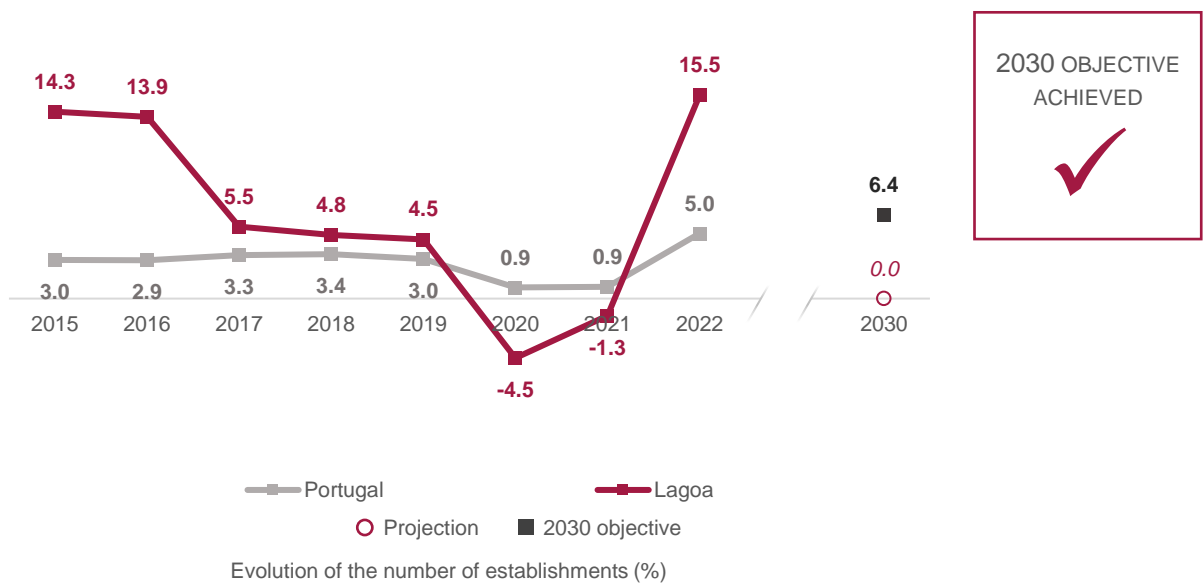
Source: INE (2015-2022), calculated by CESOP

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 earnings (€)

Progression toward the 2030 objective

Average monthly earnings (€)
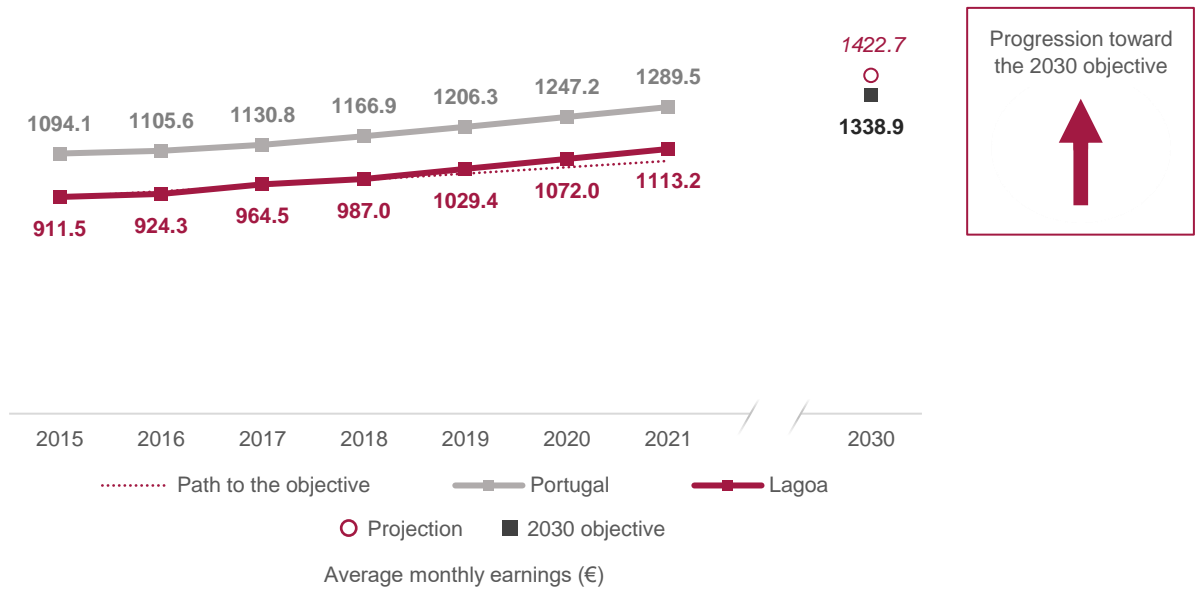
Source: INE (2015-2021)

Indicator 8.5.1(b). Gender pay gap in the employed population (%)

Progression toward the 2030 objective

Gender pay gap in the employed population (%)

Source: INE (2015-2021)

83
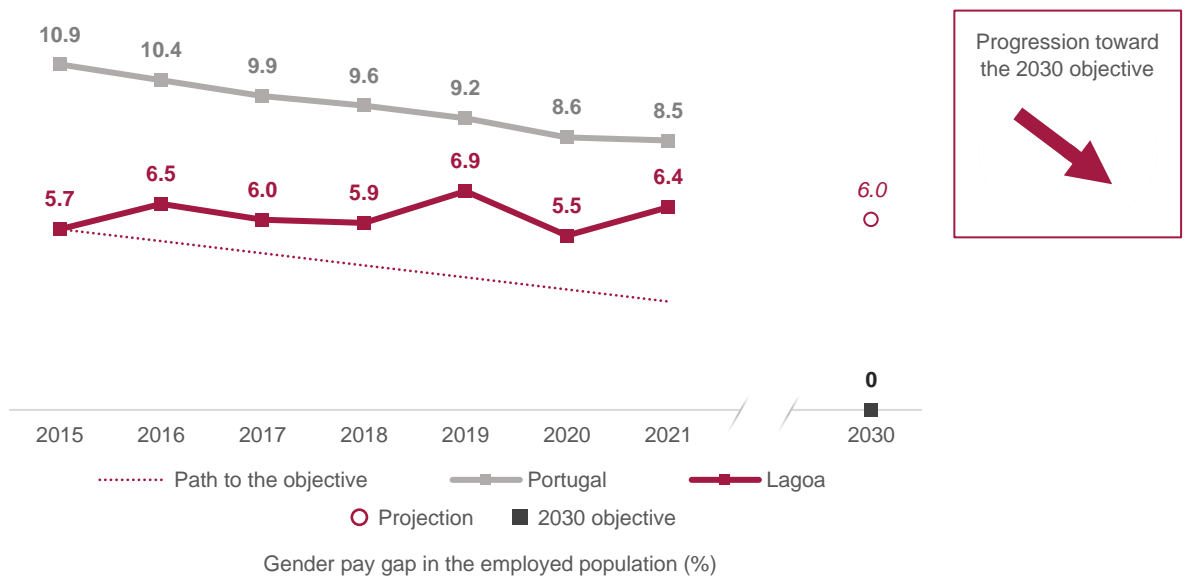
Indicator 8.5.2(a). Estimated unemployment rate (%)

2030 OBJECTIVE ACHIEVED

✓

Estimated unemployment rate (%)

.... Path to the objective   ■— Portugal   ■— Lagoa

○ Projection   ■ 2030 objective
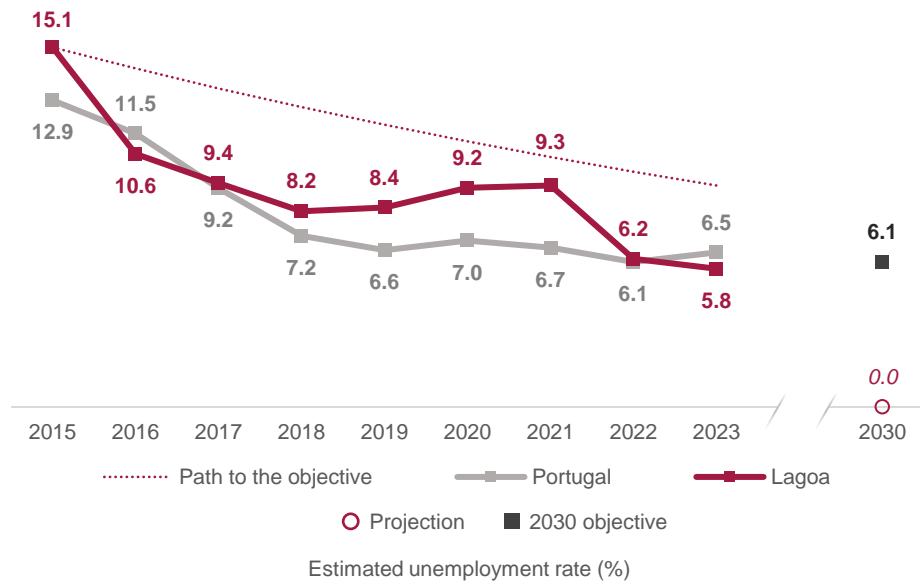
Source: Pordata (2015-2023), calculated by CESOP

Indicator 8.5.2(b). Proportion of the population registered as long-term unemployed (%)

Progression toward the 2030 objective

↑

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

.... Path to the objective   ■— Portugal   ■— Lagoa

○ Projection   ■ 2030 objective

Source: Pordata (2015-2023), calculated by CESOP

84
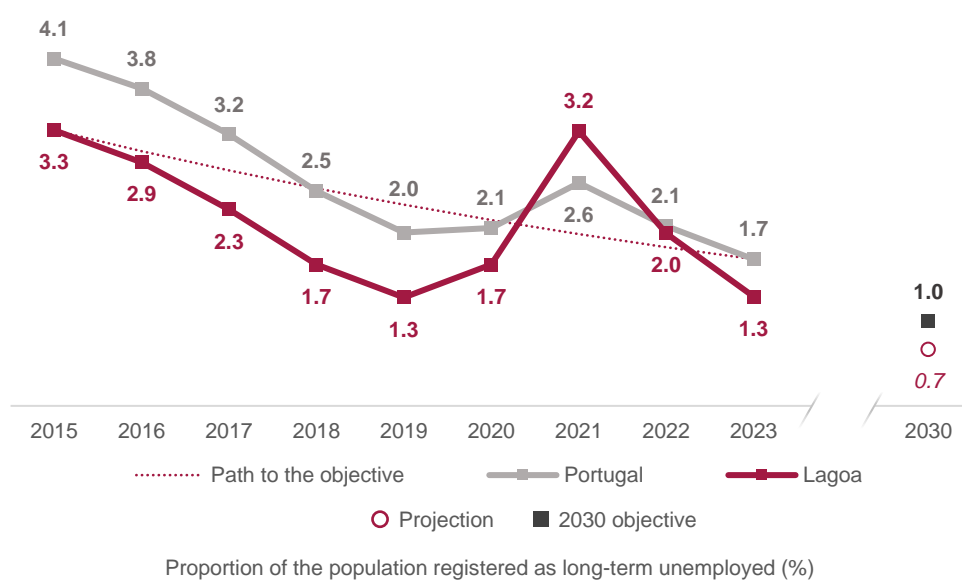
Indicator 8.5.3(a). Proportion of employees who changed company relative to total employment (%)

19.4
○

14.0

11.4   **13.0**   **11.4**

10.2   **10.6**
7.5   **9.7**

3.4
■

Progression toward the 2030 objective
↓

2018   2019   2020   2021   2030

·········· Path to the objective   —■— Portugal   —■— Lagoa

○ Projection   ■ 2030 objective

Proportion of employees who changed company relative to total employment (%)
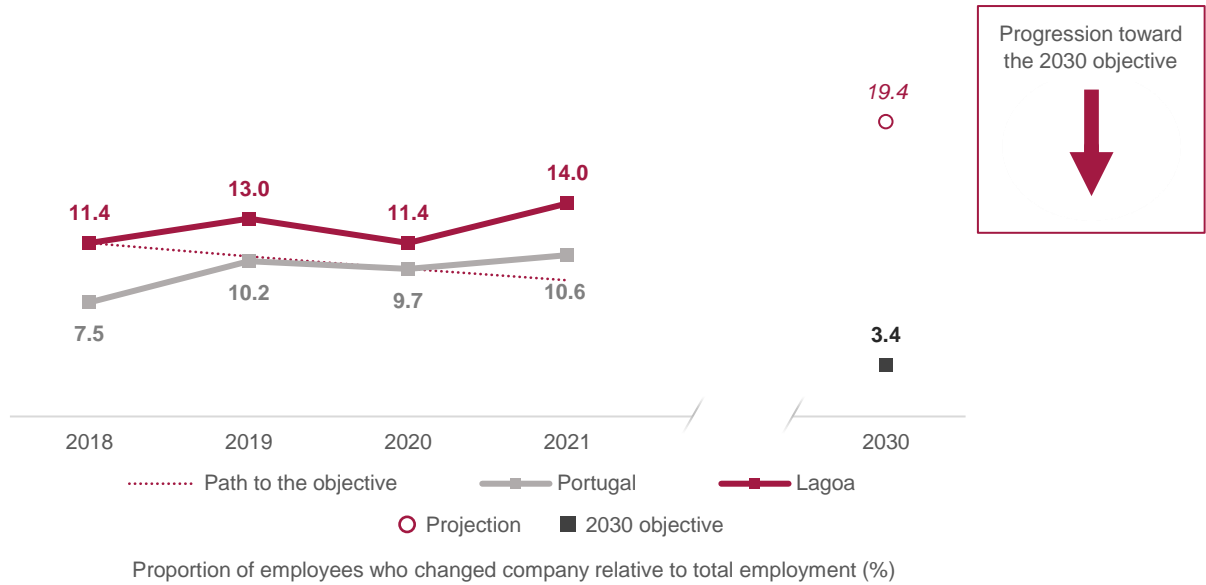
Source: INE (2018-2021)

Indicator 8.5.3(b). Proportion of employees with permanent employment contracts (%)

80.0
■

68.2 **66.9** **64.1** **63.7** **63.9** **67.7** **68.5** **68.5**

45.9
○

48.6 **45.6** **44.3** **41.3** **41.6** **49.0** **47.9** **45.3**

Progression toward the 2030 objective
↘

2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 2020 2021 2022   2030

·········· Path to the objective   —■— Portugal   —■— Lagoa

○ Projection   ■ 2030 objective

Proportion of employees with permanent employment contracts (%)
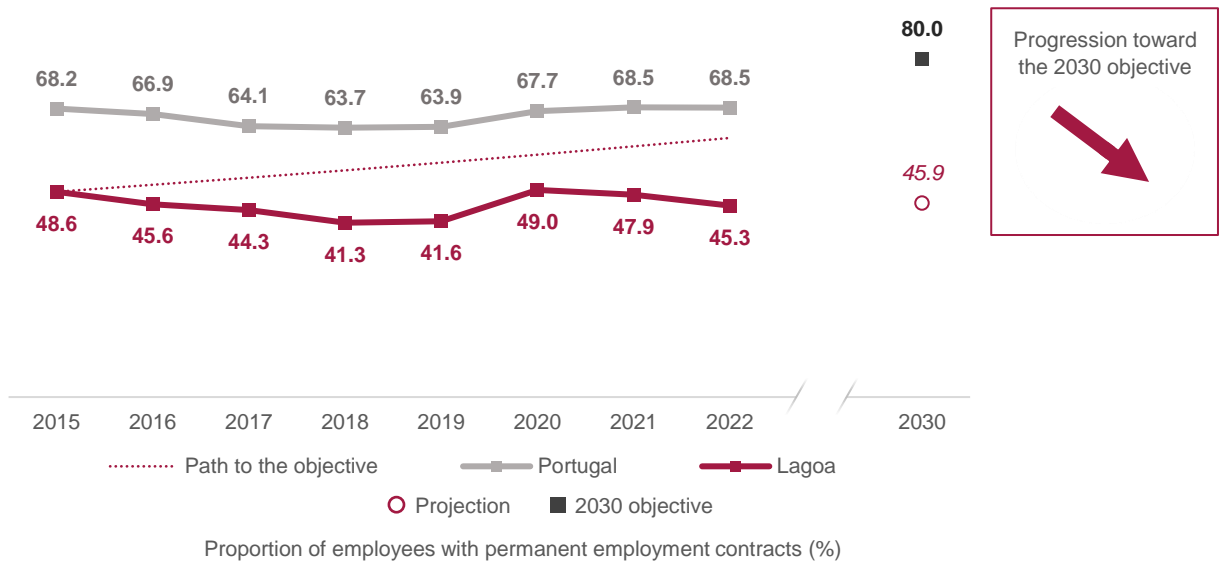
Source: DGT (2015-2022)

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 old) registered as unemployed (%)

Proportion of young people (15-24 years old) registered as unemployed (%)
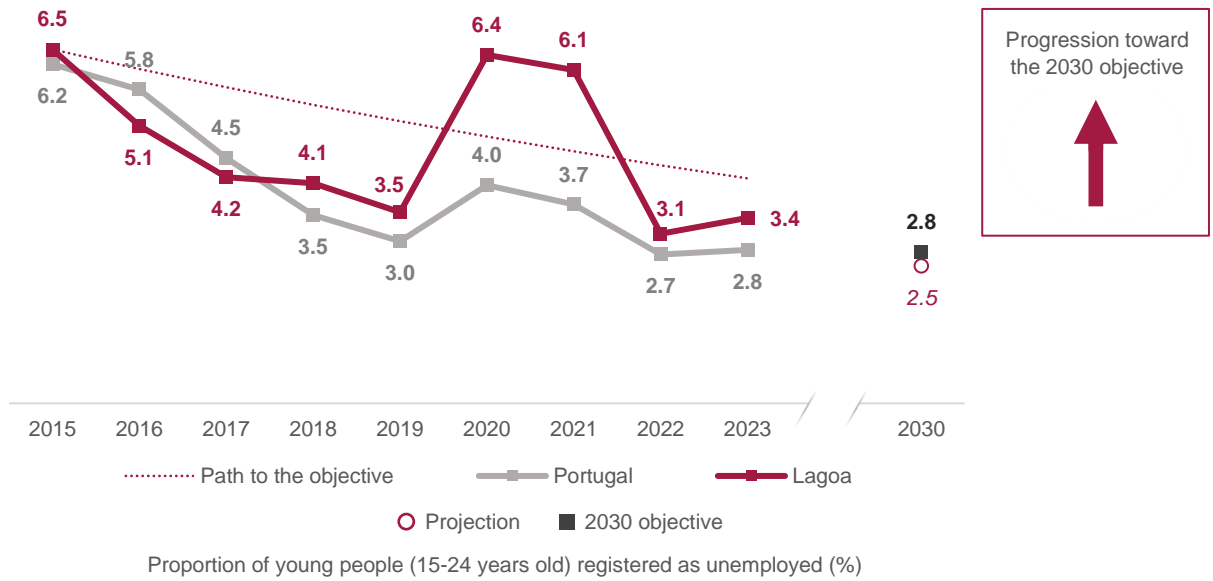
Source: Pordata (2015-2023), calculated by CESOP

Target 8.8 | Protect labor 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 declared work-related accidents per workforce, by type of accident (%)

Progression toward the 2030 objective

Path to the objective
Portugal
Lagoa
Projection
2030 objective

Proportion of declared work-related accidents per workforce (%)

Fatal accidents (nº)
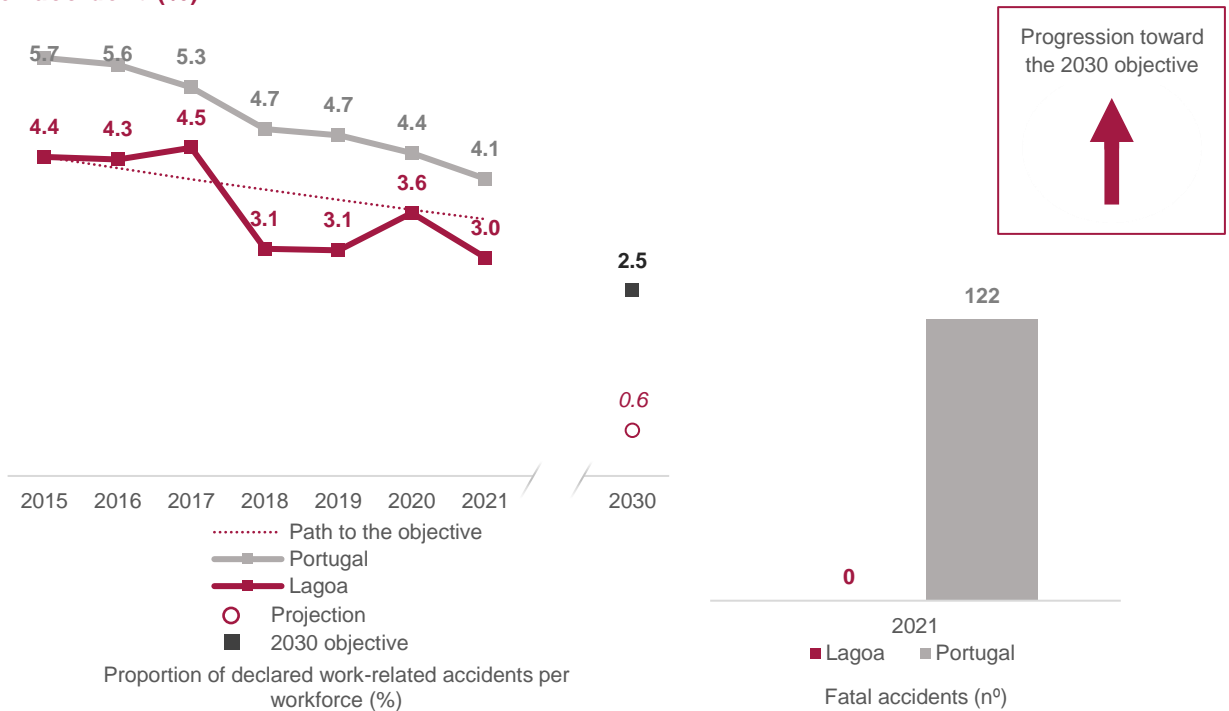
Source: GEP/MTSSS (2015-2021), calculated by CESOP

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). Proportion of tourism sector GVA in total GVA (%)

Progression toward the 2030 objective

Path to the objective   Portugal   Lagoa
Projection   2030 objective

Proportion of tourism sector GVA in total GVA (%)
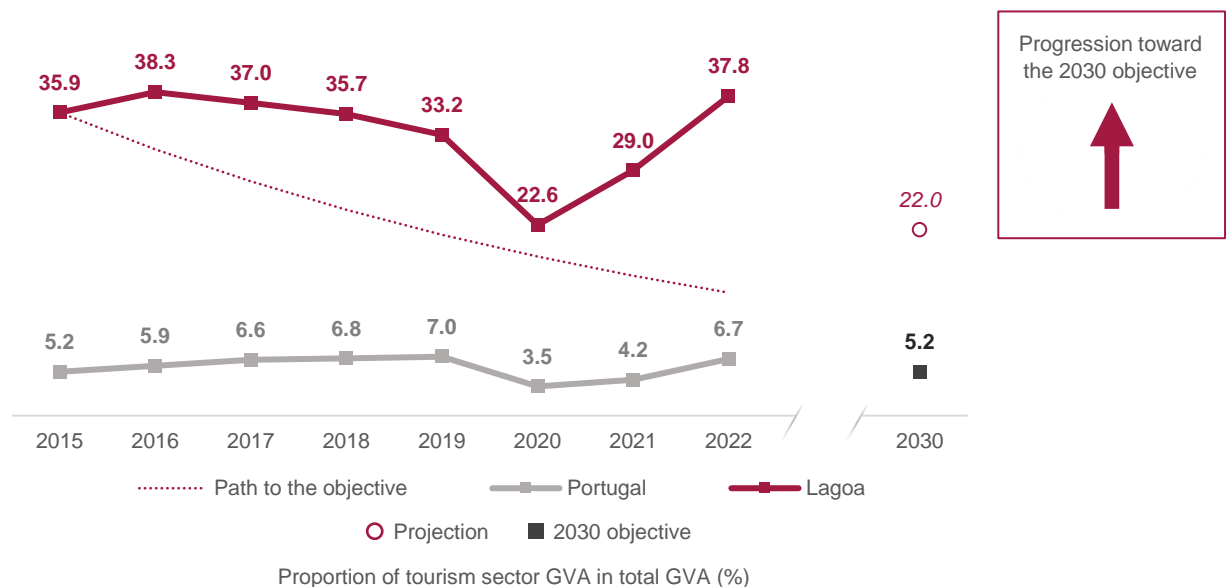
Source: INE (2015-2022), calculated by CESOP

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

Progression toward the 2030 objective

Year	Lagoa	Portugal
2015	10.1	0.4
2016	18.4	10.7
2017	21.6	15.9
2018	19.8	16.1
2019	13.7	14.9
2020	-11.9	-10.3
2021	-3.4	-6.8
2022	10.1	6.7
2030	15.5	

Projection -37.0

··········· Path to the objective ▬■▬ Portugal ▬■▬ Lagoa

○ Projection ■ 2030 objective

Average annual variation rate of GVA generated by tourism (%)
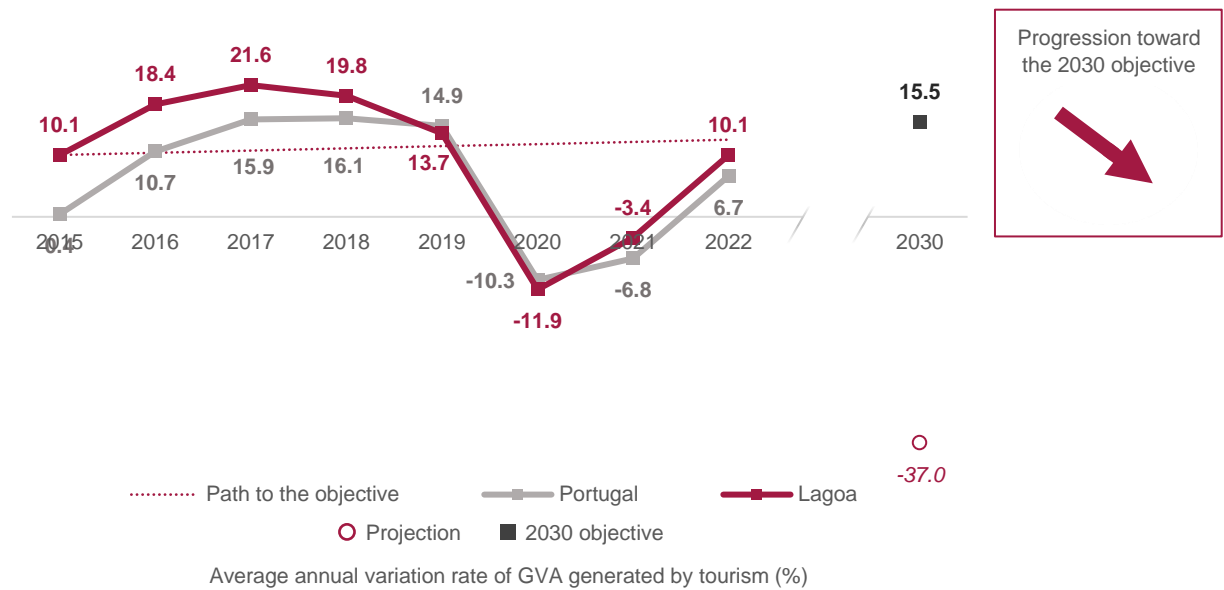
Source: INE (2011/2015-2018/2022), calculated by CESOP

Indicator 8.9.2. Proportion of tourism enterprises with environmental certification (%)

	2022
Lagoa	2.0
2030 Objetivo	3.7

■ Lagoa ■ 2030 Objetive

Proportion of tourism enterprises with environmental certification (%)
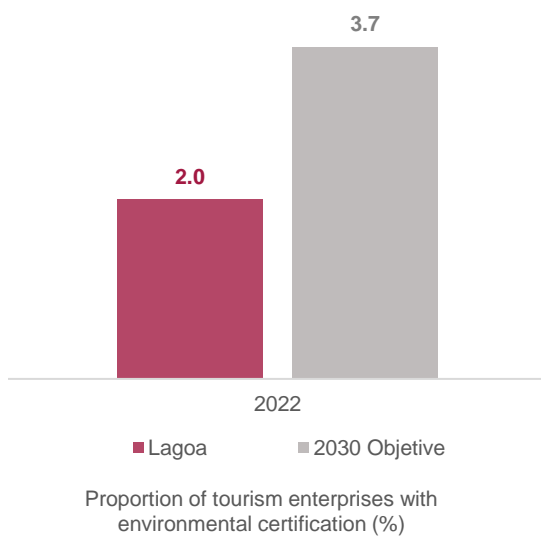
Source: RNT (2022), calculated by CESOP

Indicator 8.9.3. Awarded for sustainable tourism prizes

SIM ✓

32% of Portuguese municipalities have received at least one sustainable tourism award

Source: ABAE/Sustainable Destinations (2022), 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

Other monetary intermediation establishments per 10,000 inhabitants
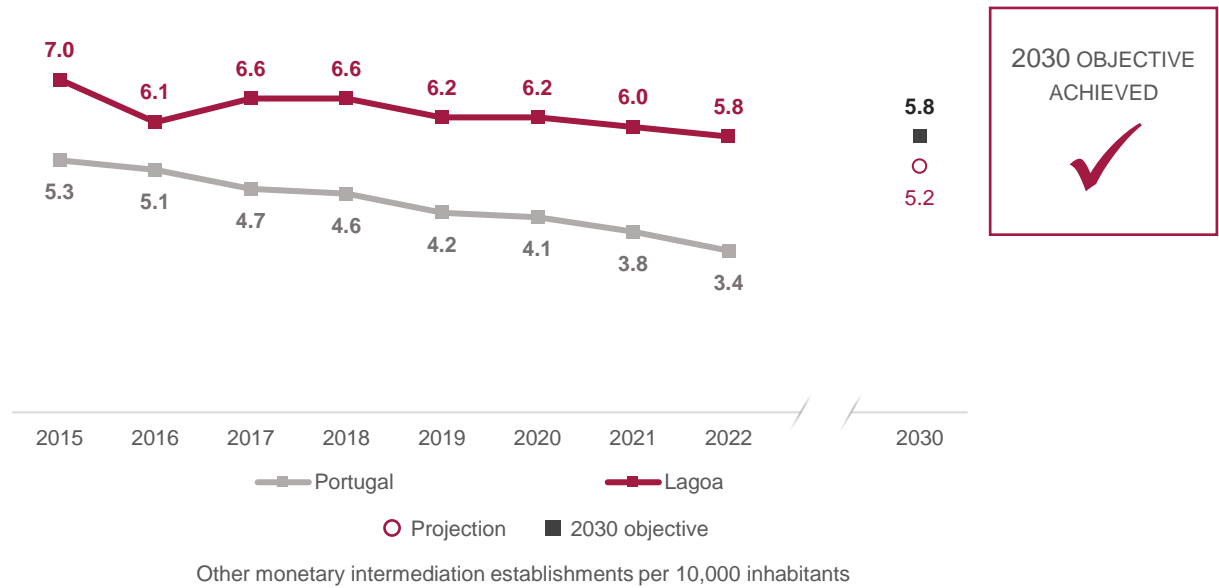
Source: INE (2015-2022)

Indicator 8.10.1(b). ATMs per 10,000 inhabitants

ATMs per 10,000 inhabitants
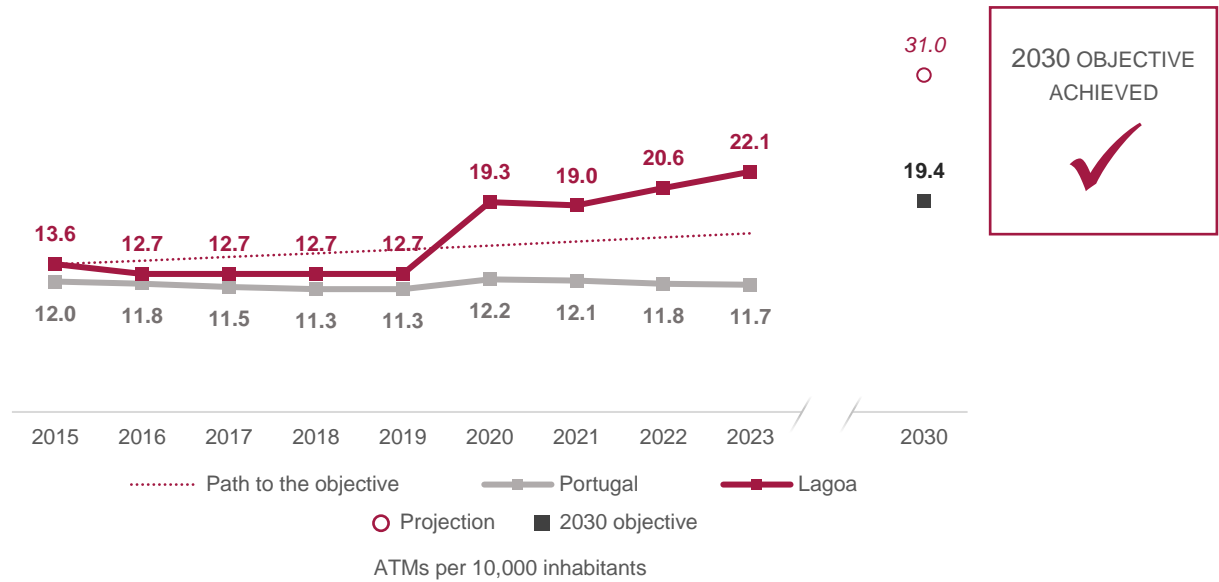
Source: INE (2015-2023)

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: ONU, https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment//infrastructure-industrialization/

GLOBAL PERFORMANCE OF THE SDG 9

Lagoa	62.5
Algarve	63.1
Portugal	81.1
Similar Municipalities	57.9
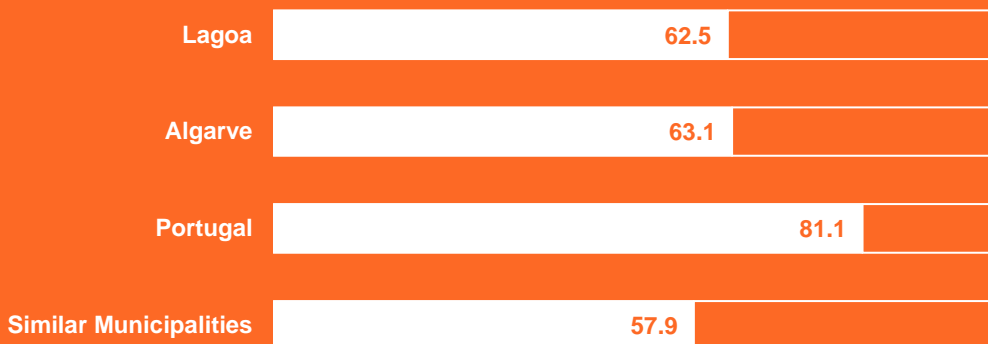
PROGRESS ON THE **SDG 9** PERFORMANCE BETWEEN **2020 E 2024**

according to the evaluation criteria used in this edition

PERFORMANCE 2020-2024	TREND

Lagoa
- 38.7
- 40.1
- 39.7
- 41.5
- 62.5

↑

Algarve
- 39.1
- 40.7
- 40.5
- 42.5
- 63.1

↑

Portugal
- 45.6
- 46.1
- 46.7
- 57.3
- 81.1

↑

Similar Municipalities
- 39.6
- 41.7
- 41.9
- 43.7
- 57.9

↑

■ 2020 ■ 2021 ■ 2022 ■ 2023 ■ 2024

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

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. Gross value added of manufacturing per workforce (€)

Gross value added of manufacturing per workforce (€))
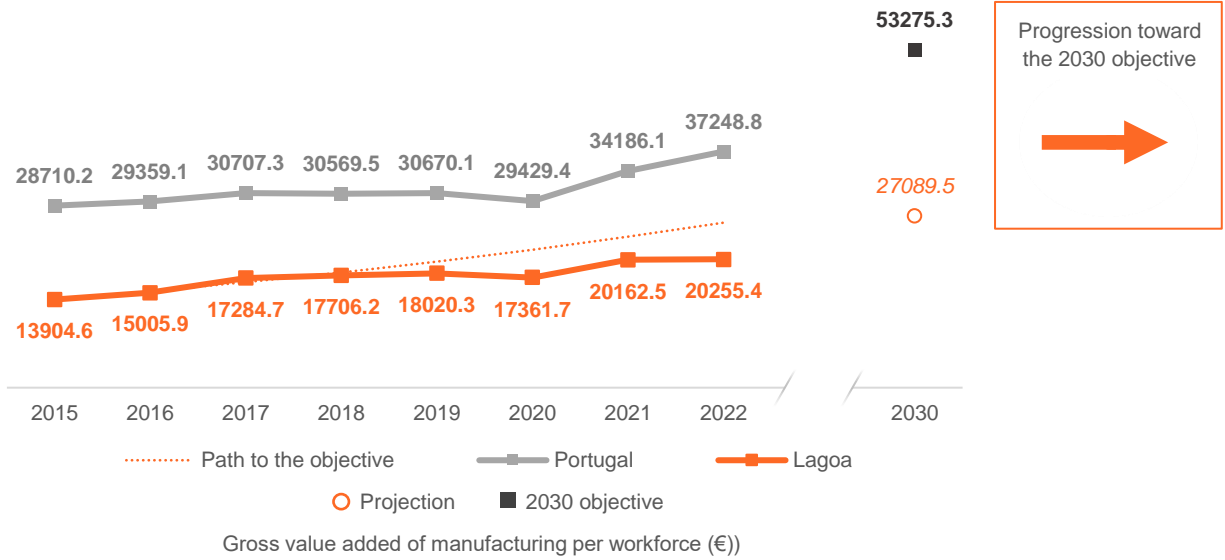
Source: INE (2015-2022), calculated by CESOP

Indicator 9.2.2. Workforce in manufacturing as a percentage of total (%)[9]

Workforce in manufacturing as a percentage of total (%)
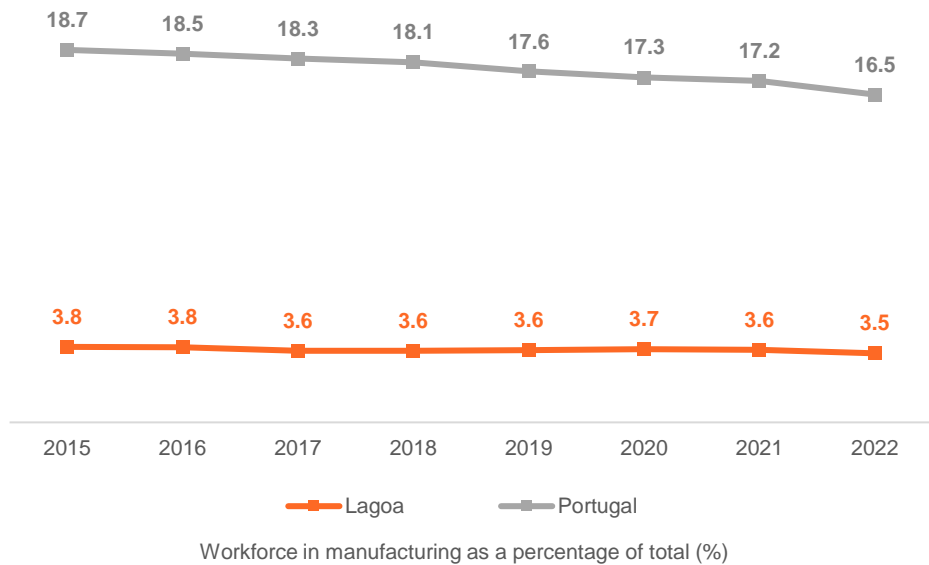
Source: INE (2015-2022), calculated by CESOP

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9 Indicator 9.2.2 is purely an informative indicator and does not contribute to the scoring of SDG 9

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 municipal enterprises (Kg CO2/€)

Progression toward the 2030 objective

CO2 emissions per unit of GVA of municipal enterprises (Kg CO2/€)
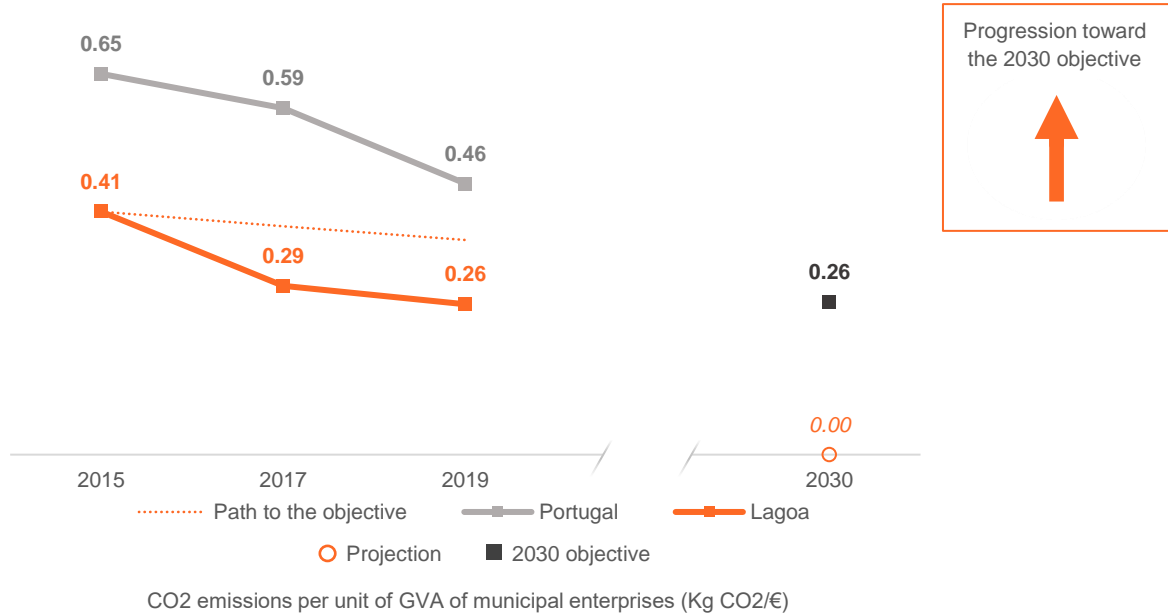
Source: APA/INE (2015-2019), calculated by CESOP

Indicator 9.4.2. CO2 emissions per municipal area (t/km²)

Progression toward the 2030 objective

CO2 emissions per municipal area (t/km²)
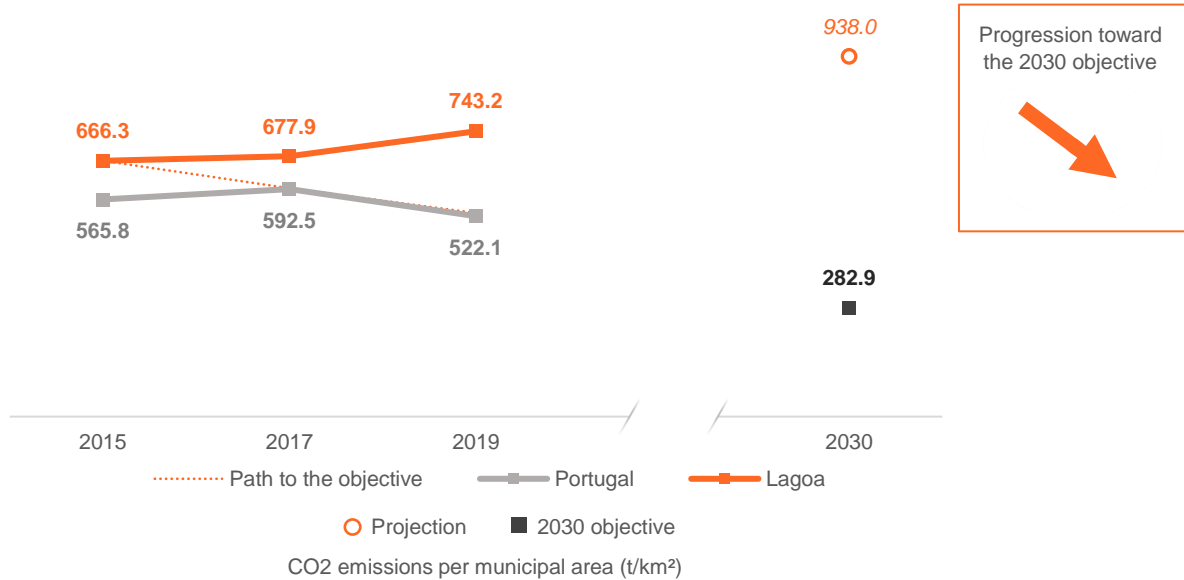
Source: APA/INE (2015-2019), calculated by CESOP

Target 9.c | Significantly increase access to information and communications technology and strive to provide universal and affordable access to the Internet in least developed countries by 2020

Indicator 9.c.1. Mobile broadband speed (Mbps)

Progression toward the 2030 objective

Mobile broadband speed (Mbps)
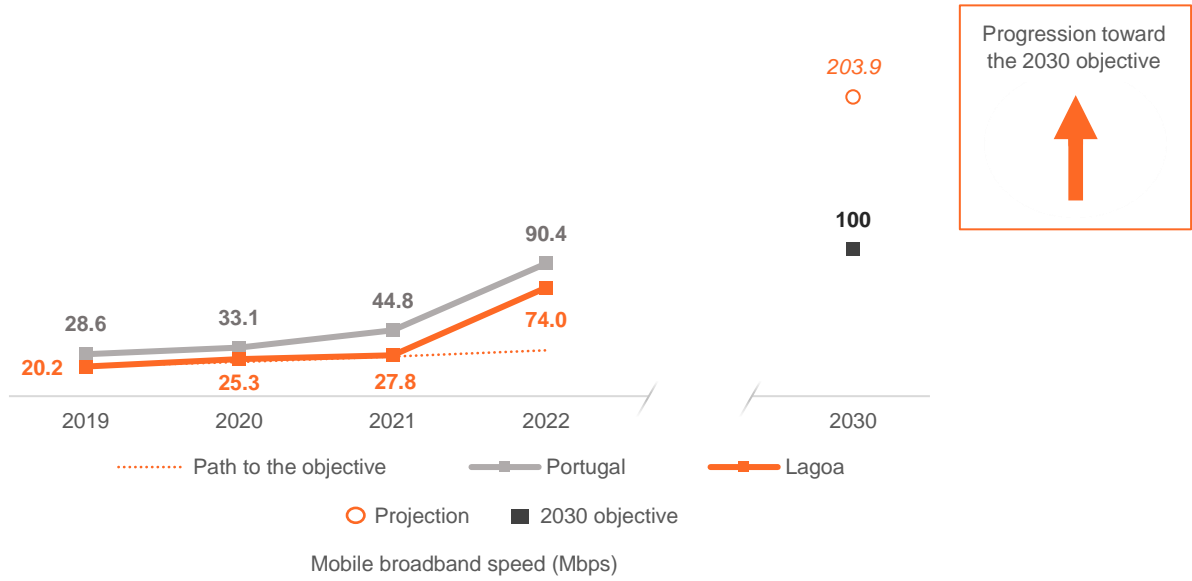
Source: JRC (2019-2022)

SDG 10

REDUCED INEQUALITIES

REDUCE 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: ONU, *https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/inequality/*

Photo by Stefan Schranz

GLOBAL PERFORMANCE OF THE SDG 10

Lagoa	64.4
Algarve	57.6
Portugal	55.1
Similar Municipalities	64.5
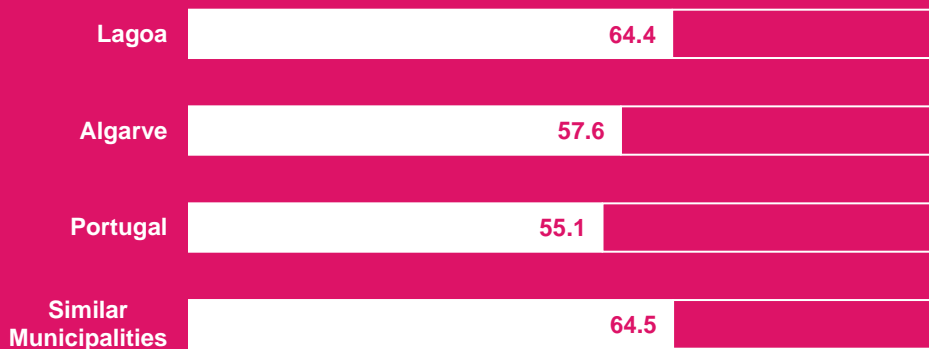
PROGRESS ON THE SDG 10 PERFORMANCE BETWEEN 2020 E 2024
according to the evaluation criteria used in this edition

PERFORMANCE 2020-2024 | TREND

Lagoa
- 71.9
- 73.0
- 69.7
- 66.8
- 64.4

Algarve
- 63.3
- 63.6
- 62.8
- 59.9
- 57.6

Portugal
- 51.0
- 53.2
- 55.5
- 55.6
- 55.1

Similar Municipalities
- 54.3
- 56.9
- 65.1
- 65.5
- 64.5

■ 2020 ■ 2021 ■ 2022 ■ 2023 ■ 2024

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 objectives, and progress is sufficient to achieve them
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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
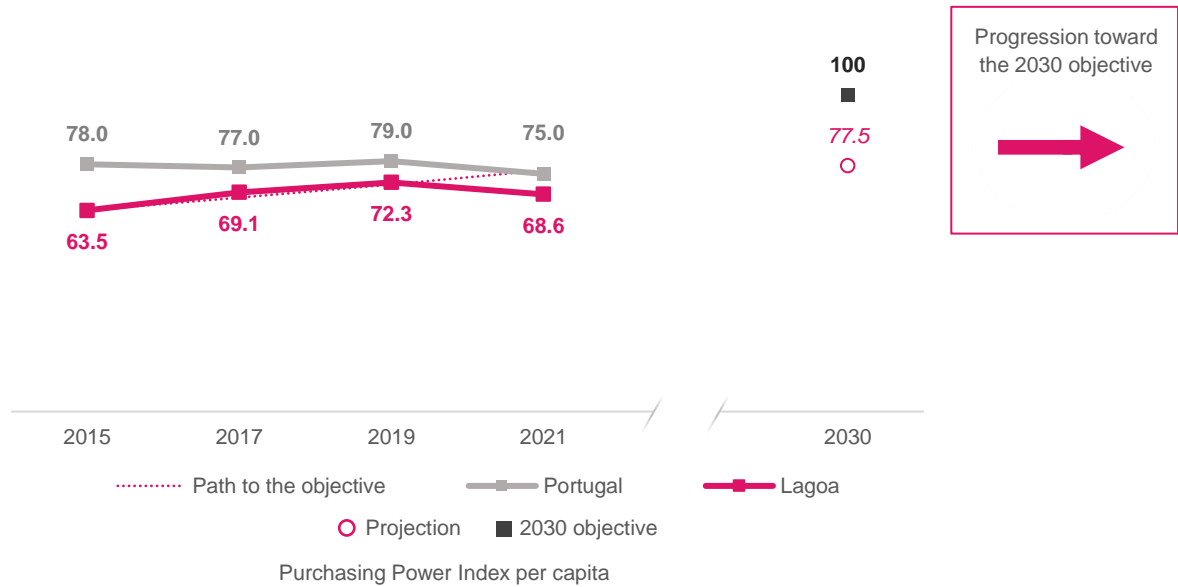
Purchasing Power Index per capita

Source: INE (2015-2021), 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 declared gross income minus IRS deducted per tax household (%)

Gini coefficient of declared gross income minus IRS deducted per tax household (%)

Source: INE (2015-2022)
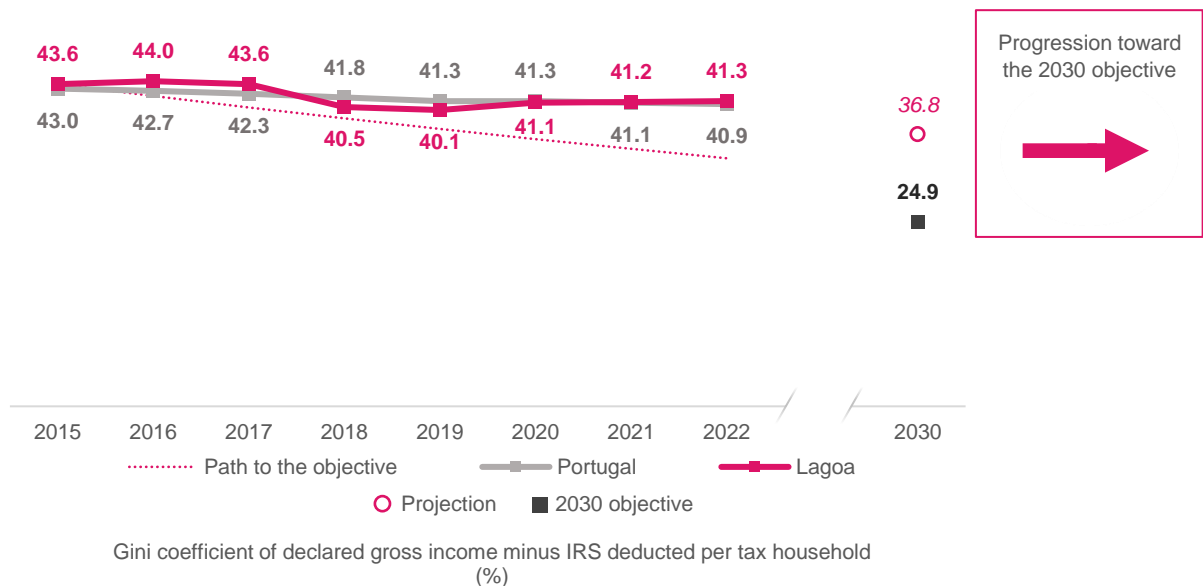
Indicator 10.1.3. Ratio between the average disposable income of tax households in the highest and lowest quintiles

Ratio between the average disposable income of tax households in the highest and lowest quintiles
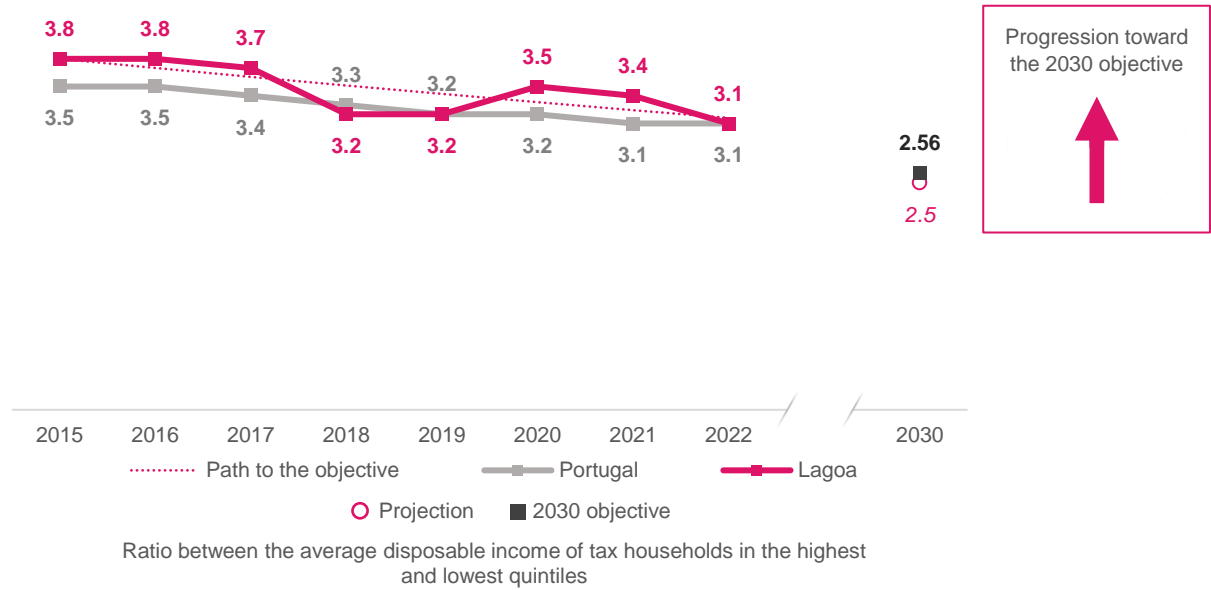
Source: INE (2015-2022)

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 RSI (Social Integration Income) beneficiaries in the working-age resident population (‰)

Proportion of RSI beneficiaries in the working-age resident population (‰)
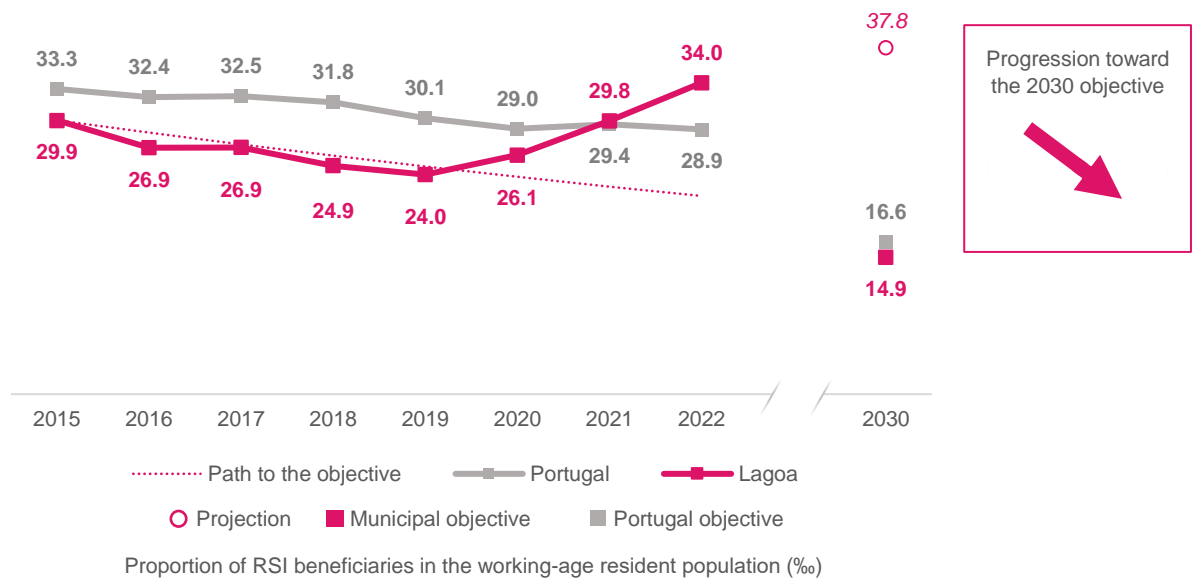
Source: INE (2015-2022)

Indicator 10.2.2. Existence of accessible beaches 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.

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Portugal	35.8	36.7	35.0	34.9	32.4	34.4	36.9	36.6
Lagoa	18.2	18.2	9.1	18.2	18.2	20.0	20.0	20.0

Existence of accessible beaches for people with reduced mobility
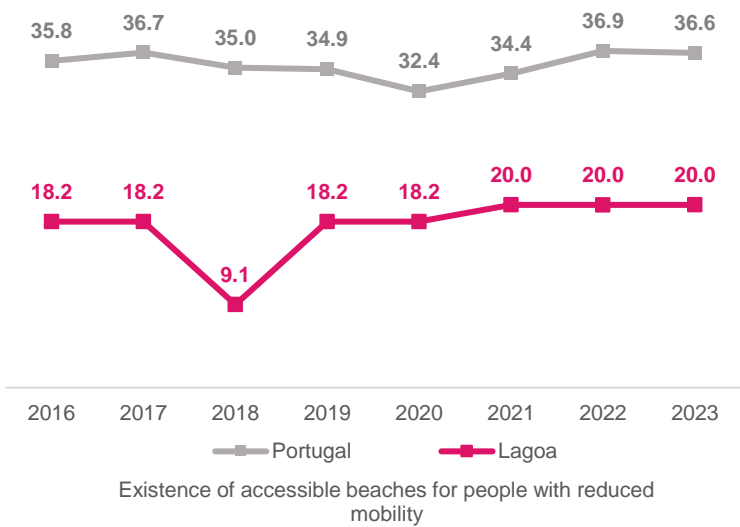
Source: INE (2016-2023), calculated by CESOP

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 migrant integration and inspiring integration practices

YES ✓

54% of Portuguese municipalities with a population of foreigners over 1% have measures in place to integrate them

Source: ACM (2022), calculated by CESOP

SDG 11

SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES

MAKE CITIES AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS 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.

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: ONU, *https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/cities/*

Photo by Pexels

GLOBAL PERFORMANCE OF THE SDG 11

Lagoa	56.1
Algarve	44.7
Portugal	27.3
Similar Municipalities	39.8
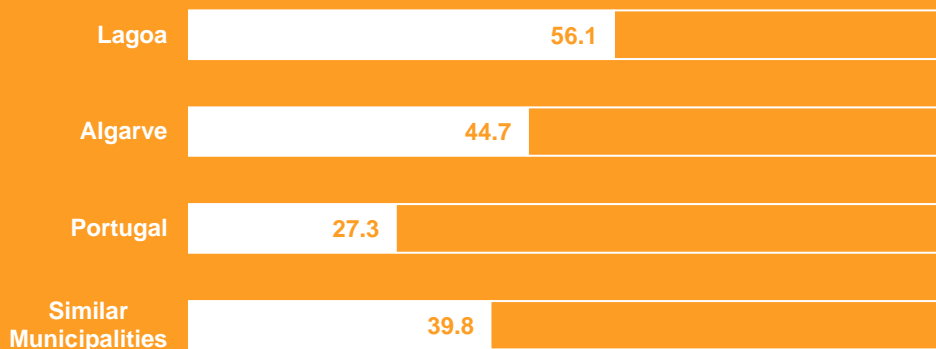
PROGRESS ON THE SDG 11 PERFORMANCE BETWEEN 2020 AND 2024
according to the evaluation criteria used in this edition

PERFORMANCE 2020-2024 | TREND

Lagoa
- 42.1
- 42.0
- 40.6
- 52.9
- 56.1

Algarve
- 36.7
- 36.7
- 35.7
- 52.2
- 44.7

Portugal
- 28.9
- 28.6
- 28.4
- 26.6
- 27.3

Similar Municipalities
- 33.2
- 36.1
- 35.6
- 41.7
- 39.8

■ 2020 ■ 2021 ■ 2022 ■ 2023 ■ 2024

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 objectives, and progress is sufficient to achieve them
↗	The municipality is on track to meet the 2030 objectives, but will not be able to achieve them if it continues its current trend
→	The municipality is not making significant progress towards the 2030 objectives
↘	The municipality is distancing itself from the 2030 objectives
↓	The municipality is far from the 2030 objective 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. Proportion of the resident population in non-conventional family dwellings (‰)
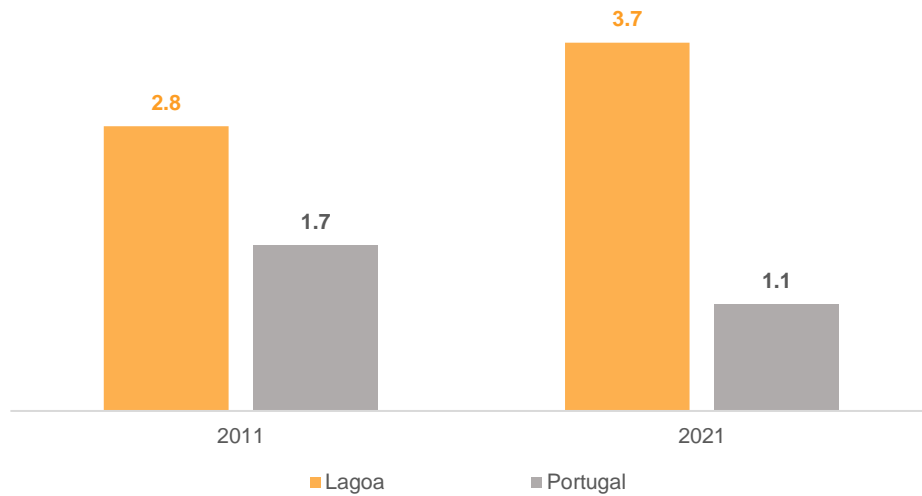
Proportion of the resident population in non-conventional family dwellings (‰)

Source: INE (2011 e 2021), calculated by CESOP

Indicator 11.1.2. Weight of the median rent of new lease contracts in the median disposable income per tax household
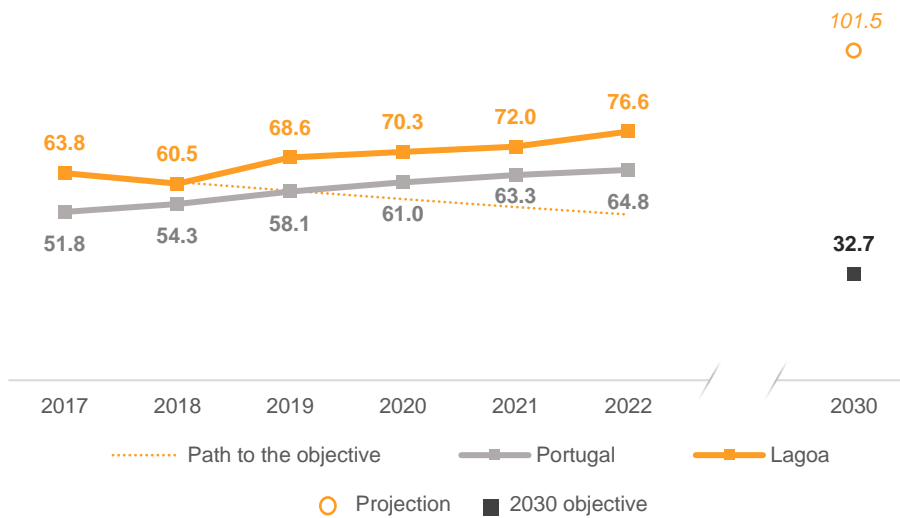
Weight of the median rent of new lease contracts in the median disposable income per tax household

Source: INE (2017-2022), calculated by CESOP

Target 11.2 | By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons

Indicator 11.2.1. Greenhouse gas emissions from the road transport sector

Progression toward the 2030 objective
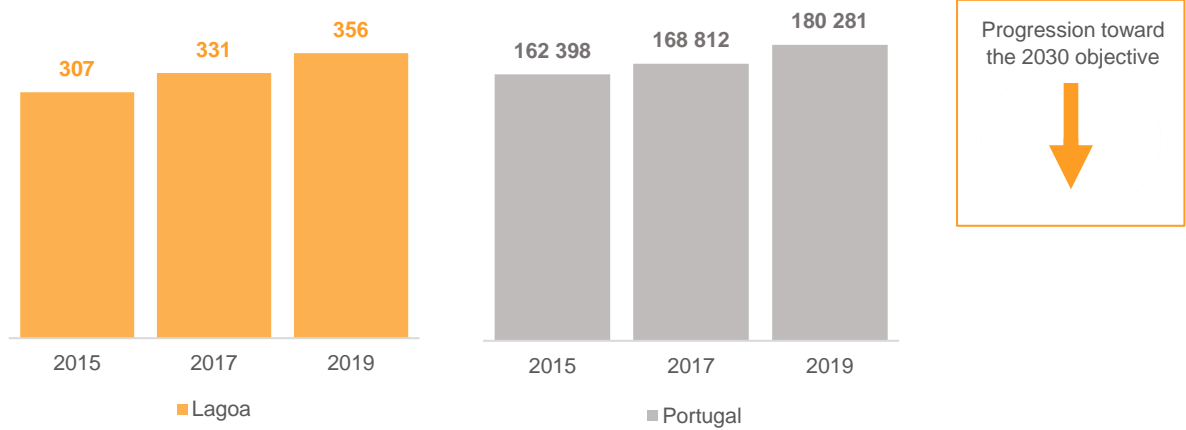
Greenhouse gas emissions from the road transport sector

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

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 artificialised territories per inhabitant (%)

Indicator 11.3.1(b). Artificialised territories (m²) per capita
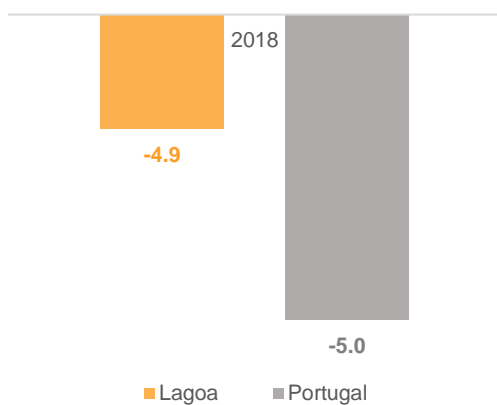
Evolution of the efficiency of artificialised territories per inhabitant (%)

Source: INE (2015/2018), calculated by CESOP
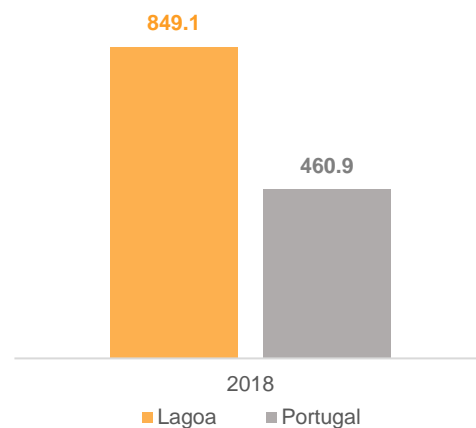
Artificialised territories (m²) per capita

Source: INE (2018), calculated by CESOP

Indicator 11.3.2. Reconstruction projects completed per 100 new construction projects completed (N.º)

Progression toward the 2030 objective

30.4

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2030
Portugal	6.0	6.0	5.2	4.2	4.0	3.7	3.6	3.0	2.8	
Lagoa	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

.... Path to the objective —■— Portugal —■— Lagoa
○ Projection ■ 2030 objective

Reconstruction projects completed per 100 new construction projects completed (N.º)
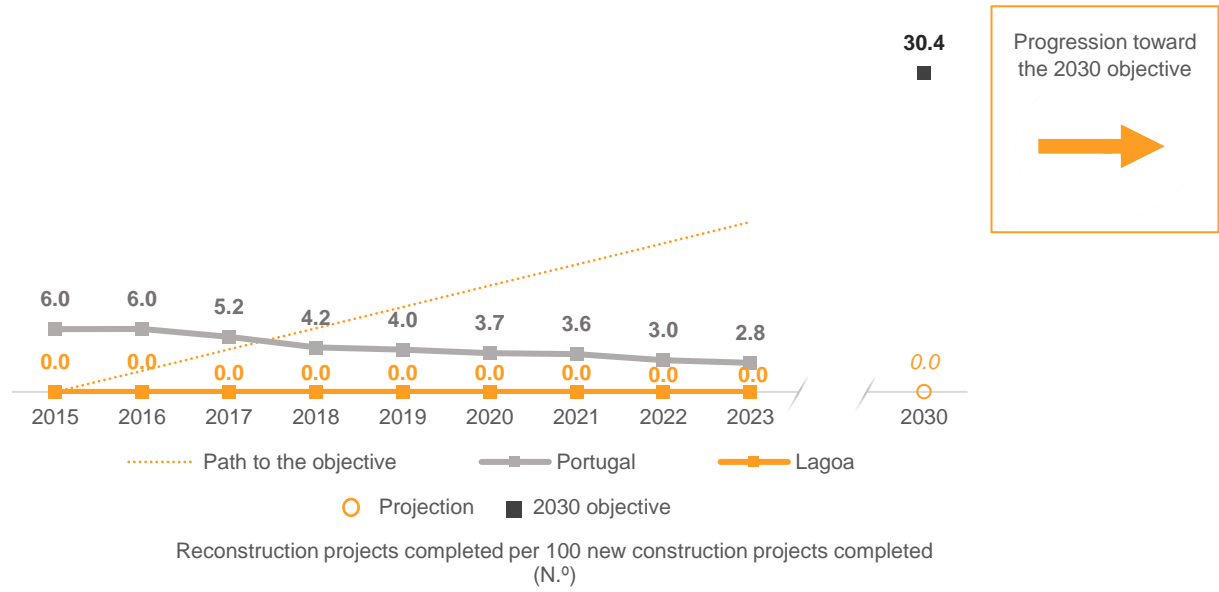
Source: INE (2015-2023)

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 biodiversity and landscape protection per capita

Progression toward the 2030 objective

68.4
65.8

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2030
Portugal	22.6	21.1	25.0	26.3	29.8	31.6	27.2	28.4	
Lagoa	14.2	15.2	21.5	24.6	29.3	31.4	32.9	51.6	

.... Path to the objective —■— Portugal —■— Lagoa
○ Projection ■ 2030 objective

Expenditure on cultural heritage and biodiversity and landscape protection per capita
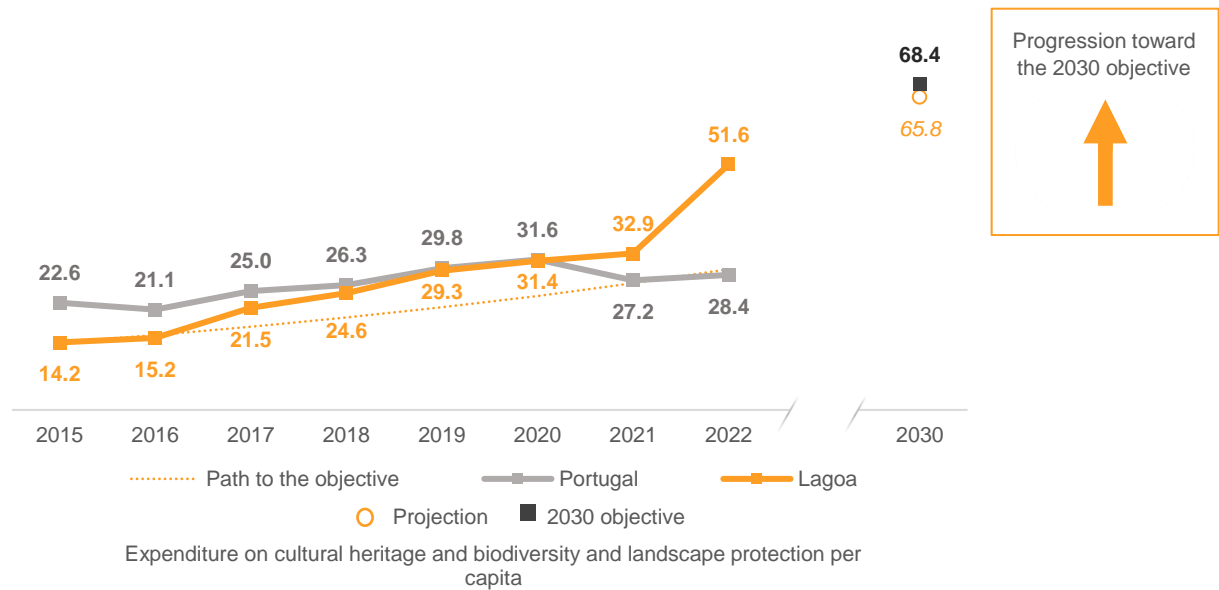
Source: INE (2015-2022), calculated by CESOP

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. Urban waste collected per inhabitant (kg/inhab)

| | Progression toward the 2030 objective |

Urban waste collected per inhabitant (kg/inhab)
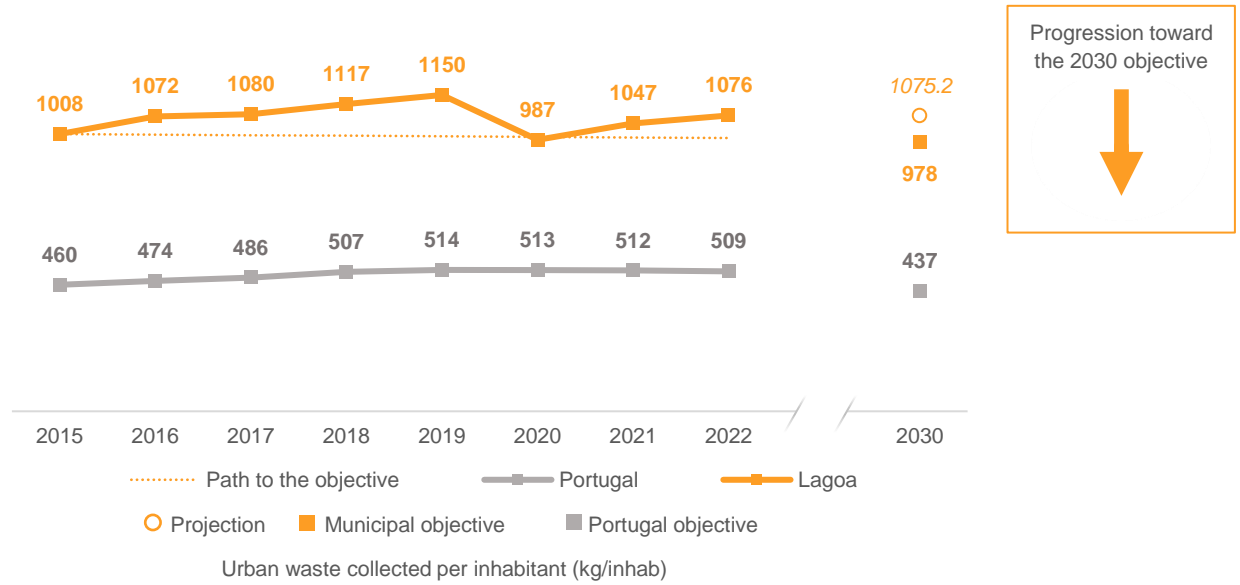
Source: INE (2015-2022)

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: ONU, *https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/sustainable-consumption-production/*

Photo by Clarissa Bell

GLOBAL PERFORMANCE OF THE SDG 12

Lagoa	63.3
Algarve	62.0
Portugal	44.6
Similar Municipalities	48.4
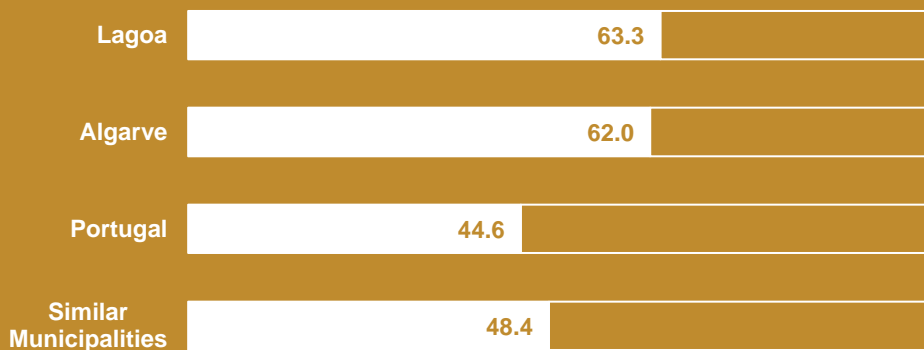
PROGRESS ON THE SDG 12 PERFORMANCE BETWEEN 2020 E 2024
according to the evaluation criteria used in this edition

PERFORMANCE 2020-2024 | TREND

Lagoa
- 57.5
- 58.0
- 55.8
- 15.3
- 63.3

Algarve
- 58.1
- 59.0
- 58.0
- 55.8
- 62.0

Portugal
- 43.2
- 46.0
- 46.2
- 45.4
- 44.6

Similar Municipalities
- 40.9
- 45.5
- 51.8
- 52.1
- 48.4

■ 2020 ■ 2021 ■ 2022 ■ 2023 ■ 2024

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 objective path

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 (%)

Proportion of hazardous waste recovered (%)

2030 OBJECTIVE ACHIEVED ✓

Proportion of non-hazardous waste recovered (%)
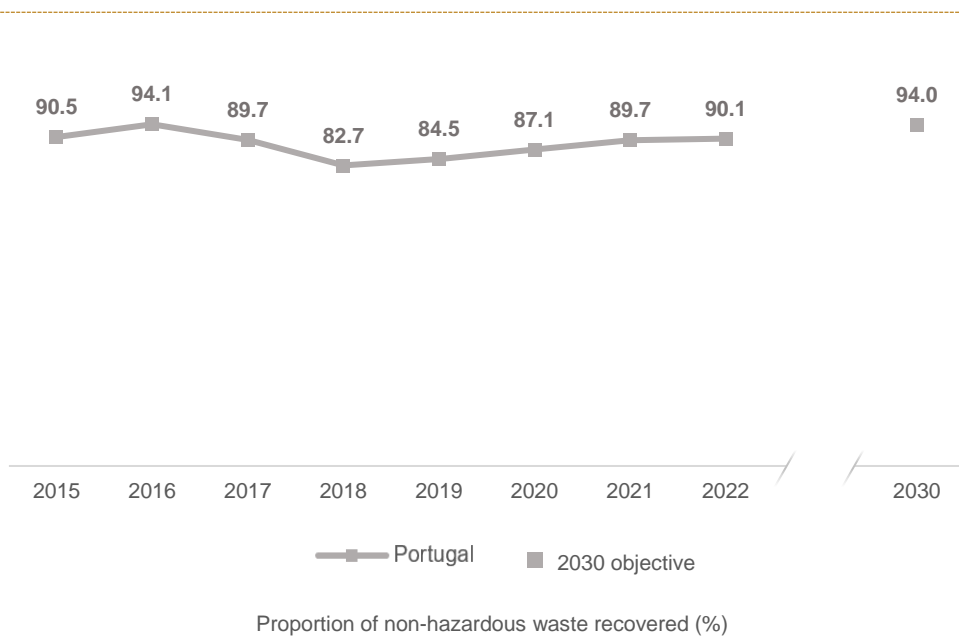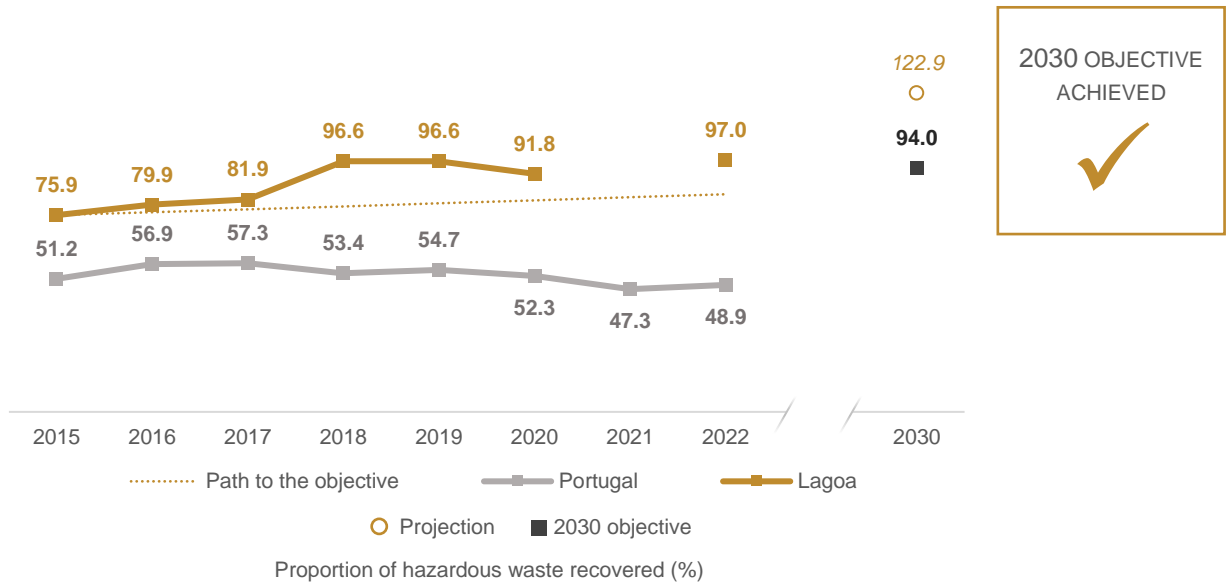
Source: EEA (2015-2022), cálculos CESOP

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

Indicator 12.5.1. Biodegradable urban waste landfilled (%)

Progression toward the 2030 objective

Biodegradable urban waste landfilled (%)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022		2030
Lagoa	81.5	72.6	77.2	82.9	79.3	82.2	79.7	79.2	Projection 91.5	objective 10
Portugal	47.3	46.1	48.4	50.3	49.8	53.5	49.5	52.2		

.... Path to the objective   ▬ Portugal   ▬ Lagoa

○ Projection   ■ 2030 objective

Biodegradable urban waste landfilled (%)
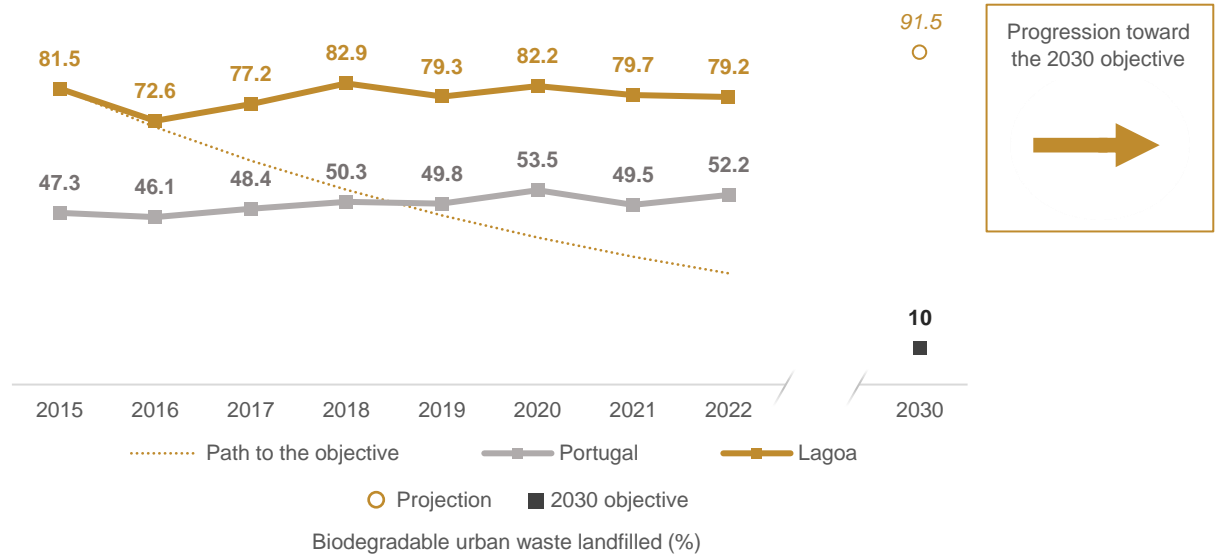
Source: INE (2015-2022)

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

Progression toward the 2030 objective

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022		2030
Lagoa	1008	1072	1080	1117	1150	987	1047	1076	Projection 1075.2 / 978	
Portugal	460	474	486	507	514	513	512	509		objective 437

.... Path to the objective   ▬ Portugal   ▬ Lagoa

○ Projection   ■ 2030 objective

Urban waste collected per inhabitant (kg/inhab)
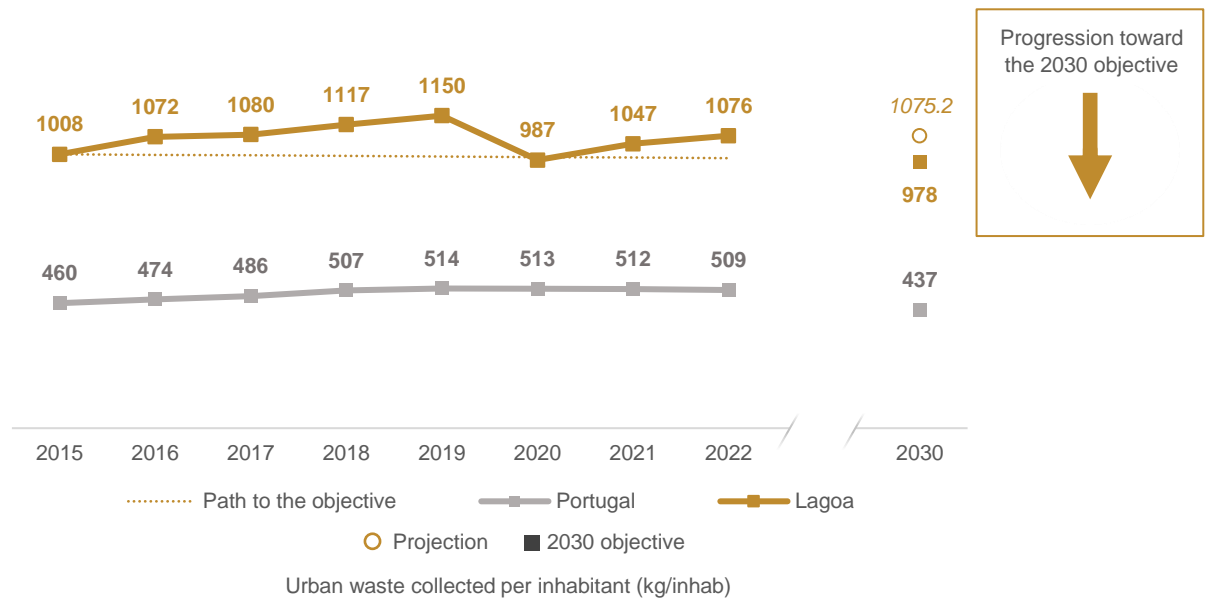
Source: INE (2015-2022)

Indicator 12.5.3. Accessibility of selective collection service (%)

Progression toward the 2030 objective
→

Legend:
·········· Path to the objective ▬■▬ Portugal ▬■▬ Lagoa
○ Projection ■ 2030 objective

Accessibility of selective collection service (%)
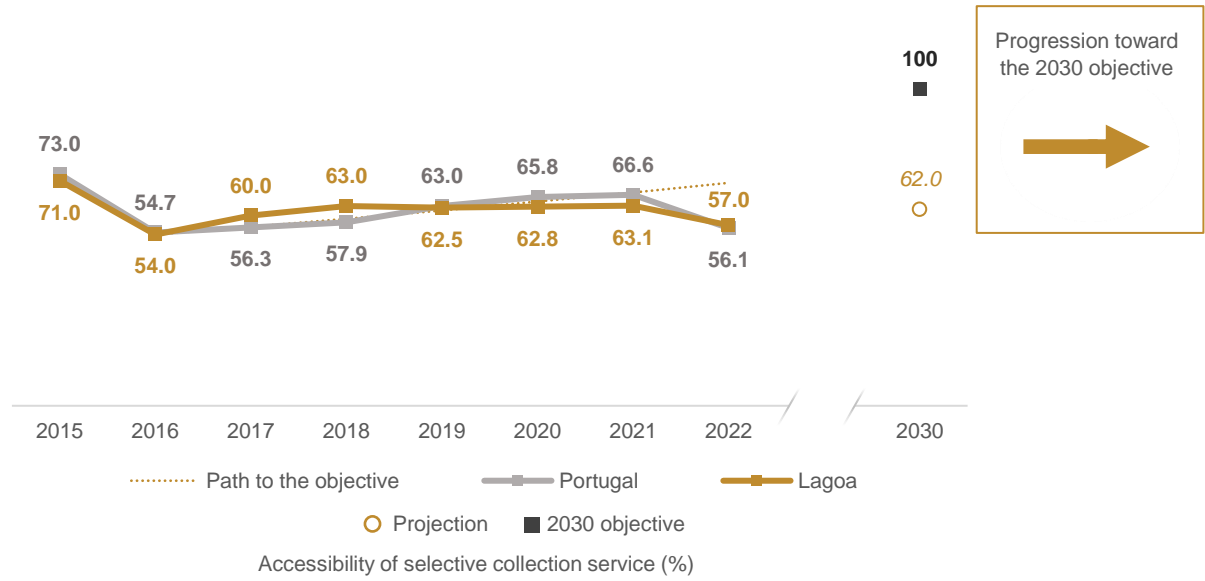
Source: ERSAR (2015-2022)

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: ONU, *https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/climate-change-2/*

Photo by skeeze

GLOBAL PERFORMANCE OF THE SDG 13

Lagoa	61.6
Algarve	64.3
Portugal	57.6
Similar Municipalities	52.1
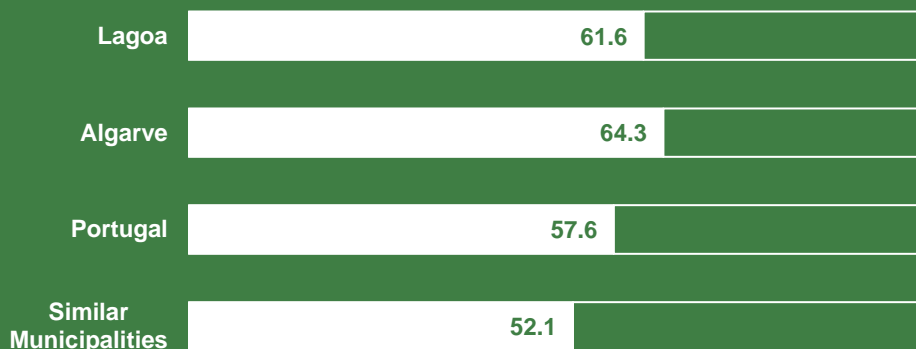
PROGRESS ON THE SDG 13 PERFORMANCE BETWEEN 2020 AND 2024
according to the evaluation criteria used in this edition

PERFORMANCE 2020-2024	TREND

Lagoa
- 60.0
- 62.4
- 61.8
- 61.4
- 61.6

Algarve
- 52.0
- 56.0
- 58.5
- 58.9
- 64.3

Portugal
- 52.0
- 54.7
- 61.0
- 56.8
- 57.6

Similar Municipalities
- 52.7
- 52.5
- 52.9
- 51.6
- 52.1

■ 2020 ■ 2021 ■ 2022 ■ 2023 ■ 2024

Meaning of the arrows showing the municipality's progress towards the 2030 objectives of this Goal	
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Target 13.1 | Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries

Indicator 13.1.1. Mean burned area (ha)

Progression toward the 2030 objective

Source: APA (2015-2023)
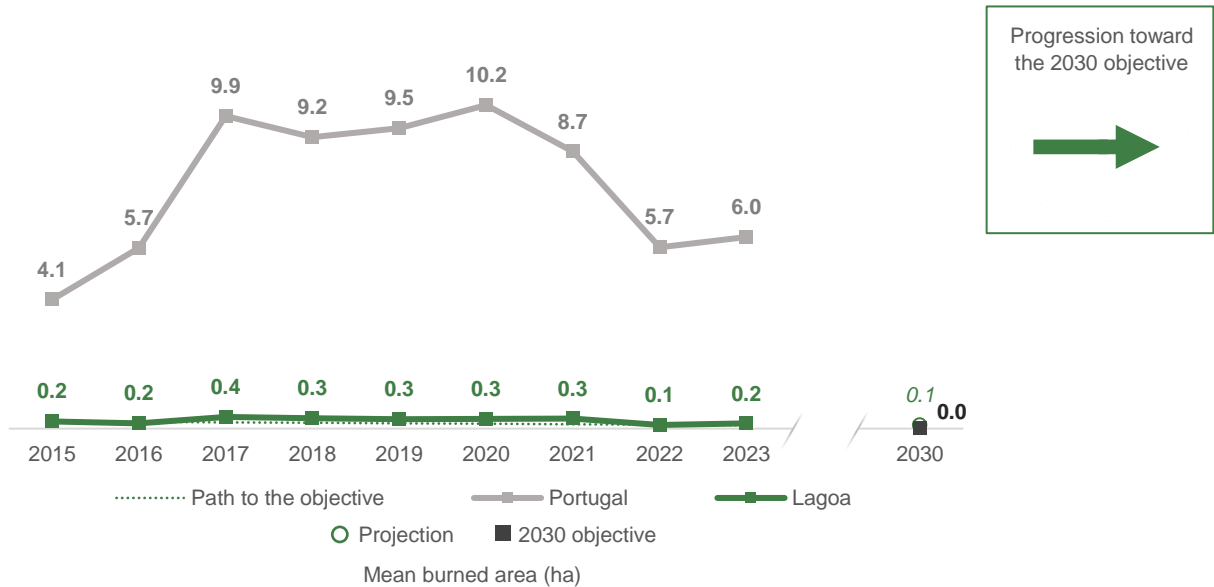
Indicator 13.1.3. Municipal participation in networks of municipalities for Climate Change Adaptation

YES ✓

90% of Portuguese municipalities are part of a partnership for climate change adaptation

Source: adapt.local, Planos intermunicipais para a adaptação às alterações climáticas

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 ✓

59% of Portuguese municipalities have signed the Covenant of Mayors for Climate and Energy

Source: Pacto de Autarcas para o Clima e Energia (2023)

Indicator 13.2.2(a). Tons of greenhouse gases emitted

Tons of greenhouse gases emitted

Progression toward the 2030 objective
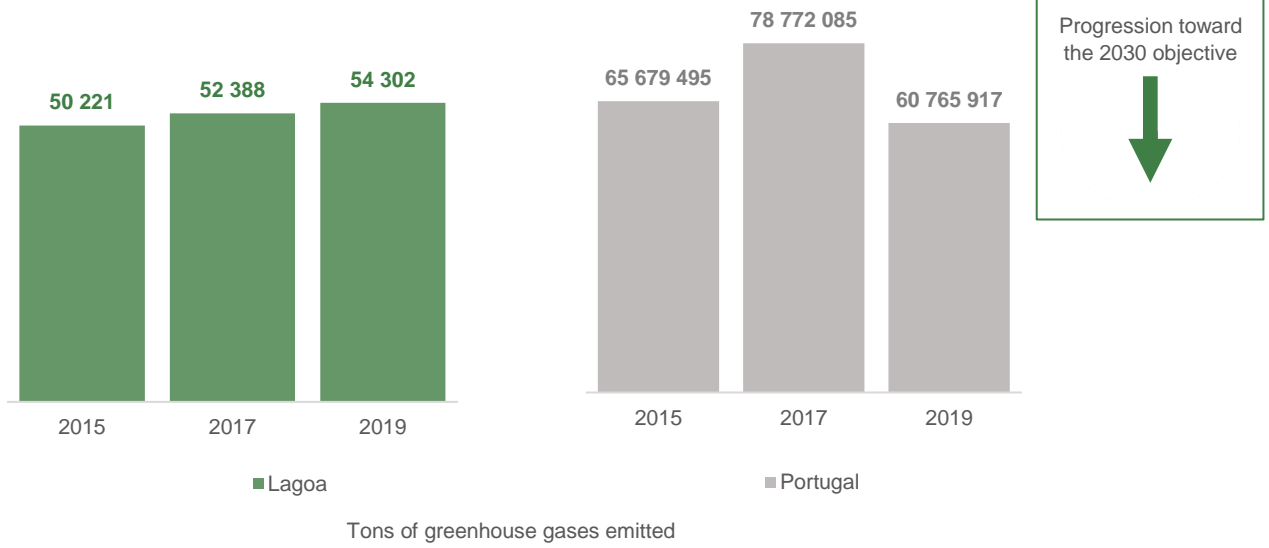
Source: APA (2015-2019), calculated by CESOP

Indicator 13.2.2(b). Greenhouse gas emissions per capita

Greenhouse gas emissions per capita

Progression toward the 2030 objective
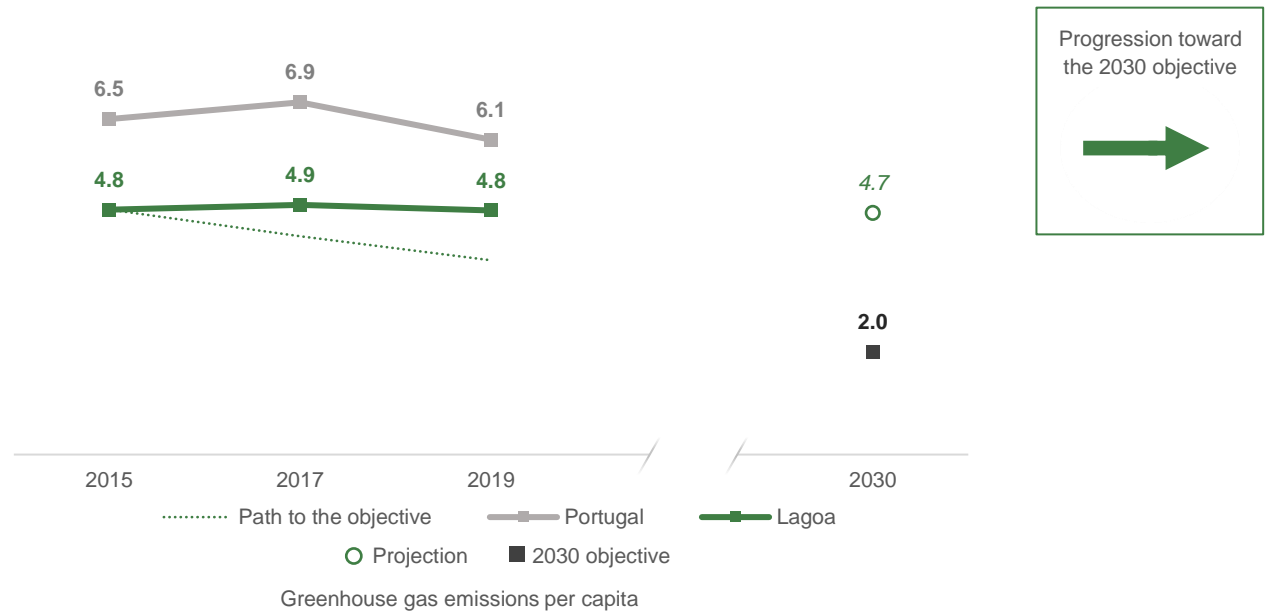
Source: APA (2015-2019), calculated by CESOP

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(a). Participation in the ECOXXI and Eco-escolas projects

YES ✓

63% of Portuguese municipalities participate in the ECOXXI and/or the Eco-escolas projects

Source: ABAE (2023)

Indicator 13.3.1(b). Proportion of educational establishments that applied for the Eco-Schools project and received the Green Flag (%)

- ■ % de escolas candidatas no Município
- ■ % de escolas candidatas em Portugal
- ■ % de escolas galardoadas no Município
- ■ % de escolas galardoadas em Portugal

Proportion of educational establishments that applied for the Eco-Schools project and received the Green Flag (%)
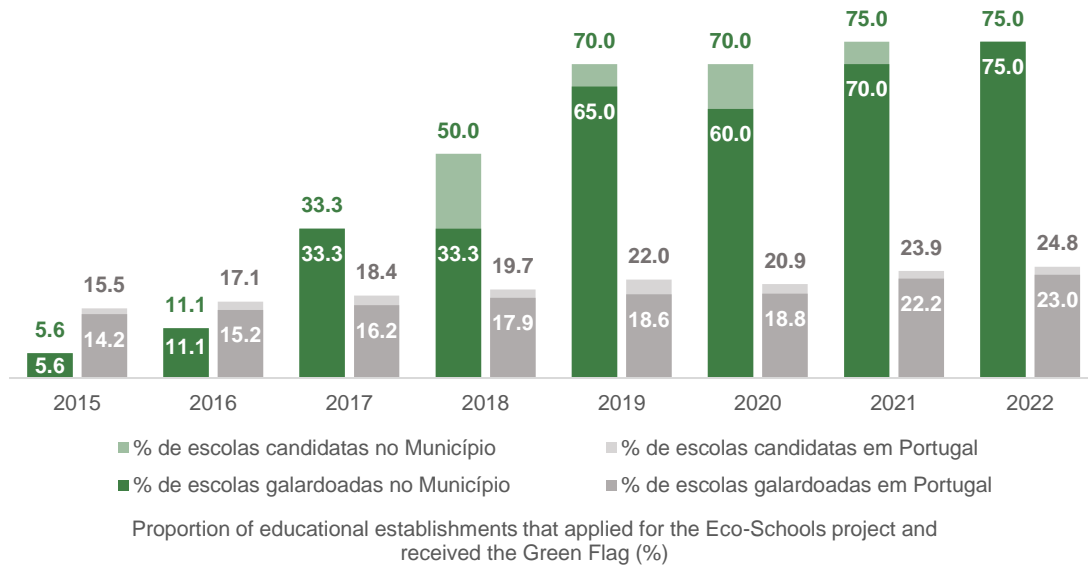
Source: ABAE (2015-2022), calculated by CESOP

Indicator 13.3.1(c). Proportion of civil parishes that applied for the Eco-parishes project and received the Green Flag (%)

- ■ % de freguesias candidatas no Município
- ■ % de freguesias candidatas em Portugal
- ■ % de freguesias galardoadas no Município
- ■ % de freguesias galardoadas em Portugal

Proportion of civil parishes that applied for the Eco-parishes project and received the Green Flag (%)
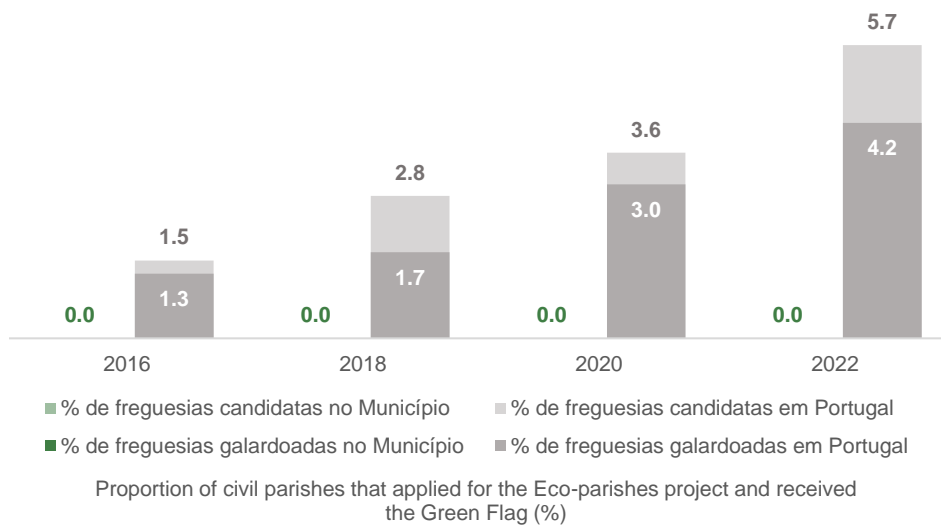
Source: ABAE (2016-2022), calculated by CESOP

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 (%)

Proportion of municipal expenditures in the environmental area (%)
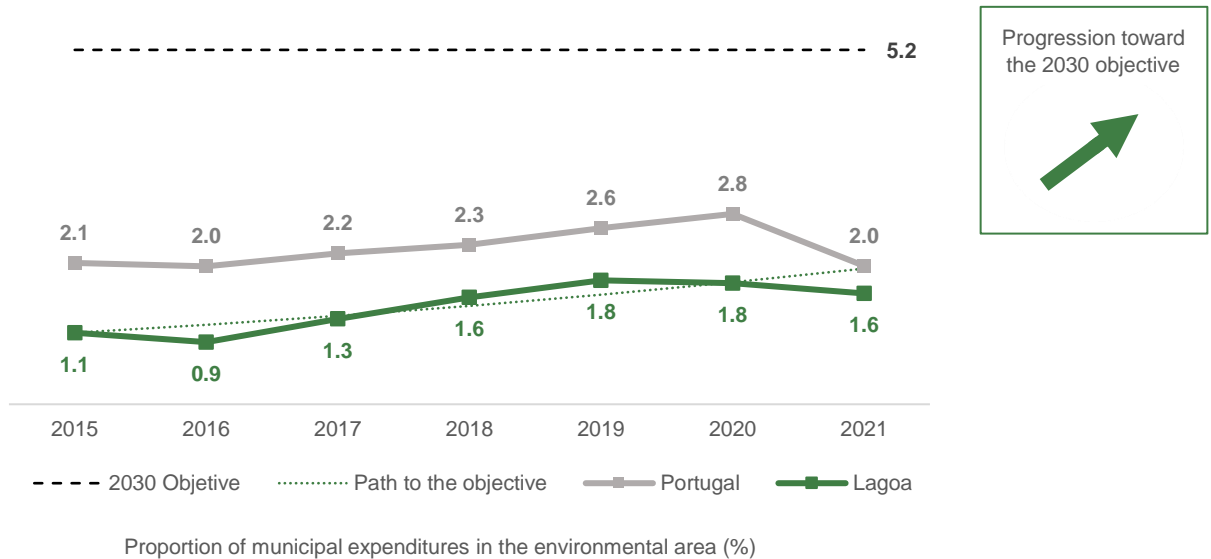
Source: INE (2015-2022), calculated by CESOP

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.

Photo by joakant

Source: ONU, *https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/oceans/*

GLOBAL PERFORMANCE OF THE SDG 14

Lagoa	49.4
Algarve	62.4
Portugal	49.6
Similar Municipalities	47.3
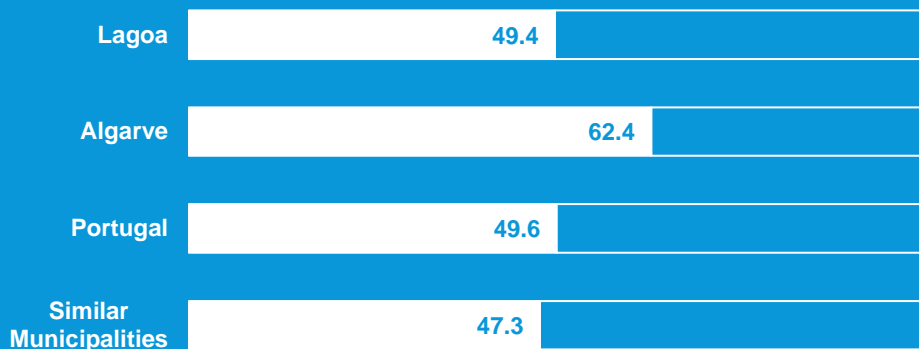
PROGRESS ON THE SDG 14 PERFORMANCE BETWEEN 2020 AND 2024
according to the evaluation criteria used in this edition

PERFORMANCE 2020-2024	TREND

Lagoa
- 46.2
- 51.6
- 51.5
- 47.6
- 49.4

Algarve
- 64.4
- 65.7
- 62.1
- 61.7
- 62.4

Portugal
- 48.9
- 50.3
- 50.3
- 48.1
- 49.6

Similar Municipalities
- 46.1
- 51.3
- 48.9
- 47.3
- 47.3

■ 2020 ■ 2021 ■ 2022 ■ 2023 ■ 2024

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

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 (%)

Progression toward the 2030 objective

100 ■

○ 88.3

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2030
Lagoa	92.1	89.4	87.7	89.1	92.7	89.1	90.0	87.8	90.0	
Portugal	39.9	41.5	43.6	45.4	48.5	48.9	49.2	46.9	49.7	

············ Path to the objective — Portugal — Lagoa
○ Projection ■ 2030 objective

Proportion of groundwater with nitrogen level within the Maximum Recommended Value (%)

2030 OBJECTIVE ACHIEVED

✓

100 ■

100.0

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2030
Lagoa	96.7	97.6	97.6	98.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Portugal	69.8	65.3	66.6	61.1	56.7	52.9	55.8	

············ Path to the objective — Portugal — Lagoa
○ Projection ■ 2030 objective

Proportion of groundwater with phosphorus level within the Maximum Recommended Value (%)

Source: SNIRH (2011/2015-2019/2023), calculated by CESOP

Indicator 14.1.2. Bathing water with excellent quality (%)

Path to the objective ....   Portugal   Lagoa

○ Projection   ■ 2030 objective

Bathing water with excellent quality (%)

Source: INE (2015-2023), calculated by CESOP

Progression toward the 2030 objective

Indicator 14.1.3(a). Accessibility of the wastewater sanitation service (%)

Portugal   Lagoa

○ Projection   ■ 2030 objective

Accessibility of the wastewater sanitation service (%)

Source: INE (2015-2022)

2030 OBJECTIVE ACHIEVED

✓
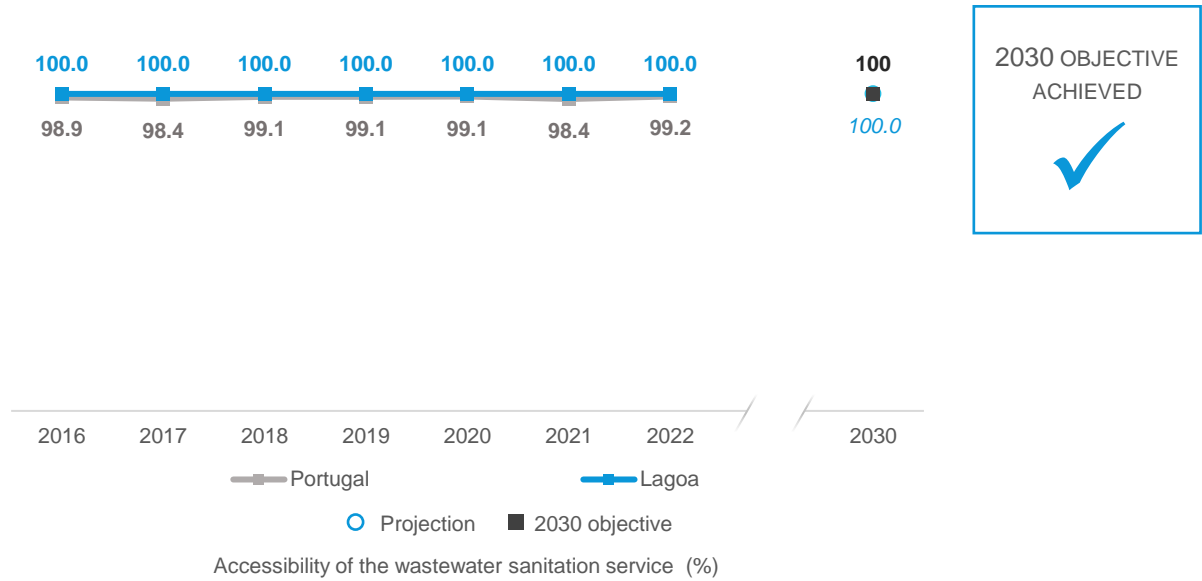
Indicator 14.1.3(b). Proportion of collected wastewater treated (%)

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2030
Portugal	106.9	102.3	105.8	98.9	99.8	100.5	100.9	100.0
Lagoa	100.0	100.0	75.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100

Portugal — Lagoa — Projection ○ — 2030 objective ■

Proportion of collected wastewater treated (%)

2030 OBJECTIVE ACHIEVED ✔
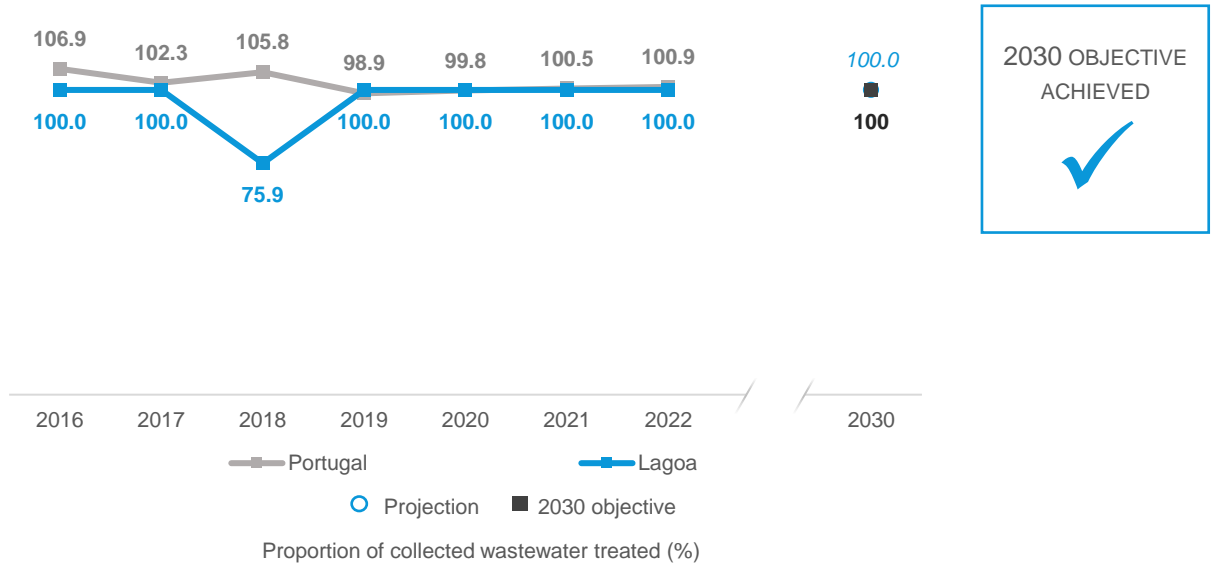
Source: INE/ERSAR (2016-2022), calculated by CESOP

Target 14.2| By 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration in order to achieve healthy and productive oceans

Indicator 14.2.1. Proportion of water bodies with good environmental quality (%)

	2013-2015	2016-2018	2019-2021	2030
Portugal	53.9	46.1	46.6	
Lagoa	66.7	33.3	33.3	0.0
2030 objective				100

.... Path to the objective — Portugal — Lagoa — Projection ○ — 2030 objective ■

Proportion of water bodies with good environmental quality (%)

Progression toward the 2030 objective →
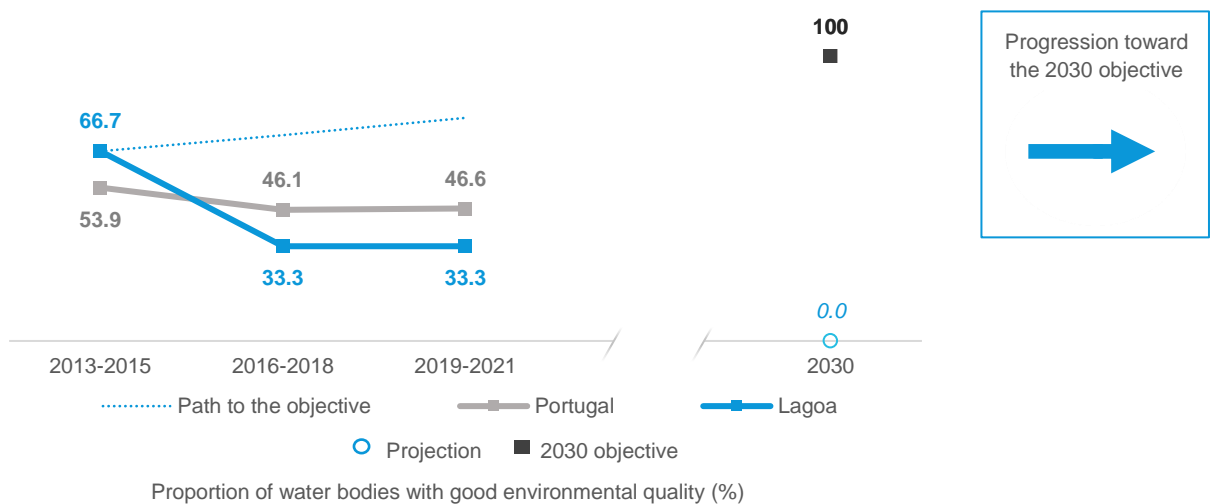
Source: INE (2013/2015-2019/2021), calculated by CESOP

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 (%)

Source: Audit of Protected Areas (2023)

8.9% of the extended continental shelf (ECS) of Portugal is covered by Marine Protected Areas

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.

Photo by Wikimedia Commons

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.

Source: ONU, *https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/biodiversity/*

GLOBAL PERFORMANCE OF THE SDG 15

Lagoa	69.8
Algarve	59.7
Portugal	62.1
Similar Municipalities	73.8
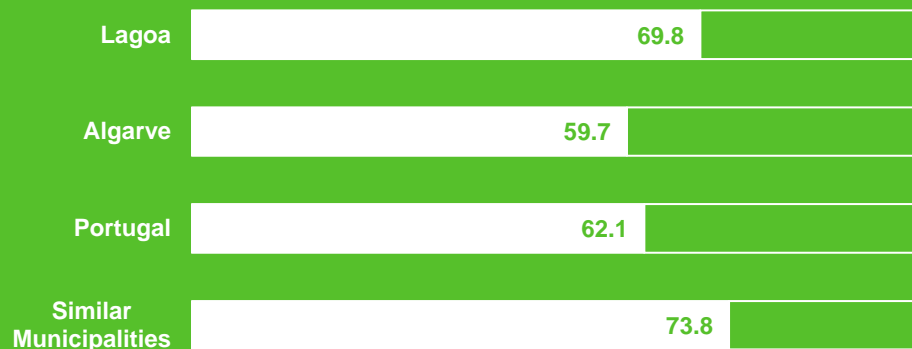
PROGRESS ON THE SDG 15 PERFORMANCE BETWEEN 2020 AND 2024
according to the evaluation criteria used in this edition

PERFORMANCE 2020-2024	TREND

Lagoa
- 74.0
- 74.2
- 71.3
- 71.0
- 69.8

Algarve
- 63.0
- 63.1
- 56.5
- 54.8
- 59.7

Portugal
- 64.8
- 64.1
- 61.0
- 62.3
- 62.1

Similar Municipalities
- 76.9
- 77.7
- 74.9
- 74.8
- 73.8

■2020 ■2021 ■2022 ■2023 ■2024

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

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 (%)

Proportion of forest area (%)
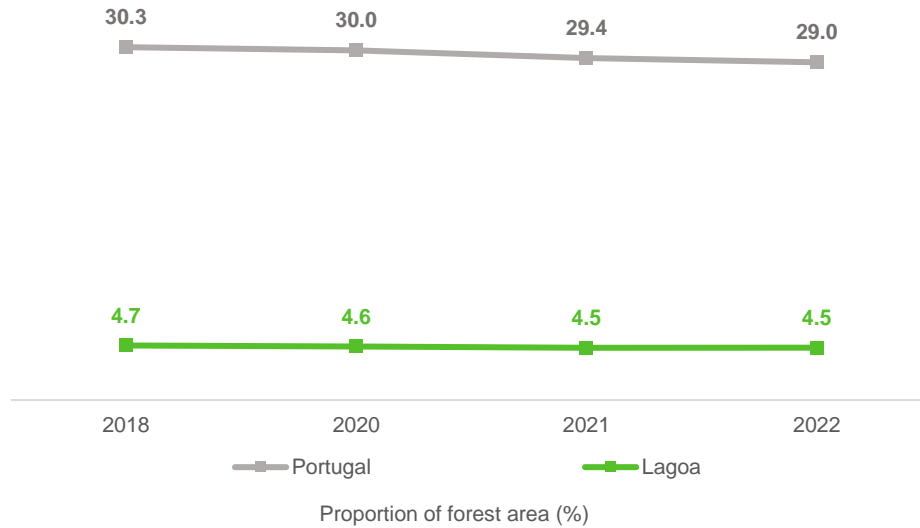
Source: DGT (2018-2022), calculated by CESOP

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

Ratio between areas belonging to the Natura 2000 Network and protected areas
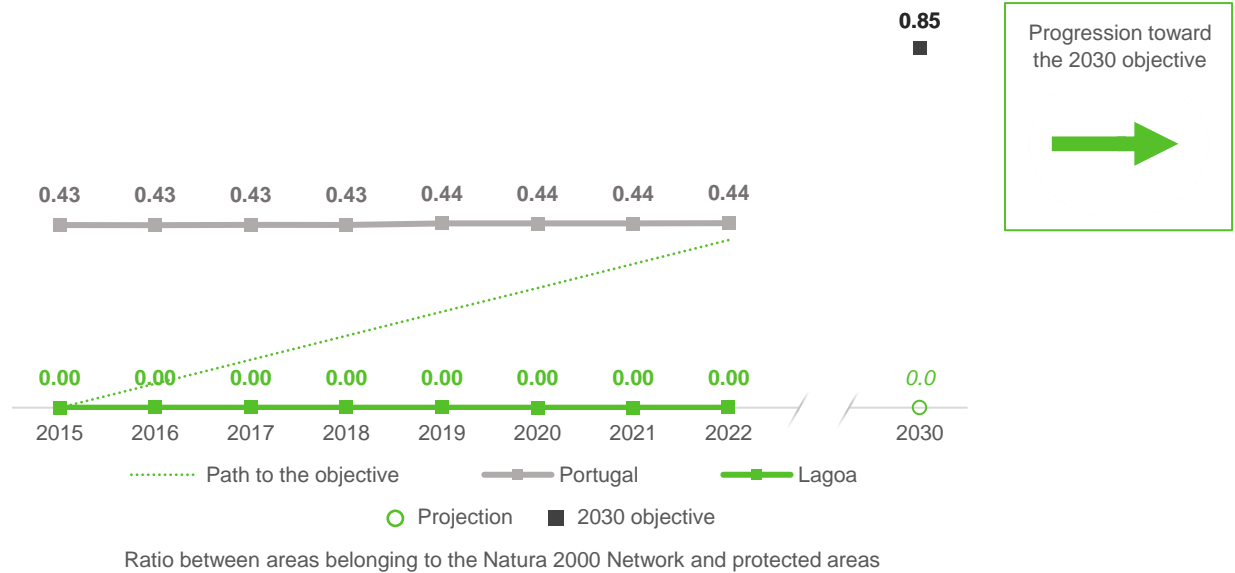
Source: INE (2015-2022), calculated by CESOP

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

Nitrate in groundwater (mg NO3/litre)
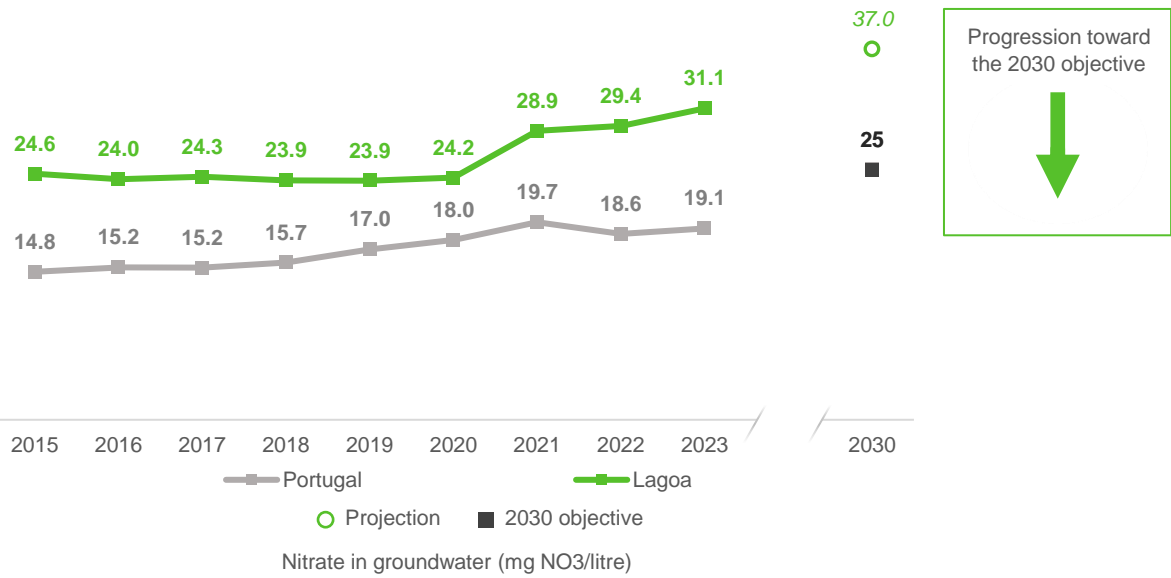
Source: SNIRH (2011/2015-2019/2023), calculated by CESOP

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 (%)

Variation in forest area (%)
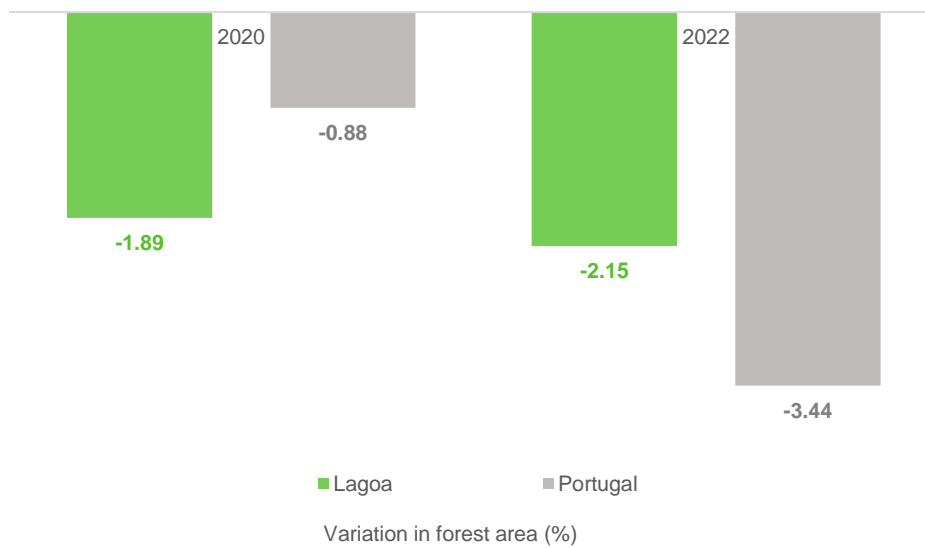
Source: INE (2018/2020-2020/2022), calculated by CESOP

Indicator 15.2.2. Mean burned area (ha)

Progression toward the 2030 objective

→

Path to the objective ········· Portugal ▪ Lagoa ▪
○ Projection ■ 2030 objective

Mean burned area (ha)
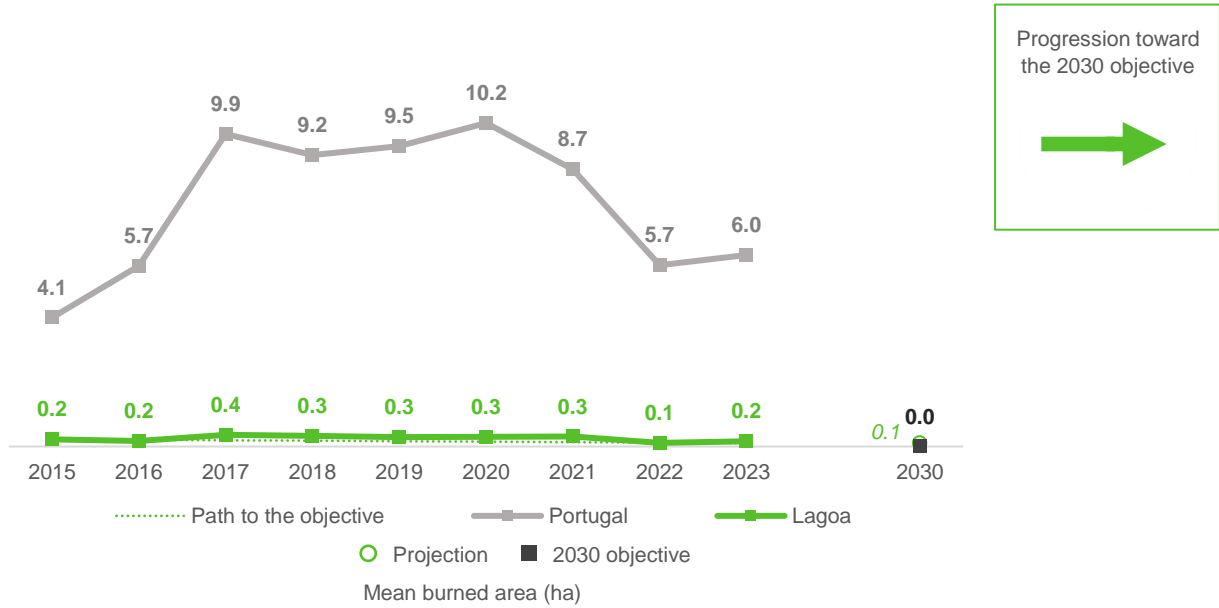
Source: INE (2015-2023)

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

■ Lagoa ■ Portugal

Artificial land (m2) per capita
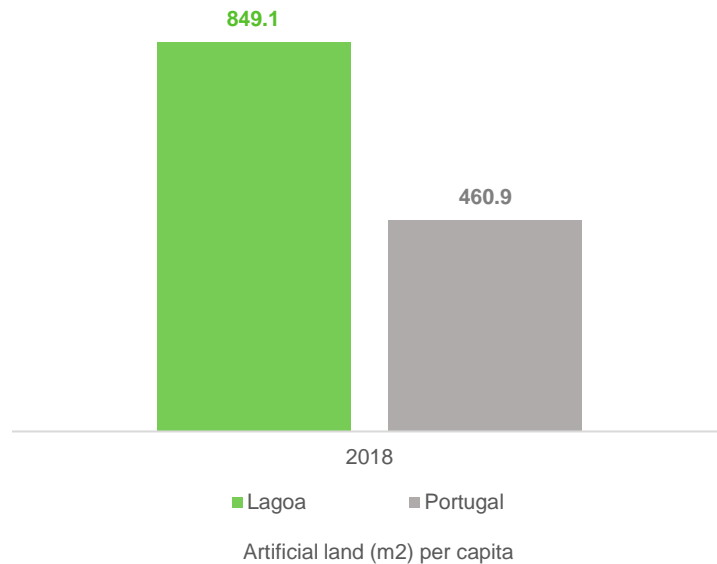
Source: INE (2018)

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

Photo by Edward Lich

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/*

GLOBAL PERFORMANCE OF THE SDG 16

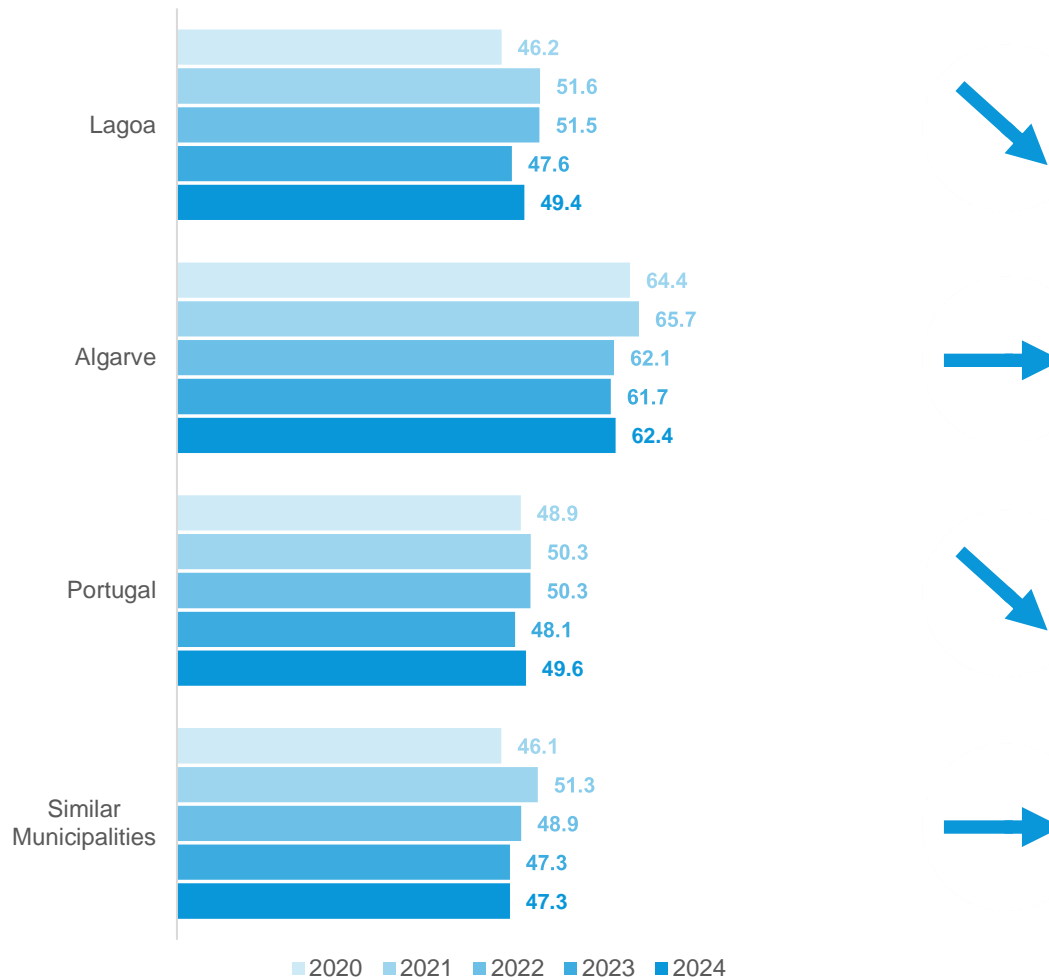|	
Lagoa	64.1
Algarve	63.1
Portugal	72.7
Similar Municipalities	67.9
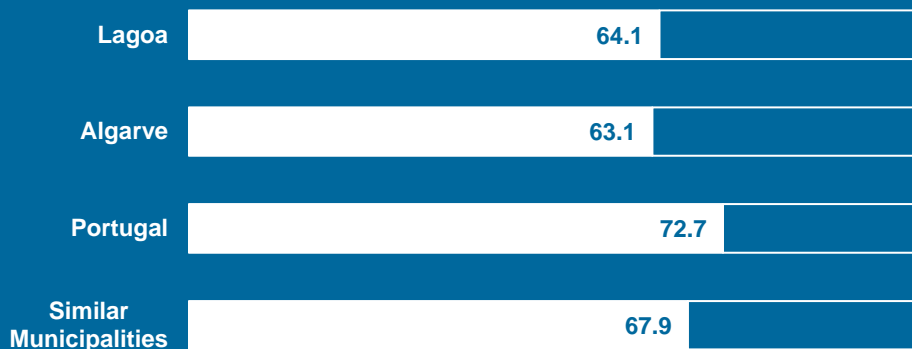
PROGRESS ON THE **SDG 16** PERFORMANCE BETWEEN **2020 E 2024**
according to the evaluation criteria used in this edition
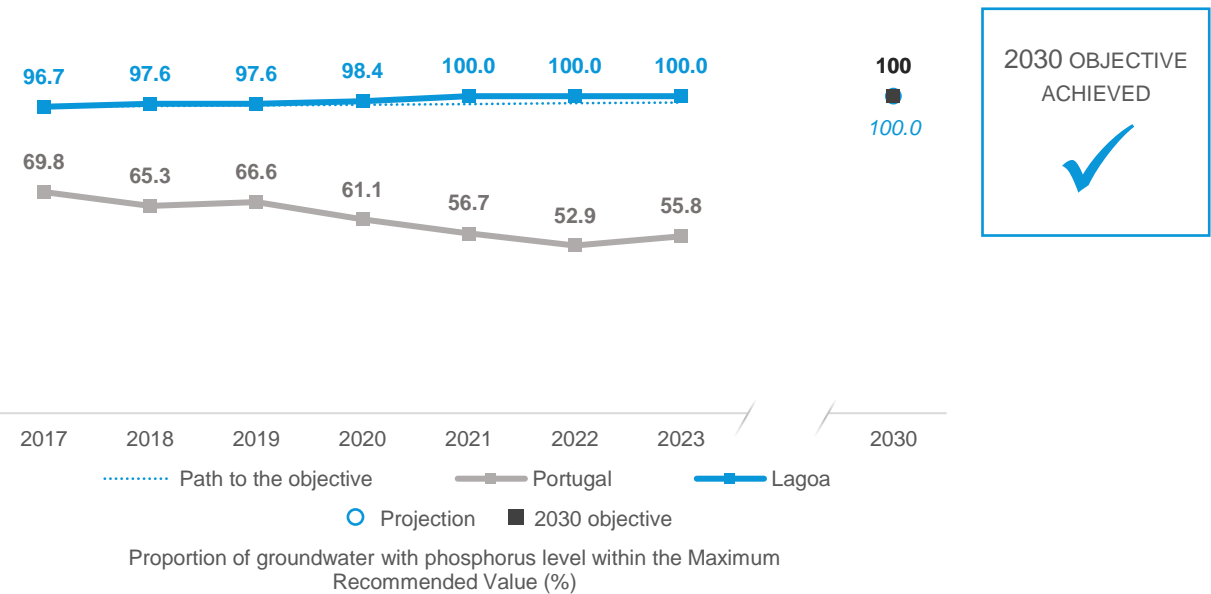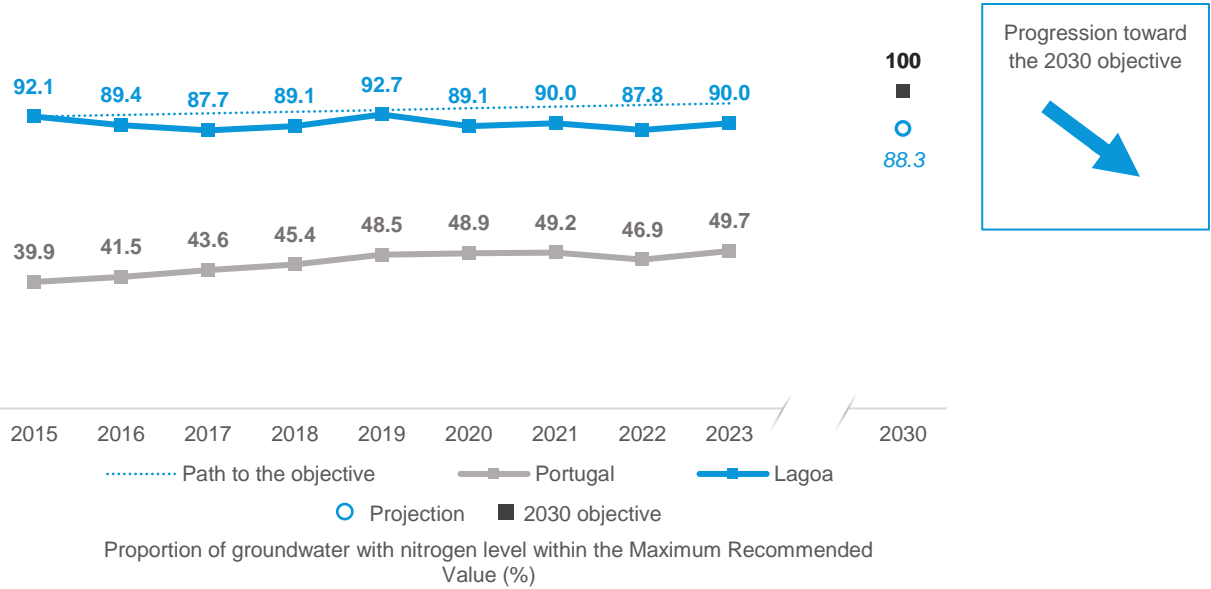
PERFORMANCE 2020-2024	TREND

Lagoa
- 57.5
- 63.0
- 61.8
- 65.1
- 64.1

→

Algarve
- 62.7
- 62.6
- 61.4
- 63.7
- 63.1

→

Portugal
- 71.4
- 72.3
- 71.2
- 72.0
- 72.7

→

Similar Municipalities
- 68.8
- 67.6
- 66.2
- 70.4
- 67.9

↘

■2020 ■2021 ■2022 ■2023 ■2024

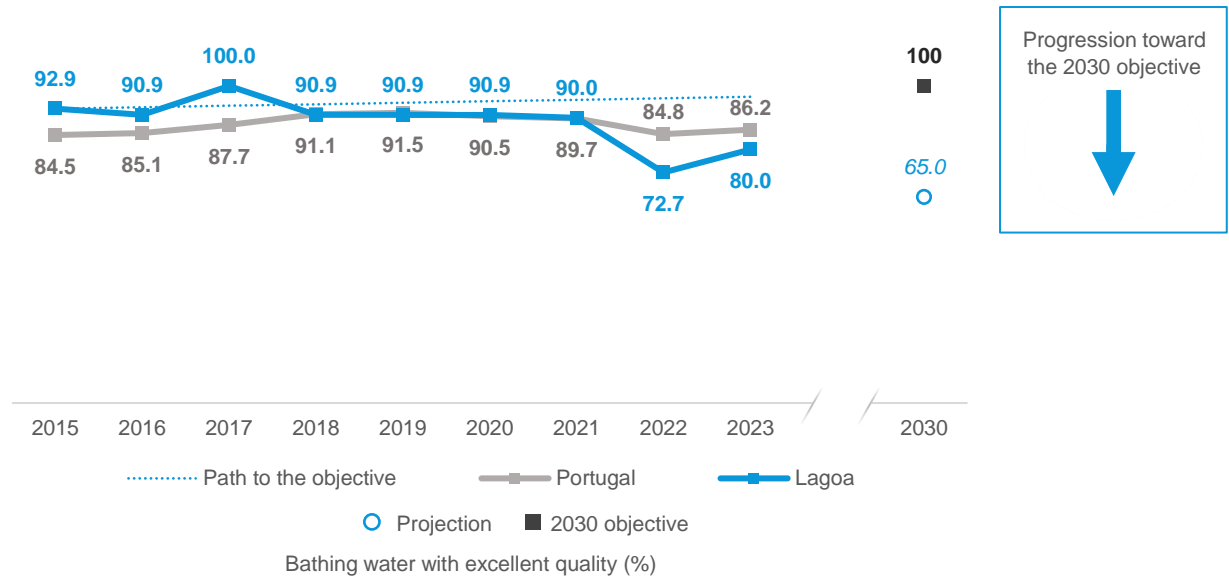| Meaning of the arrows showing the municipality's progress towards the 2030 objectives of this Goal	
Arrow	**Description**
↑	The municipality is on track to meet the 2030 objectives, and progress is sufficient to achieve them
↗	The municipality is on track to meet the 2030 objectives, but will not be able to achieve them if it continues its current trend
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↓	The municipality is far from the 2030 objective path

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

Indicator 16.1.1. Five-year homicide rate per 100,000 inhabitants

Five-year homicide rate per 100,000 inhabitants
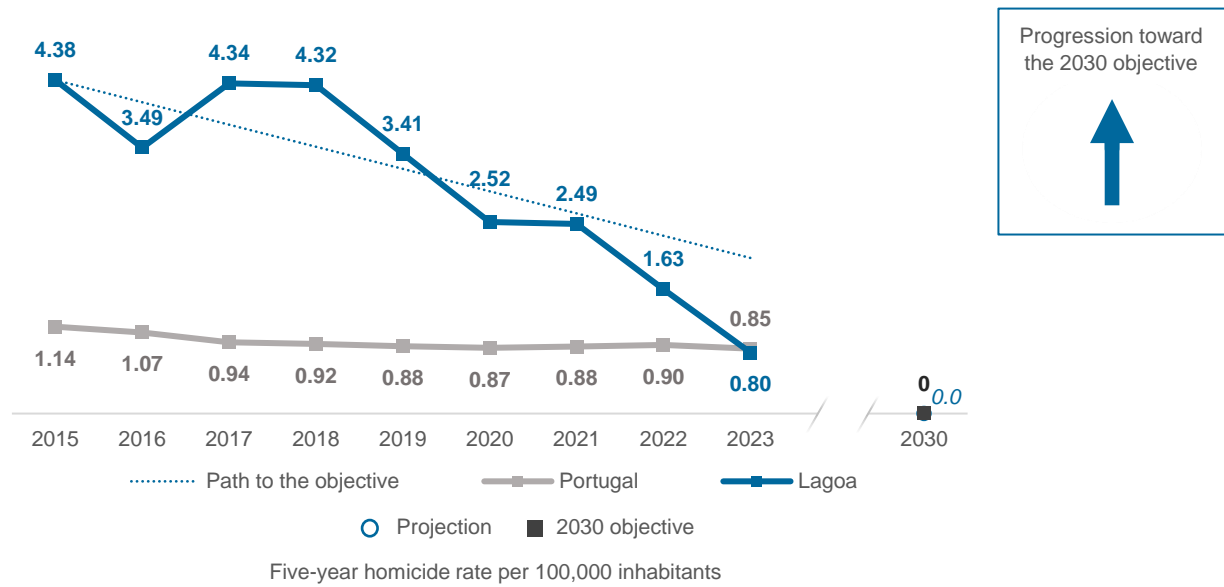
Source: DGPJ (2011/2015-2019/2023), calculated by CESOP

Indicator 16.1.3. Proportion of crimes related to physical, psychological, or sexual violence (‰)

Proportion of crimes related to physical, psychological, or sexual violence (‰)
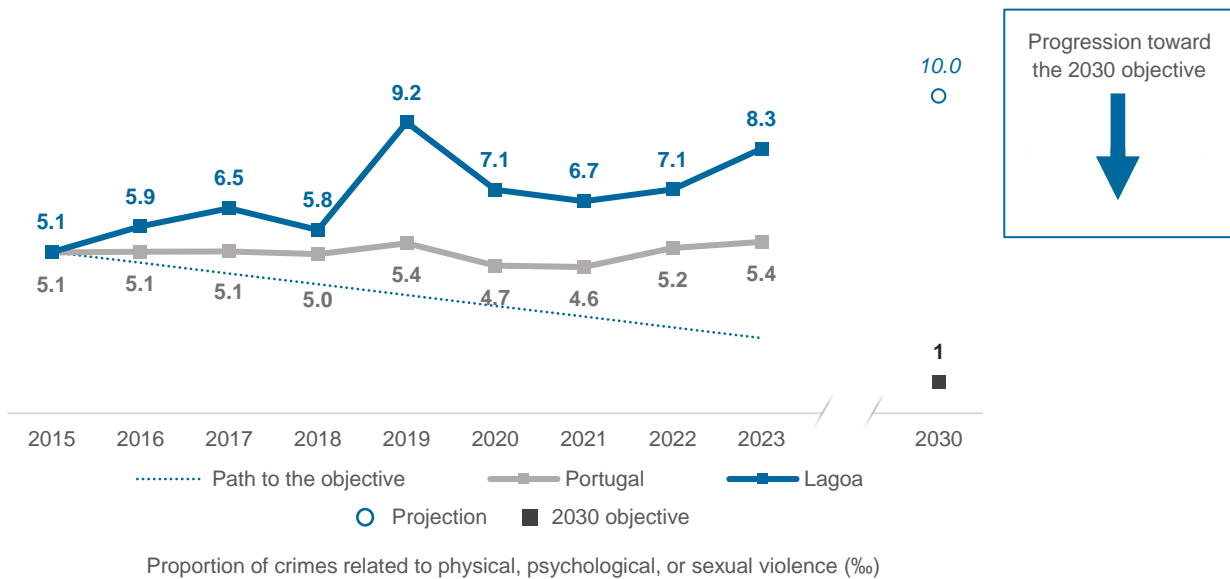
Source: DGPJ (2015-2023), calculated by CESOP

Indicator 16.1.4. Five-year rate of human trafficking crimes per 100,000 inhabitants

Taxa quinquenal de crimes de tráfico humano por 100 000 habitantes
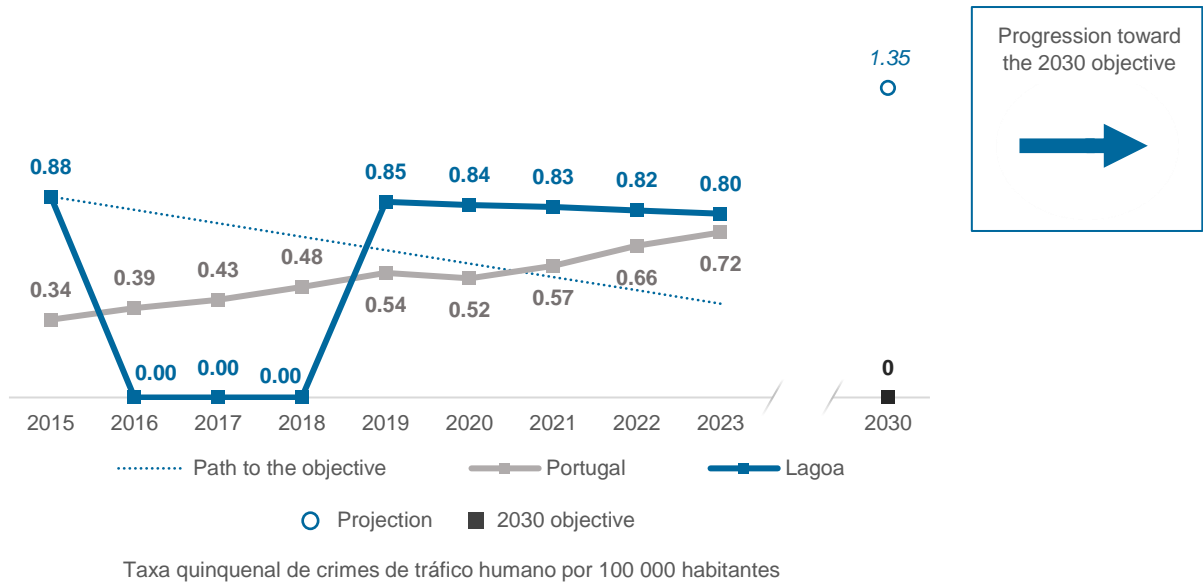
Source: DGPJ (2011/2015-2019/2023), calculated by CESOP

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 old) monitored by Child and Youth Protection Commissions (CPCJ) (%)

Incidence rate of children and young people (under 18 years old) monitored by Child and Youth Protection Commissions (CPCJ) (%)
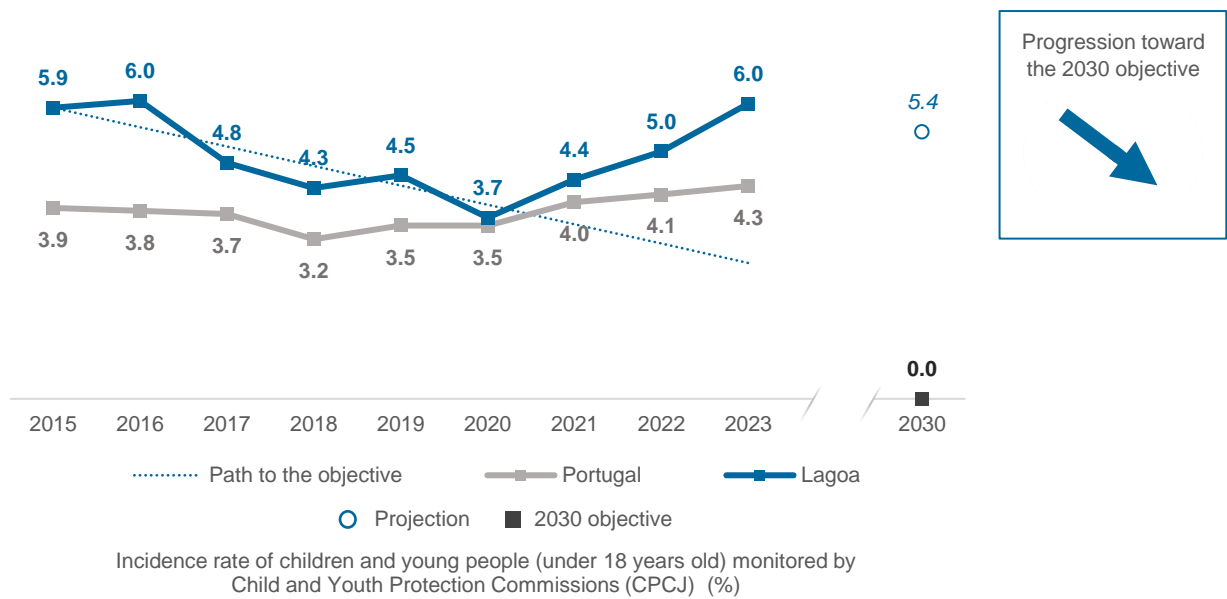
Source: DGPJ (2015-2023), calculated by CESOP

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 first-instance judicial courts by procedural area

Progression toward the 2030 objective

Average duration of completed cases (months) in first-instance judicial courts - **Total**
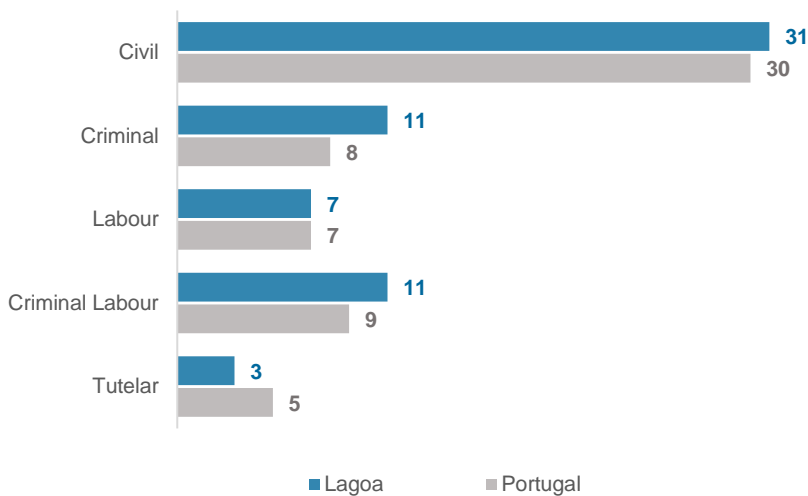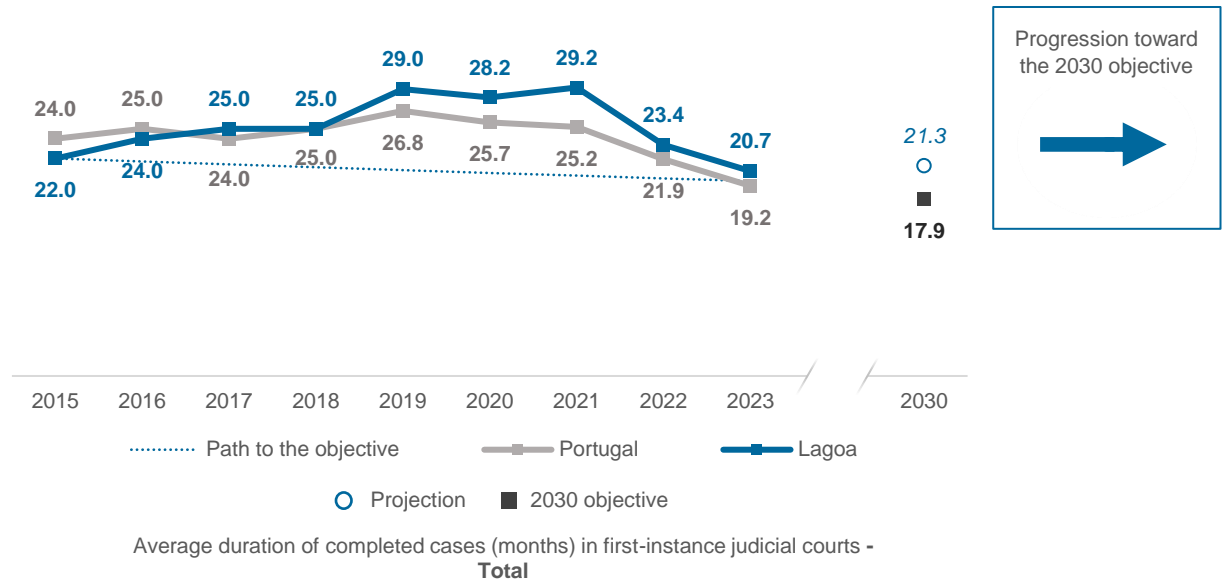
Average duration of completed cases (months) in first-instance judicial courts by procedural area (2023)

Source: DGPJ (2015-2023), calculated by CESOP

Indicator 16.3.2. Proportion of pre-trial detainees in common prisons as of 31 December (%)

Progression toward the 2030 objective

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2030
Portugal	16.2	15.4	15.7	17.1	17.8	19.9	18.5	19.9	21.8	
2030 objetive										9.8

·········· Path to the objective — Portugal ■ 2030 objetive

Proporção de reclusas/os preventivas/os existentes em 31 de dezembro nos estabelecimentos prisionais comuns (%)
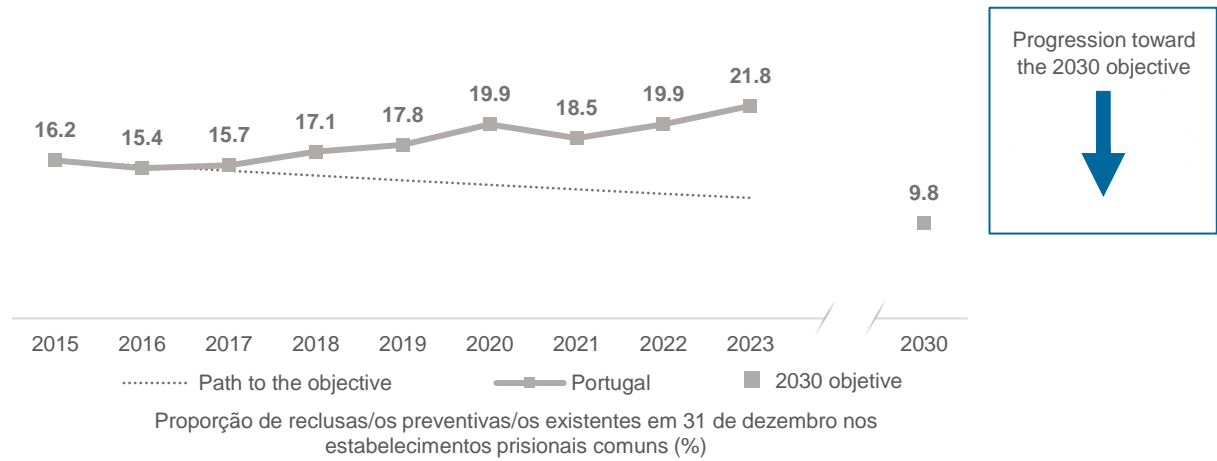
Source: INE (2015-2023)

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

Indicator 16.7.1. Distribution of public office positions in municipalities, by gender

2030 OBJECTIVE ACHIEVED ✓

Lagoa: Men 46.7%, Women 53.3%
Portugal: Men 41.8%, Women 58.2%

■ Women
■ Men

Distribution of public office positions in municipalities (2022)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2030
Portugal	51.4	51.5	51.6	52.1	52.6	55.1	56.7	58.2	
Lagoa	40.7	42.7	45.7	46.4	45.8	53.3	53.3	53.3	
Projection									70.0
2030 objective									52.3 / 51.2

·········· Path to the objective — Portugal — Lagoa
○ Projection ■ 2030 objective

Proportion of women in public office (%)
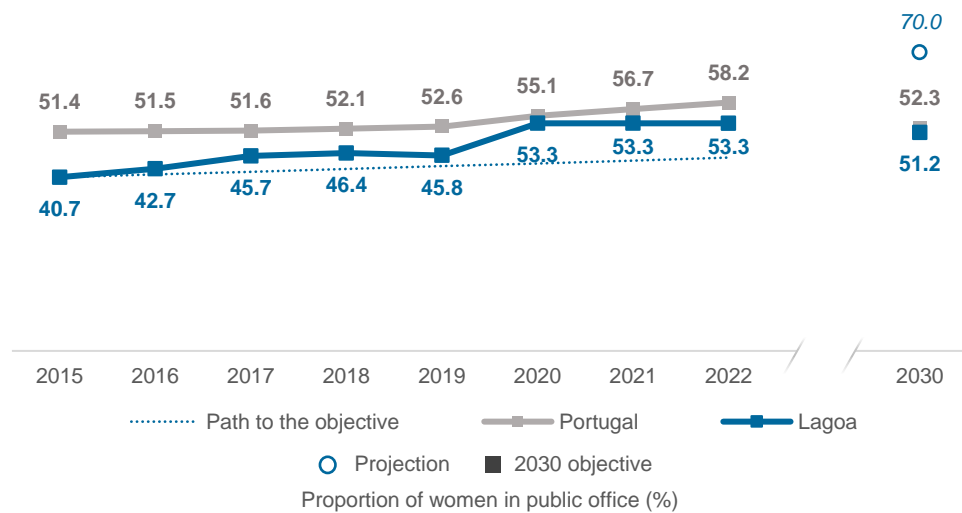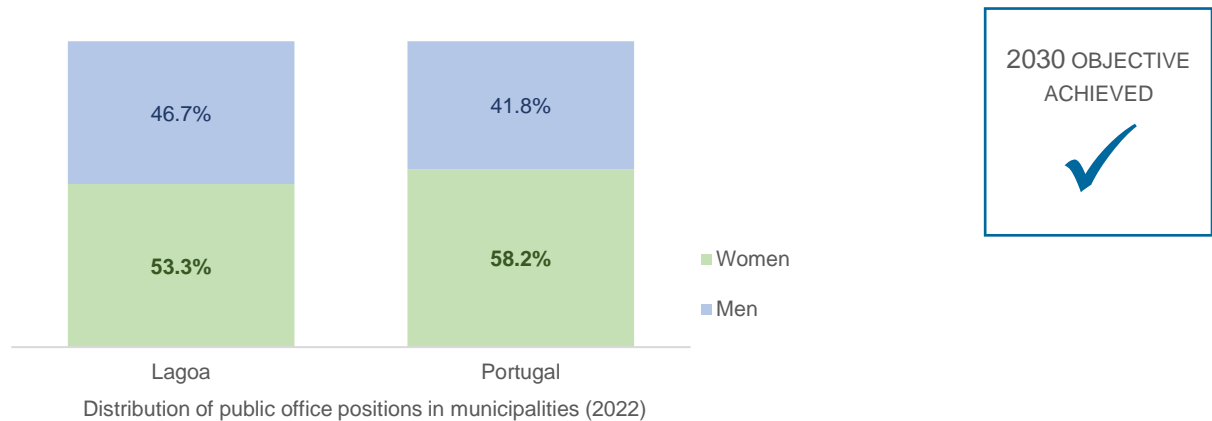
Source: Pordata (2015-2022), calculated by CESOP

Indicator 16.7.2(a). Percentage of blank and null votes (%)

Percentage of blank and null votes (%)
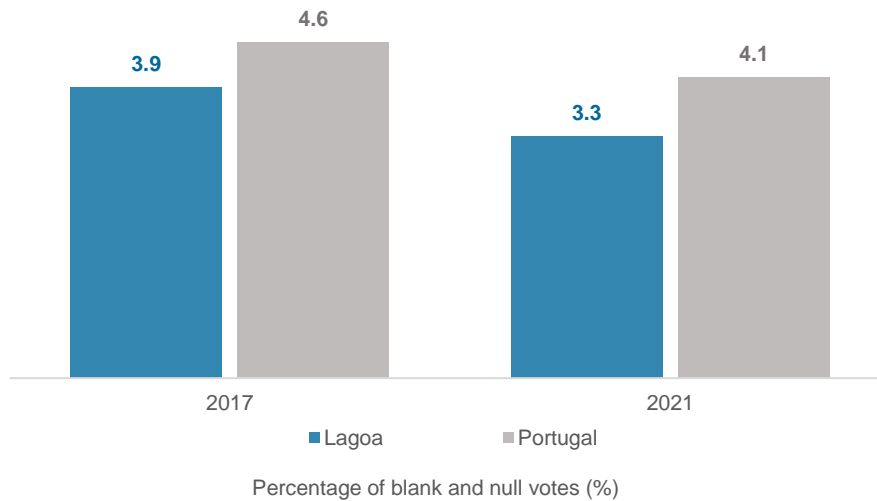
Source: Portal de Transparência Municipal (2017 e 2021), calculated by CESOP

Indicator 16.7.2(b). Abstention rate in local elections (%)

Abstention rate in local elections (%)
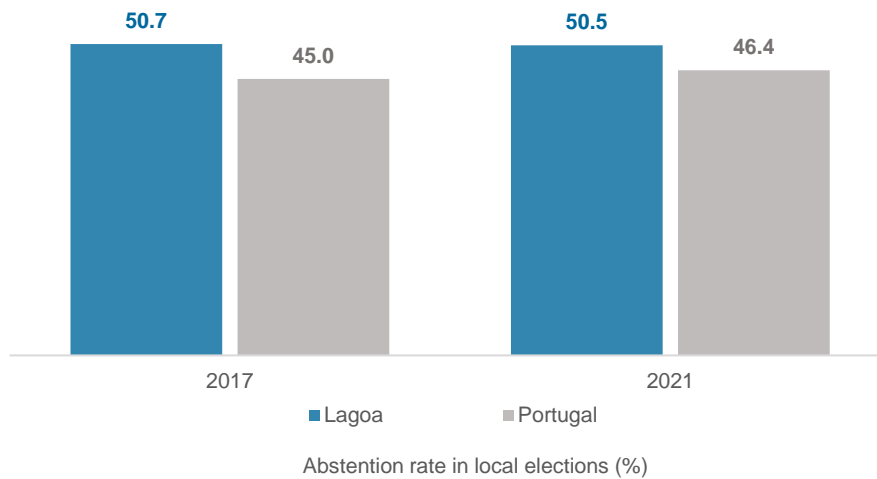
Source: Portal de Transparência Municipal (2017 e 2021)

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

Indicator 16.9.1. Proportion of children under 5 years old registered with a civil registry authority (%)

Source: United Nation (2020)

100%
of children with birth registration

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.

Source: ONU, *https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/globalpartnerships/*

Photo by Cia Pak (UN Photo)

GLOBAL PERFORMANCE OF THE SDG 17

Lagoa	65.0
Algarve	65.5
Portugal	66.6
Similar Municipalities	58.0
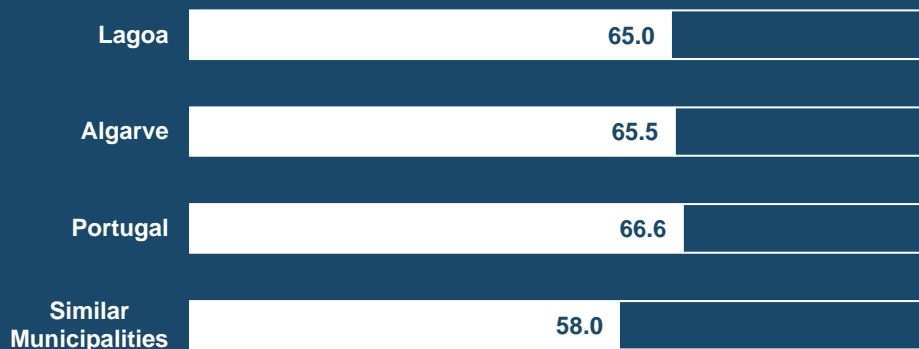
PROGRESS ON THE SDG 17 PERFORMANCE BETWEEN 2020 AND 2024
according to the evaluation criteria used in this edition

PERFORMANCE 2020-2024 | TREND

Lagoa
- 2020: 36.6
- 2021: 42.9
- 2022: 50.0
- 2023: 55.1
- 2024: 65.0

↑

Algarve
- 2020: 29.9
- 2021: 36.7
- 2022: 46.4
- 2023: 54.6
- 2024: 65.5

↑

Portugal
- 2020: 46.9
- 2021: 49.2
- 2022: 59.7
- 2023: 66.2
- 2024: 66.6

↑

Similar Municipalities
- 2020: 37.8
- 2021: 39.6
- 2022: 49.0
- 2023: 56.0
- 2024: 58.0

↑

■ 2020 ■ 2021 ■ 2022 ■ 2023 ■ 2024

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 objectives, and progress is sufficient to achieve them
↗	The municipality is on track to meet the 2030 objectives, but will not be able to achieve them if it continues its current trend
→	The municipality is not making significant progress towards the 2030 objectives
↘	The municipality is distancing itself from the 2030 objectives
↓	The municipality is far from the 2030 objective 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 taxes in the total revenue of municipal councils (%)

Proportion of taxes in the total revenue of municipal councils (%)
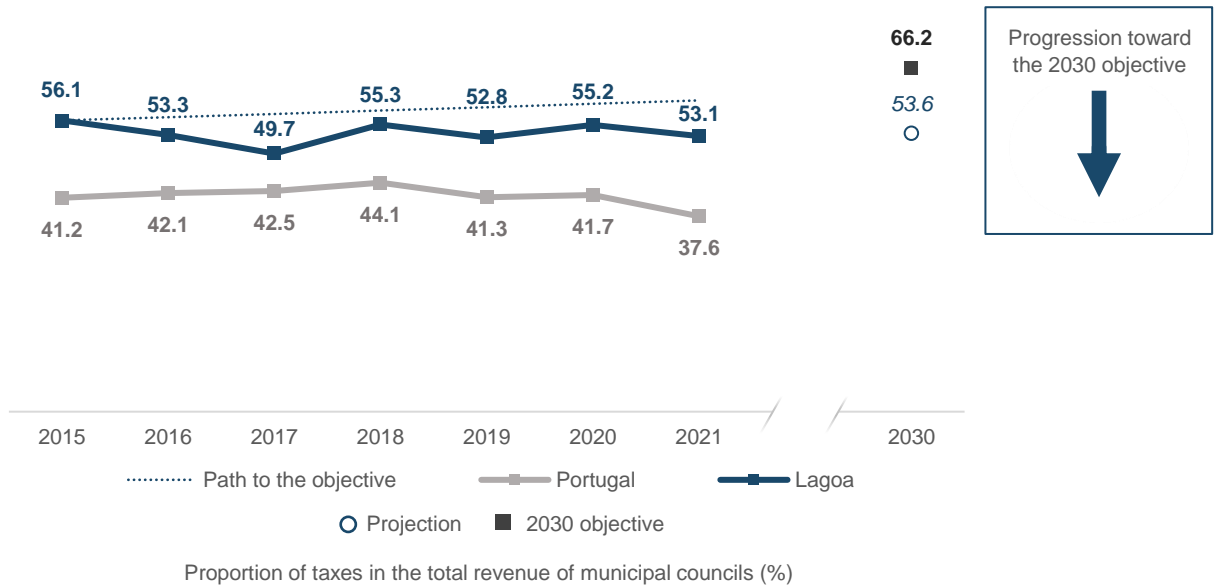
Source: INE (2015-2021)

Indicator 17.1.2. Proportion of municipalities' effective expenditure financed by total municipal tax revenue (%)

Proportion of municipalities' effective expenditure financed by total municipal tax revenue (%)
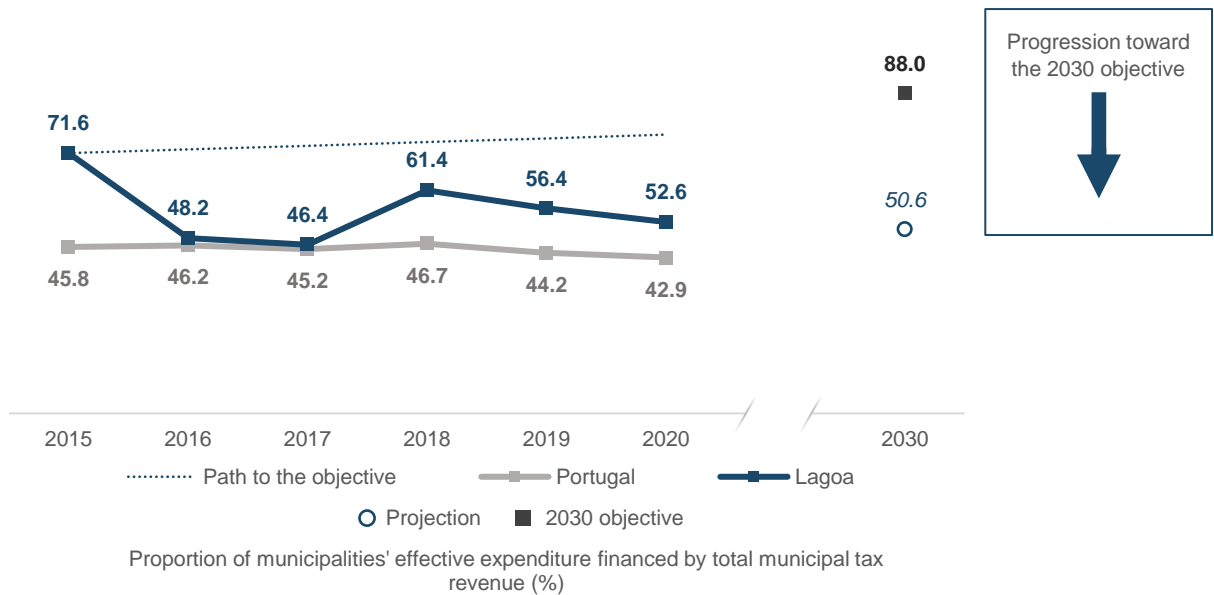
Source: INE (2015-2020), calculated by CESOP

Indicator 17.1.3. Municipal councils' debt per inhabitant (€/inh.)

Progression toward the 2030 objective

Municipal councils' debt per inhabitant (€/inh.)

········· Path to the objective ▬■▬ Portugal ▬■▬ Lagoa
○ Projection ■ 2030 objective
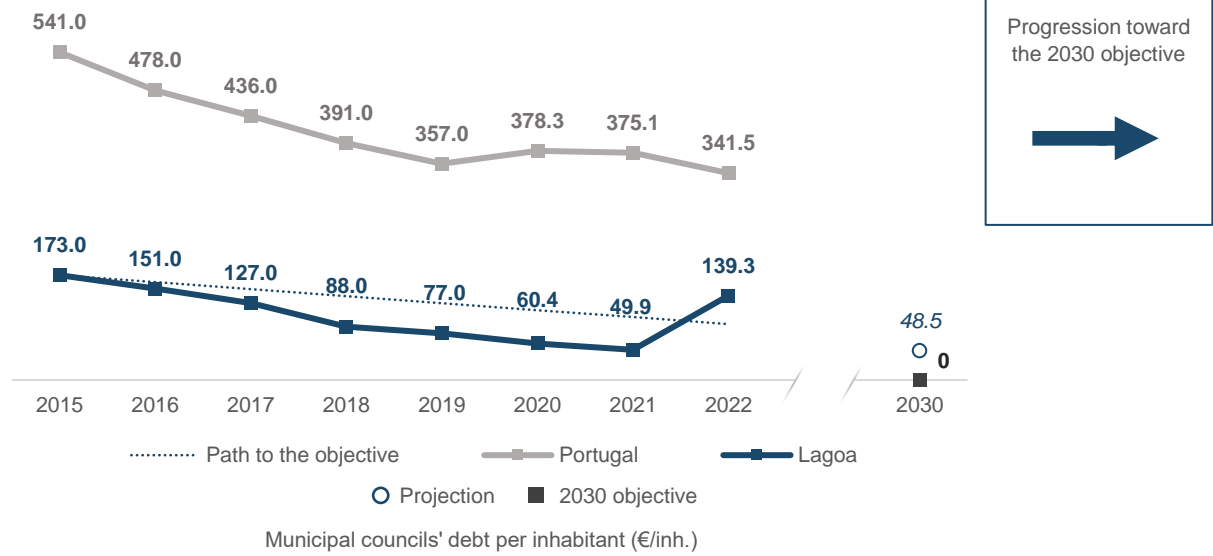
Source: INE (2015-2022)

Target 17.6 | Enhance North-South, South-South and triangular regional and international cooperation on and access to science, technology and innovation and enhance knowledge-sharing on mutually agreed terms, including through improved coordination among existing mechanisms, in particular at the United Nations level, and through a global technology facilitation mechanism

Indicator 17.6.1. Fixed broadband speed (Mbps)

2030 OBJECTIVE ACHIEVED ✓

Fixed broadband speed (Mbps)

········· Path to the objective ▬■▬ Portugal ▬■▬ Lagoa
○ Projection ■ 2030 objective
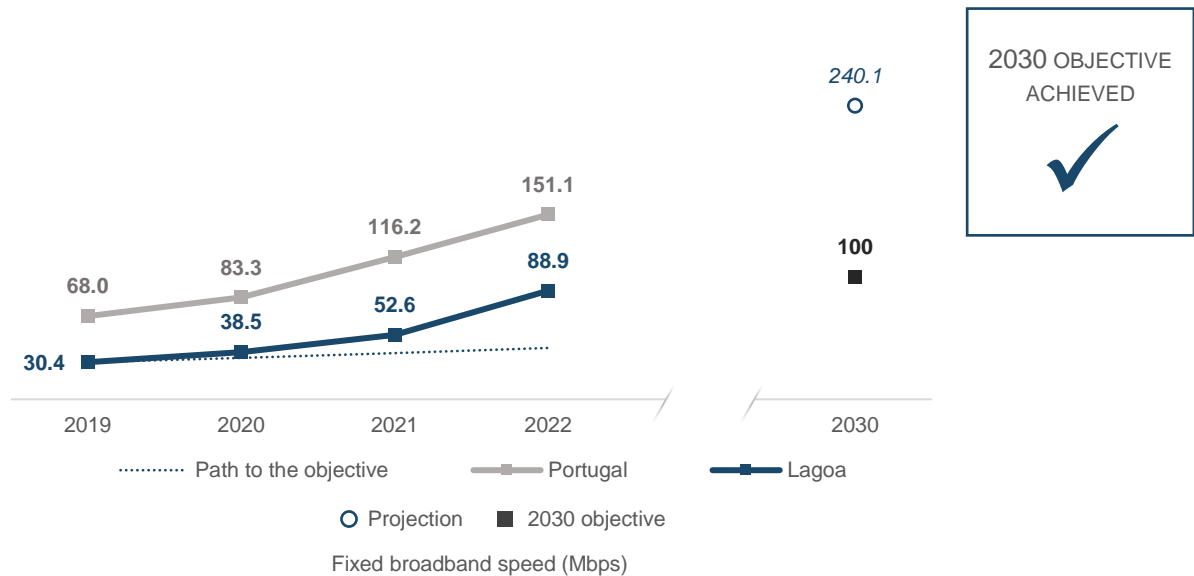
Source: JRC (2019-2022)

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 non-higher education students per computer with internet access, by education level (Nº)

Progression toward the 2030 objective

············· Path to the objective ▬■▬ Portugal ▬■▬ Lagoa

○ Projection
■ 2030 objective

Average number of non-higher education students per computer with internet access

Portugal: 1.9, 1.8, 1.9, 2.3
Lagoa: 1.3, 1.4, 1.4, 1.5

■ Basic education/ 1st cycle
■ Basic education/ 2nd cycle
■ Basic education/ 3rd cycle
■ Secondary education

Average number of non-higher education students per computer with internet access, by education level (Nº) (2022)
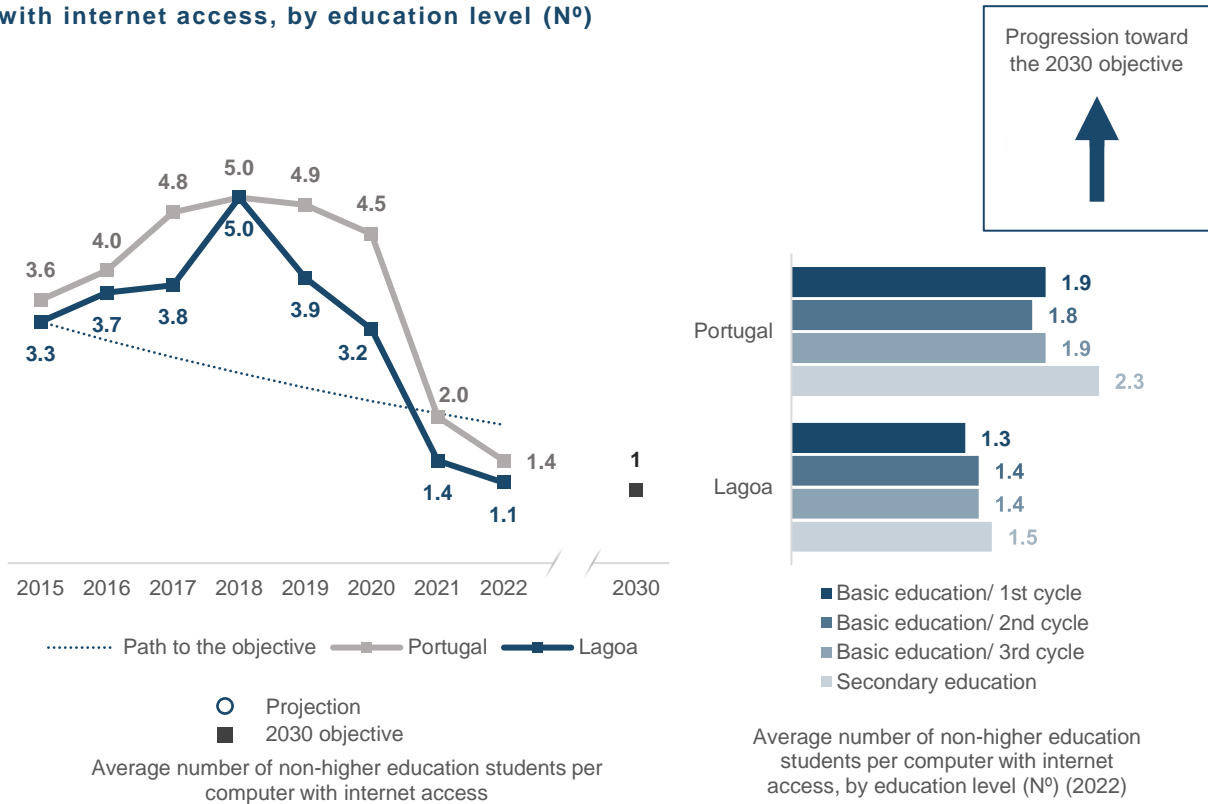
Source: Pordata (2015-2022)

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

SIM ✓

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

Source: CESOP (2023)

Indicator 17.16.1(b). Proportion of SDGs covered by intermunicipal partnerships in which the Municipal Council participates (%)

82.4

% of the SDGs covered by the intermunicipal partnerships contracted by the Town Hall

Source: CESOP (2023)

Indicator 17.16.2(a). Proportion of educational establishments that applied for the Eco-Schools project and received the Green Flag (%)

Proportion of educational establishments that applied for the Eco-Schools project and received the Green Flag (%)
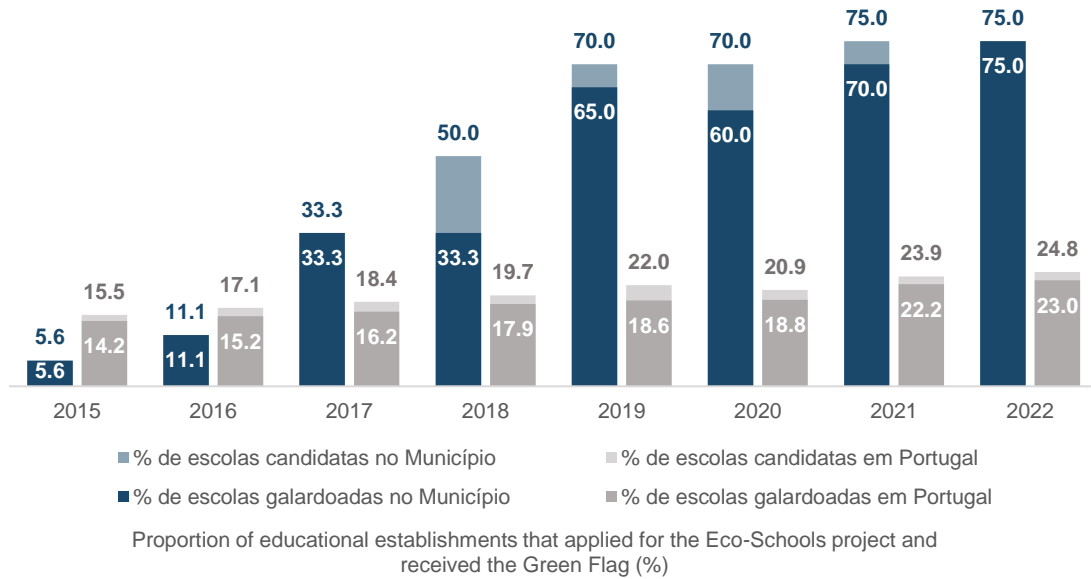
Source: ABAE (2015-2022), calculated by CESOP

Indicator 17.16.2(b). Proportion of parishes that applied for the Eco-Parishes project and received the Green Flag (%)

Proportion of parishes that applied for the Eco-Parishes project and received the Green Flag (%)
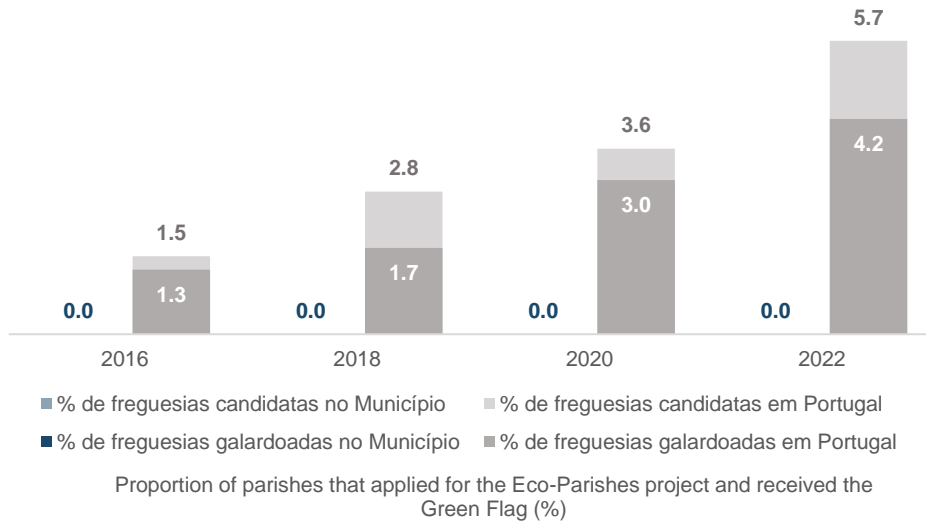
Source: ABAE (2016-2022), calculated by CESOP

Indicator Extra.17.a. Ratio between environmental taxes and labour taxes

Progression toward the 2030 objective

Ratio between environmental taxes and labour taxes
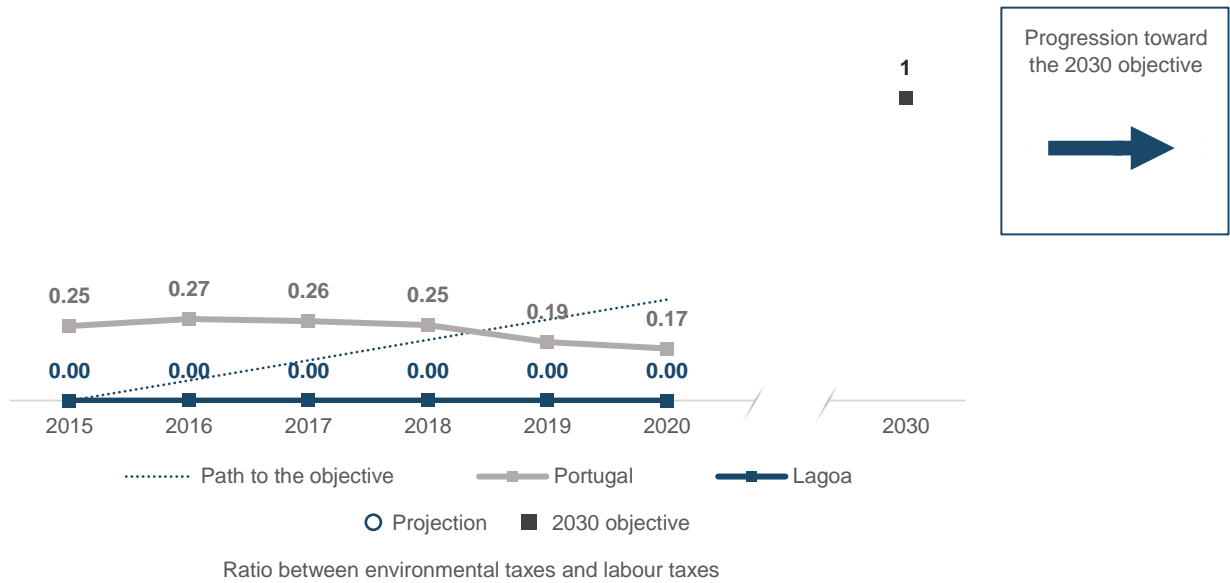
Source: INE (2015-2020), calculated by CESOP

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 labor taxes.

ANNEXES

Annex 1 - How to read the visual information

First page of Global Results

Map of the municipality

MUNICÍPIO

NUTS III
NUTS II

Graphical representation of the global performance for all SDGs in the municipality

Average performance of the municipality in all SDGs

65.3

63.7
PORTUGAL

64.0
NORTE

63.4
SIMILAR MUNICIPALITIES

62.1
CÁVADO

Average score of all SDGs in other comparison levels

AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG
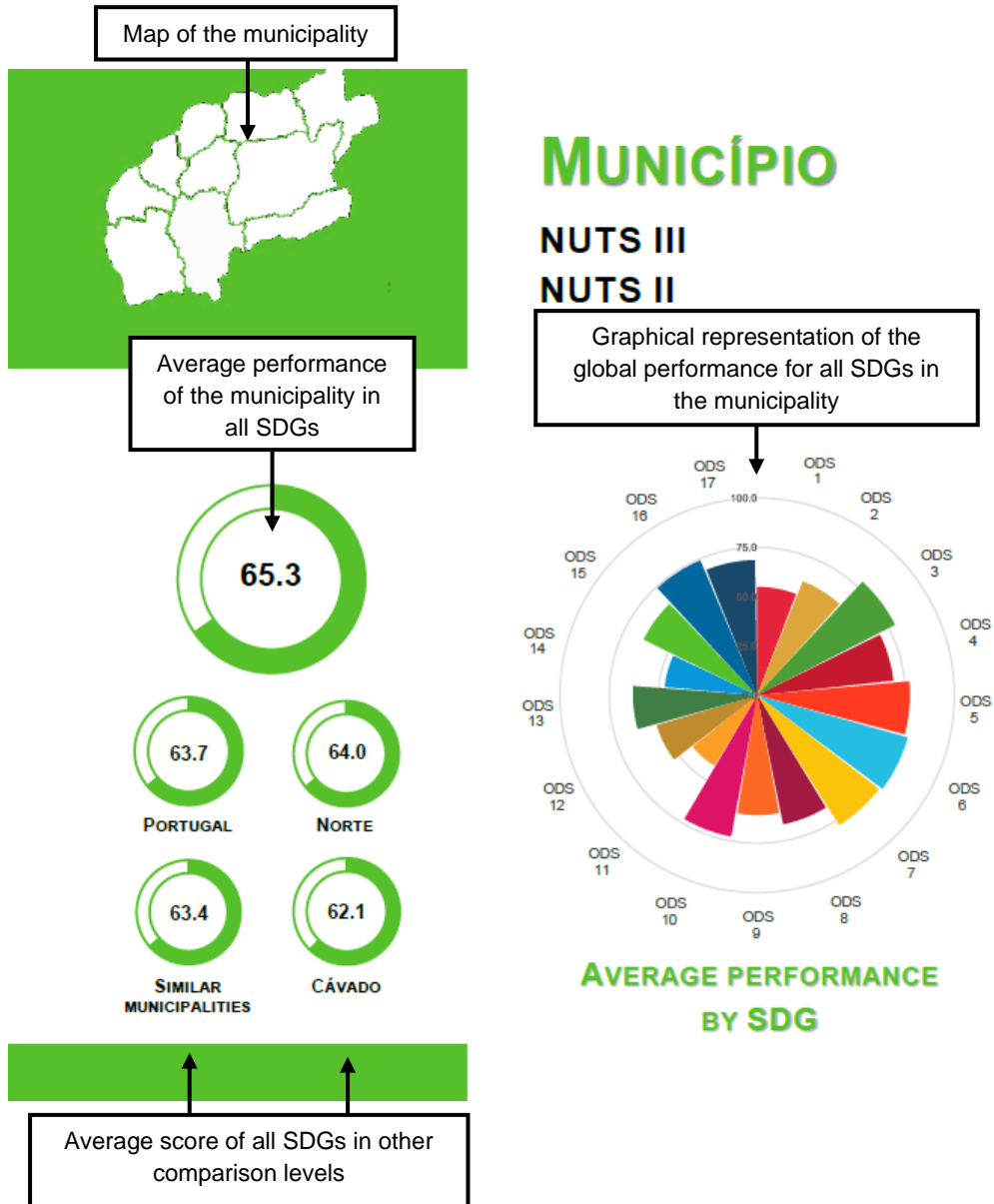
Second page of Global Results

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.

PEOPLE
67.5
68.4

PLANET
59.6
61.2

PROSPERITY
61.5
63.9

PARTNERSHIP
66.6
68.5

PEACE
72.7
74.2

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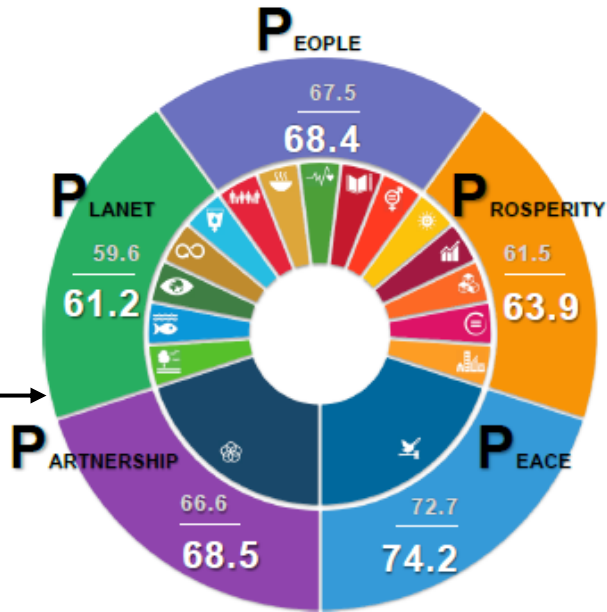
GESE

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.

60.6
GOVERNANCE
66.6

63.5
ECONOMY
64.3

68.4
SOCIAL
70.6

56.1
ENVIRONMENT
61.5

Results of Portugal
Results of município

GESA dimensions: calculated from the average of all relevant targets for each dimension
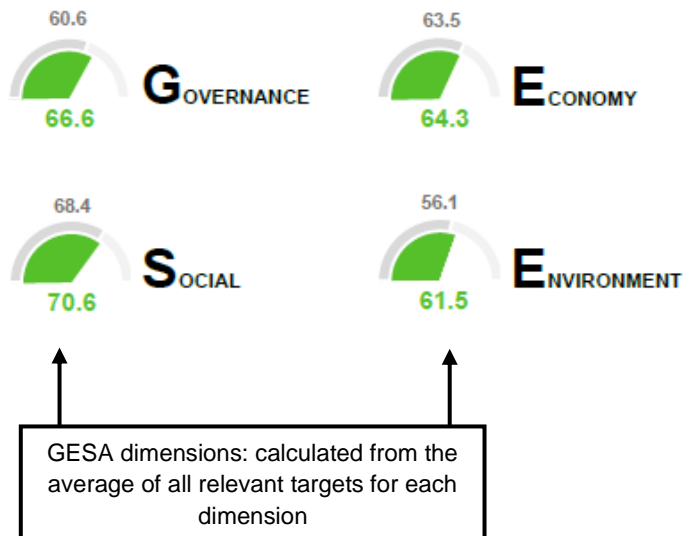
Fourth page of Global Results

EVOLUTION 2020-2024 OF GLOBAL RESULTS

Recalculated based on the indicators and limit values defined in the 2024 edition of the Municipal Sustainability Index

INDEX SCORE
Arithmetic mean of the 17 SDGs

Average of the municipality's performance in all SDGs in the five most recent years, based on the metrics used in the 2024 edition

66.3 | 66.4 | 63.3 | 65.3

2020 2021 2022 2023 2024

INDICATORS BY EVOLUTION
Proporção de indicadores com evolução positiva, negativa ou estagnante ao longo do período analisado (entre o ano 2015 ou ano posterior onde começa a serie temporal, e o ano mais recente com informação disponível)

Proportion of ISM indicators by type of evolution between 2015 and the most recent year with available information

26% | 10% | 13% | 22% | 15% | 10% | 4%

- Objetivo 2030 atingid
- Evolução positiva
- Evolução positiva n
- Evolução pouca signi
- Evolução ligeirament
- Evolução negativa
- Dados insuficientes para evolução

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

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Governance	65.4	67.5	67.7	66.4	66.6
Economy	66.5	65.8	65.6	60.5	64.3
Social	70.4	71.0	71.1	68.7	70.6
Environment	61.2	63.0	62.9	60.0	61.5

Score of the four GESA dimensions of the municipality in the five most recent years

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

■2020 ■2021 ■2022 ■2023 ■2024
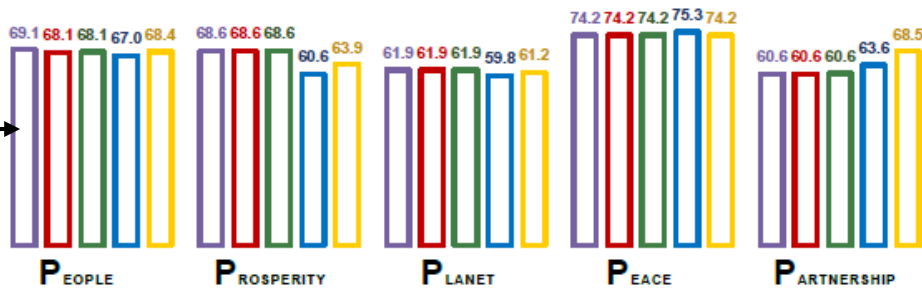
5P's score of the municipality in the five most recent

PEOPLE: 69.1 68.1 68.1 67.0 68.4
PROSPERITY: 68.6 68.6 68.6 60.6 63.9
PLANET: 61.9 61.9 61.9 59.8 61.2
PEACE: 74.2 74.2 74.2 75.3 74.2
PARTNERSHIP: 60.6 60.6 60.6 63.6 68.5

Fifth page of Global Results

SDG icons painted according to the average of the two lowest performing targets

Arrows indicating the evolution of the municipality's performance in the SDGs

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL DASHBOARD AND 2020-2024 TRENDS

Meaning of the SDG icons' colours

(green)	All targets are green
(yellow)	The average of the two worst performing targets is above 50
(orange)	The average of the two worst performing targets is below 50
(red)	At least two targets are red
(grey)	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

Explanatory tables for the colours assigned to the SDG icons, and for the representation of the evolution of the SDGs

154

Page of the progression of the SDG global performance

Score that the municipality would have received in the SDG in 2019, 2020, 2021 and 2022 according to the criteria used in the ISM 2023. The 2019, 2020, 2021 and 2022 scores may differ from the scores assigned in the ISM published in 2019, 2020, 2021 and 2022.

Arrows indicating the evolution of the score between 2019 and 2023

PROGRESS ON THE SDG 1 PERFORMANCE BETWEEN 2020 AND 2024
according to the evaluation criteria used in this edition

| PERFORMANCE 2020-2024 | TREND |

Município
62.5
57.7
58.0
57.3
54.9

NUTS III
59.9
58.3
58.4
48.8
48.8

II
64.1
61.6
60.9
64.3
68.3

Portugal
55.5
52.3
51.1
48.7
47.4

Similar Municipalities
57.5
58.7
55.9
56.2
56.2

SDG score in the ISM 2023

■ 2020 ■ 2021 ■ 2022 ■ 2023 ■ 2024

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

Explanatory table for the representation of the evolution of the SDGs

Line chart

Portugal's values,
always coloured in grey

Portugal objective

33.3   32.4   32.5   31.8   30.1   29.0   29.4

29.4   29.4   29.7   28.8   27.2   26.2   26.2

Values of the municipality,
always in the colour of the SDG

20.3
O
16.6

14.7

Personalised objective
of the municipality

Line representing the
'ideal' path for the
municipality to achieve
the 2030 objective

| 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | | 2030 |

············ Path to the objective   ▬■▬ Portugal   ▬■▬ Município

O Projection   ■ Municipality objective   ■ Portugal objective

Proportion of RSI beneficiaries in the working-age resindet population (‰)

28.3
O

20.8
■

16.4   17.1   17.9   19.1   20.1   20.5   21.4

20.6

15.7   16.5   17.2   18.4   19.3   19.7

Projection of the value that
the municipality will reach
in 2030 based on the
evolution of data between
2015 and the most recent
year with available

| 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | | 2030 |

············ Path to the objective   ▬■▬ Portugal   ▬■▬ Município

O Projection   ■ 2030 Objective

Objective common to
all the municipalities

Average disposable income per day of the first quintile, per tax household (€)

Progression toward
the 2030 objective

↑

Arrow representing the relationship between the
evolution of the municipality's values and the
'ideal' path. For example, the vertical arrow
upwards indicates that the municipality is
evolving sufficiently to reach the objective

2030 OBJECTIVE
ACHIEVED

✓
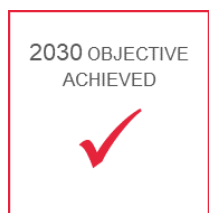
Symbol attributed to the indicator when
the objetctive has already been

156

Information on each indicator

Source: Portal Autárquico (2015-2021), calculated by CESOP

| Source of data |

| Years of the data represented in the graph(s) |

| If the indicator has been constructed by the CESOP, from the source dataset |
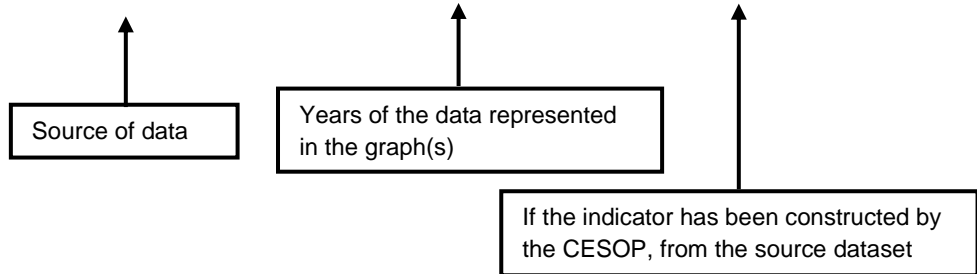
Annex 2 - Detailed results by levels of comparison

			Municipality	NUTS III	
			Lagoa	Algarve	Portugal
Resultado Global (0-100)			**64.51**	**63.18**	**63.68**
SDG 1 (0-100)			**46.17**	**44.09**	**47.37**
Target 1.1 (0-100)			0.00	0.00	28.20
1.1.1	Number of homeless people per 1,000 inhabitants (‰)	0-100	0.00	0.00	28.20
		‰	5.30	1.48	1.02
Target 1.2 (0-100)			37.89	40.38	48.54
1.2.1	Proportion of RSI (Social Integration Income) beneficiaries in the working-age resident population (‰)	0-100	0.00	14.22	26.49
		‰	33.96	30.32	28.88
1.2.2(a)	Proportion of children and young people benefiting from Social Security family allowance (%)	0-100	0.00	0.00	0.00
		%	58.07	58.70	50.52
1.2.2(b)	Proportion of elderly people benefiting from the Solidarity Supplement for the Elderly (%)	0-100	37.00	31.07	38.24
		%	6.18	6.58	6.33
1.2.3	Median disposable income per day of the first quintile, per tax household (€)	0-100	95.18	91.37	100.00
		€	19.94	19.25	22.44
Target 1.4 (0-100)			46.80	47.14	49.43
1.4.1(a)	Proportion of resident population living in non-conventional dwellings (‰)	0-100	93.60	94.27	98.87
		‰	3.67	3.33	1.06
1.4.1(b)	Weight of the median rent of new lease contracts in the median disposable income per tax household	0-100	0.00	0.00	0.00
		%	76.60	79.07	64.79
Target 1.a (0-100)			100.00	88.84	63.30
1.b.1(a)	Current expenditure for families and Private Social Solidarity Institutions (IPSSs) as a percentage of total expenditure (%)	0-100	100.00	81.96	72.62
		%	11.72	7.99	7.08
1.b.1(b)	Current expenditure for families and IPSSs per capita (€)	0-100	100.00	95.71	53.97
		€	183.78	87.26	50.21
SDG 2 (0-100)			**58.31**	**51.20**	**58.65**
Target 2.2 (0-100)			41.00	41.00	27.00
2.2.2	Prevalence of overweight (pre-obesity and obesity) in the child population (6-8 years old) (%) - NUTS II	0-100	41.00	41.00	27.00
		Total	27.70	27.70	31.90
Target 2.4 (0-100)			75.62	61.40	90.29
2.4.1	Proportion of organic agricultural producers and processors (%)	0-100	75.75	36.17	80.58
		%	12.20	5.82	12.97
2.4.2	Nitrate in groundwater (mg NO3/litre)	0-100	75.50	86.64	100.00
		mg NO3/litre	31.12	28.34	19.13
SDG 3 (0-100)			**76.46**	**75.76**	**79.96**
Target 3.1 (0-100)			100	100	100
3.1.1	Deaths due to pregnancy, childbirth and puerperium complications (Nº)	0-100	100	100	100
		Nº	0	0	15
3.1.2	Proportion of live births assisted by qualified health personnel (%)	0-100	100.00	100.00	100.00
		%	100.00	99.82	99.94
Target 3.2 (0-100)			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
		‰	3.82	3.28	3.25
3.2.2	Five-year neonatal mortality rate (‰)	0-100	100	100	100
		‰	0.96	1.59	1.69
Target 3.3 (0-100)			85.22	73.18	78.90
3.3.1	Five-year rate of new HIV infection cases per 1,000 inhabitants	0-100	93.28	88.10	90.39
		‰	0.07	0.12	0.10
3.3.2	Five-year mortality rate due to Tuberculosis, HIV, and Viral Hepatitis per 100,000 inhabitants	0-100	77.17	58.26	67.40
		‰	3.36	6.14	4.80
Target 3.4 (0-100)			66.37	64.04	65.40
3.4.1	Mortality rate (30 to 70 years) attributed to circulatory system diseases, malignant tumours, diabetes mellitus and chronic respiratory diseases per 100,000 inhabitants	0-100	100.00	100.00	100.00
		per 100 000	354.80	304.88	267.24
3.4.2	Five-year mortality rate due to intentionally self-inflicted injuries (suicide) per 100,000 inhabitants, by sex	0-100	31.25	28.63	57.67
		Total	15.13	15.70	9.31
		H	22.41	24.84	14.92
		M	8.20	7.12	4.22

			Lagoa	Algarve	Portugal
3.4.3	Prevalence of overweight (pre-obesity and obesity) in the child population (6-8 years old) (%) - NUTS II	0-100	41.00	41.00	27.00
		Total	27.70	27.70	31.90
3.4.4	Proportion of declared work-related accidents per workforce, by type of accident (%)	0-100	93.22	86.55	76.91
		Total (%)	2.98	3.43	4.06
		Non fatal (Nº)	334	6947	171630
		Fatal (Nº)	0	6	122
Target 3.5 (0-100)			77.76	61.97	80.19
3.5.1	Rate of registered users with drug-related problems in the 15-74 age group (‰)	0-100	63.31	40.59	73.37
		Total	3.99	6.14	3.03
3.5.2	Rate of registered users with alcohol-related problems in the 15-74 age group (‰)	0-100	92.22	83.34	87.02
		Total	1.24	2.08	1.73
Target 3.6 (0-100)			0.00	6.81	9.07
3.6.1	Five-year mortality rate due to transport accidents per 100,000 inhabitants by accident location	0-100	0.00	6.81	9.07
		per 100 000	3.90	4.46	3.13
Target 3.7 (0-100)			81.76	86.09	92.17
3.7.2	Five-year adolescent fertility rate (‰)	0-100	81.76	86.09	92.17
		‰	11.51	9.47	6.61
Target 3.9 (0-100)			93.90	93.90	93.90
3.9.1	Mortality rate attributed to ambient and household air pollution per 100,000 inhabitants	0-100	87.80	87.80	87.80
		per 100 000	10.00	10.00	10.00
3.9.3	Accidental poisoning by drugs, medicines and biological substances (No.)	0-100	100	100	100
		Nº	0	14	185
Target 3.c (0-100)			83.14	95.83	100.00
3.c.1	Main healthcare professionals by speciality (‰)	Doctors 0-100	90.91	100.00	100.00
		‰	3.90	4.30	5.80
		Pharmacists 0-100	100.00	100.00	100.00
		‰	0.88	1.08	1.58
		Nurses 0-100	41.67	83.33	100.00
		‰	3.50	6.00	7.90
		Dentists 0-100	100.00	100.00	100.00
		‰	0.80	1.00	1.13
SDG 4 (0-100)			70.55	67.80	76.22
Target 4.1 (0-100)			46.55	37.29	56.66
4.1.1	Proportion of students obtaining a passing grade in the first phase of the final exams of the 3rd Cycle, by sex and subject	0-100	20.39	7.69	23.54
		Total	58.16	53.08	59.42
		Portuguese H	72.64	67.84	73.45
		M	76.53	78.98	83.46
		Mathematic H	46.85	34.86	41.46
		M	38.89	33.45	41.19
4.1.2(a)	Transition/completion rate in secondary education by course type (%)	0-100	61.30	66.62	95.21
		Total	85.10	85.90	90.20
		General courses	85.90	87.80	90.70
		Professional courses	84.00	82.60	89.40
4.1.2(b)	Transition/completion rate in basic education by education level (%)	0-100	91.00	71.00	91.00
		Total	96.20	94.20	96.20
		1st Cycle	98.60	97.00	98.10
		2nd Cycle	95.90	94.30	96.40
		3rd Cycle	93.20	90.50	93.80
4.1.2(c)	Proportion of students completing the cycle within the expected time (%)	0-100	65.81	63.02	83.14
		1st Cycle	88.48	87.02	91.80
		2nd Cycle	95.49	93.46	95.52
		3rd Cycle	83.86	85.91	90.77
		General courses	76.12	75.70	80.14
		Professional courses	53.06	51.89	70.50
Target 4.2 (0-100)			100.00	100.00	100.00
4.2.2	Gross pre-school enrolment rate (%)	0-100	100.00	100.00	100.00
		Total	113.80	100.70	99.40
		H	121.60	100.80	99.80
		M	106.60	100.60	98.90
Target 4.3 (0-100)			26.27	39.42	71.56
4.3.1	Proportion of the adult population enrolled in higher education, by municipality of permanent residence (%)	0-100	26.70	42.89	72.99
		%	4.38	5.08	6.37

			Lagoa	Algarve	Portugal
4.3.2	Proportion of the resident population aged 25-34 with at least a higher education degree (%)	0-100	4.38	5.08	6.37
		%	25.84	35.95	70.14
Target 4.6 (0-100)			74.70	70.90	71.46
4.6.1	Literacy rate by sex (%)	0-100	74.70	70.90	71.46
		Total	2.73	3.14	3.08
		H	2.32	2.65	2.10
		M	3.13	3.59	3.96
Target 4.7 (0-100)			100.00	83.38	81.83
4.7.1	Proportion of schools that applied for the Eco-Schools project and received the Green Flag (%)	0-100	100.00	66.76	71.12
		% Candidates	75.00	16.76	24.85
		% Awarded	15.00	60.00	1937.00
Target 4.c (0-100)			75.81	75.81	75.81
4.c.1(a)	Proportion of teachers who received basic teacher training (%)	0-100	100	100	100
		%	100	100	100
4.c.1(b)	Percentage of teachers participating in professional development activities in the last 12 months (%)	0-100	52	52	52
		%	88	88	88
SDG 5 (0-100)			**68.44**	**67.26**	**75.39**
Target 5.1 (0-100)			81.03	74.19	71.69
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	75.00	83.44
		Total	100	75.00	83.44
5.1.2	Gender employment disparity (%)	0-100	75.09	77.57	74.14
		%	6.23	5.61	6.47
5.1.3	Gender pay gap in the employed population (%)	0-100	68.00	70.00	57.50
		%	6.40	6.00	8.50
Target 5.2 (0-100)			52.31	28.86	54.55
5.2.1	Estimated proportion of victims in crimes recorded as Domestic Violence by spouse or equivalent (‰)	0-100	58.17	57.71	61.86
		‰	6.03	6.10	5.50
5.2.2	Five-year rate of victims in crimes recorded as Rape per 100,000 inhabitants aged 15 and over	0-100	46.45	0.00	47.24
		per 100 000	4.81	9.21	4.74
Target 5.3 (0-100)			100	100	100
5.3.1	Proportion of young women aged 16-19 who married (‰)	0-100	100	100	100
		‰	3.96	2.94	1.69
Target 5.4 (0-100)			44.98	48.76	68.24
5.4.1	Ratio between the duration of initial parental leave for fathers and mothers, under social security (%)	0-100	44.98	48.76	68.24
		‰	22.86	23.64	27.68
Target 5.5 (0-100)			68.08	74.22	76.16
5.5.1	Proportion of women elected in local governments and assemblies (%)	0-100	71.43	78.57	85.51
		%	28.57	31.43	34.20
5.5.2	Proportion of women in leadership positions (%)	0-100	64.73	69.87	66.82
		%	35.89	37.95	36.73
Target 5.6 (0-100)			81.76	86.09	92.17
5.6.1	Adolescent fertility rate (%)	0-100	81.76	86.09	92.17
		‰	11.51	9.47	6.61
Target 5.a (0-100)			50.94	58.70	64.92
5.a.1	Proportion of women in total agricultural management positions, by professional status (%)	0-100	21.88	37.41	49.84
		Employer	12.50	22.48	24.49
		Self-employed	9.38	14.93	25.35
5.a.2	Degree to which the legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women equal rights to property and/or land control	0-100	80	80	80
		Total	5	5	5
SDG 6 (0-100)			**68.51**	**79.47**	**84.22**
Target 6.1 (0-100)			100.00	100.00	100.00
6.1.1	Safe water (%)	0-100	100.00	100.00	100.00
		%	99.33	99.40	98.97
Target 6.2 (0-100)			100.00	100.00	100.00
6.2.1	Physical accessibility of the wastewater sanitation service (%)	0-100	100.00	100.00	100.00
		%	93.00	85.00	87.00
Target 6.3 (0-100)			74.05	86.26	83.83
6.3.1(a)	Proportion of collected wastewater treated (%)	0-100	100.00	99.03	100.00
		%	100.00	99.63	100.94

			Lagoa	Algarve	Portugal
6.3.1(b)	Physical accessibility of the wastewater treatment service (%)		100.00	91.25	83.99
			100.00	99.56	99.20
6.3.2(a)	Proportion of water bodies with good environmental quality (%)	0-100	33.30	63.20	46.60
		%	33.30	63.20	46.60
6.3.2(b)	Bathing waters with excellent quality (%)	0-100	60.00	90.83	72.41
		%	80.00	95.41	86.21
6.3.3	Nitrate in groundwater (mg NO3/litre)	0-100	75.50	86.64	100.00
		mg NO3/litre	31.12	28.34	19.13
Target 6.4 (0-100)			0.00	31.63	53.05
6.4.1	Domestic water distributed per inhabitant (m³/inhab.)	0-100	0.00	63.27	87.50
		m3/hab	90.09	45.02	39.40
6.4.2	Real water losses [m³/(km.day)] or [l/(branch.day)]	0-100	0.00	0.00	18.59
		[m³/(km.day)] or [l/(branch.day)]	370.00	170.16	140.70
SDG 7 (0-100)			78.44	78.10	79.70
Target 7.1 (0-100)			87.65	84.96	81.05
7.1.1	Percentage of the population with access to electricity (%)	0-100	100	100	100
		%	100	100	100
7.1.2	Percentage of the population with primary access to clean fuels and technologies (%)	0-100	100	100	100
		%	95	95	95
7.1.3	Proportion of beneficiaries of the Social Energy and Natural Gas Tariff in the resident population (%)	0-100	62.96	54.88	43.14
		%	6.39	7.07	8.07
Target 7.2 (0-100)			81.67	81.67	81.67
7.2.1(a)	Percentage of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption (%)	0-100	63.33	63.33	63.33
		%	34.70	34.70	34.70
7.2.1(b)	Percentage of energy production from renewable sources in total energy production (%)	0-100	100.00	100.00	100.00
		%	65.30	65.30	65.30
Target 7.3 (0-100)			66.01	67.67	76.39
7.3.1	Signatory of the Covenant of Mayors for Climate and Energy	0-100	66.67	36.50	60.35
		Total	66.67	36.50	60.35
7.3.2	Domestic electricity consumption per inhabitant (kWh/inhab.)	0-100	36.55	60.12	87.52
		kWh/ hab	2907.0	2176.3	1326.8
7.3.3	Electricity consumption for street lighting and interior lighting of state buildings (kWh)	0-100	100.00	100.00	100.00
		kWh	8495.0	131686.2	2406464.8
7.3.4	Proportion of buildings with energy certification classes A to C relative to the total buildings issued certification in the year (%)	0-100	60.82	74.05	57.69
		%	63.88	68.61	62.76
SDG 8 (0-100)			73.51	67.99	64.24
Target 8.1 (0-100)			23.67	38.48	39.32
8.1.2	Purchasing Power Index per capita	0-100	23.67	38.48	39.32
		Total	68.55	74.66	75.00
Target 8.3 (0-100)			79.75	70.61	67.21
8.3.1	Survival rate (%) of businesses born two years ago	0-100	59.49	41.22	44.31
		%	63.22	58.08	58.95
8.3.2(a)	Ratio of businesses born to businesses dissolved	0-100	100.00	100.00	96.64
		Total	1.65	1.69	1.55
8.3.2(b)	Evolution of the number of establishments (%)	0-100	100.00	100.00	83.57
		%	15.52	9.14	4.97
Target 8.5 (0-100)			59.73	62.32	72.18
8.5.1(a)	Average monthly earnings (€)	0-100	66.51	65.48	92.67
		€	1113.20	1106.30	1289.50
8.5.1(b)	Gender pay gap in the employed population (%)	0-100	68.00	70.00	57.50
		%	6.40	6.00	8.50
8.5.2(a)	Estimated unemployment rate (%)	0-100	100.00	100.00	96.89
		%	5.82	5.70	6.50
8.5.2(b)	Proportion of the population registered as long-term unemployed (%)	0-100	92.69	96.85	81.63
		%	1.29	1.13	1.73
8.5.3(a)	Proportion of employees who changed company relative to total employment (%)	0-100	31.17	41.56	53.25
		%	14.00	12.40	10.60
8.5.3(b)	Proportion of employees with permanent employment contracts (%)	0-100	0.00	0.00	51.17
		%	45.33	51.50	68.49

			Lagoa	Algarve	Portugal
Target 8.6 (0-100)			90.90	94.60	99.43
8.6.1	Proportion of young people (15-24 years old) registered as unemployed (%)	0-100	90.90	94.60	99.43
		%	3.42	3.16	2.83
Target 8.8 (0-100)			93.22	86.55	76.91
8.8.1	Proportion of declared work-related accidents per workforce, by type of accident (%)	0-100	93.22	86.55	76.91
		Total (%)	2.98	3.43	4.06
		Non fatal (Nº)	334	6947	171630
		Fatal (Nº)	0	6	122
Target 8.9 (0-100)			67.32	41.49	45.83
8.9.1(a)	Proportion of tourism sector GVA in total GVA (%)	0-100	100.00	100.00	100.00
		%	37.81	30.33	6.70
8.9.1(b)	Average annual variation rate of GVA generated by tourism	0-100	65.29	50.38	43.46
		%	10.11	7.80	6.73
8.9.2	Proportion of tourism enterprises with environmental certification (%)	0-100	4.00	7.79	7.40
		%	2.00	3.89	3.70
8.9.3	Awarded for sustainable tourism prizes	0-100	100.00	/	32.47
		Total	4	/	32.47
Target 8.10 (0-100)			100.00	81.91	48.80
8.10.1(a)	Other monetary intermediation establishments per 10,000 inhabitants	0-100	100.00	63.83	48.94
		per 10 000	5.80	4.10	3.40
8.10.1(b)	ATMs per 10,000 inhabitants	0-100	100.00	100.00	48.67
		per 10 000	22.10	19.90	11.70
SDG 9 (0-100)			62.51	63.13	81.08
Target 9.2 (0-100)			32.79	35.11	67.38
9.2.1	Gross value added of manufacturing per workforce (€)	0-100	32.79	35.11	67.38
		€	20255.44	21393.97	37248.78
9.2.2	Workforce in manufacturing as a percentage of total (%)	%	3.47	3.13	16.48
Target 9.4 (0-100)			91.87	96.77	89.51
9.4.1	CO2 emissions per unit of GVA of municipal enterprises (Kg CO2/€)	0-100	100.00	93.54	87.46
		Kg CO2/€	0.26	0.36	0.46
9.4.2	CO2 emissions per municipal area (t/km²)	0-100	83.74	100.00	91.55
		t/km^2	743.20	254.14	522.10
Target 9.c (0-100)			62.86	57.50	86.35
9.c.1	Mobile broadband speed (Mbps)	0-100	62.86	57.50	86.35
		Mbps	74.00	70.25	90.45
SDG 10 (0-100)			64.40	57.59	55.14
Target 10.1 (0-100)			43.20	46.90	48.95
10.1.1	Purchasing Power Index per capita	0-100	23.67	38.48	39.32
		Total	68.55	74.66	75.00
10.1.2	Gini coefficient of declared gross income minus IRS deducted per tax household (%)	0-100	34.66	36.25	36.25
		%	41.30	40.90	40.90
10.1.3	Ratio between the average disposable income of tax households in the highest and lowest quintiles	0-100	71.28	65.96	71.28
		Total	3.10	3.20	3.10
Target 10.2 (0-100)			50.00	57.11	63.25
10.2.1	Proportion of RSI (Social Integration Income) beneficiaries in the working-age resident population (‰)	0-100	0.00	14.22	26.49
		‰	33.96	30.32	28.88
10.2.2	Existence of accessible beaches for people with reduced mobility	0-100	100.00	100.00	100.00
		%	20.00	43.12	36.63
Target 10.7 (0-100)			100.00	68.75	53.22
10.7.2	Existence of municipal plans and structures for migrant integration and inspiring integration practices	0-100	100.00	68.75	53.22
		Total	1	68.75	53.22
SDG 11 (0-100)			56.08	44.72	27.31
Target 11.1 (0-100)			46.80	47.14	49.43
11.1.1	Proportion of the resident population in non-conventional family dwellings (‰)	0-100	93.60	94.27	98.87
		‰	3.67	3.33	1.06
11.1.2	Weight of the median rent of new lease contracts in the median disposable income per tax household	0-100	0.00	0.00	0.00
		%	76.60	79.07	64.79

			Lagoa	Algarve	Portugal
Target 11.2 (0-100)			64.90	0.00	0.00
11.2.1	Greenhouse gas emissions from the road transport sector	0-100	64.90	0.00	0.00
		Total	276.4	2212.2	78771.0
Target 11.3 (0-100)			55.23	53.65	50.70
11.3.1(a)	Evolution of the efficiency of artificialised territories per inhabitant (%)	0-100	84.51	77.24	84.19
		Total	-4.90	-7.20	-5.00
11.3.1(b)	Artificialised territories (m²) per capita	0-100	81.19	68.02	58.79
		m2/inhab	849.10	600.40	460.85
11.3.2	Reconstruction projects completed per 100 new construction projects completed (No.)	0-100	0.00	15.69	9.11
		Nº	0.00	4.77	2.77
Target 11.4 (0-100)			70.57	78.91	29.92
11.4.1	Expenditure on cultural heritage and biodiversity and landscape protection per capita	0-100	70.57	78.91	29.92
		€/hab	51.60	56.36	28.39
Target 11.6 (0-100)			42.90	43.92	6.49
11.6.1	Urban waste collected per inhabitant (kg/inhab)	0-100	42.90	43.92	6.49
		kg/inhab	1076	865	509
SDG 12 (0-100)			63.33	61.96	44.61
Target 12.4 (0-100)			100.00	96.76	60.42
12.4.2	Proportion of sectorial waste recovered by type of waste (%)	0-100	100.00	96.76	60.42
		Hazardous	97.02	90.01	48.90
		Non hazardous	/	96	90
Target 12.5 (0-100)			26.67	27.17	28.80
12.5.1	Biodegradable urban waste landfilled (%)	0-100	23.11	19.22	53.11
		%	79.20	82.70	52.20
12.5.2	Urban waste collected per inhabitant (kg/inhab)	0-100	42.90	43.92	6.49
		kg/inhab	1076	865	509
12.5.3	Accessibility of selective collection service (%)	0-100	14.00	18.38	26.79
		%	57.00	59.19	56.07
SDG 13 (0-100)			61.65	64.33	57.60
Target 13.1 (0-100)			99.79	85.13	87.86
13.1.1	Mean burned area (ha)	0-100	99.59	70.26	84.80
		Total	0.2	11.8	6.0
13.1.3	Municipal participation in networks of municipalities for Climate Change Adaptation	0-100	100.00	100.00	90.91
		Total	1	100%	91%
Target 13.2 (0-100)			62.52	46.54	47.61
13.2.1	Signatory to the Covenant of Mayors for Climate and Energy	0-100	66.67	36.50	60.35
		Total	66.67	36.50	60.35
13.2.2(a)	Tons of greenhouse gases emitted	0-100	71.84	54.74	52.43
		Total	54302	1710947	60765917
13.2.2(b)	Greenhouse gas emissions per capita	0-100	44.89	58.41	17.33
		Total	4.76	4.08	6.13
Target 13.3 (0-100)			58.33	59.31	60.63
13.3.1(a)	Participation in the ECOXXI and Eco-escolas projects	0-100	75.00	50.00	63.31
		Total	75.00	50.00	63.31
13.3.1(b)	Proportion of educational establishments that applied for the Eco-Schools project and received the Green Flag (%)	0-100	100.00	66.76	71.12
		% Candidates	75.00	16.76	24.85
		% Awarded	100.00	100.00	92.55
13.3.1(c)	Proportion of civil parishes that applied for the Eco-parishes project and received the Green Flag (%)	0-100	0.00	61.18	47.44
		% Candidates	0.00	5.97	5.72
		% Awarded	/	100.00	73.45
Target 13.a (0-100)			25.95	66.32	34.31
13.a.1	Proportion of municipal expenditures in the environmental area (%)	0-100	25.95	66.32	34.31
		%	1.63	3.59	2.04
SDG 14 (0-100)			49.37	62.35	49.60
Target 14.1 (0-100)			85.00	94.05	72.38
14.1.1	Proportion of groundwater with nutrients within the Maximum Recommended Value by nutrient type (%)	0-100	95.00	92.25	52.74
		Nitrogen	90.00	91.18	49.67
		Phosphorus	100.00	93.31	55.81
14.1.2	Bathing water with excellent quality (%)	0-100	60.00	90.83	72.41
		%	80.00	95.41	86.21

			Lagoa	Algarve	Portugal
14.1.3(a)	Accessibility of the wastewater sanitation service (%)	0-100	100.00	99.03	100.00
		%	**100.00**	99.63	100.94
14.1.3(b)	Proportion of collected wastewater treated (%)	0-100	100.00	99.13	83.99
		%	**100.00**	99.56	99.20
Target 14.2 (0-100)			33.30	63.20	46.60
14.2.1	Proportion of water bodies with good environmental quality (%)	0-100	33.30	63.20	46.60
		%	**33.30**	63.20	46.60
Target 14.5 (0-100)			29.81	29.81	29.81
14.5.1	Proportion of the extended continental shelf covered by Marine Protected Areas (%)	0-100	29.81	29.81	29.81
		%	**8.94**	8.94	8.94
SDG 15 (0-100)			**69.82**	**59.73**	**62.12**
Target 15.1 (0-100)			37.75	43.32	50.00
15.1.1	Proportion of forest area (%)	%	**4.50**	21.26	29.00
15.1.2	Ratio between areas belonging to the Natura 2000 Network and protected areas	0-100	0.00	0.00	0.00
		Total	**0.00**	0.26	0.44
15.1.3	Nitrate in groundwater (mg NO3/litre)	0-100	75.50	86.64	100.00
		mg NO3/litre	**31.12**	28.34	19.13
Target 15.2 (0-100)			90.51	67.84	77.59
15.2.1	Variation in forest area (%)	0-100	81.44	65.42	70.37
		%	**-2.15**	-4.01	-3.44
15.2.2	Mean burned area (ha)	0-100	99.59	70.26	84.80
		%	**0.16**	11.83	6.04
Target 15.3 (0-100)			81.19	68.02	58.79
15.3.1	Artificial land (m2) per capita	0-100	81.19	68.02	58.79
		m2/hab	**849.10**	600.40	460.85
SDG 16 (0-100)			**64.06**	**63.09**	**72.71**
Target 16.1 (0-100)			57.19	54.29	67.01
16.1.1	Five-year homicide rate per 100,000 inhabitants	0-100	79.93	65.92	78.66
		per 100 000	**0.80**	1.36	0.85
16.1.3	Proportion of crimes related to physical, psychological, or sexual violence (‰)	0-100	28.01	34.41	55.00
		Total	**8.35**	7.65	5.41
16.1.4	Five-year rate of human trafficking crimes per 100,000 inhabitants	0-100	63.62	62.55	67.37
		per 100 000	**0.80**	0.83	0.72
Target 16.2 (0-100)			6.14	8.91	32.31
16.2.1	Incidence rate of children and young people (under 18 years old) monitored by Child and Youth Protection Commissions (CPCJ) (%)	0-100	6.14	8.91	32.31
		%	**5.97**	5.79	4.31
Target 16.3 (0-100)			75.14	75.14	80.41
16.3.1	Average duration of completed cases (months) in first-instance judicial courts by procedural area	0-100	80.20	80.20	90.74
		Total	**20.73**	21	19
		Civil	28	28	26
		Criminal	11	11	8
		Labour	7	7	7
		Criminal Labour	10	10	9
		Tutelar	2	2	5
16.3.2	Proportion of pre-trial detainees in common prisons as of 31 December (%)	0-100	70.08	70.08	70.08
		%	**21.80**	21.80	21.80
Target 16.7 (0-100)			81.85	77.12	83.84
16.7.1	Distribution of public office positions in municipalities, by gender	0-100	100.00	100.00	100.00
		H	46.67	37.12	41.81
		M	**53.33**	62.88	58.19
16.7.2(a)	Percentage of blank and null votes (%)	0-100	89.04	83.95	81.62
		%	**3.28**	3.83	4.09
16.7.2(b)	Abstention rate in local elections (%)	0-100	38.38	24.51	53.75
		%	**50.50**	54.20	46.40
Target 16.9 (0-100)			100.00	100.00	100.00
16.9.1	Proportion of children under 5 years old registered with a civil registry authority (%)	0-100	100.00	100.00	100.00
		%	**100.00**	100.00	100.00

			Lagoa	Algarve	Portugal
SDG 17 (0-100)			**64.98**	**65.49**	**66.57**
Target 17.1 (0-100)			71.80	63.24	52.72
17.1.1	Proportion of taxes in the total revenue of municipal councils (%)	0-100	73.79	77.39	42.87
		%	53.10	54.90	37.63
17.1.2	Proportion of municipalities' effective expenditure financed by total municipal tax revenue (%)	0-100	50.33	52.67	36.66
		%	52.64	54.30	42.91
17.1.3	Municipal councils' debt per inhabitant (€/inh.)	0-100	91.29	59.66	78.64
		€/inhab	139	645	342
Target 17.6 (0-100)			84.09	97.27	100.00
17.6.1	Fixed broadband speed (Mbps)	0-100	84.09	97.27	100.00
		Mbps	88.86	98.09	151.09
Target 17.8 (0-100)			98.44	96.88	96.88
17.8.1	Average number of non-higher education students per computer with internet access, by education level (No.)	0-100	98.44	96.88	96.88
		Total	1.10	1.20	1.20
		BE/1st cycle	1.10	1.10	1.10
		BE/2nd cycle	1.00	1.00	1.10
		BE/3rd cycle	1.20	1.30	1.30
		Secondary education	1.20	1.20	1.30
Target 17.16 (0-100)			70.59	63.10	66.04
17.16.1(a)	Participation in partnerships for sustainable development	0-100	100.00	73.60	81.94
		Total	100	73.60	81.94
17.16.1(b)	Proportion of SDGs covered by intermunicipal partnerships in which the Municipal Council participates (%)	0-100	82.35	50.87	63.67
		%	82.35	50.87	63.67
17.16.2(a)	Proportion of educational establishments that applied for the Eco-Schools project and received the Green Flag (%)	0-100	100.00	66.76	71.12
		% Candidates	75.00	16.76	24.85
		% Awarded	100.00	100.00	92.55
17.16.2(b)	Proportion of parishes that applied for the Eco-Parishes project and received the Green Flag (%)	0-100	0.00	61.18	47.44
		% Candidates	0.00	5.97	5.72
		% Awarded	/	100.00	73.45
Extra17 (0-100)			0.00	6.97	17.20
Extra.17.a	Ratio between environmental taxes and labour taxes	0-100	0.00	6.97	17.20
		Total	0.00	0.07	0.17

SDG		Indicators	Year of ISM entry	Geographical scope	Best value	Upper Limit Green (100)	Lower Limit Red (0)	Lowest value	Source of the limit values	Type
1	1.1.1	Number of homeless people per 1,000 inhabitants (‰)	2024	Municipal	0.0	Half the value of 2015	2015 value	73.0	UN	A2
	1.2.1	Proportion of RSI beneficiaries in the working-age resident population (‰)	2018	Municipal	5.5	Half the value of 2015	2015 value	157.1	UN	A2
	1.2.2(a)	Proportion of children and young people benefiting from Social Security family allowance (%)	2021	Municipal	30.2	Half the value of 2015	2015 value	64.9	UN	A2
	1.2.2(b)	Proportion of elderly people benefiting from the Solidarity Supplement for the Elderly (%)	2024	Municipal	2.6	Half the value of 2015	2015 value	18.6	UN	A2
	1.2.3	Average disposable income per day of the first quintile, per tax household (€)	2022	Municipal	26.6	20.81	14.6	14.4	OECD	B1
	1.4.1(a)	Proportion of resident population living in non-conventional dwellings (‰)	2018	Municipal	0.0	0.5	50	82.6	CESOP	A1
	1.4.1(b)	Weight of median rent of new rental contracts in median disposable income per tax household	2022	Municipal	26.0	32.69	64.7	105.0	CESOP	C2
	1.b.1(a)	Current expenditure for families and IPSSs in total expenditure (%)	2018	Municipal	20.7	9.75	0	0.01	CESOP	C2
	1.b.1(b)	Current expenditure for families and IPSSs per capita (€)	2018	Municipal	537.5	91.1	2.3	0.04	CESOP	C2
2	2.2.2	Prevalence of overweight (pre-obesity and obesity) in the child population (6-8 years old) (%)	2024	NUTS II	27.7	10	40	43.0	OCDE | SDG Index	A1/B1
	2.4.1	Proportion of organic farmers (%)	2018	Municipal	78.8	16.1	0.0	0.0	Eurostat	B1
	2.4.2	Nitrate in groundwater (mg NO3/litre)	2019	Municipal	0.9	25	50	217.4	ESDR	B1
3	3.1.1	Deaths from complications of pregnancy, childbirth and puerperium (Nº)	2018	Municipal	0.0	70 per 100000	140 per 100000	2.0	UN | SDG Index	A1
	3.1.2	Proportion of births (live births) attended by skilled health personnel (%)	2018	Municipal	100.0	100	-	94.1	OECD	B1
	3.2.1	Five-year mortality rate of children aged 0-4 years per 1,000 live births (‰)	2018	Municipal	0.0	25.00	50.0	18.8	UN | SDG Index	A1
	3.2.2	Five-year neonatal mortality rate (‰)	2018	Municipal	0.0	12	18	39.88	UN | SDG Index	A1
	3.3.1	Five-year rate of new HIV infections per 1,000 population	2018	Municipal	0.0	0	1	1.25	OECD | ESDR	A1/B1
	3.3.2	Five-year mortality rate due to Tuberculosis, HIV, and Viral Hepatitis per 100,000 population	2019	Municipal	0.0	0	14.7	18.4	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	Municipal	0.0	400	900.0	762.5	WHO	B1
	3.4.2	Five-year mortality rate due to intentional self-harm (suicide) per 100,000 inhabitants, by Sex	2018	Municipal	0.0	0	22	165.1	OECD | ESDR	B1
	3.4.3	Prevalence of overweight (pre-obesity and obesity) in the child population (6-8 years old) (%)	2024	NUTS II	27.7	10	40.0	43.0	OCDE | SDG Index	A1/B1
	3.4.4	Proportion of accidents at work declared by employees by type of accident (%)	2019	Municipal	0.9	2.5	9.2	10.6	CESOP	C2
	3.5.1	Rates of registered users with drug-related problems in the 15-74 age group (‰)	2018	Municipal	0.0	0.50	10.0	13.2	CESOP	A1
	3.5.2	Rates of registered users with alcohol-related problems in the 15-74 age group (‰)	2018	Municipal	0.0	0.5	10	5.08	CESOP	A1
	3.6.1	Five-year mortality rate due to road accidents per 100 000 inhabitants	2021	Municipal	0.0	Half the value of 2016	2016 value	61.72	OECD	B1
	3.7.2	Five-year adolescent fertility rate (‰)	2018	Municipal	0.0	2.92	50	50.9	CESOP | SDG Index	C1
	3.9.1	Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution per 100 000 inhabitants	2018	National	10.0	0	82.0	10.0	OECD | ESDR	B1
	3.9.3	Accidental poisoning (intoxication) by drugs, medicines or biological substances (Nº)	2018	Municipal	0.0	0	-	10.0	OECD	B1
	3.c.1	Health worker density by speciality (‰)	2018	Municipal					WHO	B1
		Proportion of Medical doctors (‰)			34.7	4.3	0.2	0.5		
		Proportion of Pharmacy professionals (‰)			5.5	0.80	0.1	0.0		
		Proportion of Nurses (‰)			33.7	7	1	0.00		
		Proportion of Dentist (‰)			3.0	0.7	0.03	0.00		
4	4.1.1	Proportion of students obtaining a passing grade in the first phase of the final exams of the 3rd Cycle, by sex and subject	2018	Municipal	78.1	90.92	60	20.8	CESOP	C2

SDG		Indicators	Year of ISM entry	Geographical scope	Best value	Upper Limit Green (100)	Lower Limit Red (0)	Lowest value	Source of the limit values	Type
	4.1.2(a)	Transition/completion rate in upper secondary education by courses (%)	2018	Municipal	100.0	90.9	60.0	71.3 CESOP	C2
	4.1.2(b)	Transition/completion rate in upper secondary education by courses (%)	2018	Municipal	100.0	97.1	80.6	84.8 CESOP	C2
	4.1.2(c)	Proportion of students who completed the cycle within the expected time (%)	2023	Municipal	100.0	100	0.0	0.0 CESOP	C2
	4.2.2	Pre-school enrolment rate (%)	2018	Municipal	162.1	96	50	63.0 Eurostat | CESOP	B1
	4.3.1	Proportion of population aged 15-64 attending secondary and tertiary education by Sex (%)	2018	Municipal	22.1	7.7;5.3	3;2.8	2.0 CESOP	C2
	4.3.2	Proportion of the population aged 25-34 with at least complete tertiary education by Sex (%)	2019	Municipal	60.7	45	20	13.3 Eurostat | ESDR	B1
	4.6.1	Illiteracy rate by Sex (%)	2018	Municipal	1.4	0	10.79	12.3 CESOP	A1
	4.7.1	Proportion of educational establishments that applied for the Eco-Schools project and received the Green Flag (%)	2023	Municipal	100.0	50	0	0.0 CESOP	C2
	4.c.1(a)	Proportion of teachers qualified in basic education (%)	2018	National	100.0	100	-	100.0 UN	A1
	4.c.1(b)	Percentage of teachers who participated in professional development activities in the last 12 months (%)	2019	National	88.0	100	75.2	88.0 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	Municipal	100.0	100	0.0	0.0 UN	A1
	5.1.2	Gender employment gap (%)	2019	Municipal	0.0	0	25	31.1 UN | ESDR	A1
	5.1.3	Gender gap in average monthly earnings of the employed population (%)	2019	Municipal	0.1	0.00	20.0	36.3 UN | SDG Index	A1
	5.2.1	Estimated Proportion of victims in crimes registered as Domestic violence by the partner or similar (‰)	2018	Municipal	0.0	0	14.76	15.45 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	Municipal	0.0	0	9.61	34.40 UN | CESOP	A1
	5.3.1	Proportion of 16-19 year olds who married (‰)	2018	Municipal	0.0	34.26	13.53752019	86.2 CESOP	C2
	5.4.1	Ratio between the duration of initial parental leave for fathers and mothers, under social security (%)	2024	Municipal	11.2	40	0.0	44.4 National Strategy	A1/B1
	5.5.1	Proportion of women elected in local governments and assemblies (%)	2024	Municipal	80.0	50	10	0.0 OECD | ESDR	A1/B1
	5.5.2	Proportion of women in leadership positions (%)	2018	Municipal	51.7	50	10.0	20.7 CESOP	A1
	5.6.1	Five-year adolescent fertility rate (‰)	2023	Municipal	0.0	2.92	50	50.9 CESOP	C2
	5.a.1	Proportion of women in total managers in agriculture by type of employment status (%)	2018	Municipal	55.3	50.00	0.0	0.0 CESOP	A1
	5.a.2	Degree to which the legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women's equal rights to land ownership and/or control	2021	National	5.0	6	1	5.00 UN	A1
	6.1.1	Safe water (%)	2020	Municipal	100.0	98.5	94.5	0.00 ERSAR	B1
	6.2.1	Accessibility of the wastewater sanitation service (%)	2020	Municipal	100.0	APU:90/AMU:85/APR:70	APU:80/AMU:70/APR:60	0.0 ERSAR	B1
	6.3.1(a)	Proportion of collected wastewater treated (%)	2018	Municipal	589.2	100	61.8	0.0 CESOP	A1
	6.3.1(b)	Accessibility to wastewater treatment services (%)	2020	Municipal	100.0	100	95	57.0 ERSAR	B1
	6.3.2(a)	Proportion of water bodies with good environmental quality (%)	2018	Municipal	100.0	100	0.0	0.0 MATE	A1/B1
	6.3.2(b)	Bathing water with excellent quality (%)	2019	Municipal	100.0	100	50	0.0 ESDR	A1
	6.3.3	Nitrate in groundwater (mg NO3/litre)	2019	Municipal	0.9	25.00	50.0	217.4 ESDR	B1
	6.4.1	Domestic water distributed per inhabitant (m3/inhab.)	2018	Municipal	13.4	36.5	59.68787448	106.39 WHO/CESOP	B1
	6.4.2	Real water losses [m3/(km.day)] or [l/(branch.day)]	2019	Municipal	2.9	3 ou 100	5 ou 150	122.37 ERSAR	B1
	7.1.1	Proportion of population with access to electricity (%)	2018	National	100.0	100	-	100.0 UN	A1
	7.1.2	Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology (%)	2018	National	95.0	95	50.0	95.0 OECD | SDG Index	B1

SDG		Indicators	Year of ISM entry	Geographical scope	Best value	Upper Limit Green (100)	Lower Limit Red (0)	Lowest value	Source of the limit values	Type
7	7.1.3	Proportion of beneficiaries of the Social Energy and Natural Gas Tariff compared to the resident population (%)	2023	Municipal	0.0	3.236704011	11.73983802	53.8	CESOP	C2
	7.2.1(a)	Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption (%)	2018	National	34.7	49	10.0	34.7	MATE | SDG Index	B1
	7.2.1(b)	Share of production by renewable energy source in total energy production (%)	2019	National	65.3	58.62368011	0	65.3	OECD	B1
	7.3.1	Signatory to the Covenant of Mayors for Climate and Energy	2018	Municipal	100.0	100.00	0.0	0.0	CESOP	C2
	7.3.2	Domestic electricity consumption per capita (kWh/per capita)	2018	Municipal	927.8	940	4040	3190.50	CESOP	C1
	7.3.3	Electricity consumption for street lighting and interior lighting of State buildings (MWh)	2019	Municipal	51.3	80% of the 2005 value	2005 value	199913.62	European Union	B2
	7.3.4	Proportion of buildings with energy certification in classes A to C relative to the total number of buildings with energy certification issued in the year (%)	2023	Municipal	100.0	77.87642278	42.15690847	18.3	CESOP	C2
8	8.1.2	Purchasing power index per capita	2018	Municipal	139.8	100	58.8	45.5	CESOP	C1
	8.3.1	Survival rate of companies born 2 years earlier (%)	2019	Municipal	75.4	74.61569449	46.48430551	40.5	CESOP	C2
	8.3.2(a)	Ratio of companies born to companies dissolved	2024	Municipal	2.4	1.567546567	0.9	0.5	CESOP	C2
	8.3.2(b)	Evolution of the number of establishments (%)	2024	Municipal	15.5	6.379454124	-2.176499096	-5.7	CESOP	C2
	8.5.1(a)	Average monthly earning (€)	2018	Municipal	2038.8	1338.90	530.0	857.2	CESOP	C2
	8.5.1(b)	Gender gap in average monthly earnings of the employed population (%)	2018	Municipal	0.1	0	20	36.30	UN | SDG Index	A1
	8.5.2(a)	Estimated unemployment rate (%)	2018	Municipal	2.2	6.0965519	19.065384	7.99	OECD	B1
	8.5.2(b)	Proportion of the population registered as long-term unemployed (%)	2019	Municipal	0.6	1	5	8.4	ESDR	B1
	8.5.3(a)	Proportion of employed population that changed companies in relation to total employment (%)	2023	Municipal	2.6	3.4	18.8	43.1	CESOP	C2
	8.5.3(b)	Proportion of employees with permanent employment contracts (%)	2023	Municipal	87.2	79.98174075	56.44691196	19.4	CESOP	C2
	8.6.1	Proportion of young people (15-24 years) registered as unemployed (%)	2018	Municipal	1.0	2.8	9.7	16.2	CESOP	C2
	8.8.1	Proportion of accidents at work declared by employees by type of accident (%)	2018	Municipal	0.9	2.5	9.2	10.6	CESOP	C2
	8.9.1(a)	Share of tourism sector GVA in total GVA (%)	2018	Municipal	64.7	5.20	2.6	0.0	CESOP	C2
	8.9.1(b)	Average annual growth rate of GVA generated by tourism	2019	Municipal	25.9	15.48353231	0	-100.00	CESOP	C2
	8.9.2(a)	Proportion of tourist establishments with environmental certification (%)	2018	Municipal	50.0	50	0	0.00	CESOP	C2
	8.9.2(b)	Rewarded by sustainable tourism awards	2018	Municipal	34.0	1	-	0.0	CESOP	C2
	8.10.1(a)	Other monetary intermediation establishments per 10 000 inhabitants	2018	Municipal	47.3	5.8	1.1	1.2	CESOP	C1
	8.10.1(b)	Automated teller machines per 10 000 inhabitant	2018	Municipal	69.0	19.4	4.4	5.4	CESOP	C1
9	9.2.1	Manufacturing value added per capita (€)	2018	Municipal	168865.7	53275.32	4145.2	7026.5	CESOP	C2
	9.2.2	Personnel employed in the manufacturing industry as a percentage of the total (%)	2018	Municipal	-	-	-	- -		D
	9.4.1	CO2 emissions per unit of GVA of companies in the municipality (kg CO2/€)	2018	Municipal	0.1	0.3	1.9	22.6	CESOP	C2
	9.4.2	CO2 emissions per municipality (t/km^2)	2018	Municipal	5.8	282.9	3114.5	38203.0	CESOP	C2
	9.c.1	Mobile broadband speed (Mbps)	2024	Municipal	248.6	100	30.0	0.0	European Commission	B1
10	10.1.1	Purchasing power index per capita	2019	Municipal	139.8	100	58.8	45.5	CESOP	C1
	10.1.2	Gini coefficient of gross monetary of tax household income (%)	2020	Municipal	31.8	24.90	50.0	48.5	CESOP	C1
	10.1.3	Ratio between average disposable income of top and bottom quintiles	2022	Municipal	2.4	2.56	4.44	4.30	CESOP	C2
	10.2.1	Proportion of RSI beneficiaries in the working-age resident population (‰)	2018	Municipal	5.5	Half the value of 2015	2015 value	157.10	UN	A2
	10.2.2	Existence of municipal plans and structures for immigrant integration	2019	Municipal	1.0	1	-	0.0	CESOP	C2
	10.7.2	Existence of an accessible beach for people with reduced mobility	2018	Municipal	1.0	1	0.0	0.0	CESOP	A1

SDG		Indicators	Year of ISM entry	Geographical scope	Best value	Upper Limit Green (100)	Lower Limit Red (0)	Lowest value	Source of the limit values	Type
11	11.1.1	Proportion of resident population living in non-conventional dwellings (‰)	2018	Municipal	0.0	0.5	50	82.6	CESOP	A1
	11.1.2	Weight of median rent of new rental contracts in median disposable income per tax household	2018	Municipal	26.0	32.68600503	64.7	105.0	SDG Index17 | Eurostat	B1
	11.2.1	Greenhouse gas emissions from the road transport sector	2023	Municipal	0.0	45% of the value of 2009	2009 value	14860.6	CESOP	C2
	11.3.1 (a)	Greenhouse gas emissions from the road transpert sector	2021	Municipal	43.4	0.00	-31.6	-137.6	CESOP	C2
	11.3.1 (b)	Artificialized territories (m2) per capita	2019	Municipal	88.1	2010 value	Growth >12.5%	2127.00	CESOP	B2
	11.3.2	Completed reconstructions per 100 completed new constructions (No.)	2023	Municipal	183.3	30.38109901	0	0.00	CESOP	C2
	11.4.1	Expenditure on cultural heritage and protection of biodiversity and landscape per capita	2018	Municipal	333.4	68.4	11.3	0.0	CESOP	C2
	11.6.1	Municipal waste collected per inhabitant (kg/inhab.)	2018	Municipal	247.4	85% of the value of 2019	2019 value	1192.6	OECD	B1
12	12.4.2	Proportion of sectorial waste recovered by type of waste (%)	2018	Municipal	100.0	94	32	0.0	CESOP	C2
	12.5.1	Biodegradable urban waste landfilled (%)	2018	Municipal	0.0	10	100.0	99.1	European Commission	B1
	12.5.2	Urban waste collected per inhabitant (kg/inhab)	2018	Municipal	247.4	85% of the value of 2019	2019 value	1192.6	OECD	B1
	12.5.3	Accessibility of selective collection service (%)	2019	Municipal	100.0	100.00	APU:60/AMU:50/APR:40	0.0	ERSAR	B1
13	13.1.3	Municipal participation in networks of municipalities for Climate Change Adaptation	2018	Municipal	0.0	1	-	925.92	CESOP	A1
	13.1.1	Mean burned area (há)	2023	Municipal	1.0	0	39.77003523	0.00	CESOP	C2
	13.2.1	Signatory to the Covenant of Mayors for Climate and Energy	2019	Municipal	100.0	100	0	0.0	CESOP	A1
	13.2.2(a)	Tons of greenhouse gases emitted	2021	Municipal	4650.0	45% of the 2005 value	2005 value	7847587.5	PNEC	B1
	13.2.2(b)	Greenhouse gas emissions per capita	2019	Municipal	1.7	2	7	552.7	ESDR	B2
	13.3.1(a)	Participation in the ECOXXI and Eco-escolas projects	2018	Municipal	100.0	100	0.0	0.0	CESOP	A1
	13.3.1(b)	Proportion of educational establishments that applied for the Eco-Schools project and received the Green Flag (%)	2023	Municipal	100.0	50	0	0.0	CESOP	C2
	13.3.1(c)	Proportion of civil parishes that applied for the Eco-parishes project and received the Green Flag (%)	2023	Municipal	100.0	26.70	0.0	0.0	CESOP	C2
	13.a.1	Proportion of municipal expenditures in the environmental area (%)	2018	Municipal	14.5	5.215296632	0.375149015	0.00	CESOP	C2
14	14.1.1	Proportion of groundwater with nutrients within the Maximum Recommended Value by nutrient type (%)	2018	Municipal	100.0	100	0	0.00	CESOP	A1
	14.1.2	Bathing water with excellent quality (%)	2019	Municipal	100.0	100	50	0.0	ESDR	A1
	14.1.3(a)	Accessibility of the wastewater sanitation service (%)	2023	Municipal	100.0	100	95.0	57.0	ERSAR	B1
	14.1.3(b)	Proportion of collected wastewater treated (%)	2023	Municipal	589.2	100	61.78	0.0	CESOP	A1
	14.2.1	Proportion of water bodies with good environmental quality (%)	2023	Municipal	100.0	100	0.0	0.0	MATE	A1/B1
	14.5.1	Proportion of the extended continental shelf covered by Marine Protected Areas (%)	2018	National	8.9	30	0	8.9	National Strategy	B1
15	15.1.1	Proportion of forest area (%)	2018	Municipal	-	-	-	-	-	D
	15.1.2	Ratio between areas belonging to the Natura 2000 Network and protected areas	2018	Municipal	1.0	0.85	0.65	0.00	SDG Index	B1
	15.1.3	Nitrate in groundwater (mg NO3/litre)	2019	Municipal	0.9	25	50	217.37	ESDR	B1
	15.2.1	Variation in forest area (%)	2018	Municipal	42.4	0	-11.60561578	-53.6	CESOP	C2
	15.2.2	Mean burned area (há)	2023	Municipal	0.0	0	39.8	925.9	CESOP	C2
	15.3.1	Artificial land (m2) per capita	2019	Municipal	88.1	2010 value	Growth >12.5%	2127.0	CESOP/ European Commission	B2
	16.1.1	Five-year rate of intentional homicide per 100,000 population	2018	Municipal	0.0	0	4.0	9.4	OECD | SDG Index	B1

SDG		Indicators	Year of ISM entry	Geographical scope	Best value	Upper Limit Green (100)	Lower Limit Red (0)	Lowest value	Source of the limit values	Type
16	16.1.3	Proportion of crimes related to physical, psychological or sexual violence by life cycle (‰)	2018	Municipal	2.0	0.5	11.4	14.5	CESOP	A1
	16.1.4	Five-year rate of human trafficking crimes per 100,000 inhabitants	2024	Municipal	0.0	0.00	2.2	22.4	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	Municipal	0.6	0	6.361785949	11.90	CESOP	A1
	16.3.1	Average duration of completed cases (months) in the 1st instance judicial courts by procedural area	2018	Municipal	9.1	17.9	32.1	34.20	CESOP	C2
	16.3.2	Proportion of pre-trial detainees present at 31st December in general prison establishments (%)	2018	National	21.8	9.760000229	50	21.8	OECD | ESDR	B1
	16.7.1	Distribution of public offices in municipalities by gender	2018	Municipal	81.5	% of women in the population	0.0	20.0	CESOP	A1
	16.7.2(a)	White and null votes rate (%)	2018	Municipal	2.1	2.08	13	7.0	CESOP	C2
	16.7.2(b)	Abstention rate in municipal elections (%)	2023	Municipal	20.6	34.06201304	60.7	59.9	CESOP	C2
	16.9.1	Proportion of children under 5 with birth registration at a civil registry authority (%)	2018	National	100.0	100	-	100.0	UN	A1
17	17.1.1	Proportion of tax revenues in the total revenue of municipalities (%)	2018	Municipal	71.6	66.21	16.2	2.1	CESOP	C2
	17.1.2	Proportion of municipalities' real expenditures financed by total municipal tax revenues (%)	2018	Municipal	85.8	88.00205222	16.80529823	2.61	CESOP	C2
	17.1.3	Local government debt per inhabitant (€/ inhab.)	2019	Municipal	7.8	0	1599	6055.07	CESOP	A1
	17.6.1	Fixed broadband speed (Mbps)	2024	Municipal	339.6	100	30	27.3	European Commission	B1
	17.8.1	Average number of students enrolled in non-tertiary education per computer with Internet connection and level of education (Nº)	2018	Municipal	0.5	1.2	7.4	3.3	CESOP	C2
	17.16.1(a)	Participation in partnerships for sustainable development	2018	Municipal	15.0	5	0	0.0	CESOP	C2
	17.16.1(b)	Proportion of Sustainable Development Goals covered by intermunicipal partnerships in which the Municipality participates (%)	2020	Municipal	100.0	100	0	0.00	CESOP	C2
	17.16.2(a)	Proportion of educational establishments that applied for the Eco-Schools project and received the Green Flag (%)	2023	Municipal	100.0	50	0	0.0	CESOP	C2
	17.16.2(b)	Proportion of civil parishes that applied for the Eco-parishes project and received the Green Flag (%)	2023	Municipal	100.0	26.7	0.0	0.0	CESOP	C2
	Extra.17.a	Ratio of environmental taxes to labour taxes	2019	Municipal	9.7	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
	and recycling (European Commission)
B2	Other international agreement or shared aspirations, target relative to starting position
	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

SDG	Indicators	Reference documents						
		Agenda 2030	INE | Indicadores para Portugal – 2015/2022	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 2024	SDSN | Europe Sustainable Development Report 2023/24
1	1.1.1 Number of homeless people per 1,000 inhabitants (‰)							
	1.2.1 Proportion of RSI beneficiaries in the working-age resident population (‰)							
	1.2.2(a) Proportion of children and young people benefiting from Social Security family allowance (%)							
	1.2.2(b) Proportion of elderly people benefiting from the Solidarity Supplement for the Elderly (%)							
	1.2.3 Average disposable income per day of the first quintile, per tax household (€)					X		
	1.4.1(a) Proportion of resident population living in non-conventional dwellings (‰)	X						
	1.4.1(b) Weight of median rent of new rental contracts in median disposable income per tax household			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 Prevalence of overweight (pre-obesity and obesity) in the child population (6-8 years old) (%)		X	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	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 Prevalence of overweight (pre-obesity and obesity) in the child population (6-8 years old) (%)			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 15-74 age group (‰)							
	3.5.2 Rates of registered users with alcohol-related problems in the 15-74 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			
	3.c.1 Health worker density by speciality (‰)	X	X			X		
	Proportion of Medical doctors (‰)							
	Proportion of Pharmacy professionals (‰)							

SDG		Indicators	Agenda 2030	INE | Indicadores para Portugal – 2015/2022	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 2024	SDSN | Europe Sustainable Development Report 2023/24
					Reference documents				
		Proportion of Nurses (‰)							
		Proportion of Dentist (‰)							
4	4.1.1	Proportion of students obtaining a passing grade in the first phase of the final exams of the 3rd Cycle, by sex and subject	X	X		X			
	4.1.2(a)	Transition/completion rate in upper secondary education by courses (%)	X	X		X			
	4.1.2(b)	Transition/completion rate in upper secondary education by courses (%)							
	4.1.2(c)	Proportion of students who completed the cycle within the expected time (%)	X	X	X	X			X
	4.2.2	Pre-school enrolment rate (%)				X			
	4.3.1	Proportion of population aged 15-64 attending secondary and tertiary education by Sex (%)			X		X	X	X
	4.3.2	Proportion of the population aged 25-34 with at least complete tertiary education by Sex (%)							
	4.6.1	Illiteracy rate by Sex (%)							
	4.7.1	Proportion of educational establishments that applied for the Eco-Schools project and received the Green Flag (%)	X						
	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	X		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	X	X
	5.1.2	Gender employment gap (%)			X			X	
	5.1.3	Gender gap in average monthly earnings of the employed population (%)	X	X	X	X			
	5.2.1	Estimated Proportion of victims in crimes registered as Domestic violence by the partner or similar (‰)	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						
	5.3.1	Proportion of 16-19 year olds who married (‰)							
	5.4.1	Ratio between the duration of initial parental leave for fathers and mothers, under social security (%)							
	5.5.1	Proportion of women elected in local governments and assemblies (%)	X	X	X	X			X
	5.5.2	Proportion of women in leadership positions (%)							
	5.6.1	Five-year adolescent fertility rate (‰)	X	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	Safe water (%)	X	X					
	6.2.1	Accessibility of the wastewater sanitation service (%)	X						
	6.3.1(a)	Proportion of collected wastewater treated (%)	X						
	6.3.1(b)	Accessibility to wastewater treatment services (%)	X	X					
	6.3.2(a)	Proportion of water bodies with good environmental quality (%)			X				

SDG	Indicators	Reference documents						
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	6.3.2(b) Bathing water with excellent quality (%)			X				
	6.3.3 Nitrate in groundwater (mg NO3/litre)							
	6.4.1 Domestic water distributed per inhabitant (m3/inhab.)							
	6.4.2 Real water losses [m3/(km.day)] or [l/(branch.day)]	X	X		X		X	
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 (%)							
	7.1.3 Proportion of beneficiaries of the Social Energy and Natural Gas Tariff compared to the resident population (%)	X	X	X	X		X	X
	7.2.1(a) Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption (%)		X		X	X		
	7.2.1(b) Share of production by renewable energy source in total energy production (%)			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)							
	7.3.3 Electricity consumption for street lighting and interior lighting of State buildings (MWh)							
	7.3.4 Proportion of buildings with energy certification in classes A to C relative to the total number of buildings with energy certification issued in the year (%)			X				
8	8.1.2 Purchasing power index per capita							
	8.3.1 Survival rate of companies born 2 years earlier (%)							
	8.3.2(a) Ratio of companies born to companies dissolved							
	8.3.2(b) Evolution of the number of establishments (%)	X	X					
	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		X	X	X	
	8.5.2(a) Estimated unemployment rate (%)			X				
	8.5.2(b) Proportion of the population registered as long-term unemployed (%)							
	8.5.3(a) Proportion of employed population that changed companies in relation to total employment (%)							
	8.5.3(b) Proportion of employees with permanent employment contracts (%)					X		
	8.6.1 Proportion of young people (15-24 years) registered as unemployed (%)	X	X	X	X			X
	8.8.1 Proportion of accidents at work declared by employees by type of accident (%)	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							
	8.9.2(a) Proportion of tourist establishments with environmental certification (%)							
	8.9.2(b) Rewarded by sustainable tourism awards	X	X					
	8.10.1(a) Other monetary intermediation establishments per 10 000 inhabitants	X	X					
	8.10.1(b) Automated teller machines per 10 000 inhabitant	X	X		X			
	9.2.1 Manufacturing value added per capita (€)	X	X					

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9	9.2.2 Personnel employed in the manufacturing industry as a percentage of the total (%)	X	X					
	9.4.1 CO2 emissions per unit of GVA of companies in the municipality (kg CO2/€)							
	9.4.2 CO2 emissions per municipality (t/km^2)							
	9.c.1 Mobile broadband speed (Mbps)			X				
10	10.1.1 Purchasing power index per capita		X		X	X	X	X
	10.1.2 Gini coefficient of gross monetary of tax household income (%)			X		X		
	10.1.3 Ratio between average disposable income of top and bottom quintiles							
	10.2.1 Proportion of RSI beneficiaries in the working-age resident population (‰)							
	10.2.2 Existence of municipal plans and structures for immigrant integration				X			
	10.7.2 Existence of an accessible beach for people with reduced mobility	X	X				X	
11	11.1.1 Proportion of resident population living in non-conventional dwellings (‰)			X			X	
	11.1.2 Weight of median rent of new rental contracts in median disposable income per tax household							
	11.2.1 Greenhouse gas emissions from the road transport sector	X	X		X	X		
	11.3.1 (a) Greenhouse gas emissions from the road transpert sector	X		X				
	11.3.1 (b) Artificialized territories (m2) per capita							
	11.3.2 Completed reconstructions per 100 completed new constructions (No.)	X	X					
	11.4.1 Expenditure on cultural heritage and protection of biodiversity and landscape per capita	X	X				X	
	11.6.1 Municipal waste collected per inhabitant (kg/inhab.)	X	X					
12	12.4.2 Proportion of sectorial waste recovered by type of waste (%)		X					
	12.5.1 Biodegradable urban waste landfilled (%)					X	X	
	12.5.2 Urban waste collected per inhabitant (kg/inhab)				X			
	12.5.3 Accessibility of selective collection service (%)	X			X			
13	13.1.1 Municipal participation in networks of municipalities for Climate Change Adaptation							
	13.1.3 Mean burned area (há)			X				
	13.2.1 Signatory to the Covenant of Mayors for Climate and Energy	X	X	X	X			
	13.2.2(a) Tons of greenhouse gases emitted						X	X
	13.2.2(b) Greenhouse gas emissions per capita							
	13.3.1(a) Participation in the ECOXXI and Eco-escolas projects							
	13.3.1(b) Proportion of educational establishments that applied for the Eco-Schools project and received the Green Flag (%)							
	13.3.1(c) Proportion of civil parishes that applied for the Eco-parishes project and received the Green Flag (%)							
	13.a.1 Proportion of municipal expenditures in the environmental area (%)			X				
	14.1.1 Proportion of groundwater with nutrients within the Maximum Recommended Value by nutrient type (%)			X				X

SDG		Indicators	Agenda 2030	INE | Indicadores para Portugal – 2015/2022	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 2024	SDSN | Europe Sustainable Development Report 2023/24
14	14.1.2	Bathing water with excellent quality (%)							
	14.1.3(a)	Accessibility of the wastewater sanitation service (%)							
	14.1.3(b)	Proportion of collected wastewater treated (%)							
	14.2.1	Proportion of water bodies with good environmental quality (%)	X	X		X		X	
	14.5.1	Proportion of the extended continental shelf covered by Marine Protected Areas (%)	X	X	X	X			
15	15.1.1	Proportion of forest area (%)	X		X		X	X	X
	15.1.2	Ratio between areas belonging to the Natura 2000 Network and protected areas			X				X
	15.1.3	Nitrate in groundwater (mg NO3/litre)	X					X	
	15.2.1	Variation in forest area (%)							
	15.2.2	Mean burned area (há)			X				
	15.3.1	Artificial land (m2) per capita	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
16	16.1.1	Five-year rate of intentional homicide per 100,000 population	X			X			
	16.1.3	Proportion of crimes related to physical, psychological or sexual violence by life cycle (‰)							
	16.1.4	Five-year rate of human trafficking crimes per 100,000 inhabitants	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) (%)							
	16.3.1	Average duration of completed cases (months) in the 1st instance judicial courts by procedural area	X	X		X		X	
	16.3.2	Proportion of pre-trial detainees present at 31st December in general prison establishments (%)	X						
	16.7.1	Distribution of public offices in municipalities by gender							
	16.7.2(a)	White and null votes rate (%)							
	16.7.2(b)	Abstention rate in municipal elections (%)	X	X		X		X	
	16.9.1	Proportion of children under 5 with birth registration at a civil registry authority (%)	X	X				X	
17	17.1.1	Proportion of tax revenues in the total revenue of municipalities (%)	X						
	17.1.2	Proportion of municipalities' real expenditures financed by total municipal tax revenues (%)			X				
	17.1.3	Local government debt per inhabitant (€/ inhab.)							
	17.6.1	Fixed broadband speed (Mbps)							
	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 (%)							
	17.16.2(a)	Proportion of educational establishments that applied for the Eco-Schools project and received the Green Flag (%)							
	17.16.2(b)	Proportion of civil parishes that applied for the Eco-parishes project and received the Green Flag (%)							

Annex 4 - Correspondences between ISM 2024 Indicators and References at national and international level.

SDG	Indicators	Reference documents						
		Agenda 2030	INE | Indicadores para Portugal – 2015/2022	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 2024	SDSN | Europe Sustainable Development Report 2023/24
	Extra.17.a Ratio of environmental taxes to labour taxes			X				