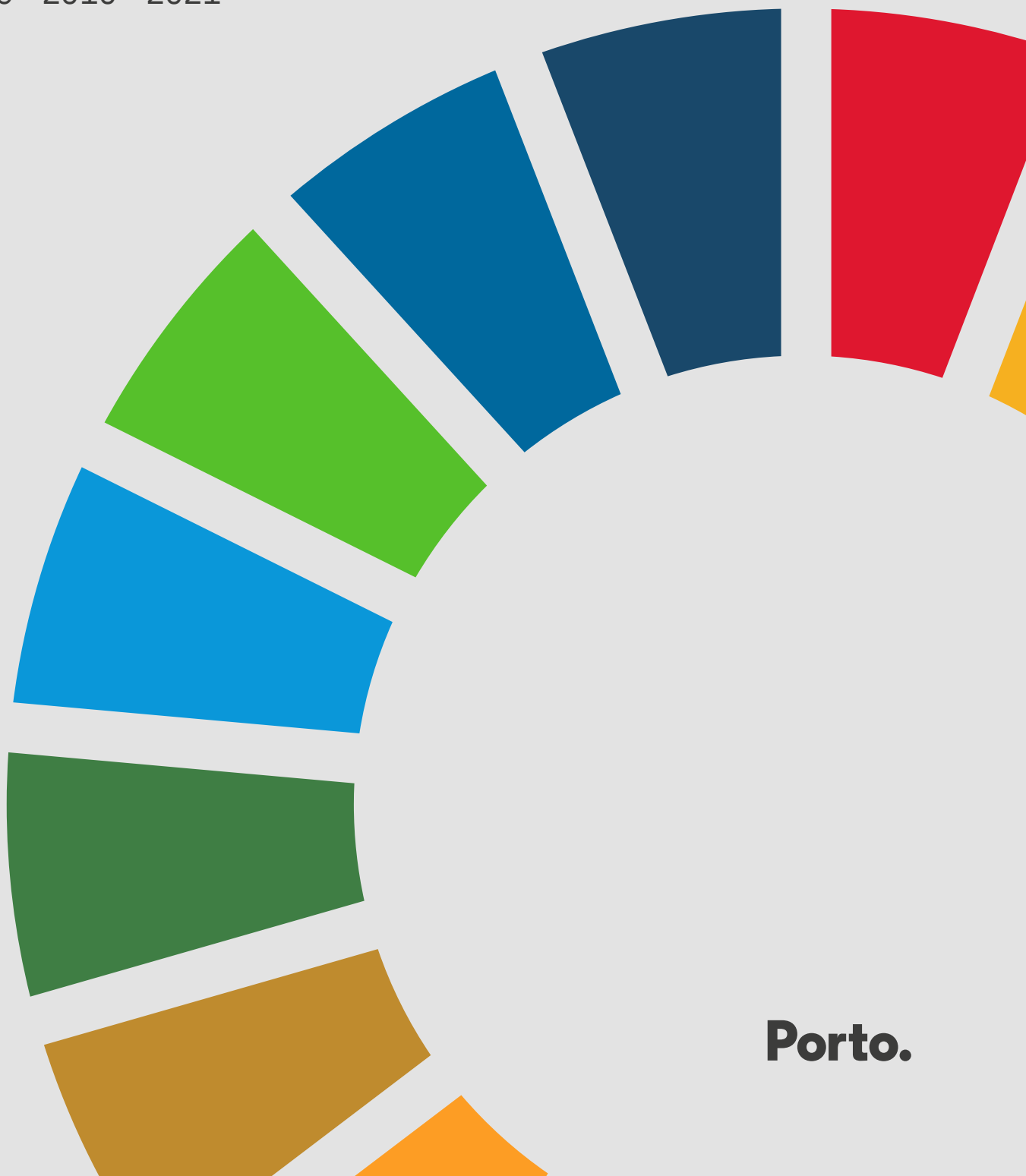


Sustainable Development Goals 2030

First Voluntary Local Review

Porto • 2010 - 2021



Porto.

Sustainable Development Goals 2030

First Voluntary Local Review

Porto • 2010 - 2021

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With the collaboration of the various Organic Units,
Municipal Companies and Affiliates, as detailed on
pages 12-14.

July 2024

Porto.

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Preface

Today, Porto is a cultural and cosmopolitan city, sustainable and safe, socially responsible and fair, economically dynamic and resilient. It is a Porto in the image of what we dreamed of in 2013, with an action programme that was supported by the city and that we are committed to fulfilling with ambition, in a spirit of mission that we embrace every day and in an always unfinished city project, in the face of the new and unexpected circumstances that arise every day.

And, as such, the path to reach the best possible city is not easy and does not depend only on the effort of a few. Some of today's most pressing challenges such as the densification of cities, the demographic crisis, climate change or the relevant armed conflicts require integrated responses from all sectors of society, with the involvement of all stakeholders. From the municipal executive to companies, from universities to citizens, without forgetting the most vulnerable social entities and local communities. Everyone has their role to play and the Municipality must act as the fertile ground that allows the contribution of each and every one.

This first Voluntary Local Review of Porto presents a diagnosis of the city concerning the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), anchored in the integrated evaluation of indicators over a series of 10 years.

More than 200 indicators are presented for the different SDGs, from health, poverty, sustainable production and consumption, economy and climate change. This document establishes the bases from which new strategies can be developed and projects can be carried out that maintain the good results achieved or that are able to respond to the areas with greater vulnerability.

This work involved all organic units of the Municipality of Porto and municipal companies in identifying and obtaining relevant data, with the essential support of the European Commission's Joint Research Centre. This document materializes a work of several years that now sees the light of day, presenting, from various angles, a vision of the reality of the city of Porto in the light of the SDGs reflected and implemented at the local scale.

This document also presents more than 180 municipal initiatives or in close partnership with the municipal universe that respond to various challenges of the city and each SDG. As such, it becomes an instrument for linking the people of Porto to the public policies promoted by the Municipality, increasing knowledge about local action and its impact on the city and on national, European and global challenges.

This Porto that is fulfilled every day, in several areas, is built by all those who live, study, work or visit the city. It is critical that, together, we collaborate to preserve the unique identity of Porto, without jeopardizing the necessary adaptation and evolution in response to the multiple challenges posed to us.

Rui Moreira
Mayor of Porto

Filipe Araújo
Deputy Mayor of Porto, Councillor for
Environment and Climate Transition and for
Innovation and Digital Transition

Executive summary

The first Voluntary Local Review of Porto results from an invitation addressed by the *Joint Research Centre* (European Commission) to the Municipality of Porto, in 2020, to integrate a study carried out in six European pilot territories to analyse the collection of data at the local level to report on the state of implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of the 2030 Agenda of the United Nations.

This Voluntary Local Review of Porto, in its pilot version, allows to evaluate the performance of the city in relation to the various SDGs in the 2010 – 2021 time window. This performance is demonstrated through specific indicators for each SDG, as well as through the policies, strategies, projects and programmes implemented by the Municipality of Porto.

The indicators under analysis were selected based on the study of the *Joint Research Centre*, the proposals of the municipal services and official indicators. The data are characterized for Porto and adapted to the reality of the city, facilitating a finer analysis.

Data were gathered for 240 indicators, of which 219 allow an analysis of the evolution over time.

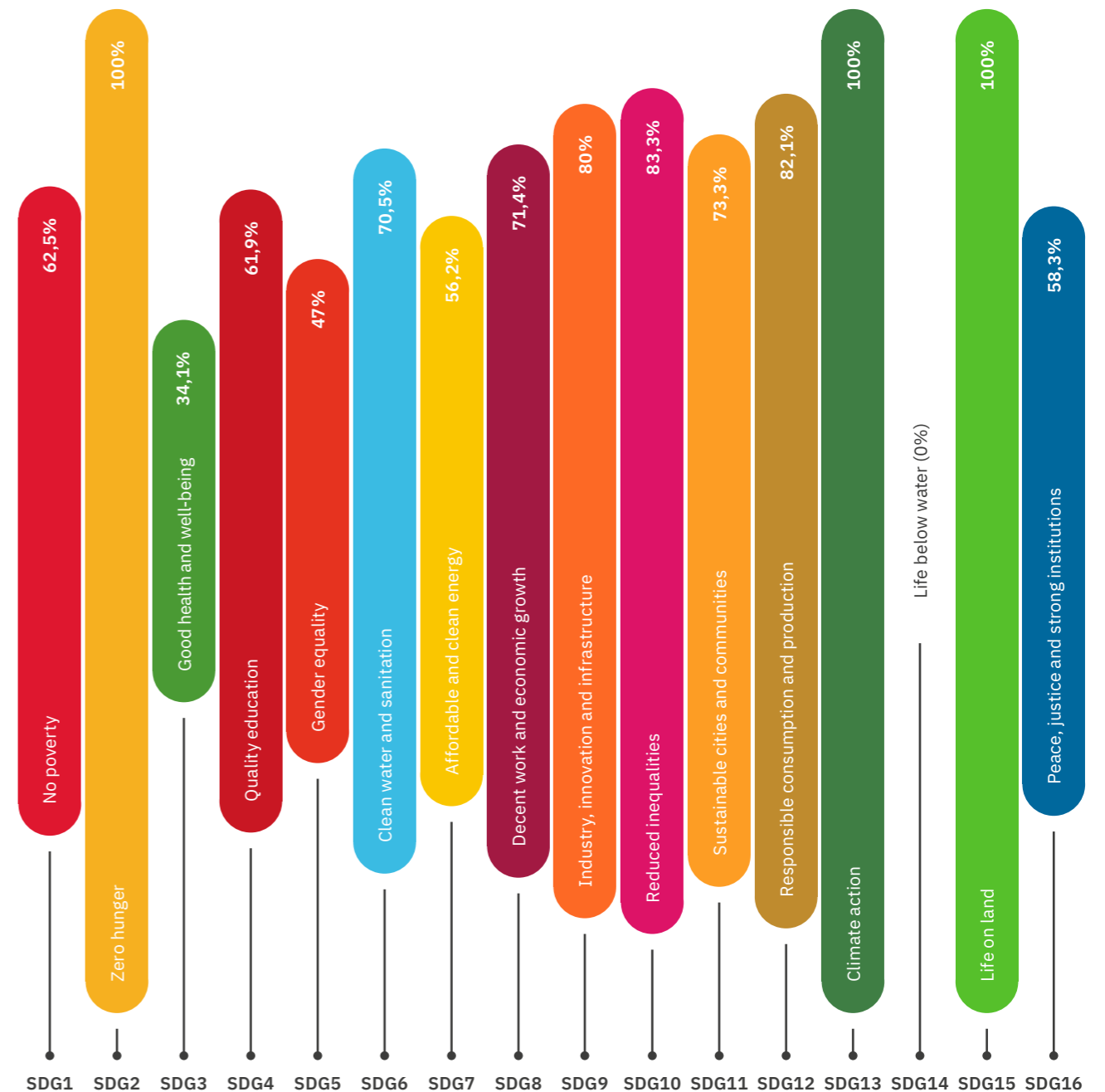
45 plans and strategies and 140 programmes, projects and municipal initiatives (or in partnership) were also identified, whose implementation influences the sustainability of the city.

It is important to note that this report is not intended to evaluate the performance of the Municipality of Porto (as a local government), but rather the city of Porto regarding the SDGs. In many cases, the best or worst situation of each indicator depends on the central government, companies, citizens, among others.

Of the **219 progress indicators** analysed, Porto has:

- 4% with the target already reached (maximum possible value);
- 59% with a positive tendency;
- 16% stable in the period under review;
- 21% with a negative tendency.

The following chart shows the percentage of positive tendency indicators in each Sustainable Development Goal (SDG).



Brief context

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, adopted by all United Nations Member States in 2015, and which entered into force in 2016, sets out the priorities and aspirations of global sustainable development for 2030 and seeks to mobilize global efforts around a set of common goals and targets. There are 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) that represent an urgent call for action by all countries for a global partnership.

The United Nations (UN) monitors the progress of countries at the level of the 17 SDGs through the SDG Index & Monitoring.

The European Commission has presented an ambitious policy programme to achieve sustainability in the EU and beyond. The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are an intrinsic part of the Presidency's policy guidelines and are at the centre of the formulation of internal and external action policies in all sectors.

Portugal has played an active role in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda. In 2017, it presented, on a voluntary basis, a "National report on the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for sustainable development", in which the actions carried out at national level in relation to each of the SDGs could be verified.

In 2022, the [UN report on sustainable development](#), conducted by independent researchers, highlighted Portugal in 20th place (out of 163 countries) with a score of 79.2 out of 100. As a way to ascertain the local contributions to the fulfilment of the SDGs, the local authorities started the preparation of Voluntary Local Reviews (VLR). These have been shown to be a means of strengthening the achievement of targets and highlighting the capacity of local governments to meet their commitments.

In 2020, the Joint Research Centre (JRC) published the [European Handbook for SDG Voluntary Local Reviews](#), a manual to offer local authorities a set of recommendations and a proposal of 71 indicators for the elaboration of the RVL, offering a possible comparability between European cities, considering their performance in each SDG.

The city of Porto, together with five other European cities, was invited by the JRC to test this methodology. It was only recommended to identify the availability of databases available to characterize the 71 indicators proposed in the manual, while identifying other available data sources that could contribute to the "localization" of compliance with the various SDGs.

Porto accepted the challenge (which resulted in the *Building urban datasets for the SDGs report. Six European cities monitoring the 2030 Agenda*) and chose to establish from this experience the basis for preparing its first VLR.

The result is this document, which may be more ambitious in future editions, that aims to offer a first overview of the performance of the city of Porto in relation to the SDGs and to identify the main opportunities and challenges for their implementation, acting as a support to governance and as a long-term guidance mechanism.

The city of Porto has been working over the years with the Sustainable Development Goals present in its action. This document is a step to synthesize the analysis of this action and gather objective data on the city's situation, which not only reflect local policies and actions, but also national ones.

Brief introduction

The city of Porto

The Municipality of Porto has 231,800 inhabitants - according to the [2021 Census](#) - and represents one of the main urban centres of Portugal, with a total area of 41.42 km². It is located in the northwest of Portugal and borders the Atlantic Ocean to the west.

The city is the epicentre of a region with more than 1.7 million inhabitants - the Porto Metropolitan Area. It is the fourth most populous municipality and the third most densely populated in the country (5,596 inhabitants / km²). Porto exerts a magnetic power that attracts the population of the surrounding municipalities and regions. It has a wide range of services and job offers, which adds value to its economy and its industry is increasingly focused on innovation. Every day, Porto almost doubles its population, taking into account the number of people who come to work or study in the city, or simply visit it for leisure reasons (commuting).

The city is increasingly attractive to live, study, welcome business and tourists.

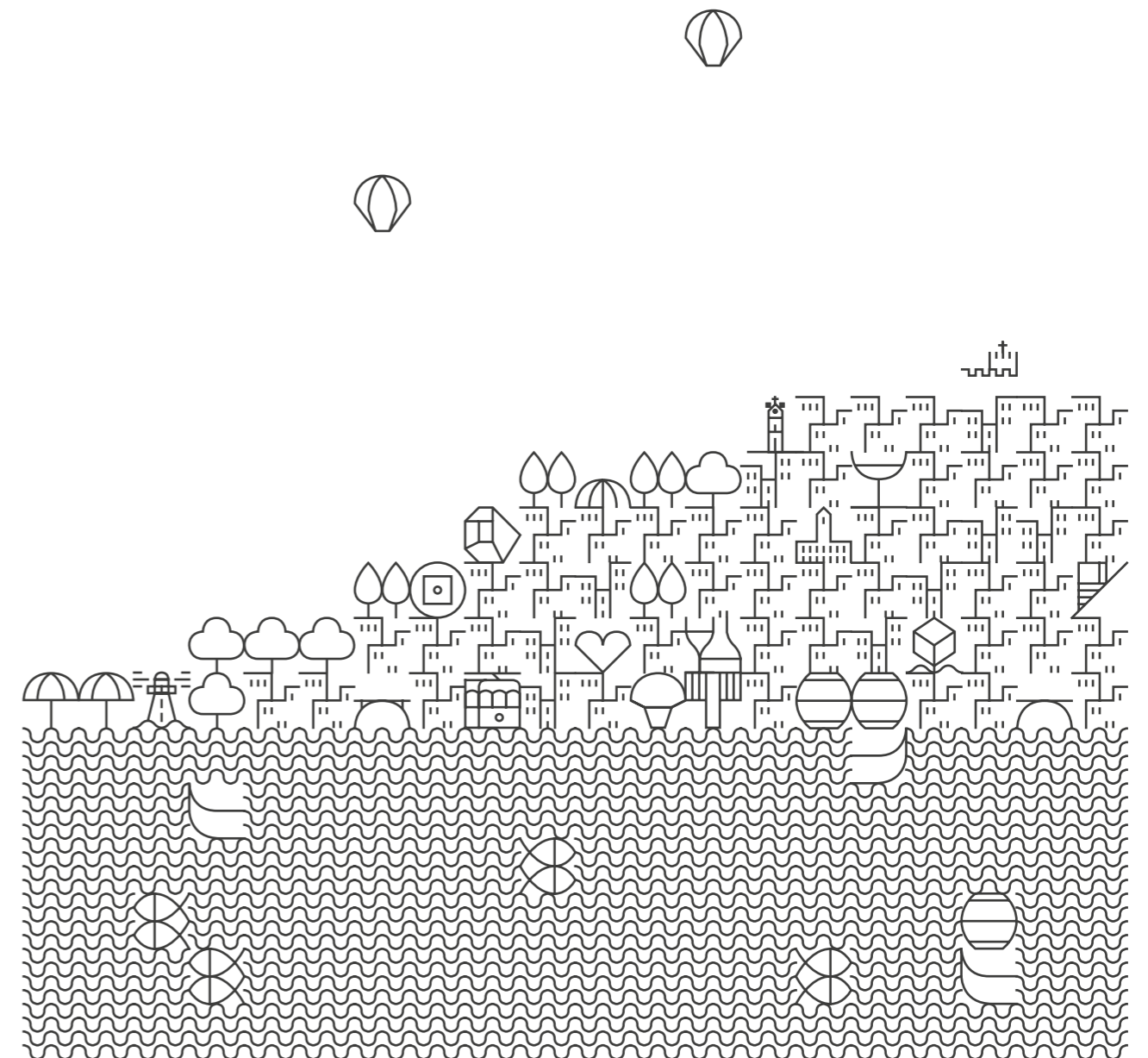
Porto's innovation and entrepreneurship ecosystem has been increasingly developed and recognized nationally and internationally, as can be seen in the [RankPorto 2022](#). It concentrates one in five startups nationwide and is a hub for generating, capturing and fixing knowledge, as a result of the high number of universities and research centres.

Porto is also an ecosystem of innovation and environmental sustainability in the area of climate action, circular economy and protection of natural heritage.

Tourism is an important sector for the city, in terms of its contribution to economic development and Porto has been repeatedly identified internationally as one of the best tourist destinations.

Despite this, there are in Porto, as in most cities, some deficits to overcome, namely in the social, economic and environmental domains.

Perhaps its biggest challenge is to create a city that offers high quality of life to its residents, attracting people and activities of high added value, ensuring the protection of its cultural and natural heritage.



Identity manual of the city of Porto.

Methodology

The first step towards the decision to write the VLR of the city of Porto started with the collection of indicators for the 17 SDGs, at the invitation of the *Joint Research Centre* (JRC). This invitation aimed to test the methodology and indicators proposed in the first edition of the European Handbook for SDG Voluntary Local Reviews 2020 Edition in six pilot cities, including Porto. This document is a guide that brings together a set of recommendations and proposes a set of 71 indicators for the elaboration of the report and a possible comparability between European cities, taking into account their performance in each SDG.

Thus, in this first year, carried out in the first quarter of 2021, the indicators proposed in the Handbook available for the municipality of Porto were identified. For this, several documents of the Municipality were analysed – such as the Urban Quality of Life Monitoring System (SMQVU), the Sustainability Reports of the Municipality of Porto, the basic documents of revision of the Municipal Master Plan (PDM), among others. The VLR published by other European cities were also analysed in order to find, in addition to the 71 indicators, others that could also be used to describe Porto's performance in response to the SDGs. This analysis resulted in a list of 287 indicators.

In the next phase, the different municipal services (Organic Units, Municipal Companies and Affiliates) were contacted with the objectives of identifying the indicators from the previous list that could provide a good interpretation of the city's performance, as well as add additional key indicators related to its area of activity. At the same time, it was requested that the local initiatives with an impact on each SDG be identified by the services. From this exercise, a list of 158 indicators was determined, of which 41 were suggested by the first edition of the Handbook. It was recognized that the data source of a part of the total number of indicators was the Municipality of Porto itself, which allowed us to understand its potential to continue the process of preparing the VLR. The rest was obtained through other official sources. This exercise was concluded with the preparation of a report for the JRC that brought together Porto's experience. Based on this collaboration, and that of five more European cities, the JRC prepared a report - Building urban datasets for the SDGs. Six European cities monitoring the 2030 Agenda - which brought together the experience of each city in the application at a local level of the methodology proposed by the first version of its Handbook. From this

analysis, resulted the revised version of the Handbook - European Handbook for SDG Voluntary Local Reviews 2022 Edition. It should be noted that from the first to the second version, some of the indicators considered essential by the JRC in the analysis of the fulfilment of the cities in relation to the SDGs were changed, as well as the maintenance of others was reinforced. It was also noted the difficulty of obtaining some of the data for the context of the city as well as the need for cities to measure their performance using other indicators according to local priorities and actions.

The next work phase for the Municipality of Porto consisted of sharing the report prepared for the JRC with all municipal services. Meetings were held with everyone to provide a general understanding of the work already developed and the main objectives for the VLR, as well as to request contributions. After collecting inputs from all services, it was possible to obtain two main sets of information that can be analysed in the following chapters: (i) the key indicators for each SDG; and (ii) the main programmes, plans, initiatives and/or projects developed in the city.

After this phase, the indicators collected were crossed with those contained in the Municipal Sustainability Index (ISM), resulting from the work developed by CESOP-Local. Although the methodology for collecting, processing and interpreting data and results are different, it was understood that the work already developed by this team should be enhanced in order to complement the ongoing analysis. This exercise resulted in the integration of new indicators into the VLR (whose characterization was done at the city level). However, it was found that the ISM includes several indicators whose characterization only exists for the national level or up to NUTS 2 (North Region) as well as indicators whose characterization does not seem adequate for the territory of Porto (such as the proportion of forest area, the evolution of forest area, the ratio between the areas that belong to the Rede Natura 2000 and the protected areas). In this case, the preparation of the VLR did not follow the ISM. The indicators analysed in this VLR, for a total of 240, were selected based on four key criteria:

- their relevance for the municipal services involved and for the characterization of the city's situation;
- availability of data for the period between 2010 and 2020 (even if occasional) and ability to update in the future;
- existence of data for the municipal level;
- from official or validated sources: INE, Pordata, JRC, among others, or Municipality of Porto.

The preferred time horizon for characterizing the indicators was the 10-

year window (2010-2020), which extended, however, to 2021, due to the publication of the most recent Census data, which completed some essential information. Still, whenever data were only present for shorter periods within this range, they were considered.

Whenever available, information was also collected about each indicator for the situation at the national level, for the city of Lisbon (and other territorial levels), in order to be able to contextualize/compare the situation.

The segmentation of indicators by SDGs respected the guidance of the JRC Handbook. However, this segmentation was performed in a relatively arbitrary manner, given the frequent difficulty in associating an indicator with only one target. The difficulty is also added by the fact that a given indicator can be objectively associated with several targets of an SDG and other targets of other SDGs. Thus, it should also be emphasized that there are several indicators that are listed and characterized up to SDG 8 and that are only referred to in the following SDGs where they may be relevant (with reference to the SDG target where it was initially characterized). In this way, duplication in the presentation of each indicator is avoided. This procedure was only not followed in situations where the *JRC Handbook* considered that this indicator was nuclear in the analysis.

Despite the above, there are situations in which the description of a beneficial goal of the general context determined in an SDG already described and, in this case, it is referred to.

Information regarding strategies, plans as well as programmes, initiatives and municipal projects related to each SDG resulted from the integration of data collected from each municipal service complemented with research on the websites of the Municipality of Porto and Portal de Notícias do Porto (published or in progress until December 2023).

In view of the difficulty in characterizing the situation regarding the progress of some SDGs due to the scarcity of data, we did not fail, however, to make a list of indicators that may complement the analysis in the future (and guide the need to obtain data for them). The list prepared results from the analysis of the indicators proposed in the *Pordata*, the reflection prepared by the *Business Council for Sustainable Development*, as well as the bibliographic consultation carried out throughout the preparation of this work and the identification made by the municipal services. It also adds to this list the indicators proposed by the two editions of the JRC Handbook (whenever appropriate to the reality of Porto).

01.

↪ Identifying targets for the SDG, reproducing the original targets (with the indication of those not applicable, those whose data are unavailable or those addressed in this report).

02.

↪ Thorough identification of all indicators used in the analysis of progress on this SDG.

03.

↪ Performance description segmenting the indicators by target (whenever applicable).

04.

↪ Identification of indicators that may complement the performance analysis in the future.

05.

↪ List of the main municipal strategies and plans with an impact on the respective SDGs.

06.

↪ List of the main municipal programmes, projects and initiatives (or in partnership with the Municipality) with an impact on the respective SDGs.

The analysis of all these data results in the structure of presentation of Porto's performance for each SDG, which includes:

In the exhaustive identification table of all indicators used in the analysis of progress on this SDG (as well as in the data table), the indicators proposed in the JRC Handbook are signed as follows:

***indicator designation** - when this indicator was recommended only in the first edition of the Handbook (an asterisk);

****indicator designation** - when this indicator was recommended in the first and second editions of the Handbook (reaffirming its relevance) (two asterisks);

*****indicator designation** - when this indicator was recommended only in the second edition of the final Handbook (three asterisks).

For each indicator, with data series for more than two years, its average annual variation was calculated (as well as the average annual variation rate).

Since 2020 and 2021 were atypical years (due to the confinements associated with the pandemic), these data were removed from the calculations whenever it revealed a significant change (and apparently associated with the phenomenon, such as the number of tourists) in the

evolution of the indicator, as recommended in several publications of the European Commission. The same occurred for other outliers identified throughout the process.

The direction of the arrows attributed to the evolution of the indicator and included in the tables with the designation of “situation” is related to the objective evolution of the average annual variation calculated (grows ↑, decreases ↓, stable ↔). The colour associated with each arrow (green, red or yellow) already results from an interpretation. In this interpretation, it should be noted that, as a rule, the Municipality’s responsiveness to situations that, in themselves, are not positive was considered positive. For example, the increase in the proportion of families living in social housing is not considered positive, but rather the fact that the Municipality is responding (↑). An indicator has a yellow horizontal arrow (↔) whenever its evolution over time is shown to be stable (but the target was not reached).

In the case of a green horizontal arrow (↔), it was considered that there is no longer room for progress because it is at its maximum (target already reached). In the case where the indicator varied in a certain direction, but this variation is not relevant for the analysis or needs further analysis, black arrows were used (↑, ↓, ↔).

In summary:





Finally, it is noted the identification of 190 “Sentinel Indicators”, which results from an evaluation of the VLR elaboration team regarding its importance in characterising the phenomenon (relevance given the established targets and local dynamics) and that should continue to be monitored in the future. Nevertheless, regular monitoring of all indicators listed in this document is recommended (with the exception of those whose variation is no longer expected, such as the number of children with birth registration).

Municipal services participating in the process


The process of preparing this document took place between 2021 and 2023, during which time there was a change in the Macrostructure of the Municipality of Porto. Thus, the designation of the organic units changed during the process is marked in grey underlining.


Organic units


 **Pivot**
Cláudia Costa

 **Other employees**
Daniela Morais
Almeida


 **Pivot**
Sílvia Cunha


 **Other employees**
Cristina Dias


 **Pivot**
Gonçalo Martins
Barbosa

 **Other employees**
Afonso Fonseca

 **Pivot**
José Franco

 **Other employees**
Evandro Miguel
Ribeiro

 **Pivot**
Liliana Ferreira

 **Other employees**
Carolina Lucas

Municipal Department of Social Cohesion

Promotes social inclusion and innovation. It also serves in the management of the social network and social development of the city of Porto.

Municipal Department of Health Promotion and Quality of Life and Youth

It ensures the development of active policies aimed at improving people's quality of life, regardless of their age, gender or condition, while promoting their health and expanding the attractiveness and retention of a younger population in the city.

Municipal Department of Economics

It promotes the economic attractiveness of the city and the region, social cohesion, and the quality of life of those who work, visit and live in the city, thus ensuring the sustainable development of the city of Porto.


Municipal Department of Green Spaces and Infrastructure Management


Municipal Division of Green Structure

It acts on matters related to the green structure of the city, namely tree cover and public green spaces. Its area of action includes infrastructure conservation and fleet management.

Municipal Division of Conservation, Infrastructure and Fleet Management


It takes over the management of infrastructures associated with the conservation of green spaces and the monitoring of works in these areas. It manages the municipal fleet, the supply and maintenance of means and vehicles, and the supply of fuel.


 **Pivot**
Liliana Pereira

 **Other employees**
Vitor Mesquita
Daniela Ferreira

Municipal Directorate of Culture and Heritage **Municipal Department of Cultural Heritage Management**


It promotes the cultural dynamism of the city and the protection of the historical heritage of the city, managing the respective cultural facilities.


 **Pivot**
Sara Velho

 **Other employees**
Ana Maria Magalhães

Municipal Department of Environmental Planning and Management **Municipal Division of Environmental Management**

Ensures environmental planning and promotes collective environmental awareness. It is responsible for the management of the city's animal collection centre and cemeteries. It also ensures noise management and studies with environmental incidence or impact.


 **Pivot**
Patrícia Mascarenhas

 **Other employees**
Cristina Correia
Sofia Vale

Municipal Department of Tourism and Commerce **Municipal Department of Economic Activities and Municipal Department of Tourism and Internationalization**


It defines the development strategy for tourism and trade in the city of Porto, seeking to ensure the sustainability of tourism in the city. Collaborates with other entities, with the objective of promoting and positioning the city internationally as a tourist destination of excellence.


 **Pivot**
Jaime Sousa

 **Other employees**
Joana Bastos

Municipal Directorate of Education


It ensures educational resources under the management of the Municipality of Porto and promotes the valorisation and qualification of the school equipment network. It is responsible for ensuring the implementation of educational policies and for creating partnerships with other institutions.

 **Pivot**
Nuno Albuquerque

 **Other employees**
Alexandra Negrões
Daniela Soares
Patrícia Vieira
Márcia Dias Carvalho
Quian Ribeiro


Municipal Directorate of Financial Resources

It takes over the management of the sustainable purchasing strategy and public procurement, and the control of the average consumption of services and suppliers. Promotes the choice of more sustainable solutions with municipal services.

 **Pivot**
Nuno Pereira


Municipal Directorate of Mobility and Transport **Municipal Department of Mobility**

It ensures the management and planning of transport and mobility in the city of Porto. It also has skills in city traffic management.

 **Pivot**
Eugénia Rocha


Municipal Directorate of Urbanism **Municipal Directorate of Urban Development** **Municipal Department of Urban Planning**


It promotes the planning and integrated management of the Municipality of Porto and accompanies territorial development, materialized in territorial management instruments of local, sectoral and global scope.

 **Pivot**
Paulo Roncha

Firefighters Sappers Battalion **Firefighters Sappers Regiment**

Ensures protection and rescue activities, conducts surveys and inspections of public buildings and facilities, ensures safety at public events in the city and issues technical opinions on safety conditions against fires and other extreme events, in collaboration with Civil Protection.

 **Pivot**
Duarte Ricardo

 **Other employees**
Carlos Barros


Municipal Service of Civil Protection **Municipal Department of Civil Protection**

Ensures prevention, preparation, response and recovery from extreme events and serious accidents. It implements sectoral plans for prevention, emergency and resumption of the population's life to normality, in collaboration with the other agencies of the city.

 **Pivot**
Afonso Sousa

Municipal Police **Municipal Department of Operations**


It promotes the safety, order and mobility of the population, enforcing legal norms and municipal regulations, and contributing, in collaboration with other municipal, police and civil society entities, to the well-being of the entire population.

 **Pivot**
Cristiana Oliveira

Municipal Directorate of Municipal Services

It supports the executive in the implementation of strategies and policies to get closer to the citizen, through various means, including the implementation of innovative projects, combining the challenges and ambitions of citizens with international best practices.


Municipal companies and affiliated entities

 **Pivot**
Emanuel Sá

Porto Energy Agency (AdEPorto)


AdEPorto was created by the Municipality of Porto in 1997 and is currently a private non-profit association that serves 9 other municipalities in the region. It promotes innovation and good practices, contributing to sustainable development through the intelligent use of energy.

 **Pivot**
Carlos Ferreira
Paula Malheiro

 **Other employees**
Inês Costa


Águas e Energia do Porto


Águas e Energia do Porto is responsible for the distribution of water and for the collection and treatment of wastewater, as well as for the complete management of the urban water cycle in the city, from the small streams to the bathing areas. Recently, the company became involved in the energy sector.

 **Pivot**
Jorge Rodrigues

Ágora – Cultura e Desporto do Porto

Agora is the cultural and sports company of the Municipality of Porto. It ensures the programming, production and supervision of cultural, sports and entertainment activities in the city, according to the options and strategy defined by the City Council.


 **Pivot**
Daniel Coelho

 **Other employees**
Elsa Marques

Domus Social

Domus Social is responsible for the promotion of the city of Porto in the real estate market, management of the municipal public housing stock, maintenance and servicing of all real estate, municipal equipment and infrastructure, and preparation, development and implementation of projects in the social area.

 **Pivot**
Hélder Claro

 **Other employees**
Sofia Gomes


Porto Ambiente

Porto Ambiente is responsible for the management of urban waste and the cleaning of public spaces in the city of Porto. It also has the responsibility to actively participate in raising everyone's awareness of environmental issues, such as the prevention and reduction of waste production and waste separation.

 **Pivot**
Ana Carneiro
Daniela Monteiro
Joana Mendes
Sara Mendes

Porto Digital

Porto Digital is a private non-profit association created in 2004 by the Municipality of Porto, the University of Porto, and the Portuguese Business Association (AEP), in cooperation with the company Metro do Porto. Its main objective is the promotion of ICT projects in the context of the city of Porto and its metropolitan area.

 **Pivot**
José Sequeira
Cláudia Fernandes

Porto Vivo, SRU

Porto Vivo, SRU - Society for Urban Rehabilitation is a public company created by the Municipality of Porto whose mission is to conduct the urban rehabilitation process of the city of Porto. It seeks to promote the rehousing of the area; to qualify the public space; to revitalize commerce; to boost tourism, culture and leisure.

Reading guide

To guide the reader and facilitate the interpretation of the data and analysis carried out in the VLR, a common language was adopted throughout the document.

Each SDG begins with a cover and two pages that would summarize it:

- Description of the SDG and brief analysis of the relevant points, both positive and negative, of the situation in Porto;
- Graphical representation of the number of indicators analysed in the specific SDG and its trends in the periods under analysis.

The presentation of each SDG and its respective indicators is carried out sequentially and the information presented on the pages is organized as follows:

- Header – Targets under review;
- Footer – SDG under review;
- The tables include, in addition to the data and the reference year, the unit, whether it is a sentinel indicator or not and what is the source of the data;
- Interpretation of the indicator as presented in the methodology;
- Graphical highlighting of any information considered relevant.

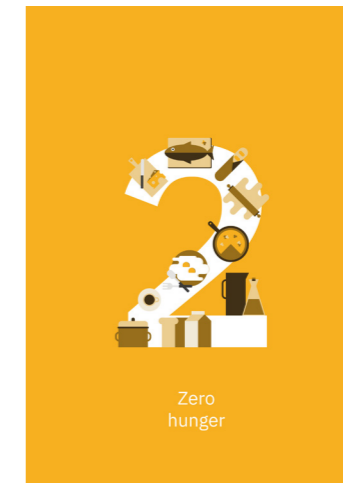
After the presentation of the indicators, 3 more sections are presented:

- Indicators proposed for future analysis;
- Main municipal strategies and plans with an impact on the SDGs under analysis, presented through tables that identify the other SDGs with which the strategy is related, the launch date, the last update, the period of validity and a brief description of the strategy.

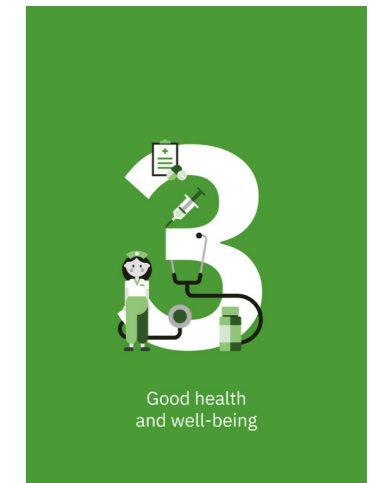
Main municipal programmes, projects and initiatives with an impact on the SDGs in question, presented through tables that identify the other SDGs with which the project is related, the targets with which it is identified, the launch date and a brief description of the project or initiative.



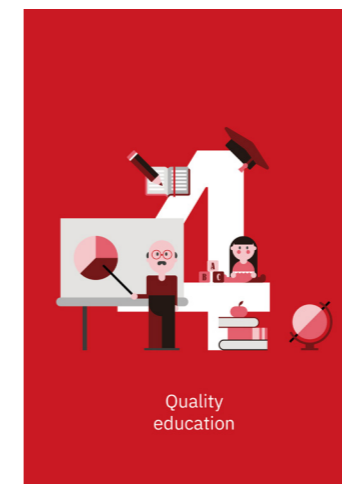
No poverty



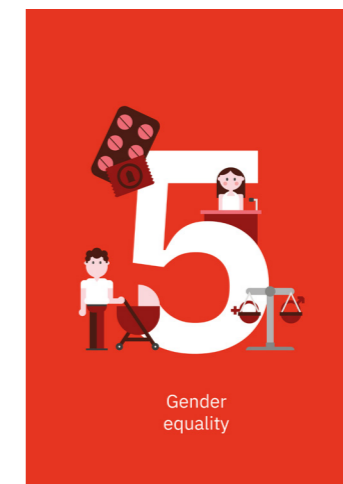
Zero hunger



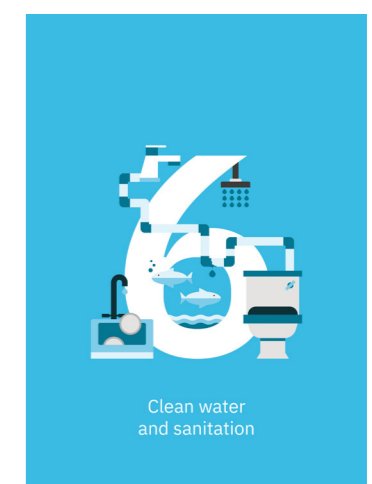
Good health and well-being



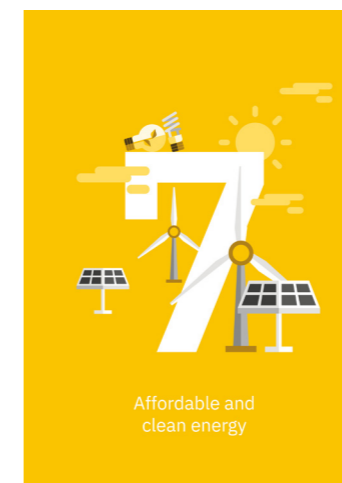
Quality education



Gender equality



Clean water and sanitation



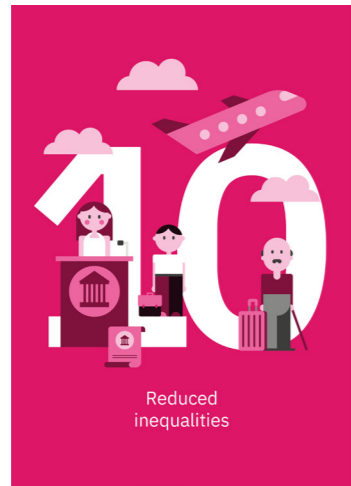
Affordable and clean energy



Decent work and economic growth



Industry, innovation and infrastructure



Reduced inequalities



Sustainable cities and communities



Responsible consumption and production



Climate action



Life below water



Life on land



Peace, justice and strong institutions



Partnerships for the goals



No poverty



No poverty

To eradicate poverty in all its forms, dimensions and places. Reduce ratio of people living in extreme poverty. Implement social protection systems for all. Increase the resilience of the most vulnerable. Ensure access for all people to basic resources and services.

.....
Poverty is influenced by a multiplicity of factors that significantly exceed the capacity of municipal action. The Municipality of Porto has been acting mainly in the area of social housing (13% of Porto's families live in social housing, which means a supply much higher than the national average), rental support, as well as housing requalification to increase comfort and reduce families' energy costs. Also noteworthy is the support and integration of homeless people. The municipal expenditure channelled to support families and IPSS has remained stable as a percentage of total municipal expenditure (although the per capita value has increased).

Total
16 indicators

Efforts to reduce poverty in the city of Porto stand out, with more than 50% of the indicators positive (10/16).



Targets to be achieved

Definition of the targets

- ⊖ Targets indicated as not applicable at a local level.
- ⊗ Targets indicated as applicable at a local level, but no data available.
- ✓ Targets indicated as applicable at a local level, with available data.

1.1 ⊗

By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day Indicators.

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.

1.3 ✓

Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable.

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.

1.5 ✓

By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters.

1.a ⊖

Ensure significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation, in order to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, to implement programmes and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions.

1.a ⊖

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.

Indicators under review

Target(s)	Indicator	Indicator Description
1.2	**Homeless people	Absolute number of homeless people. "Homeless person" is considered to be one who, regardless of their nationality, racial or ethnic origin, religion, age, sex, sexual orientation, socioeconomic condition and physical and mental health condition, is: i) homeless, living in public space, housed in an emergency shelter or whereabouts in a precarious place; ii) without shelter, in a temporary accommodation intended for this purpose.
	**Conventional families with at least one unemployed person	Proportion of conventional families (i.e., groups of people residing in the same accommodation and who are related to each other) who have at least one unemployed member, by the total of conventional families, at the date of the Census.
	**Single-parent family nuclei	Proportion of family nuclei (i.e., groups of two or more people belonging to the same conventional family maintaining a relationship of spouses, partners in a non-marital partnership or parent and descendants and which can translate into a childless couple, a couple with one or more children or a father or mother with one or more children) that is part of only one parent, father or mother, with child(ren).
1.3 10.2	Beneficiaries of the social integration income	Beneficiaries of the social integration income per 1,000 inhabitants of working age. Social integration income (RSI) is the amount that social security allocates monthly to the most deprived families to support their subsistence and progressive integration into the community and the labour market. The social integration income was created in 2003, replacing the minimum guaranteed income.
1.3	Beneficiaries of family allowance for children and young people of social security	Number of people registered as holders of the right to social protection under the Social Security Regimes, contributory and non-contributory. The family allowance is a monthly cash benefit, of a variable amount depending on the level of income, the composition of the household and the age of the respective holder, in order to compensate for family costs related to the maintenance and education of children and young people.
1.4 11.1	Population residing in non-conventional family accommodation of habitual residence	Proportion of the population residing in non-conventional family accommodation of habitual residence. A non-conventional family accommodation is an accommodation that does not entirely satisfy the conditions of conventional family accommodation by type and property of the construction, because it is mobile, makeshift, and was not built for housing, but functions as the habitual residence of at least one family.
1.4	**Families living in municipal social housing	Proportion of families living in social housing that is under the management of the Municipality of Porto. Social housing is a type of housing of controlled costs, aimed at more deprived families, from a supported lease agreement or a resolvable property system.
	Family typology of the households that apply for municipal social housing	One-person family.
		Single-parent family (male).
		Single-parent family (female).
		Conventional family with children.
		Conventional family without children.
		Large families.
Families composed of grandparents and grandchildren(s).		
Other families.		

Target(s)	Indicator	Indicator Description
1.4	Municipal social housing requests	Number of requests for municipal social housing.
	Assigned municipal social housing	Number of assigned municipal social housing.
	Income from households applying for social housing	Average income <i>per capita</i> of households applying for social housing in the reference year. The amounts may vary according to changes in the selection criteria stipulated for the allocation of social housing.
	Families supported by the lease in the Porto Solidário programme	Number of families supported by the lease under the 'Porto Solidário' project.
	Municipal current expenses for families and IPSS in total expenditure	Proportion of annual expenses of the Municipality directed to families and IPSS in total municipal expenses. Current expenditures correspond to one of the subaggregates of public expenditure, generally reflecting expenditures on goods and services consumed within the current year, with a view to meeting social and collective commitments and needs.
	Municipal current expenses for families and IPSS <i>per capita</i>	Proportion of annual expenses of the Municipality directed to families and IPSS per inhabitant.
1.5	Inequality in the distribution of declared gross income deducted from the IRS settled from tax aggregates	Ratio between the 80th percentile of stated gross income deducted from settled IRS and the 20th percentile of stated gross income deducted from settled IRS. Declared gross income corresponds to: 1) the value of nonexempt income before any specific deduction is made for categories A (Dependent work) and H (Pensions); 2) the value of net income, that is, the value of the income after the respective specific deductions have been made, for the other categories.
	Municipal investment in support of the lease in the Porto Solidário programme	Annual investment, in thousands of euros, in lease support under the 'Porto Solidário' project.
1.5 13.1	Municipal investment in rehabilitation works of social housing	Investment, in euros, in rehabilitation works of social housing under municipal management.

**when the indicator was recommended in the first and second editions of the Handbook (reaffirming its relevance)

Results by target

1.2 Target: Reduced proportion of people living in poverty

**Homeless people

Negative growth 

2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	560	592	590	730

Unit: Absolute number | Sentinel indicator: Yes | Source: [ENIPSSA](#)

The effective number of homeless people in Porto grew between 2018 and 2021, with a steeper increase in the last year. Despite this increase, the proportion of homeless in the city in relation to the total number nationally decreased between 2018 and 2021, from 9.3% to 7.6%.

Analysing the proportion of homeless people in relation to the resident population and, exclusively for the year 2021, the number of homeless people per 1,000 inhabitants in Porto is 3 people (as a reference, this value at the national level is 1 and in the city of Lisbon is 6).

Also according to the ENIPSSA/NPISA Report - Homelessness Survey (2021), and despite the absence of specific data on homeless people in Porto, it can be said that homeless people in the North of Portugal are mostly men, born in the region itself, and the main causes for this condition are unemployment, precariousness at work, dependence on alcohol or psychoactive substances and/or lack of family support.

**Conventional families with at least one unemployed person

Positive decrease 

2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
–	16	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11

Unit: Percentage (%) | Sentinel indicator: Yes | Source: [INE](#)

**Single-parent family nuclei

Negative growth 

2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
–	22	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	25

Unit: Percentage (%) | Sentinel indicator: Yes | Source: [INE](#)

The indicator “conventional families with at least one unemployed” may reflect the financial fragility of families. In 2011, they represented 16% of the total families residing in the municipality. In 2021, this value was 11%. Although this number is higher than the 8% registered nationally, still according to the data of the 2021 Census, its evolution in 10 years was positive.

The indicator “single-parent family nuclei” is suggested in the European Handbook as an indicator of economic vulnerability. In 2011, it represented 22% of the total family units in the city. In 2021, there is an increase of 3 percentage points, rising to 25% of the total family nuclei (this growth was lower than that verified at the national level, whose variation was 3.7 percentage points). However, it is in Porto and Lisbon where the highest proportion of single-parent families is concentrated.

1.3 Target: Implement adequate social protection measures and systems for all

Beneficiaries of the social integration income

Positive decrease 

2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
–	125	113	103	97	96	100	100	96	89	82	80

Unit: Permillage (‰) | Sentinel indicator: Yes | Source: [INE](#)

Beneficiaries of family allowance for children and young people of social security

Positive decrease 

2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
–	–	–	–	15.096	15.227	14.877	14.341	14.215	13.369	13.934	13.645

Unit: Permillage (‰) | Sentinel indicator: Yes | Source: [INE](#)

According to the data on economic support for families, the number of beneficiaries of the social integration income (RSI) registered an average annual decrease of 4% between 2011 and 2021. Despite this decrease, it is noteworthy that Porto registers a proportion of beneficiaries of RSI per 1,000 inhabitants significantly higher than that found at the national level, North region and Porto Metropolitan Area.

The number of beneficiaries of family allowance for children and young people of social security registered, between 2014 and 2021, an average decrease of about 1% per year, which in this context was interpreted as positive (assuming that they may have improved the economic conditions of households), although this decrease may also accompany the birth decrease tendency (INE, 2023; Gross birth rate (‰) by place of residence).

1.4 Target: Ensure that everyone, particularly the most vulnerable, has equal rights to access basic resources and services

Population residing in non-conventional family accommodation of habitual residence

Positive decrease 

2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
–	0,14	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0,01

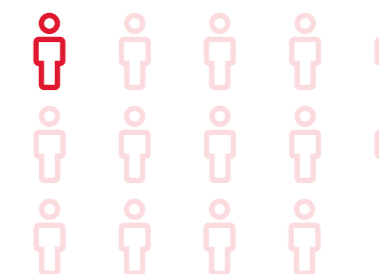
Unit: Percentage (%) | Sentinel indicator: No | Source: [INE](#)



A non-conventional family accommodation is an accommodation that does not entirely satisfy the conditions of conventional family accommodation by type and property of the construction, because it is mobile, makeshift, and was not built for housing, but functions as the habitual residence of at least one family.

The proportion of the population residing in non-conventional family accommodation (which does not meet the basic conditions of habitability, as it is mobile, makeshift or not built for housing) decreased significantly between 2011 and 2021, from 140 to 10 per 100,000 inhabitants, respectively.

Reduced from 140 to 10 for every 100,000 inhabitants.



Each icon represents 10,000 inhabitants.

**Families living in social housing


Positive growth 

2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12,3	12,5	13,0

Unit: Percentage (%) | Sentinel indicator: Yes | Source: Municipality of Porto (Domus Social)

Typology of families applying for municipal social housing

One-person families

Negative growth 

2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	36,9	39,8	42,0

Unit: Percentage (%) | Sentinel indicator: No | Source: Municipality of Porto (Domus Social)

Single-parent families (male)

Negative growth 

2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,4	2,1	3,9

Unit: Percentage (%) | Sentinel indicator: No | Source: Municipality of Porto (Domus Social)

Single-parent families (female)

Negative growth 

2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27,3	26,7	27,7

Unit: Percentage (%) | Sentinel indicator: No | Source: Municipality of Porto (Domus Social)

Conventional families with children

Informative decrease 

2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19,9	19,3	17,8

Unit: Percentage (%) | Sentinel indicator: No | Source: Municipality of Porto (Domus Social)

Conventional families without children

Informative decrease 

2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,2	9,0	7,1

Unit: Percentage (%) | Sentinel indicator: No | Source: Municipality of Porto (Domus Social)

Large families

Informative decrease 

2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,8	2,9	0,8

Unit: Percentage (%) | Sentinel indicator: No | Source: Municipality of Porto (Domus Social)


Families composed of grandparents and grandchildren(s)

Informative growth 

2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0,4	0,3	0,7

Unit: Percentage (%) | Sentinel indicator: No | Source: Municipality of Porto (Domus Social)

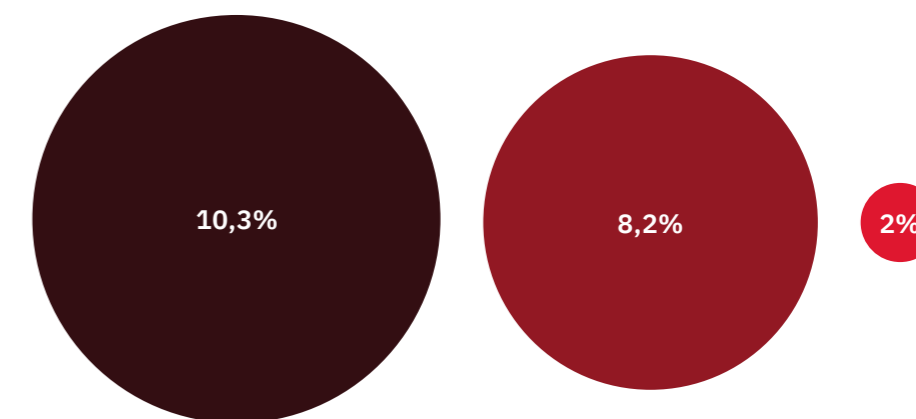
Other families

Informative stagnation 

2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0,08	0,0	0,0

Unit: Percentage (%) | Sentinel indicator: No | Source: Municipality of Porto (Domus Social)

The public housing stock in the municipality of Porto in 2015 corresponded to 10.3% of the total of classic family accommodation, a value significantly higher than the national average (2%) and that of the city of Lisbon (8.2%).



Municipal social housing requests

Negative growth 

2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
519	724	1.293	1.202	1.303	937	942	1.117	1.082	1.180	737	1.052

Unit: Absolute number | Sentinel indicator: Yes | Source: [Municipality of Porto \(Domus Social\)](#)

Assigned municipal social housing

Stagnation 

2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
276	278	337	141	301	332	277	303	220	327	201	271

Unit: Absolute number | Sentinel indicator: Yes | Source: [Municipality of Porto \(Domus Social\)](#)

The number of requests for social housing in Porto has shown a tendency towards growth. However, the number of homes delivered since 2010 remains stable. The proportion of housing allocated compared to the total number of applications per year varies slightly between years, but is 29% on average for the 2010-2021 period.

Although Domus Social does not have annual absolute values of the number of families who requested social municipal housing and who are on the waiting list, and although it is a dynamic number that changes weekly with entries and exits from the list, it is important to note that the number of families waiting for housing has remained stable over the last few years.

Income from households applying for social housing *per capita*Positive growth 

2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	313	320	337

Unit: EUR *per capita* | Sentinel indicator: No | Source: [Municipality of Porto \(Domus Social\)](#)

The increase of 2.1% between 2019 and 2020, and 5.4% between 2020 and 2021, in the income of households applying for social housing per capita, needs to be verified in later tendencies, and may be attributed to various circumstances: namely the composition and characteristics of households and the annual update of salaries.

Families supported by the lease in the Porto Solidário programme

Positive growth 

2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
–	–	–	–	296	282	473	395	450	746	619	618

Unit: Absolute number | Sentinel indicator: Yes | Source: [Municipality of Porto \(Domus Social\)](#)

Annual municipal investment in support of the lease in the Porto Solidário programme

Positive growth 

2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
–	–	–	–	620	600	1.200	1.100	1.100	1.905	1.320	2.650

Unit: Thousands of EUR | Sentinel indicator: No | Source: [Municipality of Porto \(Domus Social\)](#)

In addition to the management of municipal social housing, the municipality of Porto has a supported lease regime, through the Porto Solidário Programme, which aims to support people or families with economic difficulties and in a severe housing emergency situation, living in Port. Fundamentally, it aims to support housing charges (rents and bank loans). Under this programme, a total of 3,879 families were supported between 2014 and 2021, increasing the number of families supported per year.

At an equally increasing and positive pace is the Municipality's investment in lease support, which in the same period underwent an average annual increase of 33%. It is also noted that, as of 2020, support to families was provided for 24 months, instead of the initial 12 months.

Municipal current expenses for families and IPSS in total expenditure

Informative stagnation 

2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
3,4	3,4	3,3	2,0	1,6	2,9	2,2	2,7	2,8	3,1	–	–

Unit: Percentage (%) | Sentinel indicator: No | Source: [Portal Autárquico](#)

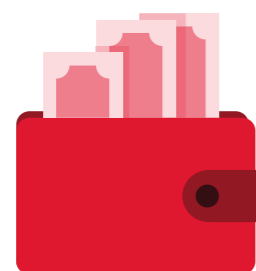
Municipal current expenses for families and IPSS per capita

Positive growth 

2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
18	19	17	11	9	17	13	17	18	22	–	–

Unit: EUR per capita | Sentinel indicator: Yes | Source: [Portal Autárquico](#)

Municipal expenditure that is channelled to support families and IPSS has remained stable in the weight of this expenditure as a percentage of total municipal expenditure. However, the amount of this expenditure per capita has been increasing by 3.5% and 7.1%, respectively, for the period from 2010 to 2019. Its evolution, in line with what has been considered for support such as RSI, may indicate that more families and IPSS need support. However, it is important to deepen this analysis, in order to understand if this evolution is synonymous with an also growing dedication of the Municipality and the channelling of financial efforts for these issues.



22€

per capita corresponds to the increase in the Municipality in investment in current expenses in 2019.

Inequality in the distribution of declared gross income deducted from the IRS settled from tax aggregates

Stagnation 

2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
–	–	–	–	–	4,3	4,2	4,1	4,1	4,0	4,0	4,0

Unit: Ratio | Sentinel indicator: Yes | Source: [INE](#)

The inequality between incomes, measured through the inequality in the distribution of declared gross income deducted from the IRS settled from tax aggregates (considering the number of times that the income of the taxable person in the 80th percentile is higher than the income of the taxable person in the 20th percentile), has been decreasing in Porto between 2015 and 2021. In the last year, although inequality in the city is still higher than that registered at the national level (which is 3.1), it is lower than that of the capital (4.2).

1.5 Target: Increase the resilience of the poorest and most vulnerable, and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to extremes

Municipal investment in social housing rehabilitation works

Positive growth 

2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
14.981,5	11.820,3	8.897,8	3.833,4	5.132,16	8.531,3	10.959,7	14.141,5	18.641,8	23.964,8	17.879,5	17.768,7

Unit: Thousands of EUR | Sentinel indicator: No | Source: Municipality of Porto (Domus Social)

In order to continuously improve the living conditions of people in financial vulnerability, the Municipality has invested in programmes to improve habitability in social housing (through rehabilitation works and, in particular, the improvement of thermal comfort). Investment in social housing rehabilitation works totalled an investment of about 36 million euros in two years (2020 and 2021). A significant part of the investment relates to the improvement of thermal comfort (it should be noted that most of the social housing buildings in Porto were built before the 1960s).

Indicators proposed for future analysis

- Porto com Sentido Indicators;
- Proportion of the population below the national poverty threshold;
- Severe material and social deprivation rate;
- **Risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers;
- Risk-of-poverty rate of the employed population;
- Overload rate of housing expenses;
- Direct economic losses attributed to disasters in relation to world gross domestic product (GDP).

**when the indicator was recommended in the first and second editions of the Handbook (reaffirming its relevance)

Main municipal strategies and plans with an impact on this SDG

Porto Social Network / Social Development Plan 2019-2021 / Action Plan 2022 / CLASP

Related SDGs	SDG 2, SDG 3, SDG 4, SDG 5, SDG 8, SDG 10, SDG 11
Release	2007
Last updated	2022
Term	Not applicable
Description	CLASP is the instrument for the social development policy of the city of Porto, created within the scope of the Social Network of Porto, implemented in the Municipality since 2007. It is also a collaborative forum of municipal scope, based on mechanisms to promote the culture of participation, for the implementation of the development and social cohesion policy of the city of Porto.

Municipal Strategy for the Integration of People in Homelessness

Related SDGs	SDG 2, SDG 3, SDG 8, SDG 10, SDG 11
Release	2020
Last updated	-
Term	2020 - 2023
Description	The Municipal Strategy for the Integration of People in Homelessness 2020-2023 consolidates a strategic and holistic approach to prevention and intervention, focused on people in homelessness, with the objective of minimizing the number of people who have to remain on the street due to the absence of alternatives.

Local Housing Strategy

Related SDGs	SDG 2, SDG 3, SDG 4, SDG 5, SDG 8, SDG 10, SDG 11
Release	2019
Last updated	-
Term	2020 - 2025
Description	The Local Housing Strategy includes a diagnosis of the existing needs, with regard to access to housing, resources and the respective dynamics of transformation. Under this strategy, by 2025, the Municipality of Porto has an agreement with the Instituto da Habitação e da Reabilitação Urbana (IHRU) to rehouse 3,800 people, corresponding to 1,740 families.

Municipal Master Plan	
Related SDGs	SDG 3, SDG 4, SDG 6, SDG 7, SDG 8, SDG 9, SDG 10, SDG 11, SDG 12, SDG 13, SDG 15, SDG 17
Release	1962
Last updated	2021
Term	2021 - 2030
Description	Characterization plan and strategic planning of the municipal territory. Establishes a set of guidelines and rules in multiple domains that directly influence the lives of citizens, including: qualification and use of land, housing, protection and conservation of natural and cultural resources, mobility and transport, the infrastructures network and the equipment network, having been its last revision launched in 2021.

Main municipal programmes, projects and initiatives with an impact on this SDG

Porto Solidário - Municipal Social Emergency Fund	
Related SDGs	SDG 10, SDG 11
Target(s) identificada(s)	1.1, 1.2, 1.4, 1.a
Release	2014
Description	With the creation of the Porto Solidário - Municipal Social Emergency Fund programme, the Municipality of Porto aims to improve and deepen the support models previously applied in the Porto Metropolitan Area. Porto Solidário is composed of three axes, corresponding to the three areas of intervention identified as priorities: (i) Housing Support; (ii) Support and inclusion of citizens with disabilities; (iii) Support to IPSS (Private Social Solidarity Institutions) and other non-profit institutions.

Porto de Abrigo	
Related SDGs	SDG 10, SDG 11
Target(s) identificada(s)	1.1, 1.4
Release	2016
Description	The Porto de Abrigo project is a local programme, complementary to the national strategy, to expand the capacity to respond to homeless people, seeking to effectively integrate them into society, in addition to removing them from the situation in which they live. To this end, it is part of a multidisciplinary team that welcomes and accompanies them, providing temporary shelter in reused spaces for the purpose, socio-professional interaction and long-term accommodation.

Porto Sentido - Housing, Training, Reintegration	
Related SDGs	SDG 10, SDG 11
Target(s) identificada(s)	1.1, 1.2, 1.4, 1.a
Release	2020
Description	This programme provides accommodation in residences provided by the municipality, by Santa Casa da Misericórdia do Porto and in apartments specifically rented for this purpose, and accompanies each of the 30 participants included in the programme.

Porto Amigo	
Related SDGs	SDG 1, SDG 11
Target(s) identificada(s)	1.1, 1.4
Release	2009
Description	With the partnership between the Porto City Council, the Manuel António da Mota Foundation, the Ação Social do Porto (G.A.S. Porto) and the Just a Change Association, this project promotes the improvement of the living conditions of its recipients, namely through the rehabilitation of degraded buildings belonging to needy households and the creation of accommodation solutions for people in situations of homelessness, allowing them to remain in their social environment, reinforcing the feeling of belonging to the territory where they live, fighting the feeling of isolation.

Porto Energy Elevator (PEER)	
Related SDGs	SDG 7
Target(s) identificada(s)	1.4, 1.5
Release	2021
Description	European project led by AdEPorto, and funded under Horizon 2020, aimed at fighting energy poverty. It promotes energy efficiency in buildings - responsible for 30% of CO ₂ emissions in AMP-ND - and seeks to encourage individual and collective self-consumption of energy from clean sources. The project also aims to test, for the first time, innovative financing schemes and business models in the Housing sector.

Rehabilitation of the Building in the Municipal Public Housing Park	
Related SDGs	SDG 7, SDG 10, SDG 11
Target(s) identificada(s)	1.4, 1.5
Release	2021-2030
Description	Rehabilitation programme of the building in the Municipal Public Housing Park, part of the Execution Programme and Financing Plan of the Municipal Master Plan 2021.

"As Ilhas do Porto"	
Related SDGs	SDG 7, SDG 10, SDG 11
Target(s) identificada(s)	1.4, 1.5
Release	2021-2030
Description	Strategic programme, integrated in the Execution Programme and Financing Plan of the Municipal Master Plan 2021, which includes the elaboration of specific strategies for the Housing Regeneration of the Ilhas do Porto", promoted by the Municipal Company Porto Vivo, SRU - Sociedade de Reabilitação Urbana do Porto, namely recognition actions of the reality of the territory while proposing to create an architectural intervention methodology. The programme also aims to provide support to landowners in order to be able to operationalize financing solutions that lead to the rehabilitation of the houses.

Porto com Sentido	
Related SDGs	SDG 10
Target(s) identificada(s)	1.4, 1.5
Release	2021-2030
Description	A municipal programme aimed at streamlining the offer of housing rentals under an Affordable Rent Programme to provide families with access to housing rentals at lower-than-market prices in all parishes of the municipality of Porto. This programme is part of the Execution Programme and Financing Plan of the Municipal Master Plan 2021 and is managed by the Municipal Company Porto Vivo, SRU - Sociedade de Reabilitação Urbana do Porto.



Zero
hunger



Zero hunger

Eradicate hunger and malnutrition. Ensure access for all to sufficient, safe and nutritious food. Promote healthy and sustainable production systems. Increase productivity. Reduce food waste. Promote increased investment in rural infrastructure and agricultural research and development.

Ensuring sufficient food in quantity, quality and safety has been assumed by the Municipality of Porto as a priority. The Municipal Network of Solidarity Restaurants, the school meal service and the Escola Solidária project stand out, whose main objective is to ensure safe, balanced and dignified meals on a regular basis for people in need and school-age children, respectively. Attention has also been focused on preventing foodborne diseases and facilitating citizens' access to quality food from sustainable production. The Bolhão market, the Biological Products Fair and the Good Food HUB are examples of approaching consumers to local, fresh, seasonal and quality products.

Total
8 indicators

The results obtained in the context of SDG 2 show significant progress in fighting hunger and malnutrition, with all 8 indicators showing positive results (8/8).



8 indicators with positive tendency

Targets to be achieved

Definition of the targets

⊖ Targets indicated as not applicable at a local level.

⊗ Targets indicated as applicable at a local level, but no data available.

✓ Targets indicated as applicable at a local level, with available data.

2.1 ✓

By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round.

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.

2.3 ⊖

By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment.

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.

2.5 ⊖

By 2020, maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at the national, regional and international levels, and promote access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, as internationally agreed.

2.a ⊖

Increase investment, including through enhanced international cooperation, in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technology development and plant and livestock gene banks in order to enhance agricultural productive capacity in developing countries, in particular least developed countries.

2.b ⊖

Correct and prevent trade restrictions and distortions in world agricultural markets, including through the parallel elimination of all forms of agricultural export subsidies and all export measures with equivalent effect, in accordance with the mandate of the Doha Development Round.

2.c ⊖

Adopt measures to ensure the proper functioning of food commodity markets and their derivatives and facilitate timely access to market information, including on food reserves, in order to help limit extreme food price volatility.

Indicators under review

Target(s)	Indicator	Indicator Description
2.1	Meals served in Solidarity Restaurants	Total number of meals distributed in the Solidarity Restaurants of the restaurant chain under the management of the Municipality.
	Equivalent meals quantified through donated food surpluses	Total number of equivalent meals quantified from donated food surpluses. Each meal corresponds to 500 grams of surplus food.
	School meals distributed	Total number of meals and snacks served in a preschool and primary school establishment under the management of the Municipality of Porto.
	School meals distributed per student	Proportion of meals and snacks served in a preschool and primary school establishment under the management of the Municipality of Porto by the total number of students enrolled in public education.
	Meals distributed within the scope of the municipal initiative Escola Solidária	Total number of meals and snacks provided to preschool and primary school children in school breaks (also includes meals for brothers and sisters of students between 3 and 10 years of age, even if they do not attend a public school in the Municipality of Porto).
	Meals distributed by student within the scope of the municipal initiative Escola Solidária	Proportion of meals and snacks provided to preschool and primary school children in school breaks (also includes meals for brothers and sisters of students between 3 and 10 years of age, even if they do not attend a public school in the Municipality of Porto) by the total number of students enrolled in public education (preschool and primary school).
2.2	**Overweight adults (including obese)	Proportion of overweight adults, over 18 years of age, including obese, by the total population residing in the municipality of Porto.
	Overweight children (including obese)	Proportion of overweight children, including obese ones, in a representative sample of primary school students enrolled.
2.4	Organic farmers and agricultural preparers	Proportion of producers and agricultural preparers registered as organic (in the Directorate-General for Agriculture and Rural Development) by the total number of EAC companies "Agriculture, hunting and related service activities".
8.4		

**when the indicator was recommended in the first and second editions of the Handbook (reaffirming its relevance)

Results by target

2.1 Target: End hunger and ensure access for all to quality food

Meals served in Solidarity Restaurants

Positive growth 

2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	77.550	150.280	188.047

Unit: Absolute number | Sentinel indicator: Yes | Source: Municipality of Porto (Departamento Municipal da Coesão Social)

According to a [study](#) carried out by the Municipality of Porto in partnership with the Ellen MacArthur Foundation (2019), it is estimated that in the city of Porto 150,000 tons of food are consumed per year (about 2kg. person.day), representing an average expenditure of 1,166 euros per year, per person (90% of consumption being done in supermarket chains). The study also reveals that about 70 kg of food is wasted by each Porto resident per year.

There are, however, situations of shortage for which the Municipality and other entities try to respond by enhancing food donations that could be considered food waste (for example "Fruta Feira" (ugly fruit) that cannot be marketed in the usual circuits), but which are in a perfect state of consumption.

The Municipal Network of Solidarity Restaurants is one of these initiatives and reinforces the support for the homeless and the most vulnerable people, offering complete meals to those who need them. The Solidarity Restaurants of the municipal network served a total of 415,877 meals between 2019 and 2021, with an average annual increase of 60% in this period.

Equivalent meals quantified through donated food surpluses

Positive growth 

2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
–	–	–	–	–	6.186	18.932	28.488	38.448	81.387	59.937	55.926

Unit: Absolute number | Sentinel indicator: Yes | Source: [LIPOR/ Zero Desperdício](#)

The Zero Desperdício project, to which Porto has joined, also speeds up the reduction of food waste by ensuring food for the most deprived. There has been a considerable increase, especially between 2015 and 2019, in the number of equivalent meals quantified from food surpluses donated to Zero Desperdício, which demonstrates that less food is wasted while more people have access to adequate meals. Between 2015 and 2021, the number of equivalent meals quantified was 289,304.

School meals distributed

Positive growth 

2010/ 2011	2011/ 2012	2012/ 2013	2013/ 2014	2014/ 2015	2015/ 2016	2016/ 2017	2017/ 2018	2018/ 2019	2019/ 2020	2020/ 2021	2021/ 2022
–	–	–	–	–	1.511.137	2.503.705	2.467.827	2.373.084	1.632.145	1.076.474	1.308.456

Unit: Absolute number | Sentinel indicator: No | Source: Municipality of Porto (Departamento Municipal de Educação)

School meals distributed per student

Positive growth 

2010/ 2011	2011/ 2012	2012/ 2013	2013/ 2014	2014/ 2015	2015/ 2016	2016/ 2017	2017/ 2018	2018/ 2019	2019/ 2020	2020/ 2021	2021/ 2022
–	–	–	–	–	167	279	282	280	201	138	168

Unit: Absolute number | Sentinel indicator: Yes | Source: Municipality of Porto (Departamento Municipal de Educação)/[INE](#)

Meals distributed within the scope of the municipal initiative Escola Solidária

Positive growth 

2010/ 2011	2011/ 2012	2012/ 2013	2013/ 2014	2014/ 2015	2015/ 2016	2016/ 2017	2017/ 2018	2018/ 2019	2019/ 2020	2020/ 2021	2021/ 2022
–	–	–	–	–	1.772	2.032	1.774	8.006	3.422	4.178	9.352

Unit: Absolute number | Sentinel indicator: No | Source: Municipality of Porto (Departamento Municipal de Educação)

Meals distributed within the scope of the Municipal Initiative Escola Solidária, per student

Positive growth 

2010/ 2011	2011/ 2012	2012/ 2013	2013/ 2014	2014/ 2015	2015/ 2016	2016/ 2017	2017/ 2018	2018/ 2019	2019/ 2020	2020/ 2021	2021/ 2022
–	–	–	–	–	0,20	0,23	0,20	0,95	0,42	0,53	1,20

Unit: Absolute number | Sentinel indicator: Yes | Source: Municipality of Porto (Departamento Municipal de Educação)/[INE](#)

The Municipality of Porto guarantees nutritionally adequate meals for the children who attend the educational establishments under its management. The number of meals and snacks served has, globally, shown an increasing tendency, considering the calculations of the school years 2019/2020 and 2020/2021 *outliers* (noting, however, that the effect of the confinement resulting from the pandemic in the 2019/2020 and 2020/2021 school years, resulted in a reduction in distributed school meals).

It is noted that although the number of meals and snacks served per student is increasing, the number of students enrolled in public preschool and primary education has been decreasing (following the population tendency). As a reference, in 2010/2011 the number of students was 9,886 and in 2020/21 was 7,820 ([INE](#)).

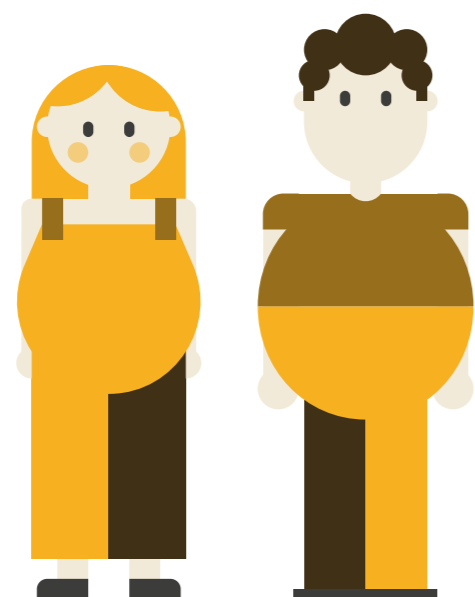
In addition to providing meals during school periods, and in order to ensure the good nutrition of children, the Municipality created the Escola Solidária (Solidarity School) initiative to provide complete meals during periods of school break (to students and their siblings). Also in this case, there has been an increasing response, and in the period 2015/2022, a total of 30,536 meals were served.

2.2 Target: End all forms of malnutrition

**Overweight adults (including obese)

2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	-	-	-

Unit: Percentage (%) | Sentinel indicator: Yes | Source: Administração Regional de Saúde do Norte (ACeS Porto Ocidental)



26%
of adults were, in 2018, overweight (including obese)

According to the data contained in the Information System of the Health Administration of the North Region (ARS Norte), 26% of the resident population over 18 years old, enrolled in the ACeS of the city, was overweight, with 15% pre-obese and the remaining 11% obese. The most recent data are not aggregated for the two ACeS, making a tendency analysis unfeasible. However, according to INE data, in 2019, about 54% of the Portuguese population (resident population aged 18 and over) were overweight or obese. In 2014, this value was 53%.

Overweight children (including obese)

Positive decrease ↓

2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	38,5	-	38,1	-	-

Unit: Percentage (%) | Sentinel indicator: Yes | Source: Municipality of Porto (Departamento de Promoção de Good health and well-being e Juventude)

In the case of children (0 to 10 years of age), according to a study carried out by the Municipality in public schools under its management, it was found that in 2017 and 2019 about 38% of children, evaluated in a representative sample, were overweight (19% of whom were obese).

In addition, in order to know the food access and consumption patterns of citizens living in economically more fragile conditions and to develop and implement health promotion policies through healthier eating, the Municipality of Porto advanced with a Mapping of the Food Environment of Porto (MAAP) in 2018. Initially, 5 zones were evaluated, previously identified as areas of greater social vulnerability, later reassessed in 2021, in order to understand the impact of the pandemic on their food supply. In both evaluations it was possible to verify the absence of deserts and/or food swamps (places where the supply of ultra-processed and unhealthy foods are abundant and access to more natural or minimally processed foods is scarce or where the sale of caloric food products with few nutrients predominates, as in the case of fast-food chains and convenience stores).

2.4 Target: Ensure sustainable food production systems and resilient agricultural practices

Organic farmers and agricultural preparers

Positive growth 

2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
–	–	–	–	5	5	2	2	12	–	–	–

Unit: Percentage (%) | Sentinel indicator: Yes | Source: [Direção-Geral de Agricultura e Desenvolvimento Rural \(DGADR\)](#)

The promotion of sustainable food production systems and resilient agricultural practices can be analysed by the proportion of producers and agricultural preparers registered as organic by the Directorate-General for Agriculture and Rural Development. This proportion has shown an increasing tendency in Porto, totalling 12% in 2018. The tendency at the National level, being also growing, varies between 3% in 2014 to a maximum of 5% in 2018.

It is also worth noting the effort made by the Municipality to promote organic farming: since 2004, the City Park Biological Fair has brought together weekly (and uninterruptedly) more than a dozen farmers in the region, with an estimated 5 tons of fresh food being sold per year. In 2021, he started the Good Food Hubs project, a direct relationship between organic producers and consumers.

Municipal gardens also contribute, albeit modestly, to the food security of citizens while promoting organic production and returning nutrients to the soil. There are 14 municipal gardens (4.5 ha), which total 539 cultivation plots made available to families.

Indicators proposed for future analysis

- Obesity rate;
- Yield of agricultural factors per work unit per year;
- Average income of small food producers;
- Municipal support for research and development (R&D) in agriculture *per capita*;
- *Soil used for agricultural practice ;
- Biological agricultural area;
- Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture;
- Use of more dangerous pesticides;
- Ammonia emissions from agriculture;
- Indicators referring to the “Fruta Feia” Project;
- Number of existing urban gardens in the municipality;
- Quantity of organic products sold at the city’s fairs;
- *Food prices;
- Number of residents within a radius of 1.5 km/15 min. away with access to fresh food;
- Number of establishments within a radius of 1.5 km/15 min. away that sell fresh food;
- Organic food purchased for schools;
- Number of snacks and meals distributed to children, by economic support level A/D and B;
- Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES);
- Child food insecurity rate;
- Prevalence of anemia in women aged 15 to 49 years, by pregnancy status (percentage);
- Resources allocated to improve nutrition and agricultural production.

*when the indicator was recommended only in the first edition of the final Handbook

Main municipal strategies and plans with an impact on this SDG

<u>Porto Social Network/Social Development Plan 2019-2023/Action Plan 2023 /CLASP</u>	
Related SDGs	SDG 1, SDG 3, SDG 4, SDG 5, SDG 8, SDG 10, SDG 11
Release	2007
Last updated	2023
Term	Not applicable
Description	CLASP is the instrument for the social development policy of the city of Porto, created within the scope of the Social Network of Porto, implemented in the Municipality since 2007. It is also a collaborative forum of municipal scope, based on mechanisms to promote the culture of participation, for the implementation of the development and social cohesion policy of the city of Porto.

<u>Municipal Strategy for the Integration of People in Homelessness</u>	
Related SDGs	SDG 1, SDG 3, SDG 8, SDG 10, SDG 11
Release	2020
Last updated	–
Term	2020-2023
Description	The Municipal Strategy for the Integration of People in Homelessness 2020-2023 aims to consolidate a strategic and holistic approach to prevention and intervention, focused on people in homelessness, with the objective of minimizing the number of people who have to remain on the street due to the absence of alternatives.

<u>PMS - Municipal Health Plan</u>	
Related SDGs	SDG 3, SDG 5, SDG 10, SDG 11
Release	2022
Last updated	–
Term	2022-2024
Description	This plan is a strategic instrument of management and social development for the city, which is based on the guiding axes: Growing and Aging in Porto; Emotional, psychological and social well-being; Balanced Eating and Consumption. These axes reflect the axes of action of the various partner entities that, together, contribute to the great objective of promoting the health and well-being of the individuals and the communities they serve, facilitating the development of a comprehensive, complementary and synergistic work.

Main municipal programmes, projects and initiatives with an impact on this SDG

<u>Municipal Network of Solidarity Restaurants</u>	
Related SDGs	SDG 1 (1.1), SDG 10 (10.2)
Target(s) identificada(s)	2.1, 2.2
Release	2016
Description	The Municipal Network of Solidarity Restaurants was created to reinforce the support for the most socially and economically vulnerable individuals: people in poverty and social exclusion in general and homeless people in particular. This network allows access to meals in conditions of dignity and food security and has two main objectives: not allowing any family to go hungry in the city and promoting social inclusion, trying to minimize as much as possible the meals that are served on the street. It has the collaboration of several partners of the Social Network that integrate the NPISA of Porto and local agents.

<u>Escola Solidária</u>	
Related SDGs	SDG 1 (1.1), SDG 10 (10.2)
Target(s) identificada(s)	2.1, 2.2
Release	2015
Description	The municipal initiative Escola Solidária is aimed at all children from preschool and primary school and allows access to a nutritionally balanced meal during the school holiday period. For students in level A, the meal is free; for students in level B, the meal is paid for at 0.73 euros; for students in level C, the amount is 1.46 euros. These meals are also extended to the brothers of the students who attend preschools and primary schools of the city's public network, who are between 3 and 10 years old, even if they do not attend a public school in Porto.

Child Nutrition and Physical Activity Monitoring System (SMENIAF)	
Related SDGs	SDG 3 (3.8)
Target(s) identificada(s)	2.1, 2.2
Release	2017
Description	In order to assess the nutritional status of children, a system for monitoring the nutritional status of children and physical activity (SMENIAF) was created in 2017. This system allows to collect essential information for the development and monitoring of policies that contribute to improving the health status of children attending the primary school in the public network of schools under municipal management.

Mapping of the Food Environment of Porto (MAAP)	
Related SDGs	SDG 3 (3.8)
Target(s) identificada(s)	2.1
Release	2018
Description	The objective of the MAAP project is to know the food access patterns of citizens living in economically more fragile areas of the city, aware that access to healthy food is one of the main determinants of health. By mapping these needs, the objective will be to know the areas of the city where the greatest gaps exist and, therefore, where it will be necessary for the Municipality to act.

Porto sem Diabetes	
Related SDGs	SDG 3 (3.3)
Target(s) identificada(s)	2.2
Release	2017
Description	The Porto sem Diabetes project aims to inform and train the population about prevention, early detection and health education, as pillars of an agenda that goes through different areas of the Municipality, close to the community. It includes actions to assess the risk of developing diabetes and the widespread dissemination of videos with messages alluding to the proper management of the disease.

Biological Products Fair	
Related SDGs	SDG 11 (11.6), SDG 12 (12.3)
Target(s) identificada(s)	2.4
Release	2004
Description	The organic products fair, which has been held since 2004 in the city's Western Park, is a more sustainable and healthy production and consumption promotion initiative in line with the Municipality's circular economy strategy. It is attended by more than a dozen farmers from different regions, from the Minho to the Basto lands, all certified for organic production. At this fair, the citizens have at their disposal a huge diversity of certified organic products, which are sold to them by the agricultural producers themselves.

Municipal Health Literacy Promotion Project	
Related SDGs	SDG 3
Target(s) identificada(s)	2.2
Release	2018
Description	This initiative aims to operationalize the national programme of health education, literacy and self-care, with the main objective of increasing the levels of health literacy of citizens and their autonomy and accountability in this context, through training, both in the use of the health system, and in the search and full use of reliable information that allows conscious decision-making.

Health Workshops for the Public	
Related SDGs	SDG 3
Target(s) identificada(s)	2.2
Release	2018
Description	Training programme aimed at the adult population that aims to provide participants with knowledge and skills that allow them to play a more active role in the promotion of their own health, in a dynamic process of increasing levels of health literacy that enhances the adoption of healthy lifestyles.

Active Nutrition	
Related SDGs	SDG 3
Target(s) identificada(s)	2.2
Release	2023
Description	It is a project aimed at users of the Municipal Swimming Pools of Porto that aims to evaluate, in an individual context, the nutritional status and eating habits of children and adults, raising awareness of the importance of maintaining a healthy nutritional status, as well as training (young people, adults and those in charge of education) for healthy and conscious eating practices, through a weekly programme of food re-education and/or parental training in a group context.

Nutrition and Food is in Bolhão (NABo)	
Related SDGs	SDG 3
Target(s) identificada(s)	2.2
Release	2023
Description	The Bolhão Market is a place of excellence for the promotion of food and nutritional literacy, as it is a central and emblematic point of the city, focusing on the sale of food products and frequented daily by numerous buyers and visitors. With this project, it is intended to use this space to promote: “Conversations for lunch” — short sessions, aimed at the general public, in which relevant topics of nutrition/food are addressed; “Training sessions aimed at sellers” — short sessions in which, interactively, the sellers of the stalls of the Bolhão Market are trained in nutrition and healthy eating, starting from the issues/themes that the participants consider most relevant; “Workshop on Nutrition and Healthy Food” — clarification session on nutrition, followed by a playful-pedagogical activity involving the dynamics of the market and the available food supply.

Good Food Hubs	
Related SDGs	SDG 11 (11.6), SDG 12 (12.3)
Target(s) identificada(s)	2.4
Release	2022
Description	Good Food Hubs promotes and facilitates access to organic, local and healthy food close to the workplace, home or study, promoting short agri-food circuits in Asprela, as a pilot territory. This initiative is part of the Asprela+Sustentável macro-project, financed by EEA Grants between 2021-2023, which aims to create a living decarbonization laboratory at Asprela, applying principles of circular economy, energy efficiency and optimized waste management.

Municipal Gardens	
Related SDGs	SDG 11 (11.6), SDG 12 (12.2, 12.8)
Target(s) identificada(s)	2.4
Release	2013
Description	The Municipal Gardens project promotes the conversion of waiting spaces into cultivated land available to citizens who want to practice organic agriculture, contributing to greater awareness and food security of citizens. Upon receiving the plot of land, users receive training in organic agricultural production and composting, along with notions of soil, water and resource conservation, which are fundamental for a more sustainable development.



Good health
and well-being

SDG 3



Good health and well-being

Promote a healthy life and well-being for all people, at all ages. Ensure access to quality health care for all. Reduce overall mortality rate and infant and maternal mortality. Promote the prevention and treatment of transmitted and non-communicable diseases. Ensure access to quality health services.

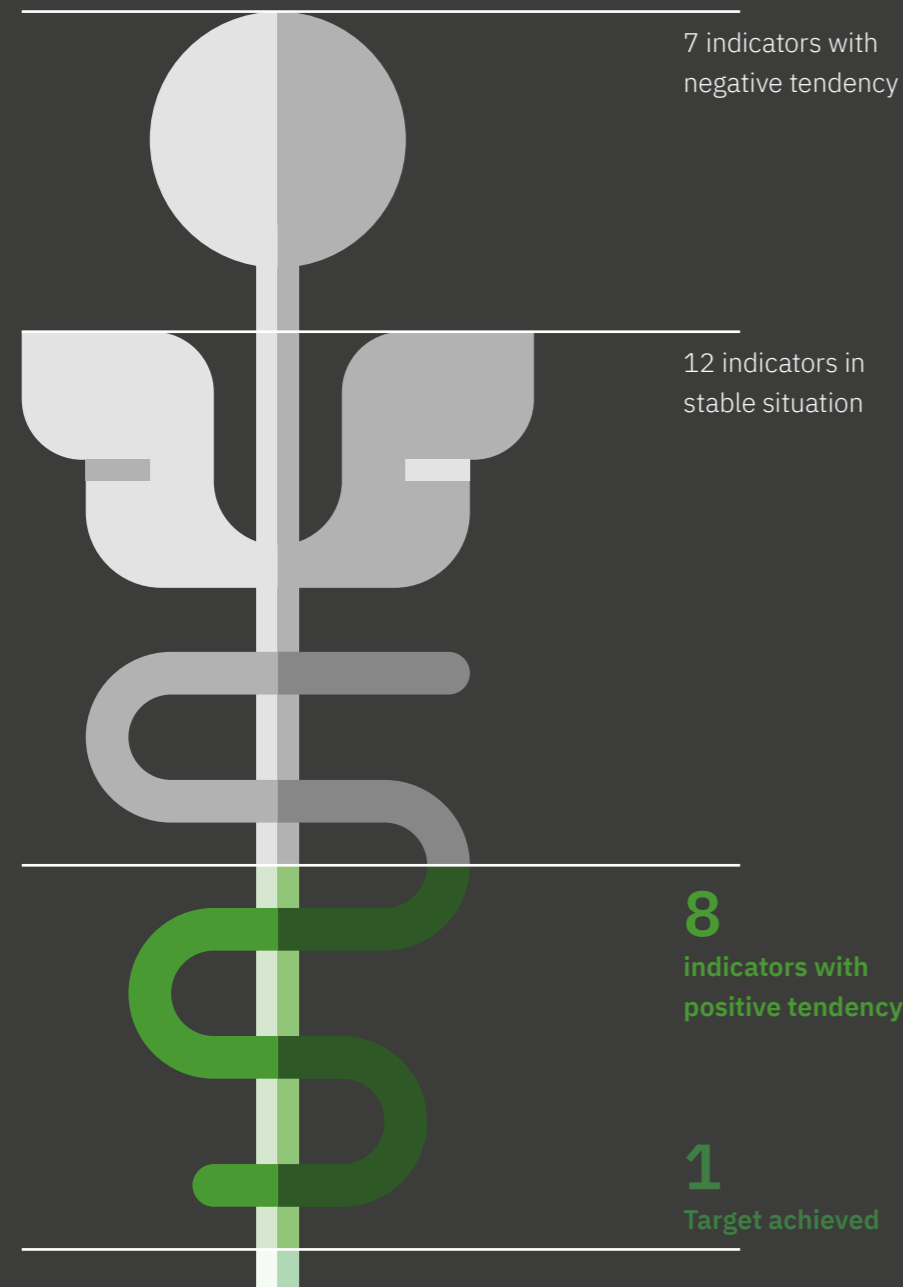
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The improvement of health and quality of life results from the complex interaction between the different environments that are frequented in daily life, as well as individual behaviours (smoking, eating habits, level of physical activity, among others). This SDG is the one that has the most indicators monitored, although extremely diverse. One of the challenges framed in this SDG is that of aging population, on which the Municipality of Porto has been working systematically with multiple plans and projects for intervention with elderly people. It is also highlighted the Municipal Health Plan.

Total

28 indicators

Despite efforts to improve health and quality of life, only 32% of indicators show positive results.



Targets to be achieved

Definition of the targets

- ⊖ Targets indicated as not applicable at a local level.
- ⊗ Targets indicated as applicable at a local level, but no data available.
- ✓ Targets indicated as applicable at a local level, with available data.



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



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.



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



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



Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol.



By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents.



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.



Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all.



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



Strengthen the implementation of the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in all countries, as appropriate.



Support the research and development of vaccines and medicines for the communicable and non-communicable diseases that primarily affect developing countries, provide access to affordable essential medicines and vaccines, in accordance with the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health, which affirms the right of developing countries to use

to the full the provisions in the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights regarding flexibilities to protect public health, and, in particular, provide access to medicines for all.



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.



Strengthen the capacity of all countries, in particular developing countries, for early warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health risks.

Indicators under review

Target(s)	Indicator	Indicator Description
3.0	Resident population aged 65 and over	Proportion of the resident population aged 65 or over by the total number of resident population.
	Resident population aged 85 and over	Proportion of the resident population aged 85 or over by the total number of resident population.
	Unipersonal conventional families of people aged 65 or over	Proportion of the number of conventional families consisting of a single person, aged 65 or over. It may indicate the elderly population living in isolation.
	Ageing index	The ageing index corresponds to the number of people aged 65 and over for every 100 people under 15. A value of less than 100 means that there are fewer elderly than young people.
3.1	Deaths due to complications of pregnancy, childbirth and puerperium	Total number of women who died due to complications of pregnancy, childbirth and/or puerperium.
3.2	Live births assisted by qualified health personnel	Proportion of deliveries assisted by a doctor, nurse or other appropriately qualified health personnel.
	Five-year neonatal mortality rate	Number of deaths of children under 28 days old per 1,000 live births for the period relative to the last five years.
	**Five-year infant mortality rate	Number of deaths of children under one year old per 1,000 live births for the period relative to the last five years.
3.3	Five-yearly rate of new HIV infections	Number of new HIV cases reported in the National Health Institute Dr. Ricardo Jorge per 1,000 inhabitants for the period relative to the last five years.
3.7		
3.3	Mortality rate from Tuberculosis, HIV and Viral Hepatitis	Proportion of deaths due to tuberculosis, HIV or viral hepatitis, per 1,000 inhabitants.
	Seasonal flu mortality rate	Proportion of deaths due to seasonal flu per 1,000 inhabitants.
3.4	Premature mortality rate	Proportion of deaths considered premature (from 30 to 69 years of age), by the total estimated resident population, of the same age group, per 1,000 inhabitants.
	Mortality rate from malignant tumour	Proportion of deaths from malignant tumours, per 1,000 inhabitants.
	Mortality rate from diseases of the circulatory system	Proportion of deaths from diseases of the circulatory system, per 1,000 inhabitants.
	Mortality rate from respiratory diseases	Proportion of deaths from respiratory diseases, per 1,000 inhabitants.
	Mortality rate from <i>Diabetes Mellitus</i>	Proportion of deaths from <i>Diabetes Mellitus</i> per 1,000 inhabitants.

Target(s)	Indicator	Indicator Description
3.4	Suicide mortality and intentional self-harm	Total number of deaths from intentionally self-inflicted injuries (suicide).
	Mortality rate from mental and behavioural disorders	Proportion of the population that died from mental and behavioural disorders, per 1,000 inhabitants.
3.5	Patients between 15 and 64 years of age with drug-related problems	Proportion of the population between 15 and 64 years of age registered in a Specialized Treatment Unit with problems related to drug use.
	Patients between 15 and 64 years of age with alcohol problems	Proportion of the population between 15 and 64 years of age registered in a Specialized Treatment Unit for problems related to alcohol consumption.
3.6	**Deaths in road accidents	Proportion of deaths per 100 road accidents with victims. Death by accident is considered whose death of a person occurs at the scene of the accident as a consequence of the accident, or on the way to the hospital. Includes collisions with pedestrians.
3.7	**Teenage fertility rate	Proportion of the number of births per 1,000 women between 15 and 19 years of age. The fertility rate can be calculated for various ages.
5.6	Voluntary abortions performed legally	Total number of abortions performed before the fetus reaches extrauterine viability by or under the direction of a physician, in an official or officially recognized establishment, and under the legislation in force.
3.8	Inhabitants per physician	Ratio between the average annual resident population (INE estimates) and doctors enrolled in the Portuguese Medical Association, in the reference year.
	Inpatient hospital beds for every 100,000 inhabitants	Ratio of the total number of beds available for immediate hospitalization of patients in hospital units (including neonatal and paediatric cribs) per 100,000 inhabitants.
3.9	Mortality from accidental poisoning (intoxication) by drugs, medicines and biological substances	Total number of deaths due to accidental poisoning by drugs, medicines or biological substances.
3.9	Days when PM10 concentrations exceeded 50 µg/m ³	The indicator refers to the number of days in the reference year when PM10 concentration values exceeded the threshold of 50 µg/m ³ , used as a reference value by the Environment Agency (APA), at Sobreiras station, Lordelo do Ouro. The air quality station is located in the southern part of the municipality and close to the historic centre.
	Days when PM2.5 concentrations exceeded 25 µg/m ³	The indicator refers to the number of days in the reference year when PM2.5 concentration values exceeded the threshold of 25 µg/m ³ , used as a reference value by the Environment Agency (APA), at Sobreiras station, Lordelo do Ouro. The air quality station is located in the southern part of the municipality and close to the historic centre.
3.a	*Prevalence of tobacco consumption (daily or occasional) in the population aged 15 years and over	Proportion of young adults aged 15 or over who smoke daily or occasionally.

*when the indicator was recommended only in the first edition of the Handbook


**when the indicator was recommended in the first and second editions of the Handbook (reaffirming its relevance)

Results by target

3.0 Target: Ageing of the population

The aging of the population is associated with several SDGs, although there is no target that addresses the specific issue. However, according to the approach recurrently made by the scientific community, aging indicators are associated with the target of SDG 3, from the perspective of ensuring a healthy life and promoting well-being, as well as for the preparation of cities with infrastructures and services that meet the needs of the elderly.

Resident population aged 65 and over

Negative growth 

2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
–	23,2	23,5	24,0	24,2	24,5	24,7	24,8	24,9	25,0	25,7	26,0

Unit: Percentage (%) | Sentinel indicator: Yes | Source: [INE](#)


Resident population aged 85 and over

Negative growth 

2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
–	3,2	3,4	3,5	3,7	3,8	3,9	4,1	4,1	4,2	4,2	4,3

Unit: Percentage (%) | Sentinel indicator: Yes | Source: [INE](#)

Unipersonal conventional families of people aged 65 or over

Negative growth 

2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
–	13	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	15

Unit: Percentage (%) | Sentinel indicator: Yes | Source: [INE](#)

Ageing index

Negative growth 

2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
188	196	202	208	214	220	223	222	221	219	222	227

Unit: Absolute number | Sentinel indicator: Yes | Source: [Pordata](#)

This aspect deserves attention in the city, since the population of the municipality of Porto aged between 2011 and 2021: in 2011, the population with 65 years or older represented 23.2% of the total population, while in 2021 this number increased to 25.6%. These values are higher than the national level, which went from 19.7% in 2011 to 23.6% in 2021. Lisbon, however, managed to reverse the aging tendency, going from 24.3% in 2011 to 23.5% in 2021.

In addition, the number of people aged 85 and over in the municipality of Porto increased from 3.2% to 4.3% between 2011 and 2021. The values are slightly lower than those found for the city of Lisbon (increased from 3.5% to 4.4%, respectively).

In addition, in 2011, conventional single-person families of people aged 65 or over totalled 13.2% of the total number of families, while in 2021 this number increased to 15.4%, which reflects the number of elderly people living alone. This value is higher than the national level, which went from 9.7% in 2011 to 12.5% in 2021, being only surpassed by Lisbon, which went from 14.9% to 16.0%.

This scenario is reflected in an increase in the Ageing Index in Porto: in 2021 there were 227 elderly people for every 100 people under 15 years of age (as a reference, in the city of Lisbon this proportion was 175 for the same year).

3.1 Target: Reduced maternal mortality

Deaths due to complications of pregnancy, childbirth and puerperium

Stagnation 

2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	–

Unit: Absolute number | Sentinel indicator: Yes | Source: [INE](#)

Between 2010 and 2020, in a period of 10 years, there were 2 deaths due to complications of pregnancy, childbirth and puerperium.

3.2 Target: End preventable deaths of newborns and children

Live births assisted by qualified health personnel

Target achieved 

2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
–	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Unit: Percentage (%) | Sentinel indicator: No | Source: [INE](#)

Between 2011 and 2021 the proportion of live births assisted by qualified health personnel was always 100%.

Five-year neonatal mortality rate

Stagnation 

2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
–	1,6	1,6	2,0	1,9	2,3	2,5	2,5	2,7	2,6	2,2	–

Unit: Permillage (%) | Sentinel indicator: Yes | Source: [INE](#)

**Five-year infant mortality rate

Stagnation 

2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
–	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	4	4	3	–

Unit: Permillage (%) | Sentinel indicator: Yes | Source: [INE](#)

Regarding the five-year neonatal mortality rate (with less than 28 days) and the five-year infant mortality rate (up to 1 year of age), there is a stagnation of values over 10 years during practically the entire period under analysis.

3.3 Target: End the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria, neglected tropical diseases, and other infectious diseases

Five-yearly rate of new HIV infections

Positive decrease 

2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
–	0,48	0,40	0,36	0,32	0,29	0,30	0,28	–	–	–	–

Unit: Permillage (%) | Sentinel indicator: No | Source: Instituto Nacional de Saúde Dr. Ricardo Jorge via CESOP

Mortality rate from tuberculosis, HIV and viral hepatitis

Stagnation 

2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
–	0,20	0,17	0,13	0,16	0,13	0,13	0,11	0,15	0,10	0,10	–

Unit: Permillage (%) | Sentinel indicator: Yes | Source: [INE](#)

Seasonal flu mortality rate

Stagnation 

2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
–	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,01	0,01	0,02	0,01	0,01	–

Unit: Permillage (%) | Sentinel indicator: Yes | Source: [INE](#)

By analysing the five-year rates of new HIV infections, it is possible to verify an average annual decrease of 8% in the period from 2011 to 2017, and the lowest number of 0.28 new infections per 1000 inhabitants, reached in 2017. The mortality rate from tuberculosis, HIV and viral hepatitis between 2011 and 2020 remained stable over time.

On the other hand, seasonal influenza, one of the most frequent pathologies in the population, with an oscillation coinciding with climatic seasonality, has also shown little variation over time (one for each 100,000 residents per year, on average).

3.4 Target: Reduced premature mortality from non-communicable diseases

Premature mortality rate

Stagnation 

2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
–	4,9	4,7	5,0	5,2	4,7	4,9	5,1	5,0	5,0	4,9	–

Unit: Permillage (%) | Sentinel indicator: Yes | Source: [INE](#)

Mortality rate from malignant tumour

Stagnation 

2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
–	3,3	3,2	3,4	3,9	3,5	3,6	3,3	3,7	3,5	3,3	–

Unit: Permillage (%) | Sentinel indicator: Yes | Source: [INE](#)

Mortality rate from diseases of the circulatory system

Stagnation 

2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
–	3,2	3,1	3,3	3,6	3,5	3,5	3,5	3,6	3,7	3,7	–

Unit: Permillage (%) | Sentinel indicator: Yes | Source: [INE](#)

Mortality rate from respiratory diseases

Stagnation 

2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
–	1,4	1,6	1,5	1,3	1,7	1,5	1,8	1,6	1,6	1,5	–

Unit: Permillage (%) | Sentinel indicator: Yes | Source: [INE](#)

Mortality rate from Diabetes Mellitus

Stagnation 

2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
–	0,4	0,3	0,4	0,4	0,3	0,4	0,3	0,3	0,2	0,3	–

Unit: Permillage (%) | Sentinel indicator: Yes | Source: [INE](#)

The premature mortality rate (from 30 to 69 years of age) in Porto has been relatively stable in the period under review. The same happens for mortality associated with malignant tumour, circulatory and respiratory diseases as well as mortality from diabetes.

Malignant tumours, circulatory and respiratory diseases remain the leading causes of death in the city. In 2020, these diseases accounted for about 60% of all deaths in the municipality. Premature deaths (from 30 to 69 years old) represented about 19% of the total deaths recorded in 2020, which deserves attention.

Suicide mortality and intentional self-harm

Negative growth 

2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
–	7	9	18	35	15	12	17	24	21	20	–

Unit: Absolute number | Sentinel indicator: Yes | Source: [INE](#)

In Porto, mortality from suicide and intentional self-harm grew significantly between 2011 and 2020, from 7 to 20 people. Nevertheless, it represented only 0.7 and 2.1% of the percentage of suicides at the national level, respectively. As a reference, the proportion of suicides in the city of Lisbon (compared to the national value) varied between 5.9% and 4.5% for the same period.

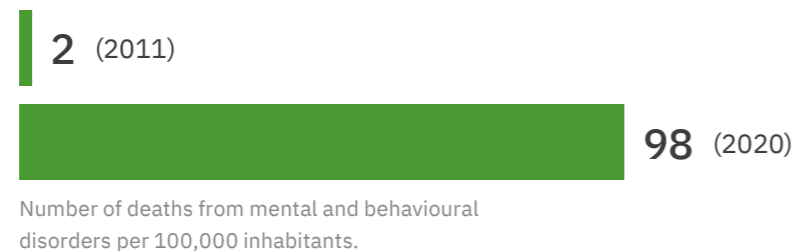
Mortality rate from mental and behavioural disorders

Negative growth 

2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
–	0,02	0,02	0,34	0,45	0,55	0,57	0,67	0,73	0,98	0,98	–


Unit: Permillage (%) | Sentinel indicator: Yes | Source: [INE](#)

The proportion of the population that died from mental and behavioural disorders per 1,000 inhabitants in the city of Porto grew significantly from 2 people per 100,000 inhabitants (in 2011) to 98 (in 2020). As a reference, this proportion in Lisbon grew from 1 to 65 people. The increase in Porto is significant and deserves special attention, particularly because in the last reported year the consequences of the pandemic had not yet been fully reflected in terms of mental disorders.



3.5 Target: Prevent and treat substance abuse such as drugs and alcohol


Patients between 15 and 64 years of age with drug-related problems

Positive decrease 

2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
–	–	–	–	–	15	13,4	12,9	–	–	–	–

Unit: Percentage (%) | Sentinel indicator: Yes | Source: [Serviço de Intervenção nos Comportamentos Aditivos e nas Dependências \(SICAD\)](#)

Patients between 15 and 64 years of age with alcohol problems

Positive decrease 

2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
–	–	–	–	–	5,3	5	4,3	–	–	–	–

Unit: Percentage (%) | Sentinel indicator: Yes | Source: [Serviço de Intervenção nos Comportamentos Aditivos e nas Dependências \(SICAD\)](#)

Problems of addiction to substances such as alcohol and drugs are pathologies that constitute a serious problem that provides the emergence of other associated pathologies. However, even though we are far from admitting an effective fight against the abuse of these matters, we have seen an average annual decrease of 7 to 9% of patients registered in a Specialized Treatment Unit and with problems with drugs and alcohol, respectively.

The Municipality of Porto has planned a total investment of 650,000 euros in the [assisted consumption program](#), approved in a protocol between the Municipality of Porto, SICAD, the Social Security Institute and ARS Norte, in 2020. The creation of this Programme aims to respond to a need identified in the municipality, namely the implementation of local responses aimed at raising awareness and referral for the treatment of consumers of illicit psychoactive substances, as well as the prevention and reduction of attitudes or behaviours of increased risk and minimization of individual and social damage caused by their dependence. It is aimed at users of illicit psychoactive substances, by injected and/or smoked route based on an integrated intervention model in response to the identified needs, providing

not only for the supervision of the consumption of these substances, but the integration of other services, namely: distribution of prevention materials, education for safer consumption practices, screening for infectious diseases and advice and referral for drug dependence treatment, thus aiming at impacts on individual and collective health.



There was a decrease of the annual average of patients registered in a Specialized Treatment Unit and with problems with drugs and alcohol, respectively.

3.6 Target: Halve the number of deaths and injuries due to road accidents

**Deaths in road accidents

Stagnation

2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
0,3	0,8	1,1	0,5	0,4	0,4	0,3	0,8	0,5	0,6	–	–

Unit: Percentage (%) | Sentinel indicator: Yes | Source: [Pordata](#)

The number of deaths per 100 road accidents remained unstable. The Municipality of Porto presents, in 2019, a value of 0.6 deaths, below the average of the Porto Metropolitan Area, which recorded 0.9 deaths per 100 road accidents with victims. For the same year, the city of Lisbon had a rate of 0.3%. The target set by the EU is to halve the number of fatalities in road accidents by 2020, compared to 2010.

3.7 Target: Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health services

**Teenage fertility rate

Positive decrease

2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
20	18	18	13	10	9	12	10	9	10	7	7

Unit: Permillage (%) | Sentinel indicator: Yes | Source: [Pordata](#)

The births of adolescent mothers aged 15 to 19 years registered an average decline, from 2010 to 2021, of about 8% per year.

Voluntary abortions performed legally

Positive decrease

2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
719	686	613	582	568	517	611	–	–	–	–	–

Unit: Absolute number | Sentinel indicator: Yes | Source: [INE](#)

The same applies to legally performed voluntary abortions, which have been decreasing between 2010 and 2016, with an average annual decrease of about 2%. This evolution should be carefully analysed, because it can only be considered positive if the numbers correspond to the total number of abortions performed (registered and unregistered).

The percentage of abortions performed legally in Porto compared to the national universe ranged from 3.6% in 2010 to 3.8% in 2016.

3.8 Target: Achieve universal health coverage, access to quality essential health services and access to medicines and vaccines

Inhabitants per physician

Positive decrease 

2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
57	55	54	52	50	48	46	45	44	43	44	45

Unit: Ratio | Sentinel indicator: Yes | Source: [Pordata](#)

Inpatient hospital beds per 100,000 inhabitants

Positive growth 

2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
–	1.570	1.583	1.574	1.532	1.520	1.545	1.581	1.616	1.658	1.722	–

Unit: Absolute number | Sentinel indicator: Yes | Source: [Pordata](#)

Regarding the quality of health services, the indicators collected allowed us to verify two aspects: i) the overload of family doctors, based on the number of users per doctor; ii) the hospitalization capacity of hospitals in the city.

It is possible to verify that the number of inhabitants per doctor in the city of Porto has been decreasing, which can help to improve the capacity to provide care to patients. It went from 57 (in 2010) to 45 (in 2021). It should also be noted that the number of inhabitants per doctor in Porto has always been much lower than the national average and that of the city of Lisbon. As a reference, in 2021, the number of inhabitants per doctor at the national level was only 177 and in Lisbon was 56.

The same is true of the number of hospital beds per 100,000 inhabitants, which has been increasing from 2011 to 2020 (from 1,570 to 1,722). It is noteworthy again that, for 2020, the number of hospital beds per 100,000 inhabitants was only 347 nationally and 995 in the city of Lisbon.

3.9 Target: Reduce the number of deaths and diseases due to hazardous chemicals, contamination and pollution of air, water and soil

Mortality from accidental poisoning (intoxication) by drugs, medicines and biological substances

Stagnation 

2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
–	1	0	2	3	1	1	3	5	1	1	–

Unit: Absolute number | Sentinel indicator: Yes | Source: [INE](#)

Mortality from accidental poisoning with drugs, medicines and biological substances presented numbers ranging from 0 to 5 cases, between 2011 and 2021, and their evolution has been stable throughout the entire time under analysis. In 2011, the number of deaths related to accidental poisoning in Porto represented 3.8% of the national total (in Lisbon the percentage corresponded to 7.7%). In 2020, this value decreased to 1% in Porto and grew to 11.5% in Lisbon.

Dias em que as concentrações de PM10 excederam 50 µg/m³

Positive decrease 

2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
189	205	139	130	62	66	–	–	–	–	–	–

Unit: Absolute number | Sentinel indicator: Yes | Source: [Agência Portuguesa do Ambiente \(APA\)](#)

Regarding air quality, although there is a positive trend (decrease) with regard to the number of days per year when PM10 concentrations are above the legal value, the reality is that in all years for which there is a record the number of days is always greater than 35 (the APA recommends that it should not exceed this number of days).

Days when PM2.5 concentrations exceeded 25 µg/m³

Negative growth 

2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
10	16	12	43	36	47	18	2	21	20	–	–

Unit: Absolute number | Sentinel indicator: Yes | Source: Agência Portuguesa do Ambiente (APA)

The number of days for which PM2.5 exceeded 25 µg/m³ has been growing globally in Porto, which deserves attention given that it is recognized that PM2.5 are more harmful to health than PM10.

3.a Target: Strengthen the implementation of the Framework Convention on Tobacco Control

*Prevalence of tobacco consumption (daily or occasional) in the population aged 15 years and over

2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	34	–	–	–	–

Unit: Percentage (%) | Sentinel indicator: Yes | Source: ARS Norte Epiteen – 27 (2017-2018) SIARS – AceS Oriental e Ocidental (2018)



34%
of young people already smoke in High School, in 2017.

Another important aspect for the city of Porto is to understand the addictive behaviours of the population and how they begin to be evident

in people’s lives. The proportion of students aged 15 or over who smoke daily or occasionally is a worrying factor. According to the data from the EPITeen cohort, the prevalence of regular tobacco consumption (smoking every day) increases with age and more markedly in boys and in the period between 17 and 21 years. Data from the EPITeen cohort collected at age 13 further indicate that the average age of onset of tobacco use is 11 years, with boys having tried the first cigarette earlier than girls (10.8 vs. 11.4, respectively).

Indicators proposed for future analysis

- Number of doctors per 1000 inhabitants;
- Number of patients attended in family planning consultations, by the total number of patients;
- Harmful use of alcohol in young people and adults (over 15 years of age);
- ***Illicit drug use;
- Proportion of births of women at risk age (less than 20 and more than 35 years);
- Proportion of premature births;
- Proportion of the population with large domestic health expenses as part of the total household expenses or income;
- Mortality rate attributed to domestic and ambient air pollution;
- Mortality rate from diseases of the digestive system;
- Mortality rate from sudden deaths of unknown cause, unassisted deaths, other ill-defined and unspecified causes;
- Proportion of the population covered by all vaccines included in the National Vaccination Programme;
- Years of healthy life at birth;
- Population with good or very good perception of their state of health;
- Prevalence of smoking;
- Standardized avoidable mortality rate;
- Incidence rate of new infections;
- Population with unmet needs for medical care.

***when the indicator was recommended only in the second edition of the Handbook

Main municipal strategies and plans with an impact on this SDG

PMS - Municipal Health Plan	
Related SDGs	SDG 2, SDG 5, SDG 10, SDG 11
Release	2022
Last updated	–
Term	2022-2024
Description	This plan is a strategic instrument of management and social development for the city, which is based on the guiding axes: Growing and Aging in Porto; Emotional, psychological and social well-being; Balanced Eating and Consumption. These axes reflect the axes of action of the various partner entities that, together, contribute to the great objective of promoting the health and well-being of the individuals and the communities they serve, facilitating the development of a comprehensive, complementary and synergistic work.

Porto, cidade sem SIDA	
Related SDGs	SDG 10, SDG 11
Release	2019
Last updated	–
Term	2019-2025
Description	Porto is a Fast Track City that together with a large group of cities worldwide has committed to eliminate the HIV/AIDS epidemic by 2030. The Strategy aims to combat the spread of the AIDS virus through mechanisms that promote literacy on ways to combat and prevent the disease. In June 2021, UNAIDS redefined the 90-90-90 targets, previously subscribed and expected to be achieved around 2020, to 95-95-95 (to be achieved by 2025), i.e., that 95% of people living with HIV know their diagnosis; 95% of people diagnosed are followed up by health services on antiretroviral therapy; and 95% of people on treatment have, with a sustained, suppressed viral load, and, in December 2021, the Municipality of Porto renewed its commitments to contribute to the fulfilment of these targets.

Main municipal programmes, projects and initiatives with an impact on this SDG

Municipal Health Literacy Promotion Project	
Related SDGs	SDG 2 (2.2)
Target(s) identificada(s)	3.0
Release	2018
Description	This initiative aims to operationalize the national programme of health education, literacy and self-care, with the main objective of increasing the levels of health literacy of citizens and their autonomy and accountability in this context, through training, both in the use of the health system, and in the search and full use of reliable information that allows conscious decision-making.

Health Workshops for the Public	
Related SDGs	SDG 2 (2.2)
Target(s) identificada(s)	3.0
Release	2018
Description	Training programme aimed at the adult population that aims to provide participants with knowledge and skills that allow them to play a more active role in the promotion of their own health, in a dynamic process of increasing levels of health literacy that enhances the adoption of healthy lifestyles.

Health Promotion Intervention for Seniors - (i)PSS	
Related SDGs	–
Target(s) identificada(s)	3.0
Release	2022
Description	Health promotion programme, aimed at seniors, which aims to increase health literacy skills and knowledge, through positive practices linked to behaviour patterns that focus on the promotion of physical and psychological well-being. It focuses on fundamental aspects of this phase of life, addressing topics such as healthy eating, physical activity, maintenance of cognitive functions, strategies to deal with natural changes, safety conditions and social integration and participation, in the sense of stimulating and reinforcing positive feelings associated with aging.

Aconchego	
Related SDGs	SDG 1 (1.4), SDG 4 (4.6), SDG 10 (10.2)
Target(s) identificada(s)	3.0
Release	2004
Description	This programme consists of housing young university students in the homes of senior citizens residing in the historic centre of Porto, with the objectives of supporting decent and affordable housing for higher education students and promoting support, companionship and well-being for youth and seniors and intergenerational dialogue and solidarity. The monitoring and evaluation of the programme is the responsibility of the team of the Municipal Department of Social Cohesion of the Municipality of Porto and the Academic Federation of Porto (FAP).

Shared Senior Residences	
Related SDGs	SDG 1 (1.4), SDG 10 (10.2)
Target(s) identificada(s)	3.0
Release	2018
Description	This programme is part of a multidisciplinary integrated response, whose main objectives are to stimulate active ageing, promote the autonomy of the elderly and combat social isolation. The municipality of Porto implements this programme, in cooperation with the city's Parish Councils, through the allocation of houses in the municipal public housing park for elderly people with social and housing needs who accept to share a residence.

Porto Cidade Amiga das Pessoas Idosas	
Related SDGs	SDG 1 (1.4), SDG 10 (10.2)
Target(s) identificada(s)	3.0
Release	2010
Description	An initiative of the World Health Organization (WHO) and aims to respond to the rapid aging of the population and create urban environments that allow older people greater civic participation in society. The invitation to join was extended to all cities in the world and, in 2010, the Municipality of Porto joined the Rede Mundial de Cidades Amigas das Pessoas Idosas.

Portuguese Health Cities Network	
Related SDGs	SDG 10 (10.2), SDG 11
Target(s) identificada(s)	3.0
Release	2018
Description	The Municipality of Porto, assuming that it must lead the strategic planning of integrated and innovative actions that address all aspects of the health and quality of life of its citizens in a holistic perspective, proceeded to operationalize the official adhesion of Porto to the Portuguese Health Cities Network (RPMS).

Quanto Mais Cedo Melhor	
Related SDGs	SDG 2 (2.2)
Target(s) identificada(s)	3.4
Release	2018
Description	The main objective of this programme focuses on the promotion of social-emotional skills and child mental health in a school context. It is based on an integrated approach and framed in the school context, directing its actions to students, parents, teachers and other educational agents with a view to promoting mental health in children attending the primary school.

Monitored Consumption Programme	
Related SDGs	SDG 10 (10.2)
Target(s) identificada(s)	3.5
Release	2020
Description	This Programme aims to respond to a need identified in the municipality, namely the implementation of local responses aimed at raising awareness and referral for the treatment of consumers of illicit psychoactive substances, as well as the prevention and reduction of attitudes or behaviours of increased risk and minimization of individual and social damage caused by their dependence. It is aimed at users of illicit psychoactive substances, by injected and/or smoked route based on an integrated intervention model in response to the identified needs, providing not only for the supervision of the consumption of these substances, but the integration of other services, namely: distribution of prevention materials, education for safer consumption practices, screening for infectious diseases and advice and referral for drug dependence treatment, thus aiming at impacts on individual and collective health.



Quality
education

SDG 4



Quality education

Ensure access to quality and inclusive education for all. Promote lifelong learning opportunities. Eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to quality early childhood care and development. Promote technical and professional education. Improve infrastructures and educational resources.

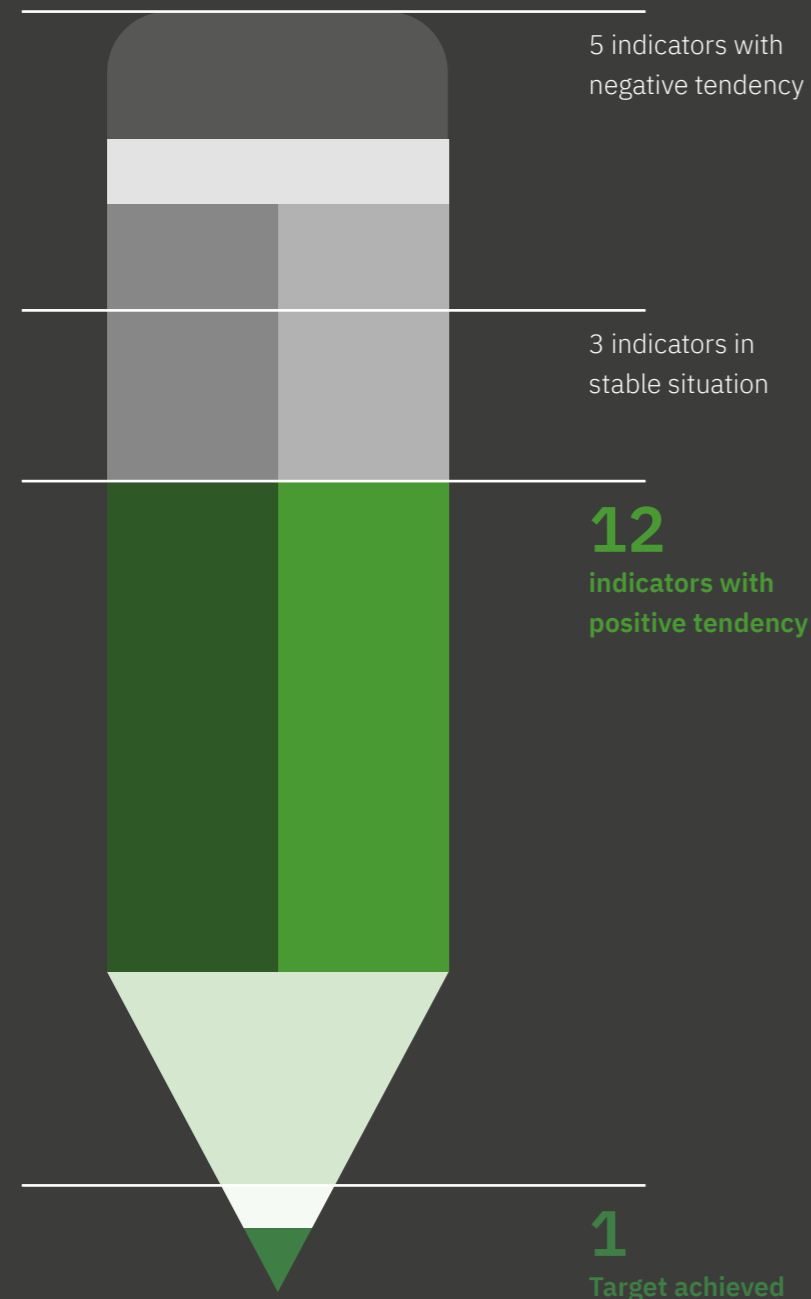
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Multifaceted and continuous, education is a crucial tool for every citizen to be able to face the most varied problems and challenges throughout their lives. Ensuring quality education for all people is a pillar of the action of the Municipality of Porto. The Carta Educativa do Porto and the Municipal Youth Strategy stand out as basic strategies, as well as the Porto de Conhecimento, Porto de Crianças, Porto de Apoio à Família and Porto de Futuro as important projects for the city.

Total

21 indicators

Advances in providing quality education stand out, with more than half of the indicators showing positive results (13/21), including a target achieved.



Targets to be achieved

Definition of the targets

- ⊖ Targets indicated as not applicable at a local level.
 - ⊗ Targets indicated as applicable at a local level, but no data available.
 - ✓ Targets indicated as applicable at a local level, with available data.
- 4.1** ✓
By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes.
- 4.2** ✓
By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education.
- 4.3** ✓
By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university.
- 4.4** ✓
By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship.
- 4.5** ✓
By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations.

4.6 

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

4.7 

By 2030, ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including, among others, through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture's contribution to sustainable development.

4.a 

Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all.

4.b 

By 2020, substantially expand globally the number of scholarships available to developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and African countries, for enrolment in higher education, including vocational training and information and communications technology, technical, engineering and scientific programmes, in developed countries and other developing countries.

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.

Indicators under review

Target(s)	Indicator	Indicator Description
4.1	*School retention and dropout rate in primary education	Proportion of students who are retained or drop out of their studies in primary education and secondary education. The retention and dropout/abandonment rate is the percentage ratio between the number of students who cannot transition to the following school year and the number of students enrolled in that school year.
	*School retention and dropout rate in secondary education	The dropout rate refers to a student who did not enroll in the following school year. Retention consists of keeping the student covered by compulsory schooling in the same year they are attending.
	School retention and dropout rate in general recurrent secondary education	Proportion of students who are retained or drop out of their studies, taking into account general recurrent education courses and technological and professional courses in secondary education. The retention and dropout/abandonment rate is the percentage ratio between the number of students who cannot transition to the following school year and the number of students enrolled in that school year.
	School retention and dropout rate in technological and professional courses in secondary education	The dropout rate refers to a student who did not enroll in the following school year. Retention consists of keeping the student covered by compulsory schooling in the same year they are attending.
	Students with a negative grade in the 1st phase of the final Portuguese exam of the 3rd cycle	Proportion of students who obtained a negative grade (1 or 2) in the final exams of Portuguese and Mathematics of the 3rd cycle of basic education by the total number of students who took the final exams.
Students with a negative grade in the 1st phase of the final Mathematics exam of the 3rd cycle		
4.1 4.5	Children in alternative education	Proportion of children up to 15 years of age, in primary and secondary schools, in public and private schools, who present repeated school failures, integration problems, risk of abandonment/exclusion and/or learning difficulties and attend alternative curricular paths for students.
4.2	**Actual preschool rate	Percentage ratio of children in preschool education in relation to the total number of children between 3 and 5 years of age.
	Participants in the municipal programme "Porto de Apoio à Família"	Total number of children who participated in the Municipal Programme "Porto de Apoio à Família", in the reference year.
4.3 4.5	**Students in higher education: women	Total number of female and male students attending higher education in the reference year.
	**Students in higher education: men	
4.4	Population aged 15 to 69 in secondary and higher education	Proportion of the population in secondary and higher education in relation to the total population between 15 and 69 years of age.
	Resident population aged between 30 and 34 years old with at least completed higher education	Proportion of the population aged 30 to 34 who completed higher education by the total resident population of the same age group.

Target(s)	Indicator	Indicator Description
4.4	Scholarships raised in the Municipal Programme “Porto de Conhecimento”	Total number of scholarships granted in the Municipal Programme “Porto de Conhecimento”.
	Participants of the Municipal Programme “Porto de Futuro”	Total number of students who participated in the Municipal Programme “Porto de Futuro”, in the reference year.
4.4 9.c	Average number of students per computer with Internet connection	Average number of students for each computer with Internet connection available in schools.
4.5	Students with economic support: level A	Total number of students in the public-school network, from preschool to secondary education, who benefit from economic support in level A or B.
	Students with economic support: level B	
	Participants of the Municipal Programme “Porto de Atividades”	Total number of students who participated in the Municipal Programme “Porto de Atividades”, in the reference year. This programme includes AEC (School/ Curriculum Enrichment Activities).
	Participants of the Municipal Programme “Porto de Crianças”	Total number of children and students who participated in the Municipal Programme “Porto de Crianças”, in the reference year.
4.6	Illiteracy rate	Proportion of the population aged 10 or over who cannot read or write a complete sentence.
	Adults enrolled in nonhigher education	Total number of students enrolled in non-higher education in adult education and training offerings. It refers to a course of basic or secondary education, aimed at adults who have not completed these levels of education, which aims to raise the levels of qualification and enhance the conditions for insertion, reintegration and progression in the labour market. It includes the “Novas Oportunidades” programme.
4.7	Higher education students of foreign nationality	Proportion of students enrolled in higher education institutions of the University of Porto with foreign nationality.

*when the indicator was recommended only in the first edition of the Handbook**when the indicator was recommended in the first and second editions of the Handbook (reaffirming its relevance)

Results by target

4.1 Target: Ensure that all children and young people complete basic and secondary education

*School retention and dropout rate in primary education

Positive decrease ↓

2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
7	9	10	9	7	6	6	5	3	2	3	–

Unit: Percentage (%) | Sentinel indicator: Yes | Source: [DGEEC](#)

*School retention and dropout rate in secondary education

Positive decrease ↓

2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
18	18	16	14	13	12	10	11	10	7	6	–

Unit: Percentage (%) | Sentinel indicator: Yes | Source: [DGEEC](#)

The school retention and dropout rate in primary and secondary education registered a favourable development, following the national trend. In the case of secondary education, it has been decreasing more significantly over the years. The European Union target for the early school leaving rate is set at 9% by 2030, so Porto has already reached this target.

School retention and dropout rate in general secondary education (scientific-humanistic)

Positive decrease ↓

2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
17	17	17	16	15	12	13	11	11	10	–	–

Unit: Percentage (%) | Sentinel indicator: No | Source: [Pordata](#)

School retention and dropout rate in technological and professional courses in secondary education (technical-professional)

Positive decrease 

2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
19	19	19	16	14	14	11	9	11	11	–	–

Unit: Percentage (%) | Sentinel indicator: No | Source: [Pordata](#)

The same is true of the school retention and dropout rate by type of course (scientific-humanistic or technical-professional), with an average annual reduction of 5% in both cases, between 2010 and 2019. However, the school retention and dropout rate in the general (scientific-humanistic) course in Porto is lower than the national rate, and the reverse happens for technical-professional education.

Students with a negative grade in the 1st phase of the final Portuguese exam of the 3rd cycle

Positive decrease 

2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
–	–	–	–	–	22	24	18	11	–	–	–

Unit: Percentage (%) | Sentinel indicator: Yes | Source: [Direção-Geral de Educação \(DGE\)](#)

Students with a negative grade in the 1st phase of the final Mathematics exam of the 3rd cycle

Stagnation 

2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
–	–	–	–	–	41	41	36	41	–	–	–

Unit: Percentage (%) | Sentinel indicator: Yes | Source: [Direção-Geral de Educação \(DGE\)](#)

Children in alternative education

Stagnation 

2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
0,0	0,1	0,2	0,2	0,4	0,4	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,4	–	–

Unit: Percentage (%) | Sentinel indicator: Yes | Source: [DGEEC](#)

Finally, with regard to the results and school success in the final tests of Portuguese and Mathematics of the 3rd cycle, it is possible to notice that with regard to the subject of Portuguese, between 2015 and 2018 there was a significant decrease in the failure rate, in the order of 18% annually. With regard to the subject of Mathematics, it appears that the values did not fluctuate significantly, and the failure rate remained at 40% throughout the period. In the European Union, by 2030, the percentage of students with 15 years of age and low achievement in reading, mathematics and science is expected to be less than 15%. The percentage relative to Portuguese has already been achieved, and in the case of Mathematics, there is still work to be done.

4.2 Target: Ensure that all children have access to preschool care and education

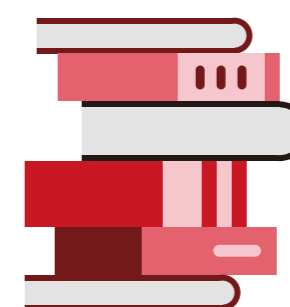
**Actual preschool rate

Target achieved 

2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Unit: Percentage (%) | Sentinel indicator: No | Source: [DGEEC](#)

Considering access to preschool education, Porto recorded a decrease in the absolute number of children attending this type of education, which may be associated with a natural demographic decrease (INE). However, the actual preschooling rate remains at 100%, according to data from 2010 to 2020, which shows that each child has access to preschool. The European Union target for preschool education is 96% (of children between 3 years and the age of entry into compulsory education), so Porto has already exceeded this target.



100%
of children attends preschool education.

Participants in the municipal programme “Porto de Apoio à Família”

Stagnation

2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.840	1.805	1.841	1.737	-

Unit: Absolute number | Sentinel indicator: No | Source: Municipality of Porto (Departamento Municipal de Educação)

The Municipality of Porto develops a specific programme (Porto de Apoio à Família) to raise the quality of preschool education while meeting the needs of families (support in non-school time). The number of participants per year is relatively stable and it appears that even in 2020 (year of confinement by the pandemic) it did not decrease significantly.

4.3 Target: Ensure equal access for all men and women to technical, vocational and tertiary education

****Students in higher education: women**

Positive growth

2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
29.540	30.428	31.299	31.414	31.245	28.888	29.114	29.947	31.197	32.854	33.859	34.005

Unit: Absolute number | Sentinel indicator: Yes | Source: [Pordata](#)

****Students in higher education: men**

Positive growth

2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
27.921	28.276	28.344	28.551	27.813	26.363	26.674	26.359	26.996	27.708	28.170	29.237

Unit: Absolute number | Sentinel indicator: Yes | Source: [Pordata](#)

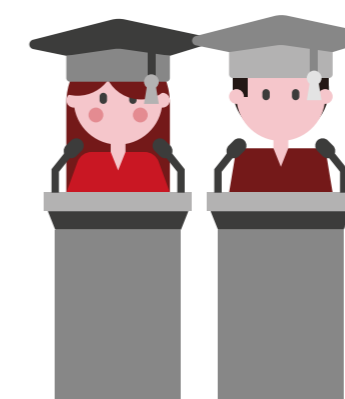
Students enrolled in higher education have been increasing, in both genders, with the female gender continuing to dominate the university population (following national values).

4.4 Target: Increase the number of young people and adults who have relevant qualifications, including technical and professional skills

Population from 15 to 69 years of age in secondary and higher education

2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
-	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Unit: Percentage (%) | Sentinel indicator: No | Source: [INE](#)



14%

of the population between 15 and 69 years in 2011 in high school and higher school.

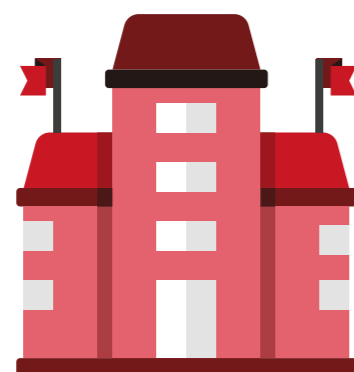
With regard to the population between 15 and 69 years of age attending secondary and higher education in relation to the total population of this age group, it appears that, according to the data of the 2011 Census, they represented 14%.

Resident population aged between 30 and 34 years of age with at least complete higher education

2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
–	48	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

Unit: Percentage (%) | Sentinel indicator: No | Source: [INE](#)

As for the population aged between 30 and 34 years with at least complete higher education, the results show that 48% of the population was in this situation in 2011 (as a reference, for the same year, this percentage was 29% for the country). We were unable to obtain more recent data for these indicators. The target set by the European Union for the percentage of people aged 25 to 34 with higher education should be at least 45% by 2030.



48%
of the resident population
between the ages of
30 and 34 has at least
complete higher education.

Scholarships granted in the Municipal Programme “Porto de Conhecimento”

Positive growth

2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	13	13	63	70	70

Unit: Absolute number | Sentinel indicator: No | Source: Municipality of Porto (Departamento Municipal de Educação)

Participants of the Municipal Programme “Porto de Futuro”

Negative decrease

2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10.538	12.195	2.424	1.122	3.707

Unit: Absolute number | Sentinel indicator: No | Source: Municipality of Porto (Departamento Municipal de Educação)

Since 2017, under the municipal programme “Porto de Conhecimento”, scholarships have been raised annually for students entering Higher Education. The number of scholarships granted has been increasing: the programme began by raising 13 scholarships in 2017 and in 2021 raised a total of 70. Despite being a modest initiative, it is a way to encourage and support underprivileged students with academic merit.

The municipal programme “Porto de Conhecimento” also recommends promoting skills and raising the level of scientific literacy of children and young people in the city, with the collaboration of research centres, entities and institutions of higher education in the city, through the SEI - Sociedade, Escola e Investigação project and the Aprender a Programar project. The municipal programme “Porto de Futuro” is based on partnerships between schools and companies and its main objective is to generate a culture of knowledge based on merit, creativity, innovation and entrepreneurship. Both constitute efforts by the Municipality to improve the technical and professional skills of young people in the city.

Average number of students per computer with connection to Internet

Negative growth

2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
2	3	3	3	4	4	5	5	5	5	3	–

Unit: Absolute number | Sentinel indicator: No | Source: [DGEEC](#)

Regarding digital skills, the indicator analysed refers to the number of students per computer available in schools, representing a way to evaluate the use of technologies in school. The trend has been growing, that is, there has been an increase in the number of students per computer with internet access in schools, since the 2011/12 school year, which is due to the suspension of the national programme “e.escolinha”. However, following the pandemic-dictated lockdowns that emerged in 2020, home use of computers with an internet connection was forced.

4.5 Target: Eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access at all levels

Students with economic support: level A

Positive decrease ↓

2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
–	–	–	–	–	8.195	7.651	6.970	6.307	5.786	–	–

Unit: Absolute number | Sentinel indicator: Yes | Source: BIME - Ministério da Educação e Municipality of Porto (Direção Municipal de Educação)

Students with economic support: level B

Positive decrease ↓

2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
–	–	–	–	–	3.046	2.980	2.766	2.846	2.727	–	–

Unit: Absolute number | Sentinel indicator: Yes | Source: BIME - Ministério da Educação e Municipality of Porto (Direção Municipal de Educação)

According to the BIME platform (edu Information Platform), of the Ministry of Education, the number of students up to 18 years of age with economic support from the State for school expenses, that is, with level A and B, which covers all or part of the expenses with food in canteens, and also with books and school materials is an indicator that allows us to understand the quality of teaching and objectively demonstrates the effort to promote equal access to education.

According to the data, there is a decrease between 2015 and 2019, in the number of students with this support in the city of Porto, with an average annual decrease of 8 and 2%, respectively. These values consider only schools under municipal management, but with them it is already possible to draw a picture of the situation.

Participants of the Municipal Programme “Porto de Atividades”

Negative decrease ↓

2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4.463	4.047	3.856	3.783	3.782

Unit: Absolute number | Sentinel indicator: No | Source: Municipality of Porto (Departamento Municipal de Educação)

The Municipality develops within the scope of the Porto de Atividades programme the activities of enrichment of the curriculum of the primary education (namely with physical and sports activities, playful expressions (dramatic/plastic/music, swimming, adapted sports activities and kinotherapy) and complement activities of animation and support for the study, offering the opportunity to participate to any child.

Participants of the Municipal Programme “Porto de Crianças”

Negative decrease ↓

2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9.766	9.270	8.905	4.391	7.388

Unit: Absolute number | Sentinel indicator: No | Source: Municipality of Porto (Departamento Municipal de Educação)

The Porto de Crianças programme provides curricular support to the teaching activity of preschool and primary education in the public network, in the areas of artistic education, scientific education and civic training and citizenship, acting from the perspective of flexible management of the curriculum and reinforcing the essential skills of students.

4.6 Target: Ensure literacy and numeracy skills for all young people and adults

Illiteracy rate

Positive decrease 

2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
–	2,8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,9

Unit: Percentage (%) | Sentinel indicator: Yes | Source: [INE](#)

The illiteracy rate (proportion of the population aged 10 or over who cannot read or write a complete sentence) in Porto was 2.8% in 2011, having reduced to 1.9% in 2021. As comparative elements, this value ranged from 5.2 to 2.1 at the national level, for the same years. In the city of Lisbon, the illiteracy rate is, in 2021, 2.1%, slightly above that of Porto.

Adults enrolled in non-higher education

Negative decrease 

2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
10.057	4.968	2.749	2.238	3.033	3.498	4.000	4.916	3.960	2.692	2.287	–

Unit: Absolute number | Sentinel indicator: Yes | Source: [INE](#)

With regard to the provision of adult-oriented education and training programmes, and based on the indicator referring to the number of adults enrolled in non-tertiary education, it appears that between 2010 and 2020 there were fewer and fewer adults attending courses and training specifically created for this population group in non-tertiary education. In 2010, there were about 10,000 adults enrolled in such courses, with a decrease to 2,300 in 2020.

4.7 Target: Ensure that all students acquire the knowledge to promote sustainable development

Higher education students of foreign nationality

Positive growth 

2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
–	–	–	2,4	2,2	2,5	2,8	6,0	7,8	13,1	9,2	–

Unit: Percentage (%) | Sentinel indicator: Yes | Source: [Infocursos](#)

As this is a difficult target to quantify due to the difficulty in obtaining other data, it is understood that the data related to the number of higher education students of foreign nationality who are present in the city's educational institutions may reflect an important dimension of inclusion, global citizenship and appreciation/respect for cultural diversity.

Indicators proposed for future analysis

- School dropout rate in secondary education;
- Proportion of adults in learning (who receive formal or non-formal education or training);
- Non-native students who have finished secondary education;
- Number of children with economic support level D (due to their NEE status);
- Population between 16 and 74 with basic level of basic digital skills;
- Number of visitors and number of participants within the scope of the programming of the Materials Bank aimed at the school public.

Main municipal strategies and plans with an impact on this SDG

<u>Carta Educativa do Porto</u>	
Related SDGs	SDG 10, SDG 11
Release	2007
Last updated	2017
Term	–
Description	The Carta Educativa, regulated by Decree-Law No. 7/2003, of January 15, is the strategic planning instrument for education, teaching, training and culture in a given territory. Having no period of validity, the revision of the Carta Educativa is mandatory whenever the educational network of the municipality undergoes changes. Otherwise, every five years, the relevance of its revision must be evaluated.

<u>Local Reading Plan</u>	
Related SDGs	SDG 10
Release	2017
Last updated	–
Term	Até 2027
Description	This plan directed to the municipality of Porto stems from the National Reading Plan, which provided for the elaboration of local plans, contemplating the realization of partnerships and concerted actions with the support of public and private entities, namely with local authorities, attentive to the attributions in the fields of education, teaching, culture and science.

<u>Municipal Youth Strategy and Municipal Youth Plan</u>	
Related SDGs	SDG 5, SDG 8, SDG 10
Release	2009
Last updated	2021
Term	2009-2025
Description	The Porto 4.0 Youth Strategy is the materialization of the political commitment of the Municipality of Porto with young people, presenting a strategic framework for youth policies. This is an open and collaborative platform to activate the Porto Youth Goals, a tool for work, evaluation and continuous improvement and also an opportunity to create experiences and learning, reinforce youth participation and improve the quality of life of young people in Porto.

Main municipal programmes, projects and initiatives with an impact on this SDG

<u>Porto de Atividades</u>	
Related SDGs	SDG 13 (13.3)
Target(s) identificada(s)	4.1, 4.7
Release	2006
Description	This programme consists of a set of learning activities that enrich the primary school curriculum, promoting the articulation between the functioning of the public school network and the provision of support responses to families. Physical and sports activities, activities in English, playful expressions (music, plastic and theater), the “Vamos Nadar” activity, study support, adapted sports activities, kinotherapy and closing activities of the school year are promoted.

<u>Porto de Crianças</u>	
Related SDGs	SDG 13 (13.3)
Target(s) identificada(s)	4.2, 4.7
Release	1995
Description	Curricular support programme that reinforces and supports the teaching activity in preschool and primary education in the public network, in the areas of artistic education, scientific education and civic training and citizenship, acting from the perspective of flexible management of the curriculum and reinforcing the essential skills of students.

<u>Porto de Apoio à Família</u>	
Related SDGs	–
Target(s) identificada(s)	4.2
Release	2013
Description	Dynamization of activities of animation and support for the family (AAAF) that bet on the generalization of preschool education in the public network, raising their quality, bringing the response to the concept of Full-Time School closer. The activities take place during non-school time, as well as during school interruptions, meeting the needs of families.

Porto de Conhecimento	
Related SDGs	SDG 10 (10.2)
Target(s) identificada(s)	4.3, 4.4
Release	2008
Description	This programme aims to promote skills and raise the level of scientific literacy of children and young people who attend public schools in the city of Porto. It is part of a partnership strategy promoting the involvement and participation of different research centres, entities and institutions of higher education in the city and schools in Porto. It includes two initiatives: SEI - Sociedade, Escola e Investigação and Scholarships for Higher Education.

Porto Acolhe	
Related SDGs	SDG 10 (10.2)
Target(s) identificada(s)	4.3
Release	–
Description	Porto Acolhe is a programme developed to facilitate the integration of students into the life of the city, complementary to the welcoming actions developed by universities. The Porto Acolhe Programme invites foreign students, from higher education, to discover emblematic spaces of the city through a set of guided tours (Municipal Museums, Municipal Theaters, Town Hall, Pedestrian Paths (Porto's Historic Centre, Caminhos do Romântico, among others). This programme results from the joint effort between several municipal services, in order to develop actions that highlight cultural identity, urban rehabilitation experiences and leisure programmes. Porto Acolhe has as its primary objective the promotion of a quality reception, as well as the integration of students who choose the city of Porto to continue their studies.

Study in Porto	
Related SDGs	SDG 10 (10.2)
Target(s) identificada(s)	4.3
Release	–
Description	In order to promote the mobility and exchange of young people, ensuring the best possible integration of students or researchers who choose Porto to study and/ or research in the city, an online platform was created for national and international students, which is based on a strategy of cooperation between higher education institutions, research centres and other entities that promote mobility or the reception of students, providing all the information that a student seeks upon arrival in Porto, namely - teaching and research offer, accommodation, cultural and artistic offer, leisure and sport spaces, transport, etc.

Porto de Futuro	
Related SDGs	SDG 10 (10.2)
Target(s) identificada(s)	4.7
Release	2007
Description	This is an educational programme based on partnerships between schools and companies that, together, implement projects designed around structural vectors for the sustainable development of a more competitive and dynamic society: management consulting, entrepreneurship and citizenship, training and educational success. Its main objective is to promote a greater participation of civil society in the life of schools, the transfer of good practices and knowledge from the business world to schools and generate a culture of knowledge based on merit, creativity, innovation and entrepreneurship.



Gender
equality

SDG 5



Gender equality

Achieve gender equality and empower all women. Eliminate all forms of discrimination and violence against women in the public and private spheres. Ensure equal access to economic, political and leadership opportunities. Promote sexual and reproductive health.

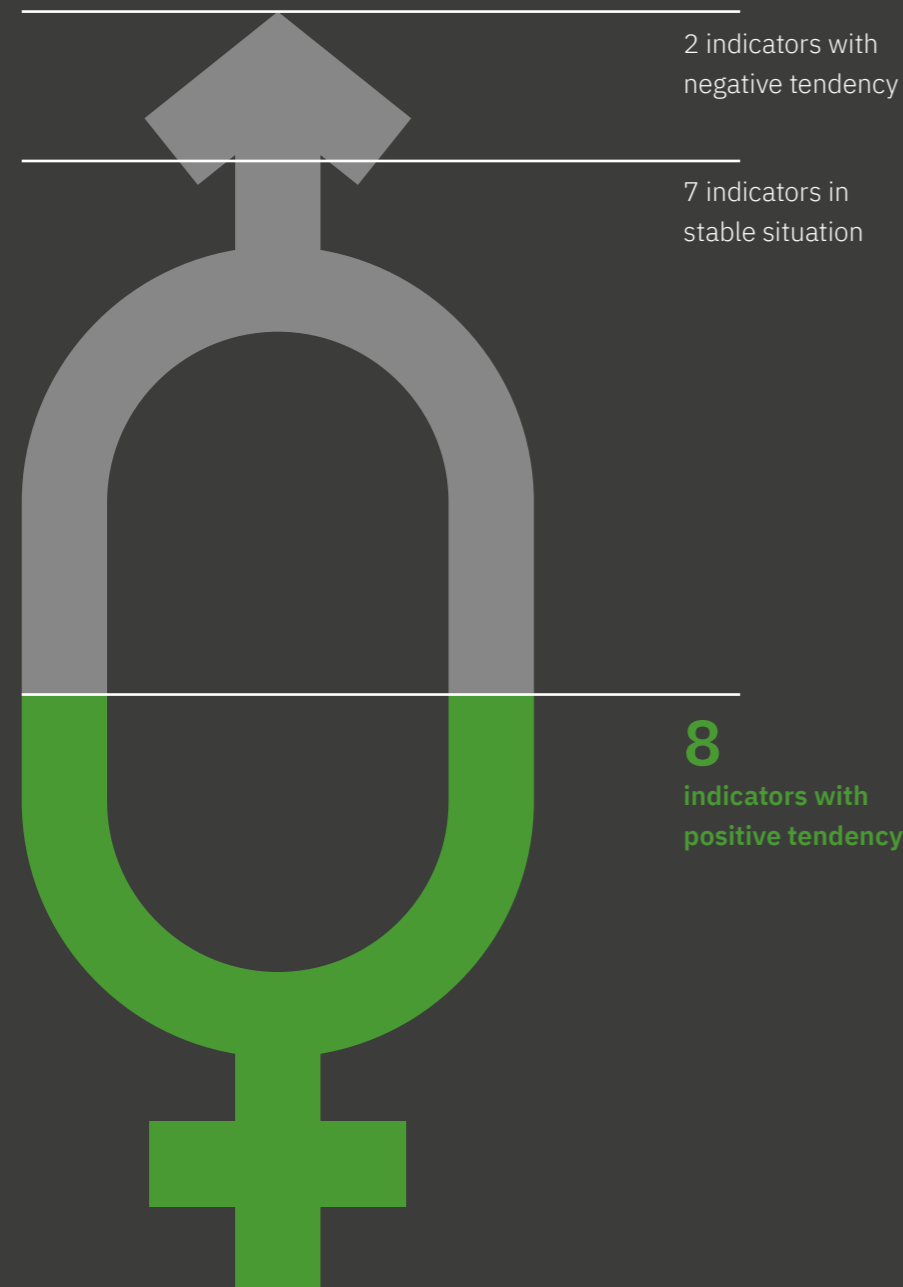
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Gender equality and non-discrimination are fundamental in modern societies. Improving in the city highlights the still existing disparities in employability and income between men and women. On a positive note, it is worth mentioning the high proportion of women with complete higher education, as well as the general reduction of female violence and the important role that women have in the population employed by the Municipality, dominating in the category of superior technician and director.

Total

17 indicators

Despite efforts to promote gender equality, only 8 out of 17 indicators show a positive result. It is important to note that of the remaining 9 indicators, 7 remain stagnant.



Targets to be achieved

Definition of the targets

⊖ Targets indicated as not applicable at a local level.

⊗ Targets indicated as applicable at a local level, but no data available.

✓ Targets indicated as applicable at a local level, with available data.

5.1 ✓

End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere.

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.

5.3 ✓

Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation.

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.

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.

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.

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.

5.b 

Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women.

5.c 

Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels.

Indicators under review

Target(s)	Indicator	Indicator Description
5.1	Women graduates in higher education	Proportion of women graduates (Higher Education) in the city of Porto, compared to the total number of graduates.
	Resident population over 15 years of age with no complete education level: women	Proportion of women and proportion of men over 15 years of age with no complete education level.
	Resident population over 15 years of age with no complete education level: men	
	**Gender employment gap	Difference between male and female employment rates.
	Disparity in the average monthly salary of employees by sex	Average difference between the average monthly earnings of employees, male and female, in euros.
	Disparity in average monthly earnings between the sexes of the employed population	Coefficient of variation of the average monthly gain weighted by the weight of employment in each sex in the total employment. It is calculated by the difference in the average monthly earnings of female employees, by the average monthly earnings of male employees, divided by the average monthly earnings of male employees.
5.2	Disparity in average monthly earnings between the sexes of the employed population	Proportion of female workers of the Municipality of Porto with the position of director (1st and 2nd degree) by the total number of directors in the reference year.
	Municipal Workers with the position of senior technician	Proportion of workers of the Municipality of Porto with the position of superior technician by the total number of superior technicians in the reference year.
	*Women victims of violence to physical integrity	Total number of crimes against women of any kind of violence to physical integrity.
	Proportion of women victims of violence to physical integrity	Proportion of crimes against women of any kind of violence against physical integrity by the total of registered crimes of the same kind.
	Women injured/ offended in crimes registered as domestic violence by spouse or similar	Total number of crimes against women victims of domestic violence by spouse or similar.

Target(s)	Indicator	Indicator Description
5.2	Proportion of women injured/offended in crimes registered as domestic violence by spouse or similar	Proportion of crimes against women victims of domestic violence by spouse or similar by the total of registered crimes of the same type.
	Five-year rate of injured/offended in crimes registered as rape	Five-year rate of injured/offended in crimes registered as rape for each 100,000 inhabitants aged 15 and over.
5.3	Women aged 17 to 19 who married	Total number of young women, between 17 and 19 years old, who married in the civil registry.
	Proportion of women aged 17 to 19 who married	Proportion of women aged 17 to 19 who married, by the total number of marriages to young people of the same age.
5.5	**Proportion of women in local public administration	Proportion of women working in municipal services who belong to and are remunerated by the municipalities, compared to the total number of workers in municipal services who belong to and are remunerated by the municipalities (all workers who, despite performing functions in the municipality, belong to and are remunerated by other entities are excluded).
	Proportion of women employers	Proportion of female employers.

*when the indicator was recommended only in the first edition of the Handbook

**when the indicator was recommended in the first and second editions of the Handbook (reaffirming its relevance)

Results by target

5.1 Target: End all forms of discrimination against all women

Women graduates in higher education

Stagnation

2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
58	58	58	58	58	58	57	57	57	58	58	58

Unit: Percentage (%) | Sentinel indicator: Yes | Source: [Pordata](#)



Although women graduates remain stable, the value of 58% is higher than the proportion of women in the population of the city of Porto, which is considered a positive sign.

Resident population over 15 years of age with no complete education level

Women

Positive decrease

2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
–	8,7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4,9

Unit: Percentage (%) | Sentinel indicator: Yes | Source: [INE](#)

Men

Positive decrease ↓

2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
-	4,0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,5

Unit: Percentage (%) | Sentinel indicator: Yes | Source: [INE](#)

For the period under analysis, the proportion of women over 15 years of age with no complete education has always been higher than that of men (approximately twice), despite having decreased. As a reference, the national value for 2021 is 7.3% of women over 15 years of age without any complete education level and for the city of Lisbon it is 5.1%.

**Gender employment gap

Stagnation ↔

2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7

Unit: Percentage (%) | Sentinel indicator: Yes | Source: [INE](#)

The employment disparity between men and women, defined as the difference between the employment rates of men and women, is 7%, having remained stable for the time period under analysis. However, it was still below the national average, which in 2021 was 8%. In the city of Lisbon, this disparity is also 7%.

Disparity in the average monthly salary of employees by sex

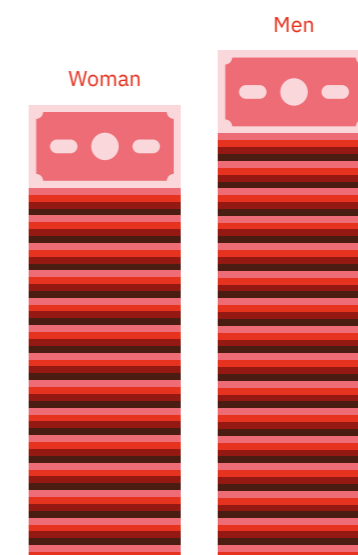
Stagnation ↔

2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
333	330	341	354	334	372	340	318	331	331	-	-

Unit: EUR | Sentinel indicator: Yes | Source: [Pordata](#)

The discrepancy in the average monthly salary of employees by gender in Porto shows that men, on average, earn 331 euros more than women, representing about 12% above the average monthly salary of employed

women. This pattern was generally maintained throughout the period under review. The income discrepancy, in terms of absolute value, was 223 euros at the national level and 376 euros for the city of Lisbon, for the year 2021.



331€

is, on average, the difference in wages between men and women in Porto.

Disparity in average monthly earnings between the sexes of the employed population

Positive decrease ↓

2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
-	13	13	13	13	14	13	12	12	12	12	-

Unit: Percentage (%) | Sentinel indicator: Yes | Source: [INE](#)

Municipal Workers with a management position (1st and 2nd)

Stagnation ↔

2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
-	-	-	-	-	64	66	68	63	63	64	64

Unit: Percentage (%) | Sentinel indicator: No | Source: [Municipality of Porto](#)

Municipal Workers with the position of senior technician

Stagnation 

2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
–	–	–	–	–	69	66	62	64	66	68	71

Unit: Percentage (%) | Sentinel indicator: No | Source: [Municipality of Porto](#)

The representation of women workers in the Porto City Council, holding management positions (1st and 2nd degree), shows that from 2015 to 2021 women remained in the leadership, representing more than 50% of the workers in this position, although their evolution is considered stable. The same happens for women with the position of Superior Technician in the Municipality of Porto, who also assume the leadership, and present a stable evolution.

5.2 Target: Eliminate all forms of violence against all women in the public and private spheres

*Women victims of violence to physical integrity

Positive decrease 

2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
2.185	2.221	1.841	1.819	1.882	1.757	1.727	1.686	1.483	1.675	–	–

Unit: Absolute number | Sentinel indicator: Yes | Source: [Polícia de Segurança Pública \(PSP\); Municipality of Porto \(Polícia Municipal do Porto\)](#)

Proportion of women victims of violence to physical integrity

Positive decrease 

2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
63	65	63	60	60	58	59	59	56	58	–	–

Unit: Percentage (%) | Sentinel indicator: No | Source: [Polícia de Segurança Pública \(PSP\); Municipality of Porto \(Polícia Municipal do Porto\)](#)

Although the data on violence against women probably reflect only a part of the reality (because the number of complaints can be considerably higher than the number of crimes effectively recorded) according to the results regarding the absolute number of women victims of violence to physical integrity, there was a decrease in the city of Porto between 2010 and 2019. The proportion of women victims of violence to physical integrity also decreased in the same period, although less significantly.

Women injured/ offended in crimes registered as domestic violence by spouse or similar

Positive decrease 

2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
1.510	1.607	1.234	1.193	1.244	1.094	1.080	1.066	884	1.061	–	–

Unit: Absolute number | Sentinel indicator: Yes | Source: [Polícia de Segurança Pública \(PSP\); Municipality of Porto \(Polícia Municipal do Porto\)](#)

Proportion of women injured/offended in crimes registered as domestic violence by spouse or similar

Positive decrease 

2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
75	77	76	72	70	68	69	71	68	69	–	–

Unit: Percentage (%) | Sentinel indicator: No | Source: [Polícia de Segurança Pública \(PSP\); Municipality of Porto \(Polícia Municipal do Porto\)](#)

Regarding the absolute number of women victims of domestic violence, as well as their relative weight in the total number of occurrences, the numbers collected by the Public Security Police, resulting from complaints converted into crime, show a decrease, for the 2010-2019 period of 3.9% and 0.9%, respectively. However, it is important to consider in this type of indicators the attention that should be given to both genders, given the stigma still very present when the situation is inverse (violence against men).

Five-year rate of injured/offended in crimes registered as rape

Stagnation

2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
–	6,4	6,1	7,1	6,9	6,1	5,8	6,8	6,5	6,5	6,2	6,8

Unit: Permillage (‰) | Sentinel indicator: Yes | Source: Polícia de Segurança Pública (PSP); Municipality of Porto (Polícia Municipal do Porto)

On the other hand, the five-year rate of injured/offended in crimes registered as rape in inhabitants aged 15 or more, between 2011 and 2019, has remained stable in the period under analysis. Although this indicator does not discriminate between genders, it is admitted that most of these crimes may be committed against women.

5.3 Target: Eliminate all harmful practices, such as forced marriages and female genital mutilation

Women aged 17 to 19 who married

Negative growth

2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
–	7	10	8	5	6	5	4	4	2	5	8

Unit: Absolute number | Sentinel indicator: No | Source: [INE](#)

Proportion of women aged 17 to 19 who married

Negative growth

2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
–	64	83	80	56	86	100	100	80	67	100	67

Unit: Percentage (%) | Sentinel indicator: No | Source: [INE](#)

The number of women aged 17 to 19 who married suffered an average annual increase of approximately 12% between 2011 and 2021. The proportion of young women in this condition, in the same period of analysis, always exceeds 50% and, in many cases, corresponded to 100% of marriages to young people of the same age.

5.5 Target: Ensure the full and effective participation of women and equal opportunities for leadership

**Proportion of women in local public administration

Positive growth

2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
41	41	42	43	41	43	43	42	44	44	47	47

Unit: Percentage (%) | Sentinel indicator: Yes | Source: [Pordata](#)

The proportion of women in local public administration (compared to the total number of employees) has shown an increasing trend between 2011 and 2021, in the order of 1.3% per year, reaching 47% in 2021.



Proportion of women employers

Stagnation 

2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
33	33	34	34	33	34	34	34	34	33	–	–

Unit: Percentage (%) | Sentinel indicator: No | Source: [Pordata](#)

The proportion of women as employers, on the other hand, still has a longer way to go. According to the latest available data, in 2019, they corresponded to 33% of the total number of employers, and this value has been maintained, without major fluctuations, throughout the period under analysis (2010-2019). This value is equivalent to that found for the city of Lisbon (which has also remained relatively stable over time).

Indicators proposed for future analysis

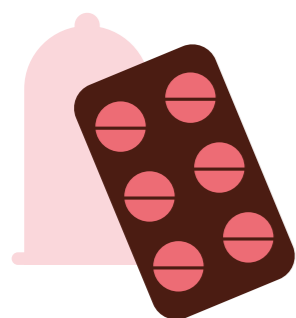
- Indicators related to the distribution of household chores between genders;
- Number of family planning consultations per year;
- **Female hospitalization for aggression;
- Number of cases of female genital mutilation;
- Gender disparity in care work/household chores;
- Inactive population due to family responsibilities, by sex;
- Proportion of time spent on housework and unpaid care, by sex;
- Proportion of individuals who own a mobile phone, by sex;
- ***Management positions held by women.

**when the indicator was recommended in the first and second editions of the Handbook (reaffirming its relevance)

***when the indicator was recommended only in the second edition of the Handbook

5.6 Target: Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights

As already reported in Target 3.7, both the births of adolescent mothers between 15 and 19 years of age, as well as voluntary abortions performed legally, have shown a positive trend of decline.



8%

concerns the average decline in births of adolescent mothers.

2%

is the average annual decrease recorded of voluntary abortions.

Main municipal strategies and plans with an impact on this SDG

Municipal Plan to Prevent and Combat Gender and Domestic Violence	
Related SDGs	SDG 3, SDG 4, SDG 8, SDG 10
Release	2019
Last updated	–
Term	2019-2021
Description	This plan is the municipal policy instrument for preventing and combating gender and domestic violence. It presents the characterization of the social phenomenon, the 6 priority areas of action and the concerted strategy for the prevention, protection and reintegration of victims through the (re)qualification of monitoring professionals, training and awareness of the general population, as well as the construction of an integrated intervention network, driven by the different partners.



Clean water
and sanitation



Clean water and sanitation

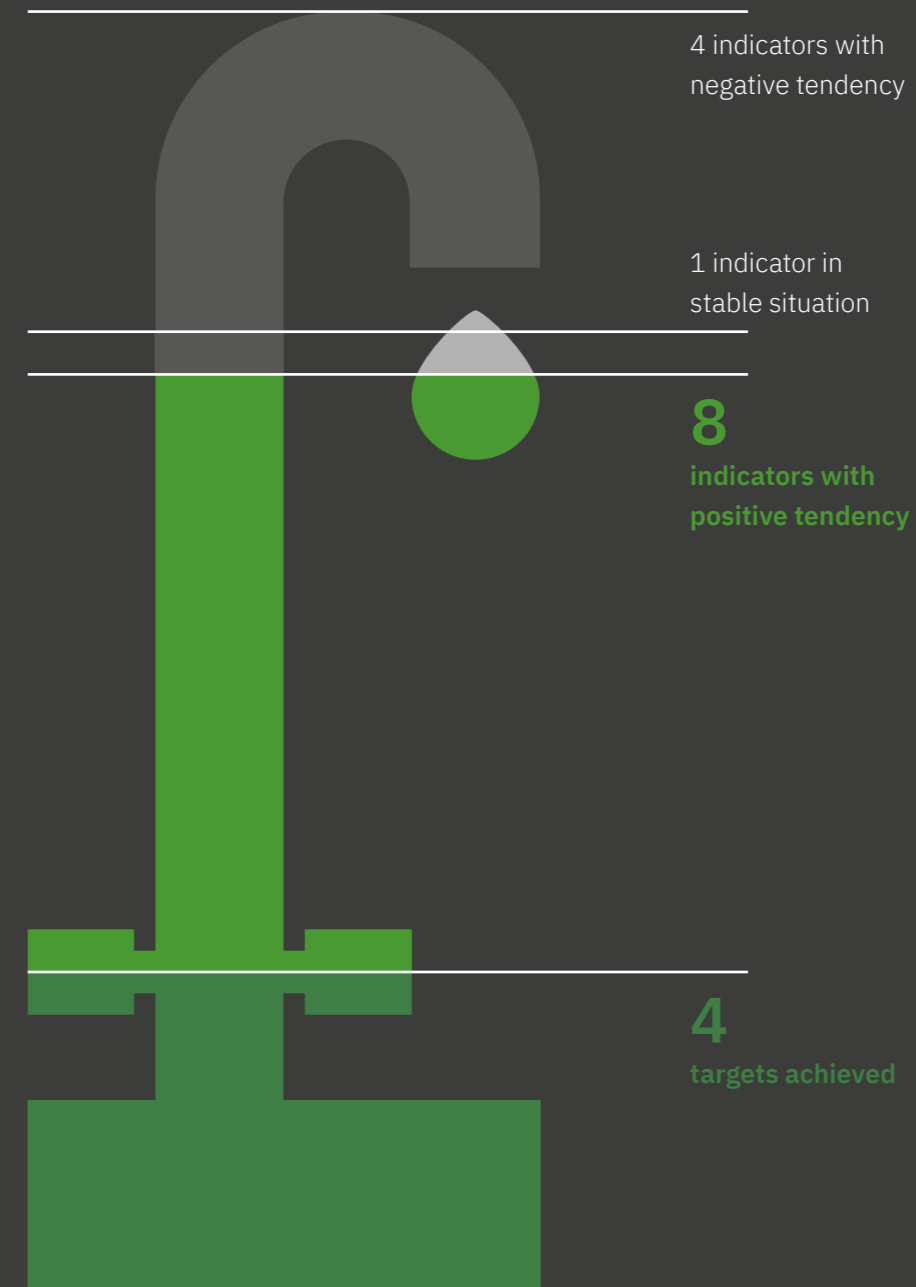
Ensure universal and equitable access to safe drinking water and adequate sanitation for all. Promote improvement of water quality, reduction of pollution and sustainable management of water resources.

Good urban water management is essential for the quality of life of citizens, as well as for the environmental balance. It has been a priority for the Municipality of Porto to fully manage the city's water resources with high quality. This SDG is one of the ones that stands out most positively in its performance, having already achieved several targets and showing positive progress on most of the remaining indicators. Less positive results mainly from increased pressure on the system, partly resulting from the effects of climate change and the age of infrastructures.

Total

17 indicators

Advances in access to safe drinking water and sanitation stand out, with 4 targets achieved (4/17) and 8 indicators with positive results.



Targets to be achieved

Definition of the targets

⊖ Targets indicated as not applicable at a local level.

⊗ Targets indicated as applicable at a local level, but no data available.

✓ Targets indicated as applicable at a local level, with available data.



By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all.



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.



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.



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.



By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate.



By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes.



By 2030, expand international cooperation and capacity-building support to developing countries in water- and sanitation-related activities and programmes, including water harvesting, desalination, water efficiency, wastewater treatment, recycling and reuse technologies.



Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management.

Indicators under review

Target(s)	Indicator	Indicator Description
6.1 9.1	***Population served by public water supply systems	Proportion of the total population that is served by public water supply systems.
6.1	Stays with access to clean water	Proportion of family accommodation (compared to the total) with access to drinking water.
	***Safe water	Proportion of controlled and good quality water.
6.2 9.1	Population served by drainage systems of wastewater	Proportion of population served by wastewater drainage systems.
6.2	Stays with access to sanitation	Proportion of family accommodation with access to sanitation.
6.3	**Wastewater with proper treatment	Proportion of load generated in the city's discharge zones that receive certain types of wastewater treatment.
	Rainwater separation	Proportion of rainwater drainage network with separative system.
	Compliance with the discharge permit	Proportion of discharges that meet safety, hygiene and sustainability criteria.
	Collapses in wastewater drainage network	Total number of sewage network collapses per 1,000 extensions. The water extension is the part of the installation that connects the general network installed on the street with the general internal installation of the property.
	Flooding from wastewater drainage network	Total number of floods of wastewater drainage network per 100 kilometres.
6.4	**Drinking water consumption	Average annual consumption of drinking water <i>per capita</i> , expressed in m ³ .
	Unbilled water	Proportion of water entering the system that is not invoiced.
	Temporary supply failures	Total number of temporary supply failures per 1,000 extensions.
	Occurrence of network malfunctions	Total number of network failures per 100 kilometres.
6.4 15.1	Smartly irrigated public spaces	Total number of public spaces in the city of Porto with an smart irrigation system.
6.6 15.1	***Proportion of surface of water bodies with good ecological/potential status	Percentage of surface of water bodies with good and superior ecological status/potential of the total area of water bodies, considering the number of water bodies in the municipality of Porto (8 water bodies, according to the Management Plan of the Douro Hydrographic Region). For the purposes of this calculation, each body of water is worth 12.5%.

Target(s)	Indicator	Indicator Description
6.x	*Blue City Index	The Blue City Index (BCI) measures a city's ability to manage its urban water resources. BCI is calculated from a set of 25 performance-oriented indicators. The score ranges from 0 (very poor) to 10 (excellent). The indicators are divided into seven broad categories that represent the entire urban water cycle: water quality, solid waste treatment, basic water services, wastewater treatment, infrastructure, climate robustness and governance.

*when the indicator was recommended only in the first edition of the Handbook

**when the indicator was recommended in the first and second editions of the Handbook (reaffirming its relevance)

***when the indicator was recommended only in the second edition of the Handbook

Results by target

6.1 Target: Achieve universal and equitable access to safe drinking water for all, at affordable prices

***Population served by public water supply systems

Target achieved 

2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	–

Unit: Percentage (%) | Sentinel indicator: Yes | Source: Municipality of Porto (Águas e Energia do Porto)

Stays with access to clean water

Target achieved 


2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	–

Unit: Percentage (%) | Sentinel indicator: Yes | Source: Municipality of Porto (Águas e Energia do Porto)



Since 2010, the inhabitants of Porto have been fully served by public water supply systems (with clean water).

***Safe water

Positive growth 

2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
97,5	98,5	99,1	98,9	99,7	99,8	99,7	99,8	99,5	99,6	99,5	–

Unit: Percentage (%) | Sentinel indicator: Yes | Source: Municipality of Porto (Águas e Energia do Porto)

In addition, the city of Porto has recorded since 2014 a percentage of safe water of almost 100%. It should be noted that this value corresponds to an excellent quality of service, according to the reference ranges of the regulatory authority (ERSAR).

It is also noted that Porto's water and wastewater tariff is one of the most competitive in Portugal. It is below the average value of the country, being the lowest of the 17 municipalities of the Porto Metropolitan Area and the second lowest among the district capitals.

6.2 Target: Achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all

Population served by wastewater drainage systems

Positive growth 

2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
–	–	95,0	97,3	95,6	97,3	98,4	99,0	99,0	99,1	99,2	–

Unit: Percentage (%) | Sentinel indicator: Yes | Source: Municipality of Porto (Águas e Energia do Porto)

Although the target of 100% of the population served by the wastewater drainage system has not yet been reached, this target is very close, accounting for 99% of the population in 2017. In addition, the percentage of the population that has access to basic sanitation is also almost 100% since 2017.

Stays with access to sanitation

Positive growth 

2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
–	–	98,9	99,4	98,5	99,2	99,4	99,5	99,5	99,5	99,7	–

Unit: Percentage (%) | Sentinel indicator: Yes | Source: Municipality of Porto (Águas e Energia do Porto)

6.3 Target: Improve water quality

**Wastewater with proper treatment

Positive growth 

2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
–	–	95,0	97,3	95,6	97,3	98,4	99,0	99,0	99,1	99,2	–

Unit: Percentage (%) | Sentinel indicator: Yes | Source: Municipality of Porto (Águas e Energia do Porto)

Rainwater separation

Target achieved 

2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	–

Unit: Percentage (%) | Sentinel indicator: Yes | Source: Municipality of Porto (Águas e Energia do Porto)

Compliance with the discharge permit

Target achieved 

2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
–	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	–

Unit: Percentage (%) | Sentinel indicator: Yes | Source: Municipality of Porto (Águas e Energia do Porto)

Collapses in wastewater drainage network

Negative growth 

2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
–	0,24	0,21	0,23	0,15	0,15	0,41	0,57	0,89	0,92	0,73	–

Unit: Number per 1,000 extensions | Sentinel indicator: Yes | Source: Municipality of Porto (Águas e Energia do Porto)

Flooding from wastewater drainage network

Stagnation 

2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
–	2,1	1,8	2,0	2,0	1,6	2,0	2,5	1,2	2,2	2,2	–

Unit: Number per 100 km | Sentinel indicator: Yes | Source: Municipality of Porto (Águas e Energia do Porto)

The percentage of safely treated wastewater is increasingly close to 100%, having been 99% since 2017. Likewise, the separation of rainwater and compliance with the discharge criteria have already reached 100%, that is, they have already reached the established maximum objectives of 100%. It should be noted that the rainwater drainage system of the city of Porto has existed since the 19th century.

It is important for the city to reduce the number of collapses in wastewater drainage network. However, it has represented less than one collapse per 1,000 extensions. The number of floods from wastewater drainage network has remained stable in the analysed period.

The number of collapses in wastewater drainage network has been less than one in each 1,000 extensions.



6.4 Target: Increase water use efficiency in all sectors and ensure sustainable extractions and freshwater supply

**Drinking water consumption

Negative growth 

2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
73,7	75,1	73,6	74,1	73,2	76,8	79,1	81,6	80,6	83,3	76,9	–

Unit: m³ per capita | Sentinel indicator: Yes | Source: Municipality of Porto (Águas e Energia do Porto)

Water consumption per inhabitant grew on average between 2010 and 2019, 1 m³ per capita per year, with a consumption of about 83 cubic meters per inhabitant in 2019. The year 2020 was removed from the calculation because it is considered an outlier (the reduction in economic activity associated with the pandemic will probably have caused this decrease).

Unbilled water

Positive decrease 

2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
31,0	26,7	26,0	23,5	21,5	20,2	18,6	19,0	17,7	17,0	17,1	14,8

Unit: Percentage (%) | Sentinel indicator: Yes | Source: Municipality of Porto (Águas e Energia do Porto)



Between 2010 and 2021, the percentage of unbilled water in the Municipality decreases by more than 50%.

Temporary supply failures

Positive decrease 

2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
–	58	47	40	36	38	32	41	33	43	36	–

Unit: Number per 1,000 extensions | Sentinel indicator: Yes | Source: Municipality of Porto (Águas e Energia do Porto)

Occurrence of network malfunctions

Negative growth 

2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
–	5.631	5.555	5.478	5.481	5.550	5.718	5.577	5.826	5.681	–	–

Unit: Number per 100 km | Sentinel indicator: Yes | Source: Municipality of Porto (Águas e Energia do Porto)

Another important aspect related to water is the control of malfunctions in the distribution and supply systems, which can cause the waste of this resource. The percentage of unbilled water in the Municipality, which has been decreasing from 2010 to 2021. The city obtained an unbilled water percentage of 14.8% in 2021. It should be noted that this value corresponds to a good quality of service, according to the reference ranges of the regulatory authority (ERSAR). Supply chain malfunctions have grown slightly since 2011.

Smartly irrigated public spaces

Positive growth 

2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	6	10	13

Unit: Absolute number | Sentinel indicator: No | Source: Municipality of Porto (Departamento Municipal de Espaços Verdes e Gestão de Infraestruturas)

A municipal effort has also been made to install more efficient irrigation in public spaces, growing from 1 in 2014 to 13 in 2021.

6.6 Target: Protect and restore water-related ecosystems

*Proportion of surface of water bodies with good and superior ecological/potential status

Positive growth 

2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
–	0	–	–	25	–	–	25	–	–	25	–

Unit: Percentage (%) | Sentinel indicator: Yes | Source: [INE](#)

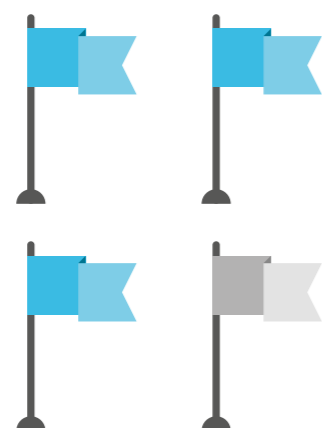


For more information see SDG 14 - Life below water, where water quality in bathing waters is considered a key indicator by the Joint Research Centre in its Handbook.

Porto has four rivers and 15 streams (covering a linear length of 85 km) and four bathing areas. About 16 km of rivers and streams flow in the open and an effort has been made to untub and ecologically renaturalize the water lines.

The proportion of the surface of water bodies with good and superior ecological/potential status in the city of Porto showed a positive trend between 2010 and 2015 and has since remained stable (25% of the 8 evaluated water bodies have a good or superior ecological status).

Since 2017, the beaches of Porto with “excellent” water quality were 100% (of the 4 evaluated). However, in 2021, this percentage fell to 75% due to the fact that Castelo do Queijo beach demonstrated “good” water quality.



75%
of the assessed beaches in Porto were, in 2021, classified with “excellent” water quality.

6.x Target: Blue City Index

Negative decrease 

2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
–	–	–	–	–	–	4,8	4,9	4,8	4,6	–	–

Unit: Índice (0 a 10) | Sentinel indicator: Yes | Source: Municipality of Porto (Águas e Energia do Porto)

The analysis of SDG 6 ends with the presentation of the Blue City Index, an index calculated based on 25 indicators that summarizes the management of the city’s urban water resources. The index ranges from 0 (concern) to 10 (no concern) points.

The indicators are divided into seven categories that represent the urban water cycle: water quality, solid waste treatment, basic water services, wastewater treatment, infrastructure, climate robustness and governance. The municipal company Águas e Energia do Porto calculated the BCI for Porto for the period between 2016 and 2019. In 2019, the BCI corresponded to 4.6 points. The decrease in relation to previous years is due, in particular, to the fact that the recovery of investment costs for that year was half of that recorded in previous years.



Indicators proposed for future analysis

- Recycled water used for public spaces;
- Water stress level: freshwater uptake as proportion of available freshwater resources;
- Investment to improve water supply and sanitation;
- Extension of restored and “renaturalized” watercourses in the city;
- Concentration of nitrates in groundwater;
- Concentration of phosphates in streams and rivers;
- Water exploitation index (pressure on renewable freshwater resources).

Main municipal strategies and plans with an impact on this SDG

<u>Water Safety Plan</u>	
Related SDGs	SDG 11, SDG 12
Release	2015
Last updated	2021
Term	2022-2024
Description	This plan aims to strengthen the safety of the water supply system, by improving the ability to respond to anomalous situations and adopting an occurrence prevention nature that may endanger the quality and continuity of the service provided to customers. In 2020, Águas e Energia do Porto implemented a revision of the Water Safety Plan, following WHO recommendations.

<u>Plan for the Valorisation and Rehabilitation of Water Lines in the Municipality of Porto</u>	
Related SDGs	SDG 11, SDG 12
Release	2021
Last updated	–
Term	2021-2024
Description	This plan is part of the Municipal Strategy for Adaptation to Climate Change (EMAAC) and results from the recognition of the importance of water lines as a strategic axis for the sustainability and adaptation of the city to climate change, using the best natural engineering practices.

<u>Water Supply Master Plan of the City of Porto</u>	
Related SDGs	SDG 11
Release	2021
Last updated	–
Term	2021-2030
Description	This plan is based on a new conceptual model of the water supply system of the city of Porto and defines a set of guidelines for the structuring and operation of the water supply system, with objectives to be achieved and programmes and projects to be developed. It also includes the investment package to be made in the medium and long term, to achieve levels of excellence in the quality of the services provided.

<u>Urban Drainage Master Plan of the City of Porto</u>	
Related SDGs	SDG 11
Release	2022
Last updated	–
Term	2022-2030
Description	This plan proposes the definition of necessary interventions and priority investments in the short, medium and long term in drainage and wastewater treatment infrastructures, to control the influx and undue infiltration and apply circular economy principles, transforming the current wastewater treatment plants (Sobreiras and Freixo) into resource factories. The action consists of i) structuring the rainwater drainage system in order to increase its resistance to extreme climatic phenomena; ii) improving the ecological and environmental quality of the bodies of water that cross the city; iii) ensure the quality of bathing waters, contributing to the preservation of natural resources and marine ecosystems.

<u>Port Sanitation Safety Plan</u>	
Related SDGs	SDG 11
Release	2022
Last updated	–
Term	2022-2030
Description	This plan is based on risk assessment and priority setting methodologies developed by WHO. It seeks to ensure the existence of control measures along the entire drainage and wastewater treatment chain. It is believed to be a very useful instrument in protecting public health and a healthy environment.

Main municipal programmes, projects and initiatives with an impact on this SDG

Porto Wastewater Recovery Complex	
Related SDGs	SDG 7 (7.3), SDG 11 (11.6), SDG 12 (12.2)
Target(s) identificada(s)	6.2, 6.3
Release	2021-2031
Description	The objective of this project is to redesign and modernize the Wastewater Treatment Stations, positioning them at the forefront of scientific and technological development and environmental sustainability regarding the following points: a) energy production based on renewable sources; b) increased energy efficiency; c) reuse of treated wastewater; d) change in the paradigm of sludge management (from waste to resource source); e) greater concern with micro plastics and emerging pollutants.

Virus4Health	
Related SDGs	SDG 3 (3.4), SDG 11 (11.5 e 11.6)
Target(s) identificada(s)	6.2, 6.5
Release	2020-2021
Description	In the context of the pandemic, Águas e Energia do Porto challenged the Interdisciplinary Centre of Marine and Environmental Research (CIIMAR) of the Faculty of Sciences of the University of Porto, the School of Biotechnology of the Portuguese Catholic University and the USP - Public Health Unit, and the Group of Health Centres of Porto Ocidental to participate in a project focused on the development of an early warning system that allows the early detection of the circulation of the SARS-CoV-2 virus in the community, complementing clinical surveillance. This initiative is based on the regular monitoring of the presence of the new coronavirus in the effluents of the Freixo and Sobreiras Wastewater Treatment Stations.

Porto Gravítico	
Related SDGs	SDG 11 (11.3)
Target(s) identificada(s)	6.2, 6.4, 6.5, 6.6
Release	2006-2012
Description	The main objective of the Porto Gravítico project was to redefine the areas of the water supply and distribution network, using the city's topography for distribution in a 100% gravitational way. According to data provided by the company Águas e Energia do Porto, this project brought long-term benefits, namely in reducing energy consumption associated with water supply pumping facilities, which decreased by 86% from 2012 to 2020. Currently, and compared to 2006, before the implementation of the project, the total energy savings was about 42.9 GWh. The financial gains related to total energy savings between the beginning of the project and 2020 were about 2.18 million euros.

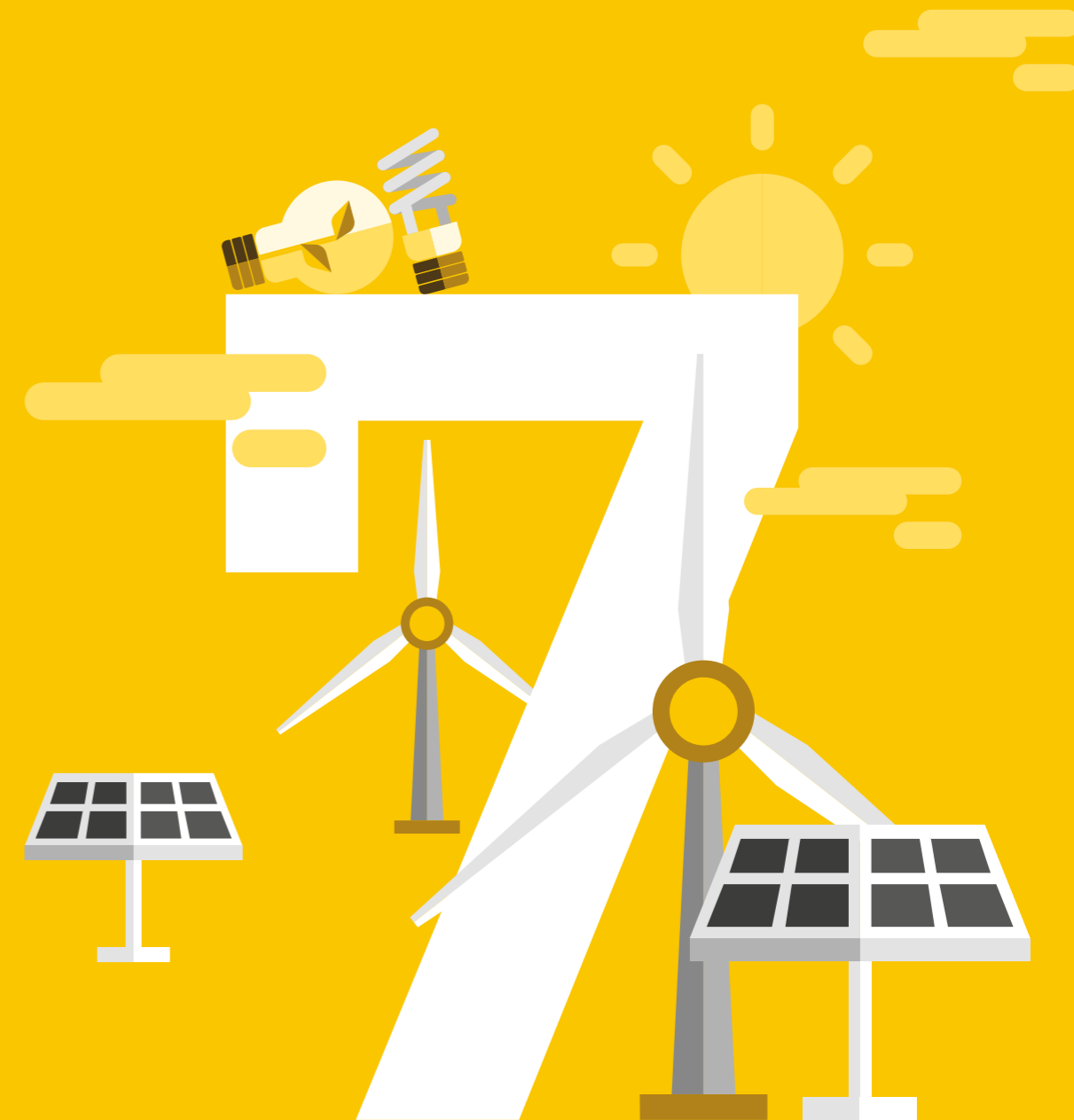
Unbilled Water Reduction and Management Program	
Related SDGs	SDG 11 (11.3), SDG 12 (12.5)
Target(s) identificada(s)	6.4
Release	2021-2035
Description	Although a good quality of service for unbound water has already been achieved, Águas e Energia do Porto continues to prioritize this programme. The strategy focuses on the detection of bursts and malfunctions in the water distribution network through the daily work of active loss control teams and rapid intervention in the repair of detected anomalies, as well as the rehabilitation of pipelines and the replacement of water meters.

100% Telemetry Port: Fluid Counting and Management	
Related SDGs	SDG 11 (11.3), SDG 12 (12.5)
Target(s) identificada(s)	6.4
Release	2016-2021
Description	This project is based on a strategy of strengthening smart water meters in order to reduce resource costs, control commercial and real losses and improve the holistic, integrated and efficient management of the water supply system. It also involves the installation of 26 meters throughout the Municipality that will remotely collect, integrate and communicate aggregate consumption to the company's data centre. Between 2016 and 2021, the number of customers with telemetric meters grew from 13.9% to 58.5%.

<u>H2Leaks</u>	
Related SDGs	SDG 12
Target(s) identificada(s)	6.4
Release	2021
Description	This platform was designed and developed by Águas e Energia do Porto to respond to the need for management of the urban water cycle, allowing to predict and locate all occurrences, such as network leaks or collapses, reducing the time between the issuance of alerts, the detection of disruptions and the time of intervention and repair, with the help of artificial intelligence.

<u>Programme to Control Undue Influence and Infiltration and Improve the Quality of Water Bodies</u>	
Related SDGs	SDG 15 (15.1)
Target(s) identificada(s)	6.4, 6.5, 6.6
Release	2021-2035
Description	Currently under review, much of the investment will be allocated to the rehabilitation of wastewater and rainwater sewage. Measures to strengthen the detection and instrumentation of wastewater and rainwater drainage networks, as well as technological tools to support decision-making, are also included. This programme will also have a notable impact on the de-pollution of the water lines in the city of Porto and on improving the quality of bathing waters.

<u>Water Pavilion</u>	
Related SDGs	SDG 4 (4.7), SDG 13 (13.3)
Target(s) identificada(s)	6.b
Release	1998
Description	The Water Pavilion has been managed by the municipal company Águas e Energia do Porto since 2011. Its objective is to raise citizens' awareness of the growing environmental problems on a global scale (pollution and risks to humanity) through visits and activities related to the water cycle. The "Planeta Água" is one of the activities, being a travelling exhibition built with the objective of raising awareness about climate change and the behaviour of the population.



Affordable and
clean energy



Affordable and clean energy

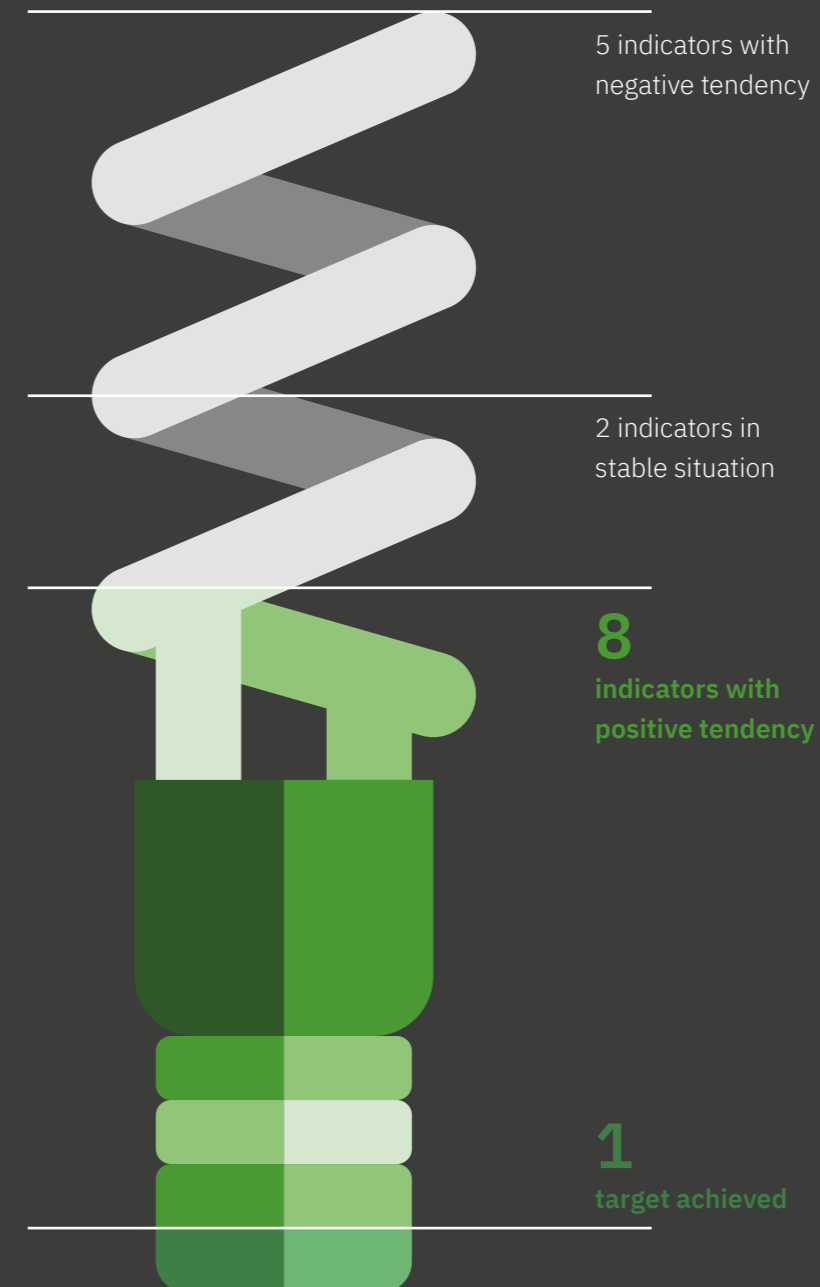
Ensure universal access to reliable, renewable, modern and affordable energy sources. Increasing the share of renewable energy in the global energy matrix. Improve energy efficiency. Promote access to electricity in remote areas.

Access to clean energy at a fair price is fundamental in an energy transition environment that is vital for the decarbonization of cities. Although, in Porto, energy consumption is still growing, both in the residential and transport sectors, the share of renewable energy in the energy matrix has been growing about 3% per year. The Porto Solar, Asprela + Sustentável and Porto Energy HUB projects stand out for the decentralization of production of renewables and increasing energy efficiency. Porto aims to achieve carbon neutrality by 2030. The Porto Climate Pact, promoted by the Municipality, intends to involve all actors of the city, whether public or private, in this process.

Total


16 indicators


Progress in renewable and affordable energy stands out, with one indicator reaching the established target, along with 8 indicators showing positive results (9/16).





Targets to be achieved


Definition of the targets

- ⊖ Targets indicated as not applicable at a local level.
 - ⊗ Targets indicated as applicable at a local level, but no data available.
 - ⊙ Targets indicated as applicable at a local level, with available data.
-
- 7.1** 

By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services.
 - 7.2** 

By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix.
 - 7.3** 

By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency.
 - 7.a** 

By 2030, enhance international cooperation to facilitate access to clean energy research and technology, including renewable energy, energy efficiency and advanced and cleaner fossil-fuel technology, and promote investment in energy infrastructure and clean energy technology.
 - 7.b** 

By 2030, expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services for all in developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States, and land-locked developing countries, in accordance with their respective programmes of support.

Indicators under review

Target(s)	Indicator	Indicator Description	
7.1	Population with access to electricity	Estimated proportion of the population with access to electricity. The data presented (being national) are applicable to the municipality of Porto.	
7.2	Renewables in Gross Final Energy Consumption	Proportion of energy consumed in the Municipality that comes from renewable energy sources.	
	Production by renewable energy sources in total electrical energy production	Real weight of renewable energy sources (hydro, wind, biomass, municipal solid waste, biogas, geothermal, photovoltaic) in total electricity production.	
7.3	**Electricity consumption	Electricity consumption per inhabitant, taking into account the resident population in the respective reference period.	
	Natural gas consumption	This indicator refers to the consumption of natural gas in the reference year, expressed in Nm ³ , per 1,000 inhabitants. The normal cubic meter (Nm ³) represents the unit of measurement that indicates the value that a solid, liquid or gaseous matter of constant mass occupies in a given space under standard conditions.	
	Energy enduse	In residential buildings	Proportion of energy consumed/used in each of the sectors: residential buildings, service buildings and transport.
		In service buildings	
		In transport	
	*Buildings constructed after 1980	Proportion of dwellings whose construction time is after 1980.	
	Proportion of building energy certificates with an A and A+ rating	Proportion of buildings with the classifications for the energy certification SCE A and A+, over the total of certified buildings in the reference year.	
	LED Public Lighting	Proportion of led street lighting fixtures in the city, under the total number of existing fixtures.	
	Greenhouse gas emissions per km ² (in street lighting and traffic lights)	Greenhouse gas emissions in street lighting and traffic lights per km ² .	
	Electricity consumption for street lighting and interior lighting of State buildings	Electricity consumption for street lighting and interior lighting of State buildings (MWh).	
Fuels consumed by municipal vehicles: diesel	Fuels consumed by the Municipality of Porto - diesel. Excludes municipal companies.		
Fuels consumed by municipal vehicles: gasoline	Fuels consumed by the Municipality of Porto - gasoline. Excludes municipal companies.		
***Municipal fleet of electric and plug-in hybrid vehicles	Proportion of light vehicles in the municipal fleet that are electric or hybrid.		

*when the indicator was recommended only in the first edition of the Handbook
 **when the indicator was recommended in the first and second editions of the Handbook (reaffirming its relevance)
 ***when the indicator was recommended only in the second edition of the Handbook

Results by target

7.1 Target: Ensure universal access to energy services

Population with access to electricity

Target achieved 

2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Unit: Percentage (%) | Sentinel indicator: Yes | Source: [World Bank](#)

The indicator referring to the population with access to electricity indicates the percentage for Portugal, since no data are available only for the municipality of Porto. However, it is possible to transpose the value presented to the context of the city of Porto, since at least since 2010, the entire population has been served by electricity throughout the country, according to data from the *World Bank*.

7.2 Target: Increase the share of renewable energy in the energy matrix

Renewables in Gross Final Energy Consumption

Positive growth 

2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
–	25	26	30	30	31	31	31	30	31	34	–

Unit: Percentage (%) | Sentinel indicator: Yes | Source: [Direção-Geral de energia e Geologia \(DGEG\)](#)

According to the DGEG, renewable energies represented 34% of gross final energy consumption in Portugal in 2020 and Porto, at least since 2011, presents values with a growth trend at an average annual pace of approximately 3%, and in 2020 it presented values equivalent to those reached at the national level (34%).



Porto has already exceeded the EU target of increasing the share of renewable energy in final energy consumption by up to 32% by 2030.

Production by renewable energy sources in total electrical energy production

Positive growth 

2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
–	45	38	57	61	48	62	44	55	52	60	62

Unit: Percentage (%) | Sentinel indicator: Yes | Source: [Direção-Geral de energia e Geologia \(DGEG\)](#)

Regarding energy production by renewable energy sources in total electrical energy production, the trend has been increasing since 2011. In 2021, 62% of the electricity consumed in the city of Porto came from renewable energy sources. It corresponded to an increase of 17% compared to 2011.

7.3 Target: Double the global rate of energy efficiency improvement

**Electricity consumption

Negative growth 

2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
–	5.631	5.555	5.478	5.481	5.550	5.718	5.577	5.826	5.681	5.252	–

Unit: KWh per capita | Sentinel indicator: Yes | Source: [INE](#)

Natural gas consumption

Negative growth 

2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
–	179,3	226,9	309,2	318,0	330,6	299,2	327,9	307,0	281,5	248,3	–

Unit: Milhares de Nm³ por 1.000 habitantes | Sentinel indicator: Yes | Source: [INE](#)

Electricity consumption per inhabitant has been rising slightly in the period between 2011 and 2019 (6 kwh per capita, per year, on average). The year 2020 was considered an outlier due to the reduction in economic activity resulting from the confinements of the pandemic.

As for the consumption of natural gas per 1,000 inhabitants, a growth in its use is confirmed (7.7 Nm³ on average per year). This increase is linked to a greater availability of this energy vector in the 2010-2020 period, due to the growth of the network and a greater promotion of its use.

Energy end-use in residential buildings

Negative growth 

2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
–	–	–	–	–	17	18	18	19	20	25	21

Unit: Percentage (%) | Sentinel indicator: Yes | Source: [Municipality of Porto \(AdEPorto\)](#)

Energy end-use in-service buildings

Stagnation 

2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
–	–	–	–	–	27	31	32	31	28	25	27

Unit: Percentage (%) | Sentinel indicator: Yes | Source: [Municipality of Porto \(AdEPorto\)](#)

Energy end-use in transport

Negative growth 

2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
–	–	–	–	–	37	41	42	39	42	40	41

Unit: Percentage (%) | Sentinel indicator: Yes | Source: [Municipality of Porto \(AdEPorto\)](#)

The distribution of final energy consumption among the three main sectors (residential buildings, service buildings and transport) shows that, between 2015 and 2021, there was an increase in consumption in the transport and residential consumption sectors. For the same period, the services-maintained power consumption. On average, the increase in energy consumption was similar in both transport and residential buildings, which may be related to the increase in residential function and, at the same time, the prevalence of the transport sector.

*Buildings constructed after 1980

Positive growth 

2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
–	17	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	23

Unit: Percentage (%) | Sentinel indicator: Yes | Source: [INE](#)

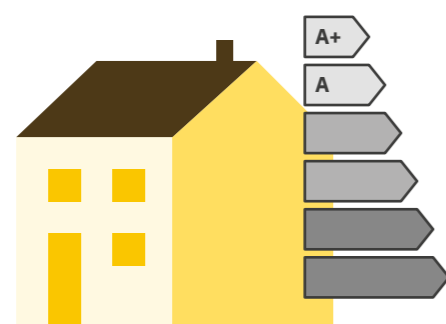
Given that buildings are responsible for a large part of energy consumption (and consequent GHG emissions), particularly the oldest ones, it should be noted that the number of buildings built after 1980 increased by 6% in 10 years, corresponding to 23% of the housing stock in 2021. As a reference, this proportion was 17% in 2011.

Proportion of building energy certificates with an A and A+ rating

Positive growth 

2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
–	–	–	–	3	5	5	12	13	16	15	21

Unit: Percentage (%) | Sentinel indicator: Yes | Source: [DGEG / ADENE](#)



21%

of building energy certificates issued had an A and A+ rating in 2021.

It is also important to note that between 2014 and 2021, there was a considerable increase in the proportion of buildings with energy certification classified as A and A+, the two highest levels of the SCE classification scale of ADENE (certifying entity). In 2021, this proportion already reached 21% of the certificates issued in Porto. As a reference, in the city of Lisbon this value grew from 3% to 16% between 2014 and 2021.

LED Public Lighting

Positive growth 

2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	10	13	–

Unit: Percentage (%) | Sentinel indicator: Yes | Source: Municipality of Porto (Relatórios de Sustentabilidade; Departamento Municipal de Transportes e Mobilidade)

Greenhouse gas emissions per km2 (in street lighting and traffic lights)

Positive decrease 

2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
–	–	–	–	–	45	34	42	33	–	–	–

Unit: tCO₂eq/km² | Sentinel indicator: Yes | Source: Municipality of Porto (AdEPorto)

Electricity consumption for street lighting and indoor lighting of State buildings

Positive decrease 

2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
–	225.580	148.005	154.009	155.654	157.877	60.020	90.611	106.980	110.772	131.016	–

Unit: MWh | Sentinel indicator: Yes | Source: INE

Porto is also working on the efficiency of public lighting, with the replacement of public lighting fixtures with led technology. Currently, about 13% of the luminaires already have led technology. Between 2015 and 2018, there was a reduction in GHG emissions per km² in street lighting and traffic lights in Porto.

Regarding the electricity consumption for street lighting and interior lighting of State buildings, there is an average decrease in consumption of 10,507 MWh per year. In 2021, the consumption in the Porto of electricity for street lighting and interior lighting of State buildings represented 5% of the total national consumption for this purpose.

Fuels consumed by municipal vehicles: diesel

Negative growth 

2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11.282	29.247	44.483	94.459	–

Unit: Absolute number (litros) | Sentinel indicator: Yes | Source: Municipality of Porto (Divisão Municipal de Conservação, Infraestruturas e Gestão de Frota)

Fuels consumed by municipal vehicles: gasoline

Positive decrease 

2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	742.484	384.768	154.712	162.867	–

Unit: Absolute number (litros) | Sentinel indicator: Yes | Source: Municipality of Porto (Divisão Municipal de Conservação, Infraestruturas e Gestão de Frota)

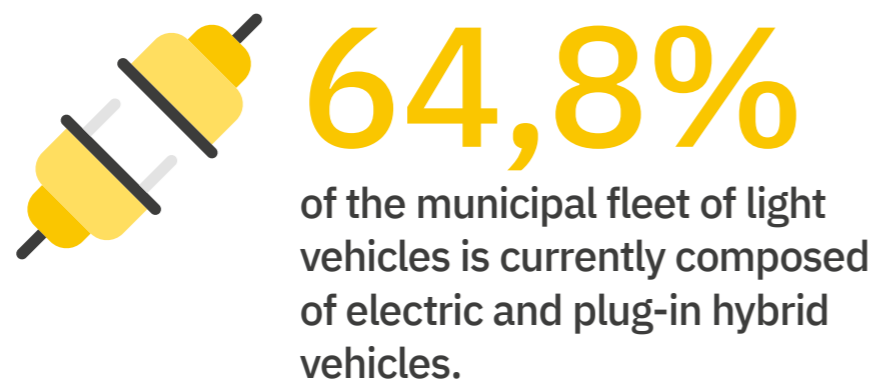
With regard to the City Council’s vehicle fleet, there was a significant increase in diesel consumption between 2017 and 2020. However, there was, in the same period, a 34% decrease in gasoline consumption.

*****Municipal fleet of electric and plug-in hybrid vehicles**

Stagnation 

2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	64,5	64,8	-

Unit: Percentage (%) | Sentinel indicator: Yes | Source: Municipality of Porto (Divisão Municipal de Conservação, Infraestruturas e Gestão de Frota)



The municipal fleet of electric and plug-in hybrid vehicles is increasing. Currently, 64.8% of the municipal light vehicle fleet is composed of electric and plug-in hybrid vehicles. Between 2018 and 2020, about 3,243,659 km were travelled in these vehicles by the Municipality of Porto.

The indicator “Total greenhouse gas emissions” is presented in SDG 13 - Climate action (Target 13.2), as it is considered a basic indicator of the Joint Research Centre Handbook) for this Target.

Indicators proposed for future analysis

- Primary energy consumption by sector (industry, transport, families, services, agriculture and the energy sector);
- Household final energy consumption per capita; • Renewable Energy Installed Capacity (MW);
- Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and GDP;
- Energy consumption Index (taken from the Handbook);
- ***Proportion of the population that cannot properly heat their home;
- Adaptive capacity in residential thermal comfort (adapted from the EMAAC project);
- ***Houses with the lowest energy performances;
- Savings in greenhouse gas (CO2) emissions through the use of electricity-powered vehicles by the Municipality;
- Rapid charging stations for electric vehicles.

***when the indicator was recommended only in the second edition of the Handbook

Main municipal strategies and plans with an impact on this SDG

Master Plan for Public Lighting	
Related SDGs	SDG 11
Release	2019
Last updated	–
Term	Not applicable
Description	This plan was implemented by AdEPorto, in partnership with Águas e Energia do Porto. It presents a street lighting management strategy that aims to promote an integrated and coherent management of the respective infrastructures and ensure the quality of the service provided by the municipality, while seeking to sustainably reduce the energy bill, using effective, efficient approaches and with concerns for the environmental impacts of known and prospective artificial light and in accordance with consumption needs.

Sustainable Energy Action Plan (SEAP) 2030	
Related SDGs	SDG 11, SDG 12
Release	2010
Last updated	2021
Term	2030
Description	This plan updates the commitments made under the Covenant of Mayors, reflected in PAES 2020 and previously provided for in the framework of AdEPorto's activities for the Municipality started in 2007 with the elaboration of the energy diagnosis and the inventory of CO2 emissions in the Energy Matrix (2004), which have since been updated. The current plan starts from a detailed characterization of the base year, as a diagnosis for the action, and from a scenario of the evolution of the energy system, pointing out measures and emission reduction in the various sectors of activity leading to the 60% reduction target by 2030, assumed by the Municipality of Porto, and tools for the implementation of this Plan.

Sustainable Energy and Climate Action Plan (SECAP) 2030	
Related SDGs	SDG 11, SDG 12, SDG 13
Release	2021
Last updated	–
Term	2030
Description	Strategy for carbon neutrality for adaptation to climate change submitted to the Covenant of Mayors for Climate and Energy. It is noted that at the end of 2021 the Municipality made a commitment to achieve carbon neutrality by 2030 so the Climate Action Plan until 2030 is under preparation (respecting the requirements of the Climate Bases Law and the City Climate Contract required by the European Commission's Mission "Smart and carbon neutral cities").

Main municipal programmes, projects and initiatives with an impact on this SDG

Porto Solar	
Related SDGs	SDG 11 (11.b), SDG 13 (13.1)
Target(s) identificada(s)	7.2
Release	2021
Description	The project encompasses the definition of an integrated municipal energy strategy, including the management of electricity supply contracts for own and public consumption, including support in the management of the concession agreement for the distribution of low voltage electricity, the implementation of energy efficiency projects in municipal facilities and the negotiation of surpluses generated by energy production.

Porto.Luz + Eficiente	
Related SDGs	SDG 11 (11.b), SDG 13 (13.1)
Target(s) identificada(s)	7.3
Release	2015
Description	Energy efficiency programme in public lighting of the municipality that translates into the continuous reduction of both electricity consumption and carbon dioxide (CO2) emissions. After 6 years of implementation, with the beginning of the replacement of 2,483 luminaires with led technology in several streets of the city, there is a reduction in electricity consumption by 3,003,389 kWh. Cumulatively, primary energy consumption was reduced by 645.7 toe and CO2 emissions by 1,411.6 tons.

Energy Efficiency in Social Housing	
Related SDGs	SDG 1 (1.4), SDG 11 (11.1, 11.b), SDG 13 (13.1)
Target(s) identificada(s)	7.3
Release	2019
Description	Energy efficiency project in social housing that consists of promoting an adequate use of energy in social housing that is under the management of the Municipality and at the same time contributing to greater bioclimatic comfort in housing. The intervention included the thermal insulation of the exterior walls, thermal insulation of the roofs, installation of more suitable glazing and, in some cases, the installation of solar thermal collectors.

Asprela+Sustentável	
Related SDGs	SDG 11 (11.3)
Target(s) identificada(s)	7.3
Release	2020
Description	This is a project financed by EEA Grants between 2021-2023 and coordinated by the renewable energy cooperative Coopérnico and AdEPorto. It aims to create a living decarbonization laboratory at Asprela, applying principles of circular economy, energy efficiency and optimized waste management. Among the various initiatives to be developed in Porto, the creation of the first Renewable Energy Community of Porto is included and results from the exploitation that the Municipality of Porto and AdEPorto have been doing to create energy communities using their public buildings and creating conditions to make access to renewable energies simpler and available to the entire population.

Porto Energy Elevator (PEER)	
Related SDGs	SDG 1 (1.4/ 1.5)
Target(s) identificada(s)	7.3
Release	2021
Description	This is a European project coordinated by AdEPorto with the objective of combating energy poverty by promoting energy efficiency in buildings - responsible for 30% of CO2 emissions in AMP-ND - and individual and collective self-consumption of energy from clean sources. The project also aims to test, for the first time, innovative financing schemes and business models in the Housing sector.

Porto Energy Hub	
Related SDGs	SDG 1 (1.4), SDG 11 (11.1, 11.b), SDG 13 (13.1)
Target(s) identificada(s)	7.3
Release	2022
Description	The Porto Energy Hub was born from the PEER project and aims to support families in accessing the information they need to reduce energy expenses and increase energy efficiency in their homes. The support provided, at a physical counter or at a virtual counter, includes advice on energy efficiency and renewable energy solutions, applicable legislation, identification of opportunities and support for applications for funding.

Memorandum of Understanding for energy transition	
Related SDGs	SDG 11 (11.3)
Target(s) identificada(s)	7.3
Release	2020
Description	This memorandum signed between the Municipality of Porto, EDP Distribuição and AdEPorto contemplates the development of technology solutions in the city within the scope of decentralized production, optimization of charging for electric mobility and public lighting, with the common objective of accelerating, effectively and efficiently, the energy transition.

Andante Porto	
Related SDGs	SDG 11, SDG 12
Target(s) identificada(s)	7.2, 7.3
Release	2019
Description	Subscription Exclusive Andante Municipality of Porto is the card that allows the use of public transport, within a limit of 3 contiguous zones (it is mandatory that at least one zone is in Porto, municipality of residence, that is, one of the zones must be PRT1, PRT2 or PRT3), with a monthly cost of €30. Its use is free and offered by the Municipality to young people with tax domicile in Porto and to students who prove to study and live in the City, aged between 13 and 18 years. This initiative constitutes a measure of incentive by the Municipality to the use of public transport, with a special focus on the youngest layers of the population, as well as on climate change mitigation and the achievement of carbon neutrality by 2030.



Decent work and economic growth



Decent work and economic growth

Promote sustainable and inclusive economic growth. Reduce unemployment and underemployment. Ensure decent work for all. Promote full and productive employment. Promote entrepreneurship and innovation. Eradicate forced and child labour.

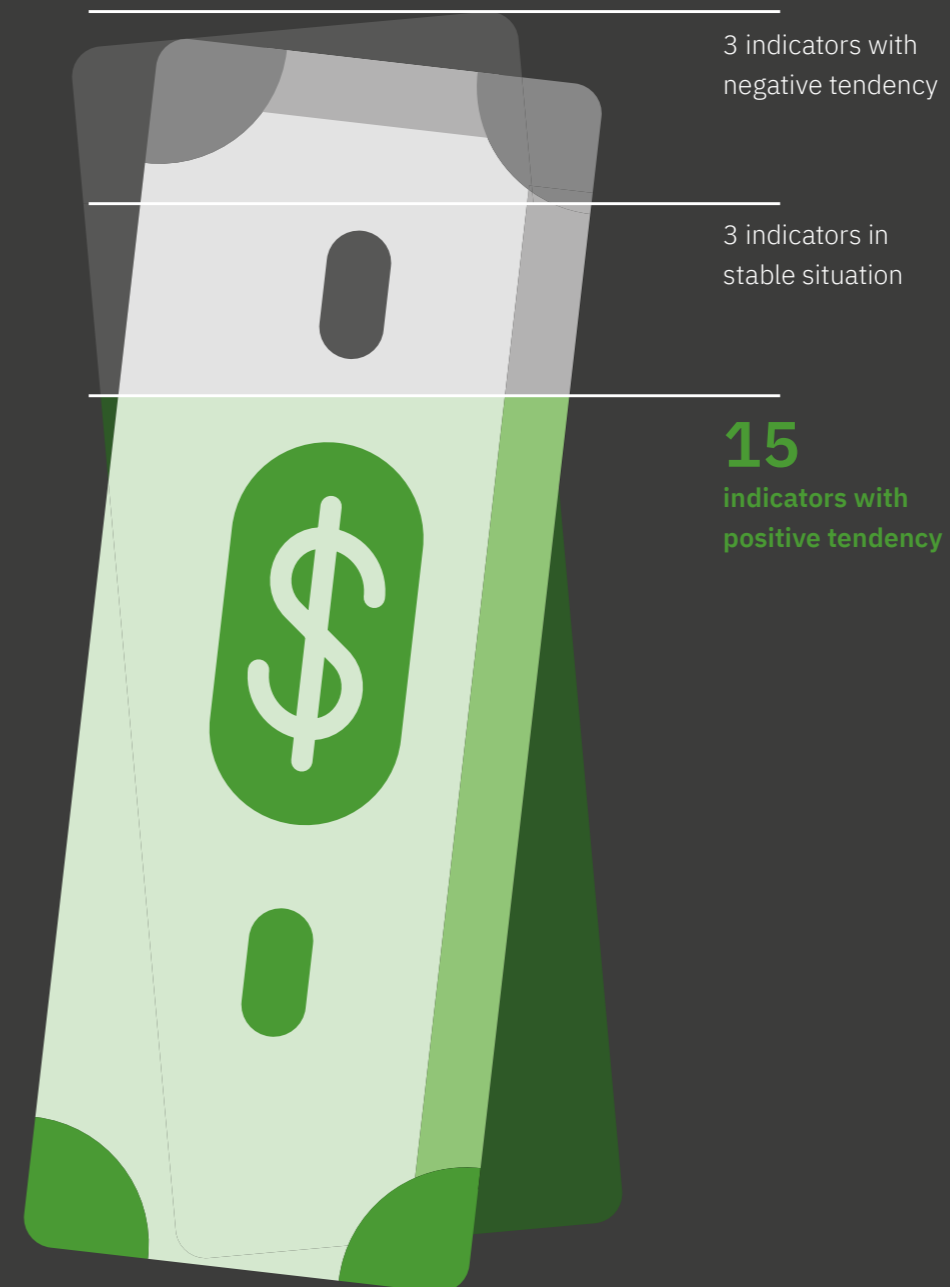
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The financial health of a territory and decent work endow the community with the resources to achieve a high quality of life. Through PULSAR: Porto Economic Development Strategy, the Municipality aligned the priority axes of economic action with those of the EU. Several municipal projects have made it possible to support traditional trade, SMEs and attract national and international investment to the city. Although productivity and GDP per capita have increased, purchasing power has not followed yet the same trend. However, the survival of companies has increased, the unemployment rate has decreased and a transition of the economy to technological activities linked to knowledge and innovation is visible, which result in a lower carbon footprint per unit of GVA.

Total

21 indicators

With more than 70% of the indicators positive (15/21), the evolution of decent work and economic growth is remarkable.



Targets to be achieved

Definition of the targets

- ⊖ Targets indicated as not applicable at a local level.
- ⊗ Targets indicated as applicable at a local level, but no data available.
- ✓ Targets indicated as applicable at a local level, with available data.



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.



Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value added and labour-intensive sectors.



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.



Improve progressively, through 2030, global resource efficiency in consumption and production and endeavour to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation, in accordance with the 10- Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production, with developed countries taking the lead.



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.



By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training.



Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms.



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



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



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

8.a 

Increase Aid for Trade support for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, including through the Enhanced Integrated Framework for Trade-Related Technical Assistance to Least Developed Countries.

8.b 

By 2020, develop and operationalize a global strategy for youth employment and implement the Global Jobs Pact of the International Labour Organization.

Indicators under review

Target(s)	Indicator	Indicator Description
8.1	**GDP per capita	Gross domestic product (GDP) per capita is the ratio of GDP to population. It is expressed in USD, at constant purchasing power parity (PPP) prices, with the reference year 2010.
	**Labour productivity	Labour productivity is the contribution of labour measured in gross value added (GVA) per person employed. Since the term “employee” does not distinguish between full-time and part-time employment, labour productivity is often calculated as GDP per hour worked.
	Purchasing power index per capita	Weight of the per capita purchasing power of the municipality in the total of the country for which the proportion of purchasing power assumes the value 100%.
8.2	Survival rate of companies born 2 years before	Ratio between the number of companies active in year n that having been born in year n-t, t years survived, and the number of companies born in year n-t.
8.3	Higher education graduates in S&T areas per 1,000 inhabitants	Graduates of higher education in areas of science and technology (S&T) per 1,000 inhabitants of the resident population between 20 and 29 years of age.
	Investments in startups	Total investment, in EUR, in startups, by public and private companies, in the reference year.
	Companies with information and communication activities	Proportion of companies with information and communication activities (ICT), by the total number of establishments.
	Population employed in the technology sector	Personnel at the service of establishments of information and communication activities (ICT).
8.4 9.4	CO ₂ emissions per unit of GVA of companies	Total CO ₂ emissions in the municipality by gross value added of all companies in the municipality.
8.5	**Estimated unemployment rate	Ratio between the number of unemployed people in relation to the active population in the reference year.
	Registered population in long-term unemployment	Unemployed registered in employment and vocational training centres for a period of 1 year or more, by the total population between 15 and 64 years of age, according to INE's annual estimates.
	Average monthly earnings	Average amount of illiquid cash and/or food, in EUR, of the employed population, that is, it is paid to the worker, on a regular basis for the time worked.
	Average monthly earnings in relation to the national average	Average monthly earnings of the resident population in relation to the national average monthly earnings.
	Difference between the national minimum wage and the average monthly base salary	Difference between the national minimum wage and the average monthly base salary of employees.
	Unpaid family workers	Proportion of individuals who carry out an independent activity in a market-oriented company, managed by a family member, but who are not associated with it or bound by an employment contract.

Target(s)	Indicator	Indicator Description
8.6	Young people (15-24 years) registered as unemployed	Proportion of the population between 15 and 64 years of age that is registered in employment and vocational training centres.
8.8	**Work accidents declared by personnel on duty	Proportion of people injured or killed in an accident at work by the total number of employees.
8.9	GVA of the tourism sector	Proportion of the gross value added (GVA) of CAE companies "Accommodation, catering and related" and "Travel agencies, tour operators, other booking services and related activities" in the total GVA of all companies in the Municipality.
	Average annual rate of change of GVA generated by tourism	Average annual variation of GVA generated by tourism.
	Establishments with "Green Key" certificate	Number of tourist, local accommodation and/or restaurant establishments in Porto that implement good environmental and social practices, value environmental management in their establishments and promote Environmental Education for Sustainability and received the "Green Key" certificate from the Foundation for Environmental Education (FEE), based in Denmark, which promotes Sustainable Tourism internationally. In Portugal, the initiative is coordinated by the Associação Bandeira Azul da Europa (ABAE).
8.9 12.b	Proportion of tourist enterprises with environmental certification	Proportion of tourist enterprises that have obtained an environmental certification in the total number of tourist enterprises registered in the National Tourism Registry.
8.10	Establishments of other monetary intermediation per 10,000 inhabitants	Total number of banks, savings banks and mutual agricultural credit boxes per 10,000 inhabitants.
	ATMs per 10,000 inhabitants	It reflects the number of ATMs in operation per 10,000 inhabitants.

**when the indicator was recommended in the first and second editions of the Handbook (reaffirming its relevance)

Results by target

8.1 Target: Sustain per capita economic growth in line with national circumstances

**GDP per capita

Positive growth 

2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
27.725	27.333	26.580	26.480	27.208	27.888	28.621	29.737	29.737	31.339	28.902	–

Unit: USD, preços constantes, PPP constantes, ano base: 2010 | Sentinel indicator: Yes | Source: [OECD](#)

The city of Porto recorded, between 2010 and 2020, a growth in GDP per capita (excluding the year 2020, as it is an atypical year due to the consequences that the confinements resulting from the pandemic had on economic activity). Despite this growth, GDP per capita in the city is still below the national average and the city of Lisbon, which was 33,340 USD and 42,363 USD, respectively, in 2019.

**Labour Productivity

Positive growth 

2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
62.084	61.967	62.120	63.248	63.163	63.156	63.494	63.868	64.272	65.309	–	–

Unit: USD, preços constantes, PPP constantes, ano base: 2010 | Sentinel indicator: Yes | Source: [OECD](#)

Analysing labour productivity in the city, it can be said that, between 2010 and 2019, there was an average annual increase of 0.6%, and its evolution was relatively constant. Despite the growth, it is noted that the value of productivity in Porto remains lower than the national (which was 69,177 USD in 2019) and, especially in relation to the capital (which was 83,181 USD for the same year).

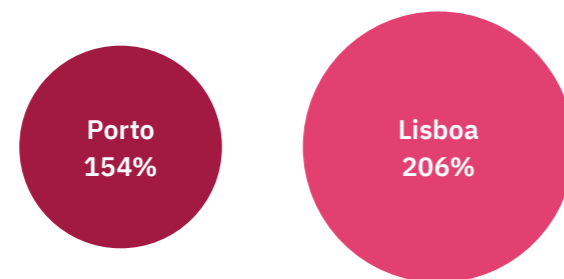
Purchasing power index per capita

Negative decrease 

2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
–	162	–	170	–	161	–	158	–	154	–	–

Unit: Percentage (%) | Sentinel indicator: Yes | Source: [INE](#)

According to the available data, the per capita purchasing power index showed a decreasing trend between 2011 and 2019. During this period, a constant average reduction of approximately 1% was observed every two years. The value of the index for Porto was 154% in 2019 (for the same year the index for Lisbon was 206%).



8.2 Target: Achieve higher levels of productivity of economies through diversification, technological modernization and innovation

Survival rate of companies born 2 years before

Positive growth 

2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
50	51	50	52	54	58	56	61	58	58	61	–

Unit: Percentage (%) | Sentinel indicator: Yes | Source: [INE](#)

An indicator that helps to understand the performance of the city is the survival rate of companies born two years before. This is an indicator that has been evolving favourably, between 2010 and 2020, at an average annual rate of 2%. This means that about 61% of companies born two years before were still active in 2020, compared to 50% in 2010.

8.3 Target: Promote decent employment, entrepreneurship, creativity, innovation and access to financial services

Higher education graduates in S&T areas per 1,000 inhabitants

Positive growth 

2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
142	162	181	203	226	241	247	224	233	230	234	–

Unit: Permillage (‰) | Sentinel indicator: Yes | Source: [INE](#)

The number of higher education graduates in Science and Technology (S&T) areas per 1,000 inhabitants has been growing significantly in the period under analysis, demonstrating an increasing preparation of graduates for the jobs of the future.

Investments in startups

Positive growth 

2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
0,04	0,1	2,7	2,7	2,6	2,1	10,8	2,4	12,3	43,4	24,7	–

Unit: Absolute number (em milhões de €) | Sentinel indicator: Yes | Source: [Dealrom.co/Porto Digital](#)

Between 2010 and 2020, Porto recorded an average annual increase of 20% in the number of startups per 1,000 inhabitants (as reported in SDG 9 - Industry, innovation and infrastructure (Target 9.1)). However, in the last 5 years of this period, the growth rate has slowed to an average of 10% per year. Funding has been instrumental in supporting entrepreneurship and the innovation ecosystem in the city. During this period, more than 103 million euros were raised in 145 rounds of financing.



Between 2010 and 2020, Porto recorded an average annual increase of 20% in the number of startups per 1,000 inhabitants.

Companies with information and communication activities

Positive growth 

2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
–	1,8	1,9	2	2	2,1	2,2	2,3	2,4	2,7	2,7	–

Unit: Percentage (%) | Sentinel indicator: Yes | Source: [INE](#)

The percentage of companies with information and communication activities compared to the total number of companies has been growing between 2011 and 2020, representing 2.7% of companies in 2020.

Population employed in the technology sector

Positive growth 

2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
5.345	5.986	5.415	5.507	6.394	7.247	7.329	8.408	9.296	11.898	12.743	–

Unit: Absolute number | Sentinel indicator: No | Source: [INE](#)

Regarding personnel at the service of establishments of information and communication activities (ICT), there is a considerable increase between 2010 and 2020, of approximately 10% per year, on average. Although with some oscillations, this growth has been constant, and compared to 2010, the number of people employed in the technology sector more than doubled (12,743 in 2020). It should, however, be noted that in 2020 the percentage of the population employed in the technological sector in Porto in relation to the national total was only 9.8%, while in Lisbon this figure represented 37.7%.



≈10%

of average increase per year, between 2010 and 2020, regarding personnel at the service of establishments of ICT activities.

8.4 Target: Improve efficiency in consumption and production and decouple economic growth from environmental degradation

CO₂ emissions per unit of GVA of companiesPositive decrease 

2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
–	–	–	–	–	0,2	–	0,2	–	0,1	–	–

Unit: Kg CO₂/€ | Sentinel indicator: Yes | Source: [Agência Portuguesa do Ambiente \(APA\)](#)

The CO₂ emission per unit of Gross Value Added (GVA) measures the carbon intensity of economic activity. In the case of Porto, this indicator decreased by 50% between 2015 and 2019. At the national level, the value of CO₂ emissions per unit of GVA of companies went from 0.7 to 0.5, significantly above the value for Porto.

As already mentioned in SDG 2 - Zero Hunger (Target 2.4), the proportion of producers and agricultural preparers registered as organic by the Directorate-General for Agriculture and Rural Development has shown an increasing tendency in Porto, totalling 12% in 2018. The tendency at the National level, being also growing, varies between 3% in 2014 to a maximum of 5% in 2018.

8.5 Target: Achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all

**Estimated unemployment rate

Positive decrease 

2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
–	11	14	16	15	15	14	11	12	10	10	9

Unit: Percentage (%) | Sentinel indicator: Yes | Source: [IEFP](#)

Registered population in long-term unemployment

Stagnation 

2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
–	5	6	7	9	9	9	8	6	4	4	5

Unit: Percentage (%) | Sentinel indicator: Yes | Source: [Pordata](#)

The unemployment rate in the city of Porto, in general, has undergone a favourable variation. However, since 2014 it has been above the national average. As a reference, in 2021 the unemployment rate at the national level was 6.6%, against 9.3% in the city of Porto.

As for the population registered as long-term unemployed, the values have suffered some fluctuations over the years, but, on average, they have remained.



On average, the percentage of the population registered as long-term unemployed has remained over the years.

Average monthly earnings

Positive growth 

2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
–	1.280	1.299	1.325	1.307	1.318	1.319	1.337	1.375	1.417	1.498	–

Unit: EUR | Sentinel indicator: Yes | Source: [INE](#)

Regarding the average gross monthly gain of the population residing in the city of Porto, we found that it has increased at an average annual pace of 1.8% between 2010 and 2020, reaching that same year 1,498 euros per month.

Average monthly earnings in relation to the national average

Positive growth 

2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
–	–	–	–	–	224	213	206	208	210	251	–

Unit: Percentage (%) | Sentinel indicator: Yes | Source: [INE](#)

Still, when we look at the average monthly gain compared to the national average, between 2015 and 2020, it appears that the salary of the city's population is about 18% higher than the national average. Despite everything, in Porto the average gross monthly gain was, in 2020, 205 euros lower than in Lisbon.

Difference between the national minimum wage and the base salary monthly average

Stagnation 

2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
-575	-576	-589	-604	-585	-580	-562	-544	-554	-576	–	–

Unit: EUR | Sentinel indicator: Yes | Source: [Pordata](#)

Regarding the gross difference between the monthly minimum wage and the average monthly base salary of the population of Porto, it appears that the values do not have great fluctuations, remaining throughout the entire period under analysis (2010- 2019) around 570 euros above the national minimum wage.

Unpaid family workers

Negative growth 

2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
–	0,3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,6

Unit: Percentage (%) | Sentinel indicator: Yes | Source: [INE](#)

It is also important to pay attention to the proportion of unpaid workers, that is, people who normally work in family businesses. In addition to being undeclared work, it is often precarious. Census data show that this segment of the population corresponded to 0.3% of Porto workers in 2011, and in 2021 they represented 1.6%.

8.6 Target: Reduced proportion of youth not in employment

Young people (15-24 years) registered as unemployed

Positive decrease 

2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
–	7	9	12	11	10	10	6	4	3	5	4

Unit: Percentage (%) | Sentinel indicator: Yes | Source: [Pordata](#)

The youth unemployment rate decreased by an average of 0.3 percentage points per year between 2011 and 2021. In 2021, the youth unemployment rate was 4% in Porto and 4.1% nationally.

8.8 Target: Protect labour rights and promote safe working environments for workers

**Work accidents declared by personnel on duty

Stagnation 

2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
–	–	–	–	–	6,7	5,7	6,0	7,1	7,0	–	–

Unit: Percentage (%) | Sentinel indicator: Yes | Source: Gabinete de Estratégia e Estudos (GEE)/Ministério da Educação (MEC)

The proportion of accidents at work, fatal and non-fatal, by the total number of employees remained, on average, stable between 2015 and 2019. In 2019, the percentage registered was 7% for Porto and 4.7% at national level.

8.9 Target: Promote sustainable tourism, which creates employment and promotes local culture and products

GVA of the tourism sector

Positive growth 

2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
–	8	7	7	7	8	10	11	12	12	5	–

Unit: Percentage (%) | Sentinel indicator: Yes | Source: [INE](#)

Average annual rate of change of GVA generated by tourism

Positive growth 

2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
–	–	–	-5	-3	2	14	19	20	19	-14	–

Unit: Percentage (%) | Sentinel indicator: Yes | Source: [INE](#)



Proportion of the gross value added (GVA) of CAE companies “Accommodation, catering and related” and “Travel agencies, tour operators, other booking services and related activities” in the total GVA of all companies in the Municipality.

The proportion of GVA in the tourism sector, by the total GVA between 2011 and 2019 (excluding the analysis of the year 2020 due to its atypical character) registered an average annual increase of 6% in the representation of the sector in relation to the GVA generated in the Municipality. When we look at the average annual variation of GVA generated by tourism between 2016 and 2019, there is a positive and very significant variation.

Establishments with “Green Key” certificate

Positive growth 

2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
–	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	2	6	4	3

Unit: Absolute number | Sentinel indicator: No | Source: [ABAE](#)

Proportion of tourist enterprises with environmental certification

Negative decrease 

2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3,2	1,8	2,3	2,8

Unit: Percentage (%) | Sentinel indicator: Yes | Source: [RNT](#)

The number of tourist establishments in the city recognized with the “Green Key” certificate managed in Portugal by the Associação Bandeira Azul da Europa (to recognize sustainable tourism) gradually increased from 2014, to 6 accommodations in 2019, pre-pandemic. The proportion of tourist enterprises with environmental certification compared to the total number of tourist enterprises represents an average of 2.5% in the analysed period.




≈ 2,5%

total number of tourist enterprises with environmental certification.

8.8 Target: Strengthen the capacity of financial institutions to encourage the expansion of access to banking services for all


Establishments of other monetary intermediation per 10,000 inhabitants

Informative decrease 

2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
–	–	12,1	11,9	11,8	11,3	10,7	9,8	10,4	9,6	8,7	7,8

Unit: Absolute number | Sentinel indicator: No | Source: [INE](#)

ATMs per 10,000 inhabitants

Informative decrease 

2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
–	–	24,2	23,8	23,2	22,8	22,5	21,3	20,9	20,7	21,1	20,2

Unit: Absolute number | Sentinel indicator: No | Source: [INE](#)

To assess the capacity of financial institutions to encourage and expand proximity access to their services, it is recommended to characterize the two indicators above in the table. However, we believe that with technological developments in this area (MB Way, Netbanking, etc.) the analysis of these indicators may be obsolete.

According to the above, and not surprisingly, the number of bank branches and financial services per 10,000 inhabitants, as well as ATMs per 10,000 inhabitants, have been decreasing over the years.

Indicators proposed for future analysis

- Rate of youth not in employment who are not in education or training, by sex;
- Annual rate of change of real GDP per person employed;
- Average hourly earnings of female and male employees, by profession, age and people with disabilities;
- Proportion and number of children from 5 to 17 years of age involved in child labour, by sex and age;
- Proportion of informal employment in total employment, by sector and by sex;
- Number of bank branches per 100,000 adults;
- Proportion of adults (15 or over) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile money service provider;
- Material footprint; Material footprint per capita; Percentage of material footprint;
- Domestic consumption of materials; Domestic consumption of materials per capita;
- Tourism as a percentage of GDP and rate of change;
- Number of tourist accommodations recognized by the “Confiança Porto” programme and recognition rate;
- ***Foreign workers employed in the city.

***when the indicator was recommended only in the second edition of the Handbook

Main municipal strategies and plans with an impact on this SDG

<u>PULSAR: Porto's Economic Development Strategy</u>	
Related SDGs	SDG 9, SDG 11, SDG 12, SDG 16, SDG 17
Release	2021
Last updated	2022
Term	2035
Description	This strategy identifies the urban matrix trends for the development of the city of Porto and the North Region of Portugal, performs a high-level diagnosis and strategic vision, identifies the priority axes and potential structuring projects with a medium to long term time horizon, as well as the adequacy of these projects to the financing instruments, considering the opportunities conveyed by the Recovery and Resilience Plan and framed in the Next Generation EU and the EU Green Accord.

Main municipal programmes, projects and initiatives with an impact on this SDG

<u>Porto Leading Investors</u>	
Related SDGs	SDG 9 (9.2)
Target(s) identificada(s)	8.2, 8.3
Release	2015
Description	Programme that recognizes the importance of Porto's most prominent companies and investors and seeks to attract qualified investments for the development of the city, of strategic interest of an innovative nature that reinforce the local economy; offer excellent service consistently throughout the investor's journey; act in advance to anticipate risks, resolve blockages and seize growth opportunities; and promote the retention and expansion of the city's main actors.

Porto Economic Award	
Related SDGs	SDG 9 (9.5)
Target(s) identificada(s)	8.3
Release	2020
Description	An initiative that aims to distinguish, annually, an academic dissertation, or other original research work, that focuses on a topic of relevance and interest to the city's economy, namely economic development strategies, investment attraction, talent attraction and retention, competitiveness, knowledge and innovation networks, entrepreneurship and economic diplomacy.

RankPorto	
Related SDGs	SDG 3, SDG 4, SDG 8, SDG 9, SDG 11, SDG 12, SDG 14, SDG 16
Target(s) identificada(s)	8
Release	2022
Description	It aims to start an annual series that intends to compile the recognitions, indexes and rankings in which the city of Porto is recognized and distinguished, nationally and internationally. This report also includes a benchmark of several cities that allows to frame the positioning of Porto in the country and in the world, in different areas of operation: Environment; Culture; Economy; City and Organizational Management; Mobility and Urbanism; Talent, Education and Training; Tourism and Quality of Life.

Merchant training and consulting	
Related SDGs	SDG 9 (9.3)
Target(s) identificada(s)	8.3, 8.9
Release	—
Description	Programa de formação anual para comerciantes da cidade e seus funcionários promovido pelo Município com o objetivo de incentivar, capacitar e potenciar o comércio da cidade. A participação no programa é gratuita, sendo definidos em conjunto com os próprios comerciantes, os temas e conteúdos a abordar, resultando da avaliação das suas necessidades.

TERA	
Related SDGs	SDG 4 (4.4), SDG 9 (9.3), SDG 10 (10.4)
Target(s) identificada(s)	8.3
Release	2017
Description	With the mission of attracting, knowing, developing and fixing talent, enhancing the career of those who live, study and work in Porto, this initiative will streamline a set of promoting initiatives with the objective of: a. Making the Porto labour market known, attracting talent; b. Developing the talent ecosystem in the city; c. Enhancing the careers of those who choose Porto as their city. Thus, Porto is a national and international reference as a city that promotes employment, reskilling and upskilling opportunities, with a view to creating and fostering a sustainable talent ecosystem.

Mercator	
Related SDGs	SDG 11 (11.6), SDG 12 (12.b)
Target(s) identificada(s)	8
Release	2013
Description	Programme that includes a set of measures to support local commerce with the objective of revitalizing the city's commerce, with actions such as reducing fees and licenses to use the space and promoting activities on the streets or platforms of the city, with the support of the Municipality of Porto. The most recent intervention of the programme is in the restoration and modernization project of the Mercado do Bolhão (Bolhão Market). This programme was created with the objective of reaffirming Porto as a consumer destination, through the promotion of traditional and local trade.

Shop In Porto	
Related SDGs	SDG 9 (9.5), SDG 11 (11.6)
Target(s) identificada(s)	8.3
Release	—
Description	Shop in Porto is a virtual platform to promote local commerce and where local stores are presented, as well as the products they have to offer. This platform is used to boost and increase the attractiveness of the sector and to support the local economy.

Porto de Tradição	
Related SDGs	SDG 11 (11.4), SDG 12 (12.b)
Target(s) identificada(s)	8.3
Release	–
Description	Recognizing the importance of safeguarding local and traditional commerce, the Municipality of Porto defines and implements policies aimed at the sustainable revitalization of economic activities that, due to their relevant role at the cultural level, in the appreciation of the historical heritage and traditional experiences of the city, deserve recognition by the Municipality of Porto.

Revitaliza Porto	
Related SDGs	SDG 9 (9.3)
Target(s) identificada(s)	8.9
Release	2020
Description	This programme aims to provide support to the economic agents of the city and is aimed at specialized support to micro, small and medium-sized enterprises in the Municipality of Porto as a response to the pandemic crisis.

Municipal fairs and markets	
Related SDGs	SDG 11 (11.4)
Target(s) identificada(s)	8.9
Release	–
Description	The City Council currently has 10 municipal fairs and markets under its management to promote a proximity economy. In addition, the Bolhão Market, the city's large fresco market, was rehabilitated and reopened to the city in 2022. The investment in the contract was about 25 million euros. There are in the Bolhão Market 81 stalls, 10 restaurants and 38 stores outside.

Training for Vendors, Merchants and Artisans	
Related SDGs	SDG 4 (4.4)
Target(s) identificada(s)	8.2, 8.3
Release	–
Description	An initiative aimed at professionals from municipal fairs and markets with the objective of valuing and training this professional category, which moves in an environment of great challenges and, above all, promoting the modernization of this activity, making it more competitive and sustainable.

Observatório do comércio	
Related SDGs	SDG 11, SDG 12
Target(s) identificada(s)	8.3, 8.5
Release	–
Description	It allows to frame municipal policies in the commerce sector, as well as to gather data and characterize the sector according to performance indicators of street, local and traditional commerce of the City of Porto, in order to make them available to the city. The first study carried out within its scope is here .

Confiança Porto	
Related SDGs	SDG 11, SDG 12
Target(s) identificada(s)	8.3, 8.4, 8.5, 8.9
Release	2021
Description	The Municipal Recognition Programme “Confiança Porto”- Tourist Accommodation seeks to distinguish the excellence of the provision of services in local accommodation and tourist developments in operation in the Municipality of Porto, which show, in its business model, a set of good practices and initiatives in terms of management (organizational, financial and employee retention), reception, cleaning service, equipment, infrastructure, safety, sustainability and economic circularity, as well as the use of local products, which represent examples of excellence and which promote the tourist and sustainable development of the city of Porto, particularly in the social, environmental and economic aspects. In 2022, the programme was extended to Pedestrian Tourist Tours, valuing the qualification of human resources and privileging the interaction of visitors with the culture, the environment and the local population, as well as the dissemination of narratives about the history of the city that respect its authenticity and uniqueness. And in 2023 extended to Motorized Tourist Circuits, destined to all duly licensed tour operators, to carry out activity in the Municipality of Porto, who promote and carry out sustainable tourist trips in motorized vehicles in the city.



Industry, innovation and infrastructure

SDG 9



Industry, innovation and infrastructure

Build resilient and sustainable infrastructure. Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization. Foster innovation and technological development. Promote universal access to ICT. Improve energy efficiency. Encourage the adoption of clean and sustainable technologies.

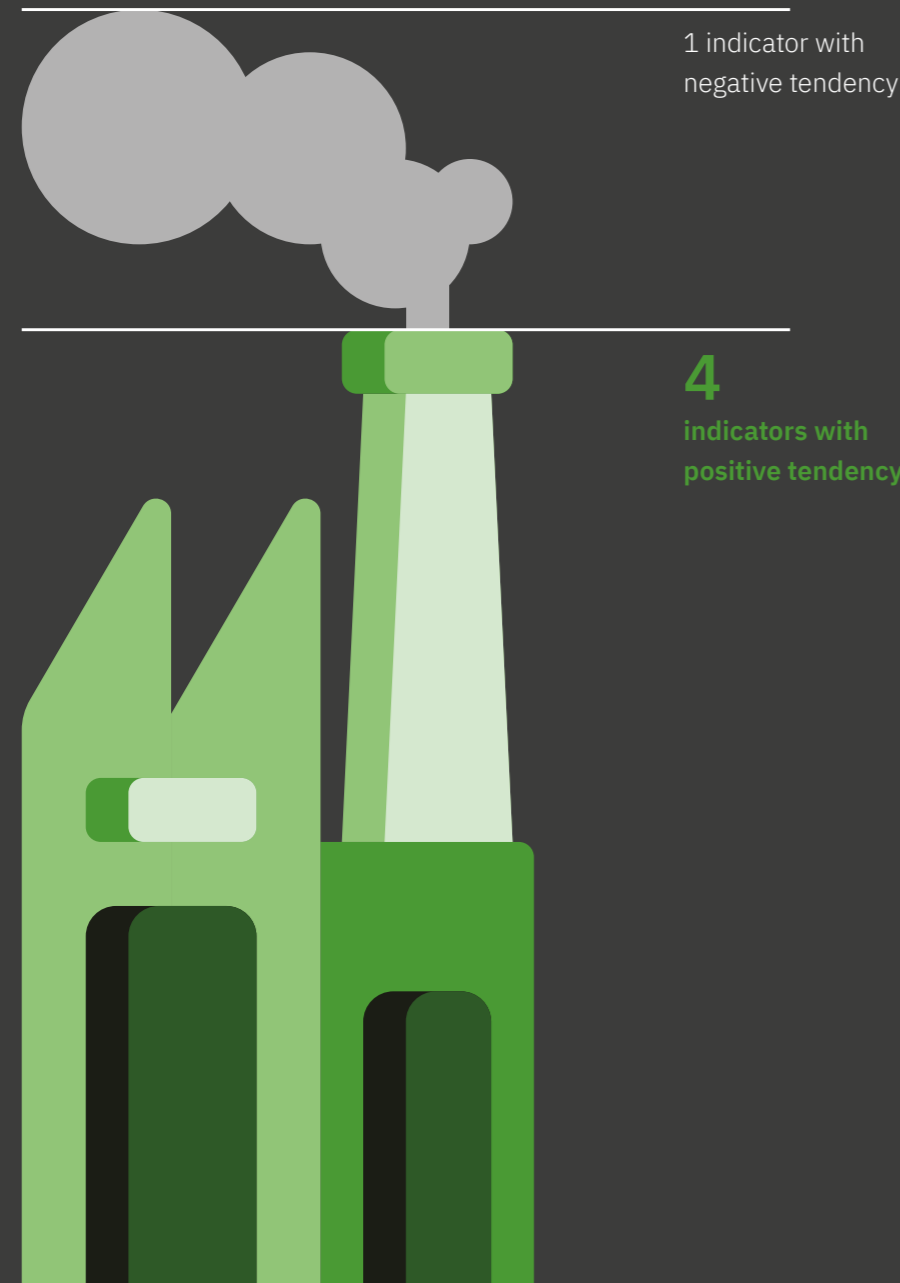
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The city's distinctive factors, innovation and infrastructure have been the target of strong investment and have borne valuable fruit in terms of economic growth and decent work. Between 2010 and 2020, the number of startups per 1,000 inhabitants increased and the number of Porto WiFi users exceeded 1.5 million in 2019. The increasingly relevant role of the creative and technological industries in the city's economy is evident. The Porto Digital Strategic Plan - which aims to transform the city of Porto into a digitally intelligent city - the ScaleUp Porto and the Porto Innovation Hub are examples of projects that connect the city to its citizens, promote entrepreneurship and innovation and attract investment.

Total

5 indicators

Progress in industry, innovation and infrastructure is highlighted, with 4 of the 5 evaluated indicators to register positive results.



Targets to be achieved

Definition of the targets

- ⊖ Targets indicated as not applicable at a local level.
- ⊗ Targets indicated as applicable at a local level, but no data available.
- ✓ Targets indicated as applicable at a local level, with available data.

9.1 ⊖

Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and transborder infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all.

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.

9.3 ✓

Increase the access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises, in particular in developing countries, to financial services, including affordable credit, and their integration into value chains and markets.

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.



Enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries, in particular developing countries, including, by 2030, encouraging innovation and substantially increasing the number of research and development workers per 1 million people and public and private research and development spending.



Facilitate sustainable and resilient infrastructure development in developing countries through enhanced financial, technological and technical support to African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States.



Support domestic technology development, research and innovation in developing countries, including by ensuring a conducive policy environment for, inter alia, industrial diversification and value addition to commodities.



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.

Indicators under review

Target(s)	Indicator	Indicator Description
9.1 8.3	**Startups per 1,000 inhabitants	Ratio between the number of startups created in the municipality per 1,000 inhabitants.
9.2	Gross value added of manufacturing by personnel on duty per capita	Amount of gross value added of manufacturing by personnel in service in companies of this category.
	*Personnel working in the manufacturing industry	Proportion of people employed in manufacturing companies, in the total number of people employed.
9.c	<i>Porto WiFi users</i>	Total number of citizens or tourists who connected and used the free network provided by the Municipality of Porto.
	Fixed Location Broadband Internet Access	Proportion of the number of broadband internet accesses from a fixed point, which can be at home or at work, relative to the resident population.

*when the indicator was recommended only in the first edition of the Handbook

**when the indicator was recommended in the first and second editions of the Handbook (reaffirming its relevance)



The situation regarding the promotion of sustainable economic development, inclusive industrialization and technological innovation are partially addressed, in their specificities, in SDG 8 - Decent work and economic growth. Thus, in this SDG we will make exclusive reference to indicators not included in the previous analysis.

Results by target

9.1 Target: Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure

The city of Porto has been working systematically to create quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure to support human well-being and economic development. By improving the mobility system (of which the Terminal Intermodal de Campanhã is an example) (SDG 11) and the area and quality of green spaces (SDG 11/15), as well as ensuring essential basic services with levels of excellence (water supply, for example SDG 6), the Municipality is creating an attractive ecosystem for companies and people. The administrative infrastructure of the Municipality has also been worked in an articulated way in order to improve the service to citizens and organizations. For example, the Portal do Município, the Linha Porto, the Porto Card and the Reporta Porto.

However, all the infrastructure described above (considered “soft”) must be complemented by infrastructures of transnational, national and regional scale (of a “hard” nature), so that the current target is met. Of note is the role of Francisco Sá Carneiro Airport, with a growing number of routes and several quality recognitions over the last few years.

**Startups per 1,000 inhabitants

Positive growth 

2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
0,2	0,3	0,4	0,5	0,7	0,8	1,0	1,1	1,2	1,3	1,3	–

Unit: Number per 1,000 inhabitants | Sentinel indicator: Yes | Source: Dealrom.co/Porto Digital



For more information see SDG 8 - Decent work and economic growth (Target 8.3).

Between 2010 and 2020, Porto recorded an average annual increase of 20% in the number of startups per 1,000 inhabitants. Funding has been instrumental in supporting entrepreneurship and the innovation ecosystem in the city. During this period, more than 103 million euros were raised in 145 rounds of financing.



20%

of annual increase, between 2010 and 2020, in the number of startups per 1,000 inhabitants.

9.2 Target: Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization

Gross value added of manufacturing by personnel on duty

Positive growth 

2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
–	26.865	26.764	29.880	28.252	29.188	29.717	30.654	26.962	26.882	28.972	–

Unit: EUR per capita | Sentinel indicator: Yes | Source: INE

*Personnel working in the manufacturing industry

Negative decrease 

2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
–	8,0	7,5	7,5	7,4	7,2	7,0	6,8	6,6	6,6	6,5	–

Unit: Percentage (%) | Sentinel indicator: Yes | Source: INE

The gross value added of manufacturing by personnel in service is an indicator that measures the productivity and competitiveness of this sector. At the local level, this indicator may reflect the economic and social dynamism of the regions and municipalities where industrial companies are located. In Porto, there is a gradual increase over the period under review (2011-2020), with an average annual rate of 1.1%. It is also important to note that the number of people working in the manufacturing industry has been gradually decreasing by about 2% per year between 2011 and

2020. It is believed that this evolution is related to an ongoing transition, where manufacturing industries play a less important role in the economy compared to the new creative and technological industries (whose growth has already been reported in SDG 8).

9.4 Target: Modernize infrastructures and rehabilitate industries to make them sustainable

As already reported in SDG 8 (Target 8.4), the carbon footprint of economic activity in Porto has been decreasing between 2015 and 2019 and more recently (2022) the Municipality of Porto created the Porto Climate Pact (SDG 13) with the objective of involving all agents of the city, and in particular companies, in the goal of achieving carbon neutrality by 2030.

9.5 Target: Strengthen research, technological capacities, innovation and increase the number of workers in the area of research and development

As already reported in SDG 8 (Target 8.3), the number of higher education graduates in Science and Technology (S&T) areas per 1,000 inhabitants has been growing significantly in the period under analysis, demonstrating an increasing preparation of graduates for the jobs of the future. In addition, the number of people employed in the technology sector almost doubled between 2010 and 2020.

The city of Porto concentrates a large number of Universities and Research Centres (distributed by two University Centres) and has been constituted as an attractive ecosystem for the technological and creative industries.

9.c Target: Increase access to information and communication technologies and strive to provide universal access to the internet

Porto WiFi users

Positive growth 

2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
–	–	–	–	–	514.076	656.471	678.222	943.958	1.842.710	918.288	–

Unit: Absolute number | Sentinel indicator: Yes | Source: Porto Digital

The Municipality of Porto has assigned to Porto Digital the responsibility for the maintenance and expansion of Porto’s telecommunications and IoT (Internet of Things) infrastructure (in particular, the city’s fibre optic and Wi-Fi networks, as well as sensors), and for the development of a urban platform that consolidates data from the areas of mobility, environment, energy and civil protection. Between 2006 and 2008, Porto Digital implemented a fibre optic network and a public access Wi-Fi network in the city of Porto, which have since been expanded and improved.



Between 2006 and 2008, Porto Digital implemented a fiber optic network and a Wi-Fi public access network in the city of Porto.

Fixed Location Broadband Internet Access

Positive growth 

2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
–	–	34	38	41	46	50	52	54	56	57	54

Unit: Percentage (%) | Sentinel indicator: Yes | Source: INE

Fixed-location broadband Internet access per 100 inhabitants increased from 2012 to 2021, with 54 accesses per 100 inhabitants last year.

From the data provided by Porto Digital, within the scope of the free wi-fi network existing in the city of Porto, there is an average annual increase in the number of users, between 2015 and 2019, of about 41%.

Main municipal strategies and plans with an impact on this SDG

Porto.Digital Strategic Plan 20-22	
Related SDGs	SDG 11
Release	2020
Last updated	–
Term	2020-2022
Description	This strategic plan aims to transform Porto into a digitally intelligent city, creating economic and social opportunities for all its citizens through the modernization of the city's digital and communication technological infrastructure, the adoption of effective digital technologies, the creation of information, knowledge and open, transparent and accessible management, the promotion of value-added services and the creation of new business models.

Indicators proposed for future analysis

- **Proportion of the population that walks, rides a bicycle and uses public transport to work;
- **Urban transport performance (JRC experimental indicator);
- Proportion of the added value of the medium and high technology industry in the total added value;
- Proportion of the gross value added of industrial microenterprises in total industry;
- Research Units in Porto within the scope of research and development (R&D) activities;
- Proportion of expenses/investment in research and development (R&D) activities;
- Proportion of active population in research (R&D) activities;
- Proportion of the population that used the Internet in the last 3 months;
- Number of passengers transported by buses and trains;
- Number of goods transported by rail and inland waterway;
- Air connectivity: number of flights, origin of flights, number of passengers;
- Cruise terminal: number of vessels, origin and number of passengers;
- *** Internet connection quality.

**when the indicator was recommended in the first and second editions of the Handbook (reaffirming its relevance)

***when the indicator was recommended only in the second edition of the Handbook

Main municipal programmes, projects and initiatives with an impact on this SDG

ScaleUp Porto	
Related SDGs	SDG 8 (8.3)
Target(s) identificada(s)	9.1
Release	2015
Description	An initiative launched in 2015 whose mission is to promote, support and empower the city's entrepreneurship ecosystem, through initiatives and programmes aimed at leveraging the impact on the development of the economic fabric of the city, in a logic of cooperation between the various actors.

<i>Porto Innovation Hub</i>	
Related SDGs	SDG 8 (8.3)
Target(s) identificada(s)	9.1, 9.5, 9.b
Release	2016
Description	It is a platform created specifically to reinforce the city's innovation and entrepreneurship ecosystem. Its main objective is to invest in participatory innovation, as support for new projects that are intended to contribute to the transformation of an increasingly innovative and participatory city. It is also intended to demonstrate the direct impact of innovation in improving the quality of life of citizens, in contributing to the creation of innovative projects in the area of entrepreneurship and in the potential of projecting the city to new levels of development.

<i>Porto Design Accelerator</i>	
Related SDGs	SDG 8 (8.3)
Target(s) identificada(s)	9.1, 9.b
Release	2017
Description	This project is a pioneer in Portugal, constituting an important investment in innovation, in a joint partnership between Porto Digital, the Polytechnic Institute of Porto through Porto Design Factory, and TICE.pt. It aims to encourage the construction of design-centric startups, stimulating innovative product development in industrial sectors.

<i>Start and Scale AMP</i>	
Related SDGs	SDG 8 (8.3)
Target(s) identificada(s)	9.3
Release	2016-2018
Description	This initiative is developed in partnership between the Porto Metropolitan Area (AMPorto) and the Porto Digital Association with the thematic objective of strengthening the competitiveness of small and medium-sized enterprises, from the promotion of entrepreneurship, as well as the creation of conditions that facilitate the creative and qualified entrepreneurship of the population of the Porto metropolitan area.

<i>Smart Capital (Smart Cities)</i>	
Related SDGs	SDG 8 (8.3), SDG 11(11.b)
Target(s) identificada(s)	9.4
Release	2017
Description	An annual event promoted by the Municipality and UPTEC to bring together business innovators, investment fund managers and independent investors to explore investment-related topics and meet startups.

<i>Porto Free-WiFi</i>	
Related SDGs	SDG 11 (11.7)
Target(s) identificada(s)	9.c
Release	2008
Description	The public Wi-Fi network "Porto Free Wi-Fi" was an idea that emerged in 2008. In 2014, buses circulating in the city had free internet access via Wi-Fi and in 2018 the public network expanded to other parts of the city. From 2018 to the end of 2019, more than 2.5 million devices were connected to this network, with a total of 1.2 million used, with about 52TB of downloads made. The fibre optic network is the most extensive in the country, with more than 4,000 kilometres in length.

<i>Porto.Card</i>	
Related SDGs	SDG 11 (11.3)
Target(s) identificada(s)	9.c
Release	2021
Description	The Porto. Card is a symbol of the identity of "Ser Porto" and allows a more effective interaction with all municipal services and equipment, guaranteeing access to different municipal spaces, establishing benefits for citizens and developing and promoting the spirit of citizenship. Among the various services/benefits of this card, the following stand out: a) "Andante Porto. Card 13-18": subscription offered by the City Council to young people between 13 and 18 years old, residing in Porto, or who study and live in the city; b) "Táxi Saúde +65": service that allows card users aged 65 or over to travel between their home and hospitals or health units in Porto by taxi at a price of 2 euros, up to a limit of 12 trips per year.

Portal do Município	
Related SDGs	SDG 11 (11.3)
Target(s) identificada(s)	9.c
Release	2021
Description	The Virtual Service Desk (BAV), launched in 2010, was replaced by the Portal do Município in 2021. It maintained the assumptions of the old counter in the provision of municipal services and information, seeking to respond to the demands of citizens, in terms of user experience, usability and accessibility, with a more intuitive and easy navigation, but also to the requirements of content managers, simplifying the process and reducing the maintenance effort. In this way, the new online platform seeks to respond, efficiently and incrementally, to the expectations of all stakeholders who relate to the Municipality of Porto.

Linha Porto.	
Related SDGs	SDG 11 (11.3)
Target(s) identificada(s)	9.c
Release	2020
Description	Linha Porto. 220 100 220 is a contact channel between citizens and the Municipality that includes in a single telephone number the means of contact with the different municipal services. Through this channel, citizens can obtain information, clarify doubts about administrative procedures and report incidents. This line includes, in addition to urbanism and other areas of municipal competence, the areas of competence of the municipal companies Águas e Energia do Porto E.M. and Porto Ambiente E.M., S.A.

ReportaPorto	
Related SDGs	SDG 11 (11.3)
Target(s) identificada(s)	9.c
Release	2020
Description	Through this platform, the City Council manages the occurrences reported by citizens through the Linha Porto. This platform allows the citizen to receive information about the evolution of the treatment of reported low emergencies and, at the same time, supports the Municipality in its management, facilitates communication and interoperability between the different municipal services and contributes to a holistic and real-time view of the city management, thus assisting decision-making and faster and less expensive municipal management.



Reduced
inequalities



Reduced inequalities

Reduce social, economic and political inequalities in all their forms within and between countries (economic status, gender, disability, ethnicity, origin, religion). Promote the social and economic inclusion of vulnerable groups. Ensure equal representation in decision-making processes.

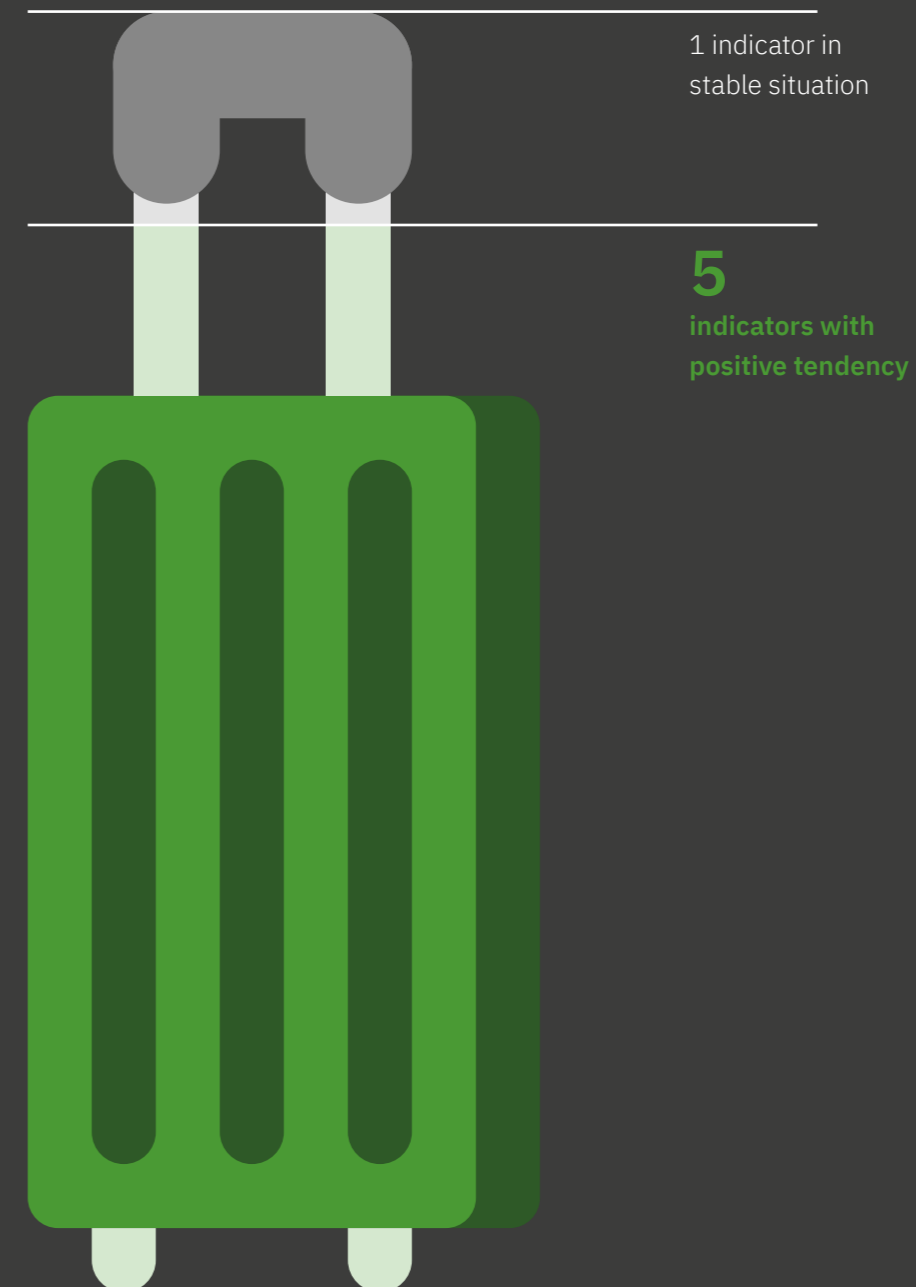
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An egalitarian society with greater public participation is a healthy society, with less crime and higher quality of life, leaving no one behind. The Social Development Plan 2019-2023 is the instrument for social development of the city of Porto. In addition to this structuring strategy, the importance of the Local Plan for the Integration of Gypsy People stands out, of the Municipal and Intercultural Mediators, of the Porto Sem Barreiras and Porto Saudável programme in reducing inequalities. With a positive tendency in the rate of migratory growth and the resident population of foreign nationality, Porto is a good city to live in.

Total

6 indicators

Committed to reducing social, economic and political inequalities, Porto presented positive results for almost all indicators analysed (5/6).



Targets to be achieved

Definition of the targets

⊖ Targets indicated as not applicable at a local level.

⊗ Targets indicated as applicable at a local level, but no data available.

✓ Targets indicated as applicable at a local level, with available data.



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.



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.



Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard.



Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality.



Improve the regulation and monitoring of global financial markets and institutions and strengthen the implementation of such regulations.



Ensure enhanced representation and voice for developing countries in decision-making in global international economic and financial institutions in order to deliver more effective, credible, accountable and legitimate institutions.



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



Implement the principle of special and differential treatment for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, in accordance with World Trade Organization agreements.



Encourage official development assistance and financial flows, including foreign direct investment, to States where the need is greatest, in particular least developed countries, African countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their national plans and programmes.



By 2030, reduce to less than 3 per cent the transaction costs of migrant remittances and eliminate remittance corridors with costs higher than 5 per cent.

Indicators under review

Target(s)	Indicator	Indicator Description
10.2	**Unemployed resident population with at least one difficulty	Proportion of resident population that is unemployed and presents at least one difficulty, such as in vision, speech, hearing, locomotion, understanding, etc.
	Accessible beaches for people with reduced mobility	Proportion of beaches accessible to people with reduced mobility, by the total number of beaches in the municipality.
10.2 10.3	Same-sex celebrated marriages	Total number of marriages celebrated between people of the same sex, by the civil registry, in the reference year.
10.4	**Gini index	Indicator of inequality in the distribution of income that allows synthesizing in a single value the asymmetry of this distribution, assuming values between 0 (when all individuals have equal income) and 100 % (when all yield is concentrated in a single individual).
10.7	Migratory growth rate	Migration balance observed during a certain period of time, usually a calendar year, referred to the average population of that period.
	*Resident population of foreign nationality	Absolute number of the population residing in the Municipality with foreign nationality.

*when the indicator was recommended only in the first edition of the Handbook

**when the indicator was recommended in the first and second editions of the Handbook (reaffirming its relevance)



The situation regarding social and economic inequalities, as well as the effort to mitigate it, has already been partially addressed in its specificities, in SDG 1 - No Poverty, SDG 4 - Quality education, SDG 5 - Gender equality and SDG 8 - Decent work and economic growth. Thus, in this SDG we will make exclusive reference to indicators not included in the previous analyses.

Results by target

10.2 Target: Promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all

**Unemployed resident population with at least one difficulty

Positive decrease ↓

2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5

Unit: Percentage (%) | Sentinel indicator: Yes | Source: [INE](#)

Same-sex celebrated marriages

Positive growth ↑

2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
–	25	18	27	47	84	46	32	38	31	33	46

Unit: Absolute number | Sentinel indicator: Yes | Source: [INE](#)

In 2011, according to the Census, about 6% of unemployed inhabitants had some difficulty in performing actions such as seeing, talking, walking, making themselves understood or memory problems. After 10 years, in 2021, there is a decrease of 1%, corresponding to 5% of the unemployed population.

It is also important to pay attention to other types of inequalities, such as social inequality and inequality related to the sexual orientations of the population. Although it was difficult to find indicators that monitor the tolerant behaviour of the population, analysing the number of same-sex marriages, which was introduced in Portugal in 2010, it is possible to conclude that there has been a considerable increase in same-sex marriages, in the order of 14% per year from 2011 to 2021, which is considered a favourable evolution. In 2021, these marriages in Porto represented 8.4% of same-sex marriages nationally.

Accessible beaches for people with reduced mobility

Stagnation

2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
-	-	-	-	-	-	25	50	50	50	50	50

Unit: Percentage (%) | Sentinel indicator: No | Source: [INE](#)

The existence of beaches accessible to people with reduced mobility in the city, which today accounts for 50% of beaches, is important to show concern in the creation of infrastructures that allow accessibility to any citizen, regardless of their limitations.

10.4 Target: Progressively achieve greater equality

**Gini index

Positive decrease

2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
-	-	-	-	-	48,3	47,9	47,7	47,7	47,3	47,4	47,6

Unit: Percentage (%) | Sentinel indicator: Yes | Source: [INE](#)

The Gini index is a robust indicator for measuring economic inequalities. From 2015 to 2021 it showed a slight decrease, and in 2021 it represented a percentage of about 47.6%. Considering that it assumes values between 0 (when all individuals have equal incomes) and 100 (when all incomes are concentrated in a single individual), we can say that Porto is in a medium position, but it is important to be aware of its evolution. The Gini index for Lisbon was 48.3% in 2021. For Portugal the value was 41.1% for the same year.

10.7 Target: Facilitate the migration of people in an orderly, safe, regular and responsible manner

Migratory growth rate

Positive growth

2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
-	0,13	0,09	0,12	0,15	0,39	0,45	0,63	0,82	1,14	-1,20	1,87

Unit: Percentage (%) | Sentinel indicator: Yes | Source: [INE](#)

The city of Porto, in the period under analysis, has received more people than those who leave the city, between 2011 and 2021. The year 2020 was not considered for the calculation of the tendency because it registered a significant decrease, probably due to the effect of the pandemic.



Between 2011 and 2021, the city of Porto has received more people than those who leave this territory.

*Resident population of foreign nationality

Positive growth

2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
8.413	7.759	7.633	7.603	8.095	7.896	8.516	10.326	11.993	14.558	17.177	18.950

Unit: Absolute number | Sentinel indicator: Yes | Source: [SEFSTAT](#)

Since 2010 there has been an increase in the number of people of other nationalities living in the Municipality, by about 10% of the average annual variation until 2021. In 2021, there were 18,950 people, in contrast to the 8,413 who resided in Porto in 2010.



Since 2010 there has been an increase in the number of people of other nationalities living in the Municipality.

Indicators proposed for future analysis

- Unemployed residents in municipal social housing with a diagnosed disability or incapacity;
- Household gross disposable income per capita;
- Poverty intensity rate;
- Proportion of income of the poorest 40% of the population;
- Growth rate of expenditure by households with fewer resources;
- Number of snacks and meals distributed to children, by economic support level A/D and B;
- Number of children with economic support level D (due to their NEE status);
- Proportion of the population that was a victim of racial discrimination or harassment in the last year;
- Proportion of the population that declared to have felt personally discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months;
- Total victims (alleged) according to the type of exploitation; • Proportion of refugee population living in the municipality;
- ***Foreign population from non-European countries, living in the city;
- **Asylum requests; • Reception of asylum seekers;
- Existence of municipal plans and structures for the integration of migrants and inspiring practices for the integration of migrants;
- Offer of accommodation in AL establishments (Local Accommodation);
- Number of participants in the municipal programme Missão Férias @ Porto;
- Number of participants in the municipal programme Porto Saudável and the programme Dias com Energia;
- Number of participants and rate of joining the municipal Desporto no Bairro programme;
- Accessibility and mobility for all, especially people with reduced mobility (outdoor public places, public services, commercial spaces, public transport, information and communication technologies and systems)

**when the indicator was recommended in the first and second editions of the Handbook (reaffirming its relevance)

***when the indicator was recommended only in the second edition of the Handbook

Main municipal strategies and plans with an impact on this SDG

Porto Social Network/Social Development Plan 2019-2023 /Action Plan 2023 /CLASP

Related SDGs	SDG 1, SDG 2, SDG 3, SDG 4, SDG 5, SDG 8, SDG 11
Release	2007
Last updated	2023
Term	Not applicable
Description	CLASP is the instrument for the social development policy of the city of Porto, created within the scope of the Social Network of Porto, implemented in the Municipality since 2007. It is also a collaborative forum of municipal scope, based on mechanisms to promote the culture of participation, for the implementation of the development and social cohesion policy of the city of Porto.

Local Plan for the Integration of Gypsy People in the City of Porto

Related SDGs	SDG 1, SDG 2, SDG 3, SDG 4, SDG 5, SDG 8, SDG 11
Release	2019
Last updated	–
Term	Not applicable
Description	This plan, in line with the Social Development Plan 2019/2021, presents a set of activities that have a multidimensional scope, focusing on education, culture, civic participation, health, housing and employability. Its elaboration allowed to deepen the diagnosis of the reality of this community in Porto. In addition to this plan, the Municipal and Intercultural Mediation Service in operation in the Gabinete de Múncipe coexists.

Main municipal programmes, projects and initiatives with an impact on this SDG

<u>(D) de Eficiência</u>	
Related SDGs	SDG 1 (1.4)
Target(s) identificada(s)	10.2, 10.3
Release	2019
Description	It is a project that aims to promote the professional integration of citizens with disabilities, valuing and promoting their skills in employability and stimulating the creation of more favourable conditions for their integration into the labour market. In its 1st edition, in 2019, 294 people with some type of disability participated and, in more than 14 sessions, they had the opportunity to address the labour market through interviews with various companies. The 2nd edition, in 2021, had 50 professionals with disabilities and/or incapacity registered, of which 20 were selected and integrated in the training programme “D of (Direitos) Rights and (Deveres) Duties” and with 52 registered companies, of which 20 matched the 20 selected candidates.

<u>Municipal and Intercultural Mediators of Porto</u>	
Related SDGs	SDG 1 (1.4)
Target(s) identificada(s)	10.2
Release	2019
Description	This project aims to promote the integration of the most vulnerable populations of the city of Porto, namely the gypsy and migrant communities, using intercultural mediation as a social methodology that allows to strengthen relations of healthy coexistence between these communities and the general population. The aggregating principle of the intervention is interculturality - the acceptance and integration of difference, seeking, through mediation, understandings between communities and services, communication unblocks, deconstruction of prejudices and stereotypes and the empowerment of communities.

<u>Porto sem Barreiras Program</u>	
Related SDGs	SDG 3 (3.4)
Target(s) identificada(s)	10.2
Release	–
Description	Aware of the importance of promoting healthy behaviours, creating moments of encounter and personal fulfilment and objective conditions that enhance equal opportunities for the population to access sports, this programme is promoted by Ágora - Cultura e Desporto, E.M., offering special conditions to institutions in the city directly linked to adapted sport.

<u>Missão Férias @Porto</u>	
Related SDGs	SDG 3 (3.4)
Target(s) identificada(s)	10.2
Release	–
Description	Municipal programme promoted by Ágora - Cultura e Desporto, E.M. in order to promote the participation of children and young people, with needs directed to the practice of adapted sport, in summer camps by guaranteeing access to the entire Municipal Network of Sports Infrastructures, directed to all social classes and with a percentage of vacancies exclusively for the Adapted Sports Association of Porto.

<u>Porto Saudável</u>	
Related SDGs	SDG 3 (3.4)
Target(s) identificada(s)	10.2
Release	–
Description	Municipal programme promoted by Ágora - Cultura e Desporto, E.M. to encourage the entire community to practice regular exercise, combining the cultural, historical and heritage component of Porto.

Dias com Energia	
Related SDGs	SDG 3 (3.4)
Target(s) identificada(s)	10.2
Release	–
Description	Municipal programme promoted by Ágora - Cultura e Desporto, E.M. to encourage the exercise of the body and mind through the practice of free pilates, yoga and tai chi classes.

Desporto no Bairro	
Related SDGs	SDG 3 (3.4)
Target(s) identificada(s)	10.2
Release	2022
Description	Municipal programme promoted by Ágora - Cultura e Desporto, E.M. that seeks to provide contact with urban modalities with greater growth in the municipality, promoting their practice safely, with quality and professional monitoring, aimed at young people who are part of the initial training team of the project and who are helping to train other young people.



Sustainable cities
and communities



Sustainable cities and communities

Make cities and communities more inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable. Improve access to basic services. Foster citizen participation. Promote public and sustainable transport. Reduce resource use and the environmental impact of urban areas.

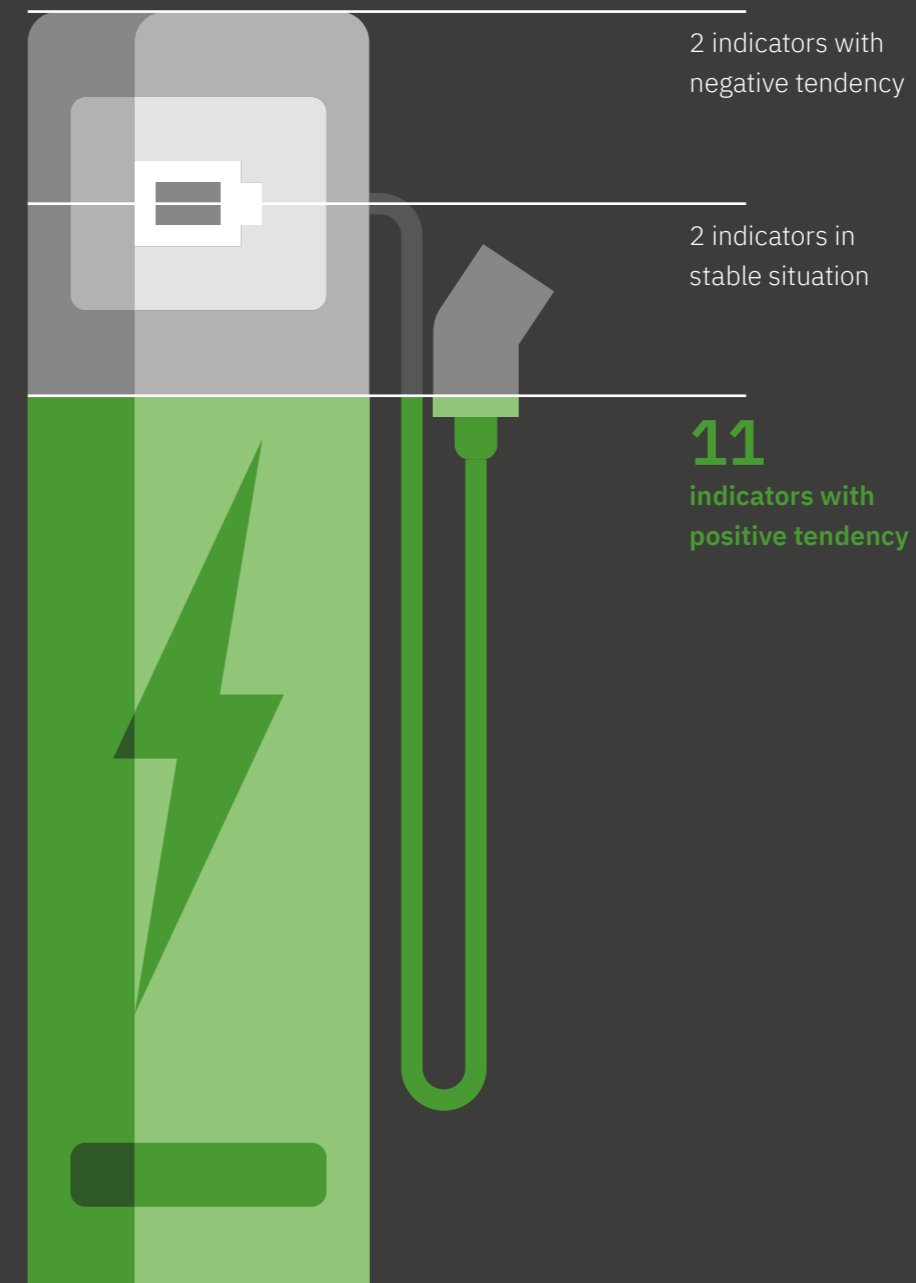
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A sustainable city results from several environmental, social, economic and cultural factors in an always dynamic balance. With an area of green spaces in rapid growth in the period under analysis, with the increase in tourist intensity and the extension of bicycle paths, as well as urban rehabilitation, Porto is a city in transformation. In an integrated analysis of various indicators of cultural dynamics, creative economy and environment, Porto is located in 13th place among 89 European cities with an equivalent size in terms of resident population (C3 Index - Cultural and Creative Cities Index).

Total

15 indicators

The advances of Porto in becoming a more sustainable city and community stand out, with 11 positive indicators in 15 evaluated (11/15).



Targets to be achieved

Definition of the targets

- ⊖ Targets indicated as not applicable at a local level.
- ⊗ Targets indicated as applicable at a local level, but no data available.
- ✓ Targets indicated as applicable at a local level, with available data.



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



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.



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



Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage.



By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations.



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.



By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities.



Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning.



By 2020, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015- 2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels.



Support least developed countries, including through financial and technical assistance, in building sustainable and resilient buildings utilizing local materials.

Indicators under review

Target(s)	Indicator	Indicator Description
11.1	*Weight of median income in the average salary	Percentage ratio between the median value of rents per square meter of new family accommodation rental contracts and the national average salary in the respective year of calculation.
	Urban Rehabilitation Areas (ARUs)	Number of existing ARUs in the Municipality of Porto. An ARU is a territorially delimited area that is characterized by buildings, infrastructures, equipment for collective use and urban and green spaces for collective use that are in a situation of insufficiency, degradation or obsolescence, which, due to their relevance, deserve an integrated intervention through an urban rehabilitation operation.
	Urban Rehabilitation Operations (ORUs)	Number of ORUs carried out in the ARUs of the Municipality of Porto. Currently, the following are accounted for: ORU Centro Histórico do Porto; ORU Corujeira; ORU Campanhã-Estação.
	Rehabilitated buildings in the ARU Centro Histórico	Number of building permits issued for the ARU Centro Histórico do Porto.
11.2	Transports used for commuting: automobile	Percentage of the population that uses each means of transport to carry out commuting movements, based on the "Mobility Survey - AMP 2017" survey, produced by INE.
	Transports used for commuting: public transport	
	Transports used for commuting: on foot	
	Extension of the city's public transport network	Extension, expressed in kilometres, of the public transport network. It includes the train, metro and bus network.
	Bike path extension	Extension of bicycle paths located in the Municipality, expressed in kilometres (Foz; Granja; Parque da Cidade; Prelada; Boavista; Boavista nascent; Polo Universitário; Avenida Gustavo Eiffel).
11.3	**Artificialized territories <i>per capita</i>	Area, expressed in square meters, of artificial territory in the Municipality by the resident population.
13.1		
15.3		
11.3	**Intensity of local tourism	Ratio between the nights spent in tourist accommodation establishments per year and the total permanent resident population in the Municipality.
	Offer of accommodation in tourist accommodation establishments	Maximum number of individuals that the establishments (hotel establishments, housing tourism, new local accommodation units) can accommodate at a given time or period, per 1,000 inhabitants, this being determined through the number of existing beds and considering the double bed as two beds.

Target(s)	Indicator	Indicator Description
11.4	*Cultural and Creative Cities Index (C3 Index)	The C3 Index is a composite indicator that measures a diversity of variables that describe the 'Cultural Vibrancy', the 'Creative Economy' and 'Enabling Environment' of a city, based on 29 quantitative indicators, as well as qualitative information. The scores of these three themes are then aggregated into a global index based on a set of weights designed together with experts in the field. For the methodology, read Montalto et al., 2019 - Annex 3.
	Requalified cultural spaces	Total number of cultural spaces requalified by the Municipality of Porto.
	Expenditure on protecting the municipality's biodiversity and landscape <i>per capita</i>	Investments in forest fire prevention and fighting; protection of species and habitats, protected areas and nature reserves and other related, in euros <i>per capita</i> .
11.5	Municipal Civil Protection Awareness Actions	Total number of public awareness actions carried out by the Municipal Service of Civil Protection.
	Municipal Civil Protection Drills	Total number of drills carried out with companies and schools by the Municipal Service of Civil Protection.
	Notices to the population issued by the Municipal Civil Protection	Number of warnings issued by the Municipal Service of Civil Protection in extreme situations, such as weather events.
	Emergency occurrences	Total natural or technological incidents that require the intervention of the Firefighter Regiment in the scope of the protection of people, goods and the environment, namely urban fires, road transport fires, road accidents (vehicles, water accidents), tree falls, collapses, landslides, floods, falls of structures, gas leaks in ducts, prevention in shows, pavement washing, door openings, ambulance exits, among other services.
	Average urban fire response time	Average response time, in minutes, to urban fires by the Firefighter Sappers Regime.
11.6	**Municipal waste collected per inhabitant	Total municipal waste (all streams) collected, in kilograms per inhabitant.
12.5		
11.7	*Public green spaces area	Total area, expressed in hectares, corresponding to parks and gardens of public access; landscaped and wooded squares; and landscaped public access coverages.
13.1		
15.1		

*when the indicator was recommended only in the first edition of the Handbook

**when the indicator was recommended in the first and second editions of the Handbook (reaffirming its relevance)

Results by target

11.1 Target: Ensure access for all to safe housing and basic services

As already mentioned in SDG 1 - No poverty (Target 1.4), the Municipality of Porto, through the Municipal DOMUS SOCIAL Company, manages 49 social housing centres (14,250 homes) that receive 12.5% of Porto's families. The public housing stock in the municipality of Porto in 2015 corresponded to 10.3% of the total of classic family accommodation, a value significantly higher than the national average (2%) and that of the city of Lisbon (8.2%).

In addition to social housing, the municipal programme "Porto Solidário" (Target 1.4) aims to support renting affordable housing for the population living in Porto, having supported a total of 3,879 families between 2014 and 2021 (in an increasing average number of 46 families per year supported in this period). At an equally increasing and positive pace is the Municipality's investment in lease support.

This municipal investment is even more important in view of the increasing price of housing in the city (purchase or rent). A study carried out by the Municipality of Porto in partnership with Predibisa (2021) found that the average reference value for the municipality of Porto for sale was €3,755/m² for the 2019-2021 period. The equivalent for leasing was 11.10€/m². According to INE, the median value per square meter of housing traded in Porto between the 1st quarter of 2016 and the 1st quarter of 2021 grew 105%.

*Weight of median income in the average salary

Positive decrease 

2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
–	–	–	–	–	43,7	43,6	43,0	–	–	–	–

Unit: Percentage (%) | Sentinel indicator: Yes | Source: [Valor mediano das rendas por m² \(INE\)/ Ganho médio mensal \(INE\)](#)

The weight of median income in the average salary of Porto residents decreased between 2015 and 2017, although the latest figure shows that housing still weighs almost half of the average salary.

Urban Rehabilitation Areas (ARUs)

2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	–

Unit: Absolute number | Sentinel indicator: No | Source: Municipality of Porto (Porto Vivo SRU EM, SA)

Urban Rehabilitation Operations (ORUs)

2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–

Unit: Absolute number | Sentinel indicator: No | Source: Municipality of Porto (Porto Vivo SRU EM, SA)

Rehabilitated buildings in the ARU Centro Histórico

Positive growth 

2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
22	36	32	59	89	124	94	115	100	82	–	–

Unit: Absolute number | Sentinel indicator: Yes | Source: Municipality of Porto (Porto Vivo SRU EM, SA)

An Aru is a territorially delimited area that is characterized by buildings, infrastructures, equipment for collective use and urban and green spaces for collective use that are in a situation of insufficiency, degradation or obsolescence, which, due to their relevance, deserve an integrated intervention. The delimitation of areas of urban rehabilitation, whose approval the municipality triggered, continues objectives of socioeconomic and territorial cohesion, taking advantage of the opportunities provided by these instruments. In this way, it is intended to boost in an integrated way the regeneration of the built, economic and social fabric of the most depressed areas of the city. The classification of an area as ARU also allows the owners of properties or fractions in these areas to carry out works of rehabilitation and improvement of energy efficiency with tax advantages (reduced VAT on costs and possible exemption from IMI).

Three Urban Rehabilitation Operations are currently underway in three of the Aru, with important municipal investments: ORU Centro Histórico do Porto, ORU Corujeira and ORU Campanhã-Estação.

The buildings of the historic centre are the oldest and those that are in need of greater interventions to improve habitability and comfort. The number of rehabilitated buildings in the ARU Centro Histórico has grown since 2010.

11.2 Target: Provide access to safe, accessible and sustainable transport systems

Transports used for commuting

Automotive

2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	48	-	-	-	-

Unit: Percentage (%) | Sentinel indicator: Yes | Source: [INE](#)

Public transport

2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	-	-	-	-

Unit: Percentage (%) | Sentinel indicator: Yes | Source: [INE](#)

On foot

2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31	-	-	-	-

Unit: Percentage (%) | Sentinel indicator: Yes | Source: [INE](#)

Individual transport in the mobility patterns of the population is still very high in the city, corresponding to 48% of the transport used for commuting in 2017. Pedestrian mode, in the same year, accounted for 31% of trips. The buses and the metro, taken together, they account for 18% of travel. Mobility patterns are still very much dependent on individual transport but, despite this, declared walking and public transport journeys totalled 49% in 2017.

Extension of the public transport network

2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	221	-

Unit: Quilómetros (km) | Sentinel indicator: Yes | Source: Municipality of Porto (Departamento Municipal de Mobilidade e Transportes)

The current public transport network in the city amounts to about 221 km, combining the different means: bus, metro and train. The metro network is expanding.

The actions of the Municipality of Porto in terms of mobility have focused, first of all, on consolidating the policy of encouraging the use of public transport as one of the fundamental pillars for the sustainable growth of the city. For example, since 2021, all children and young people up to the age of 18 or up to the 12th year of schooling have free access to public transport in the city. This is a municipal initiative that has as its only condition, in addition to age, its residence also being in the Municipality.



221 km

is the total extension of the network of public transport in the city, combining bus, metro and train.

Bike path extension


Positive growth 

2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
–	25	25	–	29	–	–	–	–	–	35	–

Unit: Quilómetros (km) | Sentinel indicator: Yes | Source: Municipality of Porto (Departamento Municipal de Mobilidade e Transportes)

The Municipality has also been committed to creating infrastructures that promote the use of smooth modes of transport, such as bicycle lanes. In 2020 it already had a total length of 35 km, passing through some areas of the city such as Foz, Granja, Parque da Cidade, Prelada, Boavista, Boavista nascente, Campus Universitário and Avenida Gustavo Eiffel.

11.3 Target: Increase inclusive and sustainable urbanization

**Artificialized territories *per capita*Informative growth 

2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
146	–	–	–	–	163	–	–	162	–	–	–

Unit: m² *per capita* | Sentinel indicator: Yes | Source: [INE](#)

Porto is a small city (only 42 km²), compact and with a high population density (5,596 inhabitants / km²). In addition, the population in the city during the day almost doubles by the entry of people who study, work and visit/do tourism in the city. For a city with the attractiveness of Porto, sustainable urbanization is a challenge. This concern was linked to the new Municipal Master Plan (which came into force in 2021).

The reality is that the city of Porto has shown a growth in the area of artificialized territory per capita. Between 2010 and 2018, the artificialization of the city grew 16 m² per capita. It should be noted that the calculation of this indicator includes the surface of territory destined to areas of urban, industrial, commercial, services, cultural and leisure

facilities and the road and rail networks. Also integrated in this artificialized space are all areas of gardens and urban parks, including other permeable surfaces. In this sense, considering a territorial reality as urbanized as Porto and interventions of expansion of green spaces planned for the coming years, it is expected that this value continues to increase.

**Intensity of local tourism

Positive growth 

2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
–	–	–	–	1.157	1.342	1.540	1.765	1.904	2.124	574	806

Unit: Number of nights per 100 inhabitants | Sentinel indicator: Yes | Source: [INE](#)

The intensity of tourism in Porto grew significantly between 2014 and 2019 (the reduction in the years 2020 and 2021 is attributed to the effect of the pandemic, which prevented travel, being considered atypical years). In 2019, this intensity was 2,124 nights spent in tourist accommodation establishments for every 100 residents in the city. For the same year, the intensity of tourism at the national level was 682 per 100 inhabitants.

Offer of accommodation in tourist accommodation establishments

Positive growth 

2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
–	–	–	–	66	70	75	85	93	108	76	89

Unit: Number per 100 inhabitants | Sentinel indicator: Yes | Source: [INE](#)

In addition, the accommodation capacity in tourist accommodation establishments has also grown over the period under review (2014-2019), reaching 108 per 1,000 residents in 2019. It should be noted that this indicator does not include all Local Accommodation establishments or Floating Stays (by boat/cruises), so it is expected that the tourist accommodation capacity in Porto will be greater, given the significant impact of this offer in the city.

11.4 Target: Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard cultural and natural heritage

*Cultural and Creative Cities Index (C3 Index)

Positive growth 

2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	28	–	30	–	–

Unit: Indice (1-100) | Sentinel indicator: Yes | Source: [Joint Research Centre](#)

The Cultural and Creative Cities Index (C3 Index) is an index that measures a diversity of variables that describe the ‘Cultural Vibrancy’, the ‘Creative Economy’ and ‘Enabling Environment’ of a city, based on 29 quantitative indicators, as well as qualitative information (the value of the index varies between 0 and 100). The value of the C3 index grew in Porto and in 2019 reached 30 points, which places the city in 50th place among the 190 European cities for which the index was calculated. Regarding the three domains evaluated in the C3 Index (1: Cultural Dynamics, 2: Creative Economy and 3: Enabling Environment), the city of Porto is above average the 190 cities evaluated for the first two domains. When we observe its performance compared to the 87 cities with dimension S-M, that is, with the same dimension as the city of Porto in relation to the resident population, it is possible to verify that Porto is in 13th place with the highest C3 score.

Requalified cultural spaces

Stagnation 

2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
–	–	–	1	–	1	–	2	2	2	0	1

Unit: Absolute number | Sentinel indicator: Yes | Source: Municipality of Porto (Departamento Municipal de Gestão Cultural)

In terms of cultural heritage management, the Municipality identified (in 2020) a total of 58 points of historical, cultural and heritage interest. Over the years, works have also been carried out to requalify cultural spaces of great relevance, and between 2017 and 2019, two requalification works were carried out annually.

Expenditure on protecting biodiversity and the landscape

Stagnation 

2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
31,3	28,2	26,7	28,5	27,9	27,1	34,4	30,7	32,7	33,2	31,3	3,9

Unit: EUR per capita | Sentinel indicator: Yes | Source: [INE](#)

Over the years, investment in protecting biodiversity and the landscape, which includes activities related to the protection of ecosystems, habitat and landscapes for their aesthetic value, as well as protected natural sites, has remained stable in the city, at around 30 euros per capita per year (2021 was considered an outlier). As a reference, the national average is 14 euros, in the North Region and Porto Metropolitan Area it is about 10 euros per capita per year.

11.5 Target: Reduce the number of people affected by disasters and the associated economic losses

Municipal Civil Protection Awareness Actions

Positive growth 

2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
–	–	–	–	–	37	91	96	449	516	202	433

Unit: Absolute number | Sentinel indicator: Yes | Source: Municipality of Porto (Serviço Municipal de Proteção Civil e Regimento de Sapadores Bombeiros)

The Municipality of Porto established in 2016 its Municipal Strategy for Adaptation to Climate Change, which allowed to understand the extreme weather events to which the city is and will be most exposed (namely heat waves, coastal overtopping, torrential precipitation and storms), as well as the vulnerability and actions necessary to mitigate them. Within the scope of the actions, several to be implemented by Civil Protection were identified.

Actions to raise awareness of existing natural, technological and mixed risks, as well as drills carried out by the Municipal Civil Protection Service and the Firefighter Sappers Regime have been growing for the period between 2015 and 2021. The notices to the population issued by the Municipal Civil Protection, in the same period, have been increasing, this can be seen as a positive point due to the greater proximity established, since it assures the population affected, or likely to be affected by an emergency, the description of the situation, the expected effects and preventive measures aimed at preventing or dealing with the event in question.

Civil Protection Drills

Positive growth 

2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
-	-	-	-	-	104	183	121	120	160	61	172

Unit: Absolute number | Sentinel indicator: Yes | Source: Municipality of Porto (Serviço Municipal de Proteção Civil e Regimento de Sapadores Bombeiros)

Notices to the population issued by the Municipal Civil Protection

Positive growth 

2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
-	-	-	-	-	6	6	4	13	22	15	12

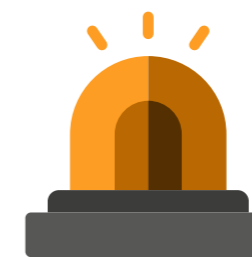
Unit: Absolute number | Sentinel indicator: Yes | Source: Municipality of Porto (Serviço Municipal de Proteção Civil)

Emergency occurrences

Negative growth 

2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
-	-	-	-	-	3848	4305	5043	5157	5204	5105	4949

Unit: Absolute number | Sentinel indicator: Yes | Source: Municipality of Porto (Regimento de Sapadores Bombeiros)



The number of emergency occurrences that require the intervention of Firefighters Sappers has been increasing.

Average urban fire response time

Positive decrease 

2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
-	-	-	-	-	-	9	9	8	8	8	7

Unit: Minutos | Sentinel indicator: Yes | Source: Municipality of Porto (Regimento de Sapadores Bombeiros)

The number of emergency occurrences that require the intervention of the Firefighters Sappers Regime has been increasing and the average response time with regard to urban fire situations has decreased, as a result of more effective management of these municipal services.

11.6 Target: Reduce the negative environmental impact on cities, in particular air quality and waste



With regard to air quality, these indicators have already been presented in the SDG 3 - Good health and well-being (Target 3.9).

Despite a significant trend of reduction in the number of days per year on which PM10 exceeds the legal limit (of 35 days) for all analysed years this threshold was exceeded. The number of days for which PM2.5 (suspended particles with a diameter of less than 2.5 micrometers) exceeded 25 µg/m³ has been growing globally in Porto, which deserves attention given that it is recognized that PM2.5 are more harmful to health than PM10 (suspended particles in the air with a diameter of less than 10 micrometers). It should be noted that particles suspended in the atmosphere of less than 10 micrometers can easily be inhaled and reach the lungs, causing serious health problems.

****Municipal waste collected per inhabitant**

Negative growth 

2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
–	–	–	–	–	558	579	594	617	621	557	–

Unit: Kilograms *per capita* | Sentinel indicator: Yes | Source: Municipality of Porto (Porto Ambiente)/INE

In the Municipality of Porto, the production of urban solid waste per capita increased between 2015 and 2020: about 60 kg per person (for more details on the production and shipment of waste see the chapter of SDG 12 - Responsible consumption and production).

In 2013, the public green area corresponded to 293 hectares or 13 m² per inhabitant. In 2021, it reached 455 hectares or 21 m² per inhabitant. This growth is the result of an ongoing expansion strategy, both to improve the quality of life in general and to promote the adaptation of the territory to climate change. The average effective annual growth was about 20 hectares per year in the analysed period. The goal of doubling the Municipality’s public access green area in the next decade is embodied in the 2021 Municipal Master Plan, namely in the various actions to be carried out related to the creation, expansion and/or requalification of public green spaces.

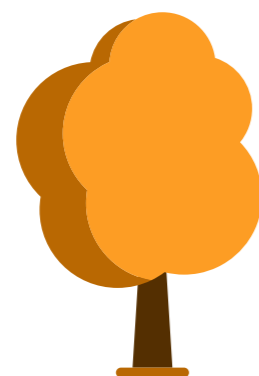
11.7 Target: Provide universal access to safe, inclusive, accessible and green public spaces

***Área de espaços verdes públicos**

Positive growth 

2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
–	–	–	293	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	455

Unit: Hectares | Sentinel indicator: Yes | Source: Municipality of Porto (Departamento Municipal de Espaços Verdes e Gestão de Infraestruturas)



162 ha represent the increase of the public green area in the city of Porto, between 2013 and 2021.

Indicators proposed for future analysis

- Proportion of population living in households and refers to the existence of noise;
- **Proportion of population without green urban areas in its vicinity;
- ***Proportion of population exposed to concentrations of NO₂, O₃, PM₁₀ and/or PM_{2.5};
- Proportion of open space for public use per capita;
- Use of outdoor space for exercise/health reasons;
- ***Accessibility to public transport;
- Annual number of passengers in public transport (metro, STCP, CP);
- Monthly spending on public transport per capita;
- ***Housing Access Index;
- ***Shared bikes;
- ***Private registered cars;
- Ratio between the rate of soil consumption and the rate of population growth;
- Proportion of population that participates directly and regularly in the planning and management of the city;
- Revenue generated from the tourist tax;
- ARU rehabilitated buildings beyond the Historic Centre;
- Number of parts collected and number of parts assigned within the scope of the Materials Bank.

**when the indicator was recommended in the first and second editions of the Handbook (reaffirming its relevance)

***when the indicator was recommended only in the second edition of the Handbook

Main municipal strategies and plans with an impact on this SDG

Municipal Master Plan	
Related SDGs	SDG 1, SDG 3, SDG 4, SDG 6, SDG 7, SDG 8, SDG 9, SDG 10, SDG 13, SDG 14, SDG 15, SDG 16
Release	1962
Last updated	2022
Term	–
Description	The Municipal Master Plan plays a structuring role in managing the municipal territory, serving as a legal reference for the realization of the other municipal plans. It is characterized by establishing a set of guidelines and standards applicable to multiple aspects of the lives of its inhabitants, from qualification and use of land to natural and cultural resources, including mobility and transport, infrastructures and equipment. It may have a previously fixed maximum term but will have to be revised whenever there are likely changes that determine a modification of the defined territorial model.

Management and Sustainability Plan for the Historic Centre of Porto - World Heritage	
Related SDGs	SDG 11
Release	2021
Last updated	2021
Term	Not applicable
Description	The Plan aims to develop strategies that enable the protection of the identity, valorisation and sustainability of World Heritage Urban Sites. Among the priorities identified, the continuity in the rehabilitation of the building stands out. It aims to implement an integrated and participatory management and monitoring model, with the active involvement of different agents of the social fabric, including residents and visitors of the Historic Centre, personalities of the academic and artistic environment and different public and private institutions.

Municipal Plan for Sustainable Urban Logistics	
Related SDGs	SDG 7, SDG 11, SDG 12
Release	2021
Last updated	–
Term	Horizonte 2025
Description	The Sustainable Urban Logistics Plan is an integrated strategic plan that defines a strategy for regulating logistics activities in the city of Porto. On the other hand, this document contemplates the definition and implementation of a set of management measures within the scope of this regulation.

Municipal Road Safety Plan (PMSR)	
Related SDGs	SDG 3
Release	2019
Last updated	–
Term	Not applicable
Description	The Municipal Road Safety Plan of the Municipality of Porto was published in 2018 and aims to promote road safety in the municipal territory. The Municipal Road Safety Plan contains a detailed analysis of the main risk factors for road safety, identifying areas of strategic intervention, priorities for action and concrete measures to be implemented.

Strategic Masterplan of the Eastern Zone of Porto	
Related SDGs	SDG 11
Release	2019
Last updated	–
Term	–
Description	This plan proposes a territorial vision of planning and management of the eastern area of the city (parish of Campanhã and part of the parishes of Bonfim and Paranhos), based on a socioeconomic and environmental diagnosis that identifies weaknesses and territorial potential of this area of the city. The respective territorial strategy, called Eco-district, aims to transform this area into a multifaceted territory combining sustainable, innovative, creative and collaborative dynamics, to strengthen local ecosystems (social, environmental and economic) and highlight their active role in the city, reinforcing the innovative and experimental character that urban policies can have as main drivers of change.

Main municipal programmes, projects and initiatives with an impact on this SDG

<u>Porto Declaration on Tourism and the Future of Cities</u>	
Related SDGs	SDG 8 (8.9), SDG 12 (12.b), SDG 13 (13.3)
Target(s) identificada(s)	11.3
Release	–
Description	In the area of tourism, it is important to mention the recent signing of the Porto Declaration on Sustainable Tourism and the Future of Cities to ensure that tourism policies are aligned with the New Urban Agenda and the 2030 Agenda, more precisely concerning the target of making cities more inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable.

<u>Municipal Tourist Tax</u>	
Related SDGs	SDG 8 (8.9), SDG 12 (12.b)
Target(s) identificada(s)	11.3
Release	2018
Description	The Municipal Tourism and Local Accommodation Tax was created with the objective of minimizing the impact of the growth of tourism in the city. It consists of an attempt to circumvent the requirements that a city with a high tourist burden face, namely in terms of safety, hygiene, maintenance of public space and promotion of entertainment activities. This tax acts as a financing so that the Municipality of Porto can follow this growth and, at the same time, manage this same growth in tourism.

<u>GDS Index</u>	
Related SDGs	–
Target(s) identificada(s)	11.3
Release	2023
Description	The GDS Index (Global Destination Sustainability Index) is a global sustainability and performance improvement benchmarking programme for Destinations. It analyses and evaluates the current social and environmental performance of the Destination to later outline an action and improvement plan, with a view to its sustainability. It allows the sharing of good practices with other world cities.

<u>Regulation of Street Animators</u>	
Related SDGs	–
Target(s) identificada(s)	11.3
Release	2023
Description	It aims to contribute to the appreciation of the cultural manifestations of street artists, regulating, managing and qualifying interventions in the public space, encouraging their diversification and dissemination through different areas through the regulation of the occupation of public space for the Exercise of Cultural and Artistic Activities, more specifically in the activity of street animation.

<u>Confiança Porto – Pedestrian Sightseeing</u>	
Related SDGs	SDG 8, SDG 12
Target(s) identificada(s)	11.3
Release	2022
Description	Municipal Recognition Programme “Confiança Porto” – Pedestrian Sightseeing, is intended for all those who organize and/or promote guided walking tours in the city of Porto and aims to contribute to (i) qualify the tourist offer in terms of the content to be transmitted to tourists and (ii) organize the spatial distribution through the territory of the groups participating in the walking tours.

<u>Confiança Porto – Motorized Sightseeing Circuits</u>	
Related SDGs	–
Target(s) identificada(s)	11.3
Release	2023
Description	Municipal Recognition Programme “Confiança Porto” – Motorized Tourist Circuits, is intended for all duly licensed tour operators, to carry out activity in the Municipality of Porto, who promote and carry out sustainable tourist trips in motorized vehicles in the city of Porto and aims to contribute to the qualification of the tourist offer in terms of the content to be transmitted to tourists and in the organization of the spatial distribution through the territory of the groups participating in the Motorized Tourist Circuits.

Tourist blocks	
Related SDGs	–
Target(s) identificada(s)	11.3
Release	2023
Description	It aims at the identification and strategic development of territorial -block- touristic units in the city of Porto, capable of contributing to the decentralization of the city's tourism offer and ensuring the sustainability of the Porto destination in the medium and long term.

Meet-ups of the tourism sector	
Related SDGs	–
Target(s) identificada(s)	11.3
Release	2023
Description	This initiative arises from a shared concern between the Municipality of Porto and the Associação Fórum Turismo. Exclusive space for first-person sharing of guests from the tourism sector, experiences, recruitment and talent management, to identify and work on common difficulties and challenges and create networking.

Tourist Manifesto	
Related SDGs	–
Target(s) identificada(s)	11.3
Release	2023
Description	Manual of standards and good practices that advocates the involvement and a good relationship between tourists, the city and the resident community, with the aim of improving the visiting experience and positioning Porto as an increasingly sustainable and value-added destination for all stakeholders.

Programa Boa Vizinhança	
Related SDGs	–
Target(s) identificada(s)	11.3
Release	2023
Description	It recommends valuing and expanding the role that accommodation units play in the configuration and revitalization of the blocks and transmitting to the community where they are inserted that they are spaces open to the local community, with a wide range of services beyond the accommodation and capable of providing unique experiences, not only for those who stay at the hotel, but for those who reside and enjoy the city.

Museu da Cidade	
Related SDGs	–
Target(s) identificada(s)	11.4
Release	2019
Description	The Museu da Cidade seeks to rediscover the vocation and forms of presentation of the different collections, reprogramming the way we think and relate to museums. The concept of Museu da Cidade will be reprogrammed to be thought "at the city scale", seeking to bring together all the museum spaces of the city, to understand them, seeing how they can interconnect with each other and with each other and the city, in order to (re)create - in short - a "polycentric museum" or "rhizome museum".

Porto Film Comission	
Related SDGs	–
Target(s) identificada(s)	11.4
Release	2019
Description	The initiative of the Film Commission of Porto consists of a set of support services for audiovisual production companies to be encouraged to record in the city of Porto, from the creation of a service that welcomes these companies and facilitates the processes of use of spaces and other bureaucratic issues. This project was launched with a video presentation of the city, as a way of publicizing the city and its attributes: modernity, heritage, environment and landscape, having already won two awards, national and international, that highlight the diversity of stories and scenarios of the city.

Porto, Drug-Free City	
Related SDGs	SDG 1 (1.4), SDG 3 (3.5), SDG 10 (10.3)
Target(s) identificada(s)	11.7
Release	2020
Description	This is an initiative that (despite previously existing, with a smaller and less systematized format) consists of the collection of waste found in public spaces and that comes from homeless people and/or related to drug use. The project has a daily implementation and is based on the constant collection of information on places where there is a need for intervention. The cleanings are carried out by two members of the Municipal Police and several members and vehicles of the DMEVGI.

URBINAT	
Related SDGs	SDG 11 (11.7), SDG 12 (12.5), SDG 13 (13.2)
Target(s) identificada(s)	11, 15.9, 16,7
Release	2019
Description	URBINAT is a project in which Porto participates with 8 other European cities with the objective of involving local citizens in the creation of a healthy green corridor in a defined study area. It is being implemented in the eastern part of the city, where some major social housings are focused, in an attempt to qualify this area that represents great social and environmental challenges. It is currently in the 2nd phase of the project, which corresponds to the creative working groups.

Making Cities Resilient 2030 (MCR2030)	
Related SDGs	SDG 13 (13.1, 13.2)
Target(s) identificada(s)	11.b
Release	2021
Description	MCR2030 is an initiative to improve local resilience by sharing knowledge and experiences, establishing mutually reinforcing learning networks between cities, injecting technical expertise and building partnerships. Its field of action falls within Risk Planning and Monitoring and its main objective is to build a guide to urban resilience, as well as provide access to knowledge management and monitoring tools. It is believed to be important for risk reduction and to help build the resilience of the population.

Public awareness and information campaigns on civil protection activity	
Related SDGs	SDG 13 (13.3), SDG 16 (16.b)
Target(s) identificada(s)	11.b
Release	–
Description	Citizens have the right to information about the risks to which they are subject in certain areas of the territory and about the measures adopted and to be adopted in order to prevent or minimize the effects of an accident or serious disaster. Public information is intended to clarify the nature and objectives of civil protection, to sensitize the population to the responsibilities incumbent on each institution or individual and to sensitize them to the need for self-protection. Its main objective is to inform and train the populations of the Municipality, with a view to sensitizing them to self-protection and collaboration with the authorities.



Responsible consumption and production

SDG 12



Responsible consumption and production

Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns. Encourage responsible and conscientious practices. Promote the reduction of food and natural resource waste. Promote the use of clean technologies. Foster sustainable business practices.

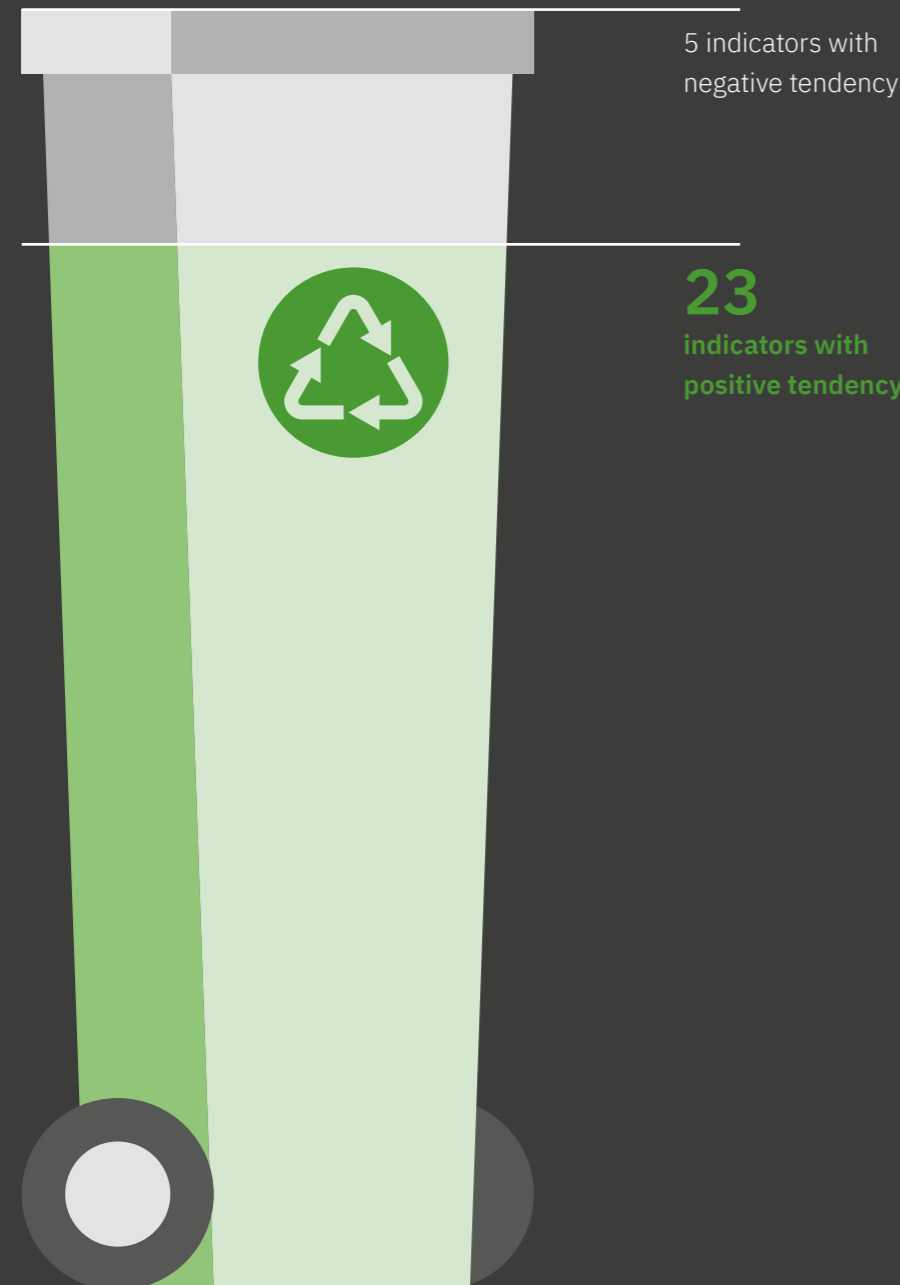
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Production and consumption are changing in the city. Numerous public and private initiatives are underway to prevent food waste, facilitate more sustainable consumption and ensure the collection of waste, giving it the most appropriate destination. For example, projects such as Orgânico, the Banco de Materiais, the Biological Products Fair, the Dose Certa, the Embrulha, the CityLoops, the Big Buyers Initiative (BBI) and the Ecoagenda try to give citizens tools to transform their consumption patterns while supporting regenerative, local and fair production.

Total

28 indicators

Developments in responsible consumption and production stand out, with more than 80% of the indicators registering a positive tendency (23/28).



Targets to be achieved

Definition of the targets

- ⊖ Targets indicated as not applicable at a local level.
- ⊗ Targets indicated as applicable at a local level, but no data available.
- ✓ Targets indicated as applicable at a local level, with available data.



Implement the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns, all countries taking action, with developed countries taking the lead, taking into account the development and capabilities of developing countries.



By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources.



By 2030, halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses.



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.



By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse.



Encourage companies, especially large and transnational companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle.



Promote public procurement practices that are sustainable, in accordance with national policies and priorities.



By 2030, ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature.



Support developing countries to strengthen their scientific and technological capacity to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and production.



Develop and implement tools to monitor sustainable development impacts for sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products.



Rationalize inefficient fossil-fuel subsidies that encourage wasteful consumption by removing market distortions, in accordance with national circumstances, including by restructuring taxation and phasing out those harmful subsidies, where they exist, to reflect their environmental impacts, taking fully into account the specific needs and conditions of

developing countries and minimizing the possible adverse impacts on their development in a manner that protects the poor and the affected communities.

Indicators under review

Target(s)	Indicator	Indicator Description
12.3	Food waste avoided in the Embrulha project	Total food, in tons, taken by consumers in restaurants participating in the Embrulha initiative. Food corresponds to food leftovers, that is, food ordered for consumption at the establishment that is not consumed on site.
	Restaurants participating in the Embrulha project.	Total number of restaurants participating in the Embrulha project. It corresponds to the annual balance of restaurants that remain and the adherents and dropouts of the initiative.
	Average food waste avoided in restaurants participating in the Dose Certa project	Estimated reduction of food waste, in tons, in the total of participating restaurants in the respective year, based on the calculation of the average estimated waste per establishment in the respective year of membership in the period 2016-2021.
	Restaurants participating in the Dose Certa project	Total number of restaurants participating in the Dose Certa project. It corresponds to the annual balance of restaurants that remain and the adherents and dropouts of the initiative.
12.4	Proportion of sectoral hazardous waste recovered	Proportion of hazardous sectoral waste (industrial, hospital, agricultural, etc.) that has undergone recovery (vs. disposal).
12.5	Municipal waste collected	Total municipal waste (all streams, excluding construction and demolition waste) collected, in kilograms.
11.6		
12.5	**Municipal waste collected per inhabitant	Total municipal waste (all streams, excluding construction and demolition waste) collected per inhabitant, in tonnes.
11.6		
12.5	Municipal waste deposited in landfill	Proportion of municipal waste collected that is deposited in landfills.
	Accessibility of selective collection service	Presence of recycling bins at a maximum distance of 100 meters, based on the resident population covered by the recycling bin within a radius of 100 meters.
	Municipal waste collected separately per inhabitant	Total municipal waste collected separately (excluding Construction and Demolition Waste, monos and Waste of Electrical and Electronic Equipment, and including bio-waste), in tons per inhabitant.
	**Municipal waste prepared for reuse and recycling	Proportion of municipal waste prepared for reuse and recycling, in total municipal waste collected. Municipal waste prepared for reuse and recycling by 2021 corresponds to the material, in all flows, selectively received at Lipor (including bio-waste) and slag resulting from the incineration process, according to Order No. 3350/2015, of April 1 and PERSU 2020. From 2023, with the publication of PERSU 2030, the calculation methodology has changed and the calculation method now includes all urban waste (including all losses during the treatment of each waste, community and domestic composting materials, among others).

Target(s)	Indicator	Indicator Description
12.5	Collected bio-waste	Total bio-waste (green and organic from the residential and commercial sectors) collected, in tons.
	Bio-waste collected per inhabitant	Total bio-waste (green and organic from the residential and commercial sectors) collected, per inhabitant in kilograms.
	Proportion of bio-waste in total municipal waste collected	Proportion of bio-waste collected in total municipal waste collected.
	Organic waste collected in the residential sector	Amount of organic waste collected in the residential sector (Orgânico project, which includes door-to-door collection in single-family buildings and proximity collection in multi-family buildings), in tons.
	Adherents of organic collection in the residential sector	Number of citizens (houses) adhering to the service of selective collection of organic waste in the residential sector (Orgânico project, which includes door-to-door collection in single-family buildings and proximity collection in multi-family buildings).
	Organic waste collected per inhabitant in the residential sector	Total organic waste collected in the residential sector by the total resident population, in kilograms.
	Organic waste collected in the commercial sector	Total organic waste collected in the commercial sector (hotels, restaurants, canteens and cafes), in tons.
	Commercial establishments with collection of organic waste	Total number of commercial establishments with selective door-to-door collection of organic waste for composting.
	Organic waste collected by commercial establishment	Average proportion of organic waste in the commercial sector per establishment with collection of organic waste in the respective year.
	Active Local Individual Composters	Number of active household composters in homes and institutions for the respective year.
	Organic waste diverted to local individual composters	Amount of organic waste diverted from the waste stream by being used in the individual active local composters, in tons.
	12.7	Number of public contracts formed with sustainable criteria
Total value of public contracts with sustainable criteria		Total value, in euros, of public contracts with sustainable criteria carried out in the Municipality of Porto.
Weight of sustainability criteria in the total contracted value		Weight of sustainability criteria in the total value contracted by the City Council, expressed as a percentage.
12.8	Participants in municipal inperson environmental education activities	Total number of participants in face-to-face sustainability education activities developed by the Sustainability Education Centres and/or team of the Municipal Division of Environmental Management. It does not include the data from the Water Pavilion.
	Episodes of the Virtual Environmental Education Program	Total number of episodes uploaded to the YouTube channel "portoponto" within the scope of the Virtual Environmental Education Programme, and of the 6 series available: "Natureza a Brincar", "Ambiente Descomplicado", "Atelier da Boa Vida", "Biodiversidade em Casa", "Histórias com Ambiente Dentro" and "Binóculos no Sofá".
	Visualizations of the episodes of the Virtual Environmental Education Programme	Total number of views of the episodes uploaded to the YouTube channel "portoponto" within the scope of the Virtual Environmental Education Programme, and of the 6 series available: "Natureza a Brincar", "Ambiente Descomplicado", "Atelier da Boa Vida", "Biodiversidade em Casa", "Histórias com Ambiente Dentro" and "Binóculos no Sofá".

**when the indicator was recommended in the first and second editions of the Handbook (reaffirming its relevance)

Results by target

12.2 Target: Achieve sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources

In this context, it has already been reported in SDG 6 - Clean water and sanitation (Target 6.4) indicators on water use efficiency. Despite minor annual variations, water consumption per inhabitant per year grew in the last 10 years, being 83 m3 per capita in 2019. The percentage of unbilled water in the Municipality reduced by half between 2010 and 2021 (from 31% to 15%), which is the result of an effort by the Municipality to improve water use efficiency and avoid waste.

It has already been mentioned in the chapter on SDG 7 - Affordable and clean energy (Target 7.3) that the consumption of electricity and natural gas per capita grew in the city of Porto. In addition, as reported in SDG 8 - Decent work and economic growth (Target 8.4), CO2 emissions per unit of Gross Value Added (GVA) decreased by 50% between 2015 and 2019, which is evidence of increased efficiency in energy consumption.

Thus, although there is still work to be done in Porto to improve the efficient use of natural resources by the administration, companies and citizens, there are already some signs of a positive trend in this regard.

12.3 Target: Reduce food waste along production and supply chains

As already reported in SDG 2 - Zero Hunger (Target 2.1), about 70 kg of food is wasted on average, by each Porto resident per year. However, there are already several initiatives underway to respond to shortage situations by enhancing food donations that could be considered food waste (for example, “Fruta Feira” (ugly fruit) that cannot be marketed in the usual circuits), but which are in a perfect state of consumption. The Municipal Network of Solidarity Restaurants and the Zero Desperdício project have already been mentioned. Both initiatives are growing, meaning less food is wasted while more people have access to adequate meals.

The Municipality of Porto has a partnership established with the Ellen MacArthur Foundation with the objective of increasing circularity in the city’s food system. At the same time, he develops projects such as Cityloops, Foodloop and Good Food Hubs that, in essence, advocate this end.

Food waste avoided in the Embrulha project

Positive growth 

2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,6	12,5	5,4	3,1	6,8

Unit: Tons | Sentinel indicator: Yes | Source: [Lipor](#)

Restaurants participating in the Embrulha project

Positive growth 

2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
-	-	-	-	-	-	12	32	46	56	62	61

Unit: Absolute number | Sentinel indicator: No | Source: [Lipor](#)

One of the initiatives to reduce food waste in Porto (promoted by Lipor with the partnership of the Municipality) is the “Embrulha” project that encourages restaurant customers to take with them the leftovers of the meal in their own packaging. The number of participating restaurants has been growing between 2016 and 2021 and during this period it was possible to avoid the waste of about 39 tons of food.



The “Embrulha” project stimulates restaurant customers to take with them the leftovers of the meal in their own packaging, to reduce food waste.

Average food waste avoided in restaurants participating in the Dose Certa project

Positive growth 

2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
–	–	3,7	11,1	33,3	40,8	51,9	33,3	66,7	11,1	33,3	63,0

Unit: Tons | Sentinel indicator: Yes | Source: Estimativas calculadas com base nos dados da [Lipor](#)

Restaurants participating in the Dose Certa project

Positive growth 

2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
–	–	1	3	9	11	14	19	18	17	17	17

Unit: Absolute number | Sentinel indicator: No | Source: [Lipor](#)

Another of the initiatives promoted by Lipor is the “Dose Certa” project that supports catering establishments to adapt the doses of food provided to customers. The number of adherent stores remained stable between 2019 and 2021 (17) and the average food waste avoided with this initiative is estimated at 348 tons for the 2016-2021 period. The average food waste avoided per establishment is 40% after the implementation of the Dose Certa project in relation to the initial situation (average for the 2016 - 2021 period).

12.4 Target: Achieve environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes, throughout their life cycle

Proportion of sectoral hazardous waste recovered

Positive growth 


2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
–	26	64	74	50	77	72	68	75	81	81	–

Unit: Percentage (%) | Sentinel indicator: Yes | Source: [EEA](#)

The proportion of sectoral hazardous waste recovered, including hospital, industrial, agricultural, among others, has been increasing between 2011 and 2020, at an average annual pace of 21% in the period under review. This evolution is considered positive, since this proportion is relative to the total hazardous waste reaching the means of disposal or recovery.

12.5 Target: Substantially reduce waste production through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse


Municipal waste collected

Negative growth 

2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
–	–	–	–	–	130.456	135.356	138.991	144.912	146.767	130.861	–

Unit: Tons | Sentinel indicator: No | Source: Municipality of Porto (Porto Ambiente)

**Municipal waste collected per inhabitant

Negative growth 

2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
–	–	–	–	–	558	579	594	617	621	557	–

Unit: Kilograms *per capita* | Sentinel indicator: Yes | Source: Municipality of Porto (Porto Ambiente)/[INE](#)

Municipal waste deposited in landfill

Positive decrease 

2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
–	–	–	–	–	0,01	0,48	0,47	0,59	0,73	0,33	0,24

Unit: Percentage (%) | Sentinel indicator: Yes | Source: Municipality of Porto (Porto Ambiente)

The amount of municipal waste collected in Porto between 2015 and 2019 rose regularly. However, in 2020, there was a value equivalent to that of 2015. This dissonance may be related to the confinements dictated by the pandemic, which were reflected in a slowdown in consumption. An equivalent trend was verified in the amount of municipal waste collected per capita, which is not surprising.

The proportion of municipal waste that is sent to landfill is always less than 1%, having decreased over time (2015 was considered an outlier).

Accessibility of selective collection service (recycling bins)

Positive growth 

2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
–	81	98	98	98	98	75	76	77	84	84	–

Unit: Percentage (%) | Sentinel indicator: Yes | Source: ERSAR

Municipal waste collected separately per inhabitant

Positive growth 

2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
–	–	–	–	–	0,10	0,11	0,11	0,13	0,14	0,12	–

Unit: Tons | Sentinel indicator: Yes | Source: Municipality of Porto (Porto Ambiente)

****Municipal waste prepared for reuse and recycling**

Positive growth 

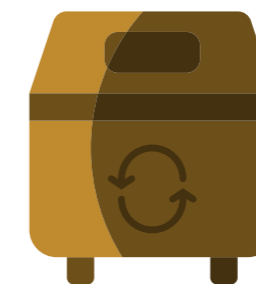
2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
–	–	–	–	–	26,3	25,9	26,3	28,4	37,4	37,0	–

Unit: Percentage (%) | Sentinel indicator: Yes | Source: Municipality of Porto (Porto Ambiente)

Residents' accessibility to the selective collection service (recycling bins) has been growing over the period under review, with 84% of the population having a recycling bin less than 100 meters away from their residence in 2020.

The proportion of municipal waste collected separately per inhabitant had an overall positive trend between 2015 and 2020, although it remains at an average of 120 kg per year.

The proportion of municipal waste prepared for reuse and recycling in relation to total municipal waste collected has shown remarkable growth. In 2020, it was 37%. It is noted that the target in the EU is to ensure a minimum of 60% (by weight) by 2030.



60%

is the proportion of urban waste cities prepared for reuse and recycling established as an EU target by 2030.

****Municipal waste prepared for reuse and recycling**

Positive growth 

2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
–	–	–	–	–	9.025	8.659	9.349	10.726	11.542	8.566	–

Unit: Tons | Sentinel indicator: No | Source: Municipality of Porto (Porto Ambiente)

Bio-waste collected per inhabitant

Positive growth 

2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
–	–	–	–	–	41,7	40,0	43,2	49,5	53,3	39,5	–

Unit: Kilograms (kg) | Sentinel indicator: No | Source: Municipality of Porto (Porto Ambiente)/INE

Proportion of bio-waste in total municipal waste collected

Positive growth 

2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
–	–	–	–	–	6,9	6,4	6,7	7,4	7,9	6,5	–

Unit: Percentage (%) | Sentinel indicator: Yes | Source: Municipality of Porto (Porto Ambiente)

Organic waste collected in the residential sector

Positive growth 

2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	67	239	373	1.091

Unit: Tons | Sentinel indicator: Yes | Source: Municipality of Porto (Porto Ambiente)

The amount of bio-waste (organic waste + green waste) collected in Porto grew between 2015 and 2019, as did the capitation and the proportion of this stream in total municipal waste collected. The year 2020 is considered (as already mentioned) an atypical year.

Adherents of organic collection in the residential sector

Positive growth 

2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1.198	1.708	1.927	27.750

Unit: Absolute number | Sentinel indicator: Yes | Source: Municipality of Porto (Porto Ambiente)


Organic waste collected per inhabitant in the residential sector

Positive growth 

2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5,1	7,2	8,2	118,4

Unit: Kilograms | Sentinel indicator: Yes | Source: Municipality of Porto (Porto Ambiente)


Organic waste collected in the commercial sector

Positive growth 

2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
–	–	–	–	–	4.832	5.088	5.355	5.600	6.944	5.062	–

Unit: Tons | Sentinel indicator: Yes | Source: Municipality of Porto (Porto Ambiente)


Commercial establishments with collection of organic waste

Positive growth 

2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	625	669	771	978	1.184

Unit: Absolute number | Sentinel indicator: Yes | Source: Municipality of Porto (Porto Ambiente)

Organic waste collected by commercial establishment

Positive growth 

2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8,6	8,3	9,0	5,2	–

Unit: Tons | Sentinel indicator: Yes | Source: Municipality of Porto (Porto Ambiente)

Organic waste collected separately in the commercial sector (HORECA channel - Hospitality, Catering and Coffee Shop) also showed growth between 2015 and 2019. The same evolution is visible for the selective collection of organic waste in the residential sector, which in Porto is addressed according to the type of residence: in single-family buildings (houses) door-to-door collection is used and in multi-family buildings (buildings) proximity collection is carried out in specific containers for this purpose (which can only be accessed by adhering residents).

Active Local Individual Composters

Positive growth 

2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
562	757	796	989	1.060	1.278	1.450	1.863	2.053	2.185	2.253	2.429

Unit: Absolute number | Sentinel indicator: Yes | Source: Lipor

Organic waste diverted to local individual composters

Positive growth 

2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
169	227	366	470	394	474	683	833	869	877	928	974

Unit: Tons | Sentinel indicator: Yes | Source: Lipor

There is also a significant growth over time in the number of individual composting units in the city (in homes and institutions), which allows an average of 380 kg of organic waste per composter per year to be diverted from the waste stream and, at the same time, to recycle nutrients locally.

12.6 Target: Encourage companies to adopt sustainable practices

The Municipality of Porto promotes several initiatives to encourage the business community to adopt sustainable practices, including the Porto Climate Pact (see SDG 13), as well as the service of selective collection of organic waste in commercial establishments (mentioned above) and the promotion of circular purchasing criteria (through the Cityloops project).

12.7 Target: Promote sustainable procurement practices

Number of public contracts formed with sustainable criteria

Positive growth 

2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27	66	137	224

Unit: Absolute number | Sentinel indicator: Yes | Source: Municipality of Porto (Direção Municipal de Recursos Financeiros)

Total value of public contracts with sustainable criteria

Positive growth 

2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24,2	18,5	56,4	29,0

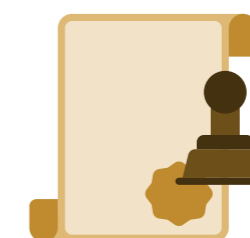
Unit: Milhões de EUR | Sentinel indicator: Yes | Source: Municipality of Porto (Direção Municipal de Recursos Financeiros)

Weight of sustainability criteria in the total contracted value

Positive growth 

2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60	46	73	63

Unit: Percentage (%) | Sentinel indicator: Yes | Source: Municipality of Porto (Direção Municipal de Recursos Financeiros)



92,3%

is the percentage value of representativeness of the environmental pillar, compared to the other two - social and economic.

In 2020, and according to data from the Municipal Purchasing Division, contracts with sustainable criteria reached a total amount of €56.4 million, representing 73.4% of the total weight of contracts, and an average annual increase of 75% in the number of contracts that meet this criterion. In 2021, although the number of contracts with sustainable criteria increased, the total value of public contracts with sustainable criteria decreased, as well as their weight in the total of contracts.

As for the representativeness of each of the sustainable pillars - environmental, social and economic - the environmental pillar has greater expression than the others (92.3%), due to its greater maturity in terms of existing legal diplomas and certifications. As for the others, they are increasing as there is greater public awareness, together with legislation for the social pillar, for example, which gives benefits, among others, for job creation and guidance to non-public companies, thus giving public procurement instruments for the indirect use of this legislation.

12.8 Target: Ensure that people have relevant information and awareness for lifestyles in harmony with nature

Participants in municipal environmental education activities (in person)*

Negative decrease ↓

2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	42.513	16.777	5.220	31.584

Unit: Absolute number | Sentinel indicator: Yes | Source: Municipality of Porto (DMGA)
 *Data on face-to-face participants refer to school years (2018/19;2019/20; 2020/21 and 2021/22).

Episodes of the Virtual Environmental Education Program

Negative decrease ↓

2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	54	43

Unit: Absolute number | Sentinel indicator: No | Source: Municipality of Porto (DMGA/Canal de YouTube)

Visualizations of the episodes of the Virtual Environmental Education Program

Negative decrease ↓

2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	42.991	25.240

Unit: Absolute number | Sentinel indicator: No | Source: Municipality of Porto (DMGA/Canal de YouTube)

For the Municipality of Porto, sustainability education is a tool to involve people in the process of transition to a more sustainable city, offering them space for reflection and experimentation, skills and good practices. The activity of sustainability education developed by the Municipality of Porto dates back to the 1990s. Since then, the team and the available equipment have grown: today there are four Sustainability Education Centres (CE.ES) scattered throughout the city where nine people fully dedicated to this activity work and who, in 2022, developed 1,264 activities with 25,584 children, young people and adults.

In 2020 (during the confinement dictated by the pandemic) the Virtual Environmental Education Programme was launched, which uses the internet as a way to bring content, experiences and learning to all stakeholders. Despite being a modest programme made available, until 2021, 97 episodes. The role it played in 2020 (of confinement), of totally replacing face-to-face activities, seems evident when we analyse the number of views it reached this year.

12.b Target: Implement tools to monitor the impacts of sustainable tourism

As already reported in SDG 8 - Decent work and economic growth (Target 8.9) the number of tourist establishments in the city recognized with the “Green Key” award managed in Portugal by the Associação Bandeira Azul da Europa Episodes of the Virtual Environmental Education Program Negative decrease (to recognize sustainable tourism) gradually increased from 2014, to 6 accommodations in 2019 (pre-pandemic). The proportion of tourist enterprises with environmental certification compared to the total number of tourist enterprises has been, on average, 2.5% per year.

Indicators proposed for future analysis

- Proportion of hazardous chemicals used;
- Material footprint (consumption of raw materials);
- Material footprint per capita;
- Percentage of material footprint;
- Food loss index;
- Food waste index;
- Average food waste avoided by a restaurant participating in the Embrulha project;
- Tons of e-waste collected;
- Rate of use of circular material;
- Proportion of the gross value added of environmental goods and services in GDP;
- Number of organizations with environmental certificates;
- **Pollutants released by industrial facilities (air, soil, water).

**when the indicator was recommended in the first and second editions of the Handbook (reaffirming its relevance)

Main municipal strategies and plans with an impact on this SDG

Circular Economy Roadmap for the City of Porto in 2030

Related SDGs	SDG 11
Release	2017
Last updated	–
Term	Not applicable
Description	The circular economy is one of the main themes that Porto has focused on integrating into its environmental strategy. The Roadmap presents a long-term vision for a circular city, identifies opportunities, guidelines and priority actions in the transition to a circular economy, and to improve the environmental and socio-economic performance of the city in the context of the circular economy. Subsequently, it presents a programme of concrete actions of the municipality, to transform Porto into a circular city in 2030.

Municipal Plan for Plastics Reduction

Related SDGs	?
Release	2021
Last updated	–
Term	Not applicable
Description	With the project called Menos Plástico, Mais Porto, the City Council is implementing several measures to reduce the use of plastic in its services, with the objective of removing about 4.5 tons of plastic per year. This project seeks to define progressive measures for the reduction or elimination of single-use plastic in municipal entities.

PAPERSU - Action Plan for the Strategic Urban Waste Management Plan

Related SDGs	SDG 11
Release	2016
Last updated	–
Term	2016-2022
Description	Strategic document in which several measures for the prevention and selective collection of waste are defined, which contribute to achieving the goals of preparation for reuse and recycling, resumption of selective collection and diversion of RUB deposition in landfill, attributed to the Municipality of Porto.

Main municipal programmes, projects and initiatives with an impact on this SDG

<u>ECOVAL</u>	
Related SDGs	SDG 11 (11.6)
Target(s) identificada(s)	12.2, 12.5
Release	2020
Description	ECOVAL is a project financed by Interreg SUDOE, a programme aimed at the development of Southwest Europe. The project focuses on bio-waste and sludge from wastewater treatment plants. Porto Ambiente, as the entity responsible for the collection of bio-waste in Porto, will also have the role of leading the activity related to the creation of a database on the current bio-waste management systems in the SUDOE space, in order to create a realistic and realistic scenario in relation to this type of systems, also promoting benchmarking between cities.

<u>Intherwaste</u>	
Related SDGs	SDG 11 (11.6)
Target(s) identificada(s)	12.2, 12.5
Release	2016
Description	The Intherwaste project lasted 5 years, funded by Interreg Europe, aiming at waste management in the historical area of the city. In the first three years, an action plan was defined for the city of Porto and, in the following two years, the measures designed were implemented. These measures included the creation of waste disposal compartments in the historical area, a door-to-door selective collection system, and the review of strategic waste management documents, also in the historical area.

<u>Orgânico</u>	
Related SDGs	SDG 11 (11.6)
Target(s) identificada(s)	12.3
Release	2020
Description	Orgânico is a project that aims to make the collection of food waste available in multifamily homes, with the installation of intelligent equipment on public roads. This project is supported by the European programme POSEUR and H2020 (CityLoops), and the first phase involved 60% of the population of the Municipality.

<u>Biological Products Fair</u>	
Related SDGs	SDG 11 (11.6)
Target(s) identificada(s)	12.3
Release	–
Description	The Municipality intends to promote a regenerative circular food system. To this end, the Municipality has been encouraging local and regional production and consumption, as well as self-consumption and reduction of food waste production. One of the examples of measures applied is the weekly organic products fair. For these fairs, local and regional producers are invited to sell their products to anyone who wants to visit them, in the park of the city of Porto.

<u>Dose Certa</u>	
Related SDGs	SDG 11 (11.6)
Target(s) identificada(s)	12.3
Release	2012
Description	The Dose Certa Programme is a complementary initiative to the “Embrulha.” project, coordinated by Lipor and supported by the Municipality. It is aimed at catering establishments (canteens, restaurants, hotels, shopping centres and markets, among others) and combines the reduction of food waste with the adoption of sustainable food. The project has the partnership of the Portuguese Nutrition Association for the analysis and evaluation of food practices and the creation of an improvement plan in each establishment, resulting in the elaboration of more sustainable menus (for example using varied, seasonal and local products, and the quantity and nutritional value of food) and consequently, in the reduction of losses and costs.

<u>Embrulha.</u>	
Related SDGs	SDG 11 (11.6)
Target(s) identificada(s)	12.3, 12.5
Release	2016
Description	The “Embrulha.” project is a joint initiative of the Porto City Council and LIPOR, complementary to the “Dose Certa” project, aimed at reducing food waste in the city’s restoration sector. The project began, covering a network of hotels, restaurants and cafes where biodegradable packaging was distributed to be used to store food not consumed in the establishment, thus being able to be transported by customers, to consume later.

Materials Bank	
Related SDGs	SDG 11 (11.6)
Target(s) identificada(s)	12.5
Release	2000
Description	The Materials Bank consists of the collection and donation of construction materials from demolition, recovery or rehabilitation works. These materials are stored in a specific location where they are made available, free of charge, for the recovery of facades where some of the same typologies are missing.

Cityloops	
Related SDGs	SDG 11 (11.6), SDG 13 (13.2)
Target(s) identificada(s)	12.6, 12.8
Release	2019
Description	The Cityloops project is a European project in which the city of Porto is part together with 6 other European cities. This project is driving the transition to the circular economy. In this project, the city is committed to adopting circular solutions for the management of urban bio-waste, with the objective of closing the cycle of material and resource flows (such as construction and demolition waste and bio-waste) and promoting the transition to circular economy, reducing the carbon footprint, increasing regeneration capacities and stimulating new business opportunities and job creation.

Big Buyers Initiative (BBI)	
Related SDGs	SDG 9 (9.3), SDG 11 (11.b)
Target(s) identificada(s)	12.7
Release	—
Description	The main objective of this project is to share knowledge and good practices among public buyers for the adoption of strategic purchases and implementation of sustainable and innovative projects. The meetings of the working group favored the sharing of experiences with the various countries, and a demand for sustainable purchases was developed that identified the best practices, main constraints and main opportunities for improvement to be shared at European level.

Ecoagenda	
Related SDGs	SDG 11, SDG 13 (13.3)
Target(s) identificada(s)	12.8
Release	2022
Description	A multi-platform site with content always at hand, to access anywhere and to help simplify the environment and be aware of what Porto is doing to be more sustainable. It is the content aggregator and the place where citizens can register for practical activities. This platform replaces the old environment agenda produced on paper, to contribute to dematerialization, guaranteeing savings of natural resources, as well as the permanent updating of contents.

Sustainability Education Programme (annual)	
Related SDGs	SDG 4 (4.7), SDG 6 (6.b), SDG 12 (12.a), SDG 13 (13.3)
Target(s) identificada(s)	12.8
Release	2005
Description	A multi-platform site with content always at hand, to access anywhere and to help simplify the environment and be aware of what Porto is doing to be more sustainable. It is the content aggregator and the place where citizens can register for practical activities. This platform replaces the old environment agenda produced on paper, in order to contribute to dematerialization, guaranteeing savings of natural resources, as well as the permanent updating of contents.

+ Saudável + Sustentável	
Related SDGs	SDG 3, SDG 4, SDG 10
Target(s) identificada(s)	12.8
Release	2019
Description	Project that aims to train IPSS in order to contribute to the adequacy and possible improvement of its practices, namely in the scope of food supply, making it more adequate, responsible and sustainable, combining the issues of nutritional supply with food and environmental sustainability. The recommended intervention will promote possible adjustments in food and nutritional supply in the institutions involved, taking into account the specificities and health condition of its audiences; the increase in food literacy of professionals and users of institutions, contributing to an improvement in their consumption; the reduction of food waste; complementing, in an integrated way, other interventions developed with entities in this area.



Climate
action

SDG 13



Climate action

Take measures to fight the effects of global climate change. To promote the climate resilience. Reduce emissions of greenhouse gases. Foster climate change adaptation practices. Raise awareness of the importance of climate action.

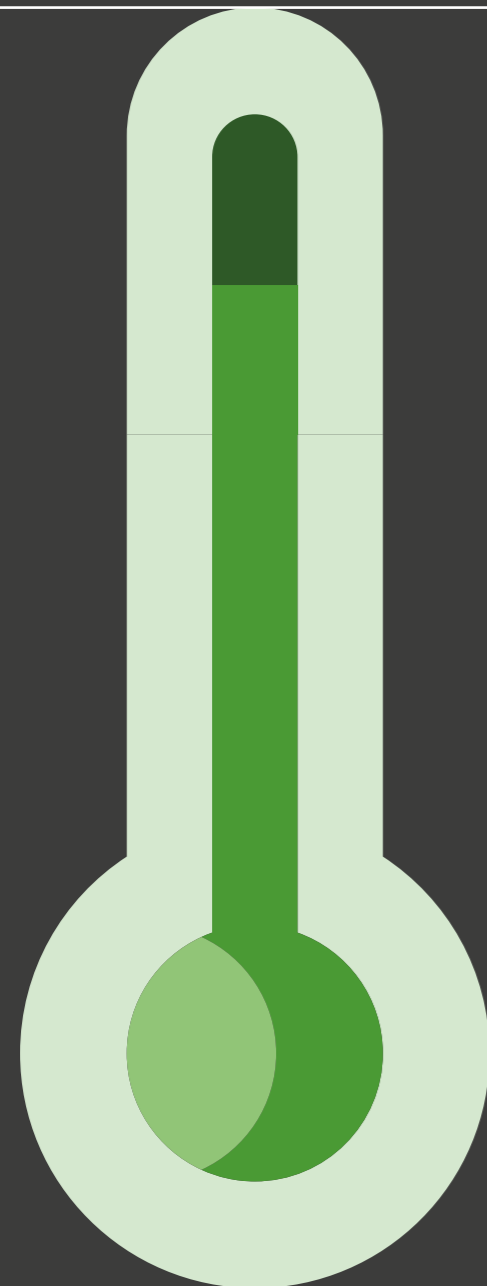
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Chosen by the European Commission as one of the 100 European cities for the Mission “Climate-Neutral and Smart Cities”, as well as participating in the Mission “Adaptation to Climate Change”, Porto assumes climate action as one of its great challenges, developing projects both in the component of decarbonization and adaptation. The Porto Climate Pact is one of the most expressive municipal initiatives to involve hundreds of public and private entities in the goal of reach carbon neutrality by 2030. In 2020, Porto had already reduced carbon emissions by 52.2% compared to the base year of 2004.

Total
3 indicators

The city's efforts on climate action are reflected in the positive tendency of all indicators analysed (3/3).

3
indicators with
positive tendency



Targets to be achieved

Definition of the targets

- ⊖ Targets indicated as not applicable at a local level.
- ⊗ Targets indicated as applicable at a local level, but no data available.
- ✓ Targets indicated as applicable at a local level, with available data.

13.1 ✓

Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries.

13.2 ✓

Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning.

13.3 ✓

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

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.

13.b ⊖

Promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in least developed countries and small island developing States, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities.

Indicators under review

Target(s)	Indicator	Indicator Description
13.1	Municipality's expenses in protecting air quality and climate per 1,000 inhabitants	Environmental expenses of the Municipalities per 1,000 inhabitants for the protection of air quality and climate.
13.1 11.3 15.3	**Artificialized territories <i>per capita</i>	Area, expressed in square meters, of artificial territory in the Municipality by the resident population.
13.1 13.2 13.3	Participation in networks in the area of climate action	It includes all the collaborations that the Municipality of Porto establishes with external entities and in national and international networks in climate action (and circularity): CDP, Covenant of Mayors, Porto Climate Pact, Circular Cities Declaration, Ellen McArthur, Green Accord, Common House of Humanity, Mission "Climate-Neutral and Smart Cities", Mission "Adaptation to CA".
13.2 7.3	**Greenhouse gas emissions	Greenhouse gas emissions in the residential sector, services, transport, industry and other sectors, expressed in tCO ₂ eq.

**when the indicator was recommended in the first and second editions of the Handbook (reaffirming its relevance)

Results by target

13.1 Target: Strengthen resilience and adaptability to climate-related risks

As already stated in SDG 1 - No poverty, SDG 6 - Clean water and sanitation, SDG 7 - Affordable and clean energy and SDG 11 - Sustainable cities and communities, it summarizes:

1.5

The Municipality of Porto invested - in 2019 and 2020 alone - about 35 million euros in social housing rehabilitation works. Part of the investment was intended to improve the thermal comfort of housing (most of the social housing buildings in Porto were built before the 1960s). In this way, it also reinforces the adaptation of the building to phenomena related to climate change.

6.6

Porto has a linear length of 85 km of rivers and streams of which about 16 km of rivers and streams flow in the open. An effort has been made to untub and ecologically renaturalize the water lines in order to increase the resilience of the territory to extreme climatic phenomena (both precipitation and heat waves).

7.2

About 23% of the housing stock of the city of Porto is after 1980. Most are still before that date, which makes the built park less efficient and less adapted to the necessary climate transition. However, by contrast, the proportion of building (new construction) energy certificates with an A and A+ rating has come to grow gradually between 2014 and 2021, reaching 21% for this last year, which is a sign of improved efficiency and thermal comfort.

11.4

The *per capita* expenditure of the Municipality of Porto on landscape protection and municipal biodiversity has been growing, reaching 47 euros per inhabitant by the year 2020.

11.5

The Municipality of Porto established in 2016 its Municipal Strategy for Adaptation to Climate Change, which allowed to understand the extreme weather events to which the city is and will be most exposed (namely heat waves, coastal overtopping, torrential precipitation and storms), as well as the vulnerability and actions necessary to mitigate them. Within the scope of the actions, several to be implemented by Municipal Civil Protection were identified. It includes actions of awareness of existing natural, technological and mixed risks, as well as drills. These initiatives have been growing for the period between 2015 and 2020. Likewise, notices to the population issued by the Municipal Civil Protection, in the same period, have been increasing, which can be seen as a positive point due to the greater proximity established, since it assures the population affected, or likely to be affected by an emergency, the description of the situation, the expected and preventive measures aimed at preventing or dealing with the event in question.

11.7

In 2013, the public green area corresponded to 293 hectares or 13 m2 per inhabitant. In 2021, it reached 455 hectares or 21 m2 per inhabitant. This growth is the result of an ongoing expansion strategy, both to improve the quality of life in general and to promote the adaptation of the territory to climate change. The goal of doubling the Municipality’s public access green area in the next decade is embodied in the 2021 Municipal Master Plan.

Expenses in protecting the Municipality’s air quality and climate

Positive growth ↑

2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
–	13	13	13	13	13	13	17	8	63	9	–

Unit: Permillage (%) | Sentinel indicator: Yes | Source: INE

Expenses in protecting the Municipality’s air quality and climate remained relatively stable between 2011 and 2017. The years 2018 to 2020 were years where the variation in this expense was very marked. However, it can be said that for the period 2010 - 2020 the annual spending on the protection of air quality and climate was 17.5 euros per 1,000 inhabitants (on average).

**Artificialized territories per capita

Informative growth ↑

2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
146	–	–	–	–	163	–	–	162	–	–	–

Unit: m² | Sentinel indicator: Yes | Source: INE

Although the indicator “Artificialized territories per capita” has already been presented in SDG 11 - Sustainable cities and communities (Target 11.3), we repeat it, exceptionally, in this chapter because it is (in both SDGs) considered a basic indicator of the Joint Research Centre Handbook. The trend of artificialization of the territory has been increasing over time.

Participation in networks that work in the area of climate action

Positive growth ↑

2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
1	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	4	6	9

Unit: Absolute number | Sentinel indicator: No | Source: Municipality of Porto

The Municipality of Porto has been present in more and more national and international networks that work in climate action, which allows to expand the knowledge, the financing opportunities in the area and the improvement of the methods of monitoring the work carried out. Porto was selected by the European Commission to be part of the group of 100 cities that are part of the Mission “Climate-Neutral and Smart Cities”, as well as to be part of the Adaptation Mission.



Porto was selected by the European Commission to be part of the group that is part of the mission “Climate- Neutral and Smart Cities”.

13.2 Target: Integrate climate change-related measures into policies, strategies and plans

**Greenhouse gas emissions

Positive decrease 

2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
–	–	–	–	–	1.006.682	917.134	950.244	962.842	937.010	871.980	880.126

Unit: tCO₂eq | Sentinel indicator: Yes | Source: [Municipality of Porto \(AdEPorto\)](#)

Greenhouse gas emissions in the city of Porto have been decreasing significantly between 2015 and 2020. Calculations carried out by the Porto Energy Agency show that in 2018 the reduction of emissions reached 36.2% (compared to the base year of 2004). In 2019, this reduction reached 49% and in 2020, 52.2%.

The goal of the city of Porto is to achieve carbon neutrality in 2030 compared to the base year of 2004 (85% reduction and 15% carbon capture). This target is linked to the Porto Climate Pact. The EU's target is to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 55% by 2030, compared to 1990 levels.

Indicators proposed for future analysis

- Climate-related economic losses (storms, floods, droughts, landslides, and other extreme weather events) per capita;
- **Number of deaths and missing persons due to extreme weather events;
- Damage to critical infrastructure due to extreme weather events;
- Number of interruptions of basic services due to extreme weather events;
- Proportion of organizations and people adhering to the Porto Climate Pact.

**when the indicator was recommended in the first and second editions of the Handbook (reaffirming its relevance)

Main municipal strategies and plans with an impact on this SDG

<u>Covenant of Mayors for Climate and Energy</u>	
Related SDGs	SDG 7, SDG 11, SDG 12, SDG 15
Release	2019
Last updated	–
Term	2019-2030
Description	The Covenant of Mayors for Climate and Energy is an initiative launched by the European Commission, of voluntary accession, available since November 1, 2015, which has already resulted from previous initiatives aimed at mitigating Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions and adapting to climate changes. The signatory municipalities share a vision of making cities decarbonized and resilient, committing to reduce CO ₂ emissions in their territory by at least 40% by 2030 and to increase the resilience of the territory, adapting to the impacts of climate change.

<u>Porto Climate Pact</u>	
Related SDGs	SDG 7, SDG 11, SDG 12, SDG 15
Release	2022
Last updated	–
Term	2019-2030
Description	The Porto Climate Pact aims to awaken the action of citizens and organizations in defence of a more sustainable city, leader in decarbonization and involved in achieving the goals of carbon neutrality. Membership of the Covenant is an opportunity to create a great community of learning, sharing and mutual support. Your subscription is voluntary, non-binding and free of charge.

<u>Municipal Emergency and Civil Protection Plan</u>	
Related SDGs	SDG 11
Release	2007
Last updated	2015
Term	Not applicable
Description	With the Municipal Emergency and Civil Protection Plan, it is intended to implement measures that allow risk reduction with a focus on prevention, anticipation of uncertainty and threat in relation to environmental disasters and disaster resistance, through better relief and rapid recovery.

Green City Agreement	
Related SDGs	SDG 6, SDG 7, SDG 11, SDG 14, SDG 15
Release	2021
Last updated	–
Term	2019-2030
Description	The Green City Agreement is a voluntary movement of European cities and specifically of their municipalities, to transform, by 2030, cities into attractive places to live. By joining the Agreement, Porto undertakes to implement, by the end of the decade, actions to achieve objectives related to improving air quality, improving the quality of water bodies and greater water use efficiency, protecting urban biodiversity, advances in the circular economy and reducing noise pollution.

Municipal Environmental Strategy	
Related SDGs	SDG 6, SDG 7, SDG 11, SDG 15
Release	2014
Last updated	–
Term	Not applicable
Description	The Porto Municipal Environmental Strategy seeks to meet the most pressing challenges of the three pillars of sustainability (environmental, economic and social). This strategy is based on five fundamental structuring axes, which correspond to a dynamic plan with objectives and measures, naturally subject to continuous improvement and updating. In recent years, this strategy has been complemented by four major ambitions of future, based on which Porto has developed its activity: promoting the city's transition to an increasingly circular economy; taking inspiration from nature to plan and manage territory; adapting to climate change and protecting and valuing the natural heritage.

Municipal Strategy for Adaptation to Climate Change (EMAAC)	
Related SDGs	SDG 6, SDG 7, SDG 11, SDG 14, SDG 15
Release	2016
Last updated	–
Term	Not applicable
Description	The Municipal Strategy for Adaptation to Climate Change (EMAAC) of Porto was developed following the ClimaAdaPT.Local project (ClimAdaPT.Local, 2016), in which the city of Porto participates with 29 other Municipalities. It has a close relationship with NGOs, Higher Education and the scientific community. This document was prepared in 2016 with the objective of identifying the main risks arising from climate change in the city of Porto, which are sea level rise, excessive rainfall and floods and extreme temperatures. It culminated with a set of 52 options for adapting to these climate risks.

Main municipal programmes, projects and initiatives with an impact on this SDG

CDP Global (Carbon Disclosure Project)	
Related SDGs	SDG 6, SDG 7, SDG 12, SDG 15
Target(s) identificada(s)	13.1
Release	–
Description	The Municipality of Porto collaborates with CDP Global (Carbon Disclosure Project) which is an international association that manages a voluntary information platform on the actions implemented by Cities in the scope of mitigation and adaptation to climate change. The "A" classification attributed to Porto in 2020 demonstrates the efforts made by the City Council to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and contribute to increasing the city's resilience to the impacts of climate change.

Quinto Alçado	
Related SDGs	SDG 12 (12.5)
Target(s) identificada(s)	13.1
Release	2016
Description	Project whose main objective is to define a model for the integration of green roofs in the environmental and urban strategy of the city of Porto, in order to increase energy efficiency, thermal comfort and the reduction of CO2 emissions, making them part of the city's green infrastructure strategy. By 2020, more than 120 buildings were built with this type of green roofs.

Port Environmental Index	
Related SDGs	SDG 11 (11.b)
Target(s) identificada(s)	13.1
Release	2021
Description	This is an initiative of the Municipality in partnership with the University of Porto, linked to the Municipal Master Plan. Its aim will be to encourage building developers to implement bioclimatic solutions in buildings in order to increase their energy efficiency as well as the bioclimatic comfort of those who enjoy these spaces.

Parque da Asprela	
Related SDGs	SDG 11 (11.7)
Target(s) identificada(s)	13.1, 15.3
Release	2020
Description	Parque Central da Asprela added another 6 hectares of green space to the city, serving as a link between the various colleges and institutes of this university campus. It was a work started in 2020 and carried out during 2021, aimed at the expansion and rehabilitation of the green areas of the city, now open to the public with sports equipment and leisure spaces, also near the metro station.

my Building is Green	
Related SDGs	SDG 1, SDG 13
Target(s) identificada(s)	13.1
Release	2019
Description	The Municipality of Porto participates in the LIFE-myBuildingisGreen project (2018-2022), whose objective is to evaluate and monitor the real effectiveness of nature-based solutions in improving the bioclimatic comfort of school buildings. This pilot project aims to study the possibility of offering the school community the possibility of increasing their thermal comfort at school and, at the same time, reducing the energy costs associated with heating and cooling the space. This solution also allows you to store rainwater for use in irrigation of green and agricultural spaces. In Porto , the project is being implemented in Escola EB1/JI do Falcão.



Life below
water



Life below water

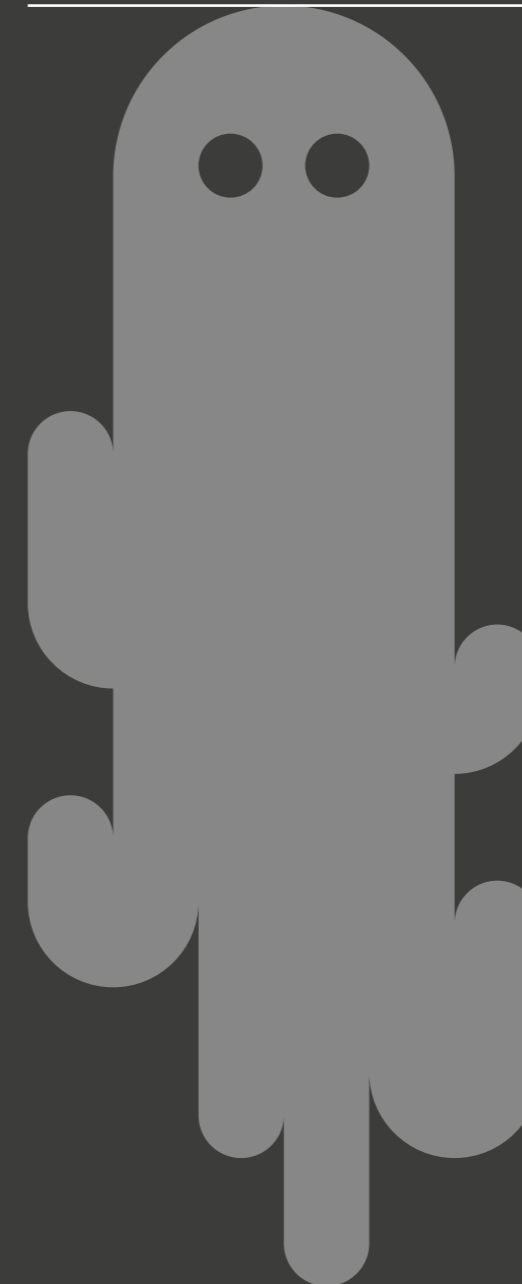
To ensure the conservation and sustainable use of the oceans, seas and marine resources. Prevent and reduce marine pollution. Sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems. Promote sustainable fishing and the blue economy.

.....
Although Porto borders the Atlantic Ocean to the west, the main action of the Municipality is related to the good management of water in its territory as well as on its beaches, which have been, annually, and mostly, Blue Flag beaches. The limitation of indicators in this SDG deserves attention and correction for the future.

Total
1 Indicator

Despite efforts to protect marine life, the only indicator evaluated remained stagnant.

1 indicator in stable situation



Targets to be achieved

Definition of the targets

- ⊖ Targets indicated as not applicable at a local level.
- ⊗ Targets indicated as applicable at a local level, but no data available.
- ✓ Targets indicated as applicable at a local level, with available data.



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



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.



Minimize and address the impacts of ocean acidification, including through enhanced scientific cooperation at all levels.



By 2020, effectively regulate harvesting and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and destructive fishing practices and implement science-based management plans, in order to restore fish stocks in the shortest time feasible, at least to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield as determined by their biological characteristics.



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.



By 2020, prohibit certain forms of fisheries subsidies which contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, eliminate subsidies that contribute to illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and refrain from introducing new such subsidies, recognizing that appropriate and effective special and differential treatment for developing and least developed countries should be an integral part of the World Trade Organization fisheries subsidies negotiation.



By 2030, increase the economic benefits to Small Island developing States and least developed countries from the sustainable use of marine resources, including through sustainable management of fisheries, aquaculture and tourism.



Increase scientific knowledge, develop research capacity and transfer marine technology, taking into account the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission Criteria and Guidelines on the Transfer of Marine Technology, in order to improve ocean health and to enhance the contribution of marine biodiversity to the development of developing countries, in particular small island developing States and least developed countries.



Provide access for small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets.



Enhance the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources by implementing international law as reflected in United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, which provides the legal framework for the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources, as recalled in paragraph 158 of “The future we want”.

Indicators under review

Target(s)	Indicator	Indicator Description
14.1 6.6	**Bathing water with excellent water quality	Total number of bathing areas classified as having an “excellent” quality of water, considering the 4 monitored beaches (Foz, Gondarém, Homem do Leme and Castelo do Queijo). For the purposes of this calculation, it is considered that each one is worth 25%.

**when the indicator was recommended in the first and second editions of the Handbook (reaffirming its relevance)



It is evident that the relationship that the city has with its coastal area and marine life is limited. There is an evident lack of data for this SDG, and what is available is only related to the quality of bathing water.

Results by target

14.1 Target: Prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all types

**Bathing water with excellent water quality

Stagnation

2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
75	75	75	75	75	75	75	100	100	100	100	75

Unit: Percentage (%) | Sentinel indicator: Yes | Source: [EEA](#)

As of 2017, the beaches of Porto with “excellent” water quality were 100% (of the 4 evaluated). However, in 2021, this percentage fell to 75% since Castelo do Queijo beach demonstrated only “good” water quality.



75%

of the assessed beaches in Porto were, in 2021, classified with “excellent” water quality.

Indicators proposed for future analysis

- Eutrophication index of coastal waters;
- Density index of plastic waste collected in the coastal zone;
- Density index of floating plastic waste;
- Average marine acidity (pH) measured at the agreed set of representative sampling stations;
- ***Pollutant load of urban effluents discharged to the coastline;
- Proportion of surface of marine protected areas.

***when the indicator was recommended only in the second edition of the Handbook.

Main municipal strategies and plans with an impact on this SDG

Plan for the Valorisation and Rehabilitation of Water Lines in the Municipality of Porto	
Related SDGs	SDG 11
Release	2011
Last updated	–
Term	2021-2024
Description	The Water Line Recovery and Rehabilitation Plan (PVRLA), part of the Municipal Strategy for Adaptation to Climate Change (EMAAC), results from the recognition of the importance of water lines as a strategic axis for the sustainability and adaptation of the city to climate change, using the best natural engineering practices.

Main municipal programmes, projects and initiatives with an impact on this SDG

Community-led local development (CLLD) - FLAG AMP	
Related SDGs	SDG 12 (12.b)
Target(s) identificada(s)	14.1, 14.2, 14.3
Release	2014-2020
Description	Community-led local development (CLLD) describes an approach that targets traditional “top-down” development policy. The local partnership receives long-term funding from the European Funds, including the European Maritime Fisheries Fund (EMFF), and decides how it is spent. Current fisheries partnerships have been supported by a network called FARNET, the community of people implementing Community-Led Local Development (CLLD) under EMFF. Known as FLAGs, these partnerships finance local projects within the framework of a strategy, developed in response to specific needs and opportunities identified locally. The FLAG of the Porto Metropolitan Area covers 12 Municipalities and Porto is one of them.

Blue Flag Beaches	
Related SDGs	SDG 11 (11.7), SDG 15 (15.1)
Target(s) identificada(s)	14.2
Release	–
Description	In 2020, the Blue Flag was hoisted, for the 13th consecutive year, in the bathing areas of Foz, Gondarém and Homem do Leme and, for the first time, in the bathing area of Castelo do Queijo, as a result of the depollution works carried out in the Aldoar stream in recent years. The results achieved result from the adoption of measures for continuous improvement of the quality standards necessary for the development of the bathing practice, ensuring compliance with the necessary criteria for the award of the Blue Flag, namely: environmental information and education, water quality, environmental management and safety equipment and services.



Life on
land

SDG 15



Life on land

To protect, restore and promote the sustainable use of terrestrial, forest and biodiversity ecosystems. Catch and reverse soil degradation. Stopping biodiversity loss. To ensure the conservation of natural ecosystems. Foster sustainable natural resource management practices.

.....

The value of ecosystems and the quality of life they bring to the city is a topic of great relevance to the Municipality of Porto. Through the Municipal Afforestation Plan and the Green Spaces Expansion Strategy, the Municipality identifies and establishes priorities to multiply the number of trees, green spaces and the ecological services they provide to the city. The green structure - green area of public access, green area of high ecological value and green area associated with sensitive zones – corresponds to 14% of the territory of Porto (591 hectares). Over the years, the Municipality has considerably increased investment in protecting biodiversity and the landscape. In 2020, this investment was 47 euros per capita.

Total
3 indicators

Noteworthy are the efforts of the city of Porto to protect terrestrial life, with all indicators to present positive results (3/3).

3
indicators with
positive tendency



Targets to be achieved

Definition of the targets

- ⊖ Targets indicated as not applicable at a local level.
- ⊗ Targets indicated as applicable at a local level, but no data available.
- ☑ Targets indicated as applicable at a local level, with available data.

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.

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.

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.

15.4 ⊖

By 2030, ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems, including their biodiversity, in order to enhance their capacity to provide benefits that are essential for sustainable development.

15.5 ☑

Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species.



Promote fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and promote appropriate access to such resources, as internationally agreed.



Take urgent action to end poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna and address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products.



By 2020, introduce measures to prevent the introduction and significantly reduce the impact of invasive alien species on land and water ecosystems and control or eradicate the priority species.



By 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts.



Mobilize and significantly increase financial resources from all sources to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems.



Mobilize significant resources from all sources and at all levels to finance sustainable forest management and provide adequate incentives to developing countries to advance such management, including for conservation and reforestation.



Enhance global support for efforts to combat poaching and trafficking of protected species, including by increasing the capacity of local communities to pursue sustainable livelihood opportunities.

Indicators under review

Target(s)	Indicator	Indicator Description
15.1 13.1 11.7	*Green spaces <i>per capita</i>	Total area of green spaces of public access (includes parks and gardens; wooded and landscaped squares; landscaped roofs) by the resident population (in m ²).
15.3 13.1 11.3	**Artificialized territories <i>per capita</i>	Area corresponding to the artificial territory in the Municipality, by the resident population (in m ²). Artificialized territory is understood as a surface of territory intended for human intervention activities that includes areas of urban, industrial, commercial, services, urban gardens or parks, cultural and leisure facilities, and the road and rail networks. This concept excludes the class 'areas under construction' - this class incorporates areas of excavations, shipyards, public and industrial facilities, road or rail network infrastructures, dikes and dams, as long as they are under construction, with the potential to revert to non-artificial occupations.
15.5	Asiatic wasp nests exterminated	Absolute number of nests of Asian wasp (<i>Vespa velutina</i>) exterminated with the collaboration of the Municipal Civil Protection Service, per year.
	Number of interventions in seagull-related incidences	Number of requests to the Municipality for collection of wounded/dead seagull or nests.

*when the indicator was recommended only in the first edition of the Handbook

**when the indicator was recommended in the first and second editions of the Handbook (reaffirming its relevance)

Results by target

15.1 Target: Ensure conservation, recovery and sustainable use of terrestrial and freshwater ecosystems

*Green spaces *per capita*

Positive growth 

2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
-	-	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	21

Unit: Hectares | Sentinel indicator: Yes | Source: Municipality of Porto (Departamento Municipal de Espaços Verdes e Gestão de Infraestruturas)

In 2013, the public green area corresponded to 293 hectares or 13 m² per inhabitant. In 2021, it reached 455 hectares or 21 m² per inhabitant. The goal of doubling the Municipality's public access green area in the next decade is embodied in the 2021 Municipal Master Plan.

The conservation of existing green spaces is also a concern that the city of Porto has foreseen. The Municipality carried out, in 2021, a total of 44 cooperation agreements. These agreements are made with residents' associations to jointly ensure the maintenance of green spaces.

The green structure - green area of public access, green area of high ecological value and green area associated with sensitive zones - identified in 2020 by the municipality of Porto - corresponded to approximately 14% of the territory of the entire Municipality (591 hectares).



591 ha

correspond to the green area of public access, of high ecological value and associated with sensitive zones.

The city of Porto has 54,415 public trees identified. About 58% of this number corresponds to trees with a diameter at breast height (DBH) greater than 15 cm and 12% with a DBH greater than 50 cm.


According to data provided by the Catholic University of Porto, between 2012 and 2019, there was a general increase in the number of native trees planted in the FUTURE - a project of 100,000 trees in the Porto Metropolitan Area, with 2020 being the only year in which no new trees were planted due to the pandemic. In this period, a total of 8,812 specimens of native trees were planted in the municipality of Porto. Likewise, between 2017 and 2019, there was an increase of 11 hectares of intervened green area.

Finally, it is also important to understand the size and dynamics of agriculture in a densified city like Porto. It is worth noting that, although Porto is not a rural territory, there has been an effort to expand urban gardens. In 2013 there were 39 plots and in 2021 this number grew to 195 (a total of 4.5 hectares). Urban gardens are important points of high species diversity.

As already mentioned in SDG 11 - Sustainable cities and communities (Target 11.4), over the years, investment in protecting biodiversity and the landscape has remained stable in the city, at around 30 euros per capita per year (2021 was considered an outlier). As a reference, the national average is 14 euros, in the North Region and Porto Metropolitan Area it is about 10 euros per capita per year.

15.3 Target: Combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil

**Artificialized territories per capita

Informative growth 

2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
146	-	-	-	-	163	-	-	162	-	-	-

Unit: m² | Sentinel indicator: Yes | Source: [INE](#)

Although the indicator “Artificialized territories per capita” has already been presented in SDG 11 - Sustainable cities and communities (Target 11.3) and SDG 13 - Climate action (Target 13.1), we repeat it, exceptionally, in this chapter because it is (in both SDGs) considered a basic indicator of the Joint Research Centre Handbook. The tendency of the territory to artificialize has been increasing over time. It is noted that the fact that the Joint Research Centre reiterates the presence of this indicator in three distinct SDGs reinforces its importance and the attention it deserves.

15.5 Target: Take action to reduce degradation of natural habitats and halt biodiversity loss

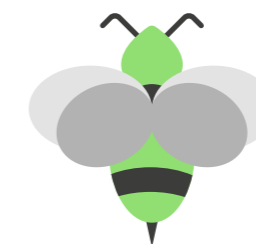
Asiatic wasp nests exterminated

Positive growth 

2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
-	-	-	-	-	60	107	106	168	238	299	474

Unit: Absolute number | Sentinel indicator: Yes | Source: Municipality of Porto (Serviço Municipal de Proteção Civil)

The Municipal Civil Protection Service is responsible for the extermination of Asian wasp nests, which is an invasive species that poses a significant risk to native bees. In this sense, between 2015 and 2021, a total of 1452 nests have already been exterminated, following the spread of this species in the municipality and the alerts sent by the population.



1.452

is the total number of nests of Asian wasp exterminated between 2015 and 2021, by the Municipal Service of Civil Protection.

Number of interventions in seagull-related incidences

Positive growth 

2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	362	593	807	890

Unit: Absolute number | Sentinel indicator: Yes | Source: Municipality of Porto (Departamento Municipal de Planeamento e Gestão Ambiental)

The number of seagull-related incidences has been growing in the city in recent years. The number has almost tripled in 3 years. Although there are several species of gulls, one of these species has assumed an aggressive and invasive behaviour in the city, nesting on roofs, feeding in various parts of the region (AMP) and causing impacts on people’s well-being (noise, dirt, attacks). The increasing trend of incidences with gulls reflects the growth of the population of this species (*Larus michaellis*) and it is assumed that it may also have an impact on the populations of other wild species. The population control of this yellow-legged gull (throughout the Porto Metropolitan Area) should be a priority in terms of protecting biodiversity and the well-being of the human population.

15.a Target: To mobilize financial resources for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

As already reported in SDG 11 - Sustainable cities and communities (Target 11.4), over the years, the Municipality has considerably increased investment in protecting biodiversity and the landscape. In 2013, a total of 31 euros per inhabitant was invested in this area. In 2020, investment was 47 euros per capita, representing a gross increase of 51%.

Indicators proposed for future analysis

- Proportion of respondents who visit parks and open spaces at least once a week;
- Proportion of land that is degraded over the total area of “vacant” land;
- **Abandonment of agricultural land;
- Proportion of sites important for biodiversity;
- Proportion of terrestrial protected areas;
- Number of biodiversity nodes and nature reserves created since 2015;
- Red List Index;
- Soil waterproofing index;
- Common birds index;
- Butterfly index;
- ***Number of new trees planted.

**when the indicator was recommended in the first and second editions of the Handbook (reaffirming its relevance)

***when the indicator was recommended only in the second edition of the Handbook

Main municipal strategies and plans with an impact on this SDG

<u>Green Spaces Expansion Strategy</u>	
Related SDGs	SDG 11, SDG 13
Release	–
Last updated	–
Term	Not applicable
Description	The Strategy for the expansion of green spaces continues the priorities established in the last revision of the PDM, of valuing the ecological structure and the densification of green areas, with the component of the interventions to be carried out.

<u>Municipal Plan for Afforestation</u>	
Related SDGs	SDG 11, SDG 13
Release	2021
Last updated	–
Term	Not applicable
Description	The Municipal Plan for Afforestation of the Porto City Council defines the tree species to be planted, which to replace or discontinue, in view of climate change and the characteristics of the streets of Porto, from a morphological and bioclimatic point of view.

<u>Municipal Plan for the Defense of the Forest Against Fires</u>	
Related SDGs	SDG 11
Release	2021
Last updated	2021
Term	2021-2030
Description	This plan arises in accordance with Decree-Law No. 124/2006, of June 28, which invites the municipalities to prepare it, in order to constitute an instrument for the operationalization in the respective territories of guidelines emanating from the different legal acts and instruments in force related to the defense of the forest.

<u>Action Plan for the control of the seagull population in the coastal municipalities of the Porto Metropolitan Area</u>	
Related SDGs	SDG 11
Release	2021
Last updated	–
Term	–
Description	This plan integrates the monitoring of gull populations (<i>Larus fuscus</i> and <i>Larus michahellis</i>), the evaluation of <i>Larus michahellis</i> reproduction and the evaluation of movement patterns and feeding of seagulls, as well as conducting pilot tests on the effectiveness of the implementation of exclusion and control measures for seagull nesting in the 4 municipalities participating in the preparation of this plan, in order to control the communities and at the same time prevent nuisances caused by seagulls in the cities. Porto is one of the municipalities of the Metropolitan Area of Porto that participated in its elaboration.

Main municipal programmes, projects and initiatives with an impact on this SDG

<u>UrbanMycoServe</u>	
Related SDGs	–
Target(s) identificada(s)	15.1, 15.2
Release	2017
Description	Porto joined the UrbanMycoServe project, a research work of the School of Biotechnology of the Catholic University, for the development of innovative strategies and tools with wild mushrooms, in order to benefit the health status of urban trees, feeding them and protecting them from the adverse effects of the city's environment. Initially, these fungi were inoculated into silver lime trees (<i>Tilia tomentosa</i>) and, for two consecutive years, significant growth was observed, especially in plants that were in a weaker state, making them as vigorous as trees in good health.

Parque Laboratório	
Related SDGs	SDG 11 (11.7), SDG 13 (13.2)
Target(s) identificada(s)	15.1, 15.3
Release	2021
Description	This work proposal aims to establish a collaboration between CIBIO-InBIO through ICETA - Institute of Science, Technology and Environment of the University of Porto and the Municipality of Porto for the implementation of the Parque Oriental da Cidade do Porto project: Parque Laboratório de Biodiversidade e Paisagem. This project aims to provide the Parque Oriental of the City of Porto as a space for the promotion and dissemination of the values and natural landscapes of the Metropolitan Area of Porto, becoming a privileged stage for the enjoyment and appropriation of natural values and for the development of environmental education activities, both for the school population of the surrounding area and for visitors to the Park.

FUTURE - project of 100,000 trees in the Porto Metropolitan Area	
Related SDGs	SDG 13 (13.2)
Target(s) identificada(s)	15.1, 15.2, 15.3
Release	2021
Description	The FUTURE - project of 100,000 trees in the Porto Metropolitan Area, developed within the scope of CRE.PORTO, of which the Municipality of Porto is a part. It emerged in 2011 from the need to rehabilitate burned and/or degraded and underused areas with native species, allowing the maintenance of biodiversity with species adapted to the conditions of the regions, as well as the fight against invasive species such as eucalyptus. The production of native plants for this project is held at Viveiro Municipal do Porto (which was specifically certified for this purpose).

FUN Porto – Native Urban Forests in Porto	
Related SDGs	SDG 13 (13.2)
Target(s) identificada(s)	15.1, 15.2, 15.3
Release	–
Description	The FUN Porto project promotes the knowledge and expansion of urban forests in Porto. This project is promoted by the Municipality of Porto and contributes to the FUTURE - the project of 100,000 trees in the Porto Metropolitan Area, also benefiting from the support of the CRE. PORTO team.

Porto BioLab	
Related SDGs	SDG 13 (13.2)
Target(s) identificada(s)	15.1, 15.2, 15.5, 15.6
Release	2020
Description	BioLAB do Porto is a space that plays a special role within the scope of the Porto Biospots Network, part of the FUN Porto project. It aims to create an urban forest in the former Quinta de Salgueiros, with an area of approximately 6 hectares, which provides various ecological services to the city.

Composting in the Nursery	
Related SDGs	SDG 12 (12.5)
Target(s) identificada(s)	15.5
Release	2020
Description	The objective of this project is the recovery of secondary raw materials from biomass residues in the municipal nursery. The project is still under study, in the phase of collecting and estimating implementation costs, as well as the possibility of signing partnerships with other entities.

Application of the Environmental Fund for the control and eradication of Cortaderia Selloana	
Related SDGs	–
Target(s) identificada(s)	15.8
Release	–
Description	With this project of Control and Eradication of Cortaderia selloana, the Municipality of Porto intends to value the existing naturalized ecosystems with ecological interest, such as the Parque da Cidade do Porto and the Parque Oriental and to map the currently existing colonies not yet destroyed. To this end, the Municipality of Porto will start the project by surveying and mapping the existing colonies in public spaces, updating the platform created. No less important is the dissemination of problems associated with invasive species, so public awareness actions will be carried out. This commitment will be monitored through i) percentage of sightings destroyed; ii) percentage of sightings destroyed in sensitive ecological areas.

Inventory of trees identified in the municipality (WebSIG)	
Related SDGs	SDG 11 (11.b)
Target(s) identificada(s)	15.a
Release	–
Description	The tree inventory was created by the Municipality of Porto to monitor all existing trees in the territory. This information is made available on the dashboard created with information such as the areas where the largest number of trees is concentrated, how many trees have been identified so far - by 2020 100% of all trees in the Municipality had been identified - the age range of the trees identified and their species.

Official Animal Collection Centre	
Related SDGs	–
Target(s) identificada(s)	15.1, 15.5
Release	2020
Description	The Official Animal Collection Centre of Porto (CROA), has been in operation since April 2020 and welcomes animals collected from the street in conditions worthy of accommodation, care and welfare and the adoption of companion animals, constituting an important measure in terms of public health, the Municipal Plan for Control and Welfare of Animal Populations of Dogs and Cats (2015), in addition to avoiding the attack of domestic animals on biodiversity in the Municipality.



Peace, justice and strong institutions



Peace, justice and strong institutions

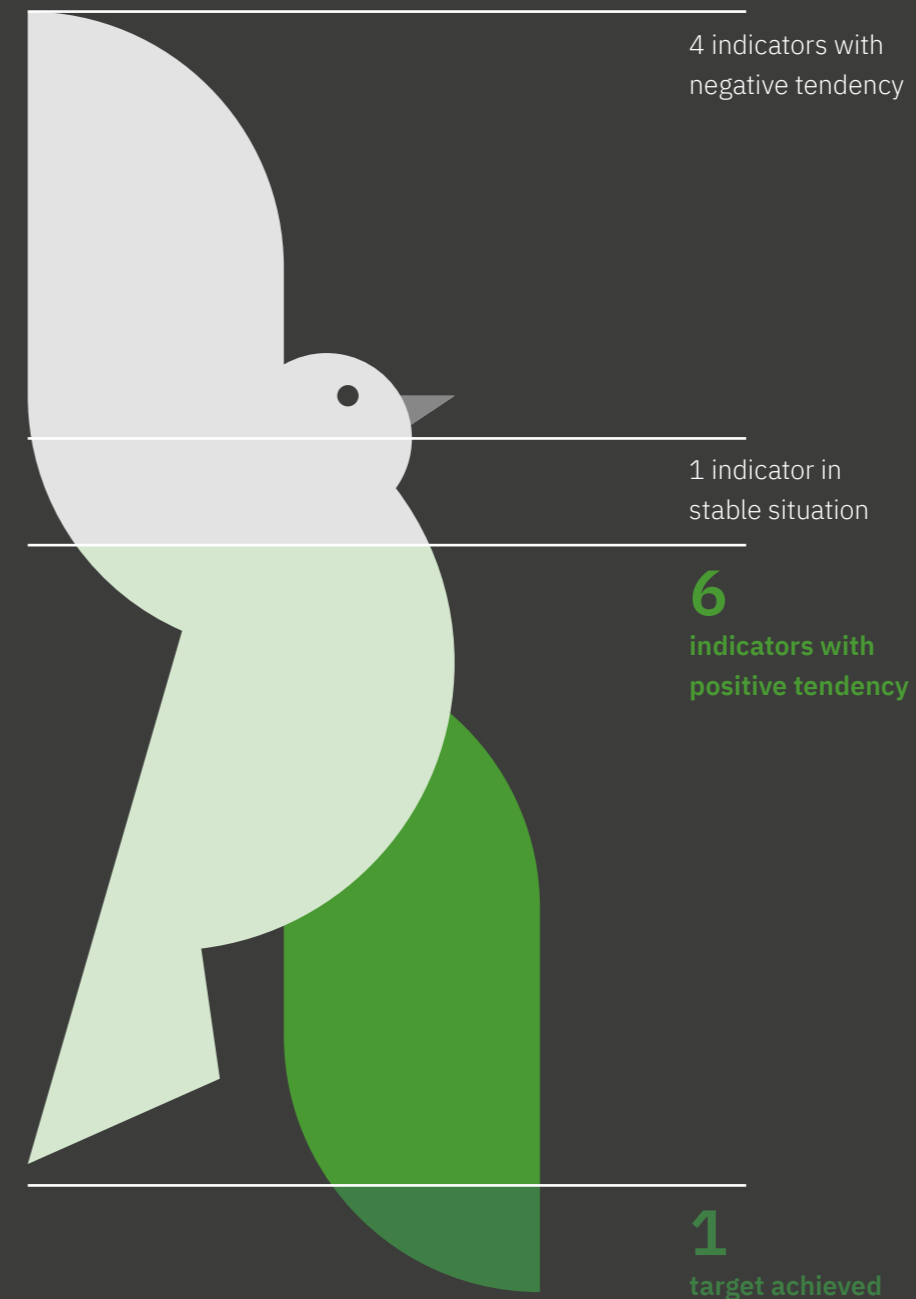
Promote the construction of peaceful, just and inclusive societies, with effective and responsible institutions. Ensure equal access to justice for all. Eradicate abuse, exploitation and trafficking and all forms of violence. Build effective, accountable, transparent and inclusive institutions at all levels. Promote the rule of law.

.....

Equal treatment before justice and trust in institutions allows for a peaceful and at the same time resilient society. Among the indicators analysed, we highlight the reduction in the crime rate and the homicide rate in the city, as well as the crimes of physical, psychological or sexual violence. The Collaborative Budget and the existence of participatory projects to revitalize the city's public space, bringing the people who inhabit the city to the decision centre, strengthening the connection between citizens and political decision-makers, also stand out positively.

Total
12 indicators

The city of Porto presented positive results regarding peace, justice and strong institutions, with more than half of the indicators positive (7/12).



Targets to be achieved

Definition of the targets

⊖ Targets indicated as not applicable at a local level.

⊗ Targets indicated as applicable at a local level, but no data available.

✓ Targets indicated as applicable at a local level, with available data.



Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere.



End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children.



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



By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organized crime.



Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms.



Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels.



Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels.



Broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance.



By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration.



Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements.



Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime.



Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development.

Indicators under review

Target(s)	Indicator	Indicator Description
16.1	Crime rate	Proportion of the number of crimes recorded in the respective calendar year per 1,000 inhabitants.
	**Five-year homicide rate per 100,000 inhabitants	Average number of homicides in the last five years per 100,000 inhabitants.
	Crimes related to physical, psychological or sexual violence	Proportion of the resident population that suffered from physical, psychological or sexual violence. The data chosen to represent this violence are as follows: Serious and simple voluntary physical integrity offense; Domestic violence by spouse or similar; Domestic violence with minors; Other domestic violence; Minor mistreatment/ overload; Other mistreatment; Rape; and Sexual abuse in children/adolescents/dependent minors.
16.2	Incidence rate of children and young people accompanied by Commissions for the Protection of Children and Youth (CPCJ)	Incidence rate of children and young people under 18 years old accompanied by Commissions for the Protection of Children and Young People (CPCJ).
16.3	Average duration of the proceedings ended in the judicial courts of first instance	Number of months, on average, that civil and criminal proceedings last in the district court of the Municipality.
	Preventive prisoners in ordinary prisons	Proportion of inmates who were in preventive detention in common prison establishments, on December 31 of the respective reference year, by the total number of inmates in those same establishments.
16.6	***Municipal transparency index	Index developed to calculate the capacity of the local government to make all its acts public. This index values the easy access of the population to all expenses and actions carried out by the local authority.
	***Relationship between revenues and expenses of the Municipality	Percentage relationship between revenues and expenses of non-financial operations of the Municipality of Porto.
	Proportion of actual expenses of the Municipality financed by municipal tax revenues	Proportion of municipal expenses financed by municipal taxes.
16.7	**Electoral participation in local elections	Percentage of the population that votes in a municipal election over the total eligible population (i.e., over 18 years of age, with citizenship).
	Collaborative budgeting	This indicator aims at the collaboration of the parishes to encourage citizens to pursue actions that promote sustainability, in its social, economic and environmental aspects. Refers to the amount granted to each parish, annually.
16.9	Children with birth registration	Proportion of children under 5 years old with birth registration in a civil registration authority.

**when the indicator was recommended in the first and second editions of the Handbook (reaffirming its relevance)

***when the indicator was recommended only in the second edition of the Handbook

Results by target

16.1 Target: Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related mortality rates

Crime rate

Positive decrease ↓

2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
–	69	70	70	70	75	68	72	74	71	56	47

Unit: Permillage (‰) | Sentinel indicator: Yes | Source: [INE](#)



3,2%

of average annual decrease, between 2011 and 2021, of the crime rate in Porto.

**Five-year homicide rate per 100,000 inhabitants

Positive decrease ↓

2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
–	2,1	1,8	1,6	1,5	1,3	1,6	1,4	1,3	1,3	1,3	0,9

Unit: Absolute number | Sentinel indicator: Yes | Source: [DGPJ](#)

The crime rate has been decreasing in the period under review (2011-2021), at an average annual pace of 3.2%. On the other hand, in what refers to the five-year homicide rate, a decrease is also noticeable for the period between 2011 and 2021.

Crimes related to physical, psychological or sexual violence

Positive decrease 


2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
–	11	9	9	10	10	9	9	8	9	6	6

Unit: Percentage (%) | Sentinel indicator: Yes | Source: [DGPJ](#)

Finally, the proportion of crimes of physical, psychological or sexual violence also shows an average annual decrease of 5% for the period under analysis (2011-2021).

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

Incidence rate of children and young people accompanied by Commissions for the Protection of Children and Young People (CPCJ)

Positive decrease 

2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
–	–	–	–	6,2	6,1	5,8	5,9	4,8	5,0	4,2	4,9

Unit: Percentage (%) | Sentinel indicator: Yes | Source: [CNPDPCCJ](#)

The incidence rate of children and young people accompanied by CPCJ registered a relatively constant decrease between 2014 and 2020, in the order of 5% annually. However, it is important to monitor the 16% increase registered between 2020 and 2021, to understand the possible reasons for this phenomenon.

16.3 Target: Promote the rule of law and ensure equal access to justice

Average duration of the proceedings ended in the judicial courts of first instance

Negative growth 

2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
–	–	–	–	–	25	28	28	27,8	29,2	28	30

Unit: Average number of months | Sentinel indicator: Yes | Source: [DGPJ](#)

The average duration of the proceedings ended in the judicial courts of first instance increased from 25 months in 2015 to 30 months in 2021 (equivalent to 2 and a half years).

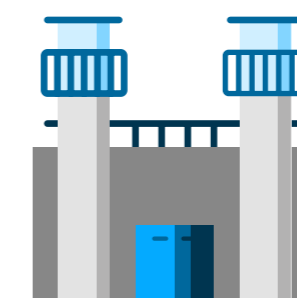
Preventive prisoners in ordinary prisons

Stagnation 

2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
–	20	20	18	17	16	15	16	17	18	20	19

Unit: Percentage (%) | Sentinel indicator: Yes | Source: [INE](#)

Regarding the proportion of preventive inmates in common prison establishments, between 2011 and 2021, there was a stabilization of the numbers, which knew a little significant variation.



The proportion of preventive prisoners in ordinary prisons has stabilized in recent years.

16.6 Target: Build effective, accountable and transparent institutions

***Municipal transparency index

Positive growth 

2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
–	–	–	–	52	50	50	68	–	–	–	–

Unit: Ranking | Sentinel indicator: Yes | Source: [ITM](#)

The Municipal Transparency Index (ITM) is an index that allows to measure the degree of transparency of a municipality through an analysis of the information made available to citizens on the website of the respective municipality (varies between 0 and 100, the latter being the maximum performance value). Between 2014 and 2017, the last year in which the ITM was calculated, Porto rose from 50% to 68%. In 2014, Porto ranked 28th (out of 308 Portuguese municipalities). In 2017, it ranked 52nd in the same universe.

***Relationship between revenues and expenses of the Municipality

Negative decrease 

2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
–	107	112	100	121	109	140	111	108	110	96	–

Unit: Percentage (%) | Sentinel indicator: Yes | Source: [INE](#)

The percentage relationship between revenues and expenses in the Municipality remained globally balanced (slight decrease between 2011 and 2020), with the maximum peaks of imbalance reached in 2014 and 2016, when revenues were 21% and 40% higher than expenses, respectively.

Proportion of actual expenses of the Municipality financed by municipal tax revenues

Negative growth 

2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
–	60	69	61	80	72	80	69	75	74	65	–

Unit: Percentage (%) | Sentinel indicator: Yes | Source: [INE](#)

The proportion of actual expenses of the Municipality financed by municipal tax revenues grew slightly between 2011 and 2020.

16.7 Target: Ensure that decision-making is responsible, inclusive, participatory and representative

** Electoral participation in local elections

Negative decrease 

2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
–	–	–	53	–	–	–	54	–	–	–	49

Unit: Percentage (%) | Sentinel indicator: Yes | Source: [Pordata](#)

The participation rate of Porto residents in local elections decreased between 2017 and 2021. In this last election, the abstention rate in Porto was 51% (as a reference, for the same year the abstention in Lisbon was 49%).

Collaborative budgeting

Positive growth 

2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	735	1.050	1.085

Unit: Thousands of EUR | Sentinel indicator: Yes | Source: Municipality of Porto (Direção Municipal de Recursos Financeiros)

Between 2019 and 2021 there was an average annual increase of about 23% of the municipal budget allocated to the Parish Councils for its collaborative budgeting. This budget aims at the collaboration of the parishes to encourage citizens to pursue actions that promote sustainability, in its social, economic and environmental aspects.

The city of Porto values the participation of the population in public consultation processes, aiming at the collection of opinions, suggestions and other contributions on plans and projects, with the objective of ensuring the intervention of the interested public in the decision-making processes within the scope of Spatial Planning. One of the most expressive examples of public participation occurs in the context of the public discussion of the proposal to amend the Municipal Master Plan. Another example is the [URBiNAT](#) project.



100%

Between 2010 and 2020 the proportion of children with birth registration in a civil registration authority remained at 100%.

16.9 Target: Provide legal identity for all, including birth registration

Children with birth registration

Target achieved 

2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	-

Unit: Percentage (%) | Sentinel indicator: No | Source: [Nações Unidas](#)

The proportion of children with birth registration in a civil registration authority for the entire period under review (2010- 2020) remained at 100% of children legally registered in one of these institutions.

Indicators proposed for future analysis

- Cases of human trafficking;
- Proportion of the population that feels safe walking alone in the area where they live;
- Proportion of children between 1 and 17 years of age who have suffered any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by care providers;
- Municipal expenditure on courts *per capita*;
- Cases of corruption reported;
- Corruption perception index;
- Proportion of the population with confidence in public institutions.

Main municipal strategies and plans with an impact on this SDG

Management Risk Prevention Plan, including Corruption Risks and Related Infractions	
Related SDGs	SDG 11
Release	2009
Last updated	2021
Term	Not applicable
Description	The main objective of the Corruption and Related Infractions Risk Management Plan is to identify the factors that may potentiate the occurrence of corruption risks and/or related infractions, establish preventive and corrective measures to reduce the probability of occurrence of these risks and define the methodology for the implementation and monitoring of the defined measures, identifying those responsible for their execution. It is mandatory to prepare an annual report on the execution of the plan.

Main municipal programmes, projects and initiatives with an impact on this SDG

Integrated Management Centre (CGI)	
Related SDGs	SDG 11 (11.7)
Target(s) identificada(s)	16.1
Release	2015
Description	The Integrated Management Centre (CGI) is a pioneering project in the country. The main objective of this project is to create a structure that brings together several entities with different responsibilities in the city, so that the solution of daily problems (falling trees, natural disasters and other types of occurrences) that arise on a daily basis can be promoted in a more effective and efficient way, by a multidisciplinary team with knowledge in the various aspects that can be called to action.

Collaborative Budgeting	
Related SDGs	–
Target(s) identificada(s)	16.6
Release	2016
Description	Every year, the Municipality of Porto grants funds to the parishes that make up the Municipality, to support the implementation of projects in their territorial areas. This measure differs from the common Participatory Budget. Between 2016 and 2020, the amounts allocated to each parish have been increasing, reflecting an increasing focus on creating a support network together with these bodies, to act on the territory and population of the city.

Promotion of Public Participation - Largo Dr. Tito Fontes and Largo de 3 de fevereiro	
Related SDGs	SDG 11 (11.3, 11.7)
Target(s) identificada(s)	16.7
Release	2020
Description	The “Largo Dr. Tito Fontes” and the “Largo de 3 de Fevereiro” were two examples of projects to revitalize the city’s public space. These two projects were concluded with the participation of the population in the decision-making process of these interventions, to promote an adequate public space for the city’s residents/visitors. These projects involved many activities for those who wished to have their opinion represented in these projects.



Partnerships for the goals

SDG 17

Partnerships for the goals

Strengthen partnerships for sustainable development and implementation of the SDGs. Mobilize the necessary resources for its reach, including technical and financial means. Foster international cooperation and public-private partnerships.

.....

The Municipality of Porto has been working together with various organizations, institutions and sectors to achieve the SDGs in all dimensions. Of the various networks identified in the analysis, Eurocities, the Covenant of Mayors for Climate and Energy, Water Wise Cities, the Global Network of Resilient Cities, and the International Association of Educating Cities. Porto also has twinning protocols with several cities in order to strengthen cultural, scientific, economic and sports exchange, and promote collaboration.

Targets to be achieved

Definition of the targets

- ⊖ Targets indicated as not applicable at a local level.
- ⊗ Targets indicated as applicable at a local level, but no data available.
- ⊙ Targets indicated as applicable at a local level, with available data.

17.1 ⊗

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

17.2 ⊗

Developed countries to implement fully their official development assistance commitments, including the commitment by many developed countries to achieve the target of 0.7 per cent of ODA/GNI to developing countries and 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries; ODA providers are encouraged to consider setting a target to provide at least 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries.

17.3 ⊗

Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources.

17.4 ⊖

Assist developing countries in attaining long-term debt sustainability through coordinated policies aimed at fostering debt financing, debt relief and debt restructuring, as appropriate, and address the external debt of highly indebted poor countries to reduce debt distress.

17.5 ⊗

Adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for least developed countries.

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.

17.7 ⊗

Promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries on favourable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed.

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.

17.9 ⊗

Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all the Sustainable Development Goals, including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation.



Promote a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system under the World Trade Organization, including through the conclusion of negotiations under its Doha Development Agenda.



Significantly increase the exports of developing countries, in particular with a view to doubling the least developed countries' share of global exports by 2020.



Realize timely implementation of duty-free and quota-free market access on a lasting basis for all least developed countries, consistent with World Trade Organization decisions, including by ensuring that preferential rules of origin applicable to imports from least developed countries are transparent and simple, and contribute to facilitating market access.



Enhance global macroeconomic stability, including through policy coordination and policy coherence.



Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development.



Respect each country's policy space and leadership to establish and implement policies for poverty eradication and sustainable development.



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.



Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships.



By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts.



By 2030, build on existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress on sustainable development that complement gross domestic product, and support statistical capacity-building in developing countries.

17.16 Target: Strengthen partnerships for sustainable development

The Municipality of Porto has been working with various organizations, institutions and sectors to achieve the SDGs in all dimensions (non-exhaustive list below).

In addition, the city has participated in international cooperation projects with countries such as Brazil, Mozambique and Cape Verde, with the objective of promoting sustainability and socioeconomic development.

It should also be noted that Porto has twinning protocols signed with several cities located around the world with whom they establish bilateral relations of friendship and cultural, scientific, economic, sports exchange, among others, and define common objectives of collaboration: Jena (Germany), Luanda (Angola), Liège (Belgium), Santos (Brazil), Recife (Brazil), Mindelo (Cape Verde), Macau (R.A.E.) (China), Shanghai (China), Duruelo de la Sierra (Spain), León (Spain), Vigo (Spain), Bordeaux (France), Isfahan (Iran), Nagasaki (Japan), Beira (Mozambique), Rotterdam (Netherlands), Bristol (United Kingdom), Neves (São Tomé and Príncipe), Ho Chi Minh (Vietnam) and Ndola (Zambia).

Covenant of Mayors for Climate and Energy	
Related SDGs	SDG 7, SDG 8, SDG 13, SDG 15
Target(s) identificada(s)	17.16
Release	2019
Description	The city of Porto intends to ally with other countries to combat common causes, namely with regard to global challenges, such as adaptation to climate change. In this sense, the city of Porto joined with other cities to sign the Global Covenant of Mayors for Climate and Energy, in 2019, with a commitment to reduce GHG emissions by 50% by 2030.

Eurocities	
Related SDGs	SDG 1 - SDG 17
Target(s) identificada(s)	17.16
Release	1990
Description	The city of Porto has joined the Eurocities initiative since 1990, together with 189 other cities, with the objective of creating a network of activities aimed at the population living in cities and promoting the well-being, quality of life and sustainable development of these spaces. In this sense, the Municipality of Porto assumes the mandate of the Environment Forum of the Eurocities network, from 2018 to 2022.

Circular Economic Partnership under the Urban Agenda for the EU	
Related SDGs	SDG 11, SDG 12, SDG 13, SDG 15
Target(s) identificada(s)	17.16
Release	2015
Description	The city of Porto is involved in the Circular Economy partnership under the Urban Agenda for the EU. In this agreement, the city commits to becoming more sustainable and circular by 2030, from the implementation of several measures that promote these practices. It aims at how products are designed, promotes circular economy processes, encourages sustainable consumption and aims to ensure that waste is avoided and resources used are kept in the EU economy for as long as possible.

Ellen MacArthur Foundation FOOD Initiative	
Related SDGs	SDG 2, SDG 11, SDG 12
Target(s) identificada(s)	17.16
Release	2020
Description	The Municipality of Porto is a guest member of the Ellen MacArthur Foundation, making a commitment to promote and support the circular economy. In this sense, the city integrates the Ellen MacArthur Foundation FOOD Initiative group of cities. This project is committed to creating a circular economy, a new economic system in which no waste or pollution is produced, we keep products and materials in use, and we regenerate natural systems. It is a system that provides better results for people and for the environment.

<u>Common Home of Humanity</u>	
Related SDGs	SDG 13
Target(s) identificada(s)	17.16
Release	2018
Description	The Municipality of Porto is a member of the Common Home of Humanity. This project is a network created to involve the scientific community, politics and civil society in the construction of a system of legal protection and organization capable of representing, protecting and maintaining the vital conditions of the Earth system, an intangible natural heritage of humanity.

<u>International Association of Educating Cities</u>	
Related SDGs	SDG 4, SDG 11
Target(s) identificada(s)	17.16
Release	1990
Description	The International Association of Educating Cities (IAEC) is a collaborative structure of local governments committed to the principles enshrined in the Charter of Educating Cities, to which Porto adhered in 1990. AICE currently brings together 482 cities from 34 countries. The Municipality of Porto is part of the Portuguese Territorial Network of Educating Cities (RTPCE), which includes 85 other Portuguese cities, and actively participates in National and International Meetings and Congresses and in the RTPCE Bulletin, presenting the good educational practices implemented in the city of Porto.

<u>Porto Cidade Amiga das Crianças</u>	
Related SDGs	SDG 4, SDG 12
Target(s) identificada(s)	17.16
Release	2017
Description	The Child Friendly Cities Initiative, promoted by UNICEF Portugal since 2015, advocates the adoption of a coordinated policy for childhood and adolescence, which reinforces the articulation between all municipal sectors and the establishment of partnerships with community institutions that promote the well-being of all citizens, particularly children (0-18 years). The adhesion of the Municipality of Porto to the programme was achieved with the definition of a Local Action Plan (PAL) for 2017-2021, the development of which is being monitored by UNICEF Portugal. This Local Action Plan includes 3 main axes of intervention: a) Intersectoral Coordination; b) Communication and Information on the promotion and protection of the Rights of the Child; c) Active Participation of Children. In 2019, the Municipality of Porto was recognized as a Child Friendly City.

<u>Water Wise Cities</u>	
Related SDGs	SDG 6, SDG 12
Target(s) identificada(s)	17.16
Release	2019
Description	The principles set out in this network help city leaders ensure that everyone in their cities has access to safe water and sanitation. One of the goals is to ensure that water is integrated into planning and design in cities, so as to provide greater resilience to climate change, livability, efficiency, and a sense of place for urban communities.

<u>Porto Cidade Amiga das Pessoas Idosas</u>	
Related SDGs	SDG 3
Target(s) identificada(s)	17.16
Release	2010
Description	An initiative of the World Health Organization (WHO) and aims to respond to the rapid aging of the population and create urban environments that allow older people greater civic participation in society. The invitation to join was extended to all cities in the world and, in 2010, the Municipality of Porto joined the Rede Mundial de Cidades Amigas das Pessoas Idosas.

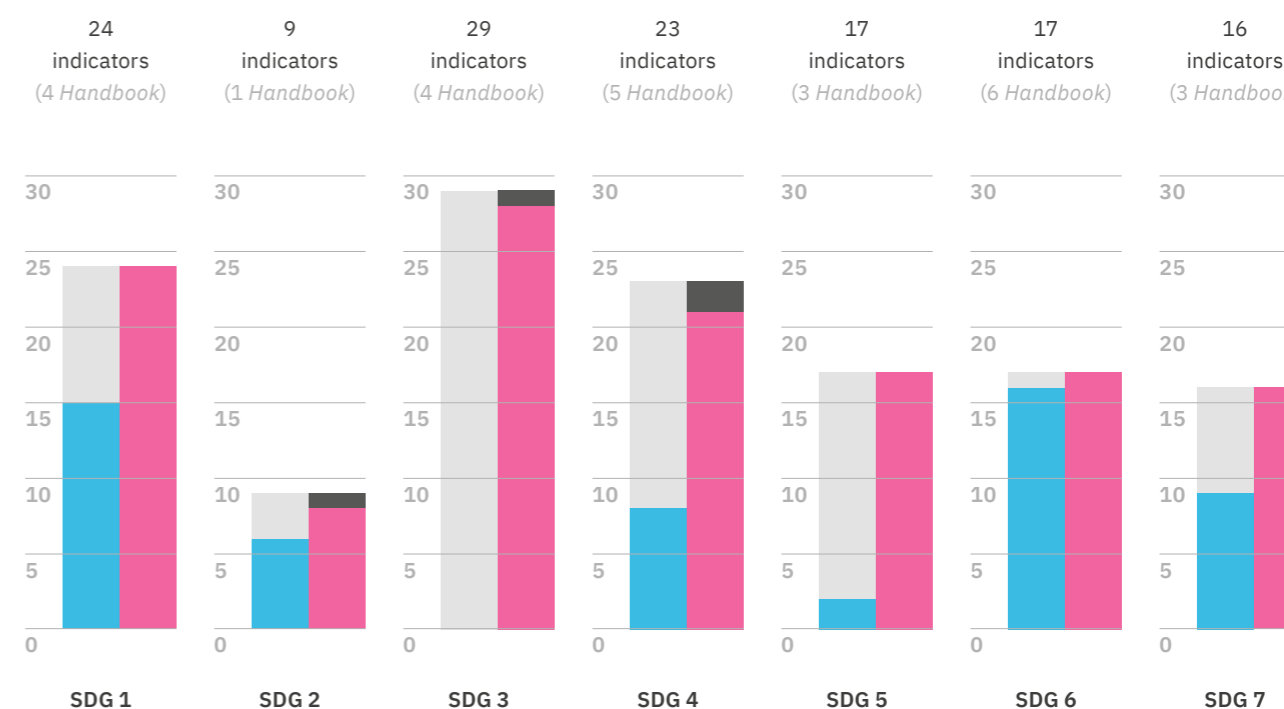
<u>Rede Portuguesa de Municípios Saudáveis</u>	
Related SDGs	SDG 3
Target(s) identificada(s)	17.16
Release	2018
Description	The Municipality of Porto, assuming that it must lead the strategic planning of integrated and innovative actions that address all aspects of the health and quality of life of its citizens in a holistic perspective, proceeded to operationalize the official adhesion of Porto to the Portuguese Health Cities Network (RPMS).

Global Resilient Cities Network	
Related SDGs	SDG 11, SDG 13
Target(s) identificada(s)	17.16
Release	2020
Description	The Global Resilient Cities Network (GRCN) is an initiative led by UN-Habitat. The Network aims to reduce risk with a focus on prevention, anticipate uncertainty and threat and resist disaster through better relief and rapid recovery. With the adhesion to this network that puts in place the strategy based on the framework of the United Nations, Porto is now committed to developing actions to prevent, prepare for and mitigate natural, human and technological disasters at a local level.

Summary of results

This first Voluntary Local Review on the performance of Porto in relation to the 17 SDGs (in turn segmented into 169 targets) gathered the analysis of a total of 240 indicators: 219 allow the analysis of their evolution, 11 present a positive or negative tendency but need further analysis while 10 provide specific data.

The following graph shows the proportion of evolution and point indicators analysed by SDGs, as well as the source of the data (municipal data or external sources):



Indicators proposed for future analysis

- Proportion of official development assistance (ODA) in gross income directed to economic development and well-being.

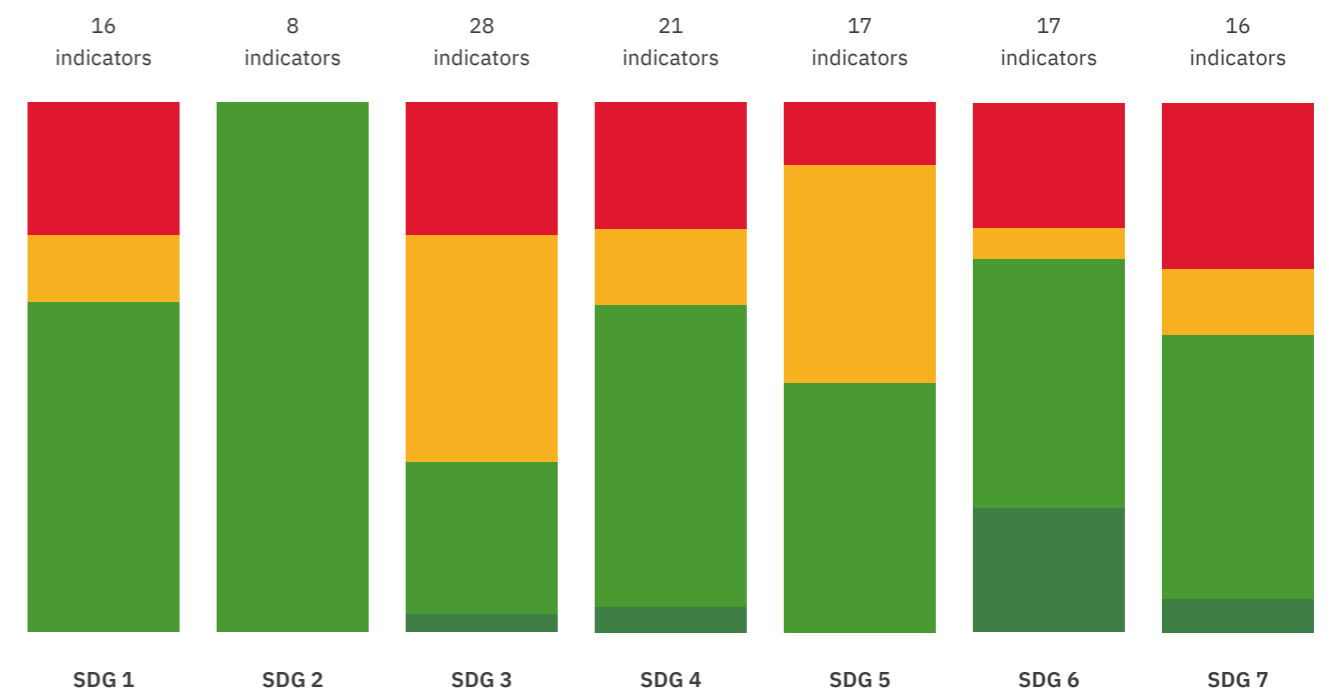


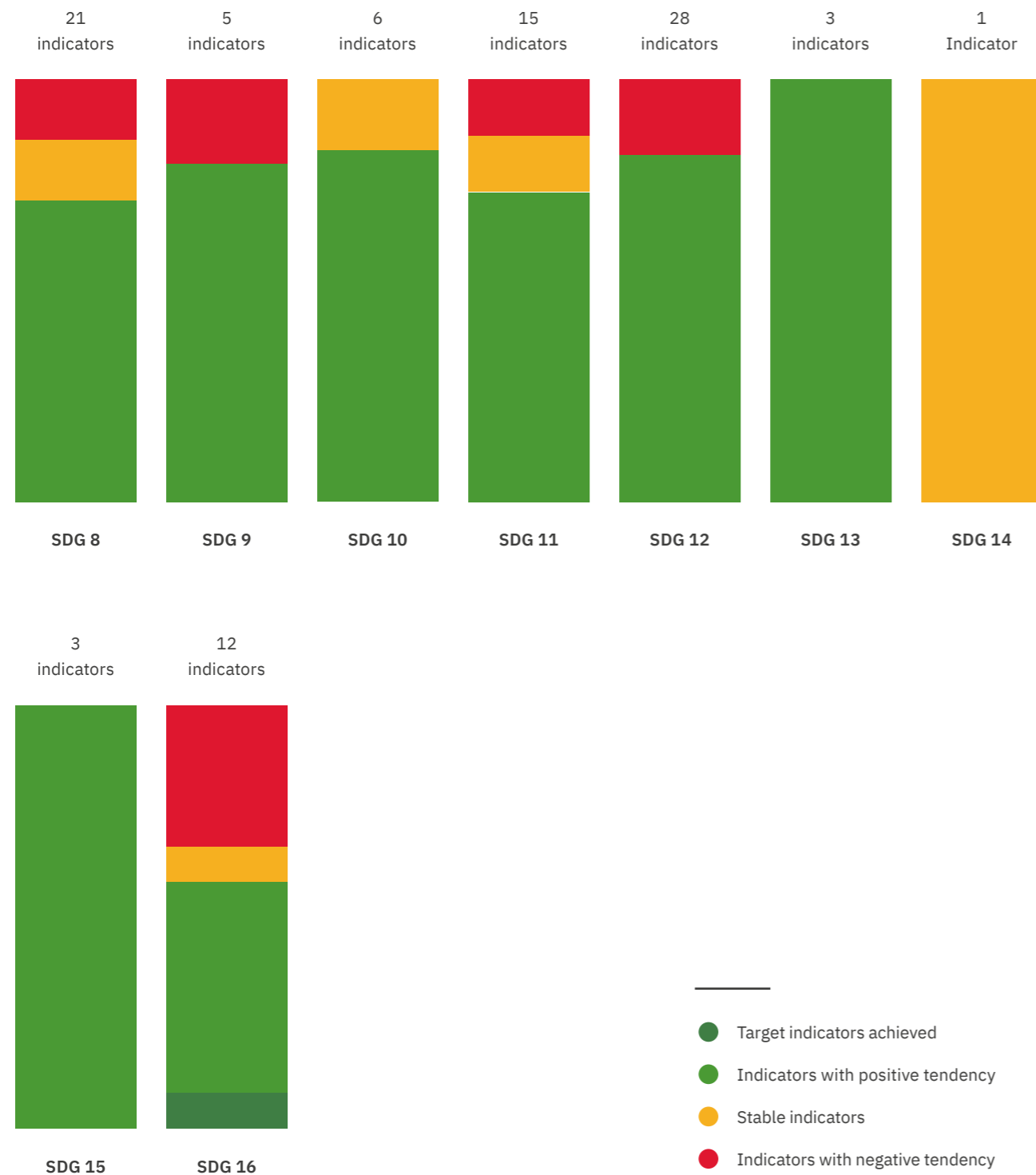
The broad set of indicators used gathered 49 recommended by the Joint Research Centre (JRC) in the evaluation of local performance in relation to the SDGs (in [European Handbook for SDG Voluntary Local Reviews 2020 Edition](#) and [European Handbook for SDG Voluntary Local Reviews 2020 Edition](#)), as well as numerous other indicators of the social, economic and

environmental (for the city of Porto) and also indicators of municipal response to various challenges and resulting from various municipal projects. The latter, not being comparable with other cities, proved essential to portray the municipal reality. The difficulties encountered in the selection and characterization of indicators were duly reported in [Building urban datasets for the SDGs. Six European cities monitoring the 2030 Agenda](#).

In this VLR, 45 plans and strategies and 140 main municipal programmes, projects and initiatives (or in close partnership with the Municipality) were also identified to respond to the challenges of the various SDGs.

Porto's performance in relation to the SDGs is presented briefly in the following graph, considering the (219) indicators whose evolution was analysed:





Overall, the following stand out:

- The city of Porto presents a good overall performance in the fulfilment of the SDGs: 59% of the 219 evolution indicators analysed are moving in the positive direction and 4% of them are already at their maximum performance (goals achieved). Only 21% of the indicators show an evolution in the opposite direction to the desirable and 16% show a situa-

tion of stagnation (not desirable) over time.

- Although all the SDGs have stronger and less stronger ones, a better performance stands out in SDGs 1 (No poverty), 2 (Zero hunger); 8 (Decent work and economic growth), 9 (Industry, innovation and infrastructure), 11 (Sustainable cities and communities), 12 (Responsible consumption and production), 13 (Climate Action) and 15 (Life on land).
- There are SDGs for which the Municipality of Porto presents a less positive performance according to the indicators collected, namely, in SDGs 3 (Good health and well-being), 5 (Gender equality) and 14 (Life below water). With regard to SDG 3 (Good health and well-being), the most recent restructuring carried out to the Municipal Executive and respective adaptation of the macrostructure, led to the creation of the Health and Quality of Life, Youth Department and, consequently, the creation of the Department of Health Promotion and Quality of Life and Youth (DMPSQVJ). This change was intended to enable the reinforcement of the development of active policies to improve people's quality of life, promoting health in an integrated perspective and in a process leading to the improvement of municipal performance and, consequently, the response to SDG 3.
- COVID-19 (2020 and 2021; with the necessary lockdowns) had an evident impact on several of the indicators analysed and can help to understand on which indicators an unexpected external shock may have the greatest impact.

The analysis carried out (whose methodology was described in detail in the respective chapter) naturally has its limitations, highlighting:

- The results obtained are valid for the present set of indicators (and may be different from other equivalent analyses that use a different methodology).
- There are SDGs for which it was more difficult to find available indicators and concrete actions, which may bias the results due to the fact that the analysis is carried out with a smaller number of indicators. On the other hand, it can demonstrate that they need more attention and investment.
- The calculation of distances to the goals was not performed mathematically (often the goals are not objectively / quantitatively clear).
- No consultation with external stakeholders was carried out to gather data and additional and complementary projects/initiatives that may be relevant to respond to the SDGs in the city.

Final remarks and recommendations for the future

The preparation of the first Voluntary Local Review on the SDGs2030 for Porto proved to be a virtuous exercise by:

- Promote the integration of knowledge, information, experience and action dispersed across the various Organic Units, Municipal Companies and Affiliates (data, projects, plans, strategies).
- Stimulate the transversality of the analysis (for example, indicators traditionally associated with SDGs linked to the environment are located in SDGs in the economic area or in the social area, for example, because they complement the analysis of several targets).
- Valuing the relevance of municipal transformative programmes, projects and initiatives for the city and for the SDGs, as well as recognizing existing plans.
- Result in a broad set of identified and characterized indicators to evaluate the SDGs that, at a later stage, should be reassessed to select the central indicators for each SDG (this phase of the work opened the opportunity for a second stage to focus on the essentials and facilitate further analysis).
- Allow evidence through data (indicators) of the interdependence between different SDGs.
- To reinforce knowledge about the potential, weaknesses and opportunities in the city, complementing other more sectoral exercises.
- Identify any gaps in the attention of municipal action.
- Reinforce the need for the Municipality to have an articulated and cohesive monitoring network, a process already underway.
- To constitute a contribution to the evaluation and (re)definition of strategies and projects for the following years based on the analysis of the evolution of indicators related to adopted strategies and projects.

It is recommended that this exercise can serve as a basis for:

1. Establish a governance structure for the SDGs in the Municipality.
2. Establish an integrated and transversal technical team in the Municipality responsible for:
 - Gather improvement proposals for further analysis.
 - Redefine indicators to be analysed by SDGs.
 - Reset the key indicators to monitor (sentinel).
 - Build a common database with established data collection metrics (index).
 - Gather data (indicators, projects, plans) regularly, updating the common database.
 - Mediate the involvement of local stakeholders to enrich the analysis, as well as value their initiatives.
 - Prepare an VLR (every 2 years).

It is expected that the continuity of this process can bring to Porto:

- Knowledge and reflections useful for decision-making.
- The maintenance of an articulated and cohesive monitoring network.
- The opportunity to review the definition of missions, strategies and objectives for various areas of activity (in various organizations in the city).

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