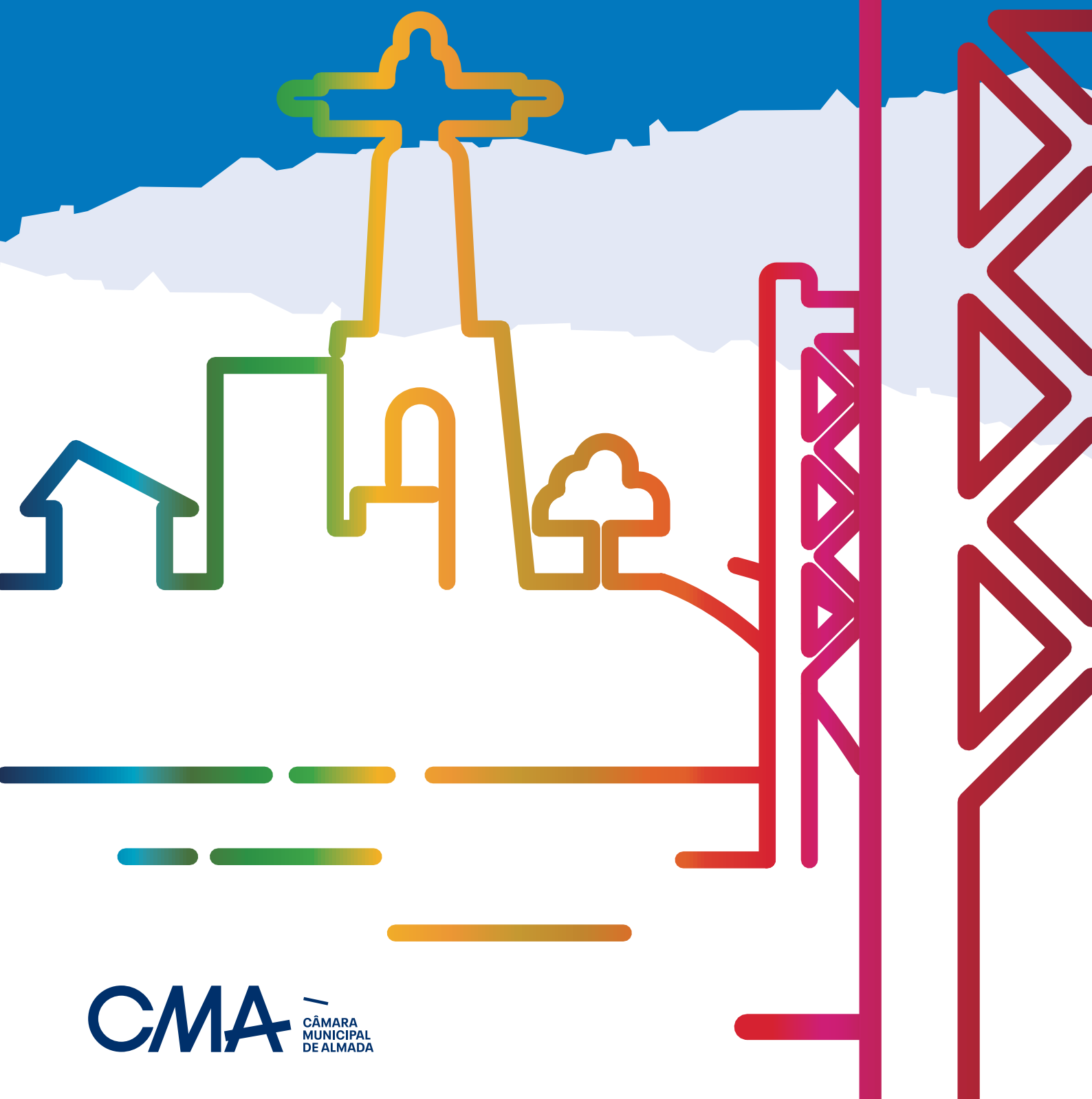


# ALMADA



TERRITÓRIO DE MUITOS

**Sustainable Territory for  
Current and Future Generations  
Voluntary Local Review - VLR**



# TABLE OF CONTENTS

Acronyms and Abbreviations .....	3
Opening Statements .....	5
Executive Summary .....	9
Context .....	11
An overview of Almada .....	19
Course and Methodology .....	29
Progress of Almada .....	41
SDG 1 – Eradicate Poverty .....	45
SDG 2 – End Hunger .....	51
SDG 3 – Quality Healthcare .....	57
SDG 4 – Quality Education .....	65
SDG 5 – Gender Equality .....	73
SDG 6 – Drinking Water and Sanitation .....	75
SDG 7 – Renewable and Affordable Energy .....	87
SDG 8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth .....	93
SDG 9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure .....	101
SDG 10 – Reduce Inequalities .....	109
SDG 11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities .....	117
SDG 12 – Sustainable Production and Consumption .....	127
SDG 13 – Climate Action .....	133
SDG 14 – Protect Marine Life .....	141
SDG 15 – Protect Terrestrial Life .....	149
SDG 16 – Peace, Justice and Effective Institutions .....	155
SDG 17 – Partnerships For The Implementation of the Goals .....	163
Future of Almada .....	173

## TECHNICAL DATA SHEET

Coordination: Regina Pimenta

Execution: ALMADA SDG TEAM

Regina Pimenta

António Moreira

António Pombeiro

Conceição Almeida

Fernanda Eunice Figueiredo

João Gentil

Teresa Sequeira

Collaboration: GLOBAL SOLUTIONS4U

Pedro Mateus das Neves

Mafalda Seguro

Translation: City Council of Almada

Collaboration: UN Habitat



UN-HABITAT

Ilustração/ capa: Inês Ferreira

Projeto gráfico: Inês Ferreira

Legal Deposit: 550650/25

Publication Date: July 2025

Edition No.: 1st Edition

City Council of Almada



# ACRONYMS & ABBREVIATIONS

<b>IAEC</b>	International Association of Educating Cities.
<b>AML</b>	Lisboa Metropolitan Area.
<b>NAPM</b>	National Association of Portuguese Municipalities.
<b>PAVS</b>	Portuguese Association for Victim Support.
<b>ApR</b>	Treated Wastewater Reuse Plans.
<b>NETAG</b>	National Emergency and Temporary Accommodation Grant.
<b>VTCCRT</b>	Vocational Training Center for Commerce and Related Trades.
<b>CEOPPCU</b>	Center for Studies and Opinion Polls of the Portuguese Catholic University
<b>CCGE</b>	Commission for Citizenship and Gender Equality.
<b>CLASA</b>	Local Council for Social Action of the Municipality of Almada.
<b>PHMN</b>	Portuguese Healthy Municipalities Network
<b>ATH</b>	Almada Town Hall.
<b>CPSC</b>	Communities of Portuguese-speaking Countries.
<b>CRIA</b>	Almada Integrated Response Center.
<b>CRMP</b>	Customer Relationship Management Platform.
<b>TSC</b>	Technical Specialization Course.
<b>DITSCT</b>	Department of Information Technologies, Smart Cities and Territories.
<b>ALSC</b>	Almada's Local Strategy for Children.
<b>WTP</b>	Wastewater Treatment Plant.
<b>STTT</b>	Specialized Technical Treatment Teams.
<b>ETI</b>	Full-time.
<b>IAEC</b>	International Association of Educating Cities.
<b>WHO</b>	World Health Organization's.
<b>UE</b>	European Union.
<b>EUCF</b>	European Cities facilities.
<b>FST</b>	Faculty of Science and Technology.
<b>DASO</b>	Drug Addiction Support Office.
<b>VSO</b>	Victim Support Office.
<b>GIHabit</b>	Integrated Management Platform for Municipal Social Housing.
<b>PIG</b>	Professional Insertion Office.
<b>HLPF</b>	High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development.
<b>R&amp;D</b>	Research and Development.
<b>INCF</b>	Institute for Nature Conservation and Forests.
<b>ILMO</b>	Lusophone Initiative of SDG Municipalities.
<b>ASPEND</b>	Almada's Strategic Plan for Equality and Non-Discrimination.
<b>NIS</b>	National Institute of Statistics.
<b>PSSI</b>	Private Social Security Institution.
<b>MSI</b>	Municipal Sustainability Index.

<b>STI</b>	Sexually Transmitted Infections.
<b>REC</b>	Renewable Energy Centers.
<b>PS</b>	Portuguese standard.
<b>NTUSP</b>	Nomenclature of territorial units for statistical purposes.
<b>MDG</b>	Millennium Development Goals.
<b>SDG</b>	Sustainable Development Goals.
<b>HWO</b>	World Health Organization.
<b>NGO</b>	Non-Governmental Organization.
<b>ATO</b>	Almada Territory Observatory.
<b>EVCS</b>	Electric Vehicle Charging Station.
<b>PHL</b>	Portuguese - Host Language.
<b>PLAFCC</b>	Protected Landscape Arriba Fóssil da Costa de Caparica.
<b>PrEP</b>	Pre-Exposure Prophylaxis.
<b>RRP</b>	Recovery and Resilience Plan.
<b>SDP</b>	Social Development Plan.
<b>LTVSN</b>	Lisbon and Tagus Valley Stream Network.
<b>PNHM</b>	Portuguese Network of Healthy Municipalities.
<b>SII</b>	Social Integration Income.
<b>SUW</b>	Solid Urban Waste.
<b>SRVC</b>	Skills Recognition, Validation and Certification.
<b>ASAMS</b>	Almada Social Assistance and Monitoring Service.
<b>HHMA</b>	Holy House of Mercy of Almada.
<b>SIGA</b>	Education Management Platform.
<b>MCPS</b>	Municipal Civil Protection Service.
<b>IT</b>	Information Technology.
<b>ASLHU</b>	Almada-Seixal Local Health Unit.
<b>MCCU</b>	Mobile Command and Communications Unit.
<b>UMF</b>	Urban Monitoring Framework.
<b>UN</b>	United Nations.
<b>UN-DESA</b>	United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs.
<b>UNFCCC</b>	United Nations Framework on Climate Change.
<b>GVA</b>	Gross Value Added.
<b>HIV</b>	Human Immunodeficiency Virus.
<b>VLR</b>	Voluntary Local Review.
<b>IVLR</b>	Interactive Local Volunteer Review.
<b>VNR</b>	Voluntary National Review.
<b>MCZ</b>	Measurement and Control Zones.

# MESSAGE FROM THE MAYOR INÊS MEDEIROS

Dear residents of Almada

The Almada City Council has been committed to the United Nations 2030 Agenda from the outset. It is in this context and with great satisfaction that we present the Voluntary Local Review (VLR), a document that highlights the progress made in implementing the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) established by the 2030 Agenda. We thus reaffirm our commitment to building a more promising future for Almada, and we make an indispensable regional and national contribution to the commitment that must also be assumed by the country.

Furthermore, recognition of the progress made so far culminated in the award of Silver SDG Cities certification by UN-HABITAT (United Nations Human Settlements Program) in February 2024.

Over the last few years, the Almada City Council has been working to promote sustainability in all its dimensions, investing in the promotion of social inclusion, environmental protection, the use of renewable energies and the promotion of energy efficiency, the efficient and accessible management of river and ocean water, waste management, and prosperity, which encompasses the modernization of services and the stimulation of entrepreneurship and micro-entrepreneurship. The results achieved are the fruit of a collective effort involving the people of Almada and the private and social sectors.

We will continue to build a promising future for Almada, recognizing the central role that the municipality should play in the Lisboa Metropolitan Area (AML). We will remain committed to responding to the challenges arising not only from the local or national context,



INÊS DE  
MEDEIROS,  
Mayor of Almada

but also from the international context, such as housing and mobility policy, always striving to achieve a complex balance between economic progress, environmental sustainability, and social inclusion in the present and in the future. We aim to ensure that our cities become more resilient by 2030. Almada was even chosen, for a three-year period, from among 87 cities to ensure the national coordination of the network of resilient cities, together with Matosinhos and Funchal.

Transparency, civic participation, and collaboration with other sectors of society are key elements in ensuring that public policies are aligned with the SDGs. The public sector plays a central role in building a more sustainable and equitable future.

We know there is still a long way to go! But with the publication of this VLR, we renew our commitment to continue working to build a safer, fairer, more equal, and above all, more sustainable Almada, inviting everyone to actively participate in this process.

# MESSAGE FROM THE COUNCILLOR

In the transition to a more sustainable world, municipalities have a responsibility to take on a central role, given their proximity to citizens and local stakeholders. This privileged position allows for in-depth knowledge of territorial challenges and the ability to offer personalized and effective responses.

In this context, the Municipality of Almada has developed strategic tools in recent years that enable continuous monitoring and evaluation of progress towards sustainable development. Among these, the Almada Territory Observatory (OTA) and the Almada Smart Territory platform stand out.

The OTA, launched in 2021, provides systematic, scrutinize, and accessible information to all, allowing for the evaluation of municipal performance in various public policies. The Almada Smart Territory platform, completed in 2024, integrates and aggregates projects directly related to Smart Cities and fully aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), such as the Citizen's Store, whose construction is beginning and which will facilitate the population's access to multiple public administration, municipal services, and private services, or the youth participatory budget, which will have its 6th edition in 2026 and which contributes directly to active citizenship and democratic participation of the youth of our municipality.

In 2025, Almada will reinforce its commitment to the 2030 Agenda and its 17 SDGs by preparing the Voluntary Local Review (VLR). This document, based on a bottom-up democracy, is a strategic diagnostic and planning tool, developed with the active participation of various local actors, including municipal services, public and private entities, the scientific community, non-governmental organizations, and civil society.

We are committed to building a more just, equitable, and sustainable territory. With the current diagnosis and challenges encountered, we are committed to continuing to work collectively to promote the well-being of present and future generations, ensuring that no one is left behind in this Territory of Many.



FILIPE PACHECO,  
Councillor,  
Almada City Council



# MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY



IVAN GONÇALVES,  
President of the Municipal Assembly

In Almada, we believe that transforming territory is an ongoing commitment to the well-being of its populations, the protection of natural resources and the construction of a city prepared for current and future needs.

In this context, the Voluntary Local Review (VLR) emerges as a tool for sharing information, clear and accessible to all residents of our municipality, on the path taken in the implementation of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and in the fulfillment of the commitments made at the global level through the 2030 Agenda.

This report is the materialization of the collective effort of a community that mobilizes daily to transform Almada into a fairer, more resilient, and more sustainable city. With contributions from various sectors essential to our daily lives, it has been possible to build an integrated vision of development in the context of our municipality.

Of course, the path to an Almada of the Future is not only made by the public sector. It is necessary and imperative that every person, every association, every company, or every organization be involved in this process and in this shared journey.

Much has already been done, but there is still much to do. Development is a continuous and constant effort, not static in time. The publication of this VLR is another step in the right direction in building a city where we all want to live, work, study, or spend our free time.

We thus continue to build an Almada for everyone, where no one is left behind.

# ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We are deeply grateful to all those who dedicated their time and expertise to the preparation of this Voluntary Local Review (VLR), a fundamental milestone for the strategic planning of the SDGs of our municipality.

The dedication of municipal staff, especially the SDG team, was crucial for the organisation and analysis of data and the preparation of the VLR. Collaborative work with the various departments of Almada City Council and Municipal Entities was essential to understanding initiatives and the future vision across the municipality's different areas of activity.

The active participation of community associations, civil society, and the private sector also played an important role in enriching the document with information about the population's needs. We would also like to express our gratitude to the Centre for Studies and Opinion Polls (CESOP), at the Catholic University, for their partnership and for providing relevant SDG-related data. Additionally, thanks are due to the Local SDG (University of Lisboa), whose available information served as an inspiration for the preparation of the VLR.

The collaboration and contributions of Professor Pedro Neves were also important and helped drive the project forward.

We would like to highlight the support of UN-Habitat, as well as their encouragement throughout our journey.

Together, we overcame numerous challenges during the development process of this document, making it rich in information and countless perspectives. The collaboration of all involved was vital to achieve this outcome.

This document reflects the commitment and collective efforts of the entire community to build a more prosperous and sustainable future for our municipality. The elaboration of this document was the result of a shared vision among all involved, but above all, of the determination of the SDG team to complete and finalize the VLR. This determination was supported by the trust placed in the Department of Information and Communication Technologies (DTIC) and the dedicated SDG Almada team, created for this purpose, making Almada's VLR an example of bottom-up democracy. This document stands as clear evidence of the will and commitment of all parties involved to create a sustainable future for Almada, for multiple generations, leaving no one behind.



Regina Pimenta

Regina Pimenta (on behalf of the SDG team and all those involved who believed in the realisation of the VLR and in the continuation of this work over time)  
Director of the Department of Information Technologies, Smart Cities and Territories



António Pombeiro



Conceição Almeida



Eunice Figueiredo



Teresa Sequeira

# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Municipality of Almada is firmly committed to the adoption of the 2030 Agenda, the 17 SDGs, and their 169 associated targets. The eradication of poverty, the fight against inequalities, education and culture for all, the promotion of an attractive, safe and cohesive territory, and fostering sustainable, fair and inclusive development are among the municipality's top priorities – all aimed at achieving a delicate and complex balance between economic progress, environmental sustainability and social inclusion, both now and in the future!

This long-standing commitment is reflected in Almada's Strategic Priorities, in the GOP – Major Planning Options, and in the Public Policies adopted by the municipality. More than 70 relevant initiatives under the municipality's responsibility have been identified, contributing to key development areas such as education, culture, health, municipal housing, digital transition, smart territories, quality and public safety. Additionally, the adoption of instruments and measures to ensure transparency in municipal activities and the active engagement and participation of both the municipality and society is also emphasized.

The municipal strategy, inspired by the SDGs and the 2030 Agenda, is now strengthened with the publication of the VLR, providing a tool that outlines Almada's progress and supports informed decision-making. As a public document, the VLR must reflect the input of the population, be accessible to all, and serve to engage and motivate all local, national and international stakeholders – leaving no one behind. This local effort by Almada contributes to a broader national commitment to the United Nations (UN) and the European Union (EU) in prioritising the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs.

With this document (VLR Almada), Almada aims to:

1. Assess and present progress in the local implementation of the SDGs;
2. Understand the current state of sustainability within the municipality;
3. Support local decision-making and facilitate both internal and external dialogue;
4. Encourage civil society's engagement in achieving the SDGs.

This work by the municipality contributes to the European objectives of building a sustainable Europe for future generations and promoting competitive sustainability. By localising the SDGs, Almada participates in a collective and collaborative journey, transforming global and European targets into concrete municipal actions. Almada's VLR serves as a crucial bridge between the global aspirations of the 2030 Agenda, the EU's priorities, and local realities – demonstrating how municipalities can play a vital role in achieving the SDGs and building a more sustainable future.

There is still a journey to be undertaken until 2030, and therefore, beyond the publication of the current VLR – expected to be the sixth at national level according to the **United Nations** website – the Municipality of Almada has sought to introduce innovation in its preparation to reach everyone, particularly younger generation.

In this context, and with the goal of monitoring our progress in a more continuous and transparent way, while also mobilising the community, we have developed Portugal's first interactive VLR (VLRi). This digital platform not only offers intuitive data and graphics, but also provides a global overview, enabling real-time tracking of the municipality's actions towards the SDGs over the years.



- The aim is to report on Almada's progress in meeting the 2030 Agenda/SDG targets
- It will be the 6th VLR at national level, joining Braga, Cascais, Mafra, Matosinhos and Oporto. It has already been awarded the Silver SDG Cities certification by UN Habitat
- With the VLR, the process for Gold certification will begin

In a constantly changing world, both this document and the VLRi platform will be regularly updated and improved. The contribution of all is essential to ensure their continuity and the successful achievement of the targets set out in the 2030 Agenda.



# CONTEXT

# PROGRESS AND MILESTONES

# MAJOR

## Concepts of Sustainability and Sustainable Development

Concerns regarding the extraction and waste of natural resources, the escalation of pollution levels, social and economic challenges, as well as global inequalities and imbalances led to the emergence, in the 20th century, of concepts and strategies centred on sustainability and sustainable development.

As illustrated in the timeline, the United Nations (UN) has played a key role in promoting sustainable development. A major milestone was the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment, held in Stockholm in 1972, which marked the beginning of global conferences aimed at addressing concerns ranging from environmental issues to broader sustainable development goals. These conferences have continued over time and brought together world leaders in the collective pursuit of a better world.

In 1987, with the publication of the well-known Brundtland Report by the World Commission on Environment and Development (WCED), the concept of sustainable development was introduced and adopted as: **“(…) development that meets the needs of the present generation without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs(…)”**

In 2000, at the United Nations headquarters in New York, the 8 Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) were adopted, establishing a set of commitments and targets to be achieved by 2015. The importance of strengthening partnerships among Member States was later reaffirmed at the Johannesburg Conference in 2002.

More recently, in 2015, the global agenda on sustainable development for 2030 (2030 Agenda) – “Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development” – was launched by the United Nations (UN). This agenda sets out 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and 169 targets to be achieved by 2030.

1972

Start of global sustainability conferences

1987

Concept of sustainable development (Brundtland Report)

2000

8 Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)

2015

17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)



## 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

Over the past 45 years, much is owed to the United Nations (UN) for its role in connecting and bringing closer environmental and socio-economic issues, in an ongoing effort to foster collective action toward building a sustainable and resilient future for both society and the planet.

A major milestone was the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (UN, 2015), promoted by the United Nations (UN). This agenda outlines 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and a set of 169 targets that guide global efforts from 2016 to 2030. They represent global challenges to achieve a better and more sustainable future for all.

The SDGs comprehend issues related to sustainable development within environmental, economic, and social dimensions. Through the use of indicators and information systems, they enable the systematic organization and dissemination of data, facilitating its use by decision-makers, managers, politicians, public interest groups, and general public. This approach helps strengthening trends and assessing progress toward achieving sustainable development.

### SDGs

#### Sustainable Development Goals



The 2030 Agenda and the SDGs assumed by each country according to their own priorities, enable action within a spirit of a global partnership that guides the choices needed to improve people's lives, now and in the future!

## The 5 Dimensions of the Sustainable Development Goals

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) represent global aspirations for 2030 in areas that directly affect the quality of life of all world citizens and future generations.

Adopted by all 193 United Nations Member States, the 17 global SDGs carry the shared ambition to "leave no one behind" through a common language to all stakeholders and setting sustainability targets focused on critical areas for humanity. These goals are structured around five core pillars: **Planet, People, Prosperity, Peace and Partnerships.**





Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs) and Voluntary Local Reviews (VLRs)

Over time, national, regional and local governments have started reporting their progress The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development encourages United Nations Member States to present regular assessments of their national progress. Every year in July, countries report on their progress through “Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)” during the High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development (HLPF), held at the United Nations Headquarters in New York, United States of America.

Through Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs) and Voluntary Local Reviews (VLRs). As of now, the HLPF platform hosts 406 VNRs. In 2018, the City of New York presents the first VLR, followed by the Japanese cities of Shimokawa, Toyama, and Kitakyushu. Since then, many other worldwide cities have followed this path, and currently,

there are 239 Voluntary Local Reviews (VLRs) recognising the vital role of local action in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Other cities around the world have followed this path, and currently there are 239 VLRs published according to the **HLPF platform**.

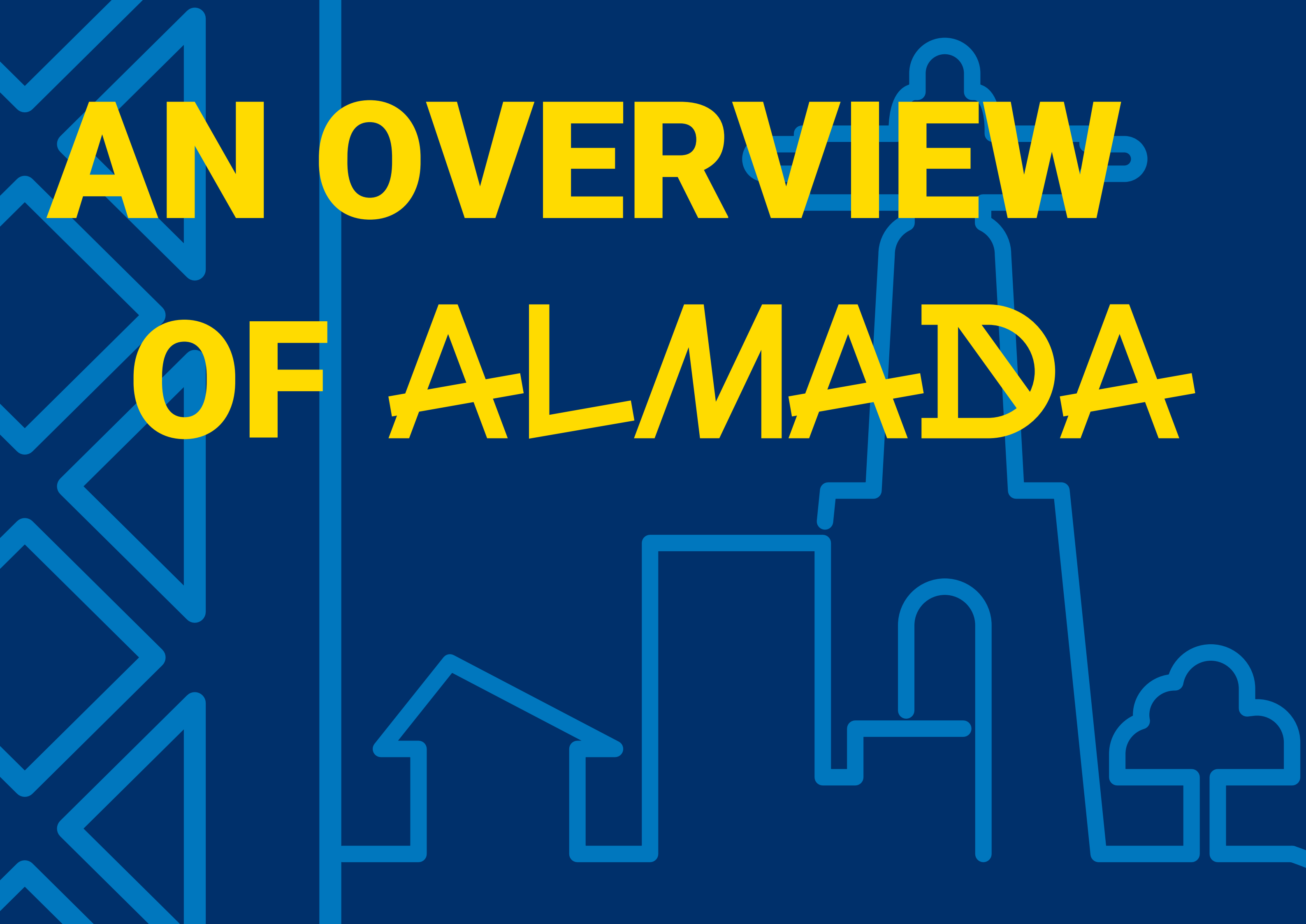
In the specific case of Portugal, in 2017 the Ministry of Foreign Affairs published the “Voluntary National Review on the Implementation of the 2030 Agenda”. More recently, in 2023, the “Portugal Voluntary National Review” was released, reinforcing the importance the Portuguese Government places on fulfilling the commitment of the 2030 Agenda.

In the case of Portuguese municipalities, five VLRs have already been published, namely:

Year	Local / regional government	Country	Report(s)	Language	Member State VNR
2023	Municipality of Mafra	Portugal	Voluntary Local Review	English	2023 VNR, 2017 VNR
2023	City of Matosinhos	Portugal	Voluntary Local Review	English	2023 VNR, 2017 VNR
2022	City of Cascais	Portugal	Voluntary Local Review (VLR) of progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals in Cascais	English	2017 VNR
2021	City of Porto	Portugal	SDG_First Local Review 2010-2021 , SDG_2030_First Local Review 2010-2021 , Objetivos de Desenvolvimento Sustentavel 2030	Portuguese, English	2023 VNR, 2017 VNR
2019	City of Braga	Portugal	SMART & TRENDY CITY , Executive Summary	Portuguese, English	2017 VNR

It is intended that this document (VLR ALMADA) be included, during the year 2025, in the list of Portugal’s VLRs, enabling its presentation at the (HLPF) **High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development of the United Nations**, scheduled for July 2025.





# AN OVERVIEW OF ALMADA



# Statistical Overview of Almada

**Population:** 177,238 inhabitants (Census, 2021)

**Area:** 70.21 km²

**Population density:** 2,531.6 inhabitants/km²

**Density level:** High density

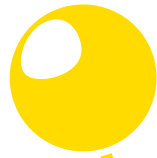
**District:** Setúbal

**NUTS III:** Setúbal Peninsula

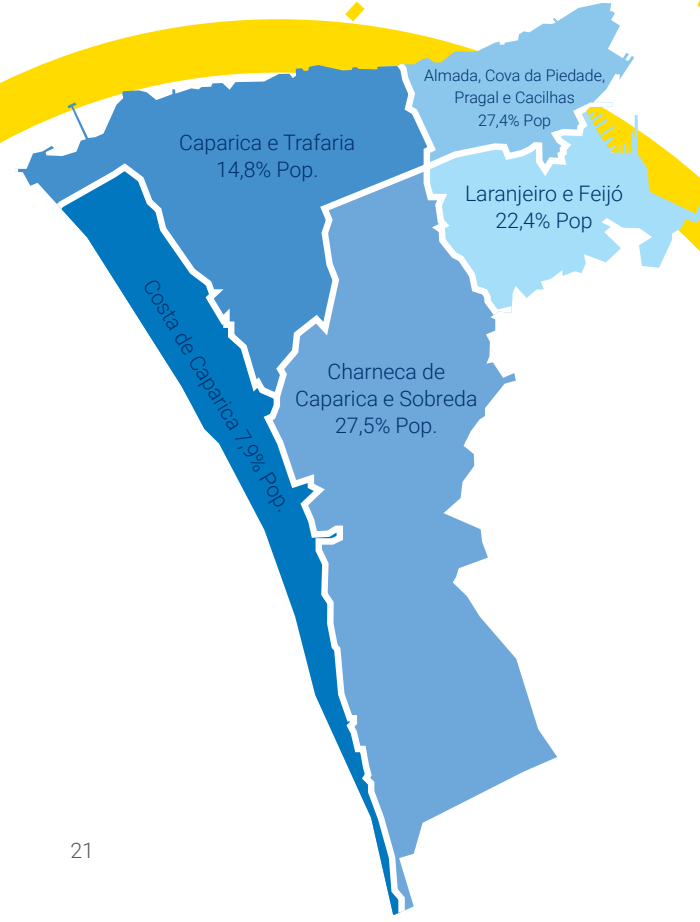
**NUTS II:** Lisboa Region

**Number of Parishes / Unions of Parishes:** 5

(Union of Parishes of Almada, Cova da Piedade, Pragal and Cacilhas; Union of Parishes of Laranjeiro and Feijó; Union of Parishes of Charneca de Caparica and Sobreda; Union of Parishes of Caparica and Trafaria; Parish of Costa de Caparica).



Almada is the most populous municipality in the Setúbal Peninsula, ranking 8th nationally with 177,238 inhabitants (INE Census, 2021). The Union of Parishes of Charneca de Caparica and Sobreda is the most populous, accounting for 27.5% of the municipality's total population. It is followed, in descending order, by the Union of Parishes of Almada, Cova da Piedade, Pragal and Cacilhas (27.4%), the Union of Parishes of Laranjeiro and Feijó (22.4%), the Union of Parishes of Caparica and Trafaria (14.9%), and finally, the Parish of Costa de Caparica, which is the least populous, with 7.9%.



The foreign population with legal resident status represents 9.34% of the total. According to the INE Census (2021), the active population accounts for 46.1%. Almada's economy is predominantly service-based, with 25.8% of the active population holding higher education qualifications.

Almada is located just a few kilometres from Lisboa Airport (30 minutes) and has access to road, rail, and river transport infrastructure. Its proximity to Lisboa represents a strategic advantage in both socio-territorial and economic context. This privileged positioning has contributed to a steady increase in population, with 1,400 new residents in 2022 and 1,861 in 2023.

Located across from Lisboa  
Largest city on the south bank of the River Tagus  
10 km of riverfront  
13 km of coastline/beaches



AIRPORT  
30 MIN.



TRAIN  
12 MIN.  
[ TO CENTRAL LISBOA ]



LIGHT TRAM  
3 LINES.



LISBOA CRUISE  
TERMINAL  
30 MIN.



FERRY  
RIVER STATION  
7 MIN.  
[ TO CENTRAL LISBOA ]



CARRIS  
METROPOLITANA BUSES  
18 MIN.  
[ TO CENTRAL LISBOA ]



Almada is a unique territory, benefiting from an extensive maritime coastline of 13 km of beaches and 10 km of riverfront. It features distinctive natural characteristics, including protected areas such as the Protected Landscape of the Fossil Cliff of Costa de Caparica (1116 hectares) and the Medos National Forest Botanical Reserve (314 hectares). In terms of green spaces (parks and gardens) per 1,000 inhabitants, Almada ranks 10th nationally, with Paz Park standing out, home to around 624 species of trees, shrubs, and herbaceous plants.

Known as the “city of associations” due to the number and diversity of community organisations in its territory, Almada is also recognised as a “learning city”, thanks to its robust, dynamic, and modern educational network. It is equally distinguished as a territory rich in culture.



Joaquim Benite Municipal Theatre

In the cultural sphere, Almada is characterised by strong investment in cultural infrastructures, which have contributed to the development of diverse dynamics resulting from high-quality activities and initiatives involving a wide range of audiences. This has led to the growing affirmation of culture in its multiple forms of expression, including dance, theatre, music, cinema, heritage, literature, visual arts, and the performing arts.

The extensive network of cultural facilities reflects the municipality’s commitment to culture as a transformative force in society. These include, among others, a museum network, a contemporary art centre, a library network, historic buildings, an auditorium, and two municipal theatres.

Several of these venues, such as the Joaquim Benite Municipal Theatre, the Capuchos Monastery, and the Casa da Cerca – Contemporary Art Centre, are recognised both nationally and internationally as cultural landmarks of the municipality.

Another distinctive feature of Almada’s cultural vitality is the strong participation of local associations in the development of cultural activities. This associative spirit is a hallmark of the municipality’s identity, historically shaping its social and cultural landscape.

Casa da Cerca  
Contemporary Art Centre



Capuchos Music Festival 2025  
Opening Concert: “Entre Mundos: Mozart & Tchaikovsky”

Almada’s cultural scene reaches beyond local boundaries, achieving distinction at both national and international levels. Among its many highlights are the following annual events:

- The Almada Theatre Festival, now in its 42nd edition, is considered the largest international theatre festival in Portugal and one of the most significant in Europe, alongside the festivals of Avignon and Edinburgh.
- The Sementes Festival - International Showcase of Arts for Young Audiences offers a high-quality programme aimed at children.
- The Quinzena de Dança de Almada – International Dance Festival showcases both national and international contemporary dance.
- TRANSBORDA – International Showcase of Performing Arts of Almada, brings leading choreographers to Almada in a format focused on research, artistic exchange, and professional development.
- O Sol da Caparica Festival, a music festival with a diverse line-up for all audiences, celebrates lusophone music in all its diversity.
- The Capuchos Music Festival, with a strong classical music programme, brings together renowned national, and international artists.

Almada is also a recognised university hub, hosting over 10,000 students each year across six higher education institutions located within its territory, namely:

- Nova School of Science and Technology University of Lisboa (public);
- ETNA – Naval Technologies School of the Portuguese Navy (public);
- Instituto Piaget - Almada University Campus, which includes the School of Education, the School of Technology and Management, and the Institute of Intercultural and Transdisciplinary Studies (ISEIT) (private);
- Egas Moniz School of Health & Science (private).

O Sol da Caparica Festival – 2024





# History of Almada

Historically, Almada was a territory deeply rooted in agriculture and fishing, while also playing a significant role in military strategy. At the end of the 19th century, it underwent its first major transformation in its productive base, shifting from a predominantly agricultural economy (primary sector) to the development of industrialisation (secondary sector), initially centred on small textile, milling, and cork factories.

During the 20th century, particularly from the 1940s and 1950s onwards, the industrial sector expanded and evolved significantly, becoming more robust with the establishment of large enterprises especially linked to the naval shipyards of Alfeite and Lisnave.



Alfeite Naval Shipyard

The construction of the bridge over the Tejo River in 1966 triggered substantial urban and population growth. However, the industrial crisis of the 1980s had a major impact on Almada, particularly affecting the naval sector, which had long been a cornerstone of the local economy. In response, the municipality began a process of economic transition, increasingly shifting toward activities in the tertiary sector.

From the 1980s and 1990s onwards, during the post-industrial period, Almada increasingly focused on qualified tertiary sector activities, reconfiguring its economic base. This period saw the establishment of key higher education institutions and reference public services, such as the Faculty of Science and Technology, the Garcia de Orta Hospital, the ETNA – Naval Technologies School of the Portuguese Navy, the Egas Moniz School of Health & Science, the Almada University Campus of Jean Piaget Institute, the Portuguese Institute for Quality, and the new Judicial Court Complex of Almada.



Garcia de Orta Hospital



Madan Parque – Science and Technology Hub



Beaches of Costa de Caparica

Almada is a prime destination for Sun and Beach Tourism, with an extensive and high-quality coastline (13 km) featuring excellent ocean beaches, some certified with the Blue Flag Distinction. Religious heritage, natural landscapes, and gastronomy also represent significant dimensions of the municipality's tourism offer.

Today, Almada hosts a prestigious Science and Technology Hub (Madan Parque), which facilitates the transfer and sharing of knowledge and innovation from universities to technology-based companies established in the municipality. More than 200 companies have been created and incubated in this Hub, and the volume of business –over 50 million euros – has long surpassed the initial investment made in the establishment of Madan Parque.



# Almada's DNA and Challenges

The opening of the 25 de Abril Bridge in 1966, along with Almada's interaction and proximity to Lisboa, triggered a significant urban and population growth. This development decisively transformed a territory originally shaped by agriculture and fishing into one with a strongly industrial character. Over the past 30 years in particular, Almada has established itself as a territory defined by activities linked to the advanced tertiary sector, becoming an innovative space and a cosmopolitan hub.

Today, Almada is a land of opportunity: modern, business-oriented, focused on science and technology, with research and development as key strengths. It offers unique conditions for investment, work, tourism, study and living.

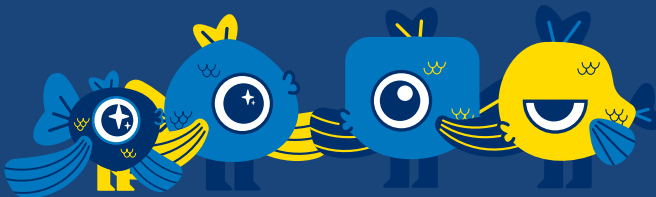
## A Territory of Civic Associations



## A Territory of Knowledge



## An Inclusive Territory



Above all, Almada is a welcoming and multicultural community that values both tradition and innovation, while preserving its identity and hospitable spirit.

*It is a unique territory where history, culture and nature converge.*

## A Territory of Culture, Heritage and Sport



## A Natural Territory



## A Smart Territory



# Almada's Challenge

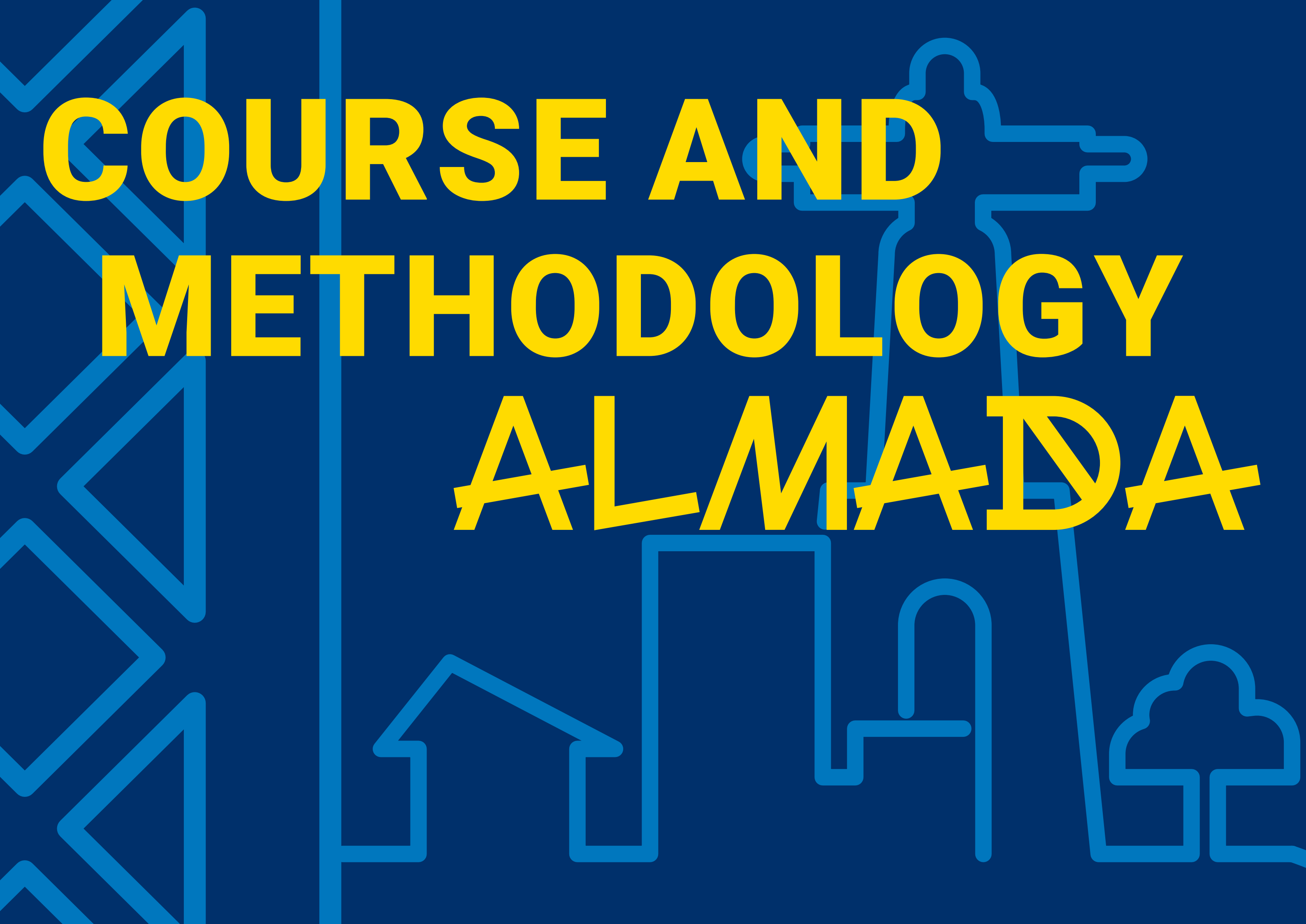
In the coming years, Almada will face the important challenge of establishing itself as a central urban hub – retaining residents within its territory, attracting investment, creating employment, and ensuring a high quality of life for its population.

In the context of Almada as a centrality, it will be essential to promote measures that minimise daily commuting between the two sides of the

river. Efforts must focus on more sustainable modes of transport, with incentives for residents to adopt them.

Through the implementation of innovative policies and collaboration among different stakeholders, it is possible to build a fairer, more sustainable city with an improved quality of life for all its residents.

**ALMADA: A NEW URBAN CENTRALITY**



# **COURSE AND METHODOLOGY ALMAIDA**



# OUR JOURNEY



Source: Almada Municipal Geoportal

The preparation of Almada's VLR was based on a work that began at the end of 2019, with particular emphasis on the definition of **Almada's geostrategy**, given the importance of geoinformation in sustainable development processes, which allow for identifying where situations occur within the territory and establishing connections between them. Despite the widespread adoption of smart city and smart territory concepts, and technological advancements, the integration and implementation of geoinformation systems in monitoring the SDGs remains a challenge.

In 2020, Almada launched its **Geostrategy** and the **Municipal Geoportal**, which currently comprises around 230 thematic layers of information related to the municipality (with limited public access to some), supporting the municipality's planning and management activities.

**Geostrategy / Geoportal**  
Developed in 2019  
Available in 2020

# How we got here!

**Local CESOP and Local SDG**  
Almada joins in 2021



**Almada Territory Observatory (ATO) / SDG**  
Developed in 2020  
Available in 2021



Source: Almada Territory Observatory (OTA), Almada City Council (CMA)

Almada is a member of CESOP – Centre for Studies and Opinion Polls (Portuguese Catholic University) and Local SDG Network (University of Lisbon), actively contributing indicators. Since 2021, the ATO/SDG platform has been aligned with CESOP Local's Municipal Sustainability Index (MSI).

The Almada Territorial Observatory (ATO), established in the same year, complements these tools by providing a customised dashboard of indicators to monitor the city's performance in relation to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). These initiatives have helped identify priority intervention areas, track progress towards the SDGs, and strengthen community engagement in territorial governance.

**Strategic Planning and Management Platform (SPM)**  
Developed in 2022  
Available in 2022

In 2023, through the National Association of Portuguese Municipalities (NAPM), Almada joined, together with the municipalities of Braga, Fundão, Loulé, Mafra, and Matosinhos, the 4th working group. This group is tasked with developing the vision and action plan for implementing “SDG Labs, National Hub and Lusophony”, which was presented at the NAPM SDG Plenary Session on the 26th of June, 2023, with the presence of UN-Habitat.

On the 26th of June 2023, the Municipality of Almada formally began its SDG localization process by signing the Letter of Intent with UN-Habitat in Mafra, and was recognised as an SDG Silver City on the 29th of February 2024.



Mafra – Signing of the Letter of Intent with UN-Habitat

### Almada Smart City / Intelligent Territory

Developed in 2023  
Conclusion in 2024

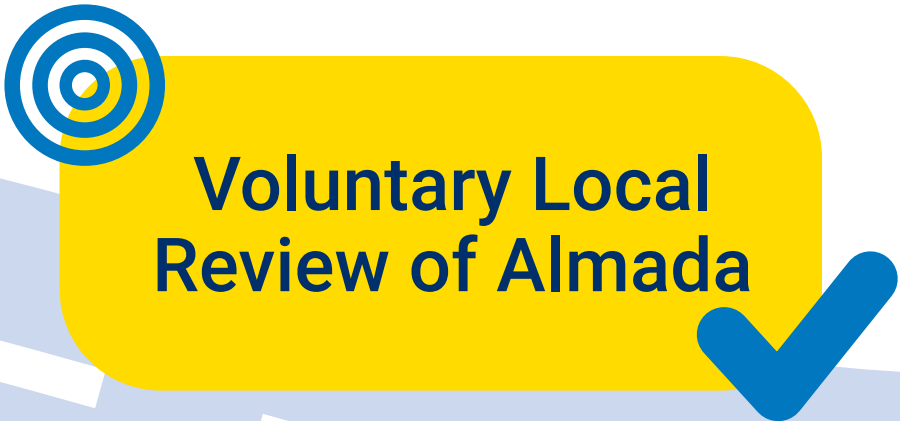
In 2023/2024, the process to create the Almada Local SDG Lab was also initiated, establishing partnerships with academia, organizations, and Lusophone countries, with the goal of creating synergies in the development of innovative projects and initiatives that can be used and replicated in other territories.

Moreover, in 2024, the preparation of the Local VLR was initiated – representing the sixth at the national level and the first interactive VLR, thereby facilitating continuous monitoring of Almada’s performance over the forthcoming years to assess progress towards the objectives established by the 2030 Agenda.

Through these initiatives, Almada has established itself as a national benchmark in transparency, digital inclusion, and monitoring territorial dynamics and SDGs, thus contributing to the realisation of the 2030 Agenda.

Other initiatives have also been driven by the municipality’s services, as described in the SDG notebooks of this document. A common feature across all initiatives is the involvement of local, national and international stakeholders, as well as organisations and civil society, to spread the message and the need for joint, integrated efforts to achieve the targets established by the 2030 Agenda.

To reach this stage, it is important to highlight the work developed in collaboration with NAPM, CESOP – Centre for Studies and Opinion Polls (Portuguese Catholic University) and Local SDG Network (University of Lisbon). The membership in national and international networks, the UN-Habitat Silver SDG Cities certification, and the creation of the Almada SDG Lab demonstrate Almada’s commitment to collaboration and to the exchange of experiences in order to build a better future.

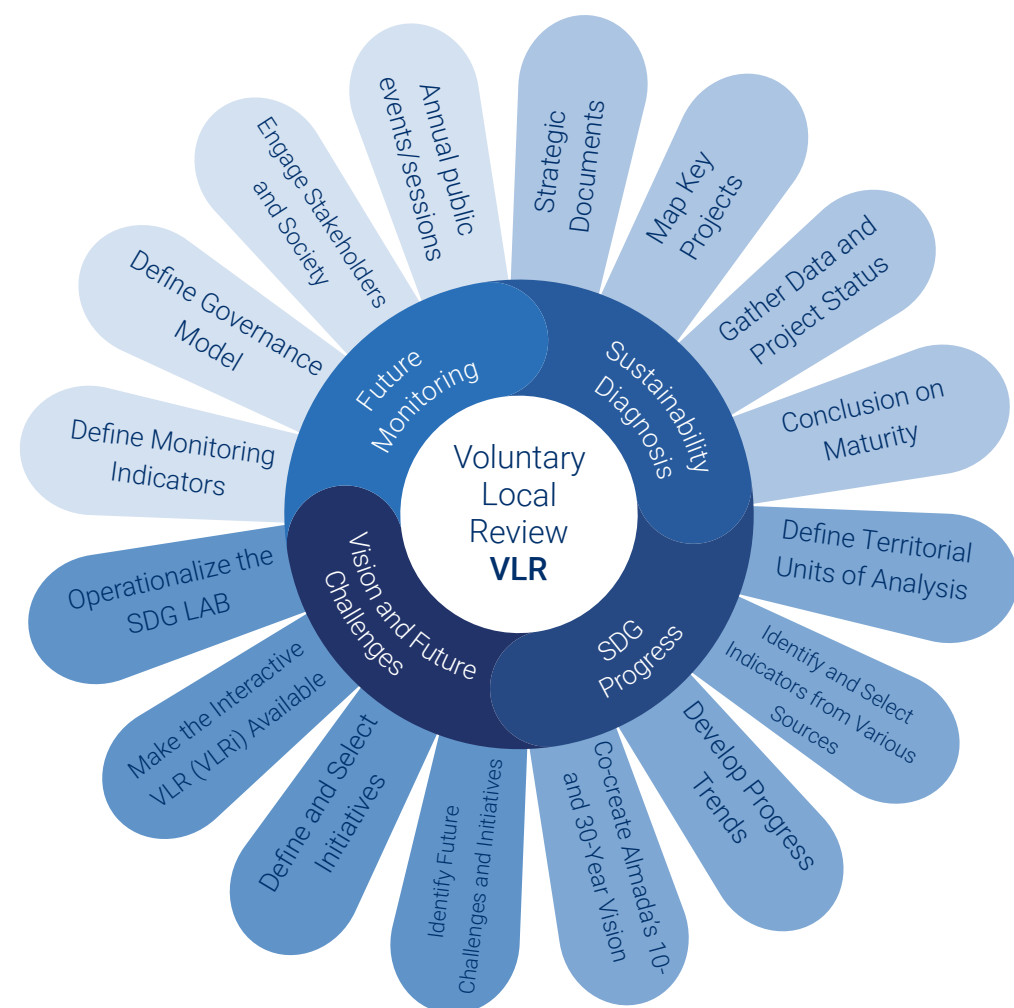




# METHODOLOGY

The Voluntary Local Review (VLR) of Almada emerges as the result of a municipal program focused on the sharing and transfer of knowledge between the municipality and the various local stakeholders involved in the implementation of the SDGs.

Its development resulted from the collaboration between the municipal technical team and GlobalSolutions4U, aiming to create a guiding tool for the implementation of the SDGs in the territory. The report follows the base structure defined by the “Global Guiding Elements for Voluntary Local Reviews (VLRs) of SDG implementation”, established by UN-DESA in 2020. However, slight adjustments were introduced, and the methodology used by Almada is systematized in the following diagram.



Although the topics surrounding sustainability and their interrelations are complex and difficult to quantify, it is essential to adopt an operational methodology that enables the outlining of strategies, the definition of initiatives and objectives, and the monitoring of Almada's progress. Indicator systems and associated technologies assist in simplifying information by measuring the evaluation of complex interactions, serving as tools for managing and accessing progress towards the 169 targets of the 17 SDGs, aimed at creating a fairer, more inclusive, and sustainable territory.

The methodology used for the preparation of Almada's Voluntary Local Review (VLR) was developed on a statistical basis, supported by multiple reference sources, with particular emphasis on the indicators developed by CESOP – Centre for Studies and Opinion Polls (Portuguese Catholic University). CESOP collaborates with Portuguese municipalities to monitor municipal performance in territorial sustainability. Additionally, the VLR integrates indicators from the Urban Monitoring Framework (UMF) of UN-Habitat, the Almada Territorial Observatory (ATO), and the LOCAL SDG platform from the University of Lisboa.

These sessions and the involvement of all stakeholders allowed a diagnosis and an understanding of Almada's current state, as well as insight into what is being done and the actions planned for the future in pursuit of the 2030 Agenda goals and targets.

The discussions were crucial not only for assessing the current status but also in order to understand stakeholders' expectations—how they envision Almada in 15 and in 30 years. These events helped raise awareness and showed that this must be a shared and participatory journey.

Given the importance of the topic there was interest in continuing these sessions, at least once a year, with input from municipal departments and Almada's stakeholders. These meetings should be a space for ideas and co-creation, where everyone can contribute to the vision and future actions, and can publicise what is being done to the public and citizens.

Looking ahead, in order to ensure the continuity of this work and the monitoring/review of the VLR, the interactive VLR (VLRi) will be developed and shared, allowing an annual provision of updated data and content.



Local VLR Session of Almada – 2 July 2024

Several internal sessions were held with the departments of the Municipality of Almada. These sessions also extended to other public and private entities, the scientific community, non-profit organizations, and civil society.



Local VLR Session of Almada – 2 July 2024







Local VLR Session of Almada – 23 January 2025



Local VLR Session of Almada – 23 January 2025



Local VLR Session of Almada – 24 January 2025



Local VLR Session of Almada – 12 February 2025



Local VLR Session of Almada – 12 February 2025

The operationalization of Almada's SDG LAB will also move forward, through the formalization of national and international partnerships (particularly with Lusophone countries), the definition of SDG LAB working groups/teams, and the establishment of an SDG LAB dedicated space. This will allow stakeholder engagement in co-creation and continuation of activities such as:

- holding internal and external awareness-raising sessions;
- issuing challenges to academic and research institutions;
- defining a new set of indicators;
- collecting information systematically.

The aim is to encourage active participation of stakeholders throughout Almada in working toward sustainability for current and future generations.

The VLR 's development was also based on a number of strategic documents, including:

- GOP – Major Planning Options (CMA – City Council of Almada, 2024)
- Almada Geostrategy (CMA, 2020)
- Almada Smart Territory Strategy and Action Plan (CMA, 2023)
- Almada Digital Transition Strategy and Action Plan (CMA, 2024)
- Almada Local Housing Strategy 2019–2025–2029
- Almada Municipal Health Strategy 2024–2030
- Local Strategic Plan for Equality and Non-Discrimination
- Almada Tourism Strategic Plan 2024–2032 (CMA, 2024)
- Municipal Gender Equality Plan
- Information and Communication Technologies Master Plan (CMA, 2024)
- Almada Climate Action Plan
- Cybersecurity Action Plan (CMA, 2022)
- Local Biodiversity Action Plan
- Almada Sports Strategy – Strategic Sports Development Plan
- Integrated Water Cycle Plan
- Almada Municipal Youth Plan
- Almada Municipal Markets Plan
- Municipal Noise Reduction Plan
- Circular Action Roadmap 2030 – a municipal strategy to promote and accelerate the transition to a circular economy by 2030

This pluralistic methodological framework allows for a comprehensive and rigorous analysis of the municipality's progress in implementing the SDGs and serves as a fundamental tool for defining local sustainable development strategies.



# INSTITUTIONAL

## Our Key Stakeholders

Building a rich and diverse social fabric and a more sustainable and inclusive future in Almada necessarily involves collaboration and dialogue between different entities, which is essential if we are to achieve our common goals.

Institutional partnerships are key to implementing large-scale projects and solving complex challenges that go beyond the scope of a single organisation.

The City Council, as an executive body, establishes a vast network of partnerships with different stakeholders, both locally and at national and international level:



### Municipal Entities

SMAS  
WEMOB

### Parish Unions / Parish Councils

Almada, Cova da Piedade, Pragal and Cacilhas;  
Caparica and Trafaria;  
Charneca de Caparica and Sobreda;  
Costa da Caparica;  
Laranjeiro and Feijó.

### Associations/NGOs

Associations have an essential sporting, recreational, cultural and economic value, which impacts on individuals and society. Almada currently has 217 cultural, recreational and amateur sports associations, spread throughout the municipality.

Source: Associative Movement of Almada  
Edition: Cova da Piedade Sports Schools, 2025

### Public and Private Organisations

NAPM/other municipalities  
The involvement of the National Association of Portuguese Municipalities (NAPM), through its SDG section, has been important. The NAPM has organised multiple sessions in various municipalities, allowing experiences and good practices to be shared at local level.

Almada's inclusion in Group 4 "SDG Labs, National Hub and Lusophony" of the SDG Section (NAPM) in 2023 has encouraged the development of initiatives such as UN-Habitat's silver certification (SDG Silver), the creation of the Almada SDG LAB and the drafting of the Almada VLR.

### Education and Research

#### CESOP – Centre for Studies and Opinion Polls, Portuguese Catholic University

Since 2020, Almada has been part of the CESOP Local network. The work done by this entity has been very important, especially the Municipal Sustainability Index (MSI), the MSI portal, and the monthly forums where Almada City Council presented "Digital and Sustainable Almada." The experience and knowledge-sharing between CESOP and the city council's internal team in defining SDG indicators when drawing up the MSI is very important. This document has been a national reference, to the extent that some of the national VLRs are based on the MSI indicators, such as the Almada VLR.

#### FCT – Nova School of Science & Technology, University of Lisboa

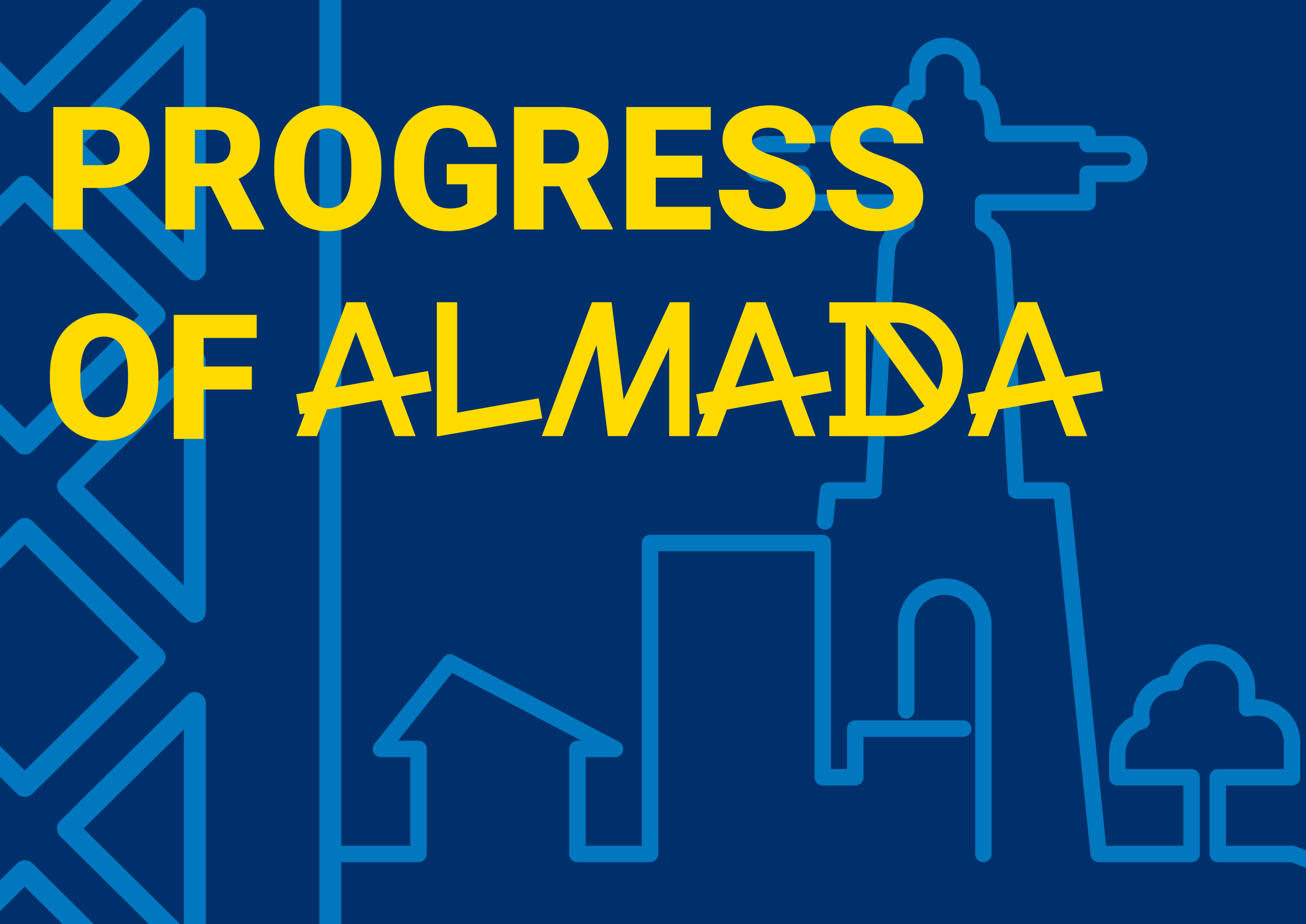
Since 2020, Almada has also been part of the Local SDG Network. However, work has not been as regular as desired, mainly because in the past, interoperability between existing applications of both entities was requested to enable data exchange between the two solutions. Due to the costs involved, this follow-up was abandoned. However, the intention is to revisit this issue and the collaboration/cooperation between the organisations when drafting this VLR.

### International Entities

#### UN/Habitat

The City Council of Almada began formalising its SDG localisation process on 26 January 2023 with the signing of its letter of intent. On 29 February 2024, Almada was recognised as an SDG Silver City by UN-Habitat.

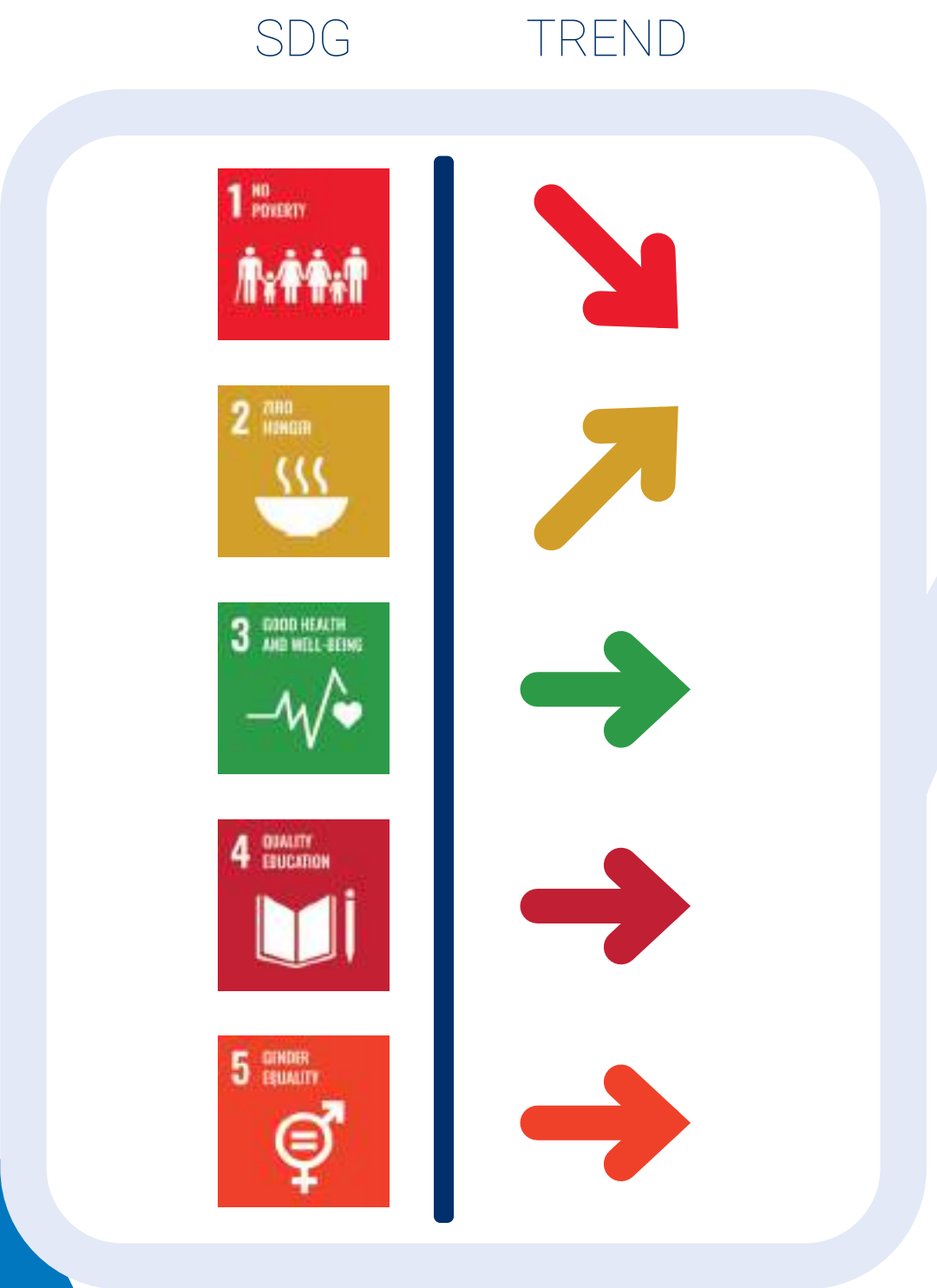
Work has continued, with all parties collaborating in an important way. The aim, once the VLR has been published, will be to proceed towards Almada being recognised as an SDG Gold City by UN-Habitat.



# PROGRESS OF ALMADA

# OVERVIEW

## BY SDG 2020 - 2024



Source: Índice de Sustentabilidade Municipal 2024. Lisbon: CESOP - Portuguese Catholic University

# ERADICATE POVERTY IN ALL ITS FORMS, IN ALL PLACES

Extreme poverty worldwide has more than halved since 1990. While this is an extraordinary achievement, one in five people in developing regions still live on less than \$1.90 a day, millions earn little more than that per day, and many are at risk of slipping back into poverty. Poverty is not just about a lack of income or resources to ensure a livelihood. Poverty manifests itself in different ways, such as hunger, malnutrition or the lack of decent housing. It also manifests itself in limited access to education, health, financial services and new technologies. It can be seen in discrimination and social exclusion, as well as a lack of participation in decision-making processes. Economic growth must be inclusive to guarantee sustainable jobs and promote equality.

Source: ONU, 30/06/2025

At least halve the proportion of men, women, and children of all ages living in poverty. Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all. Ensure that all have equal rights to economic resources and access to basic services. Ensure that all have equal rights to economic

Considering the update of the NUTS III Lisboa Metropolitan Area (AML) in 2024, the region was divided into Big Lisbon and Setúbal Peninsula units. With this change, official data sources no longer report statistical information at AML level.

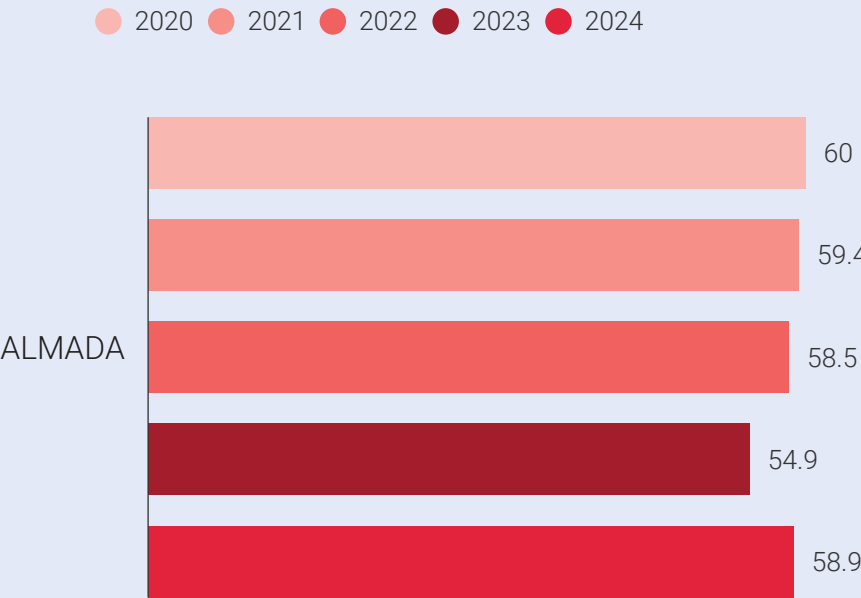
Therefore, for the aggregate figures by SDG, the last available year (2023) was considered for the evolutionary comparison of the various territorial units.

1 NO POVERTY



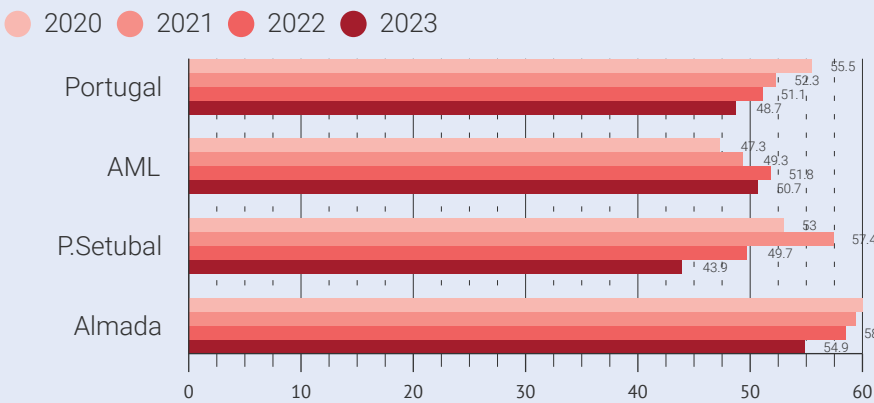
## COMPARATIVE EVOLUTION OF SDG 1 BETWEEN 2020 AND 2023

## EVOLUTION OF SDG 1 BETWEEN 2020 AND 2024



TREND

Source: Índice de Sustentabilidade Municipal 2024. Lisbon: CESOP - Portuguese Catholic University



Source: Índice de Sustentabilidade Municipal 2024. Lisbon: CESOP - Portuguese Catholic University

### The municipality's progress towards the 2030 targets



- The municipality is on its way to the 2030 objectives, and progress is sufficient to achieve them.
- The municipality is on the way to achieve the 2030 objectives, but it will not be able to do so if it continues with this trend.
- The municipality is not making significant progress towards the 2030 objectives.
- The municipality is moving away from the 2030 objectives.
- The municipality is far from the path of the 2030 objectives.

Legend: Description of the progression of the territorial units in relation to the targets of the 2030 objectives.



# OUR DATA

Poverty is one of the greatest challenges facing humanity and affects millions of people around the world. This goal aims to ensure that everyone has access to basic resources such as food, shelter, and essential services, promoting social and economic inclusion. Eradicating poverty is fundamental for sustainable development and for building fairer and more equitable societies.

**Target 1.2** – By 2030, reduce at least half the proportion of people living in poverty at all levels, according to national definitions.

## Median disposable income per day of the 1st quintile (€ per tax household)

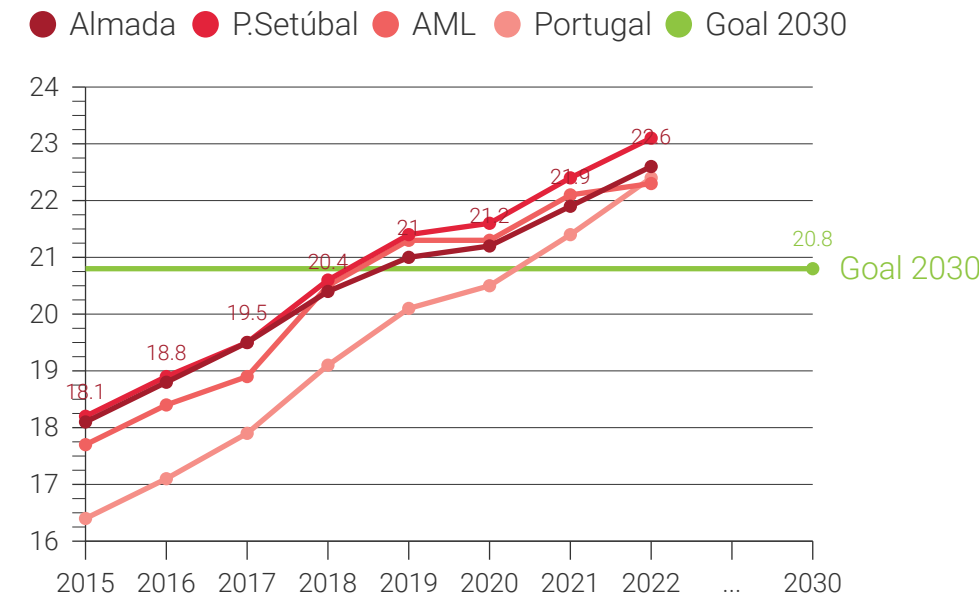


Fig. 1.1 - Median disposable income per day of the 1st quintile (€ per tax household) - Source: INE (2015-2022)

The median disposable income per day of the 1st quintile, by tax household (figure 1.1) shows a consistent growth trend in the Municipality of Almada, in line with the general growth pattern observed both nationally and, in the AML, and Setúbal Peninsula. Throughout the period considered, this municipality maintained a consolidated position in the growth rate of the median disposable income per day of the 1st quintile, albeit more moderate than the growth rate observed in the AML and the Setúbal Peninsula.



## Proportion of children and young people receiving social security family allowance

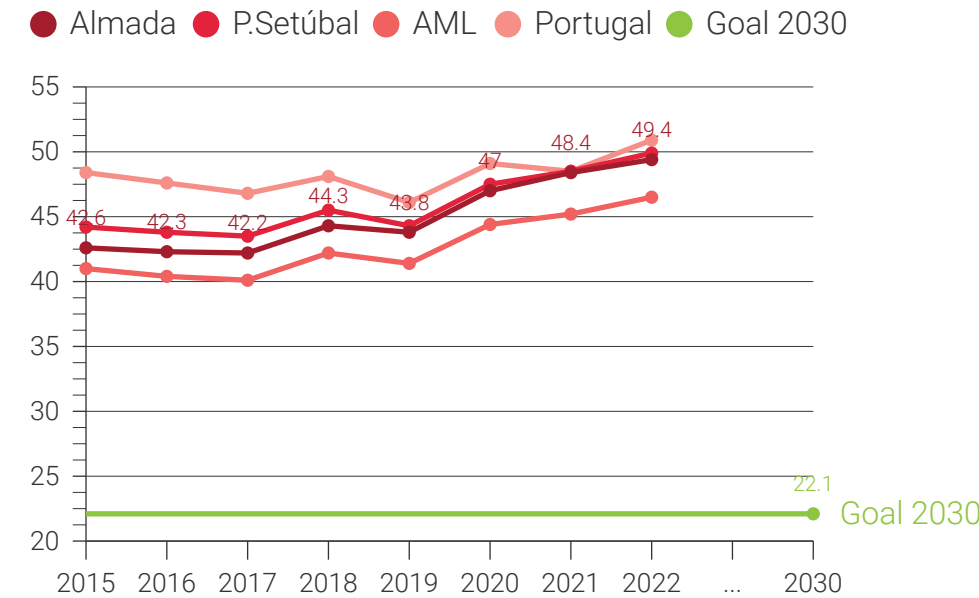


Fig. 1.2 – Proportion of children and young people receiving social security family allowance - Source: MTSSSI Calculation: CESOP (2015-2022)

The proportion of children and young people benefiting from Social Security family allowance (figure 1.2) shows that Almada is far from the target, in line with the pattern observed in the AML, the Setúbal Peninsula and the entire country. Especially since 2020, the municipality has been on an upward trajectory, moving further and further away from the target set for 2030.

Regarding the proportion of beneficiaries of social insertion income per 1.000 working-age inhabitants (figure 1.3), the data shows that the municipality is lagging when compared to both the AML, the Setúbal Peninsula and Portugal, and is moving away from the target set for 2030. From 2021 onwards, there is a slight reversal of this path.

## Social Security RSI beneficiaries of working age

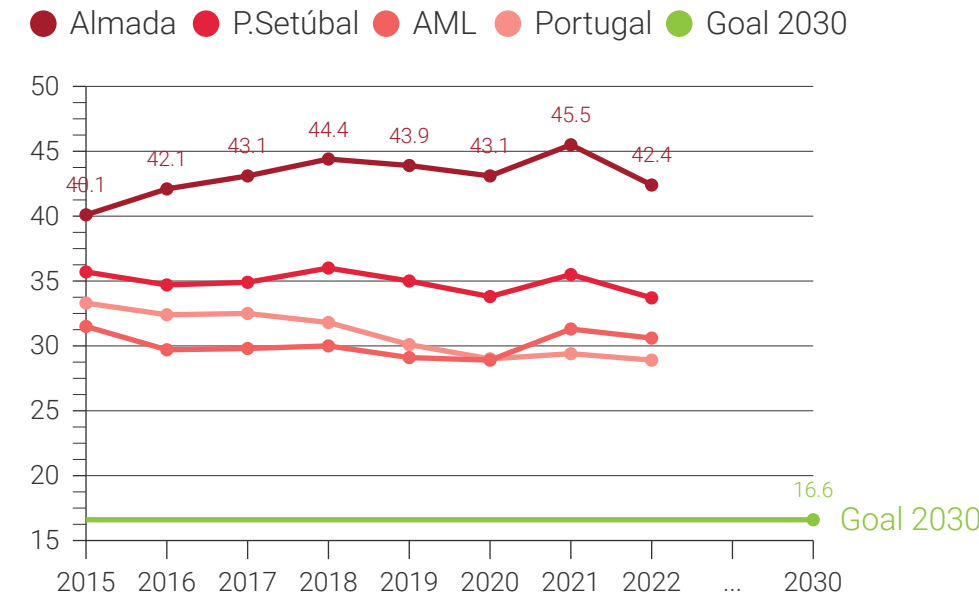


Fig. 1.3 – Social Security beneficiaries per 1.000 working-age inhabitants (%) - Source: MTSSSI Calculation: CESOP (2015-2022)

The municipality is moving away from the 2030 objectives.

# OUR PROJECTS

## QUALIFIED AND PROXIMITY SOCIAL SUPPORT: BEING CLOSER TO THOSE IN NEED

Since April 2023, Almada City Council has been running the Almada Social Assistance and Monitoring Service (SAAS), known as Almada Nearby, based on a partnership model with four local entities, with the goal of providing a qualified and close response to all residents who find themselves in a situation of social vulnerability. SAAS in Almada has one of the highest levels of activity in the country, both in terms of families being monitored in social action and the number of families receiving the Social Integration Income (RSI). SAAS also provides the Nearby Almada Line (800 10 20 40) free of charge, from Monday to Friday from 10am to 1pm and 2pm to 4.30pm.

According to data from 2024, there were 6.772,000 families under social assistance, 15,188 people covered by families under assistance, 1,246 new families (without a previous family file) and 16,698 appointments were made.

### NIGHT SHELTER (CIRL): FREEDOM SPACE

A collective accommodation space located in Laranjeiro. It has capacity for 25 men and is open from 6pm to 8am, offering the following services: overnight accommodation, a shower room for daily hygiene, dinner, breakfast, a closet and psychosocial support.

### TAILOR-MADE RECEPTION - HOUSING FIRST

It is based on the principle that housing is a priority and is the starting point for solving other social problems. To carry out the project in Almada, the CMA loaned 10 spaces to two organizations (Centro Social Paroquial Nossa Senhora da Conceição da Costa da Caparica and Grupo de Intervenção e Reabilitação Ativa). These entities implemented two Housing First models, one aimed at homeless people with addictive behaviors and dependencies, and the other focused on mental illness.



### THIS COUNTRY IS FOR EVERYONE "PROJECT - E9G"

This project is run by Lifeshaker, a non-governmental association located in Monte de Caparica that works with children and young people aged 6 to 13.

The project aims to promote the social inclusion of migrant and Roma children in the parishes of Caparica and Pragal, and aims to ensure access to services, defend rights, fight child poverty and promote equal opportunities. The activities focus on extra-curricular school support, activating a community educational ecosystem, developing digital, social-emotional and entrepreneurial skills, and encouraging literacy, financial literacy, oral expression and numeracy. A protocol was signed between the CMA and LifeShaker in 2023.



# OUR CHALLENGES

## URGENT AND TEMPORARY ACCOMMODATION (BNAUT) AND EMERGENCY RECEPTION

The municipality has urgent and temporary accommodation needs. In this context, Almada City Council submitted an application to the National Urgent and Temporary Accommodation Grant (BNAUT) under the scope of the PRR, based on the creation of two responses: CRIA Pombal - night reception and development of occupational activities for homeless people with capacity for 22 people; New Emergency Reception Response - acquisition of a property by the CMA for accommodation in social emergency situations with capacity for 6 families, and it is being studied how this response will be developed. The application is expected to be completed by June 2026.

### LOCAL STRATEGY FOR CHILDHOOD IN ALMADA

Almada's Local Strategy for Children (ELpIA), is intended to be a political commitment to reaffirm the Rights and Protection of Children and Young People in accordance with international documents (Convention on the Rights of the Child, 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development) that commit states, European recommendations and National Strategies and Plans (Single National Strategies on the Rights of Children and Young People 2025-2035 (EUDCJ 2025-2035), combating Poverty, within the framework of the "European Pillar of Social Rights", and the National Child Guarantee Action Plan. The Strategy promotes a holistic and concerted vision among the various municipal units and local partnership structures, that is expected to be implemented by the end of 2027.





# END HUNGER

It's time to rethink how we grow, share and consume our food. If practiced in the right way, agriculture, forestry and fishing can guarantee access to nutritious and safe food for all people, while supporting rural development and protecting the environment.

Today, soils, fresh water, oceans, forests and biodiversity are degrading rapidly. Climate changes put even greater pressure on the resources we depend on, increasing the risks of natural disasters. Many men and women in rural areas can no longer secure their livelihoods, forcing them to migrate to cities. A profound change in the global agriculture and food system is needed to feed the 815 million people suffering from hunger today, as well as the global population increase of two billion expected by 2050. The food and agriculture sector are central to the eradication of hunger and poverty and offers key solutions for development.

Source : UN, 30/06/2025

Eradicate hunger, achieve food security, improve nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture.

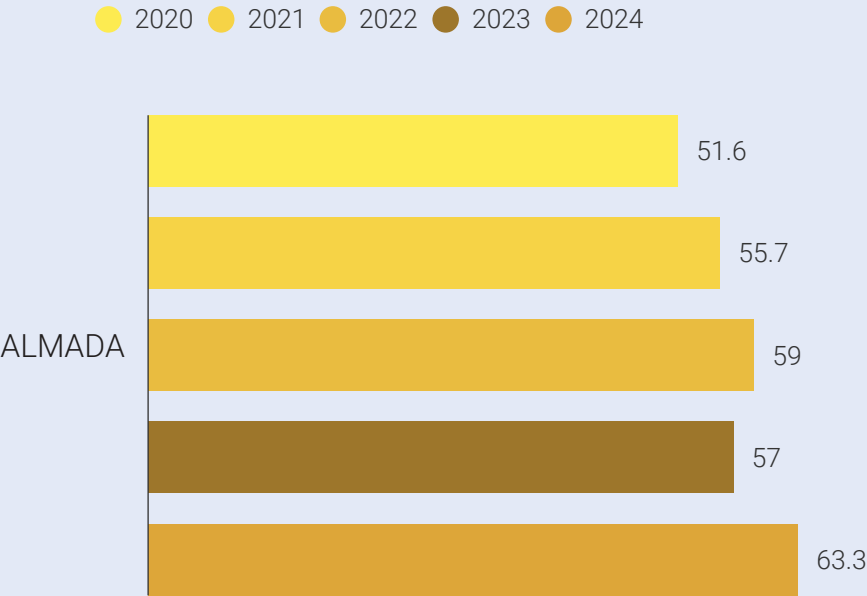
Considering the update of the NUTS III Lisboa Metropolitan Area (AML) in 2024, the region was divided into Big Lisbon and Setúbal Peninsula units. With this change, official data sources no longer report statistical information at AML level.

Therefore, for the aggregate figures by SDG, the last available year (2023) was considered for the evolutionary comparison of the various territorial units.



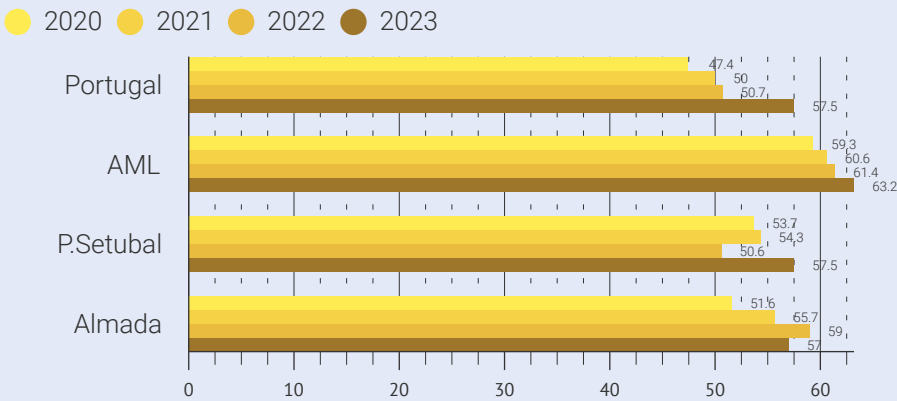
## COMPARATIVE EVOLUTION OF SDG 2 BETWEEN 2020 AND 2023

## EVOLUTION GLOBAL OF SDG 2 BETWEEN 2020 AND 2024



TREND

Source: Índice de Sustentabilidade Municipal 2024. Lisbon: CESOP - Portuguese Catholic University



Source: Índice de Sustentabilidade Municipal 2024. Lisbon: CESOP - Portuguese Catholic University

### The municipality's progress towards the 2030 targets



- The municipality is on its way to the 2030 objectives, and progress is sufficient to achieve them.
- The municipality is on the way to achieve the 2030 objectives, but it will not be able to do so if it continues with this trend.
- The municipality is not making significant progress towards the 2030 objectives.
- The municipality is moving away from the 2030 objectives.
- The municipality is far from the path of the 2030 objectives.

Legend: Description of the progression of the territorial units in relation to the targets of the 2030 objectives.

# OUR DATA

This SDG highlights the importance of ensuring that all people, especially the most vulnerable, have access to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round. As well as fighting hunger, it advocates sustainable agricultural practices that respect the environment, increase productivity and the incomes of farmers, especially small producers. It is essential to guaranty a fairer and more sustainable future, where no one is left behind in terms of access to food and rural development.

**Target 2.3** - By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers.

**\* Gross Value Added (GVA) in agriculture, animal production, hunting, forestry and fisheries**

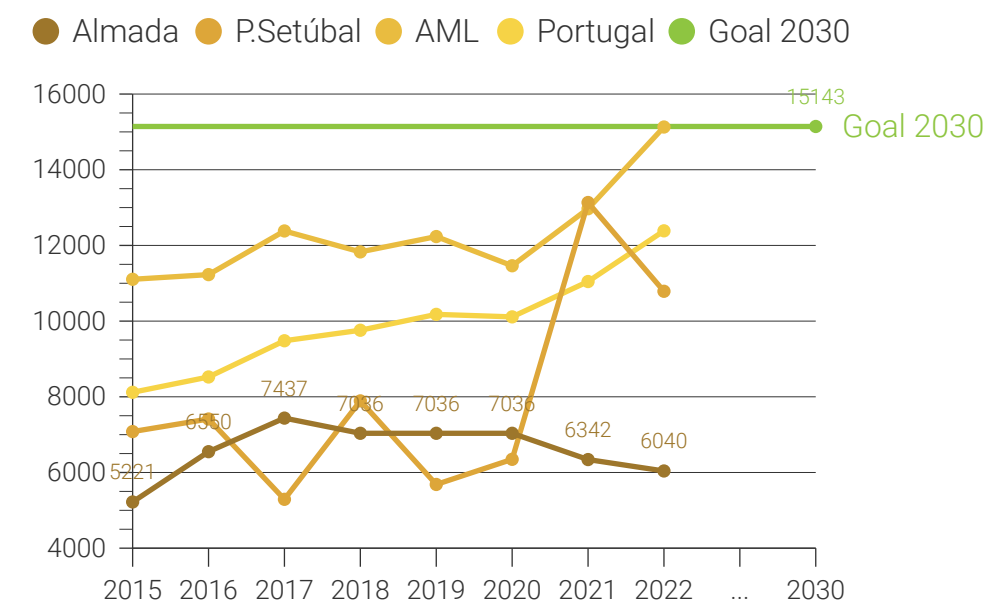
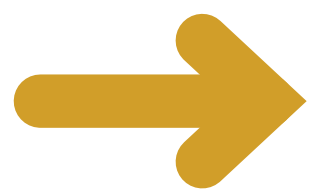


Fig. 2.1 - GVA in agriculture, animal production, hunting, forestry and fisheries (€/worker) – (Source: ODS Local).  
\* This indicator is part of the ODS LOCAL

An analysis of the evolution of GVA per employee in the primary sector for the Municipality of Almada over the period 2015-2022 (figure 2.1) reveals distinct patterns between the four territorial levels. The Municipality of Almada has significantly lower values when compared to both national average and AML average, with an irregular evolution and occasionally higher values when compared to the Setúbal Peninsula. In 2022, GVA per employee in the municipality represented less than half the value recorded in the AML. Considering the downward trend observed since 2017, this scenario is extremely challenging, requiring urgent and structural intervention to reverse the current trajectory and significantly boost the sector's productivity.



The municipality is not making significant progress towards the 2030 objectives

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

**Proportion of agricultural producers and preparers**

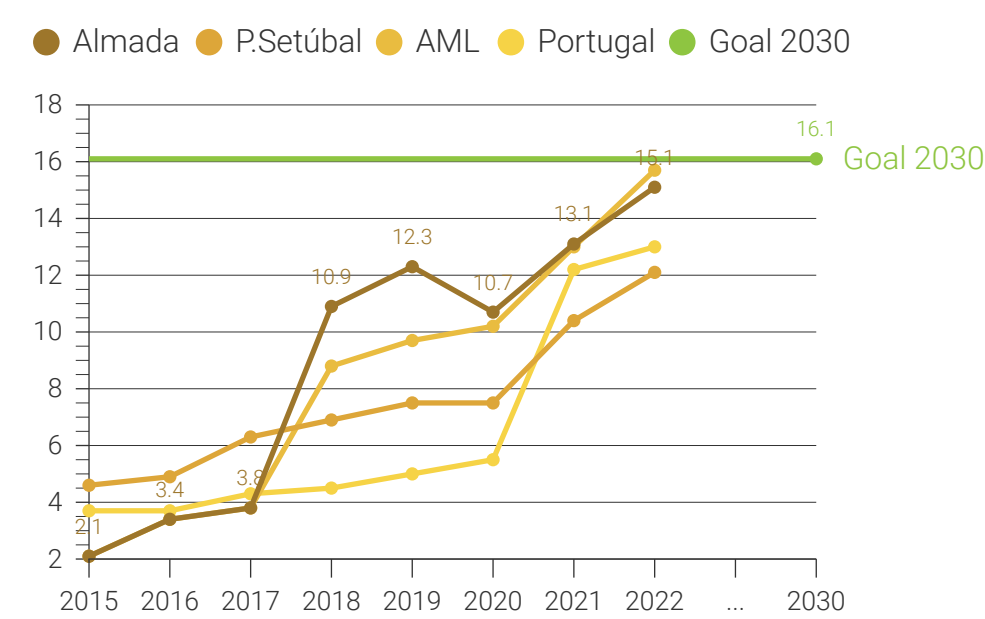
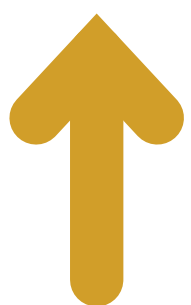


Fig. 2.2 - Proportion of agricultural producers and preparers (%) – (Source: INE).

In the period from 2015 to 2022, there is a significant upward trend in the Municipality of Almada in terms of the proportion of agricultural producers and preparers (figure 2.2). It is noteworthy that Almada, which initially had figures lower than the national average, managed to not only reach but exceed the national reference values from 2018 onwards, maintaining this position until 2022. If we consider the rate of growth and the current trajectory, the municipality can be expected to reach the target before 2030, provided that it maintains the rate of growth seen in recent years. In order to ensure that the target of 16.1% of organic agricultural producers and preparers in the municipality is reached by 2030, it is necessary not only to maintain the adopted policies, but also to implement new measures.



The municipality is on its way to the 2030 objectives





# OUR PROJECTS

## VALUING FARMERS' ACTIVITIES, PROMOTING SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE

The Agropark Coast and Sea Lands is a strategic municipal initiative for the qualification of a territory with strong agricultural aptitude in Costa da Caparica, through the valorization of farmers' activities. With co-financing of 2.75 million euros through the PRR, it covers 140 hectares and aims to modernize local agricultural practices, training farmers in more sustainable methods. This intervention, which began in November 2022, is part of the Metropolitan Support Plan for Disadvantaged Communities, contributing to the socio-economic development of the region.



## CREATE LINKS BETWEEN PRODUCERS - ECO BUILDING

The construction of a 240m2 Eco Building, a place for aggregation and association in the context of a collective project, boosts the connection between producers. In this space, farmers will benefit from specialized technical support, specific training and activities related to the logistics supporting the Agropark. Next to the Eco Building, there will also be a space for farmers to sell local products. At this stage, the public tender process for the contract is underway and it has been decided that all the work will take 270 days to complete.



## LAND AND SEA COAST Brand

The creation of a Brand associated with the new Agropark, forming a bond of trust between the consumer and the products resulting from the application of agricultural sustainability processes in this specific area. The brand contributes to increasing the visibility of farmers and leveraging local production, ensuring fewer intermediaries and greater income for producers.

## PUBLICATION: AGROPARK LAND AND SEA COAST | A RECIPE OF HISTORY

As a way of publicizing the best of what is produced in the territory that is part of the Land and Sea Coast Agropark and encouraging its consumption, the publication "A Recipe of History" was produced in 2024, an edition of 360 copies. The publication also includes some of the most emblematic species of fish and shellfish caught along the Atlantic and riverside fronts, giving them importance and valuing the best of what is found in this territory. This resource will also be a book of memories reflecting the knowledge of the land and the sea, and of the generations that perpetuate their ancestors' know-how.

Disponível em <https://www.cm-almada.pt/camara-municipal/projetos-cofinanciados/plano-de-recuperacao-e-resiliencia>



## FIGHT HUNGER AND FOOD WASTE

The Refood Almada Centre, created in 2013, inaugurated its Operations Centre (OC) in Feijó, Almada, in 2018. The CMA is an institutional partner of this Movement. The

centre has contributed to the fight against food waste and hunger in the Municipality of Almada. In 2024, 255 tons of food were collected and 411 beneficiaries and various associations in the municipality were directly supported. This work was only possible thanks to the work of 390 volunteers who helped to achieve the Movement's objectives.

# OUR CHALLENGES

## EXPANDING THE NETWORK OF MUNICIPAL VEGETABLE GARDEN

There are currently four municipal vegetable gardens in the Municipality of Almada: São João da Caparica vegetable gardens, in the parish of Costa da Caparica, Quinta do Texugo vegetable gardens, in the parish of Charneca de Caparica and Sobreda, Sítio Arqueológico da Quinta do Almaraz vegetable gardens, in the parish of Almada, Cova da Piedade, Pragal and Cacilhas, and Laranjeiro vegetable gardens, in the parish of Laranjeiro and Feijó. In a municipality with a strong tradition of farming, the Municipality of Almada intends to continue to promote the creation of these spaces, in an urban context, to promote agricultural activity due to the set of social, economic and environmental benefits it provides its practitioners.

# QUALITY HEALTHCARE

Ensuring healthy lifestyles and promoting the well-being of everyone at any age is essential for sustainable development. In recent decades, great progress has been made in increasing life expectancy and reducing some of the causes of death most closely related to infant and maternal mortality. Much progress has also been made in access to drinking water and sanitation systems, and in reducing malaria, tuberculosis, polio and human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection. However, much effort is still needed to eradicate a wide range of diseases and to deal with various emerging and persistent health issues.

Source: UN 30/06/2025

Ensure access to quality healthcare and promote well-being for all, at all ages.

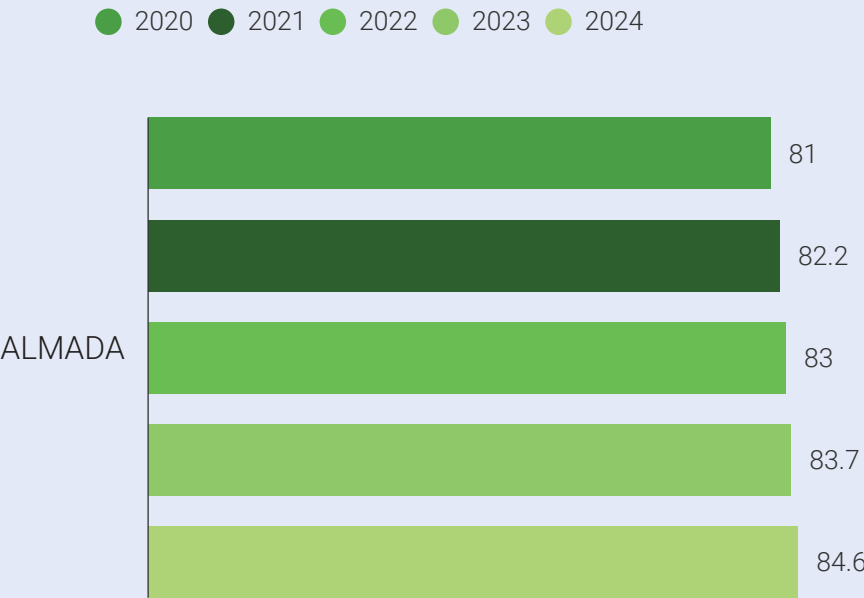
Considering the 2024 update of the NUTS III Lisboa Metropolitan Area (AML), the region was divided into Big Lisbon and Setúbal Peninsula units. With this change, official data sources no longer report statistical information at AML level.

Therefore, for the aggregate figures by SDG, the last available year (2023) was considered for the evolutionary comparison of the various territorial units.



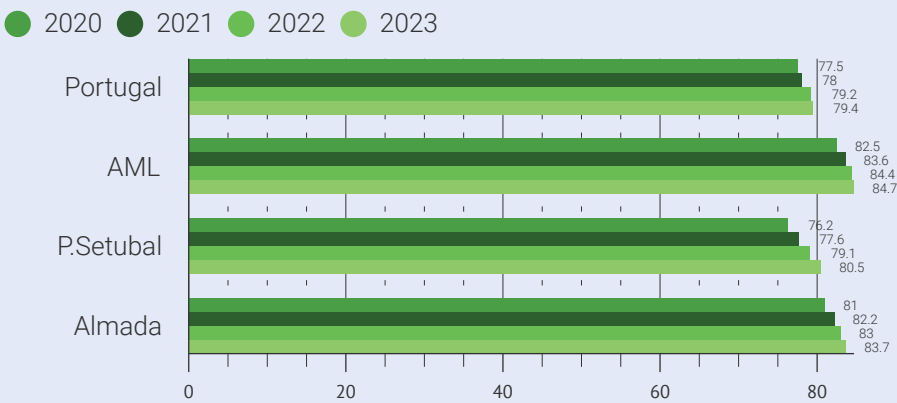
## COMPARATIVE EVOLUTION OF SDG 3 BETWEEN 2020 AND 2023

### EVOLUTION OF SDG 3 BETWEEN 2020 AND 2024



TREND

Source: Índice de Sustentabilidade Municipal 2024. Lisbon: CESOP - Portuguese Catholic University



Source: Índice de Sustentabilidade Municipal 2024. Lisbon: CESOP - Portuguese Catholic University

### The municipality's progress towards the 2030 targets

- ↑ The municipality is on its way to the 2030 objectives, and progress is sufficient to achieve them.
- ↗ The municipality is on the way to achieve the 2030 objectives, but it will not be able to do so if it continues with this trend..
- The municipality is not making significant progress towards the 2030 objectives.
- ↘ The municipality is moving away from the 2030 objectives.
- ↓ The municipality is far from the path of the 2030 objectives.

Legend: Description of the progression of the territorial units in relation to the targets of the 2030 objectives.



# OUR DATA

**Target 3.2** - Until 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age.

**Five-year death rate (children aged 0-4) per 1.000 live births**

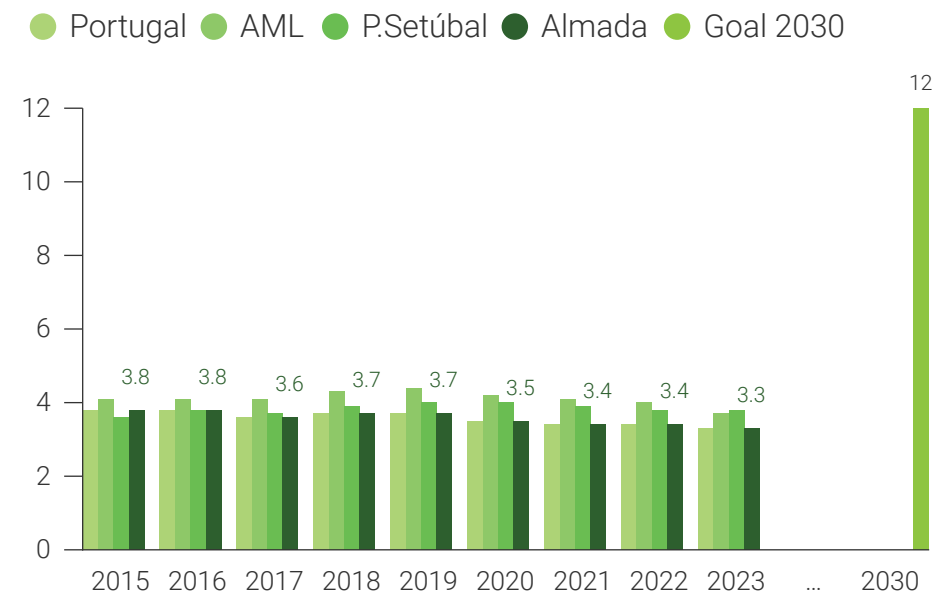


Fig. 3.1 Five-year death rate (children aged 0-4) per 1.000 live births- Source: INE

Considering that this is a decreasing value indicator where this threshold represents a maximum not to be exceeded, the figures recorded for the five-year rate of deaths (children between 0 and 4 years old) per 1,000 live births remain well below this limit, with a comfortable margin that suggests effective management of maternal and child health policies in the territory. This scenario shows not only early compliance with the established target, but also a positive contribution by the Municipality of Almada to the SDGs around child health and well-being.



2030  
Goal achieved

**Target 3.c** - Substantially increase health coverage, recruitment and retention of health personal in municipalities.

**Main health professionals - Doctors and Nurses per 10.000 habitants**

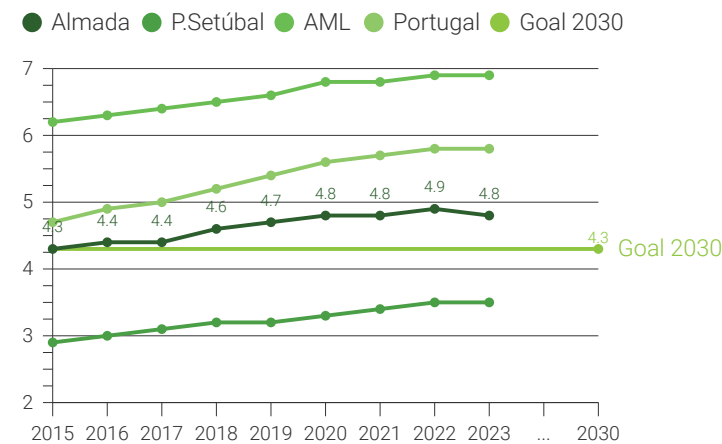


Fig. 3.2 – Doctors per 10.000 habitants - Source: INE

About doctors (fig. 3.2), the Municipality of Almada has shown lower figures when compared to the national average and the AML, and higher figures when compared to the Setúbal Peninsula. The target value of 4.3 doctors per 1.000 inhabitants was reached in 2015. Since then, the municipality has consistently exceeded this target, showing a positive evolution in relation to the goal set for 2030.

Regarding nurses (fig. 3.3), the period under analysis (2015- 2023) shows an overall positive evolution, characterized by values consistently

higher than the national, AML and Setúbal Peninsula averages, except in 2017, when there was a one-off drop to 5.8. Between 2019 and 2023, the municipality has maintained remarkable stability in the indicator, with figures close to 7.8 nurses per 1.000 inhabitants. This suggests that the objective should be reassessed, setting a more ambitious target that better reflects both the current reality of the Municipality of Almada and its aspirations for future development, in line with the principles of the SDGs.

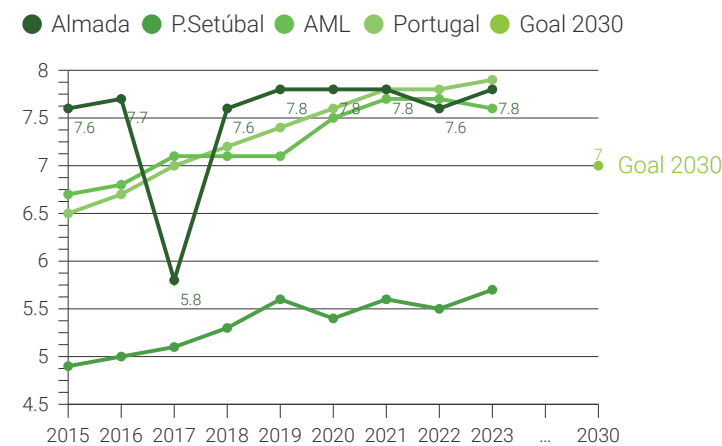


Fig. 3.3 – Nurses per 10.000 habitants - Source: INE



2030  
Goal achieved



2030  
Goal achieved

# OUR PROJECTS

## HEALTHIER LIFESTYLE WITHIN EVERYONE’S REACH

Almada in shape is a program that offers residents a range of free activities to promote well-being and health. The activities (e.g. yoga, surfing, hiking) are mostly held at weekends and in public outdoor spaces. The program aims to encourage a healthier and more active lifestyle, show the benefits of regular physical exercise, make sports accessible to the whole population and create moments of conviviality and fun in the open air. In 2024, the program took place between May and October, with 23 partner organizations, a total of 135 activities and 2320 participants.

## CARING FOR THE MENTAL HEALTH OF CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE IN PUBLIC EDUCATION

The Psychological Support Program covers the entire Municipality of Almada and aims to support children and young people in need of psychological support at school (6-18 years old) who are integrated into an educational establishment, promoting their quality of life and mental health gains. It is free of charge for children and young people in the A and B brackets of the School Social Action and with a €5 co-payment for children in the other brackets. Access is by referral from the educational establishment.

In 2024, 123 school-age children/young people attending public education were covered (20 psychology sessions per child/young persons), with 193 referrals of children and young people and 153 screening consultations.



## FIGHTING OBESITY IN CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE

The Active Youth Program aims to integrate obese children/young people into a structured and free physical activity that would otherwise not be possible, given the family’s socio-economic background. It also guarantees clinical monitoring of children/young people and aims to establish a close relationship with sports teachers. In 2024, 20 overweight children and young people up to the age of 18 from the Municipality of Almada were covered, they were referred for clinical monitoring by the Almada/Seixal Local Health Unit.



## HISTORIC BUILDING GETS A NEW LEASE OF LIFE AT THE SERVICE OF THE LOCAL COMMUNITY

On November 21st, 2024, CRIA-Trafaria, the AlmadaTrafaria Integrated Response Centre, was inaugurated in the building where the now-defunct Trafaria healthcare centre used to be. This new community space offers responses in the social and health areas, with the goal of helping to improve the residents’ quality of life and well-being. The centre offers the following services: Social Attendance and Follow-up Service; Professional Insertion Office; Independent Living Support Centre; Oral Health Treatments; Psychological Follow-up; National Health Service Desk (which includes scheduling appointments, renewing prescriptions, making teleconsultations, checking test results, accessing treatment guides, assessing symptoms).

Between November 21st and December 31st, 2024, the following services were provided: AlmaSã provided a total of 31 services; SAAS of SCMA, 54 (services provided by the Case Management Technicians) and 13 (contacts in the service provided by the Direct Action Helper); and GIP of SCMA, 47 services.

## ALMADA – AIDS-FREE MUNICIPALITY

In October 2018, Almada City Council joined the Fast Track Cities to end HIV/AIDS. In February 2020, it launched the Almada AIDS-free municipality initiative, in partnership with community stakeholders, which covers widening access to prevention, diagnosis, monitoring and treatment services for people living with HIV and other Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs), Tuberculosis and Viral Hepatitis, including promoting the fight against stigma and discrimination against people living with HIV.

This community-based response operates in the CRIA-Polo Laranjeiro service building and in a municipality mobile health unit. The following services are provided: screening service; decentralized medical and nursing consultations, namely for PrEP, Hepatitis and Sexually Transmitted Infections; support with medication; referrals to specialized NHS consultations; social support, referrals and referrals to relevant structures; distribution of STI prevention material.

Fast Tracking	Clinical Activity	Social Support	Prevention Material
Screening Sessions 486 – CRIA 2116 – Mobile health unit	925 Nursing appointments 864 Medical appointments (HGO - PrEP) 154 Medical appointments (HGO – viral hepatitis) 353 Medical appointments (HGO – IST)	345 Social services 1370 Referrals to health and social services	60 625 Condoms 181 kits for the consumption of psychoactive substances





Health Centre of Feijó



Health Centre of Costa de Caparica

## MORE ACCESS TO HEALTH

With the aim of responding to healthcare needs, the Municipality of Almada is going to build two health centres as part of the Recovery and Resilience Plan (RRP) - Component 1 of the Recovery and Resilience Plan investment RE-C01-i01 - Primary Health Care with more responses. The applications are the sole responsibility of the Municipality of Almada. The application for the Feijó Health Centre was approved in July 2024. The first contract launched for the work was deserted, and the project is currently in a new contract launching phase for its completion.

The Costa da Caparica Health Centre application was approved in May 2024, and the contract was awarded by direct agreement in April 2025, with completion expected this year.

## PROMOTING THE MENTAL HEALTH OF THE ACADEMIC COMMUNITY AND THE LOCAL COMMUNITY

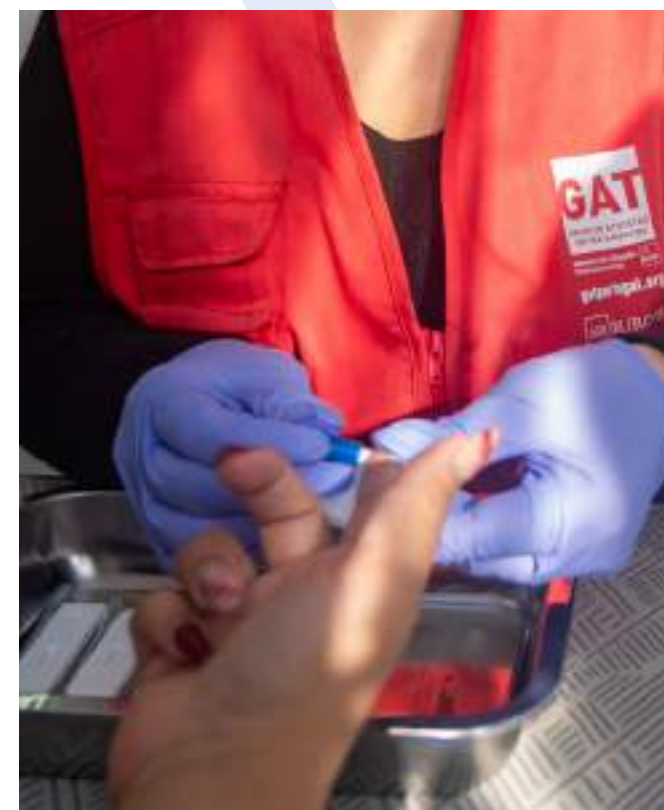
The Piaget Clinic in Almada, which has been in operation since 2022, aims to provide clinical psychology services open to the whole community and at affordable prices – with a strong social intervention component. Located in the Municipality of Almada, the Piaget Clinic aims to respond to the population's mental health needs through collaboration with partner organizations. It also aims to promote the mental health of the academic community through psychological care for students, teachers and staff and the development of awareness-raising, training and research activities.

# OUR CHALLENGES

## PROMOTING HEALTH AMONG YOUNG ADOLESCENTS

Create a Youth Health Office, with the goal of providing a space for health promotion actions, screenings and care/consultations aimed at teenagers, covering a range of responses needed by young people in the municipality.

Type of services to be made available: Family Planning/Sexuality (ULSAS, Family Planning Association, GAT); Nutrition (Egas Moniz School of Health & Science); Dermatology (ULS Almada Seixal); Clinical Psychology (Instituto Piaget, Egas Moniz School of Health & Science, ULSAS); Social Assistance and Monitoring; Nursing (ULSAS; Egas Moniz School of Health & Science); Addictions Consultation (ETA).



## ACTIVITIES WITH THE COMMUNITY

Create new projects with the community, starting in 2025, namely: Training, Promotion of health and well-being in Almada to be developed by the ANIME Association Animation and Training Project, based on a set of integrated initiatives focused on empowering different audiences in areas of health promotion, healthy eating, well-being and quality of life; Mestres Grisalhos, Animation and Training Project, which aims to highlight and value the role of the elderly in the community, fight ageism, make older generations empowering agents, contribute to active ageing and promote intergenerational learning, which results in benefits for children and young people, adults, the elderly and the community; in line with the objectives of the Elderly Council Group; Breathing Life: well-being, which aims to encompass various initiatives with the propose to enable the community to integrate healthy habits into their daily lives, promoting well-being and growth in emotional and social terms.



# QUALITY EDUCATION

Quality education is the basis for improving people's lives and sustainable development. Great progress has been made in improving access to education at all levels, particularly for women and girls. Basic knowledge has improved enormously, but efforts will have to be redoubled to achieve the goal of universal education. For example, the world has achieved equality between girls and boys in primary education, but few countries have reached this target at all levels of education.

Ensure inclusive, equitable, and quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

Considering the 2024 update of the NUTS III Lisboa Metropolitan Area (AML), the region was divided into the Big Lisbon and Setúbal Peninsula units. With this change, official data sources no longer report statistical information at AML level.

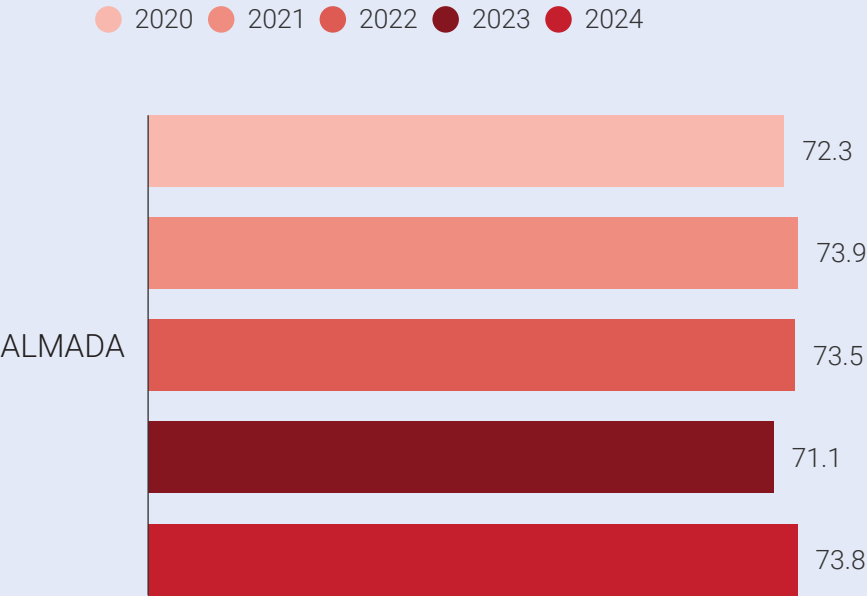
Therefore, for the aggregate figures by SDG, the last available year (2023) was considered for the evolutionary comparison of the various territorial units.



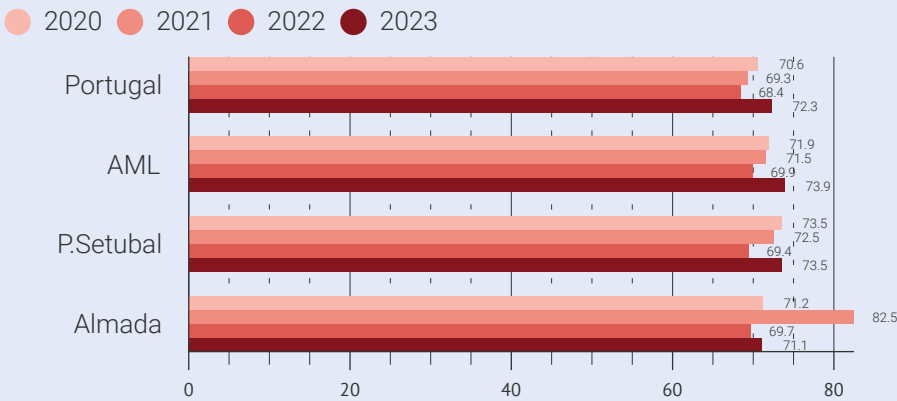
Source: UN, 30/06/2025

## COMPARATIVE EVOLUTION OF SDG 4 BETWEEN 2020 AND 2023

### EVOLUTION OF SDG 4 BETWEEN 2020 AND 2024



TREND



Fonte: Índice de Sustentabilidade Municipal 2024. Lisboa: CESOP - Universidade Católica Portuguesa

#### The municipality's progress towards the 2030 targets



- The municipality is on its way to the 2030 objectives, and progress is sufficient to achieve them.
- The municipality is on the way to achieve the 2030 objectives, but it will not be able to do so if it continues with this trend..
- The municipality is not making significant progress towards the 2030 objectives.
- The municipality is moving away from the 2030 objectives.
- The municipality is far from the path of the 2030 objectives.

Legend: Description of the progression of the territorial units in relation to the targets of the 2030 objectives.

Fonte: Índice de Sustentabilidade Municipal 2024. Lisboa: CESOP - Universidade Católica Portuguesa



# OUR DATA

**Target 4.1** - Until 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete primary and secondary education, which should be free, equitable, and of quality, leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes.

## Transition/completion rate in basic education

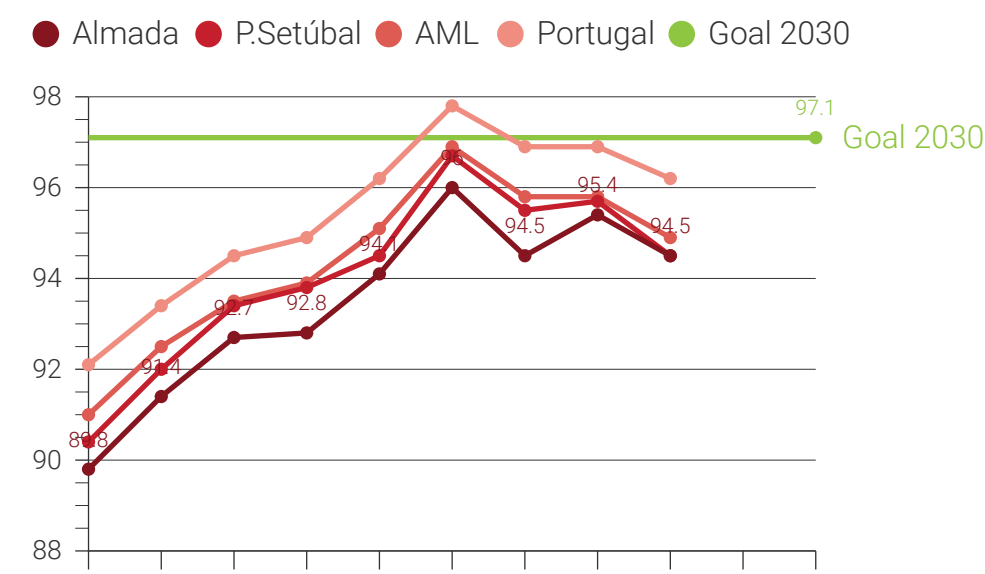


Fig. 4.1 - Transition/completion rate in basic education (%) – (Source: INE).

The evolution of the basic education transition rate in the Municipality of Almada (fig.4.1) shows an overall positive trend over the period analysed, although consistently lower than the AML, Setúbal Peninsula and national figures.

A similar pattern can be observed in the four territorial units, with Almada regularly remaining 1-2 percentage points below the AML average and 2-3 points below the national average, with the difference with the Setúbal Peninsula being smaller. Considering what has been mentioned above, achieving the target requires an integrated approach, with special attention to sustaining the progress already made and reducing the existing asymmetries between educational establishments.

The municipality is on its way to the 2030 objectives

## Transition/completion rate in secondary education

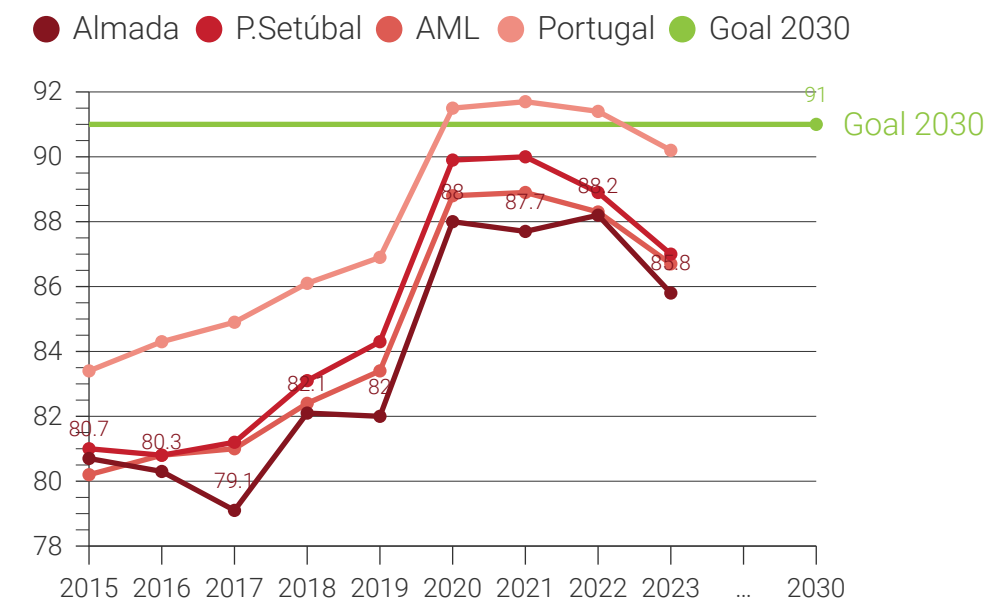


Fig. 4.2 - Transition/completion rate in secondary education (%) – (Source: INE).

An analysis of the transition/completion rate in secondary education in the Municipality of Almada (fig.4.2) reveals an overall positive trend, albeit with some fluctuations over the period analyzed. In comparative terms, Almada has consistently maintained figures slightly below the AML and Setúbal Peninsula averages and significantly below the national average, but with the conditions to reach the 2030 target.

**Target 4.2** – Until 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, as well as pre-school care and education, so that they are prepared for primary school.

## Pre-school rate

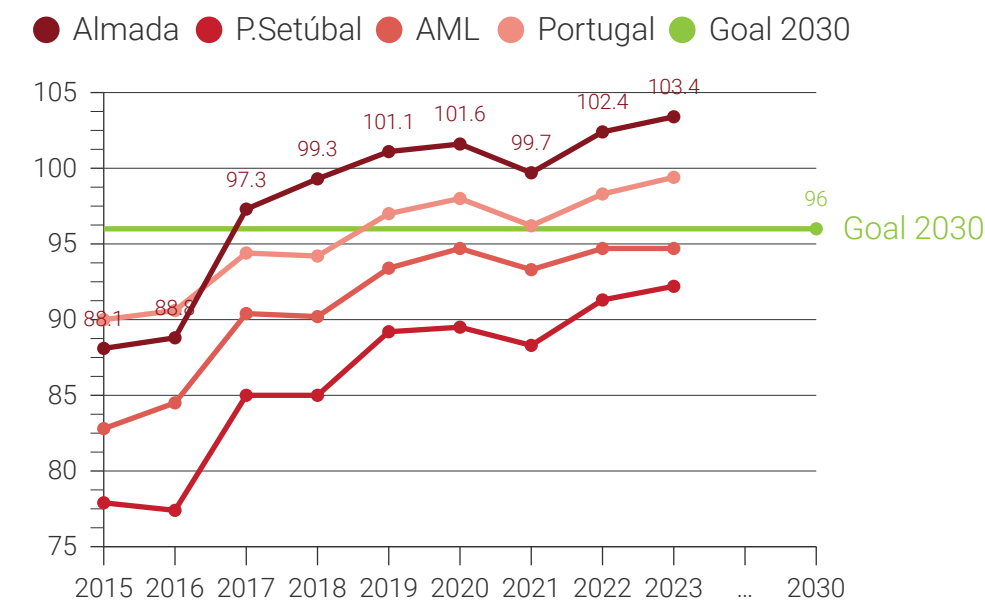


Fig. 4.3 - Pre-school rate (%) – (Source: INE)

The municipality is well on the way to achieve the 2030 objectives

2030 Goal achieved

The evolution of the gross preschool enrolment rate in the Municipality of Almada (fig.4.3) shows a positive trajectory, consistently surpassing the AML, Setúbal Peninsula and national averages throughout the period under analysis. The strongest growth occurred between 2016 and 2018, exceeding the target set in 2017. Thus, the target set for 2030 could be revised upwards, considering that the municipality demonstrates the capacity to maintain preschool levels significantly higher than the target set.

**Target 4.3** - Until 2030, ensure equal access for all men and women to quality and affordable technical, vocational and higher education, including university.

**\* Higher education graduates (aged between 20 and 29)**

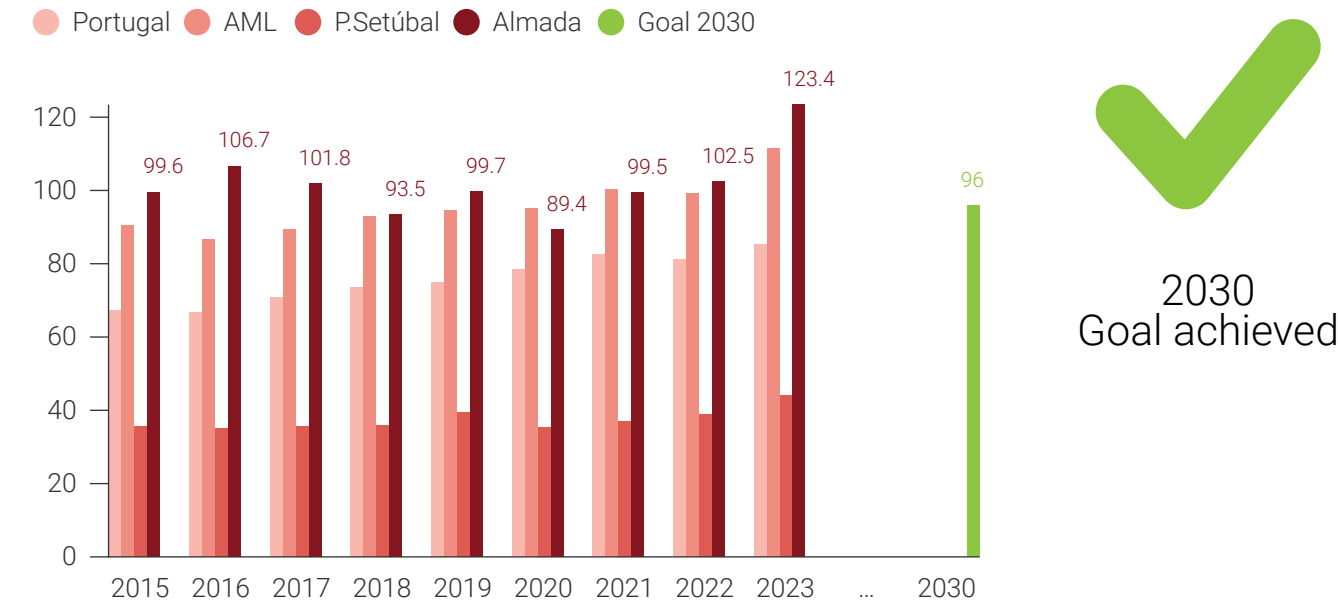


Fig. 4.4 – Higher education graduates (aged between 20 and 29) (%) – (Source: INE| Cálculos ATO).

\* This indicator is part of the Almada Territory Observatory

The analysis of the percentage of higher education graduates in Almada (fig. 4.4) reveals an overall positive trend throughout the period analyzed, despite some fluctuations. In terms of comparison, Almada has consistently maintained values above the average for the AML, the Setúbal Peninsula, and the national average, except for 2020.

# OUR PROJECTS

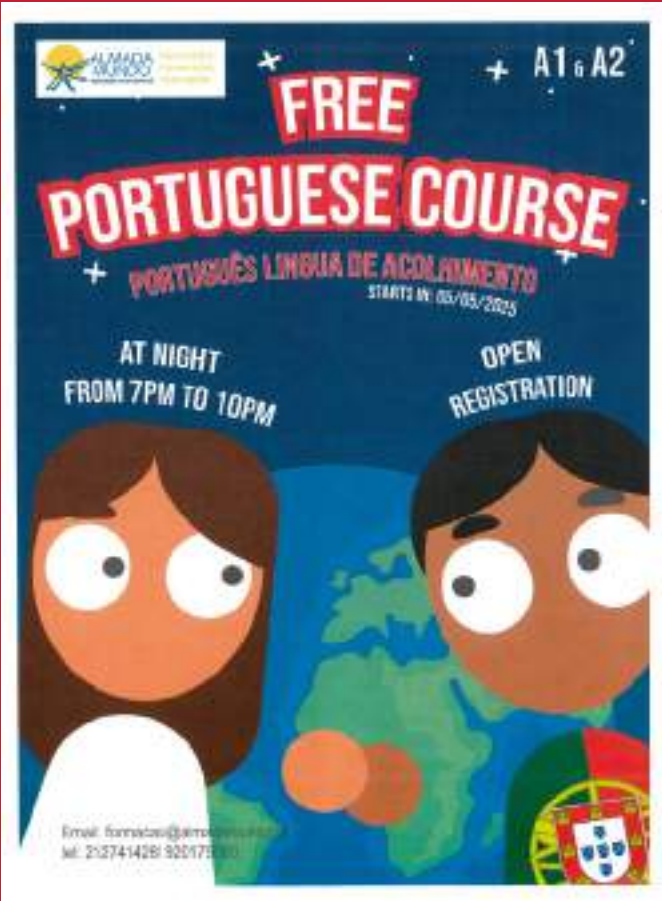
## INCREASING STUDENTS' AUTONOMY, VALUING THE ROLE OF FAMILIES

This project provides an Education Management Information Platform (SIGA) that includes various components, allowing for the centralization of information, with monitoring and decision support tools, reducing bureaucratic tasks, expanding and facilitating communication between public schools, families, and municipal services. One of the platform's highlights is the prepaid school card, which is already being used by students and families. The card allows students to order meals, use the snack-bar, and buy stationery by loading monetary value onto it by their families.

## PORTUGUESE LANGUAGE CLASSES FOR MIGRANTS

Almada Mundo - International Association for Education, Training, and Innovation offers Portuguese as a Second Language training for migrants. In 2024, a class of 12 trainees will be formed as part of the Recognition, Validation, and Certification of Life Skills (RVCC) level B3 process, in partnership with QUALIFICA - Partner Hotel - Seixal, under the Local Projects initiative. The final recipients are adults with low levels of qualification (below the 9th grade), including Portuguese nationals or foreign residents, without any level of education or certificates.

In 2025, four Portuguese as a Host Language (PLA) class (A1 and A2 150H /each class, after-work hours) are planned from January to April, and two more classes from May to July, in partnership with QUALIFICA - CECO. In the 2024/2025 academic year, there are two Portuguese as a Second Language (PLA) classes (A1 and A2 150H /each class, working hours) from January to May, in partnership with QUALIFICA - Cacilhas Tejo. They also have the partnership of the Union of Parishes of Almada, Cova da Piedade, Pragal, and Cacilhas and the support of the Institute of Employment and Professional Training, which have met the needs in terms of Portuguese Language and Culture, particularly for the migrant communities of the Municipality of Almada.





### PROMOTING SUCCESS AND REDUCING DROPOUT RATES IN HIGHER EDUCATION

The Surpass Yourself Project, run by the Piaget Institute, is a structured response to the Submeasure for Innovation and Pedagogical Modernization in Higher Education, specifically the Program for Promoting Success and Reducing Dropout Rates in Higher Education, proposed by the consortium of five Higher Education Institutions of the Piaget Institute. Aware of the challenging conditions surrounding the transition to higher education and committed to ensuring equity of access and retention at this level of education, this project is guided by a commitment to ensuring the adequate, fair, and equal integration of students, particularly those enrolled in their first year for the first time, especially those who are most economically and socially vulnerable and have lower levels of learning. This project provides a diverse set of responses/initiatives, occurring regularly throughout each academic year, aimed primarily

at this target audience, but also teachers and the academic community in general.



## OUR CHALLENGES

### APP ALMADA EDUCATION

As part of the development of the education management platform, the City Council of Almada intends to provide a mobile application to facilitate access to essential school information (such as menus, lunch reservations, assessments and schedules) for families and students, as well as to serve as another means of communication between the municipality and the educational community

### ALMADA EMPOWER

Part of the Almada Smart Territory Action Plan, the Almada program empower aims to promote digital literacy and technological training among the population, as well as other subjects such as Sustainable Development. Almada Empower will be implemented through the creation of a digital and sustainability training program and awarenessraising actions. Scheduled to begin later this year, in 2025, the program will consist of six sessions per year, aimed at employees, schools/students, and residents.



# GENDER EQUALITY

Although the world has made progress toward greater gender equality and women's empowerment under the Millennium Development Goals, women and girls continue to be victims of discrimination and violence.

Gender equality is not only a fundamental human right, but also a necessary foundation for a peaceful, prosperous, and sustainable world. Providing women and girls with equal access to education, healthcare, decent jobs, and representation in political and economic decision-making processes will fuel sustainable economies and benefit societies and humanity.

Source: UN, 30/06/2025

Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

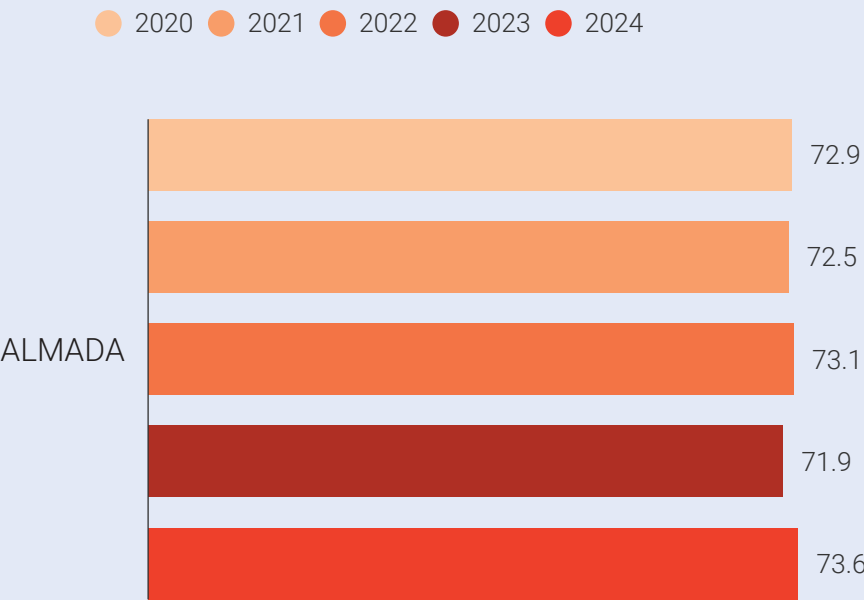
Considering the 2024 update of the NUTS III Lisboa Metropolitan Area (AML), the region was divided into Big Lisbon and Setúbal Peninsula units. With this change, official data sources no longer report statistical information at AML level.

Therefore, for the aggregate figures by SDG, the last available year (2023) was considered for the evolutionary comparison of the various territorial units.

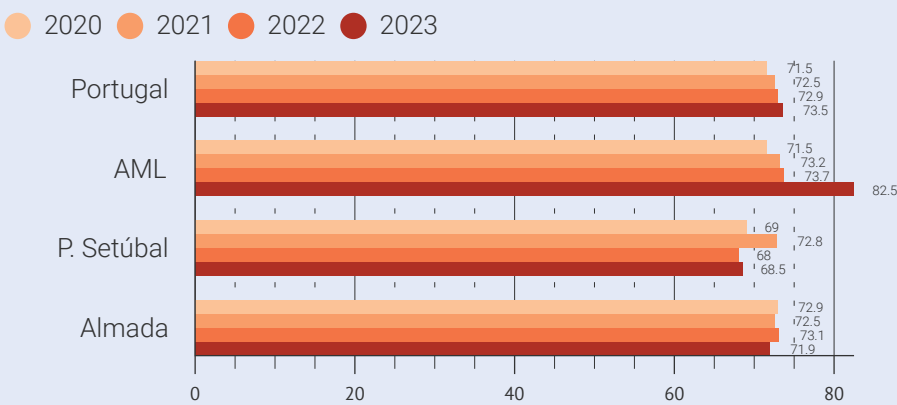


## COMPARATIVE EVOLUTION OF SDG 5 BETWEEN 2020 AND 2023

### EVOLUTION OF SDG 5 BETWEEN 2020 AND 2024



TREND



Fonte: Índice de Sustentabilidade Municipal 2024. Lisboa: CESOP - Universidade Católica Portuguesa

### The municipality's progress towards the 2030 targets



- The municipality is on its way to the 2030 objectives, and progress is sufficient to achieve them.
- The municipality is on the way to achieve the 2030 objectives, but it will not be able to do so if it continues with this trend..
- The municipality is not making significant progress towards the 2030 objectives.
- The municipality is moving away from the 2030 objectives.
- The municipality is far from the path of the 2030 objectives.

Legend: Description of the progression of the territorial units in relation to the targets of the 2030 objectives.

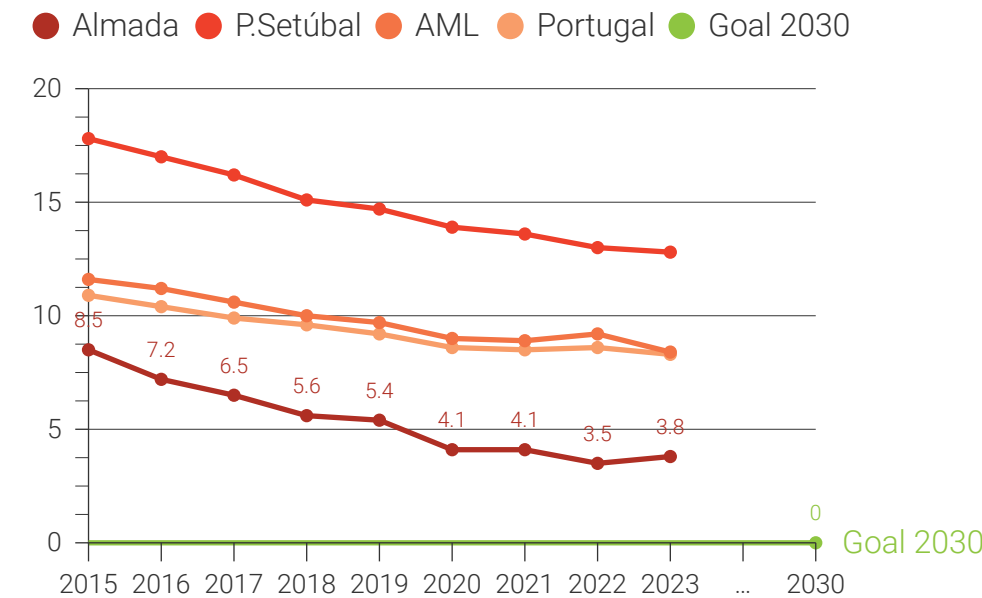
Fonte: Índice de Sustentabilidade Municipal 2024. Lisboa: CESOP - Universidade Católica Portuguesa



# OUR DATA

**Target 5.1** - End discrimination against all women and girls everywhere.

## Disparity in average monthly earnings between genders in the employed population



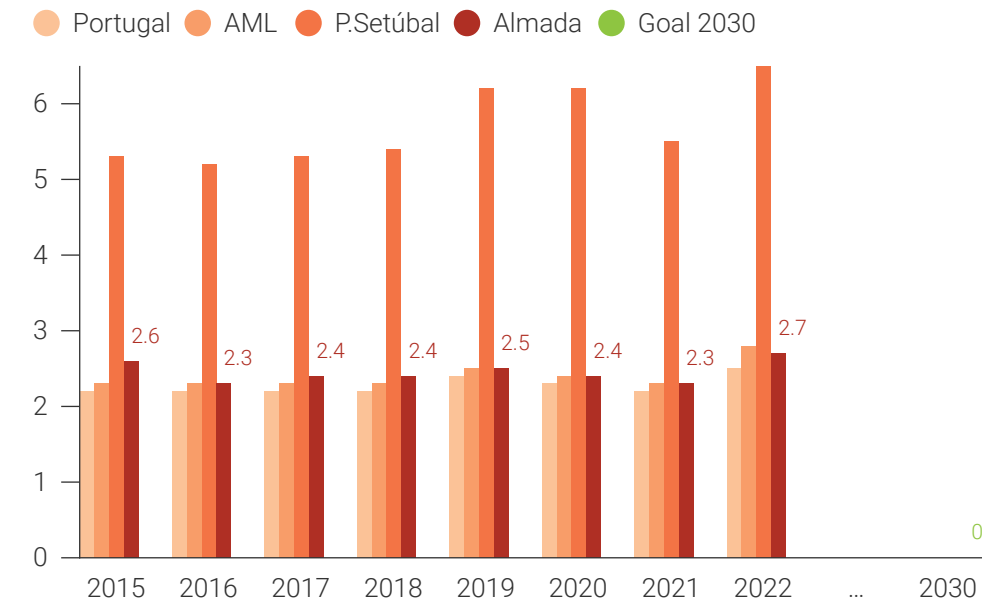
The municipality is on its way to the 2030 objectives

Fig. 5.1 - Disparity in average monthly earnings between genders in the employed population PCO (%) - (Source: INE).

The analysis of the disparity in average monthly earnings between genders in the Municipality of Almada (fig. 5.1) reveals a positive trend, with a consistent and significant reduction over the period under review. In comparative terms, the municipality has consistently maintained more favorable values than the national, AML, and Setúbal Peninsula averages. In 2022, while Almada recorded a disparity of 3.5%, the AML recorded 12.8% in Setúbal Peninsula and Portugal 8.6%, showing a positive differential of around 5 percentage points.

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

## \* Rate of domestic violence or similar crimes per 1.000 inhabitants



The municipality is moving away from the 2030 objectives

Fig. 5.2- Rate of domestic violence or similar crimes per 1.000 inhabitants (%) (Source: INE; Calculus: CMA)

\* This indicator is part of the Almada Territory Observatory.

The analysis of the rate of domestic violence or similar crimes in the Municipality of Almada (fig. 5.2) shows fluctuations in the analyzed period, revealing a negative trend, i.e., moving away from the target set for 2030. In comparative terms, the municipality has consistently maintained values above the national and AML averages, being surpassed only by the Setúbal Peninsula. In 2022, Almada recorded a rate of 2.71%, while Portugal had a rate of 2.48%.



# OUR PROJECTS

## CAMPAIGN AS ALMADA AS YOU ARE – SAY NO TO PREJUDICE

The Local Strategic Plan for Equality and Non-Discrimination - INDA 2024-2026 stems from the protocol established between the Almada City Council and the CIG - Commission for Citizenship and Gender Equality. Under the Plan, the Almada City Council has been working in partnership and networking with local and national institutions, promoting various programs, campaigns, and initiatives each year in a variety of formats and types, such as marking Municipal Equality Day or the campaign “As Almada as you are - Say no to prejudice.”

## EUROPEAN CAPITALS OF INCLUSION AND DIVERSITY AWARD: COLLECTION OF BEST PRACTICES

The Municipality of Almada, with its 2024 campaign “As Almada as you are – Say no to prejudice. Defend equality,” was highlighted as one of the finalists for the European Capitals of Inclusion and Diversity Award: Collection of best practices in 2025, promoted by the European Union. In this context, the best practices and experiences of different European cities in promoting diversity and inclusion were highlighted in the 2022, 2023, and 2024 editions, with Almada having the opportunity to showcase and celebrate the work carried out in this area and the contributions of the local administration and partners in promoting diversity and equality.



## SUPPORT OFFICE - APAV

In 2020, a collaboration agreement was established between the Local Authority and the Portuguese Association for Victim Support (APAV) for the implementation of the Almada Victim Support Office. The creation of this space allows the support of victims of any type of crime, family members, and friends, enabling an even more effective response, providing emotional, legal, psychological, social, and practical support, and ensuring confidential and free assistance and follow-up for residents. This activity is part of the development of the Local Strategic Plan for Equality and Non-Discrimination, with the Municipality of Almada (CMA) financial support.

According to APAV, between 2021 and the third quarter of 2024, the Almada GAV provided 6.294 services to 1.388 victims, of whom 749 are residents of the Municipality of Almada (54%). A total of 2.208 crimes were reported, 1.653 of which were domestic violence.

# OUR CHALLENGES

## COMBATING DISCRIMINATION

Develop an Action Plan to combat discrimination based on sexual orientation, gender identity and expression, and sexual characteristics. This plan should incorporate: the promotion of equitable labor practices; incentives for companies that promote gender equality; training and awareness-raising on best practices, through training programs for younger generations (schools), as well as, in coordination with the Central Public Administration, promoting female leadership programs; and finally, including in the action plan the regular dissemination of the practices of the municipality and the entities that intervene in the municipality in matters of gender equality.

## INCLUSIVE ALMADA

Include in the Almada Municipality's annual investment program, annual programs, exhibitions, lectures, cinema, and theater dedicated to the theme of gender equality. Produce documentation to be disseminated through various media (in person and digital) on gender equality, domestic violence, and ways to report these crimes.

## INCLUSIVE COMPANIES CERTIFICATION

Promote equitable labor practices, including the awarding of seals/certification by the municipality to inclusive companies, with incentives for their exemplary policies, publicizing them on the official website, as well as good practices and the set of indicators defined for this purpose.

## TRANSPARENCY AND INCLUSION

Definition of a set of indicators that enable surveys to be conducted among companies and periodic monitoring of wage equality and career progression, to be published in the Almada Territory Observatory (OTA). These indicators should be incorporated into the monitoring of SDG 4 in Almada and the VLR.



# DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION

Clean, accessible water for all is an essential part of the world we want. Due to poor economic policies and weak infrastructure, every year millions of people, especially children, die from diseases linked to inadequate water supply and sanitation systems.

Water scarcity, poor water quality, and inadequate sanitation have negative impacts on food security, life choices, and educational opportunities for poor families around the world. Drought affects some of the poorest countries, worsening hunger and malnutrition.

Source: UN, 30/06/2025

Ensure the availability and sustainable management of drinking water and sanitation for all

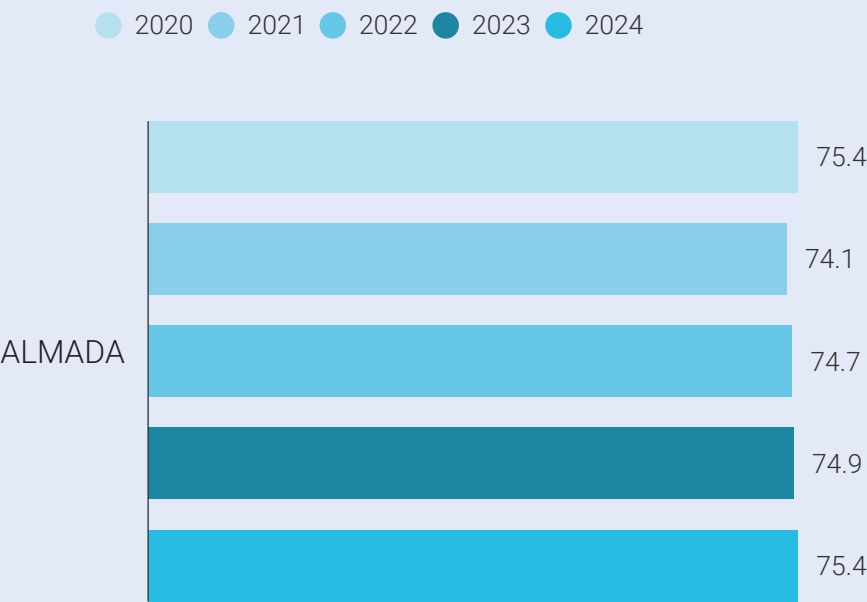
Considering the update of the NUTS III Lisbon Metropolitan Area (AML) in 2024, the region was divided into the Big Lisbon and Setúbal Peninsula units. With this change, official data sources no longer report statistical information at AML level.

Therefore, for the aggregate figures by SDG, the last available year (2023) was considered for the evolutionary comparison of the various territorial units.



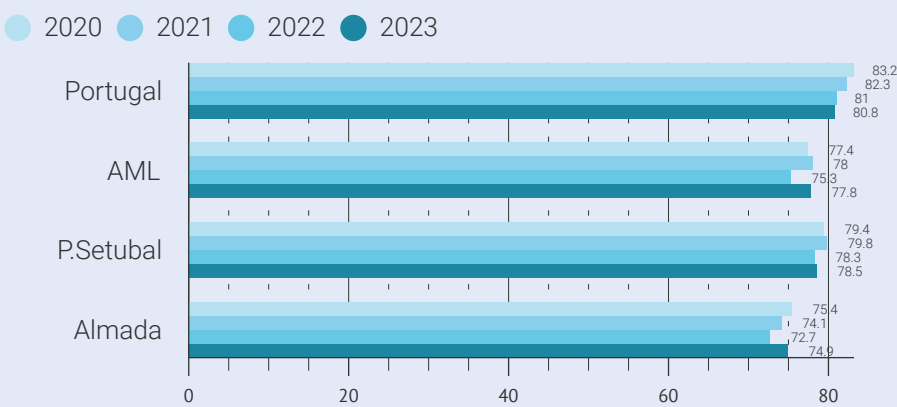
## COMPARATIVE EVOLUTION OF SDG 6 BETWEEN 2020 AND 2023

## EVOLUTION OF SDG 6 BETWEEN 2020 AND 2024



TREND

Source: Índice de Sustentabilidade Municipal 2024. Lisbon: CESOP - Portuguese Catholic University



Source: Índice de Sustentabilidade Municipal 2024. Lisbon: CESOP - Portuguese Catholic University

### The municipality's progress towards the 2030 targets



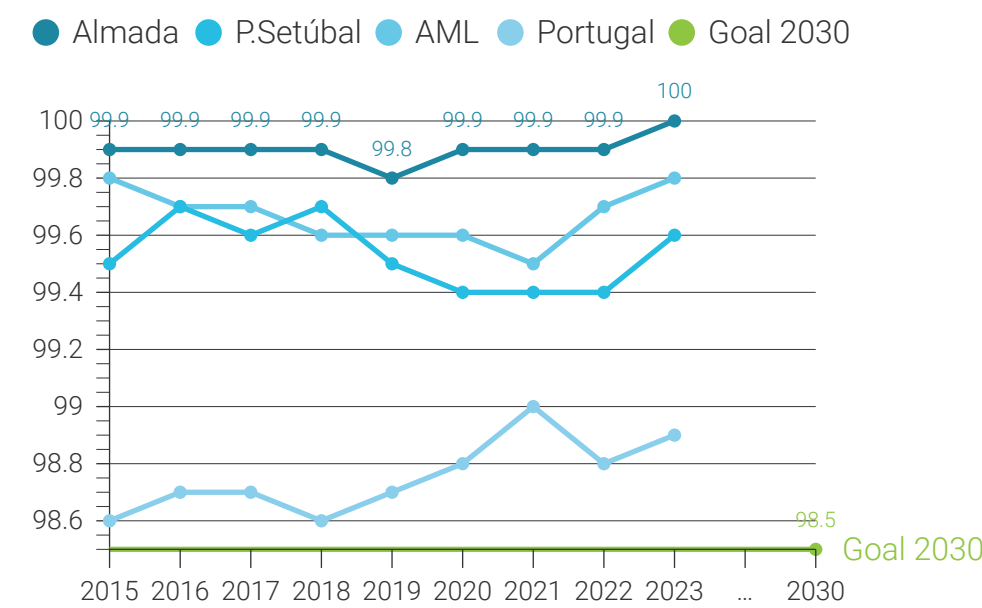
- The municipality is on its way to the 2030 objectives, and progress is sufficient to achieve them.
- The municipality is on the way to achieve the 2030 objectives, but it will not be able to do so if it continues with this trend..
- The municipality is not making significant progress towards the 2030 objectives.
- The municipality is moving away from the 2030 objectives.
- The municipality is far from the path of the 2030 objectives.

Legend: Description of the progression of the territorial units in relation to the targets of the 2030 objectives.

# OUR DATA

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

## Safe water



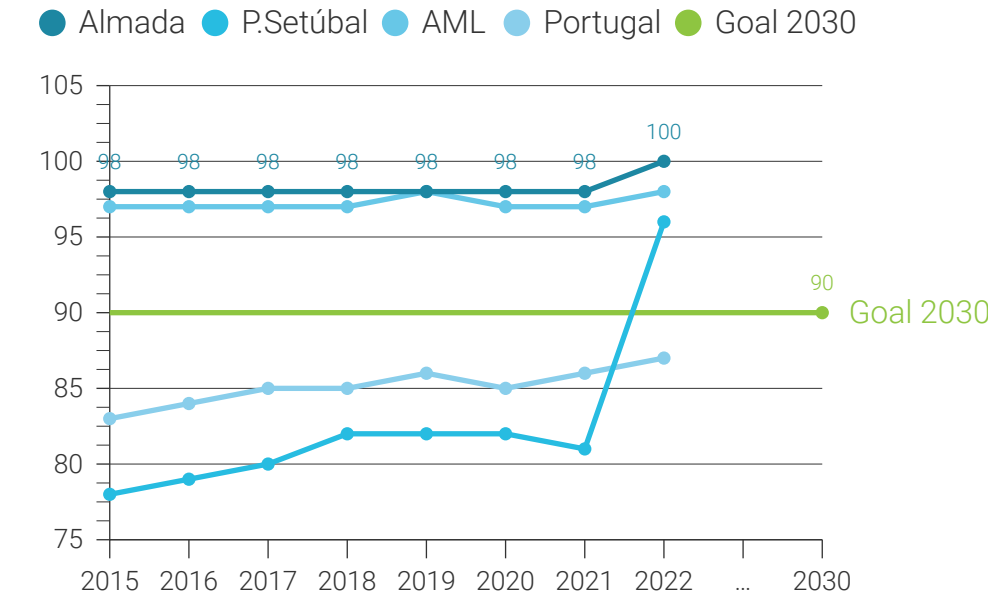
2030  
Goal achieved

Fig. 6.1 - Safe water (water quality) (%) – (Source: INE).

The evolution of the safe water indicator in the municipality of Almada (fig. 6.1) shows good performance, consistent throughout the period analyzed, remaining virtually unchanged at 99.9%. This value places Almada at a level of excellence, consistently exceeding both the national average and the average for the Setúbal Peninsula and the AML. This performance makes the municipality a benchmark in water quality for human consumption, demonstrating effective water resource management and a solid commitment to public health.

**Target 6.2** - Until 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all, and end open defecation, with special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations.

## Physical accessibility of wastewater sanitation services



2030  
Goal achieved

Fig. 6.2 - Physical accessibility of wastewater sanitation services (%) - (Source: INE)

Physical access to wastewater sanitation services in the municipality of Almada (Fig. 6.2) shows consistent progress over the period analyzed. In comparative terms, Almada has shown values above the national average and that of the Setúbal Peninsula, and very close to or equal to those of the AML. The target of 90.0% set for 2030 has already been significantly exceeded by the municipality of Almada, which achieved full coverage (100%) in 2022.



**Target 6.3** - Until 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.

**\* Water Consumption: Actual Water Losses**

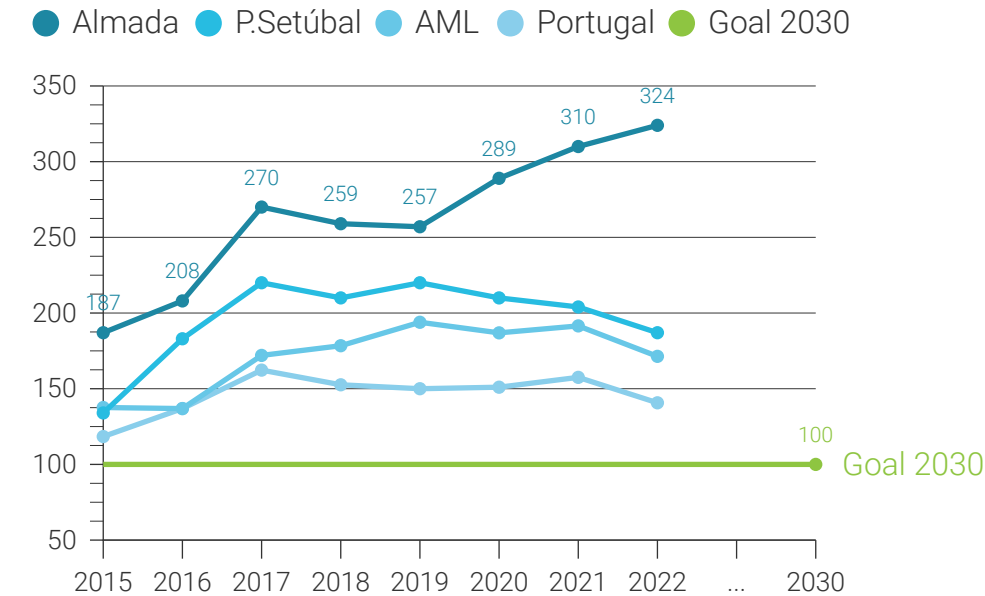


Fig. 6.3 – Water Consumption: Actual Water Losses (%) - (Source: ERSAR; Calculations: CMA)  
\* This indicator is part of the Almada Municipal Observatory.

In relation to actual losses of water for consumption (fig. 6.3), which is a declining indicator, the municipality of Almada shows a consistent and negative trend in the period analyzed. In comparative terms, Almada has shown values above the national average, the average for the Setúbal Peninsula, and the metropolitan average, maintaining an upward trajectory and moving further and further away from the target set for 2030.

↓  
The municipality is far from its 2030 target

# OUR PROJECTS

## EFFICIENT USE OF WATER

### MEASUREMENT AND CONTROL ZONES IN THE WATER SUPPLY NETWORK

The creation of Measurement and Control Zones (MCZ) with pressure reducing valves aims to monitor water consumption in small/ medium-sized areas in real time and adapt the pressure to the actual needs of consumers. These systems make it possible to detect breaks as soon as they occur, speeding up repairs; to create daytime/nighttime pressure levels, reducing actual losses; and to detect unauthorized use through flow variation. The implementation of several Measurement and Control Zones in distribution networks with higher levels of water loss, namely the Brielas (Costa da Caparica) and Pragal networks, has reduced the volume of water lost by 7.73% and 8.96% respectively. This significant reduction has increased the efficiency of the water supply system to these areas and reduced the exploitation of the Tejo-Sado Aquifer by tens of thousands of cubic meters of water.



### REHABILITATION OF THE WATER SUPPLY AND DISTRIBUTION NETWORK

An ambitious plan is underway to rehabilitate the water supply and distribution network in the Municipality of Almada. This plan, designed to reduce water losses, will intervene in the pipes with the highest loss rates, thereby increasing the efficiency of the entire water supply system. Following this plan, a major intervention was carried out on National Road 10-1 in the Sobreda area, at a cost of approximately €1.5 million, and several streets were rehabilitated in the areas with the highest levels of water loss (Brielas and Pragal Distribution Networks). This four-year network renovation plan has an estimated investment of €10 million.





## USE OF WATER FROM THE SOUTH CENTER SPRING

The project to use water from the south center spring provides another source of water for less “noble” uses, such as unblocking wastewater collectors, washing MSW containers, road construction, and watering gardens, among other uses that do not require drinking water. This solution reduces the exploitation of the aquifer and the consumption of electricity associated with the collection, pumping, and treatment of water for human consumption. In 2024, it made it possible to provide non-potable water for various internal and external interventions (for example, the IC20 widening project). Thus, the thousands of cubic meters used from this source represented a reduction, in the same proportion, of water that was not collected, treated, lifted, and distributed by the supply system to the population. These services aim to promote new uses, namely the irrigation of landscaped areas in the surrounding areas that are currently irrigated with drinking water.

This project represented an investment of less than €10,000.



## OUR CHALLENGES

### REUSE TREATED WASTEWATER

The development of the Treated Wastewater Reuse Plan (ApR) is included in the strategic activities to be developed over the next four years. Due to its importance for the municipality, this plan will be developed in conjunction with experts in the use of water for reuse. The first phase of the project will assess the state of the art in this field at the international level, the possible uses for ApR in Almada, the location of the four WWTPs and potential users, and the mechanisms to be implemented to ensure safety for health and the environment.



## BETTER MANAGEMENT OF WATER USED FOR IRRIGATION

The creation of a Smart Irrigation System, using 5G technology, aims to provide a set of features that collect detailed information on water consumption and plant health, enabling more efficient management remotely or in real time. The management platform will analyze meteorological information from online forecast sources, detect optimal irrigation periods, and adjust the amount of water used for irrigation based on the water needs of the land, thus preventing unnecessary consumption and maximizing resources. This system will also detect water leaks and signals and cut off the supply, thereby reducing water losses.



# RENEWABLE AND AFFORDABLE ENERGY

Energy is fundamental to almost every challenge and opportunity facing the world today. Whether it's jobs, climate change, food production, or increasing wages and incomes, access to energy is always a key factor.

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

Source: UN, 30/06/2025

Ensure access to reliable, sustainable, and modern energy sources for all

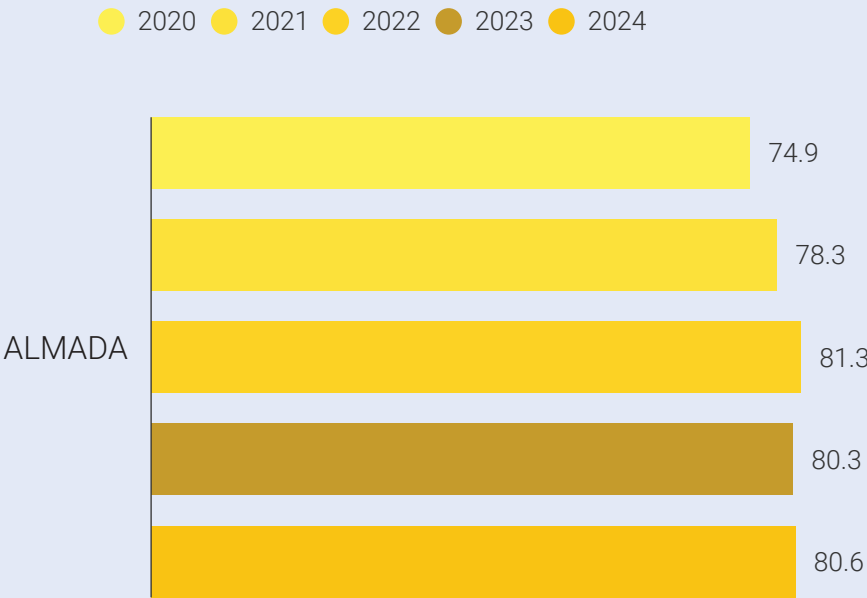
Considering the update of the NUTS III Lisbon Metropolitan Area (AML) in 2024, the region was divided into the Big Lisbon and Setúbal Peninsula units. With this change, official data sources no longer report statistical information at AML level.

Therefore, for the aggregate figures by SDG, the last available year (2023) was considered for the evolutionary comparison of the various territorial units.

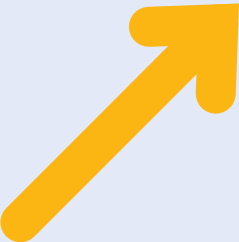


## COMPARATIVE EVOLUTION OF SDG 7 BETWEEN 2020 AND 2023

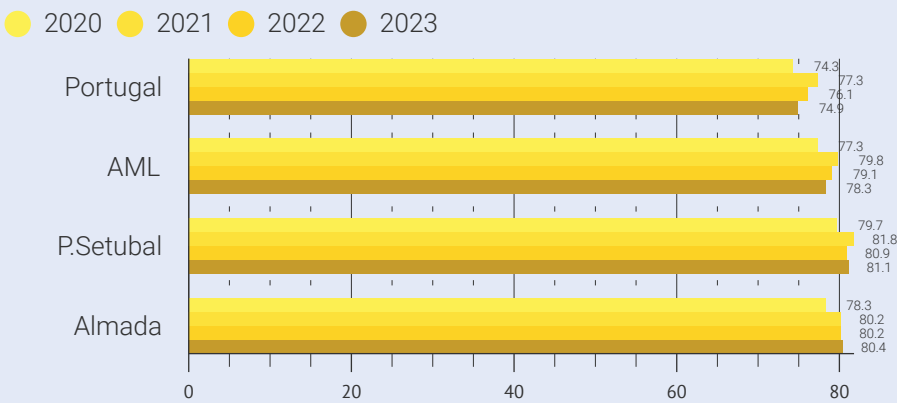
### EVOLUTION OF SDG 7 BETWEEN 2020 AND 2024



TREND



Source: Índice de Sustentabilidade Municipal 2024. Lisbon: CESOP - Portuguese Catholic University



Source: Índice de Sustentabilidade Municipal 2024. Lisbon: CESOP - Portuguese Catholic University

### The municipality's progress towards the 2030 targets



- The municipality is on its way to the 2030 objectives, and progress is sufficient to achieve them.
- The municipality is on the way to achieve the 2030 objectives, but it will not be able to do so if it continues with this trend..
- The municipality is not making significant progress towards the 2030 objectives.
- The municipality is moving away from the 2030 objectives.
- The municipality is far from the path of the 2030 objectives.

Legend: Description of the progression of the territorial units in relation to the targets of the 2030 objectives.



# OUR DATA

**Target 7.2** - By 2030, substantially increases the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix.

## \* Automotive fuel consumption per capita

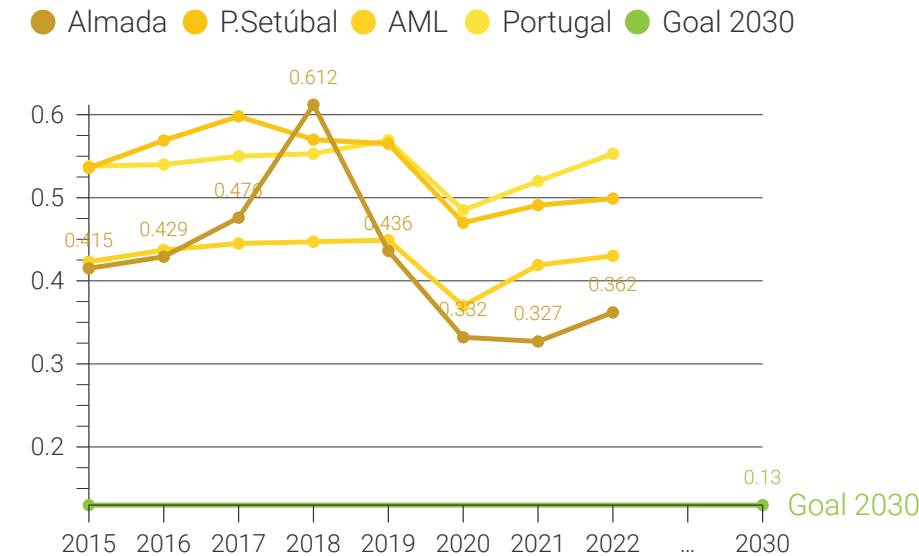


Fig. 7.1 Automotive fuel consumption (ton./hab.) – (Source: ODS Local).  
\* This indicator is part of the ODS Local.

The evolution of fuel consumption in the municipality of Almada (fig.7.1) shows an irregular trajectory, marked by significant fluctuations throughout the period analyzed. In comparative terms, Almada has consistently maintained values below the national average (0,553 tons/inhabitant in 2022) and, in most years, also below the average for the AML (0,430 tons/inhabitant in 2022) and the Setúbal Peninsula (0,499 tons/inhabitant in 2022). The municipality is on track to meet the target set for 2030 but will not be able to achieve it if it continues this path.

**Target 7.3** - By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency.

## Domestic electricity consumption per capita

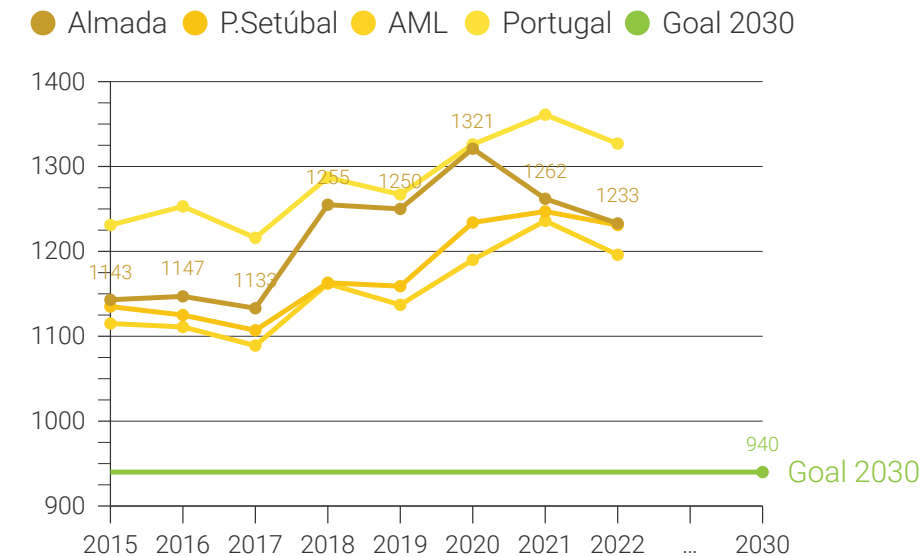


Fig. 7.2 - Domestic electricity consumption per capita (Kwh/hab) – (Source: INE)



The municipality is well on the way to achieve the 2030 objectives



The municipality is not making significant progress towards the 2030 objectives

The evolution of domestic electricity consumption in the municipality of Almada (fig.7.2) shows a fluctuating trend over the period analyzed, with an initial reduction followed by oscillations. In comparative terms, Almada generally remains close to the national average, but consistently above the average for the AML and the Setúbal Peninsula. The current trend does not show consistent approximation to the target, with periods of increased consumption that run counter to the intended direction.

## Proportion of buildings with energy certification in classes A to C in relation to the total number of buildings with energy certification

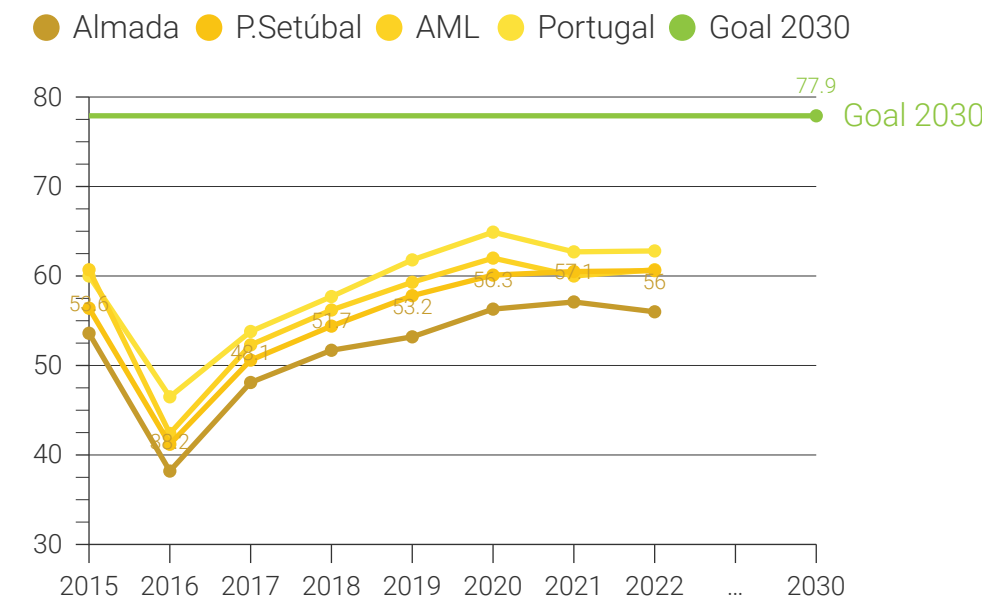


Fig. 7.3 - Proportion of buildings with energy certification in classes A to C in relation to the total number of buildings with energy certification (%) – (Source: INE)

The proportion of buildings with energy certification in classes A to C in relation to the total number of buildings with energy certification in the municipality of Almada (fig.7.3) shows an upward trend since 2016. In comparative terms, Almada remains below the national average, the Setúbal Peninsula average, and the metropolitan average. The current trend shows a convergence towards the target.



The municipality is well on the way to achieve the 2030 objectives

# OUR PROJECTS

## PROMOTING MUNICIPAL COLLECTIVE ENERGY SELF-CONSUMPTION

The Almada Renewable Energy Centers (RNC) are initiatives of the Almada City Council that aim to promote the production and consumption of solar energy on a collective self-consumption basis, especially in public housing and municipal buildings, allowing the energy generated to be shared more efficiently between different buildings and users. These municipal centers include an innovative and important social component of energy sharing with disadvantaged communities and have as their main objectives the reduction of household energy bills, the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions, and progress toward carbon neutrality by 2050. This model also promotes the future creation of Energy Communities, where participants will be able to consume and share energy efficiently, contributing to local energy sustainability.

The Almada City Council has promoted active community participation in these projects. In addition to installing photovoltaic systems, training courses on energy saving and environmental sustainability are offered, aiming to empower citizens to manage their homes' energy more efficiently.

**NER3VALLEYS** - This was the first hub created in the municipality, installed in 10 buildings located on Rua dos Três Vales and Rua de São Lourenço west, in Monte de Caparica. The project included the installation of 219 photovoltaic panels in 2024, directly benefiting 124 families. The energy generated can be consumed locally and/or shared with seven other nearby municipal buildings. This hub was part of an initial phase (25 kWp) of the European Sun4All project, which aimed to facilitate access to renewable energy for vulnerable families through the installation of collective self-consumption systems in municipal buildings, promoting a fair energy transition.



## ENERGY EFFICIENCY OF MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS

The integrated municipal platform Anergia centralizes energy production and consumption data from all municipal buildings, along with specific information about each building. Its main objectives are to monitor and analyze energy performance in real time, identify usage patterns and areas for improvement, and optimize energy management. It also ensures that municipal buildings comply with current regulations related to energy efficiency and environmental sustainability and encourages sustainable behavior among municipal employees and the population by making data and results available.

## EFFICIENT AND SUSTAINABLE ENERGY CONSUMPTION PRACTICES – WHAT TO DO?

The Almada Energy Space opened to the public in March 2025, at the CMA's Almada Citizen Space. This new service allows residents to clarify doubts about electricity and gas bills, offers up-to-date information on financial incentives to improve the energy efficiency of homes, detailed analyses of energy efficiency solutions, guidance on consumer rights, and information on self-consumption and participation in energy communities. Training and awareness-raising activities will also be promoted, as well as energy assessments of homes. The service is open to the public from Monday to Friday, from 9:00 a.m. to 12:30 p.m. and from 2:00 p.m. to 5:30 p.m., with no need for prior appointments. Training and awareness-raising activities will also be promoted, as well as energy assessments of homes, helping our citizens and businesses to adopt more efficient and sustainable practices. The new space is

open to the public from Monday to Friday, from 9:00 a.m. to 12:30 p.m. and from 2:00 p.m. to 5:30 p.m., with no need for prior appointment.

## ELECTRIC MOBILITY ON THE RISE

This project aims to expand the electric vehicle charging network (EVCN) in the municipal public domain by installing 82 new stations that will be located at 45 strategic points, distributed across the various parishes of the municipality. In total, the network will now include 104 stations, providing more charging options with the potential to reduce CO2 emissions. The installation of the new stations is underway in 2025 and will be completed in 2026.

# OUR CHALLENGES

## MUNICIPAL ENERGY INVESTMENT

The Almada City Council intends to create an energy investment model through a project that aims to conduct an economic and financial study to identify energy efficiency problems and assess opportunities for financing renewable energy. Funded by the European Cities' Facilities (EUCF).

## MORE EFFICIENT MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS

Introduction of equipment that monitors building consumption in order to implement corrective actions, such as: replacing inefficient equipment, energy rehabilitation of buildings (thermal insulation, replacement of windows); adopting efficient light bulbs in all buildings and introducing sensors so that lighting is only used when necessary; conducting awareness campaigns in the Almada City Council and municipal entities and promoting awareness in schools about more efficient consumption and energy saving practices; promoting studies on more sustainable construction and the introduction of technology for more efficient and sustainable buildings among universities and research entities, and disseminating and monitoring Almada's energy transformation, if possible with the definition and dissemination of energy consumption and efficiency indicators in municipal equipment and buildings.

# DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

Promote sustained, inclusive, and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment, and decent work for all. Approximately half of the world's population continues to live on the equivalent of about \$2 a day. In too many places, having a job does not guarantee the ability to escape poverty. This slow and uneven progress requires us to reconsider and restructure our social and economic policies aimed at eradicating poverty.

The persistent lack of decent work opportunities, insufficient investment, and underconsumption have led to the erosion of the basic social contract underlying democratic societies: that everyone should enjoy the benefits of progress. The creation of quality jobs will remain a major challenge for all economies well beyond 2015.

Sustainable economic growth will require societies to create conditions that allow all people access to quality jobs that stimulate the economy and at the same time do not harm the environment. Decent employment opportunities and working conditions must be accessible to all people of working age.

Source: UN, 30/06/2025

Promover o crescimento económico sustentado, inclusivo e sustentável, emprego pleno e produtivo, e trabalho decente para todos.

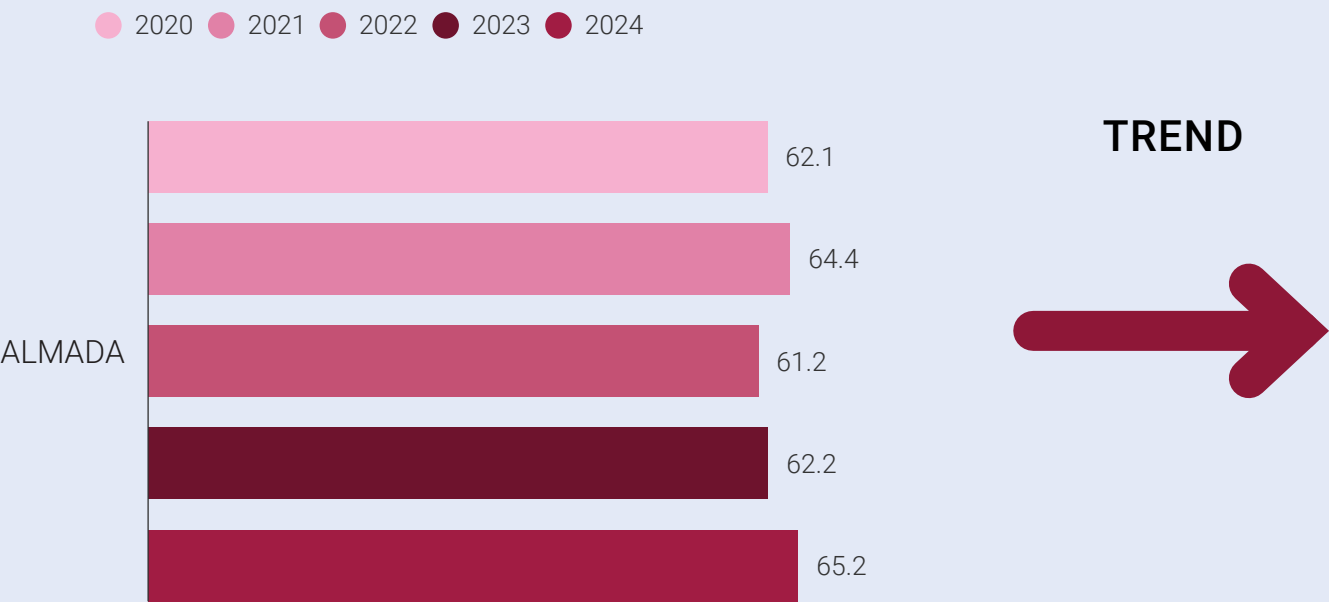
Considering the update of the NUTS III Lisbon Metropolitan Area (AML) in 2024, the region was divided into the Big Lisbon and Setúbal Peninsula units. With this change, official data sources no longer report statistical information at AML level.

Therefore, for the aggregate figures by SDG, the last available year (2023) was considered for the evolutionary comparison of the various territorial units.

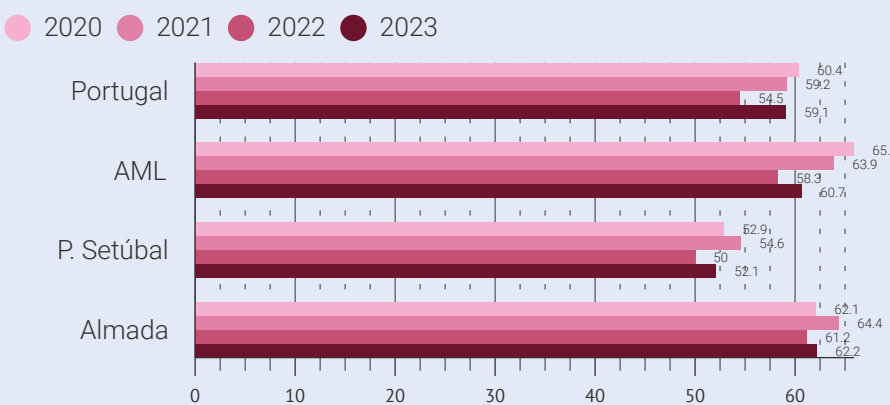


## COMPARATIVE EVOLUTION OF SDG 8 BETWEEN 2020 AND 2023

## EVOLUTION OF SDG 8 BETWEEN 2020 AND 2024



Source: Índice de Sustentabilidade Municipal 2024. Lisbon: CESOP - Portuguese Catholic University



Source: Índice de Sustentabilidade Municipal 2024. Lisbon: CESOP - Portuguese Catholic University

### The municipality's progress towards the 2030 targets

- ↑ The municipality is on its way to the 2030 objectives, and progress is sufficient to achieve them.
- ↗ The municipality is on the way to achieve the 2030 objectives, but it will not be able to do so if it continues with this trend..
- The municipality is not making significant progress towards the 2030 objectives.
- ↘ The municipality is moving away from the 2030 objectives.
- ↓ The municipality is far from the path of the 2030 objectives.

Legend: Description of the progression of the territorial units in relation to the targets of the 2030 objectives.

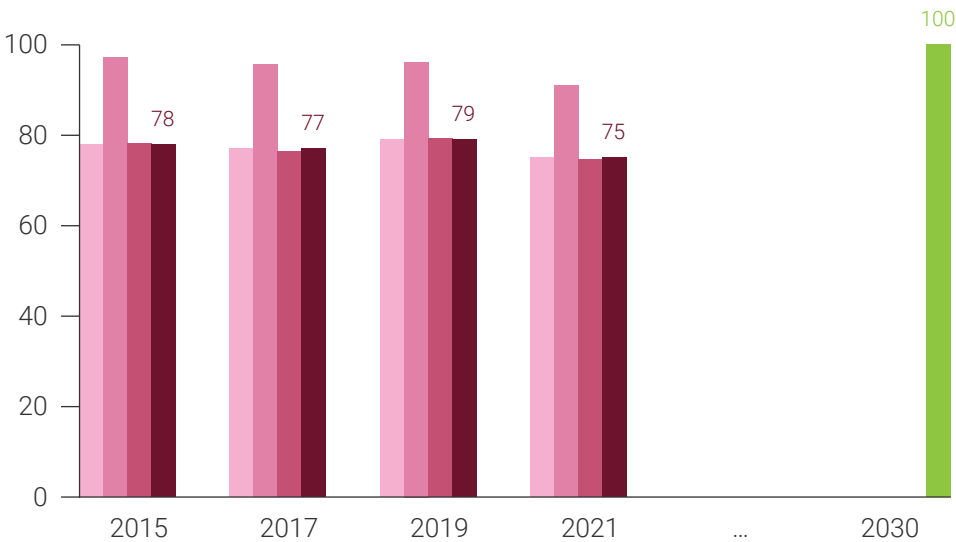


# OUR DATA

**Target 8.1** - Sustaining economic growth per capita in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular, an annual growth of at least 7 per cent of gross domestic product (GDP) in the least developed countries.

## Per capita purchasing power index

Portugal AML P.Setúbal Almada Goal 2030



The municipality is far from its 2030 target

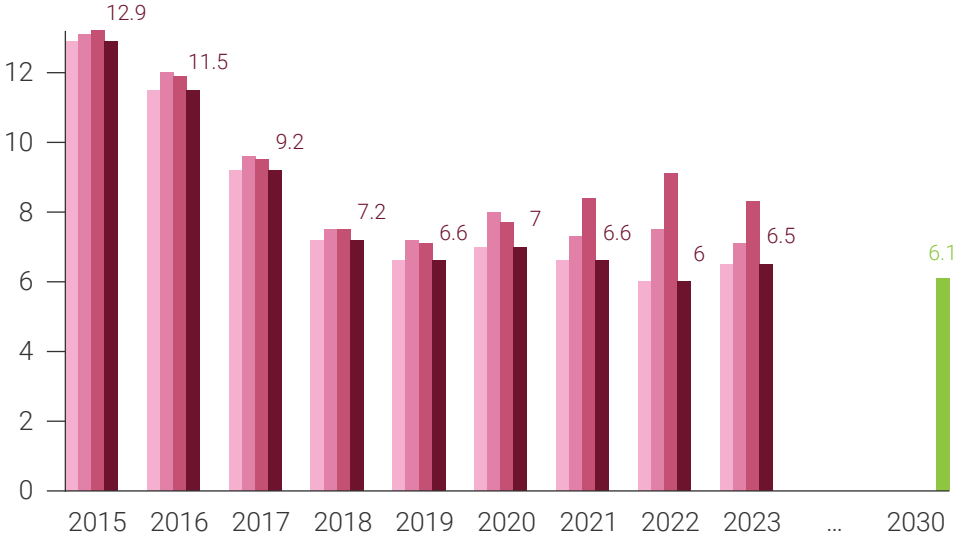
Fig. 8.1 – Per capita purchasing power index (%) – (Source: INE).

The evolution of purchasing power per inhabitant in the municipality of Almada (fig. 8.1) shows some fluctuations over the period analyzed, although in comparative terms, Almada remains consistently above the national average and the Setúbal Peninsula and below the AML. The differences compared to national figures in 2021 are 3,4%.

**Target 8.5** - Until 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.

## Estimated unemployment rate

Portugal AML P.Setúbal Almada Goal 2030

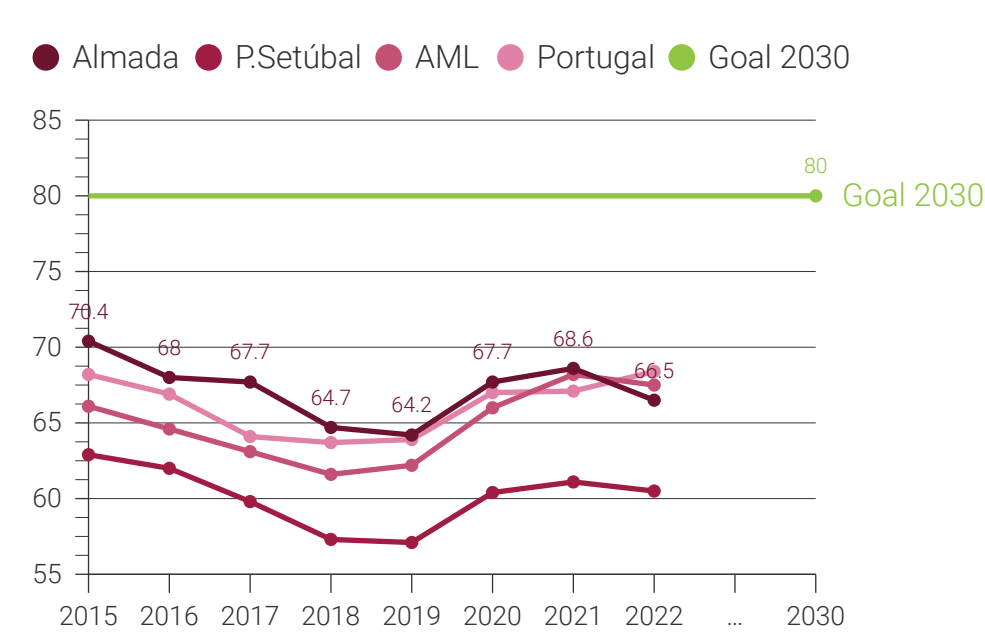


The municipality is on its way to the 2030 objectives

Fig. 8.2 – Estimated unemployment rate (%) – (Source: INE).

The estimated unemployment rate for the municipality of Almada (fig. 8.2) shows an overall downward trend over the period analyzed, albeit with some fluctuations. In comparative terms, Almada remains consistently above the national average, the metropolitan average, and the Setúbal Peninsula average until 2020. The current trend shows a convergence towards the target, since this is a decreasing indicator, with a value of 139% in 2015 and 7,6% in 2023, representing a decrease of 6,3% in 8 years.

Proportion of employees with permanent employment contracts



The municipality is far from its 2030 target

Fig. 8.3 - Proportion of employees with permanent employment contracts (%) - (Source: INE).

The evolution of the proportion of workers with permanent contracts in the municipality of Almada shows a gradual downward trend, with some fluctuations over the period analyzed. In comparative terms, Almada remained generally close to the national and metropolitan averages, although with a recent trend toward convergence and quite distant from the Setúbal Peninsula. In 2022, Almada was slightly below both benchmarks for the first time in the period analyzed. The target of 80% set for 2030 represents a particularly challenging goal given the current trend.

OUR PROJECTS

A MORE SUSTAINABLE AND COLLABORATIVE NEIGHBORHOOD

Bairro Circular is an initiative that aims to transform the area around the Torcatas Market into an example of sustainability and circular economy. The project, which began in 2024, has as its main objectives to promote local and sustainable consumption, encourage the sharing of objects and resources, support circular economy projects, strengthen the local economy, and carry out regular activities in the market that involve the community. In addition, Bairro Circular offers spaces such as the Loja Circular, for exchanging clothes and accessories, the Workshop e "Ferramenteca", which functions as a space for sharing tools and small repairs, and, monthly, the "Cicloficina de Almada", dedicated to bicycle maintenance. Among the actions to be carried out is the training of merchants, with knowledge and tools associated with the concepts of circularity and applied to their economic activities, with a view to adopting sustainable practices.

In this context, 40 circular audits have already been carried out on businesses in the Circular Neighborhood (the area surrounding the Torcatas Market). A meeting was also held on February 12, 2025, with local partners to jointly promote the concept. The installation of the Community Workshop/Tool Library and the Circular Store is underway, and these spaces will open on May 10, 2025. This is a project that requires our ongoing involvement and that of the local community.





## MORE COMPETITIVE, MORE OPEN AND MORE SUSTAINABLE MARKETS

Creation of a new brand for municipal markets and launch of a design competition for the markets of Almada and Costa de Caparica, as part of the Almada Municipal Market Plan. In this context, there are also plans to expand the network of municipal kiosks, reusing existing kiosks to promote restaurants or other local businesses such as stationery stores or florists, or even environmental awareness.



## EMPLOYABILITY AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP

As part of the Caparica-Trafaria Local Integrated Operation, Santa Casa da Misericórdia de Almada is the implementing entity for the 3ELocal project – Employability, Employment-Entrepreneurship. The project is developed in partnership with the Portuguese Industrial Association, providing beneficiaries with technical and financial support to enable professional projects, whether in the field of entrepreneurship or employment. This project is part of an application by the Municipality of Almada for investment from the Recovery and Resilience Plan.

## ATTRACT INVESTMENT, GENERATE ECONOMIC DYNAMISM

Boosting the economy is a key concern for the CMA, as a means of creating wealth, generating jobs, and strengthening social cohesion. Alongside attracting public and private investment, both domestic and foreign, it is essential to generate economic dynamism in the municipality. In this context, the CMA offers a set of strategic projects that seek to attract investment and employment, considering the municipality's privileged geographical location in the Lisbon Metropolitan Area, opposite Lisbon on the south bank of the Tagus River.

The strategic projects can be found at:  
<https://www.cm-almada.pt/projetos-estrategicos>.

# OUR CHALLENGES

## MEETING BETWEEN THE COMMUNITY AND ACADEMIA

The Piaget Institute's Makerspace in Almada, which is set to launch in 2025, aims to transform the institution into a hub for innovation and entrepreneurship. This multifunctional space integrates information technology, prototyping and digital manufacturing, creative production, multimedia, and emerging technologies. In addition to being a laboratory for Computer Engineering and CTeSP courses, it aims to provide training for teachers and students in vocational education, responding to the needs of the skilled labor market. The space is open to the youth of Almada through visits and workshops and is a creative meeting place between the community and academia, promoting practical skills and the development of innovative and impactful projects. Makerspace Piaget will promote partnerships between educational institutions, companies, and the local community for the sustainable development of the region.





# INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE

Investimentos nas infraestruturas – transportes, sistemas de rega, energia, tecnologias de informação e de comunicação – são essenciais para atingir o desenvolvimento sustentável e o empoderamento das comunidades em muitos países. É reconhecido há muito tempo que o crescimento da produtividade e dos salários, assim como melhoramentos em matéria de saúde e de educação, necessitam de investimento nas infraestruturas.

O desenvolvimento industrial inclusivo e sustentável é a principal fonte de criação de rendimento, permite aumentos rápidos e sustentáveis do nível de vida de todos, e oferece soluções tecnológicas para uma industrialização ambientalmente correta.

O progresso tecnológico é a base para atingir objetivos ambientais, como a utilização ótima dos recursos e das energias. Sem tecnologia e inovação, não haverá industrialização, e sem industrialização, não haverá desenvolvimento.

Source: UN, 30/06/2025

Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization, and foster innovation

Considering the update of the NUTS III Lisbon Metropolitan Area (AML) in 2024, the region was divided into the Big Lisbon and Setúbal Peninsula units. With this change, official data sources no longer report statistical information at AML level.

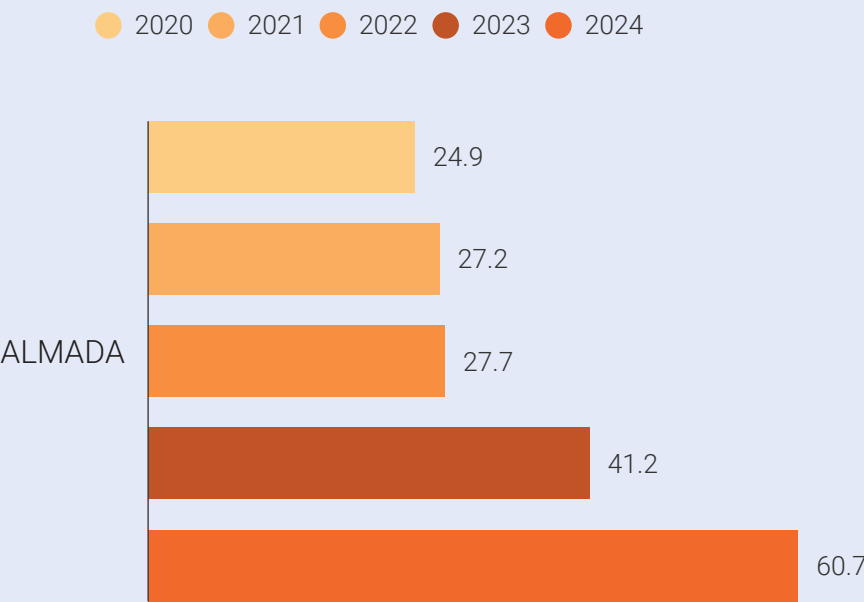
Therefore, for the aggregate figures by SDG, the last available year (2023) was considered for the evolutionary comparison of the various territorial units.

9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE



## COMPARATIVE EVOLUTION OF SDG 9 BETWEEN 2020 AND 2023

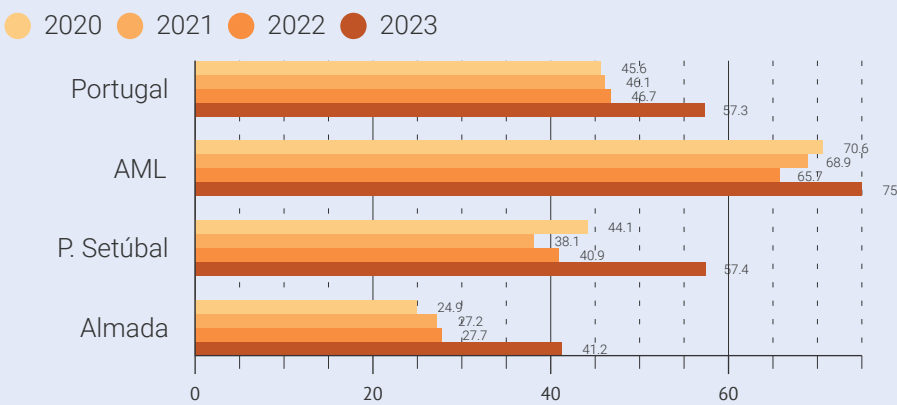
## EVOLUTION OF SDG 9 BETWEEN 2020 AND 2024



TREND



Source: Índice de Sustentabilidade Municipal 2024. Lisbon: CESOP - Portuguese Catholic University



Source: Índice de Sustentabilidade Municipal 2024. Lisbon: CESOP - Portuguese Catholic University

### The municipality's progress towards the 2030 targets



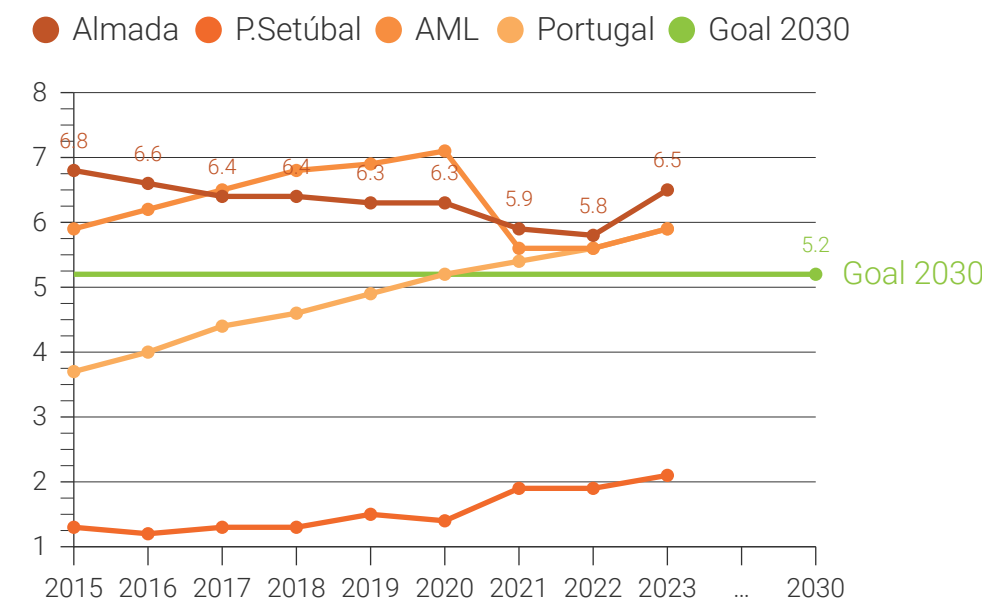
- The municipality is on its way to the 2030 objectives, and progress is sufficient to achieve them.
- The municipality is on the way to achieve the 2030 objectives, but it will not be able to do so if it continues with this trend..
- The municipality is not making significant progress towards the 2030 objectives.
- The municipality is moving away from the 2030 objectives.
- The municipality is far from the path of the 2030 objectives.

Legend: Description of the progression of the territorial units in relation to the targets of the 2030 objectives.

# OUR DATA

**Target 9.5** – Strengthen scientific research, improve the technological capacities of industrial sectors in all countries, particularly developing countries, including, by 2030, encouraging innovation and substantially increasing the number of research and development workers per million people and public and private spending on research and development.

**\* Researchers working in institutions and companies (in ETI) in R&D activities, per 1.000 inhabitants.**

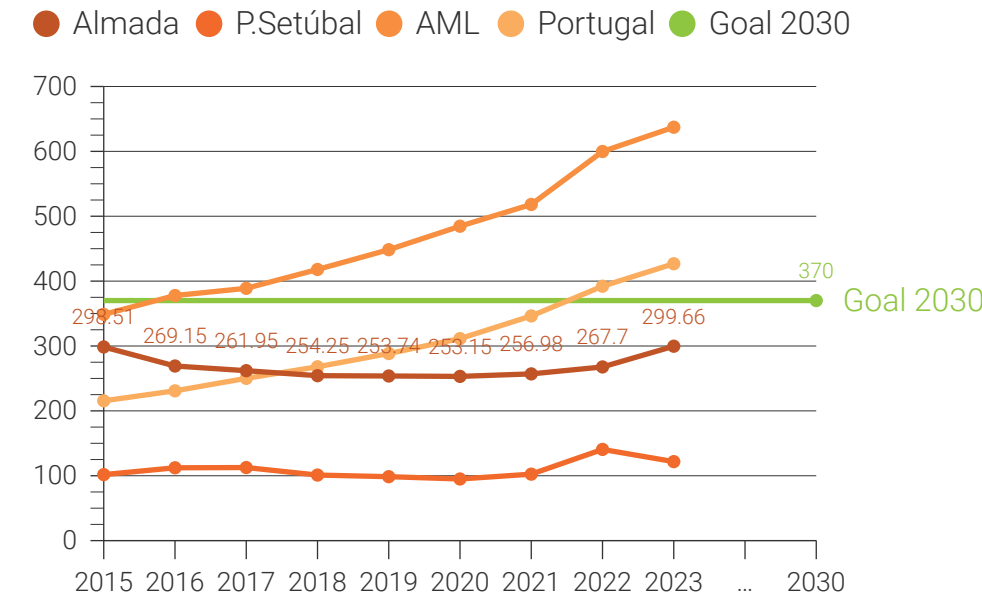


2030  
Goal achieved

Fig. 9.1 - Researchers working in institutions and companies (in ETI) in R&D activities (per 1,000 inhabitants) – Source: ODS Local.  
\* This indicator is part of the Local SDG.

The evolution of the number of full-time researchers (ETI) in R&D activities in institutions and companies in the municipality of Almada (fig. 9.1) shows an irregular trajectory, marked by different phases throughout the period analyzed. In comparative terms, Almada remains consistently above the national average (5,9 in 2023), the average for the Setúbal Peninsula (2,1 in 2023), and the average for the AML (5,9 in 2023). The difference compared to the AML has been increasing in recent years, indicating a relative gain in positioning in the metropolitan context. Setting a target lower than the values already achieved suggests the need to revise the objective, aligning it with the potential demonstrated by the municipality and with its scientific and technological development ambitions.

**\* Research and development expenditure by institutions and companies in R&D**



The municipality  
is well on the  
way to achieve  
the 2030  
objectives

Fig. 9.2 – Proportion of expenditure on research and development by companies in R&D [€ (thousands) / inhabitant.] – Source: ODS Local.  
\* This indicator is part of the Local SDG.

The evolution of research and development expenditure by institutions and companies in Almada municipality shows a steady trend over the period analyzed. In comparative terms, Almada remains consistently below the AML average (0,63 in 2023) and, since 2017, also below the national average, while the Setúbal Peninsula shows higher values.

# OUR PROJECTS

## PUBLIC WI-FI

In 2025 and 2026, the municipality's technological infrastructure will be optimised by expanding the fibre-optic network and public Wi-Fi, as well as replacing obsolete systems. This investment will ensure that municipal institutions operate with state-of-the-art technologies, resulting in greater operational efficiency. It will also allow for the extension of free Wi-Fi to markets and sports facilities. The programme is being carried out throughout the municipality, in collaboration with the five Parish Unions, ensuring the qualification of eleven public spaces throughout the municipality.

## ALMADA Innovation District

Driven by the Almada City Council, which brought together University Nova de Lisboa and several private investors with a common goal of territorial development, the project involves more than €800 million in investment in the Monte de Caparica and Porto Brandão areas and covers a total area of 399 hectares (much larger, for example, than that developed for Expo 98).

In addition to the creation of tourist and public infrastructure, such as the rehabilitation of Porto Brandão and the extension of the Metro Sul do Tejo to Costa de Caparica, the Almada Innovation District also plans to create 1,000 new

homes and develop economic activities that will contribute to the creation of 17.000 new jobs. It also aims to create an energy community with its own sustainable and carbon-neutral production, structuring urban development around green parks and integrating ecological and sustainable construction methods and solutions.



# OUR CHALLENGES



## OUR MY NEIGHBORHOOD - REQUALIFYING PUBLIC SPACE

The My Neighborhood project is a public space redevelopment project focused on social and environmental issues, based on a participatory and co-decision-making process. The CMA aims to diversify the functions of neighborhoods, namely: to prioritize leisure and social interaction, promoting community gatherings and relationships; to create conditions for active modes of transportation, recreation, and physical exercise; to increase the presence of green spaces and trees in public spaces.

The program is being developed throughout the municipality, in collaboration with the Unions and Parish Councils, ensuring the qualification of eleven public spaces distributed throughout the municipal territory.

## ALMADA INNOVATES

Within the scope of the Almada Smart Territory Action Plan, the Almada Innovates project stands out, with the following initiatives:

- Promoting co-creation – Creating a space for innovation and co-creation of solutions for Almada, highlighting the 'Creation of an entrepreneurship program', the 'Promotion of an open data competition', and the development of games about the SDGs.
- Almada by the minute – Provide real-time information to residents and citizens, communicating in a personalized way about interventions on public roads, traffic, parking, Wi-Fi network, air quality, among other types of information related to the territory of Almada.





## EXPANSION OF THE SOUTH TAGUS METRO

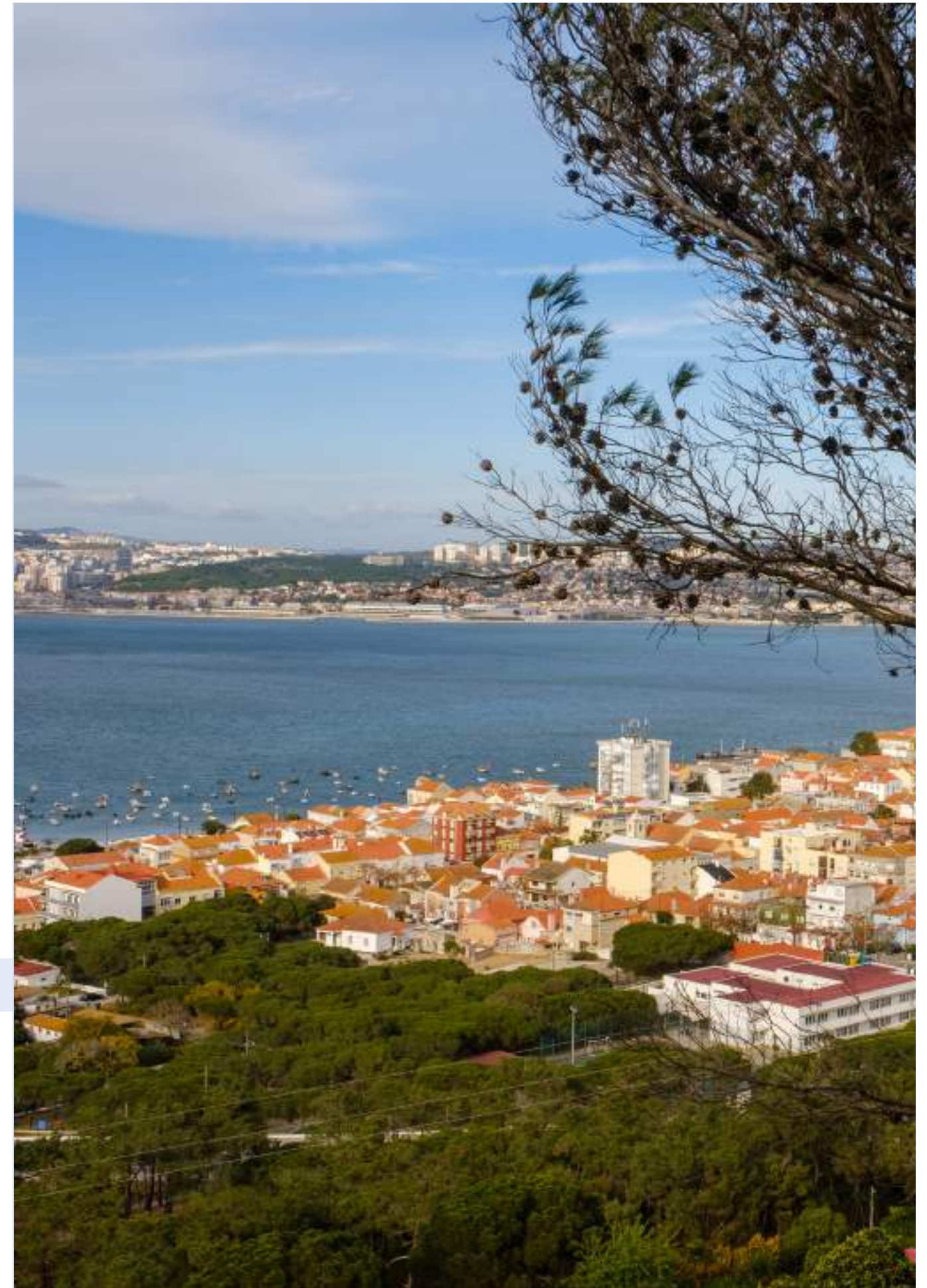
The expansion of the South Tagus Metro will create two new transport hubs — one at the Costa da Caparica central station and another at the Trafaria river terminal. The extension will add 10 stations to the light rail system, covering seven kilometers. The new route will take 19 minutes to complete. The preliminary study currently underway is expected to be completed by the end of 2026. This project will promote economic growth in Almada. It is estimated that the current project could increase demand from companies to set up in Almada and boost employment.



## UNDERGROUND TUNNEL TRAFARIA - ALGÉS

The submerged tunnel between Trafaria and Algés will connect the municipalities of Almada and Oeiras. This is a “priority” project for the government, in response to the significant increase in traffic on the 25 de Abril Bridge in recent decades. It should be noted that 80% of south-north traffic comes from the municipalities of Almada and Seixal, and 37% of vehicles crossing the bridge are bound for Oeiras, Cascais, and Sintra.

The project will take approximately seven years to complete. These changes, to be carried out in the Almada area over a long period, will boost employment. As the works will be carried out by the Portuguese State, it will be up to the State itself to define the rules for contracting and executing the projects, always in compliance with the principles of SDG 8, decent and fair work, as well as ensuring monitoring and introducing mechanisms for sustainable economic growth.





# REDUCE INEQUALITIES

The international community has made great strides in lifting people out of poverty. The most vulnerable nations – least developed countries, landlocked countries and small island developing states – continue to make progress in reducing poverty. However, significant inequalities and disparities in access to health, education and other services persist.

Moreover, while inequalities between countries have declined, inequalities within countries have increased. There is a growing consensus that economic growth is not enough to reduce poverty if it is not inclusive and does not involve all three dimensions of sustainable development – economic, social and environmental.

To reduce inequalities, policies must be universal and address the needs of disadvantaged and marginalized populations.

Source: UN, 30/06/2025

Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

Considering the update of the NUTS III Lisbon Metropolitan Area (AML) in 2024, the region was divided into the Big Lisbon and Setúbal Peninsula units. With this change, official data sources no longer report statistical information at AML level.

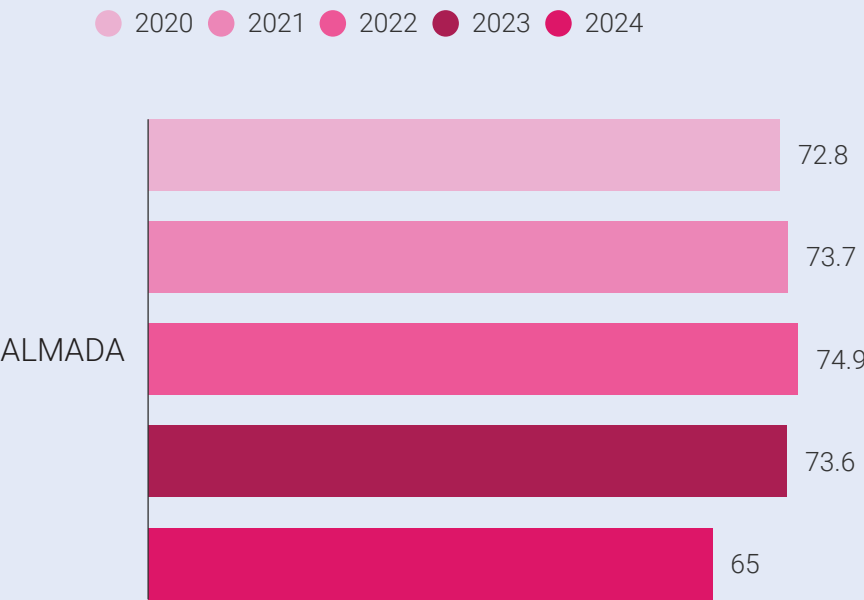
Therefore, for the aggregate figures by SDG, the last available year (2023) was considered for the evolutionary comparison of the various territorial units.

10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES



## COMPARATIVE EVOLUTION OF SDG 10 BETWEEN 2020 AND 2023

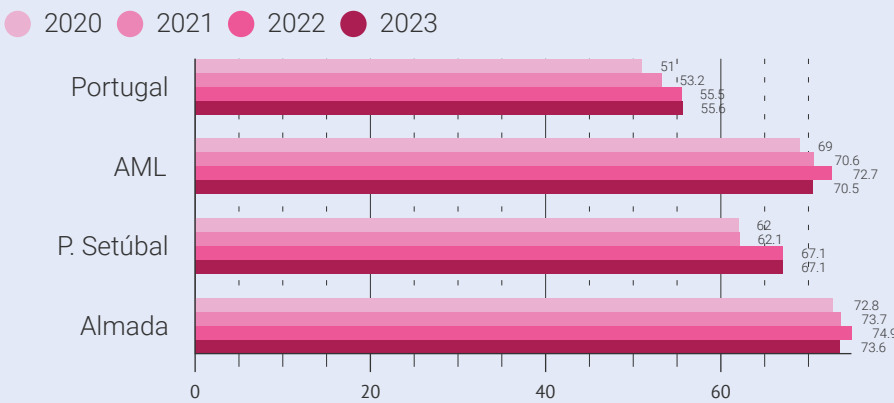
## EVOLUTION OF SDG 10 BETWEEN 2020 AND 2024



TREND



Source: Índice de Sustentabilidade Municipal 2024. Lisbon: CESOP - Portuguese Catholic University



Source: Índice de Sustentabilidade Municipal 2024. Lisbon: CESOP - Portuguese Catholic University

### The municipality's progress towards the 2030 targets



- The municipality is on its way to the 2030 objectives, and progress is sufficient to achieve them.
- The municipality is on the way to achieve the 2030 objectives, but it will not be able to do so if it continues with this trend..
- The municipality is not making significant progress towards the 2030 objectives.
- The municipality is moving away from the 2030 objectives.
- The municipality is far from the path of the 2030 objectives.

Legend: Description of the progression of the territorial units in relation to the targets of the 2030 objectives.

# OUR DATA

**Target 10.1** – By 2030, progressively achieve, and sustainably maintain, income growth for the poorest 40 per cent of the population at a faster rate than the national average.

## Ratio between average disposable income of upper and lower quintile tax households

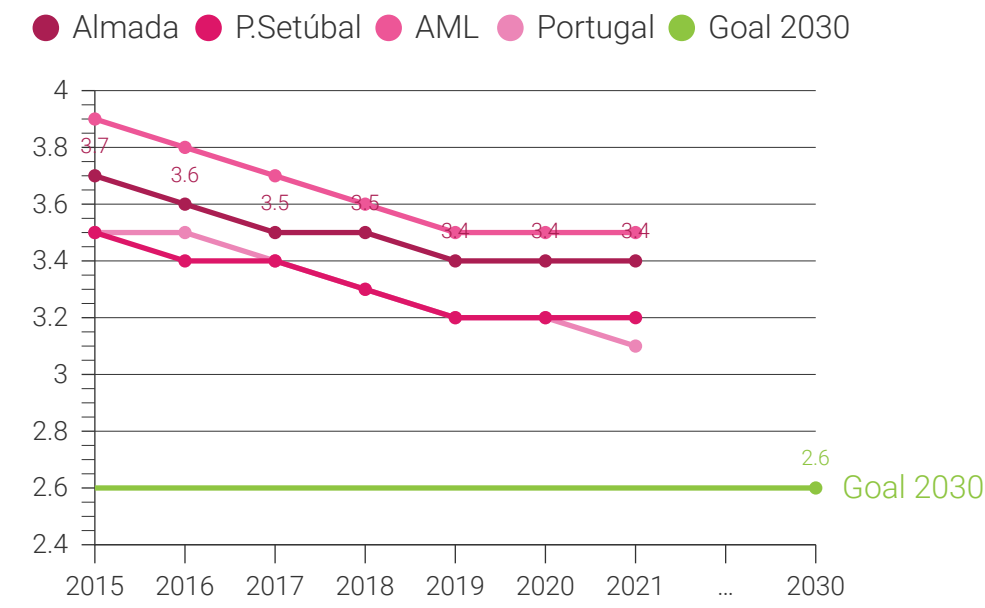
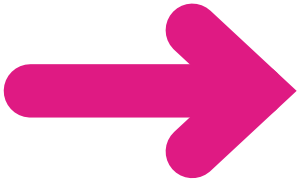


Fig. 10.1- Ratio (inequality) between average disposable income of upper and lower quintile tax households– (Source: INE).

The analysis of the ratio between the average disposable income of the tax households in the upper and lower quintiles (fig. 10.1) reveals a positive trend of reduction in inequalities in the municipality of Almada between 2015 and 2023. The indicator decreased from 8,5 to 3,8, showing an improvement in income disparities. Comparatively, Almada presents values below the national average, the average of the AML and the average of the Setúbal Peninsula. While the AML registered a more pronounced reduction, falling from 11,6 to 7,1, Portugal and the Setúbal Peninsula maintained higher levels of inequality, with a reduction from 10,9 to 8,3 and 17,7 to 12,8 respectively.



The municipality is not making significant progress towards the 2030 objectives

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

## Beneficiaries of Social Security's Social Integration Income per 1.000 working-age inhabitants

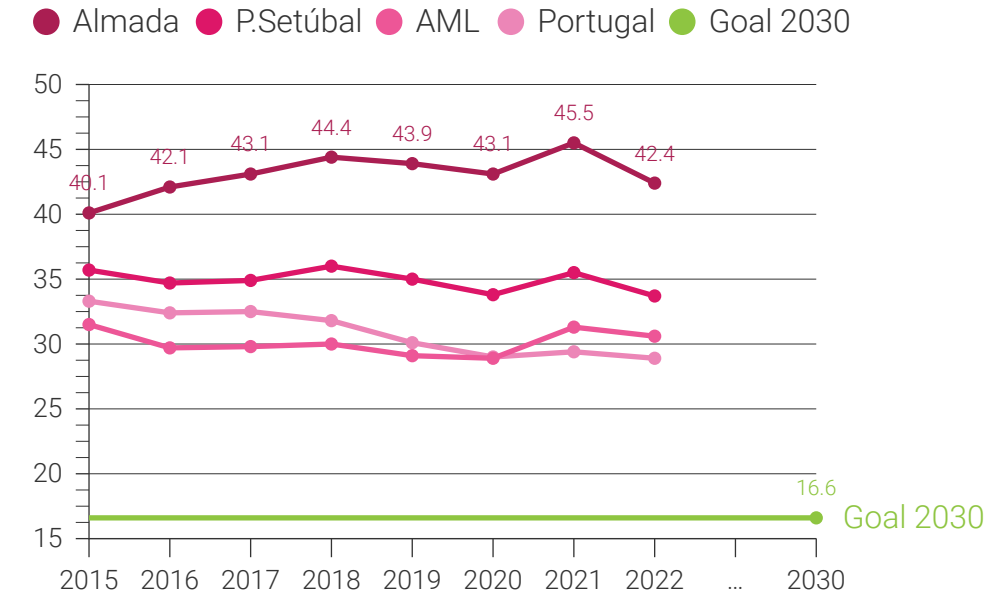


Fig. 10.2 - Beneficiaries of Social Security's Social Integration Income per 1.000 working-age inhabitants (%) - (Source: INE).

The evolution of the proportion of beneficiaries of the Social Integration Income of working age (fig. 10.2) in the municipality of Almada shows a worrying trend, remaining consistently above the national, metropolitan and Setúbal Peninsula averages. With this indicator having a national target of 16,6% and a target for Almada of 20% in 2022 the municipality presents values quite far from this target. This evolution suggests the persistence of significant socioeconomic vulnerabilities in the territory, requiring attention to social inclusion and anti-poverty policies.



The municipality is moving away from the 2030 objectives.



## Disparidade no ganho médio mensal entre sexos na população empregada

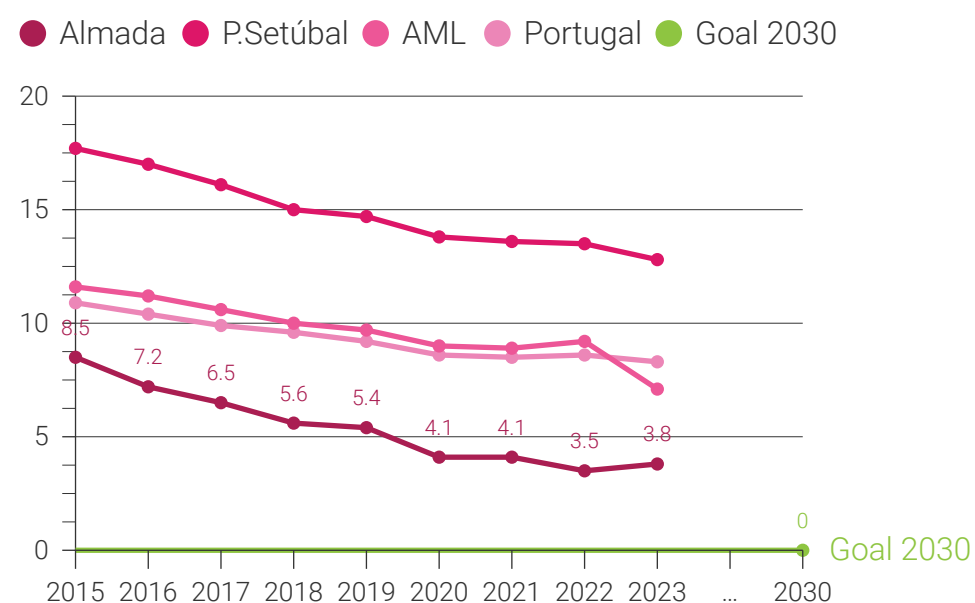


Fig. 10.3 - Disparity in average monthly earnings between sexes in the employed population (%) - (Source: INE).

The analysis of the disparity in average monthly earnings between sexes in the Municipality of Almada (fig.10.3) reveals a very positive evolution, with a consistent and significant reduction over the period under analysis. In comparative terms, Almada has consistently maintained more auspicious values than the national, AML and Setúbal Peninsula averages. In 2023, while the municipality recorded a 3,8% disparity, AML had 7,1%, Portugal 8,3% and Setúbal Peninsula 12,8%, demonstrating a positive differential. The consistency of the reduction trend and the fact that Almada already has values significantly lower than the averages suggest that the municipality is well positioned to achieve the defined objective.

The municipality is on its way to the 2030 objectives

# OUR PROJECTS

## GREATER SOCIAL INCLUSION

The PRR Communities in Action - Caparica Trafaria Integrated Operation (Communities in Action - Caparica Trafaria Integrated Operation) is aimed at a highly socially vulnerable area. It includes 23 ongoing projects whose objectives are aligned with the 7 Axes of Intervention: environment and enhancement of public space; culture and creativity; education; citizenship and empowerment and communities; employment and local economy; health; and social. The construction of the action plan is based on the application of a participatory methodology, involving the territory's actors, namely public entities, IPSS, NGOs, associations, informal groups and individuals with the aim of building a collective vision of the intervention territories and the operationalization of the projects. Coordinated by the Almada City Council, this Integrated Operation has a partnership with 10 partner organizations that are developing their projects with the aim of empowering the population and promoting equal opportunities and access to services, ensuring greater social inclusion. The partners are AI9.PT, AD SUMUS, Associação Industrial Portuguesa, Cooperativa de Arquitectura C4.A, EAPN, Associação Ensaio e Diálogos, Instituto Piaget, Instituto São João de Deus, Santa Casa da Misericórdia de Almada and NOVA University. The operation, which began in 2022, is scheduled for completion in December 2025.



## COMBATING LONELINESS AND SOCIAL ISOLATION AMONG THE ELDERLY

The Cycling Without Age movement, founded in 2012 in Denmark, is currently in 59 countries. It has existed in Portugal since 2018, with local partnerships. Cycling Without Age relies on volunteers (riders) who pedal on adapted bicycles (trishaws), which carry up to two elderly people (beneficiaries). The main aim is to promote leisurely rides to combat loneliness and social isolation among this vulnerable community. Pedaling Without Age in Almada is the result of a collaboration agreement between the 37 municipality and the Pedaling Without Age Portugal Association, starting in 2023 in Almada. From 2023 to February 2025, 357 rides took place.



# OUR CHALLENGES

## SOCIAL GEOREFERENCING SYSTEM

The Social Radar project, a national project under the PRR Program, aims to implement a wide-ranging social georeferencing system aimed at people, families or groups in situations of social vulnerability, including those at risk of poverty, social exclusion or discrimination in its many dimensions. A team of five municipal technicians is assigned to this project and is responsible for receiving the referrals that reach the municipality.

The main aim is to identify situations of social vulnerability that have not yet been adequately addressed and to have georeferenced diagnostic data on the incidence of social problems in the municipality. The priority areas for assessment are the elderly in a situation of social isolation and children benefiting from school social action. The project is expected to be completed in March 2026.

## GOOD ELECTRONIC CHALLENGES

Gaming and Esports Observatory, a non-profit NGO, aims, among other things, to promote competitive electronic gaming as a means of development, working on its benefits. The current project also aims to mitigate social and cultural exclusion through activities that stimulate thinking and social interaction, namely by integrating into e-sports an adaptation to individual physical and mental conditions, with a view to developing a recreational and cultural activity. It is an integrated project involving a multidisciplinary team, proposing a preventive intervention and educational enrichment to promote healthy lifestyle habits in terms of mental health, adapted to the specific case of players with motor disabilities.



# SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES

Cities are centers of ideas, commerce, culture, science, productivity, social development and much more. At their best, cities enable people to evolve socially and economically.

However, there are many challenges if cities are to continue to create jobs and prosperity without depleting land and resources. The most common urban problems are traffic jams, lack of funds for basic services, insufficient adequate housing and deteriorating infrastructure.

Cities' difficulties can be overcome in a way that allows them to prosper and grow, while improving the use of resources, and reducing pollution and poverty. The future we want includes cities that offer opportunities to all, with access to basic services, energy, housing, transportation and much more.

Source: UN, 30/06/2025

Making cities and communities inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable.

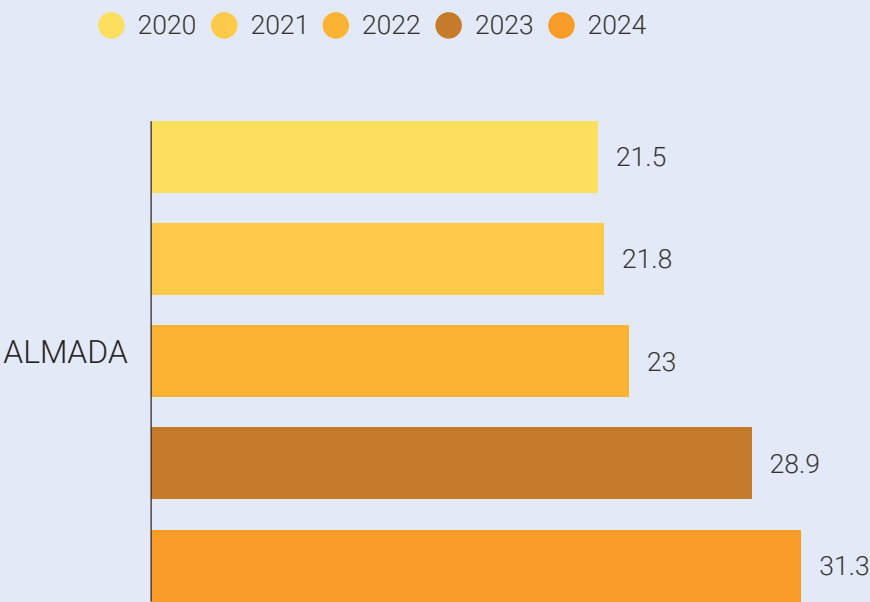
Considering the update of the NUTS III Lisbon Metropolitan Area (AML) in 2024, the region was divided into the Big Lisbon and Setúbal Peninsula units. With this change, official data sources no longer report statistical information at AML level.

Therefore, for the aggregate figures by SDG, the last available year (2023) was considered for the evolutionary comparison of the various territorial units.

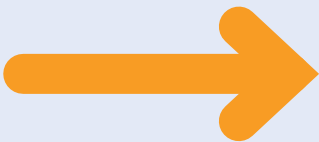


## COMPARATIVE EVOLUTION OF SDG 11 BETWEEN 2020 AND 2023

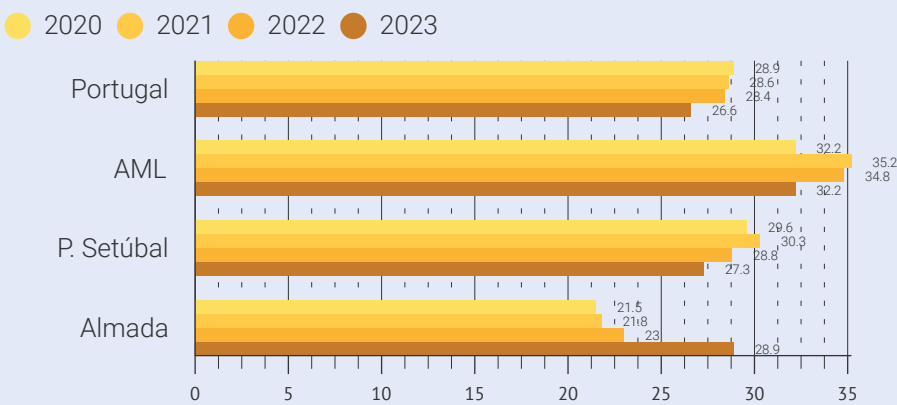
## EVOLUTION OF SDG 11 BETWEEN 2020 AND 2024



TREND



Source: Índice de Sustentabilidade Municipal 2024. Lisbon: CESOP - Portuguese Catholic University



Source: Índice de Sustentabilidade Municipal 2024. Lisbon: CESOP - Portuguese Catholic University

### The municipality's progress towards the 2030 targets



- The municipality is on its way to the 2030 objectives, and progress is sufficient to achieve them.
- The municipality is on the way to achieve the 2030 objectives, but it will not be able to do so if it continues with this trend..
- The municipality is not making significant progress towards the 2030 objectives.
- The municipality is moving away from the 2030 objectives.
- The municipality is far from the path of the 2030 objectives.

Legend: Description of the progression of the territorial units in relation to the targets of the 2030 objectives.



# OUR DATA

**Target 11.3** - By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participation, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all.

## Reconstructions completed per 100 new constructions completed

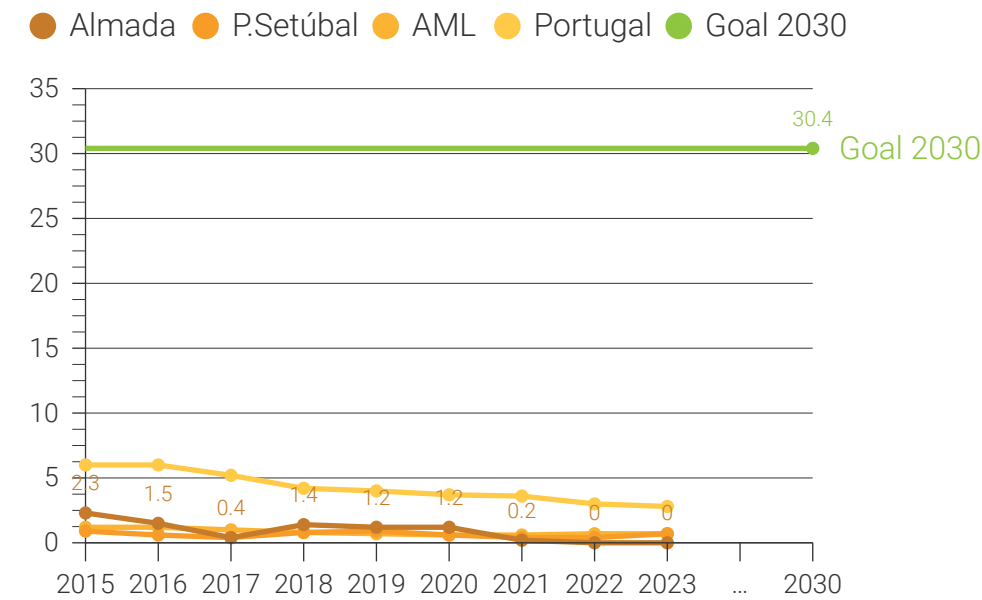


Fig. 11.1 - Reconstructions completed per 100 new constructions completed – (Source: INE).

The evolution of the ratio of completed reconstructions per 100 new constructions in the municipality of Almada (fig.11.1) shows a worrying downward trend over the period analyzed. From 2,3 reconstructions per 100 new constructions in 2015, the municipality saw a sharp decline, culminating in 0.0 in the years 2022 and 2023. In comparative terms, Almada remained generally above the AML average, and until 2021 appreciably above the Setúbal Peninsula average, but significantly below the national average. The magnitude of the transformation required, combined with the current trend of a total lack of rebuilding, suggests an unprecedented challenge that will require a radical change in urban rehabilitation policies and practices.

**Target 11.4** - Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage.

## Expenditure on cultural heritage and protection of biodiversity and landscape per capita

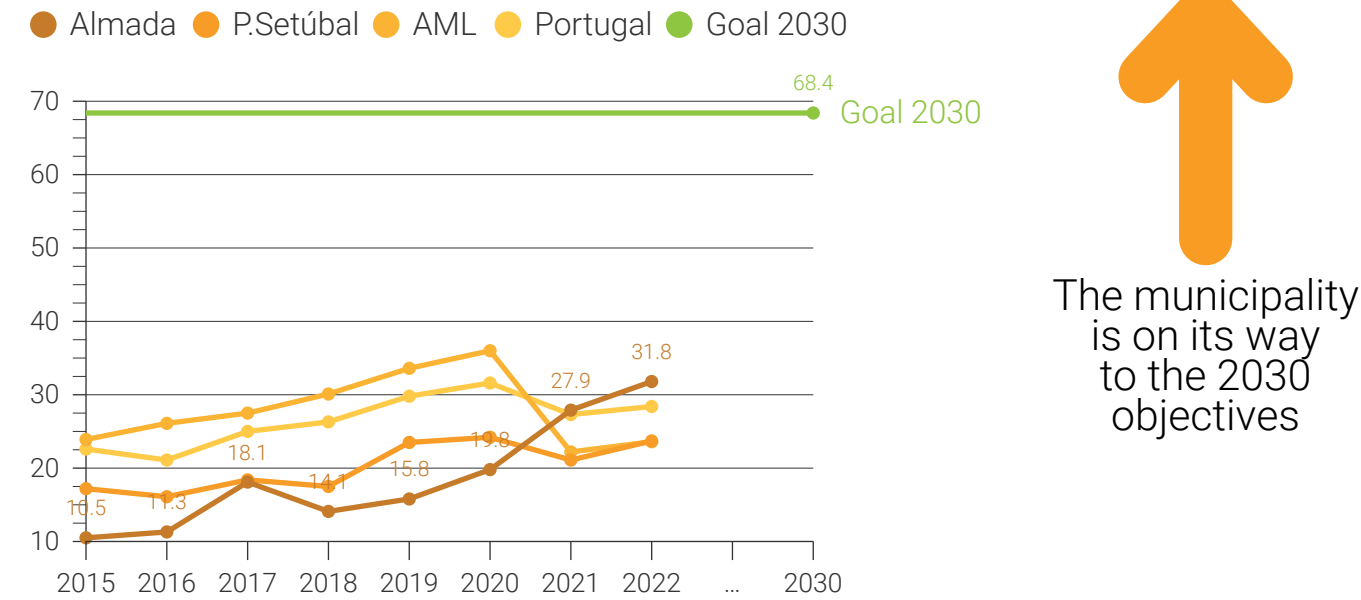


Fig. 11.2 - Expenditure on cultural heritage and protection of biodiversity and landscape per capita (per capita) – (Source: INE).

The evolution of per capita spending on cultural heritage and biodiversity protection in the municipality of Almada (fig. 11.2) shows a significant upward trend, particularly in recent years. The growth trajectory was particularly marked between 2020 and 2022, where the figure increased from €19.8 to €31.8, exceeding the national (€28.4), Setúbal Peninsula (€23.7) and metropolitan (€23.6) averages for the first time.

# OUR PROJECTS

## MAIS HABITAÇÃO MUNICIPAL



The municipal housing stock consists of 2,351 dwellings. To respond to the needs identified, the Almada City Council has several applications in progress under the PRR - Recovery and Resilience Plan, both for rehabilitation and new construction.

In this context, there are 325 new municipal dwellings planned/applied for, and 206 rehabilitated municipal dwellings planned/applied for.



## IMPROVING THE MANAGEMENT OF THE MUNICIPAL HOUSING STOCK

The Integrated Management of Municipal Social Housing (GiHabit) platform, created in 2024, makes it possible to manage requests for the allocation of social housing, as well as providing information on the management, conservation and maintenance of the municipal housing stock.

## ENCOURAGING HOME AND COMMUNITY COMPOSTING

The municipal project Almada, Let's Compost, which began in 2024, aims to promote the recovery of food and garden waste produced in each household by implementing home and community composting.

To take part, residents must join the project. The municipality provides initial training in composting, monitoring of the process and a composting manual available at <https://www.cm-almada.pt/viver/higiene-urbana/almada-vamos-compostar>

The project has the support of the Environmental Fund, through the RecolhaBio Program - Support for the Implementation of projects for the selective collection of bio-waste, and already has the participation of 200 families, contributing to the recycling of approximately 49 tons of bio-waste per year.



## RECOVER BIODEGRADABLE WASTE, CONTRIBUTE TO A MORE SUSTAINABLE TERRITORY

The project aims to implement a system for the selective collection of biowaste (food and garden waste) from homes and commercial establishments in the HORECA channel, in order to meet national and EU targets for the recovery of biodegradable waste and the detour of waste sent to landfill. The system provides for differentiated solutions adapted to the different types of accommodation, including the installation of collective containers and the distribution of domestic containers for door-to-door collection, which will be implemented in stages.

At this stage, the selective collection system for food and garden waste is being implemented in residential areas, covering 24.000 inhabitants.



**PROMOTING BIODIVERSITY IN QUINTINHAS URBAN PARK**

The Quintinhas Ecological Project is taking place in the Quintinhas Urban Park in Charneca de Caparica, a green space of around 5,4 hectares that is part of the Almada Municipal Parks and Gardens Network. The aim is to implement six measures to promote biodiversity, namely biodiverse dryland meadows, riparian gallery, micro-forest, bat shelters, an insect hotel and nest boxes for insectivorous birds. These measures help to stimulate nature in this urbanized context, leading to greater sustainability and better adaptation to climate challenges, always from an environmental education perspective. The conceptual phase of the project began in early 2025 and the aim is for the inauguration to take place at the end of summer this year.



**ENVIRONMENTAL CITIZENSHIP AND COMMUNITY EMPOWERMENT**

The From Rubbish to Luxury project, promoted by Ensaios e Diálogos Associação (EDA), aims to raise environmental awareness and provide participatory urban intervention for the requalification and improvement of 6 existing garbage areas/bins in the parishes of Caparica and Trafaria, with a direct impact on habitat improvement, the promotion of environmental citizenship and community empowerment. The upgrading is based on environmental awareness-raising/education actions on Integrated Waste Management, involving the sharing of content on how the system works, impacts on health and the domestic economy (personal and municipal).

**ALMADA INTELLIGENT TERRITORY**

Following on from the Almada Smart Territory Strategy and Action Plan, a platform has been developed to make available the more than 70 completed, ongoing and planned projects and their alignment with the SDGs.

For each project there is information that can be consulted by the citizens and that allows them to know about the project and the state of its implementation. In a second phase of the project, internal information will be made available (project file), which will allow it to be followed up and monitored based on indicators defined for this purpose.





# OUR CHALLENGES

## MORE SECURITY AND BETTER RISK MANAGEMENT

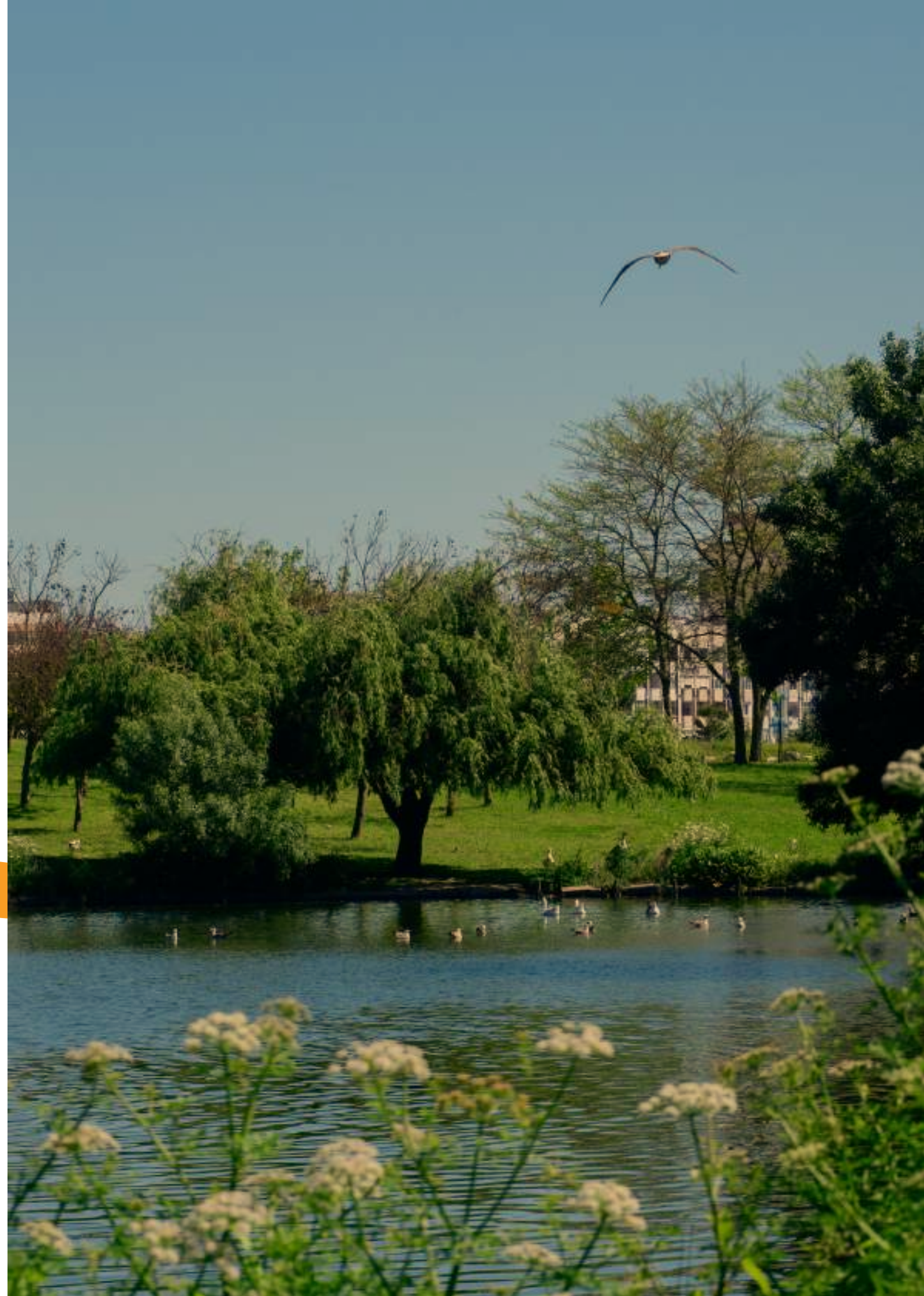
Create an online repository of information on risks and resilience, which is essential for promoting safety, effective risk management and building more resilient communities and organizations. The repository will make it possible to centralize information on a given territory, easily accessible and with various types of content, and should be part of the Almada Observatory. In addition to the results of the self-assessments (scorecards) and the indicators of the ISO 37120, ISO 37122 and ISO 37123 Standards, it should include a database of risks and vulnerabilities in the territory, the local action program for resilience and the respective implementation reports.

## REDUCE TRAFFIC CONGESTION AT BEACH ACCESS POINTS

The Smart-Beach project - intelligent management system for access to the beaches of Costa da Caparica aims to implement parking circulation management systems, using IT tools, with a view to optimizing traffic and consequently reducing congestion, as well as maximizing the use of parking spaces.

## MUNICIPAL HOUSING CHARTER

Drawing up the Municipal Housing Charter, a municipal instrument that should correspond to the territorialization of the municipal housing policy. The Charter should include a diagnosis of housing shortages in the municipality; the identification of housing resources and local potential, namely in expectant urbanized soil, in urbanizations or abandoned buildings and in vacant, degraded or abandoned dwellings; the planning and prospective planning of shortages resulting from the installation and development of new economic activities to be installed; the strategic definition of objectives, priorities and targets to be achieved within the period of its validity. In planning phase 2025/2026.



# SUSTAINABLE PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION

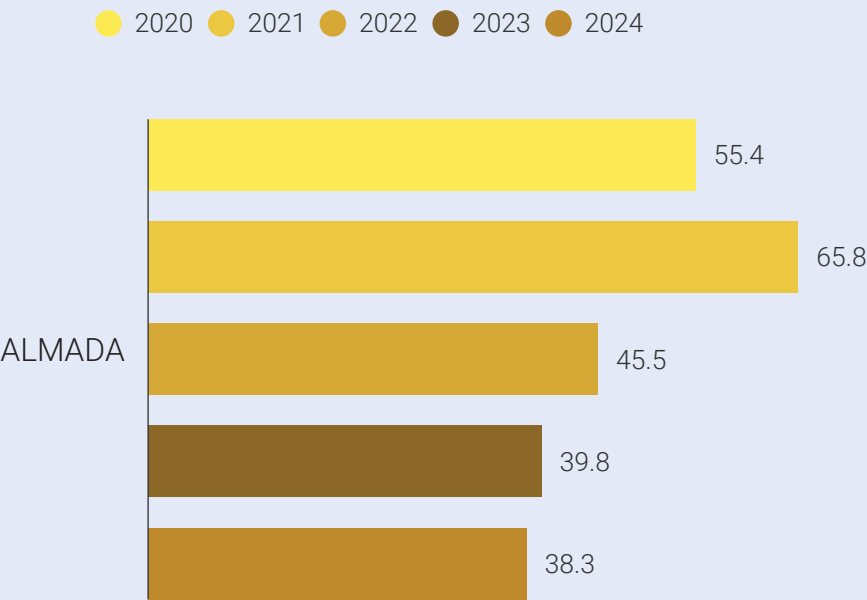
Sustainable consumption and production promote the efficient use of natural resources and energy, sustainable infrastructure, and access for all to basic services, green and decent jobs, and a good quality of life. Their implementation contributes to achieving overall development plans, reducing future economic, environmental and social costs, strengthening economic competitiveness and reducing poverty.

Sustainable consumption and production seek to "do more and better with less", increasing the socio-economic benefits of economic activities, reducing resource use, degradation and pollution throughout the life cycle, while improving quality of life.

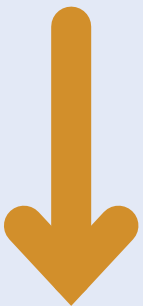
They involve the various stakeholders, such as companies, consumers, legislators, researchers, scientists, retailers, the media, and development cooperation agencies, among others. They also require a systemic approach and cooperation between the different actors in the supply chain, from producers to consumers. This implies involving consumers through awareness-raising and education about sustainable consumption and lifestyles, providing them with adequate information through standards and labeling, among others.

Source: UN, 30/06/2025

## EVOLUTION OF SDG 12 BETWEEN 2020 AND 2024



TREND



Source: Índice de Sustentabilidade Municipal 2024. Lisbon: CESOP - Portuguese Catholic University

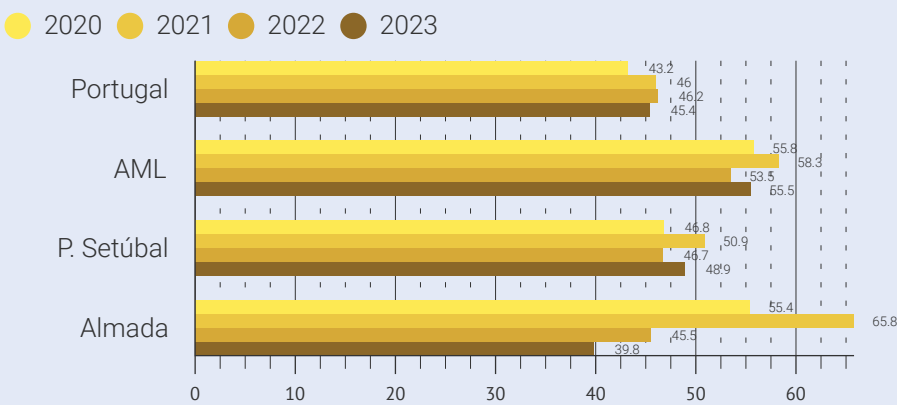
## Ensuring sustainable consumption and production patterns

Considering the update of the NUTS III Lisbon Metropolitan Area (AML) in 2024, the region was divided into the Big Lisbon and Setúbal Peninsula units. With this change, official data sources no longer report statistical information at AML level.

Therefore, for the aggregate figures by SDG, the last available year (2023) was considered for the evolutionary comparison of the various territorial units.



## COMPARATIVE EVOLUTION OF SDG 12 BETWEEN 2020 AND 2023



Source: Índice de Sustentabilidade Municipal 2024. Lisbon: CESOP - Portuguese Catholic University

### The municipality's progress towards the 2030 targets



- The municipality is on its way to the 2030 objectives, and progress is sufficient to achieve them.
- The municipality is on the way to achieve the 2030 objectives, but it will not be able to do so if it continues with this trend..
- The municipality is not making significant progress towards the 2030 objectives.
- The municipality is moving away from the 2030 objectives.
- The municipality is far from the path of the 2030 objectives.

Legend: Description of the progression of the territorial units in relation to the targets of the 2030 objectives.



# OUR DATA

**Target 12.5** - By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse.

## Proportion of municipal waste landfilled

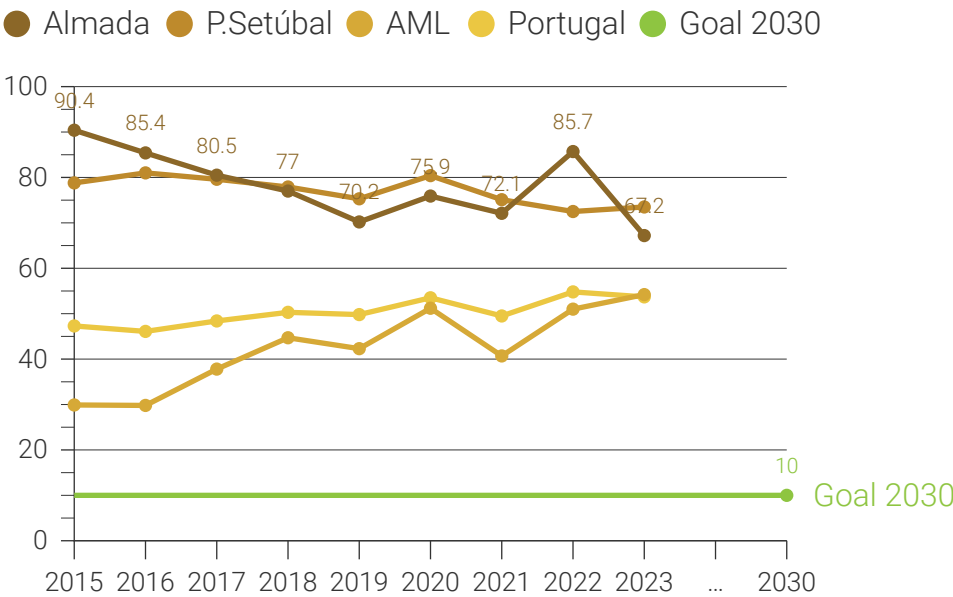
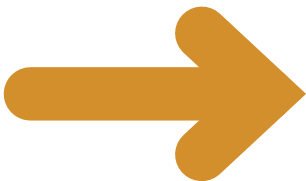


Fig. 12.1 - Proportion of municipal waste landfilled (%) – (Source: INE)

The evolution of the proportion of municipal waste disposed of in landfill in the municipality of Almada (fig. 12.1) shows a downward trend, albeit with significant oscillations and persistently high values. In comparative terms, Almada maintains values that are consistently higher than the national and metropolitan averages and occasionally in relation to the Setúbal Peninsula. In 2023, while Almada had 67.2%, the Setúbal Peninsula had 73.5%, AML 54.2% and Portugal 53.7%, showing a still significant gap.



The municipality is not making significant progress towards the 2030 objectives

## Accessibility of selective collection service

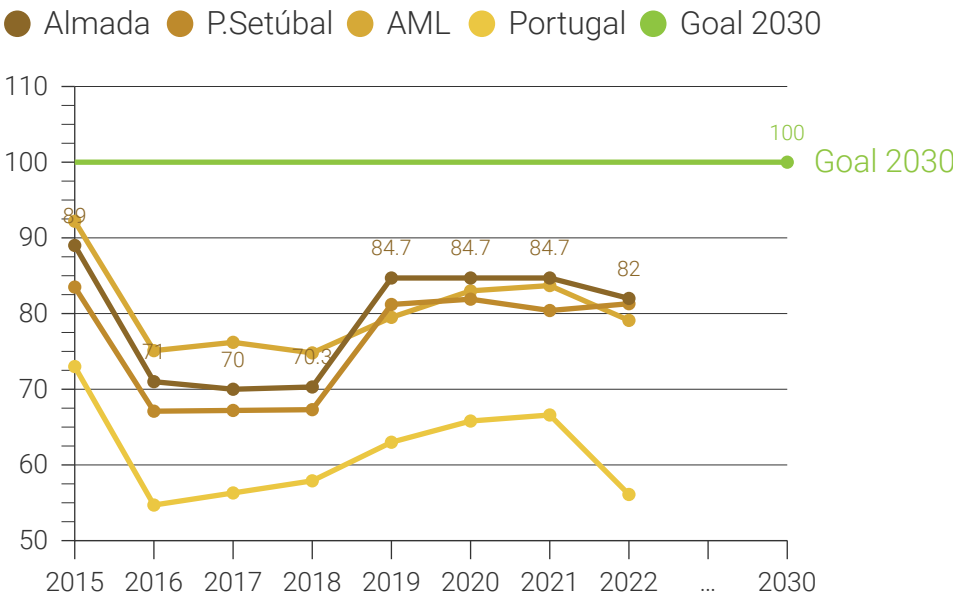


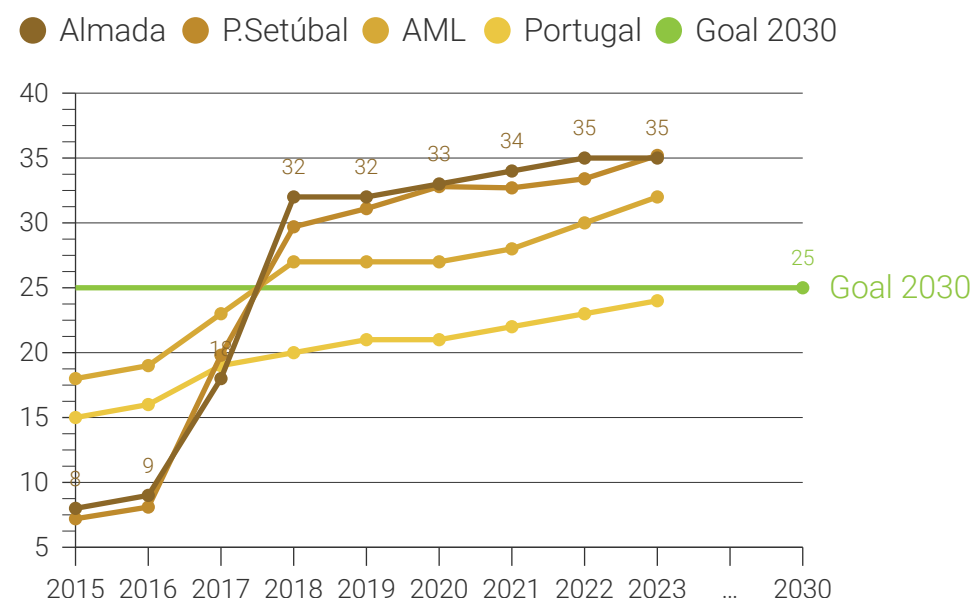
Fig. 12.2 Accessibility of selective collection service (%) – (Source: INE).

Despite the fluctuations in accessibility to the selective collection service in the municipality of Almada (fig 12.2), the municipality consistently maintains values higher than the national average, the Setúbal Peninsula average and, from 2019 onwards, also higher than the metropolitan average. Recent developments suggest a stabilization of the service at high levels, although lower than the historical highs recorded. The target of 100% accessibility set for 2030 requires an increase of 18 percentage points from the current figure of 82% in 2022, a year in which there was a slight setback. The divergence between the target and reality suggests the need for more assertive measures to expand service coverage.



The municipality is well on the way to achieve the 2030 objectives

### Proportion of municipal waste collected selectively



2030  
Goal achieved

Fig. 13.3 – Proportion of municipal waste collected selectively (%) – (Source: INE).

The evolution of the proportion of municipal waste collected selectively per inhabitant in the municipality of Almada (fig. 13.3) fluctuates over the period analyzed, showing a positive progression over the years, but in 2021 there is a significant decrease. Despite this, in the following year Almada exceeds the target set for 2030. In comparative terms, in 2023 it is above the national average and the AML average.

## OUR PROJECTS

### REUSING GOODS WE HAVE AT HOME

Loja Circular is a circular economy project that aims to reduce waste production by reusing goods we have at home that are in good condition and no longer used, such as clothes, shoes, accessories, toys, games and baby items. Loja Circular, located in Vale Figueira Parque, was created in 2022.

### DEMATERIALIZATION OF THE MUNICIPAL ARCHIVE AND URBAN PLANNING

At the end of 2024, the Almada City Council began the project to digitize the historical and urban archive, as well as implementing an urban management solution that will allow the entire process to be processed digitally. The use of digital media contributes to replacing paper consumption with more sustainable options, as well as reducing human travel to deliver and receive documents, consultations and meetings, while also increasing transparency and the efficiency of services and reducing response times.

### MOBILE ECOCENTER NETWORK

This project aims to create a network of mobile ecocenters in the municipality to dispose of various types of waste, particularly hazardous waste, produced in residents' homes to prevent it from being disposed of in the general waste/sewage system. Almada's first mobile ecocenter, which will be available in 2022, will circulate throughout the municipality throughout the year, according to a predefined schedule. Almada currently has two mobile ecocenters in operation.

## OUR CHALLENGES

### PAYT/SAYT SYSTEMS

Currently, the existing access controls are installed on the frames of the bio-waste containers. The aim is to implement a SAYT project, where those who separate bio-waste benefit. This project promotes public participation in the separation of bio-waste produced to meet the national and EU targets for the recovery of biodegradable waste and its detour from landfill, imposed by legislation.





# CLIMATE ACTION

Climate change is damaging every country on every continent. It disrupts national economies and affects the lives of people, communities and countries in significant ways today, and even more so in the future.

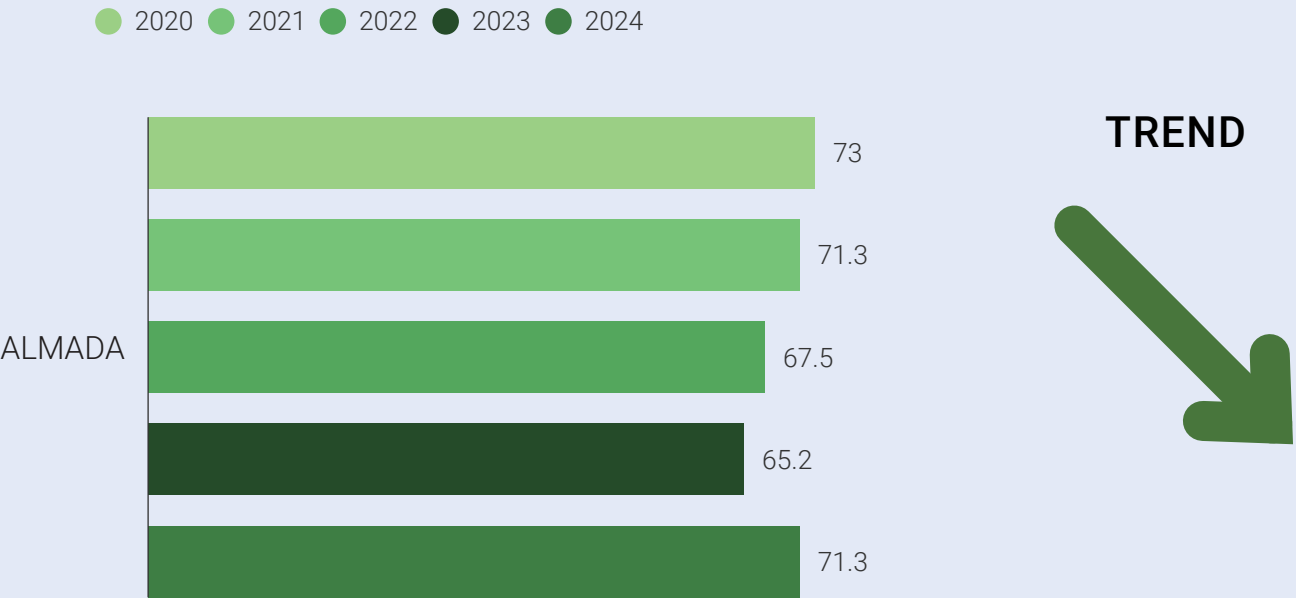
People are directly experiencing the consequences of climate change, which include changes in weather patterns, rising sea levels and an increase in the frequency of extreme weather events. Greenhouse gas emissions from human activity continue to rise and are now at an all-time high. If we don't act, the average surface temperature of the planet is expected to rise by around 3 degrees Celsius this century. The poorest and most vulnerable people will suffer the most.

Today, we have viable solutions available so that countries can move towards more resilient and environmentally friendly economies. The pace of change is accelerating as more and more people are turning to renewable energy and other measures to reduce emissions and adapt to change.

Climate change is a global challenge that does not respect borders. Emissions anywhere affect people everywhere. It's a problem that needs internationally coordinated solutions, and international cooperation to help developing countries move towards a low-carbon economy.

Source: UN, 30/06/2025

## EVOLUTION OF SDG 13 BETWEEN 2020 AND 2024



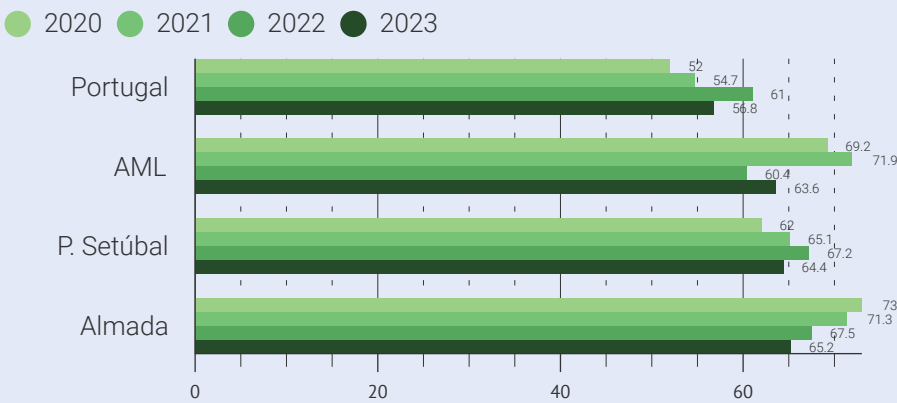
Source: Índice de Sustentabilidade Municipal 2024. Lisbon: CESOP - Portuguese Catholic University

## Adopt urgent measures to combat climate change and its impacts

Considering the update of the NUTS III Lisbon Metropolitan Area (AML) in 2024, the region was divided into the Big Lisbon and Setúbal Peninsula units. With this change, official data sources no longer report statistical information at AML level.

Therefore, for the aggregate figures by SDG, the last available year (2023) was considered for the evolutionary comparison of the various territorial units.

## COMPARATIVE EVOLUTION OF SDG 13 BETWEEN 2020 AND 2023



Source: Índice de Sustentabilidade Municipal 2024. Lisbon: CESOP - Portuguese Catholic University

### The municipality's progress towards the 2030 targets

- ↑ The municipality is on its way to the 2030 objectives, and progress is sufficient to achieve them.
- ↗ The municipality is on the way to achieve the 2030 objectives, but it will not be able to do so if it continues with this trend..
- The municipality is not making significant progress towards the 2030 objectives.
- ↘ The municipality is moving away from the 2030 objectives.
- ↓ The municipality is far from the path of the 2030 objectives.

Legend: Description of the progression of the territorial units in relation to the targets of the 2030 objectives.

13 CLIMATE ACTION



# OUR DATA

**Target 13.1** - Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related risks and natural disasters in all countries.

## Average burnt area

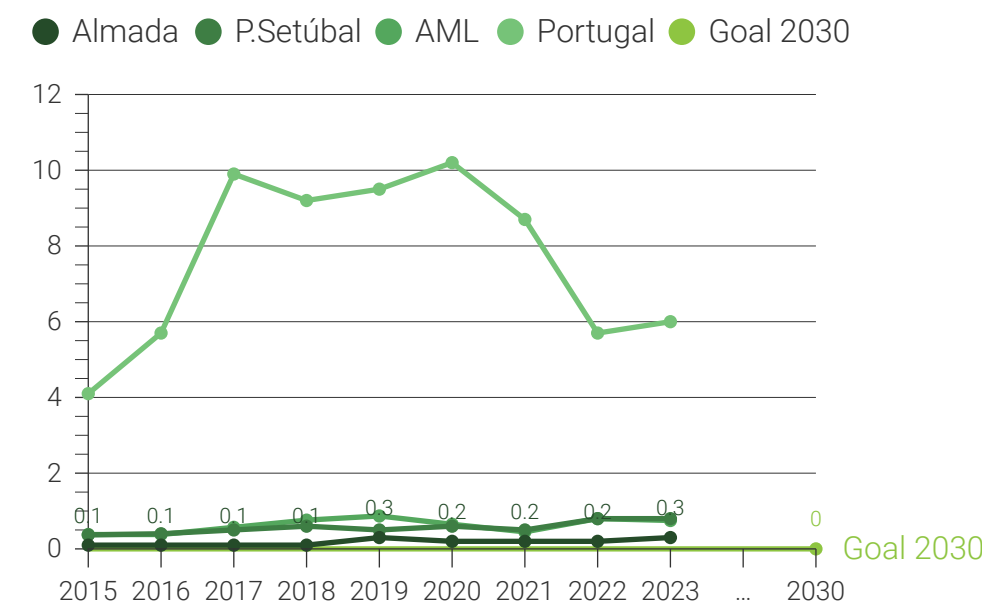


Fig. 13.1 – Average burnt area (%) – (Source: INE).

An analysis of the average burnt area in the municipality of Almada (fig. 13.1) shows a regular and consistent trend over the period analyzed, much lower than the national average and slightly higher than the metropolitan and Setúbal Peninsula averages. In 2022 Almada's average proportion of burnt areas is 0,8, with 0,0 being the target set for 2030.

↓  
The municipality is far from its 2030 target

**Target 13.2** - Integrating climate change measures into national policies, strategies and plans.

## Greenhouse gas emissions in tons per inhabitant

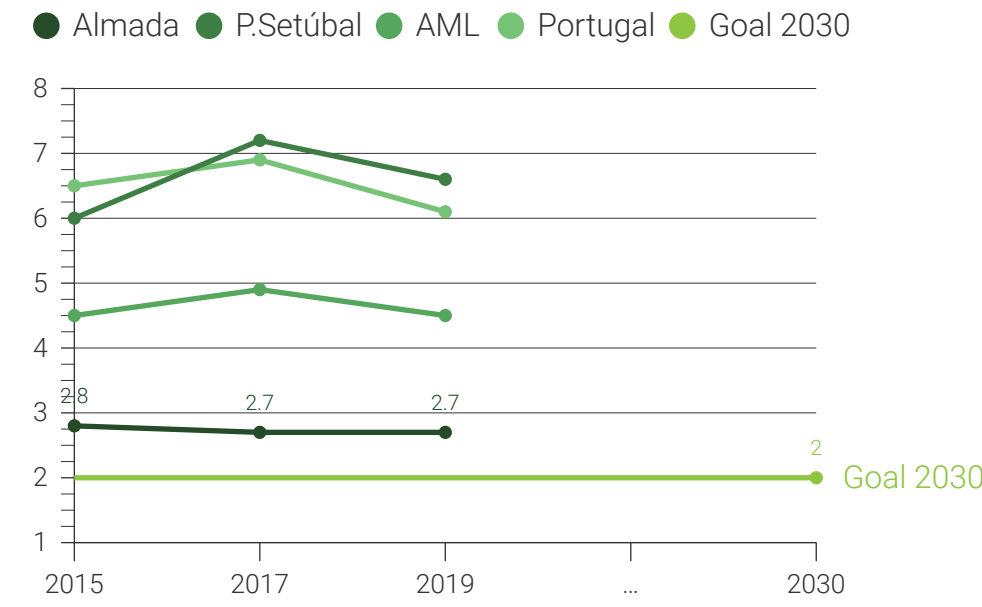


Fig. 13.2 - Greenhouse gas emissions in tons per inhabitant (per capita) – (Source: INE).

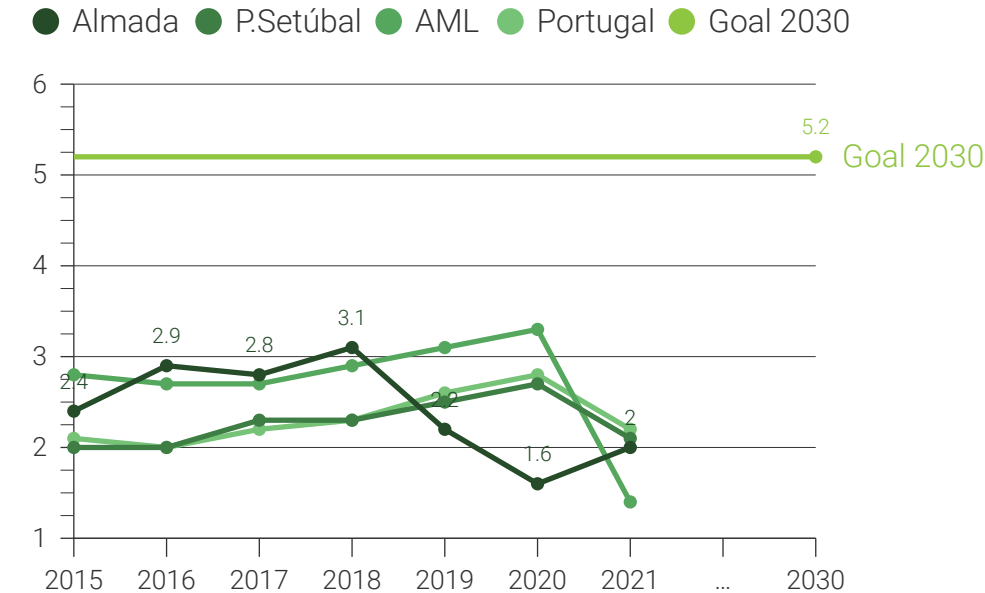
The evolution of per capita greenhouse gas emissions in the municipality of Almada (fig. 13.2) shows a stable trend over the period analyzed, consistently remaining at levels significantly lower than the national, metropolitan and Setúbal Peninsula averages. In comparative terms, Almada shows a markedly positive performance, with emissions that represent less than half the national average (6,2 tons in 2019), suggesting a territorial profile of lower carbon intensity.

→  
The municipality is not making significant progress towards the 2030 objectives



**Target 13.a** – Implement the commitment made by developed countries in the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change [UNFCCC] to jointly mobilize 100 million dollars a year from 2020 from a variety of sources in order to respond to the needs of developing countries in the context of significant mitigation actions and transparent implementation; and operationalize the Green Climate Fund by capitalizing it as soon as possible.

**Proportion of municipal environmental expenditure to total expenditure**



The municipality is moving away from the 2030 objectives.

Fig. 13.3 - Proportion of municipal environmental expenditure to total expenditure (%) – (Source: INE).

The evolution of the proportion of environmental expenditure in the municipality of Almada (fig. 13.3) shows a downward trend over the period analyzed, with significant fluctuations. From 2,4% in 2015, the municipality recorded a peak of 3,1% in 2018, followed by a gradual decline. In 2021, the figure stood at 2,0%, in line with the national average (2,2%). This evolution suggests a progressive reduction in the relative weight of the environment in the municipal budget, remaining since 2019 generally below the national, AML and Setúbal Peninsula averages.

# OUR PROJECTS

## INCREASING CLIMATE RESILIENCE

COOLIFE ALMADA is a project co-founded by the European Union's LIFE program. It aims to reduce the temperature in central areas of the city by around 3°C, contributing to a healthier and more sustainable urban environment. The project covers four complementary dimensions: (1) COOL SOIL: Interventions on the ground and sidewalks, including increased vegetation, retention basins and the depraving of pedestrian spaces, aimed at reducing the ambient temperature; (2) COOL BUILDINGS: Application of green roofs and façades on public buildings, as well as minor improvements in local commercial establishments to increase thermal comfort; (3) COOL SKY: Creating shade areas and developing a prototype for passive cooling of public space, inspired by geothermal concepts, to reduce air temperature; (4) COOL LIVING: Implementing specific solutions for periods of heat waves, such as water misters, and identifying climate shelters for vulnerable populations.

## ECOLOGICAL REHABILITATION OF DUNE SYSTEMS

The ReDuna project aims to restore the dune systems in the coastal area of the municipality of Almada. Through this natural-based solution, the aim is to increase the resilience and capacity of the dune system to absorb the energy of waves and storms, increasing the coastal protection capacity against overtopping and flooding events. These robust dune systems provide very important environmental services in terms of biodiversity conservation and priority habitats under the Habitats Directive.

## SUSTAINABLE LIVING HABITS

The Almada Circular Eco Kit project is an initiative within the scope of the Strategy for a Circular Almada, which aims to promote sustainable living habits. It is based on activating communities by providing structures designed to create small gardens or community gardens in the urban space, to be maintained by residents, adding value to the urban space and working mainly as a means of raising awareness of some of the basic principles of a circular economy in housing, namely responsible consumption, food safety, composting, making use of water waste and recycling plastic materials.





## MORE BEAUTIFUL AND FRESHER CITIES

This project aims to create fast-growing urban micro-forests in the municipality. These contribute to making cities more sustainable and beautiful, promoting biodiversity and ensuring carbon mitigation and the cooling of public spaces on hotter days. They are grown in small areas in an urban context, following the basic principles of the Japanese botanist Miyawaki's method of afforestation, which includes high-density planting, always prioritizing the use of native species, in this case Mediterranean ones.

There are already the following Microforests in Almada: Pragal Urban Park, Sobreda Multipurpose Park, Comandante Júlio Ferraz Urban Park (CoolLife Almada Project), Quintinhas Urban Park, Charneca de Caparica.



## OUR CHALLENGES

### REDUCING THE IMPACT OF HEAT IN URBAN AREAS

Monitoring the urban heat island effect aims to identify and analyze urban areas where temperatures are significantly higher than in the surrounding countryside. This detailed monitoring makes it possible to understand the formation of these heat islands and assess the influence of factors such as land use and vegetation cover. Based on this data, it is possible to develop strategies to reduce their impacts, such as the implementation of green areas, paving, urban water management, the use of building materials with high reflectance, and, more holistically, sustainable urban planning aimed at reducing negative impacts on health and the environment.

### GREEN ALMADA

As part of the Almada Smart Territories action plan, energy-saving and efficient waste management solutions will be implemented to achieve climate targets, including the 'Implementation of LED street lighting' and 'Creation of renewable energy communities'.





# PROTECT MARINE LIFE

The world's oceans - their temperatures, chemical composition, currents and life - are the source of the global systems that allow humanity to live on Earth.

Rainwater, drinking water, the climate, coastlines, much of our food and even the oxygen in the air are supplied and regulated by the sea. Throughout history, oceans and seas have been essential for trade and transportation.

Prudent management of this vital resource is a key element for a sustainable future.

Source: UN, 30/06/2025

Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development.

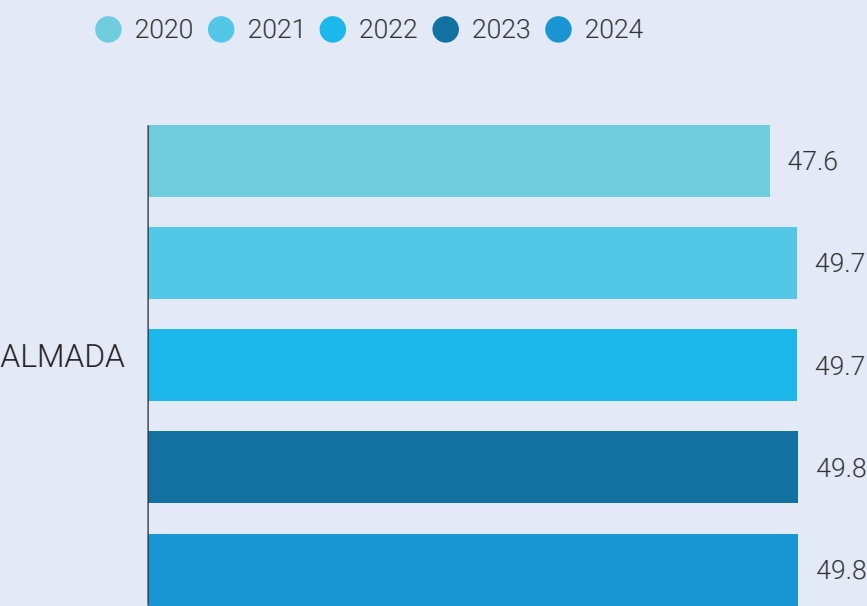
Considering the update of the NUTS III Lisbon Metropolitan Area (AML) in 2024, the region was divided into the Big Lisbon and Setúbal Peninsula units. With this change, official data sources no longer report statistical information at AML level.

Therefore, for the aggregate figures by SDG, the last available year (2023) was considered for the evolutionary comparison of the various territorial units.



## COMPARATIVE EVOLUTION OF SDG 14 BETWEEN 2020 AND 2023

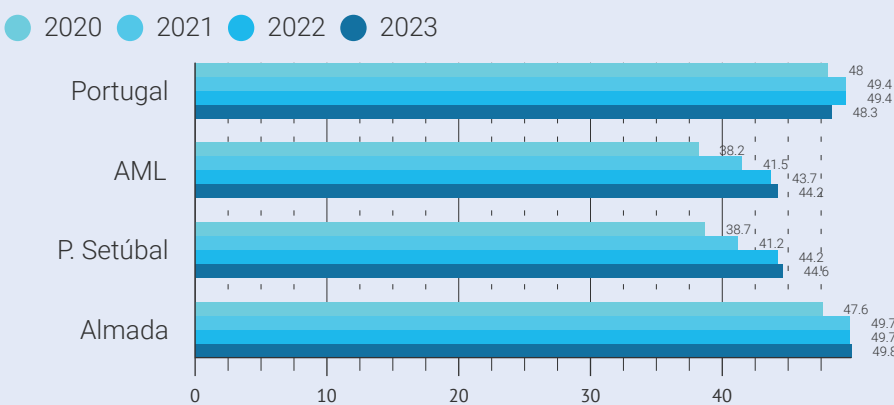
## EVOLUTION OF SDG 14 BETWEEN 2020 AND 2024



TREND



Source: Índice de Sustentabilidade Municipal 2024. Lisbon: CESOP - Portuguese Catholic University



Source: Índice de Sustentabilidade Municipal 2024. Lisbon: CESOP - Portuguese Catholic University

### The municipality's progress towards the 2030 targets



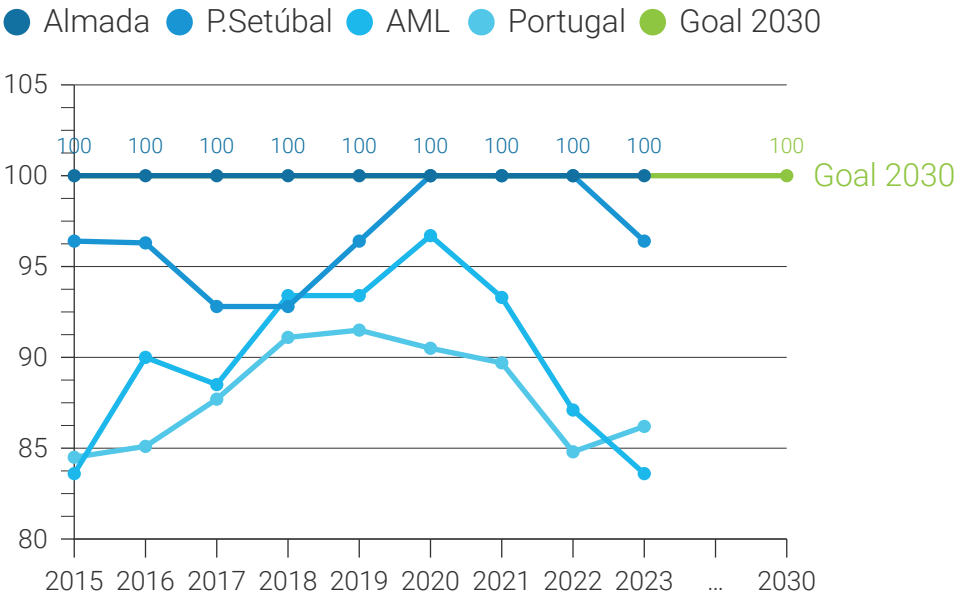
- The municipality is on its way to the 2030 objectives, and progress is sufficient to achieve them.
- The municipality is on the way to achieve the 2030 objectives, but it will not be able to do so if it continues with this trend..
- The municipality is not making significant progress towards the 2030 objectives.
- The municipality is moving away from the 2030 objectives.
- The municipality is far from the path of the 2030 objectives.

Legend: Description of the progression of the territorial units in relation to the targets of the 2030 objectives.

# OUR DATA

**Target 14.1** - Until 2025, prevent and significantly reduce maritime pollution of all kinds, especially from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution.

## Excellent bathing water quality

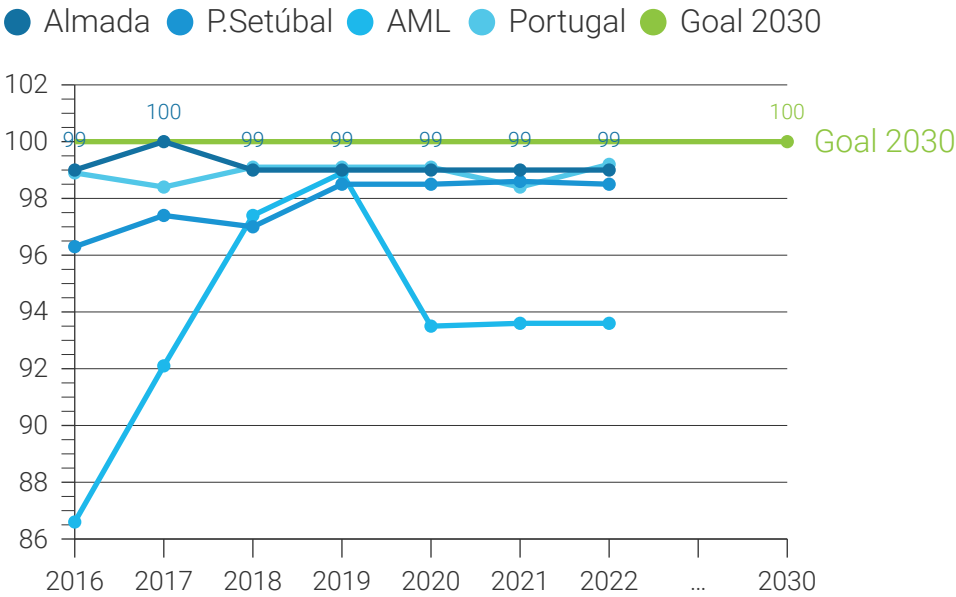


2030  
Goal achieved

Fig. 14.1- Excellent bathing water quality (%) – (Source: INE).

Bathing water quality (fig. 13.1) is a crucial indicator for public health, tourism and environmental sustainability. Analysis of the evolution of this indicator between 2011 and 2023 reveals a remarkable and consistent performance. The municipality of Almada stands out for maintaining a rate of 100% of bathing waters with excellent quality throughout the period analyzed (2015-2023). This consistency is remarkable and unparalleled when compared to national figures, the Setúbal Peninsula and the AML.

## Physical accessibility to wastewater treatment



The municipality  
is on its way  
to the 2030  
objectives

Fig. 14.2 - Physical accessibility to wastewater treatment (%) – (Source: INE).

Analysis of the evolution of physical accessibility to the wastewater treatment service in the municipality of Almada (fig. 14.2) reveals a remarkable and consistent performance over the period from 2016 to 2022. The data presented shows that Almada maintained an accessibility rate of 99,0% throughout the period under analysis, reflecting a high level of coverage and efficiency in the provision of this essential service. The municipality of Almada is performing well and is close to achieving the target set for 2030.



### \* Plastic collected per 10.000 inhabitants

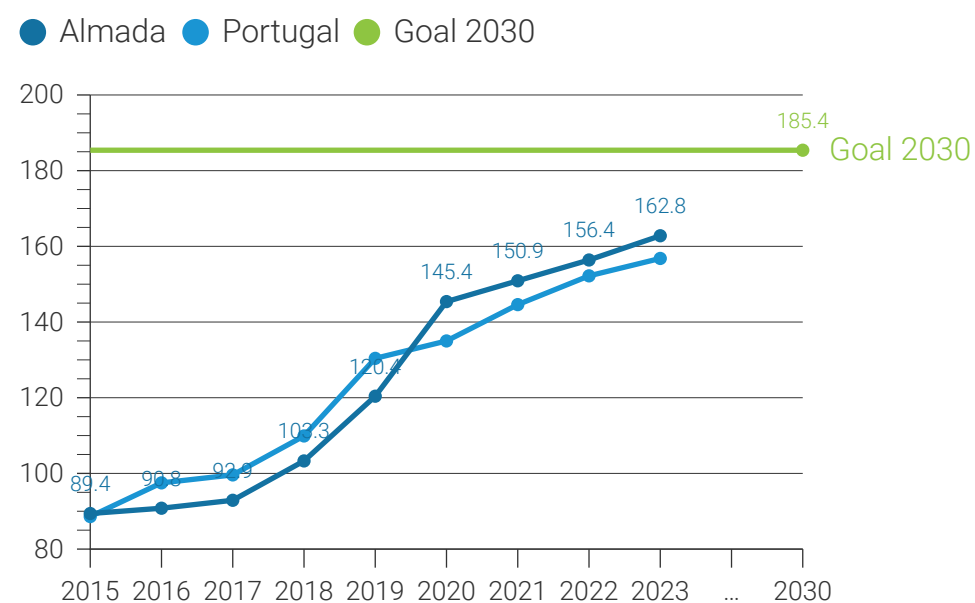


Fig. 14.3 – Plastic collected per 10.000 inhabitants (%) – (Source: ODS LOCAL).

\* This indicator is part of the ODS Local platform.

Analysis of the evolution of plastic collection per 10,000 inhabitants in the Municipality of Almada (fig. 14.3) reveals a consistent upward trend over the period 2015 to 2023. The data presented shows that, from 2020 onwards, Almada will have a higher average collection rate when compared to the national average.

The municipality  
is on its way  
to the 2030  
objectives

## OUR PROJECTS

### PROTECTING THE OCEANS

Oceanizar Almada is a project by Brigada do Mar (NGO) that aims to educate for the future of the oceans. Its aim is to train students and teachers to protect the oceans through beach clean-ups, lectures and workshops. It also aims to encourage the creation of school groups dedicated to the analysis and intervention of good practices that awaken agents of change when it comes to consumption, recycling and environmental intervention.



### PROTECTING THE SEAHORSES AND SEALS OF ALMADA'S WATERFRONT

The CavALMar Project set out to inventory the seahorse populations along Almada's riverfront, identify threats and propose protection measures, as well as raising awareness of their importance as a natural riverine heritage to be preserved. This innovative scientific project was the result of a protocol established between Almada Town Council and MARE ISPA (Center for Marine and Environmental Sciences of the University Institute of Psychological, Social and Life Sciences), which also had the collaboration of Institute for Nature Conservation and Forests and Oceanário de Lisboa.

Watch videos of the actions to return these protected fish to the wild at <https://www.cm-almada.pt/projeto-cavalmar-quantos-sao-e-onde-vivem-os-cavalos-marinheiros-de-almada>



### ASSISTANCE TO MARINE ANIMALS STRANDED ON THE COAST

The Lisbon and Tagus Valley Stranding Network is a regional network, part of the national network, which assumes responsibility for helping in situations of live strandings and for collecting information and biological samples in situations of dead strandings of marine animals (whales, dolphins and sea turtles), in the sector between the municipalities of Lourinhã and Setúbal. Almada City Council is joining this regional network, collaborating in the logistical operation of assistance and data collection procedures.



### WARNING ABOUT BEACH AND OCEAN POLLUTION

Promote the creation of a public artwork/ sculpture from materials collected on the beaches, as a way of warning against pollution of the beaches and oceans.

### SCHOOL GOES SURFING

To promote contact between the borough's elementary school students and the sport of surfing, as part of school sports, incorporating awareness of the importance of reducing marine pollution into the activity.

## OUR CHALLENGES

### ATLANTIC FRONT ALERT MONITORING SYSTEM

Carry out a new aerophotogrammetric flight to update existing information and obtain 3D models of the municipality, which are also the basis for risk mapping. Developing studies to assess the risk of mass movements on slopes and cliffs for identified high-risk areas and the installation of an early warning and alert system for risks on the Atlantic coast, aimed at tsunami risks, coastal overtopping, sea waves and bathing season.





# PROTECT TERRESTRIAL LIFE

Forests cover 30% of the Earth's surface, and as well as providing us with food security and shelter, they are also key elements in the fight against climate change, protecting biodiversity and the homes of indigenous populations. Thirteen million hectares disappear every year, while the persistent degradation of arid zones leads to the desertification of 3.6 billion hectares.

Deforestation and desertification resulting from human activities and climate change constitute a major challenge for sustainable development and negatively affect the lives of millions of people struggling against poverty. Efforts are being made to manage forests and combat desertification.

Source: UN, 30/06/2025

Protect, restore and promote the sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, halt and reverse soil degradation and halt biodiversity loss.

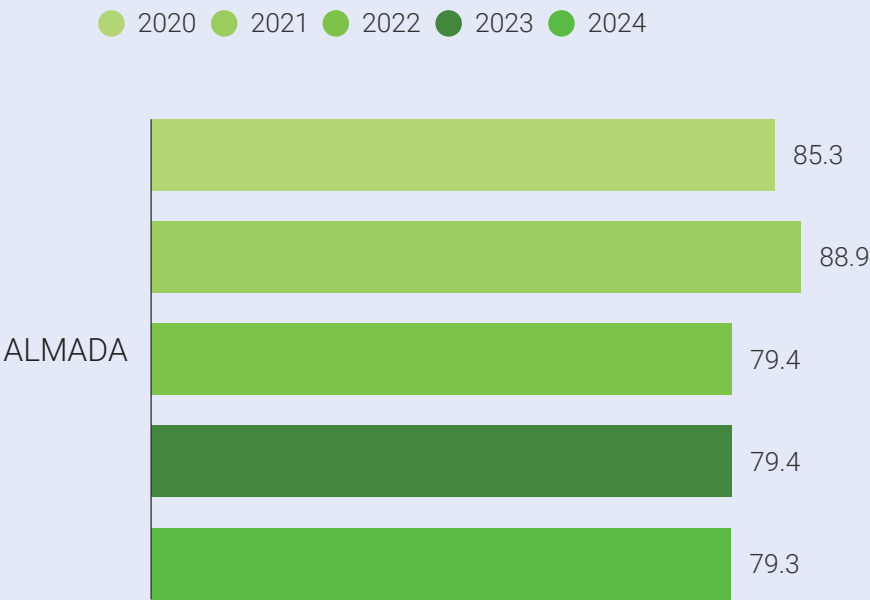
Considering the update of the NUTS III Lisbon Metropolitan Area (AML) in 2024, the region was divided into the Big Lisbon and Setúbal Peninsula units. With this change, official data sources no longer report statistical information at AML level.

Therefore, for the aggregate figures by SDG, the last available year (2023) was considered for the evolutionary comparison of the various territorial units.

## COMPARATIVE EVOLUTION OF SDG 6 BETWEEN 2020 AND 2023



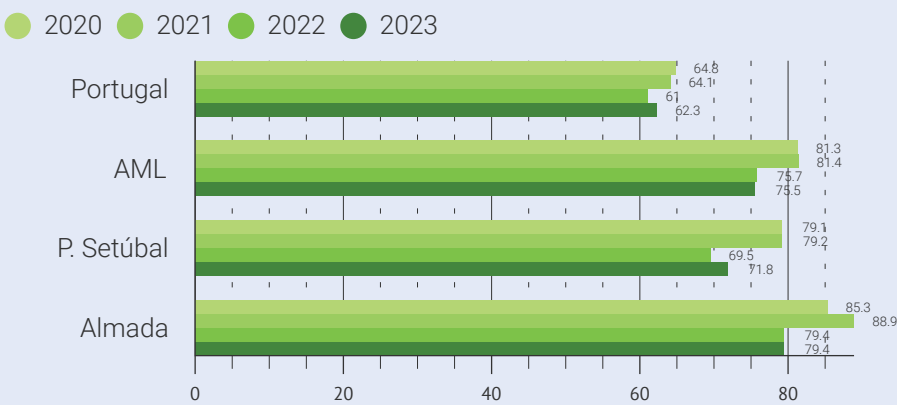
## EVOLUTION OF SDG 15 BETWEEN 2020 AND 2024



TREND



Source: Índice de Sustentabilidade Municipal 2024. Lisbon: CESOP - Portuguese Catholic University



Source: Índice de Sustentabilidade Municipal 2024. Lisbon: CESOP - Portuguese Catholic University

### The municipality's progress towards the 2030 targets



- The municipality is on its way to the 2030 objectives, and progress is sufficient to achieve them.
- The municipality is on the way to achieve the 2030 objectives, but it will not be able to do so if it continues with this trend..
- The municipality is not making significant progress towards the 2030 objectives.
- The municipality is moving away from the 2030 objectives.
- The municipality is far from the path of the 2030 objectives.

Legend: Description of the progression of the territorial units in relation to the targets of the 2030 objectives.

# OUR DATA

**Target 15.1** - Until 2030, 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.

## Ratio of Natura 2000 areas to protected areas

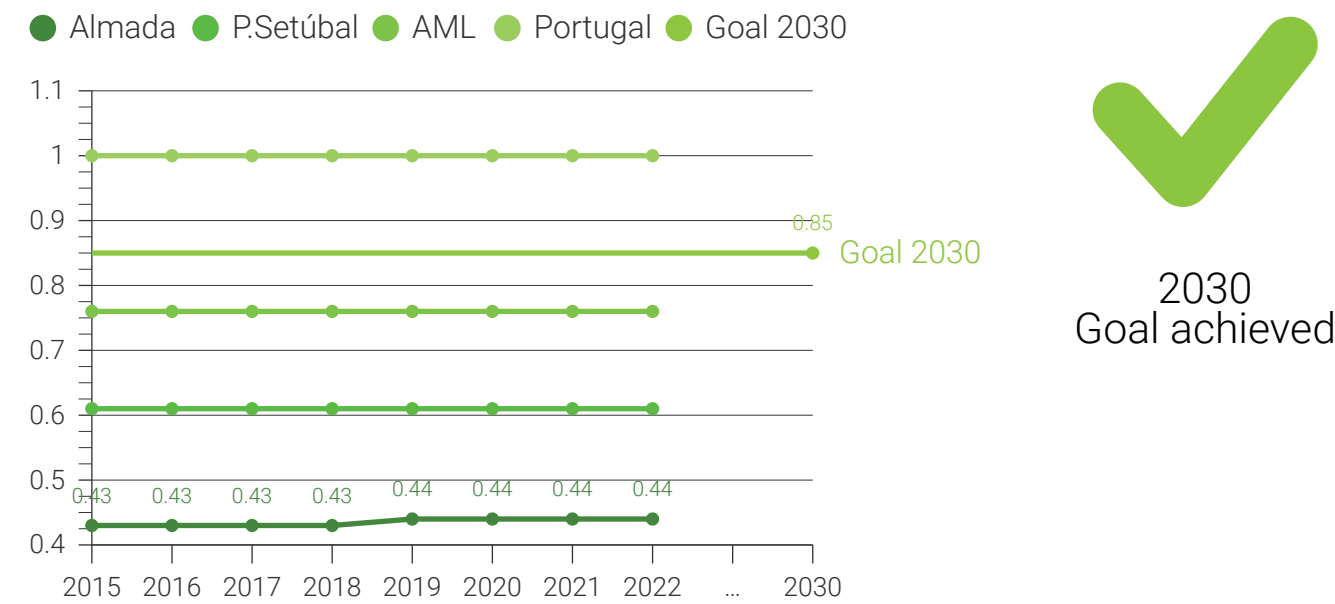


Fig. 15.1 - Ratio of Natura 2000 areas to protected areas (ha.) – (Source: Cesop – ISM 2024).

Analysis of the evolution of the ratio between areas belonging to the Natura 2000 Network and protected areas in the municipality of Almada (fig 15.1), during the period 2015 to 2022, reveals a positive pattern, remaining consistently above the target set for 2030 (0,85), while the national reference values show a considerable deficit.

## Proportion of territory occupied by forest (Forest Area)

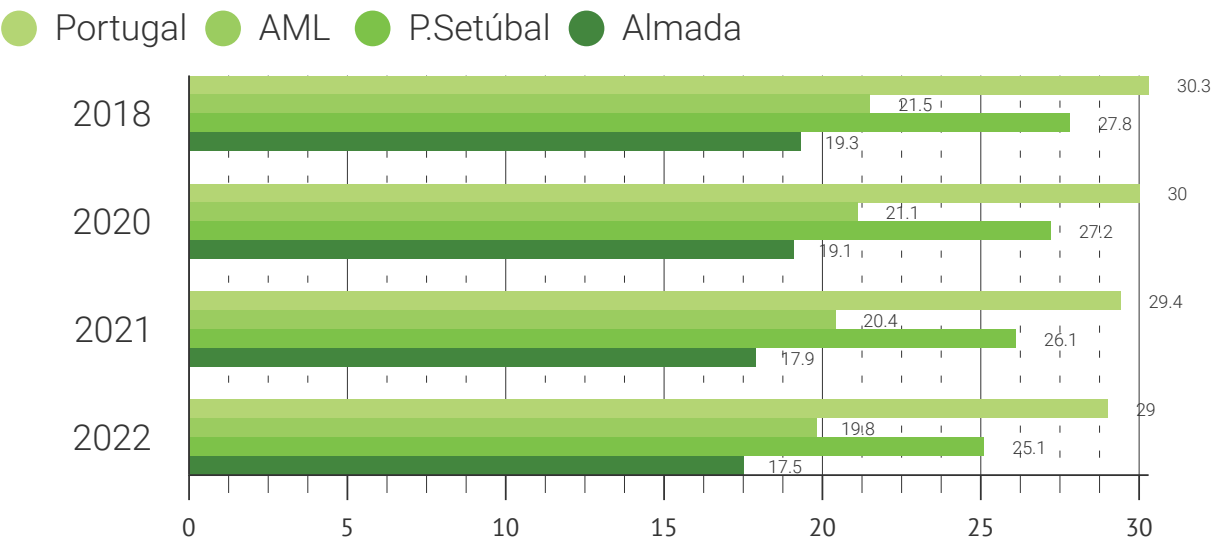


Fig. 15.2 – Proportion of territory occupied by forest area (%) – (Source: Cesop-ISM 2024)

An analysis of the proportion of the territory occupied by forest in the municipality of Almada (fig.15.2) over the period from 2018 to 2022 reveals a downward pattern, since in 2018 the forest area represented 19,3% of the municipality's territory and in 2022 it represented 17,5%, which translates into a reduction of 1,8% over 4 years. The Setúbal Peninsula saw a reduction of 2,7%, the AML of 1,7% and at national level this reduction was 1,3%.



# OUR PROJECTS

## LET'S GET TO KNOW THE MUNICIPALITY'S TREES

Mapping of the municipality's trees using the MAppEnterprise platform, which makes it possible to identify the species and enter the trees' PAP (perimeter at breast height) data. The main objectives of this monitoring are to collect data on carbon capture, the amount of oxygen produced and to inform about ecosystem management.

## LIVING FOREST

Living Forest, an initiative of the EDA-Ensaio e Diálogos Associação, is a community project for the ecological requalification and improvement of access to the Mata das Dunas da Trafaria and Costa de Caparica. Mata Viva is a project supported under PRR OIL 1 Caparica e Trafaria, by Almada City Council, AML and Comunidades em Ação. Funded by the European Union and NextGeneration EU.



# OUR CHALLENGES

## MUNICIPAL GREEN CORRIDOR

The creation of a municipal green corridor, linking urban areas to natural/seminatural ecosystems, will play a crucial role in preserving biodiversity, promoting air and water quality, improving human well-being and creating ecological connections between the different areas targeted. The green corridor is based on the connection between the Costa de Caparica Fossil Cliff Protected Landscape, the Charneca de Caparica Urban Park (13,080 m2) and the Vale de Cavala green area (35,900 m2), incorporating the Adventure Park and Green Park.





# PEACE, JUSTICE AND EFFECTIVE INSTITUTIONS

Murder, violence against children, human trafficking and sexual violence are relevant threats that must be addressed in order to create peaceful and inclusive societies. Fighting these threats means opening up access to justice for all and paving the way for building effective and accountable institutions at all levels.

More efficient and transparent regulation is needed, as well as full and realistic government budgets. One of the first steps towards the protection of individual rights is the implementation of the world birth registry and the creation of more independent national human rights institutions around the world.

Source: UN, 30/06/2025

Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels.

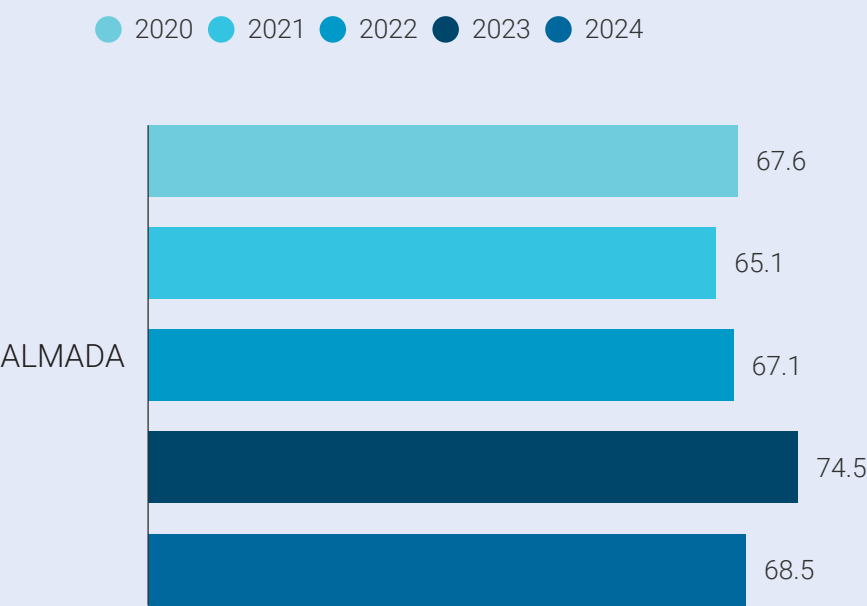
Considering the update of the NUTS III Lisbon Metropolitan Area (AML) in 2024, the region was divided into the Big Lisbon and Setúbal Peninsula units. With this change, official data sources no longer report statistical information at AML level.

Therefore, for the aggregate figures by SDG, the last available year (2023) was considered for the evolutionary comparison of the various territorial units.



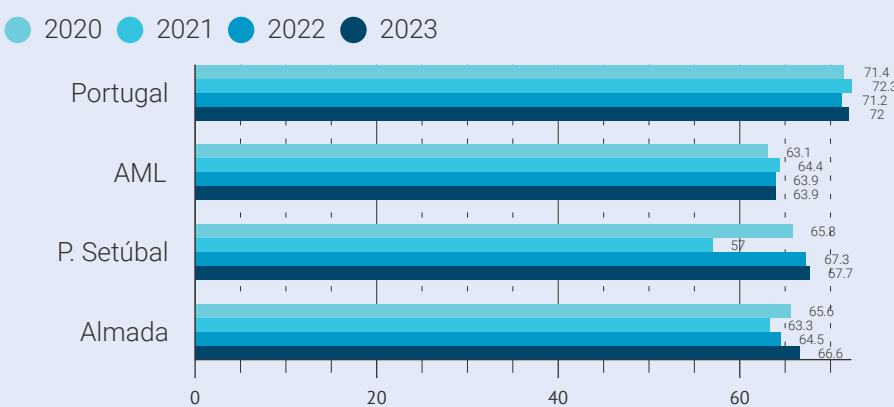
## COMPARATIVE EVOLUTION OF SDG 16 BETWEEN 2020 AND 2023

## EVOLUTION OF SDG 16 BETWEEN 2020 AND 2024



TREND

Source: Índice de Sustentabilidade Municipal 2024. Lisbon: CESOP - Portuguese Catholic University



Source: Índice de Sustentabilidade Municipal 2024. Lisbon: CESOP - Portuguese Catholic University

### The municipality's progress towards the 2030 targets



- The municipality is on its way to the 2030 objectives, and progress is sufficient to achieve them.
- The municipality is on the way to achieve the 2030 objectives, but it will not be able to do so if it continues with this trend..
- The municipality is not making significant progress towards the 2030 objectives.
- The municipality is moving away from the 2030 objectives.
- The municipality is far from the path of the 2030 objectives.

Legend: Description of the progression of the territorial units in relation to the targets of the 2030 objectives.



# OUR DATA

**Target 16.2** – Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death and mortality rates everywhere.

## Incidence rate of children and young people (under 18) monitored by Child and Youth Protection Commissions

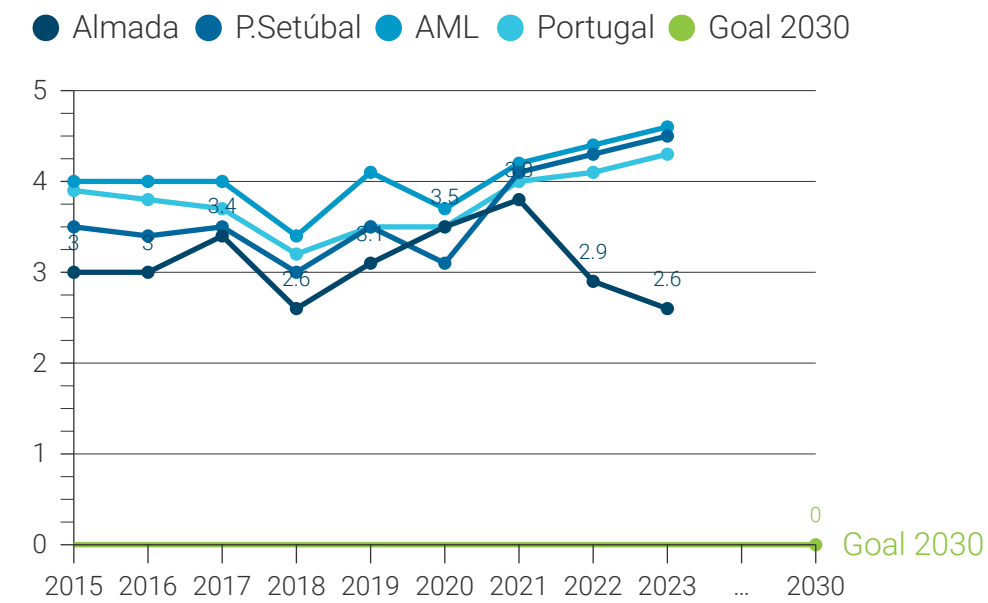


Fig. 16.2- Incidence rate of children and young people (under 18) monitored by CYPC (%). (Source: INE).

The evolution of the incidence rate of children and young people monitored by the CYPC in the municipality of Almada, between 2015 and 2023 (fig 16.2), reveals a fluctuating but overall positive pattern. The municipality consistently shows lower figures than the national, metropolitan and Setúbal Peninsula averages (except for 2020), with particular emphasis on the most recent period. Although the recent trend is favorable (as of 2021), the significant distance to the zero target and the history of fluctuations indicate that a substantial and sustained effort will be needed to reach the target set for 2030.



The municipality is not making significant progress towards the 2030 objectives

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

## Average duration of completed cases (months) in first instance courts by procedural area

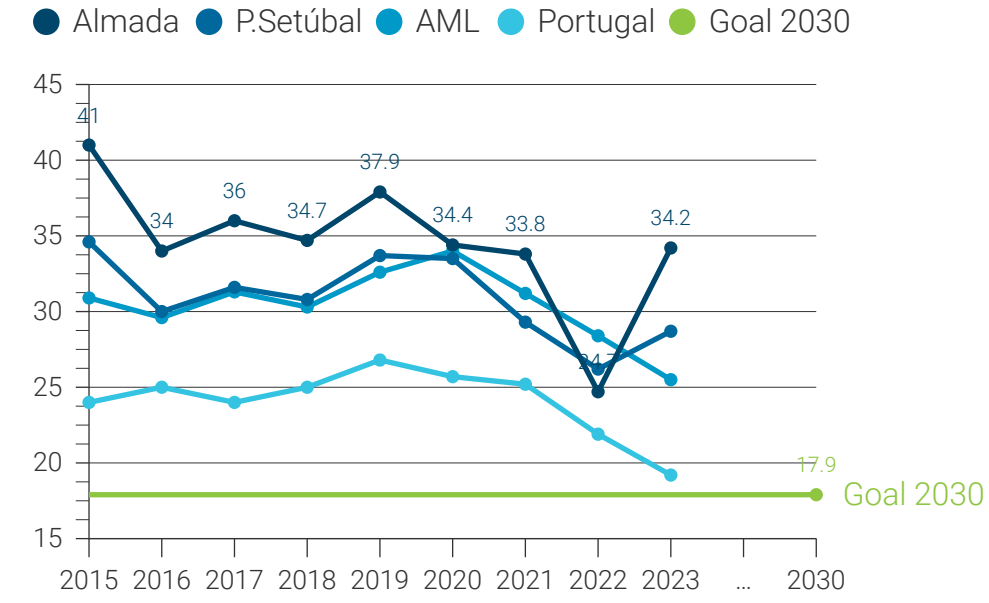
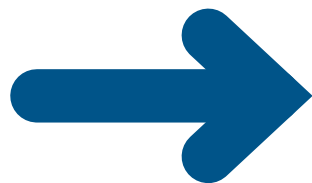


Fig. 16.3 – Average duration of completed cases (months) in first instance courts by procedural area (%). (Source: INE).

The average duration of cases completed (months) in the 1st instance courts by procedural area in the municipality of Almada between 2015 and 2023 (fig. 16.3) shows an oscillating pattern, but overall negative, as it generally shows higher values than the national level, the Setúbal Peninsula and the AML. As this is a downward indicator, by 2023 it will be significantly further away from the target set for 2030.



The municipality is not making significant progress towards the 2030 objectives

# OUR PROJECTS

## MOBILE COMMAND AND COMMUNICATIONS UNIT - STRENGTHENING COMMUNITY SUPPORT

As part of International Civil Protection Day, on March 1, 2025, the Municipal Civil Protection Service (MCPS) will now have a Mobile Command and Communications Unit (MCC), equipment that did not exist in Almada and which provides this service with a command, coordination and communications infrastructure that is mobile, adaptable and technologically robust and up to date.

The MCC is equipped with communications systems and computer and technological systems that enable it to guarantee command capabilities, timely operational management and decision support, with a high degree of effectiveness and efficiency. This capability also facilitates the coordination of many Civil Protection agents, municipal services and other entities.

## BETTER PUBLIC SERVICE

Creation of the Citizen's Bureau in Almada, with around 66 front office posts. The aim is to centralize the multiplicity of services that exist in Almada, in a single space open to the citizens, as a way of providing a better public service, using technology and reinforcing proximity for simpler, safer, more effective and efficient access for citizens and companies.



## MOST EFFECTIVE RISK MITIGATION RESPONSE

Project to create a new Civil Protection Command and Control Center, which aims to integrate municipal services, such as civil protection and the municipal police, as well as fire departments, to offer a more effective risk mitigation response. Located in the Fonte da Telha area, it will have a room with a 24/7 communications center, an emergency room for Civil Protection meetings and support rooms for other support services (e.g. social, health). This project is fully funded from the Almada City Council budget.



## IMPROVING THE RELATIONSHIP WITH THE CITIZEN

To improve customer service, the Almada City Council is implementing a new relationship management system based on a single point that centralizes all the information received and sent. By aggregating information on all interactions with the citizen, it is not only possible for this to be done through multiple channels (e.g. email, telephone), but it also always ensures transparency and visibility about the process, allowing performance to be measured and service levels to be created.



## CREATION OF THE ALMADA MUNICIPAL POLICE

The decision of the Almada Municipal Assembly of February 23, 2024, approved the Regulations for the Organization and Operation of the Almada Municipal Police, and this decision was ratified by Resolution of the Council of Ministers no. 59/2024, of April 2.

With the creation of the Almada Municipal Police, the Municipality of Almada intends to have a municipal service specially dedicated to carrying out administrative police duties, with the priority task of monitoring compliance with the laws and regulations governing matters relating to the powers of the local authority and the competence of its bodies, in the vast territory of the municipality.



# OUR CHALLENGES

## LINKING QUALITY POLICY TO THE ACHIEVEMENT OF THE SDGS

Promoting the development of a Quality Management System within the scope of NP ISO 9001:2015, contributing to the interconnection between ISO certifications and the SDGs. Improving the efficiency of processes, encouraging innovation, increasing citizen satisfaction and involving stakeholders in the CMA's actions can drive the development of sustainable infrastructure and technology and the development of an organization that is safer and closer to people.

## MUNICIPAL PROGRAM OF LOCAL ACTION FOR RESILIENCE

Create a municipal program of local action for resilience that should be the guiding principle of the local policy for understanding and managing the risks present in the territory, as well as the strategy for making it more resilient. In this context, it should summarize the measures, initiatives and actions planned for each established area and contain the indicators for their implementation. It is important that this program incorporates the objectives and measures set out in the National Strategy for Preventive Civil Protection for municipalities.

## SOCIALIZE BY PLAYING

This project aims to promote healthy parameters for the habit of electronic gaming, from a young age to the elderly. Focus on combating sedentary lifestyles and social exclusion. Identifying individuals at risk of social isolation and promoting equal access regardless of social stratum or gender. It will take the form of information and awareness-raising activities and the creation of a personalized support service for teenagers, adults and families, as well as the implementation of a series of workshops to encourage the development of personal and professional skills, which could open otherwise distant prospects for integration into the job market for those targeted. All activities will be accessible with assistance for those who face mobility barriers and need more support, establishing participation programs for those who do not have access to collective play equipment.



# PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE GOALS

A successful sustainable development agenda requires a partnership between governments, civil society and the private sector. These inclusive partnerships built on principles and values, a shared vision and common goals that put people and the planet at the center, are indispensable at global, regional, national and local levels.

Urgent action is needed to mobilize, redirect and unlock the transformative power of trillions of dollars of private resources to achieve sustainable development goals. Long-term investments, including foreign direct investments, are needed in key sectors, especially in developing countries. These are sustainable energy, infrastructure and transport sectors, as well as information and communication technologies. The public sector needs to set a clear direction. Review and monitor frameworks, regulations and incentive structures to boost these investments and thus strengthen sustainable development. National oversight mechanisms must be strengthened.

Source: UN, 30/06/2025

Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

Considering the update of the NUTS III Lisbon Metropolitan Area (AML) in 2024, the region was divided into the Big Lisbon and Setúbal Peninsula units. With this change, official data sources no longer report statistical information at AML level.

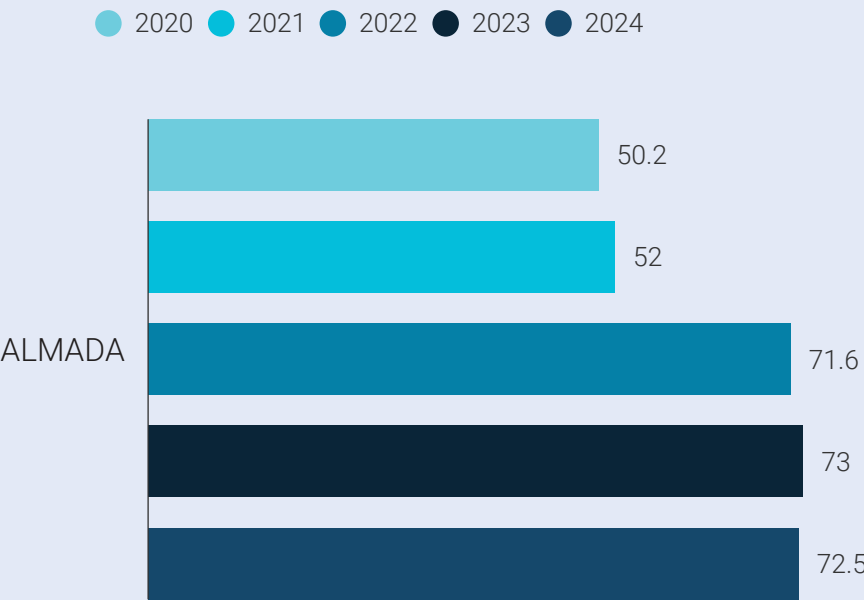
Therefore, for the aggregate figures by SDG, the last available year (2023) was considered for the evolutionary comparison of the various territorial units.

17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS



## COMPARATIVE EVOLUTION OF SDG 17 BETWEEN 2020 AND 2023

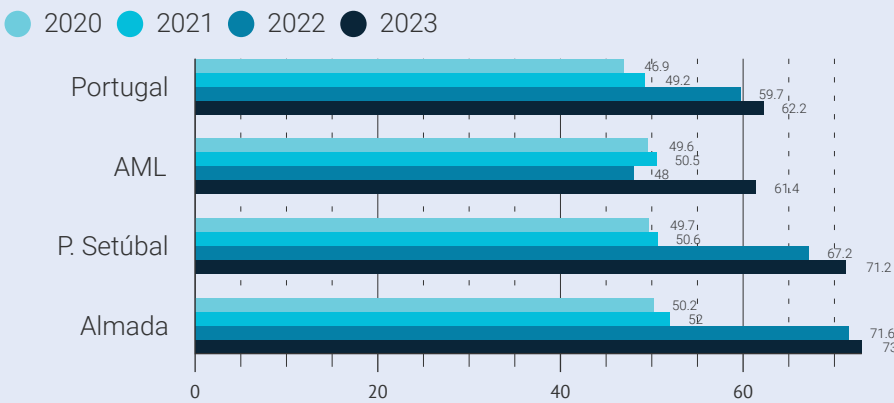
## EVOLUTION OF SDG 17 BETWEEN 2020 AND 2024



TREND



Source: Índice de Sustentabilidade Municipal 2024. Lisbon: CESOP - Portuguese Catholic University



Source: Índice de Sustentabilidade Municipal 2024. Lisbon: CESOP - Portuguese Catholic University

### The municipality's progress towards the 2030 targets



- The municipality is on its way to the 2030 objectives, and progress is sufficient to achieve them.
- The municipality is on the way to achieve the 2030 objectives, but it will not be able to do so if it continues with this trend..
- The municipality is not making significant progress towards the 2030 objectives.
- The municipality is moving away from the 2030 objectives.
- The municipality is far from the path of the 2030 objectives.

Legend: Description of the progression of the territorial units in relation to the targets of the 2030 objectives.



# OUR DATA

**Target 17.6** - Improve co-operation at local, national and international level and access to science, technology and innovation, and increase knowledge sharing on mutually agreed terms, including through better co-ordination between existing mechanisms.

## Fixed broadband speed

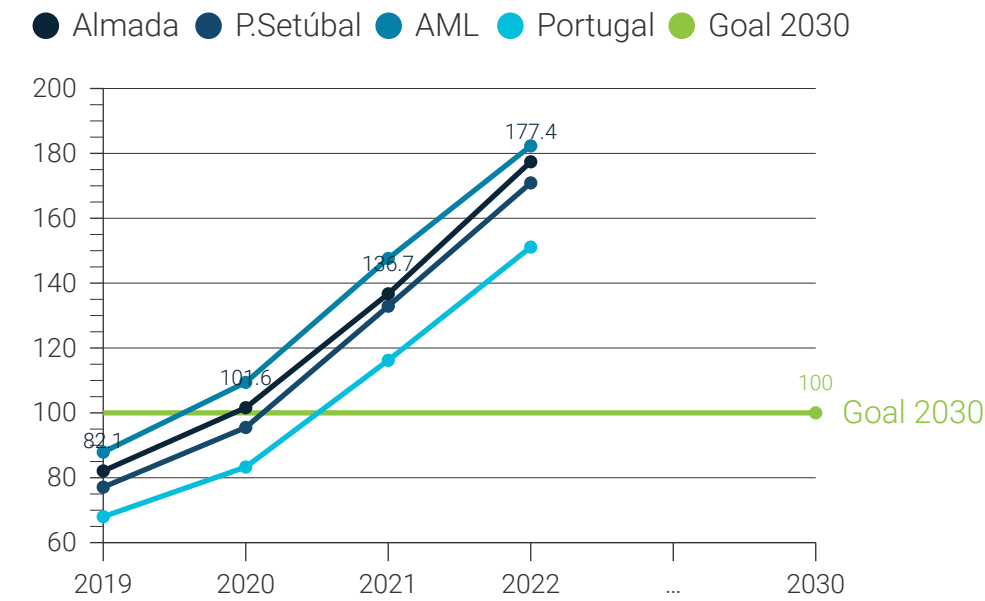


Fig. 17.1 – Fixed broadband speed (Mbps). (Source: ISM).

Analysis of the evolution of fixed broadband speed in the Municipality of Almada (fig. 17.1) reveals a consistent upward trend over the period 2019 to 2022. The data presented shows that from 2020 onwards the municipality has a higher average when compared to the average for the country and the Setúbal Peninsula, only being surpassed by AML, having reached the target set for 2030 in 2021.

## Broadband Internet access at a fixed location

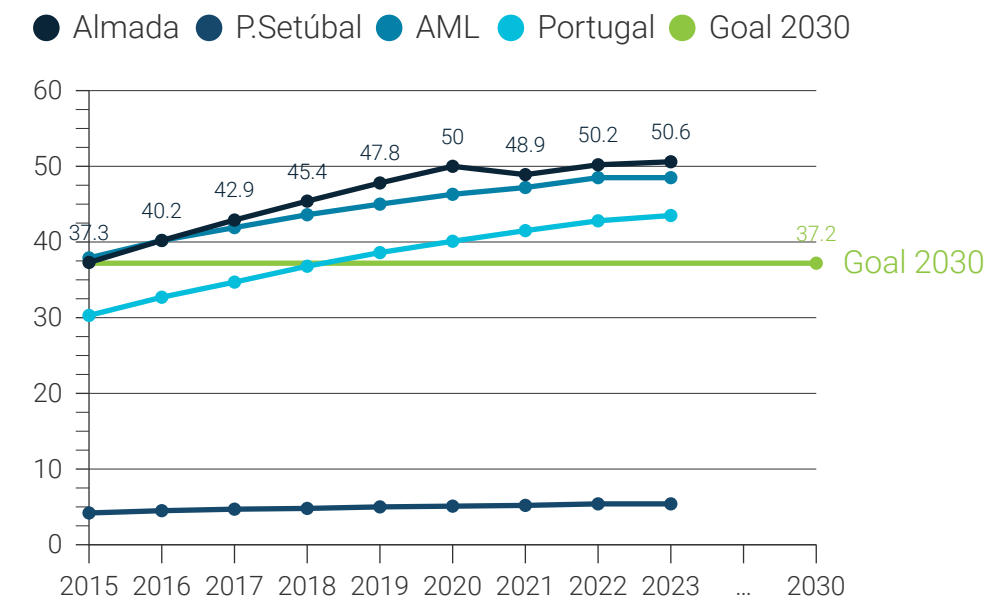


Fig. 17.2 – Broadband Internet access at a fixed location (%). (Source: INE).

The analysis of the percentage of broadband internet access at a fixed location in the municipality of Almada (fig.17.2) shows a consistent upward trend over the period in question (2015-2023). The data presented shows higher figures when compared to the country, the Setúbal Peninsula and, from 2017 onwards, the AML figures, having exceeded the target set for 2030 in 2018.

# PARTNERSHIPS

## CLASA - LOCAL COUNCIL FOR SOCIAL ACTION

CLASA - the Local Council for Social Action in the municipality of Almada, set up in 2001 and chaired by the City Council, is based on a local partnership that has been in existence for over two decades and includes 143 partner entities, including public, private and solidarity network entities. Within the scope of CLASA, work is promoted and developed to reflect on the municipality's social problems, agreeing on and prioritizing integrated and articulated interventions, with a view to eradicating or alleviating poverty and social exclusion and promoting social development. It is through its strategic planning instruments, namely the Social Diagnosis of the municipality, the Social Development Plan (SDP) and the Action Plan, that CLASA develops concerted action in pursuit of its intervention objectives. These planning instruments are associated with local policy instruments, Municipal Strategies and Plans.

## CO-MANAGEMENT OF THE COSTA DA CAPARICA FOSSIL CLIFF PROTECTED LANDSCAPE

In line with the National Strategy for Nature Conservation and Biodiversity 2030, Decree-Law no. 116/2019, of August 21, established the co-management model for national protected areas, with the objectives of creating a shared dynamic for the enhancement of the protected area, based on its sustainability, establishing concerted procedures aimed at better performance in safeguarding natural values and responding to requests from society, and generating a closer relationship with citizens and relevant entities to promote the sustainable development of each protected area.

The co-management model in Almada includes a co-management committee made up of the municipalities of Almada and Sesimbra, the

Institute for Nature Conservation and Forests, Infrastructures de Portugal, representatives of educational institutions, the Portuguese Confederation of Environmental Defense Associations and entities relevant to sustainable development, chaired by the Municipality of Almada. In the first phase, a co-management plan is defined, to be implemented and reviewed every 3 years.



## PORTUGUESE NETWORK OF HEALTHY MUNICIPALITIES

The Almada Municipality is a member of the Portuguese Healthy Municipalities Network (RPMS). In addition to supporting and promoting the definition of local strategies that can help achieve health gains, the RPMS also aims to promote and intensify cooperation and communication between the participating municipalities and the other national networks that are part of the World Health Organization's (WHO) Healthy Cities project. Currently, 69 municipalities are part of the RPMS - covering around 44% of the Portuguese population - 14 of which belong to the Lisbon Metropolitan Area.

## PORTUGUESE NETWORK OF EDUCATING CITIES

The Municipality of Almada is part of the Portuguese Network of Educating Cities, as a member of the International Association of Educating Cities. The Association was founded in 1994 and sees itself as a "permanent structure for collaboration between local governments" that uses education as a tool for social transformation, committing to the principles of the Charter of Educating Cities. Almada has developed projects and initiatives, both national and international, across different areas of knowledge and involving very diverse actors and recipients, thus constituting itself as an agent of change that can contribute to reducing social, economic and cultural barriers.

## ACHIEVING CLIMATE TARGETS

The EU LIFE ASAP Project aims to accelerate climate action in European cities, specifically in Portugal, Sweden, Romania and Hungary. Cities participating in this project will receive a personalized assessment and specific, targeted support to achieve climate goals. During the pilot phase of this project, the WWF (Worldwide Fund for Nature) network offices in Portugal, Sweden, Romania and Hungary will be working with a selected group of cities. In Portugal, the cities involved in this project are Almada, Braga and Cascais. We will be working with the local community, especially the younger communities, to involve them in their city's climate plans. Young people are being recruited for the various activities of this project, in partnership with university groups.

## LAB SDG ALMADA



## LABS FOR THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS ALMADA

As a result of the ongoing work with other municipalities promoted by the ANMP "Labs ODS, Hub Nacional e Lusofonia", the creation of the LAB SDG ALMADA was initiated in 2023, which will be part of the network of Laboratories for the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

The main objective of the LAB SDG will be to accompany Almada's journey as part of its commitment to the VLR and to the national, lusophone and international strategy, and to contribute to the international dynamisation of a network of laboratories and knowledge.

In this context, Almada will contribute with a Local Laboratory whose objectives will be:

- Create a co-creation space to develop prototypes and projects aligned with the SDGs and their targets;
- Involve services and partners (local, national and international) in defining a set of indicators geared towards the priority projects integrated into the LAB Almada SDGs;
- Articulate with the other LABs the results for continuous improvement and support for the implementation of the National and Lusophone HUB;
- Create periodic sessions/events to raise awareness, knowledge and progress of projects/work;
- Monitor the projects defined in the VLR and VLRi (interactive), using the KPIs (indicators) defined for this purpose.



# PARTNERS

The work carried out by the Municipality of Almada towards achieving the 17 SDG and their respective targets, within the scope of the United Nations 2030 Agenda, reflects the commitment of local, national, and international actors to participate and collaborate to achieve a more sustainable world for both current and, above all, future generations. The municipality plays a vital role in achieving the SDGs, supported by contributions, actions, projects, and activities that result from diverse partnerships, without which our progress would be compromised. This document summarizes many of the actors already participating in this journey.

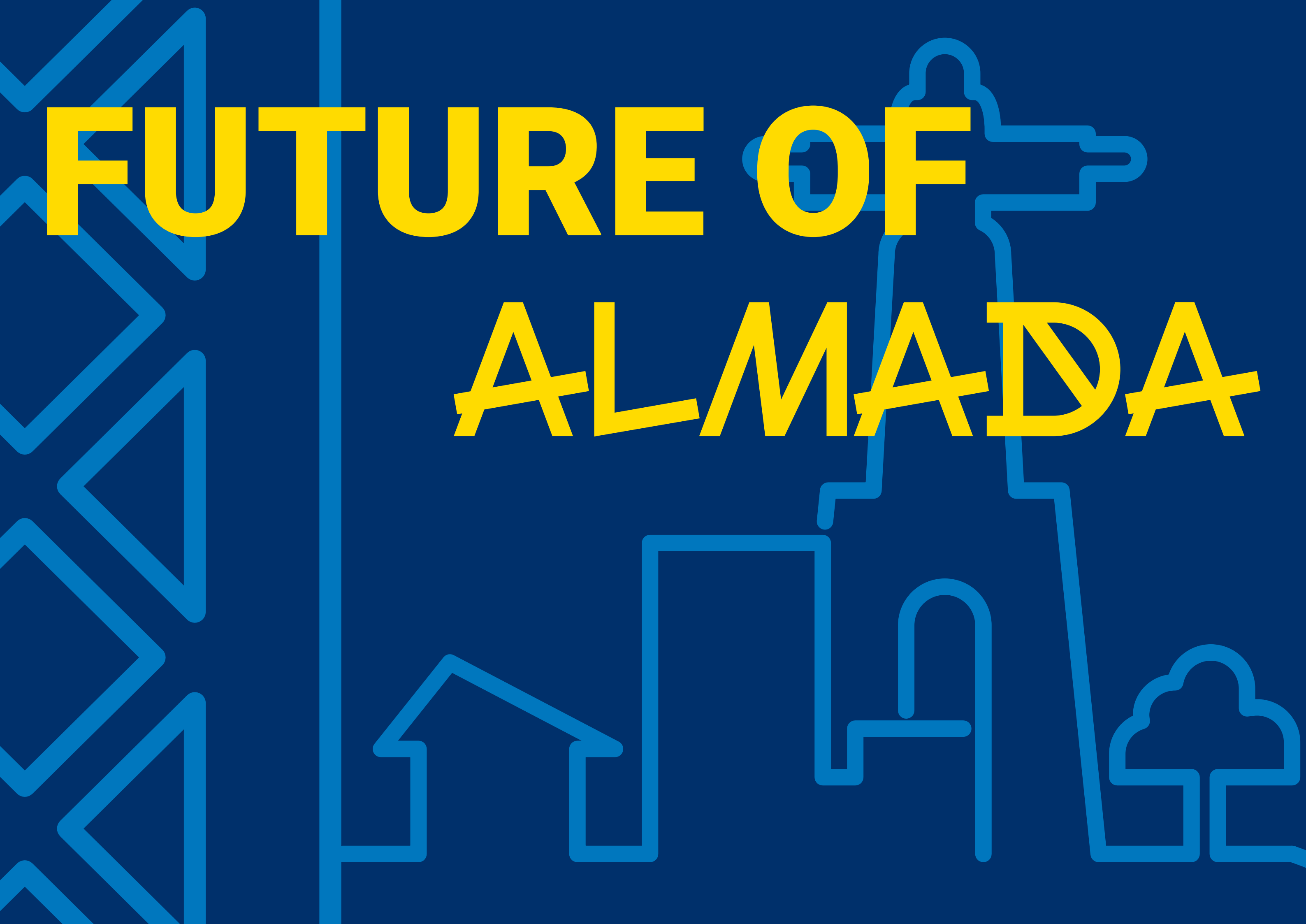




## OUR PARTNERS ALSO INCLUDE:

Other non-profit organizations in the social and health sectors, private companies, school groups and non-grouped schools in the municipality of Almada, and higher education institutions.

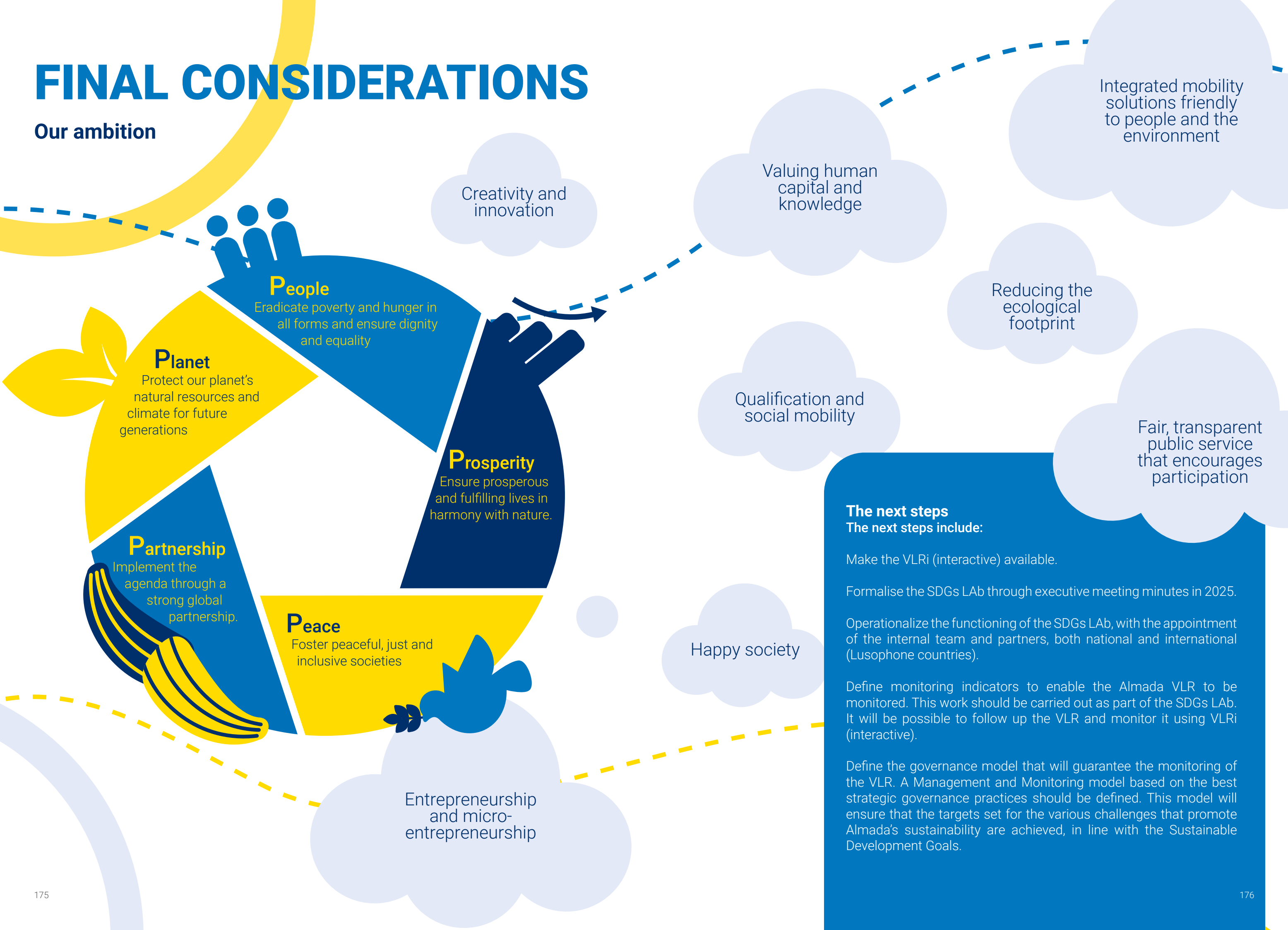




# FUTURE OF ALMADA

# FINAL CONSIDERATIONS

## Our ambition





# Governance Model

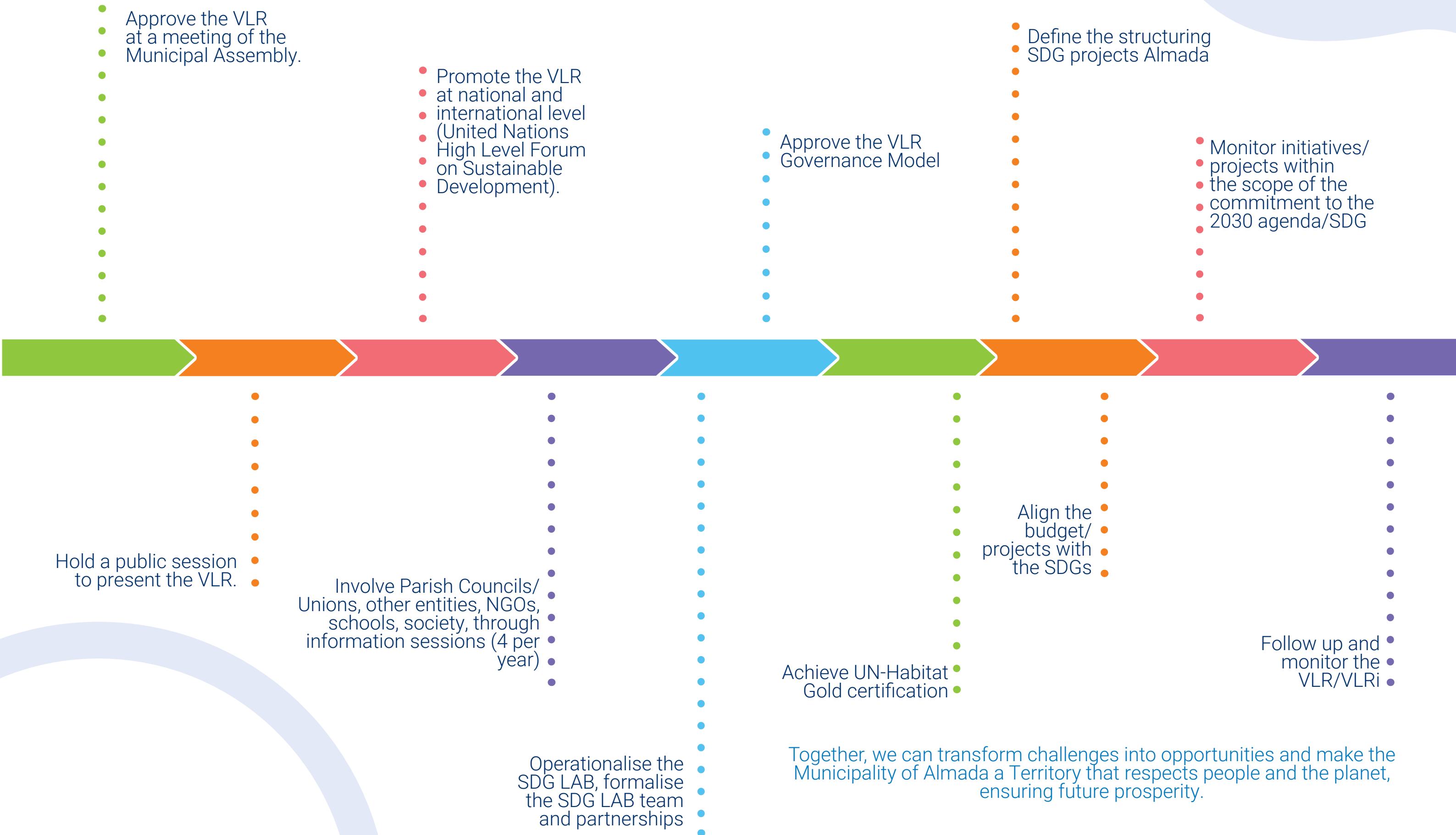
After selecting the impact monitoring indicators, the monitoring structures should be appointed, ensuring that the deadlines and targets set in the action plan are met. The governance model structures could be made up of:



Engage diverse stakeholders and civil society, with particular emphasis on holding a public session during 2025, following the approval of the VLR by the City Council and the Municipal Assembly. It will be important to involve the Parish Councils, as well as other entities operating within the Municipality of Almada, especially associations/NGOs, to enable them to promote awareness-raising actions among schools and the civil society.

Report on Almada’s progress in relation to Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and continue the efforts aimed at achieving Gold-level certifications by Almada.

This Voluntary Local Review (VLR) should already demonstrate a forward-looking commitment, and that is why we include an appended timeline delineating forthcoming strategic challenges.





# Future Challenges

The Municipality of Almada intends to continue evaluating and reporting progress in the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The VLR now presented has been a significant milestone for all involved, as it has enabled the creation of synergies among all stakeholders operating within the territory of Almada, including municipal services, businesses, schools, associations, and citizens.

By working together, it was possible to understand the current state of sustainability of the municipality, with the aim that this understanding may serve as a tool to support local decision-making, facilitate dialogue and encourage the engagement of civil society.

The importance of the 2030 Agenda and its SDGs must be communicated to everyone, especially among younger generations. With the publication of this VLR, the intention is to ensure its wide reach and that it serves as a roadmap of initiatives (action plan), highlighting what is currently being done and what is planned. It reflects Almada's commitment to the SDGs and the five pillars of sustainability – people, partnerships, prosperity and the planet – while also reinforcing the goal of universal peace.

In addition to the process of localising the SDGs in the Municipality of Almada, the SDG team is part of the Lusophone Initiative of SDG Municipalities (ILMO), where national SDG Laboratories replicate their localisation experience by partnering with other municipalities in CPLP countries through cooperation and municipal diplomacy mechanisms.

Our future challenges include maintaining the VLR interactive (platform) up to date, as it enables regular monitoring of indicators and progress on projects/initiatives aligned with the SDG targets.

The implementation of the SDGs is a collective and collaborative journey, and we are committed to moving forward together to achieve the challenges that ensure sustainability for future generations – this must be a commitment from all, for all!



