

# MAFRA MORE SUSTAINABLE

## Voluntary Local Review











# VLR

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## ACRONYMS E INITIALISMS

<b>AAAF</b>	Family Support and Entertainment Activities
<b>ABEM</b>	Solidary Network of Medicines
<b>ACES</b>	Health Centres Groups
<b>AESM</b>	Higher Education Academy of Mafra
<b>AML</b>	Lisbon Metropolitan Area
<b>ANMP</b>	National Association of Portuguese Municipalities
<b>BTL</b>	Lisbon Tourism Fair
<b>CAF</b>	Family Support Programme
<b>CCTV</b>	Closed-circuit television
<b>CESOP</b>	Centre for Studies and Opinion Polls
<b>CLAIM</b>	Local Support Centre for the Integration of Migrants
<b>CTESP</b>	Professional Higher Technical Courses
<b>CTeSP</b>	Professional Higher Technical Courses
<b>EB</b>	Middle School
<b>EEM</b>	Municipal Ecological Structure
<b>GEE</b>	Greenhouse Gases
<b>GS</b>	Global Solutions 4 U
<b>HLPF</b>	High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development
<b>INE</b>	Statistics Portugal
<b>IPS</b>	Polytechnic Institute of Santarém
<b>IPT</b>	Polytechnic Institute of Tomar
<b>ISM</b>	Municipal Sustainability Index
<b>JI</b>	Kindergarten
<b>LED</b>	Light-emitting diode
<b>MARE-ISPA</b>	Marine and Environmental Sciences Centre
<b>MMS</b>	Mafra More Sustainable
<b>ODS</b>	Sustainable Development Goal
<b>PDM</b>	Municipal Master Plan
<b>POC</b>	Coastal Zone Management Programme
<b>POCACE</b>	Coastal Zone Management Programme Alcobaça - Cabo Espichel
<b>PPP</b>	Public-Private Partnership
<b>PROFLVT</b>	Regional Forestry Planning Programme of Lisbon and Tagus Valley
<b>PROTAML</b>	Regional Management Plan of the Territory of Lisbon (PROTAML)
<b>RAN</b>	National Agricultural Reserve
<b>REN</b>	National Ecological Reserve
<b>SDG</b>	Sustainable Development Goal
<b>SMAS</b>	Municipal Service of Water and Sanitation
<b>SNS</b>	National Health Service
<b>UCLG</b>	United Cities and Local Governments
<b>UMF</b>	Urban Monitoring Framework
<b>UN HABITAT</b>	United Nations Human Settlements Programme
<b>UNCRD</b>	United Nations Centre for Regional Development
<b>UNDESA</b>	United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs
<b>UNECE</b>	United Nations Economic Commission for Europe
<b>UNESCAP</b>	United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
<b>UNESCO</b>	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
<b>VEP</b>	Visions-Strategies-Projects
<b>VLR</b>	Voluntary Local Review
<b>VNR</b>	Voluntary National Review
<b>WSR</b>	World Surfing Reserve
<b>WUF</b>	World Urban Forum
<b>ZMC</b>	Measurement and Control Zones

# VLR

## FOREWORD



**Hélder Sousa Silva**  
The Mayor of Mafra

The municipal strategy adopted for the 2021/ 2025 mandate is inspired by the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), integrated into the United Nations 2030 Agenda, centring this model in the well-being of the community.

On the symbolic 2022 Municipality Day, the municipality publicly made a strong commitment to implement the 17 SDGs by signing a Letter of Intent that formally establishes its collaboration with The United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat).

A few months later, in September 2022, Mafra became the first Portuguese and European municipality awarded with the Silver Certification. For the municipality, this award has a double importance. On the one hand, it is an expression of recognition of the work developed in the adoption of the SDGs as a roadmap, which is being carried out through the structured integration of existing sustainability projects (and there are many!). On the other hand, it is the assumption of the increased responsibility in fulfilling the motto of this roadmap, "leave no one and no place behind". For this reason, the dynamics are being broadened through the establishment of supra-municipal partnerships, on a national level and also in the Portuguese speaking countries.

By preparing its first Voluntary Local Review (VLR), the municipality intends to assess and to present the progress made in the implementation of the SDGs, by understanding the current state of sustainability of the Municipality of Mafra. It is also an instrument to support local decision-makers in decision-making processes by providing a cognitive tool to help internal and external dialogue and to motivate the engagement of civil society. In fact, this is a collective and collaborative journey after all.

An action plan for people, for prosperity and for the planet, aiming to strengthen universal peace with more freedom, the SDGs are definitely a commitment by all for all!



# VLR

## FOREWORD



**José Bizarro**  
The President of the  
Municipal Assembly of Mafra

The Municipal Assembly of Mafra approved, by unanimity of all political forces, the Voluntary Local Review “Mafra More Sustainable”. Considering that this body is, par excellence, the forum of local democracy, representative of the community, such approval constitutes an unequivocal collective commitment to the adoption of the 2030 Agenda and the 17 SDGs, thus positioning County of Mafra as a reference for sustainable development.

This is the first Review prepared and approved in our country. Obviously, this pioneer spirit carries an increased responsibility. On the one hand, due to the absence of examples that can be used as a reference, taking into account the specificities of the Portuguese reality. On the other hand, being the first one, this has to be a document under permanent construction and improvement, permeable to the introduction of contributions in a logic of continuous improvement.

This is the only way to support the transforming and inclusive action of local actors to achieve the SDGs, strengthening the commitment and improving the decision-making process. When we refer to local actors, everyone is included: the local elected officials, the associative leaders (culture, sports, recreation and social), the entrepreneurs, the active forces of the community; the citizens – those who were born here; those who, being from other counties, chose Mafra to live and develop their projects; those who came from other countries and found here a place to work and live. All of us!

Together, we are confident and determined in the entrepreneurial capacity of our people, transforming challenges into opportunities. Thus, we will continue to make the County of Mafra a socially cohesive territory, environmentally sustainable, and with increasingly competitiveness.

# VLR

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Municipality of Mafra has accepted the challenge launched by the 2030 Agenda, by committing to implement the 17 SDGs, unanimously approved by the United Nations General Assembly on 25 September 2015.

For this, the Municipality is working on a local strategy, called “MMS - Mafra More Sustainable”. Adapted to its reality, the 17 SDGs and their 169 targets represent a path to ensure a fairer, more dignified, more inclusive and more sustainable territory.

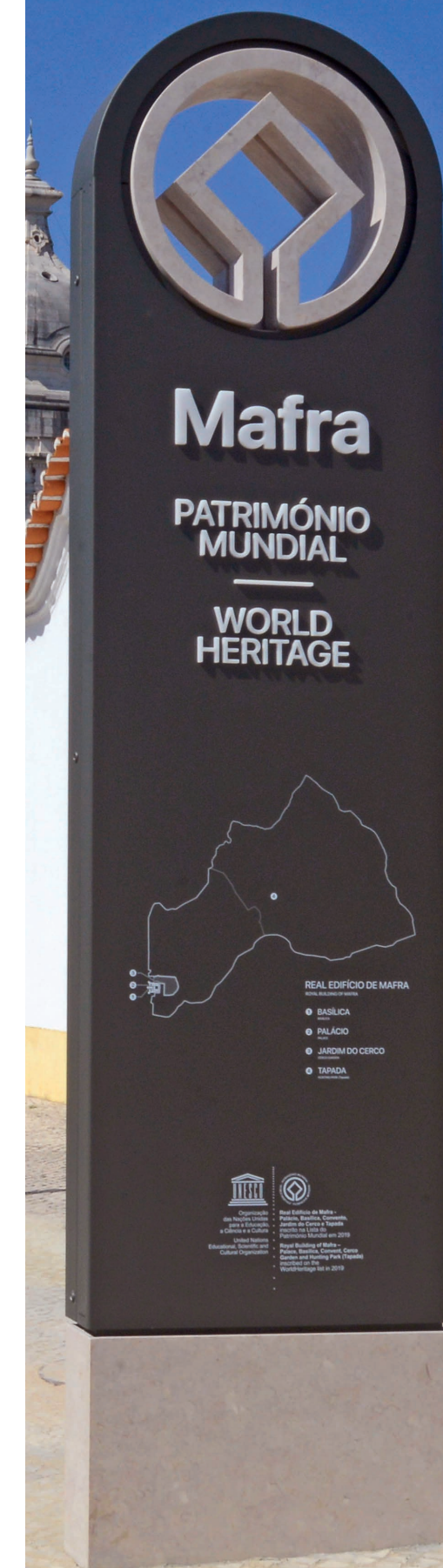
The aforementioned “MMS - Mafra More Sustainable” strategy is being developed by a multidisciplinary group of local authority members, integrated in a team created on 3 February 2022, in very close collaboration with the local elected representatives, but, above all, with the whole community. In only a short period of time, this team has attempted to spread the spirit of the SDGs, being the main promoter of awareness-raising within and beyond local boundaries.

The Municipality of Mafra formally started the localisation process of the SDGs on 7 March 2022. Next May, it signed a Letter of Intent with UN Habitat and was recognised in September 2022 as *SDG Silver City*.

Once Mafra formally adopted the SDGs as a development strategy, all strategic documents (Annex 4), created from 2023, have incorporated the Sustainable Development as a working basis.

From the start, the partners were seen as “players” responsible for boosting the SDGs in the Mafra Municipality, first by the civil society, the academy and local entrepreneurs and, in a second phase, by the internationalisation of this process.

The Voluntary Local Review (VLR) allows the Mafra Municipality to present and assess the progress made in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda, including the achievement of the 17 SDGs.





# VLR

## INTRODUCTION

**Mafra is a blue and green Municipality. It is creative. It is cultural. It is sportive. It is a generous region. Those who live here wish to preserve the cultural identity. Those who visit us want to come back. More and more people want to live here.**

The Municipality of Mafra is located in the Lisbon Metropolitan Area (AML), covering an area of 292 km<sup>2</sup>, with 11 km of coastline along the Atlantic Ocean. This region has two rivers, Safarujo and Lizandro, which rise in the municipality and end at its beaches. According to the 2001 and 2021 censuses, the population grew from 54,358 to 86,521 inhabitants, which represents a growth of 59.17%. In the last decade, the Municipality of Mafra was one of the fastest growing in the AML (Lisbon Metropolitan Area) and the second fastest in the country. Thanks to its proximity to Lisbon and the developments that have taken place, in particular regarding sustainability, the Municipality of Mafra has attracted people, as shown by the increase in population and commuting.

The cultural heritage is represented by the Royal Building of Mafra, included in the UNESCO World Heritage List since 2019, including the Palace, the Basilica, the Convent, the Cerco Garden and the Tapada. The building inspired one of the most remarkable Portuguese novels of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, *Memorial do Convento*, written by José Saramago, who was awarded the Nobel Prize in Literature in 1998.

The municipality's economy is largely based on tourism. In March 2022, Mafra was awarded the certification as a Biosphere Destination/ Sustainable Tourism Destination, an international seal awarded by the Responsible Tourism Institute.

The municipality's coastal area, particularly Ericeira, has unique characteristics for the practice of wave sports and has a growing connection with surf and bodyboard sports. Ericeira became the World Surfing Reserve on 14<sup>th</sup> October 2011, after recognition by the non-governmental organisation Save the Waves Coalition. It is the second reserve awarded at global level and the first on the European continent. The quality and consistency of the waves, the historical and cultural importance of local surfing, the richness and environmental sensitivity of the area and the strong mobilisation of the community turned out to be crucial criteria leading to its international recognition.

Education is a key feature of the municipality. From preschool to secondary school, the school complex is considered to be excellent. At the beginning of the 2021 school year, the educational offer was extended to higher education, thus ensuring a quality offer throughout life.

The territory also stands out for the quality of its accessibility. To improve regional mobility, a highway was built under municipal initiative as an alternative to the EN116 and EN9. This highway has been an important agent for the economic and touristic development of the Municipality.

With regard to utilities, the water supply coverage rate rose from 97% (1995) to 100% (2020), in 25 years, and the coverage rate of residences served by a wastewater drainage system rose from 69% to 86% (2020), according to data from PORDATA/INE and ERSAR.

Considering the future through Sustainable Development and the SDGs was a natural process. After the assessment exercise, which raised the question of how Mafra could achieve the SDGs, developing the VLR was a natural result.

# VLR

## METHODOLOGY

**The Voluntary Local Review (VLR) was developed as a result of the ongoing municipal programme, by transferring and sharing knowledge. The entire process was developed in a balanced partnership between the municipality team and GlobalSolutions4U.**

The purpose is to produce a tool that provides a roadmap to achieve the SDGs in Mafra. Numerous partners contributed to this research, including the civil society, the academy and the companies operating in the Mafra Municipality.

The design of this review was based on *Global Guiding Elements for Voluntary Local Reviews (VLRs) of SDG implementation* developed by the UN Department for Economic and Social Affairs. (UNDESA) (UNDESA, 2020)<sup>1</sup>.

### DATA FROM CESOP AND URBAN MONITORING FRAMEWORK (UMF)

For the set of quantitative data, associated with targets and indicators, the Municipal Sustainability Index (ISM) 2022, from CESOP Local, of the Catholic University of Lisbon, was used, (Abreu, Joao, & Cerol, 2022), which reflects the evolution of Portuguese indicators since 2017.

The ISM is a partnership between Portuguese Municipalities and the CESOP - Local Applied Research Unit of the Catholic University of Portugal - CESOP, for Sustainable Development at a local level in Portugal. CESOP monitors the sustainability level of the territory, the dynamics of involving stakeholders and the performance level of the local authority organisation.

ISM locates, measures and monitors the SDGs of the 2030 Agenda at the local level. The data collection in the Municipalities of Portugal allows a comparative analysis between the Municipalities of the country. It is a support tool for the definition of municipal strategies that recognises the role of local communities as development agents.

Given the scope of IMS, the complete data, by comparison level (Mafra Municipality, AML NUT II, AML NUT III and Portugal) is provided as annex to the VLR. For the sectoral analysis by SDGs in this review, only two indicators were selected: a positive one and a negative one. Accepting negative values makes it possible to reflect on how to improve them for the future and, at the same time, to identify the priorities that should be followed. The fact is that presenting only positive data would lead to a simplistic analysis - which is not the aim at all.

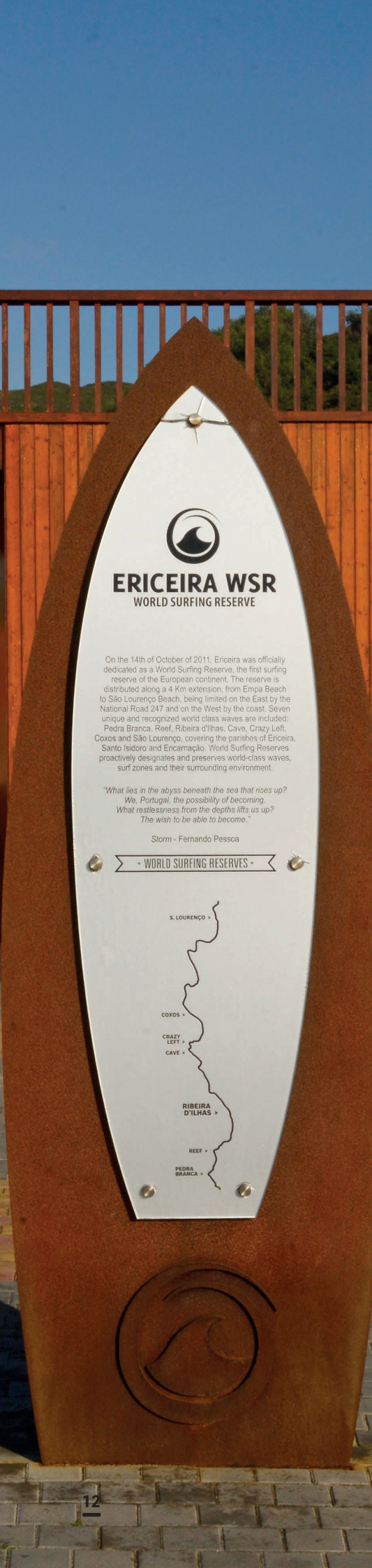
Under the motto "think and act locally", the choice falls always on indicators that are measurable to the local reality and that are more dependent on the direct action of the Municipality. Many of the indicators, whether from the ISM or the Urban Monitoring Framework (UMF) of UN-Habitat, are based on national indicators, sourced from INE, and their implementation often depends on national policies. These data will make more sense in a Voluntary National Review (VNR), which reflects national sectoral policies.

This review was based on the key strategic documents listed in annex 4.

At the moment, the team is carrying out a detailed analysis of the 77 UN-Habitat UMF indicators, which will be articulated with the ISM indicators.

<sup>1</sup>It is also worth mentioning all the knowledge acquired from UN Habitat (Habitat, 2020) (UNHabitat & UCLG, 2021), UNECE (UNECE, 2021), UNESCAP (UNESCAP, 2020), UNCRD (UNCRD, 2022a) (UNCRD, 2022b), European Union (Siragusa A., P., P., & C., 2020), IGES (Koike, Hirotaika; Ortiz-Moya, Fernando; Kataoka, Yatsuka; Fujino, 202AD) and of some VLRS, namely the VLR of Bristol, and the VLRS developed in Japan, as they are the first and have been articulated with the respective VNR. (Fox & Macleod, 2019) (Macleod & Aguirre, 2022), (Koike, Hirotaika; Ortiz-Moya, Fernando; Kataoka, Yatsuka; Fujino, 202AD); (Hamamatsu & IGES, 2019); (Toyama & IGES, 2018). (Neves, 2020)





## DEVELOPMENT OF THE PROCESS

The process of localisation of the SDGs was based on the creation of a municipal team composed of elements from the environmental, urban planning, strategic planning and communication areas: Mafra More Sustainable (MMS), created on 3<sup>rd</sup> February 2022 and which has been the main consciousness raising agent within and outside the Municipality.

In the first half of 2022, the Municipality of Mafra carried out a study to assess the status of the Municipality regarding the achievement of the SDGs. This study began with an awareness-raising action. The representatives of the entire municipal organism took part in it. This event allowed to gather most of the ongoing Projects/ Programmes/ Actions and to list for each one of them the SDGs in which they apply. A total of 292 Projects/Programmes/Actions were listed (annex 3). In the second phase of the study, the Mayor of Mafra as well as representatives from the sectors of Education, Spatial Planning, Civil Protection, Security and the Municipal Service of Water and Sanitation (SMAS) were interviewed. In the last phase of the study, four sectoral workshops were held: Municipality Officers and Technicians; Civil Society; Companies and Private Sector; Members of the Municipal Executive and of the Parishes. In the last two phases of the study, the level of knowledge of the SDGs was assessed and the strengths, gaps, challenges and desires for 2030 in the Municipality of Mafra were listed.



Based on this analysis, it was concluded that the Council's Identity, Quality of Life, Young Population, Safety and Culture were the strong points highlighted by the interviewees. An ageing and isolated population in more rural areas, the shortage of public transport for inter-municipal mobility and poverty shaming were the conditions pointed out. Future opportunities for the Municipality include the recovery of the traditional agricultural landscape with the practice of sustainable agriculture, as well as its extensive maritime territory. The ambitions for the future and desires for 2030 for the Municipality of Mafra are the Cultural Identity Preservation, Nature Conservation, Sea Economy, Promotion of Sustainable Agriculture and Culture. There is also an emphasis on the importance of maintaining or raising standards of public education. The transport network, housing and health will be key areas to be improved.

During the study process, the enthusiasm and energy expressed led to a search for international models and partners. In May 2022, the "Letter of Intent for the collaborative process of integration of the Municipality of Mafra in the SDG Cities Global Initiative" was signed. Under the provisions of this Letter of Commitment, the Municipality and UN Habitat intend to collaborate so that Mafra becomes part of this global initiative that encourages the potential of cities to boost sustainable development and improve well-being for all: "This collaboration will support the Municipality, through several data collection and analysis processes, in planning its sustainable development trajectory to 2030, as well as in strengthening local institutional capacities to identify and mobilise high-impact interventions that can leverage the process." At the ceremony, UN-Habitat was represented by Programme Management Officer for the Human Rights and Social Inclusion, Douglas Ragan.



Although the SDG localisation process is quite short, its intensity has generated evidence that, in September 2022, allowed this organisation to award Mafra the title of *Silver SDG City*. This certification was delivered by the UN Habitat project coordinator, Dyfed Aubrey, in a ceremony that took place in the "Casa de Cultura Jaime Lobo e Silva", in Ericeira, which was attended by the Secretary of State for Local Administration and Land Planning, Carlos Miguel.



It can be considered that the strategy's first step was the creation of a municipal team trained and motivated to promote the SDG culture, involving all municipal structures, civil society, and companies. The second step was international growth and sharing, in a huge willingness to be part of a global movement to implement the SDGs. The third step is the current drafting of the VLR, where the initial work has been further developed through data collection, the choice of targets and indicators and a management and monitoring process. In the current process and considering there is no document associated with a vision or visions for 2030, 2040, 2050, working sessions were held generating a fluid and growing stream of Visions - Strategies - Projects - Resources (annex 2) that ensured the creation of a real and implementable action plan.

The VLR preparation will contribute to the vision development of what Mafra could be in 2030. As a result, it is also a process that will lead to a list of transformational projects, based on the experience associated with Sustainable Development in the Municipality of Mafra.

Based on the results of the Review, it is possible to plan next steps and improve the implementation of the 2030 Agenda. Local governments are encouraged to actively participate in events and discussions associated with the HLPF, so that they can share their experiences and what they have learned in the VLR process with governments from other regions. VLR is a process where each region assesses and evaluates progress and gaps in the implementation of SDGs and their targets. This is an inclusive process that should involve all relevant players for the region. It is therefore important to integrate the process, and what it reveals, into the implementation of the SDGs, in order to plan an effective follow-up and continuous participation of all. Measuring and reporting the impact on the SDGs will help Municipalities to engage stakeholders, enhance sustainable decision-making processes and strengthen their commitment.





# VLR

## INSTITUTIONAL CONTEXT

### ARTICULATION BETWEEN THE VOLUNTARY NATIONAL REVIEW AND THE VOLUNTARY LOCAL REVIEWS

Localising the SDGs means implementing the 2030 Agenda, from the Municipality to the citizens. However, this process is improved when there is articulation between national and local government. Considering that the Portuguese Government will present the second Voluntary National Review (VNR) in 2023, initiatives have been taken with the central administration to create the necessary synergies. In this way, Portugal has the opportunity to present at the High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development (HLPF) a holistic perspective that integrates the movements resulting from the articulation between the VNR and the VLRs.

### VISIONS, STRATEGIES, PROJECTS AND RESOURCES

Aware of the importance of involving all stakeholders and encouraged by their collaboration, working sessions were set up with civil society, companies, local authority employees and members of the Executive. From these meetings resulted the VEP (Visions-Strategies-Projects) overview map, which can be found in annex 2 of the present document.

Promoting the well-being of the community is a key priority of the Municipal Executive. For this purpose, in accordance with the best international practices, the Municipality of Mafra is investing in a development model that is structured on the three traditional pillars of sustainability and a fourth differentiating pillar: **social equity**, for an inclusive and fair region, with quality health and education offers; **environmental sustainability**, protecting natural resources and their biodiversity; **economic prosperity**, generating jobs and wealth for people and organisations; and **cultural vitality**, promoting history, a “sense of belonging” and a strong cultural dynamic.

### SHARING THE PROCESS INTERNATIONALLY AND WITH STAKEHOLDERS

Considering the rapid evolution of the Mafra Municipality in the localisation process, it was invited to be represented at the World Urban Forum (WUF) in Katowice, Poland. The Mayor, Hélder Sousa Silva, was a speaker at the meeting chaired by UN Habitat’s Executive Secretary. During WUF11, the UN Habitat coordination meeting also took place in which the concept of the Mafra Lab for SDG Cities was presented. This is an initiative of this municipality, in partnership with the Portuguese Catholic University, and together with other national and Portuguese-speaking municipalities, aiming to be a place of study and research on the SDGs. A High-Performance Laboratory, making science SDG will allow Mafra to spread and enhance the identity of the Council in the World.

In this regard, and during the ceremony when Mafra was awarded a *Silver SDG City* award, the Municipalities of Mafra, Braga, Loulé and Quelimane (Mozambique), the Metropolitan Area of Lisbon, the Regional Coordination and Development Commission – Lisbon and Tagus Valley, the Portuguese Catholic University and UN Habitat signed a Memorandum of Understanding to develop a joint action plan for the creation of Regional Laboratories and a Global Hub under the SDGs, for applied research, training and qualification, as well as knowledge sharing with other regions in Portugal and in the Lusophone space. At the moment, actions are being developed, with UN Habitat, in order for this Hub to be the promoter of an international event targeting Lusophone cities, in the High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development (HLPF) 2023.

Recently, in the scope of the UN Habitat Executive Board meeting held on 29<sup>th</sup> March 2023, the Municipality of Mafra was challenged to share its testimony, through a



video, expressing support for the creation of a certification system of SDG Cities at the scale of the 193 Member States.

The very positive relationship between the Municipality and its partners leads us to assume that the involvement of all will be a key differentiating factor in the implementation and achievement of the SDGs. For this reason, the Municipality intends to keep raising awareness of the topic in the local community. The campaign began on Municipality Day 2022 and has included, among other actions, the distribution of promotional materials, with particular focus on major events such as “Há Festa no Parque - Dia Mundial da Criança”, “Festival do Pão” or “O Natal chegou à Vila”, in addition to communication actions in the newsletter, on the website and the municipality’s social networks.

The 2022/2023 school year represented the start of activities specially designed for the school public, in particular the launch of educational games. Copies of the “SDGs Memory Game” were given to pre-school children and 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> grade students. The “SDGs Memory Game” was awarded to students from the 3<sup>rd</sup> to 6<sup>th</sup> grades and to school libraries from the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> cycles of basic education. In addition, there were also initiatives with solidarity film screenings, which again brought the topic of SDGs to students in 2<sup>nd</sup> cycle education.

In this context, it should be particularly noted that a musical composition concerning the SDGs was created by the municipality’s internal team, which was performed by a choir of children, teenagers and adults. To reflect the dynamic of Mafra in the world, the musical composition is already translated into English.



### THE COMMITMENT TO LEAVE NO ONE BEHIND

The process of localising the SDGs in general and the development of the VLR have brought all those that are normally less visible onto the agenda. Rather than poverty, issues such as the dignity of the young and the elderly, or of less valued professions, have received more attention. Some examples are the agricultural and forestry activities, where the professions of the primary sector are dignified, valuing the articulation between Man and nature, and enhancing the relationship between urban land, rural land, the sea and the natural capital.

### CONSIDER THE SDGS IN THE STRATEGIC DOCUMENTS AND IN EVERYDAY LIFE

During the localisation process, the Municipal Master Plan (PDM), an important land management tool document, was under revision by adaptation, which allowed the SDGs to be included in this strategic document. The economic development plan, which is being developed, lists visions, strategies, projects and resources. Development models are also being created to value the Council’s assets, associated with an analytical management model that incorporates and relates investment projects to the respective SDGs.







# 1 NO POVERTY

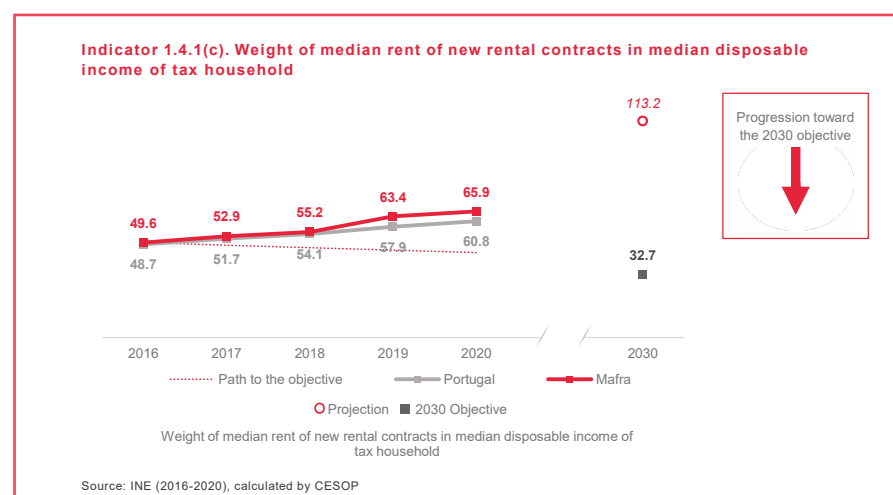
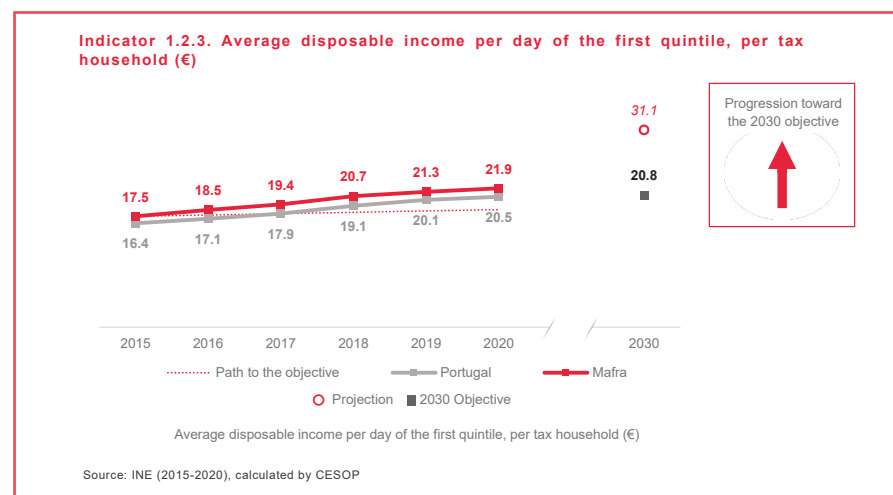


Everyone deserves to live a life without poverty and have a chance to become prosperous. Poverty is not only the lack of minimum conditions to ensure survival with quality of life and dignity. Unemployment, natural disasters, social and economic changes or poor access to basic services are some of the reasons that may contribute to poverty. Eradicating poverty aims to ensure that everyone has the right to the goods and services essential to life: food, healthcare, decent housing, education. Eradicating poverty means ensuring that everyone can participate equally in society without being discriminated or excluded. Eradicating poverty means ensuring that everyone has access to economic, financial and natural resources and to new technologies. Eradicating poverty means ensuring that no one is left behind.

# ODS 1 NO POVERTY

## WHAT THE DATA SAYS

According to the Municipal Sustainability Index (ISM), the median available income per day of the first quintile, per tax household, has shown an increasing trend. For this indicator, the target is expected to be met by 2030. From the Municipality's perspective, it is of utmost importance to maintain this positive trend. It is important that this income does not stop growing, throughout the Council. The share of the median rent of new housing contracts, in the median available income per tax household, has also been growing. Aware of this situation, the municipality has in place, since 2020, the Local Housing Strategy, which recommends, until 2025, investment in the acquisition, construction and rehabilitation of houses throughout the Municipality of Mafra, for rent under several systems.



## WHAT IS BEING DONE

The causes of poverty are multiple and not always easy to identify. The Municipality has long been developing measures to care for the most disadvantaged. In 2016, the municipality implemented the + Family Municipal Programme, which aims to promote and value the family, creating conditions so that it can perform the noble function that only it has: caring for its own and thus contributing to the development of the community. Because no one can be left behind, the programme intends to support all families, contemplating social responses that are more focused on large and disadvantaged families.

With a transversal vision, it covers several areas of municipal action: from taxes to rates and tariffs, including housing, education, culture, sport, leisure, childhood and elderly. On the other hand, recognising the importance of providing support to families so that they can secure financial commitments due for housing, the Municipality created, in 2014, the Arrendar - Programa de Apoio ao Arrendamento Habitacional no Município de Mafra (Support Programme for Housing Rentals in the Municipality of Mafra), and its regulations were revised in 2017 and 2019, in order to adjust to

the challenges of today's society. The Conselho Local de Ação Social de Mafra (Local Council for Social Action of Mafra), known as CLASMafrá, of which the municipality is a member, is a local body for cooperation and union of efforts, acting as a privileged space for dialogue and analysis of problems, aiming to eradicate or mitigate poverty and social exclusion by promoting local social development. The municipality has a Social Helpline, a freephone number, created to provide a more direct contact with citizens, and thus identify and respond more quickly to requests of a social nature.





## 2 ZERO HUNGER

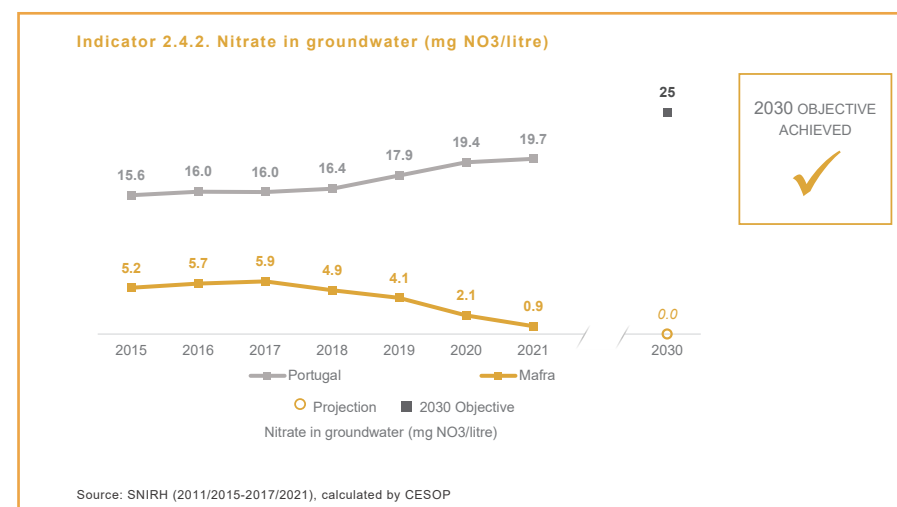
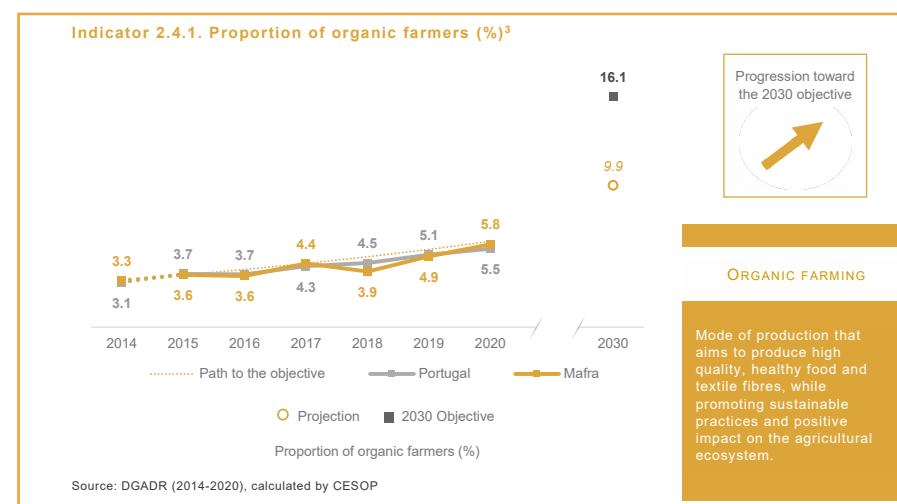


Safe and nutritious food and good agricultural practices are essential for the eradication of hunger and poverty and could be differentiating factors for the development of the Municipality of Mafra. Agriculture, forestry and fishing, which are at the origin of this area, can guarantee access to nutritious and safe food for all, while developing the rural environment and preserving the environment.

# ODS 2 ZERO HUNGER

## WHAT THE DATA SAYS

Healthy eating is a differentiating factor in the promotion of healthy lifestyles at all ages. The available data for the reported childhood obesity occurrence covers the whole of AML. This indicator has been increasing: 14.7% in 2014, compared to 16% in 2019. The proportion of organic farmers in the Municipality of Mafra has been growing, contributing to local identity with regard to ancestral farming practices and promoting respect for local natural and cultural resources. Considering that the evolution of this indicator shows a positive growth trend, these farmers mention the importance of a certification label for Organic Production. According to the data, the indicator for nitrates in groundwater has shown positive results and is expected to achieve the target by 2030. It is certainly an important perspective, as groundwater extraction is expected to increase to face drought periods. It should also be noted that farming practices have been improved so that there is no contamination of water in the soil.



## WHAT IS BEING DONE

In the preschool and primary school establishments there are nutritionists to guarantee the food quality of the meals offered. Under Ordinance No. 113/2018, of 30 April, in its current version, which establishes the Education System, the City Council provides two pieces of fruit per week to each student in the 1<sup>st</sup> cycle of basic education in the public network. Similarly, two pieces of fruit / vegetables are provided each week to children in public preschool establishments. In the context of the Education System and following the transfer of competences to municipal bodies in the field of Education, under the terms of article 53rd of Decree-Law no. 21/2019,

of 30th January, the City Council is distributing school milk in preschool and primary school establishments, including lactose-free milk and soya vegetable milk. Aiming to meet the needs of the most disadvantaged people, the local authority has a protocol with the Institute of Social Security, in order to establish itself as a reception and distribution centre for foodstuffs through the Operational Programme of Support for the Most Deprived (POAPMC). To shorten food channels, Mafra is part of the *FoodLink* project, which aims to support the operationalisation of sustainable, competitive and resilient territorially based agri-food systems.

Based on a close relationship with regional and local spatial planning, which has a positive impact on the creation of urban-rural dynamics of proximity, and integrating the planning and management of the food system in its different components, it is expected that, by 2030, around 15% of the food supply in the AML may be assured locally, based on sustainable production methods, innovative solutions and low carbon distribution networks and on proximity food channels. This project is aligned with the commitments defined by the different International, National and Regional Strategies for Horizon 2030. (In *FOODLINK* Strategic Framework, June 2022)





# 3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

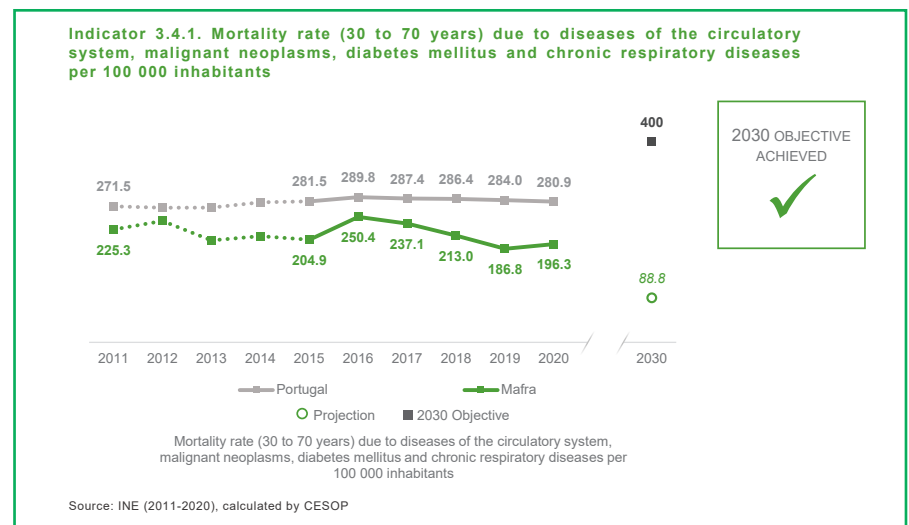


Quality Health is not only about good practices and clinical care. Health policies should be considered more comprehensively to ensure that everyone adopts healthy lifestyles, regardless of their economic situation. The focus on prevention, education for healthy eating and raising awareness about more active lifestyles is increasingly visible in the Municipality.

# ODS 3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

## WHAT THE DATA SAYS

The indicators measuring this SDG show better performance by the Municipality than the national average. However, as regards the indicator of mortality rate (30 to 70 years) for circulatory system diseases, malignant tumours, diabetes *mellitus* and chronic respiratory diseases per 100 000 inhabitants, the Municipality is below the national average. The indicator measuring the recruitment, development, training and retention of healthcare staff in the Council has been slowly increasing. Regarding the number of dentists and pharmacists, it is expected that the goals will be achieved by 2030. With regard to retaining doctors and nurses, the municipality has tried to find a number of incentives to retain these professionals, namely financial support for the payment of rent or bank loans, as well as transport.



## WHAT IS BEING DONE

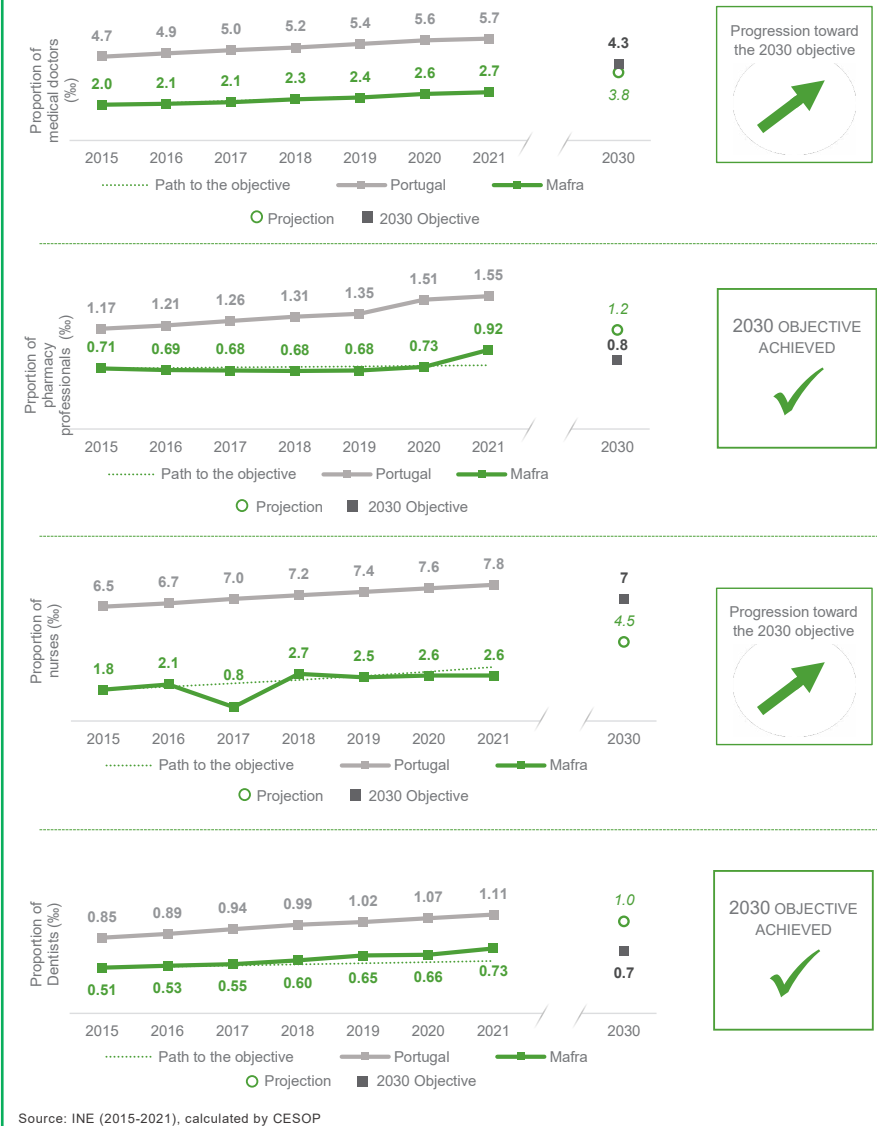
In the field of healthcare, acknowledging the importance of mental health, the Municipality has established a protocol with the Lisbon Psychiatric Hospital Centre (CHPL) to create MESMO - Mafra Espaço de Saúde Mental e Ocupacional (Mafra Space for Mental and Occupational Health), a specialised care unit, providing assistance at home and in articulation with primary healthcare, giving the adult population greater accessibility to specialised psychiatric services, contributing to the rehabilitation and social reintegration of people suffering from mental disorders. Psychiatric consultations and occupational activities are also developed, complemented by a programme of home visits to the municipality's patients.

Recently, as a result of the impacts caused by the COVID-19 pandemic, the municipality created the Psychological Support Office, which aims to contribute to the promotion of healthy psychological, emotional and social development of the local population. In order to guarantee equality in healthcare, the Municipality of Mafra, in partnership with the Associação Dignidade, joined the ABEM Programme: Solidary Network of Medicines, designed to guarantee access to medicines, co-funded by the NHS and prescription-only, to any citizen who is in a situation of economic disadvantage. In the Regulation for the Allocation of Social Supports of the Municipality of Mafra, it is also considered a monetary support to travel to medical consultations and/or medical exams for citizens in economic difficulties.

On the other hand, recognising the



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



challenges presented by population ageing, the Municipality of Mafra has drawn up the Municipal Strategy for Active and Healthy Ageing in the Municipality of Mafra, which establishes Health and Physical and Mental Well-Being as priority, covering a set of measures to improve opportunities for health, participation and safety that can contribute to improving the life quality as people get older. Alternatively, since there is a shortage of family doctors, the municipality has created the Incentive to Establishment of Doctors, of a monetary nature, given monthly, for a maximum non-extendable period of 24 months, up to a maximum value of 400€, to pay for one of the following expenses: travel, renting or acquisition of private housing. This support is intended for all general and family medicine

doctors who apply to occupy positions in the Health Units in Mafra. It is also important to point out the investment made by the Municipality of Mafra in the construction of health infrastructures. These include the Health Units of Mafra Leste and Mafra Norte in 2017 and 2019, respectively, and the preparation of the project for the construction of the Health Unit that will benefit the Union of the Parishes of Enxara do Bispo, Gradil and Vila Franca do Rosário. It is also important that the public hospital offer be reformed, so as to enable patients to be referred to a single back-up hospital. Finally, and considering that improving life quality is related to the regular practice of physical activity, the Municipality has a distributed network of sports facilities, with a diversified and regular offer.





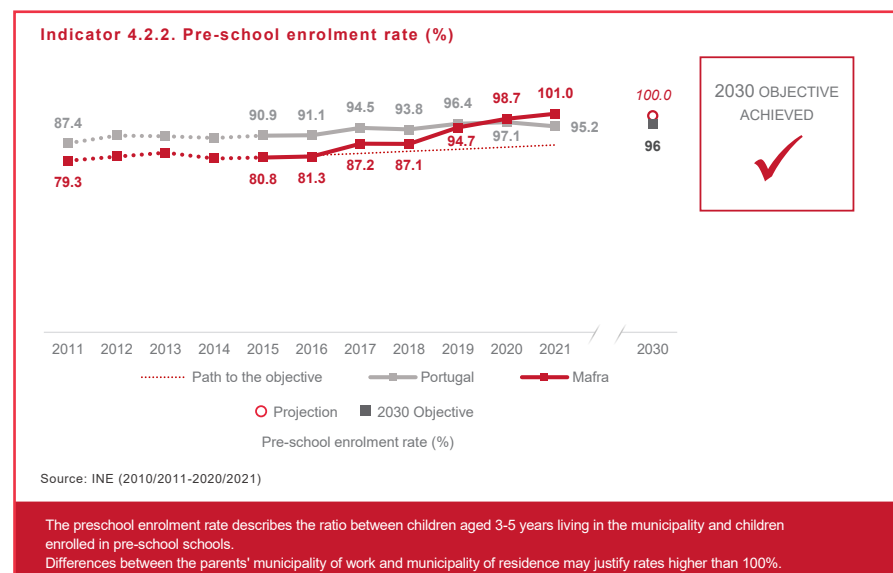
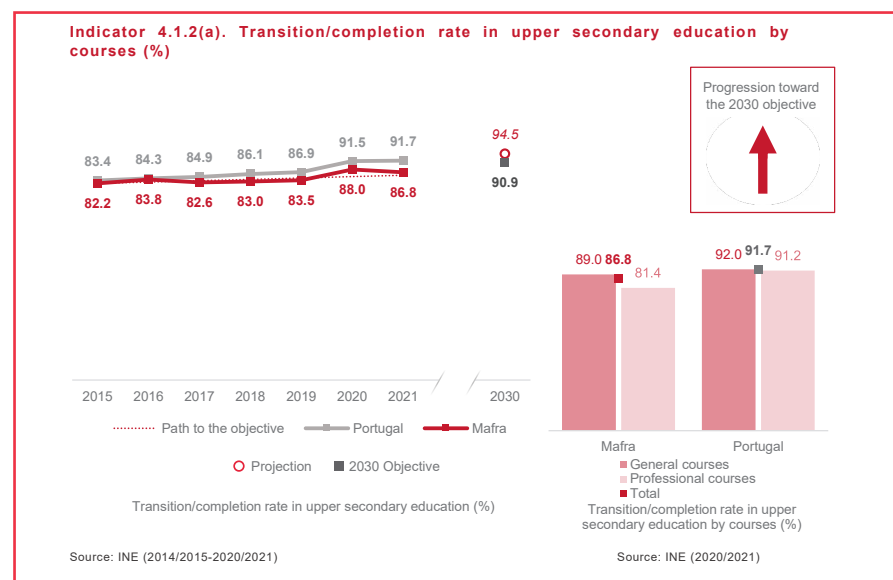
This SDG seeks to ensure equitable and quality education at all stages of life, as well as to increase the number of youth and adults with relevant skills for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship. The goal also aims to eliminate gender and income disparities in education.

# ODS 4

## QUALITY EDUCATION

### WHAT THE DATA SAYS

In this SDG, the Municipality stands out as one of the best performers in the country. The quality education, along with excellent school, sports and leisure infrastructures, is a key factor that has contributed to the Municipality being chosen by more than 10,000 people to live here in the last decade. The preschool level in the Municipality reached its maximum in 2021, having this goal already been achieved. The progression of the transition/completion rate in secondary education, by type of course, has been increasing in recent years and it is expected that this goal will also be achieved.



### WHAT IS BEING DONE

Given that education is a determinant element for human development, the City Council decided long ago to make this a priority area for intervention. In this way, a number of actions supporting the development of curricular and extracurricular activities in education and teaching establishments were carried out, as well as a significant investment was made in the expansion and modernisation of the school facilities, providing them with multiple facilities, including play and recreation areas. The public education network in the Municipality presents a recent construction/reconstruction set of equipment, resulting from a program of execution foreseen in the Educational Charter of 2006 and implemented mostly until 2011. A portion of this investment allowed, among others, the construction/adaptation of 10 education and teaching establishments, mostly school centres. In a subsequent step, Collaboration Agreements were established between the Municipality of Mafra and the Ministry of Education for the expansion, modernisation and requalification of the Escolas

Básicas Professor Armando de Lucena - Malveira, António Bento Franco - Ericeira, Venda do Pinheiro and Mafra. The Municipality is currently reviewing the Educational Charter of the Municipality of Mafra (2020/2021 to 2027/2028). Within the scope of the proposed interventions, it is important to mention the construction of two new establishments: a new Primary School integrated with Kindergarten from the 1st to the 3rd Cycles of Basic Education in Mafra and a new 2nd and 3rd Cycle Primary School to be part of the Venda do Pinheiro Group of Schools (to be located in the parish of Milharado), in order to increase responsiveness, taking into account the high occupation rates - with special focus on the main urban area. Alongside the major interventions, there is also the extension of the current Schools EB2,3 with secondary education in the Group of Schools of Ericeira and Prof. Armando de Lucena. It is also planned to expand the Venda do Pinheiro kindergarten, of the Primary School Prof. João Dias Agudo - Póvoa da Galega, the Primary School of the parish of Carvoeira, the Primary School

of the parishes of Igreja Nova and Cheleiros and the Primary School of Malveira. These proposals contained in the Educational Charter will allow for a total increase of 100 classrooms: 78 classrooms for 2nd and 3rd Cycles of Basic Education and Secondary Education, nine classrooms for preschool education and 13 classrooms for the 1st Cycle of Basic Education. Considering the need to ensure the monitoring of preschool children and students in the 1st cycle of basic education, before and after the periods of school activities and curricular component, the City Council provides the Activities of Family Support and Entertainment Activities (AAAF) and the Family Support Programme (CAF) that includes meals, extended hours (morning and afternoon) and activities during school breaks. On another note, and once again recognising the importance of promoting healthy eating and physical activity in children in the 1st cycle of basic education, increasing healthy patterns, and reversing situations of child malnutrition (malnutrition,



overweight and obesity), began the implementation of the multidisciplinary project “Mafra Live Healthy - Grow Active and Healthy”, resulting from the partnership between the City Council and the Health Centre Groups (ACES) Oeste-Sul - Mafra Public Health Unit. In accordance with the Decree-Law no. 55/2009, of 2nd March, in its current wording, and Order no. 8452-A/2015, of 30th July, from the Secretary of State for Education and School Administration, published in the Diário da República, II series, of 31<sup>st</sup> July, in its current wording, economic support is a type of socio-educational support aimed at students from family households whose economic situation indicates the need to cover the cost of school materials, meals and field trips. Thus, for the purchase of school supplies, the City Council provides gift vouchers amounting to €16.00 and €8.00, depending on whether the students are positioned in School Social Action, scales A or B, respectively. Children in preschool education and 1<sup>st</sup> cycle students who benefit from Scale A of School Social Action are also granted free meals and those who benefit from Scale B of School Social Action have their meals reduced by 50%. The Municipality also grants a financial contribution to the School Groups, for field trips programmed under curricular activities by the students included in scales A and B of the school social action, respectively at 100% and 50% of the total value, with a maximum annual limit of € 20.00 (scale A) and € 10.00 (scale B). In compliance with the Municipality's attributions concerning the

organisation, financing and control of school transport, as established in the Regulations for the Allocation of School Transport, children and students of different levels of education and teaching are transported daily, through the use of bus lines in a special circuit or the granting of a co-participation of the school pass. Considering the relevance of the development of Curricular Enrichment Activities, free of charge and optional, with a training, cultural and recreational nature, which complement the activities of the curricular component, and the need to ensure the offer of activities relevant to the full education of students and to articulate with families a useful and consistent occupation of school time, the Municipality of Mafra promotes Curricular Enrichment Activities. Complementary to the Ministry of Education's initiative, the City Council gives schoolbooks to basic school students attending 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> cycle schools in the private network inside and outside the Municipality. It also grants a financial contribution to the School Groups for the purchase of teaching materials, ink cartridges and materials to refill the first aid boxes and, additionally, to support the development of curricular activities, namely field trips, in the amount of € 5.00 per child attending preschool education and 1st cycle of basic education. Regarding field trips, the Municipality also grants a financial contribution of €100.00 per room/class to School Groups and Non-Grouped Schools, from the public, private and solidary

networks, in order to support programmed field trips within the curricular activities, namely the transportation costs. As for the higher education and training offer, the Polo Mafra Higher Education Academy, located in the Municipal Services Building on Avenida 1.º de Maio, offers the following courses by the Polytechnic Institute of Tomar (IPT), the Professional Higher Technical Courses (CTeSP) in Digital Marketing, Informatics, Management Informatics, Tourism Management and Human Resources Administrative Management. At the same time, at the Polo da Ericeira of the Mafra Higher Education Academy, located in the Ericeira Business Factory in the business incubator building, the CTeSP Surfing in Training and Tourism Animation is taught by the Polytechnic Institute of Santarém (IPS) - Sport Sciences School of Rio Maior. Alongside direct investment in education, the Municipality has also invested in the area of culture as an important tool for educating citizens. Within its cultural policy, and under the motto “Mafra is Music”, the emphasis is on the conservation, promotion and appreciation of the unique instrumental heritage connected to the six historic organs and the two carillons of the Royal Building of Mafra, the organisation of festivals, thematic cycles and concerts, publishing, the creation of the Conservatório de Música de Mafra, the organisation of masterclasses and workshops, as well as the future installation in Mafra of the National Museum of Music and the Musical Sciences Centre of the Nova University of Lisbon.





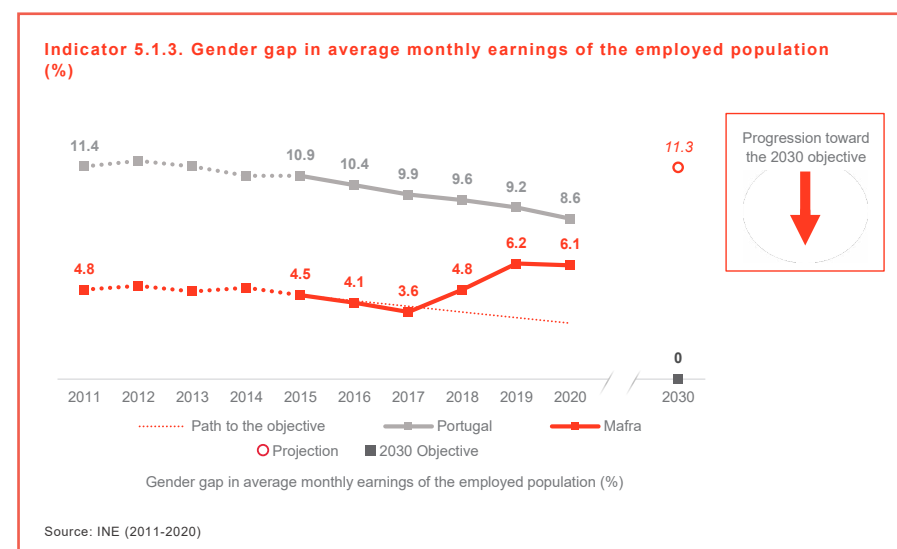
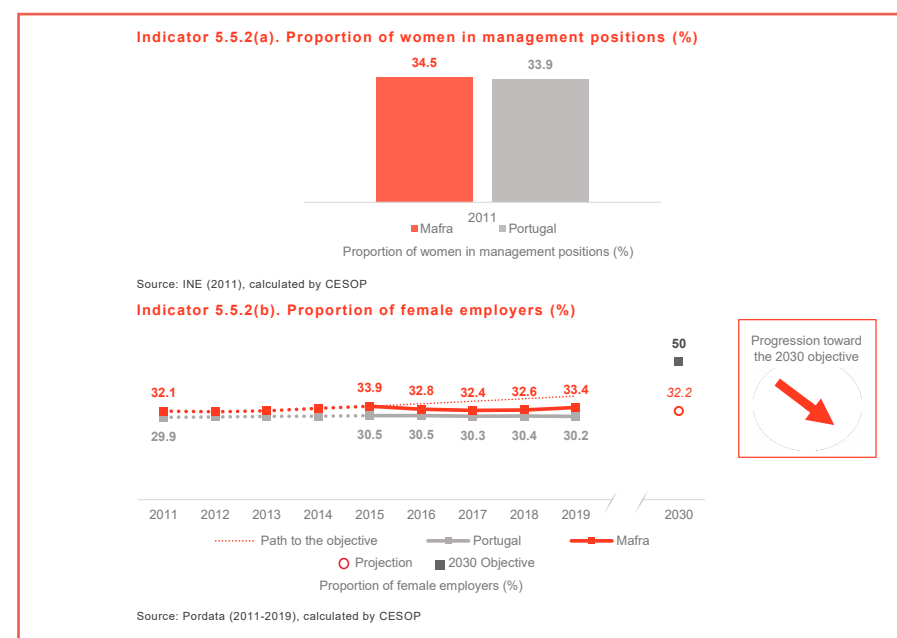


Stop all forms of violence and any harmful practices against women and girls. In the public and private sphere, ensure the full participation of women and equality of opportunity for leadership at all levels of political and economic decision-making is at the essence of this SDG.

## ODS 5 GENDER EQUALITY

### WHAT THE DATA SAYS

Gender equality is closely related to human rights, especially women's rights, and to economic development. Only with gender equality can all children receive equal opportunities to develop their skills. The indicator for the ratio of women in leading positions in the Municipality is higher than the national average. Concerning the disparity in monthly earnings between genders of the employed population, this indicator has been decreasing.



### WHAT IS BEING DONE

Given the relevance of this topic in the social and political arena of western societies, there has been an increase in European and national policies on gender equality issues. The primary objective is to improve the integration of women into the labour market and to create conditions that will improve the balance between professional activity and family and personal life. In 2021, the Municipality implemented the Municipal Plan for Gender Equality in order to pursue the equality principles: on the one hand, from a formal perspective of guaranteeing

non-discrimination of gender among the Municipality's employees; on the other hand, and using its privileged status, to raise awareness and influence the social environment in which it operates on these issues. Under Social Action, the Municipality of Mafra established, in 2015, a Protocol with the Portuguese Association for Victim Support (APAV), through which supervision and training actions are carried out to provide the technicians with the necessary tools to work with the population that is a victim of crime, namely victims of domestic violence,

who, according to the known data, are mostly female. On the other hand, and as an example in the sports area, there is a remarkable increase of female athletes in non-traditional sports. According to the data shared by the Sports Clubs and Associations of the Municipality of Mafra in January 2023, referring to last season's performance, 10 female athletes were highlighted in modalities such as Fencing, Judo, Crossfit, Track Cycling, Muaythai and Light Kickboxing, Jiu-jitsu, Bodyboard and U-16 Surfing.





# 6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION



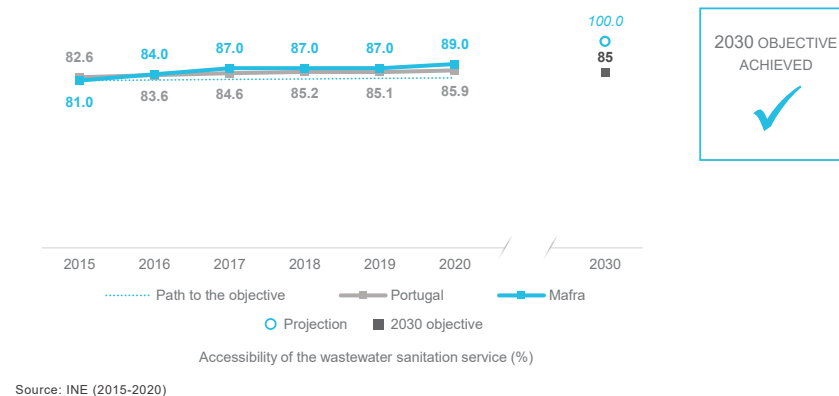
SDG 6 aims to ensure universal access to safe and affordable drinking water, sanitation and hygiene, and to improve water quality and efficiency in its use and abstraction.

## ODS 6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION

### WHAT THE DATA SAYS

Within the Council's area, physical accessibility to the water service is 100%, with 43,135 homes being served. With regard to sanitation, according to ERSAR data (RASARP 2021), 89% of households have physical accessibility of the service through a public sewer network and 96% of the population has physical accessibility to treatment. The greater the number of connections, the lower the number of improper discharges. The households that are not provided with collective sanitation have individual solutions, and the areas without collective sanitation will be considered in future investment plans. As regards the coverage rate of wastewater drainage, Mafra has a higher rate of collective sanitation coverage, currently at 86%. With regard to the actual water losses indicator, data indicates a national target for 2030 of 100 [l/(branch.day)]. Although in 2018, Mafra only showed losses of around 52 [l/(branch.day)], it can be seen that this indicator has seen a slight increase.

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



### WHAT IS BEING DONE

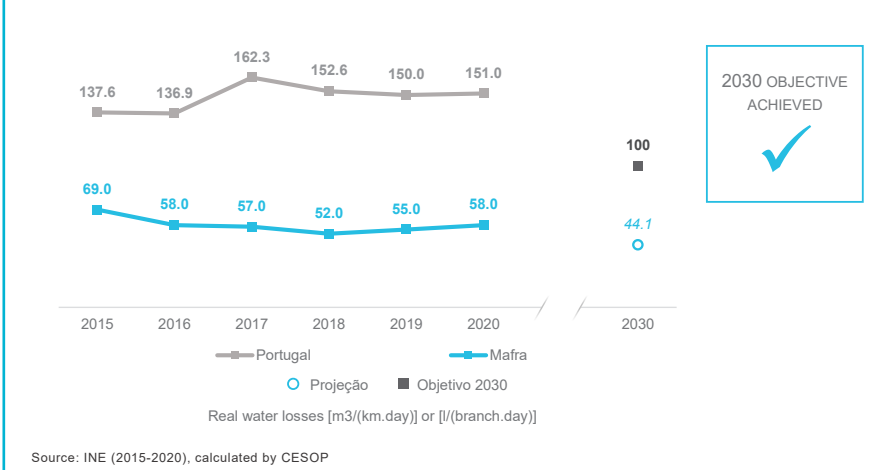
In order to increase network performance, the day-to-day activity of SMAS includes certain routines and tasks aimed at minimising actual water losses: having a team dedicated daily to controlling network water losses, whose action involves the integral monitoring of the networks through Measurement and Control Zones (ZMC), controlling the values of minimum night flows and the early detection of water leaks; the plan to replace outdated water meters and the rapid replacement of damaged water meters, ensuring that users' consumption is accurately metered; a telemetry system for remote reading of consumption in two ZMC,



with the progressive extension to more ZMC of the supply network, allowing real-time meter reading and issuing of invoices without estimates; the inspection and monitoring of billing anomalies, allowing the identification of situations of stopped water meters and unauthorised use; the detection of illicit connections through CCTV inspection campaigns of household connections; the maintenance plan for pressure reducing valves, allowing the regulation of pressure in the network, reducing the incidence of ruptures and water losses. In compliance with the SDGs, the Water Safety Plan is highlighted, as well as a Hydrogeological Study of the Municipality of Mafra, in order to improve all aspects related to the supply of water to its citizens. Based on the findings of the Hydrogeological Study, the intention

is to recover some deactivated water captures, in order to produce and distribute water for non-potable uses, namely agriculture/livestock, irrigation of green spaces, washing of streets and fire fighting, reducing the consumption of potable water supply systems for these purposes. The use of spring and borehole water for irrigating green spaces has been implemented, aiming at using the water resource in the ground water table. The recycling of treated water for irrigation has been done for 25 years in the Mafra Municipal Sports Park. The municipality has also been installing devices to reduce the water flow in taps and showers placed in municipal sports buildings and schools. This will allow the municipality to reduce water consumption by about 17 million litres per year.

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





# 7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY

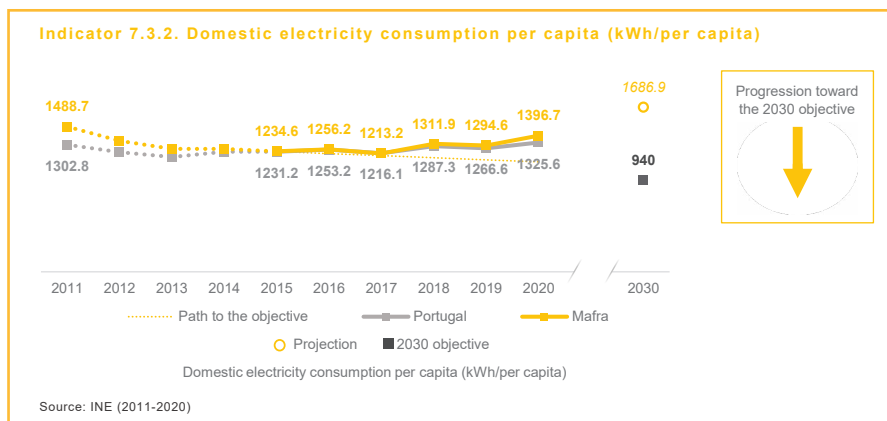
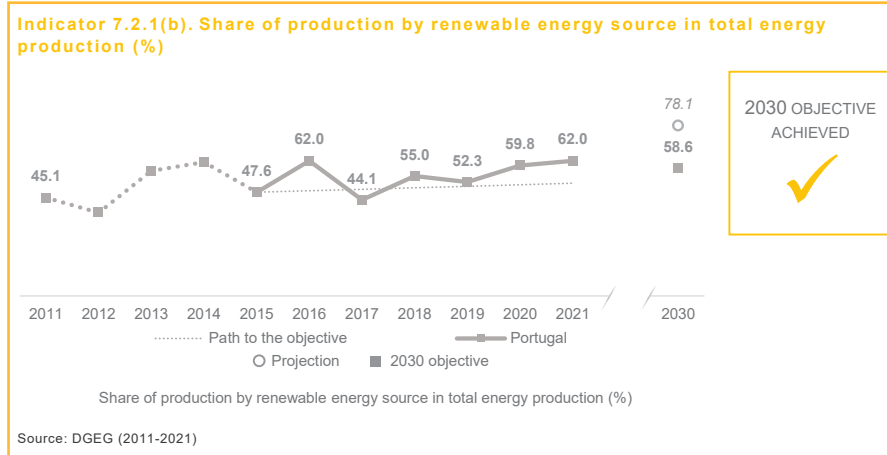


Access to energy is a very important key to people's well-being, as well as to economic development and poverty reduction. SDG 7 aims to provide universal access to modern energy, increase the global share of renewable energy and double the improvement in energy efficiency; i.e. improve energy efficiency and intensify international cooperation to facilitate more open access to clean energy technology and more investment in green energy infrastructure.

## ODS 7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY

### WHAT THE DATA SAYS

In the indicator of the production share of renewable energy sources in the total energy production, the Municipality of Mafra has shown a rising evolution and it is expected that the goal will be reached by 2030. In the indicator relating to household electricity consumption per inhabitant (kWh/inhab.), the Municipality of Mafra has registered consumption above the national average. Therefore, the Municipality approved the signing of The Covenant of Mayors for Climate and Energy, created to bring together local governments committed to achieving and exceeding the goals of the European Union for energy and climate. Meanwhile, the design of the Sustainable Energy and Climate Action Plan will begin.

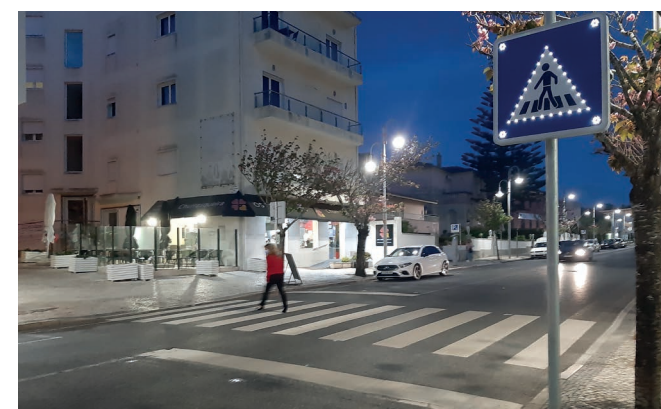


### WHAT IS BEING DONE

In order to guarantee more efficient energy consumption, conventional lighting has been replaced by LED lighting, both in the public lighting network and in municipal buildings. On the other hand, in order to adapt the municipal fleet, the purchase of electric vehicles has already started. By decision of the City Council, made on 3<sup>rd</sup> February 2023, the procedure relating to the "Draft Regulation on the Grant of the Right of Private Use of Public Space for the Installation of Electric Vehicle Battery Charging Points in Public Access Premises in the Municipality of Mafra" is currently in progress. Photovoltaic panels are being considered for the municipal buildings.

It is also planned to create a Renewable Energy Community in Mafra. In this context, Mafra has already begun the development of an action plan for renewable energies, which aims to investigate the local resources available in the territory, for a quick and efficient development of energy capture devices, through the wind and solar energy measurement on site, data analysis of the resources and live visualisation through an interactive panel. The aim is to get, for specific urban areas, small-scale solar energy production systems and wind turbines that generate sustainable energy for the required consumption. Currently, there are already large-scale turbines

in the Municipality, however, these represent some constraints regarding their implantation and operation: they occupy a large space, cause noise, only work with strong and constant winds and represent a heavy investment. Therefore, where available ground space is limited and wind flow is variable, these large wind turbines do not offer a suitable solution for local urban energy consumption. Finally, the Municipality is currently reinforcing, as a pilot project, the safety of pedestrians on pedestrian crossings in the centre of the village of Mafra, by installing an innovative lighting solution, using LED luminaires, especially designed for these public spaces.





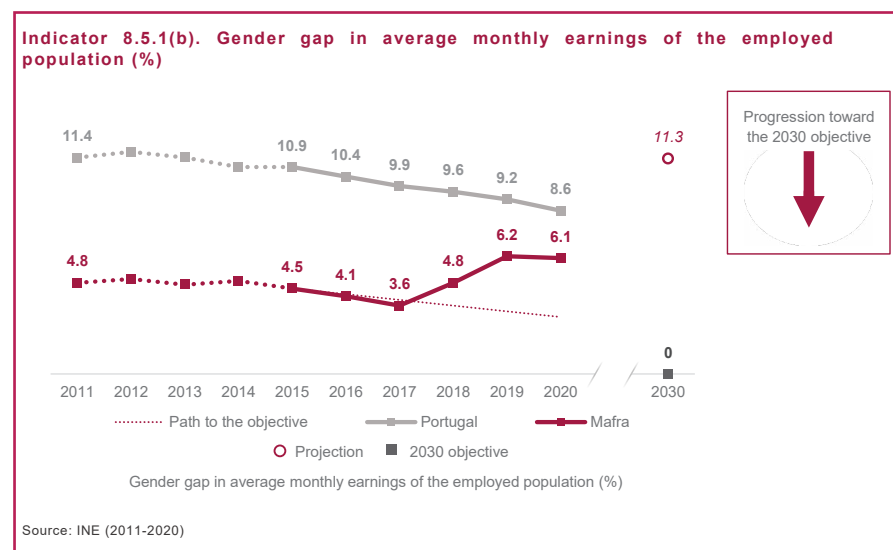
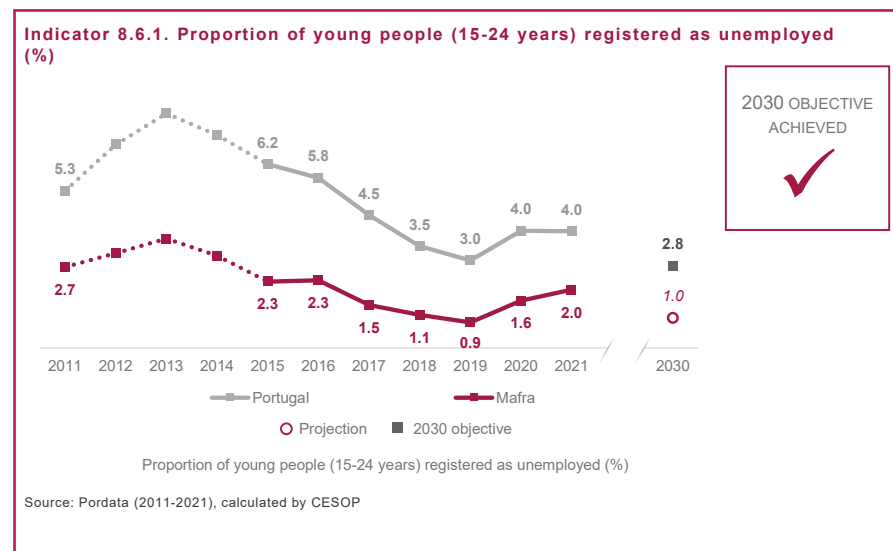


**Sustainable economic growth requires diversification, innovation and upgrading of economic productivity, as well as promoting policies that support job creation. It is therefore essential to create companies that develop by improving resource efficiency in consumption and production. It is crucial to ensure employment and decent work on equal terms. It is therefore essential to train young people, through education, to promote employment, but also to protect workers' rights by providing them safe and healthy working environments. Ensuring universal access to banking, insurance and financial services is crucial. This SDG also addresses the critical need to eradicate modern slavery, human trafficking and child labour.**

## ODS 8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

### WHAT THE DATA SAYS

With regard to youth unemployment, the data on this indicator shows that in the Municipality of Mafra this number is not very significant, although it has increased in the last two years, probably as a result of the pandemic crisis. However, this goal will most probably be achieved. As for the gender pay gap, it has been worsening.



### WHAT IS BEING DONE

There are two "Business Factory" business incubators in the Municipality: the one in Mafra, dedicated to technology-based projects and the agro-food and tourism sectors; the one in Ericeira, focused on supporting business ideas and projects related to the sea, tourism and technology. They provide not only workspaces, but also consultancy, accounting, management, mentoring and networking services. The "Business Factory" aims to become a "house of entrepreneurship", promoting and supporting the local economic sector, namely through workshops and programmes designed to spread knowledge to local entrepreneurs. The CEI and CEI+ projects promote the integration of unemployed and disabled people into active life. There is also the Professional Insertion Office (GIP), a support structure for job search, in a close cooperation with the Employment Centre Loures/ Employment and Professional Training

(IEFP), which aims to provide support to unemployed citizens and young people looking for their first job who want to (re)integrate the labour market. In the tourist context, the Tourist Entrepreneur Support Office (GAET) supports the creation and operation of local accommodation establishments, by creating and promoting good management practices, in order to improve the municipality's tourism offer. The Municipality also provides the M and E brands, which are complementary. This graphic representation, inspired by the Municipality's own identity, goes beyond the simple promotion of the region, since it is closely linked to the products and services promoted by the companies and institutions based or affiliated in the Municipality. In order to encourage young people to join the labour market, the Municipality provides a variety of initiatives, such as the Job Fair, the Science Fair and

the Congress of New Scientists, among others. Training is also provided in several areas within the project Capacitar+ Juventude ("Empowering Youth"). In this area of training, it should also be noted that the Municipality, in partnership with Turismo de Portugal (The National Tourism Authority) and the Escola de Hotelaria e Turismo do Estoril (EHTE), is participating in programme Formação+ Próxima, with a local offer of sectoral courses for entrepreneurs, managers, middle management and operational staff in the tourism sector, with training sessions having started on February 2022. Also within the context of SDG8, Mafra is preparing the Economic and Spatial Development Plan, which has the main goal of stimulating the private investment effort in the Municipality, based on the anchor projects. In this plan, still in a very early design stage, the priorities for local economic development will be proposed.





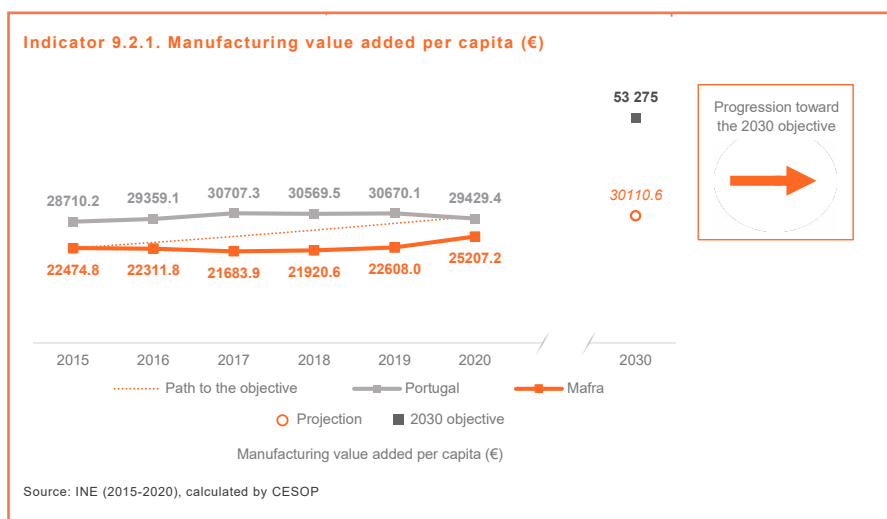
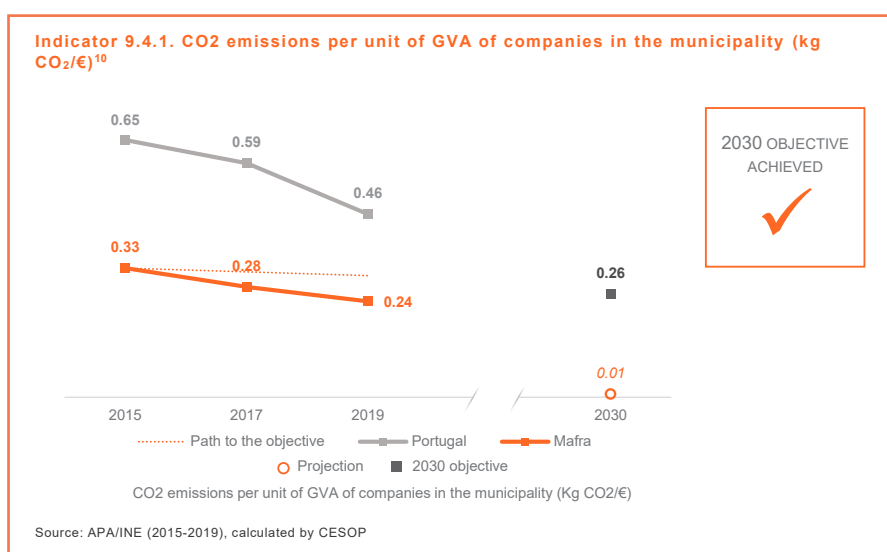


Develop sustainable, resilient and inclusive infrastructure; promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization; increase access to financial services and markets. These are the action plans set out in SDG 9. To ensure that the SDG is achieved, industries and infrastructure need to be sustainably converted, and this requires supporting national technological development and industrial diversification through universal access to information and communication technologies.

## ODS 9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE

### WHAT THE DATA SAYS

The value of carbon dioxide emissions per unit of Gross Value Added of companies is expected to be achieved, as defined in Agenda 2030. As far as per capita Gross Value Added in manufacturing is concerned, much remains to be done to achieve the targets proposed in the Agenda.



## Obra apoiada pelo programa: Mafra reQUALIFICA

PROGRAMA MUNICIPAL DE REGENERAÇÃO URBANA



### WHAT IS BEING DONE

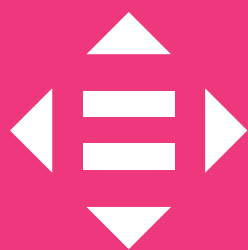
As part of the national Digital Neighbourhoods project, the Municipality of Mafra contributes to the digital transformation in traditional shopping areas, allowing the implementation of new technologies to promote local commerce and attract consumers to buy locally. In the Municipality of Mafra it is possible to develop detailed plans for areas of economic activities with environmental regulations, through the Environmental Report, set out in Decree Law 232/2007, 15/06, in its current wording, which transfers into the internal legal order Directives 2001/42/EC of the European Parliament and Council, 27/06, and 2003/35/EC, of the European Parliament and Council, 26/05, and promotes sustainable development. With the intention of promoting these Detailed Plans, a study was carried out of the areas of economic activities, which resulted in a mapping of potential areas for the installation of business parks, as well as industrial, services and logistics. Thus, the Detailed Plan

for the Carrasqueira Economic Activities Area was approved, through notice no. 1634/2020, 30/01, which aims to promote an infrastructural space that allows the relocation of economic activities located within the main urban centres and the requalification of a degraded territory, in terms of the environment and landscape. In the sustainable infrastructure field, the "Mafra Requalifica" programme stands out, which aims to promote, support and encourage the urban regeneration process throughout the territory of the Municipality of Mafra, providing benefits and support services to all those interested in the rehabilitation of the existing heritage: financial and tax benefits and simplified administrative procedures. In terms of innovation, the installation of interactive mupis in the historic centre of Mafra, with updated digital tourist information, as well as the Mafra & Ericeira Experience app, as a way of digital touristic promotion, reducing the use of paper, should be highlighted.





# 10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES



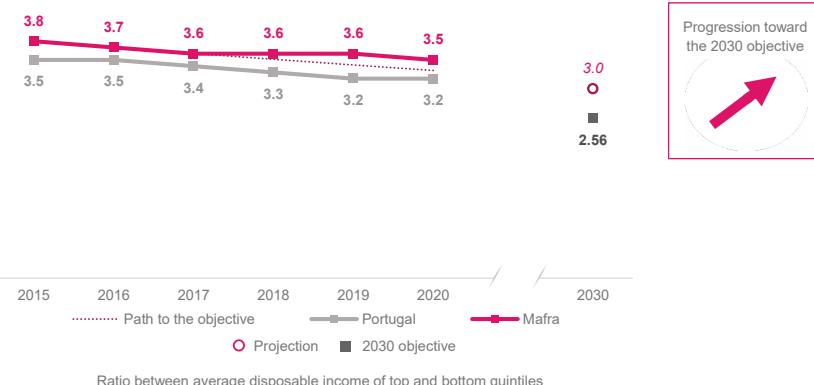
Reduce inequality within and between countries. By reducing wage inequality, promoting social, economic and political inclusion and ensuring equal opportunities for all. End all forms of discrimination by adopting fiscal and social policies that promote equality, including through responsible and well-managed migration policies.

## ODS 10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES

### WHAT THE DATA SAYS

The available data shows that the Municipality is on track to meet the 2030 targets, as visible on the indicator of the ratio between the average disposable income of tax households in the top and bottom quintiles. With regard to the purchasing power per capita index, the Municipality of Mafra has been in a stagnating situation. It is essential that the poorest people's income grows, in a sustainable manner, at a rate higher than the national average.

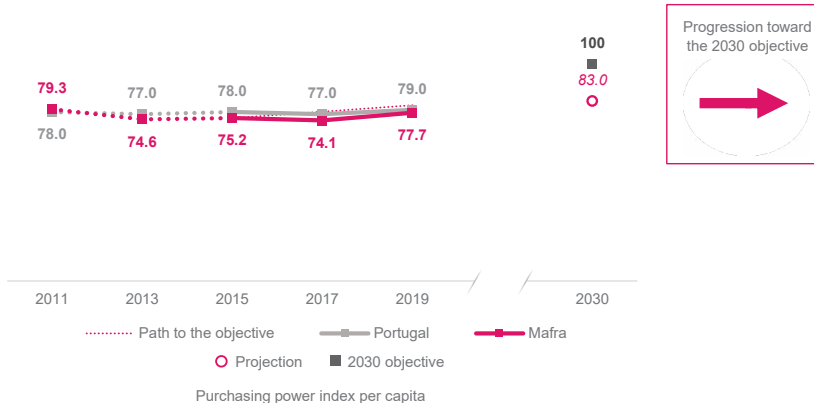
Indicator 10.1.3. Ratio between average disposable income of top and bottom quintiles



Source: INE (2015-2020)

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

Indicator 10.1.1. Purchasing power index per capita



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

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

### WHAT IS BEING DONE

The Municipality of Mafra has invested in the development of programmes and measures that contribute to the reduction of inequalities, as well as in networking between the different local partners in order to maximise resources. In this context, the programme Mafra - Rede Social (Social Programme) has existed since 2005, which aims to promote, in the Municipality, a collective and responsible awareness of social problems. By encouraging integrated social support networks at local level, it contributes, through the combined efforts of the different local entities involved, to the equitable coverage of the territory. The services, equipment and social services are adapted to the real problems of the citizens and to the challenges that the future poses to the management of the Municipality. The municipality, in order to provide direct intervention to citizens, has social service spaces and offices. In the area of migration, the Local Support Centre for the Integration of Migrants (CLAIM) is an informal, multidisciplinary and decentralised space that works closely with the ACM - High Commission for Migrations, IP. CLAIM is addressed to all migrants, no matter their nationality, religion or ethnic origin. It provides information

in key areas such as access to health, education, work, legalisation, nationality, legal aid, housing, bank loans, voluntary return or family reunification. In the area of disability, the Town Council signed a protocol with the National Institute for Rehabilitation in 2022 for the creation of the Balcão da Inclusão (Inclusion Office) of Mafra. The aim of this office is to provide a qualified service for citizens with disabilities and their families, as well as for rehabilitation technicians and institutions which carry out any kind of activity in this area (rehabilitation and participation), providing them with integrated information about their rights and benefits and the existing resources for solving the problems raised, as well as to correctly direct them and to develop a mediation function in public services and private entities responsible for solving their problems, which will facilitate their intervention with these beneficiaries. Recently, it was also created the Mobility Observatory, aiming at the identification of architectural barriers and the development of projects to improve accessibility, as well as providing technical support, namely individual Orientation and Mobility classes, to visually impaired citizens.

Regarding solutions for the older population, within the Active and Healthy Ageing Strategy of the Municipality of Mafra, the municipality has developed the Programme Geração SEI+ (Knowledge, Experience and Age), which aims to enhance the life experience and knowledge of older citizens, as well as prevent social isolation and promote their participation and inclusion in society through the development of projects aimed at digital inclusion, physical activity, intergenerational volunteering and cultural activities. A multidisciplinary team called "Cuidar Próximo" was set up in 2019 to provide close intervention for the elderly, especially those in isolation and/or vulnerable situations. In 2020, the Municipal Teleassistance Service was also created to help reduce isolation among older people or those with socially vulnerable circumstances, ensuring a greater level of support and follow-up to citizens, thus giving them a greater sense of security and autonomy. On the other hand, recognising the importance of institutions and associations in reducing social inequalities, the Town Council has been providing technical, logistical and financial support.







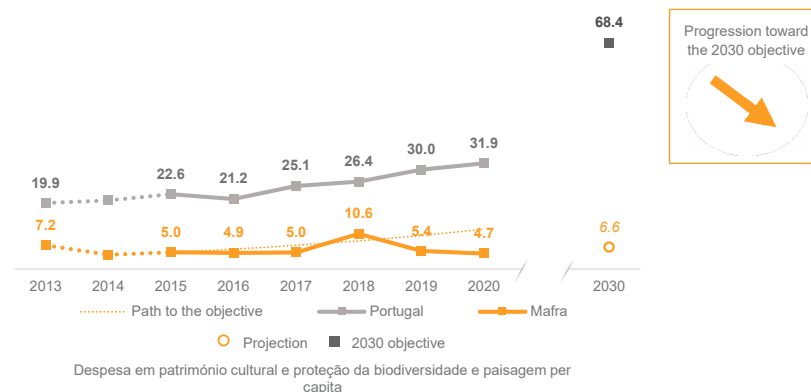
Making cities and communities more inclusive, safe and sustainable means that housing is safe and affordable, transport systems are accessible and non-polluting, and urban development is refreshed and well planned. Cultural and natural heritage protection, reducing the negative effects of natural disasters, reducing the environmental impacts of cities, and access to safe and inclusive green and public spaces are all targets that this SDG aims to achieve by 2030.

## ODS 11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES

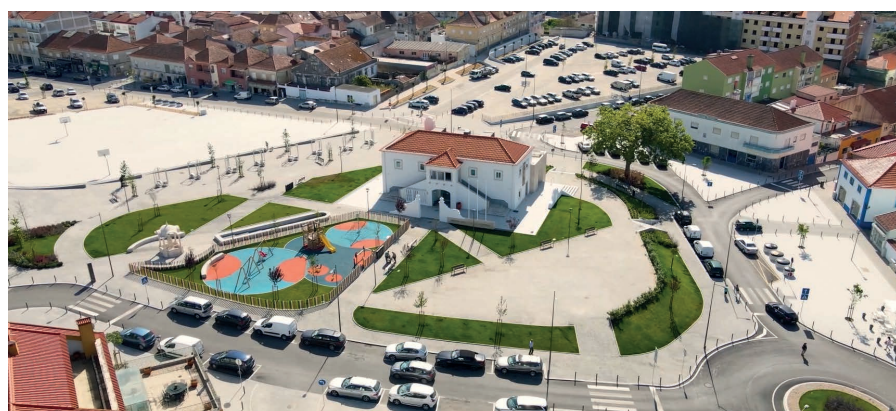
### WHAT THE DATA SAYS

Protection of Biodiversity and Cultural Heritage are of utmost importance for the Municipality. According to INE data and CESOP estimates, there is a need to consolidate this budget. However, when analysing the available data, it was found that they were based on the survey on the financing of cultural, creative and sporting activities by municipal councils and on statistics from municipalities on the environment, which do not reflect the total amount of investment. Nevertheless, in terms of Cultural Heritage, important investments are already planned, namely the requalification of the National Palace of Mafra and the installation of the National Museum of Music in Mafra, as well as the requalification of the Municipal Auditorium Beatriz Costa and the construction of the Municipal Archive. The proportion of municipal waste prepared for reuse and recycling has shown a not very predictable behaviour over the years, according to the available data. Aware of this problem, the Municipality will continue to promote awareness campaigns for good practices. Only with the population's awareness it is possible to reverse this tendency and reach the goal by 2030.

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



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



### WHAT IS BEING DONE

Population mobility is a strongly related phenomenon to spatial planning, in its urban and regional perspectives. In this chapter, it is worth highlighting the creation, in 2019, of the social pass "Navegante", which allows the use of all regular public transport services at reduced prices in all 18 municipalities of the AML (including Mafra). As well as providing direct support to families, the aim was to discourage the use of individual transport, benefiting the environment and contributing to the construction of more sustainable communities.

Complementing this significant change in the transport system in the metropolitan area, the City Council has been investing in the construction of an articulated network of intermodal parks: Mafra (Alto da Vela 1, Alto da Vela 2 and Mercado), Malveira, Venda do Pinheiro, Ericeira and Póvoa da Galega. These parks provide adequate car parking conditions and accessibility to encourage the use of public road transport. Considering that accessibility conditions the way in which living spaces are structured (residence, work, leisure), the municipality is also developing a circulation and parking plan for the Ericeira village. On the other hand, the Municipality of Mafra was certified as a Biosphere

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



Source: INE (2012-2020)

Destination, an international certification awarded by the Responsible Tourism Institute. It is a recognition of the integration of the SDGs in the tourism development strategy of the territory. Considering that this is a dynamic and continuous process, several initiatives are currently in place to maintain the tourism development sustainability, of which we highlight the creation of a municipal environmental protection network, the expansion of the urban cycling and walking paths network, the expansion of the walking route network, the creation of the responsible tourist

manifesto, and the creation of the Tourism Observatory. The program "Mafra Requalifica" provides financial support and includes existing tax benefits, aimed at the rehabilitation of the built environment. It includes 17 support measures, including two to make use of rainwater and greywater recycling for uses other than human consumption, in order to reduce the use of drinking water for other uses. Similarly, the Municipality promotes, through the Urban Rehabilitation Operations of the Urban Rehabilitation Areas already defined, public space





rehabilitation projects. These projects aim at the adequate spatial planning, formal cohesion and public space qualification, using environmentally sustainable materials and techniques, promoting soft mobility and the creation of leisure areas in zones, already designated by the PDM as urban green spaces.

Outside the areas defined as Urban Rehabilitation Areas, urbanistic studies are also carried out, aiming at the quality of life of the population, namely through the creation/ requalification of squares and parks, with the appropriate framing of green spaces. Through the implementation of these studies, the aim is to return to the human scale, in order to get spaces that promote pedestrian and cycling use over cars. In the projects, the identification factor with the place is used to ensure the real enjoyment of the spaces.

The urban green spaces, identified in the PDM, are areas in the urban soil with functions of environmental balance, landscape enhancement and hosting outdoor activities of recreation, leisure, sports and culture, agriculture or forestry, matching the Municipal Ecological Structure (EEM). The EEM ensures the *continuum naturale* and the interconnection between the metropolitan ecological network, defined in the Regional Programme for Spatial Planning of the Lisbon Metropolitan Area (PROTAML), and the ecological corridors identified in the Regional Forestry Planning Programme of Lisbon and Tagus Valley (PROFLVT), with the habitats and species of interest for nature conservation and biodiversity and with the biophysical systems with established legal protection, including the National Agricultural Reserve (RAN), the National Ecological Reserve

(REN), the Natura 2000 Network, the forestry regime and the water domain. It is important to note that the EEM covers not only the urban soil, but also the rural soil, namely, the agricultural spaces for production, complementary agricultural spaces, forest spaces, natural spaces and landscapes.

Regarding urban green spaces, a re-evaluation of their limits was carried out as part of the PDM change process, in accordance with the POCAE, from a physical, biodiversity and ecosystem perspectives, allowing for the correction of this space category.

The Municipality of Mafra has been investing in the development of green urban parks and ecological parks, namely, Parque Ecológico e Intermodal da Venda do Pinheiro, Parque do Rêgo (Ericeira) and Parque Urbano da Póvoa da Galega, and there are already plans for the Parque Urbano da Alcainça, the Parque Urbano da Ericeira, the Parque Verde da Empa (Ericeira) and other green areas proposed within the context of the Urban Rehabilitation Operations. With specific regard to promoting the reuse and recycling of municipal waste, contributing to progress towards the 2030 target, several municipal incentive projects are in progress, which are described in SDG12.

Still within the scope of the sustainability of the communities, it should be mentioned that Cheleiros' entry into the network of Aldeias de Portugal (Villages of Portugal) had the main objective of recovering, maintaining and promoting the architectural, gastronomic and natural heritage of the area of Mata Pequena/ Cheleiros/ Carvalhal. The municipality has also been providing equipment for free physical activity in public spaces, such as, among others: skatepark, bikepark, mountain bike

initiation course and obstacle course racing at the Mafra Municipal Sports Park; football pitches and basketball courts, fitness equipment and skatepark at the Parque Ecológico e Intermodal da Venda do Pinheiro; basketball courts, football pitches and fitness equipment at the sports centre in Gradil; football pitches, basketball courts, slide, petanque and horizontal climbing wall at Parque do Rêgo (Ericeira); basketball courts, football pitches, fitness equipment and skatepark at Parque Urbano da Póvoa da Galega. These have increased the already vast number of informal facilities in the municipality, promoting the practice of outdoor sports based on a more open and multidimensional concept, with a strong element of social integration.

Finally, it should be noted that Mafra has applied for training at the Urban95 Academy. This academy that is a joint collaboration between the Bernard van Leer foundation and the London School of Economics and Political Science, based on their experience in executive education. The programme aims to help urban planning and architecture professionals in the municipalities to understand how their work affects early childhood development. The aim is to encourage cities to develop and strengthen projects and public policies on the welfare and life quality of children aged 0 to 6 years, including the views of these young children and their carers in urban planning, mobility strategies and programmes and services provided for them.

The challenge for leaders and public managers, landscape architects and urban planners is to think about cities from the perspective of someone who is 3.12 feet tall, the average height of a three-year-old child.





# 12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION



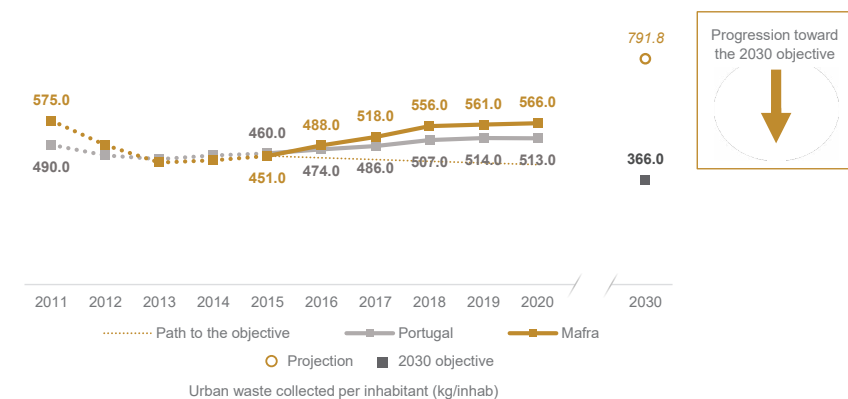
To achieve economic growth and sustainable development we urgently need to reduce our ecological footprint and make changes in the way goods and resources are produced and consumed. Ensuring responsible use of resources, aiming at improvements in energy efficiency and the implementation of sustainable infrastructures, is guaranteeing a better life quality for everyone. Bringing together environmental sustainability and economic growth is a major global challenge. The economic and social progress of the last century has seen environmental degradation, which is damaging several ecosystems on the planet. It is urgent to reverse the current patterns of consumption and production in order to achieve a more sustainable future.

## ODS 12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION

### WHAT THE DATA SAYS

Figures indicate that municipal waste collected per inhabitant is increasingly high, especially during and after the COVID-19 pandemic. This fact may reflect the growth in consumption by families, but it may also be based on a more efficient collection of this waste. Also, Mafra is among the Municipalities with the highest population growth, which means a higher waste production, together with a growing demand for an efficient urban waste collection. The level of landfilling of biodegradable municipal waste has been increasing. The evolution of this figure suggests that more solid measures need to be taken to reverse this situation. The European Union sets strict targets for the landfilling of bio-waste. These targets are also supported in national strategic plans, such as PERSU 2030. To face this challenge, the Municipality has included in its agenda several projects concerning the selective collection of bio-waste.

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



Source: INE (2011-2020)



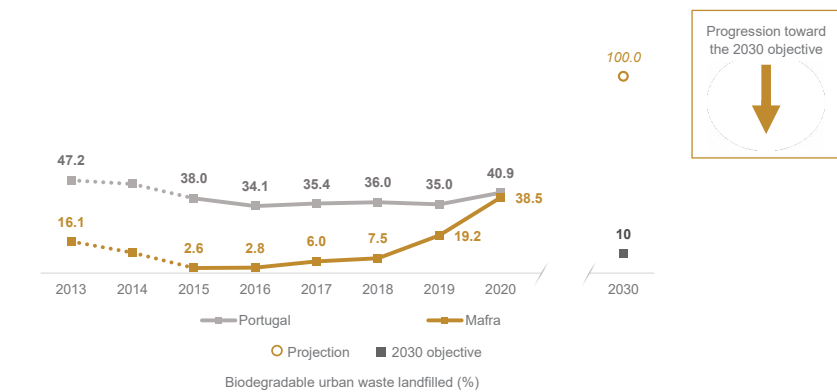
### WHAT IS BEING DONE

Mafra is a territory characterised by its very characteristic urban and rural structure with different needs. Thus, waste collection and the implementation of measures that promote sustainable production and consumption are a daily challenge, in order to cover the different issues and reach the appropriate target audiences.

In the area of municipal waste for selective collection, the project Mafra Reciclar a Valer+ Street by Street presents an innovative solution in the context of the circular economy. This project essentially consists of the installation of a ring, with sensors, able to recognize the type of plastic, metal or glass packaging placed in the ecopoint. For each packaging introduced into these ecopoints is awarded an incentive, which may be monetary or of another type (e.g. points). This project will start as a pilot project in a previously established area, from which conclusions can be drawn for future SAYT (save as you throw) investments. This will complement the collection of PET and metal packaging through the packaging deposit system (reverse vending machines), which takes place in different points of the Municipality, such as schools and commercial surfaces.

Apart from preparing waste for recycling, the Municipality of Mafra is also committed to education and awareness-raising about current consumption patterns. Through environmental education and awareness actions, the introduction

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



Source: INE (2013-2020)

of topics such as Circular Economy, the 5 Rs and awareness messages for a more sustainable consumption, it is possible to motivate the younger and older people. Also noteworthy is the Refill project, which consists of water points/ towers and the distribution of bottles for reuse, located in 23 municipal spaces and one in a public space. Integrated in the environment area, there is a home composting programme with composters delivered after participation in a composting workshop. This project aims to encourage residents with houses with backyards or patios to join the project, in order to produce compost for their own use. Simultaneously, the project *Separate More and Transform Better* is in progress, aimed at the collection of bio-waste in a co-collection regime throughout the municipality's urban area. In another regard, this project, developed with

the other Municipalities that are part of the Associação de Municípios de Cascais, Mafra, Oeiras and Sintra para o Tratamento de Resíduos Sólidos (AMTRES) (Association of Municipalities of Cascais, Mafra, Oeiras and Sintra for the Solid Waste Management), aims to provide the opportunity for the urban area's residents to separate their food waste and to generate the production of electricity in the management process. Finally, there is the Plataforma Vidro+ (Glass), which aims to develop a roadmap and set up working groups, from the material production to the consumer until its final destination as waste. The Municipality is also a member of the Portuguese Plastics Pact, which aims to achieve the same objectives. The working groups have developed meetings with the aim of outlining strategies for the use of plastics in the different market areas.







Climate Change is one of the environmental, social and economic threats facing the planet and humanity today, and consequently at national and municipal level. It is urgent to adopt adaptation and mitigation measures and it is essential to meet the commitment made in the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. To ensure that this SDG is achieved, the Municipality of Mafra has been strengthening the resilience and adaptive capacity of populations to climate-related risks, improving education and awareness and implementing urgent strategic actions and policies for Climate Action. It is understood that the consequences of not taking immediate action could be devastating for life on the planet.

## ODS 13 CLIMATE ACTION

### WHAT THE DATA SAYS

Aiming to strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related risks and natural disasters, Mafra is one of the founding Municipalities of the network of municipalities for climate change adaptation - Adapt.local, created in 2016, promoting a continuous process of adaptive planning that increases the capacity of Portuguese Municipalities and other entities, public or private, to incorporate adaptation to climate change in their policies and instruments, affirming the importance of the local scale for the design and implementation of more effective, efficient and equitable solutions. This is an indicator that shows Mafra as being on track to achieve the 2030 goals. On the other hand, statistical data regarding the greenhouse gas emissions per capita reveal that Mafra is moving towards this 2030 goal. To reverse this situation, a number of mitigation measures are being drawn up to be implemented in the Municipality.

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

**YES ✓**

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

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

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

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

**NO ✗**

**55%** of Portuguese municipalities have signed the Covenant of Mayors for Climate and Energy

Source: <https://www.pactodeautarcas.eu/> (2021)



### WHAT IS BEING DONE

The ability to adapt to climate change is an increasing challenge for the territory. Mafra has been forming partnerships with several entities and in many events, in order to ensure a greater resilience of its population against climate action. Mafra developed its Municipal Strategy on Adaptation to Climate Change (EMAAC) in 2015, is a founding Municipality of the Adapt.local Network and belongs to the CDP-ICLEI network. It also participated in the Metropolitan Plan for Climate Change Adaptation in the Lisbon Metropolitan Area and in the CLIMA.AML project. In 2022, it was accepted as a Signatory

Municipality for the Climate Change Adaptation Mission Charter and joined the Climate Action Department of the National Association of Portuguese Municipalities. Mafra has recently committed to adopting an integrated approach to climate change mitigation and adaptation, and is in the process of joining the EU Covenant of Mayors for Climate and Energy. The preparation of the new global climate action plan - PAC 2030 of Mafra is in course, which aims to incorporate the review of the measures and actions for climate change adaptation that must be pursued (already included

in the EMAAC), update, innovate and integrate a new number of measures for mitigation / decarbonization, in order to promote a local policy of effective and measurable reduction, until 2030, of the greenhouse gas emissions (GEE). Recently, the Municipality of Mafra created a municipal climate change monitoring network. Through the installation of seven weather stations and four air quality stations, it will be possible to access real-time data, with aggregation of metrics, which are fundamental to understand the climate evolution and promote adaptation and, consequently, reinforce the decision processes.





# 14 LIFE BELOW WATER

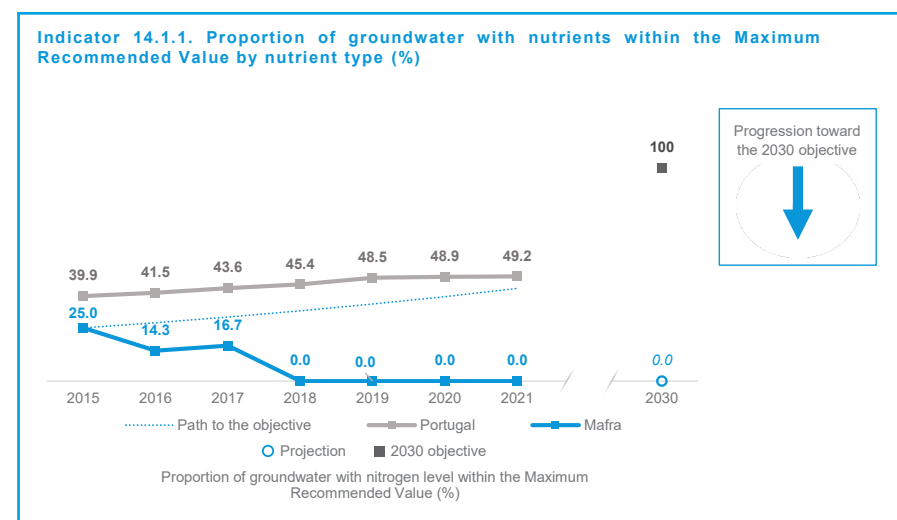
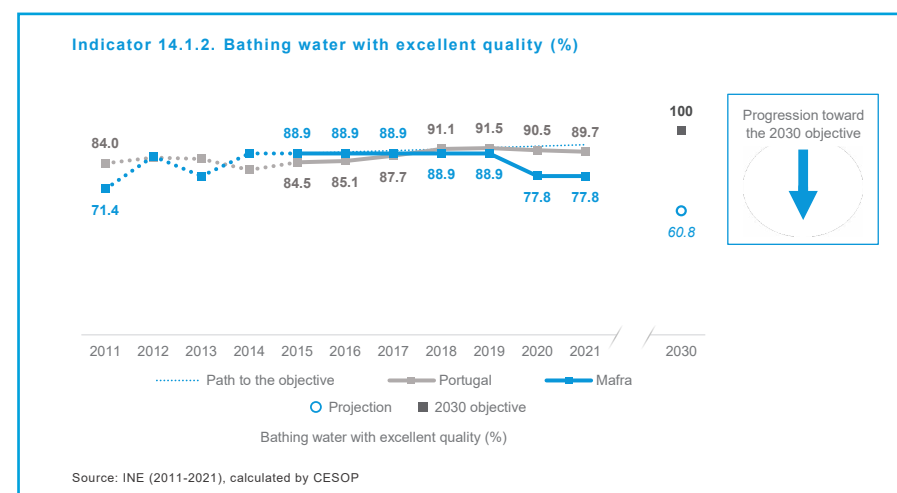
Goal 14 represents a vital resource and a key element for a sustainable future. Reducing marine pollution, protecting and restoring marine ecosystems, reducing ocean acidification and sustainable fisheries are among the priorities of this goal. Mafra believes that it will be necessary to conserve coastal and marine areas and increase the economic benefits of the sustainable use of marine resources. In the same way, it is crucial to increase scientific knowledge, research and technology for ocean resilience. Support for small-scale fishermen and the implementation of international maritime law are essential.

# ODS 14

## LIFE BELOW WATER

### WHAT THE DATA SAYS

According to the available data, bathing water quality has shown an excellent performance until 2019. Until then, the Municipality of Mafra had six beaches awarded with Gold Quality. However, due to a water collection result with changed microbiological values, which contributed to the loss of one of these awards, there was a light decrease in the development of this indicator. With regard to the indicator of the ratio of groundwater with nutrients within the maximum recommended value, it can be seen that there is no data from 2017 onwards, with the graph showing zero values in the following years.



### WHAT IS BEING DONE

The international distinction of the Ericeira World Surfing Reserve (WSR) is based on the history and culture of local surfing; the great variety and quality of world-class waves; the quality of Ericeira's waters, featured by its biodiversity, combined with a dynamic terrestrial ecosystem; the strong commitment of the institutional and private agents that are a part of the surf ecosystem and that contribute, in a decisive way, to the preservation of WSR.

Thus, spatial planning is a critical point. In this line, the Municipality of Mafra finds in the WSR Management Municipal Council, established in 2017, a forum for sharing decisions with the various agents of public and private dynamism, coordinating the actions and projects aimed at protecting the Reserve. In this context, the dynamics of environmental awareness activities should also be highlighted, in particular the Interpretation Centre of WSR.

On the other hand, since 2018, the Municipality of Mafra has been participating, as a pioneer, in the Project Native Freshwater Fish, in a partnership with MARE-ISPAA and Águas Tejo do Atlântico. This project aims at the conservation of species such as the ruivaco-do-oeste, escalado-do-sul, boga-portuguesa, barbo-comum and verdemã (fish species). The activities carried out on the Lizandro and Safarujó rivers contribute significantly towards increasing the environmental literacy of the riverside school community, with regard to river

ecosystems and the preservation of biodiversity. The project "Oceano Seguro" (Safe Ocean) offers fourth-year students the possibility of experiencing surfing and learning about marine fauna, in partnership with the Centro de Formação Desportiva de Surf de Mafra (Mafra Surfing Sports Training Centre) and as part of school sports. The Municipality of Mafra, over the years, has developed a close approach in the maintenance and rehabilitation of its water lines and is currently developing an innovative strategic plan for the rehabilitation of rivers and streams in the Council, reinforcing the adaptation of the territory to climate change. The Strategic Plan for the Rehabilitation of Water Lines (PERLA) will serve as a guidance tool for action, based on a number of planning instruments that aim to guide the water protection and management. The Coastal Zone Management Programme Alcobaça - Cabo Espichel started in 2019 and aims to promote the integrated valorisation of coastal resources and manage the urban-touristic pressure, on the coastline/coastal strip. The aim is to ensure the sustainable exploitation of natural resources, the landscape qualification and an adequate risk prevention. The project for the creation of a Marine Protected Area of Community Interest (AMPIC) began in 2022 and is led by the Oceano Azul Foundation, in collaboration with the Municipalities of Mafra, Sintra and Cascais, promoting the development of basic

support studies and preparation of the participative process, expecting the conclusion and delivery to the Government of the request for the creation of an AMPIC in 2024. Other initiatives concerning the sea and the protection of marine life are "Ouriceira Mar" and "Ouriceira Aqua", both research projects developed by MARE - the Marine and Environmental Sciences Centre, which are important tools for raising the public's awareness of the sea urchin, encouraging its study and pointing out ways of sustainably managing this important marine resource, so that its capture does not affect the survival of the species in the coastal waters of Ericeira and surrounding areas (Cascais and Peniche). It should also be noted that the fishing community of Ericeira is dedicated to traditional fishing and is concerned with the sustainability of the fish, complying with legal regulations and returning to the sea what cannot be brought ashore. At the same time, this community also collects marine litter (nets, artefacts, fishing gear, etc.), and the waste dumped on land enters the chain of re-use for the clothing industry. This project is developed in partnership with IADE and DocaPesca. The fish from Ericeira when it comes ashore is identified as "Peixe da Ericeira" (Fish from Ericeira). By buying fish with this seal, the final consumer has the guarantee of its origin and of the good practices of its capture (respecting the size and times indicated for fishing of each species).





Protecting life on Earth means preserving biodiversity and forest ecosystems. Forest degradation and degraded land must be restored by controlling invasive species, preserving native species and species that are most threatened. Preserving ecosystems is to guarantee food for the populations, generating a green economy.

# ODS 15

## LIFE ON LAND

### WHAT THE DATA SAYS

According to the ISM (Municipal Sustainability Index), the municipal territory has a zero value for the indicator "ratio between areas belonging to the Natura 2000 Network and protected areas". This result is due to the fact that Mafra has 729 hectares of Natura 2000 Network and 0 hectares of protected areas, according to the classification of the Institute for Nature Conservation and Forests, and so the quotient between the two is 0.

Mafra has a higher artificialized territories area per capita than the national reference. However, this area represents an evolution of the efficiency of the artificial territories per inhabitant that is higher than the national reference, revealing that the spatial planning has been done in order to enhance the use of the soil and the conservation of Nature. It should be noted that the ratio between areas of the municipal territory belonging to the Natura 2000 Network and protected areas is a progressing indicator for the 2030 goal.

Mafra is a wide region with very different characteristics. Urban areas with buildings, coastal areas with touristic pressure and with impacts on terrestrial and marine ecosystems and rural areas with high agricultural potential and biodiversity protection. Being part of the AML, Mafra is an attractive location for many people who work in other Municipalities and therefore there is a very high demand for housing. This demand leads to a need to adapt the territory to the movement of people, not neglecting the preservation of biodiversity.

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



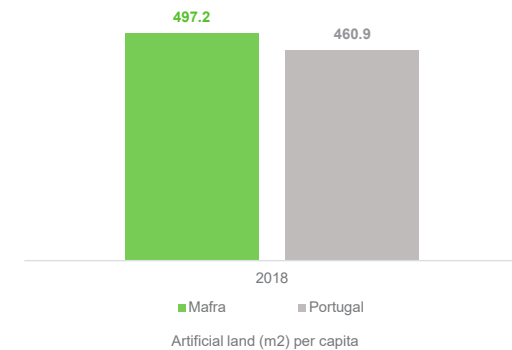
Source: INE (2011-2020), calculated by CESOP

### WHAT IS BEING DONE

The municipal environmental education programme aims to promote the preservation and valuing of nature and biodiversity through regular activity, duly coordinated with the areas of social intervention, namely education, culture and sport, and is aimed at the most different types of public. This is a growing area in the Municipality, so new activities are assigned every year and, consequently, new expenses and investments.

In the current context, environmental education is increasingly affirmed as a participatory process, where

Indicator 15.3.1. Artificial land (m2) per capita



Source: INE (2018)



the student assumes the role of central element in the awareness and learning process. Considering these assumptions, the City Council presents, every year, a group of activities, a significant number of which fall under the scope of free time activities and are aimed at the school public. This is one of the Municipality's main tools to increase environmental literacy and protect the territory's biodiversity and landscape.

In the specific case of the protection of forest heritage against the fire threat, it is worth highlighting the creation, since 2006 and as a pioneering experience, of the Municipal Forest Defense Plan Against Fires. This is a structure that, centralising resources on a local scale, has the following strategic objectives: to keep the number of rural fire incidents low; to ensure low levels of damage and impact; to involve

communities in prevention and self-protection operations; to manage the land, to manage forest fuels and to create value.

On the other hand, sectoral environmental protection projects are also developed. For example, the Life LxAquila project studies and conserves the Bonelli's eagle (or osprey). The aim is to monitor the species' population in Portugal, identify the threat and disturbing factors in their areas, and find solutions to keep human activities in line with their conservation, particularly around urban areas. Still in the field of pedestrian life protection, the project for the future Parque Verde da Empa, located in the middle of WSR, is in its final stages of preparation. It will include the removal of invasive species, the cleaning up of decades of waste and the land revitalisation.



Photography: Tapada Nacional de Mafra



# 16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS

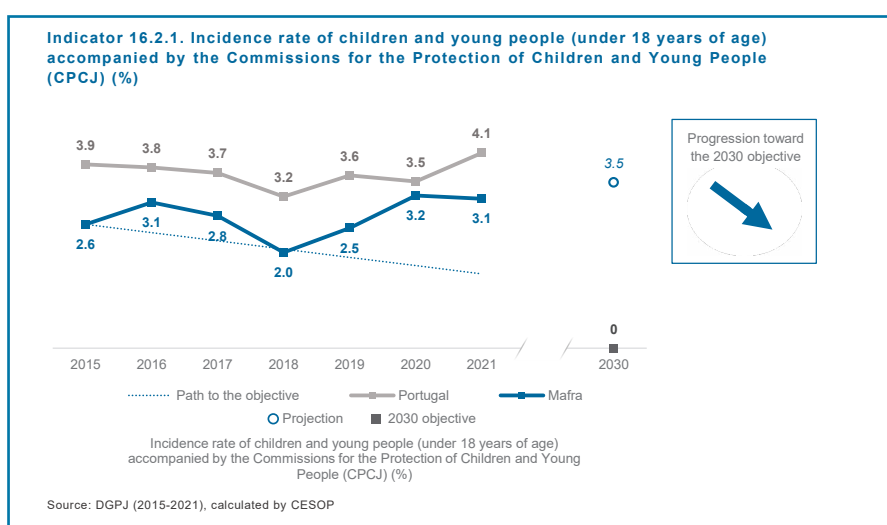
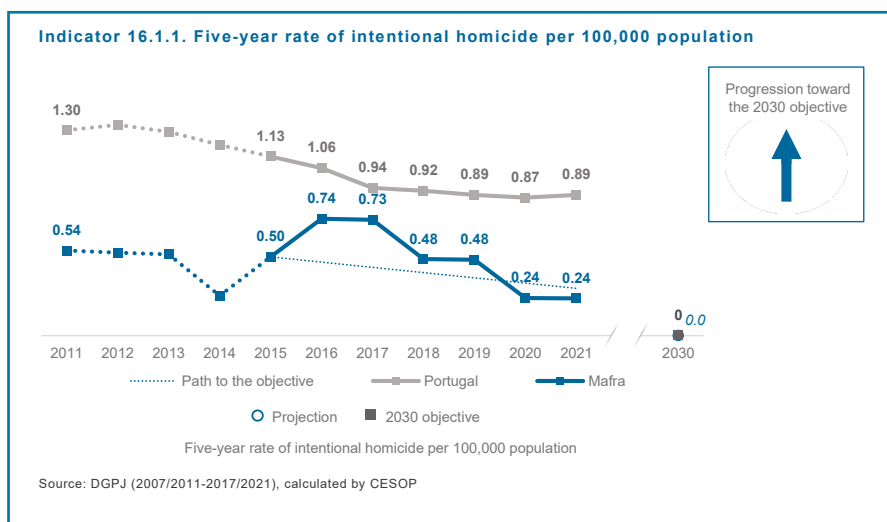


Goal 16 promotes peaceful and inclusive societies, providing access to justice for all and building effective, accountable and inclusive institutions. All people, everywhere, should be free from fear and all forms of violence. They should feel safe to enjoy their lives, regardless of their ethnicity, religion or sexual orientation. Violence and insecurity have a negative impact on a country's development. Governments, civil society and communities must work together to find lasting solutions to the conflicts and insecurity. Strengthening the rule of law and promoting human rights is key to this process, as is fighting corruption and ensuring inclusive participation for all at all times.

# ODS 16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS

## WHAT THE DATA SAYS

Mafra is one of the safest Municipalities in the Country, with a five-year rate of homicides per 100,000 inhabitants lower than the national average. Also the incidence rate of children and young people (under 18 years old) accompanied by the Commissions for the Protection of Children and Young People is lower than the country's average, although a slight decreasing trend is observed in the progression towards the 2030 goal.



## WHAT IS BEING DONE

In this goal, the Municipality will develop actions under the following targets: **Significantly reduce all forms of violence and associated mortality rates everywhere:**

In this context, the Municipal Police Service was created in 2010, with the aim, among others, of contributing to increasing the population's sense of security and confidence in institutions and cooperating with the security forces in maintaining public order, as well as guaranteeing compliance with municipal regulations and by-laws and the execution of legal norms which the Municipality is responsible for applying or supervising.

The creation of the Municipal Safety Council is also noteworthy. This is a municipal entity with consulting, coordination, information and cooperation functions. According to the regulation dated 2020, the purposes of this Council are, among others, to contribute to deepening the knowledge of the security situation in the area of the Municipality, to develop proposals for solutions to marginality and citizen security problems and to promote discussion on measures to combat crime.

**Promote the rule of law, nationally and internationally, and ensure equal access to justice for all:**

In this context, a cooperation protocol was signed between the Municipality of Mafra and the Directorate General of Consular Affairs and Portuguese Communities (DGACCP) to provide the Emigrant Support Office (GAE). GAE aims to promote support and provide information in the social, legal, economic, education, employment and vocational training areas, among other information, to Portuguese citizens who have emigrated and who return to Portugal permanently. The GAE became operational on 17th December 2022 at the Citizen's Space in the Mafra Citizen's Shop.

**Substantially reduce corruption and**

**bribery in all its forms:**

In this context, the approval, by the municipal executive body on 9<sup>th</sup> December 2022, of the alteration to the Risk Management Prevention Plan, including Corruption and Related Infractions, and also the Alteration to the Code of Ethics and Conduct of the Municipality of Mafra, should be noted. Also noteworthy in these areas is the appointment of the head of Regulatory Compliance, as well as the appointment of the Committee referred to in the Code of Ethics and Conduct, to assess the final destination of institutional offers.

**In order to develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels,** a total of seven public concession procedures were launched in the Unidade de Licenciamentos Diversos da Câmara Municipal (Municipality's Licensing Unit) throughout 2022, published by means of notices posted in the local places and on the Municipality's website.

**Ensure accountable, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels:**

In administrative procedures for the approval of regulations and regulatory changes, compliance with the provisions of Article 98<sup>th</sup> et seq. of the Administrative Procedure Act shall always be guaranteed, namely the publishing of the procedure's opening and procedural participation. Also, in all concession procedures carried out by the Unidade de Licenciamentos Diversos (Licensing Unit), it was ensured that applicants of nationalities other than Portuguese could apply, notwithstanding the fact that the language in which the proposals should be written was, as a rule, the Portuguese language.

**Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements:**

"One stop shop" for public support is a concept of providing public services

that brings together, in the same space, several public and private entities, in order to facilitate the relationship of citizens and companies with the Public Administration.

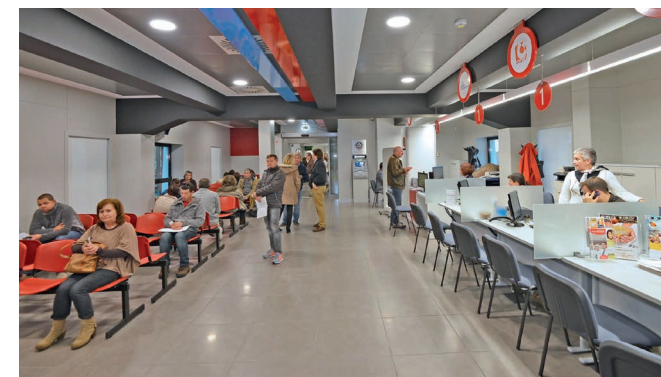
The Municipality has one of these shops - the "Citizen Shop" in Mafra, but intends to expand the network, by opening a second shop in Venda do Pinheiro, ensuring eligibility requirements for any applications for funds that will enable it to achieve this target sustainably. The Citizen Shop in Mafra offers a Citizen Space, which is part of the City Council, whose service point brings together numerous central and local administration services. The Citizen Space has been expanding and updating its services, in order to make it easier for people to access digital services with assistance. This service modality is still in operation in eight of the Council's Citizen Spaces (Azueira, Encarnação, Enxara do Bispo, Ericeira, Malveira, Milharado and Venda do Pinheiro).

**Strengthen relevant national institutions, also through international cooperation, to build better responsiveness at all levels, in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and counter terrorism and crime:**

As an example, and in the field of external cooperation, the Municipality of Mafra and the Municipality of Quelimane (Mozambique) signed a Cooperation Agreement on 5<sup>th</sup> September 2022 for mutual assistance between the two Municipalities, especially in the areas of spatial planning, urbanism, the environment, training and municipal management, education, culture and health.

**Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development:**

Internal communication, to the Executive and municipal services, of legislation, doctrine and jurisprudence by the Legal Affairs Office of the Municipality, which includes this subject.







The revitalization of partnerships at the global level is essential for sustainable development. Partnerships between governments, the private sector and civil society are needed. The Goals can only be achieved with strong global commitment and cooperation, the only way to ensure that no one is left behind. There are still significant challenges. Private investment is not yet in line with sustainable development. It is necessary to use existing resources and provide additional resources for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda.

# ODS 17

## PARTNERSHIPS FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF THE GOALS

### WHAT THE DATA SAYS

Mafra City Council has established inter-municipal partnerships for knowledge sharing and the implementation of good practices in favour of sustainable development, specifically with the CESOP platform – Centre for Studies and Opinion Polls since 2019 and, more recently, with the Responsible Tourism Institute – Biosphere Destination, since 2020.

Although the data shows that the number of computers per student in non-higher education is still below the target, the Municipality has been trying to reverse this by using computer rooms and multimedia centres that are available to all young people in the Municipality.

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

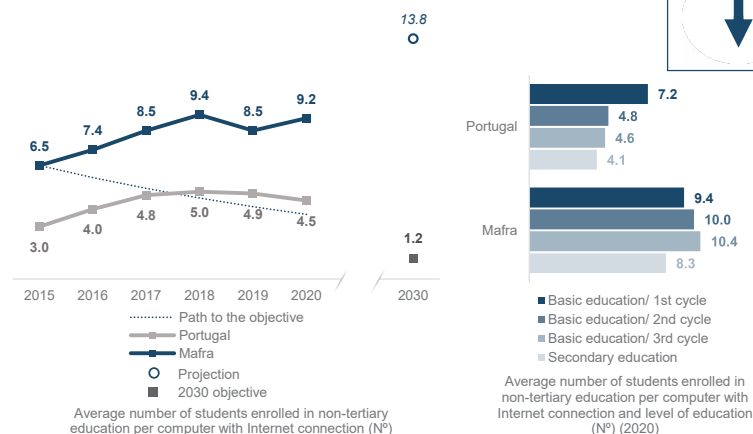
YES ✓

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

Source: CESOP (2021)

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



Source: Pordata (2015-2020)



### WHAT IS BEING DONE

Mafra's vision of a Mafra for the World is clearly evident in the Royal Building of Mafra as a whole. "Global knowledge" made the Library rich, the Garden was a nursery of medicinal species from different latitudes, plastic artists from all over the world contributed to the magnificence of the Palace and its unique musical instruments spread the sounds of the World.

This Universality, and of this particular ensemble, is also now recognised as a UNESCO World Heritage Site. The dream of King D. João V placed Mafra in the World, local political decision-makers today seek to affirm this universal dimension of the Municipality, as a multicultural promoter and a destination open to people and investments. Municipal governance, committed and on a direction aiming at the achievement of the SDGs, allows for

a close relationship with regional and central governments and international institutions. Participation in these political decision-making forums (AML - Lisbon Metropolitan Area, ANMP - National Association of Portuguese Municipalities or the European Committee of the Regions, among many others), enables the Municipality to be a driving agent in a partnership for other municipalities in the Portuguese-speaking world to join in the achievement of the SDGs - "Iniciativa da Lusofonia para os Municípios ODS". A National HUB of SDGs Municipalities and several local/regional labs of "SDGs Municipalities" are being created. The HUB and LABS will be focused on providing technical support to all Portuguese municipalities involved in the SDGs. In the case of the HUB, its ambition is the Lusophone space, as far as local authorities are concerned. Beyond this aim of

thinking and collaborating beyond the municipal boundaries, the Municipality of Mafra keeps on its path. Alongside the participative process of developing this VLR, the partnership with UN Habitat made it possible to achieve Silver City award. At the same time, the search for good practices that can be implemented in the territory, and that allow the collaborative production of knowledge, leads this Municipality to participate in national networks, such as "ClimAdapt" or "FoodLink". In terms of civil society engagement, the use of municipal councils as forums for specialist opinion, in the construction of a better Municipality to live, visit and invest in, stands out. In order to achieve large structuring projects for the territory, the Municipality tries to find financing lines and structural support for the success of these projects.





# VLR

## MEANS OF IMPLEMENTATION

### CIVIL SOCIETY AND PRIVATE SECTOR PARTNERSHIPS

During the preparation of this paper several challenges and questions were raised. It was necessary to talk about the future in a transversal way with all the services of the Municipality. Civil society was also seen to be interested in participating in a proactive way. Private sector has likewise shown a commitment to cooperate.

Using tools tested in other regions for the implementation of the SDGs, namely back casting, projects are being created that can be submitted to investors, expanding the regional dimension to a more global one.

### DATA

Development based on data that drives decision making is seen as essential. In order to develop the VLR, we decided to use the data defined by the Catholic University - CESOP Local. The indicators created by CESOP Local have made it possible to fasten the process of analytical localisation, based on quantified data. In order to contribute to the data management associated with sustainable urban development, work is being carried out with UN Habitat and the UMF programme, which allows for data analysis and comparison on a global scale.

However, there are gaps in the data available today, at local, national and global scales. And this process of collecting and analysing data to support management will continue. It is expected that the data originated by demand will be cross-checked, namely those related to territorial and natural capital management, with other data that will be made available by global and national organisations.

### THE GLOBALIZATION OF LOCALIZATION

Considering the importance of research associated with the sustainable development of the territory, the basis for the creation of an SDG Lab for research applied to urban challenges was provided. Aiming to promote national solidarity among peers, meeting knowledge sharing, the Municipality acted as facilitator of an SDG HUB for Lusophone cities.

### FUTURE CHALLENGES

The spirit of the SDGs and the recognition that social, environmental and economic challenges, at different levels of governance, require innovative cooperation models, are a reason to overcome the barriers that arise in all processes of change. The strategy will prioritise the deconstruction of complexity, the attraction of SDG “players” and promote the required rules for Sustainable Development to be an infinite game.

# VLR

## NEXT STEPS

### NEXT STEPS

Cooperation and the desire to work for a common good are essential. As a result, it is intended to continue to deepen this participatory model and create a platform for dialogue for the SDGs, with civil society, the academy and entrepreneurs.

The aim is to develop the VEP methodology (Visions - Strategies - Projects) and attract partners who will be able to widen alternative funding sources and develop priorities more quickly. This process of continuous improvement will continue to develop the necessary data to respond to local monitoring and simultaneously promote comparative analysis at national and global scales.

### LESSONS TO BE LEARNED

Although the creation of a VLR is based on a participatory model, it is essential that leadership should encourage local empowerment, because solutions are designed and implemented for all and with all.

As a lesson learned, it is also clear that the Goals must be, above all, a motivating process, as evidenced by the diversity of communication actions already developed by the Municipality, especially among children and young people. Smiles and hope help to decrease problems and make desires come true.

At the same time, we must bear in mind that the global movement is important. There is a need to learn from other VLR cities, in a genuine desire to create synergies with other territories. International recognition through the VLR is relevant. Being a VLR Municipality is challenging because it is constantly compared to the best. However, this is a sign of growth and, above all, of contributing to achieving the SDGs. You can only manage what you know how to assess.

### THE DYNAMIC MUST NOT STOP

It is encouraging to see young people in particular readily embrace the SDGs, communicate the dynamic to their parents and mobilize the entire civil society.

On the other hand, companies perceive that they gain resilience and notoriety by adopting Sustainable Development as a basis on which to work.

It is crucial that the SDG spirit is spread and replicated. This spirit becomes common to the whole Municipality, from those who welcome, to those who have the responsibility to decide, to those who make it happen, we are all agents of positive transformation. This dynamic must not stop.







