

VOLUNTARY LOCAL REVIEW MAIA 2025



CONTENT

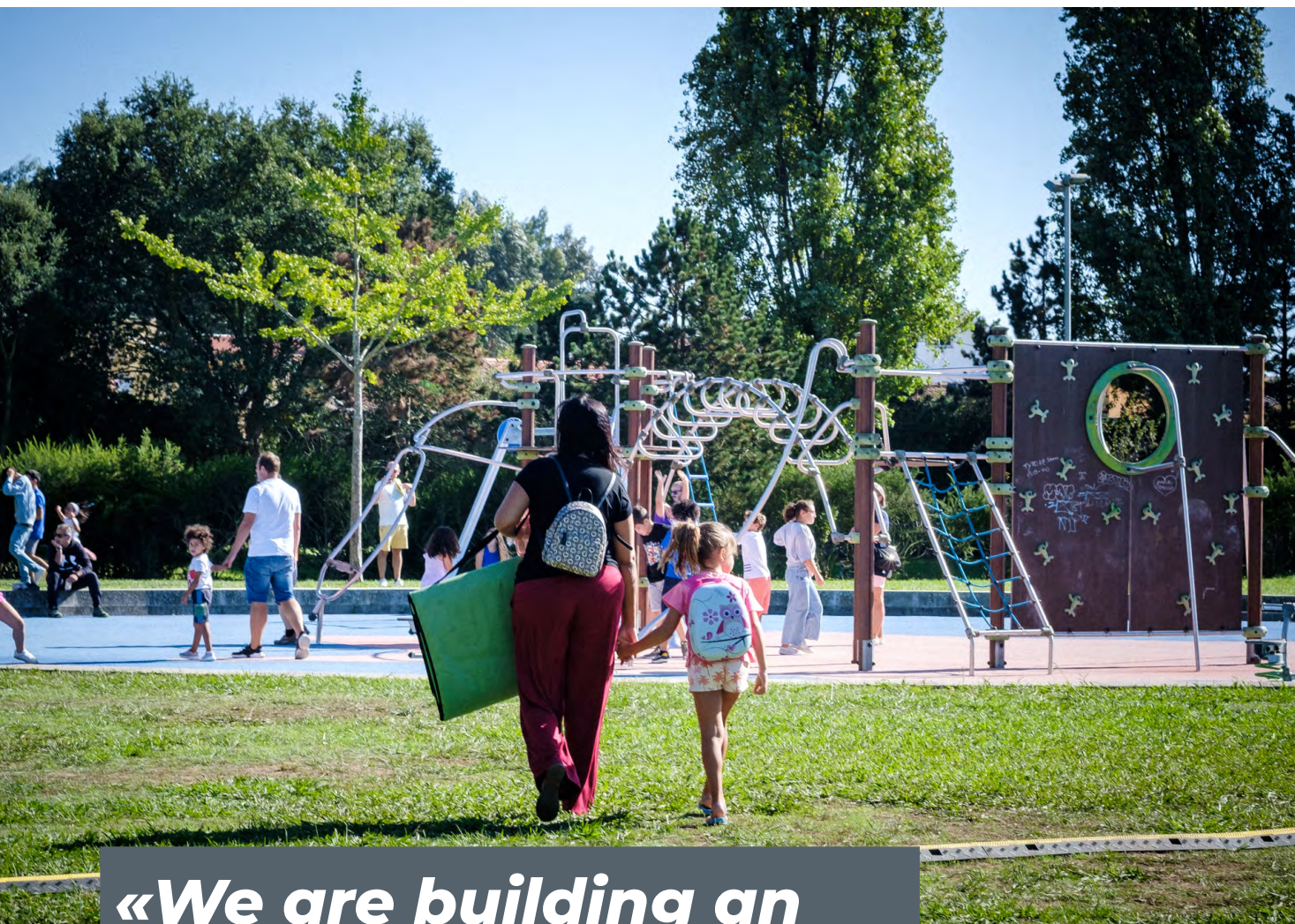
The first Voluntary Local Review of Maia was approved by the Municipal Council on 23-12-2025 and by the Municipal Assembly on 09-02-2026.

The document is available for consultation on the Maia Municipality website and has been shared with the United Nations, within the scope of the membership of the SDG-Cities community, the Porto Metropolitan Area, the National Association of Portuguese Municipalities (ANMP), CESOP Local, the Northern Regional Coordination and Development Commission, the National Monitoring Commission for the SDGs (via ANMP), Eurocities and ODSlocal.

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June 2026

Maia 2030 Vision	5
Executive Summary	6
Sustainable Development Goals	8
Municipality of Maia	12
VLR Development Strategy	23
Progress Achieved in Action for the SDGs	30
SDG 1 No Poverty	35
SDG 2 Zero Hunger	42
SDG 3 Health and Well-being	48
SDG 4 Quality Education	56
SDG 5 Gender Equality	63
SDG 6 Clean Water and Sanitation	70
SDG 7 Affordable and Clean Energy	77
SDG 8 Decent Work and Economic Growth	82
SDG 9 Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	88
SDG 10 Reduced Inequalities	94
SDG 11 Sustainable Cities and Communities	100
SDG 12 Responsible Consumption and Production	109
SDG 13 Climate Action	116
SDG 14 Life Below Water	124
SDG 15 Life on Land	128
SDG 16 Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	136
SDG 17 Partnerships for the Goals	145
Conclusions and the next steps	152
Sources	153
Appendices	155



Quires Park

«We are building an inclusive, resilient and sustainable city that ensures quality of life for current and future generations».

MAIA 2030 VISION

Maia is committed to the Sustainable Development Goals and is actively responding to the call for the “Decade of Action” by the United Nations Secretary-General, António Guterres. We recognise the critical role of cities in the success of the 2030 Agenda, and we stand alongside the United Nations, the European Union and the Government of Portugal in delivering the 17 SDGs. Over the past 10 years, Maia has grown by 7% in terms of population and mobilised more than €880 million to transform our community and improve public services in education, housing, mobility, social protection and health, leaving no one behind. We are determined to be a living laboratory for public innovation, with special attention to the environment and climate action, economic competitiveness, democracy, social and intergenerational justice, resilience and human security.

I highlight the progress achieved in access to political, cultural, social and economic rights, with public participation dynamics in the revision of the Municipal Master Plan, the Water Strategic Plan and youth policies; the modernisation of the school network and investment in academic success and future skills; the construction of 641 new public housing units; the expansion of the healthcare network; projects for the active inclusion of disadvantaged communities; and our cultural agenda. In climate change adaptation and mitigation, nature and biodiversity protection and restoration, and the transition to a circular economy, I underline the impact of the intermunicipal Green Corridor of Leça project, the protection



of green and rural areas, the creation of community gardens and the collection, treatment and recovery of urban waste. Maia has developed municipal plans for climate change adaptation, environmental education, gender equality and non-discrimination, carbon neutrality, and has joined the UNICEF Child-Friendly Cities initiative, the United Nations Resilient Cities 2030 initiative and the Covenant of Mayors for Climate and Energy. We have been awarded the titles of Portuguese Volunteering Capital 2025 and European Volunteering Capital 2026, as well as the Portugal Smart Cities Award – António Almeida Henriques 2024 in the category of Sustainable and Smart Urban Rehabilitation. We are developing projects with national and European funding in the fields of smart cities, construction of new metro lines, high-speed rail, soft mobility and positive energy.

In the 2026-2030 cycle, Maia will certainly make the most of the first Voluntary Local Review to strengthen the integration of the SDGs into governance practices, community mobilisation, the attraction of European and private investment, and the connection to the United Nations system.

António Domingos da Silva Tiago
Mayor of Maia

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The “Maia’s Commitment to the Sustainable Development Goals” was approved in 2024 and expresses the political will to contribute to the achievement of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), create Maia’s first Voluntary Local Review (VLR) and promote membership of SDG-Cities by the end of 2025.

This first VLR for Maia provides a comprehensive overview of progress across the 17 SDGs and trends up to 2030 to support action in the 2026-2030 cycle. Overall, it presents 274 indicators, referring to 114 targets, and 51 good practices, which have mobilised more than €880 million over the past 10 years, including €87 million from European funds (approximately 10% of executed expenditure).

The document was produced between November 2024 and October 2025, involving the municipal universe and the local community. The process results from and reinforces the Municipality’s participation in national and international networks and working groups.

In terms of progress, special mention goes to the results achieved so far in SDG 6 Clean Water and Sanitation, SDG 7 Affordable and Clean Energy, and SDG 9 Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure. SDG 2 Zero Hunger, SDG 11 Sustainable Cities and Communities and SDG 15 Life on Land present areas with greater potential for improvement.



Overall, the VLR highlights a strong dynamic of transformation in Maia, which evolved from a rural and agricultural community in 1974 to an industrial municipality in the 1990s-2000s and now asserts itself as a resilient and sustainable European city.

As lessons learned, the development of the VLR recommends:

- strengthening the integration of the SDGs into governance practices.
- developing the capacity for data collection, analysis and sharing (open data).
- reinforcing internal training.
- communication and mobilisation of businesses and civil society.
- mobilising private, national and European investment.
- greater interconnection with the United Nations universe.
- updating the VLR in 2028 and 2030.



A special thank you to all those who contributed to this document, starting with the political decision-makers, managers and technicians of the municipal administration and municipal entities and local stakeholders who shared information and contributions. The National Association of Portuguese Municipalities – Section of Municipalities for the SDGs shared experiences among Portuguese cities and provided information throughout 2023-2025. ODSlocal supported access to data, contacts, sharing of municipal experiences and the promotion of the Sustainability Laboratory. The municipalities of Barcelona, Braga and Matosinhos shared their VLR development processes. Cascais offered to present dynamics of SDG integration into budgeting and public procurement practices. UN Habitat and the ODSlocal platform provided important contributions within the scope of peer review. The United Nations extended an invitation for Maia to participate in the High-Level Political Forum 2025 in New York.

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

The action plan “Transforming Our World: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development” (Resolution A/RES/70/1) was unanimously approved at the United Nations in 2015, creating a roadmap for building peace, partnerships and prosperity for people and the planet, based on 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), 169 targets and 232 indicators. The agenda gives expression and continuity to the Paris Agreement (2015) and the United Nations Climate Change Conferences (COP), the Millennium Development Goals (2000), the Earth Summit (Rio de Janeiro, 1992) and the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment (Stockholm, 1972), affirming the complementarity of environmental, economic and social dimensions in the perspective of sustainable development. The political declaration of the 2019 SDG Summit reaffirms the importance of driving local action. The localisation of the SDGs recognises that “the battle for the SDGs will be won or lost in cities”, as expressed by the United Nations Deputy Secretary-General, Jan Eliasson, at the opening of the Mayors’ Forum of the World Cities Summit 2015. By 2050, 70% of the world’s population will live in cities, which already host 75% of the population in the European Union. Local governments are essential for achieving at least 62% of the 2030 targets. In line with this, UN-Habitat presented the New Urban Agenda in 2016 and launched the SDG Cities initiative in 2020 to strengthen the planning, action and collaboration capacity of local governments, including in the preparation

and comparison of VLRs. The 2024 World Cities Report – Cities and Climate Action reaffirms the responsibility of local leaders. In 2020, the United Nations Secretary-General (UNSG), António Guterres, launched the Decade of Action to call for intensified efforts. The European Union assumed a leadership role in sustainable development and published its first Voluntary Review (EU-VR) in 2023. However, despite the progress made on the 2030 Agenda, the United Nations Sustainable Development Report 2025 highlights that only 35% of targets show satisfactory progress and calls for responsibility and greater ambition in climate action, education, decent employment, energy, biodiversity protection, social protection and digital transformation. So far, no country has achieved all the 2030 targets.

Voluntary National Review

Portugal presented its first Voluntary National Review in 2017 and the second in 2023. The country ranks 20th in the United Nations 2025 ranking, standing out for its positive performance in SDG 1 No Poverty and SDG 7 Affordable and Clean Energy. However, there is room for improvement in SDG 2 Zero Hunger, SDG 4 Quality Education, SDG 10 Reduced Inequalities, SDG 12 Responsible Consumption and Production, SDG 14 Life Below Water, SDG 15 Life on Land and SDG 16 Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions. In 2023, the Portuguese Government

established a new governance and monitoring model for the SDGs, identifying the member of Government responsible for the Presidency of the Council of Ministers as politically responsible for coordination and setting the ambition to strengthen local action and civil society engagement. The National Association of Portuguese Municipalities (ANMP) became part of the SDG Monitoring Commission, ensuring representation of local government (Council of Ministers Resolution 5/2023).

Portugal Performance 2025



Source: OECD, [Sustainable Development Report](#)



Metro Station: Maia Park and Lidador Tower

Voluntary Local Review

The Voluntary Local Review is a monitoring and reporting tool for progress, aimed at improving the quality of life, resilience and sustainability of territories for current and future generations. The VLR enables municipalities to:

- define and present a long-term vision, in line with policy objectives of the United Nations, European Union and Portugal;
- identify progress, trends, challenges, gaps and success factors to support public policy decision-making;
- mobilise resources and partnerships for the implementation of collective responses;
- coordinate horizontal and multi-level action.

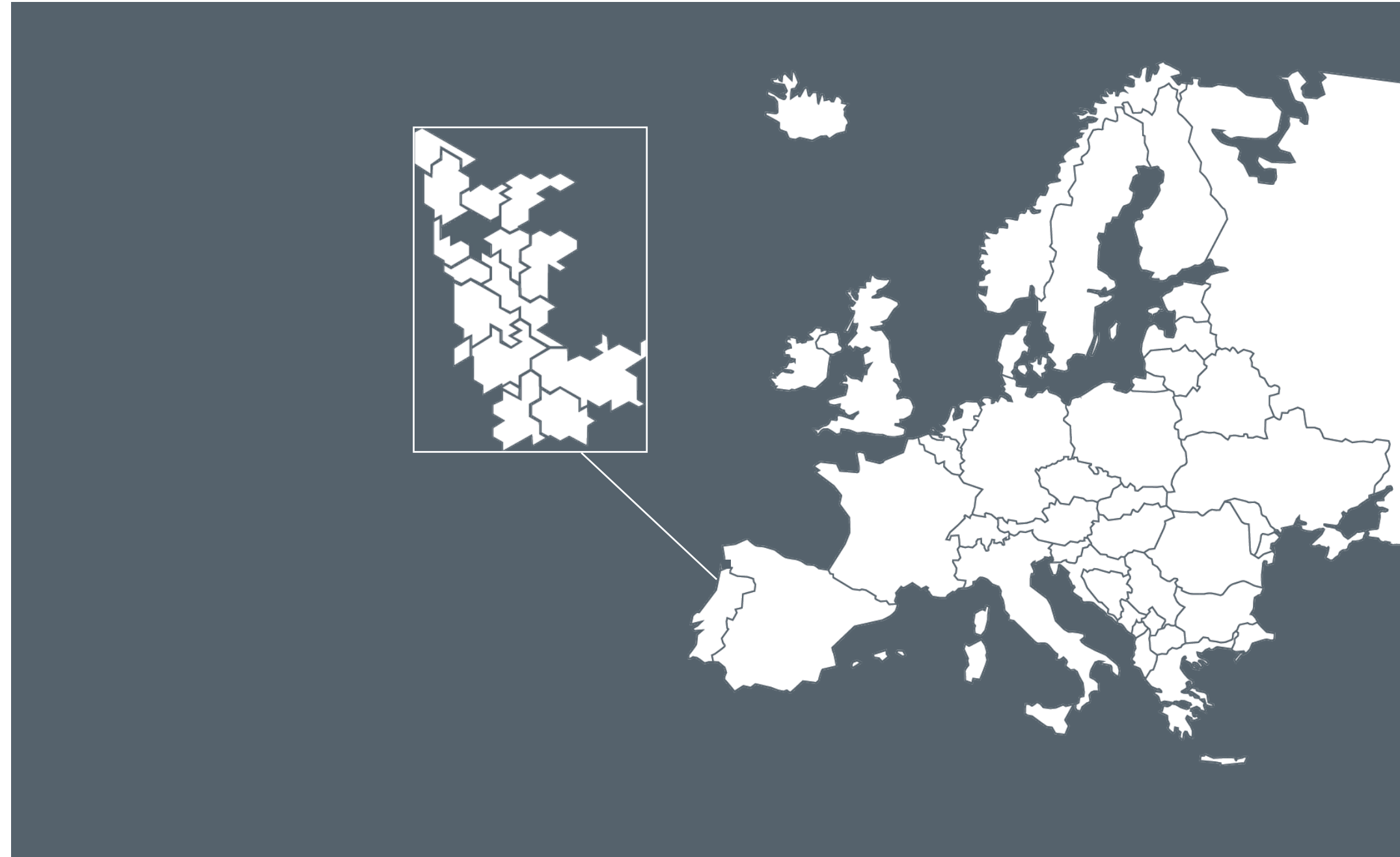
In 2020, the United Nations and the European Union presented guidelines for the development of VLRs. This was followed by contributions from UN-Habitat and United Cities and Local Governments (UCLG) on VLR comparison (2020), local-national linkage (2021) and guidance for action (2024). In 2025, UCLG presented the 9th Report on SDG Localisation at the United Nations High-Level Political Forum, highlighting the impact of local action. SDG-Cities identifies 274 VLRs globally, including six Portuguese municipalities: Braga, Cascais, Lagos, Mafra, Matosinhos and Porto. At the national level, ODSlocal produced the documents “Voluntary Local Reviews – Guidelines for Their Preparation” (2022) and “Integration of the 2030 Agenda into Municipal Structures” (2025). ANMP presented the “Report Proposal – Voluntary Local Reviews” (2023).

Overall, the VLR should be an open, inclusive, participatory and transparent process, centred on people, human rights and gender equality, with special attention to the most vulnerable or at-risk groups. It should build on existing platforms and processes and respond to local priorities, capacities and context, and their evolution. The VLR should be rigorous and evidence-based, enabling quantitative and qualitative analyses of progress, comparability, and the sharing of good practices, lessons learned and next steps.

MUNICIPALITY OF MAIA

Maia is a resilient and sustainable municipality, located in the Porto Metropolitan Area, Northern Region of Portugal, on the West Coast of Europe (41°13'59"N 8°37'21"W). It covers an urban territory of 83 km², with 144,664 inhabitants (2.2 million in the metropolitan area), ranking among the 20 largest Portuguese municipalities (population density of 1,689 inhabitants/km²). Portugal is a free and democratic country, a member of the European Union (EU), Council of Europe (CoE), North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), Community of Portuguese Language Countries (CPLP) and the Organization of Ibero-American States (OEI), standing out as the 7th safest country in the world and achieving a Human Development Index score of 0.89.

Politically, Article 235 of the Constitution of the Portuguese Republic establishes municipalities as territorial legal entities with representative bodies aimed at pursuing the interests of their respective populations. These representative bodies are democratically elected and comprise the Municipal Assembly (deliberative body) and the Municipal Council (executive body), with powers and responsibilities defined by Law 75/2013. Maia's Executive includes 11 councillors, six of whom hold specific portfolios, and has been governed by the current Mayor since 2017. The Municipal Assembly is multi-party and includes 33 deputies and the ten parish council presidents. Maia is administratively divided into ten parishes – Águas Santas, Castelo da Maia, Cidade da Maia, Folgosa, Milheirós, Moreira, Nogueira e Silva Escura, Pedrouços, São Pedro Fins, and Vila Nova da Telha. The Municipality is part of the Porto Metropolitan Council and the Northern Regional Council.



Economically, Maia has experienced strong development, evolving from its rural and agricultural character in 1974 to industrial transformation in the 1990s-2000s and now asserting itself as a resilient and sustainable European city. The municipality hosts 18,452 companies, 14 industrial zones, a Science and Technology Park, a Business Incubation and Acceleration Centre, and the University and Polytechnic of Maia. Its dynamic business environment, combined with privileged access to airport infrastructure—including an international airport and a municipal aerodrome—rapid access to a seaport, and rail and road connections, positions Maia as the 7th largest national exporter, with employment levels of 92% and an average monthly salary of €1,367 (above the national average). Maia is located in Northern Portugal, a less developed region with a GDP per capita below 75% of the EU average.

Socially, Maia stands out for its 14.5% youth population (above the national average of 10%) and 20% population aged over 65, with a population renewal index of 77. Between 2015 and 2023, the immigrant population increased from 2.9% to 12.3%, with notable communities from Brazil (62%), Angola (5%), Cape Verde (4%), Ukraine (3%), China and São Tomé (2%), and the UK and Guinea (1%). The inequality index is 35%, below the national figure (36.3%). Maia boasts 89.9% access to pre-primary education and a 93.7% secondary school completion rate. It also has 14.8% of the population with higher education and

0.7% with doctorates (above the national averages of 11.7% and 0.5%, respectively).

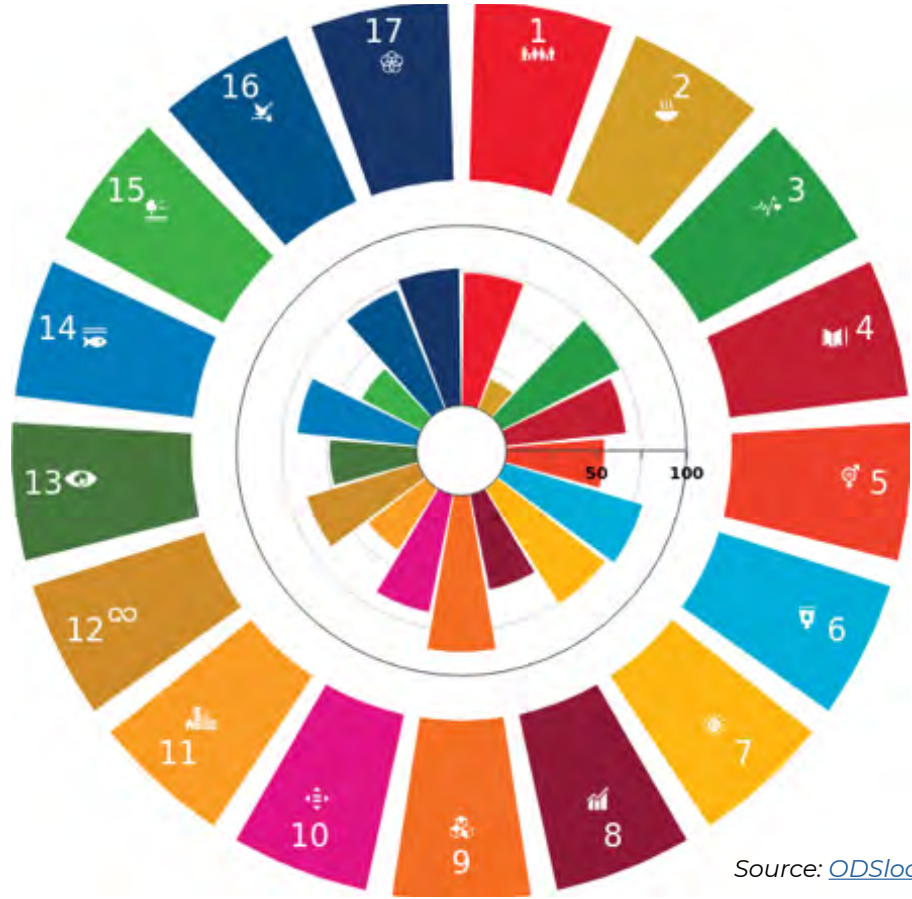
Technologically, Maia is developing smart city pilot projects funded by the European Union (Horizon Europe, Recovery and Resilience Plan, and URBACT). In 2024, Maia received the Portugal Smart Cities Award – António Almeida Henriques 2024 in the category of Sustainable and Smart Urban Rehabilitation.

Environment and climate action are political priorities. Maia was a pioneer in waste management policies, integrates 216 hectares of green spaces—including the second-largest city park in the Porto Metropolitan Area—and is developing projects funded by the EU (LIFE, Norte 2030 and PRR) in climate change adaptation and mitigation, nature and biodiversity protection and restoration, and transition to a circular economy. Highlights include the Green Corridor of Leça project, positive energy initiatives, community gardens, soft mobility, and the construction of new metro and high-speed rail lines. The Municipality has created municipal plans for climate change adaptation, environmental education, carbon neutrality and has joined the Covenant of Mayors for Climate and Energy and the United Nations Resilient Cities initiative.

Administratively, Maia's Municipal Council employs 1,513 workers, distributed across 47 organisational units, three municipal companies and one foundation. Gender parity is notable, with 50% women in the Executive (with portfolios), 42% among Municipal Assembly deputies, 61% among municipal managers, and 73% of the total workforce. The Municipality employs 92 workers with disabilities (6%). The Council is certified under ISO 9001 and 14001 and has received

the titles of European Volunteering Capital 2026, Portuguese Volunteering Capital 2025, Sustainable Municipality ECOXXI (2006-2025) and European City of Sport 2014.

Maia Performance 2025



Source: [ODSlocal](#)¹

1 Based on the 155 indicators identified for Maia by the ODSlocal Platform. The length of the radius corresponding to each SDG reflects the arithmetic mean of the cumulative progress of the reference indicators for that SDG, with its magnitude representing the position of the latest observed value in relation to its baseline and target value.

HISTORY OF SDG LOCALISATION

The Municipality has experience in communication, capacity building and community mobilisation, having started promoting public information activities for global citizenship and sustainable development in 2013. In 2015, an internal SDG contact group was created and, in 2018, specialised technical training was provided by the Instituto Marquês de Valle Flôr (IMVF) and AIDGLOBAL – Action and Integration for Global Development.

In 2022, the Municipality joined the ODSlocal platform and, in 2023, the SDG Municipalities Section of ANMP. In the same year, Maia participated in the drafting of the shadow report produced by the Intermunicipal Cooperation Network for Development (RICD) for the 2023 VNR and collaborated with the municipalities of Loures and Seixal in creating a report for communicating the SDGs at municipal level to ANMP. In 2024, the Municipality took part in the conference “SDGs: Achieving Goals and Meeting Targets – How to Do It!” at the Northern Regional Coordination and Development Commission (CCDR-NORTE) and, in 2025, in the webinar “How to Better Engage Local and Regional Councils in Voluntary National Reviews” organised by the Council of European Municipalities and Regions.

Among the public information and capacity-building activities developed between 2015-2025, highlights include the Municipal Environmental Education Plan and the

Environmental Education Complex of Quinta da Gruta, the World Press Photo exhibition (linked to the SDGs), the SDG Laboratory “The Educating City as a Laboratory for Learning, Citizenship and Social Transformation” as part of Educating City Day 2024, the SDG Explorers project, the tODxS exhibition in partnership with IMVF, Porto International Airport and the University of Maia, art competitions “All Equal in Difference” and “Heading Towards 2030”, the People & Planet: Common Destiny project (with RICD), among other initiatives with schools and civil society.



World Press Photo 2024 Exhibition



Training for Municipal staff

In December 2024, the “Maia’s Commitment to the Sustainable Development Goals” was unanimously approved by the Municipal Council on 19 December and, by majority with one vote against, at the Municipal Assembly session on 30 December. This document expresses the political will to implement the 17 SDGs, integrating sustainable development as a principle and cross-cutting objective in all policy areas, defines a governance model based on the political leadership of the Mayor, creates a technical coordinator responsible for SDG action, communication and monitoring, affirms the allocation of financial, human and technological resources, and the intention to mobilise the community and institutional collaboration. By 30-12-2025, the Council must create Maia’s first VLR and promote membership of SDG-Cities.

THE SDGS IN LOCAL POLICIES

Maia’s Commitment to the SDGs embraces an integrated vision of environmental, economic and social sustainability as a principle and cross-cutting objective for all municipal policies and programmes. Municipal action is also guided by the principle of “leaving no one behind”, ensuring democratic governance, access to human and child rights, non-discrimination and gender equality, with special attention to vulnerable groups.

Between 2015-2025, Maia was a pioneer in local policies on environment, social housing, urban development and public space, sport and urban waste management. It promoted participatory processes in the revision of the Municipal Master Plan, the Water Strategic Plan, sport, tourism and youth policies, and approved municipal plans for climate change adaptation, environmental education, gender equality and non-discrimination, carbon neutrality. It is mobilising €120 million for the construction and rehabilitation of public housing under the “1.º Direito” programme and €42 million to modernise schools and strengthen the primary healthcare network. It launched innovative projects to promote school success, active inclusion, carbon neutrality, energy efficiency, positive energy and soft mobility, smart cities, community gardens, ensured access to cultural activities and opportunities for cultural creation, and collaborated with neighbouring municipalities on the intermunicipal project for the protection and restoration of the Leça River.

The SDGs serve as a lens for the implementation and monitoring of strategic policies for development and quality of life in Maia.

At the level of institutional mechanisms, the Municipality is integrated into local, metropolitan, regional, national and international networks and working groups, with emphasis on coordination with the 10 parishes, municipal advisory councils, AMP, Northern Regional Council, ANMP, Cities for Climate, Network of Participatory Municipalities, Eurocities, Eixo Atlântico, Educating Cities, Covenant of Mayors for Climate and Energy, and the International Observatory on Participatory Democracy.

ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE ACTION

ECONOMIC COMPETITIVENESS

DEMOCRACY

SOCIAL AND INTERGENERATIONAL JUSTICE

RESILIENCE AND HUMAN SECURITY



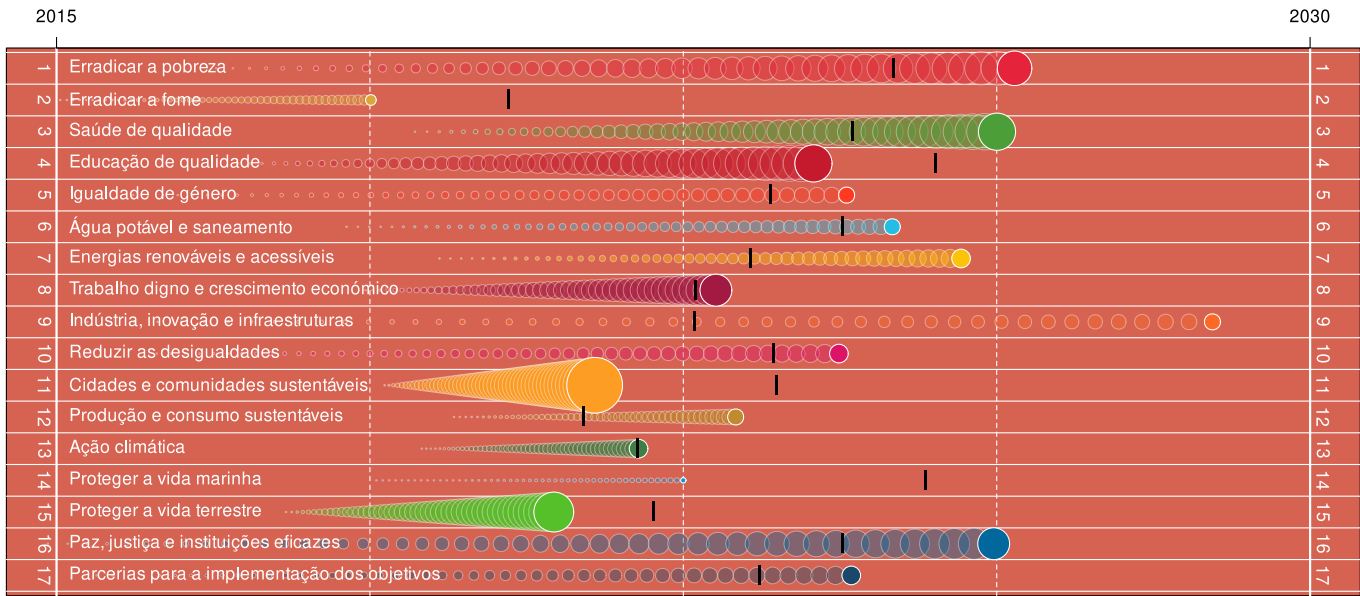
Within the scope of the SDGs, Maia participates in the SDG Municipalities Section of ANMP, which enhances access to information, sharing of experiences and reflection on local governance. ANMP is part of the National SDG Monitoring Commission, establishing a mechanism for linking local policies with the VNR. Joining ODSlocal ensured personalised support and contact with a group of municipalities with relevant work in implementing and monitoring the 2030 Agenda: Cascais, Loulé, Matosinhos, Odemira, Oeiras and Seixal.

In its connection to the United Nations universe, Maia is part of UNICEF’s Child-Friendly Cities programme, where it is developing a local diagnosis and action plan for 2025-2028; the Resilient Cities initiative MCR2030, where it achieved the highest rating in the local resilience roadmap; and the WHO Age-Friendly Cities initiative. In June, Maia established contact with UN-Habitat to begin the process of joining SDG-Cities. There

is room to strengthen the interconnection between Maia’s local policies and the United Nations universe.

The Municipality’s capacity to align sustainable development policies with European political priorities is noteworthy, ensuring the mobilisation of €87 million in European Union funding for projects in environment, urban development, education, energy, housing, inclusion, youth, mobility, civil protection and health between 2015-2025. The Municipality can further strengthen its involvement in European Commission direct management programmes to reinforce actions for the 2030 Agenda: CERV, European Solidarity Corps, EEA Grants, Erasmus+, Creative Europe, Horizon Europe, European Urban Initiative, LIFE, NORTE 2030, URBACT.

Current Progress of Maia in Relation to the SDGs



Source: [ODSlocal](#)².

2 Based on the 155 indicators identified for Maia by the ODSlocal Platform. The base is inspired by a running track, where each lane shows the progress for each of the 17 SDGs, from the launch year of the 2030 Agenda (2015) to the target set for 2030 (distance from the circle's position to the finish line), the evolution (length of the SDG's 'tail'), and the confidence in the result (circle size proportional to the number of indicators monitoring progress for that SDG). Black bars indicate the average progress of Portugal's 308 municipalities.

Reference Municipal Documents

- Action Plan for the Municipal Solid Waste Strategic Plan 2022–2030
- Code of Ethics for Maia City Council Employees (2007)
- Covenant of Mayors for Climate and Energy (2017)
- Digital Transition Strategy and Action Plan (nearing completion)
- Educational Charter (2021 – under review)
- Environmental Management System compliant with NP EN ISO 14001:2015 standards – Maia Municipal Water and Sanitation Services (nearing completion)
- Integrated Action Plan for Disadvantaged Communities (2016)
- Local Housing Strategy for the Municipality of Maia (2019)
- Maia Carbon Neutrality Roadmap 2030 (2024)
- Maia Municipal Civil Protection Emergency Plan (2014, revised in 2015 – currently under review)
- Maia Municipal Forest Fire Defense Plan (2022–2031) (2020)
- Municipal Climate Change Adaptation Plan (2020)
- Municipal Education Plan (2020)
- Municipal Energy Saving Plan (2023)
- Municipal Environmental Education Plan (2020)
- Municipal Master Plan (PDM) (2025)
- Municipal Plan for Gender Equality and Non-Discrimination – Maia Equal+ (2022)

VLR DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY

- Municipal Youth Plan (2023)
- Public Lighting Master Plan for Maia (2021)
- Quality Management System compliant with NP EN ISO 9001:2015 standards (since 2011)
- Risk Management Assessment and Planning Report – Maia City Council 2024/2025 (2025)
- Sanitation Master Plan (2025)
- School Transport Plan 2025–2026 (2025)
- Service Regulations for Public and Building-Level Water Distribution and Wastewater Collection, Drainage, and Treatment Systems – Maia Municipal Water and Sanitation Services (2015)
- Maia Municipal Water and Sanitation Services’ Code of Ethics and Conduct (2024)
- Social Assessment of the Municipality of Maia (2014)
- Social Report (2024)
- Strategic Program for the Development of the Maia Airfield (2023)
- Strategic Urban Development Plan (2016)
- Sustainable Energy Action Plan (2020)
- Sustainable Urban Mobility Plan for the Municipality of Maia (2022 – under review)
- Urban Regeneration Action Plan (2016)

The first Voluntary Local Review of Maia was developed between November 2024 and October 2025, based on the guidelines of the United Nations, EU, ANMP and ODSlocal, and examples from the EU-VR, VNR and VLRs

of Almada, Amsterdam, Barcelona, Braga, Cascais, Ghent, Grândola, Fundão, Helsinki, Mafra, Matosinhos, Melbourne, New York, Porto, São Paulo and Torres Vedras.

Guiding Principle: “Leave No One Behind”

The Municipality of Maia adopts “leave no one behind” as the guiding principle for sustainable development action, ensuring open, inclusive and collaborative processes, with special attention to the most vulnerable or at-risk groups. In practice, this principle is reflected in the dimensions of invested

resources, participatory and representative processes, policies promoting social and intergenerational justice, and the impacts created on the quality of life of children, women, older people, persons with disabilities and other stakeholder groups.

Maia’s Commitment to the SDGs

The first step in preparing the VLR was the approval of the “Maia’s Commitment to the Sustainable Development Goals” in December 2024, establishing a political and public milestone for action on the 2030 Agenda. In drafting the VLR, political coordination was shared between the Mayor, António Domingos da Silva Tiago, and the Councillor for International Relations, Mário Nuno Neves. Technical coordination

was assumed by the Investment Support and International Relations Office (GAIRI). The Quality and Information Systems Division provided technical support for data collection, processing and interoperability between ODSlocal and indicators monitored under ISO 37120.

Overview of the 17 SDGs

As this is Maia's first VLR, it was decided to include an overview of progress on the 17 SDGs and 169 United Nations targets. The VLR identifies data for 17 goals, 114 targets and 274 indicators, while 55 targets and 163 UN indicators were not included because they were not applicable locally (59) or due to lack of local data (104). An additional 57 specific

indicators were added (or adapted from UN indicators). The report includes 77 indicators from ODSlocal, 25 indicators monitored under ISO 37120, 93 indicators from internal municipal data and 64 indicators from other sources.

Activities Undertaken

In January 2025, the planning phase began, including research and analysis of guiding documents—United Nations, ANMP, ODSlocal – and voluntary reports – European Union, Portugal, Almada, Amsterdam, Barcelona, Braga, Cascais, Ghent, Grândola, Fundão, Helsinki, Mafra, Matosinhos, Melbourne, New York, Porto, São Paulo, Torres Vedras; technical meetings with ODSlocal to present the portal (11-03); with the municipalities of Cascais, Loulé and Seixal to reflect on municipal indicators (10-04); and with Braga (30-04), Matosinhos (07-05) and Barcelona (16-05) to share experiences in preparing VLRs. The roadmap proposal for creating the VLR was validated by the Executive in April and integrated into GAIRI's 2025 activity plan.

The municipal universe was then engaged, with Councillor Mário Nuno Neves communicating the creation of the VLR to all

municipal directors and requesting the identification of focal points for various policy areas (02-05). During the process, 27 in-person meetings were held with directors and technicians from municipal services and companies (covering 86% of the total) to present the project – SDGs, VLR and Maia's Commitment. Between May and July 2025, two digital sessions were organised to present the ODSlocal portal to municipal focal points and systematise the collection of information on policies and impacts.

In parallel, the project team analysed website content and internal documents to identify municipal policies and programmes, supported guided portal completion, shared information and clarified doubts via email, phone, collaborative digital channel and in person.



Sustainability Laboratory

The Sustainability Laboratory event (18-06) launched the second phase of the process, open to civil society participation. This seven-hour activity brought together 26 participants, including 17 municipal focal points and 9 representatives of local organisations, to present the VLR project and ODSlocal portal, promote reflection on sustainable development, including commitments and direct and indirect impacts, and identify municipal and local projects. Civil society participants were invited by email, considering the maximum limit of 40 participants and the aim of broadening representation, including companies, cooperatives, foundations, schools, higher education institutions and non-profit organisations.

Subsequently, the project team contacted 290 local organisations by email or phone; held meetings with Basic School 2/3 of Gueifães, LIPOR, Polytechnic of Maia, Sonae and the Portuguese Red Cross – Maia Branch; presented the project at the local social action council (CLAS) (06-08); established contact with TECMAIA to present the project to the 36 companies hosted at the Science and Technology Park and emailed 51 local companies; ensured guided completion, review and validation of local projects on the ODSlocal portal. Over eleven months of work, 76 people were involved, including 33 municipal organisational units, three municipal companies, one foundation, three companies, five educational institutions, seven non-profit organisations and four public entities.

The Municipality of Maia used the ODSlocal portal (odslocal.pt) for documentation and analysis of municipal and local indicators and projects. The portal collects official and independent data from the National Statistics Institute, Portuguese Environment Agency, Directorate-General for Territory, Directorate-General for Energy and Geology and Institute for Nature Conservation and Forests, enabling analysis of 77 reference indicators for Maia. Additionally, 35 specific indicators from ISO 37120 were incorporated, sourced from INE, to complement and deepen the analysis. A total of 58 specific indicators were also collected from the Education in Numbers portal, INE, Pordata and other public sources, as well as internal data on environment, territorial planning, human resources, health, education, energy and finance.

For municipal projects, editing permissions were granted to 38 municipal technicians. Maia progressed from five municipal projects and two local projects visible in January 2025 to 133 municipal projects and 18 local projects published in October 2025. Data on municipal and local indicators and projects is open to updates and available for public consultation on the ODSlocal portal.



Monument to the People of Maia

To strengthen SDG integration into municipal governance, contact was established with Cascais Municipality to schedule a session on integrating SDGs into budgeting and public procurement processes. The project team applied for Eurocities Academy training on VLR development and initiated contact between Eurocities, ANMP and the ODSlocal Platform to assess the feasibility of organising a dedicated edition for Portuguese municipalities. In July 2025, the project team also began preparing, with the

Human Resources Division, an internal training session on “Agenda 2030 from Strategy to Action: Integrating SDGs with Management Plans” by the National Institute of Administration.

The VLR was drafted between July and October 2025 with peer review support from UN-Habitat and the ODSlocal Platform.

LVR Timeline	2024		2025											
	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O		
Maia SDG Commitment	X	X												
Roadmap for LVR Creation			X	X	X	X								
ODSlocal Engagement	X	X	X	X	X									
Experience Sharing: LVR							X	X						
Experience Sharing: Municipal Indicators						X								
Meetings with Municipal Universe							X	X	X					
Internal Presentation of ODSlocal Portal							X	X						
Sustainability Laboratory								X						
Contacts with Local Stakeholders								X	X					
Contact with UN-Habitat								X	X					
Data Collection and Analysis								X	X					
LVR Drafting									X	X	X			
Peer Review of LVR										X	X			
CLAS Presentation										X				
LVR Approval												X		
SDG-Cities Membership												X	X	

Main Contributions of the VLR

Overall, the creation of Maia's first VLR is considered to have contributed to:

- giving political and public visibility to the 2030 Agenda.
- improving knowledge about institutional action and its impact on quality of life.
- mobilising municipal and local stakeholders for action.
- publicising local projects.
- monitoring progress, trends and areas for improvement in local policies.
- strengthening the link between local policies and the United Nations system.

Main Challenges in Preparing the VLR

As a contribution to the preparation of future VLRs, the following challenges were identified:

- operational capacity to manage the volume of information.
- access to data disaggregated by territory (municipality and parishes) and by target groups (women, children, older people, persons with disabilities).
- quantification of investment (budget and public procurement).
- institutional literacy on the SDGs and integration into local governance practices.
- communication with and mobilisation of civil society.



Lidador Tower - City of Maia

PROGRESS ACHIEVED IN ACTION FOR THE SDGs

The first VLR of Maia documents progress regarding the 17 SDGs and Maia's contribution to national, European and United Nations targets. Based on ODSlocal data, there is a highlight on Maia's performance in SDG 6 Clean Water and Sanitation, 7 Affordable and Clean Energy, and 9 Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure, which show trends above the 2030 targets. Conversely, the trend in SDG 2 Zero Hunger, 11 Sustainable Cities and Communities, and 15 Life on Land recommends strengthening local action to ensure the achievement of the goals. In terms of progress, there is also a positive evolution in indicators such as access to pre-school education and completion of various levels of schooling, energy efficiency of municipal infrastructures, expenditure on research and development by institutions and companies, selectively collected urban waste, and the Municipal Council's debt in the 2015-2025 cycle³.

³ The integration of new specific indicators or the identification of additional data sources may influence Maia's performance in implementing the 2030 Agenda.

17 GOALS



Good Practices

1 NO POVERTY 	1. MUNICIPAL EMERGENCY SOCIAL PROGRAM 2. LOCAL INTEGRATED SERVICE OFFICES – SOCIAL SUPPORT AND FOLLOW-UP SERVICE (GAIL-SAAS) 3. SOCIAL HOUSING STOCK
2 ZERO HUNGER 	4. SCHOOL CANTEEN MEALS PROGRAMME 5. FOOD SUPPORT FOR PEOPLE IN NEED 6. COMMUNITY URBAN VEGETABLE GARDEN NETWORK
3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING 	7. STRENGTHENING THE PRIMARY HEALTHCARE NETWORK 8. MUNICIPAL ACTIVE AGEING PROGRAMMES 9. MUNICIPAL YOUTH HEALTH PROGRAMMES
4 QUALITY EDUCATION 	10. REQUALIFICATION AND MODERNISATION OF THE SCHOOL NETWORK 11. CARLOS FIOLHAIS INNOVATION CENTRE 12. UNIVERSITY AND POLYTECHNIC OF MAIA
5 GENDER EQUALITY 	13. MUNICIPAL PLAN FOR EQUALITY AND NON-DISCRIMINATION “MAIA EQUAL+” 14. WIT KIDS 15. SUPPORT OFFICE FOR VICTIMS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE
6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION 	16. WATER EFFICIENCY MANAGEMENT 17. PARTICIPATORY WATER MANAGEMENT LABORATORIES 18. LEÇA RIVER CORRIDOR
7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY 	19. MAIA POSITIVE CITY 20. ENERGY RECOVERY STATIONS 21. ENERGY TRANSITION STRATEGY
8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH 	22. MAIA'S BUSINESS DYNAMISM 23. MAIA INCUBATION AND ACCELERATION CENTRE 24. PROFESSIONAL INTEGRATION PROGRAMMES
9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE 	25. MAIA SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY PARK – TECMAIA 26. INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT AND VILAR DE LUZ MUNICIPAL AERODROME 27. MAIA SMART CITY
10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES 	28. INCLUSION DESK 29. LOCAL SUPPORT CENTRE FOR IMMIGRANT INTEGRATION 30. SOCIO-TERRITORIAL INCLUSION PROGRAMMES
11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES 	31. REQUALIFICATION OF THE SOBREIRO NEIGHBOURHOOD 32. GREEN AREAS, PARKS AND GARDENS 33. PUBLIC TRANSPORT NETWORK AND SOFT MOBILITY 34. CULTURAL OUTREACH
12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION 	35. URBAN WASTE MANAGEMENT POLICY 36. MUNICIPAL ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION PROGRAMME 37. FIGHT AGAINST FOOD WASTE

13
CLIMATE ACTION


38. ROADMAP FOR CARBON NEUTRALITY
39. MAIA RESILIENT CITY 2030
40. SONAE CAMPUS MAIA – SUSTAINABLE WORKPLACE

14
LIFE BELOW WATER


41. MODERNISATION OF THE WATER AND SANITATION NETWORK
42. SELECTIVE COLLECTION AND WASTE TREATMENT

15
LIFE ON LAND


43. FOREST PROTECTION AND REFORESTATION
44. INCREASE OF RURAL LAND IN THE MUNICIPAL MASTER PLAN AND RESTRICTION ON BUILDING
45. MAIA ZOO

16
PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS


46. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION MECHANISMS
47. MUNICIPAL FINANCIAL HEALTH
48. MUNICIPAL POLICE

17
PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS


49. COMPROMISSUM – VOLUNTEER CENTRE
50. CHILD-FRIENDLY CITY – UNICEF
51. INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS STRATEGY

SDG 1

NO POVERTY

1
NO POVERTY


MAIA 2030 POLITICAL GOALS
Ensure dignified and inclusive living conditions for all.

«Global poverty reduction is virtually at a standstill. Around 9 per cent of people worldwide lived in extreme poverty in 2022. Working poverty affected 244 million workers in 2024. While the milestone of half of the world’s population having social protection has now been reached, low-income countries have shown almost no improvement since 2015. Inequality within and between countries continues to hinder poverty reduction, and the poorest are often left behind in periods of recovery. Inclusive and sustained economic growth, particularly in low-income countries and fragile settings, remains critical to reversing current trends. Accelerating progress towards a poverty-free world will require the strengthening of social protection systems and the mobilization of greater international resources to help countries to recover from the stalled progress of recent years».⁴

⁴ Source: [United Nations - Department of Economic and Social Affairs 2025](#)

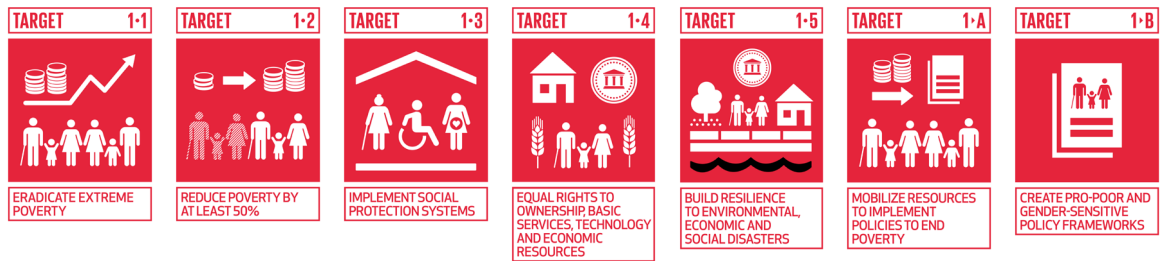
Progress

Maia has strengthened social protection programmes and networking with public bodies and third-sector organisations to reduce vulnerabilities and improve crisis response. The Municipality responded positively to the population during the COVID-19 pandemic. The Municipality increased the supply of public housing under affordable rental schemes by 37%. The homeless population is below 0.1%.

Opportunities for Improvement

In line with national results, there is still scope to reinforce efforts to achieve the 2030 targets in reducing the number of people living below the national poverty threshold, through a joint effort with Central Government and Social Solidarity Institutions, with special attention to children and the elderly. The Municipality can improve access to data to consolidate annual progress monitoring. There is room to collaborate with the private sector to stimulate actions aimed at strengthening local employment programmes and investing in the empowerment of people in vulnerable contexts.

Targets 2030



- 1.1. By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day.
- 1.2. By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions.
- 1.3. Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable.
- 1.4. By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance.
- 1.5. By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters.
- 1.a. Ensure significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation, in order to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, to implement programmes and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions.
- 1.b. Create sound policy frameworks at the national, regional and international levels, based on pro-poor and gender-sensitive development strategies, to support accelerated investment in poverty eradication actions.

Indicators		2015	2025	2030	Target	Status	PT
1.1.1	Population living below the international poverty line (%) ⁵	0	0	0	0	→	0
1.2.1	Population living below the national poverty line (%) ⁶	23,0	22,0	---	12	↑	19,7
1.3.1	Population benefiting from social security (%) ⁷	40,8	48,7	---	---	↕	50,4
	Population with social protection: social integration income (%) ⁸	3,96	2,96	1,76	1, 61	↑	2,88
	Population with social protection: sickness benefit (%) ⁸	9,8	13,4	16,9	4,6	↓	11,9
1.4.1	Population living in inadequate housing (%) ⁹	1,47	---	---	---	---	---
1.4.2	Homeless people (per 100,000 inhabitants) ¹⁰	33	51	---	---	↕	---
	Population living in affordable housing (%) ¹⁰	94,7	95,3	---	---	↑	---
1.5.1	Deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters (N) ¹¹	0	0	0	0	→	9 ¹²
1.5.2	Direct economic loss attributed to disasters/GDP (%) ¹¹	0	0	---	---	↕	---
1.5.3	Disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 (N) ¹¹	1	1	---	---	↕	---
	Local disaster risk reduction strategies adopted and implemented (N) ¹¹	1	1	1	1	→	---
1.a.1.	Official development assistance for poverty reduction/GDP (%) ¹¹	0	0	---	---	↕	---
1.a.2.	Total local government spending on education (%) ¹¹	9,70	19,88	---	---	↑	---
	Total local government spending on health (%) ¹¹	0,00	1,88	---	---	↑	---
	Total local government spending on social protection (%) ¹¹	1,89	3,38	---	---	↑	---
1.b.1.	Local government spending to fight poverty (mil €) ¹¹	447,8	712,9	---	---	↑	---
	Local government spending on social housing (million €) ¹³	2,3	30,6	165	---	↑	---

5 Source: INE (ISO 37120) (data 2015 and 2023).

6 Source: INE (ISO 37120) (data 2015 and 2023).

7 Source: [PORDATA](#) (data 2015 and 2024).

8 Source: [ODSlocal](#) (data 2015 and 2022).

9 Source: Housing Portal (ISO 37120) (data 2018).

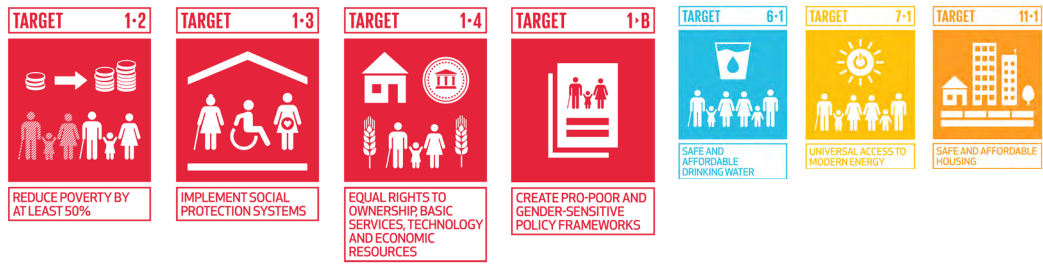
10 Source: INE (ISO 37120) (data 2018 and 2022).

11 Source: Municipality of Maia (data 2015 and 2024).

12 Source: AON (2025) «[2026 Climate and Catastrophe Insight](#)» (data 2024).

13 Source: Espaço Municipal – Urban Renewal and Asset Management, E.M., S.A. (data 2015 and projection 2025).

1. MUNICIPAL EMERGENCY SOCIAL PROGRAM



The Municipal Emergency Social Program ensures an immediate response to socio-economic vulnerability, aiming to mitigate severe situations of deprivation and prevent exclusion. The support consists of exceptional, one-off, and temporary financial intervention, with the clear objective of maintaining access to housing (support for rent or mortgage payments), ensuring essential services (water, electricity, and gas costs), and access to medicines, complementary diagnostic tests, or other health-related expenses.

Responsible entity: Municipality of Maia.

Resources invested: €146.000 in 2024.

Impacts: 242 families supported in 2024.

SDG Indicators: 1.2.1, 1.2.2, 1.3.1, 1.4.2, 1.b.1, 6.1.1, 7.1.1, 11.1.1.



Sobreiro's Garden - City of Maia

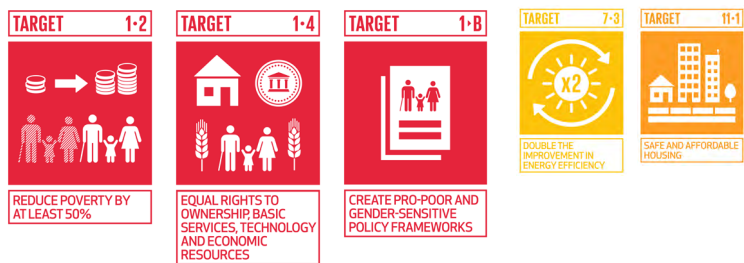
2. LOCAL INTEGRATED SERVICE OFFICES – SOCIAL SUPPORT AND FOLLOW-UP SERVICE (GAIL-SAAS)



The Local Integrated Service Offices – Social Support and Follow-up Service (GAIL-SAAS) are a pioneering initiative that ensures a proximity-based response in preventing and mitigating social vulnerability. GAIL-SAAS acts as the “gateway” to the social protection system, offering information, referral, and direct response to situations of food insecurity, disability, addictions, and elderly care needs. The success of the GAIL-SAAS model lies in its comprehensive approach and networking, with 16 service points guaranteeing full territorial coverage and partnerships that optimise resources and enhance local knowledge.

Responsible entity: Municipality of Maia.
Partners: 10 Parish Councils, ULS São João, Portuguese Association of Parents and Friends of Citizens with Mental Disabilities (Maia), Mouta Azenha Nova Social Solidarity Association, Portuguese Red Cross – Maia Branch, Santa Casa da Misericórdia da Maia.
Resources invested: €948.757 in 2025 (funded by the Social Action Decentralisation Financing Fund).
Impacts: 2.889 families supported in 2024.
SDG Indicators: 1.2.1, 1.2.2, 1.3.1, 2.2.2, 3.5.2, 17.17.1.

3. SOCIAL HOUSING STOCK

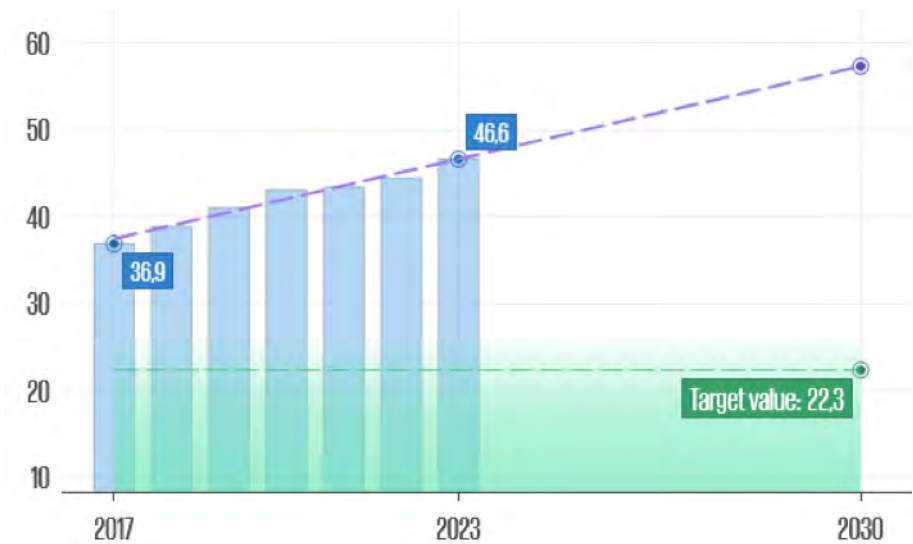


As of 30 June 2025, Maia’s public housing stock comprised 1,971 dwellings, corresponding to around 50 developments integrated into different urban contexts across the territory. The ability to meet 93% of the needs identified in Maia’s Local Housing Strategy benefited from 35 approved applications, out of a total of 44 municipal applications submitted under the “1.º Direito” – Housing Access Support Programme (PRR), corresponding to 734 housing solutions (638 new-build, 82 rehabilitation, and 14 acquired units). In addition to expanding public housing supply with 641 new housing solutions, Maia also leveraged funds to improve energy efficiency, accessibility for people with reduced mobility, and the enhancement of public spaces.

A highlight is the participatory project for new public housing and community integration in Anta, Ardegães, and Lagielas, which received the Best Inclusive Practice Award 2024 and an Honourable Mention for Good Participatory Practice 2024 from the Network of Participatory Municipalities.

Responsible entity: Espaço Municipal – Urban Renewal and Asset Management, E.M., S.A.
Partners: Municipality of Maia, Faculty of Architecture of the University of Porto.
Resources invested: €120 million (€90.5 million already contracted) – funded by the European Union (PRR).
Impacts: Over 37% increase in public housing supply under rental schemes. Improved living conditions, ensuring access to decent and affordable housing. Reduction of housing cost burden, combating exclusion, and retaining population.
SDG Indicators: 1.2.1, 1.4.2, 1.b.1, 7.3.1, 11.1.1.

RATIO BETWEEN HOUSING RENTAL VALUES AND INCOME



Source: ODSlocal

SDG 2

ZERO HUNGER



MAIA 2030 POLITICAL GOALS
Eradicate hunger and ensure that all children have access to one complete, varied and balanced meal per day.

«Global hunger has risen sharply since 2019 and remains persistently high. Nearly 1 in 11 people worldwide faced hunger in 2023, while more than 2 billion experienced moderate to severe food insecurity. Millions of children and women are affected by malnutrition. The number of countries in which food prices are moderately to abnormally high remains well above pre-pandemic levels. Getting progress on track with respect to Goal 2 requires urgent action to strengthen food systems, support small-scale producers, improve services and ensure access to affordable, healthy diets. Transitioning food systems to make them more sustainable, inclusive and resilient will drive progress on the Goals».¹⁴

¹⁴ Source: [United Nations - Department of Economic and Social Affairs 2025](#)

Progress

Maia has promoted initiatives to provide food support to people in need in partnership with companies and the third sector, strengthened healthy eating and tackled food waste in schools. 14,334 children and young people have daily access to lunch and milk in public schools. At the same time, it has reinforced its commitment to urban vegetable gardens to promote organic farming, circular economy and local consumption.

Opportunities for Improvement

The Municipality can strengthen strategic planning in the field of food security. At the same time, there is scope to support the reinforcement of local production by encouraging peri-urban agriculture and urban vegetable gardens in parishes, promoting home composting for urban agriculture, prioritising local production for school meals whenever possible, and in social support circuits.

Targets 2030



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

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

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

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

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

Indicators		2015	2025	2030	Target	Status	PT
2.1.1	Public school students with access to healthy meals (%) ¹⁵	100	100	100	100	➡	---
2.2.2	Population with excess weight (%) ¹⁶	---	38,5	---	---	↔	---
2.3.1	Gross value added per agricultural worker (€) ¹⁷	6655	10022	12694	15143	⬆	12386
2.4.1	Agricultural land (ha) ¹⁵	1739	1734	---	---	↕	---
	Organic farming area (km ²) ¹⁵	0,16	24,3	---	---	⬆	---
	Agricultural area applying for organic farming support (%) ¹⁷	0,11	0,19	0,33	25	⬆	4
	Organic producers (N) ¹⁸	6	70	---	---	⬆	16927
2.a.1	Local government spending on agriculture (%) ¹⁹	0	0,1	---	---	⬆	---
2.a.2	Official development assistance for agriculture/GDP (€) ¹⁹	0	0	---	---	↔	---

15 Source: Municipality of Maia.

16 Source: Municipality of Maia (data 2021).

17 Source: [ODSlocal](#) (data 2015 and 2022).

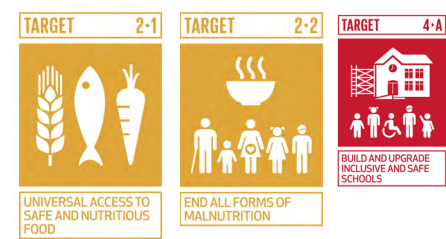
18 Source: [Directorate-General for Agriculture and Rural Development](#) (data 2015 and 2024).

19 Source: Municipality of Maia (data 2015 nd 2024).



Educational and Community Garden at Quinta da Gruta

4. SCHOOL CANTEEN MEALS PROGRAMME



Maia guarantees all public school students a complete, balanced, and varied daily meal. The Municipality subsidises all meals in the public education network for pre-school and primary education (1st cycle), ensuring free meals for children in bracket A, a 50% discount for bracket B, and, as a municipal initiative, a 25% discount for bracket C. Children enrolled in family support programmes also have access to school canteens during holiday breaks. The daily supply of milk (animal, lactose-free, or plant-based) for pre-school and primary education is subsidised once a week by the Municipality. Public school meals are audited to ensure quality and continuous improvement of the service. These measures are complemented by actions promoting healthy eating education.

Responsible entity: Municipality of Maia.
Partners: 45 schools in the public education network.
Resources invested: €3.2 million in school meals and milk in the first half of 2025.
Impacts: 14,334 children and young people benefited from school meals in 2024–2025, reducing inequalities and enhancing academic performance.
SDG Indicators: 2.1.1, 2.1.2, 2.2.1, 2.2.2, 4.a.1.



School Canteen at Centro Escolar da Maia

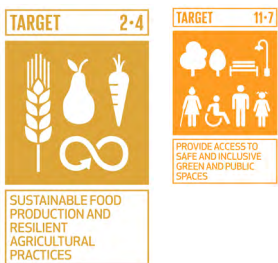
5. FOOD SUPPORT FOR PEOPLE IN NEED



The Municipality of Maia provides financial support to Santa Casa da Misericórdia da Maia, the Portuguese Red Cross – Maia Branch, and the St. Vincent de Paul Conferences for the purchase and distribution of food to families referred by GAIL-SAAS. In this context, Santa Casa da Misericórdia da Maia promotes two initiatives to combat hunger, poverty, and social exclusion. The intervention complements immediate assistance through the distribution (directly via food baskets and indirectly via cards) of food and/or essential goods, combined with guidance and training on healthy eating, food management, and waste reduction.

Responsible entity: Municipality of Maia and Santa Casa da Misericórdia da Maia.
Partners: Portuguese Red Cross and St. Vincent de Paul Conferences.
Resources invested: Municipality of Maia: €150,000 in 2025; SCMM: €247,000 – 90% funded by the European Union (ESF+).
Impacts: Food security for 1,265 people (in 2025).
SDG Indicators: 2.2.2, 1.2.1, 12.3.1., 17.17.1.

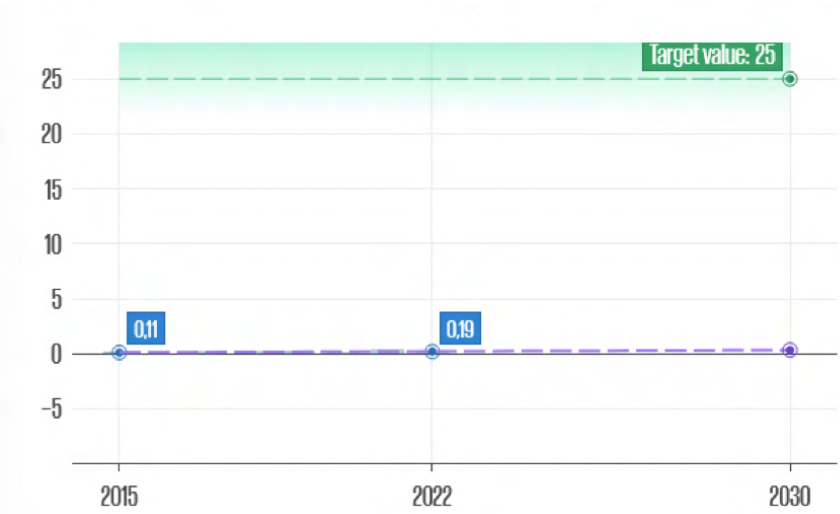
6. COMMUNITY URBAN VEGETABLE GARDEN NETWORK



Maia has been expanding its network of urban vegetable gardens, based on the “Horta à Porta” project, which promotes organic production by providing free plots to interested residents. Upon receiving a plot, users also receive training on organic farming and home composting. The produce is for personal consumption, and participants and their families benefit from access to green spaces and contact with nature. This community project also fosters social interaction, intergenerational dialogue, and healthy leisure activities.

Responsible entity: Municipality of Maia, LIPOR, Espaço Municipal – Urban Renewal and Asset Management, E.M., S.A.
Partners: Parish Councils, Maiambiente, general population.
Resources invested: €300,000.
Impacts: 377 families involved; reduction of carbon footprint by 26.6 tonnes of CO₂eq/year; recovery of 126.67 tonnes of bio-waste.
SDG Indicators: 2.4.1, 11.7.1.

PROPORTION OF AGRICULTURAL LAND APPLYING FOR ORGANIC FARMING SUPPORT (%)



Source: ODSlocal

SDG 3

HEALTH AND WELL-BEING



MAIA 2030 POLITICAL GOALS

Ensure equitable access to nearby, high-quality healthcare services.

«The latest data show mixed results across health indicators. While maternal mortality has declined, the pace of improvement falls far short of what is needed to meet the targets for 2030. Under-5 and neonatal mortality rates have improved significantly since 2000, offering the potential to save millions more lives if progress accelerates. HIV-related deaths have halved since 2010, but millions of people still lack treatment, and global positive trends hide data showing that rates of new infections are rising in several regions. Neglected tropical diseases affect nearly 1.5 billion people globally. Achieving universal health coverage requires intensified commitment to reach those who are the furthest behind. The United Nations is advancing universal health coverage and promoting equitable, people-centred health systems, focusing on fragile, conflict-affected regions and areas with significant health inequalities».²⁰

20 Source: [United Nations - Department of Economic and Social Affairs 2025](#)

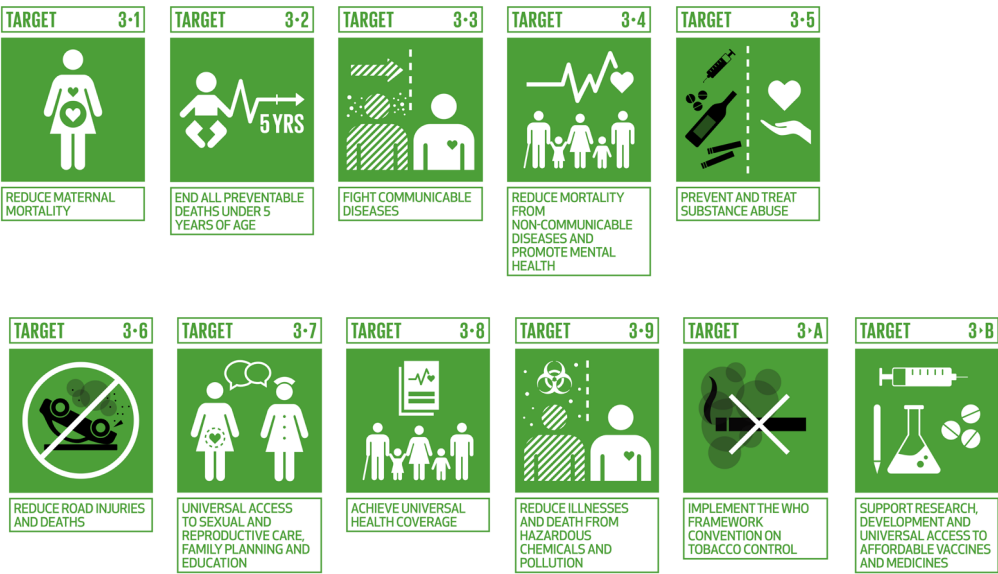
Progress

Maia is strengthening the healthcare network to ensure access to quality infrastructures and services. Local policies have contributed to well-being and quality of life through various programmes on sport, mental health, risk behaviour prevention, youth health and active ageing. Overall maternal mortality has remained at zero, and mortality from HIV and diabetes has decreased, remaining below the national average and expected to surpass the targets set for 2030.

Opportunities for Improvement

There is scope to improve health data at the level of segments and territory (parishes and more deprived areas). Better information on waiting times and the expansion of mental health and active ageing services is considered useful. The Municipality can improve annual monitoring of health and well-being indicators.

Targets 2030



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

3.b Support the research and development of vaccines and medicines for the communicable and non-communicable diseases that primarily affect developing countries, provide access to affordable essential medicines and vaccines, in accordance with the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health, which affirms the right of developing countries to use to the full the provisions in the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights regarding flexibilities to protect public health, and, in particular, provide access to medicines for all.



Artistic Gymnastics World Cup Final

	Indicators	2015	2025	2030	Target	Stat us	PT
3.1.1	Deaths due to complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium (N) ²¹	0	0	0	0	➡	15
3.1.2	Births attended by qualified professionals (%) ²²	99,8	100	100	100	➡	99,9
3.2.1	Under-five mortality (‰) ²³	2,3	2,2	2	0	➡	3,4
3.2.2	Neonatal mortality (‰ over 5 years) ²⁴	1,3	1,3	---	---	➡	1,8
3.3.1	HIV mortality (% over 5 years / 100,000 inhabitants) ²⁵	2,8	1,1	0	0	➡	2,2
3.3.2	Tuberculosis mortality (% over 5 years / 100,000 inhabitants) ²³	1,3	1,6	2	0	➡	1,6
3.3.4	Viral hepatitis mortality (% over 5 years / 100,000 inhabitants) ²³	0,59	0,43	0,51	0	➡	0,86
3.4.1	Mortality from circulatory system diseases (N) ²³	283	285	---	---	➡	32.99 6
	Mortality from malignant tumours (‰ over 5 years) ²³	1,8	2,2	2,9	1,8	➡	2,7
	Diabetes mortality (% over 5 years / 100,000 inhabitants) ²³	27,9	21,8	16,2	27,1	➡	37,3
	Respiratory disease mortality (% over 5 years / 100,000 inhabitants) ²³	70,4	90,4	123,2	81,9	➡	113,5
3.4.2	Suicide and self-inflicted injury mortality (% over 5 years / 100,000 inhabitants) ²³	5,6	4,9	2,9	2	➡	9,3
3.6.1	Road accident severity index (%) ²⁶	0,5	1,0	1,0	1,4	➡	1,7
3.7.2	Live births to adolescent mothers (10-14) (N) ²⁷	1	0	---	---	➡	20
	Live births to adolescent mothers (15-19) (N) ²⁷	10	11	---	---	➡	1528
3.8.1	Doctors (N per 1,000 inhabitants) ²⁸	6,8	7,4	---	---	➡	6
3.9.3	Accidental poisoning mortality (% over 5 years / 100,000 inhabitants) ²⁹	1	1,4	2,8	0	➡	1,2
3.a.1	Smokers (>15) (%) ³⁰	---	15,7	---	---	➡	---
3.b.2	Official development assistance for medical research and health (€) ³⁰	0	0	---	---	➡	---

21 Source: [INE](#) (data 2015 and 2022).

22 Source: [INE](#) (data 2021 and 2024).

23 Source: [ODSlocal](#) (data 2015 and 2022).

24 Source: [INE](#) (data 2015-2019 and 2018-2022)

25 Source: [ODSlocal](#) (data 2015 and 2022).

26 Source: [ODSlocal](#) (data 2015 and 2023).

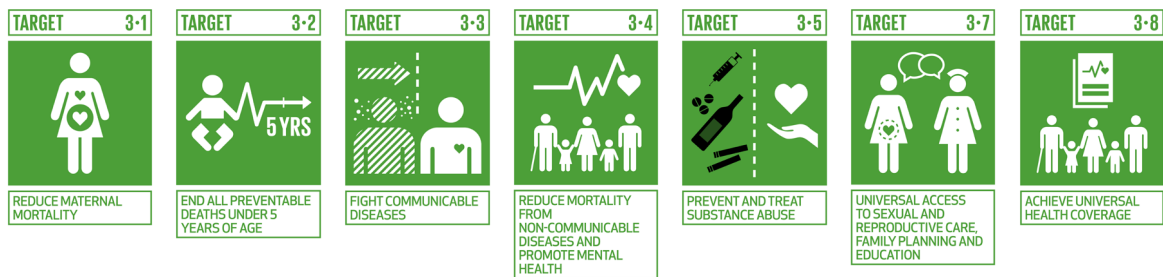
27 Source: [INE](#) (data 2021 and 2024).

28 Source: [INE](#) (data 2021 and 2024).

29 Source: [ODSlocal](#) (data 2019 and 2022).

30 Source: Municipality of Maia (data 2021).

7. STRENGTHENING THE PRIMARY HEALTHCARE NETWORK



Maia is implementing its largest-ever investment in healthcare – around €20 million – to guarantee universal access to quality and proximity services. The goal is to expand and modernise the primary healthcare network, increasing capacity to serve over 58,000 users. The cornerstone of this strategy is the new Maia Health and Well-being Park – an investment of more than €13 million, scheduled to open in 2026 – which will provide integrated services in diagnostics, laboratory tests, emergency care, rehabilitation, nutrition, psychology, and long-term care. Two new health units – UCSP Milheirós and USF Pedras Rubras – are also under construction, while three existing units – Águas Santas, Pedrouços, and Vermoim – are being modernised.

Responsible entity: Municipality of Maia.

Resources invested: €1.7 million already executed (total estimated €19.9 million – 100% funded by the European Union (PRR)).

Impacts: Access for 138,000 users to quality primary healthcare, strengthening prevention, timely diagnosis, and treatment.

SDG Indicators: 3.1.1., 3.2.1, 3.2.2, 3.3.1, 3.3.2, 3.3.4, 3.4.1, 3.4.2, 3.5.1, 3.5.2, 3.7.2, 3.8.1, 3.8.2.

8. MUNICIPAL ACTIVE AGEING PROGRAMMES



Maia invests in integrated services for active ageing, well-being, intergenerational dialogue, and combating isolation among the elderly population. The Maia Senior Club offers eleven free adapted sports activities, including health insurance. The Municipal Senior Health Programme 60+ promotes healthy eating, mental health, and safety. The “Maia Mentally Active” project explores the potential of virtual reality to foster inclusion. “Maia Cuida+” supports informal caregivers. Maia is part of the WHO Global Network for Age-friendly Cities and Communities.

Responsible entity: Municipality of Maia.

Partners: Santa Maria Higher School of Health, Faculty of Nutrition and Food Sciences (University of Porto), Fernando Pessoa University Teaching Hospital, University of Maia.

Resources invested: €1.15 million – “Maia Mentally Active” and “Maia Cuida+” funded by the European Union (PRR).

Impacts: Reduced isolation and depression risk for more than 6,400 elderly people. Support for over 100 informal caregivers and families.

SDG Indicators: 3.4.1.

9. MUNICIPAL YOUTH HEALTH PROGRAMMES



Maia invests in the physical and mental health of children and young people. The School Health Programme has already involved more than 100,000 children in health and well-being activities since 2005. This peer-learning project strengthens skills for informed and healthy choices. The Psychological and Pedagogical Support Office provides mental health and academic success support through individual and family consultations and group interventions. The Sports Holidays Programme offers more than 20 sports and recreational workshops during school breaks to reinforce personal and social skills and healthy lifestyles.

Responsible entity: Municipality of Maia.

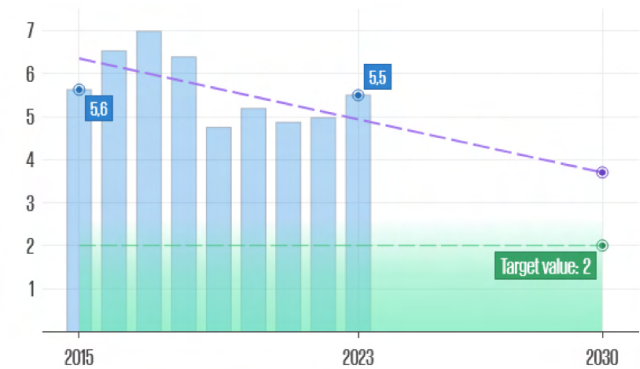
Partners: Maia/Valongo Health Centre Group, São João University Hospital Centre, Santa Maria Higher School of Health, National Institute of Medical Emergency, Portuguese Institute of Blood and Transplantation, Portuguese League Against Cancer, Polytechnic of Porto, University of Maia, University of Porto.

Resources invested: €57,500 (School Health Programme budget for 2025).

Impacts: Strengthened health literacy, healthy habits, and disease prevention for more than 100,000 children.

SDG Indicators: 3.4.2, 3.5.1, 3.5.2, 3.6.1, 3.7.2, 3.a.1.

MORTALITY DUE TO SUICIDE AND SELF-INFLICTED INJURIES (FIVE-YEAR RATE PER 100,000 INHABITANTS)



Source: ODSlocal



Continuing Care Unit of the Portuguese Red Cross

SDG 4 QUALITY EDUCATION



MAIA 2030 POLITICAL GOALS
Promote future skills by engaging the entire educational community.

«Goal 4 remains a critical enabler for sustainable development, yet progress falls short of targets. Improvements in upper secondary completion rates have slowed, while learning outcomes in many countries are declining. Troubling regional disparities exist in early childhood development, and sub-Saharan Africa is at a particular disadvantage. Despite modest improvements in literacy, hundreds of millions of people remain illiterate, and women are disproportionately affected. Teacher qualification challenges persist and there has been minimal improvement since 2015. The rise of digital societies necessitates the integration of technology into education, in order to ensure that young people and future generations have access to relevant, high-quality content that prepares them for the demands of a rapidly evolving labour market. Accelerating progress towards achieving Goal 4 must be prioritized, as it would have a catalytic effect on the realization of the 2030 Agenda overall.» ³¹

³¹ Source: [United Nations - Department of Economic and Social Affairs 2025](#)

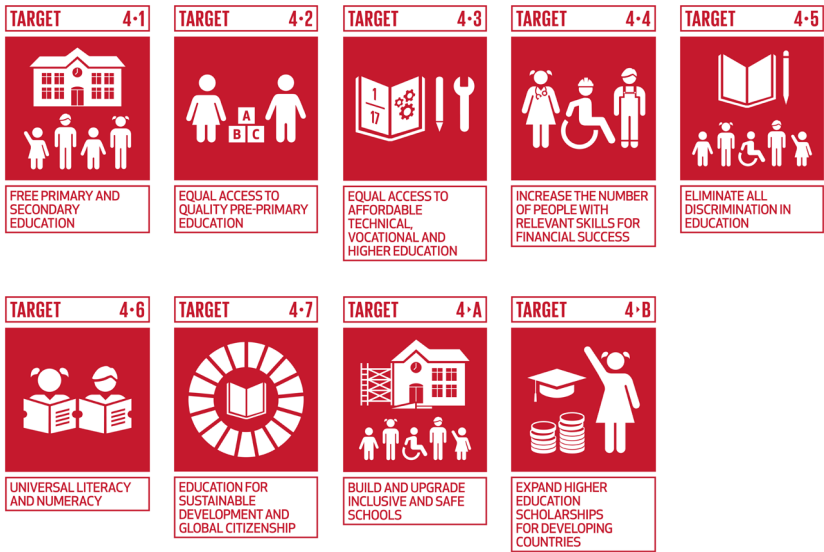
Progress

Maia is investing heavily in the modernisation of inclusive and safe school infrastructures and in programmes for academic success, transversal skills and future competencies. There has been an improvement in access to pre-school education, and completion of secondary education stands at 94%. Equal opportunities between boys and girls are observed, and public schools promote citizenship and environmental education content. The education policy fosters a dynamic and integrated model of active learning, in partnership with educational communities, families, associations and companies.

Opportunities for Improvement

Information on literacy, academic success and measures dedicated to students with special needs and young people who are not studying, in training or working can be improved. Future action can enhance data sharing on projects and the impact of sustainability in schools. The Municipality should continue to invest in personal, social, entrepreneurial and digital skills and in the articulation between schools and companies. The modernisation of schools is an opportunity to rethink public learning spaces, contact with nature, social interaction, sport and leisure.

Targets 2030



4.1 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes.

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

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

4.4 By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship.

4.5 By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable.

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

4.7 By 2030, ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development.

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

4.b By 2020, substantially expand globally the number of scholarships available to developing countries.

Indicators	2015	2025	2030	Target	Status	PT
4.1.1 Primary education students (%) ³²	88,9	94,0	---	100	↑	100
Lower secondary education students (%) ³²	84,1	89,4	---	100	↑	94,7
Upper secondary education students (%) ³²	82,0	87,8	---	100	↑	94,2
Secondary school students (%) ³²	57,2	67,8	---	100	↑	90,0
4.1.2 Completion of primary education - 1 st cycle (%) ³²	97,8	99,6	---	100	↑	98,1
Completion of primary education - 2 nd cycle (%) ³²	93,4	97,9	---	100	↑	96,1
Completion of primary education - 3 rd cycle (%) ³²	89,7	96,1	---	100	↑	93,8
Completion of secondary education (%) ³²	81,4	93,7	---	100	↑	90,4
4.2.2 Pre-school enrolment (%) ³²	82,5	89,9	---	100	↑	94,5
Pre-school enrolment: girls (%) ³²	81,0	89,4	---	100	↑	95,0
4.3.1 Young people and adults in training in the last 12 months (%) ³²	16,0	20,0	---	---	↕	35,0
Vocational education students (%) ³²	19,5	17,5	---	---	↕	28,9
Young people (15–29) in higher education (%) ³²	23,9	---	---	---	---	21,2
4.4.1 Students per computer with internet (N) ³³	5,2	1,2	-4	1,5	↑	1
Population (25–34) with a university degree (%) ³⁴	30,3	25,2	---	---	↕	21,6
Population (25–34) with a PhD (%) ³⁴	0,3	0,8	---	---	↕	0,5
4.5.1 Girls in primary education (%) ³²	47,9	49,0	49,6	---	↕	49,0
Girls in lower secondary education (%) ³²	47,0	49,2	50,3	---	↕	48,7
Girls in upper secondary education (%) ³²	48,4	50,1	51	---	↕	48,7
Girls in secondary education (%) ³²	48,0	47,6	47,4	---	↕	49,8
Girls in vocational education (%) ³²	15,3	9,0	5,9	---	↕	22,3
Women (15–29) in higher education (%) ³²	28,3	---	---	---	---	26,0
4.6.1 Adults (>21) in non-higher education (N) ³⁵	276	516	---	---	↕	73105
Illiteracy rate (%) ³⁶	2,5	1,6	---	---	↕	3,1
4.7.1 Schools with global education content (%) ³⁷	100	100	100	100	→	100
Sustainable development actions (N) ³⁷	50	50	---	---	↕	---
4.a.1 Modernised schools (%) ³⁷	0	50	100	---	↑	---
Schools with basic services:	100	100	100	---	→	---
Schools with basic services: school library (%) ³⁷	45,5	63,6	---	---	↕	---
Schools with basic services: school sports (%) ³⁷	100	100	100	---	→	---
Schools with basic services: psychology and guidance (%) ³⁷	100	100	100	---	→	---
4.b.1 Official development assistance for scholarships (€) ³⁷	0	0	---	---	↕	---

32 Source: [Directorate-General for Education and Science Statistics](#) (data 2015-2016 and 2023-2024).

33 Source: [ODSlocal](#) (data 2015 and 2022).

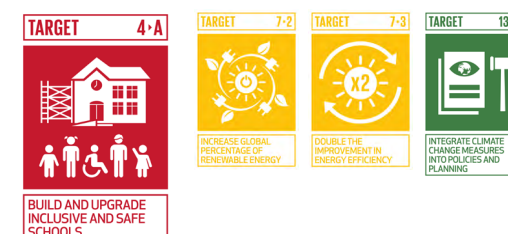
34 Source: [INE](#) (data 2011 and 2021).

35 Source: [INE](#) (data 2015-2016 and 2022-2023).

36 Source: [INE](#) (data 2011 and 2021).

37 Source: Municipality of Maia (data 2015 and 2024).

10. REQUALIFICATION AND MODERNISATION OF THE SCHOOL NETWORK



Maia has invested more than €20 million in modernising its school infrastructure to ensure more comfortable, inclusive, and safe schools and to strengthen learning conditions. The interventions improved accessibility for people with reduced mobility, created multisensory rooms and new leisure and sports areas, enhanced thermal comfort and air quality, and increased energy efficiency. As a result of participatory processes, the surrounding school areas were also upgraded, reinforcing safety with the installation of barriers near school entrances, red and non-slip pedestrian crossings, speed limit signage (30 km/h), and the introduction of “Kiss & Go” zones.

Responsible entity: Municipality of Maia.

Partners: 7 school clusters.

Resources invested: €21.5 million.

Impacts: Improved learning conditions and well-being for 14,430 students.

SDG Indicators: 4.a.1, 7.2.1, 7.3.1, 13.2.2.



Carlos Fiolhais Innovation Center



Lidador Basic School

11. CARLOS FIOLHAIS INNOVATION CENTRE



The Carlos Fiolhais Innovation Centre promotes digital, civic, and entrepreneurial skills. This STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering, Arts, and Mathematics) project presents real-world problems to secondary school students, challenging them to create solutions in a collaborative, hands-on environment using technology. One of the Centre’s main strengths lies in its ability to foster connections between schools and the business world. By engaging the school community (students, teachers, and parents), the Centre strengthens links with future skills and careers, enhancing creativity, critical thinking, and problem-solving capacity. The project pays special attention to encouraging girls’ interest and participation in STEM.



Carlos Fiolhais Innovation Center

Responsible entity: Municipality of Maia.

Partners: Digital Citizenship Centre.

Resources invested: €1.9 million – 85% funded by the European Union (NORTE 2030).

Impacts: Strengthened skills and career options for 3,000 young people by 2029.

SDG Indicators: 4.4.1.



Carlos Fiolhais Innovation Center



Carlos Fiolhais Innovation Center

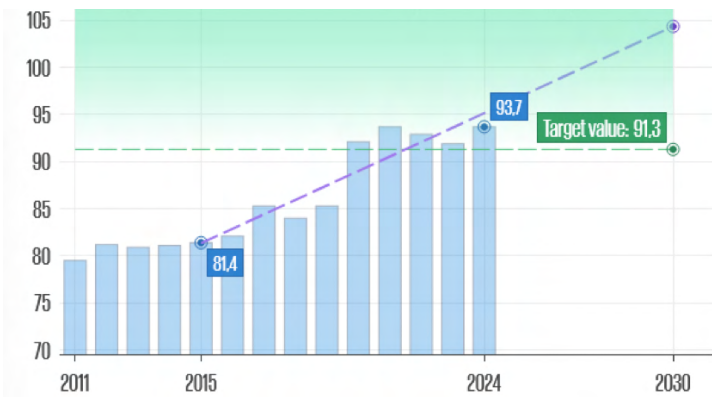
12. UNIVERSITY AND POLYTECHNIC OF MAIA



University of Maia and Polytechnic Institute of Maia provide access to higher education for 5,000 students, promote applied scientific research and knowledge transfer, and support graduate integration into the labour market through 800 partnerships with businesses for internships and projects. At the international level, they maintain mobility agreements and research projects with 160 institutions in 35 countries. The 70,000 m² university campus offers exceptional conditions for learning, research, and sports. Highlights include the Healthy Campus programme, which promotes academic success and physical, mental, and social well-being, as well as volunteering within the academic community. The programme was recognised by the International University Sports Federation with Platinum certification in 2022.

Responsible entity: Maiêutica, Higher Education Cooperative CRL.
Partners: Municipality of Maia, 160 higher education institutions, 800 companies.
Impacts: 6 research centres rated Excellent or Very Good; 5,000 students; 700 international students; 800 internships per year; 1,500 students in international mobility; 13 international projects; 69 Healthy Campus actions.
SDG Indicators: 4.3.1, 4.7.1.

SECONDARY EDUCATION TRANSITION / COMPLETION RATE (%)



Source: ODSlocal

SDG 5
GENDER EQUALITY



MAIA 2030 POLITICAL GOALS
Live in gender equality.

«Thirty years since the adoption of the landmark Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, gender equality remains elusive. Legal barriers persist, restricting women’s employment opportunities and perpetuating child marriage and gender-based violence. The unequal burden of unpaid domestic and care work continues to limit the opportunities available to women, although there are significant regional variations. The political representation of women shows alarmingly slow growth, while decision-making autonomy over sexual and reproductive health remains limited in many regions. Gender gaps in land ownership, legal protections and access to mobile telephones further demonstrate the substantial work that is needed to achieve gender equality by 2030».³³

³³ Source: [United Nations - Department of Economic and Social Affairs 2025](#)

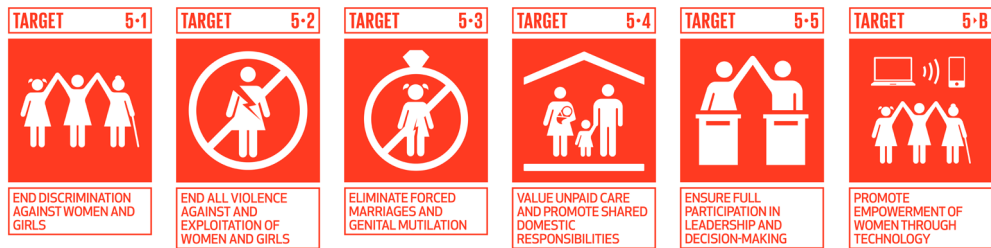
Progress

Maia has approved the Municipal Plan for Equality and Non-Discrimination and has policies ensuring equal opportunities and effective participation at all levels of decision-making. The Municipality collaborates with schools and local organisations on educational campaigns to combat discrimination and gender-based violence and to protect victims of domestic violence. Pay disparity has decreased, parental leave parity is increasing, and there is a majority of women in leadership positions within the Municipality.

Opportunities for Improvement

The Municipality can strengthen the sharing of gender-disaggregated data, set targets for reducing gender disparities and monitor progress, as well as consolidate efforts in awareness-raising, prevention and intervention among younger age groups and in creating structures that will remain in the future, such as the Network for Intervention in Violence.

Targets 2030



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

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

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

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

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

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

	Indicators	2015	2025	2030	Target	Status	PT
5.1.1	Legal framework for gender equality (N) ³⁹	0	1	1	1	↑	---
	Gender pay gap (%) ⁴⁰	11,4	9,3	5,9	2,4	↑	8,6
	Gender pay gap in highly qualified jobs (%) ⁴⁰	11,5	9	3,3	0,7	↑	11,2
	Gender gap in secondary education completion (%) ⁴⁰	6,8	3	-1,9	0,7	↑	2,5
5.2.1	Domestic violence (‰) ⁴⁰	1,8	1,5	0,94	0	↑	2,4
5.3.1	Married girls (17-19) (N) ⁴¹	0	0	---	---	↔	225
	Married girls (<17) (N) ⁴¹	0	3	---	---	↓	156
5.4.1	Gender gap in parental leave duration (%) ⁴⁰	20,1	30,2	43,7	100	↑	27,6
5.5.1	Women elected to Municipal Council (%) ⁴²	36,4	27,3	21,6	40	↓	32,8
	Women elected to Municipal Assembly (%) ⁴³	33,3	38,9	---	---	↑	---
5.5.2	Women in leadership positions	57,14	61,7	---	---	↑	---

³⁹ Source: Municipality of Maia.

⁴⁰ Source: [ODSlocal](#) (data 2015 and 2022).

⁴¹ Source: [INE](#) (data 2015 and 2023).

⁴² Source: [ODSlocal](#) (data 2013 and 2021).

⁴³ Source: INE (ISO 37120) (data 2017 and 2021).



Cyberbullying and dating violence with artist Jimmy P. (Plan “Maia Equal+”)

13. MUNICIPAL PLAN FOR EQUALITY AND NON-DISCRIMINATION “MAIA EQUAL+”



The Municipal Plan for Equality and Non-Discrimination of Maia reflects the political commitment to gender equality, in line with the National Strategy for Equality and Non-Discrimination. The plan ensures a cross-cutting governance perspective in key areas such as education and social protection. One of its priority goals is to establish inclusive rules and culture within the Municipality, guaranteeing equal opportunities and work-life balance. The plan pays special attention to the education of children and young people and to combating violence and harassment. Maia received the Family-Friendly Municipality Award in 2023 and 2024 and the Living in Equality Award 2024 from the Commission for Citizenship and Gender Equality.

Responsible entity: Municipality of Maia.

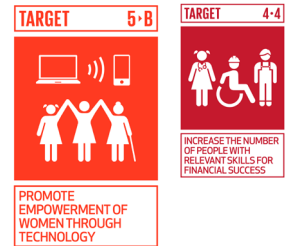
Partners: Commission for Citizenship and Gender Equality, CLAS members, Portuguese Association for Family Planning.

Resources invested: €28,000.

Impacts: Promotion of an organisational culture of respect and inclusion. 10,765 people trained in gender equality, non-discrimination, and combating domestic violence.

SDG Indicators: 5.1.1, 5.2.1, 5.2.2.

14. WIT KIDS



Promoted by Women in Tech Portugal, the Wit Kids project uses technology to foster gender equality and digital, entrepreneurial, and social skills. The project encourages interest in STEM among children aged 6–10 through workshops on programming, robotics, space, and innovation. Activities showcase examples of female leadership in science and technology to challenge gender stereotypes and highlight career opportunities in high-employability fields.

Responsible entity: Women in Tech Portugal.

Partners: Espaço Municipal – Urban Renewal and Asset Management, E.M., S.A., Municipality of Maia, Maia School Clusters.

Impacts: Empowerment of 300 children annually (50% female).

SDG Indicators: 5.b.1, 4.4.1.



WIT Kids

15. SUPPORT OFFICE FOR VICTIMS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE



The Portuguese Red Cross – Maia Branch runs the Valorizar Victim Support Office, part of the national network since 2020. This structure provides social, psychological, and legal support to victims of domestic violence, reducing vulnerability. The intervention focuses on empowering and enabling victims, improving access to essential services, and preventing re-victimisation and secondary victimisation. The project also drives active prevention through awareness-raising actions on domestic, gender-based, and dating violence within the educational community.

Responsible entity: Portuguese Red Cross – Maia Branch.
Partners: Municipality of Maia, 8 Parish Councils, ACeS Maia/Valongo, Gonalo Mendes da Maia School Cluster, Child and Youth Protection Commission, Portuguese Red Cross – Gondomar Branch, Cast lo da Maia Secondary School, Espao Municipal – Urban Renewal and Asset Management, E.M., S.A., Faculty of Dental Medicine of Porto, National Republican Guard, Public Security Police, Social Security.
Resources invested:  213,212.90 (2024–2026) – 56% funded by the European Union.
Impacts: Support for 375 victims of domestic violence since 2020. Awareness-raising for 126 young people since 2024.
SDG Indicators: 5.2.1, 16.1.1, 16.2.1, 16.2.3, 17.17.1.

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AGAINST SPOUSE OR EQUIVALENT (PER 1,000 INHABITANTS)



Source: ODSlocal

SDG 6

CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION



MAIA 2030 POLITICAL GOALS
Value water and protect water resources.

«Despite some progress, billions of people still lack access to drinking water, sanitation and hygiene. Water use efficiency, although increasing globally, remains low in most countries, and water stress continues to be severe in several regions of the world. The implementation of integrated water resources management is advancing slowly, with transboundary water cooperation remaining limited despite the large number of countries sharing water resources. Achieving Goal 6 requires global commitment to ensure water security for all while protecting the planet’s water resources. The Special Envoy of the Secretary-General on Water, appointed in 2024, advocates the sustainable management of freshwater resources for accelerated implementation of the Goals».⁴⁴

⁴⁴ Source: [United Nations - Department of Economic and Social Affairs 2025](#)

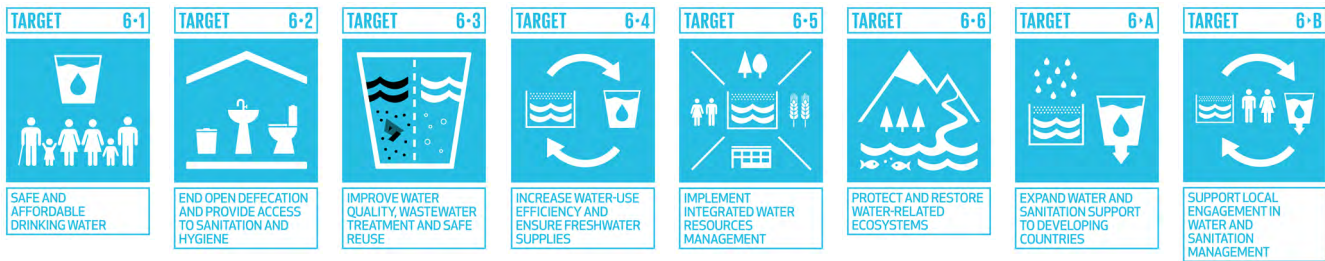
Progress

Maia is a pioneering municipality when it comes to clean water and sanitation, with a coverage rate close to 100% in both supply and sanitation networks. SMAS ensures the public water supply and wastewater management to safeguard the well-being and safety of the population and the environment. Maia is working together with three other municipalities to restore the River Leça, in the country’s first intermunicipal association with the objective of river restoration.

Opportunities for Improvement

The ongoing actions will provide the Municipality with resilient infrastructures to mitigate the impact of climate change and ensure the environmental and financial sustainability of the water and sanitation network.

Targets 2030



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Indicators	2015	2025	2030	Target	Status	PT
6.1.1 Dwellings served with water (%) ⁴⁵	100	100	100	95	➡	95,6
Safe water for human consumption (%) ⁴⁶	99,8	100	100	99	⬆	98,8
6.2.1 Population with basic sanitation (%) ⁴⁷	100	99	99	100	⬇	100
6.3.1 Treated wastewater (%) ⁴⁶	100	100	100	100	➡	---
Dwellings with wastewater drainage (%) ⁴⁶	99	100	100	90	⬆	80,3
Dwellings with wastewater treatment (%) ⁴⁸	99	99	99	90	➡	76,5
6.3.2 Surface water bodies in good condition (%) ⁴⁹	0	0	-2,1	66,8	⬇	34,4
Service quality index for wastewater treatment (%) ⁵⁰	99,1	100	100	100	⬆	---
6.4.1 Water loss (%) ⁵¹	27,3	16,52	---	---	⬆	---
Domestic water consumption per capita (litres/day) ⁵⁰	138,63	107,88	---	---	⬆	---
Water consumption per capita (litres/day) ⁵⁰	138,77	153,69	---	---	⬇	---
6.5.2 Intermunicipal water resources managed in cooperation (%) ⁵¹	100	100	100	100	➡	---
6.6.1 Change in the extent of aquatic ecosystems over time (km of riverbank) ⁵¹	---	71	---	---	---	---
6.a.1 Official development assistance for water and sanitation (€) ⁵¹	0	0	---	---	➡	---
6.b.1 Public participation in water and sanitation management (N) ⁵¹	0	1	---	---	⬆	---

45 Source: [ODSlocal](#) (data 2015 and 2022).

46 Source: [ODSlocal](#) (data 2015 and 2023).

47 Source: INE (ISO 37120) (data 2019 and 2024).

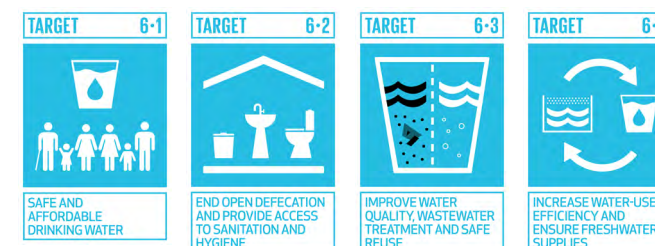
48 Source: [ODSlocal](#) (data 2015 and 2021).

49 Source: [ODSlocal](#) (data 2015 and 2024).

50 Source: INE (ISO 37120) (data 2019 and 2024).

51 Source: Municipality of Maia

16. WATER EFFICIENCY MANAGEMENT



Maia is improving water efficiency in its distribution system. Between 2019 and 2023, the Municipal Water and Sanitation Services (SMAS Maia) reduced water losses from 34% to 15%. This achievement positions Maia as a national benchmark in efficient water resource management. The result was driven by technological innovations that enhanced remote management systems, network sectorisation, pressure monitoring and control, and active detection of leaks and fraud. The goal for 2028 is to reduce losses to 14%. In parallel, SMAS Maia has strengthened sanitation resilience by reducing inappropriate inflows into the wastewater network to mitigate flooding and road collapses.

Responsible entity: SMAS Maia.

Partners: Aqualevel (Indaqua Group), Luságua (AQUAPOR Group).

Resources invested: €4.3 million.

Impacts: Improvement of 645 km of water supply and sanitation network and a 19% increase in water efficiency.

SDG Indicators: 6.1.1, 6.2.1, 6.3.1, 6.3.2, 6.4.1.

17. PARTICIPATORY WATER MANAGEMENT LABORATORIES



The Participatory Water Management Laboratories are a civic education and public participation project launched in 2025, involving 200 citizens from Maia’s ten parishes in creating collective solutions to water challenges. The participatory process included 10 practical workshops dedicated to ideation, prototyping, and experimentation, culminating in the presentation of concrete projects for efficient water use, water saving, and infrastructure improvement. Citizens collaborated with municipal technicians and university researchers to strengthen the efficiency, resilience, and sustainability of the water system.

Responsible entity: SMAS Maia.

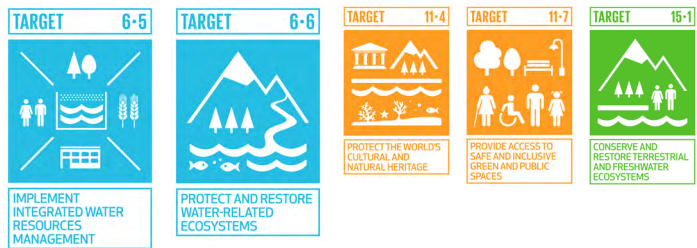
Partners: 10 Parish Councils, University of Aveiro.

Resources invested: €15,000.

Impacts: 35 action proposals and 10 projects selected for implementation.

SDG Indicators: 6.b.1.

18. LEÇA RIVER CORRIDOR



Maia is part of the Leça River Corridor Municipal Association, alongside the municipalities of Matosinhos, Santo Tirso, and Valongo. This is the country’s first intermunicipal association dedicated exclusively to river rehabilitation. The project covers a 71 km stretch, creating a vast ecological corridor. Actions have included removing 250 tonnes of waste from the river and its banks, controlling invasive vegetation, protecting biodiversity by replanting 51,000 native species and creating aquatic plant nurseries, ensuring ecological continuity through the restoration of weirs with fish ramps, applying natural engineering along 6 km to increase bank protection and resilience to floods, droughts, and erosion, real-time monitoring of water quality and flow, and deploying river wardens for active surveillance along the Leça River and its main tributaries. This effort protects riverbanks against erosion and flooding, improves water quality and availability during dry periods, and transforms the Leça River into a healthier and more resilient ecosystem.

Responsible entity: Leça River Corridor – Municipal Association.

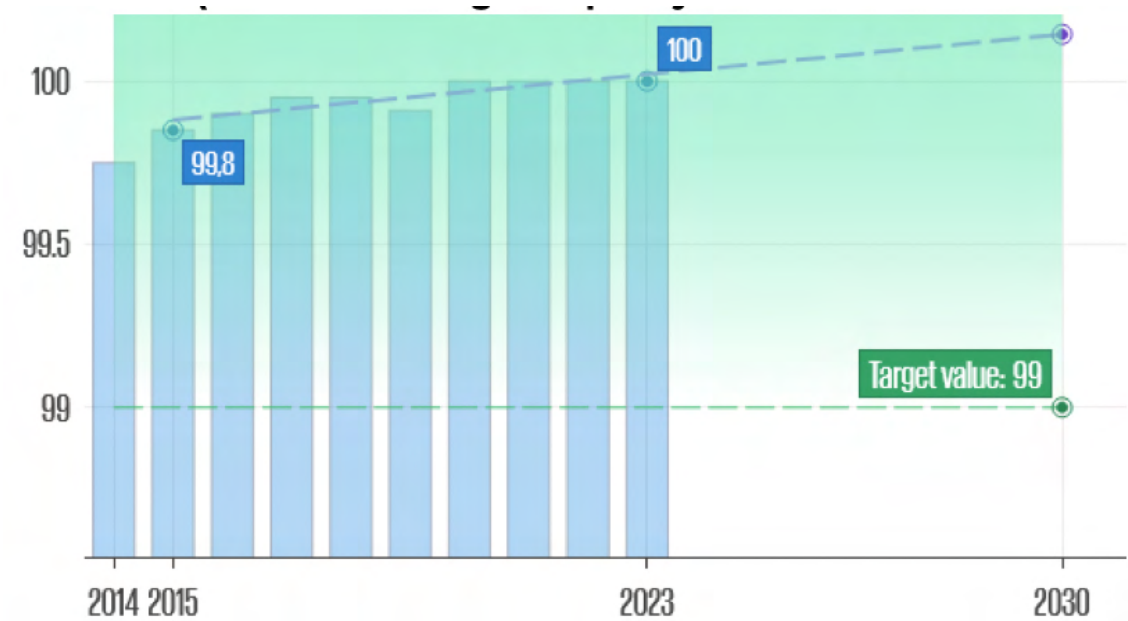
Partners: Municipalities of Maia, Matosinhos, Santo Tirso, and Valongo; Portuguese Environment Agency.

Resources invested: €4.5 million – funded by the European Union (LIFE, NORTE 2030, and REACT-EU).

Impacts: Rehabilitation of 48 km of river ecosystem.

SDG Indicators: 6.5.1, 6.6.1, 11.4.1, 11.7.1, 15.1.2.

SAFE WATER (CONTROLLED AND GOOD-QUALITY WATER FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION) (%)



Source: ODSlocal



Participatory Water Management Living Labs

SDG 7

AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY



MAIA 2030 POLITICAL GOALS
Ensure the transition to sustainable energy.

«Progress towards Goal 7 has been notable: from 2015 to 2023, global electricity access rose from 87 to 92 per cent, access to clean cooking fuels increased by 16 per cent, and renewable electricity continued to grow. However, progress is slowing – renewables lag in the transport and heating sectors, and energy efficiency gains have stalled. Moreover, only a small portion of global energy investment reaches the areas most in need. Achieving Goal 7 will require a significant boost in investment in emerging and developing economies, in particular in sub-Saharan Africa, to expand access to electricity and clean cooking, scale up renewable energy, improve energy efficiency and strengthen policy and regulatory frameworks».⁵²

⁵² Source: [United Nations - Department of Economic and Social Affairs 2025](#)

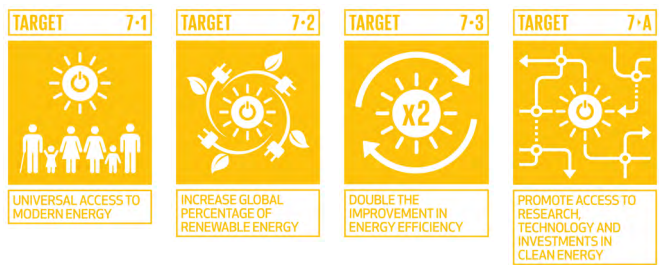
Progress

Maia invests in clean and affordable energy through energy efficiency in buildings and public lighting, as well as the production of renewable energy and energy recovery. 98% of the population has access to electricity. Between 2015 and 2025, electricity consumption in public lighting decreased by 44%.

Opportunities for Improvement

The energy transition should be catalysed for the community by expanding participation in renewable energy communities and strengthening energy efficiency in housing, services, commerce and industry. Smart city projects should improve consumption monitoring capacity, reinforcing energy efficiency.

Targets 2030



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

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

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

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



LIPOR Energy Recovery Facility

Indicators		2015	2025	2030	Target	Status	PT
7.1.1	Population with electricity (%) ⁵³	91,7	98,4	100	100	↑	100
7.2.1	Renewable energy consumption (%) ⁵⁴	30,5	34,0	---	---	↗	---
7.3.1	Installed renewable energy capacity per potential area (Mw/km ²) ⁵⁵	2,4	27,3	38,4	58,8	↑	34,7
	Buildings with energy certification A–C (%) ⁵⁶	6,8	57	17	64	↓	38,9
	Energy consumption for public lighting (kWh/inhabitant) ⁵⁵	131,9	86,7	42,6	92,7	↑	86,9
	Energy consumption in public buildings (kWh/inhabitant) ⁵⁵	81,9	69,3	41,8	67,8	↑	112,7
	Energy consumption in dwellings (kWh/inhabitant) ⁵⁵	1322	1328	1316	942	↗	1378
7.a.1	Official development assistance for energy (€) ⁵⁴	0	0	---	---	↔	---

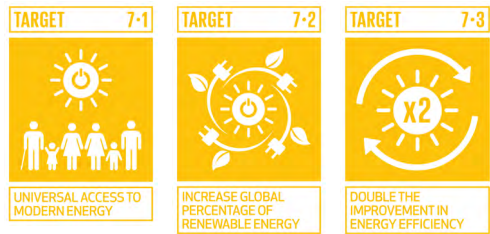
53 Source: INE (ISO 37120) (data 2015 and 2022).

54 Source: Municipality of Maia.

55 Source: [ODSlocal](#) (data 2015 and 2023).

56 Source: [ODSlocal](#) (data 2015 and 2018).

19. MAIA POSITIVE CITY



The Municipality of Maia is integrating best practices in thermal comfort, energy efficiency, and carbon neutrality into new constructions and renovations of public buildings, including schools, social housing, health units, and other municipal facilities. A highlight is the Sobreiro 58 project, a pilot NZEB+20% social housing initiative that produces almost all the energy it consumes and is designed for replication. The new Maia Municipal Police Station is being built following the highly energy-efficient “passive house” standard and aims to become the first certified public building in Portugal.

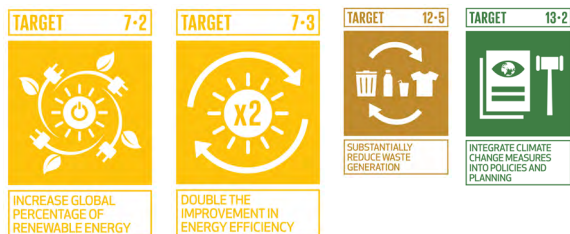
Responsible entity: Espaço Municipal – Urban Renewal and Asset Management, E.M., S.A., Municipality of Maia.

Resources invested: €11.5 million – partially funded by the European Union (PRR).

Impacts: Energy savings close to 75% and reduction of greenhouse gas emissions.

SDG Indicators: 7.1.1, 7.2.1, 7.3.1.

20. ENERGY RECOVERY STATIONS



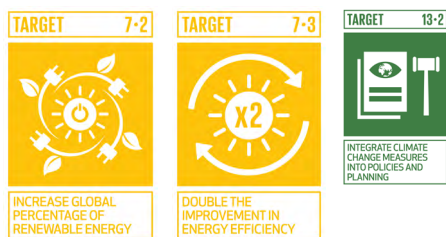
The Parada Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP) was designed in the 1990s with principles of circular economy, energy efficiency, and sustainability. This pioneering facility includes the first municipal composting station implemented in Portugal, which transforms wastewater biosolids into the organic amendment Naturanat and biogas, giving the WWTP an energy autonomy of 30–40%. In parallel, LIPOR's Energy Recovery Plant ensures the treatment of waste fractions that cannot be recycled or composted. The plant processes 380,000 tonnes of waste per year, producing around 170,000 MWh of electricity – clean energy capable of supplying a population of 150,000 inhabitants.

Responsible entity: SMAS Maia and LIPOR.

Impacts: Recovery of 9.7 million tonnes of waste, 100% recovery of biosolids, production of 4,673 GWh, and reduction of 1.68 million tonnes of CO₂eq since 2000.

SDG Indicators: 7.2.1, 7.3.1, 12.5.1, 13.2.2.

21. ENERGY TRANSITION STRATEGY



Maia is accelerating the energy transition, prioritising energy efficiency and clean energy production. The Municipality hosts the headquarters of ENNO – Energias do Norte, the largest renewable energy community (REC) in Portugal, supporting a new intermunicipal model for clean energy production, sharing, and consumption through waste recovery. The Municipality has installed photovoltaic units for self-consumption and solar thermal systems for water heating in municipal buildings, ensures the purchase of green electricity for the highest-consuming facilities, and has already converted half of its public lighting to LED luminaires. Maia also provides citizens with the Maia Energy Hub and the Housing and Energy Desk (created in 2023 and 2024), offering information and advice on decentralised production for self-consumption and energy efficiency in housing.

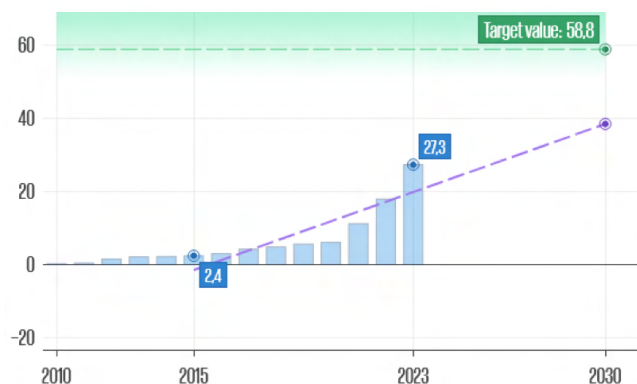
Responsible entity: Municipality of Maia.

Partners: Porto Energy Agency, DECO, ENNO, LIPOR.

Impacts: Clean energy production for self-consumption in 11 municipal facilities, supply of 67 facilities with green energy, and a 40% reduction in public lighting costs.

SDG Indicators: 7.2.1, 7.3.1, 13.2.2.

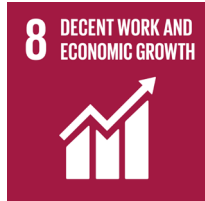
INSTALLED RENEWABLE ENERGY CAPACITY PER POTENTIAL AREA (MW/KM²)



Source: ODSlocal

SDG 8

DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH



MAIA 2030 POLITICAL GOALS
Attract investment that generates wealth and job opportunities.

«Over the past decade, progress on Goal 8 has been mixed. While there have been important gains, in particular in reducing unemployment and expanding financial access, setbacks from the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic and ongoing structural challenges have slowed or reversed gains in productivity, employment and worker protections – in particular for vulnerable groups and in the least developed countries and small island developing States. Just transitions to the formal sector – especially for women and youth – supported by stronger links to social protection systems, are essential to ensure sustainable livelihoods and reduce inequalities. Accelerated action is needed to build more inclusive, productive and resilient labour markets, strengthen protections for informal and migrant workers and advance green and digital economy initiatives that promote decent work».⁵⁷

⁵⁷ Source: [United Nations - Department of Economic and Social Affairs 2025](#)

Progress

Maia demonstrates a strong business dynamic. The business ecosystem, proximity to academic institutions and territorial connectivity foster a value chain that enhances economic competitiveness and decent employment. Between 2015 and 2021, the number of workers increased, salaries are above the national average and youth unemployment decreased by 14%.

Opportunities for Improvement

Networking between the Municipality, secondary and higher education institutions, companies, Maia Employment Centre and National Association of Young Entrepreneurs can further strengthen the population's qualifications for the jobs of the future, entrepreneurship and the attraction and retention of talent.

Targets 2030



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Indicators		2015	2025	2030	Target	Status	PT
8.1.1	GDP per capita (€ thousand) ⁵⁸	18,11	23,71	---	---	↑	---
	Purchasing power per capita ⁵⁹	113,2	105,7	---	---	↓	100
8.2.1	Business survival rate after 2 years(%) ⁶⁰	58,27	58,21	---	---	↔	58,95
8.3.1	Net attraction rate of employed population (%) ⁶¹	0,3	-0,6	-4,7	3,4	↓	0,05
	Salary / national average (%) ⁶¹	107,8	105	104,4	100	↓	100
8.5.1	Average monthly earnings – men ⁶²	1476	1644	---	---	↑	1570
	Average monthly earnings – women ⁶²	1201	1356	---	---	↑	1327
	Average monthly earnings – legislative and executive representatives, directors, and senior managers ⁶²	3469	3 698	---	---	↑	3057
	Average monthly earnings – specialists in intellectual and scientific activities ⁶²	2040	2175	---	---	↑	2219
	Average monthly earnings – technicians and associate professionals ⁶²	1620	1844	---	---	↑	1837
	Average monthly earnings – administrative staff ⁶²	1234	1342	---	---	↑	1301
	Average monthly earnings – personal services, protection and security workers, and sales staff ⁶²	932	1076	---	---	↑	1077
	Average monthly earnings – farmers and skilled agricultural, fisheries, and forestry workers ⁶²	947	1110	---	---	↑	1060
	Average monthly earnings – skilled workers in industry, construction, and crafts ⁶²	1081	1246	---	---	↑	1154
	Average monthly earnings – plant and machine operators and assemblers ⁶²	1043	1193	---	---	↑	1234
	Average monthly earnings – unskilled workers ⁶²	956	1046	---	---	↑	1008
8.5.2	Unemployment – men (%) ⁶³	12,80	7,67	---	---	↑	7,35
	Unemployment – women (%) ⁶³	15,38	9,73	---	---	↑	8,92
	Youth unemployment (15-24) (%) ⁶⁴	33,26	20,89	---	---	↑	18,68
8.6.1	Young people (15–24) registered at Employment Centre (%) ⁶⁵	0,28	13	---	---	↓	3,8
8.8.1	Workers with permanent employment contracts (%) ⁶⁶	65,4	70,3	74,8	79,6	↑	68
8.10.1	Banks (N/10,000 inhabitants) ⁶⁷	4,3	2,1	-0,36	11,6	↓	3,4
	ATMs (N/10,000 inhabitants) ⁶⁸	11,1	8,4	6,1	19,3	↓	11,7
8.b.1	Local youth employment strategies (N) ⁶⁹	1	1	---	---	↔	---

58 Source: INE (ISO 37120) (data 2015 and 2022).

59 Source: [INE](#) (data 2015 and 2021).

60 Source: [INE](#) (data 2015 and 2022).

61 Source: [ODSlocal](#) (data 2018 and 2022).

62 Source: [INE](#) (data 2021 and 2023).

63 Source: [INE](#) (data 2011 and 2021).

64 Source: INE (data [2011](#) and [2021](#)).

65 Source: [IEFP](#) and INE (data 2015 and 2024).

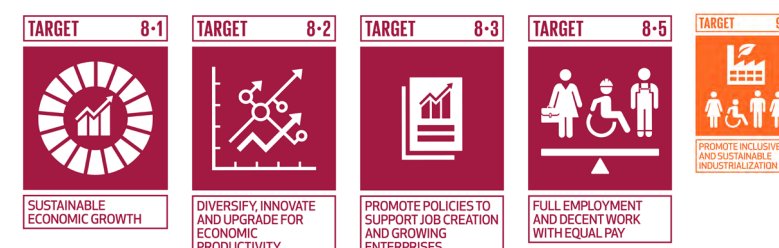
66 Source: [ODSlocal](#) (data 2015 and 2021).

67 Source: [ODSlocal](#) (data 2015 and 2022).

68 Source: [ODSlocal](#) (data 2015 and 2023).

69 Source: Municipality of Maia.

22. MAIA'S BUSINESS DYNAMISM



Maia comprises 14 business hosting areas, including the largest industrial zone in the country. Its 18,452 companies employ more than 90,000 people and generate a turnover of €11.2 billion and a gross value added of €2.5 billion. The Municipality ranks as the 7th largest national exporter, with €1.9 billion in foreign sales, and hosts 35 of the country's 1,550 large companies (7th position nationally). The innovation ecosystem includes 40 startups, the Science and Technology Park – TECMAIA, and the Maia Incubation and Acceleration Centre. Maia was considered the second-best municipality to live in terms of economy and employment in 2022 and received the Expresso Economia CGD Award 2019 for the municipality that most sustainably contributed to the growth of the Portuguese economy through its companies.

Responsible entity: 18,452 companies located in Maia.

Partners: Municipality of Maia, Espaço Municipal – Urban Renewal and Asset Management, E.M., S.A., Maia Business Association, Maia Employment Centre, National Association of Young Entrepreneurs.

Impacts: Employment rate of 92% and purchasing power of €1,367, both above national and Porto Metropolitan Area averages.

SDG Indicators: 8.1.1, 8.2.1, 8.3.1, 8.5.1, 8.5.2, 9.2.1, 9.2.2.

23. MAIA INCUBATION AND ACCELERATION CENTRE



The Maia Incubation and Acceleration Centre is an infrastructure managed by National Association of Young Entrepreneurs, promoting the creation of new businesses, with a special focus on technology-based entrepreneurship. The Centre offers 360° support, including physical and virtual incubation services, specialised consultancy, administrative support, and networking. Additionally, it runs training programmes, conferences, and business events that strengthen integration into the local economic ecosystem. Currently, the Centre hosts 23 incubated companies.

Responsible entity: Municipality of Maia and National Association of Young Entrepreneurs.
Impacts: 198 new companies and 300 jobs created between 2015–2025.
SDG Indicators: 8.1.1, 8.2.1, 8.3.1, 8.6.1, 8b.1.

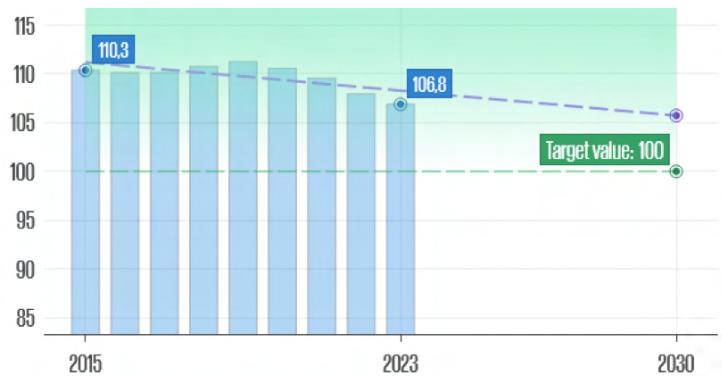
24. PROFESSIONAL INTEGRATION PROGRAMMES



Maia implements several programmes dedicated to the employability of young people, people with disabilities, or those at risk of exclusion. The Maia Employment Centre runs the Youth Guarantee Programme, ensuring that unemployed or inactive young people (<30 years) receive an offer of employment, internship, training, or education within a maximum of four months, promoting their qualification and integration into the labour market. Santa Casa da Misericórdia da Maia is developing the Incorpora Programme (Fundación “La Caixa”) in a network with 52 local entities to support the professional integration of people at risk of social exclusion. The Municipality’s HR policy includes specific measures to integrate young people, unemployed individuals, and people with disabilities through curricular internships, employment-insertion contracts, and supported employment in the open market.

Responsible entity: Maia Employment Centre, Santa Casa da Misericórdia da Maia, Municipality of Maia.
Partners: BPI, companies, educational institutions.
Impacts: 13,400 young people referred by Youth Guarantee since 2015; 93 people integrated into the labour market and 264 supported under the Incorpora Programme since 2020; 1,322 curricular internships in the Municipality since 2015.
SDG Indicators: 8.5.2, 8.6.1, 8.b.1.

GROSS DECLARED INCOME MINUS SETTLED IRS PER INHABITANT COMPARED TO THE NATIONAL VALUE (%)



Source: ODSlocal

SDG 9

INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE



MAIA 2030 POLITICAL GOALS
Promote connectivity and technological development.

«Since 2015, notable progress has been made in expanding infrastructure, fostering industrial growth and boosting innovation. However, stark regional disparities persist, and many developing countries continue to face systemic barriers to inclusive and sustainable industrialization. To advance Goal 9, countries must boost investment in resilient infrastructure and research and development, expand access to finance for small manufacturers and bridge the digital divide by prioritizing affordable broadband and innovation systems in the world's most underserved regions».⁷⁰

⁷⁰ Source: [United Nations - Department of Economic and Social Affairs 2025](#)

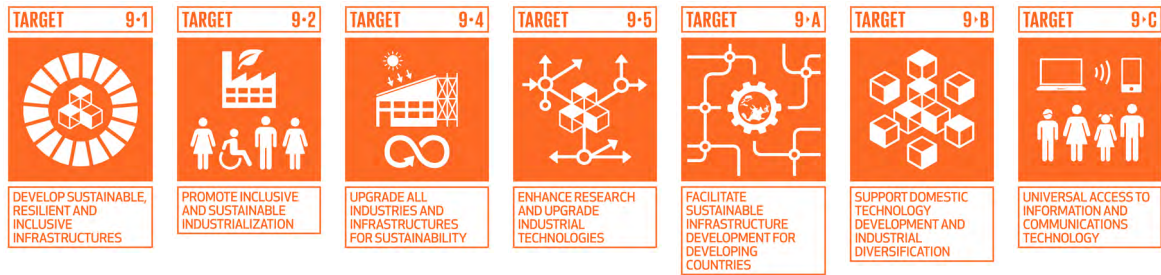
Progress

Francisco Sá Carneiro International Airport, Vilar de Luz Municipal Aerodrome and Maia Science and Technology Park – TECMAIA are critical infrastructures for territorial connectivity, economic competitiveness and innovation. Between 2015 and 2025, the gross value added of manufacturing per capita increased by €1,766 and business investment in research and development rose by €4,100 per inhabitant.

Opportunities for Improvement

Innovation remains a strategic area with growth potential. The Municipality can strengthen the alignment of smart city strategies, innovation and public investment in infrastructures, as well as mobilising the business sector for the 2030 Agenda.

Targets 2030



9.1 Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and transborder infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all.

9.2 Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and, by 2030, significantly raise industry's share of employment and gross domestic product.

9.4 By 2030, upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes.

9.5 Enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors including, by 2030, encouraging innovation and substantially increasing the number of research and development workers per 1 million people and public and private research and development spending.

9.a Facilitate sustainable and resilient infrastructure development in developing countries through enhanced financial, technological and technical support.

9.b Support domestic technology development, research and innovation in developing countries.

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

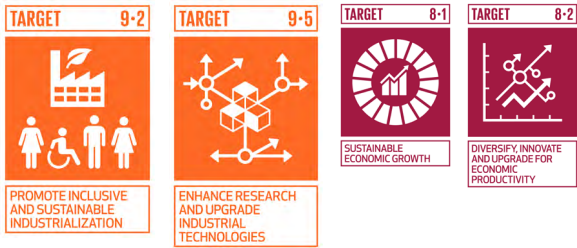
Indicators	2015	2025	2030	Target	Status	PT
9.1.1 Rural population living within a 2 km radius of road access ⁷¹	0	0	---	---	⇨	---
9.1.2 Public transport trips per capita ⁷²	---	137,7	---	---	---	---
9.2.1 Value added by manufacturing industry (%) ⁷³	31	28,6	---	---	⇩	21,2
9.2.2 Employment in manufacturing industry (%) ⁷⁴	21,7	20,7	---	---	⇩	16,5
9.5.1 R&D expenditure (€ thousand per inhabitant) ⁷⁴	2,9	7	10,7	5,2	↑	5,9
9.5.2 Researchers (N/1,000 inhabitants) ⁷⁵	0,19	0,82	1,3	0,37	↑	0,42
9.a.1 Official development assistance for infrastructure (€) ⁷²	0	0	---	---	⇨	---
9.b.1 Value added by medium- and high-tech industry (%) ⁷⁴	9,6	10,2	---	---	⇧	3,8
9.c.1 Fixed broadband Internet access (%) ⁷⁵	32,3	41,6	52	37,4	↑	43,5

71 Source: Municipality of Maia.
72 Source: INE (ISO 37120) (data 2019).
73 Source: [INE](#) (data 2015 and 2022).
74 Source: [ODSlocal](#) (data 2015 and 2023).
75 Source: [ODSlocal](#) (data 2015 and 2023).



Maia Science and Technology Park – TECMAIA

25. MAIA SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY PARK – TECMAIA



TECMAIA was created in 1999 with the aim of establishing a new hub dedicated to science and technology in the Porto Metropolitan Area. Since then, it has strengthened the region's competitiveness by promoting a culture of innovation and fostering links between businesses and academia, accelerating knowledge transfer and technological innovation. TECMAIA has stood out in attracting human capital and foreign investment. Highlights include the TECMAIA Academy, which runs training programmes in entrepreneurship, management, and negotiation, and the “Capaz” podcast, dedicated to innovation.

Responsible entity: Espaço Municipal – Urban Renewal and Asset Management, E.M., S.A..
Resources invested: €3 million (2025 budget).
Impacts: Hosting 36 companies, generating 3,500 direct jobs.
SDG Indicators: 9.2.2, 95.1, 9.5.2, 8.1.1, 8.2.1.

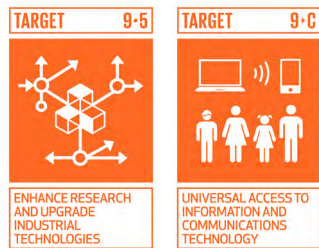
26. INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT AND VILAR DE LUZ MUNICIPAL AERODROME



Maia is the main air connectivity hub in Northern Portugal, hosting Francisco Sá Carneiro International Airport (connections to 130 global destinations and 15 million passengers annually) and the Vilar de Luz Municipal Aerodrome (19,497 movements in 2024). This dual infrastructure drives regional economic development. Francisco Sá Carneiro International Airport has received multiple awards as the best small European airport. In 2025, the Vilar de Luz Municipal Aerodrome presented a strategic programme to strengthen its role as a future logistics hub supporting major regional companies and as a centre for aeronautical training and maintenance. The development of this infrastructure aligns with the Maia 2030 Sustainable Energy Action Plan, aiming to promote the use of sustainable aviation fuels (SAF).

Responsible entity: Francisco Sá Carneiro International Airport and Municipality of Maia.
Impacts: Over 15 million passengers/year; the Municipal Aerodrome trains 370 pilots and handles around 20,000 annual movements.
SDG Indicators: 9.1.2, 8.1.1.

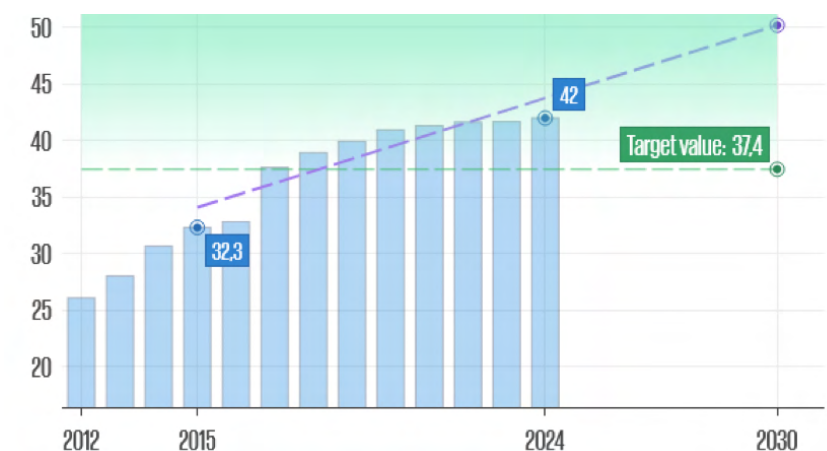
27. MAIA SMART CITY



Maia is implementing a smart city strategy focused on digital transformation. The Municipality offers more than 100 online municipal services (e-Gov) through an integrated platform. Accessibility is enhanced by AI solutions, such as a virtual assistant providing continuous and personalised digital navigation support. In terms of smart urban management, Maia has developed a pilot interactive platform that provides integrated, real-time territorial data, including water, energy, mobility, air quality, and waste. The open government policy is based on making public data available and valuable, increasing transparency and fostering innovative solutions by academia, businesses, and civil society. The Municipality also provides free Wi-Fi access points in municipal facilities.

Responsible entity: Municipality of Maia.
SDG Indicators: 9.5.1, 9.c.1

FIXED BROADBAND INTERNET ACCESS (NO. PER 100 INHABITANTS)



Source: ODSlocal

SDG 10

REDUCED INEQUALITIES



MAIA 2030 POLITICAL GOALS
Promote the full social integration of the most vulnerable individuals, combating discrimination and strengthening equal opportunities.

«The global economy shows contrasting dynamics, with a resilient banking sector and declining labour income worsening inequality. While most countries have seen pro-poor growth, 12 per cent still live below 50 per cent of median income, with Latin America and the Caribbean most affected. Meanwhile, the refugee population has surged to 37.8 million, mainly from Afghanistan, the Syrian Arab Republic, Ukraine and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), worsening the humanitarian crisis. Rising remittance costs further strain migrant workers, highlighting the need for policies to boost labour income, support refugees and enhance financial resilience for inclusive growth. The United Nations is tackling inequality through initiatives including the Social Protection Floors Recommendation, 2012 (No. 202), of the International Labour Organization, which promotes universal social protection».⁷⁶

⁷⁶ Source: [United Nations - Department of Economic and Social Affairs 2025](#)

Progress

Maia implements an integrated approach to equal opportunities and combating the exclusion of vulnerable groups, encompassing actions to promote academic success, vocational training, support for citizens with disabilities and the promotion of territorial cohesion. The average monthly salary is above the national figure and the migration growth rate increased by almost 2% between 2015 and 2025.

Opportunities for Improvement

The Municipality is developing an IT platform for common access to the social network, enabling the sharing of strategic planning tools, namely the Social Diagnosis and the Municipal Social Charter, and collecting relevant statistical data in real time to reallocate resources more efficiently and ensure that no one is left behind.

Targets 2030



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.

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

10.4 Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality.

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

10.b Encourage official development assistance and financial flows, including foreign direct investment, to States where the need is greatest.

Indicators		2015	2025	2030	Target	Status	PT
10.1.1	Inequality in the distribution of declared gross income (N) ⁷⁷	3,6	3,6	2,7	2,5	⬆️	3,1
	Gini coefficient – gross income per household (%) ⁷⁸	47,4	45,6	42,1	38,9	⬆️	45,7
10.2.1	Salary / national average (%) ⁷⁸	107,8	105	104,4	100	⬇️	100
10.4.2	Redistributive impact of income tax policy ⁷⁸	4,2	4,5	4,9	4,2	⬆️	4,6
	Gini coefficient – gross income after taxes per individual (%) ⁷⁸	35,9	34,6	32,3	30,3	⬆️	35,7
10.5.1	Financial soundness indicators: expenditure (%) ⁷⁹	7,98	1,26	---	---	⬆️	---
	Financial soundness indicators: revenue (%) ⁸⁰	8,12	1,00	---	---	⬇️	---
	Financial soundness indicators: overall liquidity (%) ⁸⁰	134,69	344,9	---	---	⬆️	---
	Financial soundness indicators: financial autonomy (%) ⁸⁰	71,05	90,12	---	---	⬆️	---
	Financial soundness indicators: solvency (%) ⁸⁰	245,5	912,18	---	---	⬆️	---
	Financial soundness indicators: indebtedness (%) ⁸⁰	74,25	9,88	---	---	⬆️	---
10.7.2	Migration growth (%) ⁸⁰	-0,22	1,74	3,5	---	⬆️	1,47
	Foreign population applying for resident status (%) ⁸¹	0,08	1,52	2,78	---	⬆️	3,11
10.b.1	Official development assistance (% of GNI) ⁸⁰	0	0	0	0,7	➡️	0,24 ⁸¹

77 Source: [ODSlocal](#) (data 2015 and 2021).

78 Source: [ODSlocal](#) (data 2015 and 2022).

79 Source: Municipality of Maia (data 2015 and 2024).

80 Source: [INE](#) (data 2015 and 2023).

81 Source: [OECD](#) (data 2024).

28. INCLUSION DESK



The Maia Inclusion Desk is a specialised service aimed at reducing inequalities in access to information and services for citizens with disabilities or impairments, their families, and the general public. The service ensures citizen referral, providing support for establishing contacts with competent public administration bodies and actively promoting inclusion in the information society. Areas of support include social responses, employment, social protection, assistive products, inclusion resource centres, and vocational training. It acts as a facilitator for full participation and citizenship, enhancing autonomy, social inclusion, and quality of life.

Responsible entity: Municipality of Maia.

Partners: National Institute for Rehabilitation.

Impacts: Support for 31 citizens in vulnerable situations in 2024.

SDG Indicators: 10.1.1, 10.2.1.



Bué de Escolhas E9C

29. LOCAL SUPPORT CENTRE FOR IMMIGRANT INTEGRATION



The Local Support Centre for Immigrant Integration (CLAIM) provides personalised assistance to strengthen community integration, ensure access to rights, and reduce vulnerability among immigrants. Services include regularisation through a protocol with the Agency for Integration, Migration and Asylum (AIMA), as well as education, employment, housing, health, and food security. The Centre offers Portuguese language classes and addresses issues such as citizenship, gender equality, and prevention of violence, hate speech, and discrimination. CLAIM actively promotes intercultural dialogue and coordination with educational and local stakeholders.

Responsible entity: Socialis – IPSS.

Partners: AIMA, SEIVA – Associação ao Serviço da Vida, ASI: International Solidarity Association, Food Bank Against Hunger, ALDI, Auchan, among others.

Resources: €627,700 – 75% funded by the Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund and 25% by the Ministry of Internal Administration.

Impacts: More than 4,500 immigrants supported since 2019; 39 families (122 people) assisted with food security.

SDG Indicators: 10.1.1, 10.2.1, 10.7.2, 5.2.1, 5.2.2, 16.10.1.

30. SOCIO-TERRITORIAL INCLUSION PROGRAMMES



The Vermoim/Sobreiro Community Centre of Santa Casa da Misericórdia develops an integrated intervention to reduce economic and social inequalities among the most vulnerable population. The action focuses on social empowerment, citizenship consolidation, training, professional requalification, and labour market integration to reduce the community's unemployment rate of nearly 30%. At the same time, the Centre promotes personal, social, and citizenship skills among children and young people through artistic, cultural, and sports activities to foster integration, academic success, and equal opportunities. It also provides support to 297 isolated elderly people. The Bué d'Escolhas – E9G project ensures inclusion for children and young people at risk of exclusion in Águas Santas and Pedrouços parishes. Created in 2013, this community intervention strengthens personal, social, citizenship, and digital skills in partnership with families and schools.

Responsible entity: Municipality of Maia and Santa Casa da Misericórdia da Maia.

Partners: 19 entities from various sectors.

Impacts: Vermoim/Sobreiro Community Centre: support for 1,164 people in socio-economic vulnerability; Bué d'Escolhas – E9G: socio-emotional development of 23 vulnerable children, improved family stability for 38 families, and enhanced academic success; strengthened social capital in the territory.

SDG Indicators: 10.1.1, 10.2.1.

SDG 11

SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES



MAIA 2030 POLITICAL GOALS
Be a cohesive territory that promotes citizens' quality of life.

«Urbanization continues to accelerate, with more than half the global population now living in cities, projected to be nearly 70 per cent by 2050. However, cities face mounting challenges, including rising urban poverty, growing slum populations, inadequate public transport and threats to infrastructure from disasters. To advance Goal 11, cities need integrated strategies focused on affordable and inclusive housing, participatory urban planning, heritage preservation and stronger local governance, all supported by robust disaggregated data» ⁸²
⁸² Source: [United Nations - Department of Economic and Social Affairs 2025](#)

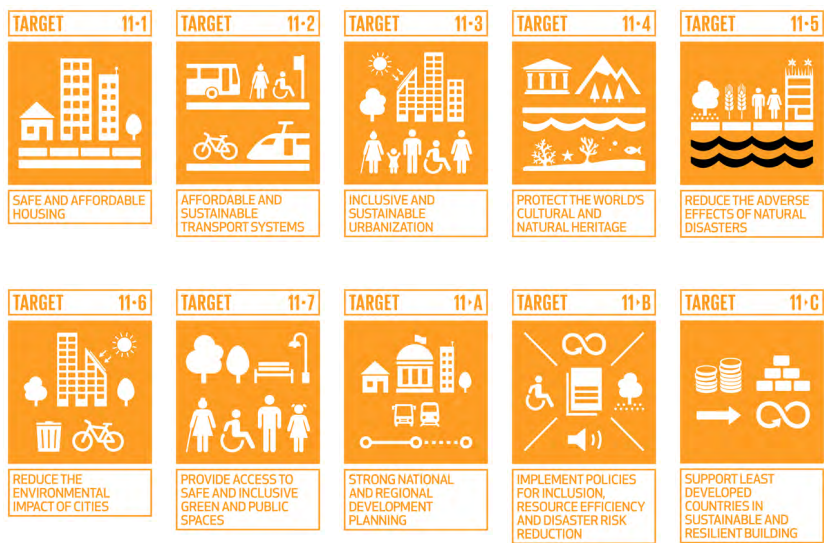
Progress

Maia promotes inclusive and sustainable urban planning, recognising the importance of urban regeneration, access to public spaces and sustainable mobility. The Municipality integrates principles of sustainable urban development into territorial planning instruments, with particular attention to public participation, as demonstrated during the participatory process that took place in the second revision of the Municipal Master Plan. Cultural policy balances heritage preservation with openness to new horizons. Maia is a good example of urban waste management.

Opportunities for Improvement

There is scope to continue enhancing public spaces and green areas, ensuring balanced urban development that promotes quality of life. Local policies should continue to strengthen measures for climate change adaptation and mitigation.

Targets 2030



- 11.1 By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums.
- 11.2 By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons.
- 11.3 By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries.
- 11.4 Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage.
- 11.5 By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations.
- 11.6 By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management.

11.7 By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities

11.a Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning.

11.b By 2020, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels

11.c1 Support least developed countries, including through financial and technical assistance, in building sustainable and resilient buildings utilizing local materials.



Maia Symphonic

Indicators	2015	2025	2030	Target	Status	PT
11.1.1 Population living in inadequate housing (%) ⁸³	1,47	---	---	---	---	---
Population living in affordable housing (%) ⁸⁴	94,7	95,3	---	---	↑	---
Homeless people (N/100,000 inhabitants) ⁸⁵	33	51	---	---	↔	---
Housing cost burden rate (%) ⁸⁶	36,9	43,4	59,6	22,3	↓	47,1
11.2.1 Residents served by public transport within <500 m and <20 min at peak times (%) ⁸⁷	---	77,3	---	---	---	---
Public transport network (km) ⁸⁸	346	320	---	---	↔	---

11.3.1	Artificial urban land (%) ⁸⁹	61,8	62,3	63,6	34	↓	49,4
	Built rural land (%) ⁹⁰	5,8	5,9	6,2	0,05	↓	1,1
	Rebuilds completed per 100 new constructions (N) ⁹¹	2,6	0	-,028	50	↓	2,3
	Rural land (ha) ⁹²	2951,5	3710	---	---	↑	---
11.3.2	Public participation in urban planning and management (N) ⁹³	1	11	---	---	↑	---
11.4.1	Expenditure on cultural and sports facilities (% of budget) ⁹³	---	6,68	---	---	---	---
	Expenditure on cultural heritage (€ per inhabitant) ⁹²	1,4	0,98	0,81	13,8	↓	14,5
	Expenditure on biodiversity and landscape protection (€ per inhabitant) ⁸⁷	3	9	12,7	23,5	↑	16
11.5.1	Deaths from natural disasters (N/100,000 inhabitants) ⁹³	0	0	0	---	↔	---
	Deaths from fire (N/100,000 inhabitants) ⁹⁴	0	0	0	---	↔	---
	Burnt area (%) ⁹²	1	0,12	-0,42	0,7	↑	0,49
11.5.2	Direct economic losses attributed to disasters/GDP ⁹³	0	0	---	---	↔	---
11.5.3	Damage to critical infrastructure attributed to disasters (N) ⁹³	0	0	---	---	↔	---
	Interruptions of basic services attributed to disasters (N) ⁹³	0	0	---	---	↔	---
11.6.1	Municipal waste collected selectively (%) ⁹²	31	38	40,8	25	↑	24
11.6.2	Suspended particulate matter concentration (PM 2.5) ⁹²	12,2	11,2	10,5	5	↑	8,6
	Suspended particulate matter concentration (PM 10) ⁹³	31,57	13,87	---	---	↑	---
11.7.1	Green area in urban land (%) ⁹⁴	13,5	13,5	13,5	12,5	↑	4,7
	Green area (m² per 100,000 inhabitants) ⁹⁵	1182	1885,9	---	---	↑	---
	Indoor public leisure space (m² per capita) ⁹⁶	0,48	0,47	---	---	↔	---
	Outdoor public leisure space (m² per capita) ⁹⁶	11,82	15,11	---	---	↑	---
11.a.1	Urban development plans (N) ⁹³	5	10	---	---	↑	---
11.b.1	Local disaster risk reduction strategies aligned with the Sendai Framework (N) ⁹³	1	1	---	---	↔	---
11.b.2	Local disaster risk reduction strategies (N) ⁹³	1	2	---	---	↑	---
11.c.1	Support to least developed countries for sustainable and resilient construction using local materials ⁹³	0	0	---	---	↔	---

83 Source: Housing Portal/INE (ISO 37120) (data 2018)

84 Source: INE (ISO 37120) (data 2018 and 2023).

85 Source: INE (ISO 37120) (data 2018 and 2022).

86 Source: [ODSlocal](#) (data 2015 and 2021).

87 Source: INE (ISO 37120) (data 2021).

88 Source: INE (ISO 37120) (data 2022 and 2024).

89 Source: [ODSlocal](#) (data 2015 and 2018).

90 Source: [ODSlocal](#) (data 2015 and 2022).

91 Source: [ODSlocal](#) (data 2015 and 2023).

92 Source: Municipality of Maia.

93 Source: INE (ISO 37120) (data 2018 and 2022).

94 Source: [ODSlocal](#) (data 2015 and 2021).

95 Source: INE (ISO 37120) (data 2015 and 2023).

31. REQUALIFICATION OF THE SOBREIRO NEIGHBOURHOOD



The Sobreiro Neighbourhood is an example of sustainable urban regeneration, aligned with the New European Bauhaus. This public housing complex has undergone several intervention phases to improve inclusion, resilience, and sustainability. Highlights include the enhancement of energy efficiency in 11 housing blocks, which received an honourable mention in the Nuno Teotónio Pereira Award 2023; the construction of the “Sobreiro 58” building according to the NZEB+20% carbon neutrality standard; the redevelopment of public spaces, including more inclusive and safer accessibility; and the creation of green areas, living spaces, and community gardens. Sobreiro is recognised as a positive energy neighbourhood and engages residents, AdEPorto, and LIPOR in developing energy efficiency solutions, having won the Portugal Smart Cities Award 2024 in the category of sustainable and intelligent urban regeneration. At the same time, it serves as a living laboratory for social innovation under Maia’s participation in Horizon Europe projects. The future construction of the next-generation community centre, CiviBox, is also noteworthy.

Responsible entity: Espaço Municipal – Urban Renewal and Heritage Management, E.M., S.A..
Partners: AdEPorto, EDP NEW, LIPOR, Portuguese Innovation Society.
Resources invested: €31 million – funded by the EU (ON2, NORTE 2020, PRR, NORTE2030, Horizon Europe).
Impacts: Improvement of 2 energy classes in 500 housing units, increasing thermal comfort and reducing energy costs and carbon footprint.
SDG Indicators: 11.1.1, 11.3.1, 11.7.1, 7.2.1, 7.3.1, 16.1.1, 16.1.3.

32. GREEN AREAS, PARKS AND GARDENS



Maia is the second municipality in the Porto Metropolitan Area with the largest green area per inhabitant, reflecting its commitment to quality of life. The green space policy aims to expand, preserve, and improve this essential element of the urban landscape. Municipal parks and gardens are evenly distributed across the territory to ensure access to ecosystems and protect biodiversity. These spaces also fulfil an important social function for sports and leisure activities. A highlight is Avioso – S. Pedro Park, covering around 30 hectares, which includes 4.5 km of walking trails and represents one of the strategic corridors of the municipal ecological structure.

Responsible entity: Municipality of Maia.
SDG Indicators: 11.3.1, 11.4.1, 11.6.2, 11.7.1.



Sobreiro Neighborhood – Sobreiro Gardens

33. PUBLIC TRANSPORT NETWORK AND SOFT MOBILITY



Maia ensures connectivity and resilience of transport infrastructure by promoting intermodality. The network is served by three Metro do Porto light rail lines, STCP and UNIR buses, and three railway lines for passenger and freight transport, which will be reinforced with the future expansion of two new Metro lines and a high-speed train station at Francisco Sá Carneiro International Airport. Maia is also investing in soft mobility, with the construction of 203 km of pedestrian and cycling routes. The Municipality is updating its Sustainable Urban Mobility Plan.

Responsible entity: Municipality of Maia, Comboios de Portugal, Metro do Porto, STCP, UNIR.
Resources invested: €7.7 million invested in cycling paths – partly funded by the European Union (NORTE 2020, PRR, NORTE 203) – and €133,000 invested in Small Routes already implemented – 42.5% funded by the European Union (FEDER).
Impacts: Positioning as an economic and logistics hub, improving the urban environment and promoting healthier lifestyles.
SDG Indicators: 11.2.1, 11.3.1, 11.6.2, 11.a.1, 9.1.1.

34. CULTURAL OUTREACH



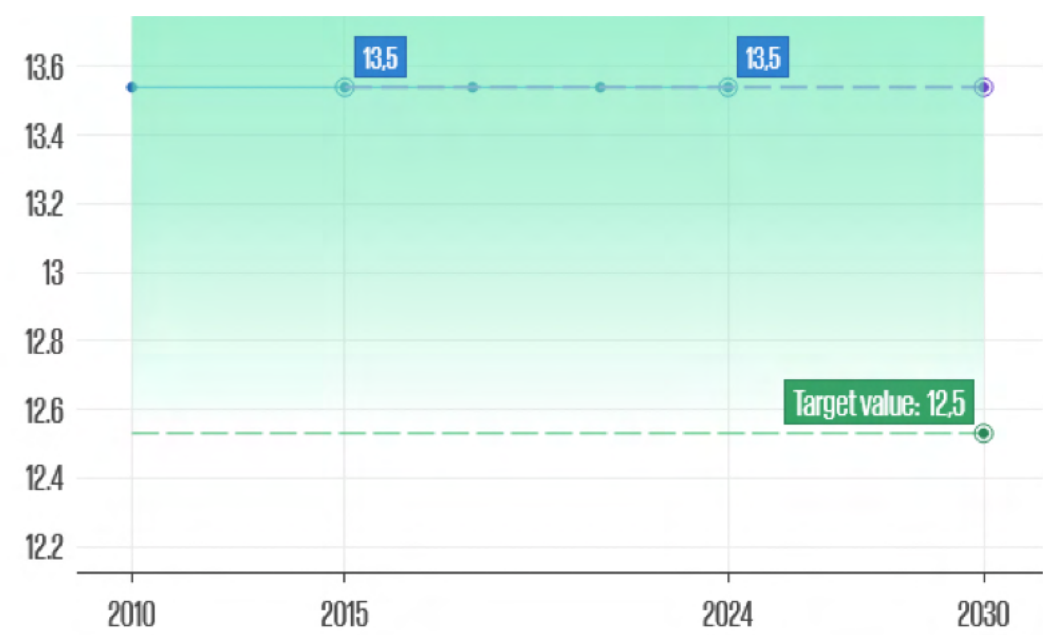
Maia promotes access to culture as a tool for inclusion, based on a strategy of decentralisation, diversification of offerings, and community participation. The cultural programme includes major events such as the Solstice summer festival, Maia Symphonic, and the International Comic Theatre Festival, and brings art to all parishes through initiatives such as Music Across the Municipality and Cinema on the Grass. The Maia Forum stands out as a central venue, hosting events such as the Contemporary Art Biennials and World Press Photo. The Dr José Vieira de Carvalho Municipal Library fosters books and reading for all audiences, with comprehensive initiatives such as the Reading Festival, the community project “Blankets of Affection”, support for school libraries, and outreach activities. The Museum of History and Ethnology of Terra da Maia ensures the preservation and dissemination of heritage, including permanent exhibitions “Archaeology in Maia” and “Identity and Territory”, as well as temporary exhibitions. Numerous institutions and educational training initiatives complement this, such as the Maia Music Conservatory and the Maia Theatre Workshops. Maia’s cultural policy received six Municipal Excellence Awards in 2025.

Responsible entity: Municipality of Maia.
Partners: Casa de Arquitetura and cultural associations.
Resources invested: €19 million (2015–2025).
Impacts: Free access to culture. Over 24,000 visitors to events and exhibitions, 130,000 library users, and 11,400 museum visits.
SDG Indicators: 11.4.1.

SDG 12

RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION

PROPORTION OF GREEN SPACES IN URBAN LAND (%)



Source: ODSlocal



MAIA 2030 POLITICAL GOALS
Promote the circular economy with everyone's contribution.

«Globally, sustainability efforts are advancing, with an increasing number of policies supporting sustainable consumption and production. Environmental agreement compliance remains strong. However, challenges persist, including low sustainable e-waste management and high fossil fuel subsidies. Corporate sustainability reporting has expanded dramatically, with most large companies now disclosing environmental performance through standardized mechanisms. These trends highlight progress while underscoring the need for continued focus on waste management, energy conservation and emissions reduction».⁹⁶

⁹⁶ Source: [United Nations - Department of Economic and Social Affairs 2025](#)

Progress

Maia is a benchmark in selective collection, recycling and waste recovery. Highlights include several non-formal education initiatives developed under the Municipal Environmental Education Plan, which contribute to building a more responsible society. The collection and treatment of small hazardous waste ensures a 100% treatment rate, and the selective collection of urban waste increased by 7% between 2015 and 2025, standing significantly above the national figure and the 2030 targets.

Opportunities for Improvement

Maia should maintain its capacity for innovation and implementation of urban waste management policies, positioning itself as an international best practice.

Targets 2030



- 12.1 Implement the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns, all countries taking action, with developed countries taking the lead, taking into account the development and capabilities of developing countries.
- 12.3 By 2030, halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses.
- 12.4 By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment.
- 12.5 By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse.
- 12.6 Encourage companies, especially large and transnational companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle.
- 12.7 Promote public procurement practices that are sustainable, in accordance with national policies and priorities.
- 12.8 By 2030, ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature.

Indicators	2015	2025	2030	Target	Status	PT
12.1.1 Policy Instruments Promoting Sustainable Production and Consumption (N) ⁹⁷	---	1	---	---	---	---
12.4.2 Hazardous Waste (per capita) ⁹⁸	0,16	0,17	---	---	↓	---
Hazardous Waste Sent for Recovery (%) ⁹⁸	84,55	85,22	---	---	↑	---
12.5.1 Collection of Urban Waste (kg/inhabitant) ⁹⁹	419	424	461	364	↓	504
Selective Collection of Urban Waste (%) ⁹⁹	31	38	40,8	25	↑	24
Biodegradable Urban Waste Sent to Landfill (%) ¹⁰⁰	0	4,3	13,3	34,9	↓	40,9
Urban Waste Sent for Energy Recovery (%) ⁹⁸	58,54	65	---	---	↑	---
Urban Waste Sent for Reuse and Recycling (%) ⁹⁹	41,4	28,6	13,8	60	↓	32,5
Urban Waste Sent for Organic Recovery (%) ⁹⁸	10,66	12,61	---	---	↑	---
12.7.1 Green Public Procurement Procedures (N) ⁹⁷	0	3	---	---	↑	---
12.7.1 Implementation of Sustainable Action Plans: Municipal Climate Change Adaptation Plan (%) ⁹⁷	---	30	---	---	⇒	---
12.7.1 Implementation of Sustainable Action Plans: Municipal Climate Action Plan (%) ⁹⁷	---	0	---	---	⇒	---
12.7.1 Implementation of Sustainable Action Plans: Roadmap for Carbon Neutrality 2030 (%) ¹⁰¹	---	20,4	---	---	⇒	---
12.8.1 Schools with Global Education Content (%) ⁹⁷	100	100	100	100	→	100
Environmental Education Actions (N) ¹⁰¹	50	50	---	---	⇒	---
Participants in Environmental Education Actions (N) ¹⁰¹	1252	1085	---	---	↓	---

⁹⁷ Source: Municipality of Maia.
⁹⁸ Source: INE (ISO 37120) (data 2018 and 2023).
⁹⁹ Source: [ODSlocal](#) (data 2015 and 2023).
¹⁰⁰ Source: [ODSlocal](#) (data 2015 and 2020).
¹⁰¹ Source: Municipality of Maia (data 2015 and 2024).

35. URBAN WASTE MANAGEMENT POLICY



Maia is an international benchmark in urban waste management, with 11 awards received between 2006–2024. Local policies require the construction of waste compartments in all buildings and promote the selective collection of 25 types of waste across five recycling centres. The programme “Recycle More. Pay Less” was launched in 2022 and represents a pioneering model in Portugal, linking the urban waste management service fee to the volume of non-recyclable waste collected rather than water consumption. The goal is to ensure that residents pay only for the waste they do not recycle, encouraging behavioural change. The programme already covers 65% of the population and has received the Consumer-Friendly Municipality Award 2023 (DECO), SME 2022 and 2023 (Kaizen Institute), and an honourable mention in the National Sustainability Award 2022 (Jornal de Negócios).

Responsible entity: Maiambiente.
Partners: LIPOR.
Resources invested: €14.5 million (2025 budget).
Impacts: Positive change in civic behaviour, strengthening of the circular economy, recovery and valorisation of 55 materials.
SDG Indicators: 12.1.1, 12.5.1, 12.8.1, 11.6.1.

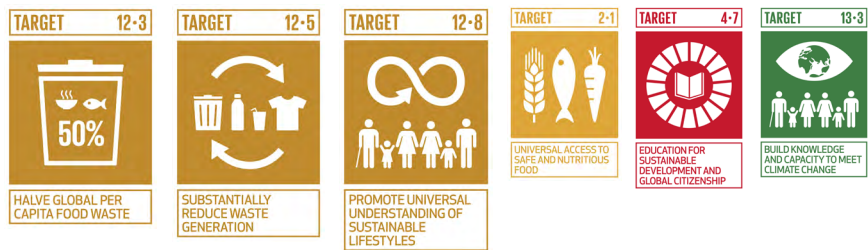
36. MUNICIPAL ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION PROGRAMME



Environmental education is a driver of sustainability and active citizenship, promoted by the Municipality of Maia since 1992. The work is centred at the Municipal Environmental Education Complex of Quinta da Gruta, a facility dedicated to critical awareness of environmental issues, encouraging social innovation for environmental protection and the adoption of sustainable behaviours. Maia participates in the Regional Centre of Excellence in Education for Sustainable Development of the Porto Metropolitan Area – a network accredited by the United Nations University.

Responsible entity: Municipality of Maia.
Partners: LIPOR, ABAE, ICNF, Amigos Picudos, Futuro 100,000 Árvores, Escola Superior Saúde – IPP, QUERCUS, Sweet Moranguinho, Parque Biológico de Gaia.
Resources invested: €412,600 (2025 budget).
Impacts: Strengthening environmental literacy for nearly 20,000 citizens over the past ten years. Integration of sustainability into the curriculum of 11 schools enrolled in the Eco-Schools Programme.
SDG Indicators: 12.8.1, 4.7.1, 13.3.1.

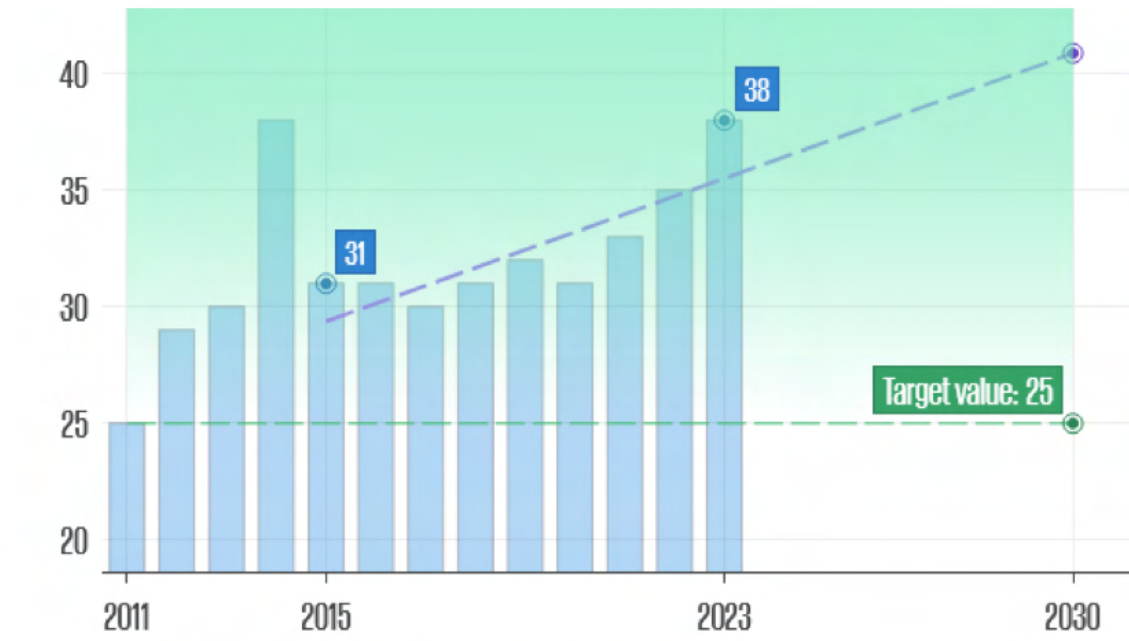
37. FIGHT AGAINST FOOD WASTE



The Maia branch of the REFOOD Centre promotes circular economy, social solidarity, and active citizenship. This volunteer-based project addresses the food waste cycle by redirecting surplus from local businesses and restaurants to provide dignified meals for people in vulnerable situations. In parallel, the Escola+Circular initiative by Maiambiente has implemented actions within the school community to encourage behavioural change related to combating food waste, promoting correct separation of food waste, and participation in on-site treatment activities.

Responsible entity: REFOOD Maia Centre, Maiambiente.
Partners: 25 local businesses, volunteer citizens, 10 schools, LIPOR.
Resources invested: Escola+Circular initiative: €73,000 – 70% funded by the Environmental Fund.
Impacts: REFOOD: recovery of 45 tonnes of food per year, ensuring food security for 120 people (80,000 meals). Strengthening social responsibility among 25 local businesses and 130 civil society volunteers. Escola+Circular initiative: behavioural change in over 3,000 young people and 20 staff members from 10 local schools.
SDG Indicators: 12.5.1, 12.8.1, 2.1.1, 2.1.2, 4.7.1, 13.3.1.

PROPORTION OF URBAN WASTE COLLECTED SELECTIVELY (%)



Source: ODSlocal



Campaign in solid waste collection vehicles to promote the “Recycle More, Pay Less” tariff model

SDG 13

CLIMATE ACTION



MAIA 2030 POLITICAL GOALS

Move towards becoming the first Portuguese municipality to achieve carbon neutrality.

«Human-induced climate change reached alarming new levels in 2024, with some impacts already irreversible for centuries. Global temperatures broke records and temporarily exceeded the 1.5°C threshold, highlighting the urgent need to curb greenhouse gas emissions. Extreme weather events – including tropical cyclones, floods and droughts – led to the highest number of new displacements in 16 years, worsening food crises and bringing massive economic losses and social instability. Nonetheless, with bold action, limiting long-term global warming to 1.5°C is still possible. Every fraction of a degree matters in reducing risks, lowering costs and preventing catastrophic and irreversible damage to people and the planet».¹⁰²

102 Source: [United Nations - Department of Economic and Social Affairs 2025](#)

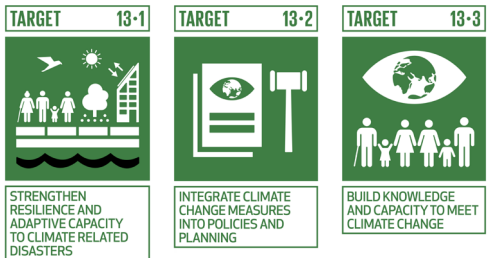
Progress

The Municipality of Maia recognises climate change as one of the main global challenges. In 2019, the Municipality adopted the Municipal Climate Change Adaptation Strategy and, in 2020, developed the Municipal Climate Change Adaptation Plan, with 62 measures. Currently, the Municipality is finalising the Municipal Climate Action Plan (PMAC), which sets out the strategy and measures needed to anticipate national targets and address climate change challenges in an integrated way, involving the entire community.

Opportunities for Improvement

The implementation of new strategic documents, such as the Roadmap for Carbon Neutrality Maia 2030, should enhance the impact on climate change adaptation and mitigation.

Targets 2030



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

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

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



Green roof at Sonae Campus

Indicators		2015	2025	2030	Target	Status	PT
13.1.1	Deaths from natural disasters (N/100,000 inhabitants) ¹⁰³	0	0	0	---	↔	---
	Deaths from fire (N/100,000 inhabitants) ¹⁰⁴	0	0	0	---	↔	---
13.1.2	Local strategies for disaster risk reduction in line with the Sendai Framework (N) ¹⁰⁴	1	1	---	---	↔	---
13.1.3	Local strategies for disaster risk reduction (N) ¹⁰⁵	1	2	---	---	⬆	---
	Municipal resilience index for rural fires ¹⁰⁵	0,9	0,92	0,96	0,99	⬆	0,95
	Expenditure on air quality and climate protection (€/1,000 inhabitants) ¹⁰⁶	55	568	---	---	⬆	1257
13.2.1	Local strategies for climate change adaptation (N) ¹⁰⁵	0	2	---	---	⬆	---
13.2.2	Greenhouse gas emissions (kt CO ₂ eq) ¹⁰⁷	789	854	1040	658	⬇	64184
13.3.1	Schools with global education content (%) ¹⁰⁵	100	100	100	100	➡	100
	Environmental education actions (N) ¹⁰⁸	50	50	---	---	↔	---
	Participants in environmental education actions (N) ¹⁰⁹	1252	1085	---	---	↕	---

103 Source: INE (ISO 37120) (data 2018 and 2022).

104 Source: Municipality of Maia.

105 Source: [ODSlocal](#) (data 2022 and 2025).

106 Source: [INE](#) (data 2015 and 2022).

107 Source: [ODSlocal](#) (data 2015 and 2019).

108 Source: Municipality of Maia (data 2015 and 2024).

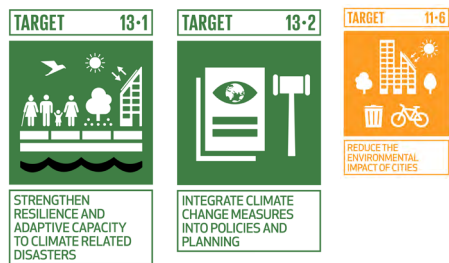


Electric vehicle charging station in a publicly accessible area



Electric municipal fleet

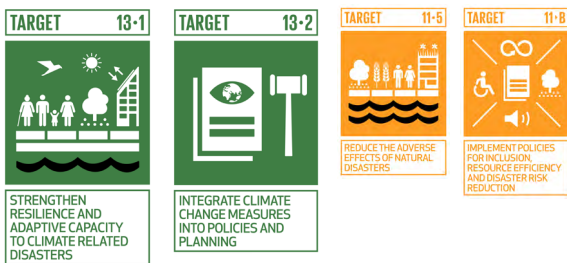
38. ROADMAP FOR CARBON NEUTRALITY



Maia signed the Covenant of Mayors for Climate and Energy in 2017 and is committed to becoming the first Portuguese municipality to achieve carbon neutrality. The Sustainable Energy Action Plan includes measures such as the municipal fleet of electric vehicles, the distribution of electric charging stations across the territory, including the largest electric vehicle charging park in the country. The municipality launched the social innovation project Baze – Living Lab to involve citizens in creating decarbonisation solutions, promoted the Maia.eMotion contest to raise awareness among young people, and created green roofs on municipal facilities. The municipality presented the Maia 2030 Carbon Neutrality Roadmap in 2024 and is developing the Municipal Climate Action Plan.

Responsible entity: Municipality of Maia, Maiambiente and Empresa Metropolitana de Estacionamento da Maia.
Partners: EDP Comercial, Repsol.
Impacts: 60% reduction in fossil fuel consumption and 45% decrease in CO₂ emissions between 2020–2025.
SDG Indicators: 13.1.3, 13.2.1, 13.2.2, 11.6.2.

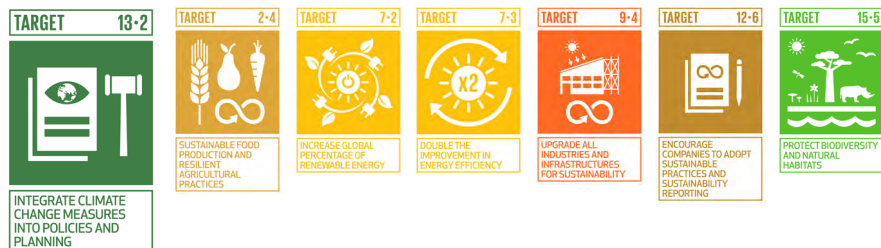
39. MAIA RESILIENT CITY 2030



The municipal civil protection service is strengthening its capacity for prevention, mitigation and response to emergencies and natural disasters, notably through significant investment in equipment, preparing the territory and population for challenges associated with climate change and extreme events. Improvements in strategic and operational capacity include coordination with local and metropolitan emergency organisations, reinforcement of technological resources, field actions – with 38 contingency plans, 49 drills, 448 proactive prevention occurrences and response to 80 fire alerts in the past two years – and public information. Maia joined the United Nations Resilient Cities initiative (MCR2030), where it achieved the highest rating.

Responsible entity: Municipality of Maia.
Partners: National Civil Protection Authority, Metropolitan Civil Protection Council, fire brigades, Portuguese Red Cross, Resilient Cities Network.
Resources invested: €264,900 (2025 budget).
Impacts: Improved capacity for disaster prevention and response.
SDG Indicators: 13.1.1, 13.1.3, 13.2.1, 11.5.1, 11.b.2.

40. SONAE CAMPUS MAIA – SUSTAINABLE WORKPLACE



The Sonae Campus offers a range of infrastructures and services dedicated to well-being, biodiversity and sustainability. The complex is open to Sonae Group employees and the community, with special attention to schools. It includes more than 50,000 m² of green areas, a green roof of around 20,000 m², walking trails, 30 organic mini-gardens, six beehives, a football pitch, sports facilities, breastfeeding rooms, and sustainable mobility. The production of vegetables and honey is donated to a local private social solidarity institution. Highlights include biodiversity protection through ponds hosting native aquatic plants, lilies and amphibians, including the palmate newt – a vulnerable species. The Sonae Campus also integrates 12,030 photovoltaic panels, LED lighting and smart energy systems in buildings. It features sustainable and natural green walls, a workspace and demonstration area for energy innovation projects (Green Energy Lab) and opened to the community for testing sustainable initiatives in 2024 (Open Community Lab). Several of these activities are part of the European PROBONO project, in which Sonae Campus participates and which incorporates the living lab established in Portugal. The Maia Business Centre was the first office building in the Iberian Peninsula to obtain LEED Gold certification (in 2010). The Sonae Tech Hub building is the most sustainable in Portugal and one of the 300 most sustainable in the world, with LEED Platinum certification since 2020 and WELL Platinum since 2023.

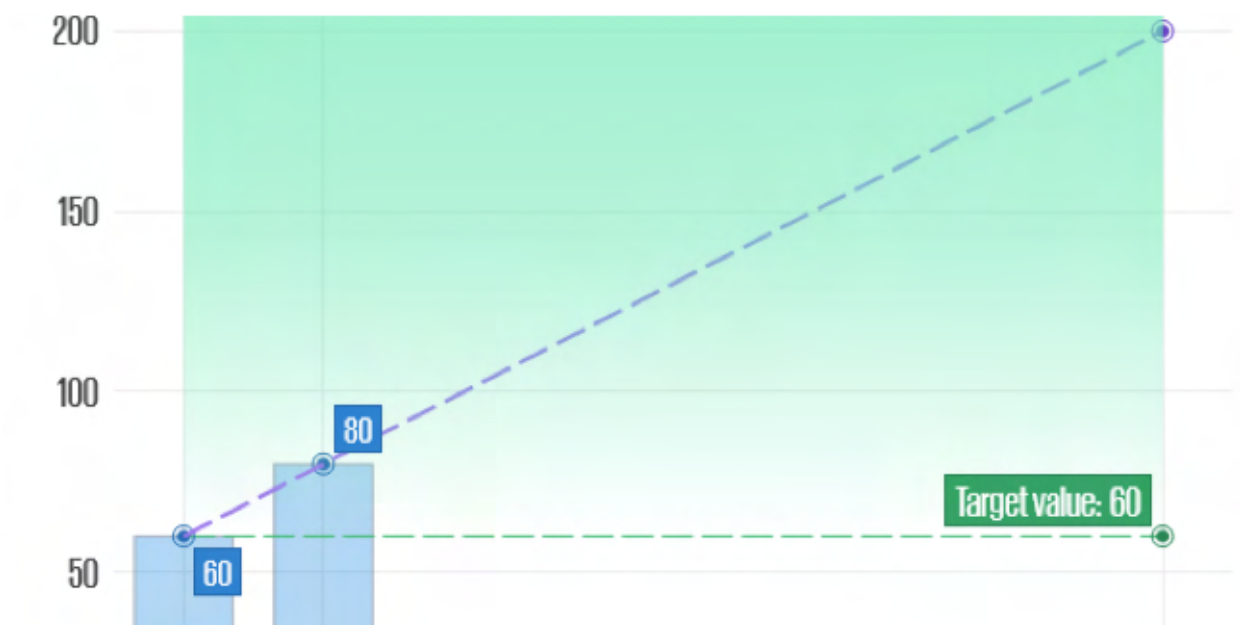
Responsible entity: Fundo de Investimento Imobiliário Imosede, Sierra IG, SGOIC, S.A..

Partners: JGS Beekeeping, Jardins al dente, CIIMAR.

Impacts: 32% energy self-sufficiency through the production of 5,907 MWh/year of clean energy, resulting in an annual reduction of 1,631 tonnes of CO₂. Donation of 1.5 tonnes of organic vegetables, recovery of 520 kg of food waste for composting, saving 240,000 litres of water and two tonnes of CO₂ in agricultural practices over three years. Protection of five amphibian species, support for pollination and nesting. Promotion of well-being for more than 4,000 employees and partners.

SDG Indicators: 13.2.2, 2.4.1, 7.2.1, 7.3.1, 9.4.1, 12.6.1, 15.1.2.

MUNICIPAL CLIMATE ACTION INDEX



Source: ODSlocal

SDG 14

LIFE BELOW WATER



MAIA 2030 POLITICAL GOALS
Prevent marine pollution.

«The ocean economy supports millions globally but faces intensifying threats from overfishing, pollution and climate change. Despite a decade of conservation efforts, rising CO₂ emissions continue to drive ocean acidification and damage marine ecosystems. Strengthened enforcement has not sufficiently curbed overfishing and illegal practices that deplete fish stocks. Small-scale fisheries have gained support but require additional protection. Safeguarding oceans for future generations demands urgent scaling up of investment in sustainable fishing practices, comprehensive marine conservation and enhanced international cooperation».¹⁰⁹

¹⁰⁹ Source: [United Nations - Department of Economic and Social Affairs 2025](#)

Progress

Maia is a municipality without a maritime coastline, so its contribution to SDG 14 Life Below Water is indirect. The Municipality's commitment to the River Leça Green Corridor stands out, along with investment in wastewater treatment plants and the collection and treatment of waste, preventing it from reaching the sea. 99% of dwellings are served by wastewater treatment, and plastic collected per 10,000 inhabitants increased by 85 tonnes between 2015 and 2025, standing above the national figure and the 2030 target.

Opportunities for Improvement

Local action should focus on the protection and restoration of inland water resources, acting as a protective barrier for the Atlantic Ocean. This involves ongoing work in civic education, urban waste management, water and sanitation management, and the protection of watercourses.

Targets 2030



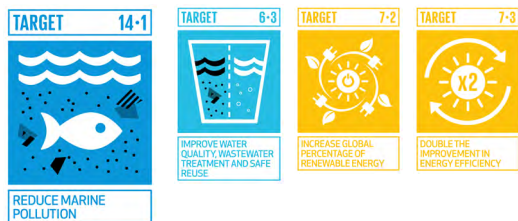
14.1 By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution

Indicators		2015	2025	2030	Target	Status	PT
14.1.1	Dwellings served by wastewater treatment (%) ¹¹⁰	99	99	99	90	➡	96,4
	Plastic collected per 10,000 inhabitants (t) ¹¹¹	215	302	387	185,4	⬆	156,8

¹¹⁰ Source: [ODSlocal](#) (data 2020 and 2021).

¹¹¹ Source: [ODSlocal](#) (data 2015 and 2023).

41. MODERNISATION OF THE WATER AND SANITATION NETWORK



Maia is upgrading the Ponte de Moreira WWTP to improve operational and environmental performance, aligning the infrastructure with the European directive on urban wastewater and strengthening resilience to extreme weather events. The works include reinforcing hydraulic and sanitary capacity and optimising treatment, including nutrient removal and elimination of odours released during the process. The project is an example of circular economy and energy sustainability, featuring the installation of energy production units for self-consumption and a unit for producing reused water for self-consumption. Wastewater treatment in Maia mitigates pollutant discharges into the Atlantic Ocean.

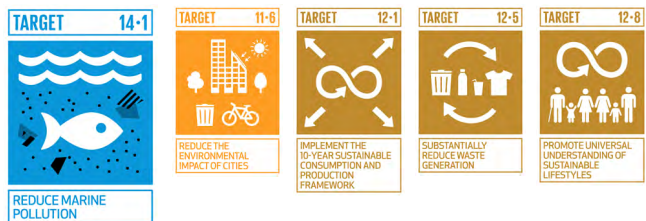
Responsible entity: SMAS Maia.

Resources invested: €6.6 million – 70% funded by the European Union (Norte 2030).

Impacts: Improved efficiency and effectiveness of wastewater treatment.

SDG Indicators: 14.1.1, 6.3.1, 6.3.2, 7.2.1, 7.3.1.

42. SELECTIVE COLLECTION AND WASTE TREATMENT



The “Ecoponto em Casa” system was a pioneering door-to-door selective waste collection model created in 1998. This proximity-based model currently covers 91% of the territory, ensuring high environmental performance and convenience for residents. The result is a selective separation rate of 51% in 2024, one of the highest in Portugal, demonstrating active community participation. The selective collection of biowaste, implemented in the 2000s, transforms organic waste into compost for soil fertilisation. Since 2021, door-to-door collection of food waste in households has been introduced, currently covering 55% of the population. With the goal of achieving 100% coverage of these selective collection systems by 2030, Maia ensures that waste becomes a valuable resource, promoting a cleaner, more efficient and circular city.

Responsible entity: Maiambiente.

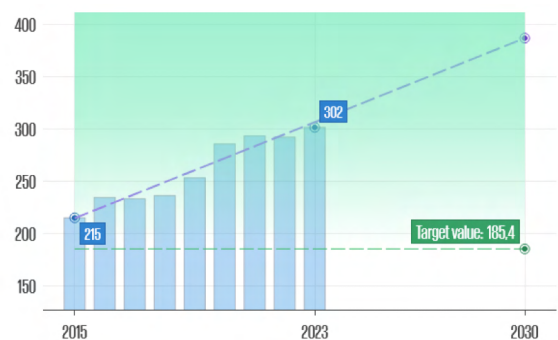
Partners: LIPOR.

Resources invested: €14.5 million (2025 budget).

Impacts: Selective collection and recovery of nearly 37,000 tonnes of waste, collection and recovery of 7,000 tonnes of biowaste and treatment of 32.9 tonnes of small hazardous waste.

SDG Indicators: 14.1.1, 11.6.1, 12.1.1, 12.5.1, 12.8.1.

PLASTIC COLLECTED (TONNES PER 10,000 INHABITANTS)



Source: ODSlocal

SDG 15

LIFE ON LAND



MAIA 2030 POLITICAL GOALS
Value local ecosystems.

«Global forest cover is shrinking, conservation of key biodiversity areas has stalled, and species extinction is accelerating. Desertification, land and soil degradation, drought and deforestation are further threatening ecosystems and development prospects. While more countries are adopting legal frameworks for biodiversity and environmental protection, overall progress on Goal 15 remains slow, with significant gaps in safeguarding healthy land and ecosystems vital to humanity».¹¹²

¹¹² Source: [United Nations - Department of Economic and Social Affairs 2025](#)

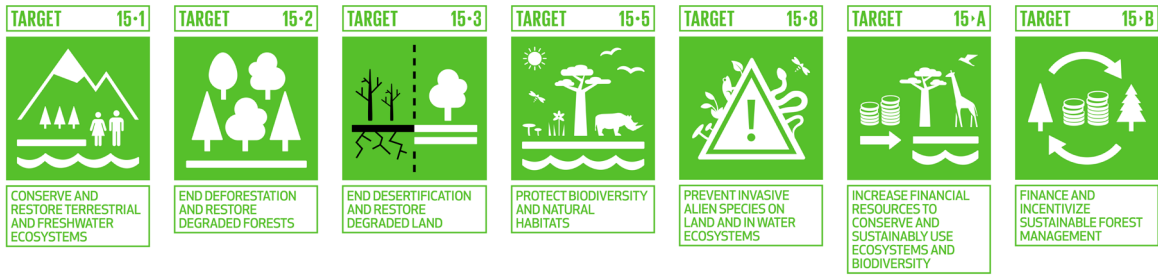
Progress

Maia uses territorial planning as a tool for the conservation and expansion of forest and rural areas. More than 6,800 native trees and shrubs have already been planted over an area exceeding 11.5 hectares. Maia Zoo carries out important work in environmental education and biodiversity conservation. The Municipality is also active in combating invasive species.

Opportunities for Improvement

The adoption of digital applications and civic technologies can strengthen the capacity to map biodiversity and invasive species. There is scope to increase civil society involvement in forest protection and reforestation actions.

Targets 2030



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

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

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

15.5 Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species.

15.8 By 2020, introduce measures to prevent the introduction and significantly reduce the impact of invasive alien species on land and water ecosystems and control or eradicate the priority species.

15.a Mobilize and significantly increase financial resources from all sources to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems.

15.b Mobilize significant resources from all sources and at all levels to finance sustainable forest management and provide adequate incentives to developing countries to advance such management, including for conservation and reforestation.

Indicators		2015	2025	2030	Target	Status	PT
15.1.1	Forest area in the territory (%) ¹¹³	19,6	24,5	---	---	⬆️	---
15.1.2	Protected areas of terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity (%/territory) ¹¹⁴	0,6	1,14	---	---	⬆️	---
	Water bodies in good condition (%) ¹¹⁴	14,3	0	-14,3	100	⬇️	40,1
	Classified areas (%) ¹¹⁵	0	0	0	50	➡️	22,6
15.2.1	Burnt area (%) ¹¹⁶	1	0,12	-0,42	0,7	⬆️	0,49
15.3.1	Degraded soil (%) ¹¹⁶	---	43	---	25	---	---
15.8.1	Policy instruments for controlling invasive species ¹¹⁴	1	1	1	---	⬆️	---
	Eucalyptus forest (%/territory) ¹¹⁷	18,4	18,4	18,3	4,2	➡️	12,8
	Asian hornet nests treated ¹¹⁴	186	463	---	---	⬆️	---
15.a.1	Official development assistance for conservation and biodiversity (€) ¹¹⁴	0	0	---	---	⬆️	---
15.b.1	Official development assistance for conservation and biodiversity (€) ¹¹⁴	0	0	---	---	⬆️	---

113 Source: Municipality of Maia.

114 Source: [ODSlocal](#) (data 2015 and 2024).

115 Source: [ODSlocal](#) (data 2015 and 2023).

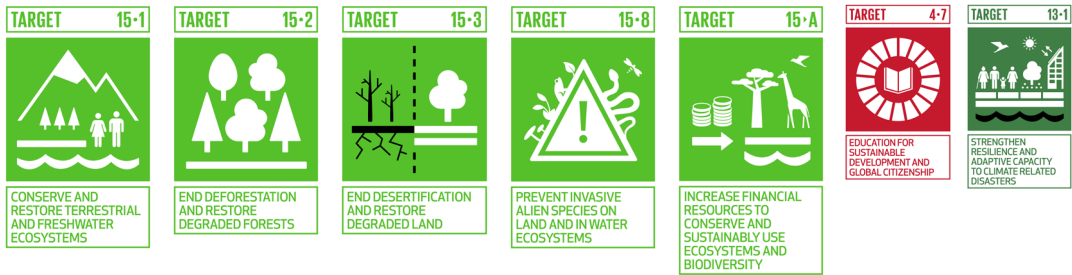
116 Source: [ODSlocal](#) (data 2015).

117 Source: [ODSlocal](#) (data 2015 and 2018).



Reforestation action

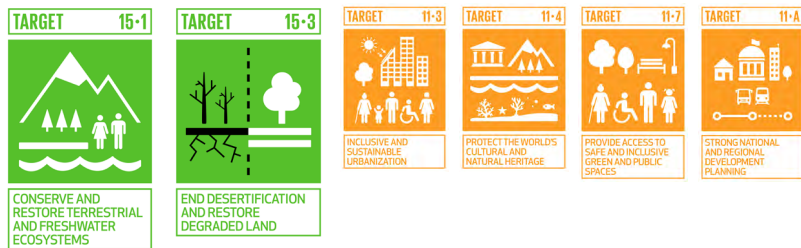
43. FOREST PROTECTION AND REFORESTATION



Maia has promoted forest densification and conversion, carrying out interventions in clearings, areas of invasive species and monospecific forest stands, introducing native species to maintain existing natural regeneration, promote biodiversity, conserve soil and water resources, and increase resilience to rural fires. Operations include land preparation, vegetation cover management and control of invasive species. Civic participation is essential, with the educational community, companies and families engaging in volunteer actions. Initiatives such as the FUTURO – 100,000 Trees of the Porto Metropolitan Area project and “Rolha a Rolha, semeie a recolha” are examples of success.

Responsible entity: Municipality of Maia and Maiambiente.
Partners: Institute for Nature Conservation and Forests, QUERCUS, Porto Regional Centre of Excellence, LIPOR, Greater Porto Forestry Association.
Impacts: More than 6,800 native trees and shrubs planted over an area exceeding 11.5 hectares.
SDG Indicators: 15.1.1, 15.1.2, 15.2.1, 15.3.1, 15.8.1, 15.a.1, 4.7.1, 13.1.1.

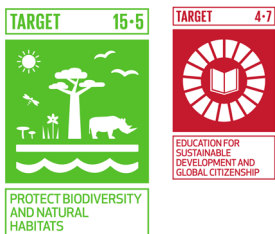
44. INCREASE OF RURAL LAND IN THE MUNICIPAL MASTER PLAN AND RESTRICTION ON BUILDING



The second revision of Maia’s Municipal Master Plan (PDM), in force since 2025, limited urban expansion through a policy of infill and rationalisation of existing infrastructure. At the same time, it values rurality and reinforces the municipality’s “agricultural centrality”, ensuring the preservation of rural land in the categories of agricultural and forest areas, now covering a total area of 3,710 hectares. This increase is complemented by regulatory safeguards, restricting permitted uses in these categories and protecting areas occupied by agriculture, forest and scrubland across the municipality. By promoting a network of public spaces that structure the territory and safeguarding rural areas, Maia’s PDM consolidates the strategy of balancing urban development with the preservation of essential natural resources.

Responsible entity: Municipality of Maia.
Impacts: Increase of 759 hectares of rural land compared to the previous PDM.
SDG Indicators: 15.1.1, 15.1.2, 15.3.1, 11.3.1, 11.4.1, 11.7.1, 11.a.1.

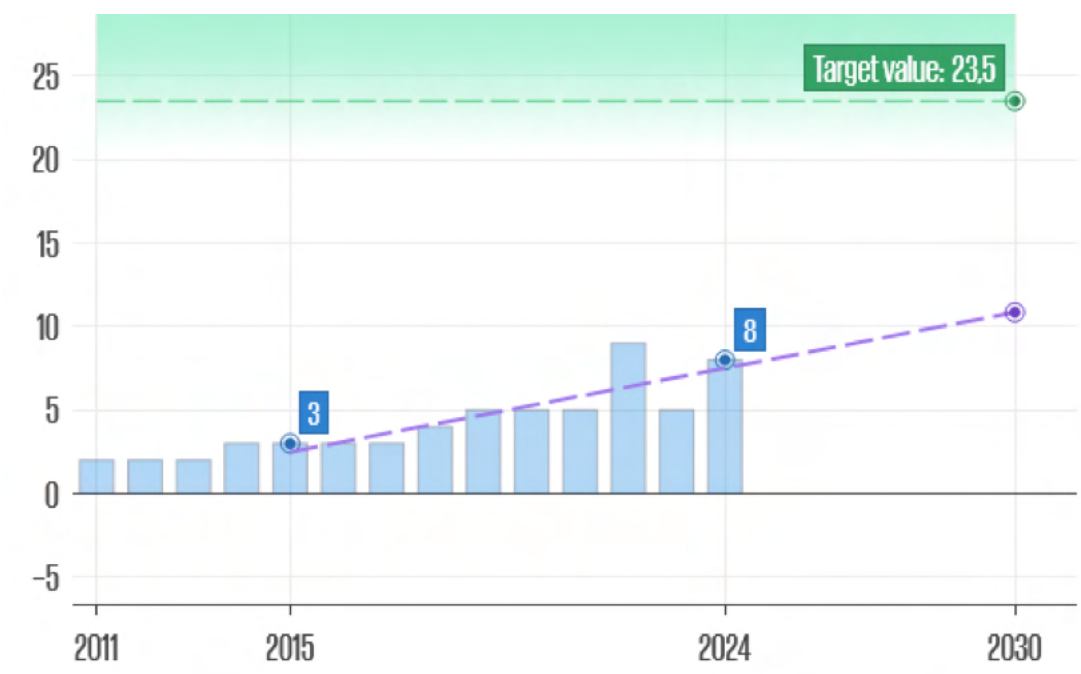
45. MAIA ZOO



Maia Zoo is a centre for biodiversity conservation and environmental education, hosting and protecting animals born in captivity and from other zoos. Its educational role includes a programme aimed at raising awareness and fostering positive values and behaviours in the community in defence of nature. The Zoo encourages active involvement of companies, institutions and individuals through animal sponsorship, as well as hosting study visits and volunteer programmes. Its conservation mission is reinforced by agreements with university scientific departments, making it a genetic material reserve and a vital breeding centre for species preservation. It is recognised for animal welfare and sustainability. The reptile house is considered the best in the Iberian Peninsula, using isothermal material that controls temperature and humidity, ensuring animal comfort and energy efficiency.

Responsible entity: Parish council of Cidade da Maia.
Partners: Municipality of Maia, Auchan, Tintas Cin, Tintas 2000, 20 educational institutions for curricular internships.
Impacts: Protection of 105 species and 340 animals, including 30 species and 98 animals at risk of extinction. Birth of 20 animals from 7 species. Over 100,000 visitors in 2024, 17,491 school group visitors and 26 curricular internships between January–September 2025.
SDG Indicators: 15.5.1, 4.7.1

EXPENDITURE ON BIODIVERSITY AND LANDSCAPE PROTECTION
PER INHABITANT (€/INHABITANT)



Source: ODSlocal



Maia Zoo's tiger

SDG 16

PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS



MAIA 2030 POLITICAL GOALS
Optimise access to information and public participation.

«More frequent, intense and prolonged conflicts around the world are shattering people's lives, communities and futures. Violence against women, children and marginalized groups remains widespread. Casualties among children and women in armed conflicts quadrupled in the biennium 2023–2024 compared with the previous biennium. While there was progress in accreditations of human rights institutions, many political systems fail to represent their populations fully, leading to declining trust. High pretrial detention rates and limited access to justice highlight the need for inclusive governance and rule of law. Achieving lasting peace requires an urgent global commitment to good governance, human rights, equal justice access and accountable institutions, emphasizing diplomacy and dialogue».¹¹⁸

¹¹⁸ Source: [United Nations - Department of Economic and Social Affairs 2025](#)

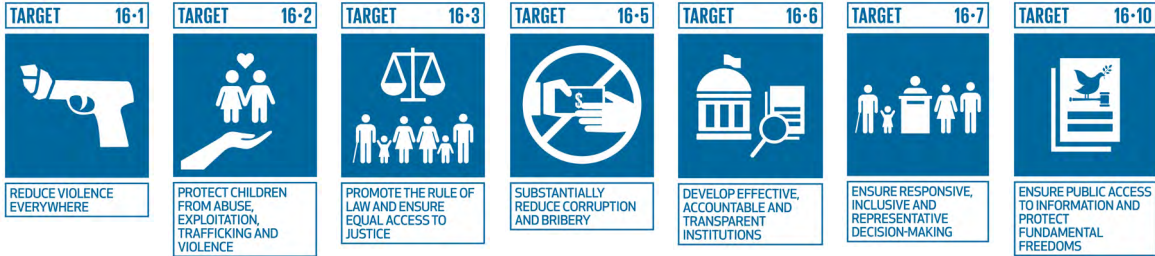
Progress

The Municipality of Maia has improved governance practices and implemented policies to strengthen public safety. In 2023, crime rates were below the national and metropolitan averages. The Municipality is a good example of financial efficiency, has expanded mechanisms for public participation, and promotes female leadership.

Opportunities for Improvement

The Municipality of Maia can continue to improve public participation and e-governance in terms of access to information, data enhancement and involvement in decision-making processes. The launch of new projects in digital services and the Citizen's Shop 3.0 Maia will strengthen access to quality public services.

Targets 2030



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

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

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

16.5 Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms.

16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels.

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

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

Indicators	2015	2025	2030	Target	Status	PT
16.1.1 Homicides (N/100,000 inhabitants) ¹¹⁹	0	0	0	---	⇄	---
16.1.2 Deaths from conflicts (N) ¹²⁰	0	0	---	---	⇄	---
16.1.3 Crimes against persons (N/10,000 inhabitants) ¹²¹	65,3	60,1	45,7	42,8	↑	81,6
16.3.1 Crime rate (‰) ¹²²	34	30,4	28,6	15,3	↑	28,9
16.5.1 Convictions for corruption of municipal officials (N/100,000 inhabitants) ¹²³	0	0	0	---	⇄	---
16.6.1 Municipal debt ratio (%) ¹²⁴	54,4	38,1	-18,1	13,1	↑	40,6
16.6.2 Satisfaction with public services (scale 1-5) ¹²¹	4,7	4,3	---	---	⇄	---
16.6.1 Budget execution social development (%) ¹²¹	77,56	49,97	---	---	⇄	---
Budget execution environment (%) ¹²¹	75,10	62,54	---	---	⇄	---
Budget execution health (%) ¹²¹	31,19	52,63	---	---	↑	---
Budget execution education (%) ¹²¹	86,94	77,71	---	---	⇄	---
Budget execution public buildings and infrastructure (%) ¹²¹	70,80	23,45	---	---	⇄	---
Budget execution security (%) ¹²¹	62,23	47,12	---	---	⇄	---
Budget execution civil protection (%) ¹²¹	65,15	54,30	---	---	⇄	---
Budget execution culture (%) ¹²¹	74,22	75,11	---	---	↑	---
Budget execution youth (%) ¹²¹	18,07	60,63	---	---	↑	---
Budget execution sport (%) ¹²¹	86,90	71,86	---	---	⇄	---
Budget execution housing (%) ¹²¹	92,02	39,81	---	---	⇄	---
Budget execution industry and energy (%) ¹²¹	82,93	84,98	---	---	↑	---
Budget execution transport and communications (%) ¹²¹	40,12	50,64	---	---	↑	---
Budget execution trade and tourism (%) ¹²¹	65,29	66,47	---	---	↑	---
Total budget execution ¹²¹	82,61	62,26	---	---	⇄	---
16.7.1 Women elected to the Municipal Council (%) ¹²⁵	36,4	27,3	21,6	40	↓	32,8
Women elected to the Municipal Assembly (%) ¹²⁶	33,3	38,9	---	---	↑	---
Women in leadership positions in the Municipality (%) ¹²⁷	57,14	61,7	---	---	↑	---
16.7.2 Participation in local elections (%) ¹²⁷	56,25	52,31	---	---	⇄	---
16.10.2 Municipal online presence index (%) ¹²⁸	1,7	2,3	3,5	2,4	↑	1,9
Citizen participation on the municipal website ¹²⁹	0,5	0,47	0,67	0,63	↑	0,31

119 Source: INE (ISO 37120) (data 2015 and 2023).

120 Source: Municipality of Maia (data 2015 and 2024).

121 Source: [ODSlocal](#) (data 2015 and 2023).

122 Source: [ODSlocal](#) (data 2015 and 2022).

123 Source: INE (ISO 37120) (data 2019 and 2023).

124 Source: [ODSlocal](#) (data 2015 and 2019).

125 Source: [ODSlocal](#) (data 2013 and 2021).

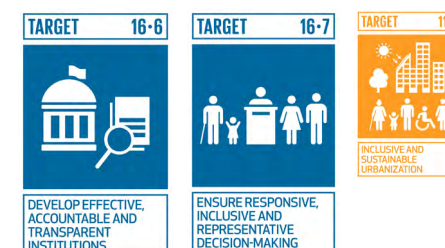
126 Source: INE (ISO 37120) (data 2017 and 2021).

127 Source: Municipality of Maia.

128 Source: [ODSlocal](#) (data 2014 and 2023).

129 Source: [ODSlocal](#) (data 2014 and 2023).

46. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION MECHANISMS



The municipality of Maia promotes public participation, ensuring access to information, consultation and citizen involvement in the creation of local policies. A highlight is the second revision of the Municipal Master Plan, which was based on a structured dialogue process open to citizens from all parishes, political decision-makers and technical experts. This mechanism made it possible to identify expectations, carry out a shared diagnosis and create proposals collaboratively, reinforcing the representativeness and legitimacy of the final document. At the level of youth participation, the municipality runs the Municipal Youth Council, involved young people in the co-creation of the Municipal Youth Plan and promotes the Youth Participatory Budget. The initiative “Maia Educating City – Laboratory of Citizenship and Social Transformation” received the good practice certificate in youth policies from the National Federation of Youth Associations in 2025. The Municipality is a member of the Network of Participatory Municipalities and the National Network of Youth-Friendly Municipalities.

Responsible entity: Municipality of Maia.

Resources invested: €50,000/year for the Youth Participatory Budget.

Impacts: 1,600 participants in the Master Plan revision process, with 144 proposals submitted by civil society.

SDG Indicators: 16.6.2, 16.7.2, 11.3.2.

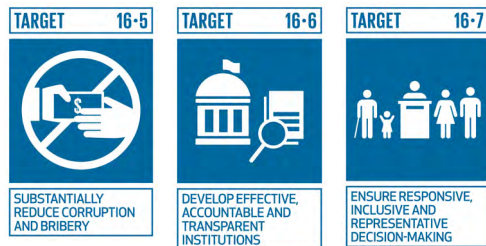


Participatory process for the second revision of the Maia Municipal Master Plan



Participatory process for the second revision of the Maia Municipal Master Plan

47. MUNICIPAL FINANCIAL HEALTH



The Municipality of Maia is an example of financial efficiency, with the second-best performance among large municipalities nationwide. Financial health has benefited from a downward trajectory in debt since 2005, notably reducing the average payment period to suppliers to four days. Financial robustness includes the ability to generate 56% of the budget through own revenues in 2024 and mobilise €87 million in European Union funding over the past ten years (approximately 10% of executed expenditure).

Responsible entity: Municipality of Maia.

Resources: €255 million (2025 budget).

Impacts: 81% reduction in total debt since 2015.

SDG Indicators: 16.5.1, 16.6.1, 16.6.2, 16.7.2.

48. MUNICIPAL POLICE



Maia's municipal police was created in 2020 and acts as an administrative police service of a civil nature in security, public order and urban management. In 2024, it carried out 5,918 road inspection actions, 4,823 public space and building surveillance actions, and more than 3,100 patrols in residential areas. Its role also includes environmental and urban planning inspections, school visits and maintaining security and public order at events. The focus on proximity and community well-being is evident in programmes such as “Municipal Police, Greater Proximity”, which supports 35 elderly people in social vulnerability, and “Maia, Road Safety Starts with You!”, aimed at educating primary school children. The relevance of its intervention is reinforced by initiatives under the local security contract in the Sobreiro neighbourhood.

Responsible entity: Municipality of Maia.

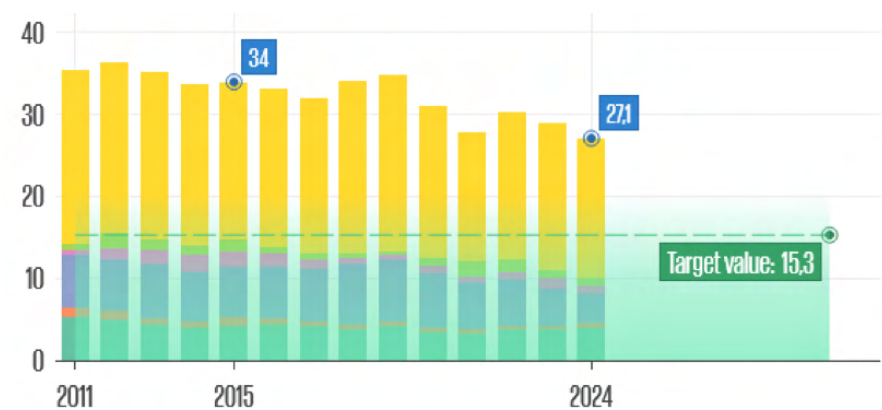
Partners: Public Security Police, National Republican Guard and 10 parish councils

Resources invested: €1.9 million (2025 budget).

Impacts: Reduction of crime rate by 3.6‰ between 2015–2022; crime rate (28‰) below the metropolitan average (29.1‰) and national average (33‰). 266 primary school pupils involved in road safety awareness actions.

SDG Indicators: 16.1.1, 16.1.3, 3.6.1.

CRIME RATE (‰)



Source: ODSlocal

SDG 17

PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS



Municipal Police of Maia



MAIA 2030 POLITICAL GOALS

Promote networking to develop actions with a direct impact on citizens' lives.

«Global progress on Goal 17 has shown both advancement and persistent challenges over the past decade. While financial flows to developing countries have increased, driven by both official and private finance, record-high debt servicing costs in 2023 strain low- and middle-income economies. This is compounded by a \$4 trillion annual investment gap for Goal achievement in developing countries. Access to information and communications technology has grown steadily, although digital divides remain stark, in particular in lower-income regions. While data systems and national statistical capacities have improved, many countries still struggle to secure the necessary funding to fully track and implement the Goals, slowing progress in key areas. Strengthened support and renewed global cooperation are critical to bridge these divides and accelerate Goal progress».¹³⁰

¹³⁰ Source: [United Nations - Department of Economic and Social Affairs 2025](#)

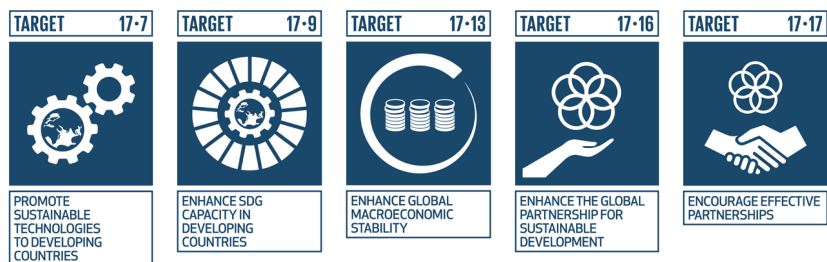
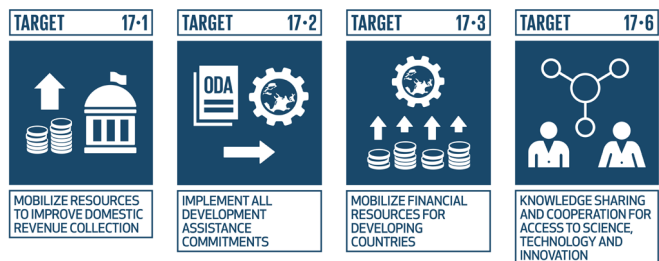
Progress

Maia has created and managed collaborative networks at local, national and global levels in line with development policies. This action includes multisectoral partnerships, mobilising actors from various areas of activity. A highlight is the Municipality's ability to secure European funds.

Opportunities for Improvement

The Maia Child-Friendly City action plan and the European Volunteering Capital 2026 present high potential for building partnerships. The Municipality has scope to optimise the impacts of international action.

Targets 2030



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

17.2 Developed countries to implement fully their official development assistance commitments, including the commitment by many developed countries to achieve the target of 0.7 per cent of ODA/GNI to developing countries and 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries; ODA providers are encouraged to consider setting a target to provide at least 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries.

17.3 Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources

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

17.7 Promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries on favourable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed.

17.9 Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all the Sustainable Development Goals, including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation

17.13 Enhance global macroeconomic stability, including through policy coordination and policy coherence.

17.16 Enhance the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals in all countries, in particular developing countries.

17.17 Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships.

Indicators	2015	2025	2030	Target	Status	PT
17.1.1 Municipal revenue (€/inhabitant) ¹³¹	481	584	744	1939	↑	829
Municipal debt (€/inhabitant) ¹³²	299	201	-93,3	134	↑	---
Municipal revenue/expenditure ratio (%) ¹³²	105,1	111,8	133,2	128,8	↑	102,9
17.1.2 Taxes/municipal revenue (%) ¹³²	54,2	57,3	57,2	51	↑	35736,4
17.2.1 Official development assistance (% GNI) ¹³³	0	0	0	0,7	→	0,2 ¹³⁴
17.3.1 Financial resources mobilised for developing countries from various sources ¹³⁴	0	0	---	---	→	---
17.6.1 Fixed broadband internet subscriptions per 100 inhabitants (N) ¹³⁵	32,3	41,7	---	---	↑	43,8
17.7.1 Funding for developed and developing countries to promote development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies (€) ¹³⁴	0	0	---	---	→	---
17.9.1 Technical and financial assistance (including North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation) for developing countries (€) ¹³⁴	0	0	---	---	→	---
17.13.1 Macroeconomic indicators panel: resident population (N) ¹³⁶	134563	144664	---	---	↑	10749635
Macroeconomic indicators panel: companies (N) ¹³⁷	14752	18452	---	---	↑	1510274
Macroeconomic indicators panel: exports of goods (€ millions) ¹³⁸	1392	1938,1	---	---	↑	78895
Macroeconomic indicators panel: gross value added (€ millions) ¹³⁹	1572	2310	---	---	↑	129486,5
Macroeconomic indicators panel: employed population (N) ¹⁴⁰	37315	49291	---	---	↑	2570047
17.16.1 Local voluntary report (N) ¹³⁴	0	1	---	2	↑	2 ¹⁴¹
17.17.1 Amount allocated to public-private partnerships for infrastructure (€) ¹³⁴	0	0	---	---	→	---

¹³¹ Source: [ODSlocal](#) (data 2015 and 2021).

¹³² Source: [ODSlocal](#) (data 2015 and 2019).

¹³³ Source: Municipality of Maia.

¹³⁴ Source: [OECD](#) (data 2024).

¹³⁵ Source: [ANACOM](#) (data 2015 and 2024).

¹³⁶ Source: INE (data 2015 and 2024).

¹³⁷ Source: INE (data 2015 and 2023).

¹³⁸ Source: INE (data 2015 and 2024).

¹³⁹ Source: [INE](#) (data 2015 and 2022).

¹⁴⁰ Source: INE (data 2015 and 2023).

¹⁴¹ Source: [Portugal Sustentável](#).

49. COMPROMISSUM – VOLUNTEER CENTRE



The Municipality of Maia seeks to be a catalyst for citizenship and social responsibility, contributing to social cohesion and equal opportunities. At the heart of this policy is Compromissum – Volunteer Centre, which provides a local structure for managing the supply and demand of volunteering, training volunteer agents and promoting opportunities. Compromissum strengthens institutional capacity and coordination and the direct impact of volunteering on quality of life. Maia's volunteering policy was recognised with the title of Portuguese Capital of Volunteering 2025 and European Capital of Volunteering 2026.

Responsible entity: Municipality of Maia.

Partners: 75 volunteer-promoting organisations.

Impacts: 2,000 volunteers, 883 actions and more than 246,000 hours of volunteering in 2025.

SDG Indicators: 17.17.1.



Volunteer activity framed within Compromissum – Volunteer Center

50. CHILD-FRIENDLY CITY - UNICEF



The Municipality of Maia joined UNICEF’s Child-Friendly Cities initiative, which aims to ensure children’s well-being, enhance youth participation and foster networking. This commitment seeks to guarantee the effective application of children’s rights in local policies and programmes. In this context, the municipality is developing the action plan “nothing about us without us”, which promotes the effective participation of children in preparing the local diagnosis and in decisions that affect them. Maia’s participation in the Educating Cities Network and the National Network of Youth-Friendly Municipalities reinforces its role as an “Educating City”.

Responsible entity: Municipality of Maia.

Partners: UNICEF Portugal, school clusters, higher education institutions, student associations, parish councils, National Confederation of Parent Associations, Federation of Parent and Guardian Associations of Maia, National Commission for the Promotion of the Rights and Protection of Children and Young People, CPCJ Maia.

Resources invested: €5,000/year.

Impacts: A culture of participatory governance that places children at the centre of local policies. Creation of monitoring and evaluation mechanisms for local policies to ensure the realisation of children’s rights.

SDG Indicators: 17.17.1, 16.7.2, 11.3.2.

51. INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS STRATEGY



The Municipality of Maia is connected to Europe and the world to enhance quality of life and sustainable development. The Municipality has 11 bilateral partnerships with cities in Europe, Africa, Asia and North America and participates in seven international networks, notably Eurocities. Collaboration with embassies, consulates and chambers of commerce and industry positions Maia as a territory open to smart and sustainable investment. The Eurodesk youth information service brings young people closer to European values and programmes. The Municipality participates in European projects under Erasmus+, Horizon Europe and URBACT programmes. “Maia’s Commitment to the Sustainable Development Goals” frames municipal action within the 2030 Agenda.

Responsible entity: Municipality of Maia.

Partners: partner cities and international networks.

Resources invested: €59,000 (2025 budget).

Impacts: Dissemination and innovation of local policies with an impact on quality of life.

SDG Indicators: 17.17.1, 16.6.2.

CONCLUSIONS AND NEXT STEPS

Between 2015 and 2025, the Municipality of Maia demonstrated a growing commitment to the 2030 Agenda, reflected in public policies with a positive impact on the SDGs. This integration is evident in several areas such as urban planning, social policies, environmental management and public participation.

Maia stands out for its efficient management of public resources, progress in key areas such as water and sanitation, energy, mobility, education, circular economy and increasingly solid and transparent governance. These efforts have resulted in tangible improvements in quality of life and territorial cohesion. However, despite the progress, structural challenges remain, including in the areas of cohesion, carbon emissions and dependence on non-renewable energy.

Institutional cooperation through strategic partnerships has strengthened technical capacity and alignment with the SDGs. The main challenge lies in the institutionalisation and monitoring of the 2030 Agenda. The collection and analysis of local data is still limited, hindering evidence-based monitoring and planning. The preparation of this first VLR has made it possible to identify opportunities to strengthen the integration of the SDGs into municipal policies and strategies, including at the level of budgeting and public procurement. In terms of monitoring, it is considered useful to advance new editions of the VLR for an interim progress assessment in 2028 and a final evaluation in 2030, or through annual thematic editions.

Maia shows progress towards the 2030 targets. The 2025–2030 cycle should consolidate the contribution of sectoral policies to an integrated approach to local sustainability, with clear metrics, active cooperation and mobilisation of civil society and businesses.

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Appendices

Targets not included



Indicators not included

Indicators not included as they do not fall within municipal competences, do not apply to Maia's context, or relate to developing countries

SDG 2 Zero Hunger

- 2.b.1 Agricultural export subsidies (€)
- 2.c.1 Indicator of food price anomalies

SDG 3 health and Well-being

- 3.c.1 Health worker density and distribution

SDG 4 Quality Education

- 4.7.1 Global citizenship education mainstreamed in teacher education
Global citizenship education mainstreamed in student assessment
- 4.c.1 Teachers with the minimum required qualifications pre-primary education (N)
 - Teachers with the minimum required qualifications primary education - 1st cycle (%)
 - Teachers with the minimum required qualifications primary education - 2nd cycle (%)
 - Teachers with the minimum required qualifications primary education - 3rd cycle (%)
 - Teachers with the minimum required qualifications secondary education (%)
 - Teachers with the minimum required qualifications (%)

SDG 5 Gender Equality

- 5.6.2 Countries with laws and regulations that guarantee full and equal access to women and men aged 15 years and older to sexual and reproductive health care, information and education (N)
- 5.a.2 Countries where the legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women's equal rights to land ownership and/or control (%)
- 5.c.1 Countries with systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment (%)

SDG 7 Affordable and Clean Energy

- 7.b.1 Installed renewable energy-generating capacity in developing and developed countries (watts per capita)

SDG 8 Decent Work and Economic Growth

- 8.8.2 Level of national compliance with labour rights
- 8.a.1 Aid for Trade commitments and disbursements

SDG 10 Reduced Inequalities

- 10.6.1 Members and voting rights of developing countries in international organizations (%)
- 10.7.2 Countries with migration policies that facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people (N)
- 10.a.1 Tariff lines applied to imports from least developed countries and developing countries with zero-tariff (%)

SDG 12 Responsible Consumption and Production

- 12.4.1 *Parties to international multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste, and other chemicals that meet their commitments and obligations in transmitting information as required by each relevant agreement (N)*
- 12.8.1 *Global citizenship education mainstreamed in teacher education
Global citizenship education mainstreamed in student assessment*
- 12.a.1 *Installed renewable energy-generating capacity in developing and developed countries (watts per capita)*
- 12.c.1 *Fossil-fuel subsidies (production and consumption) per unit of GDP*

SDG 13 Climate Action

- 13.3.1 *Global citizenship education mainstreamed in teacher education
Global citizenship education mainstreamed in student assessment*
- 13.a.1 *Amounts provided and mobilized in relation to the continued existing collective mobilization goal of the \$100 billion commitment through to 2025 (€)*
- 13.b.1 *Least developed countries and small island developing States with nationally determined contributions, long-term strategies, national adaptation plans and adaptation communications, as reported to the secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (N)*

SDG 14 Life Below Water

- 14.2.1 Countries using ecosystem-based approaches to managing marine areas (N)
- 14.3.1 Marine acidity (average pH)
- 14.4.1 Fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels (%)
- 14.5.1 Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas
- 14.6.1 Implementation of international instruments aiming to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing (%)
- 14.7.1 Sustainable fisheries as a proportion of GDP in small island developing States, least developed countries and all countries
- 14.a.1 Total research budget allocated to research in the field of marine technology (%)
- 14.b.1 Application of a legal/regulatory/policy/institutional framework which recognizes and protects access rights for small-scale fisheries (%)
- 14.c.1 Countries making progress in ratifying, accepting and implementing through legal, policy and institutional frameworks, ocean-related instruments that implement international law, as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, for the conservation and sustainable use of the oceans and their resources (N)

SDG 15 Life on Land

15.4.1 Coverage by protected areas of important sites for mountain biodiversity (%)

15.4.2 Mountain Green Cover Index

15.6.1 Countries that have adopted legislative, administrative and policy frameworks to ensure fair and equitable sharing of benefits (N)

15.9.1 Countries that have established national targets in accordance with or similar to Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework Target 14 in their national biodiversity strategy and action plans and the progress reported towards these targets (N)

Integration of biodiversity into national accounting and reporting systems, defined as implementation of the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting

SDG 16 Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

16.8.1 Members and voting rights of developing countries in international organizations (%)

16.10.2 Countries that adopt and implement constitutional, statutory and/or policy guarantees for public access to information (N)

16.a.1 Existence of independent national human rights institutions in compliance with the Paris Principles

SDG 17 partnerships for the Goals

17.4.1 Debt service as a proportion of exports of goods, services and primary income

17.5.1 Countries that adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for developing countries, including the least developed countries (N)

17.10.1 Worldwide weighted tariff-average

17.12.1 Weighted average tariffs faced by developing countries, least developed countries and small island developing States

17.14.1 Countries with mechanisms in place to enhance policy coherence of sustainable development (N)

17.15.1 Extent of use of country-owned results frameworks and planning tools by providers of development cooperation

17.18.1 Statistical capacity indicators

17.18.2 Countries that have national statistical legislation that complies with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics (N)

17.18.3 Countries with a national statistical plan that is fully funded and under implementation, by source of funding (N)

17.19.1 Dollar value of all resources made available to strengthen statistical capacity in developing countries (€)

17.19.2 Countries that have conducted at least one population and housing census in the last 10 years (N)

Countries that have achieved 100 per cent birth registration and 80 per cent death registration (N)

Indicators not included due to lack of available data for Maia

SDG 2 Zero Hunger

2.1.1 Undernourishment

2.1.2 Food insecurity

2.2.1 Stunting (height for age <-2 standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age (%)

2.2.2 Malnutrition (children under 5 years of age): wasting (%)

Malnutrition (children under 5 years of age): overweight (%)

2.2.3 Prevalence of anaemia in women aged 15 to 49 years, by pregnancy status (%)

2.3.2 Average income of small-scale food producers (€)

2.4.1 Agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture (%)

2.5.1 Plant and animal genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in either medium- or long-term conservation facilities (N)

2.5.2 Local and transboundary breeds classified as being at risk of extinction (%)

SDG 3 Health and Well-being

3.3.3 Malaria incidence (%)

3.3.5 People requiring interventions against neglected tropical diseases (%)

3.5.1 Coverage of treatment interventions (pharmacological, psychosocial and rehabilitation and aftercare services) for substance use disorders

3.5.2 Alcohol per capita consumption (aged 15 years and older) within a calendar year in litres of pure alcohol

3.7.1 Women of reproductive age (aged 15-49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods (%)

3.8.2 Population with large household expenditures on health as a share of total household expenditure or income (%)

3.9.1 Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution (%)

3.9.2 Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (%)

3.b.1 Target population covered by all vaccines included in their national programme (%)

3.b.3 Health product access index (%)

3.d.1 International Health Regulations capacity and health emergency preparedness

3.d.2 Bloodstream infections due to selected antimicrobial-resistant organisms (%)

SDG 4 Quality Education

- 4.1.1 Children at the end of primary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in reading and mathematics (%)
- 4.1.2 Young people at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in reading and mathematics (%)
- 4.2.1 Children aged 24–59 months who are developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being (%)
- 4.4.1 Youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills (%)
- 4.6.1 Youth/adult literacy rate (%)

SDG 5 Gender Equality

- 5.2.2 Women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months (%)
- 5.3.2 Girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation (%)
- 5.4.1 Time spent on unpaid domestic and care work (%)
- 5.6.1 Women aged 15-49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care (%)
- 5.a.1 Share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land (%)
- 5.b.1 Women who own a mobile telephone (%)

SDG 6 Clean Water and Sanitation

- 6.2.1 Population using a hand-washing facility with soap and water (%)
- 6.4.2 Level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources (%)
- 6.5.1 Degree of integrated water resources management

SDG 7 Affordable and Clean Energy

- 7.1.2 Population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology (%)
- 7.3.1 Energy intensity /GDP

SDG 8 Decent Work and Economic Growth

- 8.2.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person (%)
- 8.3.1 Informal employment (%)
- 8.4.1 Material footprint
 - Material footprint per capita
 - Material footprint per GDP
- 8.4.2 Domestic material consumption
 - Domestic material consumption per capita
 - Domestic material consumption per GDP
- 8.5.1 Average hourly earnings of employees by age (€)
 - Average hourly earnings of employees by persons with disabilities (€)
- 8.5.2 Unemployment: persons with disabilities (%)
- 8.6.1 Youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment or training (%)

- 8.7.1 Children aged 5-17 years engaged in child labour (%)
- 8.8.1 Fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries (N per 100,000 workers)
- 8.9.1 Tourism direct GDP (% of GDP)
- 8.10.2 Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)

SDG 9 Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

- 9.1.2 Passenger and freight volumes, by mode of transport
- 9.3.1 Small-scale industries in total industry value added (%)
- 9.3.2 Small-scale industries with a loan or line of credit (%)
- 9.4.1 CO2 emission per unit of value added

SDG 10 Reduced Inequalities

- 10.1.1 *Growth rates of household expenditure per capita among the bottom 40 per cent of the population and the total population (%)*
 - Growth rates of household income per capita among the bottom 40 per cent of the population and the total population (%)*
- 10.2.1 *People living below 50 per cent of median income, by sex, age and persons with disabilities (%)*
- 10.3.1 *Population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed within the previous 12 months (%)*
- 10.4.1 *Labour (% of GDP)*
- 10.7.1 *Recruitment cost borne by employee as a proportion of monthly income earned in country of destination (€)*
- 10.7.3 *People who died or disappeared in the process of migration towards an international destination (N)*
- 10.7.4 *Population who are refugees (%)*
- 10.b.1 *Total resource flows for development: foreign direct investment (€)*
- 10.c.1 *Remittance costs as a proportion of the amount remitted (€)*

SDG 11 Sustainable Cities and Communities

- 11.3.1 Ratio of land consumption rate to population growth rate
- 11.7.2 Persons victim of non-sexual or sexual harassment in the previous 12 months (%)

SDG 12 Responsible Consumption and Production

- 12.2.1 Material footprint
 - Material footprint per capita
 - Material footprint per GDP
- 12.2.2 Domestic material consumption
 - Domestic material consumption per capita
 - Domestic material consumption per GDP
- 12.3.1 Food waste index
- 12.6.1 Companies publishing sustainability reports (N)
- 12.b.1 Implementation of standard accounting tools to monitor the economic and environmental aspects of tourism sustainability

SDG 15 Life on Land

15.2.1 Progress towards sustainable forest management

15.5.1 Red List Index

15.7.1 Traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked (%)

15.c.1 Traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked (%)

SDG 16 Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

16.1.3 Population subjected to physical violence in the previous 12 months (%)

Population subjected to psychological violence in the previous 12 months (%)

Population subjected to sexual violence in the previous 12 months (%)

16.1.4 Population that feel safe walking alone around the area they live after dark (%)

16.2.1 Children aged 1–17 years who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past month (%)

16.2.2 Victims of human trafficking (N per 100.000 inhabitants)

16.2.3 Young women and men aged 18–29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18 (%)

16.3.1 Victims of violence in the previous 12 months who reported their victimization to competent authorities or other officially recognized conflict resolution mechanisms (%)

16.3.2 Unsentenced detainees (%)

16.3.3 Population who have experienced a dispute in the past two years and who accessed a formal or informal dispute resolution mechanism, by type of mechanism (%)

16.4.1 Total value of inward and outward illicit financial flows (€)

16.4.2 Seized, found or surrendered arms whose illicit origin or context has been traced or established by a competent authority in line with international instruments (%)

16.5.1 Persons who had at least one contact with a public official and who paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials, during the previous 12 months (%)

6.5.2 Businesses that had at least one contact with a public official and that paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials during the previous 12 months (%)

16.7.2 Population who believe decision-making is inclusive and responsive (%)

16.9.1 Children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age (%)

16.10.1 verified cases of killing, kidnapping, enforced disappearance, arbitrary detention and torture of journalists, associated media personnel, trade unionists and human rights advocates in the previous 12 months (N)

16.b.1 Population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months (%)

SDG 17 Partnerships for the Goals

17.3.2 Volume of remittances as a proportion of total GDP (€)

17.8.1 Proportion of individuals using the Internet (%)

17.11.1 Developing countries' and least developed countries' share of global exports (%)