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- ENGLISH VERSION -

A Project by:

BLUE FLAG OF EUROPE ASSOCIATION

Portuguese section of the Foundation for Environmental Education





ECOXXI 2010

Blue Flag of Europe Association
Portuguese section of the Foundation for Environmental Education



A Project by:
Blue Flag of Europe Association (FEE Portugal)

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Preamble

“Sustainable Development: Development that satisfies the needs of the moment without compromising the capacity of future generations to satisfy their own needs”.

Our Common Future, World Commission for Environment and Development, 1987

“Sustainability is not achieved by accident or in an ad hoc process. Requires an explicit plan with these objectives and their incorporation into all local policies and practices”

2nd Commitment Letter of Aalborg, 1994

“Environmental issues are best dealt with the participation, at an appropriate level, of all the concerned citizens”.

Principle 10 of the Declaration of Rio Declaration on Environment and Development (Rio de Janeiro, June of 1992)

“Agenda 21 is oriented towards the pressing problems of today and has, still, the goal of preparing the world for the challenges of the next century. It reflects a world-wide consensus and a political commitment at the highest level in what regards development and Environmental cooperation. The success of its execution is, above all, the responsibility of Governments. To materialize it, national strategies, plans, politics and processes are crucial.”

Chapter 1 - Preamble. Agenda21. (Rio de Janeiro, June 1992)

*“Tenth Policy Guideline: To develop education, the raising of awareness, information, participation, the access to justice and responsabilization in issues of sustainable development.
Eleventh Policy Guideline: Evaluation and analysis - systematic monitoring of the progress by using indicators. “*

Principal Policy Guidelines - National Strategy for Sustainable Development (ENDS). 1992. Environment Institute

*“Each citizen takes daily decisions that, direct or indirectly, influence the environment.
Improved quality and availability of information about the environment and about practical issues will contribute to form opinions that, in turn, will guide the decisions. “*

*6th Program of Action of the European Community in environmental issues (2001-2010)
Environment 2010: Our future, our choice*

Although we do not realize it, new competences are emerging, associated to the search for new values that translate in ruptures with habits and what was formerly consensus.

(...) The 20th Century placed the world between a rock and a hard place, due to the shock of utopias that turned out to be nightmares. Citizens understand today that the great task of the politics is not to look for an ideological end of history, but to assure its indefinite continuity, in conditions of dignity for our successors.

*National Strategy for Sustainable Development (ENDS) 2005-2015
2004. Portuguese Government On-line*



Our vision for the future of Europe is a region that adopts the common values of solidarity, equality and mutual respect among peoples, countries and generations. It will be a region characterized by sustainable development, living through economical vitality, justice, social cohesion, environmental protection and the sustainable management of natural resources, in order to answer to the needs of the generations of today without compromising the capacity of future generations to provide for their own needs. (...)

Education for Sustainable Development can contribute for our vision becoming reality. It develops and strengthens the capacity of individuals, groups, communities, organizations and countries to form moral judgments and to make choices directed towards sustainable development. It can still favour a change of mentalities (...), favour critical reflection, better awareness and an increased autonomy, allowing the exploration of new horizons and concepts and the development of new methods and instruments.

Strategy of the EEC/ONU for Education for Sustainable Development. 2005. Translation and Edition: Environment Institute

"Resume a path of sustained growth that makes Portugal in 2015, one of the countries more competitive and attractive European Union within a framework of high level of economic development, social and environmental and social responsibility".

ENDS 2015-Implementation Plan for the National Strategy for Sustainable Development (PIENDS), August 2007

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What is ECOXXI about?



1. Introduction

Since its foundation in 1990, the Blue Flag of Europe Association (ABAE) has been developing, in Portugal, Campaigns, Projects and Programmes¹ dedicated to the change of behaviours, by raising awareness through environmental education aimed at several audiences. Thus, it is natural that a new Project now appears, looking to integrate the existing experience and following the general methodology of other Programs operated by ABAE, in which the importance and capacity of partners' involvement and the concept of 'good practice' recognition may be highlighted.

It is considered that to move towards a more sustainable development it is indispensable to work in a consistent manner in the change of attitudes and behaviours. In this context, municipalities will have to take into account an increasing concern with the awareness raising and education of their populations.

With the implementation of the ECOXXI Project, ABAE intends, on one hand, to recognize the effort developed in the implementation of measures towards sustainability, with special emphasis on Education; and, on the other hand, to simultaneously contribute for the assessment of sustainable development indicators for municipalities. It must be underlined that the basic goal is not the establishment of a closed and definitive set of parameters, indicators and sustainability rates, but the constitution of a structured platform for debating this kind of methodological tool.

By integrating improvements from different sectors, the 2010 ECOXXI version constitutes an evolution of the project launched in the 'pilot year', 2005. The Project has assimilated a wide array of contributions, from municipal technicians involved in the various discussion forums and also from the elements that compose the National Commission. The result of this process is the new version of ECOXXI that is now presented.

The success of its implementation will always count on the effective involvement of all partners, with special emphasis in the municipalities, ultimate beneficiaries of the Project.

¹ Blue Flag Campaign, Young Reporters for the Environment Project, Eco-Schools Programme.

2. Principles

Historically² (*), we may consider the 1972 Stockholm Conference as one of the first landmarks in the international debate about sustainable development issues. However, it is only since 1992 - date of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED), also known as ECO92 or Rio92 - that the concept of sustainable development spreads out widely.

The Rio Conference also gave birth to the idea of Agenda 21. It considered the operational concepts for the application of sustainable development policies, including the design of Action Plans to be implemented at global, national and local levels by the organizations within the United Nations System, Local Governments and Local Authorities, as well as by citizens, in all areas where human activity causes environmental impacts. Since then, several countries have started to consider sustainable development as a component of its policy strategy on Environment, Economy and Social Aspects.

In 1993, the European Commission initiated the first phase of the Sustainable Cities Project. The Charter of Aalborg (1994), on its turn, incentivated local authorities to implement the project and likewise provided a guide on the process of Local Agenda 21. The implementation of the general principles of the Aalborg Charter was discussed in Lisbon, in 1996. Eventually, this discussion originated the additional document entitled 'From the Charter to Action'.

In September 2002, in Johannesburg, the World Summit on Sustainable Development clearly re-affirmed the need for the full implementation of Agenda 21, the Program for Future Implementations (isto é? Sera o Plan of Implmentation?) and the commitment with the Rio Principles. At the time, it was decided that, in accordance with the Millennium Development Goals, the decade 2005-2014 would be declared as the 'United Nations Decade of Education for Sustainable Development'.

The Decade of Education for Sustainable Development (DESD) set as a global objective the integration of values inherent to Sustainable Development in the different forms of learning, in order to promote the necessary transformations to reach a more sustainable and fair society for all. It is based on the vision of a world in which all have access to education and the chance to acquire values that promote social, economic and political practices that contribute for a positive transformation of society. This orienting framework of values only makes sense if a set of actions aimed at redirecting the current path of insustainability towards which development in most societies is leading, is made possible.

In this context, building strategies at every level becomes fundamental, contributing to capacity strengthening in Education for Sustainable Development issues.

² 1972 - Stockolm Conference - focused the attention in environmental questions.

80's - The concept emerges due to the perception of the international community on the need for an inter-relation between the environment and socio-economical issues, such as poverty and development (é politicamente incorrecto dizer sub-desenvolvido, que, no caso, seria underdeveloped, conceito muito ligado ao Terceiro Mundo, que a ONU abandonou).

1987 - Brundtland Report "Our Common Future" - spreads the concept of sustainable development - emphasis in the satisfaction of current and future needs and in the intergenerations' responsibility.

1991- IUCN/WWF "Caring for the Earth" - extends the concept of sustainable development - emphasis on the quality of human life and the protection of the regenerative capacity of the Earth. 1992 - Rio Conference - the outcome was the Agenda21, focused on the operational concepts for the application of sustainable development policies, giving priority in Chapter 36 to the role of education in building the kind of development that respects the environment.

2002 - Johannesburg - considers social justice and the fight against poverty as key principles of SD.

2005 - 2014 - Decade of Education for Sustainable Development proclaimed by the UN General Assembly of December 2002.

3. ECOXXI Objectives

Since its nomenclature and its content are inspired in the underlying principles of Agenda 21, the ECOXXI project aims to recognize good sustainability practices developed at municipal level.

ECOXXI 2010 intends in this way to value a set of aspects considered fundamental to the building of Sustainable Development, based on two pillars:

- education towards sustainability;
- environmental quality.

This project also aims at the development of pedagogical actions geared towards municipalities, considered privileged agents for the of promotion sustainable development.

In this context, the ECOXXI goals are:

- To motivate municipalities for the importance of their role as partners and as agents of the environmental education process and for the formal and informal sustainable development;
- To involve municipalities in supporting the implementation of programs of Environmental Education for Sustainable Development;
- To raise awareness of municipalities' officials for the importance of partnerships with school projects in the scope of the implementation of Local Agenda 21;
- To raise awareness of municipalities' officials for a wider integration of environmental concerns in municipal policies;
- To recognize the initiatives/policies under development in municipalities that favour the environment/sustainable development;
- To contribute for the creation of Local Agendas 21 and for the involvement of several entities in the creation and implementation of Agenda 21 and in the fulfilment of its goals³
- To contribute for the building of local sustainability indicators.

³ **AGENDA 21 GOALS**

- To obtain a prosperous world (revitalize of the growth with sustainable criteria);
- To obtain a fair world (sustainable life for all);
- To obtain an inhabitable world (development of the population nuclei);
- The promotion of a fertile world (efficient use of the resources);
- The promotion of a shared world (global and regional resources);
- The promotion of a clean world (management of chemical products and wastes).

4. How to operate the process to sustainability

A basic tool for the application of the 'pillars' of sustainable development is the creation of a set of objectives and indicators that can survey achievements and establish goals to be achieved.

Throughout the time, the use of indicators in the field of social sciences has kept the debate on which formulas are ideal and capable of summarizing technical and scientific information open. Cumulatively, the search for efficient methodologies for the use of available (or upcoming) indicators used to survey sustainable development has yet to be standardized.

Nevertheless, there is a consensus concerning the need for methodologies capable of synthesizing information, so that it can support the actions of managers, politicians, groups of interest or the public in general.

In this context, methodologies used must carefully observe the preservation of essential original data as well as the selection of variables that better serve the goals, instead of any number of variables that can be measured or be analyzed. That is to say, models applicable to concrete situations should be developed.

In the 'foundations' of ECOXXI there were two essential concerns expressed in the selection of indicators:

- to select and build indicators that contribute to survey the dynamics of **Environmental Education**, in its broader sense;
- to integrate indicators of sociocultural, economical, institucional and environmental aspects, having as reference the **multiple dimensions of the sustainable development concept**;

Another of the concerns was the identification of targets. Only in such a way is it possible to measure progress, plan the rhythm of change and keep the enthusiasm. Thus, the establishment of goals to be reached by the municipality, as per the indicators that integrate the ECOXXI Project, intends to evaluate both the performance and the path to follow in the project of building sustainability. The established goals are generally based in the national and European Union legislation, or in the existing conventions and international protocols ratified by the Portuguese State.

Criteria

The indicators of sustainable development are not only necessary, but in fact essential to base decision-making on the complex network of areas and layers we may find ourselves involved with.

In several sectors activities, projects and programmes targeting the definition of sustainable development indicators for a wide range of management purposes have now appeared, namely at local, regional and national development levels.

Given the scope and complexity of the sustainable development concept and the importance of the efficiency and effectiveness of the application of an indicators system, it was necessary to identify **themes** considered as **essential pillars**, in order to later select in a realistic and feasible way the worthy and surveyable information, in several municipalities of the country.

Thus, the **selection criteria** were: the objectivity, feasibility and reliability of the indicator; the existence of basic data; the possibility of mutual fine-tuning; the possibility of comparison with legal criteria or other standards/existing goals at national and European levels; the easiness and speed of determination and interpretation; the degree of importance

and scientific validation; the implementation cost; the possibility of prompt updating of the indicator.

The scale of analysis - in this case, the municipality -, as well as the objective of recognizing good practices intended by this project, shaped another reason for the selection and construction of indicators.

Contents, Themes and Sub-Themes

Four distinct categories were considered regarding the contents, amplitude and nature of the sustainable development indicators system: Environment; Economy; Society; Institutions.

The sub-themes selected have been: Environmental Education for Sustainable Development; Civil Society; Institutions; Nature Conservation; Air; Water; Energy; Waste; Mobility; Noise; Agriculture; Tourism; Land Management.

It is important to underline that Environmental Education/SD, in what concerns the structuring pillar of ECOXXI, appears explicitly in indicators 1 and 2 and implicitly in most of the other indicators that structure the different sub-themes.

Indicators and Indexes

Indicators – consists of a selection of parameters separately considered or combined (usually pre-treated);

Index - consists of a superior level of aggregation in which, after a method of aggregation has been applied to the indicators and/or to the sub-indexes, a final value is found.

Any indicator or index has as purpose the simplification of complex phenomena in order to improve communication. However, it is necessary to keep in mind that in the choice of an indicator and/or of an index construction, what is obtained in simplicity and effectiveness, is lost in the detail of the information.

According to the OECD's classification model (1993), **three sets of key reference** Environmental indicators can be considered - Pressure-State-Reply (PSR):

- **Pressure** -characterizes the pressures on the environmental systems and can be translated as emission of polluting agents, technological efficiency, territorial interventions and environmental impact indicators;
- **State** - reflects the environmental quality in a given space/time nexus; they are, for example, the indicators of environmental sensitivity, risk and quality;
- **Reply** - assesses society's answers to environmental changes and concerns, as well as the adhesion to programs and/or the implementation of policies in favour of the environment; in this group can be comprised indicators of social adhesion, awareness raising and activities of important social groups.

In the construction and selection of the indicators used in ECOXXI some categories of PSR classification have been contemplated, with predominance of the reply indicators, since this is a project that basically aims to stimulate and recognize conducive actions to prevent, correct or minimize the negative impacts of a 'less sustainable development'.

Given that the majority of the 23 ECOXXI indicators are built by aggregating a set of information around a key-subject, we can consider that, ultimately, we are dealing with a set of indexes that aim at the characterization of the various identified sub-themes.

In this context, the final construction of an 'ECOXXI index' that synthesizes the diagnosis of the different aspects analyzed, mainly aims at the establishment of a relationship between the real values and the values considered desirable and feasible in a context of sustainable development.

5. Calculation of the ECOXXI Index

In what concerns the composition of the ECOXXI index *two situations may be distinguished*:

Regarding the fulfilment obligatoriness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Primary Indicators (PI) - Indicators that must be fulfilled, and which are imperative criteria. - Complementary Indicators (CI) - Indicators where fulfilment is advised, representing alternative ways to the composition of the ECOXXI index.
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Regarding fulfilment possibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Universal Indicators (UI) - Indicators in which any municipality has the possibility to score. - Non-Universal Indicators (NUI) - indicators where fulfilment is not demanded in some municipalities (e.g., Blue Flag in coastal bathing zones in municipalities without a coastline).
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To each indicator corresponds a specific **score**.

One of the conditions for application is scoring in **Primary Indicators (PI)**.

The calculation method of the **Total Score (TS)** is arithmetical and cumulative.

The **Maximum Possible Score (MPS)** is calculated by adding all the indicators where the municipality may score: Universal indicators + Non-Universal Indicators that can be fulfilled by the municipality.

The ECOXXI Index is a **percentual value**.

$$\text{ECOXXI Index} = \text{TS} / \text{MPS} \times 100$$

For each municipality the following shall be calculated:

- The **ECOXXI Score** corresponding to the **cummulative score obtained** in all the indicators (TS);
- The **ECOXXI Index** corresponding to the percentage obtained contrasted with the **MPS**.

Example 1: Municipality that can score in all the indicators (Universal and Non-Universal):

$$\text{MPP} = 100 \text{ points}; \text{ECOXXI Index} = \text{TP} \times 100$$

Example 2: Municipality that cannot fulfil two Non-Universal Indicators:

$$\text{MPP} = 94 \text{ points}; \text{ECOXXI Index} = \text{TP} / 94 \times 100$$

6. Description of Indicators

Code	Sector	NAME	Source (s)	Indicator type			Maximum punctuation Possible
				P/ S/ R	PI /CI	UI/NUI	
1	Environmental Ed./ESD	Promotion of Environmental Education/ESD by the municipality's initiative	Mun; APA; ME	R	PI	UI	10,0
2	Env. Ed./ESD	Implementation of the Eco-Schools and YRE Programmes	ABAE	R	PI	UI	4,5 (+ max.1,0)
3	Env. Ed./ESD; Marine and Coastal Environment	Implementation of the Blue Flag Campaign	ABAE	R	CI	NUI	2,0
4	Institutions	Public Participation and Local Agenda 21	Mun; CCDRs	R	CI	UI	6,5
5	Institutions	Information available to citizens	Mun	R	CI	UI	4,5
6	Institutions	Jobs in the Environmental Field	Mun; INE	R	CI	UI	2,0
7	Institutions	Cooperation with the Civil Society	Mun; Organizations	R	CI	UI	2,5 (+ max. 0,6)
8	Institutions	Certification of Quality Management Systems	Mun; IPQ	R	CI	UI	2,0
9	Nature Preservation	Classified areas (Nature Conservation)	Mun; ICNB; SRAM Azores and DRAmb Madeira	R	CI	UI/ NUI	0 (+3,0)
10	Nature Preservation	Nature Conservation (Biodiversity and Geodiversity). Know, Educate and Disseminate	Mun; ICNB; SRAM Azores and DRAmb Madeira	R	CI	UI	5,0 (+1,5)
11	Nature Preservation; Forest	Management and Forest Preservation	Mun; AFN; INE	R	CI	NUI	3,0
12	Land Management	Land Management and Urban Environment	DGOTDU; SRAM Azores; DRAmb Madeira	P/S/R	CI	UI	13,0 (+ 0,5)
13	Air	Air Quality and Information to the Public	Mun; APA; INE; CCDRs; SRAM Azores; DRAmb Madeira	S	CI	UI	3,0
14	Water	Quality of Water for Human Consumption	Mun; ERSAR	S	PI	UI	4,0
15	Water	Population Served by Water Supply Systems	Mun; ARHs; INAG; INE	S	CI	UI	3,5 (+ 0,5)
16	Water	Population served by waste Water Draining and Treatment Systems	Mun; ARHs; INAG; INE	R	CI	UI	3,5 (+ 0,5)
17	Waste	Production and Selective Collection of Urban Waste	Mun; APA; CCDR; INE; ERSAR; SPV	P	CI	UI	3,0
18	Waste	Valuation of Urban Solid Waste	Mun; APA; CCDR; INE; ERSAR; SPV	R	PI	UI	4,0
19	Energy	Valuation of the role of Energy Efficiency in Municipality Management	Mun; DGEG; ADENE	S	CI	UI	7,0 (+1,0)
20	Transports	Sustainable Mobility	Mun; DGOTDU; FCSH-UNL (IDE); SRAM Azores; DRAmb Madeira; UALG	R	CI	UI	7,0
21	Noise	Noise Pollution	Mun; APA; CCDRs; SRAM Azores; DRAmb Madeira	R	CI	UI	3,0
22	Agriculture	Agriculture and Sustainable Rural Tourism	Mun; DGADR; INE	S/P	CI	NUI	3,5
23	Tourism	Sustainable Tourism	Mun; Tourism of Portugal; INE	S/R	CI	UI/ NUI	3,5 (+1,0)

Notes:

1 - The reference date for the data provided for each indicator will be the previous year of the application one.

Special cases referring to the last available data or other situations will be referred in the indicator description: last available data (for the indicators where previous year's data is impossible) - data concerning the year of application (in very specific situations).

2 - Maximum Possible Score in municipalities where all the Non-Universal indicators are considered..... **100 points**

Maximum Possible Score in municipalities where 1 of the Non-Universal Indicators is not considered **97 points**

Maximum Possible Score in municipalities where all Universal and Non-Universal indicators are considered + 9th indicator bonus **103 points**

3 - Symbols: P - Pressure; S - State; R - Reply; PI - Primary Indicators (imperative); CI - Complementary Indicators; UI - Universal Indicators; NUI - Non-Universal Indicators.

7. National Commission

The constitution of a National Commission has been essential to the development of this project, allowing for an interdisciplinary debate of objectives and underlying methodologies. It would not have been possible for ABAE/FEE P to launch ECOXXI without the involvement and active participation of a set of people and institutions that guarantee the project's feasibility. From this Commission emerge the specialized juries for the consideration, analysis and evaluation of each of the indicators.

The following institutions currently compose the National Commission of this project:

Association of Energy and Environment Agencies - National Network (RNAE)
 Behavioral Institute of Technology (INTEC)
 Blue Flag of Europe Association (ABAE)
 Commissions of Coordination and Regional Development (CCDR): North; Center; Lisbon and Tagus Valley; Alentejo; Algarve
 Directorate General of Agriculture and Rural Development (DGADR)
 Energy Agency (ADENE)
 Environmental Portuguese Agency (APA)
 General Bureau for Energy and Geology (DGEG)
 General Bureau for Innovation and Curricular Development - Ministry of Education (DGIDC ME)
 General Bureau for Territorial Management and Urban Development (DGOTDU)
 Institute of Tropical Research (IICT)
 National Council for the Environment and Sustainable Development (CNADS)
 National Forest Authority (AFN)
 National Museum of Natural History (MNHN)
 National Statistics Institute (INE)
 New University of Lisbon's Faculty of Social and Human Sciences (FCSH-UNL) Space Dynamic Institute
 New University of Lisbon's Faculty of Sciences and Technology (FCT-UNL) University of Algarve (UALG)
 Ponto Verde Society (SPV)
 Portuguese Institute of Quality (IPQ)
 Portuguese Public Employment Service (IEFP)
 RDPP - Enterprise Development Project, SA
 Regional Bureau for the Environment of Azores (SRAM)
 Regional Bureau for the Environment of Madeira (DRAmb)
 Regulatory Authority for Water and Waste Services (ERSAR)
 Tourism of Portugal (TP)
 Center for Geographic Studies of the University of Lisbon (CEG-UL).
 Institute of Social Sciences of the University of Lisbon (ICS)
 Water Institute (INAG)

Code	Indicator	Specialized jury
1	Promotion of Environmental Education/ESD by the municipality's initiative	ABAE, APA, ME, INTEC
2	Implementation of the Eco-Schools and YRE Programmes	ABAE*
3	Implementation of the Blue Flag Campaign	ABAE*
4	Public Participation and Local Agenda 21	ICS, CCDR, SRAM Azores, DRamb Madeira
5	Information available to citizens	APA, ICS
6	Jobs in the Environmental Field	IEFP, UNL-FCT
7	Cooperation with the Civil Society	ICS, APA
8	Certification of Quality Management Systems	IPQ
9	Classified areas (Nature Conservation)	ABAE
10	Nature Conservation (Biodiversity and Geodiversity). Know, Educate and Disseminate	IICT, MNHN, SRAM Azores, DRamb Madeira
11	Management and Forest Preservation	AFN
12	Land Management and Urban Environment	CCDR Algarve e Norte **, DGOTDU, UNL-FCT
13	Air Quality and Information to the Public	APA, CCDR
14	Quality of Water for Human Consumption	ERSAR
15	Population Served by Water Supply Systems	INAG
16	Population served by waste Water Draining and Treatment Systems	INAG
17	Production and Selective Collection of Urban Waste	SPV, APA
18	Valuation of Urban Solid Waste	SPV, APA
19	Valuation of the role of Energy Efficiency in Municipal Management	ADENE, DGEG, RNAE
20	Sustainable Mobility	FCSH-UNL (IDE), UALG, DGOTDU, APA
21	Noise Pollution	APA, CCDR
22	Agriculture and Sustainable Rural Tourism	DGADR
23	Sustainable Tourism	TP, RDPP

* Share information with other entities

** Share information with other CCDR

8. Implementation Phases

ECOXXI Timeline

2010/ 2011	December 2009 to March 2010	Evaluation of the application files 2009 ECOXXI
	March 2010	Disclosure of the municipality results of 2009 ECOXXI
	April 2010	Award Delivering 2009/2010. Maia
	May and June 2010	General revision of the Project
	June to September 2010	Meetings of the National Commission
	October 2010	Formation session 2010 ECOXXI
	October 2010	Opening application file 2010/2011
	October 2010 to January 2011	Opening session to clarify opening application doubts
	31 st of January	Limit-date for delivering opening application
	February 2010 to May 2011	Evaluation of the application files 2010 ECOXXI
	May 2011	Disclosure of the municipality results of 2010 ECOXXI

9. Application to the 2010 ECOXXI Award

To be an ECOXXI municipality means, in the first place, to assume the **commitment** of adopting **policies conducting to sustainability**, with special persistence in the promotion of **environmental education to the local citizens**.

The participation in ECOXXI is **voluntary**, and the submission of an application is up to each municipality. The cities municipalities have to apply through the preparation of an **application file in digital format**. This will have to be complemented by documents requested or considered relevant (that should be attached), regarding the indicators where the municipality intends to score.

To be able to apply to the **2010 ECOXXI** the municipality will have to **meet the following conditions**:

- 1 - Fulfil the **imperative criteria** of the **ECOXXI Index**, scoring in the **Primary Indicators**;
- 2 - Present the requested information about each indicator where it intends to score;
- 3 - Pay ABAE, upon the submission of an application, the **value of the fee** for the **2010 ECOXXI application**;
- 4 - Submit the application **until the previously established deadline** (up to **31st January 2011**).

The results achieved in the annual application will be recognised through the attribution of:

a) A **diploma** that certifies the commitment of the municipality in the process towards sustainability. >The act of submitting an application that compels to the collection and systematization of an important set of informations is in itself considered a signal of persistence in reaching the objectives of the project. For this reason, the participation diploma will be attributed to **all the municipalities** involved, except in those cases duly justified by the National Commission.

b) A **medal** which symbolizes the existence of a positive index: this medal will be attributed to all the municipalities with **superior** Total Score higher than **50%** of the **ECOXXI 2010** index.

c) A **flag**, in the case of cities that reach an Total Score equal or **higher** than **60%** of the **ECOXXI 2010** index. It is worth noticing that the flag was considered by the National Commission as indicative of the existence of a consistent path towards sustainability.

The existence of different awards aims at recognizing different degrees of involvement and/or performance, as well as stimulating continued improvements.

10. Analysis of the previous years

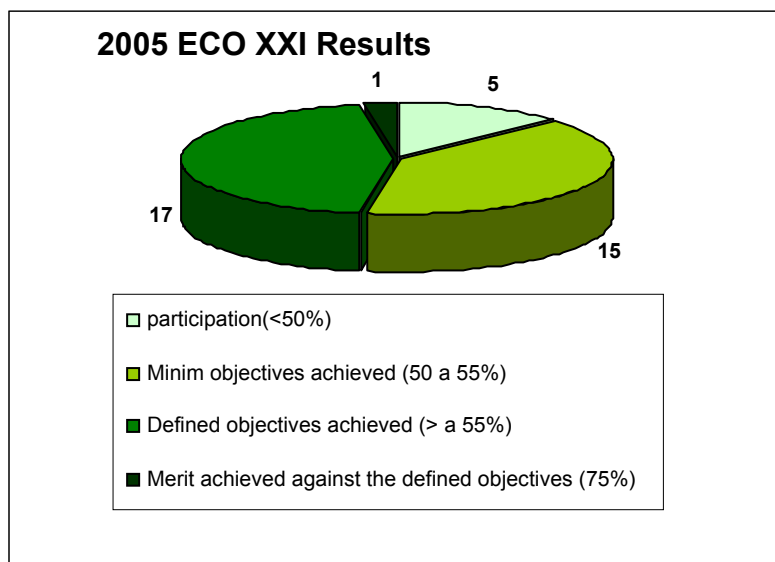
The Project was born from recommendations, ideas and suggestions from *workshops* with municipalities' technicians, in the context of the training programmes developed in the scope of the Eco-Schools Program implementation. The debate concerning the importance of local partnerships and the incentive to good practices as success factors in environmental education, lead to the need of identifying more clearly the characteristics of an 'eco-municipality'.

After 3 years of consolidation, ABAE finally launched in 2005 a challenge for municipalities to take part in the 'year zero' of the project, in the early days of the Decade of Education for Sustainable Development. 'Edition zero' was essential to survey concepts, criteria and indicators that appear in 2010 more consolidated in a new proposal.

ECOXXI does not intend to be a static and closed Program but rather a project under constant monitoring and in evolution, in order to be able to correspond in the best possible way to the objectives set. Thus, either through the project's annual evaluation and its results or through the invaluable contribution of the National Commission, municipalities and remaining institutions involved, ECOXXI will tendentially increase its degree of effectiveness.

Of the vitality and interest of all parties involved depends the possibility of evaluating in 2015 the results of a decade of work towards sustainable development.

10.1 ECOXXI 2005/2006



ECOXXI 2005 counted with the participation of 38 municipalities:

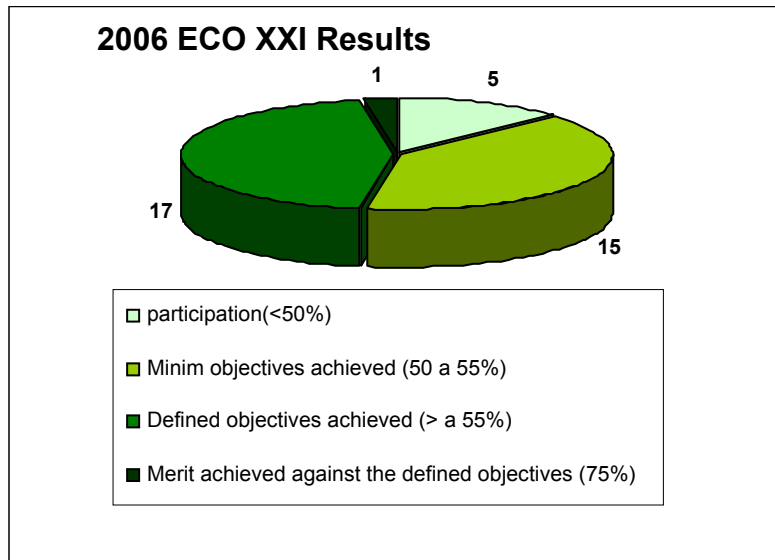
Albufeira; Alcobaça; Almada; Angra do Heroísmo; Aveiro; Azambuja; Bragança; Caldas da Rainha; Cantanhede; Cascais; Coimbra; Entroncamento; Esposende; Figueira de Castelo Rodrigo; Ílhavo; Lagos; Loulé; Matosinhos; Oeiras; Ovar; Paredes; Pombal; Ponta Delgada; Porto; Porto Moniz; Praia da Victoria; Santarém; Santo Tirso; São Brás de Alportel; São João da Madeira; Setúbal; Sever do Vouga;

Sintra; Tavira; Torres Vedras; Viana of the Castelo; Vila do Bispo; Vila Nova de Gaia.

Of the municipalities involved, and having as a base the index ECOXXI 2005, these ones have attained the distinguished result of 55%: Pombal; Angra do Heroísmo; São Brás de Alportel; Matosinhos; Setúbal; Viana do Castelo; Santarém; Alcobaça; Lagos; Loulé; Coimbra; Tavira; Ponta Delgada; Vila Nova de Gaia; Sintra; Cascais and Torres Vedras. The municipality of Almada deserves special prominence, for having been the only one to exceed 75%.

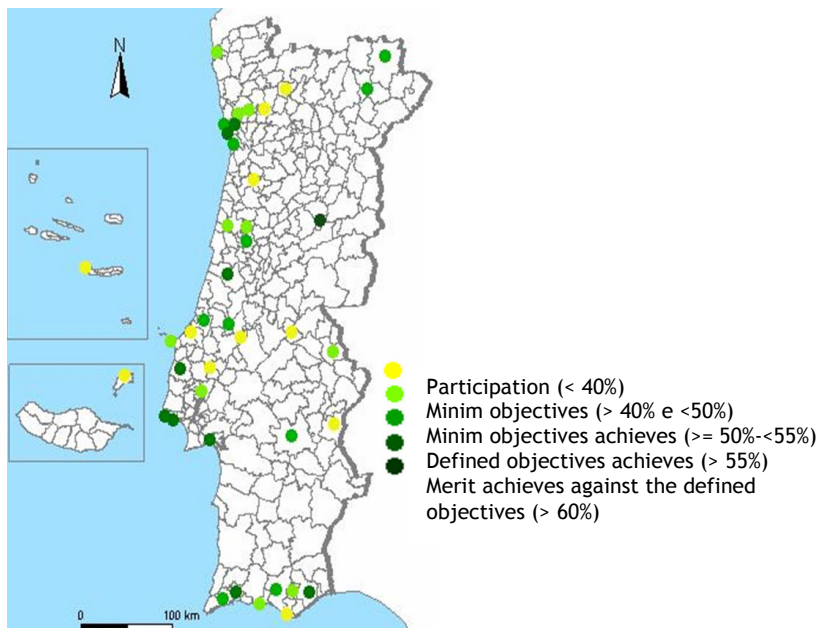
It is worth noting the fact that only 5 of the participant municipalities in this pilot year have had inconclusive applications with an index inferior to 50%.

10.2 ECOXXI 2006/2007



ECOXXI 2006 counted with the participation of 41 municipalities: Alandroal, Abufeira; Alcobaça; Azambuja; Bragança; Cabeceiras de Basto; Caldas da Rainha; Caminha; Cantanhede; Cascais; Coimbra; Évora; Faro; Felgueiras; Gavião; Golegã; Lagos; Loulé; Macedo de Cavaleiros; Maia; Matosinhos; Mealhada; Oeiras; Peniche; Pombal; Ponta Delgada; Portalegre; Portimão; Porto; Porto Santo; Santo Tirso; São Brás de Alportel; Setúbal; Sever do Vouga; Tavira; Torres Novas; Torres Vedras; Trofa;

Vila Franca de Xira; Vila Nova de Gaia. Of the municipalities involved, and having as a base the indicators of the project, which compose a sustainable global index, the Nacional Commission decided to award 20 green flags (to all municipalities that achieved at least 50%). All municipalities received a participation diploma, as a certification of their commitment in the process towards sustainability. All cities with, at least 50%, received a medal.

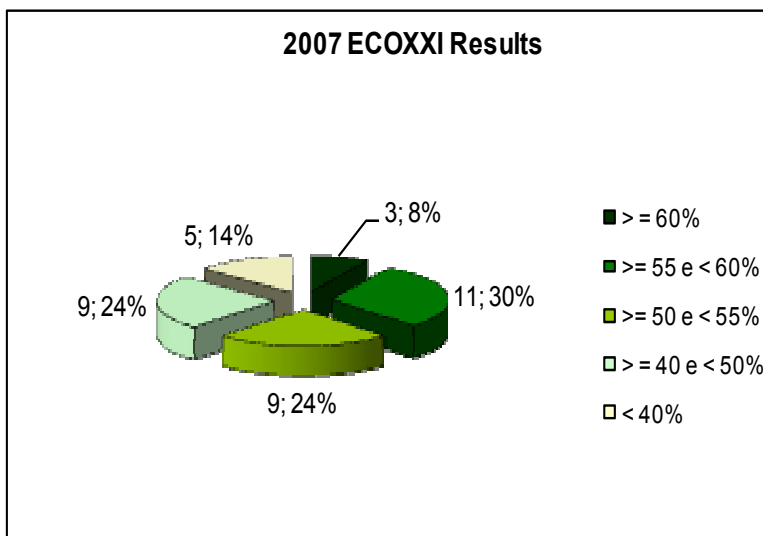


Region (NUT II)	Number of participant municipalities
North	11
Center	11
Lisbon	4
Alentejo	6
Algarve	7
Azores	1
Madeira	1

The municipalities awarded the green flag for the first time were: Manteigas; Oeiras; Pombal; Setúbal; Porto; Tavira; Torres Vedras; Maia; Cascais; Portimão; Loulé; Coimbra; Macedo De Cavaleiros; Alcobaça; Bragança; Torres Novas; Vila Nova de Gaia; Matosinhos; Évora; Lagos. Caminha; São Brás De Alportel; V.Franca de Xira; Portalegre; Santo Tirso;

Cantanhede; Albufeira; Peniche; Trofa; and Mealhada achieved the minimum objectives (50-55%).

10.3 ECOXXI 2007/08

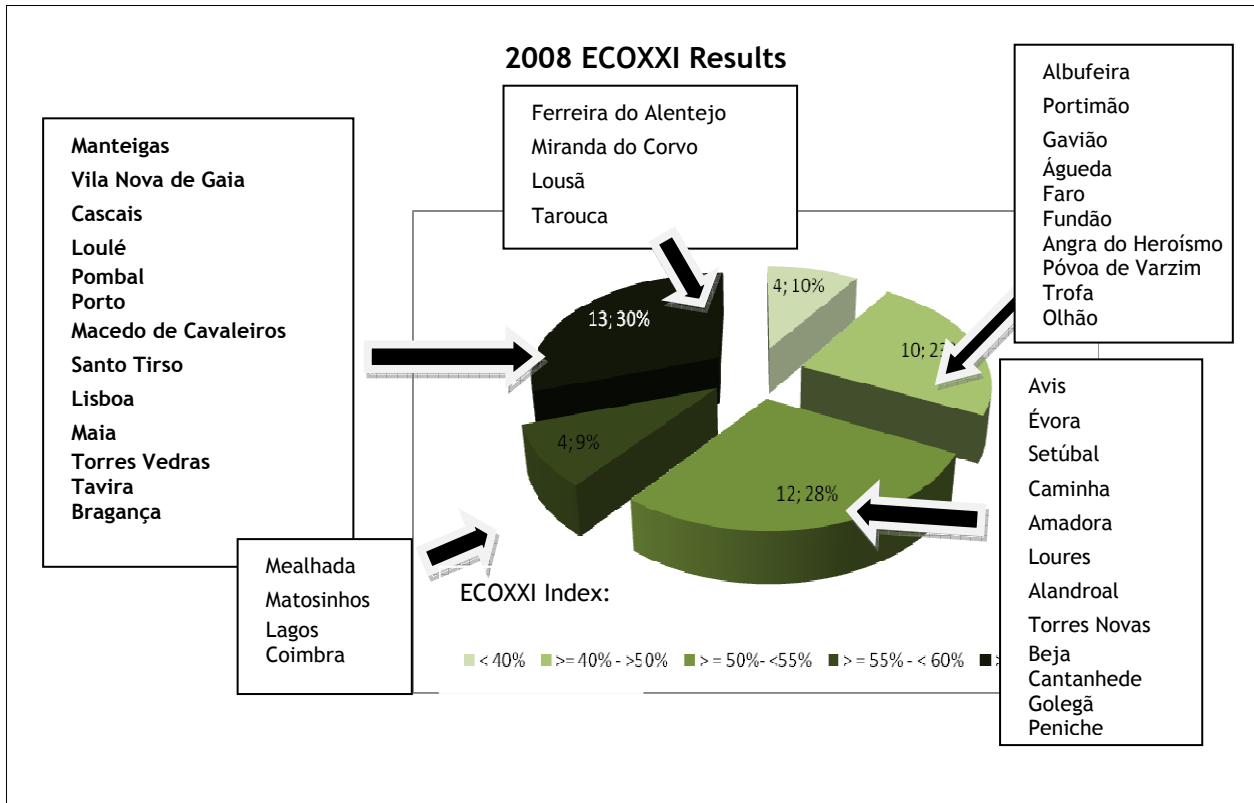


ECOXXI 2007/08 counted with the participation of **37 municipalities**: Águeda, Alandroal, Albufeira, Alcobaça, Amadora, Avis, Bragança, Caminha, Cantanhede, Cascais, Coimbra, Évora, Faro, Fundão, Gavião, Golegã, Lagos, Loulé, Macedo de Cavaleiros, Maia, Manteigas, Mealhada, Oeiras, Peniche, Pombal, Portalegre, Portimão, Porto, Santo Tirso, São Vicente, Tavira, Torres Novas, Torres Vedras, Trofa, Vila Franca de Xira, Vila Nova de Gaia and Vila Nova de Paiva. Based on benchmark indicators in the project that comprise a global index of sustainability, the National Commission decided to award 23 green flags.

The municipalities which had a Total Score over 55% were: Bragança, Cascais, Évora, Loulé, Macedo de Cavaleiros, Maia, Manteigas, Oeiras, Pombal, Porto, Santo Tirso, Tavira, Torres Vedras and Vila Nova de Gaia. The municipalities that had the highest score in 2007/08 were: Manteigas, Pombal e Cascais.

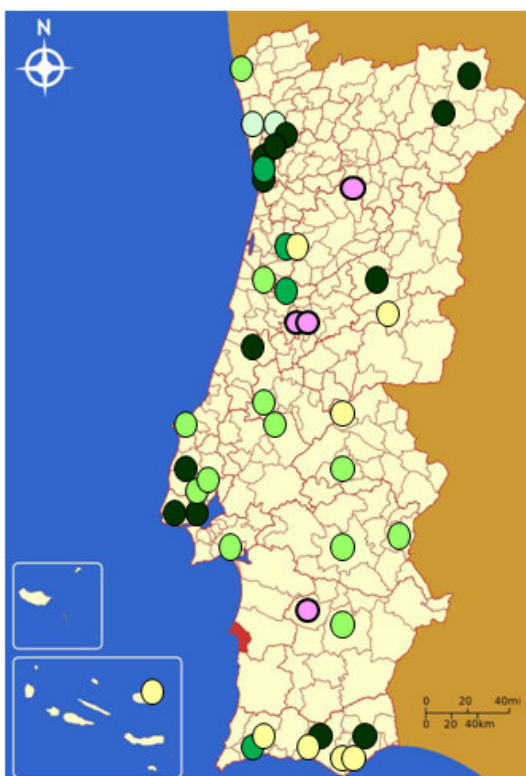
10.4 ECOXXI 2008/09

ECOXXI 2008/09 counted with the participation of **43 municipalities**: Águeda, Alandroal, Albufeira, Amadora, Angra do Heroísmo, Avis, Beja, Bragança, Caminha, Cantanhede, Cascais, Coimbra, Évora, Faro, Ferreira do Alentejo, Fundão, Gavião, Golegã, Lagos, Lisboa, Loulé, Loures, Lousã, Macedo de Cavaleiros, Maia, Manteigas, Matosinhos, Mealhada, Miranda do Corvo, Olhão, Peniche, Pombal, Portimão, Porto, Póvoa de Varzim, Santo Tirso, Setúbal, Tarouca, Tavira, Torres Novas, Torres Vedras, Trofa, Vila Nova de Gaia. In 2008, the Nacional Commission decided to award 32 green flags.



The major municipalities that participated in this year, had already participated in previous years, and are mainly located in the North and Center Region.

Geographic distribution of municipalities ECOXXI 2008/2009

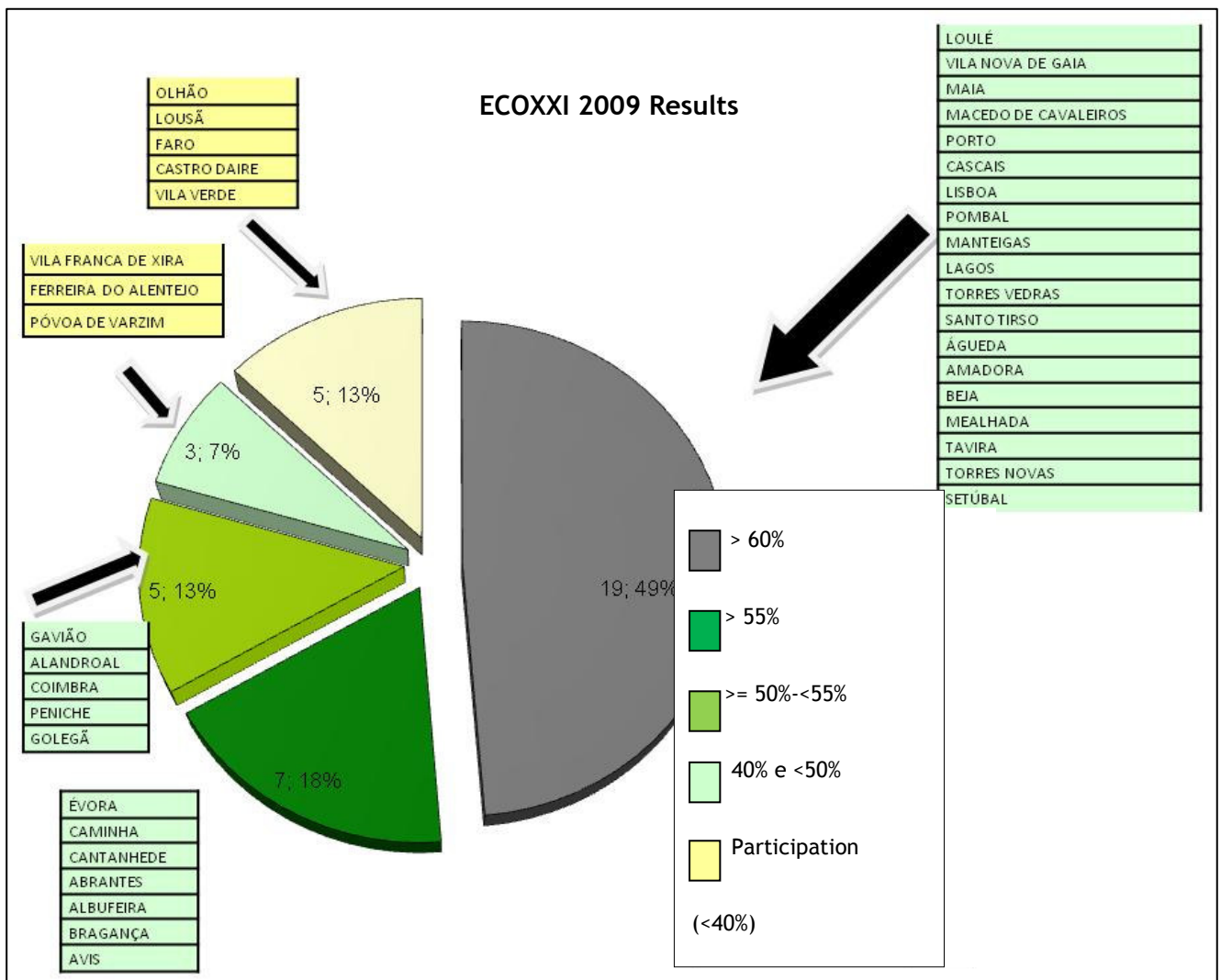


- Merit achieves against the defined objectives (> 60%)
- Defined objectives achieves (> 55%)
- Minim objectives achieves (>= 50% - < 55%)
- Minim objectives (> 40% e < 50%)

10.5 ECOXXI 2009/2010

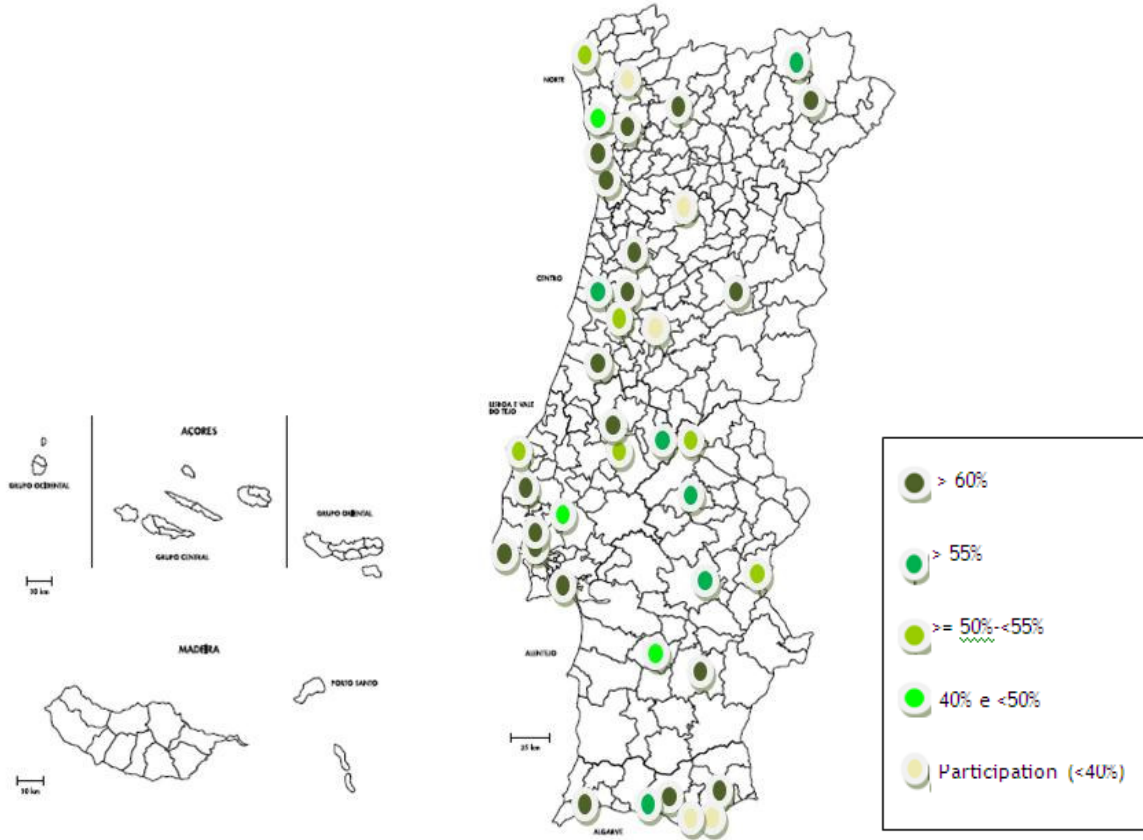
ECOXXI 2009/10 counted with the participation of **39 municipalities**: Águeda, Abrantes, Alandroal, Albufeira, Amadora, Avis, Beja, Bragança, Caminha, Cantanhede, Cascais, Castro Daire, Coimbra, Évora, Faro, Ferreira do Alentejo, Gavião, Golegã, Lagos, Lisboa, Loulé, Lousã, Macedo de Cavaleiros, Maia, Manteigas, Mealhada, Olhão, Peniche, Pombal, Porto, Póvoa de Varzim, Santo Tirso, Setúbal, Tavira, Torres Novas, Torres Vedras, Vila Franca de Xira, Vila Nova de Gaia e Vila Verde.

This year 31 municipalities, about 80% of the candidate ones, were awarded the Green Flag ECOXXI, which means that these managed to score above 50% of the maximum possible score in this sustainability index.



Most municipalities that participated in 2009 (82.9%) renewed their application. About 49% are located in Northern and Central Regions.

Geographic distribution of municipalities ECOXXI 2009/2010





- II-

ECOXXI Indicators



SECTOR	Environmental Education		Institutions	
NAME	Promotion of Environmental Education/Education for Sustainable Development by the municipality's initiative			
TYPE	PSR	<input type="checkbox"/> State <input type="checkbox"/> Pressure <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reply	ECOXXI 2010	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Primary Indicator (PI) <input type="checkbox"/> Complementary Indicator (CI) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Universal (UI) <input type="checkbox"/> Non-Universal (NUI)

<p>SUMMARY DESCRIPTION Existing commitment of municipalities regarding the implementation of Local Agenda 21, namely in what concerns initiatives of (in)formation and environmental education, reflected in the promotion of structures of environmental education and in the implementation of Projects by the municipality's initiative.</p>	<p>MEASUREMENT UNIT (S) Dedicated Equipment for Environmental Education/Education for Sustainable Development promoted by the municipality. Activities of Environmental Education/Education for Sustainable Development promoted by the municipality.</p>
<p>AFFINITY WITH THE CONCEPT OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT Agenda 21: Chapter 28 - Initiatives of the local authorities supporting Local Agenda 21; Chapter 36 - Education Promotion, Training and Awareness raising.</p>	<p>METHODOLOGY The indicator is calculated through the evaluation of a set of relative sub-indicators of promotion of Environmental Education/Education for Sustainable Development:</p> <p>A - No. of existing Equipment, where the municipality has management responsibilities. Each equipment shall be described regarding: - Type of equipment and localization - Public target: type and dimension - Action plan and respective evaluation instruments</p> <p>B- No. of continued Activities/Projects promoted by the municipality. Each activity shall be described regarding: - Type of activity - Objectives and skills to develop; - Public target: type and dimension; - Partnerships; - Evaluation instruments.</p> <p>C - No. of Training Activities promoted by the municipality. Each activity shall be described regarding: - Type of activity; - Objectives and abilities to develop; - No. of times it was carried out - For each time carried out: target public (type and dimension) - Evaluation instruments.</p> <p>D - No. of awareness raising Activities promoted by the municipality. Each activity shall be described regarding: - Type of activity; - Target public: type and dimension; - Objectives; - Evaluation instruments.</p> <p>E - Environmental Education Strategy developed by the municipality The activity shall be described regarding: - Strategic priorities for action (and their areas of operation); - Objectives; - Target; - Type of actions / activities planned; - Evaluation.</p>
	<p>SOURCE (s) Municipality; Institutions partners; APA; ME.</p>



<p>GOALS Dynamization of equipment use and continued Environmental Education/Education for Sustainable Development activities in each municipality.</p>	<p>ECOXXI SCORING SYSTEM Sub-indicator A: maximum=: 3,0 points (corresponding to the existence of at least 1 fully described Equipment) Sub-indicator B: maximum=: 3,0 points (corresponding to the existence of at least 2 fully described Projects) Sub-indicator C: maximum=: 1,5 points (corresponding to the existence of at least 4 fully described training Activities) Sub-indicator D: maximum=: 1,0 point (corresponding to the existence of at least 1 fully described awareness-raising Activity). Sub-indicator E: 1,5 sub-indicator points (corresponding to the existence of a clear and coherent environmental education strategy) Note: the score depends on the size of the municipality (*).</p>
	<p><i>Maximum score = 10 points</i></p>
	<p>Primary indicator (PI) - imperative Criterion: in order to apply to ECOXXI, the municipality must score in this indicator. Universal indicator (UI) - valid for all municipalities.</p>

* see scoring system in the Recommendations Guide.



SECTOR	Environmental Education				
NAME	Implementation of the Eco-Schools and YRE Programmes				
TYPE	PSR	<input type="checkbox"/> State <input type="checkbox"/> Pressure <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reply	ECOXXI 2010	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Primary Indicator (PI) <input type="checkbox"/> Complementary Indicator (CI)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Universal (UI) <input type="checkbox"/> Non-universal (NUI)

<p>SUMMARY DESCRIPTION The Eco-Schools award acknowledges the existence of a coherent environmental education program, aligned with the methodology and the criteria foreseen in this Fee Program.</p>	<p>MEASUREMENT UNITS Number of schools awarded with the Green Flag in the Eco-Schools Program. Existing number of schools and YRE projects in the municipality.</p>
	<p>METHODOLOGY The indicator is calculated having in consideration the number of schools involved in Eco-Schools and Young Reporters for the Environment projects.</p> <p>A - The score is given according to the Eco-School index (ES) calculated through the reason among Green Flag number (GF) and the total number of existing primary Schools in the municipality (EEB). The value is expressed percentually.</p> <p>B - The score is obtained by the existence of Young Reporters for the Environment projects in the municipality. The number of schools with Young Reporters for the Environment projects that fully implemented the methodology of inquiry and communication in the project, with publication of works in www.youngreporters.org will be verified.</p> <p>The values refer to the year of applicancy or the previous one (The highest value is considered).</p>
<p>AFFINITY WITH THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT CONCEPT Agenda 21: Chapter 36 - Promotion of the education, the training and awareness raising. Chapter 28 - Initiatives of the local authorities in support to Agenda 21.</p>	<p>SOURCE (s) ABAE/FEE P; Ministry of Education - School network; SRAM Azores; DRAMB Madeira; Municipality; <i>Internet.</i></p>
<p>GOALS Implementation of the Eco-Schools Programme in the majority of the elementary schools of the municipality. Implementation of the Young Reporters for the Environment project in the majority of the secondary schools and professional education institutions of the municipality.</p>	<p>ECOXXI SCORING SYSTEM Sub-Indicator A: maximum 4,0 points (depending on the value of the Eco-Schools index: 1-5% - 0,5 points; 6-10% - 1,0 point; 11-15% - 1,5 points; 16-20% - 2,0 points; 21-25% - 2,5 points; 26-30% - 3,0 points; 31-40% - 3,5 points; 41-50% - 4,0 points; > 50% - 4,5 points). If Eco-Schools index > 95% - 0,5 bonus points. Sub-Indicator B: maximum 0,5 points (corresponding to the existence of at least one YRE project with published works).</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><u>Maximum score = 4,5 points</u> <u>(*) indicator with Bonus</u></p> <p>Primary indicator (PI) - imperative Criterion: at least 1 registration in one of the projects must exist in order for the municipality to be able to apply for the ECOXXI (*) Universal indicator (UI) - valid for all the cities.</p>

(*) see scoring system in the Recommendations Guide.

As a primary indicator is at least necessary that the municipality has an Eco-School registered at the time of application submittal to ECOXXI 2010.

⁴ For the 2010 application, schools enrolled in Eco-Schools in 2008-09 or 2009-10 will be considered.



SECTOR	Environmental Education	Marine and Coastal environment
NAME	Blue Flag Campaign Implementation	
TYPE	PER <input type="checkbox"/> State <input type="checkbox"/> Pressure <input type="checkbox"/> Reply <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	ECOXXI 2010 <input type="checkbox"/> Primary Indicator (IP) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Complementary Indicator (CI) <input type="checkbox"/> Universal (UI) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Non-Universal (NUI)

<p>SUMMARY DESCRIPTION The Blue Flag is an ABAE/FEE P campaign that awards bathing areas, ports and marinas that fulfil the criteria of Bathing Water Quality; Information and Environmental Education; Environmental Management and Equipment.</p>	<p>MEASUREMENT UNITS Number of Blue Flags (BF)/No. of Bathing Zones (BZ) assigned</p>
	<p>METHODOLOGY The indicator is calculated from the number of awarded Blue Flags, considering: A - Coastal bathing Zones - inland bathing Zones - No. of awarded blue flags in DCBZ; No. of DCBZ. B - No. of awarded blue flags in DIBZ; No. of DIBZ. The values refer to the year of the application or to the previous year (the highest value is valid).</p>
<p>AFFINITY WITH THE CONCEPT OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT Agenda 21: Chapter 17 - Protection of the oceans and the seas and Coastal zones; protection, use and rational development of the marine living creature resources.</p>	<p>SOURCE(s) ABAE/F EE P INAG</p>
<p>GOALS Totality of the areas considered as bathing zones, awarded with the Blue Flag.</p>	<p>ECOXXI SCORING SYSTEM In the cities with DCBZ or DCBZ+DIBZ Sub-Indicator or A+B: maximum=: 2 points (Less than 40% BFs in considered BZ - 0,5 points; 40-70% BFs in considered BZ - 1 point; More than 70% BFs in considered ZB - 2 points) In the cities with DIBZ Sub-Indicator B: maximum=: 1 point (corresponding to at least 1 BF in an inland BZ - 1 point)</p>
	<p>Maximum score in cities with DCBZ = 2 points Maximum score in cities with DCBZ and DIBZ = 2 points Maximum score in the cities with DCBZ = 1 point</p>
	<p>Complementary Indicator (CI) - not imperative. Non-Universal Indicator (NUI) - valid only for municipalities with Designated Bathing Zones. In cities where DCBZ or DIBZ do not exist, 2 points will be removed from the MPP. In municipalities where there are only DCBZ, 1 point will be removed to the MPP. The list of municipalities where this indicator cannot be considered will be announced.</p>

COD. **4**

SECTOR	Institutions					
NAME	Public Participation and Local Agenda 21					
TYPE	PER	<input type="checkbox"/> State	<input type="checkbox"/> Pressure	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reply	ECOXXI 2010	<input type="checkbox"/> Primary Indicator (IP) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Complementary Indicator (IC) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Universal (IU) <input type="checkbox"/> Non-Universal (INU)

SUMMARY DESCRIPTION This indicator allows the evaluation of the persistence of cities towards the objectives of the Local Agenda 21.	MEASUREMENT UNITS Number of People/Institutions that compose the Work Group of Local Agenda 21 Phase of Implementation of Local Agenda XXI
	METHODOLOGY The indicator is evaluated through: A - Existence of policies aimed at promoting the dissemination and public participation on the plans and municipal projects over the past two years; B - The existence of structures for sharing and co-decision procedure (integration of civil society) in Local Agenda 21 or similar project, identifying: - Components that make up the group coordinator (small group to manage the process), aiming at the creation / implementation of Local Agenda 21. - Permanent structure of co-decision and discussion with civil society (forums, plenaries, councils, committees). C - Steps in the Local Agenda 21 have already been developed including: diagnosis, goals, implementation of the Action Plan and its monitoring and evaluation.
AFFINITY WITH THE CONCEPT OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT Agenda 21: Chapter 28 - Initiatives of the local authorities in support to Agenda 21.	SOURCE(s) Municipality; Partner Institutions ; CCDR; SRAM Azores; DRAMB Madeira; APA
	GOALS Local Agenda 21 implemented in all municipalities.
	ECOXXI SCORING SYSTEM - Sub indicator A - maximum 1,2 points (corresponds to the existence of at least 4 actions) - Sub indicator B - maximum 2,3 points (equivalent to the existence of a working group / steering group and a permanent co-decision and discussion with civil society dynamics) - Sub indicator C - maximum 3,0 points (corresponding to the development of all phases usually covered in these processes of local sustainability)
	Maximum score = 6,5 points (*) indicator with Bonus
	Complementary Indicator (IC) - not imperative. Universal Indicator (UI) - valid for all municipalities.

(*) see scoring system in the Recommendations Guide.

SECTOR	Institutions		
NAME	Information available to Citizens		
TYPE	PER <input type="checkbox"/> State <input type="checkbox"/> Pressure <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reply	ECOXXI 2010	<input type="checkbox"/> Primary Indicator (PI) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Complementary Indicator (C I) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Universal (UI) <input type="checkbox"/> Non-Universal (NUI)

SUMMARY DESCRIPTION Amount and diversity of trustworthy information made available by the municipality concerning environment and sustainable development	MEASUREMENT UNITS - Number and type of services available to citizens - Description of the way pages and documents are available on the Internet in terms of Environment and Sustainable Development
	METHODOLOGY The indicator is assessed taking into consideration: A - The diversity-supporting information and service provided by the municipality, namely: - Results of public discussion; - Data from environmental monitoring; - Public Procurement; - Municipal Regulations; (...) Other equally relevant information may be posted online at the website of the municipality as supplemental information. B - The information provided on the website relating to environmental, environmental education, sustainable development, Agenda 21, including: - Water resources; - Social integration; - Mobility; - Education. (...) As supplemental information may be submitted materials of (in) formative nature edited by the municipality. C - Services available online include: - E-mail for suggestions and complaints; - Procedures for public consultation; - User support; - Blue Line; - Complaints (s) of the citizen. (...) Items may be presented as relevant to people's involvement as supplemental information.
AFFINITY WITH THE CONCEPT OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT Agenda 21: Chapter 40 - Information for decision-making.	SOURCE(s) Municipality; Internet; ICS
GOALS Quality and diversity of the available forms of information to the citizen. Promotion of information on environment and sustainable development on a regular basis in all municipalities.	ECOXXI SCORING SYSTEM - sub indicator - maximum 1,4 points (corresponds to the existence of at least 10 subjects available online) - sub indicator B - maximum 1,4 points (corresponds to the existence of at least 10 different themes) - sub indicator C - maximum 1,7 points (corresponds to the existence of at least 10 services available)
	<i>High Score in municipalities with no complaints to the Committee on Access to Administrative Documents (CADA) = 4,5 points (deduction of one point for each complaint to CADA) (*)</i> Complementary Indicator (CI) - not imperative. Universal Indicator (UI) - valid for all municipalities.

(*) see scoring system in the Recommendations Guide.



SECTOR	Institutions		
NAME	Jobs in the Environmental Field		
TYPE	PER	<input type="checkbox"/> State <input type="checkbox"/> Pressure <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reply	ECOXXI 2010 <input type="checkbox"/> Primary Indicator (IP) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Complementary Indicator (CI) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Universal (UI) <input type="checkbox"/> Non-Universal (NUI)

SUMMARY DESCRIPTION It indicates the persistence of the municipality (local administration) in pushing forward environmental issues.	MEASUREMENT UNITS Number of existing employees in the municipality. Number of individuals with professional training in environmental areas. Number of individuals with academic skills in environment areas
	METHODOLOGY The total number of employees of the municipality must be reported. The indicator is evaluated having in consideration: A - The existence of Department(s) or Division(s) with responsibilities in the areas of Environmental Management and Environmental Education, characterized by: - Being included in the municipality's organics - Areas of responsibility - Total No. of people employed B - The number of senior technicians in the field of environment and their training areas. C - The number of technic assistants in the area of environment and their training areas.
AFFINITY WITH THE CONCEPT OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT Agenda 21: Section III. Strengthening of the main groups role. Chapter 31 - The scientific and technological community.	SOURCE (s) Municipality.
GOALS Existence of technicians with training in environment in the several departments of the municipality.	ECOXXI SCORING SYSTEM - Sub-Indicator A= maximum 1 point. - Sub-Indicators B+C = maximum 2 points.
	<i>Maximum score = 2 points</i>
	Complementary Indicator (CI) - not imperative. Universal Indicator (UI) - valid for all municipalities.

SECTOR	Institutions						
NAME	Cooperation with the Civil Society in Environment and Development Issues						
TYPE	PER	<input type="checkbox"/> State	<input type="checkbox"/> Pressure	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reply	ECOXXI 2010	<input type="checkbox"/> Primary Indicator (PI)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Complementary Indicator (CI)
						<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Universal (IU)	<input type="checkbox"/> Non-Universal (NUI)

SUMMARY DESCRIPTION Cooperation with the Civil Society, namely with Environmental Non-Governmental Organizations and Development Non-Governmental Organizations officially active.	MEASUREMENT UNITS Identification and number of Environmental Non-Governmental Organizations (ENGOS) and Development Non-Governmental Organizations implementing projects in the municipality, in partnership with the municipality's authorities. Number of projects developed by these Organizations in partnership with the municipality.
	AFFINITY WITH THE CONCEPT OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT Agenda 21: Chapter 27 - Strengthening of the paper of Non-Governmental Organizations: association in search for sustainable development.
GOALS Dynamize civil society by fostering the existence of ENGOS and DNGOs of regional character.	SOURCE(s) Municipality; Civil Society organizations; APA
	ECOXXI SCORING SYSTEM - Sub-indicators A + B = maximum 1,6 points (corresponding to the description of at least 4 joint ventures) - sub-indicators C = maximum 0,4 points (corresponding to the description of at least four partnerships with OCSC) - Sub-Indicator D = maximum 0,5 points (corresponding to the description of at least four Municipal Commissions partnership with Civil Society)
Maximum score = 2,5 points (*) indicator with Bonus	
Complementary Indicator (CI) - not imperative. Universal Indicator (UI) - valid for all municipalities.	

(*) see scoring system in the Recommendations Guide.

SECTOR	Institutions			
NAME	Certification of Systems of Quality Management and/or Environment and/or Security and Health at Work			
TYPE	PER	<input type="checkbox"/> State <input type="checkbox"/> Pressure <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reply	ECOXXI 2010	<input type="checkbox"/> Primary Indicator (PI) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Complementary Indicator (CI) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Universal (UI) <input type="checkbox"/> Non-Universal (NUI)

SUMMARY DESCRIPTION The implementation of Systems of Environmental Management allows an evaluation of quality concerns. The European Union's EMAS (eco-management and auditory community system) is a management tool for companies and other organizations that evaluates, reports and improves their Environmental <i>performance</i> . Since 2001 EMAS has been made widely available to all the economic sectors, including public and private services. It has been consolidated by integrating ISO 14001 as a system of Environmental management, required by EMAS. The ISO 14000 'family' focuses essentially on Environmental management. The ISO 9000 'family' focuses essentially on quality management. The normative referential that provide the certification are the following: Systems of Quality Management (NP EN ISO 9001:2000), Systems of Environmental Management (NP EN ISO 14001:2004) and Systems of Security and Health at Work (OHSAS 18001, NP 4397);	MEASUREMENT UNITS Number of Municipal Services certified with ISO 9001, ISO 14001, OHSAS 18001/NP 4397 and / or EMAS registered or EMAS. Number of Parishes, Municipal or Multimunicipal Companies and Suppliers of goods and services to the City Council certified according to ISO 9001, ISO 14001, OHSAS 18001/NP 4397 and / or EMAS registered.
	METHODOLOGY The certifications considered are: - ISO 9001 - ISO 14001 - OHSAS 18001/ NP 4397 - EMAS The indicator is calculated through the existence of certifications attributed: A - To the municipality and/or its services B - To the parishes that integrate the municipality C - To the municipal or multimunicipal companies with participation of the municipality: D - To companies that are suppliers of goods and/or services to the municipality Certifications implemented or in process of implementation must be reported. The last available official data will be considered.
AFFINITY WITH THE CONCEPT OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT Agenda 21: Chapter 30 - Reinforcement of the participation of economic agents aiming at sustainable development.	SOURCE(s) Municipality; IPQ ECOXXI SCORING SYSTEM - Sub-Indicator A = maximum 1,0 points (depending on the number and type of certifications). - Sub-Indicator B = maximum 0,5 points (depending on the number and type of certifications). - Sub-Indicator C = maximum 0,25 points (depending on the number and type of certifications). - Sub-Indicator D = maximum 0,25 points (depending on the number and type of certifications).
GOALS Implementation of systems of environmental management in all the small and medium companies and institutions.	<p style="text-align: right;"><i>Maximum score = 2 points</i></p> Complementary Indicator (CI) - not imperative. Universal Indicator (IU) - valid for all municipalities.

SECTOR	Nature Conservation			
NAME	Classified areas (Nature Conservation)			
TYPE	PER	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> State <input type="checkbox"/> Pressure <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reply	ECOXXI 2010	<input type="checkbox"/> Primary Indicator (IP) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Complementary Indicator (CI) <input type="checkbox"/> Universal (UI) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Non-Universal (NUI)

SUMMARY DESCRIPTION Number and surface areas of all Classified Areas (includes Protected Areas integrated in the National Network of Protected Areas; areas integrated in the Natura 2000 Network - sites on the National Sites List, sites of Community importance and Special Protection Zones - SPZ); Areas classified through international agreements or through the Council of Europe.	MEASUREMENT UNITS - No. of Classified Areas; - % of the municipality's surface having a Protected Area status
	METHODOLOGY Inventory of classified areas within the municipality, in the scope of Nature Conservation, and belonging to: - National Network of Protected Areas - local or regional (Protected Landscape) - National Network of Protected areas (Decree No. 19/93 of 23/1/93) - national scope (National Park, Natural Park, Natural Reserve, Natural Monument); - Classified Sites (DL, n.o 613/76, de 27 de Julho) Natura 2000 Network (SPZs, sites on the National Sites List, sites of Community interest) and areas created under international agreements or protocols or through the Council of Europe (Wetlands of International Importance protected under the RAMSAR Convention, European Diploma of the Council of Europe, Biogenetic Reserve and Biosphere Reserve). A - Management of protected areas of local or regional scope assured by the municipality (Protected Landscapes) - Initiative of the municipality in the status classification area proposed. B - National Network of Protected Areas - RNAP and Classified Sites (SC)(*) B1 - Existence of Protected Areas(s) belonging to the National Network of Protected Areas B2 - At least 7,5% of the municipality's surface area classified or included in the National Network of Protected Areas C - International Classifications C1 - Areas classified as belonging to the Natura 2000 Network C2 - Wetlands of International Importance under the RAMSAR Convention C3 - Biogenetic Reserve C4 - Biosphere Reserve or European Diploma of the Council of Europe
AFFINITY WITH THE CONCEPT OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT Agenda 21: Chapter 15 - Nature and biological diversity conservation	SOURCE(s) Municipality; ICNB; SRAM Azores; DRAMB Madeira; INE.
GOALS The Convention on Biological Diversity establishes the objective of creating a system of Ecological Networks of Protected Areas on a global scale before 2010.	ECOXXI SCORING SYSTEM Sub-indicator A- maximum 1 point Sub-indicator B- maximum 1 point Sub-indicator C- maximum 1 point <p style="text-align: right;"><i>(*) indicator with Bonus</i></p> Complementary Indicator (IC) - not imperative. Universal Indicator (NUI) - the indicator has non-universal components.

(*) see scoring system in the Recommendations Guide.

SECTOR	Nature Conservation		
NAME	Nature Conservation (Biodiversity and Geodiversity). Know, Educate and Disseminate		
TYPE	PER	<input type="checkbox"/> Pressure <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> State <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reply	ECOXXI 2010 <input type="checkbox"/> Primary (PI) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Complementary (IC) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Universal (UI) <input type="checkbox"/> Non-Universal (NUI)

SUMMARY DESCRIPTION This indicator aims at assessing the parameters related to the conservation of natural resources.	MEASUREMENT UNITS Number of actions related to nature conservation and knowledge. Education on biodiversity, the enjoyment of the natural environment. The promotion of projects in nature conservation and dissemination.
AFFINITY WITH THE CONCEPT OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT Agenda 21: Chapter 15 - Nature and biological diversity conservation	METHODOLOGY The indicator is calculated by evaluating a set of sub-indicators (A, B and C) related to the nature conservation. In turn each sub-indicator is divided into several items. A - Nature Conservation/Actions and Projects - Biodiversity Conservation - Geodiversity Conservation - Municipal nurseries of native plants - Soil conservation and water resources - Good agricultural practices - Fight against pollution and other forms of ecosystem degradation - Control of exotic species - Monitoring of the Natural Heritage of the Municipality B - Education/Training - Interpretation Centres - Activities in schools C - Promotion / Disclosure of the Natural Environment - National/ Natural Parks, Natural Reserves, and other areas of ICNB, - SRAM Azores and DRAmb Madeira responsibility - Municipal Parks - Municipal Green Spaces - Places of municipal Interest - Pedestrian walks - Production of material with information about natural environment
GOALS This indicator aims to encourage the municipalities to implement policies aiming at nature conservation. The revision of the National Strategy for Conservation of Nature and Biodiversity, scheduled for 2011 will be a reference for this indicator. A greater efficiency in the management of environmental policies and sustainable development is provided, as well as an improvement of the quality of services available to citizens related to nature conservation.	SOURCE(s) Municipality; ICNB;SRAM Azores; DRAmb Madeira; INE; Live Science, Universities, Research Units funded by Foundation for Science and Technology; State Laboratories. ECOXXI SCORING SYSTEM Sub-indicator A- maximum 2 points Sub-indicator B- maximum 1 point Sub-indicator C- maximum 2 points <hr/> <i>Maximum score = 5 points</i> <i>(*) indicator with Bonus</i> <hr/> Complementary Indicator (CI) - not imperative. Universal Indicator (UI) - valid for all municipalities.

(*) see scoring system in the Recommendations Guide.

SECTOR	Nature Conservation; Forest			
NAME	Forest Management and Conservation			
TYPE	PER	<input type="checkbox"/> State <input type="checkbox"/> Pressure <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reply	ECOXXI 2010	<input type="checkbox"/> Primary Indicator (PI) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Complementary Indicator (CI) <input type="checkbox"/> Universal (UI) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Non-Universal (NUI)

SUMMARY DESCRIPTION This indicator intends to evaluate the performance of the municipalities in the management and defence of the forests and forested areas.	MEASUREMENT UNITS - % of fuel management tracks implementation along roads and municipal roads. - % of fuel management tracks implementation around the settlements. - No. of forest roads built or repaired. - No. of water points constructed or repaired. - Number of forestal fires prevention teams in the municipality. - No. of ZIF's and PGF's approved in the municipality. - Number of meetings with the municipal forest owners and producers to form ZIF's and PGF's development. - No. of shares to raise awareness on forest fire prevention. - Number of forest recreational equipment installed by municipalities. - Share of municipal forest areas covered by fires to meet the national target of reducing the area burnt 100,000 ha/year.
	METHODOLOGY The indicator is assessed through the following sub-indicators: A- % of fuel management tracks implementation (10m on each side) along the highways and municipal roads. B- % track implementation of fuel management around the settlements. C- Number of forest roads built or repaired by the municipality. D- Number of water points constructed or repaired by the municipality. E- Number of teams made up of forest firefighters protocol between the AFN and the municipalities. F- Number of Forest Intervention Areas (ZIF) and Forest Management Plans (FMP) approved in the territory of the municipalities. G- Number of meetings with forest owners and producers or other entities for the establishment of ZIF's and PGF's development. H- Number of awareness campaigns conducted for the prevention of forest fires for various target audiences, including school targets. I- Number of forest recreational equipment installed by municipalities, in accordance to the technical specifications of the Decree No. 1140/2006. J- Forest spaces area covered by fires (ha).
AFFINITY WITH THE CONCEPT OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT Agenda 21: Chapter 15 - Conservation of the nature and biological diversity.	SOURCE (s) Municipalities; AFN
	ECOXXI SCORING SYSTEM Sub-Indicators A and B: 0,5 points Sub-Indicators C, D, E, F, G, H, I and J: 0,25 points Sub-indicator F: municipalities only score if meetings about ZIF's formation and PGF's development were made. Sub-indicator J: municipalities only score if the area of burnt forest areas is equal to or lower than the share of municipal forest areas (*)
GOALS It is intended to develop forested areas management techniques and to reduce the areas burned to levels compatible with the local mesological conditions.	Maximum score = 3 points
	Complementary Indicator (CI) - not imperative. Non-Universal Indicator (NUI) - valid only for the municipalities that possess forest spaces. It also depends on the conditions and legislation of the Continent.

(*) see the proportion of municipal forest areas in the Recommendations Guide.

SECTOR	Land Management			
NAME	Land Management and Urban Environment			
TYPE	PER	<input type="checkbox"/> Pressure <input type="checkbox"/> State <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reply	ECOXXI 2010	<input type="checkbox"/> Primary (IP) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Complementary (CI) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Universal (UI) <input type="checkbox"/> Non-Universal (NUI)

<p>SUMMARY DESCRIPTION</p> <p>This indicator intends to evaluate some of the characteristics of the population's quality of life as affected by land management policies, and by municipal intervention.</p>	<p>MEASUREMENT UNITS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Population residing in urban clusters; - Population in the municipality; - Population growth in the municipality; - Population growth in urban clusters; - Surface area of urban green areas, by typology; - Space defined for urban development occupied in the actual data - Space defined for urban development (ha) in the actual PDM; - Number of new constructed housing outside the urban perimeter during PDM's application period; - Licenses granted by the municipality for construction (buildings) in the last three years; - Licenses granted by the municipality for reconstruction (buildings) in the last three years; - Total concluded works (buildings); - Total concluded works (buildings) - reconstructions; - Number of actions: restoration processes, renewals, rehabilitation or urban requalification implemented in the last 3 years; - Number of interventions: restoration processes, renewals, rehabilitation or urban requalification in the last 3 years; - Number of urban plans (PU) and details plans (PP) during the application of the plan; - Total area covered by urban perimeter (actual PDM); - Total area covered by urban plans; - Total area covered by detail plans - Total area covered by nacional agricultural reserve - Total area covered by nacional ecological reserve - PMOT- induced alienated RAN areas; - PMOT- induced alienated REN areas; - REN areas used by interventions with Recognized Public Interest (RIP). <p>METHODOLOGY</p> <p>A. Green Areas</p> <p>A1. Green Structure</p> <p>A1.1 Principal Green Structure</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Principal green structure area (m²); - Principal green structure area per inhabitant (in m²/inhabitant); <p>A1.2 Green Urban Secondary Structure</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Green Urban Secondary Structure area (m²); - Green Urban Secondary Structure area per inhabitant (in m²/inhabitant) <p style="text-align: center;">or (*)</p> <p>A.1.3 Urban green area</p> <p>Public green area in urbans centers with more than 2000 inhabitants and main urban centers/ resident population in urban centers in actual data (m²/inhabitants)</p> <p>A.2. New public green areas</p> <p>Public green spaces constructed in the last 3 years (type and area description)</p> <p>(*) Note: In A1: the options (A1.1 e A1.2) or A1.3 can be used.</p> <p>B. Urban Area Consolidation</p> <p>B.1 - Implementation rate of space defined for urban development (space defined for urban development occupied in the municipality in the current date x 100/ space defined for urban development in PDM into force)</p> <p>B.2 - Percentage of new dwellings built on rural land to the total of new dwellings constructed in the municipality (since the entry into force of</p>
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<p>AFFINITY WITH THE CONCEPT OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT Agenda 21: Chapter.5 - Demographic dynamics and sustainability</p>	<p>PDM)</p> <p>(No new dwellings were built on rural land x 100)/(No new dwellings built in the municipality)</p> <p>C. Urban Renewal and Rehabilitation</p> <p>C1 - Repair of the existent buildings</p> <p>Licenses granted by the municipality for construction (buildings) in the last three years/ licenses granted by the municipality for reconstruction (buildings) in the last three years;</p> <p>C2 - Repair of the existent buildings (already done) Total concluded works (buildings) - reconstructions / total concluded works (buildings);</p> <p>C3 - Number of actions (absolute value): restoration processes, renewals, rehabilitation or public buildings requalification (developed by municipalities and central administration)</p> <p>C4 - Number of interventions: restoration processes, renewals, rehabilitation or urban requalification in the last 3 years (community plans, urban rehabilitation systems ...).</p> <p>D - Planning</p> <p>D.1 - Urban plans and detail plan</p> <p>- No of PP's and PU's into force - % of PP's and PU's into force (Total area covered by PU's and PP's X 100/ total area covered by urban perimeters</p> <p>D.2 - % of alienated RAN (PMOT- induced alienated RAN áreas x 100/ Total RAN area in the municipality)</p> <p>D.3 - % of REN excluded from the respective regime (PMOT- induced alienated RAN áreas + RIP x 100/ Total REN area in the municipality)</p>
<p>GOALS While established goals do not exist, the gradual improvement of the population's quality of life and landscape balance are desirable.</p>	<p>SOURCE(s) Municipality; INE; DGOTDU; CCDRs; ICS; University;</p> <p>ECOXXI SCORING SYSTEM Sub-Indicator A: maximum= 3 points Sub-Indicator B: maximum= 3 points Sub-Indicator C: maximum= 3 points Sub-Indicator D: maximum= 4 points</p> <p>Note: the score in sub-indicators B and D is only considered if the information requested is provided</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Maximum score = 13 points (*) indicator with Bonus</p> <p>Complementary Indicator (CI) - not imperative. Universal Indicator (UI) - valid for all the municipalities.</p>

(*) see scoring system in the Recommendations Guide.

SECTOR	Air		
NAME	Air Quality and Information to the Public		
TYPE	PER	<input type="checkbox"/> State <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Pressure <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reply	ECOXXI 2010 <input type="checkbox"/> Primary indicator (PI) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Complementary Indicator (CI) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Universal (UI) <input type="checkbox"/> Non-universal (NUI)

SUMMARY DESCRIPTION This indicator intends to evaluate municipality's performance in terms of evaluation and management of air quality, namely voluntary initiatives for the characterization of this indicator and its improvement, as well as the forms of awareness-raising and promotion of information on this issue.	MEASUREMENT UNITS The measurement units will be: - No. of initiatives for evaluation of air quality carried out (e.g.: campaigns, inventories of emissions); - No. of policies implemented for the preservation and improvement of air quality; - No. of actions regarding awareness-raising and promotion of information: * Air Quality; * Possible effect of some pollutants on health, as well as preventive actions; * Some recommendations for the reduction of emissions or exposition to them; - Policies to reduce emissions or exposition to them.
AFFINITY WITH THE CONCEPT OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT Agenda 21: Chapter 9 - Protection of the atmosphere. Chapter 6 - Protection and promotion of the health of human beings.	METHODOLOGY The indicator is calculated through the evaluation of a set of sub-indicators regarding initiatives for evaluation and improvement of air quality, (in)formative activities and promotion activities on air quality carried out by the municipality, as well as the existence of legally established limit values for emissions: A - Existence of initiatives for the evaluation of the municipality's air quality levels B - Implementation of policies at the local level, leading to the preservation and improvement of air quality C - Existence of mechanisms to inform the public on air quality and/or the risks for public health of the levels of certain polluting agents, on a regular basis, combined with awareness-raising activities contributing to the preservation and improvement of air quality.
GOALS It is intended to incentivate municipalities towards a commitment in the implementation of local scope policies that can contribute for the preservation and improvement of air quality and promotion of information on this theme among the public.	SOURCE(s) Municipality; APA; CCDRs ECOXXI SCORING SYSTEM Sub-Indicator A - maximum 1 point Sub-Indicator B - maximum 1 point Sub-Indicator C - maximum 1 point <i>Maximum score = 3 points</i> Complementary Indicator C (I) - not imperative. Universal Indicator (UI) - valid for all municipalities.

SECTOR	Water		
NAME	Quality of Water for Human Consumption		
TYPE	PER	<input type="checkbox"/> State <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Pressure <input type="checkbox"/> Reply	ECOXXI 2010 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Primary Indicator (P I) <input type="checkbox"/> Complementary Indicator (CI) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Universal (UI) <input type="checkbox"/> Non-Universal (NUI)

SUMMARY DESCRIPTION The stipulated norms are contemplated in both EU and national legislation. The verification of adequate quality of water for human consumption is defined by the application of a set of rules to evaluate if water quality, determined on the basis of the minimum sampling frequency stipulated for each group of parameters and defined in Annex II of Decree 243/01, fulfils the quality norm or standard referred for human consumption, as established in Annex I of the same Decree.	MEASUREMENT UNITS No. of inhabitants by supplying zone (average population) % of missing analyses % of infractions to Parametral Values (PV)
	METHODOLOGY The water quality index (IQ) is composed by two sub-indexes (I1 and I2):
AFFINITY WITH THE CONCEPT OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT Agenda 21: Chapter 18 - Protection of the water supply quality: application of integrated approaches for the development, management and use of water resources.	I1 -% of analyses carried through: $\left(1 - \frac{n \text{ missing analyses}}{n \text{ regular analyses}}\right) \times 100$
	I2 - rate of unsuccessful analyses when compared to the Parametral Values, results from the combination of 3 factors - F1, F2 and F3:
	F1 Measure the scope of the unsuccessful analyses: $F_1 = \left(\frac{n^{\circ} \text{ of default parameters}}{n^{\circ} \text{ of total parameters}}\right) \times 100$
	F2 Measure the frequency with which unsuccessful analyses occur: $F_2 = \left(\frac{n^{\circ} \text{ of default tests}}{n \text{ total of tests}}\right) \times 100$ (1 test corresponds to the analysis of 1 parameter)
	F3 Measure the extent of unsuccessful analyses compared to the: $F_3 = f \left(\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n ext_i}{n \text{ total tests}} \right); ext = \left(\frac{\text{violation value}_i}{\text{parametric value}_i} \right) - 1$ (f = asymptotical function that varies between 0 and 100)
	Calculation of I2: $I2 = 100 - \left(\frac{\sqrt{F_1^2 + F_2^2 + F_3^2}}{1.732} \right)$
	Calculation of IQ: $IQ = \left(\frac{I1 + I2}{2} \right)$
	SOURCE (s) ERSAR.
GOALS The goals to reach are: - The absence of infractions to the Parametral Values established by law. - The absence of sampling below the minimum frequency established by law.	ECOXXI SCORING SYSTEM IQ ≤ 75% = maximum 1,3 points 75% ≤ IQ ≤ 90% = 1,3 to 2,6 points IQ > 90% = 2,6 to 4 points
	Maximum score = 4 points
	Primary Indicator - imperative criterion: the municipality must score in this indicator to apply to ECOXXI. Universal Indicator (IU) - valid for all municipalities.



COD. 15

SECTOR	Water			
NAME	Population Served by Water Supply Systems			
TYPE	PER	<input type="checkbox"/> State <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Pressure <input type="checkbox"/> Reply	ECOXXI 2010	<input type="checkbox"/> Primary Indicator (PI) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Complementary Indicator (CI) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Universal (UI) <input type="checkbox"/> Non-Universal (NUI)

SUMMARY DESCRIPTION This indicator intends to evaluate the coverage of water supply systems in terms of population numbers served	MEASUREMENT UNITS - % of population served by water supply systems.
	METHODOLOGY The population served is calculated by finding the ratio between resident population linked to the public systems of water supply and total resident population.
AFFINITY WITH THE CONCEPT OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT Agenda 21: Chapter 18 - Protection of the water supply quality: application of integrated approaches for the development, management and use of water resources.	SOURCE(s) Municipality; INAG.
	ECOXXI SCORING SYSTEM % of resident population served by water supply systems. < 75% = 0,0 points 75 to 79% = 0,5 points 80 to 84% = 1,5 points 85 to 89% = 2,5 points 90 to 94% = 3,5 points ≥95% = bónus 0,5 points
GOALS 95% of the population (or more) served by water supply systems.	Maximum score = 3,5 points (*) indicator with Bonus
	Complementary Indicator (CI) - not imperative. Universal Indicator (IU) - valid for all municipalities.

(*) see scoring system in the Recommendations Guide.

SECTOR	Water				
NAME	Population Served by Draining and Waste Water Treatment Systems				
TYPE	PER	<input type="checkbox"/> State <input type="checkbox"/> Pressure <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reply	ECOXXI 2010	<input type="checkbox"/> Primary Indicator (PI) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Complementary Indicator (CI)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Universal (UI) <input type="checkbox"/> Non-Universal (NUI)

SUMMARY DESCRIPTION This indicator tries to evaluate the coverage of waste water draining systems in terms of served population and of the population effectively served by waste water treatment	MEASUREMENT UNITS - % of population served by waste water draining systems; - % of population served by waste water treatment plant (ETAR) or collective septic tanks (FSC) in use.
	METHODOLOGY The population served by draining systems is calculated by finding the ratio between resident population connected to public waste water draining systems and total resident population. The population served by treatment is calculated by finding the ratio between resident population connected to the waste water treatment facilities and total resident population. The population served by treatment, whenever possible, can be broken down by treatment level: preliminary, primary, secondary and tertiary.
AFFINITY WITH THE CONCEPT OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT Agenda 21: Chapter 18 - Protection of the water supply quality: application of integrated approaches for the development, management and use of water resources.	SOURCE(s) Municipality; INAG.
GOALS TO REACH 90% of population (or more) served by draining and waste water treatment systems.	ECOXXI SCORING SYSTEM % of resident population served by waste water draining systems: < 50% = 0,0 points 50 to 69% = 0,5 points 70 to 79% = 1,0 point 80 to 89% = 1,75 points ≥90% = bónus 0,25 points % of resident population served by waste water treatment systems: < 50% = 0,0 points 50 to 69% = 0,5 points 70 to 79% = 1,0 point 80 to 89% = 1,75 points ≥ 90% = bónus 0,25 points
	Maximum score = 3,5 points (*) indicator with Bonus
	Complementary Indicator (CI) - not imperative. Universal Indicator (UI) - valid for all municipalities.

(*) see scoring system in the Recommendations Guide.

SECTOR	Waste					
NAME	Production and Selective Collection of Urban Waste					
TYPE	PER	<input type="checkbox"/> State	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Pressure	<input type="checkbox"/> Reply	ECOXXI 2010	<input type="checkbox"/> Primary Indicator (PI) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Complementary Indicator (CI) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Universal (UI) <input type="checkbox"/> Non-Universal (NUI)

SUMMARY DESCRIPTION Production of urban waste.	MEASUREMENT UNITS - Amount of UW produced in the three years prior to the application (kg/inhabitant/year); - Amount of selective collection UW, per waste type, in the three years prior to the application (kg/inhabitant/year);
	METHODOLOGY This indicator is calculated on the basis of the quantification of UW produced in the source, made by the competent entities. The following is analysed: A - evolution of UW production B - evolution of the percentage of UW's selective collection
	AFFINITY WITH THE CONCEPT OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT Agenda 21: Chapter 21 - Ecologically rational management of waste and issues related to waste water.
	SOURCE (s) Municipality; CCDR; SRAM Azores and DRAMB Madeira; INE; ERSAR; SPV; ELGR.
GOALS Goals and strategies defined in the scope of the urban solid waste strategic plan (PERSU II).	ECOXXI SCORING SYSTEM Sub-Indicator: A maximum= 1 point (corresponding to a verified decrease in the three years prior to the application, considering the periods $X_{n+1} - X_n$ and $X_{n+2} - X_{n+1}$). Sub-Indicator B : maximum= 1 point (corresponding to a verified growth in the three years prior to the application, considering the periods $X_{n+1} - X_n$ and $X_{n+2} - X_{n+1}$). Simultaneous punctuation in the sub-indicators A and B = 3 points Maximum score = 3,0 points
	Complementary Indicator (CI) - not imperative.
	Universal Indicator (UI) - valid for all municipalities.

(*) see scoring system in the Recommendations Guide.



SECTOR	Waste				
NAME	Valuation of Urban Waste				
TYPE	PER	<input type="checkbox"/> State <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Pressure <input type="checkbox"/> Reply	ECOXXI 2010	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Primary Indicator (PI) <input type="checkbox"/> Complementary Indicator (CI)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Universal (UI) <input type="checkbox"/> Non-Universal (NUI)

<p>SUMMARY DESCRIPTION Amount of waste valued through recycling and/or energetic valuation, per type of produced waste.</p>	<p>MEASUREMENT UNITS Tons of produced UW, per type of waste; Tons of valued UW, per type of waste; Percentage of UW deviated from landfill (UW produced / UW valued x 100) Tons of packaging waste produced and valued Tons of BUW produced and valued</p>
	<p>METHODOLOGY The types of treatment of UW carried through in the municipality must be described. This indicator is calculated on the basis of the quantification of the weight of waste valued, compared to the total weight of produced waste.</p> <p>The fulfilment of a set of requirements will be verified:</p> <p>A - the existence of a UW valuation system serving the municipality; The types of UW valuation carried through must be described (tonnage per type of valuation).</p> <p>B - UW deviated from landfills - in % (UW produced / UW valued x 100).</p> <p>C - packaging waste valued - in % (packaging waste valued / packaging waste produced x 100)</p> <p>D - BUW valued - in % (biodegradable waste valued / biodegradable waste produced x 100)</p>
<p>AFFINITY WITH THE CONCEPT OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT Agenda 21: Chapter 21 - Ecologically rational management of waste and issues related to waste water.</p>	<p>SOURCE(s) Municipality; APA; CCDR's, SRA Azores and DRAmb Madeira; SPV; ELGR.</p>
<p>GOALS Goals and strategies defined in the scope of the urban solid waste strategic plan (PERSU) for 2005, of the national and community legislation on packaging and of the legislation on landfills.</p>	<p>ECOXXI SCORING SYSTEM</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sub-Indicator A = maximum 1 point (corresponding to the existence of a fully described valuation system). - Sub-Indicator B = maximum 1 point (corresponding to the existence of a percentage equal or superior to 15% of valued waste). - Sub-Indicator C = maximum 1 point (corresponding to the existence of a percentage equal or superior to 15% of valued packaging waste). - Sub-Indicator D = maximum 1 point (corresponding to the existence of a system of biodegradable urban waste valuation). <p style="text-align: right;">Maximum score = 4 points</p> <p>Primary Indicator - imperative Criterion: the municipality must score in this indicator, in order to apply to ECOXXI. Universal Indicator (UI) - valid for all municipalities.</p>



SECTOR	Energy						
NAME	Valuation of the Role of Energy Efficiency in Municipal Management						
TYPE	PER	<input type="checkbox"/> State	<input type="checkbox"/> Pressure	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reply	ECOXXI 2010	<input type="checkbox"/> Primary Indicator (PI)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Complementary Indicator (CI)
						<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Universal (UI)	<input type="checkbox"/> Non-Universal (NUI)

<p>SUMMARY DESCRIPTION This indicator intends to analyze the municipality's abilities and initiatives, both as an energy-consuming entity and as patrimonial manager, as the authority responsible for regulating economic activities and/or the exploitation of endogenous resources in the territory in which they have obligations and responsibilities.</p>	<p>MEASUREMENT UNITS No. of affirmative and negative answers to a set of questions about supply and demand of energy in the municipality.</p> <p>METHODOLOGY The municipality must answer a questionnaire concerning the manner in which energy is regarded at the municipal policy level, both as an energy-consuming entity and as managing entity and promoter of good energy practice.</p> <p>To score, the municipality must fulfil at least 2 sub-indicators of the set A + 1 sub-indicator of the set B</p> <p>Set A The municipality as a consumer organization / manager of energy: A1 - Monitor and control its own energy consumption (water supply, street lighting, wastewater treatment, transportation and buildings - office buildings, sports and school, watering and washing)? A2 - Implemented programs for rationalizing its premises (office buildings, school buildings, sports equipment, and WWTP effluents, among others), or fleets (fleets of municipal services, solid waste, fleets of the Town Hall, amongst others) and public lighting? A3 - Defined goals for increasing energy efficiency (reducing consumption) and / or use of renewable energy in its buildings, facilities or municipal fleets? Quantify. A4 - What technological solutions installed in street lighting in buildings and what regulation or monitoring systems are used? A5 - Defined specific procedures in its procurement policies that value the acquisition of goods/equipment with better energy efficiency? A6 - Has an active strategy of integration of renewables into buildings / facilities of the municipality? Describe the strategy. Indicate the results achieved in kw/h. A7 - Is there any Municipal Energy Manager? Is the Manager joint with the Agency or the Agency's Management Plan approved by the municipality with the Agency for Energy and Environment? With which one? A8 - Does the municipality have a proactive information and awareness strategy for the rational use of energy directed to its internal structure? Which one?</p> <p>Set B The municipality, as promoter of best practices: B1 - Promote and enforce the observance of the Characteristics of Thermal Performance of Buildings (RCCTE) in buildings and energy systems in buildings (RSECE)? Is there any observatory for checking compliance with the regulation RCCTE? How does it work? What is its purpose? Does it promote the spread of municipal RCCTE and RSECE regulations? How? B2 - Does the municipality have a local disposal that encourages and values the construction of buildings of class A or A + in the municipality? Which one? B3 - Does the municipality have an active promotion policy on the exploitation of endogenous energy resources (eg: micro-generation, solar thermal, biomass, wind, photovoltaic)? Which one? B4 - Has the municipality an energy matrix? When was it drafted or revised? Attach. B5 - In the revision of the Municipal Master Plan, does the municipality take into consideration the municipal Plans / Matrix (Municipal Plans of Environment, Energy and other related energy and environment)? How? In what areas? B6 - Does the municipality participate in investment projects to generate energy (electricity and heat) from renewables (wind and solar, biomass plants and photovoltaic, etc.)? Explain them. B7 - Does the municipality have a proactive information strategy for education and energy directed at specific sectors (eg, schools) or to the</p>
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<p>AFFINITY WITH THE CONCEPT OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT Agenda 21: Chapter 4 - Modification of consumption standards; Chapter 7 - Promotion of sustainable development in human settlements; Chapter 9 - Protection of the atmosphere.</p>	<p>citizens and the general public? Which strategy? What is its target? Identify the objectives. Does the municipality collaborate or partners with other entities? Which ones? B8 - Has the municipality joined the Covenant of Mayors? Has it already submitted its Action Plan for energy efficiency? Attach.</p>
<p>GOALS Effective valuation of the role of energy efficiency in municipal management.</p>	<p>SOURCE(s) Municipality; Municipal or Regional Energy Agency; ADENE; DGEG; ERSE; EDP; GALP; MEI</p> <p>ECOXXI SCORING SYSTEM Sub-indicator A: maximum 3,5 points A1 to A6 and A8 = 0,5 points A7 = 0.5 bonus points Sub-indicator B: maximum 3,5 points B1 to B7 = 0,5 points B8 - 0,5 points</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Maximum score = 7,0 points (*) indicator with Bonus</i></p> <p>Complementary Indicator (CI) - not imperative. Universal Indicator (IU) - valid for all municipalities.</p>

(*) see scoring system in the Recommendations Guide.

SECTOR	Transportation; Land Management				
NAME	Sustainable mobility				
TYPE	PER	<input type="checkbox"/> State <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Pressure <input type="checkbox"/> Reply	ECOXXI 2010	<input type="checkbox"/> Primary Indicator (PI) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Complementary Indicator (CI)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Universal (UI) <input type="checkbox"/> Non-Universal (NUI)

<p>SUMMARY DESCRIPTION This indicator intends to survey the existence and availability of structures that promote sustainable mobility.</p>	<p>MEASUREMENT UNITS No. of inhabitants in the municipality; No. of schools in the municipality and No. of accessible schools; Type and extent of bicycle paths; No. of buildings in the municipality and no municipal buildings and affordable; No. of streets with accessibility for all; km of streets with accessibility to all, and km road network site; No. of accessible beaches; No. of vehicles in public transport; No. of municipal vehicles and public transport powered by alternative energy, number of adapted vehicles in the fleet; No. of transport lines of low density; No. of Km of school transport network; No. of users of school transport; Investment of the municipality in the acquisition of vehicles with alternative technologies (last 3 years); No. and type of raising awareness of sustainable mobility; No. of policies relating to "accessibility for all"; Type of traffic calming measures; Awareness raising towards sustainable mobility;</p> <p>METHODOLOGY A. Public transportation: A1 - Provision of Public Transport - No. of existing vehicles in the fleet; - Frequency of service (number of vehicles per hour crossing intervals (min)) - Average age of fleet - Characterization of Urban Transport; - Type of exploitation of Urban Transport; - Existence of transport lines in low density areas; - Frequency (no. of days) of the transport lines in low density areas; - Characterization and forms of exploitation of any transport (e.g. summer transport); - Extension of the school transport (km) and No. of users; - Investment in urban transport (€) / Total investment of the municipality (€); - Investment of the municipality in the acquisition of vehicles with alternative technologies or PMR (€) (last 3 years). A2 - Accessibility to Public Transport: - % Fleet of adapted public transport: public transport fleet of vehicles adapted to PMR (no. of vehicles) / fleet vehicles (no. of vehicles). A3 - Innovation and Alternative Energy: - Description of implemented policies aimed at innovation and promotion of alternative energy sources in transport services; - % Fleet of public transportation vehicles powered by alternative energy, public transport fleet vehicles powered by alternative energy (no. of vehicles) / municipal fleet vehicles (no. of vehicles); - % of municipality vehicles powered by alternative energy sources: municipal fleet vehicles powered by alternative energy (no. of vehicles) / municipal fleet vehicles (no. of vehicles). A4 - Promotion of Public Transport: Specific measures to promote public transport. B. Pedestrian Areas and Accessibility B1 - Exclusively pedestrian or conditional access (km) in urban areas municipal capitals. B2 - % municipal public buildings accessible (excluding students): No. municipal buildings accessible / No. municipal buildings B3 - % schools available in the municipality: (No.) schools accessible / No.</p>
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<p>AFFINITY WITH THE CONCEPT OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT Agenda 21: Chapter 4 - Modification of consumption standards; Chapter 6 - Protection and promotion of human health; Chapter 9 - Protection of the atmosphere.</p>	<p>schools in the municipality B4 - % streets with accessibility for everyone: accessibility km roads / km total local road network B5 - % accessible beaches: accessible beaches No. / Total number of beaches</p> <p>C. Bikeways C1 - Extension of separate bike lanes (km): Leisure (km) and urban km C2 - Characterization of bike lanes, or network piecewise C3 - Availability of support equipment C4 - Bike-sharing Systems</p> <p>D. Plans and Projects D1 - Sustainable Mobility Plans (Y/N). Description and date (last 3 years) D2 - Specific Mobility Plans (Y/N). D3 - Deployment phase (s) of plan (s). Description and date of completion (the last 3 years) D4 - Existence of measures in the urban regulation to promote sustainable mobility.</p> <p>E. Traffic calming - Traffic calming measures in the municipality capitals and other urban centers.</p> <p>F. Awareness Sustainable Mobility - Awareness actions</p>
	<p>SOURCE(s) Municipality; DGOTDU; APA; IMTT.</p>
<p>GOALS Creation of structures and policies conducive to an increasingly sustainable mobility.</p>	<p>ECOXXI SCORING SYSTEM</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sub-Indicator A= maximum 2,5 points (*) - Sub-Indicator B = maximum 1,5 points - Sub-Indicator C = maximum 1,0 point <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sub-Indicator A= maximum 0,5 points - Sub-Indicator B = maximum 1,0 point - Sub-Indicator C = maximum 0,5 points <p style="text-align: right;">Maximum score = 7 points</p> <p>Complementary Indicator (CI) - not imperative. Universal Indicator (UI) - valid for all municipalities.</p>

(*) see scoring system in the Recommendations Guide.

SECTOR	Noise		
NAME	Quality of the Sonorous Environment		
TYPE	PER <input type="checkbox"/> Pressure <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> State <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reply	ECOXXI 2010	<input type="checkbox"/> Primary Indicator (PI) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Complementary Indicator (CI) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Universal (UI) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Non-Universal (NUI)

<p>SUMMARY DESCRIPTION This indicator intends to survey the adoption of policies conducive to the improvement of the quality of the sonorous environment.</p>	<p>MEASUREMENT UNITS Noise Maps. No. of policies promoted to improve the quality of the sonorous environment.</p>
<p>AFFINITY WITH THE CONCEPT OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT Agenda 21: Chapter 5 - Demographic dynamics and sustainability; Chapter 6 - Protection and promotion of human health.</p>	<p>METHODOLOGY A . Municipality's Noise Maps: - Existence of noise maps in the municipality. - Integration of noise maps as part of the PDM. - Existence of a Zone Classification map. - Area classified as sensitive. - % of population over-exposed to ambient noise outside: - Sensitive Areas: Lden > 55 dB (A) and / or Ln > 45 dB (A) Lden > 65 dB (A) and / or Ln > 55 dB (A) (proximity to existing or GIT air draft) Lden > 60 dB (A) and / or Ln > 50 dB (A) (proximity of GIT no air draft) - Mixed Areas: Lden > 65 dB (A) and / or Ln > 55 dB (A) B. Municipal Plan for Noise Reduction: - Preparation of a Municipal Plan for Noise Reduction (PMRR). - Implementation of permanent measures for the reduction of noise, predicted or not in the PMRR (brief description).</p>
<p>GOALS The Law No. 9/2007, of 17 of January, determines that in the execution of land management and urbanism policies, the quality of the sonorous environment must be assured, at home, at work and in leisure.</p>	<p>SOURCE(s) Municipality; APA; DGOTDU, CCDRs;</p>
<p>ECOXXI SCORING SYSTEM - Sub-Indicator A = maximum 1 point - Sub-Indicator B = maximum 2 points</p>	<p style="text-align: right;"><i>Maximum score = 3 points</i></p>
<p>Complementary Indicator (CI) - not imperative. The indicator has universal and non-universal components. INU in case of not existing over-population exposed to outdoor noise.</p>	

SECTOR	Agriculture				
NAME	Agriculture and Sustainable Rural Tourism				
TYPE	PER	<input type="checkbox"/> Pressure <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> State <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reply	ECOXXI 2010	<input type="checkbox"/> Primary Indicator (PI) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Complementary Indicator (CI)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Universal (IU) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Non-Universal (NUI)

SUMMARY DESCRIPTION A- Semi-natural agricultural habitats are understood to be the areas where traditional agricultural activity promoted throughout the times the establishment of intra- and inter-species relationships, creating situations of balance in the biophysical system of which they are part, and which allow the development of economic activities, nowadays the guarantee of development and maintenance of some natural ecosystems. B- The adherence to Organic Agriculture Production constitutes an indication of 'reply' to the pressures generated by competitive agriculture. To adhere to Organic Agriculture Production practices, the agricultural exploration, as the operator, has to be subject to specific controls (Organic Agriculture Production implementation regulations). C- Promote and disseminate knowledge and flavors through the enhancement of quality products and the strengthening of micro and small businesses related to handicrafts, enabling a set of opportunities in the development of rural areas to emerge. D- The Local Action Groups (GAL) are organized partnerships between public and private bodies which between them have agreed a common strategy for an area of intervention, embodied in a Local Development Strategy (which reflects the strengths and needs of the territories).	MEASUREMENT UNITS Used Agricultural Area (SAU) in the municipality; Area of the municipality occupied by semi-natural agricultural habitat; Controlled area included in the municipality's Organic Agriculture Production System; Municipal representation on the Local Action Group under the Rural Development Policies
	METHODOLOGY The indicator is calculated considering: A. Semi-natural agricultural habitat - Percentage of the SAU occupied by a semi-natural agricultural habitat in the municipality. B. Organic Agriculture Production System in the municipality - No. of explorations with Organic Agriculture Production System - Percentage of the controlled SAU in the Organic Agriculture Production System in the municipality C. Valuation of quality products - No. of quality products (DOP and IGP) in the municipality D. Partner of a Local Action Group - Participation of City Hall and / or Parish Councils in the Local Action Group
AFFINITY WITH SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT CONCEPT Agenda 21: Chapter 14 - Promotion of agriculture and sustainable agricultural development.	SOURCE(s) INE; DGADR; GPP. ECOXXI SCORING SYSTEM Sub-indicator A = maximum 1.0 point (depending on the values of the SAU% occupied with agricultural semi-natural habitat in the municipality: <30%, then A = 0> 30% and <60%, then A = 0,5> 60%, then A = 1,0) Sub-indicator B = maximum 1,0 point B = (= 0%, then B = 0 > 0% and <1%, then B = 0,5,> 1%, then B = 1,0 point) Sub-indicator C = maximum 1.0 point (= 0, then C = 0 > 0 and <5, then C = 0,5> 5, then C = 1.0 point) Sub-indicator D = maximum 0.5 points (If the City Hall or Parishes are not partners of the GAL, then D = 0, partner Parishes, then D = 0,20; Municipality partner, then D = 0,50) Maximum score = 3,5 points
GOALS Maintenance of agricultural practices that support specific habitats; Existence of controlled areas in the Organic Agriculture Production System.	Complementary Indicator (CI) - not imperative Non-Universal Indicator (NUI) - valid only for municipalities with SAU. In municipalities where no SAU two points are taken from the PMP (eg to Lisbon, Sao Joao da Madeira and Porto).

SECTOR	Tourism		
NAME	Sustainable tourism		
TYPE	PER	<input type="checkbox"/> Pressure <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> State <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reply	ECOXXI 2010 <input type="checkbox"/> Primary (PI) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Complementary (CI) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Universal (UI) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Non-Universal (NUI)

<p>SUMMARY DESCRIPTION This indicator is intended to evaluate the performance of the municipality in what concerns tourism, as well as initiatives that contribute for the municipality to incorporate tourism as a sustainable activity in its area of influence.</p>	<p>MEASUREMENT UNITS - Evolution of Nights (%) - Bed-Occupancy Rate (%) - Revenue per Available Room (RevPAR) (€) - No. of positive responses - No. of tourism in rural spaces units</p>
<p>AFFINITY WITH THE CONCEPT OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT 2st Agenda: Chapter 4 - Amendment to consumption patterns; Chapter 5 - demographic dynamics and sustainability; Chapter 8 - Integrating the environment and development in decisions.</p>	<p>METHODOLOGY A. Municipalities Tourism Performance A1 - Evolution of the number of nights (*) (No overnight stays a year / year No. of nights 0) * 100 A2 - Bed Occupancy Rate (No overnight stays / No. of beds available) * 100 A3 - REVPAR Revenue / Available Room B. Initiatives developed by the municipality B1 - Development of projects in tourism B2 - Plan for tourism development C. Appreciation of the craft C1 - No. of artisanal production units recognized in the municipality C2 - No. of recognised artisans in the municipality D. Rural Tourism - No. of Units available on the municipality's website/100 km²</p>
<p>GOALS Dimensions of sustainability: Economic: - ensure the long-term competitiveness, viability and prosperity of the tourism industry and tourist destinations. - Provide opportunities for quality jobs, offering a fair package of remuneration and avoid all forms of discrimination. Social: - Improving quality of life of local communities through tourism, and involve them in their planning and management. - Provide an experience of safety, enjoyment and fulfilment to visitors, available to all without discrimination of gender, race, religion, disability or any other form. Cultural and environmental: - Minimize pollution and environmental degradation to global and local level and use of scarce resources by tourism activities. - Maintain and enhance the cultural richness and biodiversity and contribute to its development and preservation. Agenda for a more sustainable European tourism.</p>	<p>SOURCE(s) Municipality; INE; TP.</p> <p>ECOXXI SCORING SYSTEM A. Maximum 0,5 points A1 - Scoring 0,2 points to positive developments A2 - Scoring 0,2 points if = or > average NUT II A3 - Scoring 0,1 points if = or > average NUT III B. Maximum 2,5 points B1 - Between 1 and 3 positive answers score 1,0 points, with more than 3 positive answers score 2,0 points B2 - If identified strategic objectives in each dimension of sustainability score 0,5 points C. Maximum 0,5 points C1 - No UPA recognized / municipality (= 0, then C1 = 0 > 0 and < 5, then C1 = 0,1, > 5, then C1 = 0.25) C2 - No recognized artisans / municipality (= 0, then C2 = 0 > 0 and < 5, then C2 = 0,1, > 5, then C2 = 0.25) D. Maximum 1.0 point (bonus)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Maximum score = 3,5 points (*) indicator with Bonus</p>
	<p>Complementary Indicator (CI) - not imperative. Universal Indicator (UI) - valid for all municipalities.</p>

(*) see scoring system in the Recommendations Guide.



ANNEXES

USED ACRONYMS (general)

ABAE - Blue Flag of Europe Association
ADENE - Energy Agency
AP - Protected Area
APA-Portuguese Environment Agency
AFN - National Forest Authority
ARH - Administration Hydrographic Region
CCDR - Regional Coordination and Development
DGADR - Directorate General for Agriculture and Rural Development
DGEG - Directorate General for Energy and Geology
DOP - Protected Designation of Origin
EE - Eco-Schools
EDL - Local Development Strategy
EMAS - Eco-Management and Audit Scheme
ERSAR - Services Regulatory Authority for Water and Waste
ETAR - Wastewater Treatment Plant
FSC - Septic Tank Collective
FEE - Foundation for Environmental Education
GAL - Local Action Groups
GIT - Major Transport Infrastructure
ICNB - Institute for Nature Conservation and Biodiversity
IGP - Protected Geographical Indication
IICT - Tropical Research Institute
INAG - Water Institute
INE - National Statistics Institute
IPQ - Portuguese Institute for Quality
IPAD - Portuguese Institute for Development Support
IPQ - Water Quality Index
ISO - International Organization for Standardization
JRA - Young Reporters for the Environment
ONG - Non Governmental Organization
ONGA - Environmental Non-Governmental Organization
ONGD - Non Governmental Organisation Development
PDM - Municipal Master Plan
PERSU II - Strategic Plan for Solid Waste
PMF - Forest Management Plan
PMOT Plan-Municipal Planning
PMDFCI - Municipal Plan for Forest Fire Protection
PMR - People with Reduced Mobility
PMRR - Municipal Plan for Noise Reduction
PP - Detailed Plan
PU - Urbanization Plan
PRAD - Recovery Program of Degraded Urban Areas
RAN - National Agricultural Reserve
RCCTE - Building regulations - Regulation Characteristics of Thermal Performance of Buildings
REVPAR - Revenue per Available Room
RSECE - Regulation of Energy Systems for Air Conditioning in Buildings
REN - National Ecological Reserve
RIP - Recognition of Public Interest
RU - Urban Waste
RUB - Biodegradable Municipal Waste
SAU - Utilised Agricultural Area
SPV - Sociedade Ponto Verde
SRAM - Regional Secretariat of Environment and Azorean Sea
TP - Portugal Tourism
VP - Parametric Values ZBCD - Coastal Zone Designated Bathing
ZBFD - Zone Designated Bathing River
ZIF - Intervention Zone Forest



Acronyms used within the ECOXXI project

IP - Primary Indicator (imperative)
IC - Complementary Indicator
IU- Universal Indicator
INU - Non-Universal Indicator
PMP - Maximum Possible Punctuation
PT - Total Punctuation



APPLICATION FORM ECOXXI MUNICIPALITY 2010

NAME OF MUNICIPALITY:

ADDRESS:

PHONE:

FAX:

E-MAIL:

WEB:

PRESIDENT / MUNICIPAL COUNCILOR RESPONSIBLE FOR THE APPLICATION

NAME:

FUNCTION:

TECHNICAL STAFF MEMBER RESPONSIBLE FOR THE APPLICATION

NAME:

Dept:

PHONE:

E-MAIL:

FAX:

INDICATORS PRESENTED:

	1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12
	13		14		15		16		17		18		19		20		21		22		23		

PUNCTUATION EXPECTED (*optional*)

Minimum:

Maximum:

LEVEL

Inhabitants in 2009:

LEVEL:

Application costs in 2010

In order to have a fair balance, three levels of application costs were created:

TIER 1	Municipality with 10,000 inhabitants or less	400€
TIER 2	Municipality with 10,000 to 100,000 inhabitants	750€
TIER 3	Municipality with more than 100,000 inhabitants	1200€

Note: All municipalities that applied in the previous years will have a reduction of 20% in the application costs.

Sign, stamp and send to ABAE with the application folder:

I, _____, as signed below,
hereby present the application of the city/municipality of _____

To an ecoxxi2010 municipality, confirming the trustworth of the information given.

Signature: _____

Function in the municipality: _____

Date: __/__/2010