The Ibiza Sustainability Observatory is a project by IbizaPreservation, aimed at improving knowledge about the current state of sustainability on the island and whose work is based on data collection and analysis.

At the Sustainability Observatory we continue working to monitor the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in Ibiza. We have therefore adapted our system of indicators to assess the degree of compliance with the 2030 Agenda by providing accurate annual information about the situation on the island, sourced from institutions and other official organisations.

To this end, a total of 49 environmental indicators have been developed with reference to the various targets of 11 of the 17 SDGs. All the data collected, the methodology used and the sources used are available via ibizapreservation.org. This document is an executive summary of the results.
GOAL 2: ACHIEVE FOOD SECURITY AND PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE

GOAL 2.3
SMALL-SCALE AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION
Aim to double agricultural productivity and the income of small-scale food producers by 2030

2.3.1 General land distribution

The utilised agricultural area (UAA) is land set aside for permanent pasture and cultivated land. This includes arable crops, fallow land, home gardens and land for woody crops. In 2021, the UAA in Ibiza remained at 8,987 hectares, a value very similar to that of 2020, with a minimal reduction of 0.35%.

Of the total area of the island, the UAA accounts for 16%, an increase in 6% since 2019.

Agricultural crops make up 67% of the UAA, and the remaining 33% are used for pasture. This distribution has changed since 2020, when 63% was agricultural crops and 37% pasture. The forested area amounts to 71% and the remaining non-agricultural and non-forest area occupies 14% of the territory.

2.3.2 Agricultural area and production

The area of extensive arable crops increased by 15% compared to 2020. Specifically, Ibiza had 1,276 hectares in 2021, 168 hectares more than in 2020. This did not however translate to an increase in food production. In fact, this fell by 45% - from 8,556 to 4,702 tons - due to a significant reduction in the collection of fodder, a crop whose production fell by 88%, according to data collected by the Agricultural and Fisheries Improvement Service (SEMILLA) of the Balearic Government for 2020.

On the other hand, vegetable production almost doubled from 1,156 tons in 2020 to 2,232 tons in 2021 (a 93% increase).

As far as fruit trees are concerned, the total area increased by 2%, while production decreased by 3%, going from 1,550.8 tons produced in 2020 to 1,512 tons in 2021.

In terms of vineyard area and production, it should be noted that Ibizen wineries exported a total of 238hl outside the country in 2021, 122% more than in 2020. This is the highest amount to-date, the second-highest year being 2014 when 152hl were exported.

Also worth noting is a diversification in the production of aromatic herbs, which increased from 2 tons in 2020 to 10 tons in 2021.
GOAL 2: ACHIEVE FOOD SECURITY AND PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE

GOAL 2.3 SMALL-SCALE AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION
Aim to double agricultural productivity and the income of small-scale food producers by 2030

Livestock census and farms

The situation of livestock farming in Ibiza is worrying. The data recorded in the Register of Livestock Farms (REGA) reflect a reduction in the number of farms involved in livestock activities (those considered for self-consumption are not taken into account). Sheep farms decreased from 180 in 2020 to 167 in 2021 (-7.2%), goat farms decreased by 9.4% (from 32 to 29) and 2 pig farms were lost in the same period (from 27 to 25). The number of cattle farms remained the same (4) and the number of rabbit farms went from 2 to 1.

Regarding the headcount for each type of livestock, it is important to clarify that the data collected in this report refer to adult breeding females, studs and replacement females. Despite the decrease in the number of sheep farms, the number of sheep increased by 12% since 2020, to 3,666. The increase in the number of goats was also significant, going from 892 to 1,316 animals. The number of laying hens kept by the 10 farms on the island also increased, by 9% to 3,047 hens in 2021. On the other hand, cattle, swine and rabbit numbers decreased in 2021: 4.3% in the case of cattle (47 to 45), 3.4% in the case of swine (from 117 in 2020 to 113 in 2021) and 46.4% in the production of rabbits (from 97 to 52).
2.4.1 Operators in Organic Production

- 2021 saw an increase of 2.9% on 2020, with 97 farmers and 45 producers registered

2.4.2 Distribution of organic farming by municipality

- In 2021 the organic area was 1,023 hectares, an increase of 29% over the 2020 data (11.3% of the total UAA).
- In one decade, between 2011 and 2021, the organic agricultural area has increased by 217%, from 322 hectares to 1,023 hectares.
- The largest crop type is pasture and forage (29%), followed by forests and harvesting (22%), fallow and green manure (12%), cereals and legumes (11%), nuts (8%), olive groves and vineyards (5% respectively) and, finally, vegetables and tubers (3%).
- Ibiza is not dominated by any one crop in particular, since the presence of the different types of crops is more heterogeneous than in the rest of the Balearic Islands.

San José was the municipality with the largest area of organic production, due to the registration of 161 hectares in 2021, reaching 340 ha, or 33.2% of the total area of the island. It was followed by Santa Eulalia del Río, with 289 ha (28.3%), San Juan with 202 ha (19.7%), San Antonio with a total of 187 ha (18.3%) and, finally, Ibiza Town with 0.5% of the area, only 5 hectares.
GOAL 2.A: INVESTMENTS IN AGRICULTURE
By 2030: Increase investment in rural infrastructure and agricultural research

2.A.4 CONSELL D’EVISSA AGRICULTURE BUDGET 2021

TOTAL EXPENDITURE POLICY FOR AGRICULTURE, LIVESTOCK AND FISHING: 3,692,277.86€
% VARIATION WITH RESPECT TO 2020: -1.78 %.

TARGET 2.4: SUSTAINABLE AND RESILIENT AGRICULTURAL PRACTICES
Registered operators: + 2,9%

The organic agricultural area has grown significantly in 2021 with the incorporation of 231 ha.

+29% on of 2020

Santa Eulalia: 289 ha (28.3% of the total).
San Antonio: 187 ha (18.3%).
San José: 340 ha (33.2%)
San Juan: 202 ha (19.7%)
Ibiza Town: 5 ha (0.5%)

TOTAL BUDGET for RURAL AND MARINE ENVIRONMENT 2020: 3,996,462.53
% OF TOTAL EXPENDITURE FORECAST 2021: 3.61%
ODS 3 HEALTH AND WELLNESS

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL 3 SEeks TO ENSURE HEALTHY LIVES AND PROMOTE WELL-BEING FOR ALL AT ALL AGES.

GOAL 3.9 ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH (CHEMICALS AND POLLUTION)

BY 2030, SUBSTANTIALLY REDUCE THE NUMBER OF DEATHS AND ILLNESSES CAUSED BY HAZARDOUS CHEMICALS AND POLLUTION OF AIR, WATER AND SOIL

3.9.1 AIR QUALITY

During 2021, more than 99.5% of records analysed from the 4 fixed stations of the Climate Change and Atmosphere Service of the Balearic Government on the island (Vila, Sant Antoni, Can Misses and Torrent) obtained data showing nitrogen dioxide (NO2) levels in the air had values below 40 µg/m³, i.e. "very good" quality. There were only two occasions, at the Can Misses station, when the limit of 201 µg/m³ was exceeded, i.e. a classification of "bad". This same station collected regular readings of between 101 and 200 µg/m³ of NO2 in the air. NO2 emissions are one of those responsible for acid rain, and very toxic to health and living beings.

The values referring to SO2, or sulfur dioxide, emissions were at "very good" levels at all stations, with values below 100 µg/m³.

As for levels of ozone (O3) - a secondary pollutant of photochemical origin - in 2021, there were 35 episodes exceeding the maximum daily limit of 120 µg/m³. In 2020, that value was exceeded on only 3 occasions.

For suspended particulate matter (PM10), the law establishes a limit of 50 µg/m³, which may not be exceeded on more than 35 occasions per year and 40 µg/m³ for the annual average. The 2021 values show that there were 13 days on which the daily average exceeded 50 µg/m³ (3 more than in 2020). PM10 is related to thermal power plants, vehicle traffic, stone quarries, soil resuspension, and intrusions of dust from the Sahara. It can cause respiratory problems and contributes to erosion.
SDG 3
GOAL 3.9
GOAL 3.9 ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH (CHEMICALS AND POLLUTION)
By 2030: substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses caused by hazardous chemicals and air pollution

In 2021, air quality remained at healthy levels, although the number of episodes that exceeded current legal limits increased.

SO2
During 2021, all SO2 sulfur dioxide records were at the "very good" level (less than 100 µg/m³).

NO2
Average annual NO2 emissions were even better than during Covid in 2020.
There are only 2 episodes when the limit of 200µg/m³ was exceeded.
These were at the Can Misses station.
In 2020, there were no such episodes.

O3
Occasions on which the daily limit of 120 µg/m³ was exceeded increased from 3 in 2020 to 35 in 2021.

Vila Station: 49 %.
Sant Antoni Station: 23 %.
Can Misses Station: 14 %.
Torrent Station: 14 %.

PM10
The law establishes a limit value for suspended particles of 50 µg/m³, which may not be exceeded on more than 35 occasions per year, and 40 µg/m³ for the annual average.

In 2021,
- the limit was exceeded 13 times, 3 more than in 2020.
- The annual average PM10 concentration reached 20.20 µg/m³, the second-highest average since 2007, after 21 µg/m³ in 2019.

Annual % of fixed station recordings with "very good" level
Vila: 98,92%
Sant Antoni: 99,99%
Can Misses: 96,45%
Torrent: 99,76%

% of annual registrations with "very good" level
2020: 69%
2021: 57 %
6.1.1 Urban water demand

For 2021, 2 sources of information have been taken into account - the island’s municipalities and the Balearic Government - for data on urban supply, consumption and non-revenue water (losses) for the island (2000-2021). Discrepancies are observed in the data, but not in the trends and increases/decreases.

Municipalities

During 2021, urban water demand in Ibiza increased by 3.1% on the previous year (10,826 Hm3 total demand). The figure is still 8.4% lower than in 2019.

The trend towards higher consumption of desalinated water continues. From 2018 to 2021, the consumption of water with this source increased from 52.5% to 73.9%.

In 2021, the municipality that consumed more water from desalination plants was Ibiza Town (95.8% of the total), followed by San José (93.3%). San Antonio consumed 76% desalinated water, and San Juan 74%. Santa Eulalia was far behind, with a consumption of just 32% desalinated water.

2021 closed with a 12% reduction in groundwater consumption for urban water supply.

Balearic Government

During 2021, urban water demand in Ibiza increased by 8% from the previous year (17,716 Hm3 total demand). The figure was still 6% lower than in 2019.

The Govern’s data also corroborated the trend towards an increasing consumption of desalinated water. From 2018 to 2021, it calculates that the consumption of water from this source increased from 45% to 61%.

In 2021, the municipality that consumed the most water from desalination plants, according to the Govern, was Ibiza Town (94.4% of the total), followed by San José (81.7%). San Antonio consumed 46.4% desalinated water, San Juan 43.2% and Santa Eulalia just 25.1%.

2021 closed with a reduction of 15% in groundwater consumption for urban supply, according to the Govern’s data.
TARGET 6.1 ACCESS TO SAFE DRINKING WATER

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

6.1.2 Tourism consumption

In 2021, 61% of water was consumed during the high season months. In 2020, consumption in summer was 58% and, in 2019, 63%.

The ratio of consumption per person is also higher in the summer months. In 2021, it reached 241m3, lower than the 396m3 per person in 2020 and higher than the 201 m3 in 2019. In the low season, the consumption ratio dropped to 198m3, similar to the 196m3 in 2019 and lower than the 204m3 ratio in 2020.

Desalinated water consumption increases during the high season. In 2021, consumption of this water source was 71% of the total, reaching 76% in September.

By municipalities, San Juan consumes the least water per year and uses the highest percentage during the tourist season.
TARGET 6.3 WATER QUALITY POLLUTION AND WASTEWATER

By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating discharges and minimizing the release of chemicals and hazardous materials, halving the percentage of untreated wastewater and significantly increasing recycling and safe reuse.

6.3.1 QUALITY OF TREATED WATER

In 2021, 4 of the 10 treatment plants on the island of Ibiza discharged poorly treated water (Sant Josep, Vila, Cala San Vicente and Sant Joan), twice as much as in 2020.

Of the 11.7 hm³ of treated water, 6.1 hm³ was poorly treated, which means that 52% of the treated water on the island of Ibiza was discharged with amounts of organic matter above legal limits.

The Vila treatment plant is responsible for 99% of the poorly treated water on the island, being the treatment plant that treats the largest flow on the island.

The data do not reflect a direct relationship between the quality of the treatment and seasonal pressures; the amount of poorly treated water with respect to the total amount of treated water remains more or less constant, with an average monthly treated flow of 0.5h m³.

6.3.2 SALINITY OF TREATED WATER

Only the Sant Joan and Cala Sant Vicente wastewater treatment plants generated a reusable flow throughout the year. In 2020, this situation was achieved only by the Sant Joan treatment plant.

Between 2020 and 2021 there was a significant reduction in the conductivity of treated water, from 80% of treated water with high salinity in 2020 down to 66% in 2021. Unfortunately, this is still a high percentage of water that is unusable for agricultural use.

6.3.3 QUALITY OF WASTEWATER ENTERING TREATMENT PLANTS

In 2021, 4 of the 10 treatment plants on the island of Ibiza received water with organic matter or suspended solids above the permitted values, one fewer than in 2020. It should be noted that in 2019, there were 9 in this situation, meaning the improvement has been significant.

In overall terms, 7.6% of water that reached the treatment plants was found to have concentrations higher than those allowed by law.
6.4.1 Non-registered water in the supply system

The percentage of unregistered water decreased to 2019 values, standing at 28% (4.1 hm³). Even so, this exceeded the limit of 25% established by the Balearic Hydrological Plan for 2021.

San José and Santa Eulalia exceeded this target, with 37% and 27% of non-registered water respectively. San Juan was the municipality with the lowest losses at 13%, meaning it hit the target established for 2027 by the Hydrological Plan.

6.5.1 Desalinated water production

The amount of desalinated water produced during 2021 increased by 15% compared to 2020 values, returning to slightly higher volumes than those produced before the pandemic.

By municipality, Ibiza Town received the highest amount of desalinated water (4.1 hm³), followed by San José (3.58 hm³), Santa Eulalia (1.37hm³), San Antonio (1.26hm³), Formentera (0.61hm³) and San Juan (0.19hm³). Santa Eulalia and San Juan began receiving desalinated water during July and August 2018, respectively.

In 2021, the purchase of desalinated water increased in all municipalities except San José, where it decreased by 4%.

6.6.1 Meteorological Drought

According to data from the Ibiza airport weather station, 2021 was characterised as a wet year, within the normal range historically, and with a Meteorological Drought Index of 0.80. Since 2003, this index has only been exceeded in 2018. 2019 saw a mild drought, and 2020 a moderate one, so this was the first year when the index went back to normal.

6.6.2 Hydrological Drought

Ibiza entered a drought warning in October 2020, remaining thus for the rest of the year and all of 2021. This was the fourth consecutive year in which the island entered or remained in drought warning after the summer.
TARGET 6.1 ACCESS TO DRINKING WATER

Depending on the source, urban water demand has increased between 3.1% (municipalities) and 8% (Balearic Government).
The trend towards higher consumption of desalinated water is confirmed, with a consumption level of 61% (Balearic Government) to 73.9% (municipalities).

Groundwater consumption reduced by 12% to 15%.

Tourism consumption

61% of water consumed in season
San Juan was the municipality that consumed the least water per year and the one that used the highest percentage during the tourist season.

TARGET 6.3 WATER QUALITY

POLLLUTION AND WASTEWATER

4 of the island’s 10 wastewater treatment plants discharged poorly treated water.

52% of water was poorly treated and discharged into the sea.

99% of the poorly treated water came from the Vila treatment plant.
The salinity of the treated water decreased from 80% to 66%.
4 of the 10 wastewater treatment plants on the island received water with organic matter above the allowed values.

GOAL 6.4 EFFICIENT USE OF WATER RESOURCES

Unregistered water fell from 32% in 2020 to 28% in 2021.

4.6 hm³ in 2020
4.1 hm³ in 2021

San José and Santa Eulalia exceeded the 25% target for unregistered water in the network set out in the Balearic Hydrological Plan.
San Juan fell well within the Plan’s targets, with just 13% losses.

TARGET 6.5 INTEGRATED WATER MANAGEMENT

The amount of desalinated water produced during 2021 increased by 15% compared to 2020 values.

Ibiza Town was the municipality that received the largest amount of desalinated water (4.1 hm³).
In 2021, the purchase of desalinated water increased in all municipalities except San José, where it decreased by 4%.

GOAL 6.6 WATER-RELATED ECOSYSTEMS

Ibiza Town has not had such low rainfall since 2014, while in Santa Eulalia recorded the same rainfall as in 2019 and 2020.
2021 was characterised as a “wet” year, but in the normal range historically.

2021 was the fourth consecutive year in which the island entered into a hydrological drought warning after the summer.
GOAL 7.1. UNIVERSAL ACCESS TO ENERGY

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

7.1.1 Power generation

In 2021, 245.7GWh were generated in Ibiza, 79.4% more than in 2020. However, this significant increase still falls far short of the 415.6GWh generated in 2019, before the pandemic.

32.8% of electricity was generated by natural gas turbines, 66.8% by diesel engines at the Ibiza thermal power plant and only 0.4% by photovoltaic solar energy.

7.1.2. Electricity demand

The annual electricity demand recorded in 2021, 867GWh, increased by 14.6% compared to 2020 data (756.7GWh), although it is below demand in 2019 (937.5GWh) and before.

August is the month with the highest demand of the year, accounting for 12.6% of the annual demand and reaching 101.8 GWh. This is followed by July with 11.7% of the annual demand (101.8GWh) and September with 10.4% of the annual total (90.3GWh).

TARGET 7.2 RENEWABLE ENERGIES

By 2030, significantly increase the share of renewable energy in the energy mix

7.2.1 Generation-Demand

Data on electricity production and demand for 2021 show that the island is only capable of generating 28.3% of overall electricity demand. The gas turbine supplied 9.3% of demand, diesel engines 18.9% and photovoltaic a derisory 0.1%. The rest of the electricity required by the island is supplied by the Majorca-Ibiza link, with an estimated contribution in 2021 of 621.3GWh, or 71.6% of the total demand. In addition, photovoltaic energy production decreased by 33% in 2021, from 1,381.6MWh to 925.5MWh. The island is therefore still far from meeting the target of achieving a renewable energy share of 35% by 2030.
SDG 7
AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY

TARGET 7.1 UNIVERSAL ENERGY ACCESS

By 2030: Ensuring universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services

Energy generated

In 2021, 79.4% more electricity was generated in Ibiza than in 2020, 245.7 GWh, by means of:

- GAS: 32.8%.
- DIESEL: 66.8 %.
- PHOTOVOLTAIC: 0.4 %.

Electricity demand

Demand increased by 14.6% over 2020, although it is still 7.5% below demand in 2019 and in relation to previous years.

August is the month with the highest demand (12.6% annually). It is followed by July (11.7%) and September (10.4%).

TARGET 7.2 RENEWABLE ENERGIES

Increase the proportion of renewable energy in the energy mix

Ibiza was only able to generate 28.3% of total electricity demand in 2021.

The only renewable energy source on the island, photovoltaic, only covered 0.1% of the total annual demand.

Photovoltaic energy

PV production fell by 33% in 2021, from 1,381.6 MWh recorded to 925.5 MWh

The island is still far from meeting the target of achieving a 35% renewable energy share by 2030
8.9.1 Tourist arrivals

After the difficult year of the pandemic and the consequent restrictions on mobility and travel, in 2021 tourism was reactivated and Ibiza and Formentera received a total of 1,902,065 tourists, 203% more than in 2020, when there were 628,111 people. This figure is still lower than in 2019, representing 61% of the total number of tourists that the islands received that year.

In terms of origin, and after a 2020 where domestic tourism accounted for 49% of total visitors, international tourism is again the majority in 2021 with 67% of total tourists.

8.9.2 Tourists per 100 inhabitants

Ibiza & Formentera together recorded 384 tourists per 100 inhabitants in 2020, 83% less than in 2019. In 2021, the index reached 1,156 tourists per 100 inhabitants, 201% more than in 2020. This is down from 1,955 per 100 inhabitants in 2019.

8.9.3 Economic Impact of Tourism

2021 saw the reactivation of employment in general and particularly jobs linked to the tourism sector. Social security enrolments from the tourism sector increased by 18% (a total of 83,178 people), along with 5% more enrolments across the rest of the services sector. The number of social security enrolments in the tourism sector was still 21% below that of 2019, in which 104,842 were registered.

The total expenditure of tourists visiting Ibiza in 2021 was 1,884 million euros, 273% more than the 495 million euros spent in 2020. However, this was 42% below 2019 expenditure (3,197 million euros).

In terms of spending per person per day, in 2021 the annual average was €117, while in 2020 it was €82 and in 2019 €131 per person per day.
SDG 8
DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

Promoting sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

GOAL 8.9 SUSTAINABLE TOURISM:
BY 2030, DEVELOP AND IMPLEMENT POLICIES TO PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE TOURISM THAT CREATE JOBS AND PROMOTE LOCAL CULTURE AND PRODUCTS

TOURIST ARRIVALS

2021
1,902,065 tourists vs. 615,954 in 2020 (203% +)

626,550 DOMESTIC TOURISTS +102%
1,276,015 FOREIGN TOURISTS +318%

1,156 Tourists per 100 inhabitants in Ibiza & Formentera +201% compared to 2020

ECONOMIC IMPACT OF TOURISM

TOTAL TOURIST EXPENDITURE €1,884 MILLION +273 %
COST PER PERSON PER DAY €117 +42.7%
**SDG 11: SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES**

Goal 11 seeks to make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable

**TARGET 11.1 ACCESS TO HOUSING**

By 2030: ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services, and upgrade slums

**11.1.1 EVOLUTION OF THE AVERAGE CADASTRAL VALUE OF URBAN PROPERTY**

From 2006 to 2021, the average cadastral value* of residential real estate in Ibiza doubled, reaching an increase of 100.76% and going from €47,679.83 in 2006 to €95,723.08 in 2021.

The increase from 2020 to 2021 was just 0.6%, but nevertheless this was double the overall Balearic increase of 0.3% and emblematic of the unstoppable rise in the prices of urban residential real estate on the island.

*Cadastral value = the value assigned by Spanish administrations according to land registry records

**11.1.2 AVERAGE VALUE OF URBAN RESIDENTIAL REAL ESTATE BY MUNICIPALITY**

As for the average market value of housing, prices increased by 1.6% from 2020 to 2021, going from €4,896 per square meter in 2020 to €4,974 psqm in 2021. This figure is 56% higher than the average cost at Balearic level, and 175% above the average price per square meter at state level, this being €1,808.
Goal 11 seeks to make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable

11.1.3/4 EVOLUTION OF HOUSING PURCHASE AND RENTAL PRICES

From 2020 to 2021, the purchase value of residential real estate rose in each and every municipality of the island. The average value per square meter was €4,974. The municipality of San José led the increase with 11.7%, followed by Santa Eulalia with 11.6% and Ibiza Town with 6.3%. The increase in the municipalities of San Antonio and San Juan was lower, at 3.7% and 2.8% respectively.

San Juan is the municipality with the most expensive value per square meter of the whole island, at €6,038. It is followed by the municipality of San José with €5,383 per square meter, Santa Eulalia at €5,232, and Ibiza Town at €5,118. San Antonio was the municipality with the lowest cost per square meter in 2021, at €3,906.

The rise in rental housing prices also continues to be inexorable. On 31 December 2021, the price per square meter of rental housing was above that of the same date in 2020 across the board. Rents in Ibiza Town increased by 11.3%, San Antonio by 6.9% and San José by 6.8%. Santa Eulalia was the only municipality that maintained the same value on both dates. There is not enough data to evaluate the variation in the municipality of San Juan.

11.1.5 EVOLUTION OF THE URBAN, DEVELOPABLE AND UNDEVELOPABLE LAND AREA

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GOAL 11.2 PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION

By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all and improve road safety, in particular by expanding public transport

11.2.1 Vehicle numbers

The number of vehicles rose by 1.34% from 2020 to 2021, from 151,415 vehicles to 154,454. This means that the motorisation index (number of vehicles per 1000 inhabitants) reached 1,011. Therefore, on the island there was more than one vehicle per person (including minors) on a road network of about 200 kilometres.

11.2.2 Maritime transportation

Regular line passengers increased by 51% in 2021, carrying 2,307,321 people.

Meanwhile, the transport of goods (general + liquid and solid gases) did not increase so significantly in 2021, going up by 18%. Nonetheless, this figure indicates the great dependence of the local population on external goods.

11.2.3 Air transportation

In 2021 the flow of air passengers increased by 129.4% compared to 2020, to 4,835,057 million people. 50.4% were from international flights and 49.6% domestic.

11.2.4 Public transport users

The use of public transport on the island increased by 62% since 2020, to 2,932,495 people users. This is still far lower than the 5,589,760 people who used public transport in 2019.
11.3.3 Evolution of rural and urban land

All the municipalities of Ibiza saw rural areas decrease between 2015 and 2021. The only municipality that increased its rural areas is Ibiza Town, by 9.1%.

11.6.1 Household waste generated

In 2020, there was a reduction in the generation of household waste, but in 2021, it increased again, by 16% compared to 2020.

It should be noted that the island’s selective waste collection capacity is also increasing, reaching percentages never seen before in 2021. The selective collection of paper, packaging, glass and organic waste reached 27.55%; in 2019, it was below 20%.

Progress in waste management can be seen in more detail in SDG 12.
SDG 11
SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES
Making cities more inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

TARGET 11.1 ACCESS TO HOUSING
By 2030, ensure access for all people to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and improve slums

Average cadastral value of residential properties
€95,151.38 2020
€95,723.08 2021

Average value per square meter for residential use
€4,974 m² +1.6%

GOAL 11.2 PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION
By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all and improve road safety, in particular by expanding public transport

Vehicle numbers
151,415 2020
154,454 2021

Maritime transportation
Regular line passengers increased by 51% on 2020
2,307,321 in total

The local population of the island is highly dependent on external maritime product transport; however the % increase in 2021 was not so significant compared to during COVID.

Air transportation
129.4% increase
24,835,057 passengers in total

Public transportation increased by 62%
22,932,495 people in total

TARGET 11.3 INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE URBANIZATION
By 2030, increase inclusive and sustainable urbanization and the capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable planning and management of human settlements

All of municipalities of Ibiza saw reductions in rural areas between 2015 and 2021. The only municipality with an increase in rural area is Ibiza, by 9.1%.

TARGET 11.6 WASTE AND POLLUTION IN CITIES
By 2030, reduce the negative per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management.

![Chart showing waste and pollution in cities from 2016 to 2021](chart.png)
ODS 12: RESPONSIBLE PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION

GOAL 12 SEeks TO ENSURE SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION PATTERNS

GOAL 12.5 WASTE PREVENTION, REDUCTION, RECYCLING AND REUSE

BY 2030, REDUCE WASTE GENERATION THROUGH PREVENTION, REDUCTION, RECYCLING AND REUSE ACTIVITIES

12.5.1 Selective collection of generated waste

In 2021, the percentage of selectively collected waste reached 27.55%, or 27,422.62t, of total household waste (grey container plus selective waste), the highest proportion ever. However, this is still far from the value stipulated by the Balearic Law on Waste and Contaminated Soil, i.e. 50% of each fraction of paper, metals, glass, plastic, and bio-waste of both households and businesses.

The highest percentage prior to this was in 2019 with 20.33% of waste selectively collected. The increase seen in 2021 was almost entirely due to the implementation of the collection of organic matter through specific containers in several municipalities and the corresponding start-up in November 2020 of the environmental area of Ca Na Putxa, where it is treated.

In turn, in 2021 municipal selective collection increased by 72.75% compared to 2020 data and was 18.27% more compared than in 2019. Fraction by fraction, collection of packaging (yellow container) increased by 31.24% in 2021, paper by 31.42%, glass by 51.02% and, finally, organic matter by more than 1,000%.

During 2021, 72% of the glass fraction entered the Ibiza transfer station during the months of May to October. During the same period, 63% of paper was collected and 61.13% of packaging. 83.71% of organic waste entered Ca Na Putxa in the summer season.

The municipality of San José generated the highest percentage of selective waste collected during 2021, at 7935.9 tons, or 32.71% of total domestic waste. It was followed by Santa Eulalia with 27.84% (7,380.4t), Ibiza Town with 26.05% (7,418.2t) and San Antonio with 24.95% (3,892.2t). Finally, San Juan only reached 16.93% (795.8t). The municipalities of San Juan and Santa Eulalia are the only ones that, as of 2021, had not implemented the selective collection of organic matter in differentiated containers.

During 2021, the data for municipal mass waste or non-separated waste (that which is deposited in the grey container) increased by 3.8% with respect to 2020. This increase was expected due to the lessening of COVID-19 restrictions and greater human pressure on the island. The values are still below those of 2019, when non-recycled waste reached 95,624.86t, 24.57% more than in 2021 (72,127.36t).
ODS 12
GOAL 12.5
PREVENTION, REDUCTION, RECYCLING AND REUSE OF WASTE

Selective waste collection in Ibiza increased by 72.75% in 2021, after plummeting by 27% in 2020 due to the pandemic.

Objective of the Balearic Islands
50% reduction in weight of each fraction of household and commercial waste

The percentage of municipal waste selectively collected reached 27.55% (27,422.62t) of total household waste.

Mass waste or that not sent for recycling increased by 3.8% but remained at lower values than in 2019.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Total Waste Collected (t)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2021</td>
<td>72,127.36t</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019</td>
<td>95,624.86t</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Of total selective collection:
- Paper: 29.9%
- Packaging: 21.3%
- Glass: 29.4%
- Organic: -20.4%

From May to October, % entering the transfer station:
- Paper: 63%
- Packaging: 61%
- Glass: 72%
- Organic: 84%

Waste recycled by each municipality in relation to overall waste:
- San José: 32.71%
- Santa Eulalia: 27.84%
- Ibiza Town: 26.05%
- San Antonio: 24.95%
- San Juan: 16.93%

5,639T of organic waste collected since the opening of Ca Na Putxa in November 2020.

San Juan and Santa Eulalia were the only municipalities that, as of 2021, had not implemented the selective collection of organic matter in differentiated containers.

Waste generation must be reduced through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse activities.
GOAL 13.1 RESILIENCE AND ADAPTATION

BY 2030: STRENGTHEN RESILIENCE AND ADAPTIVE CAPACITY TO CLIMATE-RELATED RISKS AND NATURAL DISASTERS. CLIMATE-RELATED RISKS AND NATURAL DISASTERS

13.1 CO2 emissions

The reactivation of the economy and the international flow of people meant that the 2021 tourist season had significantly different data to 2020. The number of passengers entering and leaving Ibiza by plane reached 4,851,941, an increase of 130% on 2020.

It is roughly estimated that, for this total number of people to have been able to travel to and from the island of Ibiza, around 395,000 tons of CO2 have been emitted, 150% more than in 2020.

The thermal power plant (GESA) emitted 148,240 tons of CO2 in 2021. This figure represents an increase of 63.7% on the emissions generated in 2020 (91,106 tons). In 2020, the year of the COVID-19 pandemic, demand for electricity consumption fell by 20%. Therefore, it was to be expected that 2021 would bring both an increase in electricity demand and consumption and an increase in emissions. In fact, in 2021 electricity demand increased by 14.6% (see Target 7.1.) but is still 7.5% below demand in 2019.

The entry into operation of the Mallorca-Ibiza electricity link allowed CO2 emissions generated at the power plant to fall from 539,115 tons in 2018 to 250,003 tons in 2019. This reduction implies, however, a delocalisation of emissions, an aspect that is difficult to measure, but the Observatory aims to analyse sources and indicators that facilitate the measurement of delocalised CO2 emissions from the electrical energy that reaches the island via the link.
TARGET 14.1 MARINE POLLUTION

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

14.1.1 Bathing Water Quality

In 2010, all 41 beach sampling points on the island were classified as excellent. In contrast, in 2021, the number of points rated as having excellent quality fell by 51%, from 41 to 20. Of the remaining, 16 were rated as good and 4 were classified as sufficient (in 2021, 40 points were studied instead of 41).

By municipality, San Antonio registered the greatest reduction in the quality of its bathing waters, with 5 of the sampling points located in the bay area, es Pouet, Cala Gració and Caló des Moro receiving a lower quality classification. It was followed by Santa Eulalia, San José and San Juan, where quality deteriorated in 4 sampling points: Platja des Riu, Platja de Santa Eulària, Cala Pada and Cala Longa in Santa Eulalia; Port de San Miguel, Portinatx, Benirràs and s’Arenal in San Juan; and Platja des Pinet, Badia de Sant Antoni, Port des Torrent and Cala Vadella in San José.

In the case of Ibiza Town, 3 points located on the beach of Talamanca and Figueretas reduced in quality.

Another aspect to highlight in relation to the quality of bathing water is the occasional contamination by fecal water, data that is extracted from individual samples taken at beaches during 2021. Thus, of the 51 samples collected at different bathing spots, 20 offered values higher than those legally permitted for contamination by fecal bacteria.

In these areas it was recommended not to bathe on one or more occasion throughout the summer period, and in 6 points (Es Caló den Serral, Portinatx, Benirràs, s’Arenal Gros, es Canar, and Caló des Moro) bathing was temporarily banned due to the level of contamination generated.

The base data for the analysis of bathing water quality are obtained from the samplings carried out by the Balearic Government, the sanitary information data of the Ministry of Health and the data from the studies of the Sant Josep de Sa Talaia Town Council.
14.2.1 CONSERVATION STATUS OF THE MARINE HABITATS OF IBIZA OF IBIZA

A. Monitoring of the Posidonia meadows in Talamanca Bay by GEN-GOB 2021
(excerpt from report)

The results of the study conducted by GEN-GOB indicate that the ecosystem formed by the Posidonia Oceanica meadow in Talamanca Bay is losing its structural stability due to anthropogenic pressures. The stations sampled within Talamanca Bay have between 30 - 40% of dead meadows, which contrasts sharply with the control station, located at Cala Roja, where only 10% is dead.

During the three years of sampling in the area, no increase in the percentage of live seagrass has been observed. This fact, together with the presence of anthropogenic impacts (massive anchoring of boats, dumping of sewage by boats, poorly treated sewage etc.) has led to a slow regression, at the expense of the meadow and its associated community.

B. Monitoring of the Posidonia meadows of Cala Vadella by GEN-GOB 2021
(excerpt from report)

The results of the study conducted by GEN-GOB indicate that the Posidonia Oceanica meadows located at the Cala Vadella II station are in a poor state of conservation, with an average of 29% of dead meadows, reaching up to 55% in some areas. In this location, the density of bundles is low compared to the reference literature and no increase in the area occupied by the meadow can be seen since the beginning of the study in 2019. The stations at Cala Vadella I and Cala Vadella III present a better conservation status with a higher cover and less dead meadow.

Although these areas present a lower percentage of dead meadow than Cala Vadella II, since 2019 there has been a loss of percentage of seagrass cover in the area. This fact may indicate that over the years Posidonia Oceanica cover is being lost in all stations of Cala Vadella.

The differences in the different values of density, cover and dead seagrass found in the stations at Cala Vadella could indicate that local disturbances, such as anchoring of boats, are the ones that most affect the Posidonia meadows in this area.
14.2.2 ANCHORING OF NAUTICAL CRAFT

In 2021, the Servei de Vigilància de la Posidonia of the Balearic Government worked with 3 vessels to monitor anchorages on Posidonia. During this exercise, 999 vessels were contacted by the patrol service (4% more than in 2020) and 749 were advised on where to drop anchor (85% more). 7,008 checks were carried out (32% more than in 2020) and, from that action, 668 were vessels moved out of Posidonia (12% less than in 2020).

It is interesting to note that, although more checks were made during 2021, the number of vessels that were located on or affecting Posidonia and that were moved was lower than in 2020. This is a point to continue monitoring because of the possibility that there is a growing awareness and knowledge on the subject.

14.2.3 EMS BEACHES AND PORTS

Regarding Blue Flags, widely recognised as a worldwide standard of tourism eco-quality, Ibiza went from having 8 flags in 2020 to 7 in 2021. The marinas of Marina Ibiza and the Club Náutico of San Antonio maintain blue flags.

14.2.4 MANAGEMENT OF LOW-ImpACT MOORING BuoYS

According to data obtained by Marilles Foundation, in 2021 Ibiza continued to have 101 low-impact mooring buoys in operation, the same as in 2020. This number is not definitive as there may be others (mainly privately managed), for which we have not been able to obtain data.

14.2.5 EMBLEMATIC SPECIES

During the course of the year 2021, there was no nesting of TURTLES on the island of Ibiza. But it was possible to release 15 specimens of those hatched from eggs found in Cala Nova in July 2020.

14.2.6 MARINE PROTECTED AREA AND MANAGEMENT PLANS

The total marine protected area increased by 497% between 2010 and 2020, but the percentage of management plans for that area remains quite low at 9.6%.

The graph represents the total marine protected area (Natura 2000 Network + Protected Natural Area) with management plans in place.
TARGET 14.4 REGULATE SUSTAINABLE FISHERIES EXPLOITATION
Effectively regulate fishing exploitation and stop overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and destructive fishing practices, and implement management plans.

14.4.1 Fishing volume of fishermen's guilds

The fishing guilds of Ibiza and San Antonio caught 7% less product in 2021. Even so, turnover did not decline, but rather increased by 1% in 2021.

14.4.2 Number of vessels by guild and type of boat

The Ibiza Fishing Guild continued to have 3 trawlers and 33 small-scale vessels in 2021.
The San Antonio Fishing Guild had 4 trawlers and 16 small-scale boats, the same as in 2020.

14.4.3 Number of crew members by guild and type of boat

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Ibiza Fishing Guild</th>
<th>San Antonio Fishing Guild</th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2021</td>
<td>2020</td>
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<tr>
<td>Trawling crew</td>
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<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Small-scale crew</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SDG 14
UNDERWATER LIFE
Conservation and sustainable use of oceans, seas and marine resources

Bathing water quality

Decrease in bathing water quality: only 20 of the 40 sampling points were rated as "excellent" (50% less than in 2010)

ANCHORING

The Posidonia Oceanica meadows of Talamanca are in a poor state of conservation due to anthropogenic factors.
The meadows of Cala Vadella are losing Posidonia Oceanica cover in all study stations.

In total, 668 vessels were moved in 2021 for being anchored or affecting Posidonia. The figure is 12% lower than in 2020, which is considered a positive aspect due to the high number of checks carried out (32% more than in 2020).

BUOYS & BLUE FLAGS

By 2021, Ibiza had 101 low-impact mooring buoys

Ibiza, went from 8 blue flags in 2020 to 7 in 2021

In July 2021, 15 turtles were released in Es Cavallet from eggs nested in Ibiza in 2020.

FISHING EXPLOITATION

The fishing guilds of Ibiza and San Antonio caught 7% less fish in 2021.
However, turnover increased by 1% in 2021.
SDG 15: LIFE ON LAND

Goal 15 seeks to sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss.

TARGET 15.1 CONSERVE AND SUSTAINABLY USE ECOSYSTEMS

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

15.1.1 PROTECTED LAND AREA

![Graph showing protected land area from 1990 to 2020](image-url)
Goal 15 seeks to sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss

GOAL 15.2 SUSTAINABLE FOREST MANAGEMENT

By 2020, promote sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and increase afforestation and reforestation globally

15.2.1 FOREST USE AND MANAGEMENT

In 2021, the number of permits for forest use fell by 25% compared to 2020 and by 16% compared to 2019. 2021 data show a decrease in the number of trees (pines and oaks) felled compared to 2020, from 12,403 to 7,593 (39% less). Compared to the 2019 data, logging increased by 32%.

In terms of m3 of wood obtained, the 2021 data (895.7 m3) represents 19% less than in 2019 (1,102.9 m3) and 47% less than the volume obtained in 2020 (1,687.8 m3).

The number of registered biomass managers increased from 20 to 23 in 2021. This represents an increase of 44% compared to 2019, when 16 were registered.

15.2.2 FOREST FIRES AND RESERVOIRS

2021 presented quite positive data in relation to fires and outbreaks in Ibiza. Only 1 fire was recorded (there were 3 in 2020) and 16 outbreaks (36% less than in the previous year). The total area affected was 2.47 hectares, which is 81% less than in 2020, where 12.74 hectares were destroyed by fire.

Ibiza continues to have a number of fire-fighting reservoirs, both those managed by IBANAT or the Association of Forest Owners, and those in private hands. In 2021, the number of available deposits decreased from 32 to 31.
SDG 15
GOAL 15.2
Sustainable forest management

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

25% reduction in the number of permits to cut down trees on rural land
From 221 in 2020 to 165 in 2021

-39 %
felded trees

- 19%
m3 of wood collected in 2021
from 1687.8 m3 in 2020
to 895.7 m3 in 2021

Biomass Managers
+44%
compared to 2019
(from 16 to 23)

The Forest Management and Land Protection Service of the Department of the Environment is authorized to ensure that forest biomass harvesting is carried out under sustainable forest management criteria

- 81%
hectares burned in 2021
2.47 ha in 2021 vs. 12.74 ha in 2020

1 fire and 16 outbreaks in 2021 (36% less than in 2020)

Fires
two fewer than the previous year
Low forest harvesting also implies a significant increase in biomass and, therefore, a consequent increase in the risk of future forest fires

Fire-fighting water tanks
31 deposits in 2021
1 less than in 2020

The water deposits are managed either by IBANAT or the Forest Owners’ Association, or privately
SDG 16: PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS

Goal 16 seeks to promote just, peaceful, and inclusive societies

GOAL 16.9 LEGAL IDENTITY AND BIRTH REGISTRATION

By 2030, provide access to a legal identity for all, in particular through birth registration

16.9.1 Population

The resident population in Ibiza is constantly increasing, although the variation between 2020 and 2021 is not very significant. The island went from having 151,827 to 152,820 inhabitants (0.7% more). Since 2015, the population has increased by 8.4%.

The municipality of Ibiza Town was the most inhabited, where 33% of the population of the island resides (50,643 people) and with the highest density of the whole island: 4,525 people per km². Santa Eulalia has the second largest number of inhabitants - 40,038 in total - which represents 26% of the island’s total. This was followed by San José with 28,299 inhabitants (19%). San Antonio with 27,205 inhabitants (18%) and, finally, San Juan with 4% of the population (6,635 people). This municipality had the lowest population density of the island, at 55 people per km².

The percentage of women went from 48.5% to 48.9%.
As for nationality, the percentage of foreigners increased to 26.2% (39,975), 3.3% more than in 2019.

16.9.2 Human Pressure Index (HPI)

The 2021 date on which there were the most people in Ibiza was 17 August, when 294,868 people were registered. This was 17% more than the maximum recorded in August 2020. For every resident living on the island there were 1.5 visitors on that date.

It is clear that the 2021 data still reflect the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic and the consequent reduction of mobility and leisure. The maximum number of daily visitors in 2019 was 330,997 people, while the annual average was 215,446; in contrast, the annual average for 2021 was 195,624 people.
SDG 16
GOAL 16.9
Population-by-right and human pressure
The population by right is composed of all the people who have their residence in Ibiza. The Human Pressure Index (HPI) estimates the real demographic load of a territory in a given period.

Population

At the beginning of 2021 there were 152,820 inhabitants registered in Ibiza - 0.7% more than in January 2020 and 8.4% more than in 2015.

112,845 inhabitants of Spanish nationality
39,975 foreigners, 3.3% more than in 2020. They represent 26.2% of the total population.

Ibiza Town is the most populated municipality, where 33% of the population resides, and has the highest population density (4,525 persons per km²).

San Juan is the least inhabited municipality (4% of the total population) and has the lowest population density of the island, at 55 people per km².

HPI

The average HPI in 2021 was 11% higher than in 2020 but, 9.2% lower than in 2019.

In 2021, the most crowded day in Ibiza was 17 August, when 294,868 people were registered, 17% more than the peak in August 2020.

On that date, there were 1.5 visitors for every resident inhabitant of the island.
LIST OF SOURCES USED FOR EACH SDG

The Ibiza Preservation Sustainability Observatory team would like to thank all the people and institutions that have made it possible to access the data used to produce this report.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ODS 7</td>
<td>Institut d’Estadística de les Illes Balears (IBESTAT) a partir de datos de Red Eléctrica Española Portal Energetico de la Dirección de Energía y Cambio Climático del Govern Balear</td>
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<td>ODS 12</td>
<td>Consell Insular de Eivissa</td>
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<tr>
<td>ODS 14</td>
<td>Alianza por el Agua de Ibiza y Formentera Los datos base para el análisis de la calidad de las aguas de baño se obtienen de los muestreos realizados por el Govern Balear, los datos de información sanitaria del Ministerio de Sanidad y los datos de los estudios del Ayuntamiento de Sant Josep de sa Talaia. Servei de Vigilància de la Posidònia, Govern Balear. Fundación Marilles. GEN-GOB Eivissa Direcció General de Pesca y Medio Marino, Govern Balear <a href="http://www.banderaazurol.org">www.banderaazurol.org</a> Asociación TURISOPS Servei de Protecció d’Espècies; Direcció General d’Espais Naturals i Biodiversitat, Conselleria de Medi Ambient, Agricultura i Pesca del Govern de les Illes Balears. Conselleria d’Agricultura, Pesca i Alimentació. Institut de Recerca i Formació Agroalimentària i Pesquera de les Illes Balears Cofradía de Ibiza; Cofradía de Sant Antoni.</td>
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IBIZA SUSTAINABILITY REPORT 2021

THE FULL LIST OF INDICATORS, THE RAW DATA SETS AND SOURCES, PLUS GRAPHS ARE ALL AVAILABLE AT IBIZAPRESERVATION.ORG/DATA/INDICATORS

Authors
Itziar Arratibel Ostolaza and Inès Roig Palomeque

Technical coordination
Itziar Arratibel Ostolaza

Director
Inmaculada Saranova de Martín

Scientific-Technical Committee
David Carreras, Jaume Estarellas, Inés Roig, Fina Darder, Arturo López, Yolanda Ortiz, Xisco Sobrado.

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Consell d’Eivissa

OBSERVATORIO DE SOSTENIBILIDAD DE IBIZA