

Portuguese strategies, plans, action plans, action programmes, strategic programmes, roadmaps, and laws. Each entry includes its identification, brief description, goals, mandatory actions to be taken, interactions with other policies, direct/indirect impacts on the population, and stakeholders' involvement in its development and implementation (who and how). Regarding implementation, important intermediate objectives are marked with an *.

Name, dates, type, sector, target area(s)	Brief Description	Goals	Mandatory actions to be taken	Interaction with other policies	Direct/Indirect impacts on the population	Stakeholders' involvement in its development (who and how)	Stakeholders' involvement in its implementation (who and how)
National level - Portugal							
<p>Lei de Bases do Clima Basic Climate Law approved: 31 December 2021</p> <p>Type: law</p> <p>Sector: environment & climate change</p> <p>Target area(s): climate</p>	<p>Defines the foundations of climate policy: consolidates objectives, principles and obligations for the different levels of governance for climate action through public policies; establishes new provisions in terms of climate policy. Stipulates rights and duties in climate matters, reinforcing the right of citizens to participate. Defines the governance framework for climate policy, creating new structures and requirements, including the Climate Action Council - <i>Conselho para a Ação Climática</i> (CAC), municipal and regional climate action plans, and carbon budgets - which, in line with the other existing instruments,</p>	<p>a) Promote a rapid and socially balanced transition to a sustainable economy and a greenhouse gas-neutral society; b) To guarantee climate justice, ensuring the protection of communities most vulnerable to the climate crisis, respect for human rights, equality and collective rights over common goods; c) Ensure a sustainable and irreversible path towards reducing greenhouse gas emissions; d) Promote the utilisation of renewable energy sources and their integration into the national energy system; e) Promote the circular economy, improving energy and resource efficiency; g) Strengthening national resilience and capacity to adapt to climate change; i) Stimulate education, innovation, research, knowledge and development and adopt and disseminate technologies that contribute to these ends; j) Combating energy poverty, namely by improving housing conditions and fair access to energy use for citizens; k) Fostering prosperity, green growth and social justice, fighting inequalities and generating more wealth and jobs; m) Stimulating sustainable financing and promoting information on climate risks for</p>	<p>It plans to draw up Regional Climate Action Plans - <i>Planos Regionais de Ação Climática</i> (PRAC), Municipal Climate Action Plans - <i>Planos Municipais de Ação Climática</i> and Sectoral Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation Plans by February 2024, ensuring that they are developed in line with the objectives and targets defined in the RNC 2050 and the PNEC 2030. The government is studying bringing forward the climate neutrality target to 2025, with a view to committing to climate neutrality by 2045 at the latest. The government develops and approves sectoral climate change mitigation plans every 5 years, in dialogue with the representative structures of each sector. The government draws up</p>	<p>Interaction with all current and future public climate policies. In particular, directly related to the Municipal Climate Action Plans, the revision of the PNEC and the ELPPE, and having a specific article related to the ENAAC 2020.</p> <p>Its targets correspond to what the Paris Agreement refers to as Nationally Determined Contributions. The targets set by the Portuguese Parliament every 5 years can only be equal to or greater than those that have been made as international commitments.</p>	<p>Citizens have the right to participate in the processes of drafting and revising climate policy instruments. In addition to public consultations, clarification and debate sessions must be organised between citizens and climate policy decision-makers, either at the initiative of the Administration or at the request of at least 30 citizens. To this end, information is made available in a clear, systematised and easily accessible form to all citizens who wish to have access to it.</p>	<p>Central Government</p>	<p>The subjects of climate action are: a) The State; b) Public institutes; c) Public companies; d) Autonomous regions; e) Local authorities and their public associations; f) The CAC (collaborates with the Assembly of the Republic and the Government in drawing up studies, assessments and opinions on climate action and related legislation); g) Independent administrative bodies with a role in regulating economic activity; h) NGOs, research centres and think tanks, and other non-governmental organisations, associations or civil society entities; i) Citizens, private companies and other private law entities.</p>

	<p>establish the need for national targets for shorter sub-periods, in this case every 5 years. Creates new requirements and establishes timetables for climate policy planning and evaluation instruments, including the development of five-year sectoral plans for mitigation and adaptation, and a green industrial strategy aimed at supporting the industrial sector in the climate transition process. It defines new principles and standards for economic and financial instruments, with a particular focus on the government's budgetary process, green taxation and sustainable financing, promoting a just transition to a carbon-neutral economy. Defines principles and standards for sectoral climate policy instruments.</p>	<p>economic and financial agents; n) Ensure committed, ambitious and leading participation in international negotiations and international cooperation; o) Establish a rigorous and ambitious basis for defining and fulfilling climate objectives, targets and policies.</p>	<p>and presents the green industrial strategy.</p>				
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<p>Roteiro para a Neutralidade Carbónica 2050 (RNC2050) Carbon Neutrality Roadmap submitted: 20 September 2019 implementation: 2050</p> <p>Type: roadmap</p> <p>Sector: environment & climate change</p> <p>Target area(s): decarbonisation; climate change adaptation; just transition; mobility; cohesion</p>	<p>It explores the feasibility of trajectories for Portugal to achieve carbon neutrality by 2050, i.e. to make the balance between emissions and removals of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases (GHG) from the atmosphere zero. It identifies the main vectors for decarbonisation and estimates the reduction potential of the various sectors of the national economy, such as energy and industry, mobility and transport, agriculture, forests and other land uses, and waste and wastewater.</p>	<p>Achieving the goal of carbon neutrality by 2050 is based on a strategic vision that aims to promote the decarbonisation of the economy and the energy transition towards carbon neutrality by 2050, as an opportunity for the country, based on a democratic and fair model of territorial cohesion that boosts wealth generation and the efficient use of resources. The realisation of this strategic vision is based on eight fundamental premises, described in greater detail in the following sections:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Promote the transition to a competitive, circular, resilient and carbon-neutral economy, generating more wealth, employment and well-being; ii) Identify decarbonisation vectors and lines of action underlying trajectories towards carbon neutrality in 2050; iii) Contribute to national resilience and capacity to adapt to the vulnerabilities and impacts of climate change; iv) Stimulate research, innovation and knowledge production in key areas for achieving the goal of carbon neutrality; v) To guarantee financing conditions and increase investment levels; vi) Ensure a fair and cohesive transition that contributes to the valorisation of the territory; vii) Guarantee effective conditions for monitoring progress towards the carbon neutrality objective (governance) and ensure the integration of carbon neutrality objectives into sectoral areas; viii) Involve society in the challenges of climate change, focusing on education, information and awareness-raising, helping to increase individual and collective action. 	<p>The vision will necessarily have to be translated into the various sectoral policy strategies and instruments in energy, transport, trade, services, industry, waste, agriculture and forestry, considering the decarbonisation vectors identified and to be pursued by the country in the 30 years following the publication of RNC 50.</p>	<p>Its antecedent is the National Low Carbon Roadmap 2020 - Roteiro Nacional de Baixo Carbono (RNBC 2020). It supports the government's commitment (2016) to achieve carbon neutrality by 2050, contributing to the more ambitious goals under the Paris Agreement. It constitutes the long-term development strategy with low GHG emissions to be submitted to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), in accordance with UNFCCC Decision 1/CP.21, and to the European Commission, in accordance with Article 15 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2018. It was developed in conjunction with the preparatory work for the National Energy and Climate Plan - Plano Nacional Energia e Clima (PNEC) and with the principles established in other relevant circular economy strategies, in</p>	<p>There will be sectors that could potentially be affected by the energy transition, and it will be necessary to design policies that create alternative opportunities for the workers and/or territories affected. Net creation of marginal jobs. The carbon neutrality objective is expected to bring co-benefits in terms of improving air quality, with positive effects on human health, particularly with regard to respiratory diseases (a particularly significant effect in cities).</p>	<p>Cycle of sectoral technical workshops focused on stakeholders' perceptions of the configuration of the sectors' value chains and the evolution of some of the main assumptions and trends. Cycle of thematic events on the decarbonisation of society, focusing on Mobility; Forestry; Energy Transition; Just Transition; Sustainable Financing. Public consultation on the preliminary results for 3 months, which began in Lisbon with a public presentation of these results, with around 80 contributions. The Strategic Environmental Assessment of the RNC 2050 was carried out, with consultation of the Entities with Specific Environmental Responsibilities and a public consultation.</p>	<p>The APA is responsible for coordinating, developing and operationalising the RNC2050. The progress towards the goal of carbon neutrality is monitored by the CAC. The feasibility of a cohesive transition, with the active participation of entities at different levels of territorial organisation, regional players and those closest to the citizen, could be better ensured by deepening the RNC 2050 at sectoral, regional and/or inter-municipal level.</p>
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<p>Estratégia Nacional de Adaptação às Alterações Climáticas 2020 (ENAAAC 2020) National Strategy for Adaptation to Climate Change approved: 30 July 2015 implementation: 2025</p> <p>Type: strategy</p> <p>Sector: environment & climate change</p> <p>Target area(s): climate change adaptation</p>	<p>It establishes objectives and a model for implementing solutions for adapting different sectors to the effects of climate change: agriculture, biodiversity, the economy, energy and energy security, forests, human health, the safety of people and goods, transport, communications and coastal zones. It includes six thematic areas that cut across all sectors: research and innovation, financing and implementation, international cooperation, communication and dissemination, adaptation in land use planning and adaptation in water management.</p>	<p>a) Improve the level of knowledge about climate change. b) Promote the integration of adaptation to climate change into sectoral policies and territorial planning instruments. c) To help central, regional and local administrations and political decision-makers find the means and tools to implement adaptation solutions based on technical-scientific knowledge and good practices.</p>	<p>Launch the National Adaptation Platform. Publish reports that should contain: a) progress on each of the ENAAAC 2020 objectives, with a detailed description by thematic area and priority sector; b) recommendations to remedy difficulties or gaps, and proposals for improvements, given the general state of implementation of ENAAAC 2020. Each area must present a biannual implementation plan which duly identifies a realistic set of objectives and activities to be carried out during the implementation of the Strategy.</p>	<p>Aligned with the application of the EU support framework for the 2020 period (Portugal 2020), which is the favoured financial instrument for supporting the implementation of adaptation measures. Framed within the Strategic Framework for Climate Policy - <i>Quadro Estratégico para a Política Climática (QEPiC)</i>. With the approval of the National Energy and Climate Plan 2030 - <i>Plano Nacional Energia e Clima 2030 (PNEC 2030)</i>, ENAAAC2020 was extended until 31 December 2025.</p>	<p>The adaptation efforts of each sector should allow society in general to better adapt to climate change. Through the National Adaptation Platform, make the necessary climate information and decision-support tools on adaptation available to the public and private sectors free of charge.</p>	<p>APA as general coordinator. It was the subject of a public consultation, during which 60 contributions were received from a wide variety of quarters.</p>	<p>Implementation is carried out through sectoral working groups (WGs) and by thematic area, coordinated by the relevant central administration bodies and involving the various sectoral players. a) Scientific panel advising the Coordination Group. b) Coordination Group: APA - general coordination; Thematic Area Coordinators; Sectoral WG Coordinators; Autonomous Regions; National Association of Portuguese Municipalities. The work of the thematic areas will also involve other entities or personalities that are identified as relevant during the implementation of the Strategy.</p>
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<p>Plano Nacional de Energia e Clima (PNEC 2030) National Energy and Climate Plan</p> <p>approved: 10 July 2020 revision: 30 June 2023 July 2024 implementation: 2025* 2030</p> <p>Type: plan</p> <p>Sector: environment & climate change</p> <p>Target area(s): decarbonisation; just transition; mobility; energy efficiency</p>	<p>The PNEC 2030 is the main energy and climate policy instrument for the decade 2021-2030, towards a carbon-neutral future, and is part of the obligations established by the Regulation on the Governance of the Energy Union and Climate Action, which requires all member states to draw up and submit their integrated energy and climate plans to the European Commission.</p> <p>The PNEC includes a characterisation of the existing situation in Portugal in terms of energy and climate, covering five dimensions set out in the Regulation on the Governance of the Energy Union and Climate Action: decarbonisation, energy efficiency, security of supply, the internal energy market and research, innovation and competitiveness, as well as the main lines of action planned to fulfil the different commitments.</p> <p>PNEC 2030 sets ambitious but achievable national targets for 2030 in terms of reducing</p>	<p>For the 2030 horizon, eight national strategic objectives have been defined with a view to integrating energy and climate. The pursuit of the following strategic objectives, which are interlinked, will contribute to carbon neutrality.</p> <p>1. DECARBONISE THE NATIONAL ECONOMY - Ensure a trajectory for reducing national GHG emissions in all sectors of activity, namely energy and industry, mobility and transport, agriculture and forestry and waste and wastewater, and promote the integration of mitigation objectives into sectoral policies (mainstreaming).</p> <p>2. GIVING PRIORITY TO ENERGY EFFICIENCY - Reducing primary energy consumption in the various sectors in a context of sustainability and cost-effectiveness, investing in energy efficiency and the efficient use of resources, prioritising the rehabilitation and renovation of buildings, and promoting zero-emission buildings.</p> <p>3. STRENGTHEN SUPPORT FOR RENEWABLE ENERGY AND REDUCE THE COUNTRY'S ENERGY DEPENDENCE - Strengthen the diversification of energy sources through increased and sustainable use of endogenous resources, promote increased electrification of the economy and encourage R&I in clean technologies.</p> <p>4. GUARANTEE SECURITY OF SUPPLY - Ensure the maintenance of a resilient and flexible system, with diversification of energy sources and origins, reinforcing, modernising and optimising energy infrastructures, developing interconnections and promoting the integration, reconfiguration and digitalisation of the energy market, maximising its flexibility.</p> <p>5. PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE MOBILITY - Decarbonise the transport sector by encouraging modal shift and better functioning of public transport networks, promoting electric and active mobility and the use of clean alternative fuels.</p>	<p>Some of the lines of action:</p> <p>1.3. Reduce the carbon intensity of the building stock; 1.6. Decarbonise and make companies, cities and territories more resilient; 1.10. Promote instruments to strengthen climate action; 2.6. Encourage r&i in the field of energy efficiency; 3.2. Promote the spread of distributed production and self-consumption of energy and energy communities; 3.3. Promote the efficiency and integration of renewable energies in heating and cooling systems; 3.5. Promote the proper planning of transmission and distribution networks to strengthen the integration of new renewable capacity; 5.2. Stimulate the energy transition of the transport sector; 8.1. Ensure a just transition; 8.2. Combat energy poverty and improve instruments to protect vulnerable customers; 8.3. Deepen knowledge of climate change mitigation, disseminate good practices and encourage low-carbon behaviour in society; 8.4. Promote information for consumers and companies, contributing to better energy literacy and simplifying interaction with the market; 8.5. Promote</p>	<p>The definition of this plan stems from the obligations defined in Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December (Regulation on the Governance of the Energy Union and Climate Action). In accordance with the provisions of the Regulation on the Governance of the Energy Union and Climate Action, by 30 June 2023, member states must submit a draft update of the last integrated national energy and climate plan to the European Commission. It is also in line with the European Green Deal, the European Climate Law, the "Fit-for-55" package, the REPowerEU Plan, the Energy Efficiency Directive (EED), the Energy Performance of Buildings Directive (EPBD) and the Long-Term Strategy for Building Renewal. In conjunction with the objectives of the RNC2050, ambitious but achievable targets have been set for 2030, which are set out in the PNEC 2030. The</p>	<p>Co-benefits for improving air quality, with positive effects on human health, particularly with regard to respiratory diseases (particularly relevant in cities); greater thermal comfort in buildings; research, innovation and development associated with all areas of decarbonisation and energy transition; generation of greater economic dynamics and promoting the creation of new jobs.</p>	<p>1) Involvement of the national parliament - the final version of the PNEC 2030 had a public consultation, the opinion of the Council for Climate Action (CAC) and will be approved by Parliament.</p> <p>2. Involvement of local and regional authorities - consultation process that includes meetings and prior consultation events with the participating entities of the National System of Policies and Measures - <i>Sistema Nacional de Políticas e Medidas (SPeM)</i>, as well as the Coordination Group of the National Strategy for Adaptation to Climate Change - <i>Grupo de Coordenação da Estratégia Nacional de Adaptação às Alterações Climáticas (GC ENAAC)</i>. As part of the NECPlatform project, it was also possible to take part in the first of six multi-level dialogues organised by ZERO - <i>Associação Sistema Terrestre Sustentável (Sustainable Earth System Association)</i>. Meetings were also held with the five Regional Coordination and Development Commissions (CCDR).</p> <p>3. Strategic</p>	<p>Political coordination - Climate Action Commission (CAC) - As a promotional and decision-making structure at political level, it is responsible for promoting, supervising and monitoring the PNEC. Technical coordination - Coordination Group (APA and DGEG) - Aims to coordinate and promote the drafting and revision of the PNEC, guarantee the articulation of the national contribution for the purposes of fulfilling the commitments established under the Regulation on the Governance of the Energy Union and Climate Action, and facilitate the implementation of the policy guidelines contained in the PNEC. Monitoring and projection system - National Policy and Measures System (SPeM) - Aims to involve and strengthen the accountability of sectors in integrating the climate dimension into sectoral policies; ensure the monitoring, follow-up and reporting of the implementation of policies and measures and their effects; ensure the reporting of projections of GHG emissions and other air pollutants; assess the fulfilment of national obligations, including sectoral targets.</p> <p>The Climate Action Council, created in the LBC, is responsible for issuing an opinion on the PNEC2030. It</p>
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	<p>greenhouse gas emissions, incorporating renewable energies, energy efficiency and interconnections, and concretises the policies and measures to achieve them.</p>	<p>6. PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY AND ENHANCE CARBON SEQUESTRATION - Reduce the carbon intensity of agricultural practices and promote effective agroforestry management, helping to increase natural sink capacity. 7. DEVELOP AN INNOVATIVE AND COMPETITIVE INDUSTRY - Promote industrial modernisation by focusing on innovation, decarbonisation, digitalisation (industry 4.0) and circularity, helping to increase the competitiveness of the economy. 8. ENSURE A FAIR, EQUITABLE, DEMOCRATIC AND COHESE TRANSITION - Strengthen the role of citizens as active agents in decarbonisation and the energy transition, create a level playing field for all, combat energy poverty, create instruments to protect vulnerable citizens and promote the active involvement of citizens and territorial development.</p>	<p>dialogue platforms for sustainable development and leverage intervention capacity at national, regional and local level.</p>	<p>objectives, principles and obligations set out in the LBC, which revises the GHG emission reduction targets set out in the RNC2050 even more ambitiously, are reflected in the revision of the PNEC 2030. In addition to these, the PNPT and the Action Plan for the Circular Economy - <i>Plano de Ação para a Economia Circular</i> (PAEC) should be mentioned for their cross-cutting nature, as they embody the three main axes of the Environment and Climate Action policy. In addition, there are many other sectoral policy instruments at national level that are currently in force or in the final stages of being implemented and that contribute to the fulfilment of the energy and climate goals and objectives of the PNEC 2030.</p>		<p>environmental assessment, consultations with stakeholders, including social partners, and involvement of civil society and the general public. 4. Consultations with other Member States. 5. Iterative process with the European Commission.</p> <p>The process of revising the plan was coordinated by the Portuguese Environment Agency (APA) and the Directorate-General for Energy and Geology (DGEG), and included the collaboration of the Faculty of Science and Technology of Universidade Nova de Lisboa (NOVA FCT), the National Energy and Geology Laboratory (LNEG) and the Energy Agency (ADENE).</p>	<p>is supported by a technical support structure, which includes the services of the Assembly of the Republic.</p>
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<p>Programa de Ação para a Adaptação às Alterações Climáticas (P-3AC) Programme of Action for Adaptation to Climate Change approved: 2 August 2019 implementation: 2020* 2030</p> <p>Type: action programme</p> <p>Sector: environment & climate change</p> <p>Target area(s): climate change adaptation</p>	<p>It aims to fulfil the second objective of ENAAC 2020 - implementing adaptation measures - essentially by identifying physical interventions with a direct impact on the territory. It is a guideline for integrating adaptation to climate change into sectoral plans and the design of funding programmes, supporting the enhancement of the territory and the construction of a society more adapted to climate change. To this end, it sets out the lines of action and priority adaptation measures, identifying the organisations involved, the monitoring indicators and the potential sources of funding.</p> <p>It chooses eight specific lines of action for direct intervention in the territory and in infrastructures, complemented by a transversal line of action, which aim to respond to the main impacts and vulnerabilities identified for Portugal.</p>	<p>By 2020, mobilise existing funding instruments. By 2030, support exercises to define cross-cutting and sectoral policies, policy instruments and/or future funding, in order to guide the implementation of more structural actions that contribute to reducing the vulnerability of the territory and the economy to the impacts of climate change, minimising these impacts.</p> <p>Implement the following adaptation measures:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Prevention of rural fires - structural interventions in agricultural and forestry areas 2. Implementation of techniques to conserve and improve soil fertility 3. Implementing good water management practices in agriculture, industry and the urban sector to prevent the impacts of drought and scarcity phenomena. 4. Increasing the resilience of ecosystems, species and habitats to the effects of climate change 5. Reducing the vulnerability of urban areas to heat waves and rising maximum temperatures 6. Preventing the establishment and spread of invasive alien species, vector-borne diseases and agricultural and forestry diseases and pests 7. Reducing or minimising the risks associated with flooding phenomena 8. Increasing resilience and coastal protection in areas at high risk of erosion, overtopping and flooding 9. Development of decision support tools, training and awareness-raising actions 	<p>Draw up an annual P-3AC monitoring report, in conjunction with the ENAAC 2020 Monitoring Reports. The entities responsible for the financial instruments that provide funding for the measures identified in the P-3AC, namely the national authorities managing the financial instruments, must provide the APA with information on their implementation, on an annual basis and in accordance with the appropriate indicators, during the first three months of the year following their implementation.</p>	<p>It complements and systematises the work carried out in the context of ENAAC 2020, with a view to its second objective, that of implementing adaptation measures. It also connects with the Paris Agreement and the National Spatial Planning Policy Programme - <i>Programa Nacional da Política de Ordenamento do Território</i> (PNPOT).</p>	<p>Ensuring the safety of people and property in fire-risk zones, minimising the negative effects of intense heat on the health of populations in general and risk groups in particular; monitoring vectors that potentially transmit diseases with an impact on public health in order to implement contingency plans; raising awareness, mobilising and sensitising citizens, communities, political decision-makers, administration officials (central, regional and local); training key public and private agents in adaptive management.</p>	<p>The drafting of the P-3AC was the result of a wide-ranging process involving stakeholders from different sectors and different levels of territorial organisation, both public and private. The P-3AC was subjected to public consultation, circulated among the ENAAC 2020 sectors and subject to the opinion of the Scientific Panel, thus guaranteeing a broad reflection in the drafting of this reference instrument.</p>	<p>. APA and ENAAC 2020 Coordination Group - promote the integration of the lines of action and measures for adapting to climate change set out in the P-3AC into sectoral policies and planning; contribute to establishing a favourable framework for pursuing the lines of action and measures set out in the P-3AC; promote the use of European and national funding instruments; prepare/contribute to monitoring reports and proposals for revising actions, indicators and targets and collaborate in the annual monitoring of the P-3AC).</p> <p>Implementing/beneficiary organisations of action lines 5 and/or 9:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Local government bodies and their associations (5 and 9) . Central and Regional Administration bodies (5 and 9) . Entities in the state business sector (5) . Companies (trade and services sectors, including tourism) (5) . Social Solidarity Institutions (5) . Transport infrastructure management bodies (5 and 9) . Public transport service operators (5 and 9) . Scientific and academic institutions (5 and 9) . NGOS (9) . Civil protection volunteer organisations (9)
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<p>Programa Nacional da Política de Ordenamento do Território (PNPOT) National Spatial Planning Policy Programme approved: 4 September 2007 revision: 5 September 2019 implementation: 2030</p> <p>Type: strategic programme</p> <p>Sector: economy & territorial cohesion</p> <p>Target area(s): territorial management; land-use; climate change</p>	<p>It is the top instrument of the territorial management system, defining objectives and strategic options for territorial development and establishing the model for organising the national territory. It is the reference framework for other territorial programmes and plans and a guiding instrument for strategies with a territorial impact. It recognises the fundamental role of spatial planning in minimising exposure to risk and in developing a territorial matrix that guarantees greater resilience to phenomena resulting from climate change. As such, it identifies climate change as a critical change, and it is essential to prospect changes and their impacts and to anticipate and mitigate foreseeable effects.</p>	<p>Since spatial planning should help to increase adaptive capacity, the PNPOT Strategic Programme identifies as measures the territorial incidence of natural and man-made risks and risk management considering adaptation to climate change. According to the Strategic Diagnosis, 18 Spatial Planning Problems and 15 territorially based strategic options for resolving them are identified. We highlight the territorially-based strategic options for resolving the problems of risks and climate change and energy inefficiency:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Promote the efficiency of regional and urban metabolism b) Increasing socio-ecological resilience c) Strengthening inter-urban and rural-urban co-operation as a factor of internal cohesion d) Promoting urban quality e) Optimising environmental infrastructures and ecological connectivity f) Strengthening and integrating accessibility and mobility networks g) Boosting digital networks h) Promoting territorial governance i) Strengthening the decentralisation of competences and intersectoral and multilevel cooperation j) Promoting territorially-based collaborative networks k) Increasing Territorial Culture 	<p>The entities that make up the Intersectoral Forum have a duty to report information that makes it possible to identify the implementation of the PNPOT Action Programme and the relevant policies associated with it, on the one hand, and to report information for the system of result indicators that form the basis for drawing up the State of Spatial Planning Reports (REOT), on the other.</p>	<p>It is linked to the National Investment Plan - <i>Plano Nacional de Investimentos</i> (PNI), the Inland Development Programme - <i>Programa de Valorização do Interior</i> (PVI) and the Maritime Spatial Planning Plan - <i>Plano de Ordenamento do Espaço Marítimo</i> (POEM) but is functionally and structurally independent. It is the guiding territorial reference for defining the Portugal 2030 Strategy, as well as for drawing up the 2030 National Investment Programme, under which the structuring projects that underpin the strategic options and territorial model of the PNPOT will be implemented and the operational programming of the investments to be made will be detailed.</p>	<p>Reducing risk and increasing the resilience of communities, increasing the supply of accessible public spaces, increasing the bioclimatic comfort of urban spaces, improving the quality of life and access to facilities and services in low-density areas, creating jobs and developing the business fabric in rural areas, enhancing local, natural and cultural resources.</p>	<p>In 2014, the PNPOT was the subject of an evaluation exercise carried out by the Directorate-General for Territory, with the collaboration of the network of focal points that accompanied the drafting of the Programme and using consultations and interviews with around 70 public bodies from various sectors and administrative levels. The work to amend the PNPOT took place over 20 months, accompanied by a system of Focal Points and a Consultative Committee, and the proposal was submitted for public discussion, encouraging the participation and involvement of all the relevant players.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a - The development and implementation of the action programme is the responsibility of the Government, the autonomous regions' own bodies, intermunicipal entities and local authorities, namely through the implementation of policy measures and the commitments and guidelines contained therein. b - The government shall take the necessary steps to ensure the follow-up, monitoring and ongoing assessment and implementation of the PNPOT, as well as setting up the corresponding system of indicators and drawing up a report on the state of spatial planning. c - The Directorate-General for Territorial Planning is responsible for setting up the Territorial Planning and Urbanism Observatory and for collating all the geographical information relating to territorial management instruments in the National Territorial Information System - <i>Sistema Nacional de Informação Territorial</i> (SNIT). d - The entities that make up the Intersectoral Forum have a duty to report information that makes it possible to identify the implementation of the PNPOT Action Programme and the relevant policies associated with it. e - The participation of civil society organisations is
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<p>Estratégia Nacional de Longo Prazo para o Combate à Pobreza Energética 2022-2050 (ELPPE) National Long-Term Strategy to Combat Energy Poverty approved: 8 January 2024 implementation: 2050</p> <p>Type: strategy</p> <p>Sector: energy</p> <p>Target area(s): energy poverty</p>	<p>The main goal is to eradicate energy poverty in Portugal by 2050, protecting vulnerable consumers and actively integrating them into the energy and climate transition, which is intended to be fair, democratic and cohesive. To this end, ELPPE is structured around four strategic lines of action: i) promoting the energy and environmental sustainability of housing; ii) promoting universal access to essential energy services; iii) promoting integrated territorial action and iv) promoting knowledge and informed action.</p>	<p>i) Increasing the energy efficiency of housing; decarbonizing consumption.</p> <p>ii) Reducing the number of households having difficulty paying for essential energy services; ensuring the protection of vulnerable consumers in situations of energy poverty.</p> <p>iii) Strengthen the action of local structures in the fight against energy poverty; strengthen the supply of public housing with high energy performance;</p> <p>iv) Increase the capacity to identify households in a situation of energy poverty; increase energy literacy; stimulate research and innovation; stimulate the training of professionals.</p>	<p>Developing ten-year Action Plans to Combat Energy Poverty – <i>Planos de Ação para o Combate à Pobreza Energética</i> (PACPE), revised every three years, which detail and specify the measures, lines of action and instruments contained in the ELPPE.</p>	<p>RNC 2050 - roadmap for the deep decarbonization of the Portuguese economy, with a commitment to carbon neutrality by the end of 2050. PNEC 2030 - aims to guarantee a fair, democratic and cohesive transition; establishes as an action measure the approval of a long-term strategy to combat energy poverty.</p> <p>LBC - establishes targets for reducing greenhouse gas emissions (by 2030, a reduction of at least 55 %), and promotes the energy efficiency of buildings, prioritizing urban rehabilitation, reducing energy poverty and ensuring the thermal comfort of citizens.</p> <p>In its implementation, the ELPPE must be integrated and articulated with the Long-Term Building Renovation Strategy (<i>Estratégia de Longo Prazo de Renovação de Edifícios</i>) and with the National Strategy to Combat Poverty 2021-2030 (<i>Estratégia Nacional de Combate à Pobreza 2021-2030</i>). "Clean Energy for All Europeans" package -</p>	<p>Increase active and passive thermal comfort; reduce the problem of infiltration, humidity and rotting elements; increase possibilities for self-consumption and sharing renewable electricity.</p>	<p>The National Association of Portuguese Municipalities, the National Association of Parishes, the Energy Services Regulatory Authority and the Association of Energy and Environment Agencies were heard. The National Consumer Council was heard. The public consultation of this resolution was held twice.</p>	<p>ONPE-PT: - management unit: DGEG; - technical and operational support: ADENE.</p>
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				<p>highlights the issue of combating energy poverty, including references in the various legislative initiatives to the need for Member States to adopt measures in this direction.</p> <p>European Green Deal - identifies the need to combat the “risk of energy poverty must be addressed for households that cannot afford key energy services to ensure a basic standard of living”.</p> <p>REPowerEU Plan - establishes that member states must ensure the implementation of measures aimed at mitigating the social and distributional impacts of armed conflict, focusing in particular on vulnerable households that have difficulty paying their energy bills.</p>			
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<p><u>Estratégia Nacional de Combate à Pobreza 2021-2030 (ENCP)</u> National Strategy to Combat Poverty</p> <p>approved: 29 December 2021 implementation: 2030</p> <p>Type: strategy</p> <p>Sector: social</p> <p>Target area(s): poverty reduction; social inclusion</p>	<p>This strategy, launched as part of the European Pillar of Social Rights, is a central element of the goal of eradicating poverty, as part of the strategic challenge of reducing inequalities.</p>	<p>a) Reduce poverty among children and young people and their families; b) Promote the full integration of young adults into society and the systemic reduction of their risk of poverty; c) To boost employment and qualifications as factors in eliminating poverty; d) Strengthening public policies for social inclusion, promoting and improving societal integration and social protection for the most disadvantaged people and groups; e) Ensure territorial cohesion and local development; f) Making the fight against poverty a national goal.</p> <p>In the realm of housing and energy: Mobilising local authorities to support the promotion of housing solutions for people living in undignified housing conditions who do not have the financial capacity to bear the cost of access to adequate housing; Ensuring access to essential energy services through programmes to support the payment of energy bills for economically vulnerable families.</p>	<p>The High-Level Interministerial Commission (CIAN) is responsible for analysing, monitoring and evaluating the implementation of the ENCP, and is made up of the members of the government responsible for the areas of the Presidency of the Council of Ministers, Labour, Solidarity and Social Security, Education, Local Authorities, Health and Infrastructure and Housing, without prejudice to the fact that the members of the CIAN may invite members of the government responsible for other areas of government to take part in their meetings when justified. The CIAN meets quarterly.</p>	<p>The strategy is based on a global, multidimensional and transversal approach to articulating public policies and actors, in close articulation with the European Pillar of Social Rights and its Action Plan and with the Sustainable Development Goals of the 2030 Agenda. Connected with the National Long-Term Strategy to Combat Energy Poverty during the implementation of these strategies. In addition, the ENCP is an enabling condition of Portugal 2030 and one of the reforms included in the Recovery and Resilience Plan.</p>	<p>Reduce poverty among children and young people and their families; integration of young adults into society and the systemic reduction of their risk of poverty; boost employment and qualifications as factors in eliminating poverty; improve societal integration and social protection for the most disadvantaged people and groups.</p>	<p>Government-appointed Commission</p>	<p>The High-Level Interministerial Commission (CIAN) is made up of the members of the government responsible for the areas of the Presidency of the Council of Ministers, Labour, Solidarity and Social Security, Education, Local Authorities, Health and Infrastructure and Housing, without prejudice to the fact that the members of the CIAN may invite members of the government responsible for other areas of government to take part in their meetings when justified. The strategy's Technical Monitoring Committee is made up of:</p> <p>a) The national coordinator, appointed by the CIAN, who chairs it; b) A representative from each of the government areas referred to in paragraph 6; c) A representative from each of the services and organisations involved in implementing the measures that implement the ENCP, referred to in the Action Plans; d) Three personalities of recognised academic, scientific or professional merit in the areas covered by the ENCP, to be appointed by the CIAN.</p>
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<p>Estratégia de Longo Prazo para a Renovação dos Edifícios de Portugal (ELPRE) National Long-term Strategy for the Renovation of Portugal's Buildings approved: 3 February 2021 implementation: 2030* 2050</p> <p>Type: strategy</p> <p>Sector: energy</p> <p>Target area(s): buildings</p>	<p>Prioritising energy efficiency from a broader perspective and promoting renewable energy sources is particularly important and a priority. ELPRE aims to ensure an effective response to this objective, with the rationale of transforming the country's existing building stock into Nearly Zero Energy Buildings (NZEB), without neglecting other priority and relevant challenges. ELPRE analyses the energy needs and thermal comfort of the national building stock, as well as its potential impact in terms of co-benefits and the economy. To this end, a bottom-up model of the national stock of existing buildings was developed, based on information from 240,650 energy certificates issued under the Building Energy Certification System - <i>Sistema de Certificação Energética dos Edifícios</i> (SCE).</p>	<p>Intervention in the building envelope, the replacement of existing systems with more efficient ones. Promotion of energy from renewable sources, the adoption of technical solutions when appropriate to the practical achievement of the objective of energy renovation of the buildings covered, duly articulated with the identification and analysis of mechanisms to respond to market failures as potential obstacles to this effect, though, among other measures, the creation and/or development of financing programmes for renovation and the mobilisation of public and private investment, as well as the strengthening of incentive policies and market monitoring.</p>	<p>Create the ELPRE Coordination Group to monitor, supervise and coordinate ELPRE, coordinated by the Directorate-General for Energy and Geology (DGEG) with the technical and operational support of ADENE - Energy Agency, the National Civil Engineering Laboratory - <i>Laboratório Nacional de Engenharia Civil</i> (LNEG) and the Institute for Housing and Urban Rehabilitation - <i>Instituto da Habitação e da Reabilitação Urbana</i> (IHRU). ELPRE is reviewed no more than every five years from the date of its approval.</p>	<p>All new buildings should be near zero energy buildings (nZEB) - Article 9 of the EPBD; An ELPRE is drawn up to promote the renewal of the housing stock - Article 2a of the amended EPBD directive (EU) 2018/844 - so that all buildings are transformed into nZEB buildings by the year 2050. It is connected with the European Green Deal, the European Recovery Plan, the Clean Energy for All Europeans Package, the Governance Regulation, the Renovation Wave, the RNC 2050, the PNEC 2030, the ENAAC 2020, and with the P-3AC. The renovation of the national stock of existing buildings is a fundamental measure for the fulfilment of the national energy and climate objectives set out in the PNEC 2030 and the RNC 2050. The importance given to renovating buildings is also reflected in the Economic and Social Stabilisation Plan, approved by Council of Ministers Resolution 41/2020 of 6 June,</p>	<p>Energy saving: increased thermal comfort (which can increase health and labour productivity); property valuation</p>	<p>The drafting of ELPRE was subject to a process of participation and liaison with the various stakeholders, through the public participation of various public bodies and civil society, followed by the respective public consultation.</p>	<p>Coordination: DGEG Technical and operational support: ADENE, LNEG, and IHRU</p>
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				<p>which established the Support Programme for More Efficient Buildings - Programa de Apoio a Edifícios Mais Eficientes, and in the proposed Recovery and Resilience Plan - Plano de Recuperação e Resiliência, which provides for the Energy Efficiency in Buildings initiative - iniciativa Eficiência Energética em Edifícios. ELPRE analyses the energy needs and thermal comfort of the national building stock, based on the information issued under the Building Energy Certification System (SCE).</p>			
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<p>Programa Nacional de Habitação 2022-2026 (PNH) National Housing Programme approved: 5 January 2024 implementation: 2026</p> <p>Type: action programme</p> <p>Sector: social</p> <p>Target area(s): housing</p>	<p>The PNH establishes the objectives, priorities, programmes and measures of the national housing policy over a multi-annual period, with reference to the legislative and budgetary framework. Strengthening the role of the state in directly promoting housing responses is fundamental to reversing a paradigm of public response that is fundamentally centred on the private market and which has been unable to ensure the provision of and access to housing for all. Just as it is essential to guarantee a robust commitment to urban regeneration. As the aim of increasing the supply of housing, essentially by reinforcing the public housing stock, cannot be divorced from the aim of ensuring the quality and sustainability of the housing response, it is important to maintain and reinforce programmes that counteract the current rates of energy poverty, either by rehabilitating existing housing stock (public and private) or by creating new</p>	<p>Overcome the most pressing situations of housing shortage in an extensive manner, namely situations of unworthy housing. Strengthen the supply of affordable housing, particularly for middle-income households, namely by encouraging the recovery and relocation of vacant properties on the housing market, through a cost-benefit assessment. Ensuring the existence of a network of responses, with national coverage, to emergency and transitional situations, targeting very diverse audiences in particularly vulnerable situations; Revitalise and strengthen the rental market, at prices compatible with family incomes, improving investment and access conditions and thus rebalancing the relative weight of renting as a form of occupation. Adopt measures that contribute, along with strengthening direct public housing development, to a more active role for the private market in adapting the housing response to families' needs, within the framework of more robust market regulation that is consistent with the necessary response to existing speculative practices, recognising and assuming the social function of housing. Promoting integrated housing and urban planning policy measures that counteract socio-spatial segregation, gentrification, depopulation of urban centres and housing peripheralisation. At the same time, and in a logic of transversal intervention, ensuring the proper social monitoring of the reception and inclusion processes.</p>	<p>Some goals by 2026:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rehabilitate dwellings in poor condition in the IHRU's public housing stock, including plots with mixed ownership; - Implement, in conjunction with local authorities, actions to rehabilitate the built environment (habitat) with the integration and participation of the resident population, residents' associations and organisations on the ground; - Approve the new financial instrument Financial Instrument for Urban Rehabilitation and Revitalisation - <i>Instrumento Financeiro para a Reabilitação e Revitalização Urbanas</i> (IFRRU) 2030, to promote urban rehabilitation and revitalisation, in particular the rehabilitation of buildings, and guarantee energy efficiency; - Continue to promote regular coordination with the National Association of Portuguese Municipalities - <i>Associação Nacional de Municípios Portugueses</i> (ANMP) and the Portuguese Municipal Housing Association - <i>Associação Portuguesa da Habitação Municipal</i> (APHM) in implementing housing policies, defining supra-municipal strategies, 	<p>Following the approval of the New Generation of Housing Policies - <i>Nova Geração de Políticas de Habitação</i> (NGPH).</p>	<p>Increasing the supply of affordable and rehabilitated housing.</p>	<p>Central Government</p>	<p>The government is responsible for monitoring and implementing the lines of intervention included in the PNH, namely through the IHRU. Promoting entities are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Central administration bodies with competence in housing matters; Central government bodies with responsibility for property management; Local authorities and intermunicipal entities; Social, co-operative and collaborative sector entities; Private sector organisations. IHRU, Public Construction, Other Central Administration entities, Local authorities and intermunicipal entities, Fundiestamo, SGOIC, Third sector entities, Private (rental) development, Private entities
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	<p>environmentally sustainable responses.</p>		<p>disseminating information, knowledge and access to programmes and instruments to support housing and rehabilitation, and tailoring the response to local specificities, ensuring an integrated response to the population.</p>				
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<p><u>Nova Geração de Políticas de Habitação (NGPH) New Generation of Housing Policies</u> approved: 2 May 2018 implementation: 2050</p> <p>Type: resolution</p> <p>Sector: social</p> <p>Target area(s): housing</p>	<p>The New Generation of Housing Policies adopts a broad approach to housing, perceiving it as part of the urban system in which it is inserted and as a means towards the general goal of improving people's living conditions. Mission:</p> <p>1) Guaranteeing access for all to adequate housing, understood in the broad sense of habitat and orientated towards people, by significantly widening the scope of beneficiaries and the size of the publicly supported housing stock;</p> <p>2) Creating the conditions for both building rehabilitation and urban regeneration to go from being the exception to the rule and become the predominant forms of intervention, both in terms of buildings and urban areas.</p>	<p>1 - To respond to families living in a situation of serious housing shortage, ensuring that the management of the public housing stock contributes to the existence of a dynamic housing stock capable of responding to the most serious and urgent needs in a swift, effective and fair manner;</p> <p>2 - Ensuring access to housing for those who are unable to find a solution via the market, encouraging a wider supply of affordable rental housing and improving opportunities for choice and conditions for mobility within and between the various housing schemes and forms of occupation and throughout the life cycle of families;</p> <p>3 - Create the conditions for rehabilitation to be the main form of intervention in terms of buildings and urban development, turning rehabilitation from the exception to the rule, assuming the generalisation of its territorial expression and promoting integrated interventions;</p> <p>4 - Promote social and territorial inclusion and housing choice opportunities, focusing on integrated and participatory approaches in public rental neighbourhoods and on strengthening information, referral and proximity monitoring.</p>	<p>a) Increase the weight of publicly supported housing in the overall housing stock from 2 % to 5 %, which represents an increase of around 170,000 dwellings;</p> <p>b) Lowering the rate of housing costs in the rental system from 35 % to 27 %.</p>	<p>Direct relationship with the National Housing Programme, with the Strategic Urban Development Plans/Urban Rehabilitation Action Plans, and the Local Housing Strategies.</p>	<p>a) Respond to families living in a situation of serious housing shortage;</p> <p>b) Guarantee access to housing for those who can't find a solution via the market;</p> <p>c) Making rehabilitation the main form of intervention in terms of buildings and urban development;</p> <p>d) Promote social and territorial inclusion and housing choice opportunities.</p>	<p>The National Association of Portuguese Municipalities was consulted.</p> <p>This resolution and the annex that forms an integral part of it were subject to legislative public consultation between 17 October and 16 December 2017.</p>	<p>Central and Local Governments.</p>
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<p>Sistema de Certificação Energética dos Edifícios (SCE) Building Energy Certification System approved: 20 August 2013</p> <p>Type: law</p> <p>Sector: energy</p> <p>Target area(s): buildings</p>	<p>The SCE Certificate is a document issued by a qualified expert within the scope of the SCE and describes the actual energy performance of a property, including the calculation of expected annual energy consumption and qualifies the indoor air quality of a building or autonomous fraction, classifying the property according to its energy performance on a scale of 8 classes (from A+ to F).</p> <p>Any building, new or existing, must have a valid certificate, which must be presented when the respective purchase, rental or lease contract is signed. Any advert published with a view to selling, renting or leasing a building must indicate the energy rating contained in the respective pre-certificate or SCE certificate.</p> <p>A property that fulfils the minimum requirements demanded by the new regulations will have a B - rating.</p>	<p>Its aims, among others, are to: ensure regulatory application with regard to energy efficiency conditions and the use of renewable energy systems in accordance with the requirements and provisions contained in the REH and RECS; certify energy performance in buildings; identify corrective or improvement measures for energy performance applicable to buildings and the main types of technical building systems, thus making air conditioning, domestic hot water preparation, lighting, renewable energy utilisation and energy management systems also subject to minimum energy efficiency standards.</p>	<p>During the licensing or authorisation procedure for the construction of a building, the expert does not issue an energy certificate but rather a Pre-Certificate (PCE) certifying that the project complies with the requirements imposed by the regulations. In practice, it corresponds to a "project certificate", since it has an identical format and the same type of information as a certificate. Providing the PQ, at his request, with the necessary elements for certifying the building, whenever available.</p>	<p>Related to the Regulation on the Energy Performance of Residential Buildings - Regulamento de Desempenho Energético dos Edifícios de Habitação (REH) and the Regulation on the Energy Performance of Commercial and Services Buildings - Regulamento de Desempenho Energético dos Edifícios de Comércio e Serviços (RECS). Connection with the ELPRE analyses.</p>	<p>Improving the thermal behaviour of buildings, the efficiency of their technical systems and minimising the risk of surface condensation on the elements of the envelope.</p> <p>It can lead to greater energy savings and increased thermal comfort (which can increase health, labour productivity and property value).</p>	<p>Central Government</p>	<p>Stakeholders and competences of the SCE:</p> <p>Supervising/Supervising the SCE: DGEG</p> <p>Management: ADENE</p> <p>Monitoring of indoor air quality: DGS and APA, within the scope of their competences in terms of indoor air quality.</p> <p>SCE technicians:</p> <p>Qualified Expert (QE): Individually responsible for conducting the building certification process, and is the agent who ensures that the SCE is operational in the field. A pool of QEs is available on the SCE Portal.</p> <p>Installation and Maintenance Technician - <i>Técnico de Instalação e Manutenção</i> (TIM): Holder of a professional qualification with the competence to coordinate or carry out planning, verification, energy utilisation management, installation and maintenance activities relating to buildings and technical systems. A pool of TIMs is available on the SCE portal.</p>
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<p>Regulamento relativo ao desempenho energético dos edifícios residenciais (REH) Energy performance in residential buildings regulation approved: 20 August 2013</p> <p>Type: law</p> <p>Sector: energy</p> <p>Target area(s): buildings</p>	<p>It establishes the requirements for residential buildings, whether new or subject to interventions, as well as the parameters and methodologies for characterising the energy performance, under nominal conditions, of all residential buildings and their technical systems, in order to promote the improvement of their thermal behaviour, the efficiency of their technical systems and the minimisation of the risk of surface condensation on the elements of the envelope.</p>	<p>The buildings covered must be assessed and subject to requirements with a view to improving their thermal behaviour, preventing pathologies, improving environmental comfort and reducing energy needs, focusing on the characteristics of the opaque and glazed envelope, ventilation and nominal annual energy needs for heating and cooling.</p>	<p>The use of passive systems that improve the building's energy performance should be promoted in major interventions to be carried out, and their contribution should be taken into account when calculating the building's energy needs, based on European standards or rules defined for this purpose by the DGEG.</p>	<p>Ensured the transposition of Directive 2010/31/EU into national law, as well as the revision of national legislation on the SCE.</p>	<p>Improving the thermal behaviour of buildings, the efficiency of their technical systems and minimising the risk of surface condensation on the elements of the envelope. It can lead to greater energy savings and increased thermal comfort (which can increase health, labour productivity and property value).</p>	<p>Central Government</p>	<p>n/a</p>
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<p><u>Estratégia Nacional de Especialização Inteligente 2030 (ENEI 2030) National Strategy for Intelligent Specialisation 2030</u> approved: October 2021 revision: 14 June 2022</p> <p>Type: strategy</p> <p>Sector: economy & territorial cohesion</p> <p>Target area(s): innovation</p>	<p>A strategy with a flexibility that allows it to keep pace with innovation and not be an impediment to development. As a result, this document is structured into 6 major areas: Digital Transition; Materials, Systems and Production Technologies, Green Transition, Society, Creativity and Heritage; Health, Biotechnology and Food; Major Natural Assets: Forest, Sea and Space.</p> <p>It aims to be a facilitator of innovation, in line with the needs and challenges of the national territory, without forgetting the specificities of each region of Portugal.</p>			<p>It is complemented by various public and private sources of funding, such as the state budget, European funds (in particular the Cohesion Policy Funds, the Recovery and Resilience Plan and the Horizon Europe Programme) and private investment. Direct relationship with the Regional Strategies for Intelligent Specialisation.</p>		<p>This strategy represents the culmination of preparatory work carried out over two years by National Innovation Agency (ANI), accompanied by players from the entire national innovation system, without exception.</p> <p>This preparatory work took the form of 43 seminars and workshops, with the participation of companies, research centres, interface centres, partner institutions, regional players, business associations, experts, in a wide-ranging consultation process which, in the context of the pandemic, was mainly expressed in digital format and managed to involve more than 2,000 people.</p>	<p>National Council for Intelligent Specialisation, Executive Committee, National Thematic Platforms, Technical Committee and Territorial Committee</p>
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<p><u>Roteiro Nacional para a Adaptação 2100 (RNA 2100)</u> National Roadmap for Adaptation published: October 2023 implementation: 2100</p> <p>Type: roadmap</p> <p>Sector: environment & climate change</p> <p>Target area(s): climate change adaptation</p>	<p>RNA 2100 supports and responds to public policy exercises on adaptation to climate change at the various levels of territorial intervention. It is also supported by various initiatives to disseminate the results, including to the public, with the ambition of becoming an important enabler of education and awareness-raising on the subject of adaptation to climate change.</p>	<p>The roadmap aims to define narratives of the evolution of vulnerabilities and impacts of climate change, as well as assessing investment needs for adaptation and the socio-economic costs of inaction. The priority is to promote adaptation to the dangers of drought, water scarcity, rural fires, coastal erosion and coastal overtopping and flooding.</p>	<p>The following actions will be supported:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. the activities of the National Strategy for Adaptation to Climate Change (ENAAC 2020), the implementation and monitoring of the Action Programme for Adaptation to Climate Change (P-3AC), as well as other strategic instruments and plans for adaptation to climate change at sub-national and/or sectoral level, namely supporting the implementation of the National Spatial Planning Policy Programme (PNPOT), identifying and mapping territories vulnerable to climate change, with particular emphasis on extreme events, on a national and regional scale, with a view to ensuring the socio-ecological resilience of territories at the different levels of planning and management in the context of the territorial challenge; 2. the progressive integration of adaptation to climate change into the design of direct and indirect intervention projects in the territory; 3. determining the financial needs that should be taken into account in future financial programming exercises. 	<p>Directly supports the implementation of the National Spatial Planning Policy Programme (PNPOT).</p> <p>Through the exercise to draw up the Action Programme for Adaptation to Climate Change (P-3AC), it was possible to identify the main impacts and vulnerabilities of the territory.</p> <p>Connected with the National Strategy for Adaptation to Climate Change (ENAAC 2020).</p> <p>It has a practical guide which is aimed primarily at decision-makers and technicians involved in the preparation of Municipal Master Plans (PDM) to support them in integrating climate adaptation into these territorial planning instruments, particularly concerning the hazards that are the subject of the Roadmap such as drought, water scarcity, rural fires, coastal erosion and coastal overtopping and flooding.</p>	<p>Promoting education and awareness of the issue of adaptation to climate change.</p>	<p>The Roadmap has brought together expertise from a variety of institutions to ensure that all relevant areas are taken into account, namely the Portuguese Environment Agency, I.P. (APA) as project promoter, the Bank of Portugal (BP); the Directorate-General for Territory (DGT); the Faculty of Sciences of the University of Lisbon (FCUL); the Portuguese Institute for the Sea and Atmosphere (IPMA) and the Norwegian Directorate for Civil Protection (DSB). Workshops to disseminate, to the interested parties, the work carried out within the scope of the National Roadmap for Adaptation project, and to gather information about climate change adaptation measures that the stakeholders deemed most suitable to address climate projections until the end of the 21st century in Portugal. The goal was also for these contributions to be relevant to the process of constructing sector-based and NUTS II-based storylines for mainland Portugal.</p>	<p>n/a</p>
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Regional level - Alentejo

<p><u>Estratégia Regional de Especialização Inteligente 2030 (EREI 2030)</u> Regional Strategy for Intelligent Specialisation approved: 13 July 2023 implementation: 2030</p> <p>Type: strategy</p> <p>Sector: economy & territorial cohesion</p> <p>Target area(s): innovation; decarbonisation; training</p>		<p>The three structural objectives, considered the basis of the entire strategy, seek to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> . increase sustainability and territorial cohesion, where decarbonisation, the transition to a more circular economy and the sustainable use of resources/assets are the basis of the regional response to the major environmental challenge; . strengthen the value of regional production chains, where 'covering' the 'chain gaps' associated with regional resources, promoting the spillover effect and anchor effect of the region's structuring projects align with other responses to the major challenge of the digitalisation of the economy; and increasing the qualification of regional human resources (talents), responding to the demographic challenge facing the region; . reinforcing the offer of advanced training and the creation and/or attraction of talents based on the promotion/creation of innovation ecosystems at regional level. 		<p>Direct relation to the National Strategy for Intelligent Specialisation 2030 and the Alentejo Regional Spatial Planning Plan. Aligned with the Alentejo Regional Strategy, the Territorial Sustainability, Natural Heritage and Climate Action Plan. Connected with the Alto Alentejo Sustainable Urban Mobility Action Plan and the Alto Alentejo Territorial Development Strategy.</p>			
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<p><u>Plano Regional de Ordenamento do Território do Alentejo (PROTA) Alentejo Regional Spatial Planning Plan</u> approved: 2 August 2010 revision: due to 2024</p> <p>Type: plan</p> <p>Sector: economy & territorial cohesion</p> <p>Target area(s): spatial planning</p>	<p>The approval of the Alentejo Regional Spatial Planning Plan (PROTA) is part of a wider context of territorial planning initiatives, which involved the approval of the National Spatial Planning Programme (PNPOT). PROTA, as a territorial development instrument, affirms the Alentejo as a sustainable territory with a strong regional identity, supported by a polycentric urban system, guaranteeing adequate levels of territorial cohesion and reinforced integration with other national and international areas, enhancing its geostrategic position.</p>	<p>To affirm the Alentejo as a sustainable territory with a strong regional identity, supported by a polycentric urban system, guaranteeing adequate levels of territorial cohesion and reinforced integration with other national and international areas, enhancing its geostrategic position.</p>		<p>Direct relation to the National Spatial Planning Policy Programme and the Regional Strategy for Intelligent Specialisation. Aligned with the Alentejo Regional Strategy and connected with the Alto Alentejo Territorial Development Strategy.</p>			
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<p>Plano de Ação Sustentabilidade Territorial, Património Natural e Ação Climática (PA 2030) Territorial Sustainability, Natural Heritage and Climate Action Plan approved: July 2022 implementation: 2030</p> <p>Type: plan</p> <p>Sector: environment & climate change</p> <p>Target area(s): nature conservation and biodiversity; waste management; energy efficiency; renewable energy; climate change; risk prevention.</p>	<p>The Action Plan takes into account the Cohesion Policy Objectives and aims to promote an innovative and intelligent economic transformation in line with the founding objectives of the European Green Deal for a green and inclusive transition to a climate-neutral Europe by 2050. The Action Plan identifies operations that fall under the Investment Priorities relating to: nature conservation and biodiversity; waste management; coastal protection; environmental liabilities; promoting energy efficiency and renewable energies; mitigating and adapting to climate change; and risk prevention.</p>	<p>1- Strategy for Agricultural and Agro-Industrial Sustainability. 2- Montado Regeneration Programme, based on the definition of a multifund thematic ITI (system - services - landscape - climate - biodiversity relationship). 3- Heritageisation of the cork oak forest as an agro-sylvo-pastoral system - application for recognition by SIPAM (Important World Agricultural Heritage Systems). 4- Valuing the hydraulic infrastructure components (Alqueva, Caia and Pisão, in the future). 5- Promoting heritage and nature tourism. 6- Environmental recovery of quarries and revitalisation of ecosystems and urban settlements. 7- Promoting resource efficiency in the transition to a circular economy - industrial symbioses. 8- Energy efficiency and decarbonisation of economic activity and energy systems.-9 Improved management of the conservation of Natural Heritage - consolidation of ecological corridors.</p>		<p>Directly related to the European Green Deal and the Estratégia Regional 2030. Connection with PNEC 2030, RNC 2050, ENAAC. At a regional level, the Transversal and Specialisation Domains of EREI Alentejo 2030 are taken into account, as well as the Intermunicipal Climate Change Adaptation Plans (such as PIAAC-AA) and the territorial development strategies (such as the Alto Alentejo 2030 Territorial Development Strategy). Designed in 'active coexistence' with the PRR and PNI2030, as a result of the umbilical relationship with the priorities of resilience and the climate and energy transitions.</p>		<p>n/a</p>	<p>.Proposal to create a Regional Food Council (Agriculture/Environment/Food interface). . Proposal to create a Territorial Sustainability Centre/College in the Intersectoral Coordination Council (CCI). . Proposal to monitor the OADR at the interface with the Water-Climate Observatory and other Observatories identified (Climate Change Observatory - CIMAC; Observatory to Combat Desertification - CIMBAL). .Water and Climate Intelligence Centre - A technical rationality unit as an Operations Centre that generates knowledge and mobilises skills.</p>
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<p>Estratégia Regional de Adaptação às Alterações Climáticas do Alentejo (ERAACA) Alentejo Regional Climate Change Adaptation Strategy approved: July 2023</p> <p>Type: strategy</p> <p>Sector: environment & climate change</p> <p>Target area(s): climate change adaptation</p>	<p>This strategy aims to create the conditions for the territory and its agents to be better prepared for the effects of climate change. The methodology followed was based on the ADAM methodology, and ten structuring and priority themes were defined for the Alentejo Region in its process of adapting to climate change: biodiversity, water resource management, ecosystem services, energy and energy security, coastal zones and the sea, urban design, infrastructure and equipment, transport and communications, health and food systems. 50 adaptation measures were identified as priorities for the Alentejo Region.</p>	<p>.Improve Alentejo's knowledge of climate change by defining an information and monitoring system for the structuring elements of adaptation to climate change in the region's strategic sectors; Provide the Alentejo with a detailed diagnosis of climate impacts in key spheres of the natural, social and economic environments, articulated with existing strategies in the territory; .Identify regional climate change adaptation measures and mechanisms for monitoring the vulnerabilities, impacts and measures identified; .Provide the Alentejo region with the strategies and institutional capacities to promote adaptation to climate change based on the articulation of transversal, sectoral and territorial measures; .Informing and training socio-economic agents to equip them with the skills to develop autonomous climate change adaptation strategies in different territories and sectors of activity.</p>	<p>Energy and energy security measures: Promoting the use of renewable energy sources Increasing the passive resilience of electricity generation and transport infrastructures Promoting the dynamic sharing of self-consumption production and energy exchanges Promoting distributed electricity production Implementation of virtual power stations in local public administration Promoting energy sustainability in buildings and public spaces</p>	<p>Related to the National Strategy for Adaptation to Climate Change and the National Roadmap for Adaptation 2100. Connection with the PNPOT and the PROTA.</p>	<p>Territory better prepared for the effects of climate change.</p>	<p>Prepared by the Alentejo Regional Coordination and Development Commission (CCRDR), it analyses the territory's current and future climate vulnerabilities, consulted the Intermunicipal Communities of the Alentejo Region, the municipalities of the Alentejo Region and a number of relevant national and regional stakeholders, as well as analysing 37 case studies that are inspiring examples in the process of adapting to climate change.</p>	<p>In relation to the energy and energy security measures: Comissão de Coordenação e Desenvolvimento Regional do Alentejo (CCRDR Alentejo), Comunidades Intermunicipais da Região do Alentejo e Municípios da Região do Alentejo, Direção Geral do Território (DGT), Direção-Geral de Energia e Geologia (DGEG), Associação Portuguesa de Energias Renováveis (APREN), Empresas e Associações do Setor Energético, Laboratório Nacional de Energia e Geologia (LNEG), Agência para a Energia (ADENE), Fórum de Energia e Clima, EDP Distribuição S.A., AREANATEjo, Entidade Reguladora dos Serviços Energéticos (ERSE), Cooperativas de Energias Renováveis.</p>
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<p>Estratégia Regional 2030 Alentejo Regional Strategy approved: September 2020 implementation: 2030</p> <p>Type: strategy</p> <p>Sector: economy & territorial cohesion</p> <p>Target area(s): investment-employment; energy transition; circular economy; climate change</p>	<p>The Alentejo 2030 Regional Strategy will enable the region to develop a new level of response to the renewed problems that arise, from the most structural ones, related to people, the economy and the territory, to those resulting from the necessary responses to the impacts of climate change and the consequences of the pandemic crisis, in terms of environmental, economic and social emergency.</p> <p>The strategic objectives and their breakdown into a set of specific objectives, related to demography, the economic base, the urban system and governance, also correspond to an approach to programming, framed in the regional strategic stakes, namely through the future Action Plans.</p>	<p>Mitigate the effects of demographic constraints through an integrated investment-employment strategy and through the excellence of reception and family support services. Promote resource allocation and investment models to boost the energy transition, the circular economy, climate change mitigation and adaptation strategies and the efficient use of water.</p> <p>Lay the foundations for a new production paradigm for the region by combining the consolidation of the Regional Innovation System with skills training capacity. Mobilise strategic resources and assets from across the territory in an intense, integrated and wide-ranging manner in order to assert Alentejo's competitiveness in the global economy.</p> <p>Promote the sustainable inimitability of the region's urban system, a factor of competitiveness and territorial cohesion. SO6. Strengthen the conditions for governance and collective action.</p>		<p>The aim is to improve coherence between sectoral policies and land-use planning guidelines (PNPOT revised and PROTA beginning the revision process).</p> <p>Directly related to the National Strategy Portugal 2030, the Regional Strategy for Intelligent Specialisation (EREI 2030) and the Territorial Sustainability, Natural Heritage and Climate Action Plan. Connected with the PNEC, the ENAAC, and the RNC.</p>	<p>Alentejo Regional Coordination and Development Commission (CCRDR)</p>	
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Regional level - Alto Alentejo

<p>Estratégia de Desenvolvimento Territorial para o Alto Alentejo 2030 Alto Alentejo Territorial Development Strategy approved: 2024 implementation: 2030</p> <p>Type: strategy</p> <p>Sector: economy & territorial cohesion</p> <p>Target area(s): depopulation; climate change</p>	<p>The Alto Alentejo 2030 Territorial Development Strategy aims to establish the framework for strategic intervention and investment programming in its territorial area of intervention, in preparation for and guidance of the new cycle of European Structural and Investment Funds programming that will extend over the next decade of the 21st century.</p> <p>With this revision, focused on the 2030 horizon, the aim is to strengthen the thematic focus on existing needs where the conditions for competitiveness and attractiveness of the territory are present, as well as the most significant constraints and problems, such as demographic decline and depopulation, climate change, the lack of critical mass, investment and investors.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Strengthening the attractiveness and competitiveness of the region and the sub-regional economy *Strengthening and qualifying local public services, promoting appropriate responses to the socio-demographic challenges of the sub-region and local needs. *Promoting the active inclusion of the most vulnerable groups *Promoting business dynamism and employment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Enhancing the natural and historical-cultural heritage with a view to affirming identity and sub-regional specificities and strengthening tourist attraction *Promoting energy efficiency *Promoting the use of ICT in local administration *Increasing the sub-region's capacity to respond to accidents or disasters *Promote the collective infrastructure of agricultural land *Upgrading the school estate *Diversify and qualify social and health responses *Empowering vulnerable groups *Promote educational development and success in primary and secondary education *Supporting entrepreneurship and job creation *Supporting the qualification of the business fabric 	<p>In addition to its alignment with the Portuguese Recovery and Resilience Plan (PRR) and the European funds, it is also in line with the territorial options of the PNPOT, the Regional Strategy for Intelligent Specialisation 2030 (EREI 2030) and the Territorial Model of the Regional Spatial Planning Plan (PROT), the Portugal 2030 National Strategy and the Alto Alentejo 2030 Regional Strategy.</p>		<p>Alto Alentejo municipalities and organisations represented on the Strategic Council for Intermunicipal Development</p>	<p>Alto Alentejo municipalities</p>
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<p>Plano Intermunicipal de Adaptação às Alterações Climáticas do Alto Alentejo (PIAAC-AA) Alto Alentejo Intermunicipal Climate Change Adaptation Plan approved: September 2022 implementation: 2030</p> <p>Type: plan</p> <p>Sector: environment & climate change</p> <p>Target area(s): climate change adaptation</p>	<p>The Alto Alentejo Intermunicipal Climate Change Adaptation Plan (PIAAC-AA) aims to create conditions so that the territory and its agents are better prepared for the effects of climate change, and a few objectives and methodologies have been defined for this project.</p>	<p>*Characterise and scenario the climate of Alto Alentejo, which will serve as a basis for identifying vulnerabilities and actions in the context of climate change; *Identify the climate vulnerabilities to which the sub-region/municipalities are exposed, including the impact caused and details of the consequences; *Identify the main future climate impacts and risks that require a response; *Identify and characterise a set of adaptation options that can respond to the main current and future climate vulnerabilities identified; *Streamline the integration of adaptation to climate change into the planning and decision-making processes of inter-municipal, municipal and sectoral agents; *Promote the involvement of the population, municipal technicians and local actors; *Contribute to the objectives and goals of ENAAC 2020 and the P-3AC, with regard to improving the level of knowledge about climate change, implementing adaptation measures, which includes the P-3AC (Action Programme for Adaptation to Climate Change), and promoting the integration of adaptation measures into sectoral policies, safeguarding the necessary coordination and complementarity with these instruments; *Create the basis for drawing up municipal and inter-municipal strategies for adapting to climate change in all the municipalities of Alto Alentejo, with the aim of creating a culture of cooperation between the various sectors and players, thereby strengthening the territory's resilience. *Streamline the integration of adaptation to climate change into the planning and decision-making processes of inter-municipal, municipal and sectoral agents; *To concretise and detail concrete actions and measures to adapt to the most relevant climate impacts.</p>	<p>Urban Renaturalisation and the Introduction of Nature-Based Solutions Cleaning and Renaturalising Water Lines Identifying Climate Refuges for Biodiversity Retention and Displacement Promoting agro-sylvo-pastoral systems Promoting Water Use Efficiency in Agriculture Enhancing the Rural Economy through the Diversification of Regional Products Adopting Sustainable Drainage Measures Rationalisation and Management of the Water Supply System Use of Efficient Irrigation Systems Harnessing Rainwater and Wastewater Bioclimatic Design of Buildings and Improving the Energy Efficiency of Buildings Creation of a Support Line for the Elderly Monitoring and Prevention of Risks to Human Health from Climate Change Creation of Zero Emission Zones (ZZE) and Reduced Emission Zones (ZER) Carrying out Awareness and Education Campaigns to Promote Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation</p>	<p>The main objective of PIAAC-AA is to comply with the recommendations of the National Strategy for Adaptation to Climate Change, thus contributing to its implementation on an inter-municipal scale and making it possible to meet the targets set for the territory in terms of adaptation to climate change. Connection with the Territorial Sustainability, Natural Heritage and Climate Action Plan.</p>	<p>CIMAA has been promoting the development of actions to achieve greater energy and environmental sustainability. The need to act towards climate change in the sense of local and regional adaptation is fundamental, and is seen as a priority matter, due to the inevitability of its impacts on the territory, which will continue to have on the territory, influencing the daily lives of the population.</p>	<p>Intermunicipal Community of Alto Alentejo - CIMAA Portuguese Innovation Society - SPI University of Aveiro Portuguese Environment Agency (APA) Alentejo Regional Tourism Authority (ERT) Institute for Nature Conservation and Forests (ICNF) Alentejo Regional Directorate for Agriculture and Fisheries (DRAP Alentejo) Institute for Nature Conservation and Forests (ICNF) Alentejo Regional Directorate for Agriculture and Fisheries (DRAP Alentejo) Business Centre of the Alentejo Region (NEEA) Local Health Unit of Norte Alentejano, EPE (ULSNA, EPE) Águas do Alto Alentejo, EIM, SA Portalegre Region Business Association (NERPOR-AE) Alentejo Regional Coordination and Development Commission Alentejo Regional Development Agency (ADRAL) Municipalities of Alto Alentejo</p>	<p>Intermunicipal Community of Alto Alentejo - CIMAA Portuguese Environment Agency (APA) Alentejo Regional Tourism Authority (ERT) Institute for Nature Conservation and Forests (ICNF) Alentejo Regional Directorate for Agriculture and Fisheries (DRAP Alentejo) Business Centre of the Alentejo Region (NEEA) Local Health Unit of Norte Alentejano, EPE (ULSNA, EPE) Águas do Alto Alentejo, EIM, SA Portalegre Region Business Association (NERPOR-AE) Alentejo Regional Coordination and Development Commission Alentejo Regional Development Agency (ADRAL) Municipalities of Alto Alentejo</p>
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<p>Plano de Ação de Mobilidade Urbana Sustentável do Alto Alentejo (PAMUSAA) Alto Alentejo Sustainable Urban Mobility Action Plan approved: 2016 revision: 31 August 2023</p> <p>Type: plan</p> <p>Sector: transport</p> <p>Target area(s): mobility</p>	<p>The Alto Alentejo Sustainable Urban Mobility Action Plan (PAMUSAA), anchored in a low-carbon strategy, includes the promotion of sustainable multimodal urban mobility and contains measures that promote the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions and the reduction of energy intensity, while simultaneously promoting an increase in the share of public transport and soft modes in urban journeys associated with everyday mobility. PAMUSAA is a short/medium-term action programme that will combine technical and political measures with infrastructural interventions, seeking to maximise the cost-benefit ratio in terms of the recommended objectives, namely environmental and energy ones.</p>	<p>*Improving the efficiency and effectiveness of the transport of people and goods *Promoting a smooth shift to cleaner and more efficient modes of transport *Ensuring a more inclusive accessibility and transport system *Reducing the negative impact of the transport system on health *Reducing the negative impact of the transport system on the safety of citizens (particularly the most vulnerable) *Reducing air pollution, noise, greenhouse gas emissions and energy consumption.</p>	<p>Structuring an Integrated Public Transport Network Encouraging the Use of Soft Modes - cycling Encouraging the Use of Soft Modes - pedestrian mode Promoting Public Transport and Intermodality Traffic and Parking Management for Sustainable Mobility Encouraging the reduction of emissions associated with individual transport.</p>	<p>The PAMUSAA took into account the articulation and coherence with: - Strategic Urban Development Plans (PEDU) promoted by the municipalities that make up the urban centres, particularly with regard to the other investment priorities considered in these plans; - the intentions and strategies of the municipalities that make up the group of complementary centres; - the Alentejo Operational Programme and thus in connection with the Regional Strategy for Intelligent Specialisation.</p>	<p>The implementation of this Sustainable Urban Mobility Action Plan for Alto Alentejo will have implications for the population, since the aim is to modernise and change accessibility and the road system in Alto Alentejo.</p>	<p>Municipalities of Alto Alentejo Institute of Mobility and Transport Alentejo Regional Coordination and Development Commission Alto Alentejo Intermunicipal Community Intermunicipal Community of Beira Baixa Intermunicipal Community of Médio Tejo Intermunicipal Community of Lezíria do Tejo Intermunicipal Community of Central Alentejo Infraestruturas de Portugal Rede Nacional de Expressos, Lda Rodoviária do Alentejo Municipalised Water and Transport Service of CMPortalegre Trains of Portugal National Association of Heavy Passenger Road Hauliers National Association of Road Hauliers in Light Motor Vehicles National Association of Public Road Hauliers Among other local, regional and national organisations.</p>	<p>Municipalities of Alto Alentejo</p>
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Local level - Gavião

<p>Estratégia Local de Habitação de Gavião Gavião Local Housing Strategy approved: 2022 implementation: 2028</p> <p>Type: strategy</p> <p>Sector: social</p> <p>Target area(s): buildings; housing; energy efficiency; thermal comfort</p>	<p>The Local Housing Strategy (LHS) is an instrument that defines the intervention strategy for housing policy. It is conceived as a local strategic tool that allows the instruments defined in the New Generation of Housing Policies (NGHP) to be adapted to the territorial reality and implemented in an integrated way, with the aim of promoting housing solutions that focus on the most vulnerable communities.</p> <p>In effect, it presupposes a diagnosis of the existing shortcomings in access to housing, in accordance with the resources and dynamics of transformation of the territory, which allows for the definition of a desired future to be achieved throughout its implementation. It must specify the housing solutions to be developed, their prioritisation, and articulate the objectives and actions to be developed with other sectoral policies (urban, social, employment, education, health,</p>	<p>*Improving the housing conditions of the population and the quality of life of the local community, encouraging thermal comfort and energy efficiency in buildings;</p> <p>*Promoting the rehabilitation of vacant and derelict dwellings, favouring dwellings located in the ARU;</p> <p>*Stimulating the rental market in the municipality;</p> <p>*Qualifying urban areas and, at the same time, promoting intra-council mobility;</p> <p>*Promoting affordable housing for sale or rent;</p> <p>*Consolidate urban agglomerations with different functions, promoting a more coherent and attractive urban image.</p>	<p>Rehabilitation of buildings by owners Rehabilitate social housing Build municipal housing for reduced rents Promote and publicise housing support programmes Mobilise private investment in the area Survey the number of vacant buildings in the area with rehabilitation potential Mobilise owners to rehabilitate their homes Recover and landscape degraded areas with a focus on Urban Rehabilitation Areas Mobilise landlords to rehabilitate housing and practice affordable renting Building municipal housing to promote reduced or rents Acquiring and rehabilitating vacant and derelict dwellings to promote rentals Design and publicise housing programmes with benefits for landlords Improving accessibility and the transport network Promote conditions for the use of alternative means of transport Recover and requalify degraded areas Modernising infrastructure</p>	<p>The Local Housing Strategy of the Municipality of Gavião is aligned with the New Generation of Housing Policies (NGPH), established by the Council of Ministers Resolution nr. 50-A/2018. This aims to ensure that everyone has access to proper housing and to create the conditions for both building rehabilitation and urban rehabilitation to go from being the exception to the rule. In this sense, it is aligned with the following objectives:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) To provide a response to families living in situations of serious housing deprivation; 2) To guarantee access to housing for all those who have no response via the market; 3) To create the conditions for rehabilitation to be the main form of intervention in terms of buildings and urban development; 4) To promote social and territorial inclusion and housing choice opportunities. 	<p>The qualification and rehabilitation of the Municipality is a commitment of Gavião Town Hall, in order to better serve its citizens, promoting a series of investments with an impact on the quality of life of the resident population.</p> <p>According to the diagnosis carried out as part of the LHS, it is necessary to develop a dignified housing response for 66 families, corresponding to 170 people. In addition to solving the housing needs of the most vulnerable families, the aim is to promote economic investment and the settlement of the population in the area. The actions carried out will be guided by the idea of enhancing the urban agglomeration's connection with its natural surroundings and spaces that support economic activity outside the urban perimeter, always with underlying objectives of environmental sustainability and energy efficiency. At the same time, it is extremely important to promote</p>	<p>Municipality of Gavião Tertiary sector Investors Owners</p>	<p>Municipality of Gavião Tertiary sector Investors Owners</p>
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	<p>transport, among others).</p>		<p>Building new housing at controlled costs with a view to integrating rural areas Promote the supply of affordable housing Contain dispersed building Attract private investment Acquire and rehabilitate dilapidated buildings Requalify public spaces Develop and publicise mechanisms to support rehabilitation and the establishment of new services in the municipality.</p>		<p>the housing market in the municipality, through the construction of affordable housing with rents suitable/ subsidized for families, aimed at attracting the population, especially young people. The housing needs and difficulties in accessing affordable housing in the municipality of Gavião have been identified by degree of urgency, primarily due to precariousness. This is explained above all by the fact that some of the families identified are in situations of financial difficulties that prevent them from accessing housing, pushing them to give up their homes. There are also households in a situation of insolvency, unable to pay their rents.</p>	
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<p>Plano Municipal de Ação Climática de Gavião Gavião Municipal Climate Action Plan approved: June 2024 implementation: 2050</p> <p>Type: plan</p> <p>Sector: environment & climate change</p> <p>Target area(s): climate action</p>	<p>It aims to characterise the municipality (including an emissions inventory and the main vulnerabilities) and define specific mitigation and adaptation measures, contributing to climate neutrality and adaptation to climate change.</p>	<p>Promoting the decarbonisation of the municipality and increasing the production of renewable energy, boosting the role of the community as an active part of the energy system and minimising the impacts of the strong attractiveness of the territory in terms of the implementation of photovoltaic energy projects.</p> <p>Promote the decarbonisation and energy transition of the public transport sector, the municipal fleet and the private sector, fostering sustainable mobility, reinforcing universal accessibility and the adoption of efficient behaviour.</p> <p>Supporting the energy transition of the municipality's industrial fabric, promoting innovation, competitiveness and the reformulation of production processes</p> <p>Increasing thermal comfort, passive resilience and energy and water efficiency by favouring the use of more efficient equipment, optimising the public lighting system and increasing the resilience of public spaces to the risks posed by climate change.</p> <p>Strengthening the resilience of ecosystems to current and future climate risks; enhancing the value of natural spaces in a sustainable way, combining economic productivity with the protection of biodiversity and increased carbon sequestration capacity. Encouraging efficiency in public infrastructures and resource management, preventing waste and boosting the territory's resilience. Integrating climate action into the daily lives of citizens and institutions (public and private) with a view to improving quality of life and achieving a low-carbon society, in which all citizens and institutions endeavour to contribute to carbon neutrality and the protection of biodiversity.</p>	<p>The Action Plan was drawn up with a view to Gavião's contribution to achieving the targets set out in the Basic Climate Law.</p>	<p>Municipal plan obligatory under the Basic Climate Law and connection with the PNEC 2030, the ENAAC 2020, the RNC 2050, and the PIAAC-AA.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Supporting citizens and companies in identifying sources of funding that ensure a just transition in all its different aspects, economic, social and environmental. 2. Implementing inclusive actions to combat energy poverty and increase efficient energy consumption among the most socio-economically disadvantaged and info-excluded population. 3. Supporting the reduction of energy costs for domestic consumers, helping to ensure that the price of energy is not a factor in excluding access to these services, regardless of the economic or social situation of consumers, and ensuring universal access to quality services at affordable prices. 	<p>The plan is the result of three collaborative moments involving various stakeholders (Gavião municipality, other municipalities in Alto Alentejo, CIMAA, AREANATEjo) who recognised the urgency of consolidating a strategic approach to combating the challenges of climate change and promoting the decarbonisation of the territory. The Ponte de Sor GCAP will be put out for public consultation, during which contributions from civil society will be received.</p>	<p>The plan provides for the creation of the Municipal Climate Action Council and also, at inter-municipal level, the Alto Alentejo Climate Action Working Group, both of which bring together strategic public and private entities and will act as facilitators of consultation and institutional coordination, always focussing on the implementation of the measures and respective actions within the planned timeframe.</p>
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<p>Plano de Desenvolvimento Social do Município de Gavião 2019-2021</p> <p> Gavião Social Development Plan</p> <p>approved: May 2019 implementation: 2021</p> <p>Type: plan</p> <p>Sector: social</p> <p>Target area(s): education; employment; vocational training; housing; culture and leisure</p>	<p>The Social Development Plan serves as an instrument for jointly defining and negotiating priority objectives for promoting local social development. It aims not only to produce corrective effects in terms of reducing poverty, unemployment and social exclusion, but also preventive effects generated through actions to animate communities and induce processes of change, with a view to improving people's living conditions. The Social Development Plan therefore paints a picture of a desirable but realistic social situation.</p>	<p>Promote initiatives for interaction between parents and carers, the School Group and the Kindergarten</p> <p>Rehabilitation or extension of the School Group's main building</p> <p>Promoting the appreciation of the school career by students and their families</p> <p>Promote/disseminate support and incentives for attending higher education</p> <p>Promote entrepreneurship and encourage businesses to settle (Business Dynamism)</p> <p>Promote and increase employability levels</p> <p>Promote the qualification and re-qualification of the unemployed and the actively employed</p> <p>Promote tourism in the municipality</p> <p>Requalification and valorisation of the built heritage</p> <p>Increase or extend the number of co-operation agreements</p> <p>Increasing responses in terms of support facilities for the more dependent elderly population</p> <p>Promote neighbourhood care in all the borough's parishes</p> <p>Promoting access to decent housing</p> <p>Make the population aware to the importance of the associative movement</p>	<p>The Social Development Plan includes objectives and strategies capable of responding to priority individual and collective needs and problems. The axes of intervention identified represent all the main needs felt in the municipality, namely:</p> <p>Axis 1 - Education</p> <p>Axis 2 - Employment, Vocational Training and Economic Development</p> <p>Axis 3 - Health, Social Action and Housing (Actions to be taken: i) increasing responses in terms of support facilities for the most dependent elderly population; ii) breaking down situations of social isolation and facilitating access to services in parish and municipality headquarters; iii) ensuring that all families can live in a way that meets their basic survival needs; iv) promoting access to decent housing; v) contributing to attracting and settling families in the municipality through "Gavião Youth" Program; vi) promoting the elimination of architectural barriers)</p> <p>Axis 4 - Associations, Culture and Leisure</p>	<p>The Social Diagnosis of the Municipality of Gavião made it possible to characterize the municipality's social reality by identifying needs and detecting priority problems and their causes, as well as local resources and potential, which constitute real opportunities for development. It was on the basis of the Social Diagnosis that the Social Development Plan was drawn up, in which the objectives and strategies capable of responding to priority individual and collective needs and problems were defined. The Social Diagnosis and the Social Development Plan are components of the same process and complement each other.</p>	<p>The Social Development Plan for the Municipality of Gavião was conceived from the point of view of participatory, integrated and comprehensive intervention planning. It is a continuous and flexible document, which is constantly being revised, monitored and evaluated. In this way, it is hoped to achieve a coherent intervention with links between all the planning stages carried out and/or to be carried out, in order to contribute to a desirable future scenario and to contribute to lower rates of poverty and social exclusion, i.e., to a better quality of life.</p>	<p>Gavião Town Council Parish Union of Gavião and Atalaia Portalegre District Social Security Centre Gavião Holy House of Mercy Gavião Health Centre Gavião School Group Association of Parents and Guardians of the Municipality of Gavião Gavião National Republican Guard Parish of Gavião Gavião Municipal Youth Band Os Gavionenses" Club Belver Parish Council Comenda Parish Council Margem Parish Council Estrela da Planície" Orpheon Belverense Social Centre Margem Social Centre Ponte de Sôr Institute for Employment and Vocational Training Gavionense Youth Cultural and Artistic Association Commission for the Protection of Children and Young People in Gavião Profforma Belverense Recreational and Sports Centre Local Councillor for Equality</p>	<p>Gavião Town Council Parish Union of Gavião and Atalaia Portalegre District Social Security Centre Gavião Holy House of Mercy Gavião Health Centre Gavião School Group Association of Parents and School Guardians of the Municipality of Gavião Gavião National Republican Guard Parish of Gavião Gavião Municipal Youth Band Os Gavionenses" Club Belver Parish Council Comenda Parish Council Margem Parish Council Estrela da Planície" Orpheon Belverense Social Centre Margem Social Centre Ponte de Sôr Institute for Employment and Vocational Training Gavionense Youth Cultural and Artistic Association Commission for the Protection of Children and Young People in Gavião Profforma Belverense Recreational and Sports Centre Local Councillor for Equality</p>
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Local level - Ponte de Sor

<p>Plano Municipal de Ação Climática de Ponte de Sor Ponte de Sor Municipal Climate Action Plan approved: June 2024 implementation: 2050</p> <p>Type: plan</p> <p>Sector: environment & climate change</p> <p>Target area(s): climate action</p>	<p>It aims to characterise the municipality (including an emissions inventory and the main vulnerabilities) and define specific mitigation and adaptation measures, contributing to climate neutrality and adaptation to climate change.</p>	<p>Promoting the decarbonisation of the municipality and increasing the production of renewable energy, boosting the role of the community as an active part of the energy system.</p> <p>Promote the decarbonisation and energy transition of the public transport sector, the municipal fleet and the private sector, encouraging sustainable mobility, reinforcing universal accessibility and the adoption of efficient behaviours.</p> <p>Supporting the energy transition of the municipality's industrial fabric, focusing on innovation and co-responsibility in climate matters on a local scale.</p> <p>Increasing thermal comfort, passive resilience and energy and water efficiency by favouring the use of more efficient equipment, optimising the public lighting system and increasing the resilience of public spaces to the risks posed by climate change.</p> <p>Strengthening the resilience of ecosystems to current and future climate risks; enhancing the value of natural spaces in a sustainable way, combining economic productivity with the protection of biodiversity and increased carbon sequestration capacity.</p> <p>Encouraging efficiency in public infrastructures and resource management, preventing waste and boosting the territory's resilience</p> <p>Integrating climate action into the daily lives of citizens and institutions (public and private) with a view to improving quality of life and achieving a low-carbon society, in which all citizens and institutions seek to contribute to carbon neutrality and the protection of biodiversity.</p>	<p>The Action Plan was drawn up with a view to Ponte de Sor's contribution to achieving the targets set out in the Basic Climate Law.</p>	<p>Municipal plan obligatory under the Basic Climate Law and connection with the PNEC 2030, the ENAAC 2020, the RNC 2050, and the PIAAC-AA.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Supporting citizens and companies in identifying sources of funding that ensure a just transition in all its different aspects, economic, social and environmental. 2. Implementing inclusive actions to combat energy poverty and increase efficient energy consumption among the most socio-economically disadvantaged and info-excluded population. 3. Supporting the reduction of energy costs for domestic consumers, helping to ensure that the price of energy is not a factor in excluding access to these services, regardless of the economic or social situation of consumers, and ensuring universal access to quality services at affordable prices. 	<p>The plan is the result of three collaborative moments involving various stakeholders (Ponte de Sor municipality, other municipalities in Alto Alentejo, CIMAA, AREANATEjo) who recognised the urgency of consolidating a strategic approach to combating the challenges of climate change and promoting the decarbonisation of the territory. The Ponte de Sor GCAP will be put out for public consultation, during which contributions from civil society will be received.</p>	<p>The plan provides for the creation of the Municipal Climate Action Council and also, at inter-municipal level, the Alto Alentejo Climate Action Working Group, both of which bring together strategic public and private entities and will act as facilitators of consultation and institutional coordination, always focussing on the implementation of the measures and respective actions within the planned timeframe.</p>
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<p>Plano Local de Ação Integrada: Rede Circular para a Construção Sustentável Ponte de Sor Local Plan: Circular Network for Sustainable Construction</p> <p>approved: June 2023 implementation: 2030</p> <p>Type: action plan</p> <p>Sector: economy & territorial cohesion</p> <p>Target area(s): circular economy; urban planning; buildings</p>	<p>The Local Integrated Action Plan (LIAP) was produced on the basis of a participatory and collaborative action planning process aimed at improving the design of sustainable urban strategies and action plans for the territory of Ponte de Sor. It is part of the National Circular Cities Initiative and the R2CS Network - Circular network for Sustainable Construction. The internal discussion began with the identification of the main problems and challenges facing public and private organisations in terms of the circular economy, sustainability and public policies. Experiences, points of view and hesitations were shared, summarised and worked on, leading to three thematic action lines that were defined as the basis for the Actions to be developed in the Plan: Theme 1 - Valorisation and reuse of materials Theme 2 - Transport and reuse of Construction and Demolition Waste Theme 3 - Environmental and</p>	<p>The main objective of R2CS Network is to define support guidelines for everyone involved in the construction process of cities, in the search for a sustainable and natural (re)use of resources, promoting the transition to a circular and low-carbon economy with a focus on durability, adaptability and resource reduction in buildings and public space. The project also focuses on raising awareness and raising awareness, taking as its motto the initiatives of local public entities as inspiration and encouragement for experimentation. The Local Integrated Action Plan of the Municipality of Ponte de Sor presents its strategic objectives within the scope of the circular economy in the areas of construction and urbanism, defining guidelines for support and help all the involved in the process, with a commitment to involve, raise awareness and enable for the global commitment to the sustainable development of the territory. In a first diagnosis, the Municipality identified the following as priority areas: *Involvement and participatory culture for the development of local policies; *Integration of the circular economy in new construction; *Improvement of CDW management (construction and demolition waste); *Promoting the circularity of the economy through public procurement.</p>	<p>The analysis of the issues worked on by the Planning and Local Action Group led to the definition of three thematic working areas: 1) Transport and Reuse of CDW, 2) Recovery and Reuse of Materials and 3) Environmental and Architectural Education. Within the theme of Transport and Reuse of CDW, the Incentive for the transport and deposit of CDW stands out. Regarding the theme Recovery and Reuse of Materials, the following measures/actions were defined: creation of a Municipal Materials Valorization Center; Creation of tax incentives for the reuse and recovery of materials; and Creation of a practical guide of reusable materials. Finally, within the theme Environmental and Architectural Education, it is worth mentioning Architectural Awareness to the community and Training of Technicians on the reuse of buildings, materials and energy efficiency.</p>	<p>Ponte de Sor LIAP is focused on achieving the following SDGs: SDG 7 (Clean and affordable energy), SDG8 (Decent work and economic growth), SDG9 (Industry, innovation and infrastructure), SDG11 (Sustainable cities and communities), SDG12 (Responsible consumption and production) and SDG13 (Action against global climate change). It is also in line with the compliance with European rules for sustainable construction</p>	<p>In its commitment to the promoting of a transition to a circular economy, the Municipality of Ponte de Sor is challenging its governance model in order to involve, raise awareness and empower its population to make a global commitment to the sustainable development of its territory. Taking this into account, the Municipality has foreseen sessions to raise awareness and present the LIAP to schools and the community, together with Parish Councils and the Municipality. Depending on the actions that are developed and the implementation of the plan, the communication strategy will be adopted in order to involve a greater number of the population and agents from the various activity sectors in achieving the objectives set for the actions developed.</p>	<p>Municipality of Ponte de Sor Union of Parishes of Ponte de Sor, Tramaga and Vale de Açor Galveias Parish Council Montargil Parish Council CCDRA - Alentejo Regional Coordination and Development Commission SEPNA - Nature and Environment Protection Service Architectural Technical Offices AREANATEjo – Regional Energy and Environment Agency of Alto Alentejo region PRAGOSA S.A. VALNOR - Recovery and Treatment of Solid Waste, S.A. UNIVERSITY OF ÉVORA (areas of architecture, engineering and management) ACIPS - Commercial and Industrial Association of Ponte de Sor</p>	<p>Municipal Recovery of Materials: contractors; construction owners</p> <p>Tax incentive for the reuse and recovery of materials: contractors; construction owners</p> <p>Creation of a practical guide to reusable materials: architectural and construction offices; material companies</p> <p>Encouragement for the transportation and deposit of construction and demolition waste: local companies and individuals; CIMAA – Alto Alentejo Intermunicipal Community; parish councils</p> <p>Architectural awareness to the community: parish councils; contractors; community; companies in the sector (manufacturers)</p> <p>Training Agents and Technicians on the reuse of buildings, materials and energy efficiency: technical; contractors; construction owners; Municipality of Ponte de Sor; parish councils; external entities; architectural offices; academy</p>
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	<p>architectural education By defining these three thematic areas, the LIAP is intended to be an instrument that supports the transition to a circular economy in the urban planning and construction sector in a structured, efficient and conscious manner.</p>						
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<p><u>Estratégia Local de Habitação de Ponte de Sor Ponte de Sor Local Housing Strategy</u> approved: November 2020</p> <p>Type: strategy</p> <p>Sector: social</p> <p>Target area(s): buildings; housing; energy efficiency; thermal comfort</p>	<p>The Local Housing Strategy (LHS) aims to contribute to strengthening Ponte de Sor's sense of development through intelligent integration of its socio-territorial diversity (town and parishes) and to affirm its strategic position in the region.</p> <p>its socio-territorial diversity (town and parishes), and to affirm its strategic position in the region.</p> <p>This Strategy was drawn up using a collaborative and predominantly comprehensive approach, involving the participation of diverse and relevant local actors.</p>	<p>Access to housing, demographic consolidation and the response to "new urban" Comfortable housing that promotes well-being</p> <p>Diverse, well-served and "irresistible" neighbourhood experiences</p> <p>Coherence and attractiveness extended to the whole territory (city and parishes)</p>	<p>Diversification of supply and demand to "unblock" markets and stop price rises.</p> <p>Universalisation of "decent, healthy and environmentally responsible housing for all" and housing quality adapted to various needs and ways of living and living.</p> <p>An integrated approach to "habitat" and "dwelling" through residential and urban quality.</p> <p>Promoting a dynamic overall image and an extended "local aesthetic" to reinforce the municipality's identity and territorial cohesion.</p>	<p>Ponte de Sor LHS vision was designed in alignment with the local challenges identified for the housing sector, as well as with more global challenges (i.e. UN-SDG), with the potential lines of development for the Municipality and with the principles and objectives of the NGHP - New Generation of Housing Policies.</p>	<p>The Local Housing Strategy for the Municipality of Ponte de Sor was developed as a result of the Municipality's Social Dignosis, which highlighted the need to improve the mechanisms for monitoring families in social housing and revealed the lack of a local housing strategy.</p> <p>Taking into consideration the economic difficulties faced by many families on a daily basis, which are very difficult to manage, as low incomes make it impossible for them to pay the high rents available on the market, the Municipality made it a priority to provide the municipality's socially vulnerable families with better living conditions, investing in the rehabilitation of the municipality's housing stock, with most of the rehabilitated housing being channelled into social housing. A better quality of life and the comfort of the population are fundamental pillars for the municipality.</p>	<p>Municipality of Ponte de Sor</p>	<p>Municipality of Ponte de Sor</p>
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<p>Plano de Desenvolvimento Social do Município de Ponte de Sor 2019-2021 Ponte de Sor Social Development Plan approved: May 2019 implementation: 2021</p> <p>Type: plan</p> <p>Sector: social</p> <p>Target area(s): vulnerable groups; health; social facilities; housing; education; training; employability; entrepreneurship</p>	<p>The Social Development Plan aims to fulfil the guidelines set out in the Social Diagnosis, which provided an understanding of the municipality's social reality through the identification of needs, the indication of priority problems and their causalities, as well as local resources and potential that could constitute windows of opportunity for social development.</p> <p>This structuring document presents a common project for change, which includes the objectives and activities leading to the implementation of responses to the challenges facing the Ponte de Sor Social Network, aiming to: i) promote social development; ii) prevent the risks of poverty and exclusion, which mainly affect the most disadvantaged social groups, and iii) act on the most pressing situations of poverty and social exclusion.</p>	<p>*To provide the elderly population with conditions for a better quality of life, favouring the right to active and dignified ageing; *Supporting families in fulfilling their roles; *Ensuring citizens have access to quality health care; *Providing access to support facilities for citizens and families and the right to decent housing; *Promoting the development of innovative, quality education/training/qualification systems geared towards boosting employability and entrepreneurship; *Promoting and strengthening responses that avoid or mitigate situations of risk and vulnerability; *Contributing to the promotion of socio-territorial cohesion and sustainable development.</p>	<p>Favouring the creation of new services for the elderly Improve the quality of existing responses Promoting parental and/or family skills Improving support for informal carers Ensure that the municipality has adequate human resources, facilities and equipment Implement measures to help strengthen prevention and improve information and awareness among the population. Favour conditions that enable citizens and families to access support facilities. Create answers so that each household has access to housing that is habitable and adjusted to the number of members. Promoting education/training, qualifications, employability and entrepreneurship among the population Contributing to the promotion of a school management system aimed at increasing the quality of educational and training responses Promoting the quality of life of the population's most vulnerable groups Promote initiatives that help prevent situations of risk and vulnerability To help build the capacity</p>	<p>At supranational level, this document is aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals nr 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 8, as well as with Strategy 2020, which includes targets set for Employment, Education and Poverty and Social Exclusion. This instrument is also articulated with the strategic references at national level, namely Portugal 2020 Program, composed of Operational Programs, with emphasis on the Social Inclusion and Employment Program, which includes the following axes: Axis I - Promoting the sustainability and quality of employment; Axis II - Youth Employment Initiative; Axis III - Promoting social inclusion and fighting poverty and discrimination. At local level, Ponte de Sor Local Development Plan must be coordinated with other development and intervention instruments in force in the municipality, such as "Ponte de Sor Municipal Master Plan".</p>	<p>The Social Development Plan for the Municipality of Ponte de Sor consisted of drawing up an instrument for jointly defining and negotiating priority objectives, aiming not only the production of corrective effects in terms of reducing poverty, unemployment and social exclusion, but also preventive effects generated through actions to foster communities and induce processes of change, aiming to improve people's living conditions.</p>	<p>School Group Commercial and Industrial Association of the Municipality of Ponte de Sor Forensic Association of Friends of the 3rd Age Portuguese Association of Parents and Friends of Mentally Handicapped Citizens Portalegre District Centre of the Social Security Institute Ponte de Sor Local Council for Social Action Ponte de Sor Local Council for Social Action - Executive Centre Municipal Youth Council Commission for the Protection of Children and Young People Integrated Response Centre Ponte de Sor Children's Recovery Centre Alentejo Regional Directorate of Education National Republican Guard Institute for the Support of Small and Medium-sized Enterprises and Innovation Employment and Vocational Training Institute - Vocational Training Centre University of Évora</p>	<p>Municipality of Ponte de Sor</p>
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			<p>of non-profit institutions and the Network, and to value and boost networking and partnership work that promotes social inclusion and territorial cohesion. Supporting measures that contribute to economic sustainability</p> <p>Co-operating with initiatives aimed at preserving the environmental aspect of sustainable development</p> <p>Co-operate with initiatives aimed at contributing to demographic sustainability.</p>				
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<p>Estratégia Energética do Município de Ponte de Sor Ponte de Sor Energy Strategy approved: November 2019 implementation: 2020</p> <p>Type: strategy</p> <p>Sector: energy</p> <p>Target area(s): energy efficiency, renewable energy</p>	<p>The Municipality of Ponte de Sor developed an Energy Strategy that aims to contribute to the EU's energy policy objectives in terms of greater energy efficiency and encouraging the use and production of renewable energy and in terms of reducing CO₂ emissions, while at the same time helping to reduce the municipality's energy costs.</p> <p>The Energy Strategy of the Municipality of Ponte de Sor is essentially focused on the following sectors: Public Lighting and Buildings (services, sports and schools).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Implementation of measures to improve energy efficiency in (public) infrastructures and buildings (public and private); *Installation of renewable energy systems and technologies for decentralised energy production (in terms of reducing external energy dependence) in all sectors with a view to a transition to a low-carbon economy; *Installation of ICT-based management systems: energy efficiency and improving the energy performance of public administration (buildings and infrastructures), resource management (water and forests) and control and monitoring of carbon emissions; *Encouraging sustainable forest management and proper resource management (water and waste); *Creating new businesses around the renewable energy value chain (particularly solar energy and bioenergy). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Installation of more efficient luminaires (LED) in parishes *Installation of more efficient luminaires (LED) in municipal gardens or in facilities for which the Municipality is responsible *Replacement of lighting systems in buildings/service facilities *Replacement of lighting systems in sports buildings *Replacement of lighting systems in schools *Installation of solar thermal systems for DHW production *Installation of solar photovoltaic systems to produce electricity (self-consumption) in school buildings *Installation of biomass boilers in sports buildings 	<p>PNAEE - National Action Plan for Energy Efficiency (replaced by the National Integrated Energy and Climate Plan)</p> <p>PNAER - National Action Plan for Renewable Energies (replaced by the National Integrated Energy and Climate Plan)</p> <p>Covenant of Mayors</p>	<p>Although the measures set out in the Energy Strategy of the Municipality of Ponte de Sor do not have a direct impact on the population, one of the most effective ways to fight energy poverty is to improve the energy efficiency of buildings (public and private). This can be done through improvements in construction and insulation (among others), so we can consider that these measures have an indirect impact on the population's quality of life.</p> <p>It is important that people understand how they can reduce their energy consumption and how to make more energy-efficient choices.</p>	<p>AREANATEjo Municipality of Ponte de Sor</p>	<p>Municipality of Ponte de Sor</p>
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