

**REPÚBLICA
PORTUGUESA**

AMBIENTE

PORTUGAL

Gateways for a sustainable future



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Ministre de l' Environnement

De l'eau à la décarbonisation de l'économie, un chemin pour l'avenir

Dans les dernières 25 ans, Portugal a fait un chemin exceptionnel dans les secteurs de l'approvisionnement de l'eau, de la collecte et traitement des eaux usées et de la gestion des déchets.

L'expérience que nous avons accumulée, au Portugal, dans ces domaines, peut être utile à la Tunisie et, le fait que nos pays partagent un climat méditerranéen, de plus en plus imprévisible à cause des changements climatiques, renforce l'opportunité d'un travail conjoint entre les deux pays.

Nous savons bien que les solutions choisies dans ces domaines doivent être adaptées au climat et au territoire et nous savons aussi que l'affinité géographique est un avantage pour l'échange des expériences.

Le secteur public d'approvisionnement en eau a connu, au Portugal, dans les dernières années, une évolution significative. Nous pouvons voir cette évolution dans les niveaux de la qualité de l'eau fournie aux consommateurs. Aujourd'hui, plus de 99% de l'eau est contrôlé et avec bonne qualité (eau potable), quand, en 1993, cet indicateur a resté dans les 50%.

Les améliorations constatées dans la qualité de l'eau ont été soutenues par des importants investissements, par la capacité de gestion et par un meilleur contrôle de la qualité. Aujourd'hui nous pouvons affirmer qu'il y a une sécurité totale dans la consommation de l'eau potable au Portugal.

Il est à noter, également, la capacité du secteur pour adopter de nouvelles approches, comme par exemple la mise en œuvre des Plans de Sécurité de L'Eau, avec le pays anticipant les obligations légales de l'Union Européenne. Les Plans de Sécurité de L'Eau ont l'objectif d'assurer les exigences relatives à la qualité et à la quantité d'eau potable dans les systèmes d'approvisionnement de plusieurs opérateurs, identifiant les bonnes pratiques d'exploitation et les mesures préventives.

Il y a beaucoup d'impacts positifs comme conséquence de l'évolution enregistrée au Portugal dans la qualité de l'eau, notamment dans la santé publique, avec la réduction des maladies dont la contagion peut se propager par l'eau. Un exemple concret est l'hépatite A, dont la tendance d'évolution est inversement proportionnelle à celle de la qualité de l'eau et que maintenant est pratiquement éradiquée de notre pays.

Ce succès n'a été possible que grâce aux importants investissements réalisés dans le secteur depuis 1993. Dans cette année, l'État a pris la création et la gestion des systèmes multi municipaux, couvrant le territoire des plusieurs municipalités, processus qui s'est révélé un succès. Ce nouveau format d'organisation a été accompagné par l'élaboration successif de plans stratégiques pour le secteur.

Les investissements réalisés dans l'approvisionnement en eau, au cours des deux décennies, étaient de l'ordre de 10 milliards d'euros, dont 76% pour les systèmes municipaux et les autres 24% pour les systèmes multimunicipaux. Donc, il a été possible d'augmenter considérablement les infrastructures existantes. A la fin de 2015, le secteur de l'approvisionnement en eaux, pour le territoire de Portugal continental, a

été équipé avec 3666 usines de traitement, dont 260 usines de traitement d'eau et 3.406 usines qui effectuent uniquement des opérations de désinfection ou de correction.

Le secteur d'approvisionnement en eau compte, également, avec 109 mil km de pipelines. De cette infrastructure, 10 mil km de pipelines sont sous la responsabilité des entités de gestion « em alta » (de la capture aux réservoirs) et 99 000 km des entités de gestion « em baixa » (des réservoirs au consommateur final).

La capacité de réserve d'eau traitée pour consommation humaine au Portugal est d'environ 5 millions de mètres cubes, étant le pays équipé avec près de 9 000 réservoirs d'eau.

Les taux de couverture des services ont eu une évolution positive: aujourd'hui, 95% des consommateurs ont de l'eau du robinet et plus de 80% des eaux usées sont traitées. Cette amélioration dans le secteur de l'eau au Portugal, au cours des trois dernières décennies, a comme résultat une nette amélioration des eaux de baignade et des eaux fluviales. En conséquence, en 2017, 320 drapeaux bleus (symbole de la qualité de l'Union Européenne) ont été attribués, attestant la qualité de la totalité des zones de baignade, côtières et rivières du pays.

Il convient également noter que cette évolution a permis de maintenir le prix de l'eau et du service d'assainissement à un niveau bas et stable pour le consommateur. Les entreprises du secteur ont également enregistré une solide performance économique.

Nous sommes aussi fiers d'un autre secteur. Au Portugal, le traitement des déchets a également eu une évolution rapide.

En deux décennies, le pays a passé d'une utilisation généralisée de décharges, sans contrôle des déchets déposés, à un niveau de qualité conformément aux réglementations sectorielles les plus exigeantes et aux meilleures technologies disponibles.

Dans un secteur qui s'est si rapidement modernisé, le rôle des acteurs qualifiés dans l'administration publique, dans les opérateurs, dans les producteurs principaux et dans la communauté technique et scientifique a été essentiel.

La vision politique du secteur des déchets s'est concentrée sur l'utilisation efficace des ressources, sans oublier les défis de l'avenir, découlant d'un paradigme basé dans l'Économie Circulaire.

Passer des décharges pour des sites sanitaires, consolider la collecte sélective et la valorisation des matières recyclables, opérationnaliser des stations d'épuration mécaniques et biologiques et de valorisation énergétique, produire de l'énergie à partir du biogaz généré par la décomposition des déchets urbains et, dans les aspects légaux, l'élaboration et la mise en œuvre des différents Plans Stratégiques Nationaux a permis une évolution significative du bien-être de la population et de la qualité de l'environnement.

Les déchets hospitaliers et sanitaires et les déchets industriels banals et dangereux ont été familiarisés avec des modèles de gestion qui ont

contribué à des solutions intégrées et à des réponses nationales à la plupart de leurs typologies.

En ce qui concerne les déchets urbains, la mise en œuvre des actions et des objectifs définis dans le « Plan Stratégique pour les Déchets Solides Urbains 2020 », en lien avec les objectifs stratégiques des documents complémentaires encadrant la gestion globale des déchets, constitue une priorité pour l'accomplissement responsable des engagements nationaux et de l'Union Européenne.

Les options futures identifiées par le XXIème Gouvernement définissent pour le secteur le développement de systèmes d'information et d'enregistrement électroniques de qualité, fiabilité et comparabilité.

Pendant ce processus, Portugal a créé des compétences techniques et professionnelles, d'ingénierie et de gestion, qui nous placent au niveau des meilleurs du monde, avec un ensemble des entreprises publiques et privées, certaines fortement internationalisées, capables de fournir des services n'importe à quelle réalité territoriale.

C'est ce chemin que nous avons défini pour notre avenir. C'est notre aspiration et notre forte envie de pouvoir croiser notre future avec celui de la Tunisie, soit dans ces secteurs, soit dans d'autres secteurs.

WATER

baseline for
sustainable
development





WATER baseline for sustainable development

The AdP - Águas de Portugal is the largest group operating in the environmental sector in Portugal, providing services to over 80% of the Portuguese population. Established as a state sector business entity to implement public policies and attain national objectives within the environmental sector, the AdP Group was founded in 1993 with the mission of designing, building and managing multi-municipal Water Supply and Waste Water Treatment systems, within a framework of economic, social and environmental sustainability.

The group strives to bring about universality, continuity and quality in all services alongside sector sustainability and the protection of environmental values and has been playing a structural role in the environment sector in Portugal and spanning the fields of water supply and wastewater sanitation.

The core of the AdP Group involves the integrated management of the urban water cycle and spanning all of its respective phases, ranging from the capture, treatment and distribution of water for public consumption to the collection, transport, treatment and disposal of urban and industrial wastewaters and including their recycling and reutilization.

Over the course of the last decades, the group has invested over €6.8 billion which, in conjunction with its planning and implementation capacities, its operational and financial management experience and the development of innovative solutions has enabled a major improvement in these essential public services.

Through supra-municipal solutions, returning economies of scale and enabling greater levels of efficiency in the utilisation of resources, the group proved able to attain the objectives of raising water quality standards alongside public service levels with Portugal now ranking among the European Union countries attaining the best levels of environmental performance.

Today, AdP Group companies provide services, directly or indirectly, throughout all of mainland Portugal and across the fields of water supply and wastewater sanitation. The group runs further operations in the renewable energies and shared service sectors as well as its ongoing engagement in international markets.

Leveraging its experience, know-how and technological solutions, the AdP Group also contributes to the international projection of the Portuguese water cluster and supports the Portuguese government in the implementation of the international cooperation agenda for development in the water supply and sanitation sectors.



BRINGING LIFE BACK TO THE TAGUS ESTUARY

The Tagus estuary is located in Portugal where the transnational river with the same name meets the Atlantic Ocean, near the capital city of Lisbon and its metropolitan area. This estuary is the largest Portuguese wetland area and one of the most important in Europe, playing a fundamental role from the ecological and economic points of view. However, the concentration of densely urbanized areas and industrial clusters in the region originated environmental degradation that could only be curbed through combined efforts and integrated solutions.

The intervention of AdP - Águas de Portugal Group gathered together three wastewater companies and 19 municipalities. It was an integrated supra-municipal governance model that took into account the physical reality prevailing in the river basin, gathering together skills, sharing management, rationalising investments and enabling economies of scale.

AdP Group was responsible for a 680 million euros investment benefiting more than 3.8 million equivalent inhabitants. This investment, carried out over 15 years and completed by 2012, was partially financed by the European Union and the European Investment Bank.

The extensive set of interventions of high technical complexity was crucial to ensure the appropriate interception of domestic and industrial sewage and its transport, treatment and return to the water cycle in environmentally safe conditions.

Today, the Tagus Estuary is served by sanitation systems that rank among the most modern and innovative in Europe and represent an international case study highlighted by the complexity of the work carried out in recent years on both shores of the Estuary, as well as by the excellent results achieved in terms of the reduction of pollutant discharges, the recovery of streams and biodiversity conservation.



SOLUTIONS FOR WATER SUPPLIES IN SCARCITY AFFECTED REGIONS

The shortage of hydric resources and the population dispersion in the Alentejo, in southern Portugal, reflects in fragilities in terms of both the quantity and quality of water available for general consumption.

This fragility in the quality and quantity of the water available for capture stems from the high level of frequency of years with only low levels of rainfall and compounded by the tendency to worsen within the framework of ongoing climate changes.

In this context, the Alentejo region hosted the launch of an innovative management model for the water sector in 2009 and arising from the partnership contracts signed between the state and local municipal councils for the integrated management of the urban water cycle.

This public Alentejo partnership spans the central state and 20 municipalities to enable the implementation of an important investment plan targeting infrastructures that actively contribute towards resolving those structural problems persisting in the urban water cycle in the areas covered by the Alentejo water system, which corresponds to around a fifth of the national territory.

These interventions include projects to integrate the countless number of autonomous systems into more reliable and robust systems able to ensure interconnections with sources of water in large quantities and guaranteed quality.

Want to know more? Visit www.adp.pt



BRIDGING THE GAP WITH INNOVATIVE SOLUTIONS

The implementation of innovative and research and development projects proves transversal to the entire chain of value of the urban water cycle and covering all the internal facets to the respective managing entity ranging from treatment to management to operation and through to the interrelationship ongoing with consumers.

Expertise, knowledge and capacity for innovation are put in place for the development new solutions that are capable of providing greater efficiency and intelligence to the processes in areas such as the control and reduction of water losses, the optimizing of operational management, infrastructure maintenance and climate change adaptation and mitigation.

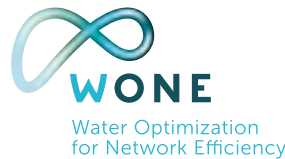
Want to know more? Visit www.adp.pt



Customer Support Service providing data on drinking water consumption. There are four different options with rising levels of information detail. The basic level is free and allows the consultation of the invoiced consumption calculation. The average daily consumption can be compared with the typical levels of consumption in Lisbon, as well as communicating meter readings. Clients can also access a warning service triggered whenever there are variations in the regular pattern of water consumption. This service enables the identification of any potentially anomalous situations such as unauthorised or excessive consumption and minimising eventual leakages.



Monitoring and Decision-Support tools applied to Contract Management activities, including performance and result-based indicators.



Monitoring systems for network management and controlling water losses. Supported by an IT application based upon the implementation of monitoring and control zones incorporating pressure and flow measurement equipment. Actively controlling water losses has ensured a reduction in the level of non-invoiced water in the Lisbon distribution network from 23.5% in 2005 to levels of today below 8%, placing the Portuguese capital up among the top cities in the world ranking of water loss performance standards.

SW4E

Smart Water for Energy

Intelligent system for energy management in wastewater treatment plants (WWTP), in response to one of the biggest challenges that the sector faces at global level, to lower energy consumption in the wastewater treatment process, together with the need to adopt more stringent limits in the quality of the effluent discharge. The SW4E allows to monitor and forecast the changes in energy consumption through the integration of data sources, mathematical models and operating conditions.



App to support energy consumption management by water and sanitation utilities. It ensures the full integration of relevant data to the monitoring of the variables associated with energy management, contributing to operational optimisation and an increase in energy and economic efficiency levels. Among other functions, this application enables the automatization of the collection and processing of data, carrying out the correlation between energy consumption, its costs and the flow rates as well as configuring alerts for users across any of the variables.



IT supported commercial and technical management systems. The main function of the system is to improve the management model of the utility through an integrated approach to commercial and technical management, supported by information systems that guarantee an increase in efficiency and effectiveness. The system has been systematically upgraded with mobility functions and raising the level of strategic, operational and tactical information available.

WASTE
is a resource



A close-up photograph of a person's hand holding a crushed metal can, likely a beverage can, on a dark asphalt surface. The can is crumpled and its metallic sheen is visible. The person's hand is partially visible on the left side of the frame.

WASTE is a resource

The waste sector is an important piece in both the European and National policies on transitioning to a more circular economy. According to the study on the *Relevance and Impact of Portugal's Waste sector in the perspective of a Circular Economy*, promoted by the association Smart Waste Portugal, in 2014 the Portuguese waste sector totaled 2705 entities (0,25%), which employed around 23 thousand workers (0,66%) and a GAV of about 2.5 billion Euros (0,77%).

According to official statistics available, in 2014 the national economy generated 14.4 million tons of waste (origin: 32% municipal, 68% industrial). According to Portugal's State of the Environment Report (REA), **municipal waste production has been increasing, reaching 4.64 million tons in 2016 in mainland Portugal (+2.6% compared to 2015)**, which corresponds to a daily production of 1.29 kg *per capita* (in 2012 was 1.18 kg *per capita*). **The rate of preparation for reuse and recycling of municipal waste was 38%, maintaining the rising trend observed in the last decade.** Disposal of biodegradable municipal waste in landfills was 41% (45% in 2015), with annual reductions being observed since 2010.

Regarding the recycling of specific waste streams (packaging and packaging waste, used lubricating oils, used tires, electrical and electronic equipment waste (WEEE), batteries and accumulators, end-of-life vehicles and construction and demolition waste), the recycling rates achieved in 2016 met the overall targets defined in the legislation, except for end-of-life vehicles, which are estimated to have been 1% below the target set for 2015 (85%). **The rate of recycling and valorization of WEEE is over 81% and 88%, respectively.**

In the **packaging waste stream**, approximately 1.57 million tons were produced in 2016, resulting in a **recycling rate of 62%, the highest since 2013, which exceeds the set target of 55%**. The packaging of paper and cardboard, plastic and wood presented recycling rates equal to or higher than the established targets. Glass, as in previous years, did not reach its target by a 1% difference.

The **visible fees (ecovalor)** associated to the financing of the collection and recycling system for specific waste flows was **84 million euros in 2016**. Not only are the fees directed at financing the system's agents, but they are also invested in communication and awareness campaigns, as well as research and innovation projects aiming at improving the reduction, reuse and recycling of the materials managed.



LIPOR

LIPOR - Intermunicipal Waste Management of Greater Porto...
... A high performance European Model of Integrated Waste Management

MISSION

To implement innovative waste management solutions, promoting a circular approach and the creation of shared value.

LIPOR is responsible for the management, recovery and treatment of the Municipal Waste (MW) produced in eight associated municipalities. Every year, treats about 500,000 tons of MW produced by 1 million inhabitants.

Based on modern MW management concepts that stand the implementation of integrated systems and reduction of waste disposal in landfills, LIPOR has developed an integrated strategy for the recovery, treatment and confinement of MW, based on three main areas: Multi-material Recovery (Sorting Plant), Organic Recovery

(Composting Plant) and Energy Recovery (Waste-to-Energy Plant), which are complemented by a Landfill for the waste that can't be recovered through multi-material, organic and energy recovery.

"Waste management" is carried out as "Resource management" based on the projection of a circular business model and by the demonstration of support circular practices and projects. The Organization's performance allows the creation of value in the productive cycle, by the reintroduction of "waste" as "raw material" in the value chain.

Want to know more? Visit www.lipor.pt/pt/



WEEE MANAGEMENT

The Legislation regulating the management of the WEEE flow is based on the extended producer responsibility principle. This means that EEE producers are responsible to set up an appropriate management system for when these products reach their end of life. This system can be assumed individually or collectively by a producer.

In Portugal, there are two licensed compliance schemes of WEEE management, Amb3E and ERP (European Recycling Platform) Portugal. Under the collective WEEE management system, the compliance schemes are subjected to the management principles and objectives established by law, namely:

- Structuring a dedicated collection network;
- Financing the costs of sorting, storage, transport, treatment, recovery and disposal of WEEE;
- Achieving collection and minimum recovery targets.

ERP Portugal, for example, is part of the first European-wide recycling platform, founded in 2002 as a solution to the first European Directive about WEEE. Currently ERP includes over 2600 producers in its network, at international level, and offers not only WEEE management but also Batteries and Accumulators (WBA) and Packaging Waste (PW) compliance services, operating in more than 30 countries.

Want to know more? Visit www.amb3e.pt/ | www.erp-recycling.pt/



Source: Portuguese Environment Agency

INTERECYCLING

Interecycling was the first WEEE recycler operating in the Iberian Peninsula. The company offers integrated services, from reception to dismantling, disassembly and finally WEEE's recycling centers. Interecycling operates with high standards of quality, service and innovation, contributing to a better environment and a more sustainable development, through proper recycling of WEEES and forwarding the final recovered materials and products.

Interecycling is prepared to handle this type of waste in strict respect for the environment. Neutralizing its dangerous components and returning the environment the different materials that compose them. They offer the following services:

- Recycling WEEE;
- Electric cables processing;
- Processing other materials;
- Destruction and fiscal decommission services;
- CFC's temporary storage center, halons, used light bulbs, batteries and accumulators;
- WEEE collection services and reception centres;
- Used tire collection point (in coordination with Valorpneu, the extended producer responsibility system for used tires).

Want to know more? Visit www.interecycling.com/



TOWARDS
a carbon neutral
future



TOWARDS a carbon neutral future

Portugal has built a strong experience and achieved proven results in its climate policies and actions. We overachieved our Kyoto Protocol targets and we are on track to meet our 2020 targets under the Kyoto Protocol and under EU legislation, namely regarding emission reduction, energy efficiency and renewable energy sources.

Portugal's greenhouse gases emissions decreased more than 20% by 2016 in relation to 2005. In 2016 a milestone was reached: Portugal run straight on renewable power for four days. That year 62% of renewable energy generation was from renewable sources, mainly hydro, wind and solar.

At COP 22, Portugal set the objective **to become carbon neutral by 2050**.

This commitment is to show that an effective, ambitious and urgent response to the challenges of climate change is an absolute priority. It also stands for our unequivocal and full support to the path that the international community, collectively, set out when adopting the Paris Agreement.

The **Carbon Neutrality Roadmap** that will frame, explore and sustain the possible pathways and measures to achieve this ambitious goal, was launched on October 2017.

<http://www.descarbonizar2050.pt/>



To achieve such a transformation, a suite of broad policies will be required, addressing all sectors of the economy and putting forward adequate incentives for people and business to progress in a decarbonisation pathway.

- To decarbonise the production of electricity promoting **renewable energy** sources, in particular the solar;
- To promote **energy efficiency** in all sectors of activity;
- Strengthen **public transport**, including the expansion of metro networks, fostering inter modality;
- Focus on **electric mobility**, promoting the renewal of public and private fleets and reinforcing the network of charging points, promoting smooth and active mobility;
- To work on **waste prevention, recycling and recovery** policies,
- To promote a **sustainable forest**, enhancing its carbon sequestration capacity and **farming practices** consistent with this goal.

The carbon neutrality pathway is also a pathway for opportunities, a pathway for innovation and knowledge, to new business models in the low carbon economy. Portugal looks forward to being actively engaged with all partners of the civil society to build a carbon neutral society.

LEADING
the transition
into a Circular
Economy





LEADING the transition into a Circular Economy

There is no Earth 2.0.

The "take-make-use-discard" economy is material, financial and environmental inefficient. The Global Economy extracts and processes 62 billion tons of raw material each year, but only reuses and recycles 7%. Half the world's GHG emissions are due to the production of basic materials. At this rate, in 2050 we will need three planets to sustain our way of life.

We need a smarter economy: one that regenerates, not depletes.

A circular economy actively promotes a more effective use of the resources present in the material bank of our economy, by supporting products, processes and services that are designed for longevity, in the material and economic sense, in utility cycles energized by renewable energy. Less raw materials, less waste, less emissions means more value, more productivity, more jobs, and more environment.

Design and new business models, supported by emergent biomaterials, digital innovations, reverse logistics and collaborative platforms, can work to keep materials in use, in their highest economic and utility value, for as long as possible, while regenerating materials and underlying natural systems.

After 30 years of rapid evolution in waste management and recycling, Portugal is now moving forward to a more circular economy, namely through:

- **LEADING THE TRANSITION - a National Action Plan for Circular Economy:** launched in June and officially adopted in December, this plan is an interministerial effort to consolidate and further advance circular economy in national policy instruments (7 thematic areas), regional development strategies and industrial transformation efforts.

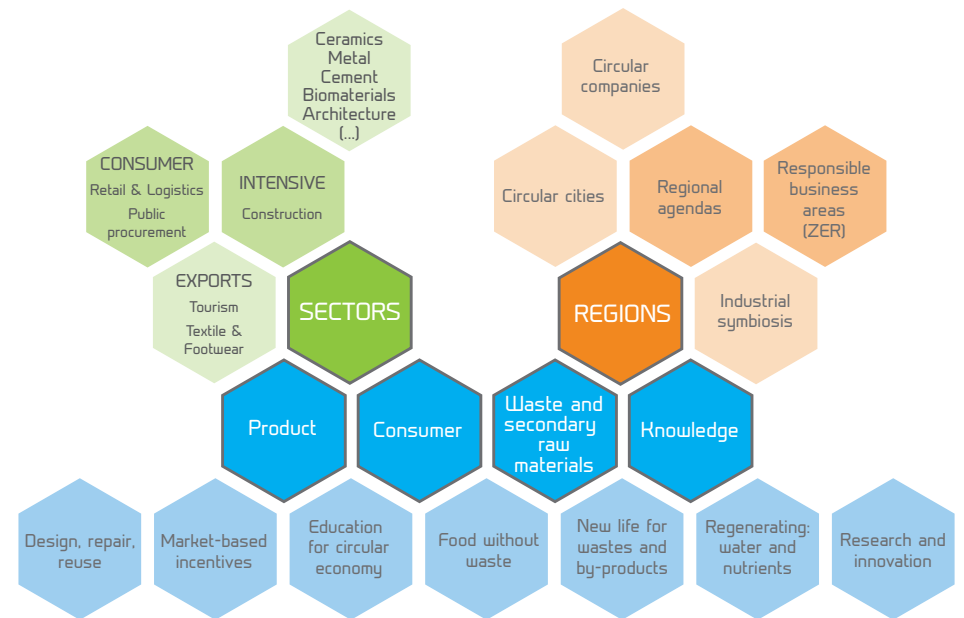


- **ECO.NOMIA.PT:** Portugal's online gateway for circular economy information, from the latest news to the latest policies and knowledge, from the national examples to the financial opportunities and discussion events;

eco.nomia

- **PT #houseofcirculareconomy:** workshops on thematic areas, roadshows about the national "makers and shakers" of circular economy, project presentations, stakeholder discussions - these are some examples on how government, universities, business and the community is engaging on a common platform;

Portugal is **#houseofcirculareconomy**



1. <http://eco.nomia.pt> or <http://economicircular.gov.pt>

ACTION ON	EXCERPT OF GUIDELINES
Design, repair, reuse	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Support for eco-design of products and lifecycle extension (e.g. transfer of knowledge between recyclers and designers) · Support to repair cafes and other reuse initiatives
Market-based incentives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Green taxation to discourage unsustainable use of resources (e.g. disposable plastic) · Green bonds and other financing options
Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · National strategy for environmental education: circular economy pillar · Expansion of ECO.NOMIA.pt
Food	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · National strategy for combating food waste · Communication on "best before" food labels
Waste and by-products	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Flexible by-product classification, with technological research centres · Mapping of critical materials
Water and nutrients	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Reuse, efficiency, industrial symbiosis for water · Biotechnologies for extracting and reuse of nutrients and compounds
Research and innovation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · National agenda for research and innovation for Circular Economy · Collaborative laboratories for Circular Economy · Project research network in Circular Economy



ENVIRONMENT

fund



ENVIRONMENT FUND

To ensure an increased effectiveness of Portuguese environmental policies, the 21st Government created a single Environment Fund, which consolidated the environment financial capacity of the country.

Created in 2017, the purpose of this instrument is to support environmental policies for the pursuit of Sustainable Development Objectives, contributing to the achievement of national and international goals and commitments, in particular those related to climate change, water resources, waste and nature conservation and biodiversity.

The Fund finances entities, activities and projects in the following domains:

- Climate change mitigation and adaptation;
- Climate change cooperation;
- Efficient use of water and protection of water resources;
- Sustainability of water services;
- Prevention and repair of environmental damages;
- Waste management;
- Transition to a circular economy;
- Protection and conservation of nature and biodiversity;
- Environmental capacity-building and awareness raising;
- Environmental R&D.

One of the main focus of the Fund is on fostering **international cooperation** in the field of climate change, in compliance with international commitments related to the Paris Climate Agreement: \$100 billion dollars/year for climate cooperation must be reached by 2020, through public and private sources. In this context, Portugal has invested 10 million euros.

FUNDO AMBIENTAL

Environment
Portugal



In the context of the EU Climate Action 2050 for a Low Carbon Economy, the Fund is also targeting investments in **transport and mobility** - mainly the increase of electric mobility in all vehicle categories. In 2017 it contributed for the acquisition of more than 1300 vehicles, in a total investment of more than €6 million euros, reaching from public entities to private consumers. For 2018 the expectations are high: supporting the acquisition of a further 2000 electric vehicles and the continuous expansion of the public network of charging stations.



"The great aim of education is not knowledge, but action" (Herbert Spencer). Environmental education is key to prepare the future. The Fund is supporting with €1,5 million euros various projects led by environmental education agents - from schools, to businesses, from local government to citizens - piloted by the **National Strategy for the Environmental Education 2020**.



EDUCATING
for the
environment





EDUCATING FOR THE ENVIRONMENT

When discussing the Planet we are no longer talking about securing the survival of future generations, but our own. Our generation already knows, and feels, the consequences of a time of climate change and depletion of resources.

Recognizing the need to further advance awareness, education and the competences needed to tackle this transversal challenges, the Portuguese Government approved the National Strategy for Environment Education (ENEA 2020).

ENEA intends to be an instrument of change - in social practices, in individual and collective behaviour - contributing to the development of an environmentally sustainable national conscience and practice. Therefore, ENEA's execution favours a thematic and transversal work capable of guaranteeing the national and international commitments assumed by Portugal in the field of sustainability, of which the Paris Agreement and the Sustainable Development Objectives of Agenda 2030 stand out.



The actions are focused on three essential pillars:

- **Decarbonising the society:** climate | energy efficiency | sustainable mobility;
- **Make the economy circular:** Dematerialization | Collaborative economy and sustainable consumption | Product Design and Efficient Use of Resources | Waste recovery;
- **Valuing the territory:** Spatial planning | Sea and coast | Water | Natural values | Landscape | Air and noise.

These actions are intended to contribute to a more active citizenship in the field of sustainable development and to the construction of a fair, inclusive and low carbon, rational and efficient society in the use of its resources, combining equity between generations, quality citizens' livelihoods and economic development.

To support this ambition, and the initiative shown by public and private agents towards this objective, ENEA's actions will be funded by close to 16 million euros until 2020.

Title:

PORTUGAL

Gateways for a sustainable future

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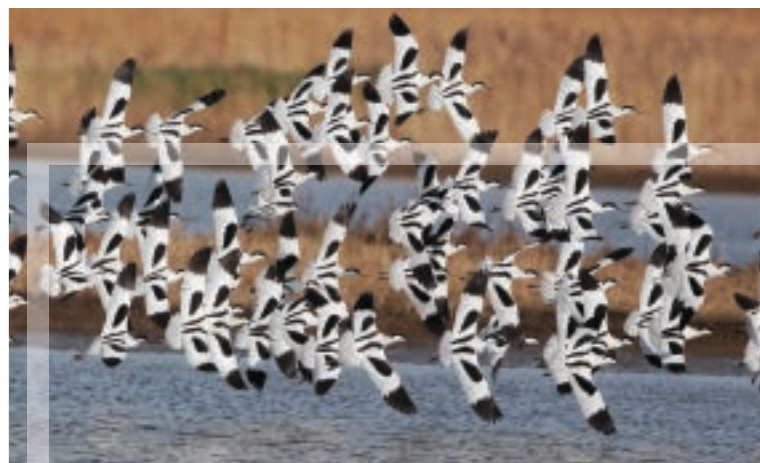
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