Mestrado em Engenharia do Ambiente / *Master on Environmental Engineering*

Gestão e Políticas de Ambiente e Território/

***Environment and Territory Management and Policies* 4/P4**

Innovative policy landmarks

Prof. Doutora Maria do Rosário Partidário

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Bibliography

- UN, 2015. Transforming our world. The 2030 agenda for sustainable development.
- Megatrends
- 8th Environmental Action Programme
- EU policies
  - Green Deal
  - Territorial Agenda 2030

UN Agenda 2030

https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/21252030%20Agenda%20for%20Sustainable%20Development%20web.pdf

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SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

SDG are global
Governments (and organizations) are expected to take **ownership** and establish national (and corporate) **frameworks** for their achievement

(adapted from UN, https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/developmentagenda)

SDG help to clarify what is meant by sustainability and sustainable development

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SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

Systemic view on the SDG - *indivisible whole*

Network of goals

https://blog.kumu.io/a-toolkit-for-mapping-relationships-among-the-sustainable-development-goals-sdgs-a21b76d4dda0
(see also: Le Blanc, 2015, Towards integration at last? The sustainable development goals as a network of targets; UN DESA)

Global Megatrends

14 Megatrends

Aggravating resource scarcity

Continuing urbanisation

Climate change and environmental degradation

Changing nature of work

Growing consumerism

Changing security paradigm

Diversifying Inequalities

Increasing significance of migration

Increasing influence of new governing systems

Increasing demographic imbalances

Diversification of education and learning

Accelerating technological change and hyperconnectivity

Expanding influence of east and south

Shifting health challenges

https://knowledge4policy.ec.europa.eu/foresight/tool/megatrends-hub_en
https://knowledge4policy.ec.europa.eu/foresight/working-megatrends_en
https://knowledge4policy.ec.europa.eu/foresight/megatrends-implications-assessment-tool_en

EEA Megatrends

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EU Agenda 2030

https://ec.europa.eu/info/strategy/priorities-2019-2024/european-green-deal/actions-being-taken-eu_en

European Green Deal

https://ec.europa.eu/info/strategy/priorities-2019-2024/european-green-deal/actions-being-taken-eu_en

Mobilising research and fostering innovation
Transforming the EU's economy for a sustainable future
Increasing the EU's Climate ambition for 2030 and 2050
A zero pollution ambition for a toxic-free environment
Supplying clean, affordable and secure energy
Preserving and restoring ecosystems and biodiversity
The European Green Deal
Mobilising industry for a clean and circular economy
From 'Farm to Fork': a fair, healthy and environmentally friendly food system
Building and renovating in an energy and resource efficient way
Accelerating the shift to sustainable and smart mobility
Financing the transition
Leave no one behind (Just Transition)
The EU as a global leader
A European Climate Pact

8th Environment Action Programme 2030

https://ec.europa.eu/environment/strategy/environment-action-programme-2030_en

8th EAP aims to accelerate the transition to a climate-neutral, resource-efficient and regenerative economy, to give back to the planet more than it takes. It recognises that human wellbeing and prosperity depend on the healthy ecosystems within which we operate.

8th EAP builds on the European Green Deal, with six priority objectives

- achieving the 2030 greenhouse gas emission reduction target and **climate neutrality by 2050**
- enhancing **adaptive capacity**, strengthening **resilience** and **reducing vulnerability to climate change**
- advancing towards a **regenerative growth model**, decoupling economic growth from resource use and environmental degradation, and accelerating the transition to a **circular economy**
- pursuing a **zero-pollution ambition**, including for air, water and soil and protecting the health and well-being of Europeans
- protecting, preserving and restoring **biodiversity**, and **enhancing natural capital** (notably air, water, soil, and forest, freshwater, wetland and marine ecosystems)
- **reducing environmental and climate pressures** related to production and consumption (particularly in the areas of energy, industrial development, buildings and infrastructure, mobility and the food system)

Environment Action Programme 2030

https://ec.europa.eu/environment/strategy/environment-action-programme-2030_en

Policy areas

- Air: EU action to improve air quality and reduce air pollution.
- Chemicals: EU action to ensure chemicals are safe, for health and the environment.
- Circular economy: The EU's transition to a circular economy with a focus on green growth.
- Industry: EU action to make industry more sustainable and reduce industrial emissions.
- Marine and coastal environment: EU action to protect Europe's coasts, seas and oceans.
- Nature and biodiversity: EU action on environmental conservation and protection.
- Noise: EU action to reduce environmental noise pollution.
- Plastics: EU action on plastic production and pollution to contribute to a circular economy.
- Soil and land: EU action for the sustainable use of soil and land.
- Sustainable development: EU commitment to sustainable development in Europe and worldwide.
- Urban environment: EU action to promote the sustainability of European cities.
- Waste and recycling: EU action on waste management, treatment and recycling.
- Water: EU action on water issues, to protect water resources.

European Green Deal

2050: A healthy planet for all

Zero Pollution Action Plan

European Commission

12 May 2021
#EUGreenDeal

"For the health of our citizens, our children and grandchildren, Europe needs to move towards a zero-pollution ambition. My Commission will put forward a cross-cutting strategy to protect citizens' health from environmental degradation and pollution."

Ursula von der Leyen, President of the European Commission

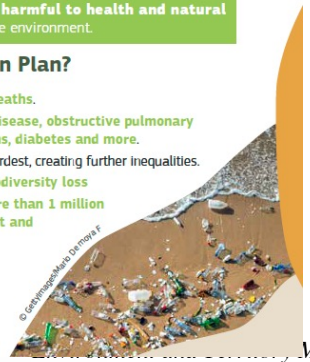
The Zero Pollution Action Plan – Targets by 2030

- **Air**: reduce by more than **55%** premature deaths caused by air pollution;
- **Water**: reduce waste, plastic litter at sea by **50%** and microplastics released into the environment by **30%**;
- **Soil**: reduce nutrient losses and chemical pesticides' use by **50%**;
- **Biodiversity**: reduce by **25%** the EU ecosystems where air pollution threatens biodiversity;
- **Noise**: reduce by **30%** the share of people chronically disturbed by transport noise;
- **Waste**: reduce significantly total waste generation and by **50%** residual municipal waste.

The zero pollution vision for 2050:
Air, water and soil pollution is reduced to levels **no longer harmful to health and natural ecosystems** thus creating a toxic free environment.

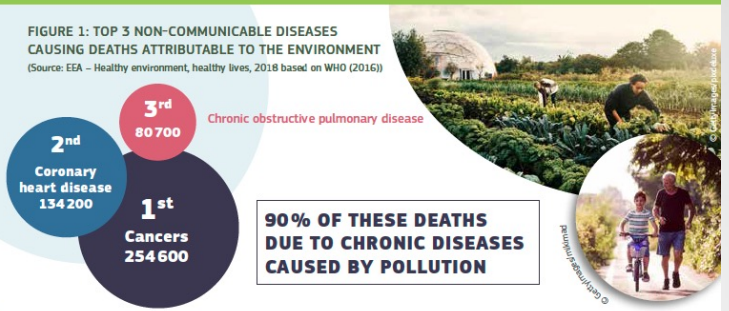
Why do we need a Zero Pollution Action Plan?

- In the EU, every year, pollution causes **1 in 8 deaths**.
- Pollution can cause **cancer, coronary heart disease, obstructive pulmonary disease, mental and neurological conditions, diabetes and more**.
  - The most **vulnerable groups** are hit the hardest, creating further inequalities.
  - Pollution is **1 of the 5 main drivers of biodiversity loss**
  - Pollution is **threatening** the survival of **more than 1 million of the planet's estimated 8 million plant and animal species.**



Environment

FIGURE 1: TOP 3 NON-COMMUNICABLE DISEASES CAUSING DEATHS ATTRIBUTABLE TO THE ENVIRONMENT
(Source: EEA – Healthy environment, healthy lives, 2018 based on WHO (2016))



90% OF THESE DEATHS DUE TO CHRONIC DISEASES CAUSED BY POLLUTION

Key actions in the Zero Pollution Action Plan

Improve human health:
- *Reduce air and noise pollution*
- *Reduce health inequalities*
- *Support urban zero pollution action*

Boost change across society:
- *Showcase zero pollution solutions for buildings*
- *Create living labs for green digital solutions*
- *Promote collective action and collective change*

Protect natural ecosystems and biodiversity:
- *Reduce water and soil pollution*
- *Promote zero pollution across regions*

Reduce pollution from production and consumption:
- *Reduce pollution from industrial installations*
- *Reduce pollution from agriculture*
- *Encourage the least polluting options for consumers*

Implement and enforce pollution laws more strictly

Minimise the EU's external pollution footprint and promote change globally

Promote digital solutions for zero pollution

Stimulate knowledge and innovation

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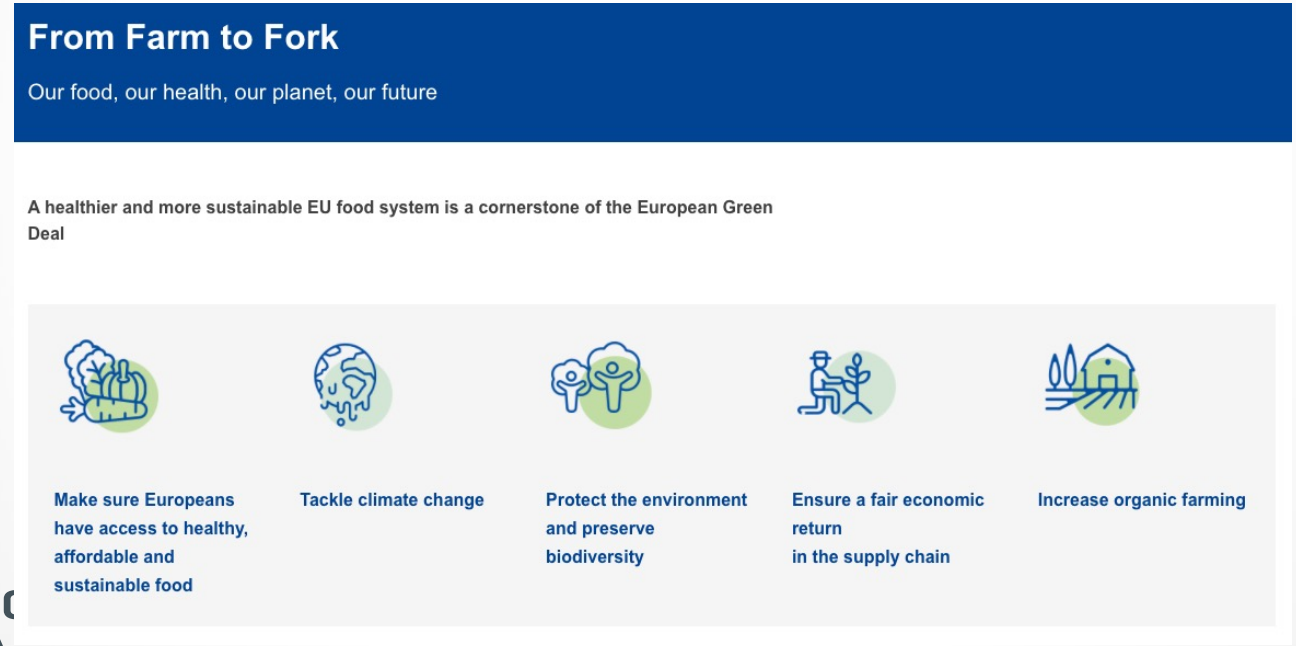
EU Farm to Fork strategy for 2030

(https://ec.europa.eu/info/strategy/priorities-2019-2024/european-green-deal/actions-being-taken-eu/farm-fork_en)



European Commission

From Farm to Fork:

Our food, our health, our planet, our future

The European Green Deal

May 2020
#EUGreenDeal

Moving towards a more healthy and sustainable EU food system, a corner stone of the European Green Deal

- Make sure Europeans get healthy, affordable and sustainable food
- Tackle climate change
- Protect the environment and preserve biodiversity
- Fair economic return in the food chain
- Increase organic farming

"The coronavirus crisis has shown how vulnerable we all are, and how important it is to restore the balance between human activity and nature. At the heart of the Green Deal the Biodiversity and Farm to Fork strategies point to a new and better balance of nature, food systems and biodiversity; to protect our people's health and well-being, and at the same time to increase the EU's competitiveness and resilience. These strategies are a crucial part of the great transition we are embarking upon."

Frans Timmermans, Executive Vice-President of the European Commission

The use of pesticides in agriculture contributes to pollution of soil, water and air. The Commission will take actions to:

- ✓ **reduce by 50%** the use and risk of chemical pesticides by 2030.
- ✓ **reduce by 50%** the use of more hazardous pesticides by 2030.

The **excess of nutrients** in the environment is a major source of air, soil and water pollution, negatively impacting biodiversity and climate. The Commission will act to:

- ✓ **reduce nutrient losses by at least 50%**, while ensuring no deterioration on soil fertility.
- ✓ **reduce fertilizer use by at least 20%** by 2030.

Antimicrobial resistance linked to the use of antimicrobials in animal and human health leads to an estimated 33,000 human deaths in the EU each year. The Commission will **reduce by 50% the sales of antimicrobials for farmed animals and in aquaculture by 2030**.

Organic farming is an environmentally-friendly practice that needs to be further developed. The Commission will boost the development of EU organic farming area with the aim to achieve **25% of total farmland under organic farming by 2030**.

Making the transition happen: informed choices and efficiency gains

The creation of a healthy food environment which makes the healthy and sustainable choice the easy choice.

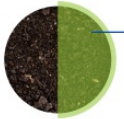
It is estimated that in the EU in **2017** over **950,000** deaths were attributable to unhealthy diets (one out of five).

A healthy and plant based diet reduces the risk of life threatening diseases and the environmental impact of our food system.

Food labelling to empower consumers to choose healthy and sustainable diets

The Commission will propose mandatory harmonised front-of-pack nutrition labelling and develop a **sustainable food labelling framework** that covers the nutritional, climate, environmental and social aspects of food products.

Stepping up the fight against food waste



Halving per capita food waste at retail and consumer levels by 2030.

The Commission will propose legally binding **targets** to reduce food waste across the EU by 2023.

Research and innovation

EUR 10 billion under Horizon Europe to be invested in R&I related to food, bioeconomy, natural resources, agriculture, fisheries, aquaculture and environment. Knowledge transfer will be essential. The CAP's Farm advisory services and Farm sustainabilty data network will be instrumental in assisting farmers in the transition.

Promoting the Global transition

Making European food famous for its sustainability can add a competitive advantage and open new business opportunities for European farmers.

The EU will collaborate with third countries and international actors to support a global move towards sustainable food systems. **A sustainability food labelling framework will facilitate consumer choice.**

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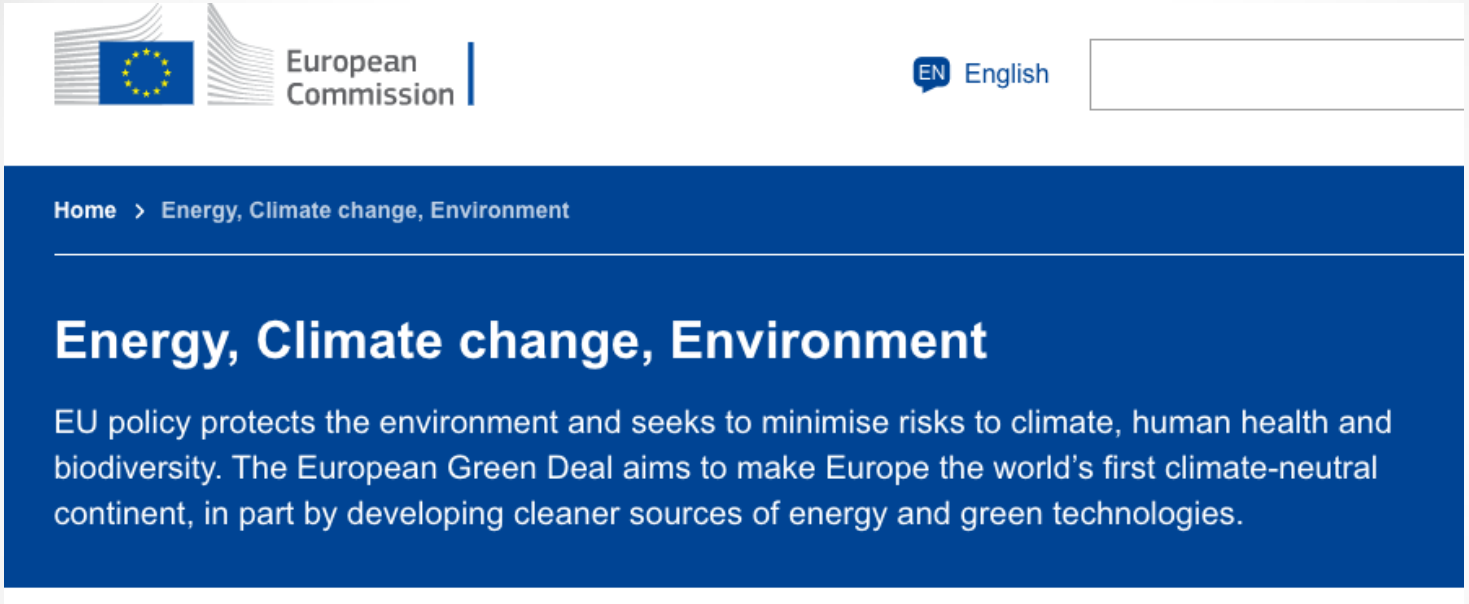

https://ec.europa.eu/info/energy-climate-change-environment_en

European Commission

EN English

Home > Energy, Climate change, Environment

Energy, Climate change, Environment

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A European Green Deal

- Clean energy
- Sustainable industry
- Building and renovating
- Sustainable mobility
- Biodiversity
- From Farm to Fork
- Eliminating pollution
- Climate action

Overall targets and reporting

- 2020 targets
- 2030 targets
- 2050 targets
- EU contribution to international goals

Implementation in EU countries

- Energy and climate governance and reporting
- Monitoring implementation progress
- Infringements
- Rules for monitoring and reporting
- Environmental liability
- Criminal sanctions for environmental offences

International cooperation

- Energy
- Climate change
- Environment

Standards, tools and labels

- Products - labelling rules and requirements
- Assessment of environmental impact
- Environmental performance management and certification

Practical advice

- Energy
- Food
- Home improvement
- Household products
- Transport
- Waste
- Water
- Ecolabel products and services
- Energy efficient products

Topics

- Agriculture
- Air
- Chemicals
- Circular economy
- Cities
- Climate change
- Energy
- Industry
- Land and soil
- Marine and coastal environment
- Nature and biodiversity
- Noise
- Research and innovation
- Transport
- Waste
- Water

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Territorial Agenda 2030

https://territorialagenda.eu/home.html

December 2020

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A future for all places

https://territorialagenda.eu/video.html

Because of:

- inequalities between places and people
- unsustainable development
- to address territorial impacts of sector policies
- for concerted action in geographies and governance levels

#TerritorialAgenda

A sustainable future for all places and people in Europe

Objectives and priorities

A Just Europe

that offers future perspectives for all places and people

- **Balanced Europe**
  Better balanced territorial development utilising Europe's diversity
- **Functional Regions**
  Convergent local and regional development, less inequality between places
- **Integration Beyond Borders**
  Easier living and working across national borders

A Green Europe

that protects common livelihoods and shapes societal transition

- **Healthy Environment**
  Better ecological livelihoods, climate-neutral and resilient towns, cities and regions
- **Circular Economy**
  Strong and sustainable local economies in a globalised world
- **Sustainable Connections**
  Sustainable digital and physical connectivity of places

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Actions should strengthen:

- multi-level governance;
- place-based approaches;
- coordinated sector policy territorial impacts and coherence;
- cooperation between territories;
- territorial cohesion at European level;
- territorial cohesion at cross-border, transnational, inter- and intra-regional level; and
- Member State and neighbouring country contributions to territorial cohesion.

https://www.atlasta2030.eu/en/index.php

Portuguese Ministry for Territorial Cohesion – Strategy for Territorial Cohesion:

- **Social challenges** that can be bottlenecks to intra and inter-regional cohesion in design and implement public policies.
- **Challenges to competitiveness** that require specific measures to attract and mobilize investment and qualified people to our more fragile regions.
- **Sustainability Challenges** to bring economic and social value to endogenous resources and value chains, leveraged in reducing the carbon footprint and promoting circularity.

- The vision of the Strategy for Territorial Cohesion: A balanced development of the territories will have a greater impact if we reduce regional asymmetries, promote cohesion, reinforce the territories' competitiveness and give more coherence to regional and sectoral policies.