2014 20

PROGRAMA OPERACIONAL
SUSTENTABILIDADE E EFICIÊNCIA NO USO DE RECURSOS

POSEUR

INVESTMENT AND SUSTAINABLE GROWTH

PORTUGAL 2020

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2014
20

PROMOTION OF A SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT MODEL

- Low carbon economy
- Adaptation to climate changes and risk prevention
- Environment protection and resource efficiency

STRATEGY FOR A SMART, SUSTAINABLE AND INCLUSIVE GROWTH AND FOR THE ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND TERRITORIAL COHESION

The PO SEUR is a tool of the Europe 2020 Strategy for the Sustainability and Resource Use Efficiency, totalizing 2.2 thousand million euros of community funding. It covers the entire national territory

The programme for 2014-2020 aims for Europe to anticipate and adapt to the great global changes in the field of energy, climate change and more efficient use of resources along a dynamic perspective that links competitiveness to sustainability. Portugal is deeply committed to the structural transformation of its model of development, thus trying to create conditions for a greater cohesion and convergence within the European context. The Operational Programme "Sustainability and Efficiency in the Use of Resources" (PO SEUR) wishes to contribute to the fulfilment of the Europe 2020 strategy, in particular regarding sustainable growth, by addressing the transitional challenges to a low carbon economy, based on a more efficient use of resources and on the promotion of greater resilience to climate risks and catastrophes. Considering the national dimension of each of the challenges identified in the Europe 2020 Strategy, PO SEUR is a fundamental tool for Portugal to face the mentioned challenges. In this regard, this Operational Programme is tributary of part of the Territorial Valorisation Agenda developed between 2007-2013 and that was partially funded by the Structural and Cohesion Funds and gained wider coverage with the integration of the energy dimension, in the domains of efficiency, renewables and security of supply as the preferred mechanism for the fulfilment of the public policies of the sector.

THE STRATEGY FORESEEN FOR THIS OPERATIONAL PROGRAMME TRANSLATES A MULTIDIMENSIONAL PERSPECTIVE OF SUSTAINABILITY BASED ON THREE STRATEGIC PILLARS

The implementation of a strategy that simultaneously promotes an answer to the challenges that Portugal faces in the dimensions of the axes needs the contribution of several thematic objectives. Thus, in order to contribute to the assertion of the Europe 2020 Strategy, mainly with regard to sustainable growth, PO SEUR defines a set of thematic objectives that operationally translate in 3 action Axes that are subdivided into Investment Priorities and Specific Objectives.

AXIS I

SUPPORT THE TRANSITION TO A LOW CARBON ECONOMY IN ALL SECTORS

Fulfilment of the National Energy Efficiency Action Plan and the National Renewable Energy Action Plan, thus contributing to the increase of national economy competitiveness and the reduction of energy dependence as well as the reduction of energy and carbon intensity.

Community Funding

757 M€

AXIS II

PROMOTE THE ADAPTATION TO CLIMATE CHANGES AND RISK PREVENTION AND MANAGEMENT

Operationalization of the climate policy tools namely the National Strategy for Adaptation to Climate Change (ENAAC), risk management and prevention tools (conjugating the knowledge, information, planning, prevention and combat dimensions) with specific focus on the protection of the coastline, when facing coastal erosion risk and on the management of specific risks by empowering the institutions involved.

Community Funding

401 M€

AXIS III

PROTECT THE ENVIRONMENT AND PROMOTE RESOURCE USE EFFICIENCY

Operationalization of the strategies for the waste sector (PERSU 2020), the water sector (PENSAAR 2020), —in fulfilment of the 2008/98/EC, 2000/60/EC, 98/83/EC and 91/271/C directives—, for biodiversity and environmental liabilities with important contributes arising from the risk prevention and management policy and the operationalization of climate change tools.

Community Funding

1045 M€

Oporto subway

SUPPORT THE TRANSITION TO A LOW CARBON ECONOMY IN ALL SECTORS

Taking into account the restraints imposed by the economic and financial environment at the national level, it is necessary to promote a rational use of resources, prioritizing the main action lines in the energy efficiency and renewable energies production areas. In this regard, it is important to guarantee the pursuit of a national sustainable strategy for these two areas that is in line with the evolution of the economic and technological panorama that shall mark the decade to come and promote a regulatory framework that would allow its success in a pragmatic way. This strategy is defined in the National Energy Efficiency Action Plan (PNAEE) and the National Renewable Energy Action Plan PNAER) published by Resolution of the Council of Ministers no. 20/2013, April 10. The main challenges established in the mentioned Plans are the significant reduction of greenhouse gas emissions within a framework of sustainability and low carbon economy and the increase of energy efficiency and resource use efficiency. The energy efficiency actions to be implemented shall cover all the sectors of the economy but priority shall be given to the most important energy consumption sectors with special emphasis on companies and transports. On the other side, the investment on the implementation of smart systems is also a priority because these allow obtaining a more adequate balance between energy supply and demand to the grid, with the consequent efficiency gains and the resulting economic and environmental advantages for the national electric system.

TRANSITION TO A LOW CARBON ECONOMY BASED ON THE ENERGY EFFICIENCY AND RENEWABLE ENERGIES PRODUCTION AREAS

PO SEUR - OPERATIONAL PROGRAMME FOR SUSTAINABILITY AND EFFICIENT USE OF RESOURCES
AXIS I - SUPPORT THE TRANSITION TO A LOW CARBON ECONOMY IN ALL SECTORS

Axis	Investment Priority	Specific Goals	Performance indicators	Goals 2023
I Support the transition to a low carbon economy in all sectors	Promotion of production and distribution of energy from renewable sources	Diversification of renewable energy supply sources by harnessing the endogenous energy potential and thus guaranteeing the connection of the production facilities to the grid and thus decreasing the energy dependence	Supplementary capacity of renewable energy production	56 MW
			Estimated annual decrease of the greenhouse gas emissions	28.200 T CO_{2e}
	Support energy efficiency, energy smart management and use of renewable energies in public facilities, namely in public buildings and the housing sector.	Increase of energy efficiency in public facilities within the scope of the Central Administration of the State	Annual decrease of primary energy consumption in public buildings	500.000.000 KWh/year
		Increase of energy efficiency in the housing sector	Estimated annual decrease of greenhouse gas emissions	80.640 T CO_{2e}
			Number of households with improved energy consumption	16.000 Families
	Development and implementation of smart distribution systems that operate at medium and low voltage	Potentiate the increase of energy efficiency through the development of smart grids that allow supplying the consumers with the needed information and tools and create synergies in order to reduce costs	Energy efficiency: additional number of energy users connected to smart grids	1.200.000 Users
	Promotion of strategies of low carbon content for all types of territories, namely urban areas, including the promotion of sustainable multimodal urban mobility of relevant adaptation measures for mitigation	Support the implementation of energy efficiency measures and transport consumptions rationalisation	Energy savings in the projects supported within the transport sector	8.000 toe
		Support the promotion of ecological transports use and sustainable mobility	Charge points of electric mobility network	800 N.º

Types of Operation	Beneficiaries
Pilot projects of energy production from renewable sources related to the development and testing of new technologies and the corresponding integration in the grid; Projects of energy production from renewable sources, with tested technologies and that are not sufficiently disseminated on the national territory and the corresponding integration in the grid; Pilot projects of energy storage, namely from renewable sources; Prospection, identification and study of the necessary conditions for the development of new technologies of energy production from renewable sources and new energy storage technologies; In Madeira, there are also investments foreseen for the use of hydroelectric energy; Pilot projects of renewable energy production related to the development and testing of new technologies and the corresponding integration in the grid.	• Public entities that are agents in the energy market (for the studies); • Producers within a special regime; • In the case of Madeira the Empresa de Eletricidade da Madeira, S.A. and public (or similar) entities.
Support the establishment of energy efficiency management contracts in very high public buildings and equipment (ESCO model); Awareness-raising actions to promote energy efficiency and support the production of energy for self-consumption from renewable energy sources, in particular the housing sector; Support the establishment of energy efficiency Action Plans; Projects of energy efficiency in public facilities and interventions in buildings' facades and roofs; Awareness actions within the scope of energy efficiency promotion.	• ADENE (dissemination campaign); • Central Administration Bodies; • Body that implements the financial instrument or the fund of funds
Promotion of the adoption of passive systems (insulation, shades, among others). Use of more efficient equipment that allows reducing the end energy consumption. Awareness actions for the promotion of energy efficiency and energy production support for self-consumption from renewable energy sources in the private housing sector.	• ADENE (dissemination campaign); • Body that implements the financial instrument or the fund of funds
Pilot project of smart grids as fulfilment of Directives 2006/32/EC and 2009/72/EC covering cities.	• Public Entities or concessionaires (DSOs) responsible for smart meters; • Managing Entity responsible for Logistic Operations for Switching Suppliers (OLMC); • Energy Services Regulatory Entity (ERSE) and General Directorate of Energy and Geology (DGEG).
Conversion of public transport fleets (road and inland waterways) – natural gas; Electric Mobility.	• ADENE (Studies and awareness campaigns); • Companies, entities and collective road and inland waterways public transport fleets' concessionaires.
Technological update of the public electric charge points through the adaptation of public charge points for standard sockets common to the entire EU. Extension of the public charge points network in public spaces; Measures and actions of national promotion of electric mobility.	• ADENE (Awareness actions); • The entity that manages electric mobility; • Operators of the electric mobility network.

AXIS II

Spurs and adhering defense of Esmoriz

PROMOTE THE ADAPTATION TO CLIMATE CHANGES AND TO THE RISK PREVENTION AND MANAGEMENT

Adaptation to climate changes is a priority of the UE within the Europe 2020 Strategy framework. Nevertheless, it implies different actions towards the realities of the Member States that must use ESIF in accordance to its specific priorities with regard to risks and resilience. Within the scope of PO SEUR, Portugal takes on the thematic objective of reinforcing the national capacity of adaptation to climate changes, taking into consideration the multiplicity of risks that affect the national territory. Climate changes have a tendency to potentiate or accelerate other risks in which natural and anthropogenic factors are at work and which are particularly obvious with regard to coastal erosion or forest fires. A systemic and integrated perspective of planning and intervention must be promoted and it must take into account the cumulative and interactive dimension of climate changes as well the uncertainty and unpredictability factors of the phenomena associated to climate changes. The main intervention lines within the scope of this program are the following:

COASTLINE PROTECTION

Approximately 25% of the continental coast line is affected by coastal erosion. Erosive tendency or confirmed erosion has been recorded in about 232 km. There is a potential risk of territory loss in about 67% of the coast line. The erosive processes can be aggravated by climate changes effects. The Action Plan for the protection and valorisation of Coastal Areas (PAPVL 2012-2015) defines a set of interventions identified in the first generation of the Coastline Land-Use Plans still in force as a priority aiming at protecting people and goods from coastal erosion risk.

WITHIN THE SCOPE OF PO SEUR, PORTUGAL TAKES ON THE THEMATIC OBJECTIVE OF REINFORCING THE NATIONAL CAPACITY OF ADAPTATION TO CLIMATE CHANGES

CLEANING AND CLEARING WATER LINES IS ONE OF THE MEASURES THAT CONTRIBUTES TO FLOODING PREVENTION AND CONTROL

FLOODS AND INUNDATIONS

Floods and inundations are natural phenomena that can cause the loss of lives and goods, risks for human health, environment, cultural heritage and facilities, as well as disturbances to economic activities. Climate changes can increase the frequency and the intensity of these occurrences. The National Water Authority has identified 22 critical areas of high risk in which mitigating measures have not been adopted. Cleaning and clearing the water lines is one of the measures that contribute to the flooding prevention and control by preserving and rehabilitating the hydrographic network and the river areas. The interventions are followed by the Environment Authorities' services that are competent for the territory and are performed in compliance with the biodiversity protection legislation.

RISKS AND RESILIENCE

Portugal faces multiple risks that might potentiate and accelerate climate changes. Besides approaches that are more specific and targeted towards the previously mentioned coastal erosion, floods and inundation risks, it is also important to prevent situations of serious accidents or catastrophes and to mitigate its effects and protect and help people and goods in danger when these situations occur. The resilience of the civil protection national system is based on the capacity to foresee, prepare and address, and thus it is necessary to reinforce planning, monitoring and communication taking into account the diversity of the risks that might come to affect the national territory. This bet on innovation meets the objectives of the Europe 2020 Strategy within the perspective of promotion of a smarter Europe and is aligned with the new cohesion policy vision for 2014-2020.

THIS BET ON INNOVATION ALSO MEETS THE OBJECTIVES OF THE EUROPE 2020 STRATEGY WITHIN THE PERSPECTIVE OF PROMOTION OF A SMARTER EUROPE

Humanitarian Association – Volunteer Firefighters Oliveira de Azeméis

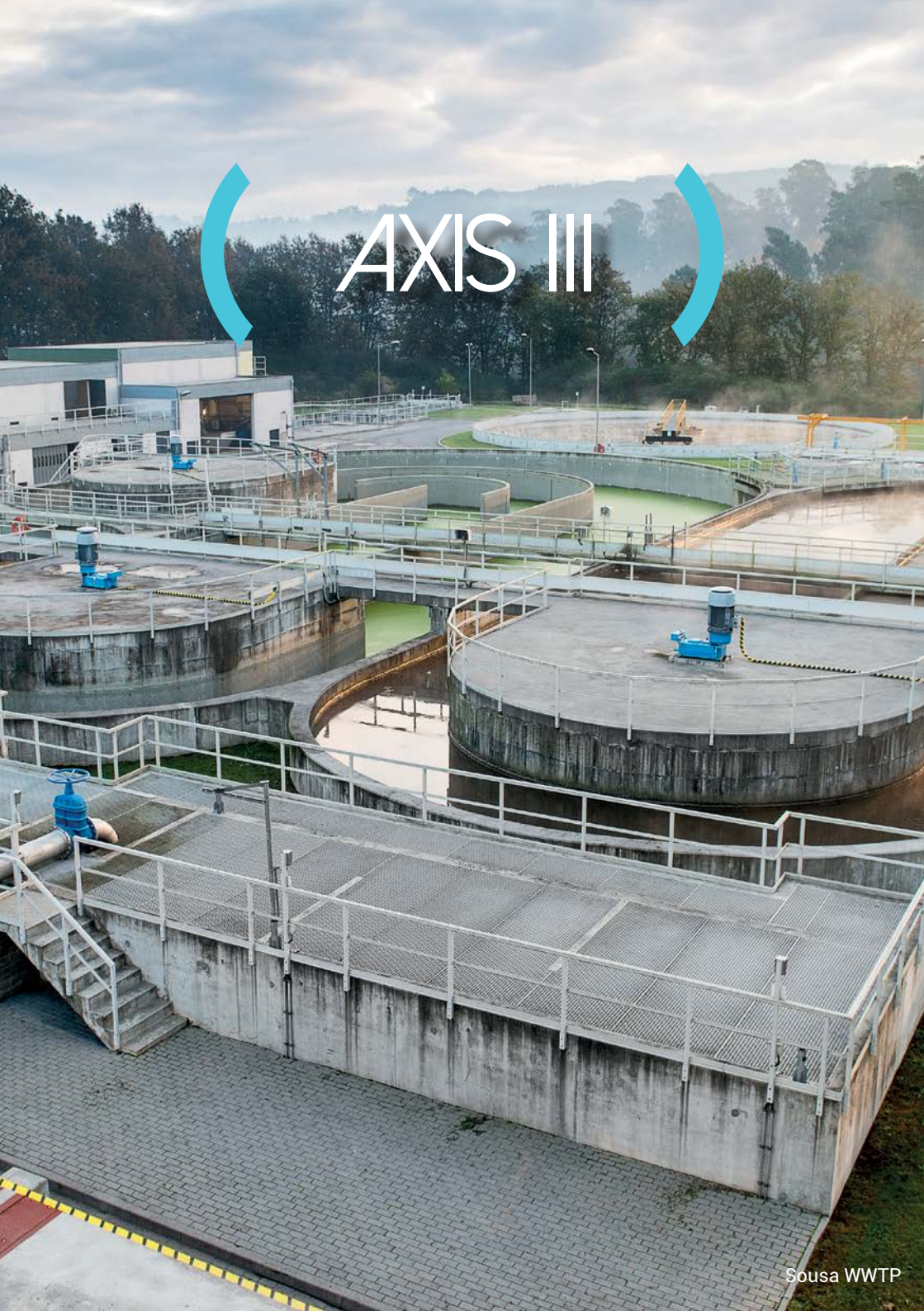
FOREST FIRES

Forest fires are a priority problem for Portugal because they are a constant risk with huge impact in the country. Every year, there is a burnt area much higher that the European average and the Mediterranean basin countries' average. Between 2002 and 2011, an area of about 144 thousand hectares burnt in average per year (approximately 76 thousand hectares of forest stand and 68 thousand hectares of bush land). The National Plan to Protect Forests from Fires (PNDFCI) develops strategies and actions within this scope, involving several entities from forest administration and civil protection.

PO SEUR - OPERATIONAL PROGRAMME FOR SUSTAINABILITY AND EFFICIENT USE OF RESOURCES
AXIS II - PROMOTE THE ADAPTATION TO CLIMATE CHANGES AND RISK PREVENTION AND MANAGEMENT

Axis	Investment Priority	Performance indicators	Goals 2023	Specific Goals
II Promote the adaptation to climate changes and risk prevention and management	Support investment for the adaptation to climate changes, including approaches based on ecosystems	Number of municipalities with vulnerability and risks identification plans	77 N.º	Reinforce the capacities of adaptation to climate changes by adopting and articulating cross-cutting, sectorial and territorial measures
	Promotion of investments to approach specific risks, ensure the resistance to catastrophes and develop catastrophes management systems	Extension of the coastal strip intervened for the protection of people and goods	50 Km	Protection of the coastline and its populations from the risks, especially the ones related to coastal erosion
		Population that beneficiates from protection measures against inundations	1.500.000 People	Reinforcement of management to address risks in a perspective of resilience, empowering the institutions involved
		Population that beneficiates from protection measures against forest fires	5.000.000 People	
		Number of acquired aviation equipment	2 N.º	

Types of Operation	Beneficiaries
Municipal, intermunicipal and regional plans of adaptation to climate changes, Sectorial plans of adaptation to climate changes and/or integration of the adaptation; Immaterial actions of the action plan to fight desertification; Information, modelling and scenario systems; Prevision. Alert and response systems; Restructuration and modernisation of meteorology systems; Information and knowledge production (studies, analyses, cartography); Communication, outreach and awareness actions on climate changes; Projects of demonstration and dissemination of good practices.	• Central and Local Public Administration; • Associations of Municipalities; • Corporate Sector of the State; • Other entities by means of protocol or other forms of cooperation with the previously mentioned entities.
Material coastal protection actions in risk areas of a structural nature and systemic impact in order to eliminate, reduce or control the risk and protect people and goods. Planning actions, knowledge production, information management and monitoring.	• Central and Local Public Administration; • Corporate Sector of the State; • Other entities namely associations of municipalities, port administrations and public companies or state-owned enterprises of which the aim is to develop integrated operations of requalification of the coast line.
Decrease of Forest Fires: Its own aviation resources for missions of the Civil Protection; Personal Protective Equipment (PPE); Rescue and Prevention Vehicles; Interventions on the infrastructures to reinforce the operationality; Defence network against fires. Floods and Inundations Risks Prevention and Management: Structural interventions of clearance, inland waterways normalisation and floods control; Actions to reduce the soils sealing; Inundation risk management Plans and prevision models; Surveillance System and Water Resources System (SVARH). In the Autonomous Region of Madeira: Works of torrential hydraulics of protection against the effects of alluvium; Implementation of alluvium alert systems; Emergency and Rescue Plans; Public disclosure and population training. Emergency measures and Preventive Actions in case of Catastrophes and Serious Accidents: Incident management equipment NRBQ - chemical, biological, radiological or nuclear; Maritime pollution fighting equipment; Structuring interventions to reduce the risks of catastrophes and serious accidents resulting from mass movement from slopes. Planning, Monitoring and Communication Tools; Innovating actions for Risks Prevention and Management: Development and application of new technologies with regard to risk management and planning support, including computer applications and the use of sensors; Use of remote control devices; Studies of response models in situations of low resources; Urban resilience plans designed for the local scale; Projects of large amounts of information analysis and processing to support decisions related to specific risks	• Central and Local Public Administration; • ZIF managing entities (Operation of land registry); • Other entities, namely associations of municipalities and associations, among others of which the mission is to develop operations of risk management.



Sousa WWTP

PROTECT THE ENVIRONMENT AND PROMOTE THE RESOURCE USE EFFICIENCY

REDUCE, RECYCLE AND VALUE WASTE

The Waste residues Policy in the European Union, which aims at guaranteeing the preservation of natural resources and the mitigation of negative impacts on public health and the environment contemplates aspects of integrated planning, prevention and management of waste. The Waste Policy is established in the Waste Framework Directive (Directive 2008/98/ EC), transposed into national legislation by Decree-Law No 73/2011, of June 17 – third amendment of Decree-Law No 178/2006, September 5. The needs with regard to municipal waste in the mainland are regulated by the new "Strategic Plan for Municipal Waste (PERSU 2020)", which defines the strategy for the 2014-2020 periods and which follows the strategy currently in force defined in PERSU II (2007-2014). PERSU 2020 aims at valuing waste as a resource, strongly fostering the application of the waste management hierarchy principles in force. Besides establishing goals of maximum landfilling of municipal waste, PERSU 2020 preconizes the progressive elimination of waste landfilling in order to eliminate direct landfilling until 2030. This new strategy is perfectly aligned with the community strategies in terms of municipal waste management and will guarantee the achievement of the goals established for 2020.

EFFICIENT WATER MANAGEMENT

The Water Framework Directive (WFD, 2000/60/EC) thoroughly approached all the threats to water resources for the first time, clearly stating that its management must be an integrated one and go beyond wastewater distribution and treatment related to the different sectorial uses. Water resources management also involves the use and management of the soils that affect both the quality and the quantity of water available, demanding coordination with the land-use planning measures and integration in the funding priorities. The recent community recognition of the real impossibility to achieve this objective in 2015, in Portugal and in the other European Union countries, delays the achievement of this aim to 2027 followed by the adoption of important additional measures, at both national and community levels in order to maintain the preservation and improvement of waters. To achieve this objective, besides water distribution and storage improvement, measures must be taken related to water use efficiency allowing potentiating the use of the savings in other economic activities or leading to the reduction of global consumptions in areas of higher water stress. Energy consumption decrease is also an objective. In the actions to be financed, the Innovation European Partnership for water, in which Portugal is deeply involved, shall be considered.

Water Basin Management Plans

The community's recognition of the incapacity to achieve a good condition of most water masses in 2015 points to the adoption, within this second cycle of planning, of a set of complementary measures of protection of the water masses, that includes not only the reduction of the runoff loads

to the water masses together with the adoption of measures within the hydromorphological scope, but also the significant adoption of measures related to water efficient use.

URBAN CYCLE OF THE WATER SUPPLY AND WASTEWATER SANITATION

Water and sanitation services are a crucial sector within the scope of environment protection and resource use efficiency, constituting a basic and essential service for the life of the populations. Since the beginning of the community supports, an investment effort was made to increase the number of water consumption infrastructures for human consumption and wastewater treatment. At the water urban cycle strategy level, the needs for intervention in the sector for the Portuguese mainland are regulated in "PENSAAR 2020. A new strategy for Water Supply and Wastewater Sanitation (2014-2020). Based on the diagnosis of the previous strategy (PEAASAR II) and the characterisation of the current situation, the new strategy is no longer based on building infrastructures to increase the coverage and is now centred on the improvement of assets management, the operation and the quality of the services supplied with a comprehensive sustainability. With regard to the Autonomous Region of Madeira, in the areas of water supply to the populations and economic activities and the municipal wastewater draining and treatment, there are still many problems with no solution. The most recent diagnosis and the measures to be adopted are stated in the Regional Water Plan from Madeira, 2008 and the Management Plan of the Hydrographic Region of the Madeira Archipelago, 2014.

BIODIVERSITY AND ECOSYSTEMS

Management of protected natural values and biodiversity

The portion of the mainland territory classified for nature preservation reasons (National Network of Protected Areas and Natura network 2000) is of about 2.000.000 ha, approximately 22% of Portugal's mainland territory. The National Network of Protected Areas (RNAP) covers an area of approximately 681.220 ha and the Natura 2000 Network in mainland Portugal is comprised of 60 Sites of Community Importance (SIC) and 40 Special Areas of Conservation (SAC), and covers a total land area of 1.9 million ha, approximately 21% of the mainland territory, to which are added about 180.000 marine ha. Although the names of classified areas in the land and coastal/coastline environment is fairly the same, the process of establishing a coherent network of marine protected areas is still ongoing. Nevertheless, there are still a few shortcomings related to the designation, namely in offshore areas, for the safeguarding and management of specific species (cetacean and birds) - in all its distribution area - and of protected habitats. The main intervention lines within this area are related to: the assessment of the state of preservation of natural habitats and protected species that still present low levels; the assessment and review of the Land-use Plans of Protected Areas; and the assessment and improvement of management measures of Natura 2000 Network and Action Plans of species and habitats.

Biodiversity Knowledge and Monitoring

Updating information and filling in gaps related to the knowledge of the natural heritage, as well as its integration in information and monitoring

systems are an essential support to guarantee the efficiency and efficacy of protection and management measures in force and to define additional measures and tools to be adopted namely with regard to marine biodiversity and ecosystems, including those with the legal status of protection, considering the extension process of the Natura 2000 Network to the vast marine component of the territory under national jurisdiction.

Promote the protection and the land-use planning of geological resources and mineral waters

With regard to soils protection, in execution of the resolution of the Council of Ministers no 78/2012 of September 11, National Strategy for the Geological Resources, achieve an improved knowledge and record of the resources in order to avoid the destruction of habitats, the development of environmental liabilities and the contamination of groundwater. The intervention strategy must aim at protecting and planning geological resources and mineral waters within a sectorial plan and the mapping of geological resources and mineral waters to mitigate several environmental risks related not only to the prospection of these resources but also to other economic activities that can be implemented in these locations.

Rehabilitation of Environmental Liabilities

The aim is to rehabilitate contaminated locations, geographically delimited and classified as environmental liabilities as a consequence of industrial or mining activities and which create risks for public health and the environment and that demand an urgent solution. These are environment liabilities because they arise from the lack of feasibility of the application of the polluter pays' principle and the liability principle or the demonstration of the lack of capacity of costs internalisation. Within this context, given the seriousness of the situation and the need to find adequate means of resolution that would allow the environment remediation and rehabilitation of these locations, several priorities were defined related to the intervention and rehabilitation of degraded areas associated to the mining industry and locations and soils contaminated constituted as liabilities and from which resulted a list of 8 environmental liabilities that originated in industrial activities and 172 old locations of mining exploitation of which 74 were considered as priorities. The interventions foreseen in PO SEUR are exclusively related to the environmental remediation and rehabilitation of these locations and in some cases, these actions are complemented by actions to achieve a new use of these spaces within the scope of the Regional Operational Programs.

PO SEUR - OPERATIONAL PROGRAMME FOR SUSTAINABILITY AND EFFICIENT USE OF RESOURCES
AXIS III - PROTECT THE ENVIRONMENT AND PROMOTE RESOURCE USE EFFICIENCY

Axis	Investment Priority	Performance indicators	Goals 2023	Specific Goals
III Protect the Environment and Promote Resource Use Efficiency	Investment in the waste sector to meet the requirement in matters of environment and the investment needs that exceed these requirements identified by the Member States.	Supplementary capacity of waste recycling	91.000 T/Year	Valuation of the waste by reducing the production and landfilling and increasing the selective collection and recycling
	Investment in the water sector to meet the requirement in matters of environment and the investment needs that exceed these requirements identified by the Member States.			Investments in the water resources to meet the requirement in matters of environment and the investment needs identified, specifically improving the water masses quality
		Additional population that beneficiates from water supply improvements	1.820.000 People	Optimisation and efficient management of the existing resources and infrastructures, guaranteeing the quality of the service provided to the populations and the sustainability of the systems within the scope of the water urban cycle
		Additional population that beneficiates from the downstream wastewater sanitation system water supply improvements	2.470.000 population equivalent	
		Additional population that beneficiates from the upstream wastewater sanitation system water supply improvements	1.430.000 population equivalent	
	Protection and rehabilitation of biodiversity and soils and promotion of ecological services systems, namely through the Natura 2000 Network and green infrastructures	Area of the habitats supported to achieve an improved state of conservation	200.000 Hectares	Preservation, management, planning and knowledge of biodiversity, ecosystems and geological resources
		Area of the territory of Sites of Community Importance (SIC – RN2000) covered by cartography of protected natural values	1.500.000 Hectares	
	Adoption of measures to improve the urban environment, revitalize cities, rehabilitate and decontaminate abandoned industrial areas including reconversion areas, reduce air pollution and promote measures to reduce noise	Rehabilitation of soils: Total area of rehabilitated soils	122 Hectares	Rehabilitation of environmental liabilities located in old industrial units, mitigating its effects on the environment
		Total mining rehabilitated area	245 Hectares	

Types of Operation	Beneficiaries
Actions to prevent the production and dangerousness of waste, including education and awareness actions; Investments to increase the quantity and quality of multimaterial recycling; Optimisation and reinforcement of the infrastructures of multimaterial triage; Reinforcement and optimisation of Mechanical Biological Treatment (MBT); Support to systems and initiatives of selective collection of biodegradable municipal waste (BMW); Investments to progressively eliminate the direct landfilling; Investments to achieve the diversion from the landfill of scraps and rejects from the units of biological and mechanical treatment of Municipal Waste; Studies and immaterial actions; Investments to certificate waste management services and facilities. In the Autonomous Region of Madeira: Reinforcement of the existing selective collection networks; Acquisition of equipment that promotes the improvement of the triage system; Population awareness/information campaigns.	• Central, Regional and Local Public Administration; • Associations of Municipalities; • Corporate Sector of the State; • Entities that manage the public water supply municipal services, wastewater sanitation and the municipal waste management; • Entities of the Regional Public Sector; • Municipal, intermunicipal and multimunicipal concessionaire companies.
Studies to define standards to establish ecological flows; Studies needed to improve and complement the water masses classification criteria; Actions of development of the water resources management models' development.	• Central and Local Public Administration; • Regional corporate sector; • Other entities by means of protocol or other forms of cooperation with the previously mentioned entities.
Water Supply (WS) Investments in the downstream systems to control and reduce losses in the water distribution and supply systems; Renovation of the downstream water supply networks after a cost-benefit analysis; Closing of downstream water supply systems to optimise the use of the installed capacity and the subscription to the service; Investments to improve the quality of the water supplied in areas with problems; Implementation of adequate systems of sludge management from Water Treatment Plants: Efficient management of the services through the elaboration of a record of the existing infrastructures of the downstream systems. Wastewater Sanitation (SAR) Investments to reduce urban pollution in water masses with special focus on the full compliance of the Urban Wastewater Directive 91/271/ EEC, 21-05-1991 (DARU); Investments in the rehabilitation of waste water draining systems; Investment of renovation of the waste water draining systems; Investments to implement the adequate systems of sludge management from the Wastewater Treatment Plant.	• Central, Regional and Local Public Administration; • Associations of Municipalities; • Corporate Sector of the State; • Managing bodies of municipal services of public water supply, sanitation waste water and urban waste management; • Entities of the Regional Public Sector; • Municipal, intermunicipal and multimunicipal concessionaire companies; • Bodies that implement the financial tool or the fund of funds.
Nature Conservation (examples): Action intended for the rehabilitation and protection of species and habitats with the status of unfavourable conservation; Management and Land-Use Planning of Protected and Classified Areas (examples): Elaboration of Management Plans of the Natura 2000 network sites, including the marine environment; Assessment and review of the Protected Areas Land-Use Plans (POAP) and their execution; Information (example): Development of information systems and portals related to nature conservation; Geological resources protection and land-use Planning (examples): Support the execution of topographic and cartographic surveys	• Central and Local Public Administration; • Corporate Sector of the State; • Municipal companies; • Other entities by means of protocol or other forms of cooperation with the previously mentioned entities; • General Directorate of Energy and Geology (DGEG); • National Laboratory of Energy and Geology (LNEG).
Support actions of rehabilitation and regeneration of contaminated locations and mining areas; Environmental rehabilitation projects of degraded areas allocated to the extraction industry;	• Central and Local Public Administration; • Associations of Municipalities; • Corporate Sector of the State; • Other entities by means of protocol or other forms of cooperation with the previously mentioned entities.

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