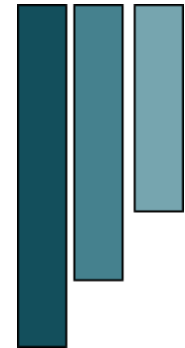


ново pacto verde

POLICY BRIEF





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1. What is the New Green Pact?

The [New Green Pact](#), with legal basis in the Portuguese Governmental Order no. 3926/2023, of March 29, 2023, is a national plan for ecologically responsible investment in the medium-long term, which identifies in a participatory way the key sectors and environmental investment solutions to address the climate and ecological emergency at the national level.

The New Green Pact is a plan:

Urgently needed to address the impact of the climate crisis in Portugal

According to recent data from the [European Environment Agency](#), Portugal is the fifth country in the European Union with the most recorded deaths and the seventh with the most economic losses (13,461 million euros) resulting from extreme weather events in the last four decades.

The need for environmental investment for a just and inclusive climate transition is therefore undeniable and urgent.

In synergy with the EU's Green Deal and other national environmental strategies

The New Green Pact is an environmental plan with a systemic vision and integrated with other international, European and national environmental guidelines.

Based on the analysis of current sectoral environmental guidelines, the New Green Pact aims to concretely operationalize previously established environmental objectives through well-defined environmental actions, investments and monitoring plan.

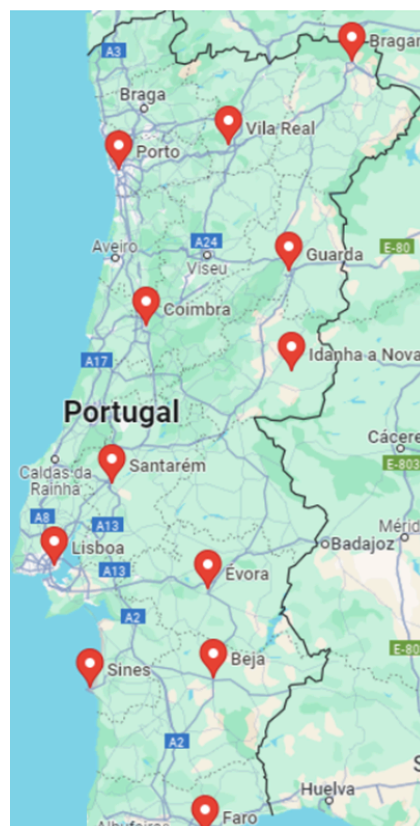
Based on rigorous scientific and systemic analysis of national environmental status data

The New Green Pact is based on the identification of priority areas for environmental investment that will allow to accelerate the country's green and just transition. This identification results from the systemic, rigorous and thorough analysis of current environmental data by the interdisciplinary team of the Interdisciplinary Taskforce for the New Green Pact, as well as the national Scientific Community and Ministries of the Government of Portugal consulted for this purpose.

Co-created by Portuguese society, from the bottom up

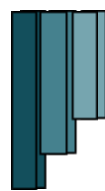
The New Green Pact is based on the recognition that each region of the country has its own specificities and environmental investment needs to be able to carry out a green and just transition. Thus, the investment measures presented by the New Green Pact results from a broad interdisciplinary and intergenerational participatory process, designed from the bottom up, through local sessions and online consultation with local actors from all 23 Intermunicipal Communities of Mainland Portugal, involving Local Governments, Academia, Enterprises, Associations and Citizens. Throughout the 12 local participation sessions (see map below), the perception and recognition of the importance of this participatory process carried out in the various territories, together with local actors, was clear. The participatory methodology was developed in order to promote participation and co-construction of Missions goals depending on the local context, listening and registering the concerns, investment needs and aspirations of communities in their territories.

There was notable concern about pressing environmental issues such as territorial management, water scarcity, the challenges of the energy transition or the lack of effective public mobility. The sessions were well received, with the presence of various types of entities who contributed their enormous knowledge and experience, with this process being an example of how populations can be involved in the construction of public policies.

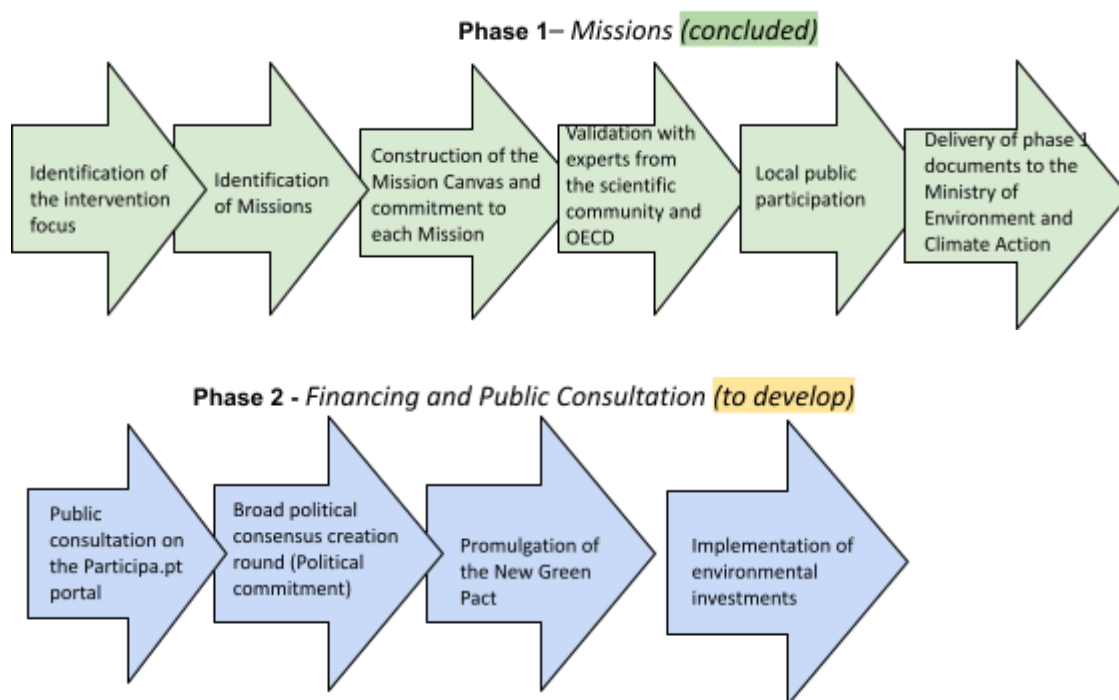


Based on a shared vision of an environmental future for present and future generations

The implementation model of the New Green Pact is based on the recognition that the impacts of any environmental measure or investment are not immediate. Therefore, for the successful implementation of the New Green Pact among the current population and future generations, broad societal and political support is essential for the stable and lasting implementation of the New Green Pact. To this end, the implementation plan for the New Green Pact envisages carrying out a set of steps to present and create political commitment (Political Commitment) with Autonomous Regions, Parliamentary Groups and the National Social and Economic Committee.



Operationalized in 2 phases



With a sustainable financing model

Each of the Missions presented will be achieved through measures that will be financed by different funding sources. The main sources of financing for the Missions are the Recovery and Resilience Plan (PRR), Portugal 2030, which implements the Portugal 2030 Partnership Agreement, the Environmental Fund, the Common Agricultural Policy Strategic Plan (PEPAC), as well as future financing lines allocated for the purpose of the New Green Pact.

That has an agile, efficient and transparent governance model

The governance model of the New Green Pact takes advantage, of existing institutions, namely, the Interdisciplinary Taskforce for the New Green Pact, which will become the Missions Forum, and remitting contracting, account certification, auditing and control powers to other entities. This governance model takes inspiration from the EU’s Horizon Europe Missions governance model.

2. The 6 Missions of the New Green Pact

The New Green Pact adopts the mission-oriented [framework as its theoretical infrastructure](#). This innovative model already has proven evidence of its successful implementation in the context of the European Commission, OECD, by countries (e.g. United Kingdom, Netherlands) and cities around the world (e.g. Barcelona, Stockholm).

What are Missions?

A mission is constituted by the identification of a priority sector and the corresponding definition of a long-term objective with measurable, ambitious and time-bound goals.

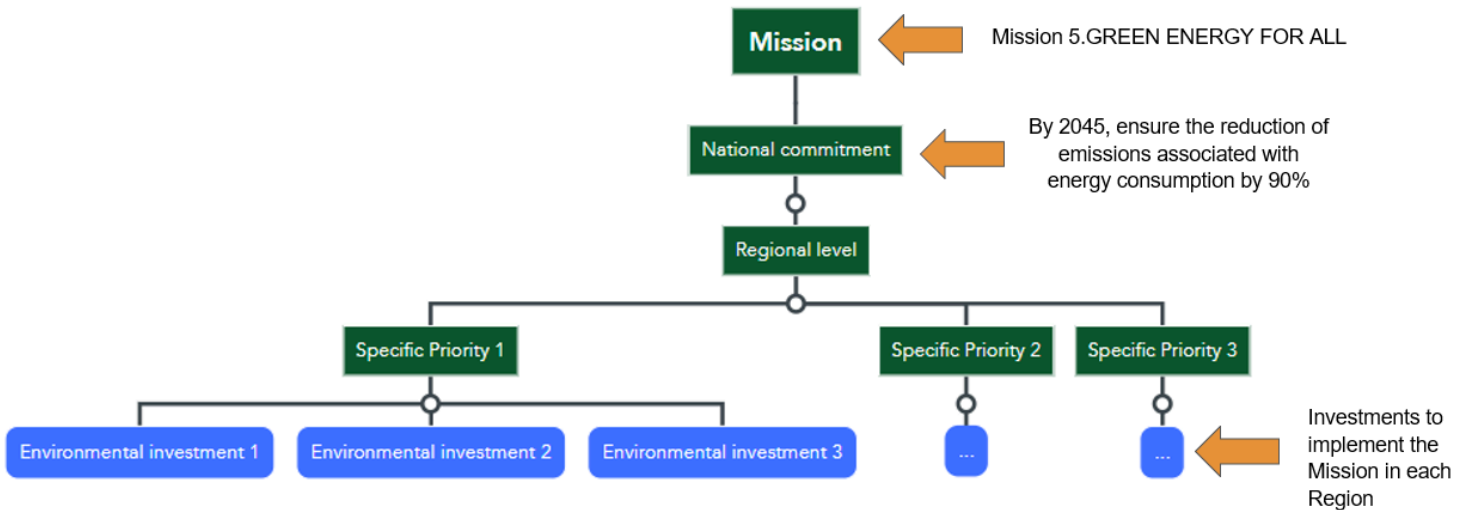
Each mission aims to address complex challenges, such as climate change and global health challenges, adopting a purpose-driven, market-shaping approach and focusing on the convergence of efforts and resources between actors (financial, knowledge, infrastructure). The public sector takes an active role in convening and coordinating actors and resources (public and private) around complex, intersectoral issues that cannot be resolved by individual actors alone.

The New Green Deal features:

A structure organized into eco-innovation missions

One of the best-known examples of the structuring of public policies organized by missions is the US Apollo space program in the 1960s, created to put Man on the Moon in the 20th century. Constituting an apparently “impossible” objective at the time, the pursuit of this mission implied the creation of innovation consortia and the coordination of resources (technical and financial) from the private and public sector to create from scratch the infrastructure and technology necessary to achieve this mission. This process resulted in numerous disruptive innovations and patents with great impact even today. In the 21st century, and on this same path, the European Union's research and innovation policy ([Horizon Europe](#)) emerges with 5 missions.

The figure below demonstrates the mission-based eco-innovation model of the New Green Pact:



6 Missions with measurable, ambitious and inspiring commitments

Following preparatory work by the Interdisciplinary Taskforce for the New Green Pact, and validation by the national Scientific Community, 6 major priority areas for environmental investment were identified:



MISSION 1: ACTIVE AND EMPOWERED CITIZENS FOR THE GREEN AND JUST TRANSITION

Commitment: By 2030, 70% of the target population, in particular 100% of students, of all education levels, including workers undergoing professional retraining, had access to education and training (formal and informal), which promotes a more active citizenship and more sustainable lifestyles in contact with nature.



MISSION 2: QUALITY OF LIFE WITH NATURE

Commitment: By 2030, 30% of Portuguese land and maritime territory is managed effectively and efficiently, guaranteeing the valorization of natural capital (namely through ecosystem services) and ecological restoration, ensuring biodiversity, environmental, social and economic.



MISSION 3: WATER PACT

Commitment: By 2030, ensure sustainable water management, in quantitative and qualitative terms, to achieve environmental objectives, safeguard current and future uses in climate change scenarios, promoting efficient use, in order to guarantee a lower scarcity rate to 30% nationally.



MISSION 4: COLLECTIVE, ACTIVE AND SHARED MOBILITY, ACCESSIBLE TO ALL PEOPLE

Commitment: By 2030, in order to reduce travel times and reduce the use of individual transport for commuting, guarantee the use of public transport and active mobility by 55%.



MISSION 5: GREEN ENERGY FOR ALL

Commitment: By 2045, guarantee the reduction of emissions associated with energy consumption by 90%.



MISSION 6: PEOPLE AND TERRITORIES SAFE AND ADAPTED TO CLIMATE CHANGE

Commitment: By 2030, guarantee coverage of the national prevention and adaptation system for climate risks to achieve increasing climate security.