

WHAT IS A COP? A pivotal moment in the fight against climate change.

In November, the UK, together with our partners Italy, will host an event many believe to be the world's best last chance to get runaway climate change under control.

COP26 is the 2021 United Nations climate change conference

For nearly three decades the UN has been bringing together almost every country on earth for global climate summits – called COPs – which stands for 'Conference of the Parties'. In that time climate change has gone from being a fringe issue to a global priority.

This year will be the 26th annual summit – giving it the name COP26. With the UK as President, COP26 takes place in Glasgow.

[COP26 | Explicada](#)

[IAEA | Ahead of COP26, IAEA Issues Report on the Role of Nuclear Science and Technology in Climate Change Adaptation](#)

In the run up to the 26th United Nations Climate Change Conference, COP26, the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) has published a comprehensive report setting out how nuclear techniques can help the world adapt to a changing climate and become more resilient to extreme weather events.

The new publication *Nuclear Science and Technology for Climate Adaptation and Resilience* offers case studies of IAEA supported projects in countries where nuclear techniques are used to tackle climate related food, water and marine challenges. It outlines a wide range of existing nuclear techniques that support sustainable land and water management, climate smart agriculture, food production systems, analysis of greenhouse gas emissions, coastal protection and the monitoring of ocean change.

[International Programme for Action on Climate \(IPAC\)](#)

The **OECD International Programme for Action on Climate (IPAC)** supports country progress towards net-zero greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and a more resilient economy by 2050.

Through regular monitoring, policy evaluation and feedback on results and good practices, IPAC helps countries strengthen and co-ordinate their climate action. It complements and supports the UNFCCC and the Paris Agreement monitoring frameworks.

[Fundação de Serralves](#) | [Joan Miró](#). [Signos e Figuração](#)

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International Monetary Fund (IMF) | World Economic Outlook, October 2021

The global economic recovery is continuing, even as the pandemic resurges. The fault lines opened up by COVID-19 are looking more persistent—near-term divergences are expected to leave lasting imprints on medium-term performance. Vaccine access and early policy support are the principal drivers of the gaps.

The global economy is projected to grow 5.9 percent in 2021 and 4.9 percent in 2022, 0.1 percentage point lower for 2021 than in the July forecast. The downward revision for 2021 reflects a downgrade for advanced economies—in part due to supply disruptions—and for low-income developing countries, largely due to worsening pandemic dynamics. This is partially offset by stronger near-term prospects among some commodity-exporting emerging market and developing economies. Rapid spread of Delta and the threat of new variants have increased uncertainty about how quickly the pandemic can be overcome. Policy choices have become more difficult, with limited room to maneuver.

World Bank

Ensuring a Strong Recovery for Developing Countries

The global economy is experiencing an uneven recovery, with the risk that it will worsen inequality and leave low- and middle-income countries behind. The path of the COVID-19 pandemic remains uncertain, with obstacles to vaccination in many countries. Developing economies face challenges that could slow their recovery for years to come. To help, the World Bank Group has mounted the largest crisis response in its history, and it is uniquely positioned to help ensure that all countries can participate in a green, resilient, and inclusive return.

Commodity Markets Outlook

This edition of the Commodity Markets Outlook features a Special Focus on the linkages between urbanization and commodity demand. Mechanisms between urbanization and commodity demand include transport use in urban areas, household size and type of accommodation, the provision of infrastructure, and consumer preferences.

Press Release [here](#)

ETTg | Financing the 2030 Agenda: An SDG alignment framework for Public Development Banks

During the first ‘Finance in Common Summit’, in November 2020, public development banks (PDBs) from around the world committed to align their activities with the 2030 Agenda and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). While there is increasing interest in mainstreaming the SDGs, we still lack an open and deeper discussion of what that means. As a consequence, there is as yet no broad-based ambitious operational approach. The present study is the product of a European Think Tanks Group (ETTg) collaboration aiming both to propose a definition of SDG alignment and to provide concrete principles to further operationalise and promote such alignment in practice.

<https://www.sgambiente.gov.pt/>

<https://www.sgambiente.gov.pt/ligacoes-uteis#prospectivaeplaneamento>

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Portugal | Expo2020 Dubai

Cultural heritage: a powerful catalyst for cities and regions

For 18 months the peer-learning programme [Cultural Heritage in Action](#) facilitated exchanges on cultural heritage via a series of activities. The key lessons and trends identified from the project's activities, including the identification of good practices and peer-learning visits, are articulated in this report. This includes addressing the role of cultural heritage in encouraging experimentation and participation across sectors in the face of climate change, social inclusion and economic competition.

Find the full report [here](#) and learn more [here](#).

Slovenian Presidency | Strategic foresight of the future — the key to making countries more prepared for future challenges

The conference, organised by the Ministry of Public Administration together with the Observatory of the Public Sector Innovation ([OPSI OECD](#)) and the European Institute of Public Administration ([EIPA](#)), attended by more than 1,700 participants from all over the world.

EIPA | Making European Policies Work – Multilevel Administration and Policy Integration

Policy implementation remains a challenge in the EU, whether one looks at compliance with single market rules, responses to economic policy recommendations, or practical application of common border controls. As the EU has adopted successive waves of ambitious priorities, many Member States, as well as the institutions, have been urging that creative attention should also be given to 'Making It Work'.

It is only part of the story to assess whether Member States are doing enough to ensure that commitments are respected: to assist them, persuade them or, in some cases, tell them to do it. Even where 'enforcement' of law is the main concern, making it work goes beyond inspection and sanctions. As emphasised by the Commission with regard to better implementation of single market rules, this covers 'the entire life-span of the relevant rules, from inception to application'. Moreover, not only is it a 'shared responsibility' of Member States and Commission, it requires 'collaboration at all levels of governance'. [i]

Read the full paper [here](#).

Bruegel | Future of Work and Inclusive Growth | Annual Conference

On 7-8 December Bruegel is hosting the inaugural Annual conference of the Future of Work and Inclusive Growth project.

The project [Future of Work and Inclusive Growth in Europe](#) is a 3-year project supported by the Mastercard Center for Inclusive Growth. Within the framework of the project, our researchers closely analyse the impact of technology on the nature, quantity and quality of work, welfare systems and inclusive growth at large.

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EEAGrants Portugal | Programa Ambiente | Aviso #5 | Notícias, Projetos e Programas 2014-2021

- [Aviso #5 – Projetos de preparação para condições meteorológicas extremas e de gestão de riscos no contexto das alterações climáticas](#)
- [Notícias](#)
- [Projetos](#)
- [Programas 2014-2021](#)

Fundo Ambiental | Avisos Abertos

Apoios PRR

- [Programa de Apoio à produção de hidrogénio renovável e outros gases renováveis](#)
- [Programa de Apoio a Edifícios mais Sustentáveis 2021](#)
- [Vale Eficiência 2021](#)
- [Bioeconomia](#)

Apoios 2021

- [Incentivo pela Introdução no Consumo de Veículos de Baixas Emissões 2021](#)
- [Sistemas de Reutilização de Embalagens nos Regimes de Pronto a Comer e Levar ou com Entrega](#)
- [Medida de Auxílio a Custos Indiretos do CELE](#)

[Eco.nomia](#)

[EEA Grants
Portugal](#)

[Fundo Ambiental](#)

[Portal PARTICIPA | Documentos em
Consulta Pública](#)

[Tribunal de Contas Europeu | Relatório Especial 21/2021: Biodiversidade e combate às alterações climáticas nas florestas da União: o financiamento da UE teve resultados positivos, mas limitados](#)

IPCC WGI Interactive Atlas

A novel tool for flexible spatial and temporal analyses of much of the observed and projected climate change information underpinning the Working Group I contribution to the Sixth Assessment Report, including regional synthesis for Climatic Impact-Drivers (CIDs).

European Atlas of the Seas

The European Atlas of the Seas provides information about Europe's marine environment. Users can view predefined and ready to use maps, covering topics such as nature, tourism, security, energy, passenger transport, sea bottom, fishing stocks and quotas, aquaculture, and much more.

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[World Happiness Report 2021](#)

The **World Happiness Report 2021** focuses on the effects of COVID-19 and how people all over the world have fared.

[Sustainable finance package](#)

The European Commission adopted on 21 April 2021 an ambitious and comprehensive package of measures to help improve the flow of money towards sustainable activities across the European Union.

By enabling investors to re-orient investments towards more sustainable technologies and businesses, these measures will be instrumental in making Europe climate neutral by 2050. They will make the EU a global leader in setting standards for sustainable finance.

Press Release [aqui](#)

[UN | Department of Economic and Social Affairs | Sustainable Development](#)

[Make the SDGS a Reality | Discover the Goals](#)

[Un Environment | Sustainable Development Goals Progress Chart 2021](#)

The Sustainable Development Goals Progress Chart 2021 presents a snapshot of global and regional progress towards selected targets under the 17 Goals of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The assessment is based on the most up-to-date data available. However, the full impact of the COVID-19 pandemic is not yet known. Moreover, since 2020, the pandemic has disrupted statistical operations worldwide, limiting the ability of many national statistical offices to deliver the data needed to monitor progress on the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

[ODSlocal - Plataforma Municipal dos Objetivos de Desenvolvimento Sustentável](#)

A Plataforma ODSlocal, assente numa mobilização abrangente e intensa de decisores e técnicos municipais, agentes locais e cidadãos em relação aos Objetivos de Desenvolvimento Sustentável (ODS) propostos pelas Nações Unidas na Agenda 2030, visa criar um movimento nacional ODSlocal a que os Municípios queiram aderir, mobilizando os restantes atores públicos e da sociedade civil de forma exponencial e contagiante.

[The Demographic Landscape of EU Territories](#)

This report aims at detailing the territorial diversities of ageing across the EU, understanding the main drivers behind such differences and explore their relations with data on access to services and amenities, regional economic performance, political attitudes and behaviours.

[PORTUGUESE ROADMAP OF RESEARCH INFRASTRUCTURES – 2020 Update](#)

[COPERNICUS | Marine Environment Monitoring Service](#)

Ocean information and data in 3 categories (all of which is free of charge for all applications), sustained over time, & that is user-driven.

[Plastic Waste Makers Index](#)

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[OECD | Country statistical profile: Portugal 2021/1](#)

[OECD | Data insights](#)

A gallery of data visualizations related to OECD work on the COVID-19 crisis and the recovery. Search by keyword, interact with the data, link to further information.

[Enciclopédia IPMA](#)

[INSA | Covid-19: curva epidémica e parâmetros de transmissibilidade](#)

Desde o início da pandemia do novo coronavírus SARS-CoV-2, o Instituto Nacional de Saúde Doutor Ricardo Jorge (INSA), através do seu Departamento de Epidemiologia, em colaboração com a Direção-Geral da Saúde, a Faculdade de Ciências da Universidade de Lisboa e a Universidade de Trás-os-Montes e Alto Douro, tem elaborado relatórios com o objetivo de informar os decisores e técnicos do Ministério da Saúde diretamente envolvidos na gestão da epidemia e no planeamento das medidas de mitigação.

[Relatório INSA | 29 de Outubro de 2021](#)

[European Statistics \(Eurostat\)](#)

[Circular Economy — Overview](#)

A circular economy aims to maintain the value of products, materials and resources for as long as possible by returning them into the product cycle at the end of their use, while minimising the generation of waste. The fewer products we discard, the less materials we extract, the better for our environment.

[Climate Change — Overview](#)

Climate change refers to a **change in climate patterns** due to human activities, going beyond the natural variability in the climate. This is caused by **greenhouse gases** emitted into our atmosphere. Among the **drivers** of these emissions are the burning of fossil fuels, industrial processes, livestock farming, and waste treatment.

[Energy — Overview](#)

Lighting, heating, transport, industry: energy is vital to run our essential day-to-day services and businesses. We take it for granted that we can switch on our computers and start our cars, yet these simple actions are the final stages of a complex process. For more information, watch our short video explaining how electricity is produced.

[Environment — Overview](#)

Eurostat provides a range of statistics and accounts about the state of the environment and the drivers, pressures and impacts of our societies on the environment.

[Banco de Portugal](#)

[Projeções macroeconómicas para a área do euro elaboradas por especialistas do BCE](#)

[Relatório de Sustentabilidade](#)

[Comunicado do Banco de Portugal sobre o Boletim Económico de outubro de 2021](#)

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ESTATÍSTICAS (INE)

[Acompanhamento do impacto social e económico da pandemia | 82º reporte semanal \(divulgado a 25 de Outubro de 2021\).](#)

[Contas Nacionais Trimestrais | Estimativa Rápida \(divulgado a 29 de Outubro de 2021\).](#)

O Produto Interno Bruto (PIB), em termos reais, registou uma variação homóloga de 4,2% no 3º trimestre de 2021. No trimestre anterior, a variação homóloga do PIB tinha sido 16,1%, resultado influenciado, em grande medida, pelo forte impacto da pandemia no 2º trimestre de 2020.

A dissipação parcial deste efeito de base traduziu-se num contributo positivo da procura interna para a variação homóloga do PIB menor que o apurado no trimestre anterior. Por sua vez, o contributo da procura externa líquida foi ligeiramente mais negativo no 3º trimestre, traduzindo um aumento das Importações de Bens e Serviços mais acentuado que das Exportações de Bens e Serviços. Refira-se ainda que, no 3º trimestre de 2021, o deflator das exportações e, em maior grau, o deflator das importações terão registado crescimentos expressivos, sobretudo relacionados com a evolução dos preços dos produtos energéticos e das matérias primas, prolongando-se a perda nos termos de troca observada no trimestre precedente.

Contas do Setor de Bens e Serviços Ambientais

Em 2018 o setor de bens e serviços ambientais gerou 2,6% do VAB nacional. A despesa nacional em proteção do ambiente aumentou 7,9% - 2018 (divulgado a 25 de Março de 2021).

Conta das Emissões Atmosféricas

O Potencial de Aquecimento Global diminuiu 4,5% em 2018, apesar do crescimento da atividade económica – 2018. (divulgado a 14 de Outubro de 2020).

Objetivos de Desenvolvimento Sustentável

A resolução A/RES/70/1 [Transformar o nosso mundo: Agenda 2030 de Desenvolvimento Sustentável \(apenas em inglês\)](#) foi aprovada na Cimeira das Nações Unidas (NU) sobre Desenvolvimento Sustentável realizada em Nova Iorque, em 26-27 de setembro de 2015. Trata-se de um plano de ação para as pessoas, para o planeta e para a prosperidade e estabelece um conjunto de 17 objetivos – os Objetivos de Desenvolvimento Sustentável (ODS) - e de 169 metas a ser alcançados, por todos os países, até 2030. Para monitorizar o progresso dos ODS, a 47ª sessão da Comissão de Estatística das NU (UNSC) acordou, em 2016, um conjunto de 241 indicadores, aos quais a 48ª UNSC fez alguns ajustamentos, em março de 2017. Neste dossiê temático (ainda em desenvolvimento) é divulgada a informação já disponível para alguns desses indicadores, podendo alguns ser provisórios e *proxies*.
[Publicação e tabelas: ODS - Indicadores para Portugal - Junho 2021](#) | [Publicação infográfica](#)

Paridades de Poder de Compra

O Produto Interno Bruto per capita, expresso em Paridades de Poder de Compra, situou-se em 79,2% da média da União Europeia – 2019 (divulgado a 15 de Dezembro de 2020).

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Estatísticas do Ambiente

A publicação Estatísticas do Ambiente, na sua edição de 2020, segue a linha editorial e a estrutura do ano anterior e apresenta uma análise detalhada do setor do ambiente privilegiando-se a divulgação da informação através de quadros de indicadores síntese, figuras e mapas.

Consumo de Materiais

A Conta de Fluxos de Materiais pretende retratar, no âmbito do ambiente natural, a relação da economia nacional com o resto do mundo, constituindo uma fonte de informação importante na monitorização da economia circular.

[Anuário Estatístico de Portugal 2020 - Edição de 2021](#) (divulgado a 16 de Julho de 2021).

Edição

Divisão de Estratégia, Planeamento e Estatística (DEPE) |
Secretaria-Geral
Rua de 'O Século', 63, Piso 4, 1200-433 Lisboa, PORTUGAL

info.DEPE@sgambiente.gov.pt