

Table of Contents

I.	Non-Financed Projects at Observa - Ongoing	3
1.	SDGlocal - Municipal Platform for the Sustainable Development Goals	3
II.	Financed Projects at Observa - Ongoing	3
2.	RIVEAL - River and riparian forest values and ecosystem services in uncertain freshwater futures and altered landscapes	3
3.	SUSTAINMEALS - Sustainable School Meals - Unlocking the potential of the public plate towards a largescale transition to plant-based meals in schools	4
4.	STRINGS - Selling the rural in (urban) gourmet stores: Establishing new liaisons between town and country through the sale and consumption of rural product.....	5
5.	SafeConsumE - Safer food through changed consumer behavior: Effective tools and products, communication strategies, education and a food safety policy reducing health burden from foodborne illnesses.....	6
6.	EMPLOYALL - The employment crisis and the Welfare State in Portugal: Deterring drivers of social vulnerability and inequality	7
7.	PEARLS - Planning and Engagement Arenas for Renewable Energy Landscapes.....	7
8.	SES-FUSION - Socio economic studies on fusion.....	8
9.	CLA-ADAPTA.LOULÉ - Facilitation of thematic CLA (Local Accompaniment Council) meetings of Loulé's EMAAC (Municipal Strategy for Adaptation to Climate Change)	9
10.	SUSTAINBAROMETER - 1st and 2nd Survey on Sustainability in Portugal	10
11.	LIGAR / CONNECT - Energy for all	11
12.	BEACON - Bridging European and Local Climate Action	12
13.	COMPON - Comparing Climate Change Policy Networks	12
14.	PEOPLE AND FIRE - Reducing Risk, Living with Risk	13
III.	Financed Projects at Observa – Finalized.....	14
15.	ClimAdaPT.Local – Municipal strategies for adaptation to climate change.....	14
16.	PIAAC-AMAL - Inter-municipal plan for adaptation to climate change of AMAL.....	15
17.	INTRAG - Index of Transparency in the Management of Water Resources.....	16
IV.	Ongoing projects related to the SDGs at ICS-ULisboa, (outside Observa)	16
18.	CLAVE - The social development of human values in childhood and early adolescence	17
19.	MiLD - The role of meritocracy in legal decisions towards low status group members	18
20.	IQD –Quality of Democracy Index.....	18
21.	EPOCA - Corruption and economic crisis, a poisonous combination: understanding process-outcome interactions in the explanation of public support for democracy	19
V.	Finished projects related to the SDGs at ICS-ULisboa, (outside Observa)	21

22.	Make the future...today! Accelerate Youth Guarantee implementation in Portugal, increasing the number of young NEET registered in the system and the partnership's efficiency	21
23.	Youth(s): From local to national - What intervention?	21

**Projects – Observa: Observatory for Environment, Territory and Society /
Environment, Territory and Society Research Group (Institute of Social Sciences
of the University of Lisbon - ICS-ULisboa)**

Thematic scope: Sustainability and the SDG's

I. **Non-Financed Projects at Observa - Ongoing**

1. **SDGlocal - Municipal Platform for the Sustainable Development Goals**

(Luísa Schmidt, João Ferrão, João Guerra, Carla Gomes, Madalena Santos) Start

Date: 11/2018; End Date: -.

SDG's related to the project – all 17

Description

"SDGlocal" is a project developed by a consortium coordinated by CNADS (National Council for Environment and Sustainable Development), and composed by Observa (ICS-ULisboa), the company 2adapt - Climatic Adaptation Services, and MARE - Center for Sea and the Environment. This project aims to develop and to present a dynamic online tool so as to monitor, analyze, visualize and communicate the municipal contribution to the Sustainable Development Goals.

The main objectives of this online tool are:

- Visualization and evidence of municipal contributions to the SDG's;
- Monitoring, reporting and raising of funding to support the implementation of the SDG's;

But also to:

- Strengthen stakeholder collaboration within the SDG frameworks;
- Promote and give visibility to the inspiring initiatives of the citizens.

The SDGlocal Consortium will dedicate 8 months (from October 2018 onwards) to jointly develop a prototype SDGlocal viewer, guaranteeing a technological base of quality, ensuring the scientific rigor of the contents and a good communication strategy, as well as the organization of the events planned for this project. The pioneer Municipalities - Bragança, Cascais, Castelo de Vide, Coruche, Loulé, Seia and Viana do Castelo - undertake to participate in the project workshops (the First Workshop took place at ICS-ULisboa on January 22, 2019) and contribute to the construction and definition of the functionalities of the platform including the preparation of the basic indicators.

II. **Financed Projects at Observa - Ongoing**

2. **RIVEAL - River and riparian forest values and ecosystem services in**

uncertain freshwater futures and altered landscapes (Luísa Schmidt, Ana Delicado) Start Date: 10/08/2018; End Date: 09/08/2021.

SDG 6 – Clean Water and Sanitation

SDG 13 – Climate Action

SDG 14 – Life Below Water

SDG 15 – Life on Land

Description

Rivers, riverine ecosystems and humans concur for space, water and energy. Riparian forests are multifunctional ecotones that generate a range of goods and

services to human well-being and society, collectively called Ecosystem Services, ES. RIVEAL aims to quantify key-ES of riparian forests, and predict the gains/losses of ES under diverse climatic, land use and water management scenarios in the Portuguese fluvial landscapes. We focused in three ES: Fluvial Ecological Integrity (Supporting ES), Carbon Sequestration (Regulating ES), and Socio-cultural values (Cultural ES). These ecological and socio-economic challenges represent a huge undertaking and call for a spatially-explicit quantification of ES using georeferenced metrics and GIS-based approaches tailored by field data and addressing the needs from policy and decision-makers for local resolutions. Therefore the project is based in a transdisciplinary approach centred on the joint collaboration of ecologists, sociologists and modellers. Aiming to optimally address the issues raised in the proposal, RIVEAL is supported by a consortium composed by two institutions of the University of Lisbon, the Instituto Superior de Agronomia, ISA (leading institution) and the Instituto de Ciências Sociais (ICS) and two Universities on the Centre region, the Universidade de Coimbra (UC) and the Universidade de Aveiro (UA).

Since diverse dam types alter differently the quantity, quality and timing of stream flows and consequently the flow of ES, we addressed two case studies in agricultural landscapes of Portugal: River Lima impaired by the run-of-river Touvedo dam, and River Alva regulated by Fronhas, a storage reservoir deriving water to another watershed.

The ICS team will be in charge of Activity A5 - Socio-Cultural Values: The Value of Well-Being. This will tackle the value of river landscapes in the sense that they are used for economic activities (such as tourism), leisure, enjoyment of natural heritage, health and relaxation purposes according with the perceptions and relations of local populations and visitors, tourists and other users (fishermen, hunters, etc.). Besides the assessment of Ecosystem Services, a workshop with stakeholders and end-users will define potential future socio-economic scenarios, land-uses and freshwater needs (to feed A6 Riveal-Es: Development Of Bayesian Models).

3. [SUSTAINMEALS - Sustainable School Meals - Unlocking the potential of the public plate towards a largescale transition to plant-based meals in schools](#) (João Graça, Mónica Truninger) Start Date: 01/12/2018; End Date: 31/10/2021.

SDG 2 – Zero Hunger

SDG 3 – Good Health and Well-Being

SDG 4 – Quality Education

SDG 12 – Responsible Production and Consumption

Description

A transition towards reduced meat consumption and a more plant-based diet has been called for to address sustainability and health challenges in diets. However, such a transition will likely require a profound societal change. Current evidence on meat consumption and substitution points towards the presence of structural barriers to shifting to more plant-based diets, and large segments of consumers are not willing to change their meat eating habits, even when acknowledging benefits of more plant-based diets.

Against this backdrop, SUSTAINMEALS adopts an integrated approach to promote a large-scale, nationwide shift towards more healthy and sustainable plant-based meals, focusing both on individual consumer-level variables and on shared context-based variables. It has two main proximal objectives. The first is to expand knowledge on how to encourage consumers and empower providers in large scale catering/meal-contexts to shift to more healthy and sustainable plant-based meals. The second is to design and test an evidence-based toolkit which translates this knowledge into practice.

In meeting with these proximal objectives, the project targets the catering services of all public schools of the country. It takes momentum with the transition and unique window of opportunity opened with a recent parliamentary approval that makes it mandatory to include plant-based meals in the offer of school catering services. In two phases, which comprise five tasks, the project will draw on and develop a methodological framework to map barriers and facilitators of transition, and an intervention design tool to bolster service capability, as well as consumer choice, acceptance, and positive appraisal of plant-based meals.

To deliver these tasks, SUSTAINMEALS builds on the disciplinary backgrounds and previous findings of the research team, that has been working on complementary approaches to the study of meat consumption/substitution and plant-based diets, behavioural change interventions in health-related topics and eating habits, and research on food policy and consumption practices with a focus on sustainability and dietary shifts.

The project will yield meaningful outcomes to improve knowledge and theory on how to develop integrated – but differentiated - approaches to promote large-scale practice shifts, and inform a variety of fields and audiences interested in promoting sustainable living and health improvements, through dietary choice.

4. [STRINGS - Selling the rural in \(urban\) gourmet stores: Establishing new liaisons between town and country through the sale and consumption of rural product](#) (Mónica Truninger, Elisabete Figueiredo, Paulo Morgado, Fernando Jorge Pedro da Silva Pinto da Rocha) Start Date: 15/10/2018; End Date: 14/10/2021.

SDG 3 – Good Health and Well-Being

SDG 8 - Decent Work and Economic Growth

SDG 12 – Responsible Production and Consumption

Description

One of the main transformations of the Portuguese society during the last 60 years is related to the changes observed, with higher or lower intensity, in rural areas, as well as with the subsequent restructuring of rural-urban relationships, promoting the vulnerability of many rural territories, through the accentuation of the declining demographic and socioeconomic dynamics and the reinforcement of the asymmetries between the inland and the coastal areas of Portugal.

There is a consensus regarding the direction and content of rural changes mainly understood as consequence of the loss of the social and economic relevance of agricultural activities. The transformations of this activity have contributed to reconfiguring rural territories which have been transformed from places of production into multifunctional spaces especially oriented to consumption activities. In these processes, the contribution of national and European development policies has been decisive. In the multifunctional rural, agriculture, combined with other activities (e.g. forest production, environmental protection and tourism) is regaining relevance, namely through the production of local or typical food products and its certification.

Like in other European regions, there is also a growing interest, by Portuguese consumers, on traditional, locally produced and quality certified, either officially or not, food products as well as an increasing number of urban located specialty stores that sell these products. Such processes may decisively contribute to inducing and/or reinforcing new rural-urban relationships, as well as to reducing the persistent inland-coastal asymmetries through the valorisation of local products, fostering agricultural production and the interest on rural territories. These aspects may induce a larger economic diversification and foster sustainable development of rural communities. However, there is a limited set of studies on these processes. Based on multidisciplinary theoretical and methodological approaches, STRINGS aims at filling this gap by analysing the role that 'gourmet' or specialty urban stores may have in promoting new rural urban relationships, as well as touristic attractiveness, socioeconomic restructuring and valorization, sustainability and territorial cohesion in Portugal, through the promotion and sale of traditional and locally produced foodstuffs. STRINGS uses a multi-level approach to typify stores and understand the commercialization processes in their globality; to understand and map these processes and outline the paths taken by local products – in a detailed manner based on selected cases - from its production to its consumption. STRINGS aims at producing innovative knowledge to improve local food chains of production, commercialization and consumption unveiling new opportunities for rural development and to reduce rural-urban asymmetries in Portugal.

5. [SafeConsumE - Safer food through changed consumer behavior: Effective tools and products, communication strategies, education and a food safety policy reducing health burden from foodborne illnesses](#) (Mónica Truninger) Start Date: 01/05/2017; End Date: 30/04/2022.

SDG 2 – Zero Hunger

SDG 3 – Good Health and Well-Being

SDG 4 – Quality Education

SDG 12 – Responsible Production and Consumption

Description

Food safety violations at the consumer stage are common and nearly 40% of foodborne outbreaks are occurring in the domestic setting. The overall goal of SafeconumE is to reduce health burden from foodborne illness by changing people's behavior from hazardous to safe. Four fundamental strategies for reducing foodborne illnesses will be developed and tested: 1) New tools and products (e.g. kitchen utensils, cleaning concepts, sensors) that can aid behavioral change and

mitigate risk; 2) Effective food safety communication strategies reaching different groups of consumers through preferred channels, using optimal senders and format; 3) Education programs aiding teenagers to handle food safely; 4) Multi-actor policy models that stimulates and support national and EU level initiatives. To achieve high implementation and innovation power, scientists will work together with consumers, authorities and different market actors under a new trans-disciplinary and multiactor approach based on Theories of Practices combined with Design-driven innovation. Covering the five most important hazards causing food born disease, consumer behavior across Europe will be described using a risk-based methodology and utilizing the strengths of high-throughput surveys together with in-depth qualitative methodology. New strategies will be developed taking into account their impact on risk reduction, documented consumer barriers for change and sustainability. SafeconsumE will support transformation towards a more healthy population and cost-efficacy by reduced foodborne illness, and a more sustainable community by less food-waste and environmentally friendly solutions.

6. [EMPLOYALL - The employment crisis and the Welfare State in Portugal: Detering drivers of social vulnerability and inequality](#) (João Ferrão) Start Date: 01/10/2018; End Date: 30/09/2021.

SDG 4 – Quality Education

SDG 8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth

SDG 10 – Reduced Inequalities

SGD 16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

Description

EmployALL aims to characterize the employment and social protection crises in Portugal, in the context of the EU, and the reciprocal impacts between those two interdependent crises, focusing on how the private finance sector tends to occupy areas of eroded public provision.

It will identify the drivers of inequality stemming from the mentioned crises and elaborate public policy instruments that, by acting upon critical drivers, may prevent or reverse the level of social inequalities.

The project will draw on an interdisciplinary methodological framework and use quantitative and qualitative methodologies at distinct analytical and spatial scales. The research team involves researchers from different scientific backgrounds and institutions.

EmployALL will overcome an existing gap in knowledge, offer novel insights for the international state of the art, and contribute to the design of public policies that may significantly decrease inequalities in Portugal.

7. [PEARLS - Planning and Engagement Arenas for Renewable Energy Landscapes](#) (Ana Delicado, Ana Horta, Mónica Truninger, Luís Junqueira) Start Date: 01/07/2018; End Date: 30/06/2022.

SDG 7 – Affordable and Clean Energy

SDG 11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities

SDG 13 – Climate Action

Description

As an active key actor in the spatial planning and social innovation arena for Renewable Energy Landscapes REL, the PEARLS project will reinforce the population's commitment to secure, clean and efficient energy. REL are regarded as spaces where renewable energies change the population's relationship with energy and their landscape perception. Despite all efforts, resistance to REL lingers in Europe, while the reasons for strong social acceptance in Mediterranean and South American countries are still unknown. Thus PEARLS will focus on Southern European countries and Israel due to their wealth of renewable energy resources and citizens' deep engagement with REL.

PEARLS main goal is to develop applied knowledge through questions about how to increase public engagement in the behalf of sustainable renewable energy system through planning processes. Its results will transform policy initiatives and strategic interventions with the population, in places where energy resources are relevant and local communities are disadvantaged from the opportunities that networking offers. Using secondment, staff exchange and collaborative research, the project will investigate on national legal basis; will develop methodologies on social innovation; and will explore tools from the multidisciplinary approach of Social Sciences in different European regions. Budget conditions will reinforce research and innovation staff exchange from the academic and non-academic sector, sharing resources from the implementation of the project within all the participants.

PEARLS is radically transforming scientific knowledge on how to best implement REL across Europe and extend southern landscapes towards other Mediterranean countries through participant networks. PEARLS will generate a step change in the way that REL are theorised, detected and addressed and provide crucial support for the Pan-European Energy Challenge by establishing international, intersectoral and multidisciplinary collaboration as the nexus of a five-country holistic pool of universities and research centres in close cooperation with non-academic sectors.

All members of the partnership, five universities (Seville, Lisbon, Trento, Thessaloniki and Haifa) and nine non-academic beneficiaries (companies, private consultants, government agencies, cooperatives and business associations) have proven expertise and experience working with renewable energy , energy policy, PER, spatial planning and social innovation, through the internationalization of applied research and training for capacity building. Via secondments, staff exchanges and collaborative inquiry, the project will investigate how to apply the best renewable energy practices to contribute to the Energy Challenge. Among the expected products are work reports, websites, toolkits, training materials and methodology, guidelines on environmental impact assessment, internationalization of legal frameworks, sites / resource bases, best practices for reflective public participation and inclusive seminars, working papers scientific articles, in scientific journals and books. In addition to the development of research capacity, PEARLS will consolidate existing links and create new connections for future research applications for the European Union and beyond for renewable energy landscapes.

8. [SES-FUSION - Socio economic studies on fusion](#) (Luísa Schmidt, Ana Horta, Ana Delicado) Start Date: 01/04/2012; End Date: 30/06/2022.

SDG 7 – Affordable and Clean Energy

SDG 11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities

SDG 13 – Climate Action

Description

A successful fusion research programme must lead to an energy source that is both economically feasible and socially acceptable. As the EUROFUSION Programme takes a first step towards commercialisation of fusion energy with the ITER experiment, social and economic implications acquire greater importance.

The social part of the studies focuses on measuring the public opinion on fusion, collecting relevant sociological knowledge related to the acceptability of fusion as a contribution to a sustainable future energy system, and on clarifying ways to contribute to a proper governance of the fusion effort.

Work on public attitudes in the last years has been aimed at investigating various psycho-social dimensions such as awareness of fusion, attitudes towards siting, place and identity, perception of risk, basis for understanding by different social groups or lay reasoning about new information in multiple contexts. On-going activities within the Social Studies in this area include the design and implementation of a dedicated section on public attitudes towards fusion energy included in the Belgian SCK•CEN Barometer. The latter provides in-depth analysis and serves as a large scale pilot study in the preparation of a future multi-national survey. The survey will address various dimensions of the public attitudes such as knowledge/familiarity; perception of risks and benefits / general attitude.

Empirical social research on fusion-related media analysis has been aimed at:

- Gaining more insight into the public understanding of fusion technologies through studying the media frames of these nuclear technologies in both classic news media, such as newspapers in selected countries, and social media.
- Developing 'communication tools' which are of practical use, in order to contribute to the quality of the public debate on nuclear fusion technologies.

9. [CLA-ADAPTA.LOULÉ - Facilitation of thematic CLA \(Local Accompaniment Council\) meetings of Loulé's EMAAC \(Municipal Strategy for Adaptation to Climate Change\)](#) (Luísa Schmidt, João Ferrão, Pedro Prista, João Mourato, Carla Gomes e Adriana Alves) Start Date: 20/02/2018; End Date: 19/02/2020.

SDG 4 – Quality Education

SDG 6 – Clean Water and Sanitation

SDG 7 – Affordable and Clean Energy

SDG 9 - Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

SDG 11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities

SDG 13 – Climate Action

SDG 14 – Life Below Water

SDG 15 – Life on Land

SDG 17 - Partnerships for the Goals

Description

The municipality of Loulé was the first in the Algarve to approve a Municipal Strategy for Adaptation to Climate Change (EMAAC), under the ClimAdaPt.Local Project (2016). Once the EMAAC was approved, the municipality assumed the involvement

of civil society in its implementation as a priority, through the establishment of a Local Accompaniment Council (CLA).

The CLA meets periodically and is made up of a diversity of key actors in the municipality, including representatives of national and local government, environmental and local development associations and major sectors such as tourism, agriculture, fisheries and forestry.

Following the approval of EMAAC and the establishment of CLA, it became important to establish a process that would help to monitor the implementation of the options outlined, as well as to facilitate an effective involvement of local stakeholders.

ICS-ULisboa, as a member of the ClimAdaPt.Local team, actively collaborated both in the final version of EMAAC Loulé and in the organization of the workshop with the stakeholders that led to the formation of CLA. Currently, it assists the municipality of Loulé through the facilitation of thematic CLA meetings, as well as supporting the monitoring of the adaptation options.

The ICS-ULisboa team is in charge of facilitating the CLA thematic working groups. The institute is also supporting the Loulé City Council in establishing indicators to measure the implementation of the EMAAC.

10. [SUSTAINBAROMETER - 1st and 2nd Survey on Sustainability in Portugal](#) (Luísa Schmidt, Mónica Truninger, João Guerra, Pedro Prista, Susana Fonseca, João Graça, Luís Junqueira) Start Date: 01/01/2016; End Date: 30/06/2019.

SDG 2 – Zero Hunger

SDG 3 – Good Health and Well-Being

SDG 10 – Reduced Inequalities

SDG 12 – Responsible Production and Consumption

Description

The II Survey on Sustainability in Portugal is a follow up of the First Survey on Sustainability and has a special focus on healthy and sustainable food. ICS-ULisboa, strategic partner in the Continente Mission (that belongs to the food retail company Sonae MC), proposes to elaborate and operationalize this 2nd Survey on Sustainability in Portugal. The questionnaire will be administered face-to-face to a representative sample of Portuguese families (sampling by quotas: family typology, NUTS 2, Urban / rural), with sub-samples for Lisbon and Porto. About 1600 questionnaires will be conducted in Portugal and the Islands.

The design of the questionnaire will include three main blocks:

- 1) A first block that repeats some questions made in the first survey, namely on the sensitivity and social representations of the Portuguese on sustainability. Knowledge, concerns and content regarding sustainability issues. What do the Portuguese associate with this term? What cognitive dimensions are summoned? Savings, prudence, frugality, sufficiency, precaution, environmental, social and economic dimensions... At bottom, it is a question of measuring the pulse of sustainability in the case of the Portuguese population.

2) A second block exploring the more specific issues of the theme under analysis - healthy and sustainable food - according to several dimensions. The major analytical fields proposed are:

a) Healthy food: questions about the meanings of food and health that will have to reflect the dimensions of the economy, social justice and environment (perceptions about food quality, purchasing criteria); public policies on healthy eating (attitudes and expectations), attitudes towards the application of a tax on soft drinks (sugar), vegetarian meals in schools, salt reduction. Perceived food risks (e.g, GMOs, artificial chemicals), attitudes towards food risk communication, attitudes towards certification, labelling and information on food.

b) Sustainable food: meanings and attitudes towards organic farming, sources of information and trust, attitudes towards public policies on organic farming; local / regional production, food miles.

c) Food Waste: Attitudes and practices on food waste, waste destinations, recycling, composting and circular economy.

d) Consumption and experiences: consumption profiles, representations of food consumption (awareness, pleasure, discipline, sufficiency, taste).

3) A third, shorter block will address changes in consumption in the period we can call 'post-crisis' – from resuming some practices to maintaining the new habits acquired during the crisis, always highlighting food issues.

The objective of this 2nd survey is to maintain a few general questions probed in the first survey and dedicate several new specific blocks to topics such as: food, food waste, circular economy and traceability of food products.

11. **LIGAR / CONNECT - Energy for all** (Luísa Schmidt, Ana Horta, João Carlos Sousa)

Start Date: 2017; End Date: 2019.

SDG 1 – No Poverty

SDG 3 - Good Health and Well-being

SDG 7 – Affordable and Clean Energy

SDG 10 - Reduced Inequality

SDG 11 - Sustainable Cities and Communities

SDG 13 – Climate Action

Description

“CONNECT – Energy for all” is an initiative promoted by ADENE and funded by the program PPEC 2017-18 that aims to develop inclusive strategies to mitigate energy poverty and increase the energy efficiency among the population in disadvantaged socioeconomic conditions and info-exclusion. This will be achieved through the promotion of field actions in ten civil parishes, distributed throughout the country.

“Ligar – Energia para todos” (i.e. “Connect – Energy for all”) is an initiative that aims to develop inclusive strategies to mitigate energy poverty and increase the energy efficiency among the population in disadvantaged socioeconomic conditions and info-exclusion. This will be achieved through the dynamization of field actions in ten parishes, distributed throughout the country.

Energy and energy efficiency must be available to everyone, so this project is expected to foster behaviour change and contribute to reduction of energy poverty vulnerability of citizens.

It is the responsibility of the team of the Instituto de Ciências Sociais, Universidade de Lisboa to carry out the characterization of consumers vulnerable to energy

poverty. This characterization will be the basis for assessing the target audience for the remaining actions.

The work to be developed by ICS-UL consists of:

- qualitative deepening of the analysis carried out in the mapping phase, in order to ascertain the circumstances leading to energy poverty and its impacts;
- in identifying the main options and opportunities for intervention and action on the conditions of energy poverty, based on the qualitative evaluation carried out;
- the definition of a set of strategies and methodologies for framing the actions to be carried out, contributing to the identification of at least 10 zones of priority action in the national territory for the purpose of implementing the field actions foreseen in this measure.

12. [BEACON - Bridging European and Local Climate Action](#) (João Mourato, Luísa Schmidt, Alexandra Bussler) Start Date: 04/2018; End Date: 03/2021.

SDG 9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

SDG 11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities

SDG 12 – Responsible Production and Consumption

SDG 13 – Climate Action

SDG 15 – Life On Land

SDG 17 – Partnerships for the Goals

Description

Through joint learning, networking and tailored advisory services, policy-makers, municipal actors and educators will gain technical and process-related skills that help them develop, refine and implement measures for reducing greenhouse gas emissions. Good practices of successful emission reduction measures will be disseminated based on an EU-wide analysis of successful national climate protection instruments with a focus on the buildings, transport, small industrial installations and agriculture sectors. Furthermore, good practice on the local level will be identified and shared in a network with regular meetings of 34 municipalities from the Czech Republic, Romania, Greece, Poland, Portugal and Germany. Back home participating municipalities will receive technical support and on-the-job coaching for transferring good practices and successfully implementing them in their local context. Furthermore, five city partnerships on climate action will be promoted within the network.

To increase awareness about climate change and action on the individual level, 55 educational institutions in the Czech Republic, Romania, Bulgaria and Germany will be involved in the project. The project team will analyze school curricula and climate action in existing educational programs, develop incentive models for energy saving and energy saving action plans in schools, as well as conduct workshops, trainings and study tours to Germany for educators from participating schools in partner countries.

13. [COMPON - Comparing Climate Change Policy Networks](#) (Luísa Schmidt, Ana Horta, Anabela Carvalho) Start Date: 2007; End Date: 2020.

SDG 11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities

SDG 13 – Climate Action

SDG 16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

Description

Why do some countries enact more ambitious climate change policies than others? The United Nations has strived to create global norms to reduce emissions, but we do not know enough about why countries vary so widely in their adherence to these norms.

Macro level economic and political structures, such as the economic weight of fossil fuel industries, play an important role in shaping national policies. But the process by which such macro-structural factors translate into political power and national climate change policies can be analyzed through focussing on meso level policy networks. The COMPON project studies climate change policy networks and media discourse networks in twenty countries.

Research focussing on meso-level policy networks sheds light on what organizations exert influence on policymaking, what beliefs they carry, what kind of coalitions these organizations form to push for their agenda, how they are connected to state organizations and how their opponents are organized. Identifying these actor constellations makes it possible to assess the prospects of change towards less carbon intensive societies.

14. [PEOPLE AND FIRE - Reducing Risk, Living with Risk](#) (Luísa Schmidt, João Ferrão, Ana Delicado, João Mourato, Mónica Truninger, Verónica Policarpo) Start Date: 01/10/2018; End Date: 30/09/2021.

SDG 3 – Good Health and Well-Being

SDG 11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities

SDG 13 – Climate Action

SDG 14 – Life Below Water

SDG 15 - Life on Land

SDG 17 – Partnerships for the Goals

Description

Wildfires are a major hazard in Portugal. The current policy approach has prioritized firefighting capacity rather than preventing fires or reducing human exposure and vulnerability. As regards fuel management for fire prevention, a top-down command-and-control approach has been adopted with weak implementation and few results. The expected impacts of climate change and rural population decline lead to anticipate an increased severity of this problem if the current policy approach persists. The wildfire problem and its possible solutions have mainly been framed in technical terms, which tends not to take seriously into account the fact that implementing these solutions means changing thousands of people's current practices. This project aims at refocusing the wildfire problem by assuming that many of those practices are rational within the current policy and socioeconomic setting. Understanding people's current choices and how policy can actually change them is key to design effective risk-reduction policies. The proposed research is aimed at developing and testing a new analytical framework to support the development and evaluation of new, people-centred policies for wildfire risk-reduction. The development of this analytical framework will be carried out by linking, in an interdisciplinary way, 3 separate areas of research. The first is risk analysis models, which have been developed to factor in the main drivers of the overall level of damage caused by wildfires. Many drivers of fire hazard or exposure are the result of human choices, which are nevertheless not explicitly addressed in

risk models. Choice models, which predict how people would choose under specific policy circumstances, is thus the second research area. Linking choice models to risk models will allow the team to directly link policy to people's choices on e.g. fuel management, which will then lead to specific land cover to be factored in as a driver of fire hazard. This is one of the most innovative aspects of the proposed research. Secondly, Choice models will be estimated from data collected from survey-based choice experiments in which forest owners and other land managers will be invited to select their preferred management options under a specific policy environment. Linking choice models to hazard levels and risk models will allow us to simulate the costs and risk-reduction potential of different policy options, and thus to compare them on cost-effectiveness grounds. Choice models are not good at exploring new policy options or including the knowledge of relevant stakeholders. This is why the proposed research includes a significant role for stakeholder involvement in understanding wildfire-relevant practices, coproducing effective policy solutions and deliberating on alternative policy scenarios. Thirdly, stakeholder involvement is our third research area. A relevant innovation here is developing stakeholder deliberations on model-based policy scenarios (linked riskchoice models) and thus combining analytical and participatory work in cost-effectiveness evaluation of policy options. The study area used to develop and test the analytical framework is the region of Pinhal Interior, a hilly region where forest and scrubland dominate the land cover, forest ownership is very-small-scale, population density is low and people live in dispersed settlements, as 'islands in a forest sea'. This was one of the most seriously hit areas in the wildfires of 2017. This project will advance the state of the art mostly through expanding the interdisciplinary boundary of the scientific knowledge about wildfires and wildfire policy, by linking together those 3 key scientific areas, in addition to the abovementioned, more specialized innovations. The main result of the proposed research is a tested new analytical framework to support the development and evaluation of new, integrated and people-centred policy approaches to wildfires. A policy brief, a decision-support platform and several guidelines for best practices on adaptation and emergency self-defensive strategies will be produced.

III. Financed Projects at Observa – Finalized

15. [ClimAdaPT.Local – Municipal strategies for adaptation to climate change](#) (Luísa Schmidt, João Ferrão, João Guerra, João Morais Mourato) Start Date: 06/10/2014; End Date: 31/12/2016.
SDG 6 – Clean Water and Sanitation
SDG 7 – Affordable and Clean Energy
SDG 11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities
SDG 13 – Climate Action
SDG 14 - Life Below Water
SDG 15 - Life on Land

Description

ClimAdaPT.Local project was aligned with the main aims of the European Strategy for Adaptation to Climate Change and of the National Strategy for Adaptation to Climate Change (EN AAC), and was demonstrating that the European Economic Area Grants (EEA Grants) and the Portuguese Carbon Fund (FPC) were effectively

promoting adaptation at local level in Portugal. The specific objectives of this project were: 1) the incorporation of the climate change dimension at local and municipal levels in Portugal; 2) the creation of a community of municipal officers, aware of the issue and trained in the use of tools for decision support in adaptation; 3) the promotion and provision of local knowledge on adaptation to climate change, particularly in developing strategies, planning and implementation of measures and communication of results; 4) the reduction of barriers and constraints to the involvement of local actors in processes of adaptation; and finally, 5) the integration of adaptation policies into planning and decision processes at the municipal level.

16. [PIAAC-AMAL - Inter-municipal plan for adaptation to climate change of](#)

[AMAL](#) (Luísa Schmidt, João Ferrão, João Mourato, Carla Gomes) Start Date: 01/02/2018; End Date: 31/07/2018.

SDG 4 – Quality Education

SDG 6 – Clean Water and Sanitation

SDG 7 – Affordable and Clean Energy

SDG 9 - Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

SDG 11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities

SDG 13 – Climate Action

SDG 14 – Life Below Water

SDG 15 – Life on Land

SDG 17 - Partnerships for the Goals

Description

The Inter-Municipal Plan for Adaptation to Climate Change of AMAL (PIAAC-AMAL) focused on the identification of the main current and future climate vulnerabilities, as well as on the study of possible adaptation strategies for the municipalities that make up the Intermunicipal Community of Algarve (AMAL). The intervention area consisted of 16 municipalities: Albufeira, Alcoutim, Aljezur, Castro Marim, Faro, Lagoa, Lagos, Loulé, Monchique, Olhão, Portimão, São Brás de Alportel, Silves, Tavira, Vila do Bispo and Vila Real de Santo António.

Taking into account the sectoral areas defined in the National Strategy for Adaptation to Climate Change (ENAAAC), PIAAC-AMAL identified current and future vulnerabilities for a range of descriptors, including forests, coastal zones, the safety of people and human health. The plan also defines possible adaptation measures, taking into account the environmental and social specificities of the Algarve, as well as guidelines for the Territorial Planning Instruments at regional, intermunicipal and municipal levels.

The consortium responsible for the preparation of the PIAAC-AMAL was led by FCIências.ID, of the Faculty of Sciences of the University of Lisbon (FC-ULisboa) - Climate Change Impacts, Adaptation and Modeling group (CCIAM), integrated in the Center of Ecology, Evolution and Environmental Changes (cE3c) - and also made up of the Center for Marine and Environmental Research (CIMA) of the University of Algarve and Bentley Systems Portugal.

ICS-ULisboa was responsible for conducting broad stakeholder consultation workshops on current vulnerabilities (workshop IB, March 2018) and future vulnerabilities and adaptation (workshop IIB, June 2018). These workshops aimed at collecting inputs from key actors on the climate impacts affecting the region, the vulnerability of different social groups and sectors, and possible adaptation

measures to be implemented. They included, among others, representatives of public institutions (e.g. health, civil protection, culture, environment), economic agents (e.g. sectoral associations and companies), academic experts, environmental and local development associations.

It was also the responsibility of ICS-ULisboa to prepare a document with guidelines for the integration of climate adaptation into regional and local spatial planning.

PIAAC-AMAL was supported by EU funds, through the thematic Operational Programme "Sustainability and Efficiency in the Use of Resources".

17. [INTRAG - Index of Transparency in the Management of Water Resources](#)

(Luísa Schmidt, José Gomes Ferreira, João Guerra, David Travassos) Start Date:2013; End Date: 2014.

SDG 3 – Good Health and Well-Being

SDG 4 – Quality Education

SDG 6 – Clean Water and Sanitation

SDG 11 - Sustainable Cities and Communities

Description

The Institute of Social Sciences of the University of Lisbon (ICS-ULisboa), through OBSERVA - Observatory of Environment, Society and Territory, applied for the first time in Portugal the Index of Transparency in the Management of Water Resources (INTRAG). This instrument had already been implemented in Spain and Brazil, and would be adopted in the future in Mexico and other countries.

The Transparency Index in Water Management (INTRAG) is a tool to evaluate the access to information and respective level of transparency of the information provided by the water management bodies, considering its management by basin or river basin district. On the other hand, the application of INTRAG seeks to stimulate the improvement of the quality and quantity of information that public institutions responsible for water management make available to citizens and society as a whole. Our concern as an Observatory was not limited, in this specific case, to the acquisition of new knowledge about one of the most important natural resources – water; it also intended to foster the internal information culture of the bodies themselves by encouraging them to incorporate information on a range of indicators, some of which have not yet been made available, in order to improve transparency.

With the application of this tool and dissemination of results, it was intended to bring more information to the citizen and to stimulate their participation in a subject as important as water, and its management. In line with the similar initiatives that have inspired this work, the aim was also to strengthen the relationship between water management bodies and civil society, through the use of INTRAG, by increasing the visibility and information available on these institutions, how they are organized and the activities they develop.

IV. [Ongoing projects related to the SDGs at ICS-ULisboa, \(outside Observa\)](#)

18. [CLAVE - The social development of human values in childhood and early adolescence](#) (Alice Ramos, Ricardo Rodrigues, Ana Nunes de Almeida and Vasco Ramos) Start date: 01/10/2018; End date: 30/09/2021.

SDG 4 – Quality Education

SDG 5 – Gender Equality

SDG 10 – Reduced Inequalities

Description

The literature review briefly accounts for how much we have learned from studying basic human values, and its antecedents and consequences, in adulthood. We have also discussed the potential of expanding our knowledge about the development of basic human values in childhood and adolescence. More specifically, we aimed to show that research on the development of values in younger populations, particularly adopting comprehensive values frameworks (e.g., Theory of Basic Human Values), is very recent, and focused on some key, but rather restricted, aspects, such as the organizational structure of values and the way children prioritize different values. In this context, we pointed out the existence of virtually no evidence on the outcomes of children and adolescents' basic human values.

CLAVE proposes to address this limitation by mapping in Portugal and other European countries the basic human values of children and young adolescents (6-14 years) and studying their impact on children's feelings of personal growth and well-being in the family and in the school contexts, and doing so while considering both perceived and objective indicators of social and academic inclusion. Alongside, CLAVE also aims to address the impact of values on representations of justice and attitudes towards different social groups (age, gender, nationality, etc.).

This should provide the field with a better understanding of the current and future dynamics of inclusion and exclusion in the European area. This is particularly relevant if we consider the increasing levels of diversity and mobility in a globalized Europe and the pressing challenges for integrating social and cultural diversity while assuring the younger generations are given an active role and a voice.

CLAVE proposes to take a transnational research approach to be able to determine the extent to which the formation and development of basic human values in childhood and adolescence is culturally informed, but also to identify the findings perimeter of generalizability and their value to inform both national and European public policies aimed at creating more inclusive societies. The European Social Survey (ESS) that started in 2002 provides an example of the research perspective that CLAVE aims to pursue where both fundamental and applied questions are addressed.

Hence, CLAVE proposes to study the relative influences of the family and peers/friends in the formation of children and adolescents' basic human values, and to what extent are these influences conflicting and perceived by the child/adolescent as such. This will allow us to develop a more integrated understanding of the socialization processes involved in the formation and development of basic human values, but also the consequences of conflicting influences to children's feelings of personal growth and well-being, and their degree of social and academic inclusion. In a similar vein, CLAVE will also advance our knowledge about family and peers/friends' relative influence on children and adolescents' representations of justice and their attitudes towards different social groups (age, gender, nationality, etc.), and the mediating role of values. This

knowledge should inform the design of public policies and interventions aiming to promote positive social attitudes and the inclusion of social diversity in the school context. It can also inform about the potential efficacy of value-based intervention – that can be indirect and comprehensive – compared to existing interventions that are typically more direct and limited in their scope to one social domain (age, ethnicity, nationality, etc.).

19. [MiLD - The role of meritocracy in legal decisions towards low status group members](#) (Rui Costa Lopes, Jorge Vala, Mariana Miranda) Start Date: 01/10/2018; End Date: 30/09/2021.

SDG 1 – No Poverty

SDG 10 – Reduced Inequalities

SDG 16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

Description

In certain contexts, people face decisions with a deep impact on others as they may imply serious harm or unequal distribution of relevant material or symbolic resources. Legal decisions - i.e. formal decisions regarding punishment for alleged illegal behaviors - are a paradigmatic example of these socially critical decisions (SCD). These decisions constitute the core of this project and its main goal is to study whether and how the salience of a meritocratic norm impacts on legal decisions towards low status (LS) group members. Most research on SCD has been more focused in showing the existence of more unfavorable decisions towards LS group members (compared to high status) than in explaining it. Importantly, a factor that has been shown to impact on group-based distinctions has been neglected by SCD research: the salience of a meritocratic norm. This project addresses this gap by testing the idea that meritocracy leads to more unfavorable legal decisions towards low status groups.

20. [IQD –Quality of Democracy Index](#) (Marina Costa Lobo)

SDG 3 – Good Health and Well Being

SDG 16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

Description

The Observatory of Quality of Democracy (OQD) is a permanent research program of the Institute of Social Sciences that develops projects focused on the diverse characteristics, functioning and quality of democratic regimes. Since the beginning of the third wave of democratization (1974), several international projects have analyzed the “health” of democracies from a global perspective, by monitoring citizens’ attitudes towards democratic regimes.

Given that democracy is a multidimensional reality, some questions that the OQD seeks to answer are: what do the Portuguese people expect from democracy? How do they evaluate its multiple dimensions? During moments of prolonged crisis, such as the one Portugal has experienced for the last few years, it is fundamental to listen, to monitor, and to evaluate the perceptions, attitudes and behaviors of the Portuguese people toward democracy.

Recent studies on European citizens’ attitudes regarding democracy indicate that they maintain high levels of adherence to democratic values and principles, yet are increasingly dissatisfied with the functioning of democracy.

The focus of this research is on citizens' perceptions of the functioning of democracy, in both a comparative and longitudinal perspective.

The development of a Democracy Quality Index (IQD) was proposed in 2017 in order to evaluate the performance of the Portuguese democracy. The IQD is based on the survey of the Democratic Audit (University of Essex), and more specifically in the version that was implemented in Spain by Fundación Alternativas, and presents some novelties regarding the panorama of existing studies.

First, the questionnaire includes unique questions about citizenship, transparency, international influence and multilevel governance. Second, the scale of measurement applied (ranging from 0-10) allows to evaluate more accurately each item of democracy. Thirdly, the IQD will be the result of evaluations made by specialists from a wide range of human, social and economic sciences. Finally, the IQD aims to be a tool for monitoring the quality of democracy in the Portuguese-speaking world. This means that it will be applied in Portugal, Cape Verde and Sao Tome and Principe in a first phase and later in Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique and Angola. With this index we intend to inaugurate a dialogue on the quality of democracy in Portuguese that can contribute to a greater self-knowledge about the subject in the Portuguese-speaking world.

The selected methodology aims to measure the quality of democracy based on online surveys applied to specialists. But can the functioning of democracy be measured? Is it possible that a numerical value reflects the performance and quality of the multiple elements that make up the democratic system? While it is elusive to consider that numerical information can solve or replace the necessary qualitative discussion on the functioning of democracy, quantitative data are an essential element of this discussion. Since they allow an ordering of democratic elements according to their level of functioning; can indicate problems or successes that the qualitative analysis does not detect; and if the measurements continue over time - we will see this in successive exercises - they will help to reflect the evolution of the system and its constituent elements.

The structure of the questionnaire is divided into 5 major themes that cohesively group several issues:

- 1) Citizens' Rights and the Rule of Law (20 questions)
- 2) Political Representation (12 questions)
- 3) Governance and Political Responsibility (14 questions)
- 4) Civil Society and Participation (9 questions)
- 5) The International Dimension of Democracy (7 questions)

21. [EPOCA - Corruption and economic crisis, a poisonous combination: understanding process-outcome interactions in the explanation of public support for democracy](#) (Luís de Sousa, Pedro Magalhães, Rui Costa Lopes, Susana Salgado, Filipa Raimundo, Jorge Fernandes, Raquel Rego, Ana Madeira and Marcelo Moriconi) Start Date: 01/10/2018; End Date: 30/09/2021.

SDG 1 – No Poverty

SDG 3 – Good Health and Well-Being

SDG 8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth

SDG 16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

Description

There is a growing debate about the danger of deconsolidation in many countries, i.e. citizens becoming dissatisfied with democracy and increasingly open to nondemocratic alternatives. This trend has been more sensitive in bailout countries like Portugal. Support for democracy has been seriously questioned in terms of the idea of democracy and the values underpinning its governance (diffuse); the performance of its institutions (specific); and the incumbent's decisions and actions (reasoned). Although there is a vast literature on economic (outcome-oriented) and institutional (process-oriented) predictors of political support, little has been said regarding their interaction and how it accounts for multiple combinations of these three interrelated levels.

Recent empirical research confirms a link between corruption and political support, but evidence seems to suggest that citizens do not always punish incumbents electorally when corruption is made salient. There is a propensity, among the public, to trade off ethical standards for economic wellbeing. Although corruption is a deviation from normative conventions about admissible political exchanges, in contexts of economic growth it does not seem to produce equally strong reactions of moral outrage. When economic crisis erupts, corruption becomes an expression of unfairness and social injustice, producing feelings of anger.

There is a sizable body of literature analyzing the impact of the crisis on political support in democracy, including on the Portuguese case. However, the role of corruption and corruption-related attitudes and perceptions as a determinant factor has not been examined, partly because of its conceptual complexity. Hence, the need to carry out a mass survey to inspect how changes in the living conditions of individuals brought by government policies have affected their understanding, interaction with and levels of tolerance towards corruption, and how these changes help to explain levels and gradients of political support in democracy.

Under what conditions do citizens connect concerns about corruption (process-oriented factor) to economic performance (outcome-oriented factor) in their evaluations of the nature of the political regime, the performance of its institutions and the actions and policies of sitting executives? The interplay of economic and institutional predictors of political support — the process-outcome interaction — and its impact on the type of political support is under-examined: citizens' perception of corruption coupled with the feeling of unjustified loss of wellbeing due to government policies and economic conditions may be more damaging in terms of specific and diffuse political support than in terms of reasoned support to the incumbents.

The project's main thesis is that in contexts of economic crisis, citizens become particularly sensitive to corruption, especially that affecting political actors, institutions, and processes and when exposed to the problem's salience in society, their judgements are more likely to express a system-oriented ('sociotropic') rather than individual-oriented ('pocketbook') understanding of the phenomenon. The general objective of this study is to analyse, using both observational and experimental data, how economic outcomes, real and perceived, can impact upon citizens' ethical standards, in particular those regulating their relationship with politics and notions of procedural fairness, and how these, in turn, may help explaining levels and gradients of political support in democracy. More specifically, the project objectives are threefold: 1) Consolidation- to consolidate knowledge on

citizens' attitudes, perceptions and experiences of corruption by tacking stock of the findings of the FCT-funded 2006 mass survey [POCI/CPO/60031/2004] and replicating some of its core questions in order to evaluate tendencies before and after the crisis; 2) Innovation– to advance knowledge in this field at the conceptual level and in terms of the measurement of procedural perceptions and political support; 3) Validation– to offer a testing ground for survey methods and techniques. The project will make use of new experimental methods to overcome some of the problems that are recurrent when using surveys to study normative issues, such as the issue of social desirability or untruthful answers and to test the cause-effect relationships in different social groups and political targets.

V. Finished projects related to the SDGs at ICS-ULisboa, (outside Observa)

22. [Make the future...today! Accelerate Youth Guarantee implementation in Portugal, increasing the number of young NEET registered in the system and the partnership's efficiency](#) (Maria Manuel Vieira, Lia Pappámikail, Tatiana Ferreira) Start Date: 01/2017; End Date: 06/2018.

SDG 8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth

Description

The Youth Guarantee (YG) is an initiative adopted at European level, in a context where a large number of young people are not in employment, education or training, and seeks to ensure that these young people benefit from education opportunities, training, traineeship or employment within four months after they have been unemployed or out of formal education.

The YG, thus, has a double challenge: to find answers to the young people who went proactively to the Public Employment Service and simultaneously find strategies to try to reach young people not registered by the Public Employment Service.

By tradition, Member States have always been more focused and more committed to designing active employment policies that were intended to the group of registered – the “formally” unemployed.

This proposal has a challenge ahead, first, to identify and flag the NEET more distant from the system, and in sequence (re) gain their confidence. The trust factor is of utmost importance. Some of these young people do not seek the “system” because they do not trust it. They believe that having more or less qualifications is indifferent and that seeking employment is not worth it because they will not succeed.

Therefore, we have on the table an important opportunity to regain the trust of many young people out of the YG system. For that, Portugal is very committed to implement the actions set out in this application.

23. [Youth\(s\): From local to national - What intervention?](#) (Maria Manuel Vieira, Vítor Ferreira) Start Date: 20/11/2017; End Date: 31/12/2018.

SDG 3 - Good health and well-being for people

SDG 8 - Decent work and economic growth

SDG 16 - Peace, justice and strong institutions

Description

The objective of this study is to carry out an exhaustive and complete survey for all Portuguese municipalities of elements related to the municipal policies of Youth through a methodology that contemplates:

- a) On-line documentary research on the website of each municipality (collection of the municipal director plan, determination of the municipal initiatives and policies dedicated to youth, other relevant information for the purposes of the study);
- b) An online questionnaire survey.