

The VNR in a Nutshell – National Strategies for SDGs.

Portugal

Capital	Lisbon
Population	10,3 million
Area (in sq.km)	92225
Languages	Portugees
Per capita income	19,850
International Tourist Arrivals (2015)	9,957,000



Sources: UNDP, UNData World Bank, VNR, UNWTO

The recognition of the role of tourism in sustainable development and the emphasis placed in the SDGs on the development of public policies for sustainable tourism is a landmark breakthrough that provides a unique opportunity for all governments to create a sound and favourable policy foundation.

The first two years of the implementation of the 2030 Agenda have shown that countries are making headway in aligning national strategies, adapting institutional frameworks and adjusting policies to realize the SDGs.

The countries' efforts have been reported in the Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs), presented by UN Member States during the High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development (HLPF) in 2016 and 2017

Title of VNR: National report on the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development Portugal

Presenter for VNR: Teresa Ribeiro, State of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation

National Thematic Focus:

Portugal embodies its strategic priorities for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in SDG 4, 5, 9, 10, 13 and 14.

Institutional Arrangement:

The **Council of Ministers** adopted the first intra-governmental guidelines for the 2030 Agenda in February 2016 which provides political strategy and oversight. The **Ministry of Foreign Affairs**, along with the **Ministry of Planning and Infrastructures**, coordinates national policy on the SDGs.

Implementation of the SDGs:

- at the ministry level: Each of the SDGs has been assigned to a lead Ministry, in charge of its implementation, monitoring, and evaluation.
- domestic coordination: The **Inter-Ministerial Coordination of Foreign Policy Commission** facilitates collaboration for domestic implementation.
- international coordination: The **Inter-Ministerial Coordination for Cooperation Policy Commission** organizes the external dimension of Portugal's SDG action.

SDG Incorporation to National Framework:

Portugal is integrating the SDGs into the National Reform Programme, which prioritizes education, gender equality, industry and economic growth, reducing inequalities, climate action, marine protection. It also recognizes the relevance of EU strategies and regulations

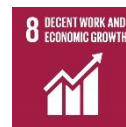
Tourism Ministry /NTA portfolio:

[Portugese National Tourism Authority](#)

Tourism and SDG in Portugal:

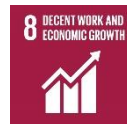
Opportunities

- Rural development
- Food security and agriculture
- Tourism diversification
- SME's and entrepreneurship promotion



In the framework of the European Structural and Investment Funds, the integrated approach to territorial development is achieved through the **Community-Led Local Development**, which puts the focus on the central role of the agricultural sector for local development, granting specific support for small farmers and small investments in farming, also in processing and marketing of agricultural products. Moreover, there is the need to **support diversification of on-farm activities such as tourism**, linked with the renewal of traditional villages, the promotion of quality products and the development of short supply chains and local markets, as a means to facilitate market access for small producers.

- Rural development
- Employment creation
- Biodiversity and ecosystem protection



Biological diversity should be perceived a strategic asset, one that can be economically valued, like protected areas or Natura 2000 network sites. In the context of promoting the diversification of the economy and the creation of jobs in rural areas, we highlight the promotion of traditional products, often associated with protected areas and the production of environmental **services and amenities of leisure and recreation**

Challenges

- Urban development
- Biodiversity and ecosystem protection



It is necessary to promote greater use of spaces, whether for residential purposes or temporary occupation from **tourism**, to support the sustainable regeneration of relevant idle buildings that exist in protected areas, improving living conditions and allowing for their effective use.

Resources and Useful Links

[Portugal VNR 2017](#)