



Good institutional practices in promoting policy coherence for sustainable development

Building Block	Description
 Political Commitment	<p>The Council of Ministers Resolution 82/2010 provides a legal framework for policy coherence for development (PCD). Mechanisms have been in place for PCD since 2010. This legal framework recognises the need to ensure coherence between national policies which directly or indirectly affect developing countries. The Strategic Concept for Portuguese Cooperation 2014-2020 also states a political commitment to PCD. The importance of PCSD is affirmed in Portugal's 2017 VNR.</p>
 Policy Integration	<p>The government's overall legislative procedure contributes to policy integration, whereby Council of Ministers' Resolutions and Resolutions of Secretaries of State are circulated by all ministries. The Institute for Co-operation and Language (Camões I.P.) leads a network of focal points from all ministries in order to stimulate information-sharing and interministerial dialogue around policy implications, synergies and trade-offs. Ongoing efforts to establish PCSD priorities aim to strengthen integrated policy analysis.</p>
 Strategic Long-term Vision	<p>Political commitment towards the SDGs is long-term and goes beyond electoral cycles, with public scrutiny supporting this ambition. In the context of Portuguese development co-operation, long-term geographical commitments are safeguarded so as to support structural reforms in partner countries.</p>
 Policy and Financing Impacts	<p>Camões I.P. is responsible for signalling potential negative effects. It does this through existing mechanisms of dialogue and co-ordination and by promoting conciliatory measures with the ministry responsible for the policy in question. The aforementioned efforts to establish PCSD priorities are also expected to facilitate the identification of negative impacts.</p>
 Policy Coordination	<p>The Ministry of Foreign Affairs assumed overall responsibility for co-ordinating and developing intra-governmental guidelines for implementation of the 2030 Agenda, adopted in 2016, together with the Ministry of Planning and Infrastructures. The Interministerial Commission for Foreign Policy (ICFP) is responsible for co-ordinating domestic implementation, while the Interministerial Commission for Cooperation (ICC) – with a clear mandate for PCD – is responsible for co-ordinating the external dimension related to Development Cooperation policy. Additionally, each SDG has been allocated to a co-ordinating ministry responsible for its implementation, monitoring and review</p>
 Local and Regional Involvement	<p>Portugal's 2017 VNR recognises the importance of local authorities for implementing the 2030 Agenda within their territory through various initiatives with local autonomy. Portugal has set as one of its priorities the development of innovative partnerships with different actors, including local authorities (Ministry of Foreign Affairs Portugal, 2017).</p>
 Stakeholder Engagement	<p>The preparation of the 2017 VNR benefited from a public consultation on implementation of the 2030 Agenda held in 2016. This process, which was led by a group of non-governmental CSOs with the support of Camões I.P. and the UN regional Information Centre for Western Europe, collected input on the operationalisation, evaluation and monitoring of the 2030 Agenda for the purpose of preparing periodical "shadow reports". Several multi-stakeholder workshops and seminars, as well as an online enquiry to reach more citizens, have also been organised.</p>
 Monitoring, Reporting and Evaluation	<p>The National Institute for Statistics (Statistics Portugal, INE) is the central institution for the production and dissemination of official statistics. In this capacity, it co-ordinates closely with other ministries' statistical departments and other national authorities involved in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda. A continuously updated SDG file is available on Statistics Portugal's website to allow an easy overview of SDG indicators.</p>