

Regional Action Plan for the Inclusion of the Algarve 2007-2009



LAPS & RAPS
LOCAL ACTION PLANS & REGIONAL ACTION PLANS

**“Developing a Methodological Framework
for Developing Local and Regional Plans
for Social Inclusion”**

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Technical Information

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TITLE

Regional Action Plan for the Inclusion of the Algarve 2007-2009

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Promote Social Inclusion, Combat Poverty and Social Exclusion

Putting and namely to keep poverty and social exclusion on the political agenda and efforts to combat these issues at different levels of governance, local, regional and national, implies the mobilization of all relevant actors. It also involves a public awareness which will only achieve effective results if there is a convergence of synergies and the sharing of common objectives in establishing partnerships which act in an articulated, strategic and planned form.

It is important to bear in mind some fundamental characteristics of modern societies which on a daily basis recall the need for joint interventions, namely, the importance of demographic and economic questions, whose consequences are on the other side of eradicating poverty and social exclusion. Several social economic polarizations have been difficult to solve at different territorial levels.

It is essential to eradicate poverty because of issues related to social cohesion and equality, once that a sustainable, just and prosperous society will only be cohesive if all citizens can benefit from acceptable life conditions. Poverty and exclusion constitute clear disadvantages limiting the social economic potential of the populations and therefore, weaken the competitive territorial. And because poverty and exclusion are factors of alienation and weaken social ties with individual, collective and financial costs reflected on all of society.

In this context, it is fundamental for the different territory levels to establish partnerships between them or to use the already existing ones in order to mobilize all and intervene to solve the Regional and/or local needs which are important in governance. Thus implying cooperative work which should be considered as a contribution for a more participative, democratic and inclusive culture.

The establishment of territorial “pacts” between all regional and local partners with the purpose of assuming a commitment in the fight against poverty and social exclusion may be an important condition for the mobilization of partnerships and the implementation of the regional and/or local process of social inclusion.

Demographic and Territorial Context

The Algarve region is located south of the country, bordered north by the Alentejo, the Atlantic Ocean to the south and west and by the Spanish province of Huelva to the east. Geographically speaking it is considered a peripheral Region aggravated by the fact it borders under-developed regions in the national and Spanish context, therefore leading to increasing difficulties in its promotion and development.

It is a region that coincides with the District of Faro, composed by 16 municipal councils and 84 parishes. All the municipalities possess social Networks.

Figure 1 | Councils in the Region of the Algarve



In the last three decades, there has been a deep structural change in the region. The Algarve had been a depressed, isolated and remote region with a low standard of living, mass immigration, with a rudimentary economy, based on traditional agriculture, artisanal fisheries and in the processing of some of the products deriving from these activities, when it started to develop its urban concentration along the coastline with an economy based in the tourism, restauration, building sector, wholesaling and retailing. The new opportunities and quality of life provided, had contributing to attract populations from other regions of the country and foreigners¹.

Between 1991 and 2001, the Algarve had an increase in population of almost 16%, a higher figure than in any other region of the country.

In 2004, there were 405 000 inhabitants living in the region, among 66,7% were between 15-64 years, 18,7% over 65 years and 14,7% between 0-14 years. During this same year, the birth rate recorded was (11,7‰) higher than when compared to the national average (10,4‰)².

Besides showing a positive natural balance (0,2‰) and attracting young and active people to live there, the truth is that the region since 1985 has suffered a significant increase in the ageing of the population, especially in the interior Councils, where in some municipal councils it was three times higher than that of the younger people under 15 years³. The study

¹ INE, Resident Population Census 1981, 1991 e 2001 (Cf. In annex Matrix on Social Inclusion Demographic Indicators, Indicators).

² INE, Demographic Statistics, 2004. (Cf. In annex Matrix on Social Inclusion Indicators, Demographic Indicators).

³ INE, Demographic Statistics, 2004. (Cf. in annex Matrix on Social Inclusion Indicators).

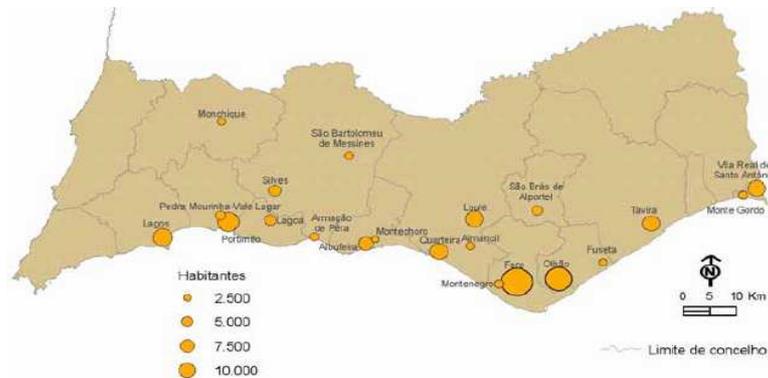
tipifying situations of exclusion in Portugal (2005), discribed the Municipal Councils of the region in the following way:

- Castro Marim - ageing territory and economically depressed; ageing of rural population, poor and few infrastructures;
- Alcoutim - ageing territory and deserted; ageing, poor and few infrastructures;
- Aljezur, Monchique, Silves and Vila do Bispo - ageing of rural population, poor and few infrastructures⁴.

It should be noted that in 2004, the ageing indicator was 127,4 for old people showing that this indicator had a tendency to increase.

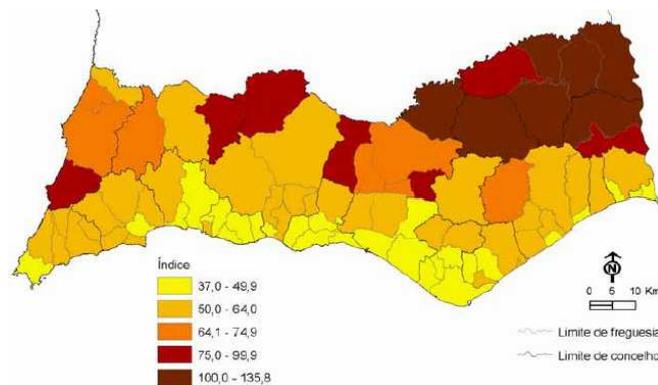
The region’s development was also followed by an intense occupation of the coastline.

Figure 2| Resident population in Places with 2000 or more inhabitants in the Region, 2001



Source: CCDR Algarve: “Regional Development strategy of the Algarve, 2007-2013”, 2006.

Figure 3| Ageing Index, 2001



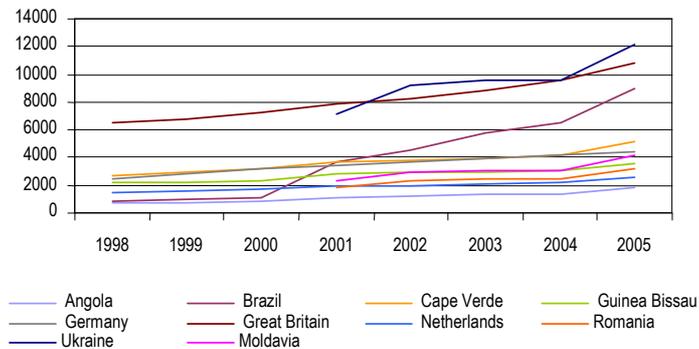
Source: CCDR Algarve: “Development strategy of the Algarve, 2007-2013”, 2006.

Regarding the foreign population in Algarve Region, it was evidenced that, in October 2005, residing legally⁵ 87 552 foreign citizens, which means an increase in the number of foreign citizens of 378,9% as opposed to 1998 (23 105).

⁴ Consult: Institute of Social Security.I.P (2005), Tipification of the exclusion situations in Portugal, Lisboa, ISS.IP, pp. 53 and 57.

The last years, beginning at the end of the 1990's, were marked by a strong influx of immigrants originating from Brasil and countries of Eastern Europe, especially from Ukraine, Moldavia, Russia and Romania, as well as, by a continued migratory flow of Africans, mainly from Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau and Angola.

Graph 1 | Evolution of the legal foreigners residing in the Algarve Region between 1998-2005, according to the 10⁺ nationalities



Source: Directorate Regional for the Aliens and Borders Service in the Algarve

The increase in the number of foreign citizens living legally in the Region is due to the dynamics of local market labour and the national measures (extraordinary legalizations and bilateral agreements between countries, e.g. Portuguese-Brazilian agreement), as well as the alterations in the procedures implemented at a regional level to deburocratize and provide quicker procedural steps regarding documentation requests and also to the continued inspection of illegal work.

In fact, the Aliens and Border Service in the Algarve has invested in disseminating information, and being quicker in the legalization procedures of the foreigners and has penalized those seeking to benefit from illegal workers.

Between 2001-2004, this authority granted and renewed documents under the following terms:

- Granted all Temporary and Permanent Residence Permits;
- Granted more than 79% of the applications for residence permit with visa exemption;
- Granted all family reunification applications between 2001-2002; 41,9%, in 2003 and 59%, in 2004.

Morover, was registered an increase in the number of permits and renewal of temporary or permanent residence permits and from the European Union - 489 (2001) e 1545 (2004), 61 (2001) e 698 (2004), 1045 (2001) e 2082 (2004), respectively.

Also, was increased in the number of extended stays, in particular, short stay (488, in 2001 and 1576, in 2004), of temporary stay (72, in 2001 and 961, in 2004) and temporary stay to accompany a family member (3167, in 2003 and 3396, in 2004).

The Aliens and Borders service issued favourable advice to an annual average of 80% of visas subject to prior consultation⁶.

⁵ All residing foreigners must possess the following documents: temporary or permanent residence permit; extension of stay; portuguese-brazilian agreement; visa subject to prior consultation.

⁶ Calculations carried out within the scope of the LAP's & RAP's Project based on the administrative data provided by the Diretores General for Aliens and Borders service in the Algarve - Cf. in annex Matrix on Social Inclusion Indicators.

Despite the fact that the participants in the Mini Fora recognised the improvement carried out in particular with the legalisation process, they emphasized some aspects still needing improvement, such as, too much bureaucracy and long wait in obtaining family reunification. However, it should be referred that family reunification is not the sole responsibility of the Aliens and Borders service since the Ministry of Foreign Affairs also intervenes in the process.

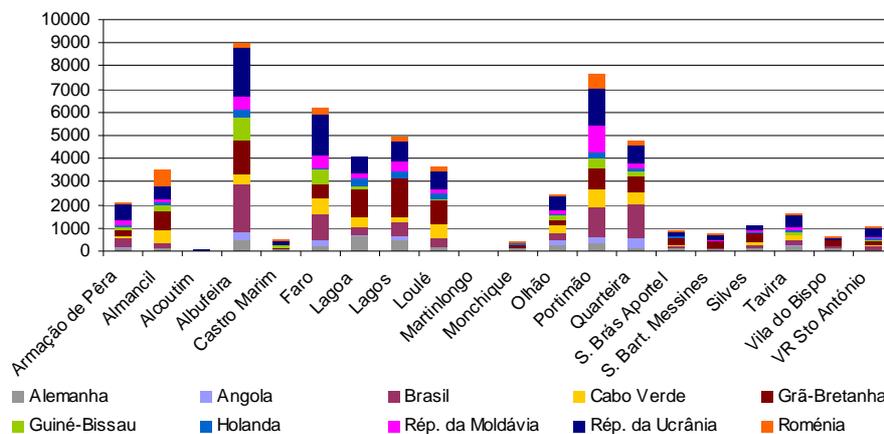
It should be noted that under the legislation enforced⁷, the legal possibility for family reunification and regrouping is valued as well as the rapidity to obtain an extension of stay and the possibility to regularize their Social Security situation.

Regarding the Nationality Law⁸, they demonstrated their lack of knowledge and alerted to the fact they had doubts concerning the necessary time needed for the legalization of children. In the case of those knowing the Law, they highlighted some of its positive aspects: shorter period of stay in Portugal to obtain the Portuguese nationality; greater simplification in obtaining citizenship under the chapter on family reunification⁹.

The economic context and the urban dynamic mentioned previously were important to the foreign population when settling in a dispersed way along the Region. In 2005, it was noted there were few foreign citizens living in the Municipal Councils located inland of the region, once that the vast majority resided in municipal councils near the coastline.

The Brazilian community lives mostly in Albufeira, Faro, Portimão and Quarteira. The Ukraine and English communities live in almost every Municipal Councils of the Region. While those originating from Romania reside mainly in Almancil, Portimão, Albufeira, Faro and Lagos, the Moldavian live mostly in Portimão, Albufeira, Faro, Lagos and Armação de Pêra. The African community lives mainly in Albufeira, Faro, Lagoa, Lagos, Loulé, Olhão, Portimão, Tavira, Almancil and Quarteira. And the Germans reside mostly in Armação de Pêra, Almancil, Albufeira, Lagoa, Lagos and Loulé.

Graph 2 | Distribution of the legal foreign citizens (10⁺ nationalities) residing in the Algarve Region, according to their place of residence, 2005



Source: Directorate general for Aliens and Borders service in the Algarve

In 2005, the ten predominant nationalities were Ukrainian, British, Brazilian, Cape Verdian, German, Moldavian, Guinea-Bissau, Romanian, Dutch and Angolan. Among the foreign population residing in the region, 51% were men and 48% women.

⁷ Law on Immigration, regulated by DL n.º 34/2003. Law nr. 23/2007 of July 4th, 2007 approved the new legal framework for entry, stay, exit and expulsion of foreigners On the national territory (available on http://www.acidi.gov.pt/docs/legislacao/LPortuguesa/LEI_IMIGRACAO/lei-23-2007.pdf)

⁸ Recently approved on 17th April.06.

⁹ Information obtained in the “Mini-Fora for Immigrants”, LAP’s & RAP’s and REAPN Project Algarve, Algarve Region, 11.12.06 and 04.02.07. (Cf. Annex)

About 70% of the foreign citizens were active (25-54 anos), followed by 17% over 55 years, 8% between 15-24 years and 6% under 14 years. When analysing the age group distribution according to the 10+ nationalities, it is noted that the British, Germans and Dutch are the largest group among the foreigners over 55 years, when compared to the Cape Verdian, Brazilians, Ukrainians which represent in percentage a younger population, in particular, from 0-14 years and 15-24 years. A high percentage of foreign citizens from Brazil, Republic of Moldova, Ukraine and Romania are between 25-54 years¹⁰.

There are substantial differences regarding the professional and educational background according their country of origin.

In fact, most foreign citizens originating from African and Asian countries possess low school levels when compared to the foreigners from Eastern Europe and Brazil who have secondary or higher education¹¹.

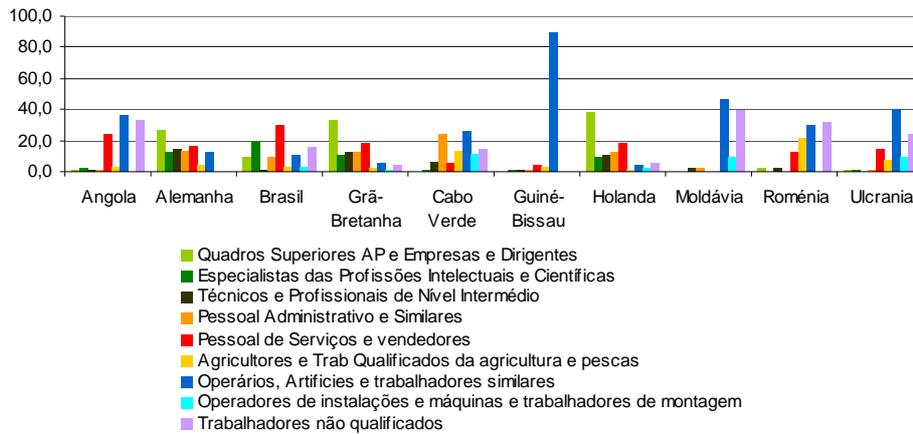
Regarding professional integration, the following typification was noted:

- The citizens originating from Germany, Great Britain and Netherlands occupied in a larger percentage jobs considered as top management: 'Top Public Administrators and Corporate Managers', 'experts in intellectual and scientific professions', 'technicians and professionals of intermediate level' and 'administrative staff and similar positions'. Followed by the Brazilians which in smaller numbers have been able to access these professions. It should be noted that, until now, individuals from community of Eastern European, despite many of them possess higher education, have not been able to accede to this type of professions;
- A high percentage of citizens originating from the Republic of Moldova, Ukraine, Romania, occupied unskilled professions: 'blue collar workers, craftsmen and similar crafts', 'unskilled workers', 'installation and machine operators and assembly workers', 'farmers and skilled workers in agriculture and fisheries' and 'service personnel and vendors';
- The citizens originating from african countries also occupied unskilled professions, 'blue collar workers, craftsmen and similar crafts', 'unskilled workers', 'farmers and skilled workers in agriculture and fisheries';
- The Brazilian community was strongly integrated in professions such as 'service personnel and vendors'.

¹⁰ Calculations carried out within the scope of the LAPS & RAPs based on administrative data provided by the Regional Directorate of the Algarve Aliens and Borders Service Cf. In annex matrix on Social Inclusion.

¹¹ "The occupational mobility of the immigrant Worker in Portugal, DGEEP/MTSSS, Lisbon 2006.

Graph 3 | Distribution by Professional groups of the foreign citizens residing in the Region of the Algarve, by 10+ nationality, 2005 (%)



Source: Calculations carried out within the Project based on administrative data provided by SEF- Algarve: counting of visas / valid residence permits in 2005/12/31, in the Algarve Region, by professions

Inequality and Regional Poverty

In 2004, 21% of the Portuguese population (as opposed to 16% in EU25)¹² lived in poverty, that is lived below the poverty threshold¹³. In 2000, this rate was lower in 1,8%.

In 2000, 13,5% of the total family income came from non monetary income¹⁴. This situation had its effect on the poverty risk, that is 17,9% lived in poverty as opposed to 19,2%, in the case of only considering monetary income¹⁵.

Comparing these indicators in 1995 and 2000, it is verified that the Autonomous Regions enhanced a greater incidence of poverty while in the Mainland, where this incidence was higher in the Regions of the Algarve, Centre and Alentejo.

In the case of the Region of the Algarve, 25% of the resident population lived below the poverty threshold in 2000 and maintained this same rate in relation to 1995, contrarily to other Regions in the country where the incidence of poverty decreased slightly.

Considering the total family income, it was noted that the non monetary component influenced significantly the decrease of the poverty risk. However, this influence was more expressive in 1995 than in 2000.

¹² Eurostat, SILC.

¹³ The poverty threshold corresponds to 60% of the country's median. In 2004, this poverty threshold was 4697€/year for a single person household and 9864€/year for a household comprising two adults and two children under 14 years.

¹⁴ In order to access the living conditions of the Portuguese population both monetary and non monetary income components should be considered since Portugal depends like other countries of Europe on this last component. It is referred that in 2000 the poverty threshold was around 3176€/year (monetary income) or of 4379€/year (total income).

¹⁵ Calculations carried out by DGEEP/MTSS based on anonymized data from the Family Budget survey 1994/95 and 2000 conducted by the National Institute of statistics within the scope of the project "Poverty Measures and Social Exclusion".

Table 1 - Risk of monetary poverty by type of economic resource in 1995 and 2000, Portugal and NUTSS II

	Type of Economic Resource			
	Monetary Income		Total Income	
	1995	2000	1995	2000
Monetary Poverty Threshold (€/year) (60% of the economic resource median equivalent)	2 612	3 716	3 177	4 379
Risk of monetary poverty (%)				
Total	20,1	19,2	18,3	17,9
North	16,8	20,6	15,4	18,4
Centre	26,6	23,6	21,7	19,6
Lisbon and Tagus Valley	16,1	12,3	16,6	13,1
Alentejo	27,1	22,3	25,8	21,2
Algarve	25,3	25,2	17,6	23,2
Autonomous Region of the Azores	38,0	33,3	31,0	35,9
Autonomous Region of Madeira	34,2	33,1	30,4	31,8

Fonte: Calculations carried out by DGEEP/MTSS based on the anonymized data from the Family Budget survey 1994/95 and 2000 conducted by the National Institute of statistics within the scope of the project "Poverty Measures and Social Exclusion".

The inequality of income distribution continues to be a serious problem in Portugal, specifically among the populations with higher and lower income, between regions and people of different nationalities.

The degree of inequality in the distribution of income is still the highest in the EU. In 2004, the proportion of income received by the richest 20% of the population was 7,2 greater than that received by the poorest 20% in relation to 4,8% in EU¹⁶. On the other hand, it is important to mention that the income of the Portuguese families has registered a positive evolution, especially throughout the second half of the 90's, and was related among other factors, to the introduction of several measures and methodologies for intervention, playing a decisive role in the link and reinforcement of inclusion measures. This improvement is particularly visible at the level of the monetary component of the living conditions of the population.

In the region of the Algarve the proportion of income received by the richest 20% of the population, in 2000, was 5,6 greater than that received by the poorest 20%. Considering the non monetary income component, this proportion decreased 0,5%.

In 2003, the average monthly salary and basic income paid to workers (full time and complete remuneration) was 850€ and 712€, respectively¹⁷. In comparative terms, the workers in the Algarve region earned less, 692€ and 592€, respectively. If we compare the average salary to the basic hourly wage paid to most workers in the Algarve to the workers in Portugal, it can be concluded that the first still earn less: 4€/h and 3,44€/h as opposed to 4,8€/h and 4,07€/h¹⁸.

The portuguese workers were paid a higher monthly wage and basic income when compared with the total of foreign workers in the same profession, that is foreign workers earn less than the portuguese, except for those from North America and stateless¹⁹. In this context, the workers originating from Asia, Africa and South América are the most penalized.

In the Algarve Region, it was also noted that there was a difference in salary between Portuguese workers and foreign residents. However, this difference in salary is not as accentuated when compared with the the results at national level²⁰. In 2003, while the national workers earned a monthly wage of 705€ in the Algarve Region, the foreign workers in the same situation received 634€ (Europe), 574€ (South America), 569€ (Africans), 510€ (Central America), 450€ (Asia).

¹⁶ Eurostat, SILC.

¹⁷ Calculations by DGEEP/MTSS based on staff Roster 2003.

¹⁸ Note: the analysis on hourly wage includes Part time workers, and the analysis on monthly wage does not include them.

¹⁹ Calculations by DGEEP/MTSS based on staff Roster 2003.

²⁰ Idem.

Poverty understood as a multidimensional phenomenon, requires being analyzed beyond family income, that is, it requires analyzing the deprivation of these families²¹. Thus, deprivation is defined as unmet basic needs²², around 18,7% of the portuguese families were living in poverty in 2001²³.

In 2004, the case studies developed in Greater Lisbon and in the Algarve Region (NUTSS III)²⁴ allowed to analyze the level of deprivation of some of the families which resided in these areas, concluding that it was relatively higher in the Algarve (0,131) than in Greater Lisbon (0,116)²⁵. The level of deprivation of the respondents also varied according to the nationality of its members, being slightly higher among the foreign respondents, with special emphasis in Greater Lisbon.

In 2004, the following categories contributed most to the deprivation indicator:²⁶ 'access to health', 'housing conditions' 'social networks' and access to 'education and training'. Contrary to Greater Lisbon which presented a less significant level of deprivation in 'transports' and 'household items', while the Algarve revealed a level of deprivation similar to the level of 'employment' and 'household'.

The 'housing conditions', 'social networks' and access to 'education and training' contributed significantly to the deprivation index of the portuguese families who responded residing in the Algarve Region, and was slightly higher for the foreign families²⁷, except 'access to health', which was quite high for the first group. In 2004, this last group showed a lower level of deprivation regarding 'basic needs', 'household items' and 'employment', while the foreign families revealed a lower level concerning 'transports' and 'financial capability'.

In 2004, among the total of the family respondents, those living in the Algarve were more vulnerable because their risk of deprivation²⁸ stood at 18%, two percentage points above the risk of deprivation for families residing in Greater Lisbon (16,1%). It was noted that the foreign families were at greater risk of deprivation in comparison to the Portuguese families: 30,3% in the region of the Algarve and 38,5% in Greater Lisbon, as opposed to 17% and 14,2%, respectively.

The risk of deprivation of the household respondents also varied considerably according to the housing scheme. In 2004, the respondent families who were renting a home (tenants) in both Regions showed a higher risk of deprivation, 28,6% in the Region of the Algarve and

²¹ "It is considered a manifestation of poverty in its multiple aspects where low income is one of the relevant dimensions. The analysis carried out at different levels of well-being, mentions both monetary and non-monetary resources." (op. cit. Internal Report within the scope of the 'Poverty and Social Exclusion Measures Project, December 2005, Directorate General of studies, statistics and Planning | MTSS, page.7).

²² The minimum level of well-being includes several aspects related to housing, household items, basic needs, financial capability, social networks, labour market, education and e training. (see internal report within the Poverty and Social Exclusion Measures project, December 2005, Directorate General of studies, statistics and Planning MTSS).

²³ Calculation by the Directorate Geral of studies, statistics and Planning /MTSS, study "Poverty Measures".

²⁴ These case studies incided on a limited number of family households and respective individuals designated in the NUTS III regions. Emphazing that any result presented within the scope of these studies refers only to the respondent population. Along these lines, it is not possible to carry out any extrapollation from the universe of the NUTS III respective region. For more details on the case studies see Bomba, Fernandes, Machado and Nascimento (2006b).

²⁵ The methodology used to determine the levels of deprivation and at risk of deprivations poverty was developed by Bomba, T., Fernandes, R., Machado, C. & Nascimento, F. (2006). Deprivation in the Greater Lisbon and Algarve Region (case studies in 2004) in Neves, A. (Ed.). Social Prtotection. Lisbon, MTSS/ Directorate General of studies, statistics and Planning.

²⁶ The deprivation index by well-being category makes it possible have an integrated knowledge of the several levels of well-being which most contribute to families exposed to situations of deprivation. see Bomba, T., Fernandes, R. & Machado, C. (2006, no prelo). Deprivation measure - methodological approach in Neves, A. (Ed.). Social Protection. Lisboa, MTSS/Directorate General of studies, Statistics and Planning.

²⁷ Families composed by one foreign member. In the Algarve region corresponded to 8.2% of the family respondents and to 7.8% in Greater Lisbon.

²⁸ At risk of Deprivation: proportion of families with a deprivation index below the deprivation threshold (150% of the aggregate index of deprivation). see Bomba, T., Fernandes, R. & Machado, C. (2006, no prelo). Measuring deprivation - methodological approach in Neves, A. (Ed.). Social Protection. Lisbon, MTSS/DGEEP.

20,5% in Greater Lisbon. In the Algarve Region the risk of deprivation also included rented homes or rent free as payment of salary (35,1%), usually higher than the rent value. It should be noted that the respondent owners were less exposed to the risk of deprivation, representing 13% of the regions analyzed.

In what refers to the nationality of the household respondents in 2004, it is noted that in the Algarve region, the foreign families who resided in rented homes or rent free as payment of salary were exposed to a higher risk of deprivation (50,0% and 60,0% respectively) than the portuguese families residing in the same region (23,3% and 32,3%, respectively).

The access to housing was indicated by the participants in the Mini-Fora, as one of the major constraints to integration in the Region. Apart from mentioning and enhancing the inexistence of discrimination in the rental market of the Region, and improvement in the simplification of accessing credit to purchase their private home, and the initiative to integrate imigrants in “Cost controlled housing projects” promoted by the Municipality of Faro, they still emphasized the following obstacles in this area:

- Access to credit - restrictions when they hold a residence permit; unclear information available; requires two guarantor; higher interest rates than for national citizens; lack of trust from financial institutions;
- Rent: higher rents; existence of landlords not celebrating contracts.

In order to conclude, it should also be noted that the family dimension defines the context for some situations of deprivation. In 2004, the territories which were being analyzed enhanced that the more numerous household respondents (≥ 4 individuals), mainly the families of foreign origin were more exposed to deprivation than others.

The numerous household respondents showed a higher risk of deprivation in Greater Lisbon (32,1%) when compared to the Algarve (25,3%), while households composed of three members, 15,7%, experienced serious deprivation in relation to 10,8% of the Portuguese families.

Access to Rights, resources, goods and services in the Algarve Region

Employment System

Portugal occupies a privileged situation in Europe regarding **regional cohesion**. In 2005, the dispersion of the employment rate stood at 3,3 as opposed to 11,9 and 10,9 in EU 25 or EU15, respectively²⁹. However, significant differences persist in terms of the distribution of sectors of activity in the country: the agriculture sector predominates in the Centre Region, the industry in the North Region and services are mainly located in the Region of Lisbon and Tagus Valley and in the Algarve.

Between 2000 and 2005, similarly to the EU and to the Country, the Algarve registered a decrease in the number of employees in Agriculture, Siviculture and Fisheries (-3,5 pp.), in the Industry, Construction, Energy and Water (-0.4 pp.) and an increase in Services (+4.0 pp).³⁰ In relative terms, the situation in the Region is considered more advantageous when compared to the national situation and to Europe, which has lesser weight in the terciary sector and greater weight in the primary and secondary sector. It should be noted that job creation in the service sector has compensated, in part, the loss of jobs in agriculture while for this period the level of employment in the industry sector has been stable.

²⁹ EUROSTAT, 2007 - Cf. Matrix on Social Inclusion Indicators.

³⁰ Employment structure - Cf. Matrix on Social Inclusion Indicators.

The entrepreneurial dynamics in the Region considered key elements of entrepreneurship are strongly marked by economic activities: accommodation, hotel and catering, civil construction, real estate, and services providing support to families and companies.

There has been an emphasized decrease in the population employed in primary activities reflecting its loss in the regional economy without prejudice of existing a volume of informal employment with some significance, specifically in the agro-rural activities and in artisanal fisheries. The component of informal employment constitutes a strong tendency in the regional economy, with consequences in the structure of the labour market, in the model for work organization in family run businesses, in the capacity to adjust to the cycle of activities with market demand and in the composition of the income available to families.

In more structural terms related to the regional employment system, the dynamism of the entrepreneurial demography nurtured by limited obstacles to the entry of several important activities is based on seeking low levels of qualification, on a strong professional mobility and on a reduced number of technical competences.

The evolution of the **activity rate** in the Region is overall positive. This rate is close to the national average and above the average for EU15 and EU25: in 2004, it was 59,8%, that is 2,20 percentage points (p.p) lower than national average (62,0 p.p.) and 3,20 p.p. higher when compared to the European average (56,6 p.p.)³¹.

The immigrant population has contributed significantly to the Portuguese economy representing 6% of the active population³². This fact is particularly relevant in the Algarve, where the immigrants represented, according to the data in 2001, 17,5%³³ of the active population in the Region. Such a fact may be explained, in part, by the increase in tourism and civil construction in the last years.

The **employment rate** in the region between 2000 and 2005 has been slightly lower than the national average and above the European Union's. It grew 1,10 p.p, while the rates for Portugal and the European Union were practically unchanged. In 2004, the unemployment rate in the Algarve stood at 56,5%, in relation to Portugal 57,8% and 51,4% in the EU 25³⁴.

In 2001, the foreign populations occupied essentially three professional groups: unskilled workers, blue collar workers, craftsmen and similar crafts; service personnel and vendors. Only 20% of the foreign workers are not included in these three groups, thus concluding that the foreign population has more difficulty in accessing qualified sectors and professions and consequently, better pay³⁵.

In the last decades, the evolution of **unemployment** in Portugal was characterised by a reduction between 1996 and 2000, showing a progressive increase in the following years by reaching in 2005 one of its highest rates, 7,6% at national level and 6,2% in the Algarve region. It should be noted that the national and regional unemployment rates have been below UE25|15³⁶ average.

Emphasizing that for the Mainland, the number of unemployed registered between 2000 and 2005 increased 48,2%, corresponding to more than 152 313 unemployed (135 719 nationals and 16 594 foreigners). In the Algarve, apart from the figures recorded being inferior to the national average (representing in the same period between 3,3% and 3,7% of the total unemployed registered), and observing an identical evolution to the rest of the Country. There was an increase of unemployed around 47%, corresponding to more than 5 084 unemployed people (3 132 portuguese and 1 950 foreigners)³⁷ when comparing December 2005 to the same month in 2000.

³¹ EUROSTAT, 2007 - Cf. in annex Matriz on Social Inclusion Indicators.

³² INE, Census 2001.

³³ Ulysses Travel: The Effects of Immigration in the Portuguese Economy - Immigration Observatory, Lisbon, 2004.

³⁴ EUROSTAT, 2006 - Cf. in annex Matrix on Social Inclusion Indicators.

³⁵ The occupational mobility of the immigrant worker in Portugal, DGEEP/MTSS, Lisbon 2006.

³⁶ EUROSTAT, 2006 - Cf. In annex Matrix on indicators de Inclusão Social.

³⁷ IEFP - Cf. in annex Matrix on Social Inclusion indicators.

Regarding **long term unemployment**, there was an increase in the region between 2000 and 2004, following once again the tendency of the country, apart from the fact that the rates are lower than the national average and to EU/15 and EU/25. It should be noted that the proportion of long term unemployed in the Algarve recorded a significant increase from 2003 (26,9%) to 2004 (38,08%)³⁸.

The strong seasonality characterizing the economic activity in the Algarve is reflected in the the number of people registered for employment, as well as, for nationals and foreigners. Similarly to the tendency observed for the Mainland, the number of unemployed is inferior in the months of June, July and August and higher in the months of November, December and January. However, the variation observed in the Algarve Region between August and December was more expressive than in Mainland: in 2005, the number of unemployed in the month of December in relation to August, showed a variation of 70,54%, in the Algarve and of 3%, in the Mainland³⁹.

It should be noted that between 2000 and 2005 both in the Algarve and Mainland, that the tendency for seasonality decreased, which given the growing unemployment rates enhanced the increase in long term unemployment. It can be said, that in relative terms, unemployment increased more in the Region during the summer months than in the winter indicating a lesser capacity seasonality has of absorbing employment.

In terms of the unemployed foreign workers registered in the IEFP of the Algarve, it increased five times more between 2000 and 2005, from 404 (2000) to 2356 (2005), representing 15% of the unemployed population in December of 2005. During this period, there was an increase in the incidence rate of the unemployed population registered by the IEFP either in the Mainland, 2,4% (2000) and 4,7% (2005), or in the Algarve Region, 1,9% (2000) and 3,7% (2005)⁴⁰, specifically in this last case originating from Germany, Angola, Brazil, Cape Verde and Ukraine. It should be mentioned, that there was a decrease in the Region regarding the weight of the unemployed from the PALOP (Portuguese speaking African Countries) and from the EU and an opposite movement of foreign workers coming from Eastern Europe and from Brazil⁴¹.

Analyzing only 2005, it should be noted that almost all unemployed immigrants in the Algarve were from Russia followed by Angola, Brazil, Ukraine, Bulgaria, Moldavia and Romania in that order. Mentioning that there were no unemployed people from China and the number of unemployed English people was not very expressive⁴².

Unemployment has been penalizing both the male and female population in the country and is common to all age groups, and in particular, among those between 25- 44 years.

Between 2000 and 2005, the majority of registered unemployed in the Employment Centres of the Algarve were women, 67% (2000) and 60% (2005), as well as for the Mainland. The foreign women were more affected, 64% in 2000 and 69% in 2005, comparatively to the Portuguese women, 60% (2000) and 66% (2005)⁴³.

Among the total unemployed population registered in the Employment Centres in the Region, most were adults (≥ 25 years), 81% in 2000 and 85% in 2005. Young people (< 25 years) represented 19% in 2000 and 15% in 2005. Regarding the age group, differences are related to nationality. It was noted that the unemployed rate registered in the Employment Centre of the Algarve, in 2005, was higher concerning the young Portuguese (16% as opposed to 9% of the young foreigners) than the foreign adults (91% in relation to 84% of the Portuguese adults)⁴⁴.

³⁸ EUROSTAT, Regions: Long-term unemployment, 12 months and more (NUTS level 2) - EU 25 (%).

³⁹ IEFP - Cf. P in annex Matrix on social inclusion indicators.

⁴⁰ Calculations carried out within the scope of the Transnational Lap's & RAP's Project (Cf. Indicator Matrix).

⁴¹ IEFP - Cf. in annex Matrix on social inclusion indicators.

⁴² Idem, idem.

⁴³ Idem, idem.

⁴⁴ Idem, idem.

In terms of job placements in the labour market conducted by the IEFP in the Region from 2000 to 2005, it should be noted that there was an increase in the evolution of job placements for foreign workers who were unemployed, 3% (149) in 2000 and 14% (655) in 2005, as opposed to the national population where the tendency was the opposite, 97% (5158) in 2000 and 86% (4076) in 2005⁴⁵. Mentioning that during the period analysed, that the increase in job placements, practically matched the increase in the number of unemployed. The migratory flow in the Region responded to the increase of job offers by accepting to take on unskilled work earning low wages were some of the variables explaining this situation.

The seasonality phenomenon in the Algarve and the Mainland is even more expressive when analyzing the Job placement rates. From 2000 to 2005, the number of job placements in the Region reached a record high in the months of April and its lowest in the months of December, respectively. Mentioning that both for the Algarve and Portugal that there was a tendency for the seasonality phenomenon to slow down, once the number of Job placements decreased even more in the months of summer when compared to the winter months.

In the period of 2000-2005, the foreigners with the highest percentage of job placements in the labour market by the IEFP (5+ nationalities), originated from Brazil, Angola, Cape Verde, Ukraine and Romania, and as mentioned previously belonged to the largest foreign groups who were unemployed and registered in the Employment Centres.

Between 2000-2005, there was an increase in the evolution of job placements for men (33%, 2000 and 42%, 2005) in the Region as opposed to the opposite sex (67% in 2000 and 58% in 2005). This gap between genders was, in 2000, more emphasized in the foreign population, 74% (F) and 26% (M), than in the portuguese population, 67% (F) and 33% (M), being that in 2005, this situation was inverted: foreigners, 56% (F) and 44% (M); portuguese, 59% (F) and 41% (M)⁴⁶.

When comparing the unemployed population by age group registered at the IEFP in the Algarve, it should be mentioned that between 2000-2005, young people (<25 anos) were the group registering the highest percentage in Job placement in the labour market in comparison to adults (>25 anos). In 2005, when comparing the national citizens to foreign adults, they were better integrated in the labour market, 89% in relation to 76%, inverted trend regarding the young foreigners, 11% as opposed to 24%⁴⁷.

In summary, the following conclusions may be drawn in this adverse economic context: (i) the decrease in the number of Job placements was not very significant, especially, if the decrease in the number of job offers is considered; (ii) the Employment Centres in the Region during the period analyzed, seek to meet and invert the increase in the unemployment cycle, for the population in general; (iii) despite from not going beyond the total job placements of 6%, the number of foreign workers placed trebled between 2000 and 2005, which indicates an improvement in the access to these services by the foreign population.

Analyzing the immigrants' perceptions which participated in the Mini-Fora regarding the access and equality in the labour market of the Region, they mentioned that their living conditions had improved, especially, the Eastern European immigrants. However, they emphasized the persistence of some inequalities and discriminatory factors in this area, namely: non payment of salaries by employers and/or who do not celebrate work contracts; lack of Trade Union support; work more daily hours than national citizens; earn lower salaries than the national citizens; school education not adjusted to the type of profession they carry out.

⁴⁵ IEFP - Cf. in annex Matrix Social. Inclusion Indicators.

⁴⁶ Idem, idem.

⁴⁷ Idem, idem.

Education and qualifications

Education⁴⁸ is an inalienable human right which is free and based on equal opportunity. The levels of education and qualification of national citizens and foreigners, throughout life are structuring elements either for the understanding of the poverty and social exclusion phenomena or for the inclusion of individuals and social groups in a vulnerable situation. The lower the qualification level, the greater the vulnerability to unemployment and to precariousness with respective consequences in terms of life conditions⁴⁹.

In 2001, the relative weight of the active population with a secondary or higher education in the Algarve Region was around 13%, while in the Mainland about 10%⁵⁰. It is perceivable that the population employed possesses considerable deficits in school and professional qualifications, namely in tourist activities contributing to increase early school leaving and not encouraging investment in lifelong training.

The regional indicators on participation in lifelong training, in 2004, showed the differences existing between the Algarve Region as opposed to the participation recorded in the Mainland: 11,1 in every 1 000 active person between 25-64 years participated in these types of courses (Algarve) in relation to 245,3 in each 1 000 active persons between 25-54 years (Mainland)⁵¹.

The access to training courses was mentioned by the foreign population participating in Mini-Fora as being even more difficult for them.

Although, they recognized a slight improvement in the supply and access to training and Professional courses in the Region, namely the increase in night courses teaching Portuguese to immigrants promoted by some local entities (for ex. MAPs or CIDECE) and that it was easier to access training courses, in particular, from CIDECE which only requested the presentation of the Diploma translated, nonetheless, they mentioned that there were still several obstacles persisting in this area: a. local offer of Portuguese courses for foreigners not very diversified; b. lack of information about state programmes with the possibility of studies/diploma recognition, for example, the Portugal Welcomes Programme; c. impossible for them to attend training courses because they possess higher education levels than required; d. difficulty in accessing training courses in the Employment and Vocational Training Centres by compelling them, when enrolling to have with them a document recognizing their school education in the Country of Origin; e. Difficulty in obtaining recognition of their Professional studies and sometimes required to attend training periods in Lisbon which makes it impossible for their families to support them financially. This difficulty has implications by limiting their access to vocational training courses; greater diversity in offering professional courses in Lisbon.

Some generic indicators allow to observe a relative structural lagging behind in the Region concerning education, in other words: in 2001, the illiteracy rate was higher (10,4%) than in the Country (9,2%), as well as, school drop out and early school leaving, demonstrated by a set of high figures (22,9%). It should be noted, however, that Pre-school had already registered a very significant coverage (79,4%)⁵².

Concerning the young students in Portugal which completed at least secondary education (ISCED 3), rose from 71,2%, in 2002, to 71,5%, while in the Algarve region, these figures were lower for the same level of education, from 69,4% (2002) to 67,2% (2004)⁵³.

⁴⁸ Rights enshrined in Art.º 26 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (United Nations) and in the Convention on the Rights of the Child. Art 28.

⁴⁹ Cf., OCDE, Les Tendances de la Migration Internationale, Rapport Annuel de l'OCDE 2004, SOPMI, OCDE 2005.

⁵⁰ CCDR, Development Strategy of the Algarve, 2007-2013, Final draft, August 2006.

⁵¹ EUROSTAT.

⁵² CCDR, Development strategy of the Algarve, 2007-2013, Final draft, August 2006 (Cf. In annex Matrix on Social Inclusion Indicators).

⁵³ EUROSTAT Data.

More recent data (school year 2005/2006⁵⁴) from 458 escolas in the Algarve (public and private, since Kindergarten until different learning levels) reinforced this tendency in the Region. Apart from the fact that 69 155 students and 8 095 teachers were registered, the relative weight of the students and trainees enrolled in the Algarve region decreased in the last four years, in different training levels:

- Basic education (1st/2nd/3rd level)- < 1%;
- Secondary education - < 8,6%;
- Higher education - < 7,8%;
- On-going training for active population decreased between 5 to 10%, according to training priorities”⁵⁵.

In the higher levels (ISCED 5-6), Portugal recorded a stagnation of 18% (in 2002 and 2004), while in the Algarve these figures decreased significantly, from 14,6%, in 2002 to 5,8%, in 2004⁵⁶.

It is important to mention that the lack of data referring to the education and qualifications of the immigrant population, distributed by Region is obvious and quite often, prevents establishing comparisons with the population residing in the same territory.

The National Action Plan for Inclusion 2006-2008 sets as one of its priority, to overcome discrimination by reinforcing the integration of people with disability and immigrants and in the case of the latter, Education and Training essential to this diagnosis:

- Immigrants are particularly vulnerable to factors such as poverty and social exclusion, due to among other reasons, to their low qualifications or when they possess higher ones they can not use them in the access to the labour market;
- In the last decades, Portugal registered a significant increase in the foreign population with residência or legal stay, in 1995, there were 168 316, in 1999, 190 896 and, in 2004, reached 44 919 487;
- In 2001, there was in Portugal a high percentage of immigrants from south America and Africa showing low school levels (basic education) in comparison to the ones of European origin, with higher levels of qualification (secondary education/polytechnic and higher education²).

In what concerns the student population (from 1st level BE to Secondary), the information available for the school period 2000-2001, allowed to observe that in the Mainland, the relative weight of the non-nationals was 3,8%, with predominance of the african origin (1,82%) in relation to those of european origin (1,56%), while in the Algarve region, the non national students represented 5,8%, with obvious predominance of Europeans (3,15%) in relation to the africans (1,47%)⁵⁸.

The dropout of national and foreign students revealed a relative weight unfavourable to these latter. The proportion of some national students dropping out during basic and secondary education (school year 2000/2001) was 3,1% against 10% for foreign students. This difference increases with the transition from basic education to secondary education, where, in the school period 2000/2001, 42,6% of the foreign students were leaving school early against 13,2% of the national students⁵⁹.

The existing data for the region of the Algarve are somewhat different but show similar trends to the national ones, from the discrepancies prevailing between the students enrolled at the beginning and at the end of the school year 2000/2001. Starting with a global analysis,

⁵⁴ GIASE - Synthesis Indicators on the education system, 2005/2006, in www.giase.min-edu.pt/IndSintese0506.asp

⁵⁵ CCDR, Estratégia de Desenvolvimento do Algarve, 2007-2013, Versão final, Agosto de 2006, P. 26.

⁵⁶ EUROSTAT Data.

⁵⁷ SEF, statistics on the immigrant population in Portugal.

⁵⁸ ACime, Entreculturas.

⁵⁹ Idem, Idem.

there was a significant decrease between the beginning and the end of the school year analyzed corresponding to 2 000 students.

The level of education where greater difference exists between those enrolled at the beginning and at end of the year which remits to possible drop outs during the school period and/or failures is the Secondary Education one which registered less than 1 273 students that is, a decrease of 11% in relation to those enrolled at the beginning. However, at this level of education, the data is extremely penalizing for non national students (with a decrease of 17,8%) when compared to the national ones (which decreased 10,6% between the beginning and end of the year)⁶⁰.

The immigrants expressed some positive and negative views on the access and equality in the Portuguese educational system and schools in the Regional Mini Fora. Relating to the first, the participants emphasized the existence of Portuguese courses in schools for the immigrant children and that there was an improvement in the school books teaching portuguese, and in particular, the existence of dictionaries (Uckraine/ Portuguese/ UKraine) and DVDs to support learning. However, they still identified persistent obstacles in the access and quality of their childrens'education highlighting the following: lack of educational support in public schools; difficulty students have in understanding the portuguese language, which limits their learning and adaptation to Education in Portugal; existence of some exclusion factors at school, which are only overcome after family intervention;frequent substitution of teachers in schools, factor of instability and adapatability both for the children and professionals; library schedules not adapted to school hours; lack of free time activities in schools; difficulties in getting a scholarship; long wait for diploma recognition and too burocratic.

Health

Over the last thirty years, there has been quite an improvement in the living conditions in Portugal, especially when analyzing some traditional factors such as mortality and life expectancy. However, there are still shortcomings in relation to some basic indicators when comparing them to European averages such as the incidence of aids and tuberculosis, oral health, and the number of doctors and hospital beds per 1000 inhabitants. In 2002, Portugal had fewer doctors and hospital beds per 100 000 inhabitants corresponding to being below the EU15 average, in other terms: 325.5 doctors in relation to 356,3 in EU15, and 363,7 beds as opposed to 599,6 in EU15⁶¹.

In 2004, there were around 3,3 doctors per 1000 inhabitants and the Algarve Region showed lower figures - between 2,1 to 3,2 doctors per 1000 inhabitants⁶².

In 2005, only 52,3% of the foreign residents were registered in the Health Centres of the Algarve Region⁶³.

The foreign population represented 11,3% of the total users registered in the Health Centres of the Region⁶⁴. The Health Centres with more foreigners registered are in Loulé, Portimão, Albufeira, followed by Lagos, Faro and Silves.

In 2005, among the total foreigners registered in the health centres, 45%⁶⁵ had no family doctor and 1,74% had chosen not have one⁶⁶.

⁶⁰ Idem, Idem.

⁶¹ Cf. Provisional report produced within the Social Cohesion Observatory.

⁶² Figures taken out of the Provisional Report produced within the Social Cohesion Observatory whose source is INE Calculations, Health Statistics 2004, based on the estimation of the resident population as of December 31st 2004.

⁶³ Calculations carried out within Lap's & Rap's Project based on Administrative data provided by the Algarve ARS and Algarve Aliens and Borders Service (Cf. Matrix on Indicators annexed).

⁶⁴ Idem, Idem.

⁶⁵ Calculations carried out within the scope of the Transnational Lap's & RAP's Project (Cf. Indicator Matrix).

⁶⁶ This options includes the users who did not want Family doctor.

If we compare the foreign population rate with or without family doctor by Health Centre, it is observed that in Monchique, Castro Marim, Alcoutim, Aljezur, S. Brás de Alportel, Vila do Bispo and Vila Real de Santo António, the foreign population registered showed having a family doctor rate close to 100%, as opposed to the Health Centres in Portimão (78,2%), Faro (64,2%), Olhão (49,8%), Loulé (45,1%), Lagoa (40,5%), Albufeira (47,9%), Lagos (34,5%), Tavira (30,5%) and Silves (27%)⁶⁷.

In Portugal, the number of people with no family doctor, independently of their nationality, constitutes one of the major problems in the universal access to the public health system. In order to minimize this obstacle, more doctor consultations were assigned, thus revealing, the concern of this sector to overcome the difficulties at this level. In the Algarve Region, there was an annual percentage increase registered between 2000 and 2005 of the foreign population which attended these types of consultations, that is: 1,6% (2000); 2,8% (2002); and 4,9% (2005)⁶⁸.

It should be noted that health consultations are more sought by adults in detriment of check-ups.

Regarding Hospital Emergencies, in 2005 9,3% of the total hospital consultations were to foreigners living in the Region⁶⁹. It should be noted that the increase in the number of consultations throughout the years has not been very significant in the Hospitals in the region. The foreign population using Hospital Emergency services come mainly from England, Brazil, Ukraine, Romania and Germany.

The Barlavento Algarvio Hospital is the hospital where most of the foreign community goes to for this type of treatment (10,73%, in 2005). The ortho/traumatology cases related with occupational hazards were the more frequent causes making this population resort to hospital emergency services.

Between 2000 and 2005 there was an important increase in the number of births to foreign mothers representing in 2005, 16% of the total of births. Analyzing the origin of these women, according the 10+ nacionalidades, it was noted that during this period, the Brazilian women followed by the Ukrainian, Romanian, Moldavian, English, Angolan, Cape Verdian, Chinese and Germans were the foreign moms which most contributed in the last years to increasing the birth rate in the Algarve⁷⁰.

Concerning the population's Health status, Portugal still presents some weak points in relation to some areas when comparing it to the rest of Europe. In 2003, there were about 37 cases of tuberculosis per 100 000 inhabitants in Portugal, in relation to 10,4 of EU15 and 7,8 cases of aids per 100 000 habitantes as opposed to 1,61 of EU15⁷¹.

In 2005, there were an average of 60 people infected with aids per 100 00 habitantes. Lisbon and Setubal were the districts with the highest number of people living with aids per 100 000 inhabitants (108 and 107, respectively), followed by the districts of Oporto and Faro (71 and 54, respectively)⁷².

Epidemiological data enhances the vulnerability of the foreign population to HIV/AIDS, noting that the proportion of new cases of foreigners infected with the disease is increasing in Portugal. A study elaborated in 2002 refers from the cases infected with HIV/AIDS (20975), 9,7% (2040) are foreigners, in particular, Africans (83,2%)⁷³.

⁶⁷ Calculations carried out within the 'Transnational Lap's & RAP's Project (Cf. Indicator Matrix).

⁶⁸ Source: SINUS/ARSA (Cf. Indicator Matrix).

⁶⁹ Calculations carried out within the 'Transnational Lap's & Raps Project (Cf. Indicator Matrix).

⁷⁰ Idem, Idem.

⁷¹ Data from the Provisional Report elaborated within the scope of the Observatory on social Cohesion.

⁷² Data from the Provisional Report elaborated within the scope of the Observatory on social Cohesion.

⁷³ HIV/AIDS - The situation in Portugal 30/06/2002, Case study on AIDS, CRS and PA with residence in the district of Faro 30/09/2002,... CVEDT - National Institute of Statistics.

In the Algarve Region from 2000 to 2005, 172⁷⁴ immigrants were infected with HIV/AIDS, the vast majority being from portuguese speaking african countries - Cape Verde (259%), Angola (15,8%), Guinea-Bissau (14,4%) -, followed by Brasil (10,8%) and England (5,8%). On the other hand, in relation to the individuals notified with the disease and its stage, it was noted that in the Region, 51% of the African population was infected by AIDS, which pointed to the fact they were diagnosed late with the disease.

The migration flows and social changes may be at the origin of the high incidence of the virus in certain communities, and therefore, their characteristics should be taken into account:

- African - oldest; cultural factors which makes it difficult for them to adopt protective measures in relation to sex and not to inject drugs; recent african imigration which may already be infected, quite often illegal, does not speak the language and only uses health services in the case of a disabling disease or pregnancy because of difficulties they have in accessing or fear of deportation;
- Eastern Europe - quite often illegal; with difficulty in accessing or fear of using the NHS; not yet infected or with non symptomatic or diagnosed infection; not very informed about HIV; with language difficulty; constituted mostly by healthy young adults with a high risk of being sexually contaminated.

In 2004, Portugal presented a high level of endemic stability concerning tuberculosis when comparing it to the rest of Europe, with cases of notified tuberculosis of 33,8⁷⁵ per one thousand inhabitants in 2004. Tuberculosis as an opportunistic disease among individuals infected with HIV/AIDS, it is one of the diseases which most affects the foreign population⁷⁶.

The Algarve Region demonstrated that between 2002 and 2004 the tuberculosis incidence rate was higher than the national one, being that in 2004 the incidence rate for TB was 34,9 cases per 100 thousand inhabitants⁷⁷. About 23% were foreigners from countries with a high prevalence rate of Tuberculosis⁷⁸.

Portugal has registered a remarkable increase in illegal drug use. In the Alagarve Region, there has been a slight increase in the number of active users attending drug advisory centres, once that the number of users attending these centres rose from 2296 in 2000 to 2846 in 2005⁷⁹. However, the number of drug users attending their 1st consultation in these centres has decreased from 591 drug users in 2000 to 397 in 2005.

A study elaborated between 2002 and 2005 in, the Councils of Castro Marim, Loulé, Portimão, Albufeira, Vila Real de Santo António, Alcoutim, Faro, Olhão and Tavira, concluded that about 85% of the illegal drug users were portuguese, while 14,8% corresponded to the foreign population⁸⁰.

Analizing the perception of the immigrants on the access to public health services, it should be noted that the Immigrant Community, in particular from Eastern Europe valued the development in Portugal of the health system in specific areas such as psychiatry and services related to the treatment of different types of cancer and HIV/AIDs when comparing these same services to their coutry origin. Highlighting, positively the intervention of several entities in the third sector regarding the quality and humanization of services for mental patients⁸¹.

However, they identified some weak points in the access to the public health system: inexistence of direct access to specialty consultation; long wait for a specialty consultation

⁷⁴ Source: Sonho/ ARS (Cf. Matrix on Indicators).

⁷⁵ PTN- DGS, March 2005.

⁷⁶ See National Plan to Control Tuberculosis

⁷⁷ Source: ARS - Algarve (Cf. Matrix on Indicators).

⁷⁸ Idem, Idem.

⁷⁹ Source: IDT - Regional Delegation.

⁸⁰ Source: IDT - Regional Delegation.

⁸¹ LAP's & RAP's - Mini-Fora for immigrants (Cf. Annex).

and waiting too long in hospital emergency rooms; and difficulties to have a family doctor. Promptly, they also referred other situations such as: need of a work contract to obtain a healthcard; underestimation of the symptoms by family doctors; long time in making a medical diagnosis; difficulty in providing support to pregnant women; and lack of quality in attendance in specific areas.

Social Protection

Social protection has played an important role in improving the well-being of families. However, family households are still confronted to difficulties and new challenges arise, specifically from the difficulty to reconcile work with family life.

The guarantee of access and the qualification of social services are the key-axis in providing support to families, in particular, with highly dependent members (children, elderly and disabled people).

In 2001, the coverage rate of the solutions and social services providing support to children and young people and to the elderly population showed very low figures in relation to the national average (17,84% and 4,38%, respectively), in some of the councils in the region that is:

- Infrastructures and social services for children (nannies and child day care centres) - the rate of coverage was around 8,1% in the councils of Aljezur, Monchique and Vila do Bispo and between 8,1-15,8% in Loulé, São Brás de Alportel, Tavira and Vila Real de Santo António.

- Infrastructures and social services providing support for the elderly - the rate of coverage was around 2,6% in the Concils of Castro Marim, Silves, Lagoa, Vila Real de Santo António, Tavira, Olhão and between 2,6-3,9% in Loulé, Albufeira and Vila do Bispo. It should be noted that some of these councils have a predominantly old population and were classified as ageing and economically depressed territories⁸².

In 2005, the number of active individuals registered by the Portuguese social security system corresponded to a total of 7 951 556 individuals⁸³, from which 406 484 were foreign citizens (5%). Between 2000 and 2005, there was a remarkable increase in the number of foreign individuals registered by Social Security - from 1,8% (7 130 620, in 2000) to 5,1% (7 951 556, in 2005).

In the Algarve, in 2005, the number of active individuals registered by Social Security were 335 550 individuals, corresponding to 4% of the total of individuals registered by Social Security. About 14% (47 610) were foreigners.

Similarly to the country, between 2000 and 2005, there was a significant increase in the number of people registered by Social Security in the Region, in particular of foreign citizens - 5,2% (2000), 10,8% (2001), 11,7% (2003), 13,1% (2004) and 14,2% (2005), emphasizing the population from Ukraine, Brazil and Moldovia.

In 2005, the citizens originating from Ukraine (21%), Brazil (15%), Moldavia (8%), Romania and United Kingdom (7% respectively) were the ones with greatest weight regarding the number of registrations by the Algarve Social Security, especially the male gender (62,9%).

Comparing the number of nationals to the foreign population registered by Social Security by gender, there was a significant difference between the genders of the foreign population: from the total of portuguese registered in 2005, 51,9% were women and 48,1% men, as opposed to the total of foreign citizens, 37,1% women and 62,9% men. Comparing the Brazilians and English registered by the Algarve Social Security, the Eastern European

⁸² Consult: Institute of Social Security.I.P (2005), Tipification of the exclusion situations in Portugal Lisbon, ISS.IP, pp. 134 and 130.

⁸³ Source: IIESS, I.P. - Statistics Unit (June 8th 2006).

Countries are the ones with the greatest differences in terms of distribution by gender: Moldavia (78% male 22% female); Ukraine (71% male and 29% female); Romania (68% male and 32% female).

Establishing comparisons between nationals and foreigners registered by the Social Security in the Region, in 2005, according to age group, also it should be noted that there are some differences, that is:

- Despite the vast majority of the portuguese and foreigners registered being between 20-60 years, these latter took on a greater expression in this age group - 74,1% (portuguese) and 94,8% (foreigners);
- The portuguese citizens under 20 years were the ones more registered by Social Security - 10,1% in relation to 2,3% -, as well as those over 60 years - 15,9% as opposed to 2,9%.

It should be noted that differences exist between Portuguese citizens and foreigners, and also among foreign communities after carrying out a finer analysis by observing the data regarding the social benefits⁸⁴.

In December 2005, there were 303 306 beneficiaries receiving unemployment benefits in the country, representing 4% of foreigners. In the Algarve Region, there were 8 967 beneficiaries, of which 13% were foreigners.

During 2005, the monthly variation of the number of unemployment benefits beneficiaries followed the seasonality characterizing the region. There was a slight decrease in the percentage of both national and foreign beneficiaries in the months of July until October receiving this benefit, while in the other months, the percentage was higher and stable, in particular for the portuguese citizens. In 2005, among the total of foreigners receiving this type of monthly benefit in the Region, were the brazilians (19,9%), ukrainians, (23,8%), followed by angolans (8,5%), moldavians (6,5%) and russians (4,9%) the ones that were more distinguished.

In December 2005, there were 116 553 beneficiaries receiving sick leave in Portugal, among which 3% were foreigners. In the Algarve during the same months, there was a total of 3 160 recipients receiving this benefit, among 10% were foreigners - especially from Ukraine (21,4%), Brazil (11,5%), Angola (11,2%), Moldavia (7,9%) and Romania (7.6%)⁸⁵.

In December 2005, there were 8 605 women benefitting from Maternity Leave in the country, 7% were foreigners. In the Algarve Region, analyzing the same month, there was a total of 322 beneficiaries among which 16,5% were foreigners. This figure is related with the increase in the number of births of this population which has been recorded in the Region.

It should be noted that in 2006, the Portuguese state granted children and young people with valid stay permits in the national territory or respective extension⁸⁶, access to these benefits which until then only covered foreign citizens with a valid stay permit⁸⁷. Along these lines, an increase in the number of beneficiaries is expected, for example receiving maternity leave.

In 2005, there were about 202 101 individuals receiving the Social Insertion Income (SII)⁸⁸ in the country, representing 98,3% of the Portuguese and 1,7% of foreigners. In the Algarve

⁸⁴ Social benefits protect workers, families and people at risk. These benefits are granted in situations of family charges, sickness, maternity, paternity leave and adoption, unemployment, occupational hazards, disability, old-age and death, as well as situations of, dependency, economic and social shortcomings.

⁸⁵ Note: the figures shown include the Provisional granting of a sick Leave Benefit, because of a disease, occupational hazard benefit and Tuberculosis Benefit. The benefits attributed for occupational benefits because of Occupational Hazards are to ensure the treatment of the disease mentioned on the Occupational hazard List contracted by the worker exposed to the professional, environmental and technical risks of his/her Professional activity. The access to protection depends on the certification of the occupational disease by the National Centre for Protection against Occupational Risks.

⁸⁶ Decree-Law nr. 41/2006, 21st February.

⁸⁷ Decree -Law nr. 176/2003, 2nd August.

Region, there were 10 668 people receiving the SII, among 1,9% were foreigners. From the total requests for the SII assessed by the Social Security Centre of Faro in 2005, it registered a rate of 46,5% accepted requests and 53,6% unaccepted requests. There were more accepted requests from nationals (46.5%) in comparison to foreigners (43,7%).

It should be noted that a small percentage of the foreign population is requesting this type of benefit, in spite of an increase in the number of people seeking it when considering the deprivation index of the foreign population referred to and the type of benefit.

In 2005, similarly to what occurred in the country, the vast majority of the SII beneficiaries in the Region were women, 52,9% Portuguese and 59,1%, as opposed to 47,1% and 40,9% of men respectively. Comparing the differences between the Portuguese population and the foreigners in terms of age, there was a higher percentage of foreign beneficiaries who were between 40-60 years receiving the SII (33,7% in relation to 26,5%), while the Portuguese population under 20 years (44% and 31,1%) and over 60 years (12,4% in relation to 9,1%) represented the highest percentage.

According to a survey conducted in 2004 regarding the attendances carried out by social Action in the CDSS of Faro⁸⁹ to individuals and migrant families and in an asylum situation which concluded from a universe of individuals attended, that the majority: were men (63%); between 30 - 40 years (43%); were unemployed (74%); in an irregular situation in the country (46%). The individuals originating from Germany and Brazil were the ones using these services more often, followed by those coming from the PALOP (in particular, from Cape Verde and Guinea-Bissau) and Eastern Europe (Romania and Ukraine). The economic shortcomings, the housing precariousness and unemployment were the main problems indicated when seeking these services. The benefits granted were especially for food and transportation.

Also in this area, the immigrants participating in the mini-fora showed a negative perception, especially in the access and guaranteeing of rights.

For example, the Ukrainian participants mentioned that despite valuing the possibility to access pensions because of paying the Portuguese Social Security, nonetheless considered it being a factor of discrimination that the countries of origin paid for their retirement, as well as not taking into account the years worked and payments made to social security in Portugal⁹⁰.

Other constraints were emphasized by the immigrants who participated in the Mini-Fora in the access to rights and Social Protection services: poor functioning of the Social Security inspection services, once that problems related to the non payment of compulsory installments by the employer persisted; difficulty in obtaining a place for their children in the available social services, in particular, child care centres; expensive monthly fees for Day Care Centres for children; incompatibility of child care Centre schedules with their Professional life, specially when these Centres close in August; difficulty in getting family benefits for immigrant children born in Portugal; lack of information and conditions that the immigrant population can access related to benefits and existing programmes, which makes

⁸⁸ Any individual residing legally in Portugal may receive this income independently of his/her nationality. According to n.º 1, of article 4º-A, of the Decree-Law n.º 42/ 2006, 23rd February are considered as legal residents, foreigners holding a residence permit, authorization permit, work permit, temporary residence and extension of valid permits, once on the national territory and having stayed for at least three years in the country with any of the mentioned permits.

⁸⁹ Technical guideline nº32/2006 - Iss Ip Office; There are three types of different situations when attending foreign citizens. Those who are in (i) a legal situation (according to the Law on Foreigners), (ii) regular (because they are waiting for a decision on their application to extend their authorization permit or renewal of the residence permit) (iii) irregular (in view of the Law on Immigration). In the first two situations, the services will have to provide support, either by financial installments (eventual subsidy) or access to services and social infrastructures, once the financial means of these services and the extension of the service and social network permit to do so, In the last situation, and without prejudice of the actions tending to solve illegal situations by the competent authorities, the social security services must provide emergency support when needed. Therefore, even if these are considered extraordinary interventions, these services will have to ensure the support in each of these circumstances whenever needed.

⁹⁰ Cf. Annex I - Mini-Fora, Synthesis of Results.

them unaware of the several measures available, namely the social insertion income; difficulty to access information on their rights regarding Social Protection.

Regional Strategy, Measures | Instruments, Targets and Indicators

Assuming the commitment to promote the reduction of the poverty and social exclusion of the citizens residing in the region, namely the immigrant population, the Regional Action Plan for the Algarve 2007-2009 proposes a strategy based on the guarantee of access to rights, resources, goods and services and equal opportunities, thus, contributing to a better and more cohesive society.

The Algarve is one of the regions in the country with the highest number of foreign residents originating from different nationalities. The vulnerabilities felt by citizens and bearing in mind the reference to the third priority of the National Plan for Inclusion 2006-2008, justified at this stage⁹¹, to focus the Regional Plan on measures to combat situations of discrimination, social exclusion and poverty affecting these citizens.

This strategy is based on the similar underlying principles as the National Plan for Inclusion:

- The consecration of the **concept of citizenship** applicable to all people legally residing in the country, which postulates the exercises of civic rights and access to goods and services such as, work, education, housing, basic integration support, and participation in social and cultural life;
- The recognition of **equal opportunities**, as a form of guaranteeing the exercise of rights both in the public and private areas;
- The **Territorialization** - as approximation and adjustment to local problems and needs, creating the dynamics to boost local resources and competencies;
- The **accountability and mobilization of all of society** and of each person for the effort to eradicate situations of exclusion and poverty, with particular emphasis in the contracting of social protection solutions;
- The **integration and multi-dimensional**, aspect understood as the convergence of synergies and resources, in particular, in what concerns economic, social and environmental measures, in order to promote the development of local communities;
- The **appropriate articulation between universality and positive differentiation**, in other words, the guarantee that, in fulfilling social inclusion objectives, all national and foreign citizens are effectively treated as equals based on the diversity of their situations and needs and in relation to resources and opportunities;
- **Interculturalism** so as to ensure that the Algarve Region is an intercultural society which promotes equity, respect and communication between the different existing communities.

⁹¹ It is the purpose and consequently a product which was established as a partnership with Quartier en Crise within the scope of the European project "Developing a Methodological Framework for Developing Local and Regional Plans for Social Inclusion", between 2005 and 2007. Since it was a Project and given its experimental nature, it was decided in February 2006, that the partners focused on the elaboration of the Plan according to one of the following priorities defined by the European Commission: (i) Promote the investment and creation of active measures in the labour market according to the needs of the population at risk of greater difficulties concerning the access to the labour market; (ii) Ensure the adequacy and the access to social protection systems for all and that they guarantee effective work for those who can work; (iii) Increase the access of the more vulnerable people and at greater risk of exclusion to dignified housing, health services with quality and lifelong opportunities; (iv) Develop a concerted effort in order to prevent early school leaving and the promotion of an effective/adequate transition from school to the labour market; (v) Prioritize the eradication of poverty and social exclusion of children; (vi) Promote and target the eradication of poverty and social exclusion among immigrants and ethnic minorities.

Also implicit to this regional strategy is a multiple guideline to combat poverty and all forms of exclusion by promoting the social, economic, educational and qualifying development of the citizens in order to prevent them from risks and intervening in situations of vulnerability.

It is a strategy with a holistic⁹² approach recommended by the European Union similarly to the one developed in the integration plan for immigrants.

According to the structural and economic problems identified previously, on the one hand, and the administrative structure of the country, on the other, the **great challenges** for the Algarve Region in Social Inclusion are:

- A. Reduce the poverty and social exclusion of the citizens residing in the region by guaranteeing that the national and regional measures|instruments are effectively implemented and monitored;
- B. Improve the access of immigrants to rights and services;
- C. Improve the quality of the services provided to immigrants, in particular, by increasing the level of qualification of the collaborators and making available information on their rights and duties on the different national and regional policy measures;
- D. Contribute to the design and/or adjustment of policy measures at a national level.

It is important to make each person responsible and mobilize all of society at a territorial level to overcome all forms of discrimination and social exclusion against all citizens, namely immigrants by activating several policy measures and instruments with a preventive and repairing nature, and which point to social inclusion, thus guaranteeing, that the universality of rights and citizenship is a reality more and more extended to all citizens residents in the Region.

The measures| instruments established in the Plan are in the following intervention areas: (i) information, training and sensitization to immigrant rights and combat discrimination, demonstrated by increasing the investment in the systems supporting useful information to these citizens; (ii) education, qualification and employment, investing in teaching the portuguese language and culture, in training courses and profession integration; (iii) more adequate and integrated solutions for immigrant needs by creating interfaces of integrated solutions between immigrants and public, regional and local administration.

Considering the commitment taken by Portugal in adopting common objectives for Social Inclusion and because of the fact that these will produce a decisive impact on the eradication of social exclusion and poverty, therefore, the existing measures|instruments and to be proposed below seek to contribute to achieving the targets. In summary, besides working together with central administration for a common purpose, at the same time, it is expected that an effective improvement in the life quality of the citizens, in particular, of the immigrants residing in the region be achieved.

⁹² The Commission enhanced the need for a holistic approach in its communication from 2000 and 2001 related to the community policies on immigration which would “take into account not only the economic and social aspects of integration but also questions related to cultural, religious diversity, citizenship, participation and political rights” [Immigration, integration and employment, COM(2003) 336 final].

MEASURES | INSTRUMENTS AND EXISTING TARGETS⁹³

a. Guarantee universal access for all to the resources, rights, and services needed for participation in society, by preventing and addressing exclusion, and fighting all forms of discrimination leading to exclusion (EUROPEAN COMMON OBJECTIVE)

Universal

Policy Measures | Instruments	Target Groups	Targets ⁹⁴	Indicators ⁹⁵
User Office - SIMCIDADÃO / Social Service Programme (ARS do Algarve, I.P)	National Health Service users		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nr. of immigrant users attended in the Social Services of the Region; Nr. of expositions registered by immigrants in the Region; Nr. of expositions solved by the User Office in the Region
Training Plan on Interculturality for professionals in the National Health System (ARS do Algarve, I.P)	Health Professionals in Health Centres and Hospitals		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nr. of health professionals with different training in "Immigrant approach and attendance " Nr. of training sessions for health professionals professionals in tropical medicine
Promote priority interventions for specific populational groups (ARS do Algarve, I.P)	Young Immigrant Drug Users		
National Vaccination Plan (2000/2001) (ARS do Algarve, I.P)	Citizens in general	Increase the vaccine coverage of citizens in the Health Centres in relation to 2006	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vaccine coverage rate by type and nationality
National Programme Against Tuberculosis (ARS do Algarve, I.P)	High risk groups (HIV+, drug addicts, prisoners and immigrant e Citizens)		
Social Integration Income (SII) (CD de Faro, ISS.I.P)	People in a serious economic situation	Increase by 80% the rate celebrating intergration agreements in the region until 2007	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evolution of the rate celebrating integration agreements Nr. of beneficiaries per gender, age and nationality

⁹³ For each measure | instrument, the regional targets are defined in the period 2007-2009, which obliged a consultation to several National Plans and internal documents of each body (f.ex. Annual Activities Plan of each Entity).

⁹⁴ When a regional target is not identified, it means either it has not been defined or that the Regional Authorities do not have access to this information. However, with the aim of monitoring these measures at the Regional level, it was opted to adopt the national indicators, desagregated by NUT II.

⁹⁵ The Indicadores presented for each measure aim at acheiving the respective regional target defined in the Plan. Although these indicators are exactly the same as the ones defined in the National Plans, they are distributed by Region and Nationality whenever possible.

Policy Measures | Instruments	Target Groups	Targets ⁹⁴	Indicators ⁹⁵
Programme for Inclusion and Development - PROGRIDE (CD de Faro, ISS.I.P)	Territories (Measure 1) Children and young people at risk People victim of domestic violence The homeless (Measure 2)	Follow and monitor projects from measure 1 (2) and measures 2 (2) being implemented in the Region, until 2009	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nr. of people covered by measure 1 and 2, by nationality, gender and age
Social Development Contracts - CDS (CD de Faro, ISS.I.P)	Population from critical metropolitan areas and from depressed and desertified territories at an economic level		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nr. of contracts established in the Region Nr. of people covered, by gender and nationality
Programme to Expand Social Services Network - PARES (CD de Faro, ISS.I.P)	Children and young people Elderly People Disabled people		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nr. of new infrastructures created by service type in the Region, until 2009 Nr. of places covered by type of service in the Region, until 2009
Certify Nannies (CD de Faro, ISS.I.P)	Children	Increase the number of jobs for nannies even 23%, which corresponds to 6% in order to comply the National target, until 2007	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> % of places created in 2007, in relation to 2006 (138)
National Adoption List (CD de Faro, ISS.I.P)	Adoptable children and young people and families selected for adoption	Ensure, until 2009, permanent, updated information on the nr. of adoptable children and the nr. of families selected for adoption in the Region, in order to reduce the period of time between the definition of the adoptable situation and the adoption	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Waiting time for adopting families and children in institutions in the Region Nr. of adoptions/ year in the Region, by nationality
Intervention Programme for families of children and youth in institutions (CD de Faro, ISS.I.P)	Families with children and young people in institutions	Ensure parental training to 75% of families with children and youths residing in the Region covered by measures of promotion and protection in a normal life context until 2009	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> % of qualified families, by nationality
DOM Plan (CD de Faro, ISS.I.P)	Children and Youth Shelters - Solidarity Institutions with or without co-operation or management agreements		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nr. of protocols established Nr. of families covered in the Region, by nationality Nr. and % of the shelters with DOM Plan in the region Nr and % of children and young people de-institutionalised, by nationality

Policy Measures | Instruments	Target Groups	Targets ⁹⁴	Indicators ⁹⁵
Early Intervention Programme (CD de Faro, ISS.I.P)	Children and young people in shelters, institutions and foster homes		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % of the children and young people whose situation was characterised in the Region, by nationality • Nr. of children and young people to whom the PII was applied in the Region, by nationality • Nr. of children and young people de-institutionalized, in the Region, by nationality, gender and age
Solidarity Supplement for the elderly - CSI (CD de Faro, ISS.I.P)	Elderly People	Ensure that all elderly people over 65 years and with low income in the Region receive a supplement in order to increase their overall income to a minimum threshold of 4200 €/ year (at prices of 2006), until 2009.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nr. And % of beneficiary in the Region, by gender, age and nationality
Pilot Project to restore elderly housing (CD de Faro, ISS.I.P)	Elderly People		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nr. of elderly covered in the Region, by nationality • Nr. of houses covered, in the Region
Long-Term Care Network (CD de Faro, ISS.I.P)	Elderly and citizens in a dependent situation	To implement in the Region a Long-Term Care Network, until 2007	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nr. of beds contracted, in the Region • Nr. of area units day/autonomy promotion contracted in the Region • Nr. of bed units dedicated to contracted palliative care, in the Region
Pre-school equipment network (DREALg)	Children		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coverage rate in the Region
General Programme for the Provision of school meals to 1st level students of Basic Education (DREALg)	1st level basic education students	Guarantee that 100% of the 1st level schools in the region provide a balanced school meal to all children, until 2008	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nr. of children covered in the region by nationality • Coverage rate
Full time schools - Extra curricular activities (1st level of Basic Education) (DREALg)	1 st level Basic Education students	Adapt the time children stay at school in the Region to their family needs, guaranteeing that the time spent at school is pedagogically richer and supplementary to learning associated to the acquisition of basic skills. Among the different extra curricular activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nr. of schools covered in the region, by activity type • Nr. of students covered in the Region by nationality • Coverage rate • Nr. of Councils covered in the Region • Nr. of protocols covered in the Region

Policy Measures | Instruments	Target Groups	Targets ⁹⁴	Indicators ⁹⁵
		developed at least until 5:30 pm; english for 3 rd and 4 th levels of Basic Education and remedial support are compulsory	
Priority Interventions in Education Territories (DREAlg)	1 st , 2 nd and 3 rd levels pre-school students from basic and secondary education		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nr. and % of students covered in the Region, by nationality • Nr. and % of students who conclude compulsory schooling, by nationality • Average nr. of partners by programme contract
Portuguese sign language programme (DREAlg)	Deaf Children and Young People attending schools/public education, in pre-schools 1 st , 2 nd and 3 rd levels of basic and secondary education	Guarantee that deaf children and young people have access to learning portuguese sign language in schools/ public education;pre-school education, 1st, 2nd and 3rd levels of basic and secondary education until 2008	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nr. of children and young people covered in the Region • % of public schools in the Region providing sign language programmes, by educational levels and NUTSS II
Alternative curricular pathways (DREAlg)	Students until 15 years of age	Ensure in the Region that students until 15 years of age comply with compulsory schooling even with repeated school failure or at risk of dropping out, until 2008	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nr. of schools covered in the Region by type of activity • Nr. and % of students covered in the Region, by nationality • Coverage rate • Nr. of Councils covered • Nr. of protocols covered

Focused

Policy Measures | Instruments	Target Groups	Targets ⁹⁶	Indicators ⁹⁷
Promote the access of immigrants to health services (ARS do Algarve, I.P)	Immigrant Citizens	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Increase the nr. of immigrants registered in Health Centres in relation to the previous year → Increase the vaccination coverage of immigrants in relation to the total coverage in the previous year → Increase the nr. of women attending reproductive consultation in Health Centres in relation to the total registration in the previous years 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nr. and % of registered immigrants in Health Centres, in the Region, by year and nationality • Vaccination covered rate in the Region, by year and nationality • Nr. and % of the immigrant womens in attending reproductive consultation in Health Centres, in the Region, by year and nationality
Promote the realization of training education and communication courses to overcome the lack of information provided to immigrants related to the health services by encouraging them to use the National Health Service. (ARS do Algarve, I.P)	Immigrant Citizens	Realization of 1 regional campaign with brochures and posters.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Campaigns realized • Nr. of brochures and posters distributed in the Region
Humanitarian support to immigrants situations of extreme poverty (CD de Faro, ISS.I.P)	Immigrant citizens		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nr. of immigrant citizens supported in the Region
Sensitize and train Social Security employees in the attendance and integration of immigrants (CD de Faro, ISS.I.P)	Attendance professionals of Social Security Immigrant Citizens		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nr. of training courses carried out in the Region • Nr. of trainees in the Region
Specific employee training working in	Specific professional of		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nr. of training courses of Employment Centres

⁹⁶ The targets for each measure | instrument are mentioned at a regional level for the period 2007-2009, which obliged to consult the various National Plans and internal documents from each organisation (i.e the Plano of Annual Activity of each Entity). Whenever a regional target is not identified, it means either it has not been defined or that the Regional Authorities do not have access to this information. However, we opt to adopt the indicators defined at a national level, in order to know more about the implementation of these measures at the Regional level.

⁹⁷ The Indicadores presented for each measure aim at acheiving the respective regional target defined in the Plan. Although these indicators are exactly the same as the ones defined in the National Plans, they are distributed by Region and Nationality whenever possible.

Policy Measures | Instruments	Target Groups	Targets ⁹⁶	Indicators ⁹⁷
Employment Centres for the labour integration of Immigrants (DRA do IEFP,I.P)	Employment Centres Immigrant Citizens		employees, provided by trainer subsidies from ACIDI, IP <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nr. of trainees in the Region
Training Courses on technical portuguese (DRA do IEFP,I.P)	Immigrant Citizens		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nr. of available modules in the Region Nr. of training courses in the Region Nr. of trainees in the Region
Portuguese as Foreign Language in the National Curriculum (DREAlg)	Foreign students whose mother tongue is not Portuguese		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nr. and % of certificates recognised between 2006-2008 in the Region, by nationality Nr. of foreign students attending the educational system in the Region, according to the education level and NUTSS II, by nationality
"Aliens and Borders Service in Movement" Project (DRASEF)	Immigrant Citizens	Decrease situations of irregular stay and follow up of the cases classified as humanitarian by conducting a survey on the needs and attendance of citizens in mobile units providing them with general information and receiving their requests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nr. of needs listed Nr. of follow up cases classified as humanitarian ones
National Immigrant Support Centre (NISC) - Algarve extention (ACIDI,I.P)	Immigrants and or citizens who have contact with immigrants	Ensure the creation of a NISC in the Algarve with a diversity in the number of offices available in Lisbon and Oporto, until 2009	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nr. of opened offices in the Region Nr. of attendance realized in the Region
Local Immigrant Support Centres - CLAI (ACIDI,I.P)	Immigrants and or citizens who have contact with immigrants	Ensure the creation of two new CLAI in the district of Faro, until 2009	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nr. of CLAI in the Faro Distict
National Information Network for immigrant (ACIDI,I.P)	Immigrants and/or citizens who have contact with immigrants	Increase in Algarve the information given on the phone either through the SOS immigrant line or web site, dissemination through the media and publication of new pamphlets, until 2009	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nr. of new pamphlets published and respective copies at NUTSS II Nr. of people consulting the web site and calling the call center and nr. of attending conducted by the cultural mediator at NUTSS II
Combat spatial segregation (ACIDI,I.P)	Immigrants and descendants and in a situation of social exclusion	Until 2009: → Increase in the Region the investment in Escolhas Project located in segregated territories with incidence in immigrated population	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nr. of Escolhas Project in segregated territories at NUTS II Nr. of ACIDI initiatives in the communities, NUTSS II

Policy Measures | Instruments	Target Groups	Targets ⁹⁶	Indicators ⁹⁷
		and their descendants <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Increase ACIDI initiatives in the communities of the Region 	
Combat the social exclusion of immigrant descendants (ACIDI, I.P)	Immigrant descendants		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nr. of Escolhas Project with immigrant descendants as target group, under NUTSS II • Nr. of immigrant descendants covered in the Escolhas Project, under NUTSS II • Nr. of communication pieces on immigrant integration
Intercultural materials (ACIDI, I.P)	Foreign and national students	Produce and disseminate pedagogical and training material in the Region, until 2009	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nr. of schools covered, under NUTSS II • Nr. of students which use the available material at NUTSS II and nationality
Cooperation with civil society organisations (ACID, I I.P)	Immigrant Associations		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nr. of Immigrant Associations involved at NUTS II • Nr. of immigrants supported, by nationality
Associativism in immigrant communities (ACIDI,I.P)	Immigrant and 7or immigrant associations		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nr. of pamphlets distributed promoting immigrant associativism • Nr. of communication pieces promoting associativism through the media at NUTSS II
Campaign disclosing new laws - Nationaliy and Immigration (ACIDI,I.P)	Immigrants and citizens who have contact with immigrants		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nr. of pamphlets and posters distributed, under NUTSS II • Nr. of communication pieces, at NUTSS II

b. Guarantee the active social inclusion of all, both by promoting participation in the labour market and by fighting poverty and exclusion (EUROPEAN COMMON OBJECTIVE)

Universal

Policy Measures | Instruments	Target Groups	Targets ⁹⁸	Indicators ⁹⁹
Micro-credit (DRA do IEFP,I.P)	Unemployed		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nr. of beneficiaries covered in the Region, by gender and nationality
UNIVA - Integration Units in Active Life (DRA do IEFP,I.P)	Youths	Include 9 UNIVAS during 2007 in the region	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nr. of UNIVA in the Regional network Nr. of users in the UNIVA network, by nationality
Intervention Programme for an Inclusive Labour market (DRA do IEFP,I.P)	Unemployed		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nr. of people covered by training courses in the Region, by nationality and gender Nr. of people placed in the labour market in the Region, by gender and nationality
New Opportunity Initiative (DREALg and DRA do IEFP,I.P)	Young people 15 years or over and adults 18 years or over, who do not have 4, 6 or 9 years of schooling	Until 2007 in the Region: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Include 357 young people seeking their 1st job and realise 330.170 training hours in Education and Training Courses for Young People (IEFP) → Include 80 young people seeking a new job and realise 19.237 training hours in Education and Training Courses for Young People (IEFP) → Include 623 employed adults and realise 609.293 hours of training courses, in Education courses and Adult training (EFA Courses), (IEFP) → Expand the Network of Centres for 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nr. of young people ≥ 15 years with less than 9 years of schooling attending vocational training by nationality Nr. of young people included in Professional courses in the Region, according to nationality Nr. of students in Professional courses with dual certification (school and Professional) in the Region according to nationality Nr. of Centres for Recognition and Validation of Competences operating in the Region Nr. of students by nationality certified in the Region through RVCC processes

⁹⁸The targets for each measure | instrument are mentioned at a regional level for the period 2007-2009, which obliged to consult the various National Plans and internal documents from each organisation (i.e the Plano of Annual Activity of each Entity). Whenever a regional target is not identified, it means either it has not been defined or that the Regional Authorities do not have access to this information. However, we opt to adopt the indicadores defined at a national level, in order to know more about the implementation of these measures at the Regional level.

⁹⁹The Indicadores presented for each measure aim at achieving the respective regional target defined in the Plan. Although these indicators are exactly the same as the ones defined in the National Plans, they are distributed by Region and Nationality whenever possible.

Policy Measures | Instruments	Target Groups	Targets ⁹⁸	Indicators ⁹⁹
		<p>Recognition, Validation and Certification of Competences (CRVCC), (IEFP)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Include 700 people in the certification of competence process through the Recognition, Validation and Certification of Competences (RVCC), (IEFP) → Include 945 young people to realise 1023 422 training hours in training Courses promoted by directed management or external Entities (IEFP) → Include 14 adults and realise 6 569 hours of training courses, in Education courses and Adult training for employees (IEFP) 	

Focused

Policy Measures | Instruments	Target Groups	Targets ¹⁰⁰	Indicators ¹⁰¹
Professional integration programme for immigrants with a medical degree (ARS do Algarve, I.P)	Immigrant citizens with a degree in medicine		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nr. of immigrants with a degree in medicine as Part of the MS staff in the Region
UNIVA - Integration Units in Active Life (DRA do IEFP, I.P and ACIDI, I.P)	Immigrant Citizens		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nr. of UNIVAS in the CNAI Nr. of immigrants in the UNIVA network of the CNAI, by nationality Nr. of UNIVAS dynamized by Immigrants Associations Nr. of immigrants in the UNIVAS dynamized by Immigrants Associations
Intervention Programme for Unemployed Immigrants (DRA do IEFP, I.P)	Unemployed Immigrants		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nr. of immigrants integrated in training courses in the region Nr. of courses developed in the Region Nr. of immigrants integrated in the labour market in the Region
Portugal Acolhe - (Welcomes) (DRA do IEFP, I.P)	Immigrant Citizens	Include 105 immigrants in the Algarve, during 2007	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nr. of immigrants trainees covered, by nationality
Employment Support Office -(GAE) of CNAI (ACIDI, I.P)	Immigrant Citizens		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nr. of attendance by GAE at NUTS II Nr. of CNAI UNIVAS at NUTS II Nr. of users of the UNIVA CNAI network at NUTS II Nr. of enterprises created from a Entrepreneurship Support Unit at NUTS II

¹⁰⁰The targets for each measure | instrument are mentioned at a regional level for the period 2007-2009, which obliged to consult the various National Plans and internal documents from each organisation (i.e the Plano of Annual Activity of each Entity). Whenever a regional target is not identified, it means either it has not been defined or that the Regional Authorities do not have access to this information. However, we opt to adopt the indicadores defined at a national level, in order to know more about the implementation of these measures at the Regional level.

¹⁰¹The Indicadores presented for each measure aim at achieving the respective regional target defined in the Plan. Although these indicators are exactly the same as the ones defined in the National Plans, they are distributed by Region and Nationality whenever possible.

a. Guarantee the access for all to the resources, rights, and services necessary for participation in society, preventing and addressing exclusion, and fighting all forms of discrimination leading to exclusion (EUROPEAN COMMON OBJECTIVE)

Universal

Measures | Instruments	Target population	Target(s)	Indicator (Target)
Social Insertion Income -SII (CD de Faro, ISS.I.P) ✓✓	People in a serious economic situation	Guarantee all beneficiaries receiving the SII establish integration agreements in the Region, until 2009	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evolution of the rate celebrating integration agreements in the Region Nr. of beneficiaries by gender, age and nationality
Social Development Contracts - SDC (CD de Faro, ISS.I.P) ✓✓	Population from critical metropolitan areas and territories economically depressed and desertified	Establish by 2009, 3 SDC in the Region, namely in the following territories: 1 in V. Bispo/ Aljezur/ Monchique; 1 in Alcoutim/ C. Marim; 1 in Silves	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nr. of contracts celebrated in the region Nr. of users covered, by sex and nationality
Certify Nannies (CD de Faro, ISS.I.P) ✓✓	Children	Increase by 20% (about 32) places for nannies, until 2009	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nr. of places created for Nannies until 2009 Nr. of children covered by nationality
Make flexible the time table for social services related to children (CD de Faro, ISS.I.P) ✓	Families and Children	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Guarantee until 2009, 100% (32) of the places to create for nannies have a flexible schedule in the Region Extend, until 2009, the time table (from 7:30am to 9:00pm) in 4 child day care centres in two Councils in the Region Guarantee until 2009, that 4 child day care centres are open in the month of August, in two Councils in the Region 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nr. of places for Nannies with a flexible timetable in the Region until 2009 Nr. of child day care centres with an extended time table (from 7:30am to 9:00pm), in the Region, until 2009 Nr. of child day care centres open in the month of August, in the Region, until 2009 Nr the children covered, by nationality
DOM Plan (CD de Faro, ISS.I.P) ✓✓	Child and Youth shelters - IPSS with or without cooperation or	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish by 2008, 4 Protocols with IPSS, to implement the DOM Plan, in particular: 2 with SCM Albufeira; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nr. of Protocols established in 2008 and in 2009 Nr. of children included, by gender, age and nationality

¹⁰² ✓✓ Proposed Measure (with the possibility of being extended to the national territory).

✓✓ Proposed Target.

Measures | Instruments	Target population	Target(s)	Indicator (Target)
	management agreements	<p>1 with CASLAS; and 1 with Casa Sta. Isabel</p> <p>→ Establish by 2009, 5 more Protocols with IPSS, to implement the DOM Plan, in particular with the D. Francisco Gomes Institute, a Casa N. Sra. Conceição, o Centro Bem Estar N. Sra. Fátima, o Bom Samaritano and the Nossa Sra. Candeias, respectively</p>	
<p>Immediate Intervention Plan (CD de Faro, ISS.I.P) ✓✓</p>	<p>Children and young people living in institutions and with foster families</p>	<p>Guarantee the continuation of applying the Immediate Intervention Plan to 100% of the children and young people in 2008 and in 2009</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nr. of children and young people included in the Plan, by gender, age nationality, in 2008 and in 2009
<p>Pilot-project to restore elderly housing (CD de Faro, ISS.I.P) ✓✓</p>	<p>Elderly</p>	<p>Finance 20% of the situations identified to realise interventions in elderly houses receiving home care in the councils classified as deserted/ lack of housing conditions and covered by SAD, until 2009</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nr. of interventions realised/ financed by 2009 Nr. of people covered, by Council, gender, age and nationality
<p>Long-term Care Network (CD de Faro, ISS.I.P and ARS do Algarve, I.P) ✓✓</p>	<p>Citizens in a dependent situation, including the elderly</p>	<p>Guarantee among the universe of the users mentioned (and which gather the conditions to integrate the Mid and Long Term Units), that 100% will integrate Mid and Long term Units in 2008 and in 2009</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nr. of users which integrate Mid and Long Term Units in 2008 and 2009 Nr. of users mentioned to integrate the Mid and Long term Units in 2008 and 2009
<p>Territories Priority Interventions in Education Territories (DREALg) ✓✓</p>	<p>Basic Education students</p>	<p>→ Develop two programme contracts with an innovative characteristic, to improving the educational quality and the promotion of school success and community development, until 2009</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nr. of programme contracts implemented Nr. and % of children covered by nationality

Focused

Measures | Instruments	Target population	Target(s)	Indicator (Target)
Articulation Protocol with Regional Aliens and Borders Services (SEF) for the referral of immigrants to Health Centres in the Region (ARS do Algarve, I.P) ✓	Immigrant Citizens	Establish an articulation protocol with Aliens and Borders Services (SEF) of the Region to refer foreigners registered in their service to User offices in Health Services, making it easier to use the NHS, until 2009	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Date of protocol celebration • Nr. of immigrants which go the User offices in Health Services sent by the Regional Aliens and Borders Services (SEF) by nationality, age, and gender and respective celebrated services
Information pamphlets on the access of immigrants to health services (ARS do Algarve, I.P) ✓	Immigrant Citizens	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Create and publish 1 information pamphlet on the access to health services, translated into 3 languages, until 2008 → Distribute the pamphlets for each language published, in the health services, Social Security Centres, SEF, Employment Centres, CLAIS and in the Immigrant Associations in the Region, until 2009 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nr. of information pamphlets created and published, until 2008 • Nr. of pamphlets distributed by Entity, until 2009
Regional Health Observatory for Immigrants (ARS do Algarve, I.P) ✓	Immigrant Citizens	Establish a Regional Health Observatory for immigrants, until 2009	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation of the Observatory • Reports developed
Humanitarian support to Immigrants in situations of extreme poverty (CD de Faro, ISS.I.P) ✓✓	Immigrant Citizens	Support all immigrants living in a situation of extreme poverty in the Region which resort to Attendance Services from Social Action, until 2009	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nr. of immigrants in a situation of extreme poverty, by nationality in the Region, supported until 2009 • Nr. of immigrants in a situation of extreme poverty, by nationality in the Region which resort to Attendance Services from Social Action until 2009
Resource Guide for the Inclusion of immigrants (CD de Faro, ISS.I.P) ✓	Local Services of ISS.I.P, of IEFP and of SEF; CLAIS; Health Centres, schools, Municipalities, and local Associations which work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → In 2008, elaborate and publish a Resource Guide for the Inclusion of Immigrants, translated into 3 languages (English, Ukrainian and Russian) → Distribute 2 000 guides in the attendance services of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resource guide for the Inclusion of Immigrants, elaborated and published until 2008 • Nr. of Guides distributed until 2009

Measures | Instruments	Target population	Target(s)	Indicator (Target)
	with immigrants	Social Security , CLAIS, SEF, in the Employment Centres, in schools and in the Immigrant Associations of the region, until 2009	
Information pamphlets on the access of immigrants to solutions in social protection (CD de Faro, ISS.I.P) ✓	Immigrant Citizens	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Create and publish 1 information pamphlet on key policy measures within Social Protection, translated into 3 languages, until 2008 → Distribute 5 000 pamphlets for each language published, in the Social Security Centres, SEF, Employment Centres, CLAIS and in the Immigrant Associations in the Region, until 2009 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nr. of information pamphlets created and published, until 2008 • Nr. of pamphlets distributed in the Region by Entity, until 2009
Sensitize and Train Social Security employees in the attendance and integration of immigrants (CD de Faro, ISS.I.P) ✓✓	Attendance Professionals of Social Security Immigrant Citizens	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Guarantee the realization of a training course for 75% of the collaborators mainly working in attendance and integration services for immigrants, until 2009 → Distribute the Guide on Citizenship to all collaborators in the local attendance services and respective managers in the Region, until 2009 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % of collaborators from attendance services who attended a training course in the welcome and integration of immigrants, until 2009 • Nr. of local service collaborators in attendance services and nr. of managers who received the Guide on Citizenship
Social Security Office in the National Immigrant support Centre (CNAI) of the Algarve (CD de Faro, ISS.I.P) ✓	Immigrant Citizens	Create Social Security Office in the CNAI of the Algarve, until 2009	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social Security Office created in Algarve CNAI • Nr. of attendance provided, by nationality, gender and age
Specific staff training working in Employment Centres for the labour integration of Immigrants (DRA do IEFP, I.P) ✓✓	Immigrant Citizens	→ Realize, until 2009, an ongoing training course which ensures specific training of 14 professionals from the Regional Delegation of the Algarve and IEFP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nr. of training courses attended by IEFP, IP employees, by the Trainer Pool of ACIDI, IP • Nr. of trainees

Measures | Instruments	Target population	Target(s)	Indicator (Target)
		<p>(2 professionals from the Employment Centre and Vocational Training Centre and 2 from the Coordination Departments)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Ensure within the European Year of Equal opportunities for equal opportunities, sensitization campaigns in citizenship and equality in the diversity to develop in the Employment Centre; → Ensure through short training courses, that all Employment professionals are aware of the new Law on Nationality and Immigration 	
<p>Information pamphlets on the access of immigrants to solutions in employment and training (DRA do IEFP, I.P)</p> <p>✓</p>	<p>Immigrant Citizens</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Create and publish until 2008, 1 information pamphlet on instalments, measures and key programmes which exist within employment and training, translated into 4 languages → Distribute until 2009, 5 000 pamphlets for each language published, in the Employment Centres, Social Security Centres, SEF, CLAIS and in the Immigrant Associations in the Region 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nr. of information pamphlets created and published, until 2008 • Nr. of pamphlets distributed, until 2009
<p>Open a one stop shop in Faro (DRASEF)</p> <p>✓</p>	<p>Immigrant Citizens</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → The shop opens in 2007; → Legalize annually all situations related to the documents of foreign people during a more extended timetable and greater proximity with other services/authorities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nr. of attendance and legalizations carried out

b. Guarantee the active social inclusion of all, both by promoting participation in the labour market and by fighting poverty and exclusion (EUROPEAN COMMON OBJECTIVE)

Universal

Measures | Instruments	Target population	Target(s)	Indicator (Target)
Micro-credit (DRA do IEFP,I.P) ✓✓	Unemployed	Guarantee that at least 10% of the unemployed covered by the Programme at Regional level be foreigners, until 2009	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nr. of beneficiaries covered in the Region, by gender and nationality
Intervention Programme for an Inclusive Labour Market (DRA do IEFP,I.P) ✓✓	Unemployed	Guarantee that at least 10% of the unemployed covered by the Programme at a regional level be foreigners (CTE Faro - 7%, CTE Lagos - 12%, CTE Loulé - 16%, Portimão - 10%, Vila Real De Santo António - 4%), until 2009	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nr. of people covered in training courses in the Region by nationality and gender Nr. of people placed in the labour market in the Region by gender and Nationality

Focused

Measures | Instruments	Target population	Target(s)	Indicator (Target)
UNIVA - Integration Units in Active Life (DRA do IEFP,I.P and ACIDI,I.P) ✓✓	Immigrant Citizens	Support the creation of an UNIVA, in the area of the Employment Centre of Loulé, namely in the municipal council of Albufeira (council with the highest number of foreigners), until 2009	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nr. of UNIVA dynamized by Immigrant Associations or by the CNAI Nr. of users in the UNIVAS of the CNAI and Immigrant

“Guarantee that all social inclusion policies are well-coordinated, and involve all levels of government and relevant bodies (including people living in poverty), that they are effective and integrated in all relevant public policies, namely in the economic, budgetary, education and training ones, and in the structural fund programmes (namely ESF)” (op.cit, C- COMMON OBJECTIVES FOR SOCIAL INCLUSION)

Elaborating and implementing a Regional strategy for social inclusion, implies a strong commitment, engagement, concertation and shared responsibility among all regional and local administrations, local authorities, local associations, solidarity institutions and people living in a situation of poverty and social exclusion, as well as an adequate coordination between the different organizations at territorial, regional, national and local level.

The Regional and Local mobilization is determining to produce a decisive impact on reducing poverty and social exclusion in the territories and in the country.

The gap between the common european objectives for social inclusion and the implementation of the policies, even if the European and National Strategies for Social Inclusion were implemented by the local level, demonstrated that the respective policies have not achieved the efficiency and effectiveness desired, resulting among other factors from the weak mobilization of the relevant bodies at regional and local level so as to implement these strategies.

The governance at a Regional and Local level seeks to be based on the following key aspects:

- Improve the coordination between different regional and local structures involved in the design, implementation, and monitoring of the policy measures at these levels, as well as its link with central administration;
- Formulate or adjust the national and /or local strategy in the fight against social exclusion and poverty in articulation or according to national and european strategies;
- Guarantee the implementation of policy measures defined at national level by reinforcing the articulation process with central administration;
- Guarantee the mobilization and participation of all actors both at a regional and local level, including the people experiencing a situation of vulnerability in the inclusion process;
- Promote a better access to information for all citizens on the national, regional and local process of social inclusion and the measures defined.

¹⁰³ This item was based on the guidelines presented by the European Commission for the preparation of the National Action Plans for Social Inclusion 2006-2008: GUIDELINES FOR PREPARING NATIONAL REPORTS ON STRATEGIES FOR SOCIAL PROTECTION AND SOCIAL INCLUSION.

Design Phase

The coordination elaborating the Regional Action Plan for the Social Inclusion of the Algarve 2007-2009, was commissioned to the Institute of Social Security, I.P, resulting from the partnership established between 2005 and 2007, with Quartier en Crise within the scope of the transnational project “Developing a Methodological Framework for Developing Local and Regional Plans for Social Inclusion”¹⁰⁴.

In this scope, the Institute of Social Security, I.P assumed the following responsibilities:

- Established and co-ordinating the Local Development Group (the intersectorial partnership to the local level);
- Developed and implemented the Action Plan defined in Steering Group Meetings, with project promoter and european partners;
- Monitorized the process in course, according with the goals and products;
- To participate in the Steering Group Meetings and in the Peer Reviews.

In January 2006, was created a Local Development Group, intersectoral, which accepted the challenge to start the Regional process on social inclusion. This group was composed of representatives from different Regional and National Entities of the Algarve, which played a dual role that is: (i) representing the sector; (ii) as being part of the technical team involved in the project. The Regional Entities involved were: the District Centre of Faro, ISS,I.P.; Directorate Regional of Education; Aliens and Borders Service in the Algarve; Regional Area of Health; Regional Delegation of the Institute for Employment and Vocational Training in the Algarve; and the Coordination Commission for Regional Development. The National were the High Commission for Immigration and Intercultural Dialogue, I.P. (ACIDI,I.P) and the Institute of Social Security, I.P (ISS.I.P).

To develop all activities and products inherent to the partnership established, the Local Development Group had at least a monthly meeting, during one year in a half.

The core activity of the Local Group was to elaborate a Regional Plan where the following sub-products were constructed: Matrix on the Regional Indicators for social Inclusion; Mini Fora results; definition of a regional strategy and governance; design of regional measures I instruments; definition of a monitoring and evaluation system; proposal for a methodological structure for the development, monitoring and evaluation of the social inclusion process at regional level and linked with the national and local one.

Also, the Local Group developed the following activities:

- (i) Analysis and contribution in the different drafts of the methodological document “Framework for Local and Regional Action Plans for social Inclusion”, elaborated under the coordination of the Project Promoter;
- (ii) Participation in 4 Peer Reviews (PR):
 - Prague, 8-11 February 2006, aimed at supporting the development of a common structure and methodology to develop Regional/Local Action Plans for Inclusion. Its construction was seen as a long and continuous process;
 - Rome, 3-6 May 2006, under the theme “The integration of Vulnerable Groups in the Labour Market”.
 - Lisbon, 15-18 November 2006, under the theme “The integration of immigrants, perspectives on how to handle the subject at local level”;
 - Venice, 18-21 April 2007, with the sub-themes: “services for children” and “services people with disability”;

¹⁰⁴ For more detailed information on the project consult: www.gec-eran.org/projects/lapsraps_PREW.htm and/or www.pnai.pt

- (iii) Preparation and presentations carried out at Peer reviews (PR), final conference and regional dissemination of the Project:
 - a. “The portuguese approach”- Iss.I.P (10th -11th February 2006);
 - b. “Immigrants integration in the Portuguese Labour Market - ACIDI I.P (5th and 6th May 2006);
 - c. “Algarve Regional action Plan for social Inclusion” - Iss.I.P (17th and 18th November 2006);
 - d. “Welcoming and Integrating: ACIME programmes for immigrants in Portugal” ACIDI I.P (17th and 18th November 2006)
 - e. “Professional Immigrants Integration in Portuguese society” - IEPF (17th and 18th November 2006);
 - f. “Study Visit: National Immigrant support Centre” - ACIDI I.P (17th and 18th November 2006);
 - g. “Study Visit: Olaias neighbourhood and local school” - ACIDI I.P (17th and 18th November 2006);
 - h. “Regional Action Plan for the Inclusion of the Algarve 2007-2009” - Iss.I.P (Final Conference on June 22nd 2007);
 - i. “Regional Action Plan for the Inclusion of the Algarve 2007-2009” - Iss.I.P (Regional Dissemination of the Project, July 4th 2007);
- (iv) Organisation and participation in the Peer Review held in Lisbon between 15th and 18th November 2006.

It should be mentioned that creation of the intersectoral team was essential to the Plan’s elaboration and it is crucial that it continues with its work to implement, monitor and assess the remaining phases.

A partnership was established on a parallel basis with the European Anti-Poverty Network - Algarve, to hold several “Mini-forum for Immigrants”¹⁰⁵ considering the territorial level when elaborating this instrument, given the greater proximity which existed with the citizens. This activity developed by the Local Group revealed to be of the utmost importance, once immigrants from different nationalities exposed to vulnerable situations, residing in different councils of the Region, were involved in identifying several problems and needs they felt in domains such as access to employment and qualification, education, housing, health, social security, legalization among others and presented some proposals to solve or overcome the issues and needs identified. The vulnerabilities identified in the mini-fora are an integrating part of the chapter on the “situation of the main trends and challenges” of this document and some of the measures assessed in this instrument took into consideration the proposals presented by the participants.

Policy Coordination

Improving policy coordination among the several authorities and Regional structures as well as between central administration and the government is essential for a good governance at regional level.

Along this line, the coordination of the Plan and Local Group combined synergies around a common purpose - to produce a significant impact on reducing poverty and social exclusion in the Region, in particular, of immigrants -, by ensuring a close link, on one hand, with the

¹⁰⁵ Activity promoted and organized by the European Anti-Poverty Network jointly with the following Authorities in the Region: Capela Association, Municipality of Faro, Municipality of Lagoa and Municipality of Silves, Local Immigrant support centres of Vila Real de Sto. António, Silves and Faro. Cf. Description of the activity and results in annex II - Mini-Fora process.

Development strategy of the Algarve 2007-2013 and, on the other hand, with the plans, programmes and other policy measures defined at national level, in particular with the National Action Plan for Inclusion 2006-2008, the Plan for Immigrant Integration 2007-2009, the National Health Plan, the National Vaccination Plan and the Annual Activity Plans for each Entity.

To Guarantee and ensure the implementation of the policy measures defined by central administration is the underlying condition to link the central, regional and local level. However, we went further by proposing regional targets to central Administration for some of the existing measures, in view of adjusting them to the specific characteristics of the Region.

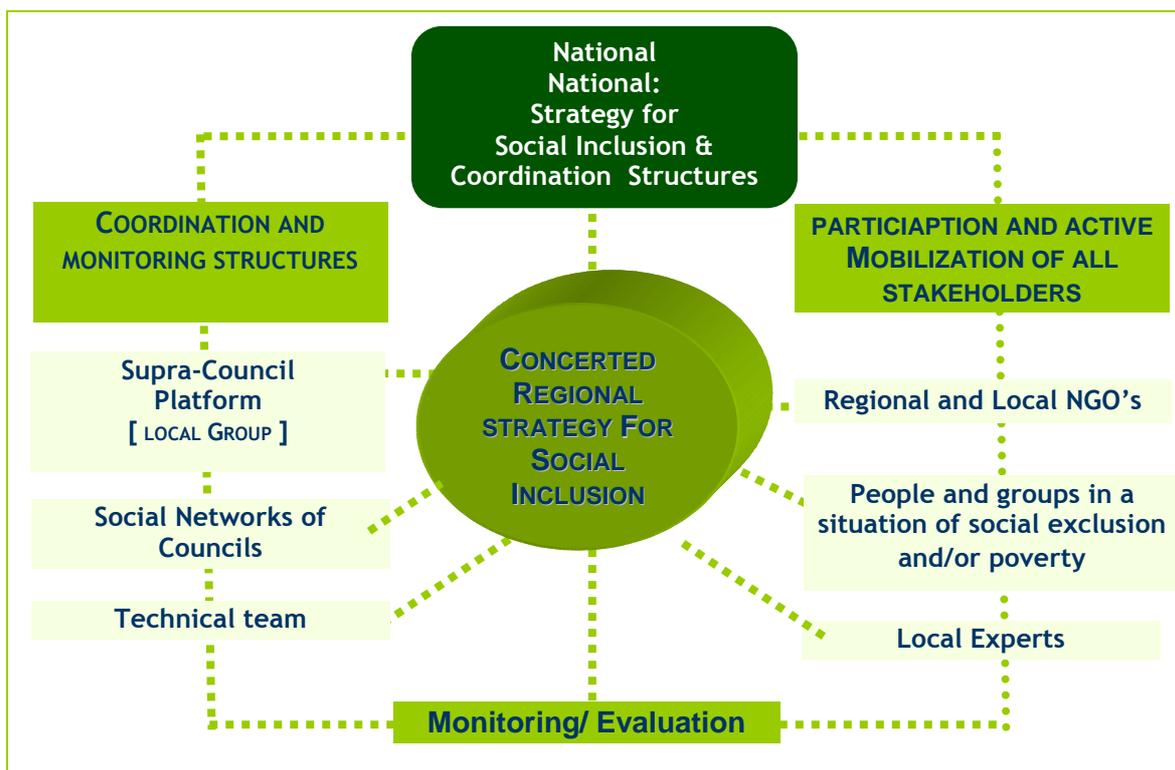
On the other hand, by adopting the principle of subsidiarity¹⁰⁶, commitments were taken in the implementation of some measures/instruments in the Region, which in a strategic and integrated form tried to overcome some of the vulnerabilities identified and which may be eventually transposed to other Regions with similar problems or even to the national level.

Implementation, mobilization and participation of the main actors

The recent legislation of the Social Network (D-L n.º 115/2006, 14th June) describes the social networks as the instrument by excellence to implementing the policy measures and foresees the constitution of Supra-Council platforms to improve the coordination of the social inclusion process, on one hand, and the dialogue capacity between central and local administration, on the other hand.

The Supra-Council Platform of the Algarve Region already formed and coordinated by the District Centre of Faro, ISS.I.P and composed of the different Regional Authorities of the Local Group mentioned previously, all municipalities, of private solidarity institutions and local associations, **is to be a strategic instrument in the future to:** (i) design, implement, monitor and assess a decentralized social inclusion process at a local and regional level and therefore this instrument; (ii) improve the concerted communication process between the local and central level; (iii) influence the elaboration of national policies and allocation of resources by sustaining the contributions in a rigorous diagnosis of the region.

¹⁰⁶ Principle of subsidiarity - balance in the shared responsibility of the Authorities from the several Territorial - National and Regional levels- in developing the social inclusion strategy.



Dissemination of information

With the objective of achieving a greater collective awareness of the existing situations in the Region and render responsible all stakeholder in the fight against poverty and social exclusion, it is essential to divulge the Regional Action plan for the Algarve 2007-2009 to all Public and Private Entities with intervention in Inclusion actions and citizens involved.

In this way, this instrument and respective results of the Project were presented at a workshop *“Perspectives and Debates around Social Inclusion Plans at National, Supra-Council and Municipal Council Level”*¹⁰⁷, on July 4th, in the District Centre of Faro. Apart from the representatives and members of the Local Group, had participated a set of Regional and Local Entities which constitute the District Platform of Faro (and therefore the Social Networks), the Civil Governor, local associations, members of the others social networks (as speakers under the workshop subject) and also the National Coordinator for the National Action Plan for Social Inclusion.

The Regional Plan is to be disseminated as well as its contents and results on the following sites: the Institute of Social Security, I.P (www.seg-social.pt); the National Action Plan for Inclusion 2006-2008 (www.pnai.pt); the Social Security intranet (web.seg-social.pt); and the information system of the Social Network (www.seg-social.pt/redesocial).

¹⁰⁷ This workshop was developed within the scope of the transnational project, “This includes me: from participation until inclusion”, under the responsibility of the Non Governmental Forum for Social Inclusion. These are the objectives of the Project: a) promote the decentralization of information to all citizens regarding the Poverty and Social Exclusion phenomena; b) contribute to a wider, decentralized, and inclusive debate on policies against poverty and social exclusion for this target population; c) sensitize the population in general for the tendencies poverty and social exclusion have of increasing in Portugal; d) disseminate the role of the 3rd sector organisations in implementing measures to combat poverty and social exclusion.

Finally it should be noted, that is foreseen the elaboration of two articles on the plan and results of the Project for the periodical publishing of “Pre-Texts” by the Institute of Social Security, I.P, until 2007.

Monitoring and Evaluation Process

Similarly to the National Action Plan for Social Inclusion, the monitoring and evaluation process of the Regional Plan of the Algarve is based on a monitoring system supported by:

- (i) Regional indicators for social inclusion which ensure the comparibility of the evolution of the situations of poverty and regional social exclusion in Portugal with other member states as well as with other regions or locations (cf. Annex I - Matrix on Social Inclusion Indicators);
- (ii) Monitoring indicators for the implementation of policy measures, in view of measuring the progress acheived by them (Cf. Annex III List of Measures| Instruments, targets and indicators).

Once the Regional plan incorporates several important policy measures defined in the plans or national programmes, we selected to use the respective indicators mentioned in these instruments to monitor and asses the implementation of the regional targets, by analyzing the variables on regions and nationality. Regarding the regional instruments proposed for implementation, specific indicators were defined to measure their acheivement.

In summary, in oder to give continuity to the monitoring of the regional social inclusion process, it is decisive that the Local Group/or District Platform of the Algarve whenever necessary in articulation with the technical teams of the Social Network and NAPI, to continue on collecting information from the indicators of the administrative sources of each sector and official statistics established in the Matrix on Social Inclusion indicators as well as data regarding the implementation of the targets and measures defined in the Plan by using for that effect, the “Form on collecting information - monitoring measures|instruments and targets” (Cf. Annex IV).

Good Practice I

Portugal Welcomes Project

Introduction

The Portugal Welcomes Project promotes with immigrant workers the acquisition of the necessary skills for their integration in portuguese society and in particular, in the labour market, namely by providing them training in basic Portuguese and in citizenship.

Since 2001, this programme has been implemented in the Vocational Training Centre of Faro with the partnership of other Employment Centres in the Region including until December 2006, 447 trainees attending 34 training courses. These courses are for employed and unemployed groups enabling them to be better integrated and/ or maintained in the labour market.

Therefore, it has been concluded that the immigrant populations participation in productive activities should be carried out according to the norms regulating the labour market specifically refering to work duration, remunerations, employment protection and social protection.

Context

The PORTUGAL ACOLHE programme was one of the first measures of a wider Programme adopted within the Immigration Policy, whose co-ordination, monitoring and evaluation was carried out by the then Interministerial Committee for the Monitoring of Immigrant Policies (CIAPI), created by Resolution of the Council of Ministers nr. 14/2001. Presently, the High Commission for Immigration and Intercultural Dialogue manages the Plan for Immigrant Integration - Resolution of the Council of Ministers nr. 63-A, May 3rd 2007 (11 Ministries involved).

In this context, the IEFP was responsible for implementing the training Measures recommended for this programme, involving therefore its employment and Vocational Training Network together with other technical and specific bodies for the integration of immigrant populations.

The programme was implemented experimentally between July and November 2001, through the development of pilot actions carried out within seven Vocational Training Centres of Direct Management, among them the Vocational Training Centre of Faro covering a total of 500 trainees. After the experimental phase, the rules were defined to put into effect the Training Measures and extend them to all IEFP Centres part of the network and started in 2002.

Description of the Initiative

The overall objective of the programme is to develop training measures promoting the capacity to express oneself and understand the portuguese language and knowledge of basic rights, namely knowing the fundamental rights and duties promoting the integration of immigrants in portuguese society.

For this effect, three priority measures were defined:

- Design, publication and distribution of a Welcome Guide, in portuguese and in 5 other foreign languages (Ukrainian, Russian, Romanian, French and English);
- Organisation and development of training courses in Basic Portuguese for foreigners with a total duration of 150 hours (50 hours for each level; 1- Initiation; 2 - Consolidation; 3 - In depth);
- Organisation and development of training courses on Citizenship lasting 12 hours.

Presently, the number of courses to develop and trainees covered is foreseen in the IEFP Activity Plan.

In spite of the programme being implemented since 2001 by the Vocational Training Centre of Faro in partnership with other Employment Centres of the Region, the Employment Centre in Lagos has been developing directly training courses within this Programme since 2006. Mentioning that 12% of the unemployed registered with this centre are foreigners.

Monitoring and Evaluation

The monitoring and evaluation developed within this Programme follows the methodology used in other measures promoted by the IEFP, which is also responsible among other aspects, for targets and buget foreseen annually in the IEFP's Activity Plan.

This measure also includes an autonomized financial and physical execution in order to be monitored individually.

A Report on the National Activity Programme is conducted annually where contributions from each Region are autonomized.

Results

When the Programme was established, there was a high demand for it given the influx of immigrants. Since then, it has been stable in terms of its execution, once the Algarve Region is one of the most attractive Regions in the country for immigrants to settle.

There is still demand for the Programme, essentially in councils where many of the immigrants have settled, in particular linked to the civil construction, hotel and restaurants.

Although it is a well-known measure and acknowledged by the immigrants residing in the Region, there were some weak points in its implementation, such as: courses with heterogeneous groups in terms of language of origin; time table for training course not adequate and weak attendance/lack of public transportation for trainees when traveling to their training courses; difficulty in the mobilization of the target population and civil society (partnerships) at the beginning of the programme.

The following initiatives were developed in order to overcome the weak points mentioned: organisation of training courses in semi homogeneous groups regarding the language of origin; contracting trainers speaking different languages; conducting training courses close to their work or homes; implementation of different time tables, taking into consideration that some trainees work shifts during the day or at night; divulging the initiative before

entities/companies wishing to work with immigrants and are used to contracting these workers.

In order to finalize, it is important to mention that the multicultural/diversity of trainees is essential because it allows them to help each other and is considered as an opportunity to exchange experiences and support between them and although with different lives have lived similar experiences.

Good Practice II

Arnaró Proect Project

Introduction

The Arnaró Proect Project means “Our Project” by the symbolology of mixing the romani language with the slavic one and was promoted by the Social Action Department of the Municipality of Faro within the scope of the “Programa Escolhas 2ª Geração” and lasted two years - November 1st 2004 and October 31st 2006.

The objectives of the Project was to sensitize the local community regarding the integration and tolerance of ethnic minorities, as well as to promote and provide a greater integration and inclusion of the gypsy communities and immigrant population from Eastern European Countries residing in the local community of the Council of Faro.

The social cultural integration of individuals within a perspective to enhance values, traditions and language spoken by these different cultures was promoted by creating different activities for children and young people, such as a Centre for Digital Inclusion, several cultural exhibits from these communities, providing legal assistance and social cultural mediation so as to contribute to a more plural, local community based on inter-cultural dialogue.

Context

The increasing number of immigrants originating from eastern countries in the municipal council of Faro and the existing of a strong representation of the gypsy community were decisive factors in elaborating the Anaró Proect Project.

These two specific communities showed weaknesses related to their social cultural integration in the community, thus considering it indispensable to intervene in order to minimize the impacts of cultural diversity and create the conditions for their full integration.

Initiative Description

The objectives were to:

- (i) Sensitize children and their respective families to the cultural differences involving their integration and tolerance regarding minorities;
- (ii) Disseminate the culture and tradition of both communities by establishing parallels with the dominant culture, whenever possible;
- (iii) Simplify the relationship between the families of the target communities and the local services (health, education, justice);
- (iv) Promote the social integration of children and young people from the gypsy community and immigrant community and foster school education.

In organizational terms, the Project is composed of a technical team, a consortium formed by the school groups in the municipal council, the EB1 schools, the District Centre for Social

Security, the Movement to Support the Aids Issue (o Movimento de Apoio à Problemática da Sida -MAPS) and the Town Hall of Faro, and other partners (associations and local and non local authorities). The consortium was in charge of disseminating and analyzing the project's activities, present intervention proposals and their respective approval.

After the first phase of the Project where first contacts were disseminated, promoted and established with the representatives of these communities and other institutions, several activities were developed involving directly members of both communities.

The figure of a social cultural mediator was created to intervene with both of these communities. Within the scope of the social cultural mediation in the Eastern European Community, several meetings took place with local institutions (District Hospital, Health Centre and House of Mercy (Santa Casa da Misericórdia) of Faro so as to meet the needs detected in both communities. The mediator simplifies the admission of individuals from Eastern Europe in the Faro District Hospital as well as several consultations in the Faro Health Centre, and home care visits together with the social worker of that centre.

It is important to refer that mediation work was extended to Labour Court, PSP and GNR. The gypsy community mediator developed his action essentially in the school context, especially concerning school enrollment and questions related to children health (vaccination, routine check ups and also to cases registered in the Health Centre).

Monitoring and Evaluation

The monitoring/evaluation of the project was conducted with the instruments of the Programa Escolhas 2ª Geração (Governmental programme) and which imposed an exhaustive list of all activities carried out as well as the evaluation grids filled in by the mediators.

Results

The 'mediator' played an important role in the Project which was decisive in the involvement of a great part of the slavic community, thus allowing to overcome the language barrier between the members of this community and the team involved with the project. It encouraged health screening and the oral hygiene and vaccination of all children in the EB1 schools. And, it was very important for the EB1 schools in Faro whose intervention contributed a little to alter the image the local community had of the gypsy person.

A Centre for Digital Inclusion (CDI) was established so that children could access new information technologies and learn how to use computers and cameras in order to promote an increase in the number of children and young people attending schools and facilitate the creation of conditions to develop their social and personal skills. Many of these children use these technologies frequently and several of them go to the Centre on their own initiative.

All initiatives were developed in conjunction with the Centre for Digital Inclusion within the scope of the Project among the more important leisure pedagogical practices; Music Hour; story-telling; Games of the World; Gastronomy Week in schools; Going to the cinema and others. It should be noted that many of these activities were the result of the interest shown by the children in carrying them out.

Four social cultural and religious exhibits were held, thus, enabling to have contact with different habits and traditions of eastern European peoples and the gypsy culture.

Moreover, a study and brochure on the culture, values and traditions from Eastern Europe subsequent edition and local presentation are being elaborated. These products were distributed by different local authorities such as, associations, municipal libraries, town halls, school network, embassies, Eastern European immigrants among, others. This activity contributed to bringing closer the Eastern European communities to local ones, once there was a good immigration participation in its elaboration.

A documentary on the daily life of the gypsy community living in the municipal council of Faro was promoted and disseminated in partnership with the Associação d' Agir (responsible for the initiative) in the local community.

A high number of children participating in leisure pedagogical activities were recorded, thus allowing them to have contact with the culture of the gypsy communities and eastern european immigrants and to recognise their respective differences.

The duration of the Project is considered too short in order to achieve the full integration of these two communities in society, therefore it is necessary to continue this type of intervention with these populations and with the local community, in general.

The projects showed some weaknesses in relation to the fact that there was not much involvement from the gypsy community, in particular, with the initiatives developed within Mediation and in the creation process of a Gypsy Association. The mediator role was very limited by the gypsy community, once she did not learn her role, as well as from the services which did not show openness/availability regarding her existence. However, the Mediator obtained some positive results, especially in activities related to child health in schools. These obstacles were overcome due to the important intervention of the gypsy Project mediator who worked directly with the community, by speaking personally with all its members and explaining how the Project worked.

Good Practice III

C.A.P.E.L.A - Centro de Apoio a População Emigrante do Leste e Amigos

Introduction

The Centre for the support of Eastern European Immigrants and Friends is a private and non profit institution established on 24th of February of 2005, supported by the Municipality of Portimão through the initiative of teachers and parents of immigrants from Eastern countries. The Centre provides support to all eastern immigrants, members or not, and independently of residing in the Council of Portimão.

This organisation promotes the integration of immigrants in local society namely through the resolution of several problems, namely regarding the legalisation procedure, the labour relations, access to health care, education and learning the portuguese language.

The Centre has had a decisive impact in the resolution of different situations, such as related to the legalisation procedure (visas, stay permits, visa extensions), labour conflicts, questions related to Social Security, the purchase of homes, opening bank accounts, among others.

Context

Since the end of the 90's, there has been a significant increase of immigrants from Brasil, and Eastern European countries, namely from Ukraine, Moldavia, Russia and Romania in the Algarve Region, similarly to what happened in Portugal.

This foreign population settled mainly in the Algarve territory along the Coast. In other words, most of the immigrants originating from eastern countries live in the Council of Portimão.

The difficulties felt by these citizens in the integration process resulting for example from the dispersion of the services intervening in the legalization process, of the cultural and linguistic

barriers were some of the questions which contributed to establishing the Centre for the support of Eastern Immigrant Population and Friends.

Description of the Initiative

The Centre for the support of Eastern European Immigrants and Friends main objectives are:

- (i) Guarantee that immigrants have a basic knowledge of the several laws enforced in the country, and are fully aware of their rights and duties in Portugal;
- (ii) Contribute to the resolution of various problems related to their full integration in portuguese society;
- (iii) Attenuate the difficulties derived from the cultural and linguistic differences, specially in the relationship between immigrants and the various organisations which intervene in the legalisation process and promote the dissemination of the culture from eastern countries.

In view of acheiving these objectives, and as mediator between the immigrants and the Local Entities, the Centre develops several activities in the following domains: Information and educational; social and Cultural support.

The Centre has a programme with the following activities at an information and educational level:

- (i) Follow up of immigrants by face to face attendance at the Centre, 3 times a week from 6:00-9:00pm and on Saturdays from 10:00am-2:00pm, or everyday on the phone from 10:00am-7:00pm;
- (ii) Provides support in translation by an agreement it established with the 'Mundilíngua' firm, from Monday to Friday 9:30am-4:00 pm;
- (iii) Organises and broadcasts a Radio Programme from Lagoa "Immigration in debate", every Saturday from 6:00 till 8:00 pm.
- (iv) Organises portuguese and english classes for children and adults - Portuguese (4 groups) and English (2 groups) two hours a week.
- (v) Organises and conducts training courses, conferences and workshops on several themes;
- (vi) Provide school support and professional and school guidance for children.

The Centre promotes the following activities regarding the social support interventions:

- (i) Identifies and monitors the families of immigrants with financial problems and with unfavourable life conditions referring them to public and religious institutions;
- (ii) Provides support to lonely immigrants which are hospitalized;
- (iii) Collaborates with the competent authorities in locating the relatives of immigrants who passed away in Portugal. It should be noted that an agreement is to be established between the Town Hall of Portimão and the Barlavento Hospital.

Lastly, it still develops a wide programme of leisure and cultural activities, that is:

- (i) Organisation of dance groups for children and adults;
- (ii) Guarantees the participation of immigrants in cultural events organised by other entities;
- (iii) Has a visual arts studio, a library, video library and game library.

Monitoring and Evaluation

The monitoring and evaluation of the activity developed is based on the quantification of the number of members registered, on the immigrants requesting support, activities developed, on the number of translations carried out, on the workshops organised and on the classes lectured. In qualitative terms, the evaluation takes place according to the level of satisfaction/materialization of the requests submitted to the Centre and to other several services which were contacted.

Results

The Centre develops important mediation work between the immigrants and various local organisations and has contributed significantly to facilitating the integration of immigrants in the local community.

The Centre supports all Eastern European Immigrants, members or not, residing or not in Portimão.

At the end of 2006, the Centre “C.A.P.E.L.A.” was composed of 252 members between 18 and 63 years, and has 15 active collaborators, among which 14 are volunteers. During this year the Centre was fully organised according to the programme approved. When the Centre was opened, close contacts with several organisations were established and the conditions for a future development in the integration process of the immigrants were created.

In 2006, more than 2000 people requested assistance from the Centre about 70% of the requests were made on the telephone. Most of this people had 25-30 years old, practically in equal numbers were men and women.

Attendance in the Centre took place three times a week and was organised when it was convenient for the immigrants: between 7:00 and 9:00pm.

During the day, the Centre’s employees helped to solve positively immigrant matters in the various institutions, such as: 53 cases obtained their Visas according to Art. 7; 24 cases extended their expired visas; 128 cases obtained their Residence; 31 cases submitted several application forms to Social Security; 6 cases obtained favourable ruling in the labour Court; 24 cases settled misunderstandings with employers and 26 cases opened bank accounts.

An agreement was established with the SEF delegation of Portimão so that by January 20th 2006, a collaborator would remain in this organisation for 2 months and provide support to the immigrants in preparing the necessary documentation in order to obtain their Residence Permit.

The Centre’s employee also participates in the programme “ Attendance and Social support Proximity”, promoted by the Town Hall of Portimão held 6 hours a week, on Tuesdays and Wednesdays from 9:30am till 12:30pm.

Still with the purpose of providing more information:

- Theme workshops held monthly and attended 279 immigrants;
- Two information shelves were placed in supermarkets with Russian products and one in the “C.A.P.E.L.A.” Centre;
- Two “Health Exhibits” were organised jointly with the International Association of Temperança and Portimonense Club.

The Centre supported the promotion of a 3 hour programme in Russian broadcasted by “Rádio Lagoa”.

During the year, the Centre were created 3 groups for learning Portuguese Language and two groups of the English Language, in which they had participated about 42 people. The Center had a small library.

The main obstacles/constraints felt by the Centre in developing its activities are the lack of space to develop the various initiatives, the difficulty in accessing the information because of its dispersion and also difficulties in contacting some local authorities. In order to overcome these obstacles/constraints, the Centre tries to accompany the immigrants in their integration process and establishes various contacts with the heads of several entities which

resulted in agreements to cooperate and facilitate the contact with the mentioned entities and which allows to simplify some procedures.

ANNEXES

A. Territorial and Demographic Context

Demographic Indicators	Units	1981	1991	2001
▶ Resident population	Thousands	-	341,4	375,8
Coast		-	67,2	70,4
Barrocal	%	-	21,1	20,6
Mountain		-	11,7	9,0
▶ Populational density	Hab/km ²	-	68,4	75,3
▶ Age structure				
[0-15[		-	17,9	14,9
[15-65[	%	-	64,8	66,6
[≥ 65[		-	17,3	18,5
▶ Aging index		-	96,9	123,8
▶ Birth rate		-	11,5	11,6
▶ Mortality rate	‰	-	12,6	13,5
▶ Natural balance		-	-1,2	-1,8
▶ Migratory balance		-	3,5	4,9
▶ Employed population				
Sector I		25,0	13,5	10,7
Sector II	%	27,6	22,0	19,6
Sector III		47,4	64,4	69,7

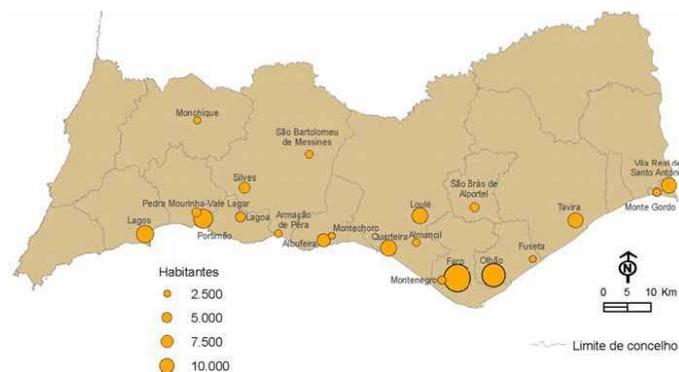
Source | INE, Census - 1981, 1991 and 2001 population

Demographic Indicators, 2004	Unit	Algarve	Alentejo	Portugal	EU25	EU15
▶ Resident population	Thousands	405,4	76,5	10 474,7	457 188,6	383 047,4
▶ Population density	Hab/km ²	81,2	24,2	113,7	117,5	121,4
▶ Age structure						
[0-15[		14,7	13,4	15,7	16,4	16,3
[15-65[	%	66,7	63,8	67,4	67,2	66,7
≥ 65		18,7	22,7	16,8	16,5	17,0
▶ Ageing indicator		127,4	169,1	106,8	100,7	104,5
▶ Birth rate	‰	11,7	9,2	10,4	10,5	-
▶ Natural growth rate		0,2	-3,8	0,7	1,0	-
▶ Migratory balance		14,7	3,9	4,5	4,0	-
▶ Life expectancy at birth						
Men	Years	74,0	74,0	74,5	75,1	76
Women		80,8	80,8	81,0	81,20	81,7
▶ Employed population		195,2	343,4	5 122,8	199 951,1	171 655,2
Sector I	%	7,8	14,5	12,1	5,0	3,8
Sector II		20,0	24,9	31,2	24,9	24,0
Sector III		72,1	60,6	56,8	70,0	72,2

Source | INE, Demographic statistics, 2004

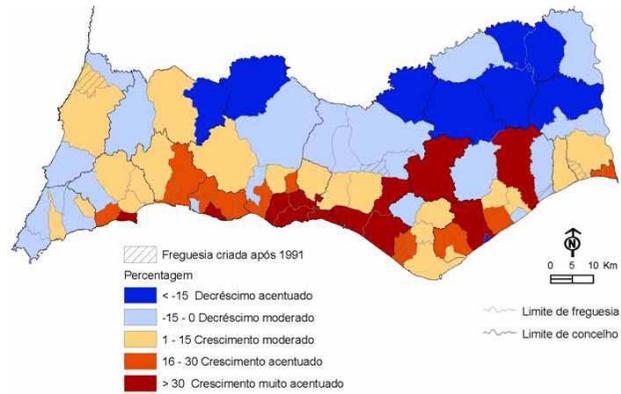
▶ Distribution of the resident population in the Algarve Region, 2001

Source| Report on “Development Strategy of Algarve 2007-2013”, CCDR Algarve, 2006, based on the Population Census, NIS, 2001.



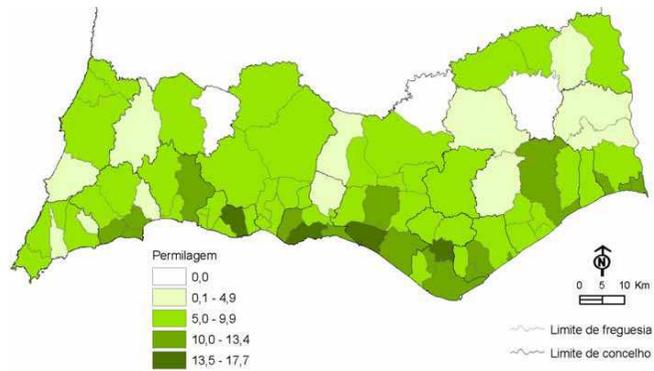
► **Populational Density in the Algarve Region, by municipal council, 2001**

Source| Report on “Development Strategy of Algarve 2007-2013”, CCDR Algarve, 2006, based on the Population Census, NIS, 2001.



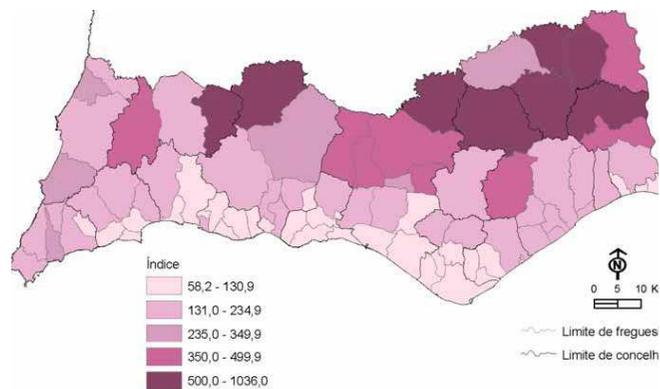
► **Variation of the resident population in the Algarve Region, by municipal council, 1991-2001**

Source| Report on “Development strategy of Algarve 2007-2013”, CCDR Algarve, 2006, based on the Population Census, NIS, 2001.



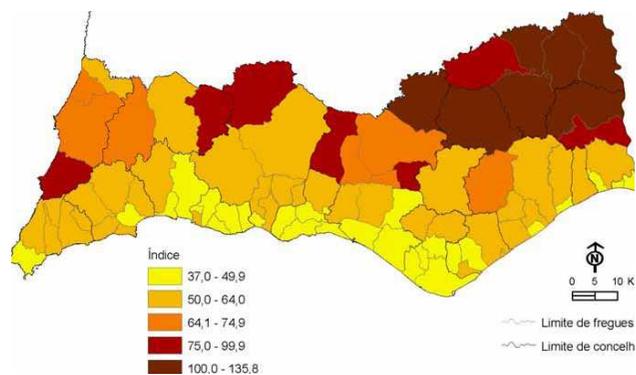
► **Proportion of the young population in the Algarve Region, by parish, 2001**

Source| Report on “Development strategy of Algarve 2007-2013”, CCDR Algarve, 2006, based on the Population Census, NIS, 2001.

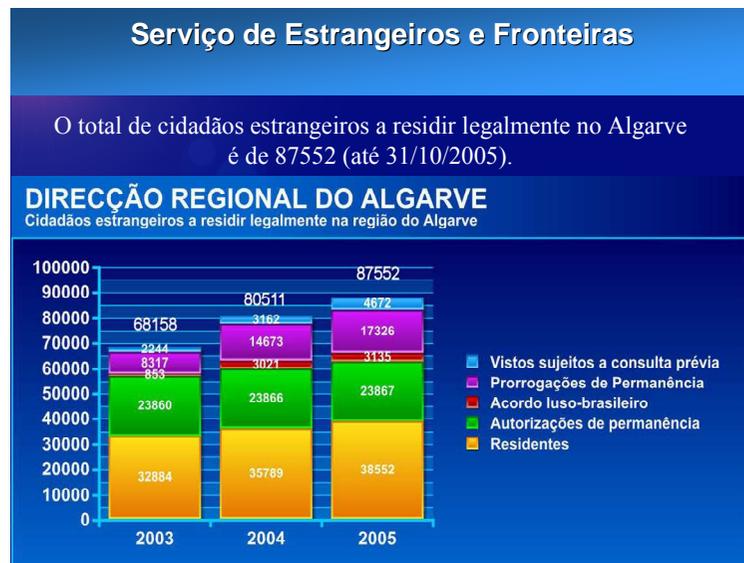


► **Age index in the Algarve Region, by council, 2001**

Source| Report on “Development strategy of Algarve 2007-2013”, CCDR Algarve, 2006, based on the Population Census, INE, 2001.



- ▶ Number of legal foreigners residing in the Algarve Region from 2003 until 2005, according to visa type
Source| Aliens and Borders Service of Algarve, 2006



- ▶ Nr. of Visas / Valid Residence permits in 2005/12/31 in the Algarve Region, by Age Groups (nr. and %)
Source| Calculations carried out within the scope of the Project based on the administrative data provided by the Aliens and Borders Service in Algarve, 2006

	Nr.	%
≤14	2.648	6,0
15-24	3.319	7,6
25-54	30.440	69,5
≥55	7.362	16,8

► **Nr. of Visas / Valid Residence permits in 2005/12/31 in the Algarve Region, by gender and nationality (%)**

Source | Calculations carried out within the Projecto based on administrative data provided by the Aliens and Borders Service in Algarve, 2006

	M	W
Angola	58.8	40.9
Brazil	56.4	43.1
Cape Verde	60.9	38.9
Guinea-Bissau	57.4	42.6
Netherlands	56.1	43.8
Germany	56.8	43.0
Romania	42.5	56.9
Great Britain	54.8	45.1
Republic of Moldavia	44.9	54.6
Republic of Ukraine	42.9	56.3
Total	51.6	47.9

► **Evolution of the number of legal foreigners residing in the Algarve Region, by nationality (10+), 1998-2005**

Source | Aliens and Borders Service in the Algarve, 2006

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Angola	679	706	862	1156	1281	1319	1400	1892
Brazil	910	990	1128	3623	4603	5794	6524	9006
Cape Verde	2730	2977	3163	3651	3780	3893	4116	5122
Guinea- Bissau	2220	2231	2308	2773	2914	2962	3090	3514
Germany	2480	2830	3141	3469	3714	3909	4139	4480
Great Britain	6449	6793	7250	7815	8222	8785	9579	10807
Netherlands	1417	1590	1774	1947	2004	2091	2206	2545
Romania	-	-	-	1876	2380	2477	2477	3195
Ukraine	-	-	-	7133	9195	9592	9592	12127
Moldavia	-	-	-	2377	2952	3029	3029	4194
Other Nationalities	6220	6787	7501	11347	13021	13740	14720	-
OVERALL TOTAL	23 105	24 904	27 127	47 167	54 066	57 591	60 872	-

► Distribution of foreign citizens (10+ nationalities) residing in the Algarve region, according to place of residence, 2005

Source | Aliens and Borders Service in the Algarve, 2006

	Germany	Angola	Brazil	Cape Verde	Great Britain	Guinea-Bissau	Netherlands	Rep. of Moldavia	Rep. of Ukraine	Romania
Armação de Pêra	145	40	347	102	257	153	55	207	702	90
Almancil	142	-	177	626	799	201	136	169	583	681
Alcoutim	5	2	6	5	5	-	2	9	10	-
Albufeira	477	337	2052	468	1487	944	382	566	2061	213
Castro Marim	37	-	31	5	40	135	35	19	145	19
Faro	224	255	1156	667	567	644	104	520	1768	319
Lagoa	634	71	341	426	1208	105	361	238	681	-
Lagos	521	80	677	185	1700	-	297	403	867	214
Loulé	215	-	370	631	984	86	219	150	779	253
Martinlongo	-	2	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Monchique	154	-	15	-	119	-	42	-	49	38
Olhão	312	188	277	339	193	266	76	120	605	61
Portimão	361	276	1294	764	880	426	265	1152	1596	673
Quarteira	116	414	1547	475	712	193	115	257	716	217
S. Brás Aportel	144	-	95	38	279	-	54	35	235	19
S. Bart. Messines	61	9	76	9	234	-	41	53	239	60
Silves	135	27	96	131	378	-	103	71	152	17
Tavira	204	56	219	192	-	151	104	122	469	118
Vila do Bispo	164	-	29	7	264	-	46	10	69	19
VR Sto António	100	-	145	43	101	126	63	78	316	106

► **Nr. of Visas / Residence permits in the Region of Algarve (2005/12/31), by larger professional categories, according to 10+ Nationalities (%)**

Source| Calculations carried out with the Project based on administrative data provided by the Aliens and Borders Service in Algarve, 2006

	Angola	Germany	Brazil	Great Britain	Cape Verde	Guinea-Bissau	Netherlands	Moldavia	Romania	Ukraine
PA Top Managers and Corporations and Managers	1,0	26,3	9,1	33,2	0,0	0,4	38,4	0,0	2,1	1,5
Experts in intellectual and scientific professions	2,1	12,7	19,4	10,8	0,8	0,7	9,0	0,0	0,0	1,5
Associate Professionals	1,0	14,2	0,5	12,6	5,9	1,1	10,2	2,3	2,1	0,0
Clerks without Specifications	0,5	13,3	9,1	12,1	23,7	0,9	11,9	2,3	0,0	1,5
Service Personnel and vendors	23,8	16,4	30,1	18,4	5,1	4,6	18,1	0,0	12,8	14,9
Farmers and Qualified workers in agriculture and fisheries	3,1	4,0	2,7	2,4	13,6	2,6	0,6	0,0	21,3	7,5
Blue collar workers, Craftmen and similar crafts	35,8	12,7	10,8	5,6	25,4	89,7	4,5	46,5	29,8	40,3
Operadores de instalações e máquinas and assembly workers	0,0	0,3	2,7	0,9	11,0	0,0	1,7	9,3	0,0	9,0
Unskilled workers	32,6	0,0	15,6	4,0	14,4	0,0	5,6	39,5	31,9	23,9
Total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0

► **Evolution of the visa permits granted by SEF in the District of Faro (Region of Algarve) in 2001-2004 (%)**

Source| Calculations carried out within the Project based on administrative data provided by the Aliens and Borders Service in Algarve, 2006

Calculation of indicators

- (i) Percentage of residence permits granted - (Total Nr. of annual residence permit granted/ nr. of applications for annual residence)*100
- (ii) Percentage of temporary or permanent residence permits granted in the District of Faro, SEF - (nr. of temporary or permanent permits granted annually/ nr. of annual applications for annual temporary or permanent permits)*100
- (iii) Percentage of visa exemption granted in the District of Faro, SEF - (nr. of annual visa exemption granted / nr. of annual applications for visa exemption)*100
- (iv) Percentage of family reunification granted in the District of Faro, SEF - (nr. of annual family reunifications (art.º 56, 1º and 2º) granted / nr. of annual applications for family reunification (art.º 56, 1º and 2º))*100

	2001	2002	2003	2004
Total of residence permits granted	99.6	99.3	123,5	99.8
Temporay residence permits granted	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Permanent residence permits granted	100.0	100.0	194.7	100.0
Visa exemption granted	99.3	98.3	100.0	79.3
Family reunification granted	100.0	100.0	41.9	59.0

► **Evolution of renewal of residence permits in the District of Faro (Algarve R.), by renewal type, 2001-2004 (nr.)**

Source| Aliens and Borders Service in Algarve, 2006

	2001	2002	2003	2004
Temporary	489	713	1 361	1 545
Permanent	61	73	607	698
European Union	1 045	1 023	1 439	2 082
Total	1 595	1 809	3 407	4 325

► **Evolution of the extension of stay in the District of Faro (Algarve R.), by type of extension, 2001-2004 (nr)**

Source| Aliens and Borders Service in Algarve, 2006

	2001	2002	2003	2004
Total	1 010	1 417	5 890	6 356
Transit	6	13	-	1
Special	1	-	3	4
Short stay	488	809	1 357	1 576
Study	178	134	286	152
Temporary stay	72	107	683	961
Work	265	354	394	266
Relatives (artº 53, 2º and 6º)	-	-	3 167	3 396

► **Evolution of the rates for visas subject to prior consultation in the District of Faro (Algarve R.), by visa type, 2001-2004 (%)**

Source| Calculations within the scope of the Project based on administrative data -Visas subject to prior consultation - provided by the Aliens and Borders Service of Algarve, 2006

	2001	2002	2003	2004
Total of visas subject to prior consultation granted	81,9	79,9	72,9	85,2
Residence Visas granted subject to prior consultation	91,1	75,8	52,1	65,1
Work permit subject to prior consultation	94,1	70,9	61,7	73,8
Temporary Visas subject to prior consultation	74,1	74,9	62,1	93,6
Other residence Visas granted subject to prior consultation	-	96,5	93,4	85,1

B. Inequality and Regional Poverty

► Poverty Risk (total), PT and EU25, by gender

Source| EUROSTAT, SILC

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2003	2004
Portugal	23	21	22	21	21	21	20	19	21
Men	21	20	20	19	19	19	20	-	20
Women	24	22	23	22	22	22	20	-	22
EU25	-	-	-	15	16	16	16	15	16
Men	-	-	-	14	15	15	15	14	15
Women	-	-	-	16	17	17	17	16	17

► Risk of monetary poverty by economic resource (PT and NUTSS II), 1995 and 2000

Source| Calculations by DGEEP/MTSS based on Family Budgets - 2000 from the National Institute of statistics within the scope of the "Poverty and social Exclusion Measures"

	Type of economic resource			
	Monetary Income		Total Income	
	1995	2000	1995	2000
At risk of monetary threshold (€/year) (60% of median income)	2 612	3 716	3 177	4 379
At Risk of monetary poverty (%)				
Total	20.1	19.2	18.3	17.9
North R.	16.8	20.6	15.4	18.4
Centre R.	26.6	23.6	21.7	19.6
Lisbon and Tagus Valley	16.1	12.3	16.6	13.1
Alentejo R.	27.1	22.3	25.8	21.2
Algarve R.	25.3	23.2	17.6	23.2
Autonomous R. Azores	38.0	33.3	31.0	35.9
Autonomous R. Madeira	34.2	33.1	30.4	31.8

► Inequality of income distribution according to NUTSS II, 1995 and 2000 (total income and monetary income)

Source| Calculations by DGEEP/MTSS based on the survey of Family Budgets 2000 from National Institute of Statistics within the scope of the "Poverty and Social Exclusion Measures"

Year: 2000								
Economic resource - Total Income								
	Norte	Centre	LVT	Alentejo	Algarve	Azores	Madeira	Portugal
S80/S20 (5th Quintile / 1st Quintile)	5.5	5.4	5.6	5.6	5.1	5.3	5.5	5.6
D9/D1 (9th decile / 1° decilee)	4.9	5.0	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.9	5.2	4.9
D9/D5 (9th decilee / 5th decile)	1.9	2.0	1.9	2.0	2.0	1.9	2.0	1.9
D5/D1 (5th decile / 1st decile)	2.5	2.6	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.5
Economic Resource - Monetary Income								
	North	Centre	LVT	Alentejo	Algarve	Azores	Madeira	Portugal
S80/S20 (5th Quintile / 1st Quintile)	6.0	5.9	6.2	5.8	5.6	5.7	5.7	6.1
D9/D1 (9th decile / 1st decile)	5.5	5.6	5.2	5.0	5.3	5.2	5.5	5.4
D9/D5 (9th decile / 5th decile)	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
D5/D1 (5th decile / 1st decile)	2.7	2.8	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.8	2.7
Year: 1995								
Economic Resource - Total Income								
	North	Centre	LVT	Alentejo	Algarve	Azores	Madeira	Portugal
S80/S20 (5th Quintile / 1st Quintile)	5.5	5.8	6.0	5.4	5.5	5.6	5.7	5.8
D9/D1 (9th decile / 1st decile)	5.2	5.0	5.1	5.0	5.2	5.5	5.2	5.1
D9/D5 (9th decile / 5th decile)	2.0	2.	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.1
D5/D1 (5th decile / 1st decile)	2.7	2.8	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.8	2.7
Economic resource - Monetary income								
	North	Centre	LVT	Alentejo	Algarve	Azores	Madeira	Portugal
S80/S20 (5th Quintile / 1st Quintile)	5.8	6.2	6.5	5.8	5.9	5.9	6.0	6.2
D9/D1 (9th decile / 1st decile)	5.4	5.5	5.6	5.3	5.7	5.8	5.9	5.5
D9/D5 (9th decile / 5th decile)	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1
D5/D1 (5th decile / 1st decile)	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.7

► **Average hourly wage and average hourly earnings by workers and nationality in Portugal and in the Algarve, 2003**

Source | Calculations by DGEEP/MTSS based on staff Roster 2003.

Methodological Note

The staff roster consists of administrative data and contains information on employees, entities which employ non permanent rural workers and domestic workers. It does not cover Public Administration.

The information refers to 2003.

Since there is an increasing number of part time foreign workers, we opted to mention average hourly wage.

The basic hourly wage is defined as the ratio between the basic monthly wage and the number of hours normally worked.

Average Hourly earnings are defined through the ratio between (i) basic wage + regular benefits + overtime pay (ii) Number of hours worked normally + Number of overtime hours paid.

Nationality	Portugal (Total)			NUTSS II Region - Algarve		
	Average hourly earnings	Average hourly wage	Nr. of workers	Average hourly earnings	Average hourly wage	Nr. of workers
Total	4,80	4,07	2 517 423	4,00	3,44	87 219
Portugal	4,86	4,11	2 386 485	4,08	3,53	73 291
Europe	4,14	3,54	63 401	3,63	3,11	9 753
África	3,42	2,93	36 099	3,38	2,80	1 917
Ásia	3,01	2,67	4 935	2,67	2,42	442
South America	3,75	3,24	25 347	3,33	2,84	1 729
Central America	5,69	5,13	304	2,93	2,57	25
North America	9,05	7,89	532	5,71	4,64	51
Stateless	5,85	4,72	320	4,02	3,60	11

► Average monthly wage and average monthly earning for workers, by nationality, Portugal and Algarve, 2003

Source| DGEEP/MTSS staff roster 2003.

Methodological note

The Staff roster consists of administrative data and includes information on employees, on entities which employ non permanent rural workers and domestic workers. It does not cover Public Administration. The unit analysed refers to full time workers and with full pay monthly values the monthly value.

The monthly earning is obtained by adding basic wages, premiums, regular benefits and overtime.

Nationality	Portugal (Total)			NUTSS II Region - Algarve		
	Average monthly earning	Average monthly wage	Nr. of workers	Average monthly earning	Average monthly wage	Nr.of workers
Total	850	712	2 026 013	692	592	74 100
Portugal	857	717	1 935 245	705	603	63 327
Europe	739	628	47 158	634	547	7 577
África	644	539	20 301	569	488	1 390
Ásia	522	467	3 626	450	411	358
South America	665	571	18 781	574	482	1 379
Central America	814	705	225	510	448	22
North America	1 515	1 333	438	866	665	41
Stateless	943	808	239	625	544	6

► Distribution of the average family income, Portugal and NUTSS II (Algarve), 1995 and 2000

Source| Calculations by DGEEP/MTSS based on NIs, survey of Family Budgets 2000 within the scope of the "Poverty and Social Exclusion Measures"

(Annual figures in euros)	1995		2000	
	Algarve	Portugal	Algarve	Portugal
Total income	11 336	12 615	13 573	16 189
Monetary Income	8 659	10 346	11 428	14 008
Income	4 631	5 781	6 340	8 024
Self-employment income	1 597	1 558	1 702	1 580
Property income	149	174	251	249
Capital income	116	126	106	152
Private transfers	187	350	229	397
Social benefits	1 978	2 357	2 801	3 580
Pensions	1 735	2 014	2 480	3 144
Family benefits	79	99	98	109
Unemployment benefits	132	172	98	165
Housing benefits	:	:	4	4
Education or training benefits	:	:	15	37
Disability or disease benefits	:	:	46	51
Social Insertion Income	:	:	39	34
Other subsidies	33	72	21	36
Non monetary income	2 677	2 270	2 144	2 181
Self-consumption	170	252	77	137
Self- supply	190	97	66	45
Imputed rent	1 595	1 352	1 409	1 466
Transfers in kind	528	465	473	425
Wages in kind	192	104	119	107

(%)	1995		2000	
	Algarve	Portugal	Algarve	Portugal
Total income	100	100	100	100
Monetary Income	7.4	82.0	84.2	86.5
Income	40.9	45.8	46.7	49.6
Self employment income	14.1	12.4	12.5	9.8
Property income	1.3	1.4	1.8	1.5
Capital income	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.9
Private transfers	1.6	2.8	1.7	2.5
Social benefits	17.4	18.7	20.6	22.1
Pensions	15.3	16.0	18.3	19.4
Family Benefits	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7
Unemployment benefits	1.2	1.4	0.7	1.0
Housing Benefits	:	:	0.0	0.0
Education or training benefits	:	:	0.1	0.2
Disability or disease benefits	:	:	0.3	0.3
Social Insertion Income	:	:	0.3	0.2
Other subsidies	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.2
Non monetary income	23.6	18.0	15.8	13.5
Self consumption	1.5	2.0	0.6	0.8
Self supply	1.7	0.8	0.5	0.3
Imputed rent	14.1	10.7	10.4	9.1
Transfers in kind	4.7	3.7	3.5	2.6
Wages in kind	1.7	0.8	0.9	0.7

► **Aggregate deprivation indicator (ADI) and deprivation indicator of well-being categories, by nationality, in Greater Lisbon and Algarve Region**
 Source| Case study on the NUTSS III Algarve region, based on a Family Poverty Survey 2004, DGEEP/MTSS.

Methodological Note on the study

- (i) The information provided only refers to the families selected as sample in order to conduct a Case study and not being representative of the families at the NUTS III Algarve region, or by nationality,
- (ii) The definition of the aggregate deprivation indicator and risk of deprivation is based on the methodology explained in the following bibliographic references: Bomba, T., Fernandes, R. & Machado, C. (2006, in print). **Measuring deprivation** - methodological approach *in* Neves, A. (Ed.). Social Protection. Lisbon, MTSS/DGEEP
- (iii) For greater details on the Family Poverty **survey** -see Bomba, T., Fernandes, R., Machado, C. & Nascimento, F. (2006, in print). Deprivation in the Greater Lisbon and Algarve Region (case studies 2004) in Neves, A. (Ed.). Social Protection. Lisbon, MTSS/DGEEP

Legend|

CATEGORIES:	A Housing Conditions	F Household Items
	B Education and training	G Financial capability
	C Access to health	H Transports
	D Social networks	I Labour market

Algarve Region	IAP	IP Cat. A	IP Cat. B	IP Cat. C	IP Cat. D	IP Cat. E	IP Cat. F	IP Cat. G	IP Cat. H	IP Cat. I
Total	0.1309	0.0211	0.0181	0.0254	0.0189	0.0127	0.0073	0.0106	0.0088	0.0081
Portuguese Nationality	0.1305	0.0207	0.0179	0.0260	0.0189	0.0123	0.0066	0.0109	0.0090	0.0080
Other Nationality	0.1363	0.0253	0.0210	0.0179	0.0183	0.0166	0.0151	0.0066	0.0062	0.0093

Greater Lisbon	IAP	IP Cat. A	IP Cat. B	IP Cat. C	IP Cat. D	IP Cat. E	IP Cat. F	IP Cat. G	IP Cat. H	IP Cat. I
Total	0.1162	0.0174	0.0159	0.0237	0.0169	0.0113	0.0048	0.0096	0.0076	0.0089
Portuguese Nationality	0.1127	0.0167	0.0160	0.0236	0.0166	0.0105	0.0045	0.0089	0.0076	0.0083
Other Nationality	0.1576	0.0252	0.0153	0.0254	0.0207	0.0208	0.0087	0.0175	0.0081	0.0161

► **Distribution of the aggregate deprivation indicators of well being categories, by nationality, in Greater Lisbon and Algarve Region (%)**

Source | Case study on Algarve's NUTS III Region based on a Family Poverty Survey 2004. DGEEP/MTSS

Algarve Region										
	IAP	IP Cat. A	IP Cat. B	IP Cat. C	IP Cat. D	IP Cat. E	IP Cat. F	IP Cat. G	IP Cat. H	IP Cat. I
Total	100	16.1	13.8	19.4	14.4	9.7	5.6	8.1	6.7	6.2
Portuguese Nationality	100	15.9	13.7	19.9	14.5	9.4	5.1	8.4	6.9	6.1
Other Nationality	100	18.6	15.4	13.1	13.4	12.2	11.1	4.8	4.5	6.8

Greater Lisbon										
	IAP	IP Cat. A	IP Cat. B	IP Cat. C	IP Cat. D	IP Cat. E	IP Cat. F	IP Cat. G	IP Cat. H	IP Cat. I
Total	100	15.0	13.7	20.4	14.5	9.7	4.1	8.3	6.5	7.7
Portuguese Nationality	100	14.8	14.2	20.9	14.7	9.3	4.0	7.9	6.7	7.4
Other Nationality	100	16.0	9.7	16.1	13.1	13.2	5.5	11.1	5.1	10.2

► **At risk of poverty, by nationality, in Greater Lisbon and Algarve Region (%)**

Source | Case study on Algarve's NUTS III Region based on a Family Poverty survey 2004, DGEEP/MTSS

	Algarve R.	Greater Lisbon
Total	18.1	16.1
Portuguese Nationality	17.0	14.2
Other Nationality	30.3	38.5

► Risk of deprivation by different forms of house occupation, by nationality, Algarve Region

Source | Case study on Algarve's NUTS III Region based on a Family Poverty Survey -2004, DGEEP/MTSS

Different Forms of house occupation	Nationality	Number of families		Risk of deprivation (%)
		At risk of deprivation	Total	
Owner	Portuguese	39	280	13.9
	Other	1	17	5.9
	Total	40	297	13.5
Tenant	Portuguese	14	60	23.3
	Other	6	10	60.0
	Total	20	70	28.6
Free rent	Portuguese	10	31	32.3
	Other	3	6	50.0
	Total	13	37	35.1

► Risk of deprivation by different forms of house occupation, by nationality, Greater Lisbon

Source | Case study on Algarve's NUTS III Region based on a Family Poverty Survey -2004, DGEEP/MTSS

Different forms of house occupation	Nationality	Number of families		Risk of deprivation (%)
		At risk of deprivation	Total	
Owner	Portuguese	24	202	11.9
	Other	5	11	45.5
	Total	29	213	13.6
Tenant or Free rent	Portuguese	20	107	18.7
	Other	5	15	33.3
	Total	25	122	20.5

► Risk of deprivation by family size, nationality in Greater Lisbon and Algarve Region

Source| Case study on Algarve's NUTS III Region based on a Family Poverty Survey 2004, DGEEP/MTSS

Family size	Nationality	Algarve Region			Greater Lisbon		
		Number de famílias		Risk of deprivation (%)	Number of families		Risk of deprivation (%)
		At risk of deprivation	Total		At risk of deprivation	Total	
Up to three members	Portuguese	45	284	15.8	24	241	10,0
	Other	3	21	14,3	3	10	30.0
	Total	48	305	15.7	27	251	10.8
Four or more members	Portuguese	18	87	20.7	20	68	29.4
	Other	7	12	58.3	7	16	43.8
	Total	25	99	25.3	27	84	32.1

► Distribution of the aggregate deprivation indicator of well-being categories of families at risk of deprivation by nationality in Greater Lisbon and in the Algarve Region (%)

Source| Case study on Algarve's NUTS III Region based on a Family Poverty Survey 2004. DGEEP/MTSS

Algarve Region	IP Cat. A	IP Cat. B	IP Cat. C	IP Cat. D	IP Cat. E	IP Cat. F	IP Cat. G	IP Cat. H	IP Cat. I
Total	17.8	13.6	17.0	12.6	12.1	9.4	7.1	6.0	4.4
Portuguese Nationality	18.1	13.1	17.8	12.8	11.3	8.6	7.4	6.7	4.2
Other Nationality	16.6	16.3	11.8	11.8	16.5	14.2	5.1	2.2	5.5

Greater Lisbon	IP Cat. A	IP Cat. B	IP Cat. C	IP Cat. D	IP Cat. E	IP Cat. F	IP Cat. G	IP Cat. H	IP Cat. I
Total	15,6	14.6	16.4	12.7	13.4	6.8	10.7	4.3	5.5
Portuguese Nationality	16.1	15.3	16.8	13.0	12.7	6.8	10.0	4.6	4.7
Other Nationality	13.9	11.6	14.6	11.3	16.3	6.9	13.5	3.1	8.9

C. Access to Rights, Resources, Goods and Services

C1. Employment System

► Dispersion of regional (NUTS level 2) employment rates of age group 15-64 - EU countries (%)

Source| EUROSTAT, 2007

	2000-00	2001-00	2002-00	2003-00	2004-00	2005-00
EU 25	13.4	13.5	13.3	12.9	12.2	11.9
EU15	13.4	13.1	12.5	11.9	11.1	10.9
Portugal	4,3	3,5	3,8	3,9	3,5	3.3

► Evolution of the Dispersion of regional (NUTS level 2) employment rates of age group 15-64 - EU-25, by sex (%)

Source| EUROSTAT, 2006

	2000-00	2001-00	2002-00	2003-00	2004-00
EU25	13.4	13.5	13.3	12.9	12.2
Men	9.9	10.4	10.5	10.4	10.2
Women	20.5	20.1	19.6	18.8	17.3
EU 15	13.4	13.1	12.5	11.9	11.1
Men	8.6	8.6	8.3	8.1	8.1
Women	21.8	21.0	20.1	19.1	17.3
Portugal	4.3	3.5	3.8	3.9	3.5
Men	3.2	2.7	3.5	3.2	3.2
Women	8.2	6.8	5.9	6.3	5.9

► Evolution of activity rate - EU25 | 15, Portugal and Algarve, 2000-2004 (%)

Source| EUROSTAT, 2006

	2000-00	2001-00	2002-00	2003-00	2004-00
EU 25	-	56.3	56.4	56.5	56.6
EU15	-	56.2	56.5	56.7	56.8
Portugal	61.1	61.6	62.1	62.1	62.0
Algarve	57.5	57.6	59.2	59.7	59.8

► Evolution of employment structure, by sectors of activity, EU25, Portugal and Algarve, 2000-2005 (%)

Source| EUROSTAT, Employment by economic activity and NUTSS level 2 EU-25 (1000)

	2000-00	2001-00	2002-00	2003-00	2004-00	2005-00
EU 25						
Agriculture	65.6	65.1	65.7	66.5	67.1	67.6
Industry	29.6	29.3	28.8	28.2	27.9	27.5
Services	5.7	5.8	5.4	5.3	5.0	4.9
Portugal						
Agriculture	52.8	53.4	54.0	55.2	56.8	57.8
Industry	34.5	33.8	33.6	32.3	31.2	30.6
Services	12.7	12.8	12.4	12.5	12.1	11.8
Algarve						
Agriculture	10.2	9.0	9.7	9.2	7.8	6.7
Industry	21.2	21.4	21.3	21.5	20.1	20.8
Services	68.6	69.6	69.0	69.3	72.1	72.6

► Employment rates by sex at NUTS level 2 - EU-25, 2000-2004 (%)

Source| EUROSTAT, 2006

	2000*00	2001-00	2002-00	2003-00	2004-00
EU25	-	51.4	51.3	51.4	51.4
Men	-	60.6	60.2	59.9	59.6
Women	-	42.9	43.1	43.4	43.7
EU15	-	52.0	52.1	52.1	52.1
Men	-	61.5	61.2	60.9	60.5
Women	-	43.2	43.6	43.9	44.2
Portugal	58.6	59.1	58.9	58.2	57.8
Men	67.8	68.2	67.7	66.4	65.7
Women	50.3	50.9	50.9	50.8	50.6
Mainland	58.8	59.4	59.1	58.4	57.9
Men	67.8	68.2	67.6	66.3	65.6
Women	50.7	51.4	51.3	51.1	50.9
North R.	59.5	60.5	59.6	58.3	57.8
Men	69.6	69.9	68.7	66.9	65.9
Women	50.2	51.8	51.3	50.5	50.3
Algarve R.	55.4	55.4	56.1	56.0	56.5
Men	64.5	64.5	64.9	65.3	65.8

	2000 ^a 00	2001-00	2002-00	2003-00	2004-00
Women	46.6	46.5	47.6	47.0	47.5
Centre R.	64.1	63.7	64.5	64.1	63.2
Men	72.4	73.0	73.4	71.7	70.6
Women	56.6	55.4	56.4	57.3	56.3
LTV R.	56.9	57.6	56.5	55.8	55.6
Men	63.6	64.3	63.3	62.4	61.9
Women	50.8	51.6	50.4	49.8	50.0
Alentejo R.	48.8	49.2	50.8	51.0	51.6
Men	61.1	60.8	61.5	60.7	61.2
Women	37.2	38.4	40.9	41.8	42.5
Azores A.R	51.9	52.7	53.6	53.5	54.4
Men	70.3	69.8	70.5	69.9	70.4
Women	34.4	36.4	37.5	37.9	38.8
Madeira R.	55.6	55.3	57.3	57.0	57.2
Men	66.5	67.0	68.2	68.1	67.0
Women	46.5	45.3	48.1	47.5	48.7

► Employment rates by age at NUTS level 2 - EU-25 (%)

Source| EUROSTAT, 2006

	2000-00	2001-00	2002-00	2003-00	2004-00
EU25					
15-24 Years	-	37.9	37.4	36.7	36.6
15-64 Years	-	62.7	62.7	62.8	63.1
≥ 65 Years	-	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.7
EU15					
15-24 Years	-	40.6	40.4	39.7	39.7
15-64 Years	-	63.9	64.1	64.2	64.5
≥ 65 Years	-	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.5
Portugal					
15-24 Years	42.2	42.9	42.2	38.8	37.1
15-64 Years	68.4	69.0	68.8	68.1	67.8
≥ 65 Years	17.9	18.7	18.9	18.6	17.8
Mainland					
15-24 Years	42.4	43.0	42.3	38.8	37.0
15-64 Years	68.7	69.3	69.0	68.3	68.0
≥ 65 Years	18.2	19.0	19.2	19.0	18.2
North R.					

	2000-00	2001-00	2002-00	2003-00	2004-00
15-24 Years	46.5	48.7	46.0	43.5	41.9
15-64 Years	68.0	69.1	68.4	67.0	66.3
≥ 65 Years	17.5	18.8	17.9	17.6	17.9
Algarve R.					
15-64 Years	68.2	68.5	69.2	68.7	69.5
≥ 65 Years	9.3	8.4	9.4	10.5	10.1
15-24 Years	38.6	37.0	37.8	35.8	31.2
25-34 Years	82.3	82.7	84.3	82.3	83.8
35- 44 Years	83.9	83.4	83.0	83.4	87.3
45- 54 Years	78.4	79.4	77.4	77.6	78.6
55- 64 Years	53.2	53.5	55.7	55.4	55.5
Centre R.					
15-24 Years	42.9	39.8	41.2	37.7	36.9
15-64 Years	72.9	72.0	73.1	72.8	72.1
≥ 65 Years	34.1	35.9	35.8	35.5	33.7
LTV R.					
15-24 Years	37.2	39.3	39.1	34.6	30.4
15-64 Years	67.6	68.9	67.6	67.0	67.1
≥ 65 Years	8.2	7.5	7.8	7.5	7.0
Alentejo R.					
15-24 Years	38.9	37.9	38.3	32.9	35.2
15-64 Years	63.6	64.1	64.9	65.1	66.8
≥ 65 Years	6.0	7.0	11.2	11.5	9.1
Azores A.R					
15-24 Years	41.3	43.3	42.9	40.3	40.6
15-64 Years	60.1	61.1	62.2	62.2	63.3
≥ 65 Years	10.1	9.7	9.4	8.0	6.8
Madeira A.R					
15-24 Years	36.5	38.2	38.7	35.8	35.6
15-64 Years	63.9	64.0	66.4	66.5	66.6
≥ 65 Years	12.6	11.0	11.7	9.8	10.8

► Dispersion of regional unemployment rates (NUTS levels 2 and 3) - EU-25 (%)

Source | EUROSTAT, 2006

	2000-00	2001-00	2002-00	2003-00	2004-00
NUTS II					
EU25	62.3	66.0	63.8	59.4	55.8
EU15	65.3	64.9	60.1	56.0	51.2
Portugal	30.4	29.3	30.7	29.6	25.1
NUTS III					
EU25	66.1	70.1	67.9	63.5	62.0
EU15	69.7	69.1	64.1	60.1	55.4
Portugal	30.4	29.3	30.7	29.6	25.1

► Evolution of the unemployment rate, EU25 | 15, Portugal and Algarve, 2000-2005 (%)

Source | EUROSTAT, 2006

	2000-00	2001-00	2002-00	2003-00	2004-00	2005-00
EU 25	8.6	8.4	8.8	9.0	9.1	8.8
EU15	7.7	7.3	7.6	8.0	8.1	7.9
Portugal	4.0	4.0	5.0	6.3	6.7	7.6
Algarve	3.6	3.8	5.2	6.1	5.5	6.2

► Long-term unemployment (12 months and more) at NUTS level 2 - EU-25 (%)

Source | EUROSTAT, 2006

	2000-00	2001-00	2002-00	2003-00	2004-00
EU25	-	-	44.21	45.05	44.46
Portugal	42.27	38.01	34.57	35.01	44.37
Mainland	42.27	37.74	34.56	35.12	44.44
North R.	46.50	42.24	37.12	35.49	47.50
Algarve R.	39.94	25.38	28.23	26.90	38.08
Centre R.	31.91	30.11	31.10	35.65	41.35
LTV R.	41.92	40.45	36.92	36.25	43.77
Alentejo R.	42.69	31.74	25.35	31.75	40.42
Azores A.R.	42.06	39.03	38.14	27.80	31.98
Madeira A.R.	42.44	57.12	32.33	31.66	50.39

► **Evolution of the number of residents and unemployed foreigners in the mainland and in the Algarve, 2000-2005**

Source | Calculations carried out with the LAP's & RAP's Project based on administrative data provided by IEFP, DPL and SEF

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Mainland						
Residents	207 507	350 503	413 502	433 886	449 016	460 115
Foreigners	4 976	8 012	15 055	18 393	20 036	21 570
Algarve						
Residents	27 127	47 167	54 066	57 591	60 872	63 939
Foreigners	404	823	4 535	1 715	2 229	2 356

► **Unemployment Incidence rate of foreigners in the Mainland and in the Algarve, 2000-2005 (%)**

Source | Calculations carried out with the LAP's & RAP's Project based on administrative data provided by IEFP, DPL and SEF

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Mainland	2,4	2,3	3,6	4,2	4,5	4,7
Algarve	1,9	1,7	2,8	3,0	3,7	3,7

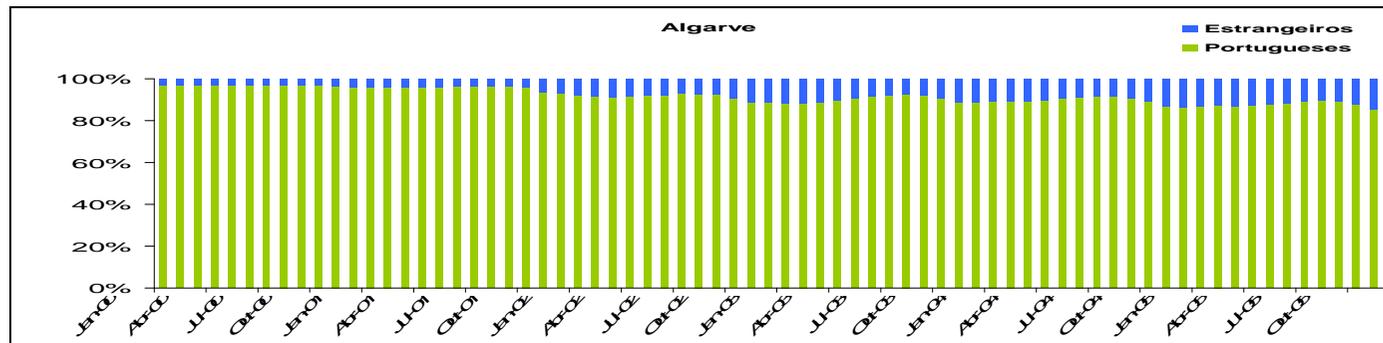
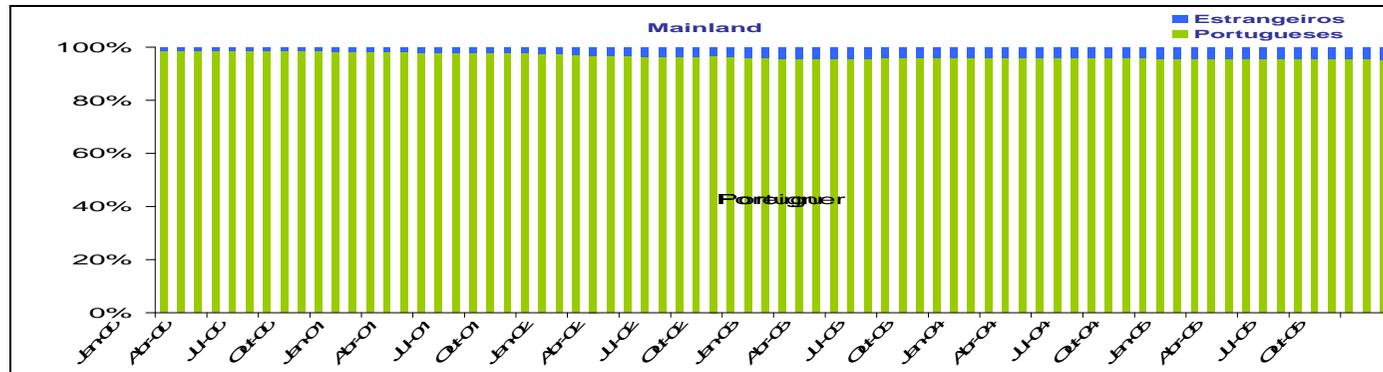
► **Evolution of the number of unemployed Portuguese and foreigners in the Mainland and in the Algarve, 2000-2005**

Source | Calculations carried out with the LAP's & RAP's Project based on administrative data provided by IEFP, DPL

	2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005	
	Nr.	%	Nr.	%	Nr.	%	Nr.	%	Nr.	%	Nr.	%
Mainland												
Portuguese	310 826	98	308 428	97	356 358	96	424 712	96	437 828	96	446 545	95
Foreigners	4 976	2	8 012	3	15 055	4	18 393	4	20 036	4	21 570	5
Algarve												
Portuguese	10 335	96	10 994	93	12 210	89	13 614	89	13 944	86	13 467	85
Foreigners	404	4	823	7	1 535	11	1 715	11	2 229	14	2 356	15

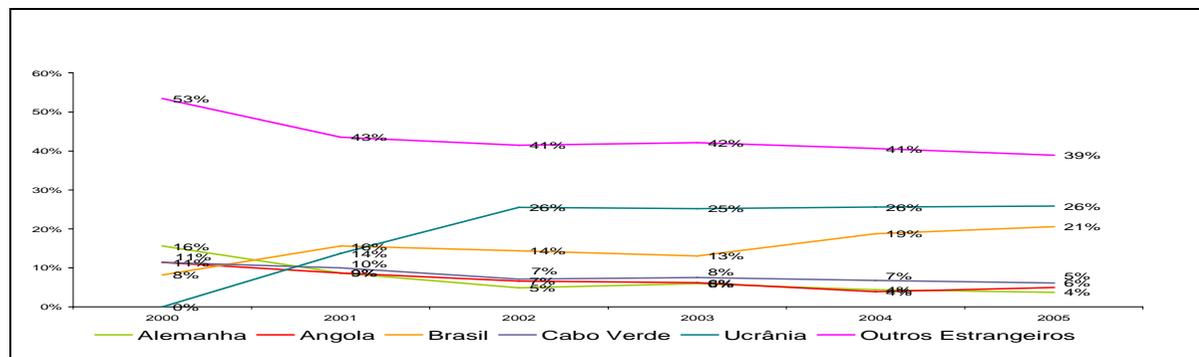
► Evolution of the unemployed Portuguese and foreign population in the Mainland and in the Algarve em 2005, by months

Source| IEFP, DPL



► Evolution of the unemployed foreign population in the Algarve, by Nationality (5+), 2000-2005

Source| Calculations carried out within the scope of the LAP's & RAP's Project based on administrative data provided by IEFP, DPL



► Evolution of the unemployed foreign population registered with Employment Centres in the Mainland and Algarve, according to sex, 2000-2005

Source| IEFP, DPL

Unemployment registered in the Mainland	2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005	
	Nr.	%	Nr.	%	Nr.	%	Nr.	%	Nr.	%	Nr.	%
Total	315 802	100	316 440	100	371 413	100	443 105	100	457 864	100	468 115	100
Men	123 415	39	124 545	39	154 891	42	191 451	43	200 162	44	201 194	43
Women	192 387	61	191 895	61	216 522	58	251 654	57	257 702	56	266 921	57
Portuguese	310 826	100	308 428	100	356 358	100	424 712	100	437 828	100	446 545	100
Men	121 165	39	120 990	39	146 925	41	181 754	43	189 621	43	190 095	43
Women	189 661	61	187 438	61	209 433	59	242 958	57	248 207	57	256 450	57
Foreigners	4 976	100	8 012	100	15 055	100	18 393	100	20 036	100	21 570	100
Men	2 250	45	3 555	44	7 966	53	9 697	53	10 541	53	11 099	51
Women	2 726	55	4 457	56	7 089	47	8 696	47	9 495	47	10 471	49

Unemployment registered in the Algarve	2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005	
	Nr.	%	Nr.	%	Nr.	%	Nr.	%	Nr.	%	Nr.	%
Total	10 739	100	11 817	100	13 745	100	15 329	100	16 173	100	15 823	100
Men	3 594	33	3 977	34	4 952	36	5 766	38	6 344	39	6 262	40
Women	7 145	67	7 840	66	8 793	64	9 563	62	9 829	61	9 561	60
Portuguese	10 335	100	10 994	100	12 210	100	13 614	100	13 944	100	13 467	100
Men	3 470	34	3 711	34	4 396	36	5 150	38	5 555	40	5 448	40
Women	6 865	66	7 283	66	7 814	64	8 464	62	8 389	60	8 019	60
Foreigners	404	100	823	100	1 535	100	1 715	100	2 229	100	2 356	100
Men	124	31	266	32	556	36	616	36	789	35	814	35
Women	280	69	557	68	979	64	1 099	64	1 440	65	1 542	65

► Evolution of the unemployed foreign population registered with Employment Centres in the Algarve and Mainland, according to age group, 2000-2005
Source | IEFP, DPL

Unemployment registered in the Algarve	2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005	
	Nr.	%	Nr.	%	N.º	%	Nr.	%	Nr.	%	Nr.	%
Total	10 739	100	11 817	100	13 745	100	15 329	100	16 173	100	15 823	100
<20	412	4	451	4	536	4	515	3	558	3	384	2
20-24	1 649	15	1 651	14	1 865	14	2 160	14	2 161	13	1 975	12
25-34	2 886	27	3 173	27	3 800	28	4 355	28	4 487	28	4 611	29
35-54	4 249	40	4 870	41	5 629	41	6 165	40	6 629	41	6 687	42
≥ 55	1 543	14	1 672	14	1 915	14	2 134	14	2 338	14	2 166	14
<i>Youths</i>	2 061	19	139	18	2 401	17	2 675	17	2 719	17	2 359	15
<i>Adults</i>	8 678	81	684	82	11 344	83	12 654	83	13 454	83	13 464	85
Portuguese	10 335	100	10 994	100	12 210	100	13 614	100	13 944	100	13 467	100
<20	396	4	428	4	512	4	489	4	531	4	357	3
20-24	1 596	15	1 535	14	1 668	14	1 963	14	1 952	14	1 795	13
25-34	2 753	27	2 881	26	3 223	26	3 752	28	3 624	26	3 727	28
35-54	4 075	39	4 514	41	4 948	41	5 348	39	5 582	40	5 532	41
≥ 55	1 515	15	1 636	15	1 859	15	2 062	15	2 255	16	2 056	15
<i>Youths</i>	1 992	19	0	18	2 180	18	2 452	18	2 483	18	2 152	16
<i>Adults</i>	8 343	81	0	82	10 030	82	11 162	82	11 461	82	11 315	84
Foreigners	404	100	823	100	1 535	100	1 715	100	2 229	100	2 356	100
<20	16	4	23	3	24	2	26	2	27	1	27	1
20-24	53	13	116	14	197	13	197	11	209	9	180	8
25-34	133	33	292	35	577	38	603	35	863	39	884	38
35-54	174	43	356	43	681	44	817	48	1 047	47	1 155	49
≥ 55	28	7	36	4	56	4	72	4	83	4	110	5
<i>Youths</i>	69	17	139	17	221	14	223	13	236	11	207	9
<i>Adults</i>	335	83	684	83	1 314	86	1 492	87	1 993	89	2 149	91

Unemployment registered in Mainland	2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005	
	Nr.	%	Nr.	%	Nr.	%	Nr.	%	Nr.	%	Nr.	%
Total	315 802	100	316 440	100	371 413	100	443 105	100	457 864	100	468 115	100
<20	11 986	4	12 330	4	14 949	4	15 767	4	14 355	3	13 172	3
20-24	41 074	13	39 390	12	48 150	13	55 619	13	54 140	12	51 774	11
25-34	73 999	23	75 081	24	94 593	25	115 596	26	114 767	25	117 624	25
35-54	122 218	39	122 098	39	141 401	38	170 233	38	183 025	40	192 108	41
≥ 55	66 525	21	67 541	21	72 320	19	85 890	19	91 577	20	93 437	20
<i>Youtns</i>	53 060	17	1 161	16	63 099	17	71 386	16	68 495	15	64 946	14
<i>Adults</i>	262 742	83	6 851	84	308 314	83	371 719	84	389 369	85	403 169	86
Portuguese	310 826	100	308 428	100	356 358	100	424 712	100	437 828	100	446 545	100
<20	11 856	4	12 092	4	14 597	4	15 400	4	14 070	3	12 862	3
20-24	40 621	13	38 467	12	46 321	13	53 600	13	52 170	12	49 911	11
25-34	72 205	23	72 099	23	88 760	25	108 786	26	107 289	25	109 727	25
35-54	120 031	39	118 688	38	134 947	38	161 800	38	173 588	40	181 589	41
≥ 55	66 113	21	67 082	22	71 733	20	85 126	20	90 711	21	92 456	21
<i>Youths</i>	52 477	17	0	16	60 918	17	69 000	16	66 240	15	62 773	14
<i>Adults</i>	258 349	83	0	84	295 440	83	355 712	84	371 588	85	383 772	86
Foreigners	4 976	100	8 012	100	15 055	100	18 393	100	20 036	100	21 570	100
<20	130	3	238	3	352	2	367	2	285	1	310	1
20-24	453	9	923	12	1 829	12	2 019	11	1 970	10	1 863	9
25-34	1 794	36	2 982	37	5 833	39	6 810	37	7 478	37	7 897	37
35-54	2 187	44	3 410	43	6 454	43	8 433	46	9 437	47	10 519	49
≥ 55	412	8	459	6	587	4	764	4	866	4	981	5
<i>Youths</i>	583	12	1 161	14	2 181	14	2 386	13	2 255	11	2 173	10
<i>Adults</i>	4 393	88	6 851	86	12 874	86	16 007	87	17 781	89	19 397	90

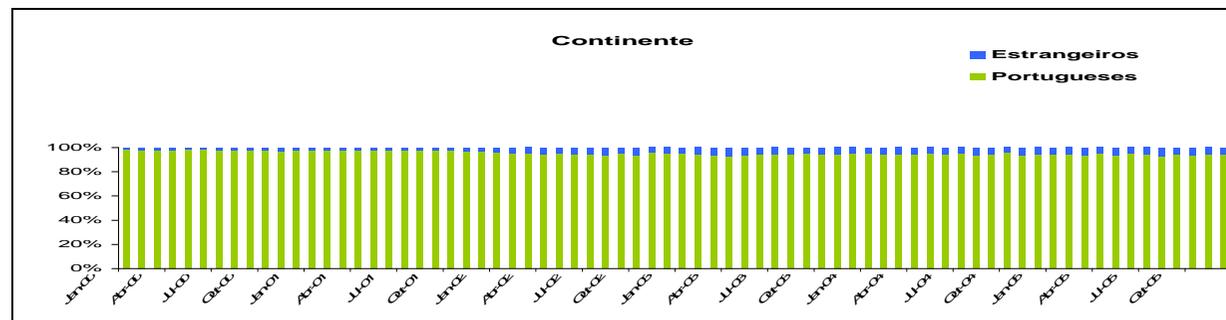
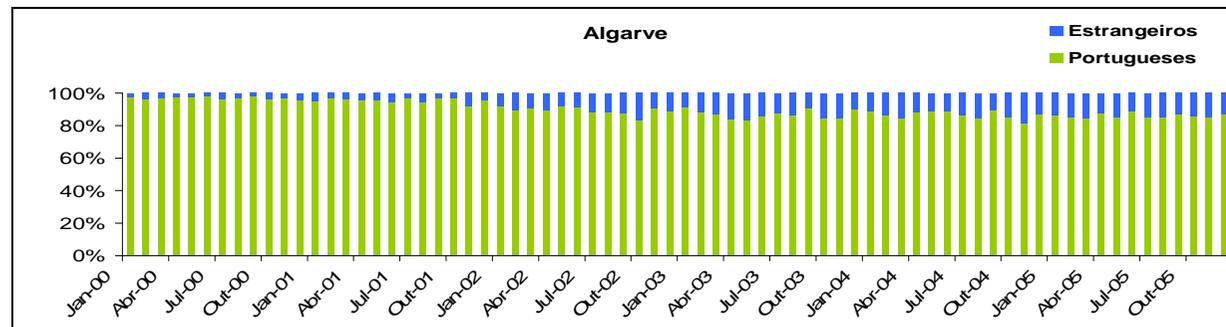
► Evolution of the job placement of the Portuguese and foreigners in the Mainland and in the Algarve, 2000-2005

Source | IEFP, DPL

	2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005	
	Nr.	%	Nr.	%	Nr.	%	Nr.	%	Nr.	%	Nr.	%
Mainland												
Portuguese	64 516	98	57 705	98	54 618	95	53 815	95	48 586	95	49 060	94
Foreigners	1 202	2	1 339	2	2 927	5	3 253	5	2 730	5	3 054	6
Algarve												
Portuguese	5 158	97	4 904	96	4 779	90	4 693	86	3 853	87	4 076	86
Foreigners	149	3	219	4	542	10	733	14	579	13	655	14

► Evolution of the job placement of de Portuguese and foreigners in the Mainland and in the Algarve em 2005, by months

Source | IEFP, DPL



► Evolution of the job placement of foreigners in the Mainland and in the Algarve, according to nationality (5+), 2000-2005 (%)

Source| Calculations carried out within the scope of the Lap's & RAP's project based on administrative data provided by IEFP, DPL

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Mainland						
Angola	26	21	16	12	12	11
Brazil	7	12	17	19	19	23
Cape Verde	22	14	10	8	10	9
Guinea-Bissau	16	13	7	6	6	5
Ukraine	-	4	22	25	22	22
Other Foreigners	29	34	28	31	33	31
Algarve						
Angola	15	19	10	8	6	5
Brazil	9	9	20	23	19	21
Cape Verde	15	17	10	8	9	7
Ukraine	-	1	21	23	22	26
Romania	-	-	5	4	7	7
Other Foreigners	60	53	35	34	37	33

► Evolution of job placement for foreigners and Portuguese population registered with Employment in the Mainland and in the Algarve, by sex, 2000-2005

Source| IEFP, DPL

Job placement registered in the Mainland	2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005	
	Nr.	%	Nr.	%	Nr.	%	Nr.	%	Nr.	%	Nr.	%
Total	65 783	100	59 129	100	57 760	100	57 179	100	51 316	100	52 114	100
Men	24 594	37	21 387	36	20 826	36	22 281	39	21 057	41	22 127	42
Women	41 189	63	37 742	64	36 934	64	34 898	61	30 259	59	29 987	58
Portuguese	64 516	100	57 705	100	54 618	100	53 815	100	48 586	100	49 060	100
Men	24 136	37	20 807	36	19 246	35	20 533	38	19 654	40	20 546	42
Women	40 380	63	36 898	64	35 372	65	33 282	62	28 932	60	28 514	58
Foreigners	1 267	100	1 424	100	3 142	100	3 364	100	2 730	100	3 054	100
Men	458	36	580	41	1 580	50	1 748	52	1 403	51	1 581	52
Women	809	64	844	59	1 562	50	1 616	48	1 327	49	1 473	48

Job placement registered in the Algarve	2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005	
	Nr.	%	Nr.	%	Nr.	%	Nr.	%	Nr.	%	Nr.	%
Total	5 307	100	5 123	100	5 321	100	5 426	100	4 432	100	4 731	100
Men	1 756	33	1 762	34	1 889	36	2 030	37	1 824	41	1 965	42
Women	3 551	67	3 361	66	3 432	64	3 396	63	2 608	59	2 766	58
Portuguese	5 158	100	4 904	100	4 779	100	4 693	100	3 853	100	4 076	100
Men	1 718	33	1 694	35	1 651	35	1 734	37	1 543	40	1 676	41
Women	3 440	67	3 210	65	3 128	65	2 959	63	2 310	60	2 400	59
Foreigners	149	100	219	100	542	100	733	100	579	100	655	100
Men	38	26	68	31	238	44	296	40	281	49	289	44
Women	111	74	151	69	304	56	437	60	298	51	366	56

► Evolution of job placements for foreigners and Portuguese registered with Employment Centres in the Mainland and in the Algarve, by age group, 2000-2005
Source | IEFP, DPL

Unemployment registered in the Algarve	2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005	
	Nr.	%	Nr.	%	Nr.	%	Nr.	%	Nr.	%	Nr.	%
Total	5 307	100	5 123	100	5 321	100	5 426	100	4 432	100	4 731	100
<20	421	8	335	7	328	6	317	6	243	5	239	5
20-24	1 142	22	1 073	21	1 043	20	964	18	834	19	802	17
25-34	1 621	31	1 593	31	1 714	32	1 775	33	1 454	33	1 546	33
35-54	1 785	34	1 829	36	1 945	37	2 082	38	1 662	38	1 848	39
≥ 55	338	6	293	6	291	5	288	5	239	5	296	6
Youths	1 563	29	1 408	27	1 371	26	1 281	24	1 077	24	1 041	22
Adults	3 744	71	3 715	73	3 950	74	4 145	76	3 355	76	3 690	78
Portuguese	5 158	100	4 904	100	4 779	100	4 693	100	3 853	100	4 076	100
<20	414	8	324	7	313	7	311	7	236	6	227	6
20-24	1 120	22	1 024	21	948	20	865	18	761	20	745	18
25-34	1 561	30	1 529	31	1 482	31	1 465	31	1 227	32	1 292	32
35-54	1 730	34	1 746	36	1 752	37	1 782	38	1 402	36	1 535	38
≥ 55	333	6	281	6	284	6	270	6	227	6	277	7
Youths	1 534	30	1 348	27	1 261	26	1 176	25	997	26	972	24
Adults	3 624	70	3 556	73	3 518	74	3 517	75	2 856	74	3 104	76
Foreigners	149	100	219	100	542	100	733	100	579	100	655	100
<20	7	5	11	5	15	3	6	1	7	1	12	2
20-24	22	15	49	22	95	18	99	14	73	13	57	9
25-34	60	40	64	29	232	43	310	42	227	39	254	39
35-54	55	37	83	38	193	36	300	41	260	45	313	48
≥ 55	5	3	12	5	7	1	18	2	12	2	19	3

Unemployment registered in the Algarve	2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005	
	Nr.	%	Nr.	%	Nr.	%	Nr.	%	Nr.	%	Nr.	%
<i>Youths</i>	29	19	60	27	110	20	105	14	80	14	69	11
<i>Adults</i>	120	81	159	73	432	80	628	86	499	86	586	89

Unemployment registered in the Mainland	2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005	
	Nr.	%	Nr.	%	Nr.	%	Nr.	%	Nr.	%	Nr.	%
Total	65 783	100	59 129	100	57 760	100	57 179	100	51 316	100	52 114	100
<20	9 289	14	8 055	14	7 012	12	5 891	10	5 056	10	4 655	9
20-24	17 372	26	15 260	26	14 413	25	13 964	24	12 608	25	12 061	23
25-34	19 319	29	17 555	30	18 101	31	18 776	33	17 199	34	17 601	34
35-54	17 760	27	16 366	28	16 518	29	16 922	30	15 229	30	16 360	31
≥ 55	2 043	3	1 893	3	1 716	3	1 626	3	1 224	2	1 437	3
<i>Youths</i>	26 661	41	23 315	39	21 425	37	19 855	35	17 664	34	16 716	32
<i>Adults</i>	39 122	59	35 814	61	36 335	63	37 324	65	33 652	66	35 398	68
Portuguese	64 516	100	57 705	100	54 618	100	53 815	100	48 586	100	49 060	100
<20	9 215	14	7 956	14	6 881	13	5 823	11	4 992	10	4 584	9
20-24	17 148	27	14 961	26	13 808	25	13 418	25	12 208	25	11 669	24
25-34	18 773	29	17 006	29	16 782	31	17 321	32	16 022	33	16 338	33
35-54	17 356	27	15 914	28	15 461	28	15 666	29	14 166	29	15 081	31
≥ 55	2 024	3	1 868	3	1 686	3	1 587	3	1 198	2	1 388	3
<i>Youths</i>	26 363	41	22 917	40	20 689	38	19 241	36	17 200	35	16 253	33
<i>Adults</i>	38 153	59	34 788	60	33 929	62	34 574	64	31 386	65	32 807	67
Foreigners	1 267	100	1 424	100	3 142	100	3 364	100	2 730	100	3 054	100
<20	74	6	99	7	131	4	68	2	64	2	71	2
20-24	224	18	299	21	605	19	546	16	400	15	392	13
25-34	546	43	549	39	1 319	42	1 455	43	1 177	43	1 263	41
35-54	404	32	452	32	1 057	34	1 256	37	1 063	39	1 279	42
≥ 55	19	1	25	2	30	1	39	1	26	1	49	2
<i>Youths</i>	298	24	398	28	736	23	614	18	464	17	463	15
<i>Adults</i>	969	76	1 026	72	2 406	77	2 750	82	2 266	83	2 591	85

C2. Education and Qualifications

► Evolution of some education indicators in the Algarve Region, 1991 and 2001 (%)

Source | Data adapted from the Report on “Development strategy of Algarve 2007-2013”, CCDR Algarve, 2006, based on the Populations Census, INE, 1991 and 2001

	1991	2001
Illiteracy rate	14.2	10.4
Pré-school rate	17.9	79.4
Proportion of the population aged 15 or more which concluded 3rd level of basic education	21.9	39.1
Proportion of the population aged 21 or more which concluded higher education	2.8	7.3
School drop out ¹	8.2	2.4
Early School leaving ²	48.4	20,5

¹ Total nr. of individuals between 10-15 Years, that during the census period did not conclude the 3rd level of BE and were not attending school, per each 100 individuals from the same age group.

² Total nr. of individuals between 18-24 Years, that during the census period did not conclude the 3rd level of BE and were not attending school, per each 100 individuals from the same age group.

► Life-long learning - Participation of adults aged 25-64 in education and training, at NUTSS level 2 - EU-25 (1000)

Source | Eurostat, 2006

	2000-00	2001-00	2002-00	2003-00	2004-00
EU 25	-	-	17883.7	21023.6	21445.1
EU15	-	-	16082.2	19088.6	19289.2
Portugal	183.3	180.1	160.2	182.2	245.3
Mainland	178.5	174.1	156.7	178.9	239.1
North R.	52.7	53.1	45.0	59.0	81.8
Algarve R.	7.4	6.8	5.5	7.3	11.1
Centre R.	40.2	38.5	35.1	38.2	57.4
LTV R.	65.5	63.4	58.5	61.2	76.1
Alentejo R.	12.7	12.4	12.7	13.2	12.7

► Students who completed at least secondary education (ISCED 3), Belgium, Portugal and NUTS II level, 2000-2004 (%)

Source | Eurostat, 2006

	2000-00	2001-00	2002-00	2003-00	2004-00
Belgium	33.2	30.8	30.3	29.8	31.8
Portugal	72.2	71.7	71.2	69.9	71.5
Mainland	-	-	71.3	69.2	71.0
North Region	-	-	69.6	69.0	70.0
Algarve Region	-	-	69.4	63.3	67.2
Centre Region	-	-	71.1	52.7	70.3
LTV Region	-	-	72.8	89.3	75.1
Alentejo Region	-	-	73.5	51.9	72.6
Autonomous Region of Azores	-	-	76.9	75.6	69.1
Autonomous Region of Madeira	-	-	64.7	87.5	71.9

► Students who attended higher education (ISCED 5-6), Belgium, Portugal and NUTS II level, 2000-2004

Source | Eurostat, 2006

	2000-00	2001-00	2002-00	2003-00	2004-00
Belgium	13.5	13.3	13.4	13.5	14.1
Portugal	16.6	17.3	18.0	18.1	18.0
Mainland	-	-	18.7	18.8	18.7
North	-	-	15.3	15.6	15.6
Algarve Region	-	-	14.6	13.9	5.8
Centre Region	-	-	20.4	16.9	16.2
LTV Region	-	-	22.1	26.5	31.2
Alentejo Region	-	-	16.3	12.2	21.6
Autonomous Region of Azores	-	-	6.3	6.4	6.2
Autonomous Region of Madeira	-	-	5.2	5.4	5.2

► Indicators of synthesis on the educational system in the District of Faro, school year 2005/2006

Source | ME, Giase, 2006 - <http://www.giase.min-edu.pt/IndSintese0506.asp>

Tipology	Schools	Students	Teachers	Non teachers	Students/ School	Students / Teachers	Teachers / School
JI	158	8012	442	863	50.7	18.1	2.8
EB1	193	16910	1170	555	87.6	14.5	6.1
EB1/JI	15	2577	142	173	171.8	18.1	9.5
EBM	1	13	2	1	13.0	6.5	2.0
EBI/JI	2	899	111	71	449.5	8.1	55.5
EBI	4	968	137	85	242.0	7.1	34.3
EB2,3	44	21990	3012	1460	499.8	7.3	68.5
EB2,3/ES	1	258	45	35	258.0	5.7	45.0
ES/EB3	4	3471	548	163	867.8	6.3	137.0
ES	12	11515	2129	565	959.6	5.4	177.4
M-N	7	1707	191	127	243.9	8.9	27.3
EP	6	626	140	59	10s.3	4.5	23.3
EPEI/CAIC	11	209	26	0	19.0	8.0	2.4
TOTAL	458	69155	8095	4157	151.0	8.5	17.7

► Number of students enrolled at the beginning and end of the school year 2000/01 in the Algarve Region, by origin and school level

Source | Entre Culturas. Data provided by ACIME.

	1 st Level			2 nd level			3 rd level			Secondary		
	Begin	End	Variation	Begin	End	Variation	Begin	End	Variation	Begin	End	Variation
Total	17 031	17 235	-204	9 273	8 815	-458	14 098	13 332	-766	11 674	10 401	-1273
Portuguese	15 792	16 116	-324	8 794	8 394	-400	13 418	12 476	-942	11 213	10 022	-1191
African Origin	343	318	25	118	98	-20	195	184	-11	109	90	-19
Asian Origin	8	9	-1	3	3	-	4	4	-	5	5	-
European Origin	758	684	74	294	261	-33	362	281	-81	228	189	-39
Other Origins	130	108	22	64	59	-5	119	117	-2	119	95	-24

C3. Health

- ▶ **Weight of foreign users registered with Health Centres in the Algarve Region in 2005 (%)**
- ▶ **Percentage of foreign users residing in the Algarve registered in the Health Centres of the Region, 2005 (%)**

Source | Calculations carried out within the scope of the Lap's & Rap's Project, based on the Administrative data provided by ARS of and Aliens and Borders Service of Algarve

DESCRIPTION OF INDICATORS

(i) Weight of the foreign users registered in the Health Centres of the Algarve Region in 2005 (%) | Number of foreign users registered in the Health Centres of the Algarve Region in relation to the total users in the Region's Health Centres

(ii) Percentage of foreign users residing in the Algarve registered in the Region's Health Centres, 2005 | Number of foreign users registered in the Health Centres of the Algarve Region in relation to the total of legal foreigners residing in the Algarve Region

Number of users registered in Health Centres, 2005	406 258
Number of foreign users Foreigners registered in the Region's Health Centres	45 807
Number of legal foreigners residing in the Algarve Region, 2005	87 552

Weight of foreign users registered with Health Centres in the Algarve Region (%) |	11,3%
Percentage of foreign users residing in the Algarve registered with the Health Centres of the Region, 2005	52,3%

► **Rate of foreign users registered with Health Centres in the Algarve Region, with/without a family doctor, between 2000-2005, by Council (%)**
 Source| Calculations carried out within the scope of the Lap's & Rap's Project, based on Administrative data provided by ARS of Algarve.

Councils	Foreign Users registered with Health Centres	
	With family doctor	Without family doctor
Algarve Region	53.3	45.0
Albufeira	52.0	47.9
Alcoutim	97.5	2.5
Aljezur	98.8	1.2
Castro Marim	99.7	-
Faro	35.6	64.2
Lagoa	52.4	40.5
Lagos	64.1	34.5
Loulé	54.9	45.1
Monchique	100.0	-
Olhão	49.2	49.8
Portimão	20.9	78.2
S. B. Alportel	56.5	-
Silves	72.8	27.0
Tavira	67.8	30.5
V. Bispo	96.2	3.8
V. R. Sto. Ant.	99,7	0,2

► **Percentage of increased out patient consultations carried out in the Health Centres of the Algarve region, according to nationals and foreigners, 2000-2005**
 Source| Calculations carried out within the scope of the Lap's & Rap's Project, based on Administrative data provided by ARS of Algarve.

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Total consultations	769 112	795 956	865 946	882 461	912 388	940 979
% of consultations for portuguese	98.4	97.9	97.2	96.5	96.0	95.1
% of consultations for foreigners	1.6	2.1	2.8	3.5	4.0	4.9

► **Percentage of consultations carried out in the Public Hospitals of the Algarve Region, according to nationals and foreigners, 2001-2005**

Source| Calculations carried out within the scope of the Lap's & Rap's Project, based on the Administrative data provided by ARS of Algarve.

Public Hospitals in the Region	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Total consultations carried out	62 790	191 375	209 123	210 437	230 880
% of consultations for portuguese	91,1	91.9	91.9	91.7	90.7
% of consultations for foreigners	8.9	8.1	8.1	8.3	9.3

Hospital Centre of Barlavento Algarvio	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Total consultations carried out	62790	70356	79737	84269	101636
% of consultations for portuguese	91.1	90.0	90.1	89.7	89.3
% of consultations for foreigners	8.9	10.0	9.9	10.3	10.7

District Hospital of Faro	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Total consultations carried out	-	121019	129386	126168	129244
% of consultations for portuguese	-	93.0	93.1	93.0	91.9
% of consultations for foreigners	-	7.0	6.9	7.0	8.1

► **Evolution of the consultations for foreigners in the Public Hospitals of the Algarve Region, according to user (9+) Nationality, 2001-2005 (%)**

Source| Calculations carried out within the scope of the Lap's & Rap's Project, based on administrative data provided by ARS of Algarve.

User Nationality	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Germany	10.2	6.2	6.1	5.4	5.1
Angola	6.9	5.4	5.0	5.4	4.7
Brazil	6.9	10.2	10.7	13.7	15.5
Cape Verde	2.6	4.0	3.7	3.5	3.2
China	0.8	0.6	0.9	0.7	0.8
England	18.4	15.2	15.2	16.7	16.2
Republic of Moldavia	2.1	3.9	4.4	4.8	4.6
Romania	2.8	5.5	6.7	7.5	8.3
Ukraine	11.5	15.1	13.6	12.1	10.9

► **Number and percentage of New Born Babies in Public Hospitals of the Algarve Region, born to Portuguese and foreign mothers, 2000-2005**
 Source | Administrative data provided by ARS and Calculations carried out within the scope of the Lap's & Rap's Project.

	Number of New Born Babies						Percentage of New Born Babies					
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Portuguese Mothers	4 054	3 755	3 951	3 950	3 998	4 065	5,1	7,3	9,3	12,9	14,2	16,0
Foreign Mothers	216	297	407	583	663	777	94.9	92.7	90.7	87.1	85.8	84,0
Total	4 270	4 052	4 358	4 533	4 661	4 842						

► **Number of new born babies in Public Hospitals of the Algarve Region, according to the foreign mothers' nationality, 2000-2005**
 Source | Administrative data provided by ARS.

Foreign Mothers' Nationality	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Germany	14	14	15	24	19	20
Angola	25	32	26	31	36	30
Belarus	5	11	19	19	24	16
Brazil	21	34	67	81	108	174
Cape Verde	20	21	18	31	20	26
China	6	5	8	14	15	25
England	33	31	21	41	46	57
Moldavia	0	9	24	50	63	84
Romania	5	12	47	70	80	106
Ukraine	1	30	68	97	114	112
Other Nationalities	86	98	94	125	137	127

- ▶ Total number of foreign patients with HIV/AIDS attended in consultations of the Public Hospitals in the Region, by hospital, between 2000-2005
 - ▶ Distribution percentage of foreign patients with HIV/Aids attended in the District Hospital of Faro, by nationality, between 2000-2005
- Source| Administrative data provided by ARS (SONHO) and Calculations carried ou within the scope of the Lap's & Rap's Project.

Nationality	District Hospital of Faro	Hospital Centre of Barlavento Algarvio
Total Number of Foreign Patients	139	33
Diistribution of percentage of foreign patient with HIV/Aids		
Angola	15.8	-
Brazil	10.8	-
Cape Verde	25.9	-
Guinea- Bissau	14.4	-
England	5.8	-
Germany	4.3	-
Mozambique	4.3	-
Other Nationalities	8.5	-

- ▶ Number of cases diagnosed with tuberculosis in Portugal, and in the Algarve Region, between 2002-2005
- ▶ Incidence Rate of tuberculosis in Portugal, and in the Algarve Region, between 2002-2005
- ▶ % of foreigners diagnosed with tuberculosis in the Algarve Region, between 2003-2005

Source| Administrative data and calculations carried out provided by ARS.

	2002	2003	2004	2005
Total number of cases diagnosed with tuberculosis in Portugal	4 058	3 787	3 511	-
Incidence rate of national tuberculosis (for each 100 a thousand inhabitants)	39.54	36.9	33.8	-
Total number of cases diagnosed with tuberculosis in the Algarve Region	187	151	174	138
Incidence rate of tuberculosis in the Algarve R. (for each 100 a thousand inhabitants)	47.31	38.20	44.02	34.91
% of Foreigners diagnosed with tuberculosis in the Algarve R.	-	16.6	15.4	23.4

C4.Social Protection

- ▶ Proportion of national and foreign workers registered with Social Security, under Portugal (NUTS I) and Algarve Region (NUTS II), 2000-2005
- ▶ Proportion of foreign workers registered with social security, according (5+ Nationalities) in the Algarve Region (NUTS II), 2000-2005

Source| Calculations carried out within the scope of the Lap's & Rap's project, based on administrative data provided by IIESS, IP - Statistical Unit, nr. of workers registered with Social Security from 2000 to 2005, by Nationality and NUTSS I and II.

Calculation of Indicators

- (i) Proportion of national and foreign wokers registered with Social Security, under NUTSS I and II, 2000 to 2005 - Nr. of national and foreign workers registered with social security annually, under NUTSS I and II / Total nr. of individuals registered annually with social security, by NUTSS I e II) * 100
- (ii) Proportion of foreign workers registered with social security, according to (5+ Nationalities) in the Algarve Region, 2000 to 2005 - Annual Nr. of foreign workers registered with social security, according to 5 + nationalities in the Algarve Region / Annual total of foreign workers registered with social security in the Algarve Region) * 100

Note

Data subject to updating. The data refers to Working individuals registered for SS, with Working Qualification.

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Portugal Total | NUTS I	7 130 620	7 398 947	7 545 288	7 694 066	7 828 484	7 951 556
Portuguese	60.1	59.8	60.4	61.1	61.7	62.3
Foreigners	1.8	3.9	4.3	4.5	4.8	5.1
Unknown	38.1	36.3	35.3	34.5	33.5	32.6
Algarve Total | NUTS II	287 269	310 891	315 945	315 602	326 777	335 550
Portuguese	46,8	45,6	46,4	47,9	48,4	48,8
Foreigners	14 943	33 477	36 625	36 947	42 800	47 610
Brazil	5,2	10,8	11,6	11,7	13,1	14,2
Moldavia	7,8	10,8	11,1	12,0	14,5	15,4
United Kingdom	3,9	8,1	8,4	8,2	8,0	8,0
Romania	11,3	5,8	5,9	6,5	6,8	7,0
Ukraine	2,2	6,0	6,5	6,3	7,0	7,5
Unknown	7,0	26,2	26,0	24,1	22,4	21,2
Unknown	48,0	43,6	42,0	40,4	38,5	37,0

► **Number and Proportion of national and foreign workers registered with Social Security in the Algarve Region, by gender, 2000-2005**

Source| Calculations carried out within the scope of the Lap's & Rap's Project, based on administrative data provided by IIESS, IP - Statistical Unit, nr. of workers registered with Social Security from 2000 to 2005, by nationality and NUTSS I and II.

Cálculo de Indicador

Proportion of national and foreign workers registered with Social Security in the Algarve Region, by gender, 2000-2005 - (Annual Nr. of national and foreign workers registered with social security in the Algarve Region, by gender / Annual total of national and foreign workers registered with social security under NUTSS I and II) * 100.

Note

Data subject to updating. Data refers to Working Individuals Registered with SS, with Working Qualification.

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Portuguese	134 526	141 864	146 495	151 037	158 166	163 881
Female	52,5	52.3	52.2	52.1	52.0	51.9
Male	47.5	47.7	47.8	47.9	48.0	48.1
Foreigners	14 943	33 477	36 625	36 947	42 800	47 610
Female	41.9	33.2	34.1	35.0	36.0	37.1
Male	58.1	66.8	65.9	65.0	64.0	62.9

► **Foreign workers (5+ Nationalities) registered with social security in the Algarve Region, by gender, 2005**

Source| Calculations carried out within the scope of the Lap's & Rap's Project, based on administrative data provided by IIESS, IP - Statistical Unit, nr. of wokers registered with Social Security from 2000 to 2005, by nationality and Algarve Region (NUTSS II).

Cálculo de Indicador

Foreign workers (5+ Nationalities) registered with social security in the Algarve Region, by gender, 2005- (Nr. of foreign workers (5+ nationalities) singulares registered with social security in the Algarve Region, by gender / Total nr. of foerign workers registered with social security in the Algarve Region) * 100.

Note

Data subject to updating. Data refers to Working individuals Registered with SS, with Working Qualification.

	M	F
Brazil	8,8	6.6
Moldavia	6.3	1.8
United Kingdom	3.9	3.1
Romania	5.1	2.4
Ukraine	15.0	6.2

► **National and foreign workers registered with Social Security in the Algarve Region, by age group 2005 (%)**

Source| Calculations carried out within the scope of the Lap's & Rap's project, based on administrative data provided by IIESS, IP - Statistical Unit, NR. OF NATIONAL AND FOREIGN WORKERS REGISTERED WITH SOCIAL SECURITY IN 2005, in the Algarve.

Calculation of indicators

National and foreign workers registered with Social Security in the Algarve Region, by age group, 2005 (%) - (Nr. of national and foreign workers registered with social security in the Algarve Region, by age group / Total nr. of national and foreign workers registered with social security in the Algarve Region) * 100

Note

Data subject to updating. The Data refers to Working Individuals Registered in SS.

Age Group	Portuguese	Foreigners
[< 20 Years[	10.1	2,3
[20 to 30 [	26.8	27.4
[30 to 40 [	23.7	37.4
[40 to 50 [	13.3	22.3
[50 to 60 [	10.2	7.7
[60 to 70 [	9.0	1.9
[≥ 70 Years[	6.9	1.0

► Proportion of national and foreign beneficiaries receiving monthly unemployment benefits, under NUTSS I and II, 2005

► Proportion of foreign beneficiaries, according to (5+ Nationalities), receiving monthly unemployment benefits in the Algarve Region, 2005

Source| Calculations carried out within the scope of the Lap's & Rap's project, based on the administrative data provided by IIESS, IP - Statistical Unit, Nr. of BENEFICIARIES RECEIVING UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS IN 2005, By Nationality and monthly, NUTSS I and II.

Calculations of Indicators

(i) Proportion of national, foreign beneficiaries, receiving monthly unemployment benefits, under NUTSS I and II, 2005 - ((Nr. of national and foreign beneficiaries receiving monthly unemployment benefits, NUTSS I e II / Total nr. of beneficiaries receiving monthly unemployment benefits, under NUTSS I and II) * 100

(ii) Proportion of foreign beneficiaries, according to nationality, receiving monthly unemployment benefits, under NUTSS II, 2005 - (Nr. of foreign beneficiaries receiving monthly unemployment benefits, by 5+ nationalities in the Algarve Region / Total nr. of foreign beneficiaries receiving monthly unemployment benefits in the Algarve Region) * 100

	Year 2005											
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Portugal Total| NUTS I	300 756	302 820	310 732	305 802	307 499	302 998	299 063	295 613	292 107	297 320	303 529	303 306
Portuguese	71.4	71.0	70.9	70.4	70.0	69.4	69.1	68.9	69.2	69.4	69.7	69.4
Foreigners	3.8	4.0	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.2	4.2	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.3
Unknown	24.7	25.0	24.9	25.4	25.7	26.2	26.6	26.9	26.7	26.5	26.1	26.2
Algarve Total| NUTS II	10 648	11 990	12 398	11 582	10 636	10 700	8 002	7 260	7 239	7 452	8 193	8 967
Portuguese	63.5	63.1	62.6	62.4	62.2	61.8	60.6	61.2	61.6	62.4	62.5	61.5
Foreigners	1 357	1 655	1 765	625	1 431	1 482	992	840	840	840	981	1 166
	12.7	13.8	14.2	14.0	13.5	13.9	12.4	11.6	11.6	11.3	12.0	13.0
Angola	10.6	9.0	9.3	9.2	9.6	9.3	10.0	10.5	10.0	10.5	8.9	8.5
Brazil	17.6	18.2	18.0	18.7	17.8	17.7	17.8	17.6	18.1	18.7	18.3	19.9
Moldavia	6.1	6.0	5.4	5.4	5.5	5.8	5.9	5.5	6.0	5.8	6.1	6.5
Rússia	5.7	5.7	5.4	4.6	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.6	4.5	4.3	4.5	4.9
Ukraine	22.8	24.2	25.5	24.9	24.2	24.4	23.0	23.2	21.9	22.5	23.6	23.8
Unknown	23.7	23.1	23.1	23.6	24.3	24.3	27.0	27.3	26.8	26.4	25.5	25.5

► Proportion of national and foreign beneficiaries, receiving monthly sickness benefits, under NUTSS I and II, 2005

► Proportion of foreign beneficiaries, according to (5+ nationalities), receiving monthly sickness benefits, in the Algarve Region, 2005

Source| Calculations carried out within the Lap's & Rap's project, based on administrative data provided by IIESS, IP - Statistical Unit, Nr. OF BENEFICIARIES RECEIVING MONTHLY SICKNESS BENEFITS IN 2005, by Nationality, NUTSS I and II.

Calculation of Indicators

(v) Proportion of national and foreign beneficiaries, receiving monthly sickness benefits, under NUTSS I and II, 2005 - (Nr. of national and foreign beneficiaries receiving sickness benefits, under NUTSS I and II / Total nr. of beneficiaries receiving sickness benefits, under NUTSS I and II) * 100

(vi) Proportion of foreign beneficiaries, according to (5+ Nationalities), receiving monthly sickness benefits in the Algarve Region, 2005 - (Nr. of foreign beneficiaries receiving monthly sickness benefits, by the 5+ Nationalities in the Algarve Region / Total nr. of foreign beneficiaries receiving monthly sickness benefits in the Algarve Region) * 100

Note

The Sickness benefit includes: Provisional granting of Sickness Benefits, Occupational hazards benefits, Tuberculosis benefits.

	Year 2005											
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Portugal Total | NUTS I	110 912	135 409	133 431	140 304	118 165	103 416	119 573	87 996	124 463	88 975	110 453	116 553
Portuguese	66,3	64.8	64.8	64.6	64.0	64.5	64.5	65.8	66.3	64.6	65.6	65.7
Foreigners	2.6	2.8	2.9	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.8	2.8	3.1	3.0	2.8	2.9
Unknown	31.1	32.4	32.3	32.7	33.5	32.9	32.7	31.5	30.6	32.5	31.6	31.4
Algarve Total | NUTS II	2 524	3 471	3 426	3 295	2 727	2 480	3 295	2 551	3 675	2 576	2 774	3 160
Portuguese	52.2	54.9	55.2	53.2	54.2	53.9	55.2	53.5	54.6	53.6	53.0	52.8
Foreigners	213	307	323	298	235	224	315	254	389	246	254	304
	8.4	8.8	9.4	9.0	8.6	9.0	9.6	10.0	10.6	9.5	9.2	9.6
Angola	8.9	13.0	10.2	11.7	10.6	11.2	11.7	11.4	8.2	12.2	11.8	11.2
Brazil	15.0	16.3	17.0	17.1	14.0	16.1	18.1	17.3	18.0	16.7	15.7	11.5
Moldavia	6.1	7.8	6.2	5.4	8.5	6.7	7.3	3.9	7.5	4.9	5.1	7.9
Romania	7.5	6.5	7.4	5.7	5.1	4.9	6.3	8.3	7.5	6.9	6.7	7.6
Ukraine	23.0	23.5	22.0	19.5	20.0	20.5	19.4	20.5	26.7	19.9	22.8	21.4
Unknown	39.4	36.2	35.4	37.8	37.1	37.1	35.2	36.5	34.8	36.9	37.8	37.5

► **Proportion of national and foreign beneficiaries receiving monthly maternity benefits under NUTSS I and II in 2005**

Source| Calculations carried out within the scope of the Lap's & Rap's Project, based on administrative data provided by IIESS, IP - Statistical Unit, Nr. OF BENEFICIÁRIES RECEIVING MATRNITY BENEFITS IN 2005, according to nationality, by month, under NUTS I and II.

Cálculo de Indicador

Proportion of national and foreign beneficiaries receiving monthly maternity benefits, under NUTSS I and II, 2005 - (Nr. of national and foreign beneficiaries, receiving maternity benefits monthly, by NUTSS I and II / Total nr. of beneficiaries receiving monthly maternity benefits, under NUTSS I and II) * 100

	Year 2005											
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Total Portugal | NUTS I	6 923	6 793	7 363	8 383	7 169	6 938	9 038	6 560	11 251	6 133	7 734	8 605
Portuguese	83.9	83.7	84.4	85.2	85.2	85.7	87.3	86.1	87.5	88.1	87.1	85.8
Foreigners	6.1	7.0	6.5	6.6	6.1	6.3	6.2	6.8	6.5	6.8	6.4	6.7
Unknown	10.0	9.2	9.1	8.1	8.7	8.0	6.6	7.1	6.1	5.2	6.5	7.5
Total Algarve | NUTS II	174	255	257	271	253	211	267	255	434	207	257	322
Portuguese	73.0	75.7	77.8	78.2	78.3	73.5	77.5	82.4	78.6	77.3	78.6	79.2
Foreigners	19.0	16.9	16.7	17.7	16.2	21.3	16.1	15.7	16.1	20.3	17.9	16.5
Unkown	8.0	7.5	5.4	4.1	5.5	5.2	6.4	2.0	5.3	2.4	3.5	4.3

► **Proportion of national and foreign beneficiaries receiving SII, under NUTSS I and II, 2005**

Source| Calculations carried out within the scope of the Lap's & Rap's Project, based on administrative data provided by IIESS. IP - Statistical Unit. Nr. OF BENEFICIARIES RECEIVING SII IN 2005. at NUTS I and II.

Calculation of the Indicator

Proportion of national and foreign beneficiaries receiving SII, according to NUTSS I and II. 2005 - (Nr. of national and foreign beneficiaries, receiving SII, at NUTSS I and II / Total nr. of beneficiaries receiving SII, at NUTSS I and II) * 100

Note

It is not possible to disaggregate the data by age structure because of violating statistical confidentiality.

	Algarve Region	Portugal
Total	10 668	202 101
Portuguese	98.1	98.3
Foreigners	1.9	1.7
Unknown	0.0	0.01

► **Proportion of national and foreign beneficiaries receiving SII, by gender, under NUTSS I and II, 2005**

Source| Calculations carried out within the scope of the Lap's & Rap's Project, based on administrative data provided by IIESS, IP - Unidade de Estatística, Nr. of BENEFICIÁRIES RECEIVING SII in 2005, by NUTS I and II.

Calculation of the Indicator

Proportion of national and foreign beneficiaries receiving SII, by gender, under NUTSS I e II, 2005 - (Nr. of national and foreign beneficiaries, receiving SII, by gender under NUTSS I and II / Total nr. of national and foreign beneficiaries, receiving SII, under NUTSS I e II) * 100

		Algarve	Portugal
Portuguese		10 460	198 592
Sex	Female	52.9	53.3
	Male	47.1	46.7
Foreigners		208	3 399
Sex	Female	59.1	58.1
	Male	40.9	41.9

► **Proportion of national and foreign beneficiaries receiving SII, by age group under NUTSS I and II, 2005**

Source| Calculations carried out within the scope of the Lap's & Rap's Project, based on administrative provided by IIESS, IP - Unidade de Estatística, Nr. of BENEFICIÁRIES RECEIVING SII IN 2005, under NUTS I and II.

Calculation of the Indicator

Proportion of national and foreign beneficiaries receiving SII, by age group under NUTSS I and II, 2005 - (Nr. of national and foreign beneficiaries, receiving SII, by group age, under NUTSS I and II / Total nr.of national and foreign beneficiaries, receiving SII, under NUTSS I and II) * 100

	Algarve	Portugal
Portugueses	10 460	198 592
Age Group		
< 20 Years	44,0	43,3
[20 to 30 [	12,1	10,8
[30 to 40 [	12,8	13,6
[40 to 50 [	11,0	12,5
[50 to 60 [	7,6	8,6
≥ 60 Years	12,4	11,1
Foreigners	208	3 399
Age Group		
< 20 Years	31.3	34.5
[20 to 30 [	12.0	13.1
[30 to 40 [	13.9	17.3
[40 to 50 [	20.7	18.2
[50 to 60 [	13.0	8.3
≥ 60 Years	9.1	8.6

- ▶ Rate of approved applications for SII in the Algarve Region, by nationals or foreigners, 2005
- ▶ Rate of disapproved applications SII disapproved in the Algarve region, by nationals or foreigners, 2005

Source | Calculations carried out within the scope of the Lap's & Rap's Project, based on administrative data provided by IIESS, IP: Nr. OF BENEFICIÁRIES WITH APPROVED AND DISAPPROVED APPLICATION FOR SII IN 2005 - ALGARVE, IESS, IP - Unidade de Estatística.

Cálculo dos Indicadores

- (i) Rate of approved applications for SII in the Algarve Region, by nationals or foreigners, 2005 - (Total of approved applications, by nationals or foreigners / total appraised applications, nationals or foreigners)*100
- (ii) Rate of disapproved applications for SII in the Algarve Region, by nationals or foreigners, 2005 - (Total of disapproved applications, nationals or foreigners / total appraised applications, nationals or foreigners)*100

Note

The applications examined represent the sum of approved and disapproved application.

Algarve Region in 2005	Approved	Disapproved
Rate of SII Applications	46.4	53.6
Rate of SII Applications by nationals	46.5	53.5
Rate of SII Applications by foreigners	43.7	56.3

ANNEX II - Process “Mini-Fora for Immigrants”

Project Description and Results

Project | Mini-Fora for Immigrants

Policy scope | Governance - Mobilize all regional stakeholders, especially people at risk of poverty and social exclusion in the Social Inclusion Process

Geographic scope I | Regional – Algarve

Target population | Immigrant population residing in the Region

Organizing Entities | REAPN and Coordenação do LDG | Projecto Transnacional LAP’s & RAP’s

Intervening Entities | REAPN-Faro; CDSS de Faro; Câmara Municipal de Faro; ARS-Alg; Associação Capela, Núcleo de Vila real de Sto. António da Cruz Vermelha Portuguesa, LDG | Projecto Transnacional LAP’s & RAP’s

Main Objectives | (i) Identify the difficulties affecting people in a vulnerable situation in accessing rights, goods and services; (ii) Identify action proposals/measures to be adopted by the Regional and National services so as to meet the needs felt by people in a vulnerable situation

	Vila Real de Santo António 11.12.06 | 21:00 Universidade de Tempos Livres	Portimão	Faro 04.02.07 | 11:30-14:00 Escola Neves Júnior
Mediators and Rapporteurs	Maria Rita Prieto | Núcleo de Vila Real de Sto. António da Cruz Vermelha Portuguesa; Dionisia | REAPN-Faro; Filomena Rosa | DREALg	Dionisia Pedro | REAPN Faro, Sandra Sequeiros | ARS-Alg, Ludmilla | Associação Capela.	Rita Ramirez | Câmara Municipal de Faro; Célia Martins | CDSS de Faro
General characterization of participants	Number | 20 people Nationality | Geórgia, Ukraine and Russia Stay in Country | about 5 years Education | participants showed basic training in different areas: Engeneering, nursing, education	Number | 11 people Nationality | Russia Stay in Country | varied, from 1 to 5 years Education | teachers, journalists, bank employees, and others com formação	Number | 7 people Nationality | Moldavia (1); Belarus (1) and Ukraine (5) Stay in Country | about 5 years Education | All participants had higher education: Economics (1), Mechanical Engineering (1), Professors (5). Professional Integration | Education;

	Vila Real de Santo António 11.12.06 | 21:00 Universidade de Tempos Livres	Portimão	Faro 04.02.07 | 11:30-14:00 Escola Neves Júnior
		média.	Tourism (tourist guide); Translator; Civil Construction; Restaurants; Hotel (Reception); Cleaning; Book-keeping. The teachers teach basic education to immigrant children from Eastern Europe in their mother tongue. Classes are taught on Sundays at the Neves Júnior school, in Faro. During the week they performed different jobs in hotel and catering, civil construction, book-keeping and provided cleaning services.
1. How do you assess your life today, in relation to your situation before emmigrating?	Life has Improved, however, there are still problems related with the non payment of wages and trade union support.	In general, living conditions have improved, namely for regrouped households which have a more stable economic life. The situation is worse for those living alone and applying for family reunification because this process is too burocratic and long and on the other hand, the family is divided from an economic and personal view. Also, adolescents quite often do not seem to adapt to the country, and only when the whole family is living in the country is when they choose to stay. On the other hand, there is the question related to the fact that the majority of immigrants perform unskilled jobs in relation to their educational/professional background	In general, the participants consider living better in Portugal than in their Country of origin (Ukraine, Belarus and Moldavia) However, opinions differed when asked if they will remain permanently in Portugal. One of the participants was married with a portuguese and said she did not think of returning permanently to her country of origin (Ukraine). They emphasized knowing that countries like Spain and Italy offer better working conditions, especially for teachers teaching a foreign language. Their relatives who immigrated to those countries mentioned that they could teach during the whole week and that they were much more supported by the these Governments, and had already created a Museum on Ukrainian Culture, open to the general public. The participants in the mini-forum also

	Vila Real de Santo António 11.12.06 | 21:00 Universidade de Tempos Livres	Portimão	Faro 04.02.07 | 11:30-14:00 Escola Neves Júnior
			<p>said they would have liked to have the same opportunities in Portugal than their immigrant relatives in those countries.</p> <p>Similarly, they stressed the need they felt for more state support to be provided to the Ukraine school. There is the notion that their life is improving once they have better knowledge of the Portuguese language.</p>
<p>2. Do you consider that you had access to the necessary information for your legalisation? How? How do you evaluate this access? Was it easy? Difficult?</p>	<p>Notwithstanding the improvement felt in the last years, there are still some constraints:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - legalisation procedure: (i) too much bureaucracy in different services; (ii) crossed information between services, especially between social security and SEF. (Aliens and Borders service) - Visas for children were very expensive (same as for adults). - the legalisation procedure is easier for women, given the fact that quite often men find resistance from their employer, as well as, non payment of wages which made the legalisation procedure longer. 	<p>Access to information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No passado, foi complicado, principalmente para os da 1ª vaga de imigração, tendo sido muita a insistência; - Presently, there is still: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) lack of information; (ii) language difficulty; (iii) lack of support in filling out bureaucratic procedures, for instance, request for a specific document they need; (iii) family reunification is a long and very bureaucratic process, it proposes to legalise people living in Portugal for more than 6 years and which did not fill in the necessary forms at the time. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In 2001, Portugal was not prepared to receive so many immigrants, especially from Eastern Europe. - In situations where their husbands were already living in Portugal, it was easier for women and children to integrate . - There was not information informação, namely on legalisation, translated in their countries of origin (Russian, Ukrainian...), making difficult the legalisation procedures - Difficult access to services: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) information provided by the public services which did not ask for the whole documentation needed when they went there the first time... people had to back 3 or 4 times... and quite often they didn't get the right information; (ii) Easier for the employers to handle the legalisation procedures than the immigrants themselves (Ukrainians).

	Vila Real de Santo António 11.12.06| 21:00 Universidade de Tempos Livres	Portimão	Faro 04.02.07| 11:30-14:00 Escola Neves Júnior
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Other constraints were related to the fact that children were charged the same visa fee as adults, 100 euros/ Year. - Increase of the Immigrant Community, making it easier for mutual help between the members of this community, in particular, access to information.

3. Do you know the new laws on immigration and nationality?

4. In your opinion, which positive or negative changes were brought on by these new laws?

3.1. Immigration law	The new immigration law is not known (the forum was held in November and the law had not yet been disclosed)	In general, they have a weak knowledge of the new immigration law. In relation to what they know, they feel disappointed because they would like to have the same rights as nationals.	In general, know the Law.
4.1.1 Positive	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The family reunification process may take place in Portugal, - An opportunity to facilitate its legalisation, as well as legalisation with Social Security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - It is easier to obtain a stay permit in Portugal. - Its easier for them to legalise their situation namely through family reunification.
4.1.2 Negative	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Excessive income demand -5000 euros monthly - in order to obtain family reunification. - There is a tendency, quite often for employer tax evasion. 	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Difficult for relatives (Ukraine) to get a visa so they can spend their holidays in Portugal - process too bureaucratic. - Regarding retirement, the law is not very clear, not understanding, why they pay Social Security in Portugal, when pension is paid by the Country of origin, meaning it does not take into account the years worked and

	Vila Real de Santo António 11.12.06 | 21:00 Universidade de Tempos Livres	Portimão	Faro 04.02.07 | 11:30-14:00 Escola Neves Júnior
			discounts in Portugal.
3.2. Nationality Law	The new nationality law had not been disclosed.	Showed many doubts about understanding the legislation, specifically on the necessary years for the legalisation of children	In general, know the Law. It is not possible for people to have dual nationality in Ukraine and Belarus. By becoming Portuguese citizens, they lose their nationality.
4.1.3 Positive	-	-	-shorter stay in Portugal in order to obtain the Portuguese Nationality. - Simplification of the process. - Easier to obtain Portuguese Nationality under family reunification.
4.1.4 Negative	-	-	
6. Do you consider yourself integrated in Portuguese society? Why?	In part, they consider themselves integrated in Portuguese society because they are able to better communicate, however, they haven't defined their life project and think of returning someday to their Country of Origin.	Those considered as being fully integrated will remain permanently, and those limiting themselves to sending money to their country of origin are not interested in their integration in Portuguese society. Quite often, their children don't think of returning to their Country of origin. They think that the Portuguese receptivity was very positive.	In general, they consider to be fully integrated in Portuguese society. They mentioned that the Ukrainian people is easily integrated and they felt welcomed by the portuguese people. They mentioned that they felt no discrimination. The language is undeniably a major obstacle However, they said it was easy to overcome this difficulty by attending portuguese lessons, socializing every day with the Portuguese, mass media (television, newspapers...). Everything depends on the will and motivation each person has of learning. The participants thanked the following entities / projects in the mini-forum: - Catholic Church (which always supported the creation of a portuguese course in the Neves Júnior school and the organization of encounters and

	<p>Vila Real de Santo António 11.12.06 | 21:00 Universidade de Tempos Livres</p>	<p>Portimão</p>	<p>Faro 04.02.07 | 11:30-14:00 Escola Neves Júnior</p>
			<p>parties of this community); - Association of Ukrainians in the Algarve; - CLAI of Faro; - “Arnaró Proect” Project of the Town Hall of Faro; - The two weekly newspapers for immigrants (divulging in their mother tongue useful information to this community).</p>

Áreas	Vila Real de Santo António			Portimão			Faro		
	Positive Aspects	Negative Aspects	Improvement Proposals	Positive Aspects	Negative Aspects	Improvement proposals	Positive Aspects	Negative Aspects	Improvement Proposals
Education		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Difficulty to understand the Portuguese language - Lack of educational support - some situations of exclusion in school only solved after family intervention - Frequent replacement of teachers - Library schedule not adapted to school time table - Lack of free time activities in schools. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Create dance, music and english workshops 	Integration in school	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Difficulty to obtain a scholarship - When learning Portuguese (some of the immigrants do not adapt to how it is taught) - too much bureaucracy in obtaining school equivalence. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Integration in the school system of teachers with another nationality to facilitate integration (bridge between mother tongue/ portuguese, -educational and pedagogical support. 	<p>Existence of various forms of learning the Portuguese language:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Portuguese classes in schools for immigrant children; (ii) Existence of Ukrainian/Portuguese dictionaries. Eight years ago they were learning portuguese through english. (iii) DVDs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Education in Portugal is not as strict as in Ukraine where there is greater rigour and discipline. - constant replacement of teachers in schools, which creates instability with the children and with the professionals. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Existence of a foreign teacher speaking the language of the country of origin teaching in public schools: Classes (2x week) on the culture and History of the countries of origin - (Proposal already presented by BE) - Create ATL spaces in schools, which integrate educators with the predominant nationalities in that school.
Training	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Difficulty to obtain professional recognition because some times they are asked to attend professional 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Create technical, professional courses in hair-dressing or massage therapy. 	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Not much information on courses which exist, - They only have access to portuguese courses for foreigners; 	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Increase in the existence of portuguese courses for immigrants, promoted by some entities, for ex. MAP's evening courses or from CIDECE. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - some centres make it difficult for them to access information: for ex. Employment Vocational Training Centres make it 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - More offer of portuguese courses for immigrants in the Algarve . Opening more training courses in Portuguese

Áreas	Vila Real de Santo António			Portimão			Faro		
	Positive Aspects	Negative Aspects	Improvement Proposals	Positive Aspects	Negative Aspects	Improvement proposals	Positive Aspects	Negative Aspects	Improvement Proposals
		stages in Lisbon making it impossible for their family to support them.			- The difficulties felt in the recognition of academic diplomas limits them to attend vocational training; - The Portugal Welcomes (Portugal Acolhe) programme is unknown to them as well as other training programmes with school equivalence		- Easy to access training, through CIDEC: need only to submit Diploma translated while the Employment Centres require foreign diploma recognition.	compulsory for them to hand in their academic recognition from their country of origin which excludes several people due to lack of documentation - Impossible for them to enroll in courses because they possess more educational skills than required.	-Possibility of enrolling in courses, independently of educational background.
Employment	-	- They work more hours and days than nationals; - They earn lower wages than nationals; - They receive often the minimum national wage.	-	-	- Integration in unskilled jobs not compatible with their educational/ and Professional background.	- make more productive the existing human resources - easier for diploma recognition - organization of training courses for civil construction	-	- Many employers do not sign work contracts - Receiving salaries in relation to the nr. of hours worked - no future professional prospects | professional	-Existence of vacant places in public and private companies for Eastern European collaborators in the service sector because it is easier for them to communicate

Áreas	Vila Real de Santo António			Portimão			Faro		
	Positive Aspects	Negative Aspects	Improvement Proposals	Positive Aspects	Negative Aspects	Improvement proposals	Positive Aspects	Negative Aspects	Improvement Proposals
		- Discriminatory treatment in employment services				technicians.		precariousness	with other immigrants, namely, concerning the legalisation process (SEF, finance, social security...)
Health	- The services are better regulated	Need of a work contract in order to apply for a health card	-	Improvement in the quality of the attendance of the health services.	- Lack of support for pregnant women - lack of quality in attendance - difficulty in getting a family doctor - waiting time in the emergency room.	- Existence of a family doctor for all immigrants.	- In relation to the country of origin (Ukraine), there is a greater development in psychiatry and in services related to the treatment of cancer and AIDS patients. Mental patients are very well-treated and institutions in this area quite well organised (ASMAL and APPC). In Ukraine, mentally ill people are confined to their homes or psychiatris hospitals.	Poor functioning of the health system, because: i) it does allow them to have direct access to specialty consultations. 1st you need to Schedule an appointment with your general practioner and it is the doctor's decision to refer you to a medical specialty if it is the case; (ii) great difficulty in public access and a long wait for a medical specialty consultation; (iii) tendency for family doctors to ignore the	- simplification of medical access to specialty consultations in the public sector - Improve the organisation of hospital emergency rooms

Áreas	Vila Real de Santo António			Portimão			Faro		
	Positive Aspects	Negative Aspects	Improvement Proposals	Positive Aspects	Negative Aspects	Improvement proposals	Positive Aspects	Negative Aspects	Improvement Proposals
								<p>symptoms felt.</p> <p>(iv) Long time the family doctor takes on elaborating a diagnosis while the disease is getting worse.</p> <p>(v) Long wait in the emergency room of the Hospital and the doctors showed no dedication to their patients.</p> <p>(vi) Few doctors.</p>	
Housing	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Difficulty in the access to special credit, also mentioned was the fact they needed to submit. - High rental fees 	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improvement in simplifying the access to credit 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Difficulty and unauthorised credit because only have stay permits. <p>It should be noted that for cultural reasons, social housing is not seen as an alternative. They want to purchase their own</p>	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Presently, easier access to house loans, to purchase a house. - Programme for the construction of controlled-cost housing promoted by the Town Hall of Faro, included immigrants in the tender it launched. - There is no discrimination in renting houses. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Persistence of lack of trust from the banks when applying for house loans - Constraint in the process accessing credit: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) unclear information made available; (ii) Demand two guarantors; (iii) practise different interest rates and higher for immigrants. 	Promote more programmes for the construction of controlled-cost housing for immigrants.

Áreas	Vila Real de Santo António			Portimão			Faro		
	Positive Aspects	Negative Aspects	Improvement Proposals	Positive Aspects	Negative Aspects	Improvement proposals	Positive Aspects	Negative Aspects	Improvement Proposals
					homes.			- Rent: (i) Many tenants do not sign rental contracts; (ii) high prices	
Social Security	-	Difficulty to access day care Centres for children Serviços sociais de Creche e Infantários: - not enough places; - High monthly fees - Close in August (not compatible with the parents' seasonal work)	-	- Equal support provided to immigrants as for nationals - Possibility to obtain pensions	- social security inspection does not work, therefore, not solving the problems related to the non payment of mandatory social security instalments by employers -Difficulties to obtain family benefits for children born in Portugal. - lack of knowledge in relation to the Social Insertion Income.	-	-	- Difficulty to access services: (i) little information on their rights regarding Social Protection; (ii) no information on how to apply for SII; (iii) the attendance services do not explain the reasons why they have access to a given benefit	- Create brochures for immigrants, translated into several languages related to their rights in the access to social protection which should be made available in Social Security and in other public places of easy access.

Áreas	Vila Real de Santo António			Portimão			Faro		
	Positive Aspects	Negative Aspects	Improvement Proposals	Positive Aspects	Negative Aspects	Improvement proposals	Positive Aspects	Negative Aspects	Improvement Proposals
Legalisation	-	-	-	-	-	-	<p>- Presently, there is more information translated into different languages on the legalisation procedure in the Local Immigrant support Centres.</p> <p>- The fact that currently there is a significant community of immigrants from Eastern Europe in the Algarve contributes positively to them helping to integrate the recently arrived immigrants.</p>	<p>- High fees for visa application or renewal - 100€ adults or children ou crianças. For a family with 3 or 4 children, it is very complicated for them to have the money to renew their visas.</p> <p>- They have to pay fines because of lack of articulation and information betweservices:for legalisation purposes, the SEF (Aliens and Borders services) demands they hand in their IRS statement. In the first years living in Portugal (from 2001) finance services (finança) informed them that it was not necessary for them to submit their IRS statement... now,</p>	- Reduction in the visa cost for children

Áreas	Vila Real de Santo António			Portimão			Faro		
	Positive Aspects	Negative Aspects	Improvement Proposals	Positive Aspects	Negative Aspects	Improvement proposals	Positive Aspects	Negative Aspects	Improvement Proposals
								they have to pay a fine ...	
Legal support	-	-	-	-	-	-	-There are Eastern European Immigrants with a law Degree working with portuguese lawyers, namely in private law firms (Almancil.). Therefore, it is easier to understand their real needs in order to provide them with adequate responses and solutions.	- Need for legal support namely, in Labour Law / legalisation procedures / family reunification	- That these public services, ex. in the SEF, have eastern european immigrants working as mediators with the recently arrived immigrants who do not understand the language.

ANEXO III - List of Measures | Instruments, Targets and Indicators

MEASURES | INSTRUMENTS AND EXISTING TARGETS

Common Objectives for Social Inclusion	NAPIncl Priority	Policy Measures | Instruments	Responsible Entity	Measures | Instruments Description	Target Groups	Targets ¹⁰⁸	Indicators ¹⁰⁹	
							Source	Description
1	3	Promote equal access to health for national citizens	ARS do Algarve, IP	To dynamized at regional level actions promoting information, sensitization and education leading to a greater of number immigrants attending consultations in the Health Centres and a wider national coverage. Promote the design and implementing projects on immigrants and health at municipality level.	Immigrants Citizens	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Increase the nr. of immigrants registered in Health Centres independently of their situation; → Increase the vaccination coverage of immigrants in relation to the total coverage in the previous year; → Increase the nr. of women attending reproductive consultation in health Centres in relation to the total registration in the previous years 	MS | ARS PCM/ACIDI.IP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nr. and % of immigrants registered in Health Centres, in the Region, by year and nationality • Vaccination covered rate in the region, by year and nationality • Nr. and % of the immigrants womens in attending reproductive consultation in Health Centres, in the Region, by year and nationality

¹⁰⁸The targets for each measure | instrument are mentioned at a regional level for the period 2007-2009, which obliged to consult the various National Plans and internal documents from each organisation (i.e the Plano of Annual Activity of each Entity). Whenever a regional target is not identified, it means either it has not been defined or that the Regional Authorities do not have access to this information. However, we opted to adopt the indicadores defined at a national level, in order to know more about the implementation of these measures at Regional level.

¹⁰⁹The Indicadores presented for each measure aim at acheiving the respective regional target defined in the Plan. Although these indicators are exactly the same as the ones defined in the National Plans, they are distributed by Region and Nationality whenever possible.

Common Objectives for Social Inclusion	NAPIncl Priority	Policy Measures | Instruments	Responsible Entity	Measures | Instruments Description	Target Groups	Targets ¹⁰⁸	Indicators ¹⁰⁹	
							Source	Description
1	3	User Office - SIMCIDADÃO / Social Service Programme	ARS do Algarve, IP	Guarantee the fulfilment of the rights and duties of the user and health professionals, by processing and analysing the explanations received in the services. Mediation between the NHS/Users	National Health Services users		MS | ARS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nr. of immigrant users attended in the Social Service of the Region Nr. of expositions registered by immigrants in the Region Nr. of expositions solved by the UO in the Region
1	3	Training Plan on Interculturality for professionals in the National Health System	ARS do Algarve, IP	Develop continuous training courses by promoting the creation of intercultural and linguistic skills for health care providers so as to improve the health of the immigrant populations and ethnic minorities	Health Professionals in Health Centres and Hospitals		MS ARSA IHMT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nr. of health professionals with different training in "Immigrant approach and attendance " Nr. of information sessios for health professionals professionais in tropical medicine
1	1 and 3	Promote priority interventions for specific populational groups	ARS do Algarve, IP	Execute and elaborate technical proposals on the prevention and treatment of HIV/AIDS infection for risk groups. Create cooperation protocols between the Health, Education, Social Security Ministries, NGO and IPSS	Youths immigrants Drug Users		MS ARSA DREA ISS	
1	3	Promote the realization of training education and	ARS do Algarve, IP	With the purpose to integrate the immigrants in the health services, develop at a Regioanl	Immigrant Citizens	Realization of 1 regional campaign with brochures and posters.	MS | ARS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Campaigns realized Nr. of brochures and posters distributed in

Common Objectives for Social Inclusion	NAPIncl Priority	Policy Measures | Instruments	Responsible Entity	Measures | Instruments Description	Target Groups	Targets ¹⁰⁸	Indicators ¹⁰⁹	
							Source	Description
		communication courses To fight the lack of information provided to immigrants related to the health services by encouraging them to use the National Health Service.		level, in conjunction with the health centres, information sessions for immigrants, so they know their rights and duties. By using different information and in diverse languages.				the Region
1	1	National Vaccination Plan (2000/2001)	ARS do Algarve, IP	Introduce the hepatitis B vaccine, introduction of vaccines against haemophilia, influenza type b, introduction of a vaccine against tetanus diphtheria booster recommended every ten years and during life, replacing the tetanus vaccine; administration of a single dose of BCG and anticipation of a second dose of a vaccine against measles, mumps and rubella	Citizens in general	Increase the vaccine coverage of citizens in the Health Centres in relation to 2006	MS, ARSA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vaccine coverage rate, by type and nationality
1	1	National Programme Against Tuberculosis	ARS do Algarve, IP	Epidemiological monitoring. Analysis of the rate of incidence, multiresistence and overlapping with HIV/AIDS by geographic zone	High risk groups (HIV+, drug addicts, prisoners and immigrant e Citizens)			

Common Objectives for Social Inclusion	NAPIncl Priority	Policy Measures | Instruments	Responsible Entity	Measures | Instruments Description	Target Groups	Targets ¹⁰⁸	Indicators ¹⁰⁹	
							Source	Description
2	3	Professional integration programme for immigrants with a degree in medicine	ARS do Algarve, IP	Use the specific skills of immigrants with a degree in medicine, recognising their foreign diplomas and complementing the responses to the NHS needs	Immigrants with a degree in medicine		MS | ARS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nr. of immigrants with a degree in medicine as Part of the HM staff in the Region
1	1	Social Integration Income (SII)	CD de Faro, ISS.I.P	Consists in a special subsidy from the solidarity subsystem and in an integration programme. This measure is to meet the basic needs households have and promote the progressive labour and integration of its elements	People in a serious economic situation	Increase by 80% the rate celebrating intergration agreements in the Region until 2007	ISS.IP.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evolution of the rate celebrating integration agreements Nr. of beneficiaries per gender, age and nationality
1	1	Programme for Inclusion and Development - PROGRIDE	CD de Faro, ISS.I.P	Purpose: 1-Promote the inclusion in marginalized and run down urban areas, to combat isolation, abandonment and exclusion of depressed areas 2- Intervene before groups confronted to exclusion, marginalization and persistent poverty 3 - Put into effect by support provided to	Territories (Measure 1) Children and young people at risk People victim of domestic violence the homeless (Measure 2)	Follow and monitor projects from measure 1 (2) and measures 2 (2) being implemented in the Region until 2009	ISS.IP.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nr. of people covered by measure 1 and 2, by nationality, gender and age

Common Objectives for Social Inclusion	NAPIncl Priority	Policy Measures | Instruments	Responsible Entity	Measures | Instruments Description	Target Groups	Targets ¹⁰⁸	Indicators ¹⁰⁹	
							Source	Description
				projects which respond to multidimensional problems of a territory or group				
1	1	Social Development Contracts - CDS	CD de Faro, ISS.I.P	Make the territories more inclusive, improve the quality of life of its inhabitants and promote social cohesion. These are intervention plans agreed on by several restricted local partners, which list several actions/projects to develop on a territory during a specific period of time.	Population from critical metropolitan areas and from depressed and deserted territories at an economic level		ISS.IP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nr. of contracts established in the Region Nr. of people covered, by gender and nationality
1	1	Programme to Expand Social Facilities Network - PARES	CD de Faro, ISS.I.P	Increase the expansion, development and consolidation of the social infrastructure network in Portugal investing mainly in the creation of new places in order to provide social solutions for children, young people, elderly and disabled people.	Children and young people Elderly People Disabled people		ISS.IP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nr. of infrastructures created by service type in the Region, until 2009 Nr. of places covered by type of service in the Region, until 2009

Common Objectives for Social Inclusion	NAPIncl Priority	Policy Measures | Instruments	Responsible Entity	Measures | Instruments Description	Target Groups	Targets ¹⁰⁸	Indicators ¹⁰⁹	
							Source	Description
1	1	Certify Nannies	CD de Faro, ISS.I.P	Social Service provided by a responsible person, self employed and receiving a wage, for taking care of children (who are not related to her in any way) during a period of time because the parents work or because they can not take care of their children. This solution is for children until 3 years of age.	Children	Increase the number of jobs for nannies until 23% which corresponds to 6% in order to comply with the National target, until 2007	ISS.IP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> % of places created in 2007, in relation to 2006 (138)
1	1	National Adoption List	CD de Faro, ISS.I.P	Purpose: a) Increase the number of families selected for adoption, with the more adequate conditions to the child/young person's profile in an adoptable situation; b) Identify the children and young people who can be adopted; c) Guarantee a greater equity and transparency in the process between the adoptable child or young person to the candidate family; d) Increase the adoption possibilities by introducing quicker	Adoptable children and young people and families selected for adoption	Ensure, until 2009, permanent updated information on the nr. of adoptable children and the nr. of families selected for adoption in the Region, in order to reduce the period of time between the definition of the adoptable situation and the adoption.	ISS.IP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Waiting time for adopting families and children in institutions in the Region Nr. of adoptions/ year in the Region, by nationality

Common Objectives for Social Inclusion	NAPIncl Priority	Policy Measures | Instruments	Responsible Entity	Measures | Instruments Description	Target Groups	Targets ¹⁰⁸	Indicators ¹⁰⁹	
							Source	Description
				procedures				
1	1	Intervention Programme for families of children and youth in institutions	CD de Faro, ISS.I.P	Train and qualify families with children and youth in institutions (Law nr. 14 7/99, of 01-09 - Protection of children and young people at risk)	Families with children and young people in institutions	Ensure parental training to 75% of families with children and youths residing in the Region covered by measures of promotion and protection in a normal life context until 2009	ISS.IP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> % of qualified families by nationality
1	1	DOM Plan	CD de Faro, ISS.I.P	Implement a plan to qualify Shelter networks for Children and Youth in order to promote continuous improvement in the promotion and protection of children and young people rights' in shelters	Children and Youth Shelters - Solidarity Institutions with or without co-operation or management agreements		ISS.IP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nr. of protocols established in the Region Nr. of families covered in the Region, by nationality Nr. and % of the shelters with DOM Plan in the region Nr and % of children and young people de-institutionalised, by nationality
1	1	Early Intervention Programme	CD de Faro, ISS.I.P	Mapping instrument to characterise and analyse the evolution of the life project of children living in institutions and foster homes	Children and young people in shelters, institutions and foster homes		ISS.IP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> % of the children and young people whose situation was characterised in the Region, by nationality Nr. of children and young people to whom the PII was applied in the Region, by nationality

Common Objectives for Social Inclusion	NAPIncl Priority	Policy Measures | Instruments	Responsible Entity	Measures | Instruments Description	Target Groups	Targets ¹⁰⁸	Indicators ¹⁰⁹	
							Source	Description
								<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nr. of children and young people de-institutionalized, in the Region, by nationality, gender and age
1	1	Solidarity Supplement for the elderly - CSI	CD de Faro, ISS.I.P	Supplement from the solidarity subsystem for pensioners over 65 years. It is a supplement to the pre-existing income. The amount is defined by reference to a threshold established annually and the allocation is differentiated according to the situation of each pensioner.	Elderly People	Ensure that all elderly people over 65 years and with low income in the Region receive a supplement in order to increase their overall income to a minimum threshold of 4200 €/ year (at prices of 2006). Until 2009.	ISS.IP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nr. and % of beneficiary in the Region, by gender, age and nationality
1	1	Pilot Project to restore elderly housing	CD de Faro, ISS.I.P	Improve basic housing conditions and mobility of the elderly receiving home care, preventing institutionalization and dependent situations.	Elderly People		ISS.IP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nr. of elderly covered in the region, by nationality Nr. of houses covered in the region
1	1	Integrated Health Care Unit	CD de Faro, ISS.I.P and ARS of Algarve, I.P	Promote the offer of services such as: – Short term admittance as an alternative to the hospital streamlining hospital resources;	Elderly and citizens in a dependent situation	To implement in the Region an integrated Health Care Unit, until 2007	ISS.IP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nr. of beds contracted, in the Region Nr. of area units day/autonomy promotion contracted in the Region

Common Objectives for Social Inclusion	NAPIncl Priority	Policy Measures | Instruments	Responsible Entity	Measures | Instruments Description	Target Groups	Targets ¹⁰⁸	Indicators ¹⁰⁹	
							Source	Description
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Long term admittance for the elderly and dependent people; - Day centres to promote an autonomous life in the community. 				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nr. of bed units dedicated to contracted palliative care, in the Region
1	3	Humanitarian support to immigrants situations of extreme poverty	CD de Faro, ISS.I.P	Promote social support to illegal or isolated sick immigrants in situations of extreme poverty	Immigrant citizens		ISS.IP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nr. of immigrant citizens supported in the Region
1	3	Sensitize and train Social Security employees in the attendance and integration of immigrants	CD de Faro, ISS.I.P	Realize a training Plan for Social Security employees which handle immigrant issues in view of providing a better human and technical response to specific social issues faced by the immigrants	Social Security attendance professional Immigrant Citizens		ISS.IP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nr. of training courses carried out in the Region • Nr. of trainees in the Region
1	3	Specific employee training working in Employment Centres for the labour integration of Immigrants	IEFP, I.P	Development of continuous training courses for employees working in Employment Centres of the Institute for Employment and Vocational Training, on issues related to the labour integration of immigrants, namely in interculturality, citizenship and fight against all forms of discrimination.	Employment Centres Immigrant Citizens		PCM/ ACIDI, IP MTSS/ IEFP,IP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nr. of training courses of Employment Centres employees, provided by trainer subsidies from ACIDI, IP • Nr. of trainees in the Region

Common Objectives for Social Inclusion	NAPIncl Priority	Policy Measures | Instruments	Responsible Entity	Measures | Instruments Description	Target Groups	Targets ¹⁰⁸	Indicators ¹⁰⁹	
							Source	Description
1	3	Training Courses on technical Portuguese	IEFP, I.P	Develop training courses in Portuguese, specialized in specific Professional contexts which require specific vocabulary	Immigrant Citizens		MTSS / IEFP,IP MCTES/DGES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nr. of available modules in the Region Nr. of training courses in the Region Nr. of trainees in the Region
2	1	Micro-credit	IEFP, I.P	Promote technical and financial support in order to create self-employment for people with particular difficulties to integrate the labour market	Unemployed		IEFP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nr. of beneficiaries covered in the Region, by gender and nationality
2	3	UNIVA - Integration Units in Active Life	IEFP, I.P	Organization or service, duly accredited by the IEFP, which promotes the integration of young people in active life, by providing them with information, support in attending training periods and vocational training courses, placement and promote forms of establishing other contacts with the labour market in conjunction with the IEFP services	Youths	Include 9 UNIVAS during 2007 in the region.	PCM / ACIDI,IP MTSS / IEFP.IP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nr. of UNIVA in the network Nr. of users in the UNIVA network, by nationality
			ACIDI, I.P	Organization or service, located in the CNAI or Immigrant Associations,	Immigrant Citizens			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nr. of UNIVAS in the CNAI Nr. of immigrants in the UNIVA network of the CNAI, by nationality

Common Objectives for Social Inclusion	NAPIncl Priority	Policy Measures | Instruments	Responsible Entity	Measures | Instruments Description	Target Groups	Targets ¹⁰⁸	Indicators ¹⁰⁹	
							Source	Description
				duly accredited by the IEFP, which promotes the integration of immigrant citizens by welcoming and providing them with information support in attending training periods and vocational training courses, placement, and promote other forms of establishing contacts with the labour market in conjunction with IEFP services				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nr. of UNIVAS dynamized by Immigrants Associations Nr. of immigrants in the UNIVAS dynamized by Immigrants Associations
2	1	Intervention Programme for an Inclusive Labour Market	IEFP, I.P	Promote actions to support the creation of employment, training, qualification, technical and financial support to create self-employment for people with particular difficulties to integrate the labour market	Unemployed		IEFP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nr. of people covered by training courses in the Region, by nationality and gender Nr. of people placed in the labour market in the Region, by gender and nationality
2	3	Intervention Programme for Unemployed Immigrants	IEFP, I.P	Aims to facilitate the social, cultural and professional integration of immigrants, through: developing basic skills in the portuguese language and in citizenship; in training courses and in the support to job	Unemployed Immigrants		IEFP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nr. of immigrants integrated in training courses in the region Nr. of courses developed in the Region Nr. of immigrants integrated in the labour market in the Region

Common Objectives for Social Inclusion	NAPIncl Priority	Policy Measures | Instruments	Responsible Entity	Measures | Instruments Description	Target Groups	Targets ¹⁰⁸	Indicators ¹⁰⁹	
							Source	Description
				creation.				
2	3	Portugal Acolhe - (Welcomes)	IEFP, I.P	Aims at welcoming and integrating at a social-professional level immigrants residing in our country, by developing training measures, namely in Portuguese and Citizenship.	Immigrant Citizens	Include 105 immigrants in the Algarve, during 2007	MTSS / IEFP.IP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nr. of trainees covered
1	1	Pre-school equipment network	DREALg, ME	Increase the number of places in pre-school for 3-5 year old children, thus contributing to the social educational development of the children and for the reconciliation of work with family life of the young families	Children		DREALg, ME	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coverage rate in the Region
1	1	General Programme for the Provision of school meals to 1st level students of Basic Education	DREALg, ME	Provide all children attending the 1st level of Basic Education with a balanced meal, in order to correct the inequality which exists in these children accessing school meals when compared to students of other levels of education	1st level basic education students	Guarantee that 100% of the 1st level schools in the Region provide a balanced school meal to all children, until 2008	DREALg, ME	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nr. of children covered in the Region by nationality Coverage rate.

Common Objectives for Social Inclusion	NAPIncl Priority	Policy Measures | Instruments	Responsible Entity	Measures | Instruments Description	Target Groups	Targets ¹⁰⁸	Indicators ¹⁰⁹	
							Source	Description
1	1	Full time schools - Extra curricular activities (1st level of Basic Education)	DREAlg, ME	Adapt the time children stay at school to their family needs, guaranteeing that the time spent at school is pedagogically richer and supplementary to learning associated to the acquisition of basic skills. Among the different extra curricular activities developed at least until 5:30pm; english for 3rd and 4th levels of basic education and remedial support are compulsory. Train English teachers for the 1st level of Basic Education	1st level Basic Education students	Adapt the time children stay at school in the Region to their family needs, guaranteeing that the time spent at school is pedagogically richer and supplementary to learning associated to the acquisition of basic skills. Among the different extra curricular activities developed at least until 5:30 pm; english for 3rd and 4th levels of Basic Education and remedial support are compulsory	DREAlg, ME	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nr. of schools covered in the region, by activity type Nr. of students covered in the region by nationality Coverage rate Nr. of Councils covered in the region Nr. of protocols covered in the region
1	2	Priority Interventions in Education Territories	DREAlg, ME	Make flexible mechanisms for the organisation and management of resources and curriculum for students with a high failure rates.	1st, 2nd and 3rd levels pre-school students from basic and secondary education		DREAlg, ME	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nr. and % of students covered in the Region, by nationality Nr. and % of students who conclude compulsory schooling, by nationality Average nr. of partners by programme contract
1	3	Portuguese sign language programme	DREAlg, ME	Elaborate a Discipline Programme for Portuguese sign Language(LGP) to be implemented in Units	Deaf Children and Young People attending schools/public education, in pre--	Guarantee that deaf children and young people have access to learning portuguese sign language in schools/ public	DREAlg, ME	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nr. of children and young people covered in the Region % of public schools in

Common Objectives for Social Inclusion	NAPIncl Priority	Policy Measures | Instruments	Responsible Entity	Measures | Instruments Description	Target Groups	Targets ¹⁰⁸	Indicators ¹⁰⁹	
							Source	Description
				providing support to the Education of Deaf Students.	schools 1st, 2nd and 3rd levels of basic and secondary education.	education:pre-school education, 1st, 2nd and 3rd levels of basic and secondary education until 2008.		the Region providing sign language programmes, by educational levels and NUTSS II
1	2	Alternative curricular pathways	DREALg, ME	Guarantee and make flexible the mechanisms for the organisation and management of the curriculum for students which reveal repeated school failure or integration problems in the education community.	Students until 15 years of age	Ensure that students until 15 years of age comply with compulsory schooling even with repeated school failure or at risk of dropping out, until 2008.	DREALg, ME	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nr. of schools covered in the Region by type of activity Nr. and % of students covered in the Region, by nationality Coverage rate Nr. of Councils covered Nr. of protocols covered
1	3	Portuguese as Foreign Language in the National Curriculum	DREALg, ME	<p>Measure I - New scheme for the recognition of foreign studies and diplomas</p> <p>- Aims to clarify, simplify and make more flexible these requests and at the same time contributes to the autonomy of schools. (Decree-Law nr. 227/2005, of 28th December and Administrative Rule nr. 224/2006, of 8th of March)</p> <p>Measure II - Promotes the development of effective activities to</p>	Foreign students whose mother tongue is not Portuguese		DREALg, ME	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nr. and % of certificates recognised between 2006-2008 in the Region, by nationality Nr. of foreign students attending the educational system in the Region, according to the education level and NUTSS II, by nationality

Common Objectives for Social Inclusion	NAP Incl Priority	Policy Measures | Instruments	Responsible Entity	Measures | Instruments Description	Target Groups	Targets ¹⁰⁸	Indicators ¹⁰⁹	
							Source	Description
				support the students who do not speak Portuguese and to pursue their studies in the educational system. (Joint Order nr. 7/2006, of 6th of February)				
2	2	New Opportunity Initiative	DREAlg, ME IEFP, MTSS	This initiative is to increase the qualification of the portuguese people, since secondary education and training is the reference objective for all, aiming at overcoming the deep structural deficit of the country in this area, by investing in two intervention priorities: - Fight school failure and early school leaving of young people and which constitutes one of the fundamental factors reproducing situations of poverty and social exclusion through the diversity of education and training by increasing vocational training places and the demand for higher success rates; - Promote raising the	Young people 15 years or over and adults 18 years or over, who do not have 4, 6 or 9 years of schooling	Until 2007 in the Region: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Include 357 young people seeking their 1st job and realise 330.170 training hours in Education and Training Courses for Young People (IEFP) → Include 80 young people seeking a new job and realise 19.237 training hours in Education and Training Courses for Young People. (IEFP) → Include 623 employed adults and realise 609.293 hours of training courses, in Education courses and Adult training (EFA Courses). (IEFP) → Expand the Network of Centres for Recognition, Validation and Certification of Competences 	DREAlg, ME IEFP, MTSS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nr. of young people ≥ 15 years with less than 9 years of schooling attending vocational training by nationality • Nr. of young people included in Professional courses in the Region, according to nationality • Nr. of students in Professional courses with dual certification (school and Professional) in the Region according to nationality • Nr. of Centres for Recognition and Validation of Competences operating in the Region • Nr. of students by nationality certified in the Region through RVCC processes

Common Objectives for Social Inclusion	NAPIncl Priority	Policy Measures | Instruments	Responsible Entity	Measures | Instruments Description	Target Groups	Targets ¹⁰⁸	Indicators ¹⁰⁹	
							Source	Description
				level of basic qualification of the adult population by creating an effective training system for this population, which mobilises, adapts and increases the instruments available namely for disadvantaged groups		<p>(CRVCC). (IEFP)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Include 700 people in the certification of competence process through the Recognition, Validation and Certification of Competences (RVCC). (IEFP) → Include 945 young people to realise 1023422 training hours in training courses promoted by directed management or external Entities (IEFP) → Include 14 adults and realise 6569 hours of training courses, in Education courses and adult Training for employees (IEFP) 		
1	3	"SEF in Movement" Project	DRASEF	Bring closer the SEF (Aliens and Borders service) to immigrant communities by providing mobile units for attendance	Immigrant Citizens	Decrease situations of irregular stay and follow up of the cases classified as humanitarian by conducting a survey on the needs and attendance of citizens in mobile units providing them with general information and receiving their requests	SEF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nr. of needs listed • Nr. of follow up cases classified as humanitarian ones

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							Source	Description
1	3	National Immigrant Support Centres (NISC) - Algarve Extension	ACIDI, I.P	<p>To strengthen and widen the areas of intervention and support NISC, in Lisbon and the Oport, developing new adequate services to the immigrants necessities, in a perspective of integration and cooperation of public services.</p> <p>To strengthen and consolidate the involvement of the sociocultural mediators as structural elements of the CNAI.</p> <p>To stimulate the deepened involvement in the Algarve, region with high nr of immigrants, immediately to follow to the area metropolitan of Lisbon.</p> <p>To promote regular, internal and external evaluations, to the services developed in the CNAI.</p> <p>To cooperate, whenever the presence of immigrants justifies it, with the new Store of the Citizen, nominated</p>	Immigrant and or citizens who have contact with Citizens	Ensure the creation of a NISC in the Algarve with a diversity in the number of Offices available in Lisbon and Oporto, until 2009	ACIDI, I.P	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nr. of opened Offices in the Region Nr. of attendance realized in the Region

Common Objectives for Social Inclusion	NAPIncl Priority	Policy Measures | Instruments	Responsible Entity	Measures | Instruments Description	Target Groups	Targets ¹⁰⁸	Indicators ¹⁰⁹	
							Source	Description
				of Faro, to the presence of extensions of the CNAI.				
1	3	Local Immigrants Support Centres - CLAI	ACIDI, I.P	To consolidate the functioning of the Local Centers Support to the Immigrant, those already exist. Opening new Centers with attributions in the information, orientation e integration of the immigrants in the local context, in Councils with significant presence of immigrants. This new centres will have a strong involvement of the autarchies and the local institutions of the civil society.	Immigrant and or citizens who have contact with Citizens	Ensure the creation of two new CLAI in the District of Faro, until 2009	ACIDI, I.P	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nr. of CLAI in the District of Faro, 2009
1	3	National Information Network for Immigrants	ACIDI, I.P	To strengthen the information tools available in all the supports (paper, television, Internet, telephone)in the main languages of the foreign communities, want for information on rights and duties of the immigrants, want for shelter society.	Immigrant and or citizens who have contact with Citizens	Increase in Algarve the information given on the phone either through the SOS immigrant line or web site, dissemination through the media and publication of new pamphlets, until 2009	ACIDI, I.P	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nr. of new pamphlets published and respective copies at NUTSS II Nr. of people consulting the web site and calling the call center and nr. of attending conducted by the cultural mediator at NUTSS II

Common Objectives for Social Inclusion	NAPIncl Priority	Policy Measures | Instruments	Responsible Entity	Measures | Instruments Description	Target Groups	Targets ¹⁰⁸	Indicators ¹⁰⁹	
							Source	Description
1	3	Combat spatial segregation	ACIDI, I.P	To promote activities that establish one more effective link between the segregated areas and the remain urban context, particularly through the Program Choices, as well as other activities that allow to establish linking of Inter and intraterritoriais. To promote the presence of the ACIDI, I.P. in the territories most vulnerable, looking for to desconstructing the negative image generally associated to these territories and establishing a more direct contact with the populations.	Immigrants and descendants and in a situation of social exclusion	Until 2009: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Increase in the Region the investment in Escolhas Project located in segregated territories with incidence in immigrated population and their descendants → Increase ACIDI initiatives in the communities of the Region 	ACIDI, I.P	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nr. of Escolhas Project in segregated territories at NUTS II • Nr. of ACIDI initiatives in the communities, NUTSS II
1	3	Combat the social exclusion of immigrant descendants	ACIDI, I.P	Development the Program Choices as instrument for the implementation of projectos for immigrants descendants and ethnic minorities, through integrated and structural territorialized interventions, giving priority to the most vulnerable territories of exclusion processes and	Immigrant descendants		ACIDI, I.P	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nr. of Escolhas Project with immigrant descendants as target group, under NUTSS II • Nr. of immigrant descendants covered in the Escolhas Project, under NUTSS II • Nr. of communication pieces on immigrant integration

Common Objectives for Social Inclusion	NAPIncl Priority	Policy Measures | Instruments	Responsible Entity	Measures | Instruments Description	Target Groups	Targets ¹⁰⁸	Indicators ¹⁰⁹	
							Source	Description
				where it's verifies a high rate of the immigrants descendants. To support the creation of local projects.				
1	3	Intercultural materials	ACIDI, I.P	Giving to the public schools pedagogical materials to support the intercultural and anti-racist education. Dynamized good practices that value the approaches of the educative projects.	Foreign and national students	Produce and disseminate pedagogical and training material in the Region, until 2009	ACIDI, I.P	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nr. of schools covered, under NUTSS II Nr. of students which use the available material at NUTSS II and nationality
1	3	Cooperation with civil society organisations	ACIDI, I.P	To establish a dialogue interinstitucional with Immigrants Associations and other partners, in the perspective to improve the support of the different maternal languages learning of the pupils. To identify, with those organizations, the stock markets of specialists in the different languages, of support to the recognition of the interferences in the education processes Portuguese learning.	Immigrant Associations		ACIDI, I.P	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nr. of Immigrant Associations involved at NUTS II Nr. of immigrants supported, by nationality

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							Source	Description
1	3	Associativism in immigrant communities	ACIDI, I.P	Dissemination activities and contacts of the Immigrants Associations. Design and publishing brochures of incentive to the associativismo	Immigrant and/or immigrant associations		ACIDI, I.P	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nr. of pamphlets distributed promoting immigrant associativism Nr. of communication pieces promoting associativism through the media at NUTSS II
1	3	Campaign disclosing new laws - Nationaliy and Immigration	ACIDI, I.P		Immigrants and citizens who have contact with immigrants		ACIDI, I.P	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nr. of pamphlets and posters distributed, under NUTSS II Nr. of communication pieces, at NUTSS II
1	2	Employment Support Office - (GAE) of CNAI	ACIDI, I.P	Implementing solutions that promote the reduction of barriers and facilitate equal opportunities in the access to the labour market and training, through the UNIVAS and/or of the Enterprise Support Nucleus (ESN) of the CNAI	Immigrant Citizens		ACIDI, I.P	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nr. of attendance by GAE at NUTS II Nr. of CNAI UNIVAS at NUTS II Nr. of users of the UNIVA CNAI network at NUTS II Nr. of enterprises created from a Entrepreneurship Support Unit at NUTS II

MEASURES | INSTRUMENTS AND/OR TARGETS PROPOSED BY REGIONAL AUTORITES¹¹⁰

Common objectives for Social Inclusion	NAPI National Priorities	Measures | Instruments	Responsible Entity	Description of Measures | Instruments	Target population	Target(s)	Indicator (Target)	
							Source	Description
1	3	Articulation Protocol with SEF for the referral of immigrants to Health Centres in the Region ✓	ARS do Algarve, IP	Measure aiming at: (i) prevent/or act on health problems related to immigrants (ii) facilitate the access of health services to immigrants residing in the Region referred by the SEF services in the Algarve to User offices in Health Services	Immigrants	Establish an articulation protocol with Aliens and Borders Services (SEF) of the Region to refer foreigners registered in their service to User offices in Health Services, making it easier to use the NHS, until 2009	MS | ARS PCM/ACIDI.IP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Date of protocol celebration • Nr. of immigrants by nationality, age, and gender which go the yver Office sent by the SEF and respective celebrated
1	3	Information pamphlets on the access of immigrants to health services ✓	ARS do Algarve, IP	To inform the immigrants citizens to their rights and duties in the scope National System Health. Despite the Portuguese language, the pamphlets will be publish in 3 languages	Immigrants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Create and publish until 2008, 1 information pamphlet on the assess to health services, translated into 4 languages → Distribute until 2009, 	ARS of the Algarve, MS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nr. of information pamphlets created and published until 2008 • Nr. of pamphlets distributed until 2009

110 ✓ Measure proposed (with the possibility of being extended to the national territory)

✓✓ Target proposed

Common objectives for Social Inclusion	NAPI National Priorities	Measures | Instruments	Responsible Entity	Description of Measures | Instruments	Target population	Target(s)	Indicator (Target)	
							Source	Description
				(English, Ukrainian and Russian)		the pamphlets for each language published, in the health services, Social Security Centres, SEF, Employment Centres, CLAIS and in the Immigrant Associations in the Region		
1	3	Regional Health Observatory for Immigrants ✓	ARS do Algarve, IP	Purpose: - Evaluate the access to health of the immigrant population as well as their health conditions, - with a regional work group to follow and handle the statistical data on this population	Immigrants	Establish a Regional Health Observatory for immigrants	ARS of the Algarve, MS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementation of the Observatory Reports developed
1	1	Social Integration Income -SII ✓✓	CD de Faro, ISS.I.P	Consists in a subsidy from the solidarity subsystem and integration programme. This measure aims at contributing to meet the basic needs of households and promote the progressive labour and social integration of its members.	Needy People	Guarantee all beneficiaries receiving the SII in the Region establish integration agreements until 2009	ISS.IP.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evolution of the rate celebrating integration agreements in the Region Nr. of beneficiaries by gender, age and nationality

Common objectives for Social Inclusion	NAPI National Priorities	Measures | Instruments	Responsible Entity	Description of Measures | Instruments	Target population	Target(s)	Indicator (Target)	
							Source	Description
1	1	Social Development Contracts - SDC ✓✓	CD de Faro, ISS.I.P	Have as objective to make the territories more inclusive, improve the standard of living of its inhabitants and promote social cohesion. The SDC are intervention plans between several limited local partners which listed various actions/ projects to develop on a territory during a given period of time.	Population from critical metropolitan areas and territories economically depressed and desertified	Establish by 2009, 3 Local Contracts for Social Development in the Region, namely in the following territories: 1 in V. Bispo/ Aljezur/ Monchique; 1 in Alcoutim/ C. Marim; 1 in Silves	ISS.IP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nr. of contracts celebrated in the region Nr. of users covered, by sex and nationality
1	1	Certify Nannies ✓✓	CD de Faro, ISS.I.P	Social solution developed through a service provided by a responsible person, self-employed and receiving a wage for taking care of children (not related to her in any way) during a period of time when parents are working or because they can not take care of their children. This solution is for children until 3 years of age.	Children	Increase by 20% (about 32) places for nannies until 2009	ISS.IP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nr. of places created for Nannies until 2009 Nr. of children covered by nationality
1	1	Make flexible the time table for social responses related to children	CD de Faro, ISS.I.P	Measure to support parents with children, whose profession have different schedules which do not fit in with	Families and Children	→ Guarantee until 2009, 100% (32) of the places to create for nannies have a flexible schedule in	ISS.IP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nr. of places for Nannies with a flexible timetable in the Region until 2009 Nr. of child day care

Common objectives for Social Inclusion	NAPI National Priorities	Measures | Instruments	Responsible Entity	Description of Measures | Instruments	Target population	Target(s)	Indicator (Target)	
							Source	Description
		✓		the normal pre- school hours		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → the Region → Extend, until 2009, the time table (from 7:30am to 9:00pm) in 4 child day care centres in two Councils in the Region → Guarantee until 2009, that 4 child day care centres are open in the month of August, in two Councils in the Region 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> centres with an extended time table (from 7:30am to 9:00pm), in the Region, until 2009 • Nr. of child day care centres open in the month of August, in the Region, until 2009
1	1	DOM Plan ✓✓	CD de Faro, ISS.I.P	Implement a plan to qualify the network of Child and Youth shelters, to encourage the continuous improvement in the promotion of rights and protection of children and young people in shelters.	Child and Youth shelters I - IPSS with or without cooperation or managment agreements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Establish by 2008, 4 Protocols with IPSS, to implement the DOM Plan, in particular: 2 with SCM Albufeira; 1 with CASLAS; and 1 with Casa Sta. Isabel → Establish by 2009, 5 more Protocols with IPSS, to implement the DOM Plan, in particular with the D. Francisco Gomes Institute, a Casa N. Sra. Conceição, o Centro Bem Estar N. Sra. Fátima, o Bom Samaritano and the Nossa Sra. Candeias, respectively 	ISS.IP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nr. of Protocols established in 2008 and in 2009 • Nr. of children included, by gender, age and nationality

Common objectives for Social Inclusion	NAPI National Priorities	Measures | Instruments	Responsible Entity	Description of Measures | Instruments	Target population	Target(s)	Indicator (Target)	
							Source	Description
1	1	Immediate Intervention Plan ✓✓	CD de Faro, ISS.I.P	A mapping (diagnosis) instrument which allows to characterise and analyse the evolution of the life projects of the children and young people which live in institutions and with foster families	Children and young people living in, institutions and with foster families	Guarantee the continuation of applying the Immediate Intervention Plan to 100% of the children and young people in 2008 and in 2009	ISS.IP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nr. of children and young people included in the Plan, by gender, age nationality, in 2008 and in 2009
1	3	Humanitarian support to Immigrants in situations of extreme poverty ✓✓	CD de Faro, ISS.I.P	Promote social support to irregular and isolated sick immigrants living in situations of extreme poverty	Immigrants	Support all immigrants living in a situation of extreme poverty in the Region which resort to Attendance Services from Social Action, until 2009	ISS.IP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nr. of immigrants in a situation of extreme poverty , by nationality in the Region, supported until 2009 Nr. of immigrants in a situation of extreme poverty, by nationality in the Region which resort to Attendance Services from Social Action until 2009
1	3	Resource Guide for the Inclusion of immigrants ✓	CD de Faro, ISS.I.P	Instrument which compiles several information on the rights and duties of immigrants in the access to various programmes and policy measures which are available at a national level, in particular within social protection (instalments and social action).	Local Services of ISS.IP, of IEPF and of SEF; CLAIS; Health Centres, schools, Municipalities, and local Associations which work with	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 2008, elaborate and publish a Resource Guide for the Inclusion of Immigrants, translated into 3 languages (English, Ukranian and Russian) Distribute 2 000 guides in the attendance services of Social Security , 	Planning Office | ISS.I.P CD of Faro	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Resource guide for the Inclusion of Immigrants, elaborated and published until 2008 Nr.of Guides distributed until 2009

Common objectives for Social Inclusion	NAPI National Priorities	Measures | Instruments	Responsible Entity	Description of Measures | Instruments	Target population	Target(s)	Indicator (Target)	
							Source	Description
				It is an instrument which provides support in the attendance of several services, as well as all those locally responsible for working with the immigrant population. This Guide will be developed in a digital and paper format, in Portuguese and translated into 3 languages (English, Ukranian and Russian)	immigrants	CLAIS, SEF, in the Employment Centres, in schools and in the Immigrant Associations of the region, until 2009		
1	3	Information pamphlets on the access of immigrants to solutions in social protection ✓	CD de Faro, ISS.I.P	Increase the access of immigrants to information, rights and duties related to instalments, measures and Social Protection programmes. The pamphlet shall be published in 3 languages besides Portuguese (English, Ukranian and Russian)	Immigrant Citizens	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Create and publish 1 information pamphlet on instalments, measures and key programmes which exist within Social Protection, translated into 4 languages, until 2008 → Distribute 5 000 pamphlets for each language published, in the Social Security Centres, SEF, Employment Centres, CLAIS and in the Immigrant Associations in the Region, until 2009 	Gabinete de Planeamento | ISS.I.P CD de Faro	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nr. of information pamphlets created and published, until 2008 • Nr. of pamphlets distributed, until 2009

Common objectives for Social Inclusion	NAPI National Priorities	Measures | Instruments	Responsible Entity	Description of Measures | Instruments	Target population	Target(s)	Indicator (Target)	
							Source	Description
1	3	Sensitize and Train Social Security employees in the attendance and integration of immigrants ✓✓	CD de Faro, ISS.I.P	Realise a Training Plan for the Social Security employees which handle immigration issues in view of providing a better and humane response to specific social questions which immigrants	Attendance Professionals of Social Security; immigrant people	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Guarantee the realization of a training course for 75% of the collaborators mainly working in attendance and integration services for immigrants, until 2009 → Distribute the Guide on Citizenship to all collaborators in the local attendance services and respective managers in the Region, until 2009 	ISS.IP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % of collaborators from attendance services who attended a training course in the welcome and integration of immigrants, until 2009 • Nr. of local service collaborators in attendance services and nr. of managers who received the Guide on Citizenship
1	3	Social Security Office in the National Immigrant support Centre (CNAI) of the Algarve ✓	CD de Faro, ISS.I.P	Facilitate the access to Social Security services and adjust these services to this population, thus increasing the access of immigrants to information and their rights and duties in Social Protection.	Immigrant Citizens	Create Social Security Office, in the CNAI of the Algarve, until 2009	ISS.I.P	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social Security Office created in Algarve CNAI • Nr. of attendance provided, by nationality, gender and age
1	1	Pilot-project to restore elderly housing ✓✓	CD de Faro, ISS.I.P	Improve the basic housing and mobility conditions of the elderly receiving home care by preventing their institutionalisation and dependent situations	Elderly	Finance until 2009, 20% of the situations identified to realise interventions in elderly houses receiving home care in the councils classified as deserted/ lack of housing conditions	ISS.IP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nr. of interventions realised/ financed by 2009 • Nr. of people covered, by Council, gender, age and nationality

Common objectives for Social Inclusion	NAPI National Priorities	Measures | Instruments	Responsible Entity	Description of Measures | Instruments	Target population	Target(s)	Indicator (Target)	
							Source	Description
						and covered by SAD		
1	1	Long-Term Care Network ✓✓	CD de Faro, ISS.I.P anf ARS of Algarve, I.P	Promote the following services: Short term admittance as an alternative to hospitas, meanstreaming hospital resources; Long term admittance for the elderly and dependent people meanstreaming resources; Day units encouraging autonomy in the community.	Citizens in a dependent situation, including the elderly	Guarantee among the universe of the users mentioned (and which gather the conditions to integrate the Mid and Long Term Units), that 100% will integrate Mid and Long term Units in 2008 and in 2009	ISS.IP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nr. of users which integrate Mid and Long Term Units in 2008 and 2009 Nr. of users mentioned to integrate the Mid and Long term Units in 2008 and 2009
1	3	Specific Staff training working in Employment Centres for the labour integration of Immigrants ✓✓	IEFP, I.P	Development of continuous training courses for employees working in Employment Centres of the Institute for Employment and Vocational Training, on issues related to the labour integration of immigrants, namely in interculturality, citizenship and fight against all forms of discrimination.	Immigrant Citizens	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Realize, until 2009, an ongoing training course which ensures specific training of 14 professionals from the Regional Delegation of the Algarve and IEFP (2 professionals from the Employment Centre and Vocational Training Centre and 2 from the Coordination Departments) Ensure within the Eupean Year of Equal opportunities for equal opportunities, sensitization 	PCM/ ACIDI, IP MTSS/ IEFP,IP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nr. of training courses attended by IEFP, IP employees, by the Trainer Pool of ACIDI, IP Nr. of trainees

Common objectives for Social Inclusion	NAPI National Priorities	Measures | Instruments	Responsible Entity	Description of Measures | Instruments	Target population	Target(s)	Indicator (Target)	
							Source	Description
						<p>campaigns in citizenship and equality in the diversity to develop in the Employment Centre;</p> <p>→ Ensure through short training courses, that all Employment professionals are aware of the new Law on Nationality and Immigration</p>		
1	3	Information pamphlets on the access of immigrants to solutions in employment and training ✓	IEFP, I.P	Increase the access of immigrants to information, rights and duties related to instalments, measures and employment and training programmes. The pamphlet shall be published in 3 languages besides Portuguese (English, Ukranian and Russian)	Immigrant Citizens	<p>→ Create and publish until 2008, 1 information pamphlet on instalments, measures and key programmes which exist within employment and training, translated into 4 languages</p> <p>→ Distribute until 2009, 5 000 pamphlets for each language published, in the Employment Centres, Social Security Centres, SEF, CLAIS and in the Immigrant Associations in the Region</p>	IEFP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nr. of information pamphlets created and published until 2008 Nr. of pamphlets distributed until 2009

Common objectives for Social Inclusion	NAPI National Priorities	Measures | Instruments	Responsible Entity	Description of Measures | Instruments	Target population	Target(s)	Indicator (Target)	
							Source	Description
2	1	Micro-credit ✓✓	MTSS/IEFP.I.P	Promote technical and financial support in order to create self-employment for people with particular difficulties to integrate the labour market	Unemployed	Guarantee that at least 10% of the unemployed covered by the Programme at Regional level be foreigners, until 2009	IEFP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nr. of beneficiaries covered in the Region, by gender and nationality
2	3	UNIVA - Integration Units in Active Life ✓✓	IEFP, I.P	Organization or service, located in the CNAI or Immigrant Associations, duly accredited by the IEFP, which promotes the integration of immigrant citizens by welcoming and providing them with information support in attending training periods and vocational training courses, placement, and promote other forms of establishing contacts with the labour market in conjunction with IEFP services	Immigrant Citizens	Support the creation of an UNIVA, in the area of the Employment Centre of Loulé, preferentially in the municipal council of Albufeira (council with the highest number of foreigners), until 2009	PCM / ACIDI,IP MTSS / IEFP.IP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nr. of UNIVA dynamized by Immigrant Associations or by the CNAI Nr. of users in the UNIVAS of the CNAI and Immigrant
2	1	Intervention Programme for an Inclusive Labour Market ✓✓	IEFP, I.P	Promote actions to support the creation of employment, training, qualification, technical and financial support to create self-employment for people with particular difficulties to integrate the labour	Unemployed	Guarantee that at least 10% of the unemployed covered by the Programme at a regional level be foreigners (CTE Faro - 7%, CTE Lagos - 12%, CTE Loulé - 16%, Portimão - 10%, Vila Real De Santo António - 4%), until 2009	IEFP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nr. of people covered in training courses in the Region by nationality and gender Nr. of people placed in the labour market in the Region by gender and Nationality

Common objectives for Social Inclusion	NAPI National Priorities	Measures | Instruments	Responsible Entity	Description of Measures | Instruments	Target population	Target(s)	Indicator (Target)	
							Source	Description
				market				
1	3	Territories Priority Interventions in Education Territories ✓✓	DREALg, ME	Make flexible mechanisms for the organisation and management of resources and curriculum for students with a high failure rates.	Basic education Students	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Develop until 2009, two programme contracts with na innovative characterists aiming at improving the educational quality and the promotion of school success and community development 	DREALg, ME	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nr. of programme contracts implemented • Nr. and % of children covered by nationality
1	3	Open a one stop shop in Faro ✓	DRASEF	Bring closer the SEF to immigrant communities in specific locations with extended timetables	Immigrant Citizens	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → The shop opens in 2007; → Legalize annually all situations related to the documents of foreign people during a more extended timetable and greater proximity with other services/authorities 	MSW of SEF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nr. of attendance and legalizations carried out

Regional Action Plan for the Inclusion of the Algarve 2007-2009

Entity| Sector _____

Form on Collecting Information - Monitoring Measures | Instruments and Existent Targets (A)

Common Objectives for Social Inclusion	National Priorities PNAI	Measures | Instruments	Description of Measures | Instruments	Target Population	Origin of Measure		Target(s)	Target Execution									Other Entities		
					National	Local		Indicators)	Source(s)	2007		2008			2009				
										2°S	Year	1°S	2°S	Year	1°S	2°S		Year	

(A) EXISTING MEASURES | Refer to all measures | instruments existing within national and regional scope, defined or not in National Plans, in particular in the NAPI 2006-2008 and Immigration Plan, which cover all immigrants.

Form on collecting Information - Monitoring Measures|Instruments and/or Targets Proposed (B)

Common Objectives for Social Inclusion	National Priorities PNAI	Measures | Instruments	Description of Measures | Instruments	Target Population	Origin of Measure		Target(s)	Target Execution									Other Entities		
					National	Local		Indicator(s)	Source(s)	2007		2008			2009				
										2°S	Year	1°S	2°S	Year	1°S	2°S		Year	

(B) MEASURES| Instruments and /or targets proposed | Are measures|Instruments and/or metas targets for citizens residing in the Algarve Region, in particular, immigrants who can be identified as: (i) Innovative Projects to meet the problems / needs established in the diagnosis, in view of developing them in the Region or in a council; (ii) Adjustment of national measures; (iii) Target Proposal (NUTS II) within the national measures which were not yet identified at that level.

RESPONSIBLE FOR INFORMATION	MEMBER OF TECHNICAL TEAM
Name:	Name:
Address:	Address:
Phone:	Phone:
Email:	Email:

Working together at National, Regional and Local levels: commitment in the combating poverty and social exclusion

Regional and/or local contributions for the Social Inclusion Strategy

“The Lisbon Summit (March 2000) was designed to mark a turning point where Heads of State and Government from EU Member States agreed on a strategic goal to make the EU the world’s most competitive knowledge based-economy in the world, by promoting more and better jobs and greater social cohesion. In this context, a commitment was taken to make a decisive impact on the eradication of poverty and social exclusion¹¹¹”, by 2010. The designed Lisbon Strategy came into force.

In this context, an Open Method of Coordination (OMC) and a Community Action Programme to Combat Social Exclusion were adopted to provide the framework for this process.

However, in 2005, the difficulties revealed by the economic situation both at international and community level demonstrated the need to revisit the targets established within the Lisbon Strategy. Its main goal was based on the importance of economic growth and employment and encouraged the strengthening of some of the dimensions of governance by promoting a greater simplification and transparency of procedures. Subsequently, the European Social Agenda and the OMC were revised.

The European Social Agenda¹¹² reviewed strengthened the importance in giving European citizens confidence in their ability to manage more effectively the challenges in employment, persistence of situations of poverty and inequalities by supporting the modernization of social policies.

These revisions outlined the gap which existed between the European common objectives and the implementation of policies, enhancing that strengthening the process should go beyond the identification of greater principles and objectives and should focus on policy effectiveness, without forgetting the need to deepen the social dimension of the revisited Lisbon strategy by guaranteeing coherence and mutual reinforcement between growth, employment and social cohesion objectives.

The gap mentioned indicates that both European and national strategies for combating poverty and social exclusion and respective policies can not be effective without a strong commitment, engagement and involvement from all relevant actors, namely at regional and local level of each Member State.

In spite of the fact that the European and National strategies for Social Inclusion were developed on a territorial level at the beginning by implementing policies, the truth is, that many of the regional and local actors have not yet incorporated or assumed them as a political commitment in their respective levels of intervention.

In light of the evaluation of the first two rounds of NAPI, the main challenge lies within the administrative policies and the need for Member States to ensure a strong and horizontal integration of economic, employment, lifelong learning, cultural, housing, health (including safety) and social policies and that a concern with preventing and eradicating and social

¹¹¹ In National Action Plan for Inclusion, 2006-2008, MTSS, September 2006, P. 3.

¹¹² In L’Agenda Social 2005-2010 – Une Europe Sociale dans l’économie mondiale; Des emplois et de nouvelles chances pour tous, Emploi & affaires sociales, Commission Européenne.

exclusion is mainstreamed across all these policy areas poverty. Such a functional mix is essential if an integrated and coordinated approach to eradicating poverty and social exclusion is to be achieved.

Therefore, it is decisive to mobilize the regional and local communities for combating social exclusion and poverty.

Firstly, local authorities, and in some countries of Europe regional ones, constitute levels of democratic elections, and are territorially closer to the citizens and consequently better qualified to understand the conditions, aspirations and regional and/ or local needs.

Secondly, the regional and/or local communities are better positioned to translate national or regional strategies into actions on their territory.

Thirdly, the regional and local levels should guarantee the quality of life of the citizens, in particular, by promoting the identification employment at those levels. It is also at territorial level that education and training are organized and developed and that services should support the social inclusion of the more vulnerable people and groups.

The local and regional levels play an important role in the implementation of national policies and European guidelines, as well as an indispensable one in the formulation or adjustment of national and/or local strategies in the fight against social exclusion and poverty in accordance with the national and European strategies.

The creation of territorial “pacts” involving all regional and local actors in their commitment to eradicate social exclusion and poverty in order to strengthen the structural policies for social inclusion is an important condition for the design, implementation and evaluation of the Regional Action Plans for Inclusion.

In the case of disseminating this methodological proposal, there is a paradox concerning the Portuguese case which needs to be taken into consideration: the fact that regional authorities allow to establish regional partnerships, does not guarantee a commitment from the regional level, because in Portugal this administrative level with autonomy does not exist since decisions are taken at the central level and some at Municipal level.

The eradication of social exclusion and poverty is a complex political matter, not limited to accessing the labour market but involves areas such as housing, education, social protection or health and respective policy measures. Therefore, the regional and/or local partnerships should be assumed by the main actors either in terms of resources, or in terms of knowledge and experience of situations.

Similarly to what happens with the European Strategy for Social Inclusion which is based on the Open Method of Coordination, the regional and/or local strategies for social inclusion may be structured according to the same method, because:

- It can also be an important tool to improve transparency and deepen democratic participation;
- European and national guidelines can be adopted at regional and/ or local levels;
- It allows a vertical articulation of the strategies and policies for social inclusion;
- It permits the construction of a common methodological structure in order to compare diagnosis, policies, adopted and results achieved both at horizontal and vertical levels;
- It enables the monitoring and national evaluation of the plans to consider systemic approaches of the regional contexts;
- It facilitates regional and/or local practices being assessed and adopted in national, regional and/or local context.

The Open Method of Coordination applied to Regional and/or Local contexts

The purpose of the Open method of Coordination (OMC) for Regional and or Local contexts is to organise a learning process at different territorial levels in order to stimulate the exchange and emulation of good practices on one hand and to help the Regional and Local authorities improve their own national policies on Social Inclusion.

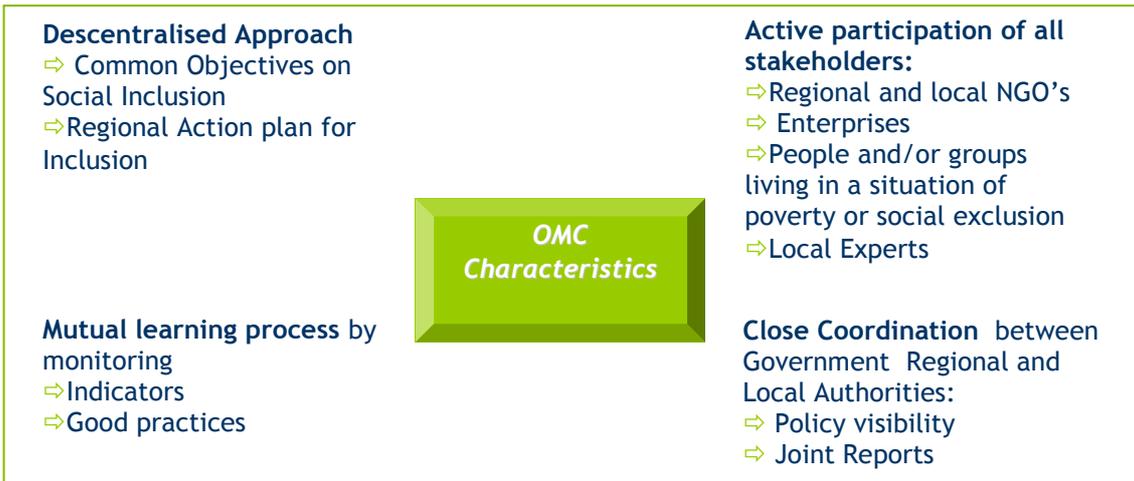
The OMC provides a new framework for cooperation between different levels of governance (National, Regional and Local) in favour of the convergence of policies and national priorities in achieving common goals and quantified targets.

It is important for the transposition of the OMC to continue on incorporating the four key principles:

1. **Subsidiarity**, promotes the balance between the responsibility of the Community and that of the Member States and regional and local authorities in developing the Social Inclusion Strategy;
2. Foster **convergence** on common interest and some agreed common priorities at European level while respecting national and regional diversities;
3. Encourages **management by objectives** by adapting these European and National guidelines to local and regional diversity in terms of social inclusion;
4. **Integrated approach**, that is, actions to be implemented in the Social Inclusion domain should be coherent with the employment, education, fiscal and regional development policies;

The key elements of the Open method of Coordination in linking the National, Regional, and Local levels imply:

- a) the consensus of Regional and Local authorities in adopting European Common Objectives for Social Inclusion and defining ambitious shared goals in the fight against social exclusion and poverty;
- b) the elaboration of Regional Action Plan (Supra-Councils) for Inclusion where each Region should present a diagnosis, priorities, a strategy, targets and policies (programmes and projects) which it proposes to implement during a given period in order to achieve the European common objectives for social inclusion;
- c) the observation methodologies and measuring impacts and «benchmarking» results in view of comparing experiences and exchanging good practices. Such a fact, lead to conduct joint work related to indicators;
- d) the coordination and monitoring mechanisms, evaluation of plans/strategies through Joint Reports, in line with good governance;
- e) the mobilization of the active participation of all actors, in particular, of vulnerable groups.



Using the European and National Strategies for Social Protection, Social Inclusion and Employment, each Region can elaborate regional action plans for Inclusion which have to present the policy developments and regional progress in relation to the common **objectives** (european) for social inclusion.

The Regional Plans should also be based on the planning process which include the following elements:

- Diagnosis supported on social inclusion indicators, integrating whenever possible, the indicators presented by the European Commission (primary and secondary)¹¹³;
- Regional priorities;
- Regional Strategy and respective principles;
- Attainable Results;
- Measures and instruments and respective financial resources;
- Monitoring system.

The regional indicators on social inclusion should be used to monitor the progress and compare best practices. With the purpose to ensure comparability at territorial level, it is crucial to possess a set of indicators to analyze poverty and social exclusion distributed at different territory levels - european, national, regional, district and council -, preferentially the structural indicators defined by the European Commission. Therefore, the diagnosis of the Regional Plans, should incorporate a minimum set of indicators used in every elaborated Plan but should not be limited to them.

Similarly to the National Plans, the design and elaboration of Regional Plans should involve the collaboration of civil society's representatives. The mobilization of all actors including those who objectively are exposed to social exclusion and poverty situations is a fundamental component for an integrated and participative fight against poverty and social exclusion. This combat implies the collaboration and direct involvement of all vulnerable people for motives of legitimacy and efficiency and should take place in every planning stages.

It is suggested that the Coordination of the National Action Plan for Inclusion drafts after the elaboration and presentation of the regional plans, an overall report, which is to be a synopsis of the regional and local progress achieved in the eradication of poverty and social exclusion and different contributions that the regional level provides to the national one (bottom-up).

The Open method of Coordination process should be reinforced by the monitoring, evaluation and regular peer analysis.

¹¹³ Portfolio of Social Inclusion Indicators – NAPI 2006-2008.

The partnership developed within the transnational project allowed to experiment the application of the OMC in Portugal related to Social Inclusion. Therefore, a detailed analysis of the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats (SWOT) in the overall application of the OMC in linking the central and regional level and in particular, its characteristics (common objectives, plans, indicators, good practices, participation of all stakeholders, coordination) is mentioned below.

SWOT | OMC Application for Social Inclusion in Portugal

Strengths	Weaknesses
<p>OMC application</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The relevant actors at regional and local level assume commitments in the eradication of poverty and social exclusion - Permits a decentralized and integrated social inclusion process - Important tool to improve transparency and deepen democratic participation - Permits a vertical and horizontal articulation of social inclusion strategies and policies - Permits the construction of a methodological structure common to the various territorial levels <p>Common Objectives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Permits a common approach and guideline at different territorial levels - european, national, regional and local - Integrated vision to eradicate poverty and social exclusion - Provides an integrated strategy to fight poverty and exclusion <p>Regional Action Plan for Inclusion</p> <p>Instrument which:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Permits visibility and transparency of the process - Enhances the commitments assumed by different Regional Authorities in order to achieve the strategy - Permits a more adequate intervention and greater use of the existing resources - Permits to adopt an integrated approach in the fight against poverty and social inclusion based on a common conceptual framework - Based on a global territorialized diagnosis - Defines priorities - Enhances change through the identification of regional targets - Presents a territorial strategy for Social Inclusion - Identifies the available financial resources - Permits the monitoring and assessment of the social inclusion process (results and measure implementation) 	<p>OMC application</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Resilience of the relevant actors at local and regional level to assume a commitment in the eradication of poverty and social exclusion - Devaluation of an integrated and decentralized process for poverty and social exclusion by the relevant actors at national, regional, and local level regional <p>Common Objectives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Overall and complex objectives which obliges an integrated vision of the regional and local stakeholders in relation to poverty and social exclusion - Conducive to some diversity in understanding and dispersion of approaches on poverty and social exclusion <p>Regional Action Plan for Inclusion</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inexistence of a conceptual matrix based on key concepts - Inexistence of an integrated approach - Resilience to change - Absence of a strategy - Inexistence of a monitoring and evaluation system

Strengths	Weaknesses
<p>Indicators</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Contributes to a greater knowledge on the territorialization of poverty and social exclusion phenomena - Means to monitor and evaluate the progress in relation to objectives, targets, and implementation of measures - The existence of indicators on poverty and social exclusion disaggregated at NUTSS II and III level is decisive for the definition of a strategy <p>Good Practices</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Attribute visibility to the local initiatives, in course or finished - Allow exchanges of experience between pairs, that is the allotment of experiences and knowledge between Entities, Councils and Regions ... - The initiatives presented may be adopted by other authorities, regions, councils or even at national level (transferability capacity) - Introduce change and innovation - Foster experimentation <p>Active participation of all stakeholders</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The public actors at different territorial level have assumed the commitment to eradicate poverty and social exclusion, as well as other relevant stakeholders - Burden sharing around Social Inclusion - Permits the constitution of partnerships around common objectives - Permits the decision makers and professionals at different territory levels to deepen their knowledge on poverty and social exclusion and information sharing - There is a greater capacity for mobilization and participation of vulnerable groups at regional and local level - Permits the construction of other forms of communication and homogenizes language - Contributes to a greater effectiveness in the interventions developed and efficiency in using resources 	<p>Indicators</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The regional and local authorities construct indicators supported on administrative sources to analyze the reality without validation and streamlining - Selection of inadequate indicators to define a strategy - Lack of specialized knowledge from the team to interpret some of the indicators <p>Good Practices</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Indicate as good practice initiatives not yet implemented or monitored and no evaluation of results - Lack of knowledge on exemplary cases - Punctual or interrupted interventions <p>Active participation of all stakeholders</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Devaluation of the existence of poverty and social exclusion at different territory levels - Diversity of the representations on poverty and social exclusion - Lack of knowledge on the poverty and social exclusion concepts - Lack of understanding on the requirements and multidimensionality of the social inclusion process at different territory levels - Difficulties to communicate and/ or streamline language - Inexistence of leadership to conduct a decentralized process - Difficulties in sharing information and transparency between the various partners - Support the constitution of partnerships - Weak culture of participation of citizens and in particular of vulnerable groups in measures and processes which are specifically for them - Devaluation of the perceptions and opinions of people in a vulnerable situation - Weak domination of techniques by professionals in using specialized techniques to mobilize and involve the participation of vulnerable populations - Different levels of participation/ involvement of the stakeholders

Strengths	Weaknesses
<p>Close Coordination between Central Administration and Regional and Local Authorities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improves and simplifies access to information - Promotes knowledge - Permits the construction of other forms of communication and streamlines language - Permits a quick detection of irregularities in the implementation of measures - Facilitates learning, consensus and common commitments for intervention - Influences change at regional and local level to combat poverty and social exclusion - Permits to take fundamental decisions (decentralized diagnosis, monitoring and evaluation) - All stakeholders understand the objective of their work and results expected in order to eliminate poverty and social exclusion at different territory levels – national, regional and local - Permits that measures/ instruments designed at regional level represent a contribution for measures at national level 	<p>Close Coordination between Central Administration and Regional and Local Authorities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Difficulties the Regional and Local Authorities to access information on policy measures which are carried or to create - Difficulties of communication and to have a common language - Existence of measures of politics little flexible and adapted to the different territorial realities - Targets of policy measures without regional or local disaggregation - Difficulties in the access to the information on national policy measures - Gap between technician and decision commitments - Inexistence of regional leadership - Lack of allotment of information and transparency between the some partners

Opportunities	Threats
<p>OMC Application</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Decree-law 115/2006, of June 14th, of the Social Network Programme defines a strong articulation between NAPI, Platforms Supra-Councils and Social Networks, which implies both a vertical and horizontal articulation of the Social Inclusion process - The European Commission devises the need to involve the main regional and local actors in the social inclusion process: elaboration, follow-up, implementation, monitoring and evaluation <p>Common Objectives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Development of complementary work and in partnership - Mobilization of people and groups experiencing poverty and exclusion <p>Regional Action Plans for Inclusion</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Constitute a contribution for planning at national level - Constitute foundation for the attraction of resources (financial, human, ...) - Existence of Social Development Plans (SDP) 	<p>OMC Application</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Devaluation of the regional and local actors regarding the social inclusion process at horizontal and vertical level - Devaluation of the national, regional and local actors in the OMC implementation - Diverse levels of autonomy from the deconcentrated services of the State in the Region - Difficulties of the local and regional decision makers as well as all stakeholders to assume commitments in poverty and social exclusion <p>Common Objectives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of knowledge and/or devaluation of the local and regional actors regionais in adopting objectives, which implies the elaboration of a new set of different objective, therefore wasting resources <p>Regional Action Plans for Inclusion</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of specialized knowledge by the decision makers and professionals in the planning phase of that area - Absence of relevant partners in the process - Traditional vision (assistance) in the combating poverty and social exclusion - Difficulty to recognise the existence of poverty and exclusion phenomena - Plan elaborated exclusively based on participative methodologies, not allowing to achieve a strategic vision - Difficulty to identify regional targets regarding some policy measures

Opportunities	Threats
<p>Indicators</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Realize regional/local mapping with common bases - Ensure comparability between different levels (European, National, Regional and Local) - Existence of a Sub-Grup of Indicators within Social Protection and Social Inclusion in the European Commission - Representation of the Strategy and Planning Office of MTSS within the Social Protection and Social Inclusion indicators - The INE has a data base and knowledge which enable the construction and validation of the indicators on poverty and social exclusion at regional, district and council level - The administrative sources of each Sectorial Entity constitutes a resource <p>Good Practices</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Definition by the European Community of a good practice and existence of proforma models to fill in - The NAPI provides access to the model and good practices defined by the European Commission - Enable to foster and improve the monitoring and evaluation process <p>Active Participation of all stakeholders</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The existence of a partnership culture at local level - Implementation of the 3rd Common Objective on Social Inclusion (Governance) - Organisational shift <p>Close Coordination between Central Administration and Regional and Local Authorities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Joint reports on social inclusion - European Commission guidelines for the elaboration of the NAPI Inclusion - Existence of national coordination structures in social inclusion (NAPI Inclusion coordination, Interministerial Commission and MTSS Task Force) - Social Networks at Council level - Greater proximity between authorities and target groups 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Dispersion and fragmentation of the information in the different Authorities - Difficulty in identifying available financial resources <p>Indicators</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The majority of the Structural indicators for Social Cohesion and Social Inclusion (Primary and Secondary) are not disaggregated at local and regional level - Lack of indicators, specially at regional and local level to measure poverty, inequality and social exclusion - Lack of indicators on Social Cohesion with disaggregations which enable to analyze by groups (nationality, gender, age group, disabilities) - Weak updating of European, national and regional indicators on a regular basis - Lack of investment in developing indicators on poverty, inequality and social exclusion by regional and council disaggregation carried out by Central Administration - Lack of investment in the construction of qualitative indicators on poverty and social exclusion at European and National levels <p>Good Practices</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Difficulties in accessing documents which define a good practice - Inexistence of a monitoring and evaluation system which prevents the identification of factors leading to their transferability <p>Active participation of all stakeholders</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Utilitarianism perspective of the process - Lack of recognition regarding the importance of vulnerable groups in the planning process - Interventions developed by authorities outside the partnership which may collide/interfere with some of the already programmed ones <p>Close Coordination between Central Administration and Regional and Local Authorities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The OMC is too open - European Commission recommendations not binding - Lack of knowledge and/or interests on the OMC strengths at territory levels - Lack of coordination between the national coordination structures on social exclusion and the regional and/or local structures - Non constitution of a specialized regional technical team to support coordination

The Importance of Partnership Constitution and Mobilisation

It is fundamental that at different territory levels, partnerships are established, mobilised and intervene in solving local and/or community need and assume particular emphasis in the governance of these levels, even recognising that such constitution and mobilisation are based on a recognition process, acquisition of confidence, transparency and burden sharing which can not be achieved by law, or right away.

It is to develop cooperative work which may be considered as a process capable of contributing to a culture of more democratic participation culture. However, according to several studies, namely Finnish and Irish, it is necessary for the element of change to be at the root of partnerships and be part of the decision makers agenda meaning that political commitment is necessary at every level.

Several consulted studies allowed to retain some relevant theoretical and empirical dimensions:

Characteristics and Governance Dimensions of Partnerships

Characteristics/ partnership implications	- Change Management Dimensions - Governance
Establish commitments	- With leaders and decision-makers - With interaction between authorities - Between professionals
Contribute to influence	- Better communication processes - Participative management - Elaboration of policies
Enable innovation	- In organisational development - In solving problems
Enable implementation	- Implementation of policies - It's monitoring and review

In the background of every partnership which has been mobilised to implement specific programmes and projects, it is possible to find core elements guaranteeing good implementation, complementarity and links as well as obstacles.

How to start partnerships? Selecting partners may be decisive on one hand, not all partnerships have the right partners in order to achieve the expected goals and on the other, not all necessary partners let themselves be involved.

Some authors (Mike Campbell and Peter Loyd) refer that for partnerships to be successful, they need a vision and common objectives and establishment of commitments between partners. However, it is important to work on the relations between partners and possess the necessary knowledge and skills to work in partnerships.

Some of the lessons learned from this enriching experience involving partnerships around the LAPs & LAPs Project allow to present some strong and weak points. The weak points enhance the constant challenges addressed always bearing in mind the effective and efficient satisfaction of the local needs, recognising the importance of partnerships in order to proceed to the adequate adjustments, considering it is important to influence change decisively in order to contradict the current trends of inequality and social exclusion.

Weak Points	Weak Points and challenges
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increases information circulation - Promotes knowledge - doubts regarding measures and sectoral implementation are quickly solved and partners know better the organisations and activities/interventions of each other 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Difficulties to access information, namely on the measures, programmes and projects to be implemented by other sectors
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Diversity of technical skills 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Weakness of technical skills in specific domains of the european and national process on social inclusion and issues related to poverty and social exclusion
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increases the construction of other forms of communication and the homogenisation of languages from partners coming from different cultures and organisations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Difficulties in communication, due to the different language used by partners from different organisations and with different cultures
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Greater capacity to detect irregularities in terms of implementation/intervention, by facilitating and simplifying the guidelines for its resolution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sometimes local needs, diverge from guidelines and central/national solutions - it is important to achieve flexibility in some of the measures in order to adjust them to local needs - The national targets are not always disaggregated at regional/local level and remit to a lack of definition either in terms of the results to attain, or the capacity to monitor at regional/local level
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Facilitates learning, consensus and commitments for action/ intervention 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Some partners tend to have a utilitarian perspective of partnerships or consider it just as an instrument providing services
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Influences change - at regional level (Plan already exists). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Difficulty to assess the sustainability of partnership, namely when the project is over
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Articulated and integrated approach on poverty and social exclusion 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fragmented vision of poverty and social exclusion
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Consider partnerships as a governance tool and capacity to elaborate a Plan ready to implementa 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Gap between the technical dimension of commitment and the decision

The importance of the impacts of partnerships and recognising their value is an important dimension of sustainability, which will weaken, however, if there is not a constant commitment to promote the quality of life of all citizens and in particular, of the more vulnerable groups.