

Garantia Infância



ACTION PLAN 2022-2030

January 2023

NATIONAL COORDINATION
CHILD GUARANTEE

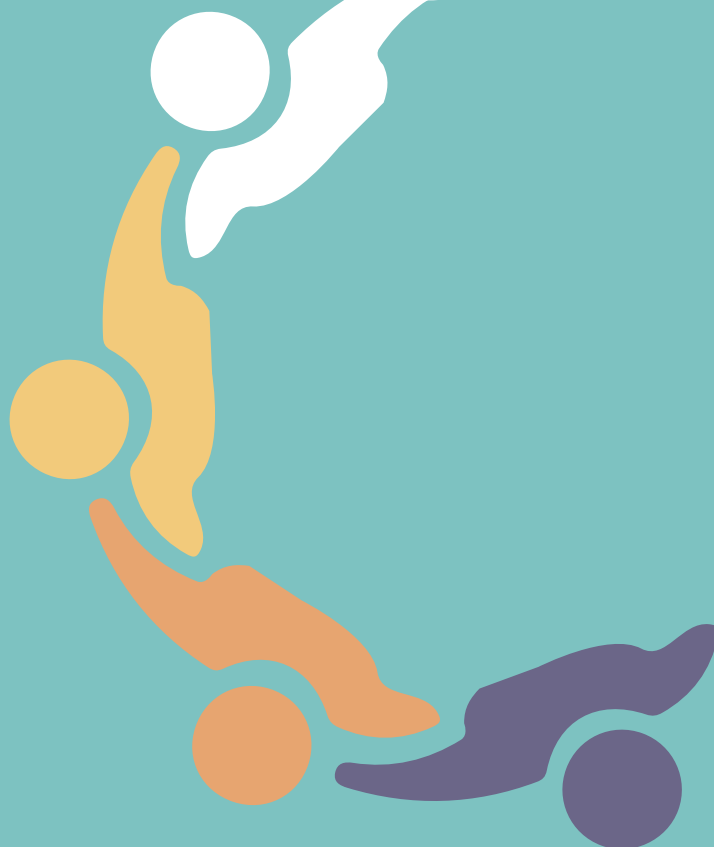


TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. BACKGROUND.....	3	7. STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES AND TARGETS.....	34
2. NATIONAL COORDINATION OF THE CHILD GUARANTEE.....	6	7.1. Pillar I – Employment, qualifications and skills.....	35
2.1 Governance Model.....	8	7.2. Pillar II – Social protection and social action.....	36
2.2 Intervention Model.....	9	7.3. Pillar III – Quality services.....	37
3. CHILD POVERTY IN PORTUGAL.....	11	7.4. Pillar IV- Inclusion of particularly vulnerable children and young people.....	39
3.1 Barriers in the access to essential services.....	14	8. MEASURES	40
3.1.1 Early childhood education and care.....	15	9. POLICY STRUCTURE ENABLEMENT.....	46
3.1.2 Education.....	16	10. EUFUNDING.....	52
3.1.3 Health.....	19	10.1 ESF+.....	52
3.1.4 Nutrition.....	23	10.2 Recovery and resilience plan (PRR – Plano de Recuperação e Resiliência).....	53
3.1.5 Housing.....	25	11. COLLECTION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION.....	55
4. SPECIFIC CATEGORIES OF PARTICULARLY VULNERABLE CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE.....	27	12. ANNEXES.....	58
4.1. Children in situations of abandonment or severe housing deprivation.....	27	Annex I Measures table... ..	58
4.2. Children and young people with disabilities.....	27	Annex II National strategies and plans contributing to the Child Guarantee.....	62
4.3. Children and young people with a migrant background.....	28	Annex III List of abbreviations and acronyms.....	63
4.4. Children and young people from roma communities.....	30	Annex IV Figures index.....	65
4.5. Children integrated in alternative childcare structures.....	31	Annex V Tables index.....	65
5. AWARENESS RAISING AND DISSEMINATION ACTIONS.....	32	Annex VI Bibliographical references.....	67
6. STAKEHOLDERS INVOLVMENT.....	33		

1. BACKGROUND

The fight against poverty and social exclusion has been taken up as a priority over the past years. Until the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic, we have witnessed in Portugal a process of economic recovery and growth, which significantly reduced the number of people in material deprivation (lifting 700 thousand people out of the risk of poverty and social exclusion in the period 2015-2020), with inequality reaching the lowest levels ever. Despite the developments, around 2 317 236 people remain at risk of poverty or social exclusion, and 389 686 of these are children¹.

AMBITION

To ensure that all children and young people have access to a set of essential services, thereby contributing to the defence of their Rights, combating child poverty and promoting equal opportunities for all.

This circumstance led the Government to assume the need to create a national public policy instrument with a set of coherent, coordinated and integrated actions aimed to significantly reduce poverty incidence, as well as to consider that the socio-economic impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic have reinforced the relevance of a solid national instrument to combat poverty.

Within this context, in 2021 it was approved the National Strategy to Combat Poverty 2021-2030 (ENCP – Estratégia Nacional de Combate à Pobreza²), with a multidimensional and cross-cutting intervention approach with the aim of combating poverty, identifying priority axes of intervention, in alignment with the European Pillar of Social Rights and the Sustainable Development Goals of the 2030 Agenda, the first axis being the reduction of

poverty among children and young people and their families, with the goal of halving monetary poverty in the group of children, representing a reduction of 170 thousand children in poverty by 2030.

Figure 1. Target to reduce the number of children in monetary poverty



With regard specifically to children and young people, it was also approved in Portugal the National Strategy for the Rights of the Child 2021-2024 (ENDC – Estratégia Nacional dos Direitos das Crianças 2021-2024)³, with an integrated vision aimed to promote social inclusion of children and young people, highlighting diversity and interculturality, and taking on a set of policies in Portugal for the promotion and protection of the Rights of children and young people, focused on ensuring quality education for all, promoting educational success, access to healthcare, strengthening the social protection of children, young people and their families, promoting equality and non-discrimination and ensuring access to sports, focusing on the most vulnerable groups such as children and young people with specific needs and ethnic minorities or religious groups, as well as promoting gender equality.

1 INE, EU-SILC 2021, Census 2021; Eurostat 2021.

2 Council of Ministers Resolution no. 184/2021 of 29 December

3 Council of Ministers Resolution no. 112/2020, of 18 December

In addition to the central importance of the National Strategy to Combat Poverty (2021-2030) and the National Strategy for the Rights of the Child (2021-2024) in the convergence of objectives within the scope of the Child Guarantee, other national strategies and plans are also relevant in the pursuit of objectives aimed at reducing poverty and promoting the social inclusion of children and young people and their families, which value diversity and the construction of a true intercultural society.

It is within this framework of national policy and following the adoption of the Council Recommendation establishing a European Child Guarantee, that the preparation of this Child Guarantee Action Plan (PAGPI - Plano de Ação da Garantia para a Infância) begins, based on a process of listening to various strategic entities and partners, children, young people and families, and guided by the following principles:

1 — **Focus on children and young people**, considering their particular fragility in poverty and inequality situations, as well as their household situations;

2 — **The best interests of the child**, as a primary reference in the consideration of children's rights, access to resources, access to quality services and equal opportunities;

3 — **Ambition** to significantly reduce child poverty in Portugal by 2030;

4 — **Pragmatism**, capitalising on the various strategies, programmes and plans in Portugal that contribute to the fulfilment of the European Child Guarantee objectives;

5 — **Involvement of the various entities, at central and local levels**, in the plan implementation and in the follow-up, monitoring and reporting of the progress achieved and the results obtained;

6 — **Subsidiarity**, valuing the action of agents who are closer to vulnerable situations of children and young people and, therefore, more capable and swifter in adopting concrete and effective solutions addressed to those who need them;

7 — **Communication and promotion of the Child Guarantee**, from a multi-channel perspective;

8 — **Transparency and participation**, through the definition of a model for monitoring and evaluating progress and results.

It should be noted that the Recommendation's proposals are already reflected in a set of cross-cutting measures under development at national level, which demonstrate the Government's strong commitment to combating child poverty. The high responsibility that is assumed here is shared by the national, regional and local authorities, as well as by the social partners and civil society as key partners in building a more egalitarian and more inclusive Portugal.

Therefore, the Child Guarantee Action Plan is focused on improving access to Rights and essential quality services for children and young people in a poverty situation, taking into account the high importance that a local, integrated and proximity approach can play in achieving a common objective of combating poverty, through actions that make it possible to remove barriers to accessing essential services, ensuring and facilitating effective social participation throughout all stages of implementation and development of the actions and measures established in the Action Plan.



2. NATIONAL COORDINATION OF THE CHILD GUARANTEE

Committed to actively follow-up the implementation of the Council Recommendation establishing a European Child Guarantee, adopted within the scope of the Portuguese Presidency of the Council of the European Union on 14 June 2021, the Portuguese Government has determined the appointment of a National Coordinator⁴, supported by a technical team of up to ten members, to ensure the development of actions to comply with the initiatives envisaged therein, while a Technical Monitoring Commission has been set up, with representatives appointed by the governmental areas of presidency, justice, labour, solidarity and social security, education, health, infrastructure and housing. Already at the level of approval of the Child Guarantee Action Plan (PAGPI – Plano de Ação da Garantia para a Infância)⁵, the creation of an Intersectoral Advisory Council was also foreseen, to be made up of entities that exercise their powers in areas that compete and contribute to the pursuit of the objectives and development of the Child Guarantee Action Plan 2022-2030 (PAGPI), as well as personalities of recognised merit and work experience in the areas to be dealt with.

In this sense, and already within the scope of the national approval of the Child Guarantee Action Plan (PAGPI), in order to better match the needs of its development and implementation, the competences of the National Coordinator have been better defined as well as the Child Guarantee Governance Model.

- Competences of the **National Coordinator of the Child Guarantee**:

- a) To coordinate and monitor the implementation in Portugal of Council Recommendation (EU) 2021/1004 of 14 June 2021 establishing a European Child Guarantee;
- b) To carry out a diagnosis of vulnerable children in Portugal, taking into account regional and local circumstances;
- c) To prepare the Child Guarantee Action Plan (PAGPI) covering the period up to 2030, considering regional and local circumstances and including strategic actions and support measures to children in a vulnerable situation, to be submitted to the European Commission;
- d) To develop dissemination measures aimed at vulnerable children and families;
- e) To define the operating rules of the Technical Monitoring Committee;
- f) To conclude protocols, whenever necessary, in accordance with the law, namely within the scope of matters covered by the General Data Protection Regulation;
- g) To coordinate and monitor the implementation and enforcement of the Child Guarantee Action Plan 2022-2030, in accordance with the plans of each government area involved, with a view to meeting the measures and objectives set out therein;
- h) To monitor, in cooperation with the governing area concerned, the entities responsible for implementing the measures of the Child Guarantee Action Plan 2022-2030, requesting, whenever necessary, information on the implementation process;
- i) To coordinate the implementation of the Child Guarantee Action Plan 2022-2030 with existing strategies, programmes and plans;
- j) To communicate and promote the Child Guarantee Action Plan 2022-2030 at the national level and take the necessary actions, in partnership with and by mobilizing municipalities, inter-municipal entities and other entities involved, to ensure the dissemination of the PAGPI 2022-2030;
- k) To ensure monitoring of the implementation of the Child Guarantee at the local level;
- l) To provide training to technicians appointed by the entities responsible for carrying out the measures, as well as to technicians appointed by the local authorities;

4 Council of Ministers Resolution no. 136/2021 of 1 October

5 Council of Ministers Resolution no. 3/2023 of 17 January

m) To deepen the monitoring and evaluation indicators, taking into account the starting point of each objective of the Child Guarantee Action Plan 2022-2030;

n) To ensure constant monitoring of the measure's implementation and compliance with the objectives, with the support and collaboration of the Technical Monitoring Committee created by the Council of Ministers Resolution no. 136/2021 of 1 October, as well as the Child Guarantee Local Units (NLGPI – Núcleos Locais da Garantia para a Infância);

o) To identify shortcomings in the legal framework applicable to the childhood and youth area within the scope of the Child Guarantee Action Plan 2022-2030, as well as opportunities for improvement, submitting proposals for legislative amendments after being previously discussed with the various bodies responsible for this matter;

p) To prepare, in coordination with the Technical Monitoring Committee, interim progress reports on the implementation of the Child Guarantee Action Plan 2022-2030, to be submitted to the European Commission after approval by the Government member responsible for the labour, solidarity and social security area;

q) To prepare and submit to the Government member responsible for the labour, solidarity and social security area the proposals for reviewing the measures and objectives of the Child Guarantee Action Plan 2022-2030 deemed necessary and appropriate, after consideration by the Technical Monitoring Committee;

r) To prepare, in coordination with the Technical Monitoring Committee, a final report on the implementation of the Child Guarantee Action Plan 2022-2030, to be submitted to the Government member responsible for the labour, solidarity and social security area, by 31 May 2031;

s) To carry out all the measures necessary for the accomplishment of the National Coordinator's mission and established objectives, as well as the exercise of powers in matters of childhood and youth, that may be entrusted to him/her by the Government member responsible for the labour, solidarity and social security area.

The **Technical Support Committee** is responsible for providing all technical support to the National Coordinator and assist him/her in the implementation of actions within the scope of the respective intervention and competence areas. Its composition may be adapted to the needs for the development and implementation

of the Child Guarantee Action Plan 2022-2030, by order of the Government member responsible for the labour, solidarity and social security area and the respective governing area integrating the Technical Monitoring Committee, after hearing the national coordinator of the Child Guarantee.

The **Intersectoral Advisory Board** is responsible for issuing opinions and recommendations on strategic issues concerning the implementation and development of the Child Guarantee Action Plan 2022-2030. Due to the matter and within the scope of the Intersectoral Advisory Board, consultation initiatives are also promoted with families, children and young people.



2.1 GOVERNANCE MODEL

The implementation, management and operation of the Child Guarantee Action Plan requires a governance model that includes cooperation and coordination between its four levels:

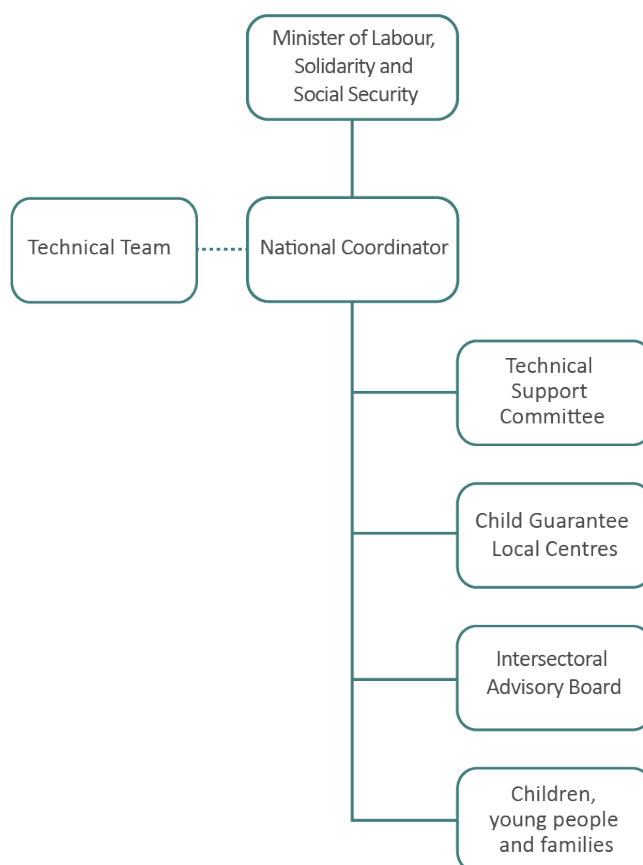
Level I – Political Coordination – ensured by the government member responsible for the solidarity and social security area.

Level II - Strategic and Technical Coordination – ensured by the National Coordinator and his/her team, assisted by the Technical Support Committee (CTA – Comissão Técnica de Acompanhamento), composed of representatives from the government areas responsible for the actions’ implementation within the respective intervention areas;

Level III – Operationalisation – carried out by the bodies responsible for the measure’s implementation within the Child Guarantee Local Centres (NLGPI – Núcleos Locais da Garantia para a Infância), created within the scope of the Social Action Local Councils (CLAS – Conselhos Locais de Ação Social), as representative structures to implement the Council Recommendation at the local level;

Level IV - Advisory – composed of the **Intersectoral Advisory Board (CCI – Conselho Consultivo Intersectorial)**, a body that issues opinions and recommendations and is aimed to ensure the mobilisation, participation and contribution of organisations representing civil society, as well as children, young people and families.

Figure 2. General Structure of the National Coordination of the Child Guarantee



2.2 INTERVENTION MODEL

In order to achieve the objectives of the Child Guarantee, it is essential to ensure an integrated social intervention, based on local action and proximity to the poverty and social exclusion phenomena, taking into account the specific needs of families, children and young people [paragraph 6(b) of the Council Recommendation] in order to ensure adequate identification and mobilization of resources and interventions to address the problems.

In this context, coordination with city councils is of particular importance, given their privileged position of proximity to people, particularly with those with higher poverty or social exclusion rates.

Coordinated social interventions at the local level are crucial for the effective implementation and application of policies to combat poverty, but also for preventing and combating the intergenerational nature of poverty phenomena.

An integrated and community-based approach will thus contribute to the effective fulfilment of the life projects of those who constitute the most vulnerable segment of society as a whole and which are decisive for the development of the Country.

The intervention of local authorities, in addition to national public policy measures, makes it possible to identify and respond promptly and stringently to the main challenges and to ensure a concrete mobilization of effective and necessary resources.

The local structure that is most effectively able to respond is the Social Network by promoting, through its bodies, a broad partnership work that focuses on the strategic planning of local social intervention, involving the various social actors, of different natures and intervention areas, with the aim of contributing to the eradication of poverty and social exclusion and the promotion of social development at the local level.

The designation of local focal points and the development of a local intervention model makes it possible to maximize human and financial resources, to avoid the duplication of responses and to qualify intervention at the level of prevention and monitoring of poverty and social vulnerability situations, focusing on children and young people, their families and the community.

Therefore, within the scope of the Social Action Local Councils (CLAS – Conselhos Locais de Ação Social), it is crucial to create Child Guarantee Local Units (NLGPI – Núcleos Locais da Garantia para a Infância) aimed at children and young people and families in social vulnerability, that, through the optimisation of existing resources, the boosting of synergies and in a context of effective cooperation and joined implementation of national and local policies, paying particular attention to the specific features of each territory, and on the basis of an integrated and multidisciplinary approach, allow an effective response to the needs of children and their families, with a view to pursuing the objectives of the Recommendation establishing a European Child Guarantee, promoting cohesion and social development by fostering an effective social integration.

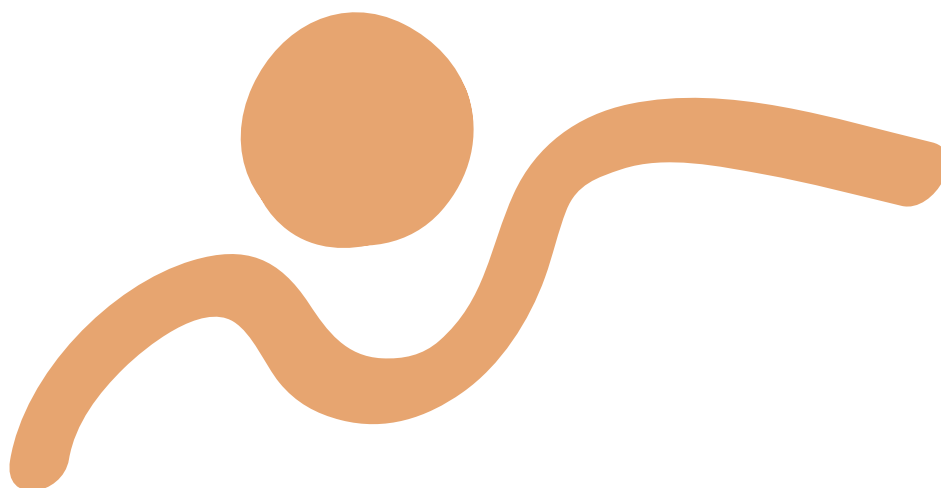
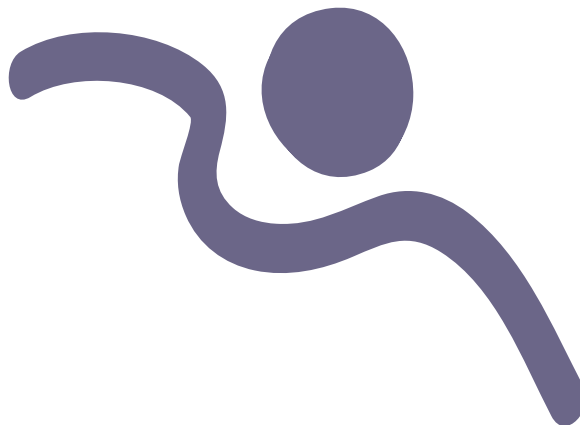
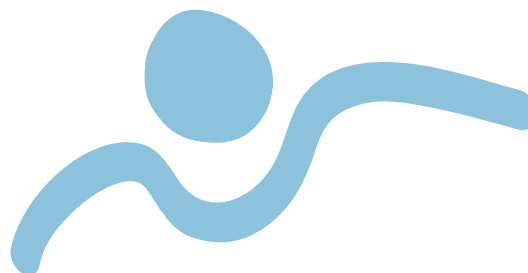


The implementation of the intervention model implies compliance with the following social network methodological assumptions:

1. The existence of a diagnosis that must include the description of the child poverty phenomenon in the territory and the problems identified in terms of ensuring access to the essential services mentioned in the Recommendation;
2. The social development plan with a strategic axis of prevention and intervention within the scope of the child poverty phenomenon.

The establishment of the Local Child Guarantee Units (NLGPI) must be carried out at the plenary sessions of the Social Action Local Councils (CLAS) and their composition should include partners involved in early childhood care, education, health, nutrition, housing, the promotion of social inclusion and integration, the protection of the rights of children and young people, non-discrimination and the promotion of equality.

All children covered by the new child guarantee social benefit, a supplement to the family benefit, must be accompanied by the Child Guarantee Local Centres in cooperation with the National Coordination of the Child Guarantee, in order to ensure their effective access to essential services, following the recommendations for integrated intervention and monitoring of the effective achievement of the European Child Guarantee objectives.



3. CHILD POVERTY IN PORTUGAL

In Portugal, children and young people aged between 0 and 17 now represent around 17% of the total Portuguese population, corresponding to around 1,7 million people.

According to data collected in 2020, 21,9% of children and young people in Portugal were at risk of poverty or social exclusion, a figure below the European average of 24,2% (Eurostat) and according to the latest national data⁶ this figure has increased by 1 p.p., which means that 22,9 % of children aged under 18 are in a poverty or social exclusion situation (INE – National Statistics Institute- Portugal).

While the poverty risk of the total population currently stands at 18,4%, the poverty risk of children reaches 20,4%, being this age group the one with the greatest vulnerability in what concerns this indicator⁷.

Indeed, and despite the substantial improvements in the well-being of children and their families in the country, in the last years, as a result of the policies and substantial investment made by the State in combating inequalities, it has been observed, however, that children and young people remain a group particularly vulnerable to poverty situations and other vulnerability factors that cannot be ignored.

An analysis on the evolution of the poverty risk over the years shows that, **in times of crises affecting the population, children are the most affected**. For example, in 2013, when the poverty incidence reached the highest levels in the last decade, while the at-risk-of-poverty rate of the general population was 19,5%, the at-risk-of-poverty rate of children and young people on the same date was 6 p.p. higher, i.e., 25,6% [INE ICOR (Survey on Living Conditions and Income), 2014].

In fact, as of 2015 it became possible to counteract the upward trend observed until then, largely due to the investment made at the level of social policies, recovery and economic growth, which made it possible to reduce very significantly the number of

people in material deprivation, between 2015 and 2020, with inequality levels reaching the lowest values ever.

In a health crisis period due to the COVID-19 pandemic, with strong social and economic consequences, the understanding of the increased vulnerability of children and the creation of social protection mechanisms aimed to reduce the gap in the effectiveness of measures to address the vulnerabilities of adults, children and young people are particularly relevant, as a way of counteracting the expected effects of the pandemic which are reversing the downward trend in the poverty risk of the Portuguese population, which had been observed since 2015.

Figure 3. At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers, Portugal, 2003-2020



Source: INE, Survey on Living Conditions and Income 2004-2021

Official statistics also show that children and young people are substantially permeable to the intergenerational transmission of poverty. In fact, and according to the latest EU-SILC 2021 data for the year 2020, which already partly reflect the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on household incomes, it is noted that **the existence of children in a household is a factor of greater vulnerability**.

6 Survey on Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC 2021)

7 Survey on Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC 2021)

Indeed, the poverty rate of families with children increased by 2,7 p.p. compared to 2019, corresponding to 19,7%. However, in families without children, this impact was less intense, registering an increase of 1,8 p.p., from 15,4% in 2019 to 17,2% in 2020.

It is also noted that in families with children, **the household composition is a worsening factor of exposure to poverty or social exclusion.**

It was mainly in single-parent families, i.e., composed of 1 adult and at least 1 child, that the at-risk-of-poverty rate increased the most (25,5% in 2019 to 30,2% in 2020), keeping **single parenthood as one of the main worsening factors** of exposure to poverty or social exclusion.

Families composed of 2 adults with 3 or more children – **extended families – are the second group with the highest poverty risk**, although it should be highlighted a decrease trend from 39,8% in 2019 to 29,4% in 2020.

When analysing the **intensity of poverty** in 2019, it is also verified that the group of children and young people had values (26,1%) above the national rate (24,4%).

However, the most recent EU-SILC data for 2021 show a trend towards an increase in the intensity of poverty in the population aged between 0 and 17 from 26,1% in 2020 to 31,6% in 2021, already reflecting the effects of the pandemic crisis.

Figure 4. Poverty rate of families with or without children

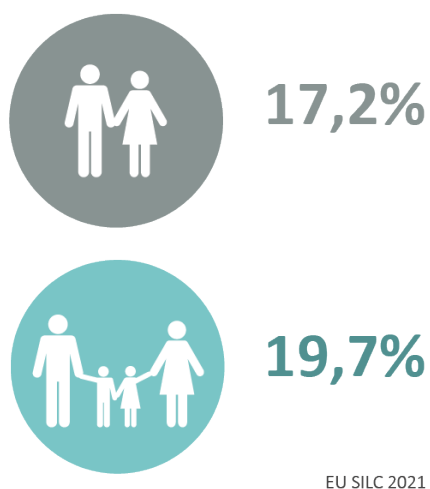
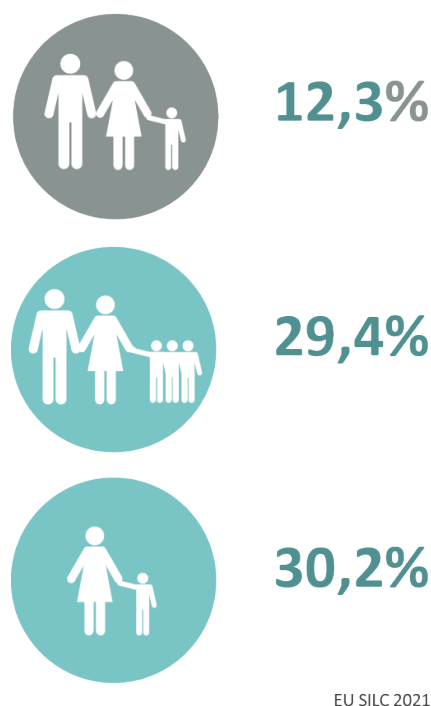
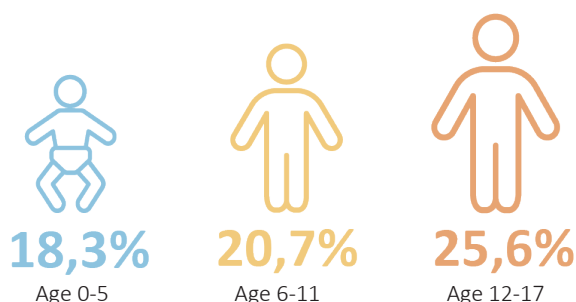


Figure 5. Poverty rate of families with children, according to household composition



An analysis on the exposure to the risk of poverty or social exclusion based on the age breakdown of children and young people leads to the conclusion that **this exposure increases as young people approach adulthood**. According to Eurostat 2020 data, the at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate was significantly higher in the 12-17 age subgroup (25,6%), than in the 6-11 age subgroup (20,7%) and the subgroup of children aged under 6 (18,3%).

Figure 6. At-risk-of-poverty rate or social exclusion rate per age group



The education level and the working situation of parents are also factors that most influence the material and social deprivation of children and young people.

From a total of 20,7% of children and young people (aged up to 16) whose parents have both the basic education, or no education level, 54,8% are in material and social deprivation. In families where at least one parent has higher education, only 8,4% of the children are in material and social deprivation [INE ICOR (Survey on Living Conditions and Income), 2021].

As regards the at-risk-of-poverty rate of children and young people (aged 0-17) in households with very low work intensity, in 2020 (65,3%) there was a decrease compared to 2019, when this rate was 68,5% (Eurostat); however, the percentage remains high.

From a broader perspective on the impacts of material deprivation on certain dimensions of children's lives, the Survey on Living Conditions and Income 2021 collected data, usually not measured, on the restrictions imposed by the households' economic deprivation, among which we highlight

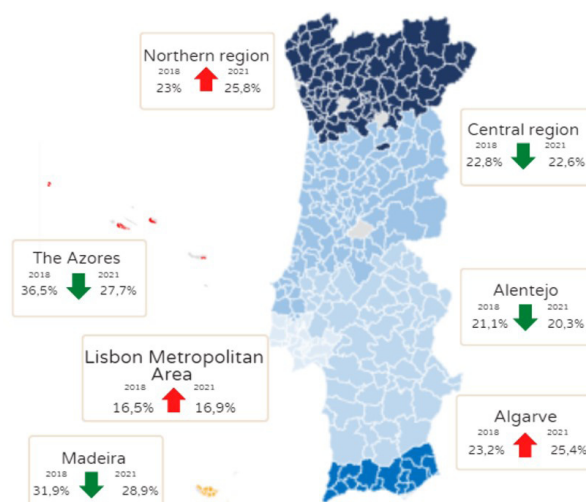
the following: 15,5% of children were not able to spend holidays away from home at least one week a year; 9,7% of children were not able to regularly participate in extracurricular or leisure activities; 6,6% were not able to participate in non-free school trips and activities; 1,5% of children were not able to invite friends from time to time to play and eat together.

Territorial contexts are also decisive in the configuration of poverty and exclusion in Portugal.

By introducing this dimension in the analysis of the Portuguese scenario, the data of the Survey on Living Conditions and Income (2018-2021) show that the Autonomous Regions of the Azores and Madeira continue to concentrate the highest values, despite a downward trend (INE, 2021).

In the mainland, the values are more homogeneous between regions; however, the last year of the analysis shows increases in all regions, especially in the northern region of the country, being expected a proportional equivalence in the children and young people subgroup.

Figure 7. At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate (Europe 2030, NUTS II, 2018-2021)



Source: INE, Survey on Living Conditions and Income 2018-2021

3.1 BARRIERS IN THE ACCESS TO ESSENTIAL SERVICES

The effective implementation of measures to prevent and combat poverty and social exclusion depends not only on the ability to identify the most vulnerable children and young people, but also on the ability to identify the nature of the main barriers in the access to essential services, putting at risk the safeguarding of their most fundamental rights. The nature of those barriers varies and they may be grouped as follows:

BARRIERS	DESCRIPTION
FINANCIAL	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Direct costs linked to certain goods and services;- Indirect costs that determine access to goods and services;
INFRASTRUCTURE AND RESPONSE CAPACITY	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- The Installed capacity is not adjusted to the dimension of needs, thus conditioning access or delaying response times;- The unsuitability of facilities which may render access impossible or jeopardise the adequacy and quality of the response to specific situations;- Insufficient number of professionals for the existing needs;
ADMINISTRATIVE AND PROCEDURAL	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Administrative bureaucracy associated with access to services and responses, which may pose additional difficulties for the most vulnerable people;- Rigidity of the access rules, which may entail unequal eligibility criteria that do not respond to real needs, whether due to the hermetic language used in the relationship with the public, the excess of documents required, or to procedural delay, which may result in situations where people give up searching for the most appropriate answers;
GEOGRAPHICAL AND TERRITORIAL	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Territorial asymmetries in the distribution of installed capacity of services and re-sponses, sometimes resulting in significant distances to access social responses and services;
ETHNIC AND CULTURAL	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Ethnic and cultural characteristics of some minority groups, distinct from the general population, which call for capacity-building in the respect for diversity and re-sponses adapted to the special circumstances of certain groups.

3.1.1. EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION AND CARE

The existence of a network of early childhood social equipment and services with **an installed capacity that meets the needs of families**, is a key factor for the well-being and improvement of the living conditions of families and children and young people.

The number of vacancies in kindergartens (03 children age) (profitable private sector and social and solidarity sector) stood at 118.280, which corresponds to an increase of 107% in the period 2000-2020, 64% of which co-funded by the State through cooperation agreements with solidary network entities.

In order to respond to the **asymmetries that still exist in the distribution of capacity installed in the territory**, namely by prioritizing the establishment of equipment in territories with low coverage, in order to support the development, consolidation and rehabilitation of the social equipment network, in the last years in Portugal there has been considerable investment in the extension of the kindergarten response capacity through the implementation of the social services and equipment network extension programme (PARES programme 2.0 and 3.0)

In the last decade, the coverage rate of early childhood social responses has been increasing following the rise in the number of vacancies in kindergartens. In 2020, the average coverage rate in mainland Portugal stood at 48,8% (Social Charter, 2020), due to considerable investment by the State in this area. In territorial terms, 89,2% of the municipalities in mainland Portugal had, in 2020, a coverage rate above 33% (European average at the time) and 61,5% of the municipalities had a coverage rate above the average in mainland Portugal.

On the other hand, it is also important to ensure the elimination of financial barriers to access early childhood responses. In this sense, in 2020, the access to free kindergartens was established for children from families in the first social support income level (the lowest incomes) and for the second child from families in the second social support income level.

In 2021, the access to free kindergartens and family kindergartens was extended to all children from families

in the second social support income level. In January 2022, and following a path towards the extinction of financial barriers to access, the **progressive extension of access to free kindergartens was enshrined, foreseeing free and universal access to children aged 0-3 until 2024.**

Quality early childhood education (children aged 3-5) has a lasting impact on children's current and future lives, namely on their well-being and educational success. The impact of quality childhood education is even greater for children from disadvantaged social and economic backgrounds, thus contributing to the equality and equity of these children's educational opportunities.

Families and educational establishments are two social contexts that greatly contribute to the education and development of children. It is therefore important to create a close relationship of communication, proximity, trust and empathy between these life contexts.

According to the information in the Student Profile for the year 2019/2020, the number of enrolments in pre-school education was 238.618, with the **pre-school rate being unequally distributed across the territory**. In fact, we may see that in the Lisbon Metropolitan Area this rate is around 80%, which is considerably lower than the one registered in the other regions, with values above 90%.

Main challenges*



- To implement free access to kindergartens for all children aged 0-3 [(point a)];
- To increase the coverage rate of early childhood social responses and eliminate territorial asymmetries in the geographic distribution of social responses [(points a) and i)];
- To promote high quality early childhood social responses, as well as a preschool response capacity more adjusted to the working hours of parents/legal guardians [(points d) and h)];
- To ensure the active participation of early childhood facilities (0-5 years of age) in terms of integrated, local and multidimensional intervention in the phenomena of poverty and vulnerability of families and children (point k).

*Connection with paragraph 7 of Council Recommendation (EU) 2021/1004

8 Ministry of Labour, Solidarity and Social Security (MTSSS), Carta Social – Rede de Serviços e Equipamentos – Relatório 2019/Relatório 2020. Gabinete de Estratégia e Planeamento (GEP). Relatório de acesso aos estabelecimentos de saúde (Social Charter – Services and Equipment Network – 2019 Report/2020 Report. Strategy and Planning Office (GEP). Report on access to health establishments).

3.1.2. EDUCATION

In Portugal, the access to compulsory education is universal and free of charge. The access to quality education is extremely important to ensure dignified living conditions. In this sense, we can see that the indicators associated with poverty and social exclusion vary, among other aspects, according to the level of education.

The distribution of students by the various levels of basic education, in the case of compulsory education cycles, changes according to the demographic variables, being verified that the 6th and 7th grades are the ones that aggregate the highest number of enrolments and 1st grade is the one with the lowest number of students, of both sexes.

At the secondary education level, Portugal continues to face the challenge of raising the education levels and improving the qualifications of the young population, including the challenge of ensuring that compulsory education is effectively completed until the end of the 12th grade or up to the age of 18.

It is worth highlighting the trend in the completion of compulsory education in the last years, as evidenced by the statistical data, namely the early school dropout rate and the number of students who have completed the secondary education level (in Scientific-Humanistic Courses, Specialised Artistic Courses and Professional Courses). However, retention rates in the secondary education level continue to be higher than in other study cycles.

Figure 8. Retention and dropout rate (%) per education level, study cycle and school year

Education level and cycle	Basic Education				Secondary Level
	School year	Total	1st Cycle	2nd Cycle	
2008/2009	7,6	3,4	7,5	13,8	18,7
2019/2020	2,2	1,4	2,4	3,0	8,4

Source: Student Profile 2019/2020 Directorate-General for Education and Science Statistics (DGEEC)

The reduction of the early school dropout rate has required a persistent effort from education policies. In 2018, 28% of the Portuguese population aged between 25 and 34 had not completed the secondary education level; in the EU-23, the percentage was only 14%. It should be noted that

between 2008 and 2020 the reality changed: the main progress was that compulsory education was extended to the 12th grade⁹.

Within the scope of PT2020, the reduction of the early school dropout rate to 10% was assumed as a national target, and Portugal was successful in exceeding the established target by registering a substantial decrease in the early school dropout rate to 8,9 % in 2020, a percentage below the European average which stood at 9,9% (Eurostat, 2020). Already in 2021, the school dropout rate reached a historical minimum value of 5,9% (INE, Employment Survey, 2021).

An analysis by gender is relevant, since the early school dropout rate is 5,1% for women (compared to a European average of 8,0 % for women), which is considerably lower than the early school dropout rate for men, which is of 12,6% (above the European average of 11,8% for men) (Eurostat).

On the other hand, the targets aimed at increasing the percentage of students with minimum skills in Reading, Mathematics and Science were not achieved and according to the analysis of the Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA — OECD), carried out by the National Education Council (CNE,) the influence of socio-economic resources of families on the students' performance is visible.

Other factors that may influence students' performance are related to gender, nationality and ethnic and cultural inequalities (CNE, 2021).

In general, immigrants tend to have greater difficulties in achieving good school results when compared to the host country nationals. Portugal is not an exception in this area; however, in the last years, there has been a positive development in the educational performance of foreign students, reducing the distance between foreign and national students' transition rates. In the last school year 2019/2020, foreign students (88,5%) had a transition rate of 7,6 p.p. less than Portuguese students (96,2%) in the basic and secondary education levels¹⁰.

9 Court of Auditors, Audit of Early School Student. Report no. 10/2020 2nd SECTION.

10 Migration Observatory. Indicators for the Integration of Immigrants – Annual Statistical Report 2021

The available data also confirm the persistence of **increased vulnerabilities of people from Roma communities in what regards education**, which implies the need for specific support aimed at these communities. In what concerns the school year 2016/2017, the results collected by the Ministry of Education¹¹ showed that in the universe of responding schools, school dropout by girls from Roma communities in the 2nd and 3rd cycles was significantly higher than that of boys (195 girls and 131 boys in the 2nd cycle; 93 girls and 57 boys in the 3rd cycle) and 65% of Roma children and young people attending public schools benefited from the highest level of socio-economic supports (A-Level).

A study recently published by the National Education Council (CNE) on the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic on education (2021)¹², shows that the most severe impacts among children and young people from disadvantaged socio-economic contexts did not result only from the strictly financial dimension of these contexts, but also from the respective housing conditions, whether they have Portuguese as their mother tongue or not, the maximum level of education achieved by their families, as well as access to food and other essential goods.

Some of the concerns most pointed out by the young people consulted by the National Coordination of the Child Guarantee within the scope of the preparation of the Child Guarantee Action Plan refer to the inequalities that limit the equal opportunities for learning and development of children and young people, highlighting the School Social Assistance (ASE – Ação Social Escolar) as an important mechanism for their reduction.

The School Social Assistance (ASE) is a social measure to support school expenditure of students from families with lower resources, with the aim of combating social exclusion and school dropout and promoting equal opportunities in access to education. To this end, it includes measures involving financial support aimed at, namely, nutrition, acquisition of school material, study visits and, in some cases, transport allowance.

Within the scope of the School Social Assistance (ASE), financial support is granted to children in pre-school education and students in the basic and secondary school levels who belong to households

whose socio-economic condition does not allow them to fully bear the respective costs.

In the 2019/2020 school year, there were a total of 324.553 beneficiaries of the School Social Assistance, which were mainly concentrated in basic education (264.943 beneficiaries), especially at the A-Level of support (146.310) that covers families with greater economic needs. The number of A-level beneficiaries in secondary education is considerably lower, with 28.250 beneficiaries.

Figure 9. Number of students enrolled, in mainland Portugal, beneficiaries of school social assistance, per education level and income level (2019/2020)

Level/Cycle	A Level	B Level	C Level	Not covered	General Total
Basic education	146310	116716	1917	518674	783617
1st Cycle	55971	43538	603	216098	316210
2nd Cycle	38453	29045	504	112684	180686
3rd Cycle	51886	44133	810	189892	286721
Secondary Level	28250	30815	545	186803	246413
General Total	174560	147531	2462	705477	1030030

Source: Student Profile 2019/2020 Directorate-General for Education and Science Statistics (DGEEC)

Education has been considered a priority in the last years and several measures have been taken in order to promote an increasing **accessibility for all students to resources and pedagogical materials**, including the “free school textbooks” measure, developed within the framework of public education policies to promote school success; it is applied regardless of the socio-economic needs of households and takes the form of borrowed school textbooks.

11 Directorate-General for Education and Science Statistics, 2018.

12 CNE, 2021, Effects of COVID-19 Pandemic on education: Inequalities and equity measures – Basic education and secondary education level

In the last years, several investments have also been made for the **improvement of the education system, with reference to the triad “success”, “quality of learning” and “inclusion”¹³**, and the establishment of the legal scheme for inclusive education and the curriculum for basic and secondary education, as well as the guiding principles for the assessment of learning, commonly known as **autonomy and curriculum flexibility**.

The aim is, therefore, to support schools in an autonomous and flexible management of the curriculum as an instrument that can be developed in situ, and to take into account the development of quality apprenticeships and the ability to effectively respond to the needs of all students, in dialogue with them, their families and the community, so that all students achieve the competences established in the “Profile of Students Leaving Compulsory Schooling”.

It is important to highlight the TEIP (territórios educativos de intervenção prioritária) programme (Priority Intervention Educational Territories) a large-scale measure at national level aimed at children and students in socio-economically vulnerable contexts and in response to their needs and expectations, aiming the improvement of learning and the quality of educational pathways of children and young people, preventing school failure, early school dropout and absenteeism, reducing indiscipline and **strengthening the relationship between schools, families and the community**. In 2021/2022, it covered 146 school groups (which represents about 18% of Portuguese school groups) in socially and economically disadvantaged areas. On the other hand, the National Programme for the Promotion of School Success (PNPSE), implemented since 2016, is part of the strategic guidelines and priorities of the public educational policy aimed at mobilising Portuguese society to fight relentlessly against school failure and educational inequalities.

Main challenges*



- To raise the levels of education and improve the qualifications of the young population, maintaining a path of progressive reduction of early school dropout [point b)];
- Continue to decrease the retention rates in all study cycles, especially at the secondary education level, by eliminating the existing gap with the other education levels [point c)];
- To promote effective equal access to quality education, removing the influence of the socio-economic resources of families on the school performance of students [points i) and j)];
- To reduce gender, nationality or sociocultural inequalities at the level of early school dropout, school performance and success, while also ensuring curricular flexibility that takes into account the development of quality learning and the ability to provide effective responses to the needs of all students [points b) and e)];
- To increase students' universal accessibility to pedagogical resources and materials [point g)];
- To ensure an educational response that is inclusive and attentive to the specific needs of students with special educational needs [points c), d) and e)];
- To ensure the participation of all students in extracurricular activities in the school context and develop mechanisms to support study in schools [point j)].

*Connection with paragraph 7 of Council Recommendation (EU) 2021/1004



13 Decree-Law no. 54/2018 of 6 July and Decree-Law no. 55/2018 of 6 July

3.1.3. HEALTH

The multidimensional approach to the vulnerabilities of children and young people in disadvantaged situations implies a reflection on the **equity of effective and free access to health care**, since the right to health protection is enshrined as a right of universal access, with **total free access due to exemption from payment of user fees for all children up to the age of 18**.

It is unequivocal that the health level of populations is one of the predominant factors in the development of societies, with the socio-economic aspect being one of the most significant variables at the base of health inequalities.

In the context of the contractualisation process of Primary Health Care (CSP), the Child and Youth Health dimension is expressly foreseen in the development monitoring area (Desempenho Assistencial), with an incentive to comply with the National Vaccination Plan. On the other hand, at the hospital level, there is a set of medical specialties dedicated to the treatment of children and young people, to which access is ensured through referral systems.

In the last years, a strong **investment has been made to give the Primary Health Care services the capacity to provide response in areas considered relevant to vulnerable children and young people**, such as the access to oral health care, nutrition or psychology consultations, as well as visual and hearing health screenings.

The National Health Programmes, such as the National Child and Youth Health Programme (Programa Nacional de Saúde Infantil e Juvenil), the National Low-Risk Pregnancy Surveillance Programme (Programa Nacional de Vigilância da Gravidez de Baixo Risco), the National Programme for the Prevention of Violence in the Life Cycle (Programa Nacional de Prevenção de Violência no Ciclo de Vida), or the National School Health Programme (Programa Nacional de Saúde Escolar), contribute to a response essentially aimed at children, promoting the assessment of their life context, the early identification of children with risk factors for their development (from birth to the age of 18), the assessment of emotional and behavioural disorders, and the referral to child mental health professionals.

There is a consensus that the promotion of health in children and young people, especially children in situations of greater vulnerability, transcends the present moment, representing an investment that has an impact throughout the life cycle and over generations. The international literature argues that early exposure to situations of social vulnerability, including neglect and violence, especially in the first years of life, has an impact on health, harming brain development and producing damage (sometimes irreversible) not only to the nervous system, but also to the endocrine, circulatory, musculoskeletal, reproductive, respiratory and immune systems, with life-long consequences.

The approach to situations of vulnerability and risk, including situations that may constitute neglect and maltreatment, is made through the **strengthening of continuous and close healthcare surveillance**, as well as through the communication of the identified situations to the multidisciplinary team of the respective institution or health unit belonging to the National Network of Support Centres for Children and Young People at Risk (currently there are 290 Centres in the National Health Service providers).

Since 2008, the date of its creation, a total of 83.433 children and young people have been identified and accompanied by these Support Centres, with neglect being the main typology reported in more than 70% of cases. In 2019, 8.280 new cases were registered, and the teams followed up 14.286 situations involving children and young people and their families. It should also be noted that the Report on the Support Centres activity during the Pandemic Phase (2020) identified 79% of situations with a diagnosis of risk, with neglect/deprivation being the main type of risk identified. The main needs of families reported in this period were, namely, the access to other services (65%), family support (61%), access to health services (59%), parenting support (56%), economic support (31%) and access to food (29 %).

As a result of a strong investment in Primary Health Care capacity building, the percentage of **population registered in the National Health Service with a family doctor** has already increased to around 93% in 2017, 2018 and 2019. In 2020, the coverage decreased to around 92%, and this indicator was strongly influenced by the increase in population registered in Primary Health Care services and by the retirement and departure of medical professionals.

The National Programme for the Promotion Oral Health (PNPSO – Programa Nacional de Promoção da Saúde Oral) was extended to all children aged 4 (Order no. 5201/2021 of 18 May). In 2019, 256.750 users aged 7, 10 and 13 were covered by this programme, while in 2020, it covered 202.104 users with the same ages. In 2020, the following age groups were also covered: 30.233 users aged up to 6; 22.438 users aged 16; 9.740 users aged 18 and 8.822 children and young people of intermediate ages.

Visual screening in the paediatric phase allows for early intervention, minimising the effects of reduced visual acuity throughout life, whose direct and indirect costs are high. In 2016 a population-based child visual health screening (RSVI – Rastreo de saúde visual infantil) was implemented within the scope of the National Programme for Vision Health (PNSV – Programa Nacional para a Saúde da Visão) (Order no. 5868-B/2016 of 27 April). In 2020, the Child Visual Health Screening was implemented in 30 of the 54 Health Centre Groups, covering a population of 33.408 children in mainland Portugal.

With regard to Hearing Health, there are also great health gains in paediatric age intervention in Portugal. From the outset, the assessment of hearing health in newborn children is universally screened. The Universal Neonatal Hearing Screening (RANU – Rastreo Auditivo Neonatal Universal) is carried out in the maternity ward covering all newborn children (with and without risk for deafness). The progressive implementation of the Universal Neonatal Hearing Screening allowed the referral of users to hospitals of the National Health Service with the capacity for diagnosis and adequate rehabilitation intervention at an early age. It is estimated that the current coverage rate should be around 90% of the newborn population, and the existing data are obtained through hospital surveys.

In what concerns the promotion of Physical Activity, the data collected for 2015-2016 indicate that the prevalence of the population aged 6-14 complying with the recommendations of 60 minutes of moderate to vigorous physical activity ($\geq 3\text{METS}_5$) (obtained through the physical activity diary) is 57,5%. This prevalence is higher than 50% regardless of the sex or age group analysed. Although the differences between sexes are not statistically significant for the whole population under analysis (aged 6-14), boys present higher frequencies of compliance with the 60 minutes of moderate to vigorous physical activity in both age groups (6-9 and 10-14), being statistically significant in the 6-9 age group (girls: 53,4%; boys: 68,3%).

In what regards harmful consumption, particularly tobacco consumption, it is observed that the most deprived populations tend to have higher levels of consumption than those of the general population. Children with smoking parents are at greater risk of exposure to environmental tobacco smoke. In Portugal, data from the latest National Health Survey (INS – Inquérito Nacional de Saúde) 2019 show that unemployed people have the highest prevalence of tobacco consumption (29,3%, compared to 17% in the general population).

Within the scope of the National Programme for Smoking Prevention and Control, a cooperation protocol is underway with the Directorate-General for Education, in the context of which an initiative called Generation Without Tobacco (Geração sem Tabaco) will be developed, which is aimed to promote the education and literacy of children and young people in this matter.

Another health problem requiring targeted attention is the complex chronic disease in the child, given its consequences in terms of social exclusion, particularly in a poverty context. It is estimated that at least 7.600 children with palliative care needs live in mainland Portugal, and it is very important to **stimulate the development of integrated responses in the provision of sustainable health care appropriate to paediatric age**, namely by developing those provided for in the Strategic Plan for the Development of Palliative Care 2021-2022.

There has also been a concern to **develop services that prevent developmental disorders at a very early stage of the child life, also taking into account his/her family**. The National Early Childhood Intervention System (SNIPI - Sistema Nacional de Intervenção Precoce na Infância) is based on a set of integrated support measures focused on children and their families, including preventive and rehabilitative actions within the scope of education, health and social action, an intersectoral programme cross-cutting 3 Ministries. The Local Intervention Teams (ELI – Equipas Locais de Intervenção) followed a total of 22.994 children (and their families) with or at risk of developmental disturbance, of which 6.893 were aged under 3 and 16.908 were aged between 3 and 6.

Families with dependent children were consulted within the scope of this Action Plan preparation and the results show that 94,5% of the responding families have access to a family doctor, although 28,6% state that they have had **difficulties in the access to child/youth health care within the scope of Primary Health Care**. On the other hand, most households indicate that they have already had the need to resort to specialist consultations for children, especially at the mental health level (Paediatric psychiatry, psychiatry and psychology). The **difficulties in accessing specialist consultations** pointed out by the respondents are, among others, the **delay in scheduling the consultation and the travel expenses**, with some families having the need to use the private sector. Also, in relation to barriers in the access to health care services, we highlight the **access to medication**: 58,2% of 91 respondents say they have already experienced difficulties in meeting expenses with medication for children. In the same sense, the families consulted by UNICEF consider it essential, in terms of health, to support families with children in health expenses (medication and consultations).

For their part, the children consulted within the scope of this Action Plan preparation have identified the need to **strengthen the bridges between school and health services** streamlining the referrals of more complex situations of mental health problems to the Primary Health Care services and/or Hospitals and by a **greater intervention of the Primary Health Care services in schools**, in the dissemination of information and materials in the area of Sexual

Reproductive Health and Family Planning.

According to the National Coordinator of Mental Health Policies, the mental health problems, which are widely mentioned in the consultations carried out, have a considerable dimension in the childhood and adolescence age group, associated with a very significant impact in terms of morbidity and total burden of disease.

According to the latest national report from the multicentre study, Health Behaviour in School-aged Children (Gaspar de Matos et al, 2017)¹⁴, 27,6% of adolescents feel worried every day, 16,2% say that they do not feel able to control important things in their lives and 26,2% lack confidence in their ability to deal with personal problems. The adolescents evaluated reported feelings of nervousness (13,6%), irritation (12,6%), sadness (9,2%) and fear (6,3%), and in 6-11 % of the reported situations they mentioned that they were taking medication. Also in this study, it is relevant to state the percentage of reports of self-harm behaviour (19,6%, of which 58,7% of the cases in the arms), bullying (18,8%), consumption of alcoholic beverages (3,7% do so daily) and cannabis consumption (4,8 %).

The significant association between depressive symptoms, suicidal ideation and self-harming behaviours also appears in several national studies¹⁵, indicating the existence of prevalent problems in the area of affective regulation.

Although the suicide mortality rate in the 15-29 age group decreased between 2001 and 2014¹⁶, this remains one of the most important causes of death in adolescence, after accidents.

14 Gaspar de Matos M et al (2017), Synopsis of the Report on Health Behaviour in School-aged Children

15 Guerreiro D, Sampaio D, Figueira ML, Madge N (2017), Self-Harm in Adolescents: A Self-Report Survey in Schools from Lisbon, Portugal. Arch Suicide Res. 2017 Jan 2;21(1):83-99. doi: 10.1080/13811118.2015.1004480. Epub 2015 Mar 12. PMID: 25764051

16 Santana P et al (2016). Analysis of suicide rates and hospitalizations due to mental disorders

More recently, the COVID-19 pandemic crisis has had a marked impact on the mental health of children and adolescents, sometimes resulting from simultaneous disruption at family, school, group and social levels, namely during the confinement periods. The current data show that adolescents were one of the age groups most strongly affected by the pandemic, with the occurrence of symptoms, mostly of an anxious, depressive and sleep disorder type, that often motivated the demand for mental health care.

In Portugal, there are two constraints that need to be overcome in order to promote access to mental health care: (i) **insufficient mental health care coverage and with asymmetrical territorial distribution**, making it difficult for the population to have access to specialised mental health care in childhood and adolescence; (ii) **a scarce number of professionals for the existing needs**, both at the level of psychiatrists in childhood and adolescence and mainly with regard to other non-medical professionals, essential for the provision of multidisciplinary care (nurses, psychologists, psychomotor therapists, occupational therapists, social workers, speech therapists, etc.).



Main challenges *



- To promote the access for all children and young people to visual, hearing and oral health screenings [paragraph 8(a)];
- To ensure the access for all children and young people to outreach consultations in Primary Health Care [paragraph 8(a)];
- To strengthen the paediatric inpatient response [paragraph 8(a)];
- To improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the National Early Childhood Intervention System [paragraph 7(a)];
- To strengthen the response capacity of mental health services aimed at children and adolescents and increase the response capacity of community mental health teams [paragraph 7(a)];
- To strengthen school health activities, prioritizing access for vulnerable children and young people [paragraph 7(a) and (c)].

*Connection with paragraphs 7 and 8 of Council Recommendation (EU) 2021/1004

3.1.4. NUTRITION

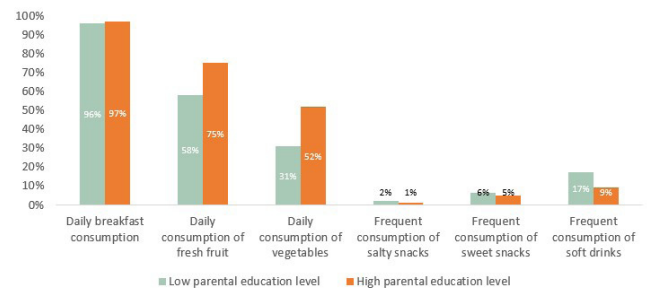
Children living in poverty or in more disadvantaged contexts are more likely to face a set of **obstacles in accessing healthy eating and adequate nutritional status**.

In what regards the consumption of fruit and vegetables, according to data from the latest National Food and Physical Activity Survey (IAN-AF) 2015-2016, 69% of the children and 66% of the adolescents in Portugal do not comply with the recommendation of the World Health Organisation (WHO) for daily consumption of at least 400g of fruit and vegetables. The high consumption of soft drinks and/or nectars is a reality, especially in the age group of adolescents, in which the percentage of daily consumption of soft drinks (≥ 220 g/day) is 42%. Of the adolescents who indicate a daily consumption of this type of beverage, 25% drink approximately two soft drinks a day (Lopes et al, 2017).

According to data on food consumption in school-age children (aged 6-8), from the Childhood Obesity Surveillance Initiative (COSI) study, in Portugal, in 2019, 17,3% of the child population consumed meat more frequently than fish daily (9,2%) and 46,6% consumed 1 to 3 times a week sweet biscuits/cookies, cakes and donuts, as well as sweet treats¹⁷.

The data from these studies also confirm that **the eating habits of Portuguese children are unequally distributed among the different socio-economic groups**. Considering the COSI Portugal 2015-2017 data, a higher level of parental education seems to be associated with healthier infant eating habits, particularly with a higher daily consumption of fruit and vegetables. In Portugal, there was a difference of almost 20 p.p. in the daily consumption of fresh fruit and vegetables by children whose parents have higher education and children whose parents have lower education levels.

Figure 10. Eating habits of children aged 6-9, per parental education level, in Portugal



Source: COSI/WHO Europe, 2015-2017

In what concerns the nutritional status of Portuguese children, Portugal has a **high prevalence of overweight in children**. According to the COSI Portugal study, in 2018/2019, the prevalence of overweight (pre-obesity + obesity) was 29,7% and 11,9 % of these had childhood obesity, whereas the prevalence of children with low weight was 1,3% (National Health Institute Dr. Ricardo Jorge, 2019). As regards adolescents, the Health Behaviour in School-aged Children (HBSC/WHO) study revealed that in 2018, 3,1% of adolescents (aged 11-15) were obese and 15,8% were pre-obese (Matos M. et al, 2018).

Data from the National Food and Physical Activity Survey (IAN-AF), in 2015-2016, also allowed to characterise the food insecurity situation of Portuguese families. According to this study, **11,4% of Portuguese families with minors lived in a situation of food insecurity**, i.e., they reported difficulties in providing enough and adequate food to the whole family, due to the lack of financial resources (Lopes et al, 2017). In parallel, data from the last Survey on Living Conditions and Income (2020), carried out by the National Statistics Institute - Portugal (INE), show that **2,5% of the Portuguese population reported the lack of financial capacity to have a meal of meat or fish** (or vegetarian equivalent), at least every 2 days.

17 Rito A, Mendes S, Baleia J, Gregório MJ. Childhood Obesity Surveillance Initiative: COSI Portugal 2019. Ministry of Health. National Health Institute Dr. Ricardo Jorge, IP, 2021; World Health Organization. Regional Office for E. WHO European Childhood Obesity Surveillance Initiative (COSI) Report on the fourth round of data collection, 2015–2017. Copenhagen: World Health Organization. Regional Office for Europe; 2021. Contract No.: WHO/EURO:2021-2495-42251-58349.

The measures already implemented include a strong legislative framework to regulate **food supply in schools** (Order no. 88127/2021 of 5 August and Ministerial Order no. 113/2018 of 30 April), together with a set of initiatives aimed to promote the provision of healthy food and the education on healthy eating in the educational establishments. It should also be highlighted that **food support in the school context for the most economically deprived children is provided for in the School Social Assistance (ASE) measures** which plays an extremely important role in ensuring effective access to food for these children. In this context, children who are in the A and B family benefit income levels are entitled to 100% and 50% food co-payment, respectively.

In the last years, programmes have been implemented that allow ASE students to benefit from **meals during school breaks**. Regarding this matter, we highlight the school milk programme and the school fruit programme, which contribute to guaranteeing an improvement in the quality of food for all. Food supplements can also be provided free of charge to students with lower economic resources.

Main challenges*



- To fight against food shortages among children and young people, ensuring healthy meals, whether in the school context or during school breaks [paragraph 8(a)];
- To reduce the prevalence of childhood obesity by promoting healthy eating [paragraph 9(b)];
- To strengthen the development of awareness raising and follow-up actions aimed at families with children and young people, promoting healthy eating habits (paragraph 8(c) and (d));
- To strengthen surveillance on the nutritional status of children [Paragraph 8(b) and (d)].

*Connection with paragraphs 8 and 9 of Council Recommendation (EU) 2021/1004



3.1.5. HOUSING

The access to adequate housing for all has been one of the political priorities of the Portuguese State. Housing and rehabilitation of buildings have been recognised as strategic and fundamental areas for human development and community life and for the promotion of territorial competitiveness and cohesion. The adoption in 2015 of the National Housing Strategy (ENH – Estratégia Nacional para a Habitação) was aimed to take a first step towards a response to the deep financial, economic and social changes that have taken place in the last years, as well as to the progressive gap between the regulatory framework and the public policies in this area.

Therefore, housing and rehabilitation of buildings are inseparable areas and instruments of added and synergetic value in public intervention, aimed at the well-being of populations.

The lack of housing and/or poor living conditions are dimensions with a significant impact on children’s risk of poverty, and may constitute obstacles to their access to education, health and overall well-being.

The adoption in 2015 of the National Housing Strategy (ENH – Estratégia Nacional para a Habitação) was aimed to take a first step towards a response to the deep financial, economic and social changes that have taken place in the last years, as well as to the progressive gap between the regulatory framework and the public policies in this area.

Despite the path that Portugal has been taking in these matters, namely in terms of solving **quantitative problems regarding housing shortages**, the multiple challenges that continue to arise in the housing and rehabilitation policy — economic, functional, environmental and social challenges — demonstrate the need to maintain an integrated approach at the level of sectoral policies, territorial scales and local actors.

This approach entailed a reorientation from the centralisation of the housing policy in the object — the “house” — towards the objective — “access to housing”. The New Generation of Housing Policies¹⁸ has been recognising the essential role that municipalities have in the respective implementation, in the wake of the logic of decentralisation and subsidiarity.

According to EU-SILC 2020 data, **34,1% of the households with children living below the poverty line suffered from material deprivation in terms of housing**; this percentage decreases to 24,8% when considering Portuguese families with children (Eurostat).

In what concerns the **overburden rate of housing expenditure of households with children and young people (aged 0-17) it reached 21% in the group of families at risk of poverty** and 5,3% in all households with children.

Comparing the total population of children with children at risk of poverty, in relation to various dimensions of housing poverty, as it can be seen in Figure 11, on the evolution of the ICOR 2018, 2019 and 2020 data, we verify that in most of the items concerned the group of children at risk of poverty has higher deprivation rates; however, it is important to highlight the decrease in the prevalence of all dimensions compared to 2019, in the group of children at risk of poverty, with the exception of the dimensions of crime, violence or vandalism in residence areas, which registered an increase¹⁹.

Figure 11. Multidimensional poverty in children (in %)

Housing	Total population (children)			Children at risk of poverty		
	2018	2019	2020	2018	2019	2020
Roof, walls, windows and floor permeable to water or rotting	25,8	24,6	25,7	36,0	40,5	38,7
Financial inability to have the house adequately heated	15,1	15,1	11,0	34,7	33,9	26,1
Crime, violence or vandalism in the residence area	6,6	7,6	7,2	8,4	7,2	13,1
Insufficient light in the accommodation	9,0	7,5	6,2	16,2	11,5	7,8
Indoor bath or shower facilities	0,4	0,3	0,4	1,1	1,2	0,8

Source: Portugal Report, Social Balance 2021, data from ICOR 2018, 2019 and 2020

Note: The at-risk-of-poverty rate in children in 2020 is calculated according to the household income in 2019, the material deprivation dimensions refer to the situation in 2020.

18 (NGPH – Nova Geração de Políticas de Habitação), Council of Ministers Resolution no. 50-A/2018 of 2 May.

19 Portugal Report, Social Balance 2021

The study on Housing Needs in Portugal carried out by the Housing and Urban Rehabilitation Institute (IHRU – Instituto da Habitação e Reabilitação Urbana) in 2018²⁰, made it possible to identify most situations of serious housing shortage in the national territory.

Of the 307 city councils that participated in the National Survey of Housing Resettlement Needs, 120 did not identify any resettlement needs and **187 municipalities identified the existence of resettlement needs**. A total of 25.762 families were identified from the universe of city councils with resettlement needs (187).

A district analysis shows that the districts of Lisbon and Porto were the ones with the highest number of families at the national level, 9.869 and 5.084 households to resettle, respectively. The District of Setúbal also stands out with 4.161 families in need of resettlement.

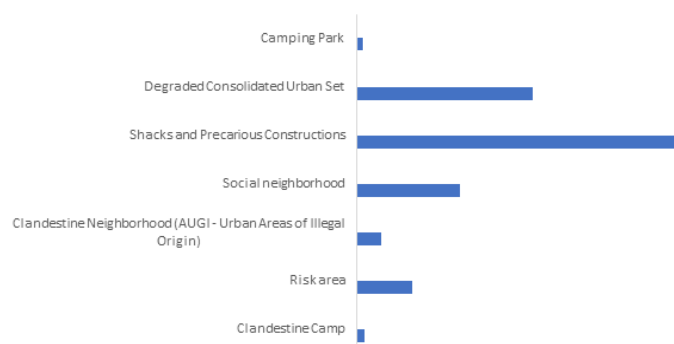
In fact, it was in **the metropolitan areas of Lisbon and Porto that 74% of the total of families to be resettled in the national context were concentrated** (the Lisbon Metropolitan Area representing more than 50% of the total).

The characterisation of the urban typology of the population cluster aims to assess the territorial context in which families reside, facilitating the analysis of phenomena such as housing, social and territorial exclusion. Regarding the urban typology to which they belong, a strong prevalence of the categories “Shacks and Precarious Constructions” and “Degraded Consolidated Urban Set”, which cumulatively make up around 18.550 families residing in those spaces, should be highlighted.

The third most frequent urban typology is the “Social Neighbourhood”, occupied by about 3.837 families. The least frequent typology is the “Camping Park”, where 4 families were identified to be resettled in 2 different locations, namely in the Municipalities of Vila Real de Santo António and Espinho.

Figure 12. - Number of families to be rehoused, per urban typology

Urban Typology	Families to Rehouse	%
Clandestine Camp	327	1,27%
Risk area	2098	8,14%
Clandestine Neighborhood (AUGI - Urban Areas of Illegal Origin)	941	3,65%
Social neighborhood	3837	14,89%
Shacks and Precarious Constructions	11999	46,58%
Degraded Consolidated Urban Set	6556	25,45%
Camping Park	4	0,02%
Total	25762	100,00%



The identification of the housing conditions of Roma communities in Portugal, by city council, makes it possible to understand that **housing conditions must constitute a critical dimension in their inclusion process**. These families live in 9.155 houses, representing about 0,35% of the national population, being estimated that 3.012 (32%) families from Roma communities live in non-classical houses and 48% of the total families in these communities benefit from the allocation of social housing (Characterisation of the Housing Conditions of Roma Communities Residing in Portugal, 2018).

20 (IHRU – Instituto da Habitação e Reabilitação Urbana), National Survey of Housing Resettlement Needs, 2018.

In what regards the families with dependent children, benefiting from the Social Integration Income (RSI), consulted by the Child Guarantee Teams, it is verified that almost 30% of households state that their house does not have good health conditions, highlighting as the main problem **the existence of humidity, followed by overoccupancy problems and the need for interior works.**

The most common housing solution is the rented house (45 families), followed by social housing (19 families) and own housing (11 families). A number of other dispersed solutions seem to point to the existence of housing precariousness, with emphasis on the households living in shacks, occupied houses or in a rented room.

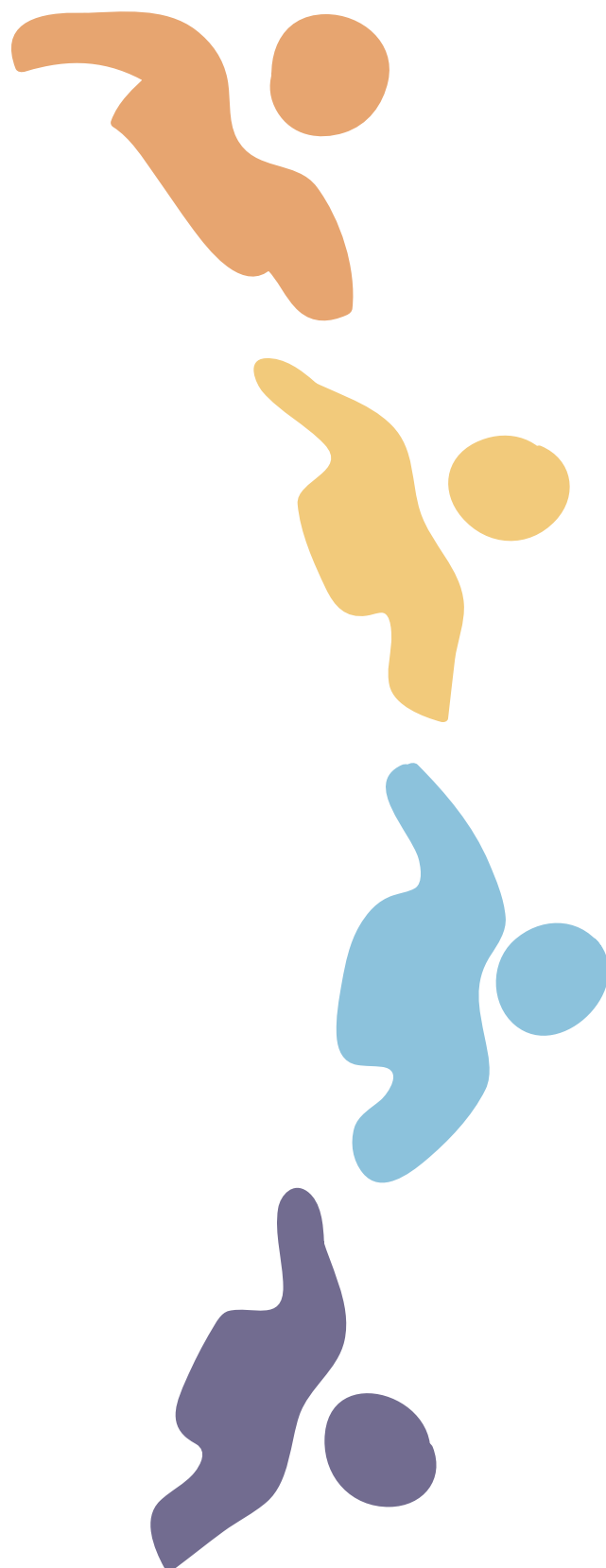
The families consulted by UNICEF refer the need to support families with expenses such as water, electricity, gas and house rents, and the provision of decent housing conditions for all families with children.

Main challenges*



- To promote housing solutions for families with children who live in undignified housing conditions and who do not have the financial capacity to bear the costs of access to adequate housing [point (c)];
- To ensure access to temporary and emergency or transitional accommodation solutions for children at risk of becoming homeless and for their families [point (a)];
- To ensure access by vulnerable families with children to essential energy services and contribute to reducing energy bills and the ecological footprint [point (b)];
- To create interventions that promote housing accessibility for children with disabilities [point (b)].

*Connection with paragraph 10 of Council Recommendation (EU) 2021/1004



4. SPECIFIC CATEGORIES OF PARTICULARLY VULNERABLE CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE

Multifactorial poverty largely limits the possibilities of children and young people to aspire to a dignified and prosperous life, but additional vulnerability factors, some of them also already mentioned, can create specific disadvantages, which should be considered and framed in the definition of policies (see Council Recommendation 2021/1004, paragraph 5). Some groups of children and young people in situations of social exclusion also become invisible to the system itself, as they escape the gaze of official statistics.

4.1 CHILDREN IN SITUATIONS OF ABANDONMENT OR SEVERE HOUSING DEPRIVATION

The system for the promotion and protection of children and young people in Portugal²¹ has mechanisms for immediate intervention and response to any situations in which children and young people are identified as being totally unprotected, in order to ensure their safety and well-being through the application of protection measures that may vary according to a case-by-case analysis, giving rise, at the limit, to the application of an emergency care and protection measure (host family care or residential care). According to the 2021 Assessment Report on the activity of the commissions for the protection of children and young people (CPCJ - Comissões de Proteção de Crianças e Jovens), in the year under review, 145 situations with the diagnosis of Abandonment (the child is abandoned or left alone without adult supervision) were identified.


The High Commissioner for Migration (ACM – Alto Comissariado para as Migrações), in collaboration with the National Coordination of the Child Guarantee, prepared a diagnosis based on a questionnaire that allowed the collection of 105 responses [one for each Escolhas (Choices) project] on the main problems identified.

An exploratory study carried out by the High Commissioner for Migration under the Escolhas (Choices) Programme and for the preparation of this Action Plan showed that 21,9 % of the Escolhas (Choices) Projects consulted (105) indicated that they had to **deal with situations of children or young people in severe housing precariousness**. Moreover, 32,6% indicated that within the Roma community, the

houses where children or young people were living did not have the minimum conditions of comfort/dignity. It is possible to identify situations of precarious housing with lack of water, electricity, heating, gas, hygiene conditions or overcrowding situations, as well as situations of families with children living in shacks or illegal camps without sewers or safe conditions.

In order to obtain a reliable census and better characterise these children and young people, a monitoring platform is being developed under the National Strategy for the Integration of Homeless People (ENIPSSA). Therefore, within the scope of the Child Guarantee implementation, it will be important to ensure a joint and coordinated work with the National Strategies that deal more directly with specific groups, such as the National Strategy for the Integration of Homeless People (ENIPSSA)²² and the National Strategy for the Integration of Roma Communities (ENICC).

4.2 CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES



“When we talk about children with disabilities, we must be aware that we are referring to one of the most disadvantaged and particularly vulnerable groups in our society”.

FENACERCI

National and European studies on the rights of people with disabilities point out that despite the improvements registered at the global level, the risk of poverty and social exclusion of children with disabilities and their families, and the existing inequalities, when compared to those with people without disabilities, remain almost unchanged.

These children and young people, future adults, will face **barriers that will hinder their full development and quality of life if there is no systemic and early action**, with the promotion and implementation of measures aimed to empower their life environments and contexts (family, school, professional, social, etc.), in order to ensure the protection of their rights and social inclusion.

21 Law on the Promotion and Protection of Children and Young People in Danger, approved by Law no. 147/99 of 1 September, in its updated version.

22 ENIPSSA (2020), Survey on the characterisation of Homeless People.

In terms of characterisation, there are **75.546 children and young people benefiting from disability social benefits** [the disability bonus (Bonificação por Deficiência) and the Social Inclusion Benefit (PSI – Prestação social para a Inclusão)], of whom **53,3% (40.302) are beneficiaries of the 1st and 2nd family benefit income levels.**

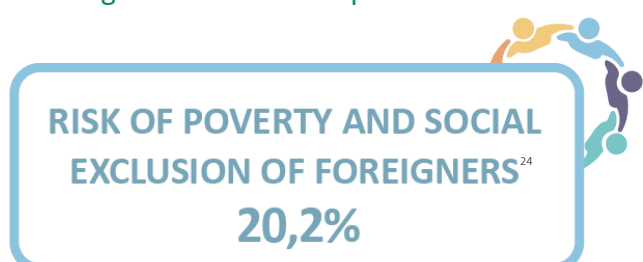
In terms of access to education, the number of children and young people with disabilities in mainstream public education grew by approximately 67% between 2010 and 2018. Despite this increase, the number of technicians/specialists from the Resource Centres for Inclusion and the schools supporting them did not increase in the same proportion - 8% (cf. Strategy for the Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities 2021-2025).

4.3 CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE WITH A MIGRANT BACKGROUND

According to the Foreigners and Borders Service (SEF), in 2020, there was an **increase in the resident foreign population** for the fifth consecutive year; this increase was of 12,2% compared to 2019, totalling 662.095 foreign citizens holding a residence permit, the highest total number ever.

Although these figures reflect a relative low volume of immigrants in the total population of the country, they refer to a heterogeneous reality with some situations associated with the poverty and exclusion phenomena; however, given the sometimes-clandestine nature of these realities, these figures are underestimated in the existing institutional data (SEF 2020²³).

According to the Annual Statistical Report 2021 of the Migration Observatory (OM – Observatório das Migrações)²⁴, some critical aspects are pointed out in what concerns this specific group. As in the other European countries, in Portugal it is observed that **resident foreigners are at higher risk of poverty and live with greater material deprivation.**



According to this report, it is also worth noting the **disadvantaged situation of immigrant populations in terms of housing**, given that, in 2020, the Portuguese population living in overcrowded housing represented 7,3% and the population of foreign nationality represented 19,2% of its universe of residents in the country.

In the area of education, as previously mentioned, **immigrant children and young people tend to have greater difficulties in achieving school success** when compared to national students.

It is also important to point out that the immigrants tend to seek health care services less than Portuguese non-immigrants; they had fewer medical consultations in the last months and tend to spend more time without seeing a specialist doctor since the last consultation, although it should be recognized that indicators around the use of health care services can either reflect a better health state of the immigrants who forgo health care, or the **difficulties or barriers in accessing health care** that make them underrepresented in the universe of health service users.

The trend of a large increase in the applications for international protection in Portugal submitted by children and young people is well evidenced in the Asylum Statistical Report 2022, OM-ACM (Migration Observatory - High Commissioner for Migration). In 2021, the percentage of children aged under 14 represented 17,5 % (+ 7 p.p. than the previous year), while minors aged 14-17 represented 9,5 % of all the applications. **In 7 years (2014-2021) applications for international protection from unaccompanied foreign minors increased by 571 %**, with the majority (83,1 %) being male.

As of 2020, in addition to spontaneous requests for protection from unaccompanied foreign minors (MENA – Menores Estrangeiros Não Acompanhados), Portugal joined the group of EU countries with voluntary commitments for the relocation of unaccompanied foreign minors. With the commitment to receive 500 unaccompanied minors from Greece, Portugal positioned itself as the third European country with the most expressive commitment in numerical terms (30% of the total commitments from the participating countries) with a total of 199 young people relocated in the country.

23 Foreigners and Borders Service (SEF), 2020- Immigration, borders and asylum report.

24 Migration Observatory. Immigrant Integration Indicators- Annual Statistical Report 2021

As a result of the commitment made, 2020 and 2021 were the years in which Portugal received the highest number of unaccompanied foreign minors. The Foreigners and Borders Service (SEF) registered 46 applications in 2019 (+ 10 than in the previous year), a number that doubled in 2020 (96) and 97 applications were submitted in 2021²⁵. Due to their age, the unaccompanied foreign minors applying for international protection in Portugal are covered not only by the Asylum Law, but also by the national legal framework for the promotion of rights and protection of children and young people in danger; in this context, these minors were granted protection as well as the necessary subsistence means (housing, nutrition, health, education, etc.).

It is also important to highlight the significant number of children aged under 18 from Afghanistan, welcomed in Portugal within the scope of the Humanitarian Admission Programme in 2021, who were a total of 321, representing 41,8% of the total number of citizens welcomed in Portugal.

4.3.1. CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE FROM UKRAINE

The humanitarian emergency situation resulting from the armed conflict in Ukraine forced the creation of special mechanisms for the protection and reception of refugees from Ukraine. The mobilization and solidarity of Portuguese civil society to support this cause was unsurpassed as from the beginning, and it was due to this partnership work between the public services of the central administration, municipalities, non-governmental organizations and citizens that a significant number of displaced persons from Ukraine was received in the country.

To respond to the enormous challenge posed, Portugal created a special programme to protect citizens from Ukraine, waiving the need for a visa. Documentation requirements were simplified and it was guaranteed the automatic access to the Health, Social Security and Tax administration systems. Multidisciplinary emergency teams were also created to give support to the citizens from the moment of their arrival.

In order to ensure a swift and complete integration, a list of job opportunities and an accommodation reserve pool were created to allow an adjustment between the existing needs and available responses (whether public or private).

It was also created the platform “Portugal for Ukraine” (<https://portugalforukraine.gov.pt/formulario-de-contacto/>), which brings together all the actions of the Portuguese State in what concerns the conflict in Ukraine, in the dimensions of international action, sending of humanitarian support and integration and reception of displaced people.

The Portuguese State thus defined and made available a set of temporary supports to welcome and guarantee the protection of children, young people and families displaced from Ukraine, intending to ensure a timely, preventive and protective response to all situations.

As from the beginning, the protection and promotion of the rights of children and young people from Ukraine assumed a special emphasis and particular attention from the Portuguese authorities competent in this matter, mainly of those who arrive in Portugal without their parents or other relatives, or reference adults from Ukraine assuming responsibility for them, with the aim of safeguarding the respective temporary protection process, as well as their coverage by the Portuguese system for the promotion of rights and the protection of children and young people.

Depending on the cases, the intervention of different bodies with competence in childhood and youth matters may be necessary, namely the Commissions for the Protection of Children and Young People (CPCJ), the Public Prosecutor and the Courts, among others, and this process is triggered by the mandatory presence of the persons concerned at the Foreigners and Borders Service (SEF), which initiates the necessary steps to ensure that the child or young person is covered by the Portuguese protection system.

25 Considering the fact that it was found that some young people from the Greek Programme were young adults, which justifies the numerical deviation.

In this sense, it was created a multidisciplinary Taskforce composed by authorities with competences in the matter, coordinated by the National Coordination of the Child Guarantee, the National Commission for the Promotion of Rights and the Protection of Children and Young People (CNPDPJ), the Attorney General's Office (PGR), the Social Security Institute (ISS), the Santa Casa da Misericórdia de Lisboa (SCML), the High Commissioner for Migration (ACM) and the Foreigners and Borders Service (SEF), in order to take and coordinate all the necessary actions. Therefore, and given the importance of anticipating awareness of the numerous initiatives for transporting children and young people displaced from Ukraine to the national territory, an area reserved for communicating such situations was created on the PortugalforUkraine webpage, as well as a Helpline available for the Children of Ukraine. These measures have contributed to a more effective reception and care, of higher quality, facilitating the immediate protection of children, mainly those who are separated from or unaccompanied by their parents or adults taking responsibility on them.

This multidisciplinary team has been carrying out all the necessary steps with a view to better protecting and managing the reported situations. So far, the vast majority of situations identified concern separated children, i.e., children accompanied by a reference adult who is not their "formal" legal guardian but has a previous relationship with the child and assumes himself/herself as his/her guardian, being required that this responsibility is legally accepted by a Portuguese Court. Also included in this group are children who, although traveling unaccompanied, have a reference network in Portugal, composed of family members or not, with a previously established relationship and knowledge. A total of 729 children and young people in this situation were referred to the Public Prosecutor.

Until now, the identified situations of completely unaccompanied children and young people are occasional – a total of 15 children and young people – and they are covered by the Commissions for the Protection of Children and Young People (CPCJ) which ensure the immediate protection of these children and young people and subsequently report the cases to the Court.

It should be noted that, regardless of the Portuguese legal framework for the protection of children and young people, the competent authorities have maintained a flexibility position in the analysis of certain more atypical situations (e.g., Ukrainian host families) that are not fully in line with the Portuguese

law, but the solutions found have taken into account the continuity of deep psychological relationships and the respect for the well-being of children.

It is also important to underline that, within the scope of the same platform and in order to be able to respond to a possible need, it was created a reserve pool that included more than 2000 Portuguese families who expressed their intention to take care of unaccompanied children and young people from Ukraine. The evaluation and certification process of this social response is being carried out by the authorities competent for host family care responses in Portugal, which are the Social Security Institute (ISS) and the Charitable organization Santa Casa da Misericórdia de Lisboa (SCML). Until July, and within the scope of the exceptional evaluation model created, the reserve pool had 123 families, having already been received 6 children from Ukraine who, in the meantime, returned to their country at the request of their parents.

4.4 CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE FROM ROMA COMMUNITIES

With regard to particularly vulnerable ethnic minorities in Portugal, although the lack of objective data does not make it possible to know exactly the size of the community in the country, taking into account the data included in the National Study on Roma Communities²⁶, it is estimated that the percentage of **Portuguese children and young people from Roma communities aged 0-18 is around 45% of the total of Portuguese people from Roma communities**. The same study estimates around 30.000 to 50.000 Portuguese people from Roma communities in the national territory, although unofficial estimates indicate that currently this number is significantly higher (50.000 to 70.000 people).

Focusing the analysis more specifically on the population of Portuguese children and young people from Roma communities, and taking into account the limited national data available, it can be inferred that:

- Considering that the **number of Portuguese children and young people from the Roma community enrolled in public schools was 25.140 in the school year 2018/2019**, and bearing in mind that this figure does not include children aged 0-3, nor children who do not attend pre-school education, the universe of children and young people to be covered by the European Childhood Guarantee is exponential;

²⁶ ACM (2014), Mendes, M., Magano, O. and Candeias, P. National Study on Roma Communities. Roma Communities Observatory.

- Considering the Housing and Urban Rehabilitation Institute (IHRU) study, around 32% of Portuguese households in Roma communities live in non-classical houses (shacks, tents, camps, etc.) without access to essential basic services, we conclude that there are around 3.000 Roma families with housing needs;
- Considering that each Roma household may have an average of 2-3 children or young people, we may conservatively estimate a number of **around 10.000 children or young people in a situation of housing deprivation and lack of access to basic services**;
- Considering that the vast majority of the Portuguese people from Roma communities live on the threshold of poverty and/or in situations of exclusion, as well as the figures previously shown and the population growth trajectory sustained by them, it is not unreasonable to point out for numbers in the order of **15.000 to 20.000 Portuguese children and young people from the Roma community in potentially vulnerable and/or risk situations**;
- The available data in the education area, already mentioned in the sub-chapter referring to this sectoral area, show that the majority of Roma children and young people attending public school are receiving the highest level of socio-economic support (level A); in addition, it is also identified a problem of high incidence of early school dropout by Roma girls.

4.5 CHILDREN INTEGRATED IN ALTERNATIVE CHILDCARE STRUCTURES

According to the data shown in the 2020 CASA report²⁷, Portugal maintained the downward trend in the number of accommodated children and young people, culminating in a 6% decrease in 2020, compared to the previous year. Despite the continuous decrease, Portugal still has 6.706 children and young people accommodated in residential and host family care responses²⁸.

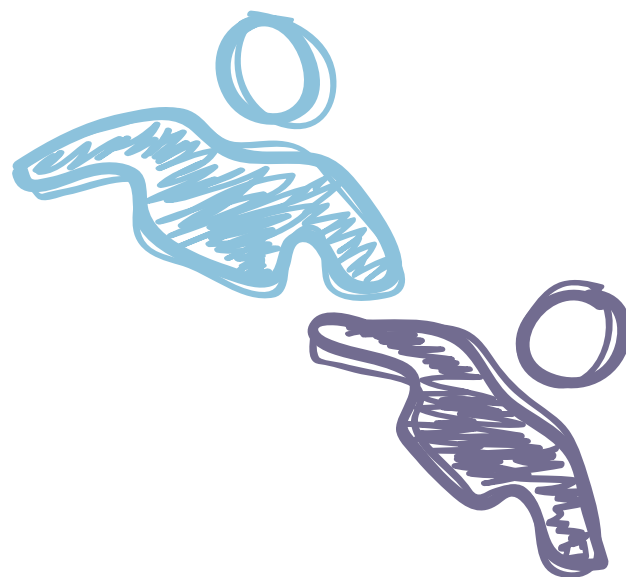
It is still essential to continue to focus on intervention among the most vulnerable families as a means of avoiding the need to implement child and young people placement measures within the framework of safeguarding their best interests.

Therefore, and despite the **downward trend in the number of accommodations** (-23% in the last decade), Portugal is still clearly distant from most

of the other European countries, particularly in the case of children and young people integrated in Host Family Care, which in 2020 still represent a clear minority (202).

This highlights the enormous challenge represented by the **progressive deinstitutionalisation of children and young people** which requires from the outset the **reinforcement of the host family care response** due to the beneficial impacts it has on the development of children and young people in danger: cognitive recovery in terms of language, emotional expression and attachment, highlighting this dimension as very positive when compared to residential care.

With regard to young people in residential care, and given the representation of young people over 15 years of age (3590), it is extremely important the transition of young people in residential care to **responses that promote their autonomy**, through autonomy apartments and supervised life autonomy, as these responses help young people to make a safe and supported transition to adult life. Therefore, it is important to invest in the creation of these responses, since their small number has not allowed growth in line with the real needs of young people.



27 Social Security Institute, P.I., CASA 2020- Relatório de Caracterização Anual da Situação de Acolhimento das Crianças e Jovens (Annual Characterisation Report on the situation of Children and Young People covered by child placement responses).

28 See also DGSS (2021) Acolhimento Familiar- Ordenamentos Jurídicos de Espanha, França, Itália e Finlândia. Síntese do contexto nacional (Host Family Care- Legal Systems of Spain, France, Italy and Finland. Summary of the national context

5. AWARENESS RAISING AND DISSEMINATION ACTIONS

With a view to pursuing the objective of developing effective dissemination measures, the National Coordination of the Child Guarantee, within the scope of permanent coordination with strategic partners, will ensure the implementation and development of the following actions:

- To create the **Child Guarantee Website/Portal** in order to provide useful information about the different areas within the scope of the Child Guarantee Action Plan, allowing the Child Guarantee partners the access to a reserved area that will work as a sharing point of technical working tools and privileged means of communication and collaboration for all the stakeholders;
- To promote **information dissemination actions aimed at the structures and entities** that intervene with the most deprived and vulnerable children, young people and their families, as well as information dissemination actions aimed at the children and young people themselves and their families;
- To use **digital channels and communication means** (social networks);
- To **promote training actions** aimed at entities and professionals with responsibilities in the support and follow-up of families and children and young people in a vulnerable situation;
- To **organise events and initiatives at the national and local levels**, involving the local authorities and the children, young people and families concerned.



6. STAKEHOLDERS INVOLVMENT

The development of the Child Guarantee Action Plan (PAGPI) started from an extensive process of consultation with national and regional entities from the public and social sectors, various personalities with recognised competence in the areas to be addressed, and children, young people and families in a poverty situation.

In the consultation process several methodologies were adopted: the request and reception of written contributions, holding of meetings, promotion of reflection forums and questionnaires.

Thus, the following entities were consulted:

Table 1. Consultations carried out within the scope of the Child Guarantee Action Plan (PAGPI) preparation

Area	Identification
Public administration services	The Social Security Institute (ISS – Instituto da Segurança Social) – Central Services and Social Security District Centres (Serviços Centrais e Centros Distritais da Segurança Social - CDSS); National Commission for the Promotion of Rights and Protection of Children and Young People (CNPDPJ – Comissão Nacional Para a Promoção dos Direitos e Proteção das Crianças e Jovens); Directorate-General for Social Security (DGSS – Direção Geral da Segurança Social); National Institute for Rehabilitation (INR – Instituto Nacional para a Reabilitação); Institute for Employment and Vocational Training (IEFP – Instituto de Emprego e Formação Profissional); The High Commissioner for Migration (ACM); Commission for Citizenship and Gender Equality (CIG – Comissão para a Cidadania e Igualdade de Género); Directorate-General for Health (DGS – Direção Geral da Saúde); Directorate-General for Education (DGE – Direção Geral da Educação); Directorate-General for Reintegration and Prison Services (DGRSP – Direção Geral de Reinserção e Serviços Prisionais); Housing and Urban Rehabilitation Institute (IHRU – Instituto da Habitação e Reabilitação Urbana).
Representative Structures	National Association of Portuguese Municipalities (ANMP – Associação Nacional de Municípios Portugueses); National Council for the Social Economy (CNES – Conselho Nacional para a Economia Social); Standing Committee on the Social Sector (CPSS – Comissão Permanente do Setor Social); Supra-municipal Social Network Structures of Lisbon and Vale do Tejo, Grande Porto and Tâmega region.
Social Sector and Non-Governmental Organisations	UNICEF Portugal; Eurochild; Institute for Child Support (IAC – Instituto de Apoio à Criança); European Anti-Poverty Network – EAPN Portugal; Cáritas Portuguesa (official organisation of the Bishops’ Conference of Portugal); Portuguese Federation of Deaf Associations (FPAS – Federação Portuguesa das Associações de Surdos); National Federation of Social Solidarity Cooperatives (FENACERCI – Federação Nacional de Cooperativas de Solidariedade Social); Association of the Blind and Amblyopes of Portugal (ACAPO – Associação de Cegos e Amblíopes de Portugal); Portuguese Neuromuscular Association (APN – Associação Portuguesa de Neuromusculares); PROCHILD – Collaborative Laboratory against Poverty and Social Exclusion.
Coordinations, Committees, National Programmes and Work Groups	Committee of the National Strategy to Combat Poverty 2021-2030 (ENCP – Estratégia Nacional de Combate à Pobreza); Coordination of the National Strategy for the Integration of Homeless People 2017-2023 (ENIPSSA – Estratégia Nacional para a Integração de Pessoas Sem-Abrigo); Coordination of the National Programme for Child and Youth Health (PNSIJ – Programa Nacional de Saúde Infantil e Juvenil); National Programme for the Prevention of Violence in the Life Cycle (PNPVCV – Programa Nacional de Prevenção da Violência no Ciclo de Vida); National Health Plan (PNS – Plano Nacional de Saúde); National Programme for the Promotion of Oral Health (PNSO – Programa Nacional de Promoção da Saúde Oral), National Programme for Smoking Prevention and Control (PNPCT – Programa Nacional para a Prevenção e Controlo do Tabagismo), National Programme for Diabetes Prevention and Control (PNPCD – Programa Nacional de Prevenção e Controlo da Diabetes), National Tuberculosis Programme (PNT – Programa Nacional para a Tuberculose), Coordination of the National Plan for Healthy Eating (PNPAS – Coordenação do Programa Nacional de Promoção da Alimentação Saudável); Coordination of the National Programme for Mental Health (PNSM – Programa Nacional para a Saúde Mental); National Commission on Women’s, Children’s and Adolescents’ Health (Comissão Nacional de Saúde da Mulher, da Criança e do Adolescente), National coordination of the Youth Guarantee (Coordenação Nacional da Garantia Jovem); National Early Childhood Intervention System (SNIPI – Sistema Nacional de Intervenção Precoce); The Escolhas (Choices) Programme.
Consultation of children and young people	the National Council for Children and Young People of the National Commission for the Promotion of Rights and Protection of Children and Young People – CNPDPCJ (22 children and young people); Adolescents and Young People Advisory Board of UNICEF Portugal (8 children and young people); families (91) beneficiaries of the Social Integration Income (RSI – Rendimento Social de Inserção).

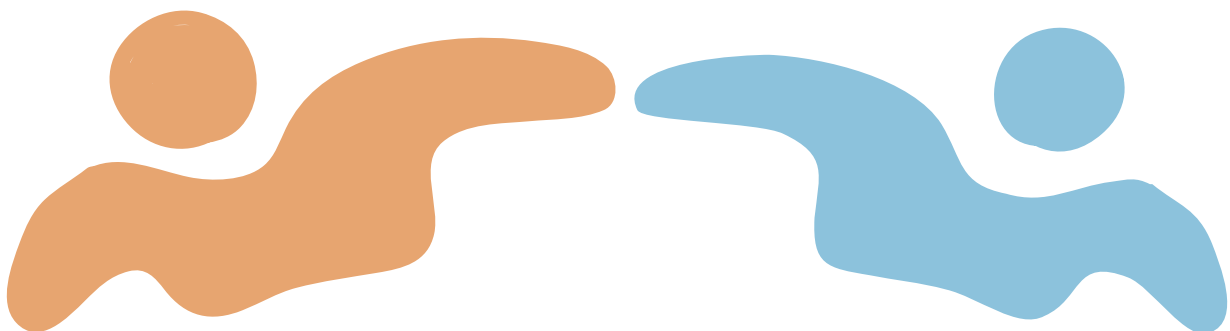
7. STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES AND TARGETS

The Action Plan for the implementation of a European Child Guarantee, in line with the implementation of Council Recommendation (EU) 2021/1004 of 14 June 2021 is driven, on the one hand, by the persistence of poverty levels among children and young people which are higher than those of adults and elderly people, leading to the conclusion that children are a group particularly vulnerable to poverty and social exclusion phenomena and, on the other hand, by the importance of broadly considering the inequality phenomena that prevent children and young people from enjoying their rights, seeking to look beyond the phenomena of economic exclusion, which, in line with the Recommendation, should have an impact on effective access to a set of essential services.

This strategic framework results in significant intervention challenges which include four key pillars of approach: I- EMPLOYMENT, QUALIFICATIONS AND SKILLS; II - SOCIAL PROTECTION AND SOCIAL

ACTION; III- QUALITY SERVICES and IV- PARTICULARLY VULNERABLE CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE, which result in 12 strategic objectives and 61 operational objectives.

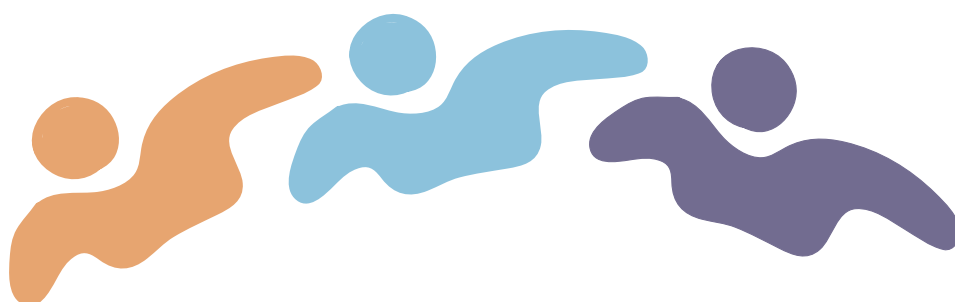
Therefore, within the scope of the Child Guarantee, the evolution of the living conditions of children and young people is assessed through indicators and targets connected with the defined strategic objectives. The guarantee of effective equality in the access to essential goods and services by children and young people, who are part of groups with specific vulnerabilities framed in Pillar IV, will be assessed, whenever possible, through the breakdown of the indicators and targets of the other pillars, by factors of discrimination or risk, such as gender, origin in immigration or ethnic minorities, as well as through the following up of reports and studies carried out on subjects concerning these particularly vulnerable groups.



7.1 PILLAR I – EMPLOYMENT, QUALIFICATIONS AND SKILLS

Table 2. Targets per strategic objective of Pillar I: Employment, qualifications and skills

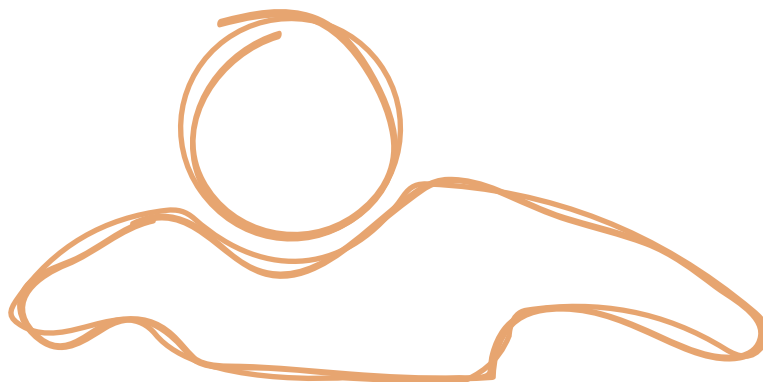
Strategic Objectives	Targets	Starting point / Source		Interim target	Final target
O1- TO PROMOTE INTEGRATION IN THE LABOUR MARKET AND INCREASE WAGES	1. To increase the employment rate of the population aged between 20 and 64.	74,2% (2020)	National Statistics Institute – Portugal (INE), Employment survey	n.a.	80%
	2. To reduce the gap between the employment rate of men and women.	5,7% (2020)	INE, Employment survey	n.a.	3p.p.
	3. To halve the income poverty rate of the working poor.	11,2% (2021)	EU-SILC: Survey on Income and Living Conditions	n.a.	5,6%
	4. To reduce the disparity in the poverty rate of the different territories compared to the national average rate.	PT- 18,4% (2021)	EU-SILC: Survey on Income and Living Conditions	n.a.	3p.p.
	5. To increase the guaranteed minimum monthly wage, progressively and annually.	705€ (2022)	Decree-Law no. 109-B/2021 of 7 December 2021	900€ (2026)	n.a.
O2 – TO INCREASE THE QUALIFICATIONS/ SKILLS OF ADULTS, ESPECIALLY THOSE WHOSE FAMILIES HAVE CHILDREN	1. To reduce the percentage of NEETs.	11% (2020)	Eurostat, Labour Force Survey (LFS)	n.a.	Between 7% e 8%
	2. To reduce the rate of early school and training dropouts.	5,9% (2021)	INE, Employment survey (Series-2021)2021)	n.a.	5%
	3. To ensure the certification of adults in RVCC (Recognition, Validation and Certification of Skills) processes.	n.a.	<i>Acelerador Qualifica</i>		100.000
	4. To increase the percentage of adults who annually participate in education and training actions.	38% (2016)	INE	n.a.	60%



7.2 PILLAR II – SOCIAL PROTECTION AND SOCIAL ACTION

Table 3. Targets per strategic objective of Pillar II: Social Protection and Social Action

Strategic Objectives	Targets	Starting point / Source		Interim target	Final target
O3 – TO STRENGTHEN THE SOCIAL PROTECTION OF CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE AND THEIR FAMILIES	1. To halve the monetary poverty in the group of children in poverty situation	340.000 (2019) (estimated value)	EU-SILC: Survey on Income and Living Conditions	n.a.	170.000
	2. To bring the child material deprivation indicator closer to the European average.	PT- 35,3% UE- 23,3% (2014)	Eurostat	n.a.	In percentage points
O4 – TO PROMOTE CLOSE AND INTEGRATED SOCIAL ACTION AIMED AT FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE	1. To reduce the number of children at risk of poverty or social exclusion.	380.000 (2019)	EU-SILC: Survey on Income and Living Conditions	n.a.	161.000
	2. To reduce the disparity in the poverty rate of the different territories compared to the	Portugal- 18,4% Northern region- 21,1% Algarve- 21,6% Central region- 19,9% Lisbon Metropolitan Area- 12,8% Alentejo- 17,1% Autonomous Region of the Azores- 21,9% Autonomous Region of Madeira- 24,2%	EU-SILC: Survey on Income and Living Conditions	-	3p.p.



7.3 PILLAR III – QUALITY SERVICES

Table 4. Targets per strategic objective of Pillar III: Quality essential services

Strategic Objectives	Targets	Starting point / Source		Interim target	Final target
O5 – TO ENSURE ACCESS TO QUALITY EARLY CHILDHOOD RESPONSES	1. To ensure free access to kindergartens.	43.151 (October 2022)	ISS, IP (Social Security Institute, P.I.)	Children aged 0-3 (2024)	-
	2. To increase the early childhood education and care response network (ECEC).	118.280 (2020)	GEP (Strategic and Planning Office) / Social Charter	+8.884 (2026)	-
	3. To ensure the attendance of pre-school education for all children from the age of 3.	Preschool rate - 92,8% (2019/20)	DGEEC (Directorate-General for Education and Science Statistics)	n.a.	96%
O6 – TO ENSURE ACCESS TO QUALITY EDUCATIONAL RESPONSE AND SCHOOL-BASED ACTIVITIES	1. To reduce retention and dropout rates in school groups or non-grouped schools covered by the Learning Recovery Plan (PRA – Plano de Recuperação das Aprendizagens).	9% (2019)	DGEEC (Directorate-General for Education and Science Statistics)	-	8%
	2. To increase the number of school groups or non-grouped schools covered by specific projects to combat retention and dropout rates (TEIP – Territórios Educativos de Intervenção Prioritária).	64% (2021)	DGEEC (Directorate-General for Education and Science Statistics)	-	75%
	3. To promote the use of digital textbooks by students of the 2nd and 3rd school cycles and of the secondary school level.	n.a.	DGEEC (Directorate-General for Education and Science Statistics)	5.120	15.410
	4. To provide schools with projection equipment and purchase computers for individual use (for students, teachers and kindergarten teachers).	n.a.	DGEEC (Directorate-General for Education and Science Statistics)	-	40.000 classrooms and 600.000 computers
	5. To install Digital Education Laboratories.	n.a.	DGEEC (Directorate-General for Education and Science Statistics)		1.300

Strategic Objectives	Targets	Starting point / Source		Interim target	Final target
O7 – TO STRENGTHEN THE ACCESS TO QUALITY HEALTH CARE, HEALTH PROMOTION, DISEASE PREVENTION AND SPECIALISED CARE	1. To ensure free access to health screenings (visual, hearing and oral).	n.a.	DGS (Directorate-General for Health)	-	All children
	2. To reduce the prevalence of overweight and obesity in children and adolescents.	29,6%	PNPAS 2030 (National Programme for the Promotion of Healthy Eating)	-	5p.p.
	3. To strengthen multidisciplinary intervention for children aged 0-6 with developmental delay.	155	SNIPI (National Early Childhood Intervention System)	-	173
	4. To create Mental Health Community Teams, distributed across the 5 health regions.	n.a.	DGS (Directorate-General for Health)	10	n.a.
O8 – TO PROMOTE ACCESS TO HEALTHY EATING	1. To increase the percentage of fruit and vegetables consumption by children, in line with WHO recommendations for fruit and vegetables consumption (≥ 400 gr/day).	72% of children do not comply	PNPAS 2030 (National Programme for the Promotion of Healthy Eating)	= 400 gr/day	= 400 gr/day
	2. To reduce the sugar content in foods that contribute most to the intake of free sugars.	41% of the children	PNPAS 2030 (National Programme for the Promotion of Healthy Eating)	20p.p.	n.a.
	3. To increase training on healthy nutrition in schools;	n.a.	PNPAS 2030 (National Programme for the Promotion of Healthy Eating)	All children	n.a.
O9 – TO PROMOTE ACCESS TO ADEQUATE HOUSING FOR FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE IN VULNERABILITY SITUATIONS	1. To promote the access to decent and adequate housing support programmes for families with children and young people in a situation of severe housing precariousness;	n.a.		n.a.	All children
	2. To ensure access for all to safe, adequate and affordable housing and basic services, and improve conditions in shantytowns.	0,11%	INE	n.a.	n.a.

7.4 PILLAR IV – INCLUSION OF PARTICULARLY VULNERABLE CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE

Table 5. Targets per strategic objective of Pillar IV: inclusion of particularly vulnerable children and young people

Strategic Objectives	Targets	Starting point / Source		Interim target	Final target
O10 – TO PREVENT INSTITUTIONALISATION AND PROMOTE DEINSTITUTIONALISATION OF CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE IN DANGER	1. To maintain the children and young people in danger in a family environment and in the community, by strengthening natural living environment responses aimed at children and young people at risk/in danger	138	Intervention Services (SI) of Technical Advice to the Courts teams (ATT) Intervention Services (SI) of the National Commission for the Promotion of Rights and Protection of Children and Young People (CNPDPCC)	> 25% (number of responses in Natural Living Environment)	> 50% (number of responses in Natural Living Environment)
	2. To promote the development and consolidation of the host family care response through the creation of a national reserve pool of host families and framework responses	Children aged from 0 to 5-8,1% Children aged from 0 to 11-5,6%	CASA (HOUSE) Report	90% of children up to the age of 6	90% of children up to the age of 12
	3. To promote the development and consolidation of responses promoting life autonomy of young people, either in an autonomous apartment or through supervised autonomy in the natural living environment	n.a.	SI of ATT SI of CNPDPCJ CASA (HOUSE) Report	70% of young people covered by promotion and protection measures	90% of young people covered by promotion and protection measures
	4. To restructure and reshape residential care responses, making them specialised in children and young people with specific vulnerabilities.	357	CASA (HOUSE) Report	50% of the residential care responses	100% of the residential care responses
	5. To promote deinstitutionalisation of children and young people covered by the residential care measure by changing the promotion and protection measures implemented.	6.379	CASA (HOUSE) Report	40%	80%

8. MEASURES

The Child Guarantee Action Plan was outlined with the aim of substantially reducing child poverty in Portugal by 2030. Committed to acting on seven main areas – early childhood care, education, health, housing, employment and skills, social protection and social action and equality – considered fundamental for the reduction of child poverty, the Child Guarantee Action Plan is structured around four pillars, consisting of 12 strategic objectives, covering 76 measures under the responsibility of different sectoral areas which integrate and complement each other, without prejudice to the possibility that, throughout the implementation period of the Child Guarantee and within the scope of the mid-term assessments, other measures may emerge to improve and maximise the desired results.

It is also important to highlight the importance of implementing the Child Guarantee Local Centres in the national territory, which, within the scope of the specific needs that may be considered, may give rise to the establishment of local measures that may also contribute to better achieving the objectives.

Table 6. Measures per strategic objective of Pillar I: Employment, qualifications and skills

Measure	Responsible Government Area	Target group [Recommendation (EU) 2021/1004, of 14/06]
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1 TO PROMOTE INTEGRATION IN THE LABOUR MARKET AND INCREASE WAGES		
1. Development of specific territorial projects for job creation aimed at the most vulnerable groups (Social Employment Market).	LABOUR, SOLIDARITY AND SOCIAL SECURITY	Paragraph 5(f) – children in precarious family situations
2. Adaptation of the access conditions and the amount of support foreseen in active employment policy measures according to the composition of families with children in vulnerable situations.		
3. Increase in wages and valorisation of young people in the labour market.	LABOUR, SOLIDARITY AND SOCIAL SECURITY, PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS	
4. Strengthening of the parental leave scheme in order to promote equality between women and men, improve the management of working hours and combat precariousness.	LABOUR, SOLIDARITY AND SOCIAL SECURITY	
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 2 TO INCREASE THE QUALIFICATIONS/ SKILLS OF ADULTS, ESPECIALLY THOSE WHOSE FAMILIES HAVE CHILDREN		
5. Development of local qualification-promoting projects aimed at adults with very low qualifications and reinforcement of mechanisms to stimulate the conclusion of processes of recognition, validation and certification of competences by adults.	EDUCATION, LABOUR, SOLIDARITY AND SOCIAL SECURITY, DIGITALISATION AND ADMINISTRATIVE MODERNISATION	Paragraph 5(f) – children in precarious family situations
6. Adaptation of access conditions to training courses by persons with children in vulnerable situations for the cases where the trainees need to entrust their children to third parties so that they may attend a training course.		

Table 7. Measures per strategic objective of Pillar II: Social Protection and Social Action

Measure	Responsible Government Area	Target group [Recommendation (EU) 2021/1004, of 14/06]
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3 TO STRENGTHEN THE SOCIAL PROTECTION OF CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE AND THEIR FAMILIES		
7. Granting of an annual amount of exceptional social support for all children and young people at risk of extreme poverty.	LABOUR, SOLIDARITY AND SOCIAL SECURITY	Paragraph 5(f) – children in precarious family situations
8. Increase in the child benefit amount to ensure that all children and young people have State support of at least EUR 600,00/year, either through the benefit amount or through taxation measures.		
9. Automatic granting of social benefits aimed at children and young people.		Paragraph 5 – All children in need
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 4 TO PROMOTE CLOSE AND INTEGRATED SOCIAL ACTION AIMED AT FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE		
10. Creation of Child Guarantee Local Units (NLGPI) within the scope of Local Social Networks.	LABOUR, SOLIDARITY AND SOCIAL SECURITY	Paragraph 5 – All children in need
11. Renewal of integrated territorial instruments to combat poverty in disadvantaged zones of the Metropolitan Areas.	PRESIDENCY	Paragraph 5(f) – children in precarious family situations
12. Promotion of local social development projects that contribute to the achievement of the Child Guarantee objectives.	LABOUR, SOLIDARITY AND SOCIAL SECURITY	Paragraph 5 – All children in need
13. Strengthening of identification and follow up actions aimed at NEETs aged up to 18.		



Table 8. Measures per strategic objective of Pillar III: Quality essential services

Measure	Responsible Government Area	Target group [Recommendation (EU) 2021/1004, of 14/06]
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 5 TO ENSURE ACCESS TO QUALITY EARLY CHILDHOOD RESPONSES		
14. Extension of the kindergartens' response capacity to meet the demand needs.	LABOUR, SOLIDARITY AND SOCIAL SECURITY	Paragraph 5 – All children in need
15. Progressive implementation by 2024 of free kindergartens in the network of cooperation between the State and the social and solidarity sector.		
16. Definition of a qualification plan for social responses aimed at children aged 0-3 (kindergartens, family kindergartens and nannies).		
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 6 TO ENSURE ACCESS TO QUALITY EDUCATIONAL RESPONSE AND SCHOOL-BASED ACTIVITIES		
17. Promotion of visual, hearing and oral health screenings in schools.	EDUCATION, HEALTH	Paragraph 5 – All children in need
18. Provision of equipment with internet access, as well as quality digital educational resources for schools, students and teachers.	EDUCATION	
19. Creation of a public system for lending eBooks and digital content to public schools.		Paragraph 5(b) – Children with disabilities
20. Increase in the number of school textbooks in accessible formats.		
21. Creation of «accompanied study spaces» either by peer mentoring or tutorial processes.		Paragraph 5 – All children in need
22. Implementation of a transversal programme of informal or non-formal learning.	EDUCATION, PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS	
23. Promotion of universal access to extracurricular activities, family support and entertainment, leisure and holiday activities.	TERRITORIAL COHESION	
24. Promotion of community school and adapted sports.	EDUCATION, PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS	
25. Digital Education Laboratories.	EDUCATION	
26. Adjustment of the training offer to the challenges of the industry and the digital		
27. Extension of the Living Science Clubs Network in Schools (Clubes Ciência	EDUCATION, SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND HIGHER EDUCATION	
28. Extension of the Living Science Clubs Network in Schools (Clubes Ciência Viva na Escola).	EDUCATION	Paragraph 5(f) – children in precarious family situations
29. Strengthening of response capacity of the Inclusive Education Multidisciplinary Support Teams (EMAEI – Equipas Multidisciplinares de Apoio à		Paragraph 5(b) – Children with disabilities
30. Implementation of a programme that promotes the mobilisation of students for democratic participation at the service of everyone's recovery and the resilience of their schools.		
31. Provision of at least one healthy meal at school every school day, free of charge, for students with disadvantaged backgrounds.	CITY COUNCILS	Paragraph 5 – All children in need
32. Promotion of the access to free school transport.		
33. Reinforcement of the number of higher education vacancies for kindergarten teachers and basic education teachers.		

**STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 7
TO STRENGTHEN THE ACCESS TO QUALITY HEALTH CARE, HEALTH PROMOTION, DISEASE
PREVENTION AND SPECIALISED CARE**

34. Promotion of the access for all children to oral health screenings and neonatal and child hearing health screenings.	HEALTH	Paragraph 5 – All children in need
35. Promotion of the access for all children and young people to proximity consultations in Primary Health Care services.		
36. Reinforcement of the paediatric hospitalisation response.		
37. Qualification and specialisation of intervention within the scope of the National Early Childhood Intervention System (SNIPI) in the sense of an approach aimed at full inclusion.	EDUCATION, LABOUR, SOLIDARITY AND SOCIAL SECURITY, HEALTH	
38. Implementation of the National and Regional Mental Health Plans, namely with regard to the area of childhood and adolescence, and creation of a national coordination unit and 5 regional mental health coordination units.	HEALTH	Paragraph 5(c) – Children with mental health problems
39. Creation of community mental health teams composed of a pedopsychiatrist, psychologist, nurse, social worker, occupational/psychomotor therapist.		
40. Implementation of the Mental Health and Parenting Programme in Primary Health Care to support pregnancy and first year of life.		
41. Creation of mental health facilities for children and adolescents (CCISM – Integrated Continued Mental Health Care) in the National Network of Integrated Continued Care, providing free access to these services for children and young people in poverty.	LABOUR, SOLIDARITY AND SOCIAL SECURITY, HEALTH	
42. Development of school health activities, prioritizing access for vulnerable children and young people.	HEALTH, EDUCATION	Paragraph 5 – All children in need
43. Development of smoking prevention training programmes.	HEALTH	
44. Extension of suicide prevention programmes throughout the national territory.		
45. Creation of a referral system for nutrition consultations for overweight children and young people.		Paragraph 5(c) – Children with mental health problems
46. Promotion of the youth health programme.	PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS	Paragraph 5 – All children in need

**STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 8
TO PROMOTE ACCESS TO HEALTHY EATING**

47. Implementation of a food distribution system using electronic cards.	LABOUR, SOLIDARITY AND SOCIAL SECURITY	Paragraph 5(f) – children in precarious family situations
48. Distribution of nutritionally balanced food baskets.		
49. Development of awareness raising actions and follow up of families with children and young people, promoting healthy eating.		
50. Preparation and dissemination of information on quality food and nutrition, particularly aimed at families with children.	HEALTH	Paragraph 5 – All children in need
51. Implementation of a pilot project for monitoring the nutritional status of children aged under 5 and carry on with the system for monitoring the nutritional status of school-aged children (6-9 years).		
52. Development of initiatives on healthy eating, through the use of digital media and the involvement of local authorities.		
53. Integration of nutritionists in school health teams and the provision of training actions on healthy eating aimed at these teams.		
54. Implementação de ações que garantam a adequação da oferta alimentar em meio escolar e de ações de educação alimentar.		
55. Implementation of actions to ensure the adequacy of food supply in schools, and provision of training actions on nutrition.		

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 9 TO PROMOTE ACCESS TO DECENT HOUSING FOR FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE IN VULNERABILITY SITUATIONS		
56. To ensure the implementation of the Housing Access Support Programme, which covers families with dependent children and young people.	INFRASTRUCTURES AND HOUSING	Paragraph 5(a) – Children in severe housing deprivation
57. Promotion of the access to emergency or transitional housing solutions.	LABOUR, SOLIDARITY AND SOCIAL SECURITY, INFRASTRUCTURES AND HOUSING	
58. Promotion of accessibility interventions in the houses of people with disabilities.	LABOUR, SOLIDARITY AND SOCIAL SECURITY	Paragraph 5(b) – Children with disabilities

Table 9. Measures per strategic objective of Pillar IV: inclusion of particularly vulnerable young people

Measure	Responsible Government Area	Target group [Recommendation (EU) 2021/1004, of 14/06]
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 10 TO PREVENT INSTITUTIONALISATION AND PROMOTE DEINSTITUTIONALISATION OF CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE IN DANGER		
59. Strengthening of the training of professionals from the national system for the promotion of the rights and protection of children and young people (SNPDPCJ – Sistema Nacional da Promoção dos Direitos e Proteção das Crianças e Jovens).	LABOUR, SOLIDARITY AND SOCIAL SECURITY	Paragraph 5 – All children in need
60. Reinforcement of the human resources involved in the national system for the promotion of the rights and protection of children and young people (SNPDPCJ).		Paragraph 5(e) – Children integrated in alternative childcare structures, mainly institutional
61. Promotion of dissemination of information and the selection and training of candidates for host care families.		
62. Strengthening of the network of institutions covering the host family care response.		
63. Strengthening of responses that promote life autonomy, aimed at young people accommodated in childcare residences, through autonomy apartments and supervised autonomy teams.		
64. Qualification of residential care responses aimed at children and young people in danger.		
65. Promotion of pedagogical support for children and young people accommodated in childcare residences.	EDUCATION, LABOUR, SOLIDARITY AND SOCIAL SECURITY	

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 11
TO ENSURE EFFECTIVE EQUAL ACCESS TO ESSENTIAL SERVICES FOR CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE
WITH A MIGRANT BACKGROUND OR ETHNIC MINORITY BACKGROUND,
IN PARTICULAR FROM THE PORTUGUESE ROMA COMMUNITY

66. Implementation of an integrated response aimed at immigrants, from different public services in municipalities with high demand for immigration.	PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS	Paragraph 5(d) – Children with a migrant or ethnic minority background, in particular Roma children
67. Extension of migrant integration support services throughout the national territory [Local Support Centres for the Integration of Migrants (CLAIM) and the		
68. Establishment of joint plans between schools, municipalities and delegations of the Institute for Employment and Vocational Training (IEFP, I.P.- Instituto do Emprego e Formação Profissional, I.P.), for teaching and learning Portuguese as a		
69. Development of specific projects for the social inclusion of children and young people, particularly from vulnerable socio-economic backgrounds.	EDUCATION, LABOUR, SOLIDARITY AND SOCIAL SECURITY	Paragraph 5(f) – children in precarious family situations
70. Award of scholarships to support the attendance and permanence in the 3rd cycle of basic education and secondary education for students from the Portuguese Roma community.	PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, EDUCATION	Paragraph 5(d) – Children with a migrant or ethnic minority background, in particular Roma children
71. Development of interventions that include intercultural mediation, the production and dissemination of content and resources to support schools, actions aimed to bring schools and communities closer together and strengthen the involvement of people with a migrant background or ethnic minorities in non-formal education activities.		
72. Promotion of the access to the applicable social benefits for children and young people, regardless of their legal status in Portugal.		
	LABOUR, SOLIDARITY AND SOCIAL SECURITY	

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 12
TO PROMOTE EQUALITY AND NON-DISCRIMINATION

73. Strengthening of the psychological support response for children and young people who are victims of domestic violence.	PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS	Paragraph 5 – All children in need
74. Extension of the programme Women Engineers for one day (Engenheiras por um dia).		
75. Development of training actions within the scope of the «Healthy Practices- End to Female Genital Mutilation» Project.		Paragraph 5(d) – Children with a migrant or ethnic minority background, in particular Roma children
76. Implementation of a questionnaire to characterise the itinerant population at the local level, with a view to ensuring mechanisms for access to decent housing when desired or, if roaming is maintained, access to social services and official information.		



9. POLICY STRUCTURE ENABLEMENT

The strategic challenge of combating poverty and inequalities, particularly among children and young people, implies the construction and/or implementation of a framework of public policies at the national level and at regional and local levels, with respect for the constitutional autonomy of these territorial governance powers, and of a legal framework enabling and empowering interventions specifically aimed at combating poverty and social exclusion of children and young people and their families.

It is in this political and legal context that the Child Guarantee Action Plan (PAGPI) 2022-2030 brings together national strategies, plans and programmes (which take legal or regulatory form, and hence a commitment with normative force) from various government areas, advocating an intervention that considers the levels of political action closer, more efficient and adequate for the establishment of measures with a view to accelerating the reduction of socio-economic inequalities and continuing the determined fight against all forms of discrimination and inequality.

The objective of combating child poverty and social exclusion is thus an effective national priority embodied in a set of related, coordinated and complementary public policies that have as common denominator to contribute to the promotion of the rights and protection of children and young people, and equal opportunities in the access to essential services. It is within this framework that the Child Guarantee Action Plan (PAGPI) 2022-2030 brings together the various political levels of action and commitment and coordinates public policy instruments, in order to ensure the identification and mobilisation of the resources and interventions necessary and appropriate to solve the problems, extinguishing territorial disparities and strengthening social cohesion.

Therefore, prioritising the pursuit of the objectives set out in the European Recommendation, the Child Guarantee Action Plan (PAGPI) 2022-2030 reflects an enabling policy framework and a context of action favourable and enabling to the plan defined for combating child poverty.

It is also important to mention that the coordination between the central authorities and the municipalities – as local government entities and political-administrative organisational structures that are more accessible to the majority of citizens – is of particular importance, firstly because, considering that there are territories with higher prevalence of poverty or social exclusion rates, it is therefore necessary to develop measures and actions that take into account the specificity of social phenomena and problems at the local level, as well as their inherent social, economic and demographic characteristics.

The following table describes the legal framework intended to enable and empower the interventions specifically aimed at combating child poverty and social exclusion:



Table 10. Enabling political and legal framework

Enabling national political and legal framework	To what extent does this framework facilitate the fulfilment of the objectives of the Child Guarantee Action Plan (PAGPI) 2022-2030
<p>National Strategy to Combat Poverty 2021-2024 (Council of Ministers Resolution no. 184/2021 of 29 December)</p>	<p>The National Strategy to Combat Poverty 2021-2024 (ENCP) is an instrument that allows a multidimensional, cross-cutting and integrated coordination of public policies with a view to eradicating poverty through an approach that is based on a vision of poverty as a phenomenon that requires an integrated action from the different sectoral areas in the field of public intervention, including, among its objectives, the reduction of the monetary poverty rate to 10% of the population, lifting 660 thousand people out of poverty and halving the poverty rate in children, lifting 170 thousand children out of this condition, as well as halving the poverty rate among workers, also lifting 230 thousand workers out of this condition.</p> <p>The National Strategy to Combat Poverty (ENCP) takes into account the fact that the need to implement measures aimed at reducing child poverty stems not only from the incidence and intensity of poverty but also from its consequences in the short term, through needs of various kinds, as well as consequences in the medium and long term, namely in adult life, in terms of qualifications, labour market participation and social inclusion. Consequently, the actions taken to combat child poverty make it possible to create conditions for interrupting the cycle of intergenerational transmission of poverty, relieving this reality in a general way.</p> <p>In this context, the measures of the National Strategy to Combat Poverty (ENCP) are aimed to ensure equity for all children whose growth and development conditions are conditioned even before the moment of their birth; they are coordinated with and contribute to the implementation of the Child Guarantee Action Plan (PAGPI) 2022-2030, which is aimed to combat social exclusion and inequalities, ensuring access for children in need — people under the age of 18 at risk of poverty or social exclusion — to a set of essential services at the level of early childhood education and care, health care, housing, social support, nutrition and ensuring the participation of children and young people. Indeed, the ENCP provides for interventions in a range of areas that contribute to the pursuit of the Child Guarantee objectives, namely in terms of access by the most vulnerable populations to public services or those supported/regulated by the social protection system, from which we highlight the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) In the area of social action and social protection: the establishment of free kindergarten attendance; the strengthening of the supports for preschool attendance, ensuring that access to pre-school education by children from families with lower resources will tend to be free of charge; the increase of social benefits amounts for households with children, in particular single-parent households, taking as a priority the lifting of children out of poverty; the extension of access to the family benefit and the increase of its value, raising the minimum levels of resources to be guaranteed for each child and reducing the disparity between the values granted to the different age groups; in collaboration with local authorities and other institutions in the community, the guarantee of universal access to extracurricular activities, to the family support component and the access to entertainment activities, to leisure and holiday activities which must include children with disabilities and other children particularly vulnerable to social exclusion processes; b) In the education area: the establishment of an inclusive and quality educational offer for children and young people, promoting the teaching and learning of Portuguese as a non-mother tongue, as well as the recognition and enhancement of the cultural and linguistic diversity of students and families; the guarantee of an integrated response for the effective inclusion of children with disabilities in the education system, focusing on removing learning barriers and maximising these children’s abilities; c) In the health area: the creation of free access mechanisms for children from disadvantaged households to routine health consultations through proximity medical services, including oral health, mental health care and visual and hearing health screenings, to monitor the child’s development and promote health literacy; the development of access to quality mental health care through the expansion of community teams of childhood and adolescence psychiatry in local mental health services; d) In the housing area: the access to decent housing with essential conditions of water, electricity, basic sanitation and space, considering the existence of children in the household as a priority condition for access to housing, with the focus on an integrated policy that combines the housing dimensions with the other dimensions of combating social exclusion; the promotion of housing solutions for people living in undignified housing conditions and who do not have the financial capacity to bear the cost of access to adequate housing; the implementation of preventive actions aimed at families with children at risk of displacement through the promotion of access to permanent housing; e) In the right to participation area: the deepening of participatory development processes that allow listening to the «voices of children and young people», empowering them to positively influence their own lives; the promotion of active and responsible citizenship, valuing sustainable lifestyles and human and cultural diversity, rejecting all forms of discrimination and social exclusion.

<p>National Strategy for the Rights of the Child 2021-2024 (Council of Ministers Resolution no. 112/2020 of 18 December)</p>	<p>The Government has established a set of policies to promote children’s rights and support the qualification and empowerment of young people, focusing on the commitment to quality education for all, promoting school success, ensuring access to health care, strengthening the social protection of children and young people and their families, promoting equality and non-discrimination, and ensuring access to sports, focusing on action aimed at the most vulnerable groups such as children and young people with specific needs and ethnic or religious minorities, as well as promoting gender equality.</p> <p>In this context, the National Strategy for the Rights of the Child (ENDC) 2021-2024 promotes well-being and equal opportunities for all children and young people, the support for families and parenting, the access to information and participation of children and young people, the establishment of measures to prevent and combat violence against children and young people, and the creation of instruments and scientific knowledge that enhance a global vision of the rights of children and young people.</p> <p>Although the National Strategy for the Rights of the Child (ENDC) is not directly aimed at combating child poverty, its objectives include key elements for a more in-depth implementation of the Child Guarantee.</p>
<p>Agenda on Decent Work and Valorisation of Young People in the Labour Market (Draft Law 15/XV/1st — to be approved)</p>	<p>Whether in terms of guaranteeing income from wages or promoting effective participation and social integration, employment is a determinant of the well-being and life quality of people and families and, consequently, of their children and young people.</p> <p>In the context of the Child Guarantee Action Plan (PAGPI) 2022-2030 implementation, and in order to ensure and strengthen the families’ income, the implementation of the Agenda on Decent Work and Valorisation of Young People in the Labour Market is essential, as well as the targeting of measures that promote the integration in the labour market of the parents of children and young people, in a situation of long-term unemployment or inactivity, and that support the reconciliation between work, family and social life, being also important the creation of programmes focused on the requalification, retraining and training of adults with low qualifications and/or skills.</p> <p>In this way, the Agenda on Decent Work and Valorisation of Young People in the Labour Market is aimed to ensure a better framework for young people to enter the labour market, by promoting sustainable transitions to active life and addressing precariousness situations, promoting the improvement of the wages of parents of children and young people, the balance in the reconciliation of professional, family and personal life, taking into account the working changes induced by the digital transition, and promoting the strengthening of public services of the employment and social security area.</p>
<p>Qualifica Programme (Decree-Law no. 396/2007 of 31 December, in its current wording)</p>	<p>The Qualifica Programme is the result of a strong focus on the qualification of the adult population with incomplete education and training pathways and it is aimed to improve their qualification levels, allowing the most appropriate qualification path to be defined for each specific situation, depending on the characteristics of each person, his/her educational and professional background and ambitions and expectations.</p> <p>In addition to promoting the upskilling of the population and improving the employability of people, the Qualifica Programme is also a tool for promoting the recognition of skills and apprenticeships and the creation of training pathways adapted to individual profiles and needs, being the development of this tool crucial for a permanent adaptation to the new challenges of the labour market and for the approach in the fight against child poverty.</p>

<p>National Plan for the Implementation of a Youth Guarantee (Council of Ministers Resolution no. 104/2013 of 31 December, in its current wording)</p>	<p>It is important to highlight the contribution of the National Plan for the Implementation of a Youth Guarantees (PNG-GJ) to the pursuit of the Child Guarantee objectives by adopting formal and non-formal education, employment, health and housing as key areas, and governance and participation, social equality and inclusion, the environment and sustainable development as key themes.</p> <p>In this context, the Child Guarantee considers both the strengthening of measures and programmes that have proven to be effective and efficient and the improvement of other measures from the National Plan for the Implementation of a Youth Guarantee, namely:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Promotion of the full development of young people, with particular attention to those from more vulnerable backgrounds; b) Empowerment of young people, including through access to education and vocational training, promoting educational/training success and combating early dropouts and retention rates in the education and training system; c) Promotion of equal access to compulsory education; d) Empowerment of young people in most vulnerable situations, including through the promotion of mental health and well-being actions; e) Fight against different forms of social discrimination particularly based on sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, sexual characteristics, socio-economic origin, skin colour, nationality, ancestry and territory of origin, and disability; f) Incentive to the exercise of full citizenship by young people in poverty, so that they may contribute to the development of their community, involving them in decision-making processes (institutional, local, regional and national).
<p>II National Youth Plan (Council of Ministers Resolution no. 77/2022 of 13 December)</p>	<p>Building on the work started in 2018, the II National Youth Plan is aimed to strengthen the fulfilment of young people’s rights by promoting their emancipation and personal development, both economically and socially, while consolidating and deepening cross-cutting measures to protect the rights and meet the legitimate expectations of young people.</p> <p>Thus, contributing to the fight against poverty and social exclusion and to the promotion of equal opportunities, the Plan prioritizes the following areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Emancipation and Autonomy: aimed to promote the economic and social rights of young people, with a view to creating material conditions for their emancipation, through access to work and employment, housing and quality public services; b) Education and Science: aimed to ensure the completion of compulsory schooling, the conditions for attending higher education and also the conditions for effective lifelong learning; c) Citizenship and Participation: aimed to promote active citizenship and the participation of young people in decision-making processes and to promote equality and inclusion; d) Healthy Lifestyles: aimed to promote the adoption of healthier lifestyles through food literacy, encouraging physical activity and sports among young people, and also ensuring that this public has access to health services suited to their needs; e) Culture and Free Creation: aimed to promote access to cultural enjoyment and free creation, allowing young people to have access to culture. <p>The II National Youth Plan took into account all types of young people, from girls and boys to LGBTI+ people, residing in Portugal, migrants, descendants, refugees or displaced persons, of different socio-economic and health conditions, living in rural and urban contexts, and several other more or less specific situations or conditions.</p>
<p>National Programme for Child and Youth Health (Decree-Law no. 124/2011 of 29 December)</p>	<p>By promoting the health of children and young people, the National Programme for Child and Youth Health is aimed to ensure, among other objectives, access for all children to oral health screenings and neonatal and child hearing screenings, regardless of their socio-economic situation, thus contributing to the achievement of the Child Guarantee objectives in this area.</p>

<p>National Programme for Mental Health 2020-2030 (Decree-Law no. 124/2011 of 29 December)</p>	<p>The National Programme for Mental Health 2020-2030 meets the recommendations of the Child Guarantee Action Plan (PAGPI) 2022-2030 by strengthening the response capacity of childhood and adolescence mental health services and by increasing the response capacity of community teams on mental health in childhood and adolescence, distributed across the 5 health regions.</p>
<p>National Programme for the Promotion of Healthy Eating 2022-2030 (Under approval – 2023)</p>	<p>The aim of the National Programme for the Promotion of Healthy Eating 2022-2030 (PNPAS) is namely to promote the creation of healthy eating environments, health literacy and to empower the population to make healthier food choices, as well as to reinforce and reorient health services for the promotion of healthy eating and more effective action to improve the nutritional status of users. As regards contributions from the National Programme for the Promotion of Healthy Eating (PNPAS) to the Child Guarantee, we highlight the following measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Distribution of nutritionally balanced food baskets to the most disadvantaged families; b) Development of awareness-raising actions and support to families with children and young people, promoting healthy eating; c) Production and dissemination of information on quality food and nutrition, particularly aimed at families with children; d) Implementation of a pilot project for monitoring the nutritional status of children under the age of 5 and school-age children (6-9 years); e) Development of initiatives on healthy nutrition through the use of digital media and the involvement of local and regional authorities; f) Integration of nutritionists in school health teams and provision of training on healthy nutrition aimed at these teams; g) Adequacy of guidelines for food supply in schools and development of supplementary monitoring measures for the distribution of milk, fruit and vegetables in schools; h) Definition of guidelines for food provision in kindergartens and other social responses aimed at children.
<p>Plano 21 23 Escola+, Learning Recovery Programme (Council of Ministers Resolution no. 90/2021 of 7 July)</p>	<p>The Plan 21/23 Escola+, Learning Recovery Programme offers a new focus on follow up support measures to students in the post-pandemic context and the recovery and strengthening of learning, the creation of activities that promote the students' psychological well-being, fostering their social skills and interaction with the community.</p> <p>These instruments, within the scope of the Child Guarantee, also make it possible to: develop study support mechanisms for children from poor households through the creation of «accompanied study spaces», either by peer mentoring or tutorial processes; ensure equitable access to resources and study materials, including the necessary equipment in a digital teaching context.</p>
<p>«1.º Direito»- Programme to Support Access to Housing (Decree-Law no. 37/2018 of 4 June, in its current wording)</p>	<p>The Programme to Support Access to Housing is aimed to provide for the promotion of housing solutions for people living in undignified housing conditions and who do not have the financial capacity to support the cost of access to adequate housing, providing privileged access to families with children and young people in poverty.</p>

<p>«Integrar Valoriza» Programme (Council of Ministers Resolution no. 91/2021 of 9 July)</p>	<p>Within the scope of the «Integrar Valoriza» Programme, in collaboration with the migration area, the municipalities have undertaken to work in a network and to have policies for the integration of immigrants, namely immigrants with dependent children and young people, in various areas, such as housing, employment and education, working on these areas in a coordinated manner.</p> <p>The «Integrar Valoriza» Programme is aimed to implement decentralized national public policy measures, through a coordinated and integrated intervention, between public and private entities with responsibilities in the area of reception and integration of immigrants, and is composed of a network of municipalities.</p>
<p>National Plan for the Implementation of the Global Compact on Migration (Council of Ministers Resolution no. 141/2019 of 20 August)</p>	<p>With a view to involving public authorities and civil society in the identification, referral, empowerment and support for the integration of migrants, the National Plan for the Implementation of the Global Compact on Migration is aimed to establish joint plans between schools, municipalities, employment and vocational training centres, for teaching and learning Portuguese as a non-mother tongue.</p>
<p>National Plan to Combat Racism and Discrimination 2021-2025 (Council of Ministers Resolution no. 101/2021 of 28 July)</p>	<p>The National Plan to Combat Racism and Discrimination 2021-2025 is aimed to promote equality, combat racism and racial discrimination, which, in accordance with Article 1 of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, shall mean «any distinction, exclusion, restriction or preference based on race, colour, descent, or national or ethnic origin which has the purpose or effect of nullifying or impairing the recognition, enjoyment or exercise, on an equal footing, of human rights and fundamental freedoms in the political, economic, social, cultural or any other field of public life».</p> <p>This Plan asserts equality, stands against segregation, is based on a community vision that refuses any marginalisation of its citizens and fights against structural inequalities. The implementation of its measures contributes to the pursuit of the Child Guarantee objectives while taking on the Government’s commitment to the fight against inequalities and the promotion of social and national cohesion.</p>

10. EU FUNDING

The construction of a Child Guarantee in Portugal is based on various financial resources that enable the implementation of the measures set out in the Action Plan by 2030. First of all, there are measures that are supported by the State Budget and their allocation is defined annually, while others are financed, in part or in full, by European funds, either the European Social Fund Plus (ESF+), namely in its component aimed at combating material deprivation, or the Recovery and Resilience Plan (RRP), being the estimated allocation from each of these European funds to the Child Guarantee presented below.

10.1 ESF+

The European Social Fund has been one of the sources of progress in social matters, making it possible to support and complement national policies that act on the constraints and challenges that particularly affect the most vulnerable groups of the population, including the children and young people targeted by Council Recommendation (EU) 2021/1004 of 14 June 2009. The new funding framework for the period 2021-2027, anchored in the Partnership Agreement concluded with the European Commission – Portugal 2030, as part of the mobilisation of the ESF+, which brings together the ESF (including the Youth Employment Initiative), the Fund for European Aid to the Most Deprived (FEAD) and the Programme for Employment and Social Innovation, is aimed to contribute to the achievement of the strategic objective «A more social and inclusive Europe by implementing the European Pillar of Social Rights», mainly through the Thematic Programme - Demography, Qualifications and Inclusion (PDQI- Programa Demografia, Qualificações e Inclusão), whose priorities are aligned with the Child Guarantee Action Plan (PAGPI).

In this sense, the Demography, Qualifications and Inclusion Programme (PDQI) is the main instrument of the PT 2030 which allocates an appropriate amount from the ESF+ to the implementation of the Child Guarantee, under the terms in which Portugal is bound by Community regulations. The allocation of an appropriate amount will be made in accordance with the following table.

Table 11. ESF+ allocation

ESF+ allocation	Allocation- Child Guarantee Measures	% ESF+ allocation
TOTAL	340,09 M€	6%

Related Actions/Programmes	Allocation
National Early Childhood Intervention System (SNIPI)	7 M€
Qualification of the system for the promotion and protection of children and young people in danger and promotion of deinstitutionalisation	18 M€
Educational Territories of Priority Intervention Programme (TEIP)	130,04 M€
ESCOLHAS (CHOICES) Programme	23,8 M€
Local Contracts for Social Development (CLDS) (25%)	31,25 M€ (25% of 125 M€)
Learning Recovery Plan (PRA)	130 M€

It should also be noted that in other areas supported by the ESF+, namely employment support measures, there is also an important contribution to the implementation of the Child Guarantee Action Plan under its Pillar I – Employment, Qualifications and Skills. However, considering that this is an indirect contribution, addressed to the families of children and young people rather than to the children and young people themselves, it was decided not to make an allocation directly linked to the Child Guarantee, within the scope of the Demography, Qualifications and Inclusion Programme (PDQI).

Another contribution under the ESF+ to the fight against child poverty and, thus, to the continuation of the Child Guarantee Action Plan is the ESF+ strand for combating material deprivation, which is the successor to the Fund for European Aid to the Most Deprived (FEAD), and whose funds in Portugal have been mobilised in PT 2020 by the Operational Programme to Support the Most Deprived Persons (POAPMC – Programa Operacional de Apoio às Pessoas Mais Carenciadas).

The Demography, Qualifications and Inclusion Programme (PDQI) includes a priority dedicated to the specific objective of combating material deprivation, through the distribution of food support and other basic material assistance goods to the most deprived persons, including children, as well as the development of support measures to empower the most deprived persons at various levels, thus promoting their inclusion.

Within the scope of the Child Guarantee intervention, this priority of the Demography, Qualifications and Inclusion Programme (PDQI), although it cannot be legally taken into account for the adequate amount defined for its implementation, will contribute, with its activity, to reduce the food vulnerability of families, namely families with children and young people, strengthening the responses of existing public policies. It is then estimated that this support will be allocated to children and young people, despite the fact that the distribution of food is made through their families.

Tabela 12. Estimated allocation for material deprivation (ESF +)

ESF+ allocation	Estimated coverage of children and young people	Estimated Global Allocation
Priority dedicated to combating material deprivation	30%	202.000.000,00

10.2 RECOVERY AND RESILIENCE PLAN (PRR – PLANO DE RECUPERAÇÃO E RESILIÊNCIA)

The Recovery and Resilience Plan (PRR – Plano de Recuperação e Resiliência) is a nationally applicable programme that must be implemented until 2026. This programme provides for a set of reforms and investments aimed at restoring a sustained economic growth after the pandemic, strengthening the objective of convergence with Europe over the next decade. Aligned with the six most relevant pillars of the European 2030 strategy, the Recovery and Resilience Plan is also in line with the Child Guarantee objectives in its various components, investments and reforms. Although it is not possible to define the specific allocation for the achievement of the Child Guarantee objectives, we believe that the results of these investments will greatly contribute to this achievement. In a related analysis, it is important to highlight the reforms envisaged within the scope of the Pillars of the Child Guarantee Action Plan.

Table 13. Recovery and Resilience Plan (RRP)

RRP dimension	Component	Reforms	Investments	Child Guarantee Pilla	Financial allocation a)
RESILIENCE	C1: NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE	RE-r01: Primary healthcare reform	RE-C01-i01: Primary health care with more responses	III QUALITY SERVICES	467 M€
		RE-r02: Mental health reform	RE-C01-i02: National Network of Integrated Continued Care and National Network of Palliative Care	III QUALITY SERVICES	205 M€
			RE-C01-i03: Conclusion of the Mental Health Reform and Implementation of the Dementia Strategy	III QUALITY SERVICES	88 M€
			RE-C01-i09: Universal Active Life Support System	III QUALITY SERVICES	10 M€
	C2: HOUSING	RE-r04: National Plan for Urgent and Temporary Housing	RE-C02-i01: Housing Access Support Programme	III QUALITY SERVICES	1211 M€

RESILIENCE			RE-C02-i02: National reserve pool for urgent and temporary accommodation	III QUALITY SERVICES	176 M€	
			RE-C02-i06: Affordable Student Accommodation	III QUALITY SERVICES	375 M€	
	C3: SOCIAL RESPONSES	RE-r05: Reform of Social Facilities and Responses Provision	RE-C03-i01: New Generation of Social Facilities and Responses	II SOCIAL PROTECTION AND SOCIAL ACTION	417 M€	
		RE-r07: Contractualisation of Integrated Programmes to Support Disadvantaged Communities in Metropolitan Areas	RE-C03-i06: Integrated operations in disadvantaged communities of the Metropolitan Areas of Lisbon and Porto	II SOCIAL PROTECTION AND SOCIAL ACTION	250 M€	
	C6: QUALIFICATIONS AND SKILLS	RE-r14: Reform of vocational education and training	RE-C06-i01: Modernisation of education and vocational training offers and of the educational establishments	I EMPLOYMENT, QUALIFICATIONS AND SKILLS	710 M€	
		RE-r15: Reform of the cooperation between Higher Education, Public Administration and companies	RE-C06-i02: Sustainable Employment Commitment	I EMPLOYMENT, QUALIFICATIONS AND SKILLS	230 M€	
		RE-r16: Reduction of restrictions in highly regulated professions	RE-C06-i03: Adults Incentive	I EMPLOYMENT, QUALIFICATIONS AND SKILLS	225 M€	
		RE-r17: Agenda for the promotion of decent work	RE-C06-i04: Young People Impulse STEAM (Science, Technology, Engineering, Arts and Mathematics)	I EMPLOYMENT, QUALIFICATIONS AND SKILLS III QUALITY SERVICES	130 M€	
	DIGITAL TRANSITION	C17: QUALITY AND SUSTAINABILITY OF PUBLIC FINANCE	TD-r32: Modernisation and Simplification of Public Financial Management	TD-C17-i03: Digital transition in Social Security	II SOCIAL PROTECTION AND SOCIAL ACTION	200 M€
		C20: DIGITAL SCHOOL	TD-r37: Digital education reform	TD-C20-i01: Digital transition in Education	III QUALITY SERVICES	500 M€

a) Considering that the indicated targets and allocations concern global values, it is not possible to break down their real impact on families with children and young people.

11. COLLECTION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Follow-up and monitoring play a key role in achieving the objectives established in the Child Guarantee Action Plan (PAGPI). In that regard, work is underway to identify and define indicators in various services, so that the actions developed and the respective impact may be assessed.

A **first level of data collection** includes the **identification and characterisation of vulnerable children**, in accordance with point 5 of Council Recommendation (EU) 2021/1004.

However, it should be noted that some constraints and omissions regarding disaggregated information have been identified in the context of the work already developed, which make it impossible to provide a faithful portrait of certain subgroups, such as: children with mental health issues, children in severe housing deprivation and children with a migrant background or minority ethnic origin, particularly illegal immigrants and Roma children. Therefore, it will be important to further deepen these issues.

The mitigation of these data gaps, taking into account the extent and cross-cutting nature of the information to be collected regarding the areas responsible for the essential services mentioned in the Recommendation and the specific features of the national organisation of these services, imply the construction of a **Monitoring System**, which is already being designed, based on joint work between the various sectoral areas with a view to a greater and better data interconnection.

On the other hand, the difficulty of accurately characterising certain specific realities requires in-depth work with each of the sectoral areas, which may involve the need to develop characterisation studies and specific surveys.

At a **second level of data collection**, there is the perspective of **assessing the impact of the implementation of measures** that meet the objectives set out in the Recommendation, in which the Child Guarantee monitoring framework will involve the access to different results plans, beginning by the **European plan**, using a **battery of dedicated indicators**, which are being **defined by the Social Protection Committee**.

At the same time, the **definition of monitoring and evaluation indicators, sources of information and reporting frequency to the relevant services is also underway**, in order to assess the quantitative and qualitative targets (interim and final).

The monitoring of the Child Guarantee Action Plan implementation will be carried out by a set of indicators associated with each of its objectives and measures, which focus on the impact and main results achieved by the measures implementation according to the fulfilment of the enforcement targets defined in the respective core strategic initiatives and programmes and that contribute to the achievement of the Action Plan objectives (see Table 14).

A **third and final level of data analysis** concerns the **local dimension of the Child Guarantee** and is embodied in the **construction of a monitoring matrix at the municipal level**, which allows classifying and identifying the different municipalities in terms of the vulnerability of their children and the respective households, in order to rank the territories according to intervention priorities, as well as to evaluate the evolution of the identified problems. In order to build such a matrix, the Child Guarantee is carrying out work, in cooperation with the Strategy and Planning Office (GEP) of the Ministry of Labour, Solidarity and Social Security, the Social Security Institute (ISS, I.P. – Instituto da Segurança Social, I.P.) and the Information and Technology Institute (II, I.P. – Instituto de Informática, I.P.), at the level of the construction of a composite indicator that allows an ordinal and quantitative assessment of the vulnerability of children and young people in the territory. This indicator, called Vulnerability Indicator, aims to summarize in a single metric the information from the various attributes pre-selected as relevant to the determination of the vulnerability situation of children and young people. In parallel, the local monitoring model also aims to find a set of indicators that allow us to portray the evolution of the particular social fragilities of the territories, such as the unemployment and poverty levels, supporting the intervention at every moment.

Table 14. Preliminary list of indicators to monitor the implementation of the Child Guarantee Action

General Objective of Council Recommendation (EU) 2021/1004 of 14 June 2021		Indicators	Source
TO ENSURE ACCESS FOR CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE TO A RANGE OF ESSENTIAL SERVICES, CONTRIBUTING TO DEFENDING THEIR RIGHTS, COMBATING CHILD POVERTY AND PROMOTING EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers; - At-risk-of-poverty rate according to household composition; - Poverty rate of families with children; - At-risk-of-poverty rate or social exclusion rate of children and young people; - Monetary poverty risk rate in children (aged <18); - Material and social deprivation rate (children aged <18); 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> EU-SILC EU-SILC EU-SILC EU-SILC EU-SILC EU-SILC
PILLAR	Strategic Objectives	Indicators	Source
PILAR I	O1- TO PROMOTE INTEGRATION IN THE LABOUR MARKET AND INCREASE WAGES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Poverty risk rate at work (people aged ≥18); - At-risk-of-poverty rate of children and young people (aged 0-17) in households with very low work intensity; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> EU-SILC EU-SILC
	O2- TO INCREASE THE QUALIFICATIONS/ SKILLS OF ADULTS, ESPECIALLY THOSE WHOSE FAMILIES HAVE CHILDREN	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Proportion of people (aged 18 to 64) who participate in lifelong learning activities; - Severe material deprivation rate of children (aged 0-17), per parental educational level; 	National Statistics Institute-Portugal (INE, I. P.) - Survey on Adult Education and Training Survey of Living Conditions and Income
PILAR II	O3- TO STRENGTHEN THE SOCIAL PROTECTION OF CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Impact of social transfers (except pensions) on child poverty (< 18); - Number of children covered by the supplement to the “Child Guarantee” allowance; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> EU-SILC Social Security Institute, P.I. (ISS, I. P.)
	O4- TO PROMOTE CLOSE AND INTEGRATED SOCIAL ACTION AIMED AT FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - At-risk-of-poverty rate or social exclusion rate of children according to age group; - At-risk-of-poverty rate of children according to age group; - Poverty Intensity (children aged 0-17); - Poverty intensity of families with children; - Poverty severity of families with children; - Number of families with children accompanied by the social action information and support services - Intensity of vulnerability of families with children, at the local level, according to the application of composite vulnerability assessment factors; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> EU-SILC EU-SILC EU-SILC EU-SILC EU-SILC EU-SILC GEP
PILAR III	O5- TO ENSURE ACCESS TO QUALITY EARLY CHILDHOOD RESPONSES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rate of children from poor families, who attend early childhood responses up to the age 3; - Coverage rate of early childhood social responses, per district and municipality; - Percentage of kindergarten responses according to the legal nature of the owner; - Number of children aged 0-3 covered by free access to kindergartens; - Pre-schooling rate, per sex and NUTS II; - Number of children enrolled, per educational establishment nature; - Average number of children per kindergarten teacher in service, per educational establishment nature; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> EU-SILC Social Charter Social Charter ISS, I. P. Directorate-General for Education and Science Statistics (DGEEC)
	O6- TO ENSURE ACCESS TO QUALITY EDUCATIONAL RESPONSE AND SCHOOL-BASED ACTIVITIES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of students enrolled, per study cycle; - Actual schooling rate, per study cycle; - Retention and dropout rate, per study cycle; - Early dropout rate from education and training; - Average number of students per teacher, study cycle and educational establishment nature; - Average number of students per computer, study cycle and educational establishment nature, in regular basic education schools; - Transition/completion rate, per study cycle and municipality; - Number of students enrolled in mainland Portugal, beneficiaries of school social assistance, per education level, study cycle and income level - Number of students covered by free school textbooks; - Number of school groups covered by the TEIP Programme (Priority Intervention Educational Territories). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DGEEC DGEEC DGEEC INE DGEEC DGEEC DGEEC DGEEC DGEEC Institute of Financial Management of Education, P.I. (IGeFE, I. P.) Directorate-General for Education (DGE)

	<p>O7- TO STRENGTHEN THE ACCESS TO QUALITY HEALTH CARE, HEALTH PROMOTION, DISEASE PREVENTION AND SPECIALISED CARE</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Percentage of children undergoing medical consultations or treatment; - Percentage of children with health status monitoring (aged 6 and 13); - Number of Support Centres for children and young people at risk, established in the health services; - Number of children and young people identified and accompanied by the Support Centres for children and young people at risk, in the health services; - Number of children and young people covered by the National Programme for the Promotion of Oral Health; - Number of children and young people covered by the Child Visual Health Screening; - Coverage rate of neonatal hearing health screening; - Number of Early Childhood Intervention Local Teams; - Number of children and young people accompanied by local Intervention Teams / National Early Childhood Intervention System (SNIPI); 	<p>Directorate-General for Health DGS DGS DGS DGS DGS DGS SNIPI SNIPI</p>
	<p>O8- TO PROMOTE ACCESS TO HEALTHY EATING</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Proportion of overweight children (pre-obesity and obesity) aged 6-9; - Proportion of overweight (including obesity) in children aged 7-9, per parental education level - Percentage of the population with a lack of financial capacity to have a meal of meat or fish (or vegetarian equivalent) at least every 2 days; 	<p>COSI/WHO Europe COSI/WHO Europe EU-SILC</p>
	<p>O9- TO PROMOTE ACCESS TO DECENT HOUSING FOR FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE IN VULNERABILITY SITUATIONS</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Percentage of households with children with material deprivation with regard to the housing dimension (total population vs. population with children living below the poverty line); - Housing cost overburden rate for households with children and young people (aged 0-17) (overall households with children vs. group of families at risk of poverty); 	<p>EU-SILC EU-SILC</p>
PILAR IV	<p>O10- TO PREVENT INSTITUTIONALISATION AND PROMOTE DEINSTITUTIONALISATION OF CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE IN DANGER</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of children and young people in danger, covered by promotion and protection measures in their natural living environment; - Number of children and young people covered by Educational Guardianship measures; - Rate of children aged 0-17 in host care/alternative care at a given time; - Rate of children aged 0-17 in host residential care at a given time (per 100.000); - Rate of children aged 0-17 in formal family-type care at a given time (per 100.000); - Percentage of children aged 0-17 in residential care (out of the total number of children aged 0-17 in childcare at a given time); 	<p>ISS, I.P./ National Commission for the Promotion of Rights and the Protection of Children and Young People (CNPDP CJ) Directorate-General of Reintegration and Prison Services ISS, I.P./ CNPDPCJ CASA (HOUSE) Plan CASA (HOUSE) Plan CASA (HOUSE) Plan</p>
	<p>O11- TO ENSURE EFFECTIVE EQUAL ACCESS TO ESSENTIAL SERVICES FOR CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE WITH A MIGRANT BACKGROUND OR ETHNIC MINORITY BACKGROUND, IN PARTICULAR FROM THE PORTUGUESE ROMA COMMUNITY</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - At-risk-of-poverty and social exclusion rate of foreigners in Portugal; - At-risk-of-poverty rate of children (aged 0-17), according to their parents' country of birth; - Percentage of the population living in overcrowded housing (population of Portuguese nationality vs. population of foreign nationality); - Transition rate in the primary and secondary education levels (Portuguese students vs. foreign students); - Early school dropout rate by Roma children in the 2nd and 3rd study cycles, disaggregated by sex; - Percentage of children and young people from Roma communities who attend public school and benefit from the highest level of socioeconomic support (level A). 	<p>EU-SILC EU-SILC EU-SILC DGEEC DGEEC DGEEC</p>
	<p>O12- TO PROMOTE EQUALITY AND NON-DISCRIMINATION</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Percentage of districts covered by the psychological support response for children and young people victims of domestic violence; - Number of girls enrolled in the areas of information and communication technologies; - Number of training actions under the Project "Healthy Practices- End Female Genital Mutilation"; - Number of municipalities responding to the Report on the monitoring of situations by the High Commissioner for Migration, P.I. (Alto Comissariado para as Migrações, I.P.), and by the Observatory of Roma Communities (Observatório das Comunidades Ciganas). 	

12. ANNEXES

ANNEX I – MEASURES TABLE

PILLAR	Strategic Objective	Operational Objective	Measure	Strategy / Programme / Plan	Responsible Government Area	Funding Source	Targets							Financial Allocation	
							2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028		2029
I EMPLOYMENT, QUALIFICATIONS AND SKILLS	O1 - TO PROMOTE INTEGRATION IN THE LABOUR MARKET AND INCREASE WAGES	O1 - To promote change and combat the social exclusion and poverty phenomena, by enhancing attractiveness and cohesion, both in low-density territories and in more complex urban spaces.	1. Development of specific territorial projects for job creation aimed at the most vulnerable groups (Social Employment Market).	Agenda on Decent Work and Valorisation of Young People in the Labour Market	LABOUR, SOLIDARITY AND SOCIAL SECURITY	ESF+			6 200					36 300	€ 105.000.000/ESF [€ 123.529.411,76/Total Public Allocation (DPT - Dotação Pública Total)]
		O2 - To strengthen the positive differentiation of people belonging to families with children and young people in vulnerable situations, in active employment policies.	2. Adaptation of the access conditions and the amount of support foreseen in active employment policy measures according to the composition of families with children in vulnerable situations.						15 000 Unemployed adults 13400 young people aged 18-29 a)		117 700 Unemployed adults 97700 young people aged 18-29 a)			€ 690 000 000,00 ESF a)	
		O3 - To promote the reduction of excessive levels of wage inequality that create situations of relative injustice between citizens and their families and that are detrimental to social cohesion.	3. Increase in wages and valorisation of young people in the labour market.	Agenda on Decent Work and Valorisation of Young People in the Labour Market II National Youth Plan	LABOUR, SOLIDARITY AND SOCIAL SECURITY PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS	N/A					X			N/A	
		O4 - To improve mechanisms for the reconciliation of professional, family and personal life, as well as measures to combat precariousness.	4. Strengthening of the parental leave scheme in order to promote equality between women and men, improve the management of working hours and combat precariousness.	Agenda on Decent Work and Valorisation of Young People in the Labour Market	LABOUR, SOLIDARITY AND SOCIAL SECURITY	N/A					X			N/A	
	O2 - TO INCREASE THE QUALIFICATIONS/SKILLS OF ADULTS, ESPECIALLY THOSE WHOSE FAMILIES HAVE CHILDREN	O5 - To improve non-higher qualification levels of adults, contributing to the improvement of their employability.	5. Development of local qualification-promoting projects aimed at adults with very low qualifications and reinforcement of mechanisms to stimulate the conclusion of processes of recognition, validation and certification of competences by adults.	National Plan for Adult Literacy Vocational training and qualification programmes	EDUCATION LABOUR, SOLIDARITY AND SOCIAL SECURITY DIGITALISATION AND ADMINISTRATIVE MODERNISATION	RRP RE-C06-I03: Adults Incentive					225 local projects and 100 000 adult certifications in processes of recognition, validation and certification of competences				C06-I03.01 - Adults Incentive - Local qualification-promoting projects for Levels B1/B2/B3 - € 40 050 000,00 C06-I03.02 - Adults Incentive - Acelerador Qualifica - € 55 000 000,00
		O6 - To promote positive differentiation of people belonging to families with children and young people in vulnerable situations, in professional training and qualification measures and programmes.	6. Adaptation of access conditions to training courses by persons with children in vulnerable situations for the cases where the trainees need to entrust their children to third parties so that they may attend a training course.	Vocational training and qualification programmes		N/A						X		N/A	
II SOCIAL PROTECTION AND SOCIAL ACTION	O3 - TO STRENGTHEN THE SOCIAL PROTECTION OF CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE AND THEIR FAMILIES	O7 - To strengthen social protection instruments to combat poverty and improve accessibility to social support.	7. Granting of an annual amount of exceptional social support for all children and young people at risk of extreme poverty.	National Strategy to Combat Poverty 2021-2030 (ENCP 2021-2030) National Strategy for the Rights of the Child 2021-2024 (ENDC 2021-2024)	LABOUR, SOLIDARITY AND SOCIAL SECURITY	National Funding	X							€ 185.000.000,00	
			8. Increase in the child benefit amount to ensure that all children and young people have State support of at least EUR 600,00/year, either through the benefit amount or through taxation measures.				X								
		9. Automatic granting of social benefits aimed at children and young people.	CLIC - Social Security Digital Transformation Programme								X			€ 200 000 000,00 a)	
	O4 - TO PROMOTE CLOSE AND INTEGRATED SOCIAL ACTION AIMED AT FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE	O8 - To develop child and youth support networks, at a local level, that coordinate and make effective the action of the various entities involved in the intervention and ensure community-based support and follow-up.	10. Creation of Child Guarantee Local Units (NLGPI) within the scope of Local Social Networks.		LABOUR, SOLIDARITY AND SOCIAL SECURITY	N/A			20 Pilot projects						N/A
			11. Renewal of integrated territorial instruments to combat poverty in disadvantaged zones of the Metropolitan Areas.	National Strategy to Combat Poverty 2021-2030 (ENCP 2021-2030) National Strategy for the Rights of the Child 2021-2024 (ENDC 2021-2024)	PRESIDENCY	RRP RE-C03-I06: Integrated operations in disadvantaged communities of the Metropolitan Areas of Lisbon and Porto						X			€ 243 000 000,00 a)
		O9 - To strengthen the role of Local Contracts for Social Development (CLDS) in the pursuit of the Child Guarantee strategic objectives.	12. Promotion of local social development projects that contribute to the achievement of the Child Guarantee objectives.	National Strategy to Combat Poverty 2021-2030 (ENCP 2021-2030) Local Contracts for Social Development Programme (CLDS Programme)	LABOUR, SOLIDARITY AND SOCIAL SECURITY	ESF+				125 b)				250 b)	€ 31.250.000/ ESF [€ 36.764.705,88/Total Public Allocation (DPT)] b)
O10 - To address the risk of long-term social exclusion in the specific group of young people.	13. Strengthening of identification and follow up actions aimed at NEETs aged up to 18.	National Plan for the Implementation of a Youth Guarantee			N/A						X			N/A	

PILLAR	Strategic Objective	Operational Objective	Measure	Strategy / Programme / Plan	Responsible Government Area	Funding Source	Targets							Financial Allocation	
							2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028		2029
III QUALITY SERVICES	O7 - TO STRENGTHEN THE ACCESS TO QUALITY HEALTH CARE, HEALTH PROMOTION, DISEASE PREVENTION AND SPECIALISED CARE	O29. To promote the health of children and young people.	34. Promotion of the access for all children to oral health screenings and neonatal and child hearing health screenings.	National Programme for the Promotion of Oral Health National Programme for Child and Youth Health	HEALTH	RRP RE-C01-I01: Primary health care with more responses					144 Oral health/dental offices				€ 7 200 000,00
		O30. To ensure access to healthcare for all children and young people.	35. Promotion of the access for all children and young people to proximity consultations in Primary Health Care services.	National Strategy to Combat Poverty 2021-2030 (ENCP 2021-2030)						778 Health Care Vehicles (CS) 34 Mobile Units				€ 23 340 000,00 € 2 565 000,00	
		O31. To ensure independent hospital spaces for children and adolescents.	36. Reinforcement of the paediatric hospitalisation response.	Recovery and Resilience Plan (RRP) – C.1 National Health Service					X					€ 1 500 000,00	
		O32. To improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the National Early Childhood Intervention System (SNIP).	37. Qualification and specialisation of intervention within the scope of the National Early Childhood Intervention System (SNIP) in the sense of an approach aimed at full inclusion.	National Strategy for the Rights of the Child 2021-2024 (ENDC 2021-2024) National Strategy for the Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities 2021-2025 (ENIPD 2021-2025)	EDUCATION LABOUR, SOLIDARITY AND SOCIAL SECURITY HEALTH	ESF+						18 Projects	€ 7 000 000,00 ESF+ [€ 8 235 294.12/Total Public Allocation (DPT)]		
		O33. To implement a new model for structuring and governing public mental health services.	38. Implementation of the National and Regional Mental Health Plans, namely with regard to the area of childhood and adolescence, and creation of a national coordination unit and 5 regional mental health coordination units.	National Programme for Mental Health 2020/2030	HEALTH	N/A	X								N/A
		O34. To strengthen the response capacity of mental health services for children and adolescents and increase the response capacity of community mental health teams for children and adolescents, distributed across the 5 health regions.	39. Creation of community mental health teams composed of a pedopsychiatrist, psychologist, nurse, social worker, occupational/psychomotor therapist.	National Programme for Mental Health 2020/2030		RRP RE-C01-I03: Conclusion of the Mental Health Reform and Implementation of the Dementia Strategy				20 Mental Health Community Teams - ECSM (10 adults and 10 pediatric patients)					€ 5 200 000,00
		O35. To strengthen support in pregnancy and the baby's first year of life in Primary Health Care services.	40. Implementation of the Mental Health and Parenting Programme in Primary Health Care to support pregnancy and first year of life.			National Funding					X				€ 100 000,00
		O36. To ensure access to mental health facilities for children and adolescents in the National Network of Integrated Continued Care	41. Creation of mental health facilities for children and adolescents (CCSM – Integrated Continued Mental Health Care) in the National Network of Integrated Continued Care, providing free access to these services for children and young people in poverty.	National Strategy for the Rights of the Child 2021-2024 (ENDC 2021-2024)	LABOUR, SOLIDARITY AND SOCIAL SECURITY, HEALTH	RRP RE-C01-I03: Conclusion of the Mental Health Reform and Implementation of the Dementia Strategy				1000 places (adults, children and adolescents)					€ 25 200 000,00 a)
		O37. To promote health education and healthy lifestyle habits.	42. Development of school health activities, prioritizing access for vulnerable children and young people. 43. Development of smoking prevention training programmes.	National Programme for the Prevention and Control of Smoking National Strategy for the Rights of the Child 2021-2024 (ENDC 2021-2024)	HEALTH EDUCATION	National Funding						X			N/A
		O38. To promote mental health.	44. Extension of suicide prevention programmes throughout the national territory.	National Programme for Mental Health 2020/2030	HEALTH	National Funding		X	X	X	X				25.000,00 P/ year
	O39. To prevent childhood obesity.	45. Creation of a referral system for nutrition consultations for overweight children and young people.	National Programme for the Promotion of Healthy Eating 2022-2030 (PNPAS)		N/A						X			N/A	
	O40. To promote young people's health.	46. Promotion of the youth health programme.	Cuida-te+ Programme	PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS	National Funding	X	X	X	X	X				€ 500.000,00 P/year	
	O8 - TO PROMOTE ACCESS TO HEALTHY EATING	O41. To combat food shortages.	47. Implementation of a food distribution system using electronic cards.	European Aid to the Most Deprived (FEAD)/ Operational Programme to Support the Most Deprived Persons (POAPMIC)	LABOUR, SOLIDARITY AND SOCIAL SECURITY	ESF+/ FEAD/National Funding		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	€ 202 000 000,00 a)
			48. Distribution of nutritionally balanced food baskets.					X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
			49. Development of awareness raising actions and follow up of families with children and young people, promoting healthy eating.					X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
		O42. To promote healthy eating.	50. Preparation and dissemination of information on quality food and nutrition, particularly aimed at families with children.	National Programme for the Promotion of Healthy Eating 2022-2030 (PNPAS)	HEALTH	National Funding			X	X	X				€ 20 000,00 P/year
			51. Implementation of a pilot project for monitoring the nutritional status of children aged under 5 and carry on with the system for monitoring the nutritional status of school-aged children (6-9 years).olar (6-9 anos).			National Funding			X					€ 750 000,00	
			52. Development of initiatives on healthy eating, through the use of digital media and the involvement of local authorities.			National Funding			X	X	X			€ 20 000 00 P/year	
			53. Integration of nutritionists in school health teams and the provision of training actions on healthy eating aimed at these teams.			National Funding						X		N/A	
			54. Implementation of actions to ensure the adequacy of food supply in schools, and provision of training actions on nutrition.			N/A						X		N/A	
	O43. To promote food education in schools and social responses aimed at children.	55. Development of guidelines on food provision for kindergartens and other social responses aimed at children.			N/A					X			N/A		
O9 - TO PROMOTE ACCESS TO ADEQUATE HOUSING FOR FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE IN VULNERABILITY SITUATIONS	O44. To support the promotion of housing solutions for people living in undignified housing conditions and who do not have the financial capacity to bear the cost of access to adequate housing	56. To ensure the implementation of the Housing Access Support Programme, which covers families with dependent children and young people.	New Generation of Housing Policies 1ª Direita Programme	INFRASTRUCTURES AND HOUSING	RRP RE-C02-I01: Housing Access Support Programme						to be defined		to be defined		
	O45. To promote the protection and social inclusion of people at risk or in the process of empowerment.	57. Promotion of the access to emergency or transitional housing solutions.	National Strategy to Combat Poverty 2021-2030 (ENCP 2021-2030) New Generation of Housing Policies National reserve pool for urgent and temporary accommodation	LABOUR, SOLIDARITY AND SOCIAL SECURITY INFRASTRUCTURES AND HOUSING	RRP RE-C02-I02: National reserve pool for urgent and temporary accommodation						to be defined		to be defined		
	O46. To promote access to housing for people with restricted mobility.	58. Promotion of accessibility interventions in the houses of people with disabilities.	National Strategy for the Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities 2021-2025 (ENIPD 2021/2025) National Plan for the Promotion of Accessibility	LABOUR, SOLIDARITY AND SOCIAL SECURITY	RRP RE-C02-I01: Housing Access Support Programme	90	340	690	1000				€ 10 000 000,00		

PILLAR	Strategic Objective	Operational Objective	Measure	Strategy / Programme / Plan	Responsible Government Area	Funding Source	Targets								Financial Allocation	
							2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029		
III QUALITY SERVICES	O7 - TO STRENGTHEN THE ACCESS TO QUALITY HEALTH CARE, HEALTH PROMOTION, DISEASE PREVENTION AND SPECIALISED CARE	O29. To promote the health of children and young people.	34. Promotion of the access for all children to oral health screenings and neonatal and child hearing health screenings.	National Programme for the Promotion of Oral Health National Programme for Child and Youth Health	HEALTH	RRP RE-C01-I01: Primary health care with more responses					144 Oral health/dental offices				€ 7 200 000,00	
		O30. To ensure access to healthcare for all children and young people.	35. Promotion of the access for all children and young people to proximity consultations in Primary Health Care services.	National Strategy to Combat Poverty 2021-2030 (ENCP 2021-2030)						778 Health Care Vehicles (CS) 34 Mobile Units				€ 23 340 000,00 € 2 565 000,00		
		O31. To ensure independent hospital spaces for children and adolescents.	36. Reinforcement of the paediatric hospitalisation response.	Recovery and Resilience Plan (RRP) – C.1 National Health Service					X					€ 1 500 000,00		
		O32. To improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the National Early Childhood Intervention System (SNIP).	37. Qualification and specialisation of intervention within the scope of the National Early Childhood Intervention System (SNIP) in the sense of an approach aimed at full inclusion.	National Strategy for the Rights of the Child 2021-2024 (ENDC 2021-2024) National Strategy for the Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities 2021-2025 (ENIPD 2021-2025)	EDUCATION LABOUR, SOLIDARITY AND SOCIAL SECURITY HEALTH	ESF+						18 Projects	€ 7 000 000,00 ESF+ [€ 8 235 294,12/Total Public Allocation (DPT)]			
		O33. To implement a new model for structuring and governing public mental health services.	38. Implementation of the National and Regional Mental Health Plans, namely with regard to the area of childhood and adolescence, and creation of a national coordination unit and 5 regional mental health coordination units.	National Programme for Mental Health 2020/2030	HEALTH	N/A	X								N/A	
		O34. To strengthen the response capacity of mental health services for children and adolescents and increase the response capacity of community mental health teams for children and adolescents, distributed across the 5 health regions.	39. Creation of community mental health teams composed of a pedopsychiatrist, psychologist, nurse, social worker, occupational/psychomotor therapist.	National Programme for Mental Health 2020/2030		RRP RE-C01-I03: Conclusion of the Mental Health Reform and implementation of the Dementia Strategy				20 Mental Health Community Teams - ECSI (10 adults and 10 pediatric patients)					€ 5 200 000,00	
		O35. To strengthen support in pregnancy and the baby's first year of life in Primary Health Care services.	40. Implementation of the Mental Health and Parenting Programme in Primary Health Care to support pregnancy and first year of life.			National Funding				X					€ 100 000,00	
		O36. To ensure access to mental health facilities for children and adolescents in the National Network of Integrated Continued Care	41. Creation of mental health facilities for children and adolescents (CCSM – Integrated Continued Mental Health Care) in the National Network of Integrated Continued Care, providing free access to these services for children and young people in poverty.	National Strategy for the Rights of the Child 2021-2024 (ENDC 2021-2024)	LABOUR, SOLIDARITY AND SOCIAL SECURITY, HEALTH	RRP RE-C01-I03: Conclusion of the Mental Health Reform and implementation of the Dementia Strategy				1000 places (adults, children and adolescents)					€ 25 200 000,00 a)	
		O37. To promote health education and healthy lifestyle habits.	42. Development of school health activities, prioritizing access for vulnerable children and young people.		HEALTH EDUCATION	National Funding					X				N/A	
			43. Development of smoking prevention training programmes.	National Programme for the Prevention and Control of Smoking National Strategy for the Rights of the Child 2021-2024 (ENDC 2021-2024)	HEALTH	National Funding		X	X	X	X					25.000,00 P/ year
	O38. To promote mental health.	44. Extension of suicide prevention programmes throughout the national territory.	National Programme for Mental Health 2020/2030	National Funding			X	X	X	X					100.000,00 / year	
	O39. To prevent childhood obesity.	45. Creation of a referral system for nutrition consultations for overweight children and young people.	National Programme for the Promotion of Healthy Eating 2022-2030 (PNPAS)	N/A						X					N/A	
	O40. To promote young people's health.	46. Promotion of the youth health programme.	Cuido-te+ Programme	PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS	National Funding	X	X	X	X	X					€ 500.000,00 P/year	
	O8 - TO PROMOTE ACCESS TO HEALTHY EATING	O41. To combat food shortages.	47. Implementation of a food distribution system using electronic cards.	European Aid to the Most Deprived (FEAD)/ Operational Programme to Support the Most Deprived Persons (POAPMC)	LABOUR, SOLIDARITY AND SOCIAL SECURITY	ESF+/ FEAD/National Funding		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	€ 202 000 000,00 a)	
			48. Distribution of nutritionally balanced food baskets.				X	X	X	X	X	X	X			
			49. Development of awareness raising actions and follow up of families with children and young people, promoting healthy eating.				X	X	X	X	X	X				
			50. Preparation and dissemination of information on quality food and nutrition, particularly aimed at families with children.				National Funding			X	X				€ 20 000,00 P/year	
		O42. To promote healthy eating.	51. Implementation of a pilot project for monitoring the nutritional status of children aged under 5 and carry on with the system for monitoring the nutritional status of school-aged children (6-9 years).olar (6-9 anos).				National Funding				X					€ 750 000,00
			52. Development of initiatives on healthy eating, through the use of digital media and the involvement of local authorities.	National Programme for the Promotion of Healthy Eating 2022-2030 (PNPAS)	HEALTH	National Funding				X	X	X				€ 20 000 00 P/year
			53. Integration of nutritionists in school health teams and the provision of training actions on healthy eating aimed at these teams.			National Funding					X					N/A
		O43. To promote food education in schools and social responses aimed at children.	54. Implementation of actions to ensure the adequacy of food supply in schools, and provision of training actions on nutrition.			N/A					X					N/A
		55. Development of guidelines on food provision for kindergartens and other social responses aimed at children.				N/A				X					N/A	
	O9 - TO PROMOTE ACCESS TO DECENT HOUSING FOR FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE IN VULNERABILITY SITUATIONS	O44. To support the promotion of housing solutions for people living in undignified housing conditions and who do not have the financial capacity to bear the cost of access to adequate housing	56. To ensure the implementation of the Housing Access Support Programme, which covers families with dependent children and young people.	New Generation of Housing Policies 1º Direito Programme	INFRASTRUCTURES AND HOUSING	RRP RE-C02-I01: Housing Access Support Programme									to be defined	
		O45. To promote the protection and social inclusion of people at risk or in the process of empowerment.	57. Promotion of the access to emergency or transitional housing solutions.	National Strategy to Combat Poverty 2021-2030 (ENCP 2021-2030) New Generation of Housing Policies National reserve pool for urgent and temporary accommodation	LABOUR, SOLIDARITY AND SOCIAL SECURITY INFRASTRUCTURES AND HOUSING	RRP RE-C02-I02: National reserve pool for urgent and temporary accommodation									to be defined	
		O46. To promote access to housing for people with restricted mobility.	58. Promotion of accessibility interventions in the houses of people with disabilities.	National Strategy for the Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities 2021-2025 (ENIPD 2021/2025) National Plan for the Promotion of Accessibility	LABOUR, SOLIDARITY AND SOCIAL SECURITY	RRP RE-C02-I01: Housing Access Support Programme	90	340	690	1000					€ 10 000 000,00	

PILLAR	Strategic Objective	Operational Objective	Measure	Strategy / Programme / Plan	Responsible Government Area	Funding Source	Targets							Financial Allocation			
							2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028		2029		
IV INCLUSION OF PARTICULARLY VULNERABLE CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE	O10 - TO PREVENT INSTITUTIONALISATION AND PROMOTE DEINSTITUTIONALISATION OF CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE IN DANGER	O47. To strengthen the means and tools available to the bodies with competence in matters concerning children and young people, the committees for the protection of children and young people and the Multidisciplinary Teams of Technical Advice to the Courts, as a way of qualifying the intervention.	59. Strengthening of the training of professionals from the national system for the promotion of the rights and protection of children and young people (SNPDPC) – Sistema Nacional da Promoção dos 60. Reinforcement of the human resources involved in the national system for the promotion of the rights and protection of children and young people (SNPDPC).	National Strategy for the Rights of the Child 2021-2024 (ENDC 2021-2024)	LABOUR, SOLIDARITY AND SOCIAL SECURITY	ESF+						30 156 Technicians			€ 8 719 359,39		
										to be defined							
		O48. To reinforce the development and consolidation of the host family care response.	61. Promotion of dissemination of information and the selection and training of candidates for host care families. 62. Strengthening of the network of institutions covering the host family care response.					X	X	X	X					N/A	
		O49. To reinforce responses that promote autonomy in life for young people.	63. Strengthening of responses that promote life autonomy, aimed at young people accommodated in childcare residences, through autonomy apartments and supervised autonomy teams.													50 Projects	€ 10 530 612,00
		O50. To improve the quality of residential care, through its specialisation, taking into account the specific needs of children and young people.	64. Qualification of residential care responses aimed at children and young people in danger. 65. Promotion of pedagogical support for children and young people accommodated in childcare residences.						X								N/A
	O11 - TO ENSURE EFFECTIVE EQUAL ACCESS TO ESSENTIAL SERVICES FOR CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE WITH A MIGRANT BACKGROUND OR ETHNIC MINORITY BACKGROUND, IN PARTICULAR FROM THE PORTUGUESE ROMA COMMUNITY	O51. To develop programmes for the integration of immigrants in municipalities with high demand for immigration.	66. Implementation of an integrated response aimed at immigrants, from different public services in municipalities with high demand for immigration.	«Integrar Valoriza» Programme	PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS	Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund (AMIF)	25	25	25	25	25				€ 3 000 000,00		
		O52. To involve public authorities and civil society in the identification, referral, empowerment and support for the integration of migrants.	67. Extension of migrant integration support services throughout the national territory [Local Support Centres for the Integration of Migrants (CLAIM) and the National Support Centre for the Integration of Migrants (CNAIM)].	National Plan for the Implementation of the Global Compact on Migration		ESF+/AMIF				220 000 Responses (the indicated targets are cumulative)				1 130 000 Responses (the indicated targets are cumulative)	6 000 000 €/ESF [€ 7 058 823,53/Total Public Allocation (DPT)]		
		O53. To recognize and value the cultural and linguistic diversity of students and migrant families, by hiring, when appropriate, diversified profiles of non-teaching staff, such as intercultural mediators.	68. Establishment of joint plans between schools, municipalities and delegations of the Institute for Employment and Vocational Training (IEFP, I.P. - Instituto do Emprego e Formação Profissional, I.P.), for teaching and learning Portuguese as a non-mother tongue.	National Plan for the Implementation of the Global Compact on Migration	National Strategy for the Rights of the Child 2021-2024 (ENDC 2021-2024)	EDUCATION LABOUR, SOLIDARITY AND SOCIAL SECURITY	N/A	X	X	X	X	X				N/A	
		O54. To promote equal opportunities, non-discrimination and the strengthening of social cohesion.	69. Development of specific projects for the social inclusion of children and young people, particularly from vulnerable socio-economic backgrounds.	Escalhas (Choices) Programme			ESF+				60 Projects					120 Projects	€ 23 800 000,00/ESF [€ 28 000 000,00/Total Public Allocation (DPT)]
		O55. To promote school success of students from the Portuguese Roma community in the 3rd cycle of basic education and secondary education.	70. Award of scholarships to support the attendance and permanence in the 3rd cycle of basic education and secondary education for students from the Portuguese Roma community.	National Strategy for the Integration of Roma Communities 2013/2022 (ENICC 2013/2022)	National Plan to Combat Racism and Discrimination 2021-2025 Roma Educa Programme	PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS EDUCATION	National Funding	150	150	150	150	150				€ 500 000,00	
		O56. To promote and strengthen the integration and school success of children and young people of migrant or ethnic minority backgrounds in pre-school, basic and secondary education.	71. Development of interventions that include intercultural mediation, the production and dissemination of content and resources to support schools, actions aimed to bring schools and communities closer together and strengthen the involvement of people with a migrant background or ethnic minorities in non-formal education activities.	National Strategy for the Integration of Roma Communities 2013/2022 (ENICC 2013/2022)	National Plan for the Implementation of the Global Compact on Migration		AMIF		20	25	25	25					€ 3 500 000,00
	O57. To promote equal opportunities and non-discrimination of children and young people in the access to social protection.	72. Promotion of the access to the applicable social benefits for children and young people, regardless of their legal status in Portugal.	National Strategy for Equality and Non-Discrimination 2018-2030 «Portugal + Igual»		LABOUR, SOLIDARITY AND SOCIAL SECURITY	N/A	X									N/A	
	O12 - TO PROMOTE EQUALITY AND NON-DISCRIMINATION	O58. To prevent re-victimisation situations.	73. Strengthening of the psychological support response for children and young people who are victims of domestic violence.				AMIF/ESF+					3 Service structures					€ 2 000 000,00 d)
		O59. To combat stereotype and gender segregation in school choices.	74. Extension of the programme Women Engineers for one day (Engenheiras por um dia).	National Strategy for Equality and Non-Discrimination 2018-2030 «Portugal + Igual»		National Funding				X						€ 380 000,00	
		O60. To reduce the risk of female genital mutilation among children and young people.	75. Development of training actions within the scope of the «Healthy Practices - End to Female Genital Mutilation» Project.		PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS	ESF+						X				to be defined	
		O61. To characterise the itinerant population to better prepare an adequate intervention.	76. Implementation of a questionnaire to characterise the itinerant population at the local level, with a view to ensuring mechanisms for access to decent housing when desired or, if roaming is maintained, access to social services and official information.	National Plan to Combat Racism and Discrimination 2021-2025			National Funding					308 Municipalities					€ 200 000,00

Note: X - Target to be completed at the end of each year.

a) Considering that the indicated targets and allocations concern global values, it is not possible to break down their real impact on families with children and young people.

b) In terms of allocation, only 25% of the total allocation of the measure was considered, based on the rationale that with the Local Contracts for Social Development (CLDS) having 4 axes, only the % referring to the axis of combating child poverty should be entered. With regard to the targets, all CLDS projects were included assuming that all of them can mobilize the children's axis. The targets set out in the table were reviewed within the scope of the Demography, Qualifications and Inclusion Programme (PDQ).

c) Measure included in the Plan 21/23 Escola+. The global funding of Plan 21/23 Escola+ through the ESF+ is € 275 200 000,00 (€ 323 760 000,00 of total public expenditure). The target identified corresponds to the entire Plan 21/23 Escola+.

d) The entered allocation refers to a global investment that includes the already existing response network and the strengthening measures to be implemented.

e) The stated allocation concerns the overall amount of investment RE-C01-009 from the RRP and not only the specific allocation for this measure.

ANNEX II – NATIONAL STRATEGIES AND PLANS CONTRIBUTING TO THE CHILD GUARANTEE

- National Strategy to Combat Poverty 2021-2030 (ENCP – Estratégia Nacional de Combate à Pobreza), Council of Ministers Resolution no. 184/2021 of 16 December;
- National Strategy for the Rights of the Child (Estratégia Nacional para os Direitos da Criança- 2021-2024), Council of Ministers Resolution no. 112/2020 of 18 December;
- National Strategy for the Integration of Homeless People (ENIPSSA – Estratégia Nacional para a Integração de Pessoas Sem-Abrigo – 2017-2023), Council of Ministers Resolution no. 107/2017 of 25 July.
- National Strategy for the Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities 2021-2025 (ENIPD – Estratégia Nacional para a Inclusão das Pessoas com Deficiência – 2021-2025), Council of Ministers Resolution no. 119/2021 of 31 August;
- National Strategy for the Integration of Roma Communities (ENICC – Estratégia Nacional para a Integração das Comunidades Ciganas – 2018-2022), Council of Ministers Resolution no. 25/2013 of 27 March, reviewed on 29 November 2018; the Council of Ministers Resolution no. 154/2018 reviewed the abovementioned ENICC and extended its validity until 2022;
- National Strategy for Equality and Non-Discrimination (Estratégia Nacional para a Igualdade e a Não Discriminação), Council of Ministers Resolution no. 61/2018 of 21 May;
- Health Strategy for LGBTI People (2019) (Estratégia de Saúde para as Pessoas LGBTI), approved as part of the National Strategy for Equality and Non-Discrimination 2018-2030;
- National Strategy for Citizenship Education (Estratégia Nacional de Educação para a Cidadania), Order no. 6173/2016 of 10 May;
- Integrated Strategy for the Promotion of Healthy Eating (EIPAS – Estratégia Integrada para a Promoção da Alimentação Saudável), Order no. 5794/2018 of 12 June;
- National Housing Strategy (ENH – Estratégia Nacional para a Habitação), Council of Ministers Resolution no. 48/2015 of 15 July;
- New Generation of Housing Policies (NGPH – Nova Geração de Políticas de Habitação), Council of Ministers Resolution no. 50-A/2018 of 2 May;
- National Strategy for Vision Health (Estratégia Nacional para a Saúde da Visão), Orders no. 1696/2018 of 19 February and no. 2286/2018 of 7 March;
- National Strategy for Infant and Young Child Feeding (Estratégia Nacional da Alimentação do Lactente e Criança Pequena), Order no. 4411/2018 of 4 May;
- National Programme for Child and Youth Health (PNSIJ – Programa Nacional de Saúde Infantil e Juvenil), Rule no. 10/2013 of 30 May of the Directorate-General for Health;
- National Programme for the Promotion of Healthy Eating (PNPAS – Programa Nacional para a Promoção da Alimentação Saudável), Order no. 5794/2018 of 12 June;
- National School Health Programme (2015) (Programa Nacional de Saúde Escolar), Directorate-General for Health;
- National Programme for the Promotion of School Success (PNPSE – Programa Nacional de Promoção do Sucesso Escolar), Council of Ministers Resolution no. 23/2016 of 11 April;
- National Programme for the Prevention and Control of Smoking (Programa Nacional para a Prevenção e Controlo do Tabagismo) (2017-2020), Order no. 404/2012 of 13 January;
- National Programme for Tuberculosis (Programa Nacional para a Área da Tuberculose), Order no. 404/2012 of 13 January;

-
- National Programme for the Prevention of Violence in the Life Cycle (Programa Nacional de Prevenção da Violência no Ciclo de Vida), Order no. 9494/2019 of 21 October;
 - National Programme for the Promotion of Oral Health (Programa Nacional de Promoção da Saúde Oral) (2021-2025), Order no. 5201/2021 of 24 May;
 - National Programme for the Diabetes area (Programa Nacional para a área da Diabetes), Order no. 6401/2016 of 11 May (in the current version);
 - National Programme for Mental Health (Programa Nacional para a Saúde Mental) (2017-2020), Order no. 6401/2016 of 16 May;
 - National Youth Plan (PNJ – Plano Nacional para a Juventude), Council of Ministers Resolution no. 114-A/2018 of 4 September;
 - National Plan to Combat Racism and Discrimination (Plano Nacional de Combate ao Racismo e à Discriminação) 2021-2025, Council of Ministers Resolution no. 101/2021 of 28 July;
 - IV Action Plan to Prevent and Combat Trafficking in Human Beings (IV Plano de Ação para a Prevenção e o Combate ao Tráfico de Seres Humanos), Council of Ministers Resolution no. 80/218 of 19 June;
 - Action Plan for the Digital Transition (Plano de Ação para a Transição Digital), Council of Ministers Resolution no. 30/2020 of 21 April;
 - National Plan for the Implementation of a Youth Guarantee (Plano Nacional de Implementação de uma Garantia para a Juventude), Council of Ministers Resolution no. 104/2013 of 31 December (strengthening of the National Plan for the Implementation of a Youth Guarantee, approved on 16 December 2021);
 - Plano 21|23 Escola+ (Plan of the Directorate-General for Education), Council of Ministers Resolution no. 90/2021 of 7 July;
 - National Plan for the Implementation of the Global Compact on Migration (Plano Nacional de Implementação do Pacto Global das Migrações), Council of Ministers Resolution no. 141/2019 of 20 August;
 - Recovery and Resilience Plan (RRP), approved by the Economic and Financial Affairs Council of the European Union on 13 July 2021;
 - Draft version of the PT 20/30 Partnership Agreement, in public consultation on 15 November 2021, by decision of the Council of Ministers of 11 November 2021.

ANNEX III – LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ACIDI, I.P. (Alto Comissariado para a Integração e Diálogo Intercultural, I.P.) – High Commissioner for Integration and Intercultural Dialogue, P.I.

ACM (Alto Comissariado para as Migrações) – High Commissioner for Migration

ACSS (Administração Central do Sistema de Saúde, I.P.) – Central Administration of the Health System, P.I.

AF (Acolhimento Familiar) – Host Family Care

ANAFRE (Associação Nacional de Freguesias) – National Association of Parishes

ANMP (Associação Nacional de Municípios Portugueses) – National Association of Portuguese Municipalities

AR (Acolhimento Residencial) – Residential care

ARS Lisboa e Vale do Tejo – Regional Health Administration of Lisbon and Vale do Tejo, P.I.

ARS, I.P. do Alentejo – Regional Health Administration of Alentejo, P.I.

ARS, I.P. do Algarve – Regional Health Administration of the Algarve, P.I.

ARS, I.P. do Centro – Regional Health Administration of the central region, P.I.

ARS, I.P. do Norte – Regional Health Administration of the northern region, P.I.

CACI (Centros de Atividades e Capacitação para a Inclusão) – Activity and Empowerment Centres for Inclusion

CAE (Cursos Artísticos Especializados) – Specialised Artistic Courses

CCH (Cursos Científico-Humanísticos) – Scientific-Humanistic Courses

CCI (Conselho Consultivo Intersectorial) – Intersectoral Advisory Board

CEB (Ciclo do Ensino Básico) – Basic Education Cycle

CI (Comissão Interministerial) – Interministerial Committee

CIG (Comissão para a Cidadania e a Igualdade de Género) – Commission for Citizenship and Gender Equality

CJENA (Crianças e Jovens Estrangeiros Não Acompanhados) – Unaccompanied Foreign Children and Young People

CLGPI (Coordenação Local da Garantia para a Infância) – Local Coordination of the Child Guarantee

CNE (Conselho Nacional da Educação) – National Education Council

CNES (Conselho Nacional para a Economia Social) National Council for the Social Economy

CNIS (Confederação Nacional das Instituições de Solidariedade) National Confederation of Solidarity Institutions

CNPDPJ (Comissão Nacional de Promoção dos Direitos e Proteção das Crianças e Jovens) National Commission for the Promotion of Rights and Protection of Children and Young People

CONFECOOP (Confederação Cooperativa Portuguesa, Ccrl.) Portuguese Cooperative Confederation

COSI – Childhood Obesity Surveillance Initiative

CP (Cursos Profissionais) – Professional Courses

CPR (Conselho Português para os Refugiados) – Portuguese Council for Refugees

CPSS (Comissão Permanente do Setor Social) Standing Committee of the Social Sector

CSP (Cuidados Saúde Primários) – Primary Health Care

CTAGI (Comissão Técnica de Acompanhamento da Garantia para a Infância) – Child Guarantee Technical Monitoring Committee

DGAL (Direção-Geral das Autarquias Locais) – Directorate-General for Local Authorities

DGE (Direção-Geral da Educação) – Directorate-General for Education

DGEstE (Direção-Geral dos Estabelecimentos Escolares) – Directorate-General for School Establishments

DGRSP (Direção-Geral de Reinserção e Serviços Prisionais) – Directorate-General for Reintegration and Prison Services

DGS (Direção-Geral da Saúde) – Directorate-General for Health

DGSS (Direção-Geral de Segurança Social) – Directorate-General for Social Security

EC – European Commission

EIPAS (Estratégia Integrada para a Promoção da Alimentação Saudável) – Integrated Strategy for the Promotion of Healthy Eating

ENCP (Estratégia Nacional de Combate à Pobreza) – National Strategy to Combat Poverty

ENICC (Estratégia Nacional para a Integração das Comunidades Ciganas) – National Strategy for the Integration of Roma Communities

ENIPD (Estratégia Nacional para a Inclusão das Pessoas com Deficiência) – National Strategy for the Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities

ENIPSSA (Estratégia Nacional para a Integração de Pessoas em Situação de Sem-Abrigo) – National Strategy for the Integration of Homeless People

EU – European Union
EU-SILC — Survey on Income and Living Conditions
FN — (Financiamento Nacional)- National Funding
GEP (Gabinete de Estratégia e Planeamento) — Strategy and Planning Office
GJ (Garantia Jovem) – Youth Guarantee
GNR (Guarda Nacional Republicana) – National Republican Guard
GPI (Garantia para a Infância) — Child Guarantee
HBSC- Health Behaviour in School-aged Children
HIV — Human Immunodeficiency virus
IAN-AF (Inquérito Alimentar Nacional e de Atividade Física) – National Food and Physical Activity Survey
ICOR (Inquérito às Condições de Vida e Rendimento) – Survey on Living Conditions and Income
IEFP, I.P. (Instituto do Emprego e Formação Profissional I.P.) – Institute for Employment and Vocational Training, P.I.
IHRU (Instituto da Habitação e reabilitação Urbana) – Housing and Urban Rehabilitation Institute
II, I.P. (Instituto de Informática I.P.) – Information and Technology Institute, P.I.
INE (Instituto Nacional de Estatística) – National Statistics Institute (Portugal)
INR, I.P. (Instituto Nacional para a Reabilitação) – National Institute for Rehabilitation
INSDRJ (Instituto Nacional de Saúde Dr. Ricardo Jorge) — National Health Institute Dr. Ricardo Jorge
IOM – International Organization for Migration
ISS, I.P. (Instituto de Segurança Social, I.P.) – Social Security Institute, P.I.
LBS (Lei de Bases da Saúde) – Health Framework Law
LGBTI (Lésbicas, Gays, Bissexuais, Transsexuais, Intersexo) — Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Intersex
MENA (Menores Estrangeiros Não Acompanhados) — Unaccompanied Foreign Minors
MMNV (Medidas Meio Natural de Vida) – Natural Living Environment Measures
MTSSS — Ministry of Labour, Solidarity and Social Security
NEETs – Young people not in Education, Employment or Training
NGPH (Nova Geração de Políticas de Habitação) – New Generation of Housing Policies
NPISA (Núcleos de Planeamento e Intervenção Sem-Abrigo) – Planning and Intervention Centres for Homeless People
OECD – Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development
PAGPI (Plano de Ação da Garantia para a Infância) — Child Guarantee Action Plan
PARES (Programa de Alargamento da Rede de Equipamentos Sociais) — Social Services and Equipment Network Extension Programme
PISA — Programme for International Student Assessment
PN-GJ (Plano Nacional da Garantia Jovem) – National Youth Guarantee Plan
PNPSE (Programa Nacional de Promoção do Sucesso Escolar)— National Programme for the Promotion of School Success
PRR (Plano de Recuperação e Resiliência)- Recovery and Resilience Plan
PSP (Polícia de Segurança Pública) – Public Security Police
RAI (Residências de Autonomização e Inclusão) – Autonomy and inclusion Residences
RCM (Resolução do Conselho de Ministros) – Council of Ministers Resolution
RSI (Rendimento Social de Inserção) – Social Integration Income
SCML (Santa Casa da Misericórdia de Lisboa) – Portuguese charitable organisation
SEF (Serviço de Estrangeiros e Fronteiras) – Foreigners and Borders Service
SICAD (Serviço de Intervenção nos Comportamentos Aditivos e nas Dependências) – Intervention Service in Addictive Behaviours and Dependencies
SNS (Serviço Nacional de Saúde) — National Health Service
TEIP (Territórios Educativos de Intervenção Prioritária) — Priority Intervention Educational Territories
UATP (Unidade Anti Tráfico de Pessoas) – Anti-Human Trafficking Unit
UM (União das Mutualidades) — Union of mutual societies
UMP (União das Misericórdias Portuguesas) — Union of Portuguese Charitable Organisations
UNHCR – United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF- United Nations Children’s Fund
WHO – World Health Organisation

ANNEX IV – FIGURES INDEX

Figure 1. Target to reduce the number of children in monetary poverty

Figure 2. General Structure of the National Coordination of the Child Guarantee

Figure 3. At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers, Portugal, 2003-2020

Figure 4. Poverty rate of families with or without children

Figure 5. Poverty rate of families with children, according to household composition

Figure 6. At-risk-of-poverty rate or social exclusion rate per age group

Figure 7. At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate (Europe 2030), NUTS II, 2018-2021

Figure 8. Retention and dropout rate (%) per education level, study cycle and school year

Figure 9. Number of students enrolled, in mainland Portugal, beneficiaries of school social assistance, per education level and income level (2019/2020)

Figure 10. Eating habits of children aged 6-9, per parental education level, in Portugal

Figure 11. Multidimensional poverty in children (in %)

Figure 12. Number of families to be rehoused, per urban typology

ANNEX V – TABLES INDEX

Table 1. Consultations carried out within the scope of the Child Guarantee Action Plan (PAGPI) preparation

Table 2. Targets per strategic objective of Pillar I: Employment, qualifications and skills

Table 3. Targets per strategic objective of Pillar II: Social Protection and Social Action

Table 4. Targets per strategic objective of Pillar III: Quality essential services

Table 5. Targets per strategic objective of Pillar IV: inclusion of particularly vulnerable children and young people

Table 6. Measures per strategic objective of Pillar I: Employment, qualifications and skills

Table 7. Measures per strategic objective of Pillar II: Social Protection and Social Action

Table 8. Measures per strategic objective of Pillar III: Quality essential services

Table 9. Measures per strategic objective of Pillar IV: inclusion of particularly vulnerable young people

Table 10. Enabling political and legal framework

Table 11. ESF+ allocation

Table 12. Estimated allocation for material deprivation (ESF +)

Table 13. Recovery and resilience plan (RRP)

Table 14. Preliminary list of indicators to monitor the implementation of the Child Guarantee Action Plan (PAGPI)

ANNEX VI – BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

- Ação de Saúde para Crianças e Jovens em Risco do Ministério da Saúde (Health Action for Children and Young People at Risk, of the Ministry of Health) – Order no. 31292/2008 of 5 December.
- ACM (2014), Mendes, M., Magano, O. e Candeias, P. Estudo Nacional sobre as Comunidades Ciganas. Observatório das Comunidades Ciganas (National Study on Roma Communities. Observatory of Roma Communities).
- ACM (2021), Indicadores de Integração de Imigrantes- Relatório Estatístico Anual (Immigrant Integration Indicators- Annual Statistical Report).
- European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights, 2018, Combating Child Poverty: An Issue of Fundamental Rights.
- European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights, 2020, Children deprived of parental care found in an EU Member State other than their own
- Castro, Alexandra, researcher of the DINÂMIA/CET-ISCTE-IUL: Sociological Forum, 20| 2010- A pobreza, pluralidade de olhares e de intervenções. Ciganos e desigualdades sociais: contributos para a inflexão de políticas públicas de cariz universalista (Poverty, plurality of perspectives and interventions. Roma communities and social inequalities: contributions to the reversal of public policies of a universalist nature).
- CNE, 2021, Efeitos da Pandemia de COVID-19 na educação: Desigualdades e medidas de equidade- Educação básica e ensino secundário (Effects of the COVID-19 Pandemic on Education: Inequalities and Equity Measures- Basic and Secondary Education).
- CIG, Comissão para a Cidadania e a Igualdade de Género, Lista de Indicadores (Commission for Citizenship and Gender Equality, List of Indicators).
- Conselho Nacional de Educação (2021), Efeitos da Pandemia de COVID-19 na educação: Desigualdades e medidas de equidade. Estudo solicitado pela Assembleia da República através da Deliberação nº 1-PL/2021, de 12 de maio, publicada em Diário da Assembleia da República, II Série- A, nº 131 [National Education Council (2021), Effects of the COVID-19 Pandemic on Education: Inequalities and Equity Measures. Study requested by the Portuguese Parliament through Deliberation no. 1-PL/2021 of 12 May]
- Conselho Nacional de Saúde (2020), Relatório: Sem mais tempo a perder: Saúde Mental em Portugal: Um desafio para a próxima década [National Health Council (2020) Report: No more time to lose: Mental Health in Portugal: A challenge for the next decade].
- Costa, Alfredo Bruto da (coord.) et all. (2008), Lisboa, Gradiva, Um Olhar sobre a Pobreza Vulnerabilidade e Exclusão Social no Portugal Contemporâneo (A Look at Poverty, Vulnerability and Social Exclusion in Contemporary Portugal).
- DGSS (2021) Acolhimento Familiar- Ordenamentos Jurídicos de Espanha, França, Itália e Finlândia. Síntese do contexto nacional (Host Family Care- Legal Systems of Spain, France, Italy and Finland. Summary of the national context).
- ENIPSSA (2020), Inquérito Caracterização das Pessoas em Situação de Sem-Abrigo (Survey for the Characterisation of Homeless People).
- EUROCHILD (2015), Is Europe doing enough to invest in children?- Eurochild Report on the European Semester of 2015.
- Foundation Francisco Manuel dos Santos (2021), A Pobreza em Portugal – Trajetos quotidianos (Poverty in Portugal – Everyday Paths).
- Foundation Francisco Manuel dos Santos (2021), Faces da pobreza em Portugal (2021) [Poverty faces in Portugal (2021)].
- Gaspar de Matos M et al (2017), Synopsis of the Report on Health Behaviour in School-aged Children.
- GEP (2012), Pobreza e Exclusão Social das Crianças e Jovens em Portugal – Indicadores, Medidas e Desafios (Poverty and Social Exclusion of Children and Young People in Portugal – Indicators, Measures and Challenges).

- Guerreiro D, Sampaio D, Figueira ML, Madge N (2017), Self-Harm in Adolescents: A Self-Report Survey in Schools from Lisbon, Portugal. Arch Suicide Res. 2017 Jan 2;21(1):83-99. doi: 10.1080/13811118.2015.1004480. Epub 2015 Mar 12. PMID: 25764051.
- Housing and Urban Rehabilitation Institute (IHRU), 2018, Levantamento Nacional das Necessidades de Realojamento Habitacional 2018 (National Survey on Housing resettlement Needs 2018).
- National Statistics Institute (INE), 2021- Rendimento e Condições de Vida – 2020 (Dados provisórios) Destaque - Informação à comunicação social [Income and Living Conditions – 2020 (Provisional data) Highlight- Information to the media].
- National Statistics Institute (INE)- Destaque “Inquérito à Situação Financeira das Famílias 2020 (Dados provisórios)”, 15 de dezembro de 2021 [Highlight- Survey on the Financial Situation of Families 2020 (Provisional Data), 15 December 2021].
- National Health Institute Dr. Ricardo Jorge. Fact Sheet- COSI Portugal 2019. In: Instituto Nacional de Saúde Dr. Ricardo Jorge, editor. Lisboa 2019.
- Social Security Institute, P.I. (ISS, I.P.), CASA 2020- Relatório de Caracterização Anual da Situação de Acolhimento das Crianças e Jovens (Annual Characterisation Report on the situation of Children and Young People covered by child placement responses).
- Kessler, R., Amminger, P., Aguilar-Gaxiola, S., Jordi, A., Sing Lee, U.T. (2007), Age of onset of mental disorders: A review of recent literature. Current Opinion in Psychiatry 29(4), 359-364.
- Health Framework Law (LBS), (Law no. 95/2019 of 4 September).
- Lopes C, Torres D, Oliveira A, 2017, Relatório Resultados. Porto: Universidade do Porto (Results Report. Porto: University of Porto).
- Matos M, Equipa Aventura Social. A saúde dos adolescentes portugueses após a recessão- Dados nacionais do estudo HBSC de 2018 (Social Adventure Team. The health of Portuguese adolescents after the recession- National data from the 2018 HBSC study).
- Ministry of Labour, Solidarity and Social Security (MTSSS), Carta Social – Rede de Serviços e Equipamentos – Relatório 2019. Gabinete de Estratégia e Planeamento (GEP). Relatório de acesso aos estabelecimentos de saúde (Social Charter – Services and Equipment Network – 2019 Report. Strategy and Planning Office (GEP). Report on access to health establishments).
- Ministry of Education- Perfil escolar 2019/2020 (School profile 2019/2020)
- Ministry of Labour, Solidarity and Social Security (MTSSS), Carta Social – Rede de Serviços e Equipamentos – Relatório 2020. Gabinete de Estratégia e Planeamento (GEP). Relatório de acesso aos estabelecimentos de saúde (Social Charter – Services and Equipment Network – 2020 Report. Strategy and Planning Office (GEP). Report on access to health establishments).
- New Generation of Housing Policies (NGPH), Council of Ministers Resolution no. 50-A/2018 of 2 de May.
- Observatório das Migrações. Indicadores de Integração de Imigrantes- Relatório Estatístico Anual 2021 (Migration Observatory. Immigrant Integration Indicators- Annual Statistical Report 2021).
- WHO, World Health Organization, (2001), The World health report 2001: Mental health – new understanding, new hope. Geneva.
- Relatório Anual de Avaliação da Atividade das CPCJ, 2020- Comissão Nacional de Promoção dos Direitos e Proteção das Crianças e Jovens (Annual Assessment Report on the Activity of CPCJs, 2020- National Commission for the Promotion of Rights and Protection of Children and Young People).
- Relatório Anual 2020, A Situação do País em Matéria de Drogas e Toxicodependências (Annual Report 2020, The State of the Country with regard to Drugs and Drug Addictions).

-
- Relatório Anual 2020- Acesso a cuidados de saúde nos estabelecimentos do SNS e entidades convencionadas- Lei n.º 15/2014, de 21 de março (Annual Report 2020 – Access to health care in the National Health Service establishments and contracted entities- Law no. 15/2014 of 21 March).
 - Revista de Saúde Mental na Infância e Adolescência (Journal of Mental Health in Childhood and Adolescence)- Newsletter no. 004/JUN of 2020.
 - Rios, Bárbara Mariana Nunes, 2020, Pobreza, Exclusão Social e Rendimento Social de Inserção: as vozes das crianças e dos jovens (Poverty, Social Exclusion and the Social Integration Income: the voices of children and young people).
 - Rito A, Mendes S, Baleia J, Gregório MJ. Childhood Obesity Surveillance Initiative: COSI Portugal 2019. Ministry of Health. National Health Institute Dr. Ricardo Jorge, P.I.; 2021.
 - Rodrigues, C. F. (2007). Distribuição do Rendimento, Desigualdade e Pobreza: Portugal nos anos 90 (Distribution of Income, Inequality and Poverty: Portugal in the 1990s).
 - Sarmiento, Manuel (2021), Conclusões do Webinar “Pobreza na Infância- Que políticas e estratégias para garantir os direitos e o bem-estar das crianças?- Políticas de prevenção e combate à pobreza infantil. (Webinar conclusions: Childhood Poverty- What policies and strategies to guarantee children’s rights and well-being?- Policies to prevent and combat child poverty).
 - Save the Children- How To End Child Poverty and Social Exclusion in Europe – 2021.
 - Santana P et al (2016). Analysis of suicide rates and hospitalizations due to mental disorders.
 - Foreigners and Borders Service (SEF), 2020- Relatório de Imigração Fronteiras e Asilo (Report on Immigration, Borders and Asylum).
 - Serviço Jesuíta aos Refugiados em Portugal – JRS (2019), Livro Branco sobre os direitos dos imigrantes e refugiados – problemas práticos e soluções (White Paper on the rights of immigrants and refugees – practical problems and solutions).
 - Silva, José António Vieira, A Cimeira Social e o seu Enquadramento, Cimeira Social do Porto – Balanço e Desafios (The Social Summit and its Framework, Porto Social Summit – Balance and Challenges).- Sociedade Portuguesa de Psiquiatria e Saúde Mental – Perturbação Mental em Números (2020) (Portuguese Society of Psychiatry and Mental Health – Mental Disorder in Numbers- 2020).
 - Susana Peralta, Bruno P. Carvalho, Mariana Esteves. Portugal, Balanço Social 2021. Um retrato do país e de um ano de pandemia (Portugal, Social Balance 2021. A portrait of the country and a year of pandemic).
 - Tribunal de Contas (Audit Court), Auditoria ao Abandono Escolar Precoce Relatório N.º 10/2020 2ª SECÇÃO (Audit of Early School Dropout Report).
 - Versão draft do Acordo de Parceria PT 20/30, em consulta pública a 15 de novembro de 2021, por deliberação do Conselho de Ministros de 11 de novembro de 2021 (Draft version of the PT 20/30 Partnership Agreement, in public consultation on 15 November 2021, by deliberation of the Council of Ministers of 11 November 2021).
 - Vieira Neves M, Santos JC (2016), Mental health and suicidal behaviours in adolescents from a Portuguese island. Revista de enfermagem, Referência, Série IV – nº. 10, julho, 2016 (Nursing Journal, Reference, Series IV – nº. 10, July 2016).
 - World Health Organization. Regional Office for E. WHO European Childhood Obesity Surveillance Initiative (COSI) Report on the fourth round of data collection, 2015–2017. Copenhagen: World Health Organization. Regional Office for Europe; 2021. Contract No.: WHO/EURO:2021-2495-42251-58349.