

Youth Partnership

Partnership between the European Commission
and the Council of Europe in the field of youth



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COUNTRY SHEET ON YOUTH POLICY IN PORTUGAL



Last updated: 10/01/2017
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1. Context and principles of national youth policy

1.1. Context of national youth policy

Youth policy in Portugal was boosted immediately after the revolution of 25 April 1974. Since then several governmental organisations, namely the predecessors of the actual IPDJ (Portuguese Institute for Sport and Youth), have occupied the place of main actors in the development of structured youth policies.

This has been done through transversal actions, mainly through programmes and projects with active partnerships at local, national and international level, and talking through effective methodologies with all stakeholders in the field, mainly the young people themselves, with emphasis on the support and role of youth-led associations and joint action with youth councils and representative organisations.

Today, the youth policy is being developed in the context of the global economic crisis, where Portugal is particularly under siege, since the recent programme of economic recovery signed with the European Commission, the International Monetary Fund and the European Central Bank sets a very challenging background.

Therefore, youngsters are mostly affected through the lack of opportunities in employment – nearly 40% are unemployed – and funding for personal and collective projects leading to an increase in youth emigration. Nevertheless, it should be pointed out that the latest young generation is the most skilled and highest educated (according to INE – Instituto Nacional de Estatística) in recent Portuguese history, considering the widespread offer of education opportunities to the general population and the growth of educational levels, access to culture, and several other positive development indicators.

In short, the challenge is to recover economic growth accompanied by a real offer of jobs and entrepreneurship; maintaining and improving actions that respond to youngsters' emerging needs and expectations; giving them also the places and instruments to express themselves as active citizens, either in an individual or collective framework; pursuing healthy lifestyles; interacting with people and ideas from all over the world; managing new technologies and information with knowledge and in a safe way; building and learning values through volunteering, associations or leisure-time occupation, and engaging transversally with all societal challenges through increased offer of non-formal education.

Youth policies are therefore mobilised, in a context of permanent dialogue with youth platforms and representatives, to create the opportunities and respond to the above-mentioned context as follows in the principles presented below.

1.2. Principles of national youth policy

The resolution of the Council of Ministers No. 11/2013 of 5 March 2013 mentions the National Strategy on Youth, as a result of the draft White Book on Youth, which we will highlight later in this document.

<http://juventude.gov.pt/eventos/cidadania/paginas/resolucao-conselho-ministros-orientacoes-estrategicas-de-intervencao-politica-juventude.aspx>

However, it must be stated that this resolution was built upon the recommendations, documents and resolutions from the European Youth Policy, such as the resolution of the European Council from 27 November 2009. It was developed in broad of consultation and dialogue with all platforms and representatives of youngsters and with several instruments available (website, questionnaires, councils, regional meeting and seminars, etc.).

Portugal uses a transversal instrument for conducting action plans that are common to all ministries and offices as regards youth, and naturally, to guide and outline the performance of the Youth Secretary of state and IPDJ as the organisation whose mission is to be the main actor in executing youth policy.

The strategic orientations of intervention that came out of the White Book project are developed in the following areas, under which there are guidelines for action and activities to conduct and perform.

- 1) Education and training
- 2) Employment and entrepreneurship
- 3) Citizenship and participation
- 4) Youth emancipation
- 5) Mobility and Portuguese youth in the world
- 6) Sustained mobility
- 7) Health and Risk Behaviour
- 8) Environment and sustainable development
- 9) Culture, innovation and creativity
- 10) Volunteering
- 11) The fight against inequality and social inclusion
- 12) Housing
- 13) Intergenerational solidarity
- 14) Youth associations

Even so, the conceptual basis of youth view is underlined by the Portuguese Republic Constitution that determines in Article No. 70 "Youth", the framework in which all youth policies and rights are pursued: www.parlamento.pt/Legislacao/Paginas/ConstituicaoRepublicaPortuguesa.aspx.

The concept of youth, as regards age criteria, in youth policies and initiatives refers essentially to young people between 12 and 30 years old (in some specific issues the limit may be 35 years old).

Each government, however, gives its particular vision and direction to the basic law principles creating specific issues, responses and orientations. This is the case of the current youth policy, stated in the governmental political programme www.portugal.gov.pt/pt/o-governo/programa-governo/programa-governo.aspx.

More recently, the merger between the IPJ (Portuguese Youth institute) and the IDP (Portuguese Sport Institute), created the IPDJ (Portuguese Institute for Sport and Youth), whose basic law and statutory principles (links bellow) co-exist with the guidelines for action in both sports and youth areas, expressed in the activity plan of the IPDJ.

<http://www.ipdj.pt/docs/LeiOrganica.pdf> (basic law)
<http://www.ipdj.pt/docs/Estatutos.pdf> (statutory terms)

In the restructuring process, the services used best the connection to the presidency of the Council of Ministers (a signal of political importance and attention).

It should also be noted that the organisational structure in the youth field maintained its proximity and geographic coverage principles, having services in the 18 continental districts, connecting technical staff and infrastructures (training rooms, auditoriums, youth hostels, info points “Lojas Já” link below).

<http://juventude.gov.pt/IPJ/OndeEstamos/PONTOJA/Paginas/PontoJA.aspx>

In the context of this new scenario, and while the project of the White Book on Youth was being developed, eight guideline areas synthesise the approach of youth policy in the field actions, programmes and initiatives of the IPDJ, as they appear in its plan of activities for 2013:

- support for youth organisations
- citizenship and participation
- health and healthy lifestyles
- studies on youth
- non-formal education
- social inclusion and gender equality
- innovation, entrepreneurship and employment
- volunteering and leisure-time occupation.

Developing youth policy in the above-mentioned context and characteristics naturally implies acting with active partnerships and a close co-operation with public and private organisations, both national (we will mention some in 3.3) and international.

IPDJ’s main international partners are:

- the Council of Europe
- the European Union
- CPLP (Community of Countries of Portuguese Language)
- OIJ (Ibero-American Youth Organisation)
- ERYICA
- EURODESK
- EYCA
- Youth Hostelling International.

2. Statistics on young people

The number of young people aged 15-29 living in the country, according to the last global population report Census 2011, from INE – Instituto Nacional de Estatística (National Institute for Statistics) is 1 803 391.

The number and percentage of young people (15-29) in the total population is 1 803 291 (17.1%)
The number and percentage of young people (15-29) by sex in the total population is: men 906 396 (8.6%); women 896 995 (8.5%)

Detailed tables are presented below. Source: INE – Instituto Nacional de Estatística found at the following addresses :

www.ine.pt/xportal/xmain?xpid=INE&xpgid=ine_main

http://censos.ine.pt/xportal/xmain?xpid=CENSOS&xpgid=censos_quadros_populacao

Table 1: Total population and young population by region, age group 15-29 and sex.

Geographical area Age group	Total	Men	Women
	Men and women	Men	Women
Portugal (total population)	10 562 178	5 046 600	5 515 578
Portugal (total 15-29)	1 803 391	906 396	896 995
15-19 years	565 250	288 525	276 725
20-24 years	582 065	293 023	289 042
25-29 years	656 076	324 848	331 228
North (total population)	3 689 682	1 766 260	1 923 422
North (total 15-29)	658 920	330 963	327 957
15-19 years	212 077	108 207	103 870
20-24 years	213 799	107 325	106 474
25-29 years	233 044	115 431	117 613
Central (total population)	2 327 755	1 111 263	1 216 492
Central (total 15-29)	373 355	188 320	185 035
15-19 years	118 116	60 247	57 869
20-24 years	121 132	61 322	59 810
25-29 years	134 107	66 751	67 356
Lisbon (total population)	2 821 876	1 334 605	1 487 271
Lisbon (total 15-29)	477 271	237 794	239 477
15-19 years	143 346	73 231	70 115
20-24 years	151 697	75 625	76 072
25-29 years	182 228	88 938	93 290
Alentejo (total population)	757 302	366 739	390 563
Alentejo (total 15-29)	116 230	59 659	56 571
15-19 years	35 631	18 120	17 511
20-24 years	38 122	19 730	18 392
25-29 years	42 477	21 809	20 668
Algarve (total population)	451 006	219 931	231 075
Algarve (total 15-29)	73 514	36 942	36 572
15-19 years	22 487	11 592	10 895
20-24 years	23 086	11 605	11 481
25-29 years	27 941	13 745	14 196
Azores (total population)	246 772	121 534	125 238
Azores (total 15-29)	53 141	27 053	26 088
15-19 years	17 011	8 707	8 304
20-24 years	17 720	9 061	8 659
25-29 years	18 410	9 285	9 125
Madeira (total population)	267 785	126 268	141 517
Madeira (total 15-29)	50 960	25 665	25 295
15-19 years	16 582	8 421	8 161

20-24 years	16 509	8 355	8 154
25-29 years	17 869	8 889	8 980

Table 2: Percentage of young population, age groups 15-29 and sex, over the total population.

	HM	H	M
Total Portuguese population	10 562 178	5 046 600	5 515 578
Total youth population aged 15-29 years	1 803 391	906 396	896 995
% 15-29 over total population	17.1%	18.0%	16.3%
% 15-19 over 15-29	31.3%	31.8%	30.9%
% 20-24 over 15-29	32.3%	32.3%	32.2%
% 25-29 over 15-29	36.4%	35.8%	36.9%

Table 3: Number and percentage of youth population aged 0-29, and sex, over the total population

Age group	Total		
	Men and women	Men	Women
Portugal (total population)	10 562 178	5 046 600	5 515 578
0-4 years	482 647	246 396	236 251
5-9 years	525 087	268 965	256 122
10-14 years	564 595	288 638	275 957
15-19 years	565 250	288 525	276 725
20-24 years	582 065	293 023	289 042
25-29 years	656 076	324 848	331 228
Total 0-29 population	3 375 720	1 710 395	1 665 325
% of 0-29 population	32.0%	33.9%	30.2%

3. Actors and structures

3.1. Public authorities

3.1.1. National public authorities

Ministry: Ministério da Educação

Minister: Mr Tiago Brandão Rodrigues

Secretary of State of Youth and Sport: Mr João Wengorovius Meneses

Mandate: until 2019

The youth organisational structure can be viewed here: www.ipdj.pt/organica.html. However, there will be a revision soon, and therefore the need for an update, since this one is the previous organisation under the presidency of the Council of Ministers.

Since IPDJ (Instituto Português do Desporto e Juventude) is the governmental organisation that really has the task of implementing the youth policy at the national and international level, we will refer to it in the following data.

Main tasks of IPDJ

The Portuguese Sports and Youth Institute (IPDJ) is the result of the merger (and succeeds in all their powers and obligations) of several public services in the areas of sport and youth – in particular the Portuguese Sport Institute, the Portuguese Youth Institute, the Foundation for the Dissemination of Information Technologies and MoviJovem (Youth Hostels and Youth Card). IPDJ started to operate in January 2012.

Number of people who work in this ministry (IPDJ): 445 (includes both youth and sports areas)

Director responsible for youth in the ministry (IPDJ): Mr Carlos Manuel Alves Pereira

Contact person in the youth department competent for European youth policy: Mr Carlos Manuel Alves Pereira / Mr Jorge Orlando Queirós (Head of the Unit of Information, Communication and International Relations – DICRI)

Other national public bodies directly involved in the youth policy area are, for instance, the Erasmus + Youth in Action Agency, a task group that runs the Erasmus + Youth in Action Programme www.juventude.pt/.

However, in general, all ministries and offices have effective work, since youth is commonly understood as a population that involves a transversal and co-operative intervention and committed action. Therefore, we can highlight strong examples, like the work that IPDJ is currently doing with:

- the Ministry of Health and its regional structures (in the health and healthy lifestyles program *Cuida-te*): www.dgs.pt/;
- the Ministry of Economy – IAPMEI office (in the entrepreneurship promotion and programmes): www.iapmei.pt/;
- the information provided in the IPDJ information network for the housing programme *Porta 65*: www.portaldahabitacao.pt/pt/porta65j/;
- the interaction with the National Council for the Promotion of Volunteering as regards youth volunteering issues: www.voluntariado.pt/;
- the employment/internship programme *Impulso Jovem*, with the Ministry of Solidarity, Employment and Welfare: www.portugal.gov.pt/pt/os-ministerios/ministerio-da-solidariedade-e-seguranca-social.aspx.

The parliamentary commission in charge of youth issues is Comissão Parlamentar de Cultura, Comunicação, Juventude e Desporto.

Name of president/chair: Mrs Edite Estrela

Role and competence: the commission has authority to supervise and follow the development of policies in the areas of culture (including language, heritage, arts, industry, author's rights and related rights), communication, youth (namely regarding voluntary service, health and sexuality,

employment and entrepreneurship, and housing). These issues may also be shared, according to the subject, with other parliamentary commissions. A strong focus of the Commission in Youth domain highlights youth organisations and promotion of citizenship.

3.1.2. Regional public authorities with competencies in the youth field

The IPDJ is represented on the whole continental territory, with presence in the five regions according to NUTT2 territorial order (North, Centre, Lisbon, Alentejo and Algarve) and their 18 district capitals. Its presence includes facilities (an informative space or “Loja Já”, training rooms, auditoriums, audio and video equipment, and technical staff, and, in many cases, the facilities are attached to a youth hostel.

This organisation allows an effective proximity with youngsters and youth associations, as well as a response and close follow-up of local realities. There is a close relationship between the central services in Lisbon – more devoted to generally organising, planning, training, and doing global follow-up – and the regional services. Each regional service implements information, programmes and initiatives and represents the youth and sport sector in numerous events with direct action in the field.

Moreover, the existence of these regional structures enables the development and action with local partnerships and with other public and private organisations, building networks that enhance the transversal policy towards youth and sports.

As regards structured dialogue, there is legislation that implements this methodology in a sustainable way. We can, therefore, mention the CCR (RCC) or Regional Consultation Councils that are run in each IPDJ regional service.

The CCR aims are to follow youth policies at regional level and to present proposals, suggestions or recommendations on the action, initiatives and programmes promoted by the IPDJ in each region.

The CCR is composed of the following members:

- the IPDJ regional director;
- a representative from the youth federations that represent youth associations registered in the RNAJ – the National Record for Youth-led Organisations;
- a representative designated by students’ associations from higher education;
- a representative designated by students’ associations from secondary (high) schools;
- a representative designated by district federated sport associations;
- a representative designated by district non-federated sport associations;
- a representative designated by district municipal associations.

The regions of Azores and Madeira have particular autonomy in regard to policies and administration, according to their own competences. Nevertheless, each of these regions has a Regional Youth and Sport Public Organisation, whose web pages can be found at www.azores.gov.pt/Portal/pt/entidades/srecc-drj/ and www02.madeira-edu.pt/drjd/juventude.aspx.

3.1.3. Local public authorities with competencies in the youth field

As stated in the previous point, there is a local IPDJ service in each district of a region, making 18 in all – one per district capital. They implement IPDJ and governmental policies, through the programmes and initiatives of the IPDJ activities plan. They also give technical and logistic support to youth associations and represent IPDJ in local partnerships, commissions, events and so on. There is also an important role that concerns the district correspondent of the National Agency for the Youth in Action Programme, in order to promote and help local youth in accessing the knowledge and benefits of the programme.

3.2. Youth welfare services (comprising public and/or non-public actors)

The national health system has facilities and is organised for the general public. In the same way, social security programmes are generally oriented, although some programmes in each ministry and its local structures have specific focus and programmes on young people. , including for example programmes on reproductive health and sexuality, or on housing.

3.3. Non-public actors/structures and youth services with competencies in the youth field

As mentioned above, youth is the area where it is almost impossible to act without co-ordination and partnerships at a very diverse spectrum and levels. Therefore, we would reinforce the information above, and highlight and emphasise the role of organisations that directly or indirectly work, support, or are partners in youth projects publicly recognised:

- APF – Associação para o Planeamento da Família: www.apf.pt/ (reproductive health and sexuality, family planning);
- Centro Nacional de Cultura: www.cnc.pt/ (culture, scholarships);
- Chapitô – Colectividade Cultural de Stª Catarina: www.chapito.org/ (non-formal education, social support, training, circus arts);
- FLAD – Fundação Luso Americana para o Desenvolvimento: www.flad.pt/ (scholarships, project support);
- Fundação Calouste Gulbenkian: www.gulbenkian.pt/ (arts, scholarships, development projects, funding, etc.);
- Fundação da Juventude: www.fjuventude.pt/ (stages, youth programmes, entrepreneurship);
- GCI – Green Project Awards: <http://gci.pt/civic-engagement/projeto-80/#> (entrepreneurship, environmental responsibility/education);

- Orquestra Sinfónica Juvenil/Círculo Musical Português: www.sinfonica-juvenil.com/ (music, training, internships);
- Plataforma das ONGD Portuguesas www.plataformaongd.pt/ (development, international aid, projects and co-operation with third countries);
- IAC – Instituto de Apoio à Criança www.iacrianca.pt/ (child protection projects, children's aid phone number);
- REDE portuguesa de jovens para a igualdade de oportunidades entre mulheres e homens: <http://redejovensigualdade.org.pt/> (promotion of youth gender equality, non-formal education kit for youth equality: <http://redejovensigualdade.org.pt/drupal/>);
- APAV – Associação Portuguesa de Apoio à Vítima (protection on violence, legal support, victim aid, information) http://apav.pt/apav_v2/index.php/pt/;
- PRP – Prevenção Rodoviária Portuguesa (prevention of highway accidents, training, information): www.prp.pt/default.aspx?Page=4671; and
- TESE – Associação para o Desenvolvimento (equality of opportunities, social inclusion, international co-operation, international development).

3.3.1. Youth Councils

The Portuguese National Youth Council (CNJ), created in 1985, with the law approved by the Portuguese Parliament (Law 1/2006 of 13 January, www.dre.pt/cgi/dr1s.exe?t=dr&cap=1-1200&doc=20060235%20&v02=&v01=2&v03=1900-01-01&v04=3000-12-21&v05=&v06=&v07=&v08=&v09=&v10=&v11=Lei&v12=&v13=&v14=&v15=&sort=0&submit=Pesquisar), is the representative platform of the Portuguese national youth organisations, including 35 member organisations. It aims to provide a forum for dialogue, represent the interests and expectations of young people, and act as interlocutor with governmental bodies and decision makers at national and international level.

Its mission is to improve the well-being of young people, foster the development of youth organisations and promote the active citizenship and participation of young people. It advocates for youth policies based on youth rights and a cross-cutting approach.

CNJ working areas are: education; employment/social affairs; environment/quality of life; youth participation; and international relations. Since 2006, it has a pool of trainers in non-formal education, which engages 20 trainers with a very diverse background coming from all over the country.

CNJ is a founding member of the European Youth Forum, the Youth Forum of the Community Portuguese Speaking Countries and the Ibero-American Youth Space. The international activity comes from a deep commitment to the co-ordination of youth work.

President: Hugo Carvalho

Website: www.cnj.pt

Email: geral@cnj.pt

Member organisations:

- AEP – Associação Escoteiros de Portugal
- AIESEC – Associação Internacional de Estudantes de Ciências Económicas e Empresariais
- ANEN – Associação Nacional de Estudantes de Nutrição
- ANEVE – Associação Nacional de Ex Voluntários Europeus
- ANJI-DJAP - ASSOCIAÇÃO NACIONAL JUVENIL DE IMIGRANTES, DIÁSPORA JUVENIL AFRICANA EM PORTUGAL
- APCC – Associação para a Promoção Cultural da Criança
- PAR – Respostas Sociais
- CNE – Corpo Nacional de Escutas
- CPAI – Clube Português de Artes e Ideias
- INTERJOVEM/CGTP-IN
- INTERCULTURA
- CJ UGT – Comissão de Juventude da União Geral de Trabalhadores
- CONEXÃO LUSÓFONA
- ECOLOJOVEM “OS VERDES”
- FADU - Federação Académica do Desporto Universitário
- FAJA - Federação de Associações de Juventude dos Açores
- FNAEESP – Federação Nacional das Associações de estudantes do Ensino Superior Politécnico
- FNEPC – Federação Nacional do Ensino Superior Particular e Cooperativo
- IEJ – Intercâmbio Europeu de Jovens
- IFL – International Friendship League
- JCP – Juventude Comunista Portuguesa
- JOC – Juventude Operária Católica
- JP – Juventude Popular
- JS – Juventude Socialista
- JSD – Juventude Social Democrática
- JUVEMEDIA
- MCE – Movimento Católico de Estudantes
- UPAJE – União para a Ação Cultural e Juvenil Educativa
- Rede ex aequo
- ANEM – Associação Nacional de Estudantes de Medicina
- DECIDE – Associação dos Jovens Auditores para a Defesa, Segurança e Cidadania
- AAL – Associação Académica de Lisboa
- AAUM – Associação Académica da Universidade do Minho
- AAUAv – Associação Académica da Universidade de Aveiro
- AJOV – Associação Jovem Valor.

3.3.2. Youth NGOs

The existence of youth NGOs is formally recognised by the Portuguese Sport and Youth Institute (IPDJ) in the register known as RNAJ – Registo Nacional do Associativismo Jovem (National Record of Youth-led Associations).

Although youth associations are juridically constituted before applying to RNAJ and although this last condition is not essential to formally act in society, most of them now use the service “Associação na hora” (a service of the Ministry of Justice created to reduce bureaucracy) for the purpose of constitution.

After the constitution process, they usually apply to RNAJ, since being effective in the RNAJ, run by the IPDJ services, is the main condition for being supported by the governmental programmes dedicated to support associations in such areas as activity plans, infrastructure and equipment as well as other rights and opportunities.

As such, the RNAJ has, at present, the following typology and number of youth organisations:

Student associations from public secondary schools	1
Student associations from private secondary schools	4
Student associations from public higher education	96
Student associations from private higher education	37
Youth associations	1 037
Non-youth-led associations recognised by their social merit in the work with and towards youngsters	35
Informal groups	23
Scout associations, recognised by WOSM and WAGGS	3
Youth association federations	15
Student association federations	12
Youth associations of professionals*	3
	1 266

*e.g. young farmers, young dentists, young psychologists...

In this scenario, and having such a diversity and large number of organisations, it seems natural to emphasise the role of youth platforms that aim to represent hundreds of youth associations, and are not integrated in the CNJ (National Youth Council), both at national as well as local level. Such organisations are:

FNAJ – Federação Nacional de Associações Juvenis (National Federation of Youth Associations):

www.fnaj.pt/

President: Mr Júlio Oliveira

The other platforms (youth federations) are geographically widespread, as seen in map 1 (below) and their contacts and data can be accessed through this link:

www.fnaj.pt/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=392&Itemid=177.



Map 1: Youth federations and location



Map 2: Youth NGOs entered in "Roteiro" (324 now)

Also, it is possible to access data and resources of youth NGOs that have applied for the "Roteiro do Associativismo" (map 2 above), a project from the IPDJ (micro-website connected to Google Maps) that gives the youth organisations the possibility to publicly promote their resources (ID, location, human resources, facilities, equipment, accommodation, certificates obtained, etc.).

Roteiro do Associativismo project link:
<http://microsites.juventude.gov.pt/Portal/RoteiroAssociativismo>

The RNAJ list, which is regularly updated, can be consulted and downloaded at the youth portal of IPDJ in the following link: <http://juventude.gov.pt/Associativismo/DadosEstatisticos/Paginas/Lista-de-entidades-inscritas-RNAJ.aspx>.

Finally, some youth associations also have a broader intervention and statutory layers. An example refers to the NGOs for development, which have their own platform of representation: <http://www.plataformaongd.pt>.

3.4. National network(s) for knowledge on youth linking all actors in the field (policy makers, researchers, young people and their organisations, NGOs)?

Not being a network-proper, the Observatório Permanente da Juventude or permanent observatory for Youth – OPJ: www.opj.ics.ul.pt/ (studies, college investigation, social sciences) is one of the main references in youth studies and research in Portugal, being part of the Institute for Social Sciences (ICS) of the University of Lisbon.

This observatory had already in the past a protocol with the former governmental youth policy organisation, then called IPJ. Today, a new protocol is under preparation, but there is a close co-operation between both organisations.

Also relevant is a recent postgraduate course on juvenile and community studies, www2.uab.pt/guiainformativo/detailcursos.php?curso=69, led by Universidade Aberta, a co-operative higher education institution is another important factor.

It is also important to note that the main representative youth platforms – CNJ and FNAJ – have at least one annual meeting with all stakeholders, in order to gather, reflect on and discuss youth issues.

IPDJ also has a tradition of celebrating Youth Associations Day in partnership and co-organisation with all stakeholders in the area on the specified date, 30 April – “Dia do Associativismo Jovem”.

This annual event includes initiatives, youngsters from all over the country, associations and investigators on themes of particular concern and reflection, being also a moment for exchanging ideas, presentation of relevant projects and of public recognition of non-formal education and the youth role and work in the communities.

4. Legislation

As mentioned above, article 70 of the Portuguese Republic’s Constitution states the basis for understanding youth in the context of citizenship, and their rights and social relevance.

In each topic of this page, several other references to institution, projects, organisations or particular issues are always followed by the web reference (when existent).

The Youth portal on the web at www.juventude.gov.pt has an extended list of relevant and applicable legislation in all youth areas, and therefore the following link directs to the main place where the below translated themes can be accessed:

General page on legislation on Youth:

http://juventude.gov.pt/Legislacao/Paginas/Legislacao_Juventude.aspx

Specific topics of legislation:

IPDJ, IP (Portuguese Sport and Youth Institute)

Voluntariado (volunteering)

Saúde e Sexualidade (health and sexuality)

Associativismo (youth associations)

Emprego e Empreendedorismo (employment and entrepreneurship)

Cidadania (citizenship)

Programas (programmes)

Educação e Formação (education and training)

Habituação (housing)

Objecção de Consciência (exemption from military service for reasons of personal belief).

On 8 December 2015 the professional profile of Youth Worker, known as *Técnico de Juventude*, was published in the National Catalogue of Qualifications: www.catalogo.anqep.gov.pt/Qualificacoes/Referenciais/1582.

5. National policy programmes on youth

As stated in point 1.2 above, there is a National Programme for Youth, which stems from the White Book project and government programme guidelines. In this sense, these guidelines are followed and partially developed in this year's Instituto Português do Desporto e Juventude (IPDJ) activities plan, mainly through the eight areas presented:

- support for youth organisations;
- citizenship and participation;
- health and healthy lifestyles;
- studies on youth;
- non-formal education;
- social inclusion and gender equality;
- innovation, entrepreneurship and employment;
- volunteering and leisure-time occupation.

Nevertheless, these areas have also been identified through dialogue with youth platforms and representatives.

This is done mainly in youth councils (local, regional and national) and through direct questionnaires, and the actions and initiatives/responses they represent to the needs of youth are also the result of the **White Book on Youth project**. The WBP was developed through a large survey of all interested youngsters through a website where 18 areas of transversal interest could be accessed by any young person that wished to provide suggestions and ideas.

But it was also the result of specific regional and national seminars, with NYC trainers working for solutions and proposals with young people and with the presence of the Youth and Sport Secretary of State and all stakeholders.

In this sense, the White Book on Youth is the reference, in all ministries, for development of projects and initiatives towards youth.

As such, the activity of IPDJ responds more to young people's realities and needs. Thus, fulfilling its mission and objectives, and in the frame of the national guidelines on youth, a group of programmes and projects is aimed at the needs of Portuguese youth. The legal basis is

Resolução do Conselho de Ministros No. 11/2013 of 5 March 2013:

<http://juventude.gov.pt/eventos/cidadania/paginas/resolucao-conselho-ministros-orientacoes-estrategicas-de-intervencao-politica-juventude.aspx>.

Programmes and projects currently being developed by IPDJ

One fundamental project that was delivered in 2015 was the conclusion of the national professional profile of Youth Worker, now called Técnico de Juventude. The profile design, the associated competences, and the correspondent tasks, as well as the required training profile and its content, were published on 8 December 2015 in the National Catalogue for Qualifications. 2016 will be a year to develop its full potential, mainly through training offer and delivering of new training for *Técnicos de Juventude*, but also through advertising of youth area to stakeholders, and through

development of the professional competences recognition equivalence framework (RVCC) that will allow people with experience in the field access to full recognition as a *Técnico de Juventude*.

As a complement in the field of validation and recognition of non-formal education, IPDJ is currently developing a national model for the recognition and validation of skills acquired by young people engaged in non-formal activities.

Programme /project	Objectives/context	Target group	Duration	Link for further information	Legislation
FORMAR	A training programme in two dimensions: diagnoses needs, developing training for youth leaders and also financially supports peer training among youth organisations through the approval of training plans from the associations.	Youth leaders, youth associations and federations, from RNAJ*	Annual	http://juventude.gov.pt/Associativismo/PAAJ/ProgramaFORMAR/Paginas/ApoioFormativoAnual.aspx	Law No. 23/2006 of 23 July and Ordinance No. 1229/2006, 15 November
PAJ – Programa de Apoio Juvenil	Financially supports activity plans.	Youth associations and related organisations from RNAJ, including informal groups	Annual and punctual	http://juventude.gov.pt/Associativismo/PAAJ/PAJ/Paginas/PAJ.aspx	Law No. 23/2006 of 23 July and Ordinance No. 1230/2006 of 15 November and amendments
PAE – Programa de Apoio Estudantil	Financially supports activity plans.	Student associations and federations from secondary and	Annual and punctual	http://juventude.gov.pt/Associativismo/PAAJ/PAE/Paginas/PAE_-_Programa_de_Apoio_Estudanti	Law No. 23/2006 of 23 July and Ordinance No. 1230/2006 of 15 November and

		higher education from the RNAJ		l.aspx	amendments
PAI – Programa de Apoio Infra-estrutural	Financially supports the acquisition, building and works in infrastructure and acquisition of equipment.	Youth and student associations and their federations, from RNAJ	Annual	http://juventude.gov.pt/Associativismo/PAAJ/PAI/Paginas/PAI.aspx	Law No. 23/2006 of 23 July and Ordinance No. 1230/2006 of 15 November and amendments
IDA – Incentivo ao Desenvolvimento Associativo	Financially supports expenses with approved stages for youngsters integrated in the government Impulso Jovem programme for youth employment and entrepreneurship.	Youth associations	Since the beginning of 2013 for the duration of the Impulso Jovem programme	http://juventude.gov.pt/Associativismo/Programa-Incentivo-Desenvolvimento-Associativo/Paginas/Programa-Incentivo-Desenvolvimento-Associativo-IDA.aspx	Ordinance No. 254/2013 of 8 August
OTL – Ocupação de tempos Livres	The programme aims to provide young people with experience in the context of non-formal learning or the active context of work, allowing the development of skills and competencies, and contributing to leisure time in a healthy way. The programme exists in two forms – short and				

	long.				
OTL – Modalidade Curta Duração		Youth monitors (18 to 30 years old) and young participants (12 to 17 years old)	Holiday periods – Easter and summer projects lasting 15 days	http://juventude.gov.pt/TurismoTemporales/Livres/Operatividades/Programas/OTL-Entidadespromotoras.aspx	Ordinance n° 205/2013 for June 19
OTL – Modalidade Longa Duração		Young facilitators from 18 to 30 years old	All year – minimum of 264 hours and maximum of 396 hours	http://juventude.gov.pt/TurismoTemporales/Livres/Operatividades/Programas/OTL-Entidadespromotoras.aspx	Ordinance No. 205/2013 of 19 June
Programme “Férias em Movimento”	The programme aims to promote healthy occupation of free time of young people for young people during school holidays through the practice of recreational activities, training, and	Young participants from 12 to 17 years old	Easter holiday and summer holiday Projects	http://juventude.gov.pt/TurismoTemporales/Livres/Operatividades/Programas/otl_jovens.aspx	Ordinance No. 202/2001 of 13 March

	encouraging knowledge in all regions of the country. The programme features two modes camps and residential camps non-residential.		lasting from 5 to 15 days		
Programme “Campos de Trabalho Internacionais”	Aims to promote the mobility and exchange through activities that encourage the exchange of experiences and knowledge of new socio-cultural realities, facilitating the relationship of young Portuguese with young people from other countries, by conducting field work.	Young people aged between 18 and 30 years	July to September		Ordinance No. 345/2006 of 11 April
Licenciamento de entidades organizadoras de campos de férias	Establishes the legal regime of access to and pursuit of the activity of organising camps. The IPDJ assigns a Registration No. to organisers of the camps by analysing documentation.	Public and private organisers of summer camps	Throughout the year	http://juventude.gov.pt/TurismoTemposLivres/PromotorTemposLivres/RegistoEntidadesCamposFerias/Paginas/RegistoEntidadesCamposFerias.aspx	Decree-Law No. 32/2011 of 7 March
Programme “Sem Fronteiras”	Directed at children and young people who are placed in homes,	Young people aged from 10 to 18 years	July to September		

	temporary shelters, public institutions, private institutions of social solidarity, those placed in host families, as well as at monitoring the protection committees and also the beneficiaries of social integration. Main objective is to provide a unique holiday in a collective sharing of moments and new spaces for children and youth.				
Programme “Agora nós”	<p>Aims to stimulate and support the practices of youth volunteering in areas considered relevant as well as for society in general and develop formative processes.</p> <p>Create a record of entities that promote youth volunteer activities</p> <p>Establish a youth bank servicing young people.</p>	Young people aged 14 to 30 years	Throughout the year	http://juventude.gov.pt/Voluntariado/Programa-Agora-Nos-Jovens-Voluntarios/Paginas/Programa-Agora-Nos-Jovens-Voluntarios.aspx	<p>Ordinance No. 242/2013 of 2 August</p> <p>Law No. 71/98 of 7 November</p> <p>Decree-Law No. 389/99 of 30 September</p>
Programme “Recados e companhia”	Pilot project sponsored by IPDJ partnerships.	Young people aged 18 to 30	Throughout	http://juventude.gov.pt/Voluntariado/Paginas/default.aspx	

	Aims to create a network of young volunteers to support people over 65 in a state of loneliness/isolation.	years	the year	px	
Project “Namorar com Fair Play”	A project for preventing dating violence. Aims to setting up a Local Exchange of Animators, formed of volunteers / those who will develop and streamline projects directly with young people in secondary schools.	Young people aged 16 to 25 years	November 2012 to December 2013	http://juventude.gov.pt/Voluntariado/namorar-com-fair-play/Paginas/NamorarcomFairPlay.aspx	
Programme “Voluntaria do Jovem para as Florestas”	Focuses on the conservation of forest resources and ecosystems with those related through public awareness, as well as prevention of forest fires, monitoring and reforestation of burned areas.	Young people aged 18 to 30 years	1 June to 30 September	http://juventude.gov.pt/Voluntariado/VolFlorestas/Jovens/Paginas/Programa_Voluntariado_Jovem_para_as_Florestas_Jove.aspx	Resolution of the Council of Ministers No. 63/2005
Parlamento dos Jovens	The Youth Parliament programme is organised by the Assembly of the Republic, in collaboration with other entities, with the objective of promoting education for citizenship and the	Young people aged 12 to 18 years	September to May	http://juventude.gov.pt/Cidadania/ParlamentoJovens/Paginas/parlamento-dos-jovens.aspx	

	<p>interest of young people in the debate of current topics. Culminates with the completion of two national sessions in the Assembly of the Republic, prepared throughout the school year, with the participation of members, including the Committee on Education, Science and Culture, the parliamentary body responsible for guiding the programme.</p>				
Concurso Euroescola	<p>Competition organised nationally by IPDJ, IP and the European Parliament Office in Portugal, with the participation of the National Assembly and the Regional Youth of the Azores and Madeira. The aim of the competition is to select the schools that will participate in EUROSCOLA sessions at the European Parliament in Strasbourg.</p>	Young people aged 15 to 18 years	September to May	http://juventude.gov.pt/Cidadania/ProgramaEuroescola/Programas/ProgramaEuroescola.aspx	
Programme "Jovens"	Aims to create opportunities for the	Young people up to 30 years	6 months	http://juventude.gov.pt/Cultura/Progr	Ordinance No. 57/97 of 25 January

Criadores”	dissemination of the work of young artists in the country, usually without access to cultural circuits and whose event encourages and supports the initiative, creativity and innovation of young nationals. It consists of two initiatives: Young Artists Competition and the National Exhibition of Young Artists.	old		amaJovensCriadores/SobreoPrograma/Paginas/ProgramaJovensCriadores.aspx	
Programme “CUIDATE”	This programme aims to promote health and healthy lifestyle among young people. Develops in five steps.	Young people aged from 12 to 25 years	Throughout the year	http://juventude.gov.pt/SaudeSexualidadeJuvenil/ProgramaCUIDATE/Paginas/programa-cuida-te.aspx	Ordinance No. 655/2008 of 25 July
Med 1 – Unidades móveis	This measure has as its main objective to create a local service with the younger population, properly equipped with a specialised technical team in the area of youth health, able to advise and support young people, as well as conduct awareness raising.				
Med 2 – Formação	This measure promotes actions of classroom training and e-learning, addressed to each of the				

	target groups that constitute the different recipients.				
Med 3 – Teatro Debate	This measure promotes actions – theatre debate with young people on topics of their interest aiming at promoting their health, the actions stimulate reflection and debate on issues they want to discuss.				
Med 4 – Gabinetes de Saúde Juvenil	Spaces of free service, counselling, anonymous and confidential, particularly in the areas of sexuality, harmful consumption, nutrition and exercise.				
Med 5 – Apoio a projetos	Financial support for projects aimed at promoting the health of young people. CARES Award-TE, the best projects are awarded nationally.				
INOVA	An ideas competition aimed at: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • developing an environment conducive to innovation and 	Young people attending primary and secondary education in public or private schools	All year round	http://juventude.gov.pt/Em_prego/InovaJovensCriativos/Paginas/InovaJovensCriativos.aspx	Declaração de Rectificação n.º 35/2011 21 de Dezembro de 2011 (à Resolução do Conselho de

	<p>creativity;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • fostering, among young people, analytical and critical thinking within the context of detection of business opportunities; • encouraging risk-taking among young people; • providing young people with the experience of participating in a competition; • rewarding and disseminating the most innovative ideas; • providing the best ideas with conditions to be implemented. 	or training centres.		<p>http://www.iniciativainova.pt/</p> <p>https://www.facebook.com/iniciativainova/</p>	<p>Ministros n.º 54/2011, de 16 de Dezembro)</p> <p>Regulamento INOVA</p>
RPGN – Rede de Perceção e Gestão de Negócios	RPGN – Perception and Business Management Network – a Youth Impulse Programme, that	Young people resident in the NUTS II regions of	2013, 2014 and 2015	<p>http://rpgn.juventude.gov.pt/</p> <p>http://juven</p>	<p>Portaria n.º 427/2012 de 31 de dezembro</p> <p>Resolução do</p>

	<p>entailed an holistic approach to entrepreneurship: supporting the entrepreneur from the emergence of the idea, to the constitution of his business.</p> <p>It had four pillar objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • empower young people; • create jobs; • create enterprises; • create social sustainable business (association, NGOs...). <p>RPGN's instruments of support:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • capacitation; • mentoring; • consulting; 	<p>Portugal, North, Centre and Alentejo, between the ages of 16 and 30 years.</p>		<p>tude.gov.pt/Emprego/RPGN-Rede-de-Percepcao-Gestao-Negocios/Paginas/RPGN-Rede-de-Percepcao-e-Gestao-de-Negocios.aspx</p>	<p>Conselho de Ministros n.º 51-A/2012 de 14 de junho de 2012</p> <p>Resolução do Conselho de Ministros n.º 36/2013 de 4 de junho de 2013</p>
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> monthly financial support. 				
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Empreende Já – RPGN	<p>Second generation RPGN, it persists on the holistic approach to entrepreneurship to which it adds financial support after the creation of the business.</p> <p>The four pillar objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> to develop an entrepreneurship culture, focused on innovation and creativity; to empower young NEETs, increasing their employability levels; to support the creation of enterprises and social sustainable businesses; to create jobs by and for young NEETs. <p>Empreende Já – RPGN's instruments of support:</p>	<p>Young employment centres' registered NEETs, resident in the continental territory of Portugal, between the ages of 18 and 29 years.</p>	<p>2016, 2017 (it is still uncertain if this programme will continue throughout 2018)</p>	<p>http://juventude.gov.pt/Empreende-Ja/Paginas/Empreende-Ja.aspx</p>	<p>Resolução do Conselho de Ministros n.º 104/2013 de 31 de dezembro de 2013</p> <p>Portaria n.º 308/2015 de 25 de setembro</p> <p>Regulamento do Programa Empreende Já – Rede de Perceção e Gestão de Negócios de 2 de novembro de 2015</p>
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • capacitation; • mentoring; • consulting; • monthly financial support; • post-business creation prize (€10 000.00 per business). 				
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* Being registered and effective in RNAJ is the basic condition for having access to financial, technical, training and logistics support from IPDJ, through Law No. 23/2006 of 23 July.

6. Budget/public expenditure allocated to youth

National level – approximately €10 000 000 (this reference comes only from the IPDJ budget and concerns only direct investment level).

7. European dimension of youth policy

7.1. Council of Europe

The European dimension of the youth policy is co-ordinated by IPDJ, reaching all stakeholders in general, and youth organisations in particular.

According to the nature and dimension of the programmes and the activities, as happened on the occasion of the *All Different – All Equal* campaign and now with the campaign *No Hate Speech Movement*, IPDJ assumes the co-ordination of the national committee.

Moreover, in Portugal youth-related political decisions are taken in the framework of constant consultations with young people, mostly through youth organisations' platforms, namely the National Youth Council and the National Federation of Youth Organisations, and direct consultations, as happened during the 2012 national consultations in the framework of the White Book on Youth.

Portugal also contributes to the European Youth Foundation.

7.2. European Union

7.2.1. Implementation of the ERASMUS + Youth in Action programme

In Portugal there are two agencies for the management of the Erasmus + programme; one for the formal education and training sectors and other for the youth sector, managing the non-formal and youth offers and also giving information on the sport area of the programme, which is centralised by the Education, Audiovisual and Culture Executive Agency.

The agency running non-formal education is the National Agency (NA) for the Management of Erasmus + Youth in Action (YA), with headquarters in Braga and also located in Lisbon (Youth Centre, Parque da Nações).

This NA is a mission structure that also gives continuity to the activities of the Youth in Action Programme. Its activity is developed in accordance with article 28 Regulation (EC) 1288/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2013, in the fields of youth and sport.

Applications to the NA can be submitted in three key action (KA) areas:

Mobility of Individuals: KA1 supports mainly three kinds of activities: Youth Exchanges, European Voluntary Service and Mobility of Youth Workers.

Co-operation for Innovation and Exchange of Good Practices – Strategic Partnerships in Youth field: KA2 is divided into two kinds of project – support for innovation and support for exchanges of good practices.

Support for Policy Reform: KA3 – Structured Dialogue supports activities that promote the participation of young people in democratic life and in discussions with policy makers, in order to obtain results which are useful for policy making. Under this action, the programme funds strategic activities supporting policy reforms.

Currently, the activities running under KA1 give access to the certification of the skills and competences obtained through non-formal education methods used, through the Youthpass Certificate.

Managing the Erasmus + YA Programme in Portugal also means focusing NA attention in the following priorities:

- Promoting the programme and its values at national level.
- Contributing to the objectives of the Europe 2020 Strategy, including in education.
- The overall objectives of the renewed framework for European co-operation in the youth field (2010-2018).
- The objective of developing the European dimension in sport.
- The promotion of European values in accordance with Article 2 of the Treaty on the European Union.
- Linking the European Commission and participating organisations at local regional and national level.
- Providing appropriate information on the Erasmus + Programme.
- Analysing the grant requests based on a fair and transparent selection process.
- Providing an effective support to project applicants and participating organisations throughout the project life cycle, in particular to newcomers and less advantaged target groups.
- Bringing the Erasmus + as close as possible to its beneficiaries, in collaboration with other national agencies and the European Commission.
- Delivering a quality monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of the programme in Portugal.
- Contributing to the inclusion of young people in society.

In 2016, in the selection of projects, emphasis will be put on:

- reaching out to marginalised young people, promoting diversity, intercultural and inter-religious dialogue, common values of freedom, tolerance and respect of human rights as well as on projects enhancing media literacy, critical thinking and sense of initiative of young people;
- equipping youth workers with competences and methods needed for transferring the common fundamental values of our society particularly to reach young people and preventing violent radicalisation of them.

In this regard, taking into account the critical context in Europe – and considering the fact that youth work, non-formal learning activities and volunteering can significantly contribute to address the needs of refugees, asylum seekers and migrants and/or increase awareness about this issue

within local communities – particular attention will also be given to support youth mobility projects involving or focusing on the refugees/asylum seekers and migrants.
(Official Programme Guide, English Version, paragraph 78)

Facts and figures

Portugal has presented a satisfactory growing performance in the key figures relating to the number of applications and number of applications granted. From 2014 to 2015, the number of total applications increased from 423 to 719 (+296) while the number of applications granted decreased from 155 to 142 due to a substantial budget increase of the projects approved. There was a significant growing number of participants involved (directly and indirectly). From 2014 to 2015 the number of participants increased from 5 888 to 35 981. It should be noted that 7 260 participants were identified as young people with fewer opportunities, which also represents an increase of 4 985 participants with fewer opportunities (2 275 in 2014 to 7 260 in 2015).

Other responsibilities of NA Erasmus + YA

EURODESK:

Portugal is part of this network that aims to raise awareness among young people on learning mobility opportunities and to encourage them to become active citizens. As a support organisation to Erasmus +, Eurodesk makes information on learning mobility comprehensive and accessible to young people and youth professionals. The Portuguese NA has the responsibility of Eurodesk international representation as well as the support and promotion of the national multipliers Eurodesk Network, besides the management of the European Youth Portal at national level.

Youthwiki

The NA Erasmus + YA is the national correspondent for the Youthwiki project which will be a web-based instrument providing a coherent and comprehensive information framework on the situation of young people in Europe and the national youth policies. It aims to increase and add credibility to the EU Youth policy and it will develop better knowledge in the youth field. One of the main added values of a Youth Wiki tool would be to have information regularly updated at close intervals. Contrary to a “static” picture as the one given by traditional studies (including the triennial EU Youth Report), a Youth Wiki tool would offer a dynamic source of knowledge on youth policy developments. For example, every time a new policy reform is introduced, the wiki would swiftly capture it and make it available to the public. In the education sector there is already the [Euridyce](#), which is a kind of European encyclopaedia on education national systems. The Youthwiki project is inspired by this tool and will be a database on national youth policies. The first contents will be available in April 2016.

Partnerships – IPDJ capacity building

The Portuguese NA is committed to strengthening the strategic partnership with its national authority, as a way to reach more young people and organisations in the youth sector. For this, the capacity building of the IPDJ staff is very important because of their proximity with this target.

7.2.2. Follow-up of the EU Youth Strategy (2010-2018) on the national level

After a long process of consultations that took place in 2012, the Council of Ministers has approved the White Book on Youth, which stipulates the strategic guidelines for youth policies in Portugal. As mentioned above, this document incorporates the key elements that are part of the EU Youth Strategy, although the current crises is imposing as a key priority the fight against youth unemployment.