



Universal Periodic Review Third Cycle

A MIDTERM REPORT ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE
SUPPORTED RECOMMENDATIONS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF PORTUGAL

Data updated until October 2022

List of Acronyms

ACM	High Commission for Migration
AKF	Aga Khan Portugal Foundation
AMIF	Asylum, Migration, and Integration Fund
ASE	School Social Action
CITE	Commission for Equality in Labour and Employment
CM	Council for Migration
CNCJ	National Council for Children and Youth
CNPDPJ	National Commission for the Promotion of the Rights and Protection of Children and Young People
COHOM	Working Party on Human Rights
COVID-19	Coronavirus Disease (SARS-CoV-2 virus)
CRI	Resource Centres for Inclusion
CRTIC	ICT Resource Centres
EARHVD	Domestic Homicide Review Team
EMCC	European Mentoring and Coaching Council
ENIND	National Strategy for Equality and Non-discrimination
ENIPSSA	National Strategy for the Integration of Persons in Homelessness Situation
ERDF	European Regional Development Fund
ESL	Early School Leaving
EU	European Union
GAV	Victim Support Offices
GNR	National Republican Guard
GT DIR	Working Group for Interreligious Dialogue
IEFP	Institute for Employment and Vocational Training
IGAI	Inspectorate General of Home Affairs
ILGA	Portugal Association - Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Trans, and Intersex Intervention
LSSC	Learning Support Centres

UNIVERSAL PERIODIC REVIEW – THIRD CYCLE (33RD SESSION)

A midterm report on the implementation of the Recommendations Supported by Portugal

ACCEPTED RECOMMENDATIONS

RECOMMENDATION	GOV AREA	IMPLEMENTATION MEASURES
<p>136.1 Ensure that women, children, persons with disabilities and indigenous and marginalized communities are meaningfully engaged in the development of legislation, policies and programs on climate change and disaster risk reduction at the local, national, regional and international levels (Fiji).</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/42/7 - Para. 136</p>	<p>Commission for Citizenship and Gender Equality;</p> <p>High Commission for Migration;</p> <p>Environment and Climate Action;</p> <p>Home Affairs;</p> <p>Ministry of Culture;</p> <p>Labour, Solidarity and Social Security;</p>	<p>In November 2021, Portugal held the <i>European Forum for Disaster Risk Reduction (EFDRR)</i>. The EFDRR welcomed 1250 virtual participants and delegations from 49 European and Central Asian Member States. During the Ministerial Roundtable, governments endorsed the EFDRR Roadmap 2021-2030 and its four areas, to accelerate the implementation of the Sendai Framework 2015-2030. Ministers symbolically signed the Prevention Pledge in support of #PREVENTIONSAVESLIVES and committed to enhance efforts in promoting inclusive and collaborative risk governance and decision-making, strengthening collaborative regional and local action, and promoting multistakeholder approaches of vulnerable groups.</p> <p>Consultation processes are well established, both through formal rules and in practice, and having been evolving. Although public consultation is not required for all regulations, in practice most of regulatory projects are subject to some form of consultation. There is a well-established practice of formal consultation of specific stakeholders stemming from constitutional requirements. In the last decade the Portugal has extended the scope of consultation to new fields and new stakeholders, thereby going beyond constitutional requirements, and established representative bodies. The initiative for open consultation has relied on individual ministries and varied across ministries. Several ministries have led open online consultations and, in some cases, creating dedicated websites for consultation. The Ministry of Labour, Solidarity and Social Security has, for example, a well-established practice of open consultation related to strategic plans or strategies (e.g., <i>National Strategy for the Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities, Children Rights Strategy, National Strategy for Combating Poverty, Child Guarantee Action Plan</i>).</p> <p>The Government also consults social partners and civil society through the Economic and Social Council (CSE). CSE's mission is to advise the Government, promote the involvement of economic and social players in the Government's decision-making process, and provide a forum for dialogue between social partners and other civil society organizations. Members include representatives of the Government, workers' and employers' organizations, the autonomous regions, and municipalities, as well as representatives of civil society (such as professionals, researchers and universities, consumer and environment associations, universities).</p> <p>The Ministry of Culture opened the <i>Partnership Support Program - Art and Environment</i>: this program aims to support artistic projects that promote an inclusive environmental citizenship (applications ran until 5 November 2021).</p> <p>With an allocation of EUR 350 000, this Program, resulting from a Partnership Agreement signed between the Ministry of Culture and the Portuguese Environment Agency, aims to support the implementation of projects that promote environmental sustainability, contributing, through the arts, to a fair and equitable climate transition.</p> <p>All the climate change plans and programs were subject to public consultation to engage everyone in the development of legislation, policies and programmes on climate change.</p>
<p>137.1 Implement the recommendations of the Committee on the Elimination of</p>	<p>Commission for Citizenship and Gender Equality;</p>	<p>Directive No. 1/2021, of the Prosecutor General, sets out the general guidelines for the implementation for the implementation of the Law no 55/2020, defining the objectives, priorities and guidelines of criminal policy for the biennium, binding Public Prosecutors and criminal police bodies. It establishes as priorities for criminal investigation, including the protection and promotion of the rights of victims of human trafficking and providing some guidance for investigation of human trafficking cases, such as:</p>

<p>Discrimination against Women regarding the intensification of efforts to combat human trafficking, including to improve mechanisms for the identification and rehabilitation of victims as well as addressing the root causes of trafficking (Belarus);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/42/7 - Para. 137</p>	<p>High Commission for Migration; Home Affairs; Justice;</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • mandatory statements for future reference (“<i>declarações para memória futura</i>”) as a preventive measure to avoid revictimization and safeguard witness statements; • coordinator-prosecutors should follow certain procedures for the early detection and reporting of trafficking-related crimes, working together with NGOs, migrant support facilities and the Authority for Working Conditions (ACT); • when children and young persons are involved, juvenile and family courts should be immediately informed, to ensure co-ordination and the adoption of appropriate measures. <p>Please see also replies to recommendations 137.114 and 137.123.</p>
<p>137.2 Implement the recommendation of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights to step up efforts to reduce unemployment, particularly among young people (Belarus);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/42/7 - Para. 137</p>	<p>Education; Labour, Solidarity and Social Security;</p>	<p>In Portugal, there is in place a program referred to as <i>Youth Guarantee</i> is aimed at young persons, aged between 15-30, who are not integrated into any form of education or training or in the labour market (made official by the RCM 104/2013), which can be accessed at https://www.garantiajovem.pt/.</p> <p>The Youth Guarantee has measures to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recruitment Support (<i>Incentivo ATIVAR.PT</i> - https://iefponline.iefp.pt/IEFP/medIncentivoAtivarPT.do?action=overview; <i>Investe Jovem</i> - https://iefponline.iefp.pt/IEFP/progInvesteJovem2.do?action=overview; • Education and training (<i>Cursos de Especialização Tecnológica</i> - https://www.iefp.pt/cursos-de-especializacao-tecnologica-cet; <i>Jovem + Digital</i> - https://www.iefp.pt/ativar.pt?tab=jovem-digital; <i>UPskill Digital Skills Jobs</i> - https://upskill.pt/; <i>Aprendizagem</i> - https://www.iefp.pt/cursos-de-aprendizagem); • Traineeships (<i>Estágios ATIVAR.PT</i> - https://www.iefp.pt/ativar.pt?tab=estagios-ativar-pt); • Specialized art courses (“<i>Estudar + é preciso</i>” - campaign and enlarged the number of Higher Education scholarships aimed at promoting enrolment outside larger urban areas). <p>Moreover, <i>Portugal’s Recovery and Resilient Program</i> (RRP) will support the implementation by 2026 of crucial investment and reform measures put forward by Portugal to emerge stronger from the COVID-19 pandemic. RRP addresses social challenges by providing a significant response to the need for improvement of the effectiveness and adequacy of the social safety nets, through reforms and investments in social housing and social services, with a focus on older persons, children and vulnerable groups with disabilities. Such reforms and investments include the approval of the <i>National Housing Plan</i> and the <i>National Strategy to Combat Poverty</i> (https://recuperarportugal.gov.pt/), as well as a support program for access to housing via the construction of new buildings or the renovation of existing dwellings, the creation and renovation of places in social facilities, the strengthening of home and community-based care, the setting up of social intervention teams in the municipalities of continental Portugal, integrated program to support disadvantaged communities in deprived metropolitan areas, and making social security services more user-friendly through digitalization.</p> <p>The extension of compulsory education to 12 years of schooling prevents young persons from entering the labour market without qualifications, thus increasing their employability. Data from the Upper Secondary Students’ Pathways Observatory (OTES) has shown a small percentage of graduates not working neither studying (in higher education) one year after completing upper secondary education, even in the face of the COVID-19 pandemic.</p> <p><u><i>Economic and Social Stabilization Program (PEES):</i></u></p>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhanced Support Program for Employment and Vocational Training; Financial support to employers who enter permanent or fixed-term employment contracts, for a period equal to or greater than 12 months, with unemployed persons enrolled in the Institute for Employment and Vocational Training (IEFP), with the obligation to provide professional training to contracted workers – “<i>Jovem+Digital</i>” program; It aims to develop digital skills in digital technologies and applications, with a view to improving job qualification, responding to current and prospective needs of the labour market and, as such, to the development of an economy with greater added value. <p>The “<i>Empreende Já</i>” program beneficiaries were young persons aged between 18 and 29 years old who lived in Portugal, had completed compulsory education and were NEETs (<i>Not in Education, Employment, or Training</i>). 19 associations and 163 companies were created, whose outcome was the direct creation of 202 jobs. Of the 182 entities created, 160 were preserved: a survival rate of 87.9%.</p> <p>Please see also reply to recommendation 137.61.</p>
<p>137.3 Continue efforts to increase transparency at all levels of governance and ensure due implementation of laws and regulations on access to information in order to facilitate democratic participation and control (Norway);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/42/7 - Para. 137</p>	<p>All Ministries; National Parliament;</p>	<p><u>Culture</u></p> <p>In the Culture sector, the Statute of Culture Professionals (approved on 29 November 2021 - Decree-Law no. 105/2021) resulted from a participative process, including the sector's representative organizations, involving more than 80 meetings and the analysis of more than 70 proposals received in the public consultation phase. The statute aims to be comprehensive and balanced and to contribute to the creation of good working conditions for all professionals working in this sector, providing both a set of rules regulating their professional activity and a social protection scheme to support them in all eventualities. It should be noted that the commission for monitoring the implementation of the Statute, foreseen in article 2 thereof, includes the participation of representative associations and unions from the culture sector</p> <p><u>Defence</u></p> <p>The Defence Ministry implemented Risk Management Plans for Corruption and Related Offenses; Inspection and audit actions are carried out internally and regularly; The procurement processes are conducted in strict compliance with public procurement legislation and are publicly disclosed through the applicable channels (e.g., at the Navy, an Office for Standards and Support for Public Procurement was created, ensuring the implementation of required standards for the public procurement processes, as well as establishing standard procedures throughout units).</p> <p><u>Education</u></p> <p>Educational Projects, proposed by the Corruption Prevention Council - This council assumes as fundamental the development of this theme with the educational community, promoting the change of behaviour by instilling an ethic of citizenship.</p> <p>Plan 21 23 School+ - This plan presents a set of measures that promote the strengthening of the autonomy of schools and the implementation of differentiate educational strategies, aimed at promoting school success and, above all, combating inequalities through education.</p>
<p>137.4 Continue to promote, in the multilateral sphere, the strengthening of national mechanisms for reporting and follow-up (Paraguay);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/42/7 - Para. 137</p>	<p>Foreign Affairs;</p>	<p>Portugal continues to chair, in Geneva, the Group of Friends of National Mechanisms for Implementation, report and follow-up (NMIRF). It is an informal group of around 30 States, NGOs and think tanks, created by Portugal in 2017, with the goal of promoting the development and strengthening of NMIRFs, including by experience sharing. The group meets regularly and coordinates and delivers joint statements during the General Debates of the Human Rights Council regular sessions. Another important activity of the Group of Friends is to leverage the UPR mechanism to promote NMIRF. In addition to incentivising members of the Group of Friends to make recommendations during the UPR working group for the establishment or the strengthening NMIRFs, the Group of Friends consistently submits advanced written questions to all countries under review on NMIRFs.</p>

		<p>At the invitation of Morocco and the Danish Institute for Human Rights, Portugal participated at the International Seminar on NMIRF's which took place in Marrakesh in December 2022. This was also an opportunity to share our own experience and the one of the Group of Friends. In line with the Marrakesh Declaration adopted during such Seminar, Portugal, Morocco and Paraguay will design a proposal of an international network aiming to institutionalise the cooperation, partnership, dialogue and the exchange of expertise and experiences among NMIRFs.</p> <p>Finally, Portugal also promotes NMIRFs bilaterally. The first case was with Egypt: in 2016 there was a meeting with the Chair of our Committee and the head of the Supreme Standing Committee for Human Rights that was being created in Egypt. In the framework of the Community of the Portuguese-speaking countries (CPLP), the Executive Secretariat of the National Committee provided training on human rights issues in March 2022 in Malabo (Equatorial Guinea), which included advice on how to report and engage with treaty bodies, special procedures, and the UPR. In 2022, we also had the opportunity to engage bilaterally with the Commission on Gender Equality of Serbia and with the National Preventive Mechanism on Trafficking of Human Beings of Cabo Verde.</p> <p>During the pandemic, we organised several online trainings for focal points of NMIRFs in line ministries and CPLP countries. Before, the Committee also participated, in partnership with the OHCHR, in seminars in Uganda and Cape Verde on NMIRFs.</p>
<p>138.3 Continue to combat racial discrimination and hate speech, and safeguard the rights of ethnic minorities (China);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/42/7/Add.1 - Para. 4-6</p>	<p>High Commission for Migration;</p> <p>Home Affairs;</p> <p>Education;</p> <p>Labour, Solidarity and Social Security;</p> <p>High Commission for Migration;</p> <p>Commission for Citizenship and Gender Equality;</p>	<p>Please see replies to recommendations 137.7, 137.13, 137.26, 137.29, 137.31, 137.32, 137.38, 137.45, 137.46, 137.47, 137.95, 137.97 and 137.211.</p>
<p>137.5 Continue to share its experience and promote the creation of national mechanisms for the implementation of recommendations among other States (Ukraine);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/42/7 - Para. 137</p>	<p>Foreign Affairs;</p>	<p>Please see reply to recommendation 137.4.</p>
<p>138.4 Ensure that its policies, legislation, regulations and enforcement measures effectively serve to prevent</p>	<p>Economy and Maritime Affairs;</p> <p>Foreign Affairs;</p>	<p>Please see reply to recommendation 137.64.</p>

<p>and address the heightened risk of business involvement in abuses in conflict situations, which include situations of foreign occupation (State of Palestine);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/42/7/Add.1 - Para. 4-6</p>	<p>National Commission for Human Rights;</p>	
<p>137.6 Continue the dissemination of national human rights themes to civil society (Angola);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/42/7 - Para. 137</p>	<p>Foreign Affairs; All members of CNDH;</p>	<p>As part of the National Defense Day, mandatory for all Portuguese aged 18, one of the topics addressed is the importance of the role of the Armed Forces in the promotion and protection of Human Rights in the missions and operations in which they participate.</p> <p>The Commission for Citizenship and Gender Equality (CIG) has several initiatives to disseminate information on gender equality to the general population. One of these initiatives is the publication of the document “Gender equality in Portugal” (https://www.cig.gov.pt/area-igualdade-em-numeros/boletim-estatistico). This instrument was created on the <i>2nd World Conference on Women</i>, of the United Nations, in 1980, and since then it has been published annually in fulfilment of one of the strategic objectives of the <i>Beijing Platform for Action</i> of 1995, which refers to the need to produce and disseminate sex-disaggregated data and information, essential for the performance and implementation of gender-sensitive public policies.</p> <p>It should also be noted that the Commission publishes statistical thematic instruments of easy apprehension by the public and in an appealing and infographic format. (https://www.cig.gov.pt/area-igualdade-em-numeros/indicadores-chave/)</p> <p>A portal on domestic violence was launched on the CIG website.</p> <p>The Ministry of Culture developed initiatives on the theme of Human Rights, in order to disseminate, reflect and promote this issue with and for their audiences. Among others, the Algarve Regional Directorate of Culture’s <i>DiVaM Program - Dynamisation and Enhancement of Monuments</i>, whose 2021 edition was under the theme “<i>Heritage, Community and Inclusion</i>” and in 2020 “<i>Human Rights, Equality and Non-Discrimination</i>”.</p> <p>Please see also replies to recommendations 137.12 and 137.26.</p>
<p>137.7 Improve the implementation of policies, programs and strategies to promote and protect the rights of ethnic minorities, immigrants and refugees, as well as preventing and combating racism and racial discrimination and combating domestic violence and violence against women (Mozambique);</p>	<p>Commission for Citizenship and Gender Equality; High Commission for Migration; Home Affairs (MAI); Ministry of Culture; Science, Technology and Higher Education; Education; Justice;</p>	<p>There are several Plans and Strategies in progress to achieve the objectives identified in this recommendation, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>National Strategy for Equality and Non-Discrimination 2018-2030 - Portugal+Equal (ENIND)</i>, that includes 3 National Plans: • <i>National Action Plan for Equality between Women and Men (PNAIMH)</i>; • <i>National Plan of Action to Prevent and Combat Violence Against Women and Domestic Violence (PNAVMVD)</i>. • <i>National Plan of Action to Combat Discrimination on grounds of Sexual Orientation, Gender Identity and Sexual Characteristics (PNAOIC)</i>; • <i>Strategic Plan for Migration 2015-2020 (PEM)</i>; • <i>National Action Plan to Combat Racism and Discrimination 2021-2025 (PNCRD)</i>; • <i>National Strategy for the Integration of Roma Communities (ENICC)</i>; • <i>National Plan for the Implementation of the Global Compact for Migrations</i>; • <i>IV Action Plan for the Prevention and Combat of Trafficking in Human Beings 2018-2021</i>; • <i>National Strategy for the Integration of Homeless Persons</i>;

<p>Source of position: A/HRC/42/7 - Para. 137</p>	<p>Health; Labour, Solidarity and Social Security; High Commission for Migration;</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>National Strategy for Education for Development 2018-2022 (ENED);</i> <p><u>Home Affairs</u></p> <p>The Plan for the Prevention of Discrimination in the Security Forces and Services regulates the interaction of officers of Security Forces and Services (SFS) with citizens, including the implementation of programs and strategies to promote and protect the rights of ethnic minorities, immigrants and refugees, as well as preventing and combating racism and racial discrimination.</p> <p><u>Justice</u></p> <p>Through a dispatch set by the Prosecutor General, together with the Superior Council of Magistracy, and in articulation with the Minister of Justice, strategic goals for the period 2022-2024 were set and highlighted gender-based violence as a priority area of action.</p> <p>The Prosecutor General’s Office (PGO) has Victim Support Offices (GAV) in several Department’s [Departments of Investigation and Criminal Action of Braga, Coimbra, Lisbon (South Bank, covering Almada, Seixal, Moita, Barreiro and Montijo), Lisbon West, Lisbon-North and Faro] with specialized section in investigation of crimes of domestic violence, where personalized and specialized service is provided by victim support personnel and psychologists.</p> <p><u>Health</u></p> <p>The Portuguese National Health Service (NHS) provides universal health access to all (third-country nationals, international protection applicants, regular and irregular migrants).</p> <p>Regardless of migrants’ legal status and their registration or not in the NHS database they have full access to the national vaccination plans.</p> <p>The Directorate-General of Health (DGS) in partnership with International Organization for Migrations (IOM) has provided an online course, “Migration and Health”, for primary healthcare services professionals (administrative staff, medical doctors, nurses, social workers, psychologists). 276 primary healthcare professionals have participated, from July to September 2021.</p> <p>In 2021, informed consent documents were translated to Italian, German, Spanish, French, Romanian, Nepali, Bengali and Urdu.</p> <p>In 2020, due to the pandemic situation and the increased vulnerability of people, the <i>National Program for the Prevention of Violence in the Life Cycle</i> (PNPVC) in partnership with the Observatory on Trafficking in Human Beings (OTSH) has provided several informative materials for health professionals related to human trafficking.</p> <p>Launch of the public campaign “Campaign on Health and Human Rights in the migrant and refugee population” for the general population and health professionals. The objective of this campaign was to prevent discrimination and violence among migrants.</p> <p>Regarding domestic violence and violence against women, the NHS has an integrated model of responses in child abuse and interpersonal violence prevention, implemented through the PNPVC. It includes three major intervention areas: Health Action for Children and Youth at Risk; Health Action on Gender, Violence and Life Cycle; and the <i>Action Plan for the Violence Prevention in the Health Sector</i>. The National Program was created with the aim of reinforcing prevention, diagnosis and intervention mechanisms in interpersonal violence, with special attention to populations with increased vulnerability. It consists in a paradigm of good practices in the Health Sector that allows the promotion of healthy relationships and the prevention of interpersonal violence in different contexts and stages of the life cycle, including all forms of violence and discrimination.</p> <p>Health professionals in the NHS have at their disposal specific registration systems, including guidelines, flowcharts and action protocols for the prevention of child and young persons’ abuse and interpersonal violence. There is also a national network of 551 multidisciplinary teams in Primary and Hospital Health Care in NHS: Support Centres for Children and Young Persons at Risk and Teams for the Prevention of Violence in Adults. These teams help in raising awareness among the community and health professionals, in training health professionals and partners, in intervening and consulting on child abuse and interpersonal violence, and in articulating with the network of partners.</p>
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Annually, training programs are made available for health professionals, contributing to the humanization of services, and raising awareness of particularly vulnerable groups intervention, including children, women, persons with disabilities/mental conditions, LGBTQIA+ persons, migrants, older persons, among others.

The PNPVC is aligned with other public policies, namely: *National Strategy for Children Rights 2021-2024*; *National Childhood Guarantee Action Plan 2022-2030*; *National Strategy for Equality and Non-Discrimination 2018-2030*; *National Plan to Combat Racism and Discrimination 2021-2025*; *National Plan for the Implementation of the Global Compact on Migration*; *National Roma Communities Integration Strategy*.

Education

The National Strategy for Equality and Non-Discrimination 2018-2030 promotes the mainstreaming of the gender perspective in the education sector.

The education and training system foresees that young persons whose mother tongue is not Portuguese attend classes of Portuguese Non-Native Language, to acquire the B2 level of the common European framework of reference for languages. Also, to be considered is the recognition of the student's mother tongue as a foreign language in their education path.

In 2020, there were also many new developments, including:

- *The review of Portuguese for non-native speakers' courses to respond to the learning needs of migrant citizens aged 18 or over.*
- *Measures taken for granting study equivalences (having school certificates or not) and for school enrolment, for progressive integration into the Portuguese education system and reinforcement of Portuguese learning as a Second Language (PL2) on the basis of the students' needs).*
- *Development of reference documents:*
- *Children and Young Refugees - educational measures (<http://dge.mec.pt/criancas-e-jovens-refugiados-medidas-educativas>);*
- *Educational measures for the integration of refugee children and young persons into the education system (http://dge.mec.pt/sites/default/files/Projetos/Criancas_jovens_refugiados/oficio-circularmena_agosto2020.pdf);*
- *Children and young persons who are beneficiaries or applicants for international protection - Reception Guide (http://dge.mec.pt/sites/default/files/Projetos/Criancas_jovens_refugiados/guia_acolhimento_requerente_de_asilo_e_beneficiarios_de_protecao_internacional.pdf);*
- *Unaccompanied Foreign Minors - Reception Guide – preschool, primary, lower secondary and upper secondary education (http://dge.mec.pt/sites/default/files/Projetos/Criancas_jovens_refugiados/guia_acolhimento_mena_agosto2020.pdf);*
- *Guide for Children and Young Victims of Domestic Violence, with the aim of clarifying how teachers should act in the face of a situation of domestic violence at school (https://www.cig.gov.pt/wp-content/uploads/2020/06/170-20_Guia_Intervencao_Integrada.pdf).*

In 2018, Decree-Law No. 54/2018 establishes as one of the priorities of government action the commitment to an inclusive school where each and every student, regardless of their personal and social situation, acquires a level of education and training that facilitates their full social inclusion (https://www.dge.mec.pt/sites/default/files/EEspecial/dl_54_2018.pdf).

The *National Strategy for Education for Citizenship* (ENEC) includes a set of rights and duties that must be present in citizenship education for children and young people, such as tolerance, respect for human rights, rule of law and democracy (<https://dge.mec.pt/estrategia-nacional-de-educacao-para-cidadania>).

Since 2021, training courses for teachers have been carried out under the Joint Annual Training Plan on Violence against Women and Domestic Violence (VWDV) which have reached 437 teachers (https://www.cig.gov.pt/wp-content/uploads/2020/06/172-20_PLANO_ANUAL_FORMACAO.pdf).

		<p><u><i>Equality and Migration</i></u></p> <p>The National Strategy for Equality and Non-Discrimination 2018-2030 emphasizes the multidimensional nature of disadvantage stemming from the intersection of various discrimination factors, such as sex with age, disability, race and national or ethnic origin. As such, it expressly mainstreams intersectionality as a transversal approach to all three plans, creating specific actions that recognize the specific intersectional needs of women and girls.</p> <p>It has a focus on the prevention of violence against women and domestic violence, aiming to promote a culture of non-violence and tolerance, to extend the protection already granted to the victims, and to fight harmful practices of female genital mutilation (FGM) and early and forced marriages.</p> <p>The High Commission for Migration (ACM) is a public institute in Portugal that is responsible for collaborating in the definition, implementation and evaluation of national public policies regarding the integration of migrants and Roma communities.</p> <p>Part of the response to the integration of migrants in Portugal include the National Support Centres for the Integration of Migrants (CNAIM), our “one-stop-shops” – in Lisbon and Oporto since 2004 and Faro since 2009. Each CNAIM provides a range of Government and non-Government services under one roof in a variety of languages (Arabic, Cape Verdean, English, Guinean Creole, Mandarin, Portuguese, Romanian and Russian). Services include the provision of information and direct assistance regarding legalisation and visa issues, family reunification, the educational system, access to healthcare, professional and educational skill recognition, social security and welfare issues, employment concerns, legal aid, and support for immigrant associations. All services are provided free of charge.</p> <p>In addition, ACM also provides support offices in areas such as legal support, employment, entrepreneurship, social emergency, a translation telephone line, and a migrant support hotline.</p> <p>Complementary to the CNAIMs, since 2003, Portugal has a network of 138 Local Support Centres for the Integration of Migrants (CLAIM), in partnership with municipalities and civil society organizations, covering almost the entire territory of Portugal, which provide decentralized information, support and response to migrants’ needs.</p> <p>Violence against women and domestic violence cuts across all of society; however, migrant women and descendants of migrants are in a situation of increased vulnerability. Considering this reality and the need to provide adequate response, Domestic Violence and Harmful Practices Victim Support Offices were created to operate in the 3 CNAIMs, in a partnership with the Commission for Citizenship and Gender Equality (CIG) and the Association for Family Planning. The first Office in Lisbon opened in November of 2020, followed by the Office in Oporto in February of 2021, and Office in Faro in November of 2021.</p> <p>Numerous training actions on equality between women and men have been developed for professionals working with migrant populations, ethnic minorities, and refugees.</p> <p>In addition, courses specializing in FGM have been provided to health professionals (focal points in their areas of intervention) with a focus on the multiple dimensions of the problem (gender, racial discrimination, specificities of migrant populations). There are several associations supported by a funding line launched by Government to develop projects to prevent and combat harmful traditional practices.</p> <p>Please see also replies to recommendations 137.13, 137.20, 137.22, 137.26, 137.29, 137.38, 137.54, 137.101, 137.202, 137.209, 137.211 and 137.215.</p>
137.8 Take all necessary measures to provide the Commission for Citizenship with sufficient and sustainable resources in	Commission for Citizenship and Gender Equality;	<p>In 2021, there were great efforts done for the purpose of enforcing human resources in the Commission for Citizenship and Gender Equality (CIG).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CIG’s human resources (headcount): 63 professionals in 2019, 66 professionals in 2020, 68 professionals in 2021; • Furthermore, between 2015 and 2021, CIG’s budget had a significant increase.

<p>order to carry out its functions effectively (Islamic Republic of Iran);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/42/7 - Para. 137</p>		
<p>137.9 Enhance programs of dialogue between civilizations, including the programs of the working group on dialogue between religions (Jordan);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/42/7 - Para. 137</p>	<p>High Commission for Migration;</p>	<p>Since 2015, High Commission for Migrations (ACM) promotes the <i>Working Group for Interreligious Dialogue</i> (GT DIR) which is composed by thirteen of the largest religious communities in Portugal. The working group meets several times a year to discuss the general situation in terms of interreligious dialogue in Portugal and to share initiatives and plan joint activities, such as the celebration of the National Day on Religious Freedom and Interreligious Dialogue and the inter-religious calendar Celebration of Time.</p> <p>GT DIR Website: https://www.acm.gov.pt/pt/-/dialogo-inter-religioso.</p>
<p>137.10 Continue to ensure that the Ombudsman's Office has the necessary financial, material and human resources to fulfil its mandate (Timor-Leste);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/42/7 - Para. 137</p>	<p>Ombudsman; National Assembly;</p>	<p>The statute on the Portuguese Ombudsperson determines that the Ombudsperson's Office budget is included in the Parliament's budget (Article 43 of Law No. 9/91, of 9 April). The Ombudsperson can authorise expenses under the same terms as Government Ministries. Further financial provisions are included in the Act on the Ombudsperson's Office (Articles 28-30 of Decree-Law No. 80/2021, of 6 October).</p>
<p>137.11 Continue supporting the Ombudsman with the human, financial and material resources necessary to discharge its mandate in full compliance with the Paris Principles (Ireland);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/42/7 - Para. 137</p>	<p>Ombudsman; National Assembly;</p>	<p>The Act on the Ombudsperson's Office has recently been amended (Decree-Law No. 80/2021, of 6 October) to bring up to date the structure of the supporting services and better ensure compliance with the Paris Principles. The new legislation foresees the existence of three new departments that add up to the existing (i) complaints unit (which is also re-structured). The new departments have specific competences in the fields of (ii) prevention of torture, (iii) international relations and law and (iv) studies and projects.</p>
<p>137.12 Strengthen its efforts to raise awareness among the public and civil servants as well as law enforcement officials on the importance of cultural diversity and inter-ethnic understanding in order to</p>	<p>Home Affairs; Justice; Agency for Administrative Modernization;</p>	<p>In addition to the initiatives mentioned in 137.26, Security Forces and Services (SFS) have carried out several awareness-raising actions with the community, especially schools, on the themes of citizenship and racial, religious or gender discrimination, whether in person or in a digital environment.</p> <p>The Public Security Police (PSP), under the <i>Safe School</i> Program, carries out an average of 11 000 awareness-raising actions, covering between 350 000 and 400 000 students, 24 000 teachers and educational assistants and 15 000 parents. Specifically, on Human Rights, the PSP promotes an average of 5 000 awareness-raising actions on topics such as "Use of the Internet", "Bullying", "Child Safety", "Domestic Violence and in Dating", "Citizenship", "Gender Equality", "Juvenile delinquency" or "intercultural dialogue".</p>

<p>combat stereotyping, prejudice and discrimination against refugees, migrants, Roma, Muslims and persons of African descent (Pakistan);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/42/7 - Para. 137</p>	<p>High Commission for Migration; National Institute of Administration;</p>	<p>The National Republican Guard (GNR), under the Safe School Program, in the last academic year, carried out about 32 000 awareness actions, for 670 000 students. In this context, the school community was sensitized to themes such as crime prevention, prevention of violent behavior, including bullying, domestic violence, dating violence, violence in sport, abuse and sexual abuse and children's rights.</p> <p>In the context of the <i>National Plan to Combat Racism and Discrimination</i> (PNCRD) for 2021 - awareness-raising actions carried out by the GNR and PSP among the community, namely schools, on the topics of discrimination, human rights, racism, and xenophobia: 2 134 (58 810 persons covered).</p> <p>In addition, between 11 000 and 12 000 individual crime prevention meetings are held, seeking to individually assist children or young people in need of multidisciplinary support and intervention, respecting the principles of privacy and early intervention, ensuring a differentiated approach for each case.</p> <p>Parliament Resolution No. 265/2021, of 27 October, is evidence that these issues have received particular attention in order to raise the court officials' awareness regarding good practices in dealing with the public, referral of victims, hearing of witnesses or defendants and interrogations, preventing discriminatory practices due to racial and ethnic origin, colour, nationality, ancestry, territory of origin, among others.</p> <p>The Criminal Police (PJ) has developed partnerships and collaborations with other Security Forces and Services, civil society organizations dedicated to combating violence and all forms of discrimination, as well as with academia.</p> <p>The PJ has been an active contributor to the Portuguese Association for Victim Support (APAV) and the Portugal Association - Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Trans, and Intersex Intervention (ILGA).</p> <p>The PJ has participated in several European projects, which, within the scope of the European strategy to combat violent extremism, hate crime and other forms of discrimination, aim to respond to the broad theme of Human Rights, and in particular in terms of preventing and combating intolerance and discrimination.</p> <p>The project "<i>HATE NO MORE – training and awareness raising to combat hate crime and hate speech</i>", launched by the European Commission in 2015 and with the participation of the PJ, Attorney General's Office (PGR) and the national Commission for Citizenship and Gender Equality, led by the Portuguese Association for Victim Support (APAV).</p> <p>The training courses for prison officers always include topics related to the protection of human rights, multiculturalism, and interpersonal communication techniques, as well as the use of force.</p> <p>Please see also reply to recommendation 137.26.</p>
<p>137.13 Accelerate its efforts to adopt the anti-discrimination draft law, simplifying complaint procedures and facilitating access to legal aid for the victims of discrimination (Pakistan);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/42/7 - Para. 137</p>	<p>High Commission for Migration; Commission for Citizenship and Gender Equality; Justice; Camões, Instituto da Cooperação e da Língua, I. P.; Labour, Solidarity and Social Security;</p>	<p>Directive No. 1/2021 of the Prosecutor General, sets out the general guidelines for the implementation of Law no 55/2020, defining the objectives, priorities and guidelines of criminal policy for the biennium for the period 2020-2022, binding Public Prosecutors and criminal police bodies, including (i) the investigation of certain crimes for racial, religious or ethnic hatred or motivations, sexual orientation, gender identity or physical or mental disability and (ii) the protection and promotion of the rights of victims especially vulnerable, including children, young persons, pregnant women and older persons, persons with disabilities and migrants.</p> <p>By order of 23 September 2021, the Prosecutor General defined as strategic objectives the enhancement of communication channels with citizens, in particular regarding the information provided to victims (included victims of discrimination), promoting clear communication, under conditions of privacy, when necessary.</p> <p>Also, Parliament's Resolution No. 265/2021, of 27 October, recommends the Government to implement public policies for an effective fight against hate crimes in Portugal.</p>

		<p>A page was created on the PJ's public webpage to encourage reporting of hate crimes (https://www.policiajudiciaria.pt/crimes-de-odio-denuncie/).</p> <p>The Social Security Institute supports individuals and non-profit organizations that cannot afford the costs associated with legal proceedings (in court) in the case of dismissal, divorce, eviction, garnishment, etc., or extrajudicial proceedings in the case of divorce by mutual consent (https://www.seg-social.pt/protecao-juridica).</p> <p>Law No. 93/2017, of 23 August, prevents and prohibits racial discrimination by punishing acts that result in the violation of fundamental rights, or the refusal or restriction of the exercise of economic, social, or cultural rights, by any person by reason of race and ethnic origin, colour, nationality, ancestry, and territory of origin.</p>
<p>137.14 Continue to review the mechanisms for responding to complaints of racial discrimination, and develop further positive measures to promote full and effective equality and non-discrimination (Maldives);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/42/7 - Para. 137</p>	<p>High Commission for Migration; Home Affairs; Justice; High Commission for Migration; Commission for Citizenship and Gender Equality;</p>	<p>The Security Force Services (SFS) apply a strict policy of equal treatment for all citizens, regardless of their geographical, ethnic, or religious origins. The SFS have standard operating procedures implemented. When citizens (including passengers, migrants) feel themselves unfairly treated, a complaints procedure is available (Yellow Book). Evaluation of complaints and internal investigations are used as an opportunity to learn and improve.</p> <p>For example, persons who have been refused entry in the national territory are given a form to be filled in where they may complain about any violation of their rights (ill treatment).</p> <p>In November 2020, the Ministry of Home Affairs, the Ministry of Justice, and the Bar Association signed a Protocol that provides for the permanent availability of lawyers for advice and legal assistance to foreign citizens who are refused entry into national territory at airports. Lisbon, Porto, Faro, Funchal, and Ponta Delgada, thus guaranteeing these citizens full access to the Law and the Courts for the defence of their legally protected rights and interests.</p> <p>Please see also replies to recommendations 137.13, 137.26, 137.31 and 137.46.</p>
<p>137.15 Continue its efforts to overcome stereotypical attitudes regarding the roles and responsibilities of women and men in the family and in society and eliminate gender-based discrimination by adopting a comprehensive strategy in this area (Republic of Moldova);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/42/7 - Para. 137</p>	<p>Commission for Citizenship and Gender Equality;</p>	<p>To overcome stereotypical behaviour regarding the roles and responsibilities in the society of women and men in the family and eliminate gender-based discrimination in December 2018, the Government launched an innovative “<i>3 em Linha – Programa para a Conciliação da Vida Profissional, Pessoal e Família 2018/2019</i>” to foster conditions for women and men to be able to balance professional, private and family life. Its 4 axes (with a total of 33 actions) are intersectoral and range from promoting WLB practices in private and public organizations, including through dialogue with social partners; developing specific actions in the public administration; improving infrastructures, services and incentives in the care, education, transport, and health sectors; and producing knowledge.</p>
<p>137.16 Increase efforts to find just solutions to complaints to the Commission for Equality and against Racial Discrimination (Serbia);</p>	<p>Labour, Solidarity and Social Security; High Commission for Migration;</p>	<p>Law No. 93/2017, 23 of August, established a mediation mechanism to simplify and accelerate the resolution of concrete alleged discriminatory practices; it is foreseen in Article 11 of the legal framework.</p> <p>Please see also reply to recommendation 137.13.</p>

Source of position: A/HRC/42/7 - Para. 137	Commission for Citizenship and Gender Equality	
137.17 Adopt measures to combat discrimination, exclusion and social segregation on the basis of national origin, race, sexual orientation or other forms of intolerance (Uruguay); Source of position: A/HRC/42/7 - Para. 137	Commission for Citizenship and Gender Equality; High Commission for Migration; Home Affairs; Education; Labour, Solidarity and Social Security;	<p>Launch of the <i>Action Plan to Combat Discrimination in Sexual Orientation, Gender Identity and Expression and Sexual Characteristics</i> (PAOIEC), within the scope of the <i>National Strategy for Equality and Non-Discrimination</i> (ENIND), with a focus on mainstreaming issues of non-discrimination related to LGBTQIA+ persons and in combating all forms of violence based on SOGIE.</p> <p>(https://www.cig.gov.pt/wp-content/uploads/2020/12/Resol_Cons_-Ministros_61_2018.pdf)</p> <p>In May 2021, the webinar “<i>Eyes in the eyes, without violence, without prejudice, educating for citizenship with affection</i>” aimed to promote reflection and discussion among young people on the issues of homophobic and transphobic bullying and is available on <i>YouTube</i>: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ItNMFIMasRU.</p> <p>The ENIND addresses intersectional disadvantages and articulates with other national strategies and plans targeted at specific groups.</p> <p>Examples of measures undertaken:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • training on the theme of intersectionality is regularly conducted involving public bodies responsible for gender equality, integration and migration, and disabilities; • in January 2019, the High Commission for Migration (ACM) created a project team to address intersectional inequalities, tasked with developing and implementing a gender perspective in policies relating to migrants, refugees and asylum seekers, and Roma people. <p>Please see also replies to recommendations 137.7, 137.12, 137.13, 137.20, 137.26, 137.29, 137.31, 137.46, 137.47, 137.95 and 137.211.</p>
137.18 Raise awareness among the public, civil servants and law enforcement officials of the importance of cultural diversity and inter-ethnic understanding (Azerbaijan); Source of position: A/HRC/42/7 - Para. 137	Home Affairs; Justice; Agency for Administrative Modernisation; High Commission for Migration; National Institute of Administration;	<p>Parliament Resolution No. 265/2021, of 27 October, aims at raising the court officials’ awareness of good practices in dealing with the public. In the 1st semester of 2022, a course was held on “<i>Law and Protection of Victims and Vulnerable Groups</i>”. Its main objective is to make an educational approach to the vulnerability of migrants, asylum seekers and refugees and LGBTQIA+ persons, emphasizing the right procedures for attendance and referral, reinforcing the awareness and the importance of court officials to adopt non-discriminatory behaviours and practices purged of any stereotypes and prejudices.</p> <p>A page was created on the PJ's public webpage to encourage reporting of hate crimes (https://www.policiajudiciaria.pt/crimes-de-odio-denuncie/).</p> <p>In 2021, the <i>Working Group for the Prevention and Combat of Racism and Discrimination</i> was created, with a multidisciplinary composition, including the Commission for Equality and against Racial Discrimination (CICDR), experts and representatives of anti-racist associations and representatives of civil society, with the mission to present a report with contributions and recommendations for public policies in terms of preventing and combating racism and ethnic-racial discrimination.</p> <p>Please see also replies to recommendations 137.12, 137.26 and 137.95.</p>
137.19 Develop a training program on gender equality and human rights for judges and judicial bodies in general that contributes to eradicating impunity in cases related to domestic violence (Mexico);	Commission for Citizenship and Gender Equality; Justice;	<p>The Centre for Judicial Studies (CEJ) provides the training action - <i>Domestic and Gender-based Violence</i>. This training action is aimed at increasing knowledge about substantive and procedural rules related to the subject, their causes, manifestations, and consequences.</p> <p>The Superior Council of Magistracy considered as a priority training actions for magistrates between 2019 and 2021, on the topics of domestic violence, with a special focus on evidence, punishment and monitoring of defendants and victims; multiculturality; racism and the absolute need for the courts to guarantee the principle of equality and never consent to any form of discrimination; and the jurisprudence of the European Court of Human Rights and the Constitutional Court in criminal and civil matters.</p> <p>Law No. 80/2019, of 2 September, aims to ensure mandatory training for magistrates in matters of human rights and domestic violence.</p>

<p>Source of position: A/HRC/42/7 - Para. 137</p>		<p>Please see also replies to recommendations 137.7 and 137.101.</p>
<p>137.20 Strengthen measures to combat discrimination based on gender, race and sexual orientation (Belgium);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/42/7 - Para. 137</p>	<p>High Commission for Migration;</p> <p>Commission for Citizenship and Gender Equality;</p>	<p>The <i>National Strategy for Equality and Non-Discrimination 2018-2030</i> includes – for the first time in Portugal – a specific <i>Action Plan to Combat Discrimination on the Grounds of Sexual Orientation, Gender Identity and Expression, and Sex Characteristics</i> (Resolution of the Council of Ministers No. 61/2018). It has three main objectives:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Promote knowledge on the needs of LGBTQIA+ persons; 2. Ensure the mainstreaming of policies and measures against discrimination of these particular grounds; and 3. Prevent all forms of discrimination and violence against LGBTQIA+ persons in public and private life. <p>In 2019, the first ever <i>Health Strategy for LGBTQIA+ persons</i> was approved, in result of a close cooperation between government bodies (health and citizenship and equality) and LGBTQIA+ NGOs.</p> <p>In 2021, the blood donation standard was updated to include a non-discriminatory criterion (Law No. 85/2021, of 15 December, which prohibits discrimination on grounds of gender identity or sexual orientation in eligibility to give blood).</p> <p>The Government regularly launches funding lines to support NGOs and their action in the areas of gender equality, namely LGBTQIA+ NGOs. In addition, in 2018 a funding line was created to support the development of projects, measures or actions that promote the rights of LGBTQIA+ persons.</p> <p>There are 3 Structure Services in place for LGBTQIA+ persons who are victims of domestic and/or gender-based violence and 1 Emergency Shelter for LGBTQIA+ persons victim of Domestic Violence.</p> <p>In 2019, the Council of Europe’s manual “<i>Policing Hate Crimes Against LGBTQIA+ Persons: Training for a Professional Police Response</i>” was translated to Portuguese and training was provided to criminal police bodies.</p> <p>In 2021, the Commission for Citizenship and Gender Equality (CIG) and the criminal police bodies signed a protocol to ensure training for law enforcement in SOGI matters, namely on hate crimes and combating violence against LGBTQIA+ persons.</p> <p>Concerning discrimination based on race, Law No. 93/2017, of 23 August, established the legal regime for preventing, prohibiting, and fighting discrimination on the grounds of racial and ethnic origin, colour, nationality, ancestry, and territory of origin.</p> <p>The High Commission for Migration (ACM) develops and implements gender sensitive policies and measures for the integration of migrants, refugees, and Roma persons, with focus on intersecting inequalities through capacity-building and empowerment initiatives, training and awareness-raising activities, participation in projects, and through the organization of conferences and seminars, reaching in 2020 and 2021 493 participants. In partnership with civil society, during 2020 and 2021, ACM promoted the Council of Europe’s Recommendation on Preventing and Combating Sexism, through the national project <i>Mobilize against Sexism!</i> reaching 726 children and young persons.</p> <p>Please see also replies to recommendations 137.20, 137.26, 137.40 and 137.166.</p>
<p>137.21 Make further efforts to eliminate discrimination and combat violence against women (Bhutan);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/42/7 - Para. 137</p>	<p>Commission for Citizenship and Gender Equality;</p> <p>Justice;</p> <p>Home Affairs;</p>	<p>Portugal is implementing a <i>Technical Intervention</i> program with Domestic Violence Aggressors, which ambitions to promote cognitive restructuring with a purpose of changing behaviour, transforming mentalities through the training of social and cognitive skills, perspective-taking, and empathy skills, as well as emotional regulation and self-control or impulsivity control skills. The recipients are inmates convicted of crimes of Domestic Violence. As with other specific high-risk problems, intervention with domestic aggressors is emotionally very intense. The convict is confronted with the illegality of his acts, but also with their consequences on victims and with the impact on society in general. The program is implemented in a group, with individuals who do not have significant psychopathological disorders. They work, among others, issues related to the need to exercise power and control over the victim, social and sexual roles, myths associated with domestic violence, the cycle of violence, the effects, and consequences of violence for the different actors, the lack of inner control,</p>

		<p>assertiveness and behavioural self-control, training in problem solving, conflict management, communication, and negotiation strategies as well as the promotion of alternative forms of relationship.</p> <p>Regarding issues concerning sexual offenders, a <i>Technical Intervention Program</i> is being implemented aimed at Convicted Offenders of Sexual Crimes. Aspiring to promote the cognitive restructuring of the inmate with a view to changing behaviours in order to avoid recidivism, specifically, to reduce the risk of relapse of the perpetrators of crimes of a sexual nature, to increase the inmate's self-criticism regarding the impact on the victim of this type of crime and to cognitively restructure the perpetrators of crimes of a sexual nature, with the adoption of socially adjusted behaviours.</p> <p>Please see also replies to recommendations 137.7, 137.69, 137.72, 137.75, 137.81, 137.88 and 137.123 and project “<i>Improved prevention, assistance, protection and (re)integration system for victims of sexual exploitation</i>”.</p>
<p>137.22 Strengthen the National Strategy for Equality and Non-Discrimination “Portugal + Equal” (Plurinational State of Bolivia);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/42/7 - Para. 137</p>	<p>Commission for Citizenship and Gender Equality;</p>	<p>The three action Plans of the <i>National Strategy for Equality and Non-Discrimination 2018-2030</i> (ENIND) are currently being revised for the period 2022-2025. The preliminary version was placed on public consultation between 17 January and 7 February 2022 (https://www.cig.gov.pt/2022/01/consulta-publica-relativa-a-revisao-dos-planos-de-acao-da-estrategia-nacional-para-a-igualdade-e-nao-discriminacao-2018-2030-portugal-igual/).</p> <p>ENIND is based on three principles:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) intersectionality (recognizing that discrimination results from the intersection of multiple factors); 2) territorialization (recognizing the need to adapt public policies to the characteristics and territorial needs of the country, reinforcing and strengthening the work of local and networked actors, taking into account the proximity to the population and the ongoing decentralization process); 3) promotion of partnerships/networks (recognizing the need for co-responsibility, sharing of practices and knowledge, optimization of means and networks, therefore privileging the development of strategic partnerships namely with academia, the private sector and civil society). <p>Several initiatives have been put in place over the years to materialize the above-mentioned approach, ranging from specialized support structures for victims with specific vulnerabilities with regards sex, age, disability, sexual orientation, gender identity, migrant background, and racial and ethnic origin; to developing specific projects; reinforcing legislative protection; among others.</p>
<p>137.23 Continue evaluating the possibility of including questions on racial and ethnic issues in the 2021 census (Plurinational State of Bolivia);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/42/7 - Para. 137</p>	<p>National Institute of Statistics; High Commission for Migration;</p>	<p>There has been extensive debate around the possibility of including a question on ethnic and racial self-identification in the 2021 Census. INE has decided not to include this question in the <i>2021 Census</i> but has committed to developing a dedicated survey. INE is currently carrying out a pilot survey on the living conditions, origins and trajectories of the resident population, whose main objective is to test a future questionnaire containing a question on the self-identification of the respondents' ethnic origin, as well as modules specifically focused on discrimination experiences.</p>
<p>137.24 Address all forms of discrimination against persons of African descent (Botswana);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/42/7 - Para. 137</p>	<p>High Commission for Migration; High Commission for Migration;</p>	<p>In addition to the activities that contributed to the implementation of the <i>Durban Declaration and Program of Action</i> and considering the <i>UN’s International Decade for Persons of African Descent (2015-2024)</i>, ACM prepared a national plan of activities to celebrate this Decade that includes various publications, exhibits and the organization of an international conference.</p>

	Commission for Citizenship and Gender Equality;	
137.25 Endeavour to adopt a comprehensive strategy to implement measures to eliminate discriminatory gender stereotypes (Botswana); Source of position: A/HRC/42/7 - Para. 137	Commission for Citizenship and Gender Equality;	Please see replies to recommendations 137.20, 137.31, 137.54 and 137.209.
137.26 Strengthen human rights education for civil servants, particularly the police forces, to avoid the use of racial or ethnic profiles in the course of police operations (Colombia); Source of position: A/HRC/42/7 - Para. 137	Home Affairs; Agency for Administrative Modernisation; High Commission for Migration; National Institute of Administration;	<p>The National Institute of Administration (INA) has started a new training program in <i>Human Rights for Public Administration</i>, with the aim of providing an interdisciplinary framework in the field of human rights protection, at international and national levels. The first edition took place in March 2022 and the second will take place in October 2022.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A MOOC (<i>massive open online course</i>) on interculturality was developed within the framework of the National Plan for the Implementation of the Global Migration Pact (PNIPGM). It was launched in January 2022 and among other civil servants and leaders, police forces were specially invited to participate in the course; • A webinar on good practices in promoting social inclusion and diversity took place in November 2021 under the scope of the <i>National Plan to combat Racism and Discrimination 2021-2025</i>. Furthermore, it will soon be available a MOOC on fighting racism, under the Protocol between the High Commissioner for Migration (ACM) and the National Institute of Administration; • An <i>Annual Joint Training Plan Violence Against Women Domestic Violence</i> was launched in 2021 and it aims to reach more than 10 000 civil servants until 2023, at national level; • The annual course “<i>Equality between Women and Men and the United Nations: challenges for Public Administration</i>” will have two new editions in 2022. <p>Concerning law enforcement and police forces, specific training around Human Rights has long been implemented namely with regard to the prevention of torture and cruel and inhuman treatment in the initial training courses. The <i>Course on Criminal Prevention, Community Policing and Human Rights</i> was implemented in the National Republican Guard (GNR), covering various human rights topics, namely “Prevention of Torture and Cruel and Degrading Treatment”, “Racial Discrimination” and “Gender Equality”.</p> <p>Important specialized training actions with international organizations such International Organization for Migration (IOM) and the UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR) have also been carried out in matters of Human Rights in migration and return context and identification of particularly vulnerable persons, such as unaccompanied children and victims of trafficking.</p> <p>In March 2021, the <i>Plan for the Prevention of Discrimination in the Security Forces and Services</i> was approved (https://ec.europa.eu/migrant-integration/news/portugal-human-rights-officers-monitor-discrimination-security-forces_en).</p> <p>Human rights and equality issues have received wide attention in the programs offered, and in recent amendments they have been reinforced. Even during the pandemic there were several trainings addressing equality, human rights, and the fight against discrimination.</p> <p>The Plan was prepared by the General Inspection of Internal Affairs (IGAI) in collaboration with the National Republican Guard (GNR), the Public Security Police (PSP) and the Immigration and Border Service (SEF) and established the role of “Human rights officer” (HRO) in the security forces to monitor discrimination.</p>

		<p>The following measures have already been implemented:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training actions by IGAI carried out in 2021; • The appointment of Human Rights Officers; • Setting up a Working Group that integrates the IGAI Official and the HROs; • Establishment of specialized Technical Groups; • Publication of an Interim Report. <p>ACM provides training and resources for citizens, professionals, and governmental and non-governmental organizations with the aim of disseminating knowledge about migrants' rights, as well as promoting a positive attitude towards cultural diversity through intercultural and interreligious dialogue. From 2019 to 2021, ACM held a total of 9 545 hours of training sessions on migration, integration, cultural and religious diversity and Roma culture and history, reaching 6 919 participants, of which 1 512 were from the police forces.</p> <p>Please see also replies to recommendations 137.123 and 137.194.</p>
<p>137.27 Redouble efforts to combat discrimination, which is still present in practice, in access to education for children from disadvantaged groups (Congo);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/42/7 - Para. 137</p>	<p>High Commission for Migration;</p> <p>National Council for Solidarity and Social Security Policies;</p> <p>Education;</p> <p>Labour, Solidarity and Social Security;</p>	<p>Please see replies to recommendations 137.29, 137.32, 137.7, 137.149, 137.197, 137.207, 137.210, 137.211 and 137.215.</p>
<p>137.28 Pursue with determination efforts to combat all forms of discrimination against people of African descent (Congo);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/42/7 - Para. 137</p>	<p>High Commission for Migration;</p> <p>Commission for Citizenship and Gender Equality;</p>	<p>Please see replies to recommendations 137.24, 137.31 and 137.54.</p>
<p>137.29 Ensure broader policy measures in order to tackle the root causes of intolerance, by promoting intercultural dialogue, education and pluralism (Croatia);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/42/7 - Para. 137</p>	<p>High Commission for Migration;</p> <p>Education;</p> <p>Science, Technology and Higher Education;</p>	<p>The High Commission for Migration (ACM) provides training and programs such as: (i) Choices Program (http://www.programaescolhas.pt/) a nationwide public program that focuses on promoting social inclusion of children and young from vulnerable socio-economic backgrounds, particularly migrant descendants, and Roma children which in the past 20 years reached more than 420 000 participants and (ii) the national Network of Schools for Intercultural Education – REEI (together with the Ministry of Education and the Aga Khan Foundation-Portugal) with the objective of reflecting and sharing educational practices among teachers and other educational workers, in public and private schools, to help school communities foster principles that value interculturality and diversity as assets of inclusive education and citizenship (https://www.acm.gov.pt/-/rede-de-escolas-para-a-educacao-intercultural-reei-).</p> <p>The National Strategy for Citizenship Education (2017) in conjunction with the Decree law No. 55/2018 (which establishes the curriculum for basic and secondary education) ensures that education provided in Portugal in the different cycles of compulsory education enshrines</p>

		<p>the respect for the founding principles of the Sustainable Development Goals and the European Pillar of Social Rights. Interculturality and Human Rights are compulsory subjects at all educational levels.</p> <p>At the level of adult education and training, the two standards of key competences for adult education and training, basic level and upper secondary level, include competences associated with education for global citizenship and sustainable development. The key competence standards for basic and secondary levels cover European values, such as global citizenship, human rights, equality of gender, democracy, freedom, tolerance, and diversity.</p> <p>The Government works with Higher Education Institutions to promote initiatives and measures aimed at the implementation, identification, and dissemination of good practices, with regard to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • combating all forms of discrimination, particularly racial discrimination against persons of African descent; • implementation of policies, programs, and strategies to promote and protect the rights of ethnic minorities, immigrants and refugees, and to prevent and combat racism, racial discrimination, domestic violence and violence against women; • combating hate speech and discrimination against minorities, including refugees, migrants, and persons of African origin; • inclusive education (Special Educational Needs); • gender equality; • combat trafficking of human beings; • public policies on migration, including the promotion of the integration of immigrants, refugees, and communities; • combating discrimination against LGBTQIA+ persons. <p>Please see also reply to recommendation 137.26.</p>
<p>137.30 Ensure prompt, full and effective implementation of the National Strategy for Equality and Non-Discrimination 2018–2030 (Denmark);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/42/7 - Para. 137</p>	<p>Commission for Citizenship and Gender Equality;</p>	<p>The Commission for Citizenship and Gender Equality (CIG) is responsible for coordinating the execution of the National Strategy for Equality and Non-Discrimination 2018-2030 (ENIND) and its action plans, supported by a monitoring committee and technical committees for each plan, composed of representatives of all areas of government.</p> <p>In addition, the Resolution of the Council of Ministers 161/2008, of 22 October, establishes measures to promote gender mainstreaming in the central public administration and also approves the statute of ministerial officials for equality and members of the interdepartmental teams for equality.</p> <p>Provisional data on the execution of ENIND and its three plans for the period 2018-2020:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>National Strategy for Equality and Non-Discrimination: 87% overall execution rate;</i> • <i>National Action Plan for Equality between Women and Men: 82% execution rate;</i> • <i>National Plan of Action to Prevent and Combat Violence Against Women and Domestic Violence: 96% execution rate;</i> • <i>National Plan of Action to Combat Discrimination on grounds of Sexual Orientation, Gender Identity and Sexual Characteristics: 85% execution rate.</i>
<p>137.31 Take effective steps to combat all forms of discrimination, particularly racial discrimination against people of African descent (Djibouti);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/42/7 - Para. 137</p>	<p>High Commission for Migration; Home Affairs; Science, Technology and Higher Education; Education; Justice;</p>	<p>The <i>Plan for the Prevention of Manifestations of Discrimination in the Security Forces and Services</i> (PPMD) was actively implemented among the SFS, under the coordination of the Inspectorate General of Home Affairs. It is based on a joint strategy to prevent and combat all forms of discrimination, being an essential contribution to strengthening the extremely relevant role played by the SFS in the respect for the principle of equal treatment and non-discrimination and in the promotion of the fundamental rights of all citizens.</p> <p>The Constitution of the Portuguese Republic establishes, in its Article 13, the principle of equality, as an undeniable corollary of the dignity of the human person, and the principle of the prohibition of discrimination on grounds of descent, sex, race, language, territory of origin, religion, political or ideological beliefs, education, economic status, social status or sexual orientation.</p>

	<p>Ministry of Health (MS);</p> <p>Labour, Solidarity and Social Security;</p> <p>High Commission for Migration;</p> <p>Commission for Citizenship and Gender Equality;</p>	<p>In 2021, the Resolution of the Council of Ministers No. 101/2021, of 28 July, approved the first <i>National Plan to Combat Racism and Discrimination 2021-2025 - "Portugal Against Racism"</i> (PNCRD): https://data.dre.pt/eli/resolconsmin/101/2021/07/28/p/dre/pt/html.</p> <p>This National Plan aims to promote equality, combat racism and racial discrimination, considered, under the terms of Article 1 of the <i>International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination</i>. It affirms equality, opposes segregation, is based on a vision of community that refuses any marginalization of its citizens and fights structural inequalities.</p> <p>It was built on proposals by the <i>Working Group for the Prevention and Combat of Racism and Discrimination</i>; this working group conducted focus groups with more than 60 public and private entities. This group includes experts from different areas as well as representatives from antiracist associations and representatives of Roma and migrant communities, as well as representatives from the Commission for Equality and against Racial Discrimination (CICDR). The reports produced by the group are available online at https://www.cicdr.pt/-/relatorio-anual-sobre-a-situacao-da-igualdade-e-nao-discriminacao-racial-e-etni-1.</p> <p>In addition, the PNCRD underwent a public consultation with wide participation: 139 contributions were received, 85% of which were favourable to the plan.</p> <p>It is organized around four principles: deconstruction of stereotypes; integrated governance and territorialization; integrated intervention in the fight against inequalities; and intersectionality.</p> <p>The 10 areas of intervention are: Governance, information, and knowledge for a non-discriminatory society (8 measures); Education and Culture (11 measures); Higher Education (9 measures); Labour and Employment (6 measures); Housing (6 measures); Social action and Healthcare (7 measures); Justice, security, and rights (13 measures); Participation and Representation (5 measures); Sports (9 measures); and Media and digital (8 measures).</p> <p>This instrument also responds to the call of the European Union Action Plan against Racism 2021-2025 for Member States to approve national plans by the end of 2022.</p> <p>In parallel, the Plan is linked with other existing national strategies, plans and programs aimed at certain groups and vulnerabilities, namely the <i>National Strategy to Combat Poverty and Social Exclusion</i>, the <i>National Strategy for Equality and Non-discrimination 2018-2030</i>, the <i>National Plan for the Implementation of the Global Compact on Migration</i>, the <i>National Strategy for the Integration of Roma Communities 2013-2022</i> and the <i>National Program on the Remembrance of the Holocaust</i>.</p> <p>The Constitution of the Portuguese Republic establishes that all citizens are entitled to the provision of comprehensive health care, and, for that reason, all existing health care facilities must be made available in the exact measure of the needs of each one and regardless of their economic, social, and cultural conditions.</p> <p>In that sense, the NHS ensures all minorities and groups, whether racial, ethnic, linguistic, or religious based, including persons of African descent, and their descendants, access to the National Health Service, regardless of their nationality, economic level, or legal status.</p> <p>In addition, foreign citizens who are in national territory and who have an episode of illness are entitled to be assisted in a primary health care establishment or in a hospital, regardless of their nationality, legal status, lack of economic or other means.</p> <p>Persons with asylum status and refugees are entitled to receive medical assistance in the NHS and when they obtain a residence permit, they acquire the same rights as Portuguese citizens.</p> <p>Portugal, due to historical, cultural, social, and economic ties, as well as the solidarity that links it to the African Portuguese-speaking Countries (PALOP), has always committed itself, within the framework of international cooperation, to supporting the development and to actively participate in improving the health conditions of the populations of these countries.</p>
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137.32 Increase efforts to combat discrimination in access to education, through legislative mechanisms, public policies and other measures that	High Commission for Migration; National Council for Solidarity and Social Security Policies;	Please see replies to recommendation 137.29, 137.149, 137.153, 137.210.

<p>guarantee the right to education of persons with disabilities, ethnic minorities, migrants and their families and other vulnerable groups (Ecuador);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/42/7 - Para. 137</p>	<p>Education; Labour, Solidarity and Social Security;</p>	
<p>137.33 Raise awareness of the need and discuss the opportunities to advance gender equality and parity in decision-making at the international, national and local levels (Finland);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/42/7 - Para. 137</p>	<p>Commission for Citizenship and Gender Equality;</p>	<p>The entry into force of Organic Law No. 1/2019 – to increase the minimum representation of each sex in the composition of the lists for the Assembly of the Republic, the European Parliament, and the elective bodies of local authorities, from the initial 33% to the current 40%. (https://dre.pt/dre/detalhe/lei-organica/1-2019-121712770).</p> <p>The entry into force of Law No. 26/2019, which establishes that the appointment of management staff in the public administration, including public institutes and public foundations, and management of public universities and professional associations and other public entities must respect a minimum representation of 40% of people of each sex. (https://dre.pt/application/conteudo/121665677).</p> <p>Implementation reports in 2020 of Law No. 62/2017 on the “regime of balanced representation between women and men in the administrative and supervisory bodies of public sector corporate entities and listed companies”, and Law No. 26/2019 on the “regime of balanced representation between men and women in the management and public administration bodies”.</p> <p>The <i>Plan for the Prevention of Discrimination in the Security Forces and Services</i> mentioned in the reply to recommendation 137.26 also aims at attaining results in the area covered by this recommendation. Among the five major areas covered by the Plan, gender equality and parity play an important role. In the recruitment of police officers, there are requirements for promoting greater diversity of candidates, both in terms of gender and ethnic-racial/social origin.</p> <p>Please see also replies to recommendations 137.26 and 137.182.</p>
<p>137.34 Continue efforts to achieve real equality between men and women by amending legislation on voluntary termination of pregnancy to enable full coverage, by the State, of the cost of the operation ensuring the effective implementation of women’s rights standards, as well as the fight against harassment and domestic violence (France);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/42/7 - Para. 137</p>	<p>Commission for Citizenship and Gender Equality; Health;</p>	<p>Access to voluntary termination of pregnancy in Portugal is universal and free in the National Health Service. Law No. 16/2007, of 17 April, in its current wording and Order No. 741-A/2007 of the Ministry of Health.</p> <p>The NHS provides access to pregnancy termination is also ensured for migrants in an irregular situation, including family planning consultations (Order No. 25.360/2001, of 16 November, of the Minister of Health and Information Circular No. 12 of the Directorate-General for Health - Immigrants' Access to the NHS).</p> <p>Please see also replies to previous recommendations regarding domestic violence.</p>

<p>137.35 Take further steps to accelerate the adoption of the new draft law on anti-discrimination, simplifying complaint procedures and facilitating access to legal aid for victims of racial discrimination (Georgia);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/42/7 - Para. 137</p>	<p>High Commission for Migration; Justice; Commission for Citizenship and Gender Equality;</p>	<p>Please see replies to recommendations 137.13, 137.46 and 137.197.</p>
<p>137.36 Continue efforts to overcome all kinds of discrimination based on gender or racial discrimination, including discrimination faced by Roma and people of African descent (Germany);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/42/7 - Para. 137</p>	<p>High Commission for Migration; Commission for Citizenship and Gender Equality;</p>	<p>Please see replies to recommendations 137.12, 137.13, 137.26, 137.31, 137.54, 137.205, 137.208, 137.209 and 137.210.</p>
<p>137.37 Further implement measures to eliminate discriminatory gender stereotypes (Greece);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/42/7 - Para. 137</p>	<p>Commission for Citizenship and Gender Equality;</p>	<p>Please see reply to recommendation 137.25.</p>
<p>137.38 Redouble efforts to fight against stereotypes, prejudice and discrimination against refugees, migrants and ethnic minorities (Honduras);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/42/7 - Para. 137</p>	<p>High Commission for Migration; Home Affairs;</p>	<p>In 2021, the Ministry of Home Affairs presented the <i>Plan for the Prevention of Discrimination in the Security Forces and Services</i>: https://www.portugal.gov.pt/pt/gc22/comunicacao/documento?i=plano-de-prevencao-de-manifestacoes-de-discriminacao-nas-forcas-e-servicos-de-seguranca.</p> <p>Please see also replies to recommendations 137.12, 137.20, 137.26, 137.40 and 137.46.</p>
<p>137.39 Provide sufficient and sustainable resources for all public administration</p>	<p>Commission for Citizenship and Gender Equality;</p>	<p>The fight against domestic violence is also ensured by public administration services in various sectors (health, social security, education). All sectors must prepare, train their staff and equip them for working with victims of domestic violence.</p>

<p>services and bodies to carry out their functions effectively in combating discrimination against women and promoting gender equality (Indonesia);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/42/7 - Para. 137</p>		<p>Moreover, Resolution of the Council of Ministers No. 55/2020 approving the <i>Strategy for Innovation and Modernization of the State and Public Administration 2020-2023</i> includes Measure 7.4 (“to incorporate a gender perspective as a central dimension of innovative management models”) which includes the specific target to have all administrative data produced by central administration disaggregated by sex, by 2023. Finally, in the <i>National Recovery and Resilience Plan (PRR)</i>, regarding investments and reforms in the public administration, the Government commits to disaggregate of all administrative data by sex.</p> <p>Please see also reply to recommendation 137.83.</p>
<p>137.40 Combat the spread of racism and stereotypes that promote a negative image of Roma, migrants, Muslims and others in the media (Jordan);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/42/7 - Para. 137</p>	<p>High Commission for Migration;</p> <p>Commission for Citizenship and Gender Equality;</p>	<p>The <i>National Plan to Combat Racism and Discrimination (2021-2025)</i> has set the media and digital environment as one of its 10 priority areas. To further promote diversity and disseminate good practices in the media, the High Commission for Migration (ACM) carries out seminars on media diversity/media literacy and holds a communication award – “for cultural diversity”. The Portuguese Migration Observatory, which is part of the ACM, publishes an <i>Annual Statistical Report</i> giving an overview of integration of migrants in Portugal and presents key findings. The ACM also coordinates a <i>Working Group for Interreligious Dialogue</i>, where 13 religious communities are represented, which promotes various awareness-raising activities on religious diversity and combating stereotypes and discrimination.</p> <p>Please see also replies to recommendations 137.45 and 137.54.</p>
<p>137.41 Adopt the necessary measures to combat discrimination against people of African descent (Madagascar);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/42/7 - Para. 137</p>	<p>High Commission for Migration;</p> <p>Commission for Citizenship and Gender Equality;</p>	<p>Please see replies to recommendations 137.12, 137.13, 137.26, 137.31 and 137.54.</p>
<p>137.42 Prosecute hate speech and manifestations of racism and intolerance (Uzbekistan);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/42/7 - Para. 137</p>	<p>High Commission for Migration;</p> <p>Justice;</p> <p>Home Affairs;</p> <p>High Commission for Migration;</p> <p>Commission for Citizenship and Gender Equality;</p>	<p>Please see replies to recommendations 137.13, 137.26, 137.45, 137.46, 137.54, 137.93 and 137.197.</p>
<p>137.43 Do not relent in its efforts to prevent and combat racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and intolerance, as well as hate speech (Nigeria);</p>	<p>High Commission for Migration;</p> <p>Justice;</p> <p>Home Affairs;</p>	<p>Please see replies to recommendations 137.7, 137.12, 137.18, 137.26, 137.31, 137.45, 137.46, 137.47, 137.53, 137.54 and 137.95.</p>

<p>Source of position: A/HRC/42/7 - Para. 137</p>	<p>High Commission for Migration; Commission for Citizenship and Gender Equality;</p>	
<p>137.44 Investigate, prosecute and punish acts of hate speech, including those committed by politicians during political campaigns (Pakistan); Source of position: A/HRC/42/7 - Para. 137</p>	<p>Justice;</p>	<p>The Criminal Police (PJ) is responsible for detecting and investigating extremist and terrorist propaganda content on the Internet and social networks, and hate speech directed at minority groups, such as refugees and immigrants.</p> <p>The National Counterterrorism Unit (PJ-UNCT) is the national contact point for EUROPOL's Internet Reference Unit (IRU), whose objective is to reference and eliminate this type of content and the production of information for criminal investigation and strategies on different aspects of violent extremism and terrorism.</p> <p>Portugal is bound by the European Union's decisions in this matter. The Council Framework Decision 2008/913/JHA, of 28 November 2008, on combating certain forms and expressions of racism and xenophobia by means of criminal law - criminalizes public incitement to violence or hatred against groups of persons, or one of their members, defined by reference to race, colour, religion, descent or national or ethnic origin.</p> <p>In May 2016, in order to respond to the proliferation of racist and xenophobic hate speech online, the European Commission and four major IT companies (<i>Facebook, Microsoft, Twitter and YouTube</i>) have presented the <i>EU Code of conduct on countering illegal hate speech online</i>. In the course of 2018, <i>Instagram, Snapchat, and Dailymotion</i> took part to the Code of Conduct, <i>Jeuxvideo.com</i> in January 2019, and <i>TikTok</i> joined in September 2020. On 25 June 2021, LinkedIn also announced its participation to the Code of Conduct.</p>
<p>137.45 Continue the awareness-raising initiatives and campaigns to combat online hate speech and racial stereotypes in the media (Romania); Source of position: A/HRC/42/7 - Para. 137</p>	<p>High Commission for Migration; Home Affairs; High Commission for Migration; Commission for Citizenship and Gender Equality;</p>	<p>The Security Forces and Services (SFS) periodically publish images and videos, featuring police officers of both sexes and from different ethnic and social groups. As an example, in 2021, several actions were carried out (promotional videos via social networks and online sessions promoted for representatives of reference institutions from minority communities).</p> <p>The Immigration and Borders Service (SEF) developed and published the Document '<i>Good Practices in Social Networks</i>', approaching the general principles of conduct in this specific area and the danger of hate speech and fake news on social networks.</p> <p>The Code of Conduct in Social Networks (from the perspective of the administrator) guides SEF's internal practice with regard to the content of their interactions on social networks. Under that Code, SEF has acted in accordance with the procedure of non-admission, and consequent removal, whenever messages or images are published by followers that appeal to hatred, violence, cruelty, racism, xenophobia, or any other type of discrimination or prejudice of any kind, or any kind of radicalism.</p> <p>SEF has been intensifying the publication of good practices, which promote equality of opportunities, that facilitate communication between the Service and foreign citizens.</p> <p>Please see also replies to recommendations 137.12, 137.26, 137.38, 137.52 and 137.54.</p>
<p>137.46 Continue its efforts to investigate and, as appropriate, prosecute and punish acts of hate speech and strengthen its efforts to raise awareness of the importance of cultural diversity and inter-ethnic</p>	<p>Justice; Home Affairs; GSEIM High Commission for Migration;</p>	<p>With regard to all forms of unlawful police practice, the Inspectorate General of Home Affairs (IGAI) emphasizes on all occasions that abusive and discriminatory practices by police forces are unacceptable in a democratic State based on the rule of law (in disciplinary cases, by means of recommendations, through participation in training sessions, in informal contacts with commanding officers of all ranks responsible for the security forces and services, and in all other scenarios of action conferred to IGAI by the law).</p> <p>IGAI pays special attention to all reports of ill-treatment of citizens by personnel of the security forces and services and, whenever deemed necessary, considering the reported facts and the seriousness thereof, inquiry proceedings are always carried out on the initiative of the Inspector General.</p>

<p>understanding in order to combat stereotyping and discrimination (State of Palestine);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/42/7 - Para. 137</p>		<p>The IGAI is especially dedicated to the monitoring and protection of citizens' rights, being responsible for investigating all reports of serious violations of the fundamental rights of citizens provided for Article 2, paragraph 2, subparagraphs (a) of Decree-Law No. 22/2021, of 15 March (https://dre.pt/dre/en/detail/decree-law/22-2021-159432385).</p> <p>The communication of a disciplinary infraction (violation of professional duties) always leads to the opening of a process to determine whether there is any responsibility that may be involved in the denounced facts, the disciplinary initiative being of an informal nature, regardless of participation, complaint, or denunciation.</p> <p>With a preventive approach, the Plan for the Prevention of Discrimination in Security Forces and Services also aims to obtain results in the area covered by this recommendation.</p> <p>(https://ec.europa.eu/migrant-integration/news/portugal-human-rights-officers-monitor-discrimination-security-forces_en)</p> <p>Law no. 55/2020, of 27 August, defines the objectives, priorities, and guidelines for criminal policy for 2020-2022. Expressly placing among the crimes of priority prevention the crimes motivated by racial, religious, and sexual discrimination. On the other hand, it places among the crimes of priority investigation the crimes committed against especially vulnerable victims.</p> <p>The Prosecutor General's Office (PGO) has participated, as a partner, in the project called "<i>HATE NO MORE – training and awareness raising to combat hate crime and hate speech</i>", which main objective was to create useful tools to raise awareness and training in the fight against hate crimes and hate speech.</p> <p>Please see also replies to recommendations 137.12, 137.13, 137.26 and 137.95.</p>
<p>137.47 Intensify its efforts to tackle hate speech, hate crime and discrimination against refugees, migrants and persons belonging to ethnic or religious minorities, including through education and awareness on cultural diversity and inter-ethnic understanding (Thailand);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/42/7 - Para. 137</p>	<p>High Commission for Migration; Ministry of Culture; Education; Justice;</p>	<p>In addition to the several in-person courses, such as Victim's Statute, Hearing and Questioning Techniques, etc., there are others that have been published on the Directorate-General for Justice Administration (DGAJ) eLearning platform, for example, a "<i>Guide of Good Practices on attending victims</i>" (since 2013), as well as the information leaflet on "<i>Victims' Rights in Criminal Proceedings</i>" (since 2021).</p> <p>In 2019, the Ministry of Education, as part of the commemorations of the <i>International Day to Combat Bullying and Cyberbullying</i>, launched the <i>Plan to Prevent and Combat Bullying and Cyberbullying</i> and the <i>School without Bullying School without Violence</i>, campaign, promoting awareness-raising initiatives for the entire educational community: https://www.sembullyingsemviolencia.edu.gov.pt/.</p> <p>52 schools have the <i>School Without Bullying School Without Violence</i> certificate.</p> <p>The Directorate-General for Education (DGE) provides a set of webinars held on its Education for Citizenship channel, so that schools can use these materials in awareness campaigns. And the <i>School Without Bullying</i> campaign website is available to the entire school community for use in the fight against Bullying and Cyberbullying.</p> <p>It also launched two courses on <i>Hate Speech and Alternative Narratives Human Rights</i> organized by the Portuguese Institute of Sports and Youth (IPDJ) and certified by Amnesty International Portugal.</p> <p>The Ministry of Education has set specific educational measures for the integration of children and young refugees in the educational system, such as the publication of the <i>Unaccompanied Foreign Minors (MENA) Reception Guide – Pre-School Education, Basic Education, Secondary Education</i>, a document that provides support tool for schools and teachers, facilitating the reception and the integration of these children and young persons into the Portuguese educational system.</p> <p>All forms of school violence interfere with the right to education, so the exposure of children and young persons to violence does not allow any country to successfully implement inclusive and quality education. And knowing also that school violence, which includes bullying and cyberbullying, can still seriously affect the health and well-being of children and adolescents, with negative consequences that can persist into adulthood, combating these phenomena has been established as a priority, with a view to cementing an environment conducive to learning and the development of social skills, namely within the scope of the National Education Strategy for Citizenship.</p>

		Please see also replies to recommendations 137.26, 137.40, 137.52, 137.197, 137.203, 137.210 and 137.211.
137.48 Continue efforts to combat hate speech against foreigners in order to strengthen tolerance and diversity (Tunisia); Source of position: A/HRC/42/7 - Para. 137	High Commission for Migration; Justice; Home Affairs;	Please see replies to recommendations 137.7, 137.12, 137.26, 137.40, 137.45, 137.46 and 137.47.
137.49 Take further steps so as to ensure that acts of hate speech are properly investigated and as appropriate, prosecuted and punished (Turkey); Source of position: A/HRC/42/7 - Para. 137	High Commission for Migration; Justice;	Please see replies to recommendations 137.1 and 137.13.
137.50 Strengthen efforts in awareness-raising to combat hate speech and prejudice against minorities, including refugees, migrants and persons of African descent (Mauritius); Source of position: A/HRC/42/7 - Para. 137	High Commission for Migration; Home Affairs; Science, Technology and Higher Education; Education; High Commission for Migration; Commission for Citizenship and Gender Equality;	In 2021, a project called “ <i>Black Lives Matter in Football – Matosinhos</i> ” was launched in conjunction with the Plano I Association and the Authority for the Prevention and Combat of Violence in Sport (APCVD) to help people denounce racist behaviour in sport. Please see also replies to recommendations 137.7, 137.12, 137.26., 137.29, 137.31, 137.41, 137.45, 137.46 and 137.52.
137.51 Continue to strengthen the fight against discrimination and hate speech, and ensure that such crimes are punished (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela); Source of position: A/HRC/42/7 - Para. 137	Home Affairs; Justice;	Please see replies to recommendations 137.26, 137.31, 137.38, 137.44, 137.45, 137.46 and 137.53.

<p>137.52 Continue to enhance measures to register and investigate cases of racist hate speech or incitement to racial hatred, as well as measures to punish those responsible, including politicians and civil servants (Argentina);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/42/7 - Para. 137</p>	<p>Home Affairs; Justice; High Commission for Migration; Commission for Citizenship and Gender Equality;</p>	<p>The Ministry of Justice is responsible for the centralized process of collection of crime data and for producing the national justice statistics. The data that feeds the statistics are recorded by the Security Forces and Services (SFS), the Public Prosecutors Services and Judicial Courts.</p> <p>The data gathered by the three main police forces [the Criminal Police (PJ), the Police of Public Security (PSP), and the National Republican Guard (GNR)] is transferred from the processing systems of these entities to the justice statistical information system of the Ministry of Justice. To that effect, entries on all the police forces' incident reporting forms include the legal basis of recorded incidents, the characteristics of the incident, the victims and the perpetrators, as well as information about the time and place of the incident. There is a Manual for data collection that provides guidance for police officers when registering crimes for statistical purposes. All police forces are obliged to fill out crime reports according to the Manual and send these to the Ministry of Justice's statistical department (DSEJI) every month.</p> <p>The collection of statistical data on proceedings pending before the courts is fully automated. The data is communicated to the Directorate General for Justice Policy via an automatic interface with <i>Citius</i>, the information system for first instance courts.</p> <p>The Justice statistics present data on several indicators: cases reported, criminal cases in the trial phase closed in the first instance judicial courts, defendants and persons convicted for these crimes. The Ministry of Justice statistics already allow for a breakdown of the crimes of murder, serious assault/grievous bodily harm, threats, coercion, stalking, forced marriage and its preparatory acts, motivated by racial hatred or bias against the victim's skin colour.</p> <p>Portugal is undertaking efforts to improve their methodology with the aim of producing comparable and more disaggregated data on hate crimes, in line with the standards set out by the EU Agency for Fundamental Rights (FRA) and the OSCE Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (ODIHR).</p> <p>All the available data can be consulted in the justice statistical data system, available in this website: https://estatisticas.justica.gov.pt/sites/siej/en-us/. Resolution of the Portuguese Parliament No. 265/2021, of 27 October, that recommends the Government to implement public policies for an effective fight against hate crimes in Portugal.</p> <p>In the records of the police authorities, for the crime of discrimination and incitement to hatred and violence (Article 240 of the Penal Code), it was verified in the years 2019 and 2020, that against cultural identity/personal integrity, 82 crimes were reported in 2019 and 132 were reported in 2020.</p> <p>In the records of the police authorities, for the crime of discrimination and incitement to hatred and violence (Article 240 of the Penal Code), 82 crimes were reported against cultural identity/personal integrity in 2019 and 132 in 2020.</p> <p>Regarding the cases, defendants and convicted in criminal proceedings in the trial phase closed in the judicial courts of 1st instance, the number is very small, so the information is protected by statistical confidentiality. This happens whenever the number of occurrences is less than 3, and this data cannot be disclosed.</p> <p>Data for the year 2021 on crimes recorded by the police and on cases, defendants, and convicts in criminal cases in the final stage of judgment are not yet available.</p> <p>Please see also replies to recommendations 137.12, 137.13, 137.18, 137.26, 137.46, 137.53 and 137.197.</p>
<p>137.53 Investigate and, as appropriate, prosecute and punish acts of hate speech, and strengthen efforts to raise awareness among the public, civil servants and law</p>	<p>High Commission for Migration; Home Affairs; Justice;</p>	<p>All complaints regarding hate speech are investigated in criminal and disciplinary terms.</p> <p>For example, between 2012 and 2018, the Public Security Police (PSP) has filed the following lawsuits for offenses against physical integrity: 660 investigation processes; 2116 disciplinary processes, which resulted in the application of 79 penalties.</p> <p>In 2019, after a change on internal regulations, the PSP carried out 45 disciplinary proceedings, of which 17 are awaiting an internal decision and 18 awaiting a decision by the Court, with 3 remaining in the investigation phase.</p>

<p>enforcement officials (Bahrain);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/42/7 - Para. 137</p>		<p>In addition, with the implementation of the <i>Plan for the Prevention of Manifestations of Discrimination in the Security Forces and Services</i> (PPMD), the Immigration and Border Service (SEF) adopted new measures with a view to neutralizing inadmissible behaviours and acts, through a new organization of the decisions of the disciplinary procedures regarding the practice of these acts, immediately communicating to the service with inspection competence in the ministerial area.</p> <p>The Constitution of the Portuguese Republic is very clear in condemning racism, as well as other forms of xenophobia and discrimination.</p> <p>The Criminal Police (PJ) investigates crimes of racial and religious discrimination and other collateral criminal activities of political-ideological motivation - especially in the quadrant of violent extreme right-wing actions.</p> <p>The PJ promotes internal training for directors and departments spread across the national territory, with the aim of equipping its employees with tools to identify hate crimes and other types of discriminatory violence, through the course <i>“Hate crimes: reinforcement of responses from the justice system and victim support services”</i>.</p> <p>Please see also replies to recommendation 137.26, 137.31, 137.44 and 137.46.</p>
<p>137.54 Strengthen actions to fight hate speech and expressions of racism and xenophobia (Cuba);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/42/7 - Para. 137</p>	<p>High Commission for Migration; Justice; High Commission for Migration; Commission for Citizenship and Gender Equality;</p>	<p>In 2020, the awareness raising action has focused on the digital field, leading to the publication of digital posters on <i>Facebook</i> bearing the following hashtags: #ForEquality #ForDiversity #ForRespect, aiming at calling the attention of Facebook users to the spread of hate speech on social media platforms.</p> <p>In addition, the <i>National Plan to Combat Racism and Discrimination 2021-2025</i> includes several other measures related to the production of relevant data and studies, namely the creation of the <i>Independent Observatory on Hate Speech, Racism and Xenophobia</i>, with a view to producing, collecting, processing and disseminating information and knowledge in the various areas and sectors covered by the Plan, as well as training and stimulating research on preventing and combating racism and racial and ethnic discrimination, including multiple and intersectional discrimination</p> <p>Please see also replies to recommendations 137.12, 137.13, 137.31 and 137.197.</p>
<p>137.55 Continue its efforts aimed at combating all forms of racism, racial discrimination and hate speech (Egypt);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/42/7 - Para. 137</p>	<p>High Commission for Migration; Justice; Home Affairs; High Commission for Migration;</p>	<p>Law no. 55/2020, of 27 August, sets the objectives, priorities, and guidelines of criminal policy for the biennium 2020-2022. Expressly placing among the crimes of priority prevention the crimes motivated by racial, religious, and sexual discrimination. On the other hand, it places the crimes committed against especially vulnerable victims among the crimes of priority investigation.</p> <p>In addition, several courses were conducted, such as <i>Victim's Statute, Hearing and Questioning Techniques</i> and others available on the Directorate-General for Justice Administration (DGAJ) eLearning platform, e.g., a <i>“Guide of Good Practices on attending victims”</i> (since 2013), as well as the informative leaflet on <i>“Victims' Rights in Criminal Proceedings”</i> (since 2021).</p> <p>Please see also replies to recommendations 137.7, 137.12, 137.18, 137.26, 137.31, 137.45, 137.46, 137.47, 137.53 and 137.95.</p>
<p>137.56 Investigate, prosecute and punish acts of hate speech, including those committed by politicians against minorities, including</p>	<p>Home Affairs; Justice;</p>	<p>Please see replies to recommendations 137.26 and 137.53.</p>

<p>Muslims (Islamic Republic of Iran);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/42/7 - Para. 137</p>		
<p>137.57 Intensify efforts to combat hate speech and spread social awareness about the importance of diversity, understanding and peaceful coexistence (Iraq);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/42/7 - Para. 137</p>	<p>High Commission for Migration;</p> <p>Justice;</p> <p>Home Affairs;</p> <p>Education;</p> <p>Ministry of Culture;</p>	<p>In the cultural sector, the role of the National Plan for the Arts in promoting and monitoring actions aimed at contributing to raising awareness of the importance of diversity, multiculturalism and respect for human rights stands out, both through the <i>Cultural School Project</i> and its educational resources page, which provides transdisciplinary resources that cross arts, heritage and culture with different scientific curricular areas to support the work of teachers, parents and students (https://www.pna.gov.pt/recursos-educativos/).</p> <p>Please see also replies to recommendations 137.7, 137.12, 137.26, 137.29, 137.32, 137.40, 137.45, 137.46, 137.47, 137.53, 137.95, 137.97 and 137.211.</p>
<p>137.58 Take effective measures to combat and punish hate speech (Madagascar);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/42/7 - Para. 137</p>	<p>Justice;</p>	<p>Please see replies to recommendations 137.13, 137.31 and 137.93.</p>
<p>137.59 Gradually increase overseas development assistance to achieve the international commitment of 0.7 per cent of its gross national income (Bangladesh);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/42/7 - Para. 137</p>	<p>Foreign Affairs;</p> <p>Camões, Instituto da Cooperação e da Língua, I. P.;</p> <p>Finance;</p>	<p>Given the current Official development assistance (ODA) volume, meeting the internationally agreed target of 0.7% ODA/GNI is and will be particularly demanding for Portugal, confirming the need to increase efforts to mobilize additional resources to finance development. However, Portugal remains focused in the effort to fulfil this commitment. In 2021, ODA/GNI was 0,18%, placing Portugal in 23rd place among 29 Development Assistance Committee (DAC) - OECD donors (preliminary data).</p>
<p>137.60 Continue its efforts towards a steady growth in official development assistance (Bhutan);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/42/7 - Para. 137</p>	<p>Foreign Affairs;</p> <p>Camões, Instituto da cooperação e da Língua, I. P.;</p> <p>Finance;</p>	<p>The increase in Official development assistance (ODA) volumes in since 2019, point towards this direction. The current drafting of a new <i>Strategy for Development Cooperation and Humanitarian Action 2021-2030</i> will be challenging in this regard (time-bound financial ambition).</p>
<p>137.61 Continue to promote sustainable economic and social development in order to</p>	<p>Environment and Climate Action;</p> <p>Education;</p>	<p>There are a number of measures in this regard: Portugal's Recovery and Resilient Program (RRP) will support the implementation by 2026 of crucial investment and reform measures put forward by Portugal to emerge stronger from the COVID-19 pandemic. RRP addresses social challenges by providing a significant response to the need for improvement of the effectiveness and adequacy of the social safety nets, in particular through reforms and investments in social housing and social services, with a focus on older persons, children and vulnerable</p>

<p>provide a solid basis for its people to better enjoy all human rights (China);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/42/7 - Para. 137</p>	<p>Finance; Health; Labour, Solidarity and Social Security; Economy and Maritime Affairs;</p>	<p>groups with disabilities. Such reforms and investments include the approval of the <i>National Housing Plan</i> and the <i>National Strategy to Combat Poverty</i>, as well as a support program for access to housing via the construction of new buildings or the renovation of existing dwellings, the creation and renovation of places in social facilities, the strengthening of home-and community-based care, the setting up of social intervention teams in the municipalities of continental Portugal, integrated programs to support disadvantaged communities in deprived metropolitan areas, and making social security services more user-friendly through digitalization (https://recuperarportugal.gov.pt).</p> <p><u>Several different Strategies were adopted related to children rights, persons with disabilities, homeless persons and poverty:</u></p> <p>- <i>National Strategy on the Rights of the Child (2021-2024)</i></p> <p>It aims to consolidate the implementation of the UNCRC in Portugal, with the main objectives of promoting the well-being and equal opportunities for all children and young people, supporting families and parents and preventing and combating violence against children and young people (https://dre.pt/dre/analise-juridica/resolucao-conselho-ministros/112-2020-151557423).</p> <p>- <i>National Strategy to Combat Poverty 2021-2030</i></p> <p>The Strategy aims at reducing the income poverty rate to 10% of the population by removing 660 000 persons from poverty, halving the rate among children by removing 170 000 children from poverty, and halving the rate among workers by removing 230,000 workers from poverty (https://dre.pt/dre/detalhe/resolucao-conselho-ministros/184-2021-176714553).</p> <p>- <i>National Strategy for the Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities 2021-2025</i></p> <p>The objective of this Strategy is to facilitate and deepen the inclusion of persons with disabilities in all areas of life, promote their autonomy, independence and self-determination as well as to ensure equal opportunities for all citizens, regardless of their capabilities. The Strategy reflects the commitments of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (https://dre.pt/web/guest/pesquisa/-/search/170514954/details/maximized).</p> <p>- <i>National Strategy for the Integration of Persons in Homelessness Situation 2017-2023</i></p> <p>Based on three strategic objectives: a) promoting knowledge, information, awareness raising and education on the phenomenon; b) strengthening intervention aiming at promoting the integration of homeless persons; and c) strengthening coordination, monitoring and evaluation mechanisms (https://dre.pt/dre/detalhe/resolucao-conselho-ministros/107-2017-107745746 and http://www.enipssa.pt/enipssa).</p> <p><u><i>The Decent Work Agenda</i></u>, presented in July 2021 to the social partners, gives priority to the fight against job insecurity and defends the reconciliation of family and professional life. The fight against undeclared work and abuse in temporary agency work are among the objectives of this agenda, which also aims to promote the work of young persons, in particular by increasing the amount paid to interns, with a financial contribution from the Institute for employment. The impossibility of concluding successive temporary contracts with companies of the same group, to prevent workers from remaining indefinitely in precariousness, the prohibition of opening new companies by managing partners with repeated breaches and the clarification of the trial period to avoid abuse are some of the measures proposed by the government.</p> <p><u><i>The European Child Guarantee</i></u>, this is the first European Union instrument devoted to combating social exclusion in childhood. The objective of the European Child Guarantee, which was adopted by the Council in June 2021, is to prevent and combat social exclusion by guaranteeing the access of children in need to a set of key services: early childhood education and care; education (including school-based activities); healthcare; nutrition; and housing. The “guarantee for childhood” that the government has included in the State Budget proposal for 2022 will cover 123 000 children and young persons in extreme poverty. The new benefit will complement the family allowance and tax deductions, to ensure that these children and young persons receive no less than 1 200 euros per year in support.</p>
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National minimum wage: increase of the national minimum wage to EUR 705 for the year of 2022. Between 2015 and 2022, the minimum wage increased by 39.6%, from EUR 505 to 705.

Increase in pensions: in 2022 there was also a regular update of pensions according to inflation with an increase of 0.24% for pensions above EUR 2659; 0.49% for pensions between this value and EUR 886; and 1% for pensions below EUR 886.

The Social Support Index (IAS) was updated to EUR 443 with an extraordinary reinforcement of the minimum value of the unemployment benefit. This minimum value is now 1.15 of the Social Support Index (IAS). Before 2020 it was 1 IAS. In 2021, this increase covered about 175 000 persons.

Social benefits cover a wide range of areas, such as Maternity, Paternity and Adoption; Expenses with Children and Young Persons; Late pay; Sickness; Invalidity; Dependency (care); Disability; Unemployment; Socio-economic Deprivation; Retirement; Death and Former Combatants. The 10% increase in *unemployment benefits for couples with children or equivalent*, implemented during the COVID-19, in which both parents are unemployed, has become definitive, with single-parent families also being covered.

There are also some other programs, social assistance and integrated approaches for specific groups, such as Children and Young Persons; adults with disabilities; Older persons; Family and Community; Drug Addiction; HIV/AIDS; The Homeless; Victims of Violence; and Patients with mental health conditions.

The Portuguese education and training system is aligned with international policy guidelines and the values shared by the European Union, such as the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the European Pillar of Social Rights, and, as such, it promotes equity, social inclusion and active citizenship for all, regardless of gender, race or ethnic origin, nationality, religion or belief, age and/or having special needs.

The promotion of an increasingly inclusive education (Decree-Law No. 54/2018, of 6 July) within the national education and training system has been a driving force for equal opportunities, where everyone can, regardless of personal and social situation, acquire a level of education and training for full social integration.

The *National Strategy for Citizenship Education* aims at helping students to develop and to participate actively, namely through projects that promote fairer and more inclusive societies within the context of democracy, respect for diversity and the defense of human rights. The *Citizenship and Development* curricular component continues to be offered in the different education and training courses, including Human Rights, Sustainable Development, Environmental Education, Interculturality, Gender Equality and Health, which are mandatory throughout the 12 years of basic and secondary education.

Focusing on Development/Sustainable Development issues we highlight the following initiatives (available at <https://cidadania.dge.mec.pt/desenvolvimento-sustentavel>):

- *The World's Largest Lesson* - aiming to present/recall the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) - of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development - to encourage students to reflect on how they can contribute to the SDG and to promote their achievement;

- In-Service Teacher Training based on *Development Education Guidelines*:

(<https://cidadania.dge.mec.pt/sites/default/files/pdfs/developmenteducationguidelinespreschooleducationbasiceducationandsecondaryeducation.pdf>);

- *Development Education Days* - under the National Strategy for Development Education 2018-2022 - Council of Ministers Resolution No. 94/2018 (<https://files.dre.pt/1s/2018/07/13500/0319003202.pdf>).

Implementation of the *National Youth Plan* (<https://pnj.ipdj.gov.pt/>) and its measures in the different sectors (e.g., employment, health, environment, culture).

		<p>The <i>National Action Plan on Responsible Business Conduct and Human Rights</i>, prepared by the Directorate-General for Economic Activities, is in the approval phase and will also be a useful instrument for the implementation of this recommendation.</p> <p>Please see also reply to recommendation 137.29.</p>
<p>137.62 Provide information on the measures taken to address the causes and effects of climate change domestically (Fiji);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/42/7 - Para. 137</p>	<p>Environment and Climate Action;</p>	<p>The main measures taken to address the effects of climate change can be divided into three groups:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. for '<i>Improving knowledge</i>', the publication of the <i>Climate Change Research and Innovation Agenda</i>, which reflects on the challenges for Climate Change Research and Innovation activities, considering multiple chains of complex interactions between natural and human systems; 2. for '<i>Implementing adaptation</i>', the publication of the <i>Action Programme for Climate Change Adaptation - P-3AC (NAP)</i>; 3. for '<i>Mainstreaming adaptation</i>', the publication of the <i>National Programme for Spatial Planning Policy</i>, a territorial development instrument of strategic nature that establishes the great options with relevance to the organization of the national territory, consubstantiates the framework of reference to be considered when drafting other Territorial Management Instruments, and constitutes an instrument of cooperation with the other MS. Climate change was taken as a transversal theme and integrated into the different themes diagnosed, in the environmental, social and economic areas, assessing the impact of global scenarios applied to the national territory, and seeking to indicate the direction that some variables take in the region. <p>In this respect concrete examples are the removal of constructions on the coastline, located in flood-critical territories and the implementation of warning systems for the population, an essential tool for raising the population's awareness of self-protection and thus promoting the better application of the precautionary principle, contributing to the adoption of measures to reduce risk.</p> <p>In mitigation the measures taken intend to achieve the following objectives: i) to decarbonize the national economy; ii) give priority to energy efficiency; iii) reinforce investing in renewable energies and reducing the country's energy dependence; iv) guarantee the security of supply; v) promote sustainable mobility; vi) promote an agriculture and sustainable forests and enhance carbon sequestration; vii) develop an innovative industry and competitive; and viii) ensure a just, democratic and cohesive transition.</p>
<p>137.63 Ensure that its existing institutional frameworks are reinforced by integrating climate change into planning and budgeting at the national, regional and local levels (Fiji);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/42/7 - Para. 137</p>	<p>Environment and Climate Action;</p> <p>Economy and Maritime Affairs;</p>	<p><i>The National Adaptation Strategy (NAS)</i> proposes the improvement of the level of knowledge on climate change, promotes the integration of climate adaptation in the various public policies and operationalization instruments, placing greater emphasis on the implementation of adaptation measures. The NAS promotes, through working groups and thematic areas, the coherent vertical integration of the different scales necessary for climate adaptation, from international to local, and prioritises its mainstreaming in various sectoral policies and the implementation of adaptation measures, based on technical and scientific knowledge and acceptable practices that are being developed.</p> <p>It is also essential to establish a monitoring system for the various mainstreaming initiatives, centralising information on the integration of adaptation in the various public policies and territorial programmes and plans pursued by the different public administration entities. This procedure is determinant to facilitate identifying progress indicators of adaptation policies and their monitoring for evaluation and reporting purposes.</p> <p>A similarly process is pursued in the <i>National and Energy Climate Plan (NECP)</i> involving all the sectors, but more focused in the climate change mitigation.</p> <p>Please see also reply to recommendation 136.1.</p>
<p>137.64 Draft a national action plan on business and human rights (Germany);</p>	<p>Economy and Maritime Affairs;</p> <p>Foreign Affairs;</p>	<p>The current proposal of the <i>National Action Plan on Responsible Business Conduct and Human Rights (PNACERDH)</i>, elaborated by Directorate-General for Economic Activities, is currently under validation by the Cabinet of the Ministry of Economy.</p> <p>This draft PNACERDH proposal includes the contributions of the National Human Rights Commission (CNDH) and also of the Working Group of Business and Human Rights, which is part of the CNDH.</p>

Source of position: A/HRC/42/7 - Para. 137	National Commission for Human Rights;	
137.65 Take further steps to ensure gender-based violence cases are reported and perpetrators are prosecuted (Malaysia); Source of position: A/HRC/42/7 - Para. 137	Justice; Home Affairs;	<p>The crime of domestic violence is a public crime, meaning that anyone can report it to authorities, such denunciation being sufficient for the Public Prosecutor's Office to initiate criminal proceedings, that is, the process is opened regardless of the victim's will. A complaint by the victim is not needed It can thus be performed: in writing, orally, in person, or electronically.</p> <p>Please see replies to recommendation 137.66, 137.69 and 137.70.</p>
137.66 Intensify efforts to combat domestic violence and ensure that victims of domestic violence, including dependents, are provided with adequate support and access to effective justice (Norway); Source of position: A/HRC/42/7 - Para. 137	Commission for Citizenship and Gender Equality; Home Affairs; Justice; Labour, Solidarity and Social Security;	<p>Law No. 57/2021 establishes that whenever there are children involved the attribution of victim status to the child and the adult is immediately communicated by the judicial authorities or by the criminal police bodies to the National Commission for the Promotion of the Rights and the Protection of Children and Young People and to the territorially competent juvenile and family court. The complaint is immediately prepared by the entity that receives it and, when made to an entity other than the Public Prosecutor's Office, it is immediately transmitted to the latter, accompanied by the first risk assessment of the victim carried out by the criminal police bodies, and the subsequent revaluations that are carried out.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The judge, or the Public Prosecutor's Office (during the investigation phase), must determine, whenever this proves to be essential for the protection of the victim and his consent has been obtained, that psychosocial support and teleassistance protection be provided for a period not exceeding six months, extendable if the circumstances associated with the protection of the victim so justify. • The police protection of a victim of domestic violence, in the judicial sphere or outside of it, must be based on the provision of self-protection guidelines or an individualized security plan, prepared by the locally competent police authority, depending on the level of risk of re-victimization, level of which guides the moment of reassessment of this risk. • In 2021, the Government launched a new campaign to prevent and combat violence against women and domestic violence. Through the motto <i>#PortugalContraAVolência</i> (Portugal Against Violence), the campaign aims to appeal to the intervention of everyone, and to clearly disclose the responses and mechanisms to support victims. Started in November 2021, the campaign was publicized in various national, regional and local media, movie theatres, means of transport, gas stations, supermarkets and an ATM network. <p>The Social Security Institute provided the funding for the assistance structures and shelters that are part of the national support network for victims of domestic violence (Decree-Law n.º 3/2020, 14.08.2020).</p> <p>Under the Resolution of Council of Ministers No. 139/2019, of 19 August, new models for the victim status were approved, for especially vulnerable victim status and for the status of the domestic violence victim, by Order No. 138-E/2021, of 1 July. These new models aim to: update the existing model according to the legislation in force, in order to avoid presenting to the victim two documents with complementary information; clarify and simplify these instruments, conducive to providing to the victim a more comprehensible information enabling them to be autonomous and as so contributing to the victim's empowerment; provide information targeting areas of victimization that are subject to specific rights, more specifically the one regarding human-trafficking, aid to illegal immigration and terrorism. This new model informs, in a very clear and accessible way, about the victim's rights.</p> <p>The Order states that whatever the nature of the crime or the special vulnerability, the victim is always granted the applicable victim's status.</p> <p>Finally, we outline the conclusion of a protocol between the Ministry of Justice, the Prosecutor General's Office (PGO) and three of the most experienced NGOs supporting domestic violence victims (APAV, AMCV and UMAR) for the phased creation of Victim Support Offices (GAV) within the Regional Departments for Criminal Investigation and Prosecution (DIAP) with an existing specialized section for inquiries</p>

		<p>on domestic violence or crimes of gender-based violence. These offices provide an integrated and continuous service, information, support and personal referral of victims of domestic violence/gender-based violence, with a view to their protection.</p> <p>Please see also reply to recommendation 137.7, 137.72, 137.75, 137.81, 137.88.</p>
<p>137.67 Strengthen measures aimed at preventing and combating domestic violence (Peru);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/42/7 - Para. 137</p>	<p>Commission for Citizenship and Gender Equality; Home Affairs; Justice;</p>	<p>Please see replies to recommendations 137.7, 137.72, 137.75, 137.88 and 137.172.</p>
<p>137.68 Intensify public awareness activities to prevent domestic violence against women and children and ensure that victims have effective access to complaint mechanisms (Philippines);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/42/7 - Para. 137</p>	<p>Commission for Citizenship and Gender Equality; Ministry of Justice;</p>	<p>Started in November 2021, the campaign <i>#PortugalContraAViolência</i> (Portugal Against Violence) was publicized in various national, regional and local media, movie theatres, means of transport, gas stations, hypermarkets and an ATM network.</p> <p>The Portuguese Government adopted measures to ensure the safety and support of victims of domestic violence with a broad dissemination of information about support services and helplines, safety advice and alerts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Campaign <i>#SegurançaEmIsolamento</i> (Safety in Isolation), on social media, television, radio, and press – to remind victims that they can always ask for help, to let them know about support services and to alert the community to be vigilant, to help and to report. These materials are also available in different languages as well as in sign language. • Telephone contacts of existing services in each district and municipality. <p>Strengthening and diversification of channels for victims to seek help:</p> <p>Reinforcement of information and support channels for victims by the Commission for Citizenship and Gender Equality (CIG):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National helpline – 800 202 148. It is a toll-free line, available 24/7. • Availability of a new e-mail address: violencia.covid@cig.gov.pt accessible to victims and professionals. • Launch of the new SMS 3060 line by the Vodafone Foundation, free and confidential, so that victims can send written requests for help. <p>In 2021, in reference to the 25th of November – the International Day for the Elimination of Violence Against Women – was held the 1st <i>Portugal Against Violence Forum</i>. The purpose of this Forum was to promote discussion and reflection around the new instruments for multisectoral intervention and their impact on domestic violence, the silent pandemic (https://www.cig.gov.pt/2021/11/dia-internacional-pela-eliminacao-da-violencia-contra-as-mulheres-campanha-portugalcontraaviolencia/).</p> <p>Awareness-raising actions on Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) and other harmful traditional practices have been intensified among at-risk communities. A project entitled “Healthy Practices” has been implemented, within the scope of which numerous awareness-raising actions have been promoted among the communities, mostly promoted by representative associations.</p> <p>This Project focuses on 10 territories with the highest prevalence of FGM (Lisbon Metropolitan Area) and awareness-raising actions benefit from proximity relationships. FGM campaigns provide information on how to access support.</p> <p>Airport campaigns were carried out during the Easter and Summer school holidays, in the departure areas of the three national airports. Victim support offices were created in the 3 national immigrant support centres, specially trained to provide all the necessary support to women victims or at risk of FGM.</p> <p>Please see also replies to recommendations 137.66, 137.72, 137.75, 137.81 and 137.88.</p>

<p>137.69 Strengthen its efforts, in particular within the National Strategy for Equality and Non-Discrimination, to prevent and combat domestic violence against women, and ensure that the victims have effective access to protection and the perpetrators are brought to justice (Republic of Korea);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/42/7 - Para. 137</p>	<p>Commission for Citizenship and Gender Equality; Justice; Home Affairs;</p>	<p>All complaints related to domestic violence are registered by the Security Forces and Services (SFS) and investigated by the specific investigation and support structure for specific victims.</p> <p>The <i>National Strategy for Equality and Non-Discrimination 2018-2030 - Portugal+Equal</i> was approved by the Council of Ministers on 11 January 2018. This Strategy translates into three plans for the next four years, which will be evaluated throughout its implementation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>National Action Plan for Equality between Women and Men (PNAIMH).</i> • <i>National Plan of Action to Prevent and Combat Violence Against Women and Domestic Violence (PNAVMVD).</i> • <i>National plan of action to combat discrimination on grounds of sexual orientation, gender identity and sexual characteristics (PNAOIC).</i> <p>The <i>National Plan Against Domestic Violence and Violence against Women</i> foresees in its strategic objective one intervention at the aggressor level, promoting a culture of accountability. Its specific goals are a) to promote the articulation between victim support services and intervention services with the aggressor and b) to consolidate, extend and evaluate the intervention with aggressors.</p> <p>Please see also replies to recommendations 137.7, 137.69, 137.75 and 137.170.</p>
<p>137.70 Continue a victim-centred approach in the process of preventing and combating domestic and gender-based violence (Romania);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/42/7 - Para. 137</p>	<p>Commission for Citizenship and Gender Equality; Home Affairs; Justice;</p>	<p>In recent decades public policies, through the various national equality plans (and domestic violence plans/violence against women), have always emphasised non-discrimination on the grounds of sex and equality between women and men. Gender stereotypes are at the root of direct and indirect that hinder substantive equality between substantive equality between women and men by reinforcing and perpetuating historical and structural patterns of discrimination. It is with this assumption that the specific objectives and measures of the National Plans have been designed.</p> <p>ENIND adopts a direct conceptual and terminological alignment with the Istanbul Convention “violence against women and domestic violence”. All instruments and actions developed in this context are aligned with this approach. Noteworthy is the Resolution of Council of Ministers No. 139/2019, of 19 August, which also clearly adopts the approach that recognizes that violence against women and domestic violence are one of the most serious forms of sex-based discrimination against women, a result of persistent gender stereotypes and unequal power relations, as recognised by the Istanbul Convention. As such, the Resolution aims to reinforce the intervention to prevent and combat VAW/DV, in all its dimensions, in line with GREVIO recommendations.</p> <p><u>Examples:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the expansion, qualification and specialization of the <i>National Support Network for Domestic Violence Victims</i>, which currently has 199 support services and 54 shelters, covering 95% of the continental territory (in 2015, there were 177 structures in total which covered 55% of the continental territory); • the development of a more comprehensive <i>Database on Violence against women and domestic violence</i> that will centralize a wide range of official data – it will expand data collected by law enforcement agencies to cover other forms of violence against women and other public sources of data in this field; improve data indicators on DV so as to include different forms of VAW including, stalking, sexual violence and rape; and standardize data collection among law-enforcement agencies and the judiciary regarding other forms of VAW than domestic violence, including children and young persons victims of domestic violence. <p>Order No. 138-E/2021, of 1 July, approved the models of documents proving the attribution of victim status and especially vulnerable victim status, including for the crime of domestic violence.</p> <p>In 2020, the <i>Manual for Action to be adopted by the Criminal Police Bodies within 72 hours after the complaint of a crime of mistreatment committed in the context of Domestic Violence</i> was published.</p>

The standard official form for domestic violence was subject to review. Among the changes now introduced, the DV official form will be used for situations of mistreatment committed in the context of domestic violence - the crime of domestic violence provided for in article 152 of the Penal Code or another crime committed against one of the persons provided for in paragraph 1 of the same article, which has a more serious criminal framework [e.g., serious offences against the physical integrity and murder (attempted form)].

Security Forces and Services (SFS) and the Public Prosecutor's Office will use the new template of official report/complaint, introducing harmonization of registration procedures and enabling a broader and more complete data collection. The new template of the official report/complaint now incorporates a field to record the statements made by the victim/complainant, which, if confirmed by him/her signature, are valid in an inquiry allowing for the exemption, from the outset, to summon the victim/complainant again to confirm statements in the investigation.

The Police of Public Security (PSP) also developed several technical improvements such as a new internal procedure to facilitate the criminal investigation and the victim support on domestic violence cases and new specialized facilities only for the care of domestic violence victims.

Law No. 57/2021, of 16 August, expanded protection for victims of domestic violence. The reach of the existing database was expanded (providing for a greater number of source entities and types of data covered), generating the *Database on Violence against Women and Domestic Violence*.

In an attempt to ensure adequate conditions for specialised and tailor-made support to each type of victim, the SFS have significantly increased the number of stations and police stations in the country, which foresee *Victim Assistance Rooms* on their premises.

In 2021, the Commission for Citizenship and Gender Equality (CIG) and the criminal police bodies signed a protocol to ensure training for law enforcement in SOGI matters, namely combating violence against LGBTQIA+ persons.

In 2021, the Immigration and Border Service (SEF) and CIG released a *model for signalling and protecting victims in Portugal and traveling to countries with the practice of Female Genital Mutilation and child, early and forced marriage*.

The Ministry of Justice, in collaboration with the Prosecutor General's Office (PGO), created the project "*WithYou - monitoring victims and witnesses in the justice system*", which main objective is to reduce secondary and/or repeated victimization during criminal proceedings. The project includes the development of awareness-raising materials for judicial operators; elaboration of a Practical Guide on the support provided to victims in criminal proceedings by a victim support worker; and implementation of a pilot victim monitoring model.

Other projects include:

- The "*Infovictims III*" project, whose main objective was to contribute to improving and expanding the information provided to victims of crime about the criminal justice system, their rights and how to exercise them in different countries partners (Portugal, Sweden, Czech Republic, Austria). The third edition of this project aimed to improve the informative content of the rights of victims of crime in view of the legal amendments subsequent to *Infovictims I* and *II*;
- The *Project PROVICTIMS*: with a view to contribute to the learning and sharing of good practices in the relationship between the Public Prosecutor and victims of crime and for the Prosecutor General's Office to acquire a more sensitive role to the specific needs of victims in promoting and guaranteeing their rights. This was to be achieved primarily through meetings with prosecutors, technical visits and workshops;
- A brochure entitled "*The Role of the Public Prosecution and victims of crime - 10 questions and answers*" is available on the PGO website (<https://www.ministeriopublico.pt/pagina/o-ministerio-publico-e-vitimas-de-crime-10-perguntas-e-respostas>);
- The PGO published internally and externally (at the Prosecutor General's Office website) recommendations for reporting crimes through alternative means of communication and also published the contacts of all institutions of the *National Network Victim Support*;

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The project “<i>ROAR: empowerment of cybercrime victims</i>”: created by the Cybercrime Office with the aim of promoting the prevention and reporting of cybercrime, as well as the protection and access of crime victims to specialized support services, particularly sexual cybercrime; The PGO continues to develop the <i>Digital Support for Citizens</i> project funded by the <i>COMPETE 2020 Program</i>, under “Portugal 2020”, with financial support from the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF). The objective is to create an area on the Public Prosecutor's Office website where citizens can obtain information on the rights of victims of crime. <p>Please see also replies to recommendations 137.46, 137.69 and 137.101.</p>
137.71 Make supplementary efforts to improve the prison system (Russian Federation); Source of position: A/HRC/42/7 - Para. 137	Justice;	<p>The Directorate-General for Reintegration and Prison Services (DGRSP) set up a plan to improve the conditions of accommodation in prisons, which will be progressively implemented. The works carried out in 2021 focused on improving the privacy conditions of accommodation spaces (accommodation area, privacy of sanitary facilities, view to the outside through the door viewer).</p> <p>As regards the access of prisoners to health care, inmates have access to the National Health Service (NHS) under identical conditions to those guaranteed to the other citizens.</p> <p>Please see also replies to recommendations 137.105 137.109 and 137.110.</p>
137.72 Implement fully the national action plan for domestic violence, in consultation with civil society, to intensify efforts to tackle the practical and social barriers to progress (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland); Source of position: A/HRC/42/7 - Para. 137	Commission for Citizenship and Gender Equality;	<p>The approval of the <i>National Strategy for Equality and Non-Discrimination 2018-2030 “Portugal+Equal”</i> (ENIND) [Council of Ministers Resolution No. 62/2018, of 21 May] led to a new action <i>Action Plan for Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence 2018-2021</i> (PAVMVD).</p> <p>The Action Plan covers various forms of VAWDV, from domestic violence to sexual harassment, stalking, sexual violence including rape, forced marriage and female genital mutilation. It has 6 Strategic Goals:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Prevent/eradicate social tolerance towards various manifestations of VAWDV, raise awareness of its impact and promote a culture of non-violence, protection of human rights, equality and non-discrimination; 2. Expand and consolidate the areas of intervention; 3. Intervene with perpetrators, promoting a culture of accountability; 4. Qualify professionals and services for the intervention (training); 5. Investigate, monitor and evaluate public policies; 6. Prevent and combat harmful traditional practices, in particular Female Genital Mutilation and early, forced and child marriages. <p>The Commission for Citizenship and Gender Equality (CIG) is the public body responsible for coordinating ENIND and the Action Plans, and it is assisted in this task by the ENIND Monitoring Committee and by Technical Monitoring Commissions for each Action Plan. These bodies involve representatives from different sectors of Central Public Administration (Home Affairs, Justice, Economy, Health, Education Employment, Solidarity and Social Security) and local administration (National Association of Portuguese Municipalities) and also representatives of the non-governmental organizations section of CIG’s advisory council, chosen among the respective members. There is also a representative of the Prosecutor General's Office (PGO), and a representative of the Superior Council of Magistracy.</p> <p>This Action Plan is currently being revised for the period 2022-2025. The preliminary version was placed on public consultation between 17 January and 7 February 2022 (https://www.cig.gov.pt/2022/01/consulta-publica-relativa-a-revisao-dos-planos-de-acao-da-estrategia-nacional-para-a-igualdade-e-a-nao-discriminacao-2018-2030-portugal-igual/).</p>
137.73 Criminalize all forms of sexual violence, in accordance with international and regional	Justice; Home Affairs;	<p>The Penal Code criminalizes sexual violence and classifies it as crimes against persons: “crimes against sexual freedom” (victims can be both adults and children) and “crimes against sexual self-determination” (which are only considered if the victims are minors). The nature of these crimes is semi-public, the criminal proceedings depend on a complaint when victims are over 16 years of age, except if they result in</p>

<p>human rights law and standards, and continue to inform all victims of gender-based violence, particularly with regard to the filing of complaints, to bring perpetrators to justice (Albania);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/42/7 - Para. 137</p>		<p>the victim's suicide or death. The Public Prosecutor's Office may initiate criminal proceedings, within the legal period of up to 6 months of having knowledge of the facts, whenever the victim's interest so advises, in the crimes provided for in Articles 163 and 164 (CP).</p> <p>With specially vulnerable victims, investigations are usually carried out in an appropriate room for the purpose, without the presence of anyone other than the investigator and the victim, in order to create the environment of trust necessary for the successful completion of the investigation, complying with the provisions of Article 67-A of the Code of Criminal Procedure and Law no. 130/2015, of 4 September, with the Criminal Police (PJ) having equipment that allows, in particular, the provision of statements for future memory. The Judiciary Police has rooms dedicated to hearing victims who require special privacy (victims of sexual crimes), as a way of facilitating communication.</p> <p>Please see also replies to recommendation 137.69 and 137.70.</p>
<p>137.74 Continue the policy of preventing domestic violence and all other forms of violence by tackling their root causes (Algeria);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/42/7 - Para. 137</p>	<p>Commission for Citizenship and Gender Equality; High Commission for Migration; Home Affairs; Justice; Labour, Solidarity and Social Security;</p>	<p>Please see replies to recommendations 137.7, 137.20, 137.26, 137.40, 137.72, 137.75, 137.77, 137.81, 137.88, 137.202, 137.209, 137.210, 137.221 and 137.228.</p>
<p>137.75 Take further steps to implement relevant domestic violence legislation, including specialized training for law enforcement officials, and continued community awareness initiatives (Australia);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/42/7 - Para. 137</p>	<p>Commission for Citizenship and Gender Equality; High Commission for Migration; Home Affairs; Justice;</p>	<p>The Security Forces and Services (SFS), through the Criminal Prevention and Community Policing Sections, has carried out awareness campaigns with the community in general and with the school community on topics related to domestic violence and dating violence.</p> <p>Through a dispatch set by the Prosecutor General, together with the Superior Council of Magistracy, and in articulation with the Minister of Justice, strategic goals for the period 2022-2024 were set for the period 2022-2024 and highlighted gender-based violence as a priority area of action.</p> <p>Aiming to develop on-the-ground instruments to promote an effective implementation of the law, the Portuguese Government appointed in 2019 a Multidisciplinary Technical Committee to produce very concrete recommendations on the prevention of violence against women and domestic violence (by Resolution of the Council of Ministers No. 52/2019, 6 March) which led to the approval of a Resolution of the Council of Ministers in August 2019 (Resolution No. 139/2019, of 19 August). This Resolution represents an ambitious commitment of the Portuguese Government to eradicate domestic violence, focusing on the (a) creation of operational instruments to improve domestic violence data, (b) improvement of victim protection mechanisms within the 72 hours ensuing a complaint, (c) diversifying training models and (d) improving primary and secondary prevention.</p> <p>In this context, several actions were adopted or are ongoing, such as: developing a platform and respective technical procedures to ensure regular collection, harmonization and processing of official data on homicides and other forms of violence against women and domestic violence (until this platform is ready, the Government has been publishing statistical data, every three months, covering several issues, from number of participations to police forces, number of protection orders, number of victims in shelters, number of homicides in the context of domestic violence); creation of a national health program for the prevention of violence throughout the life cycle; several actions to strengthen the national network of support services, such as the implementation of an information management system within the network to improve interinstitutional coordination, sharing of information, and real time management of vacancies in shelters;</p>

		<p>implementation of national certification system of all support structures; extending the national coverage of the network through new funding lines and local protocols; launching of four new guides in June 2020, which, for the first time, establish harmonized action lines and procedures on violence against women and domestic violence to be followed by all relevant professionals.</p> <p>These were the result of a one-year intensive unprecedented work bringing together professionals from all sectors, from police forces, to magistrates, equality bodies, education, health and social security professionals (<i>Manual for Action to be adopted by the Criminal Police Bodies within 72 hours after the complaint of a crime of mistreatment committed in the context of Domestic Violence</i>); Guide for an integrated intervention with children who are victims of domestic violence; Common training plan on violence against women and domestic violence; Standards for primary prevention programs and projects on violence against women and domestic violence). For example, the implementation of the <i>Annual Joint Training Plan for Violence against Women and Domestic Violence</i>, adopted in May 2020, will entail in a first stage, the training of more than 12 000 public administration professionals from five sectors - security, justice, education, employment and social security, and health, and the modules are structured around the conceptual framework of violence against women and domestic violence (https://www.cig.gov.pt/wp-content/uploads/2020/06/172-20_PLANO_ANUAL_FORMACAO.pdf).</p> <p>Law No. 57/2021 extended protection to victims of domestic violence. The Penal Code, with regards the crime of domestic violence, now expressly includes “impeding access or use of own or shared economic and patrimonial resources” (Article 152). Law 57/2021 also expressly included “children and young people” namely in the definition of domestic violence victim in Law No. 112/2009 (https://www.cig.gov.pt/2020/06/governo-apresenta-novos-instrumentos-combate-violencia-domestica/).</p> <p>With this amended, victims are now considered to be “individuals who have suffered a damage, including an attack on their physical or psychological integrity, emotional or moral damage, or material loss, directly caused by action or omission, in the context of the crime of domestic violence provided for in Article 152 of the Penal Code, including children or young people up to 18 years of age who have suffered abuse related to exposure to contexts of domestic violence”.</p> <p>Please see also reply to recommendation 137.7.</p>
<p>137.76 Ensure reports of violence perpetrated by law enforcement and prison officials are investigated comprehensively and without delay, with perpetrators held to account (Australia);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/42/7 - Para. 137</p>	<p>Justice; Home Affairs;</p>	<p>Whenever an alleged crime of violence carried out by law enforcement officers is reported, the Criminal Police (PJ) immediately initiates steps to investigate the facts, with a view to establishing possible criminal/disciplinary proceedings.</p> <p>Directive No. 1/2021, of the Prosecutor General, sets out the general guidelines for the implementation of the Law no 55/2020, defining the objectives, priorities and guidelines of criminal policy for the biennium period 2020-2022, binding Public Prosecutors and criminal police bodies. It establishes as priorities for criminal investigation crimes against life and physical integrity committed by police officers. Under this Directive, such crimes should be investigated in a specialized department section of the Public Prosecution Service, whenever possible, and the investigation must be carried out by the prosecutor and not delegated to the police.</p> <p>The Directive also determines that in investigations where the defendant is present to the Public Prosecutor's Office shows injuries compatible with possible aggressions, the prosecutors should consider the suitability and necessity of opening an investigation to investigate the origin of the injuries and confirm or not the aggressions.</p> <p>The investigation against law enforcement officers should be communicated to the Directorate-General of Reintegration and Prison Services (DGRSP) and to the Inspectorate General of Home Affairs (IGAI), with a copy of the complaint or report, or specified information as to the full identity and category of the agents and types of crime being investigated.</p> <p>The Public prosecutors must also send information on the meaning and grounds of the order or decision that ends the process.</p> <p>The disciplinary powers, prerogatives, and tasks exercised by the Inspectorate-General of Home Affairs (IGAI) over law enforcement officers are solely based on the law and are external to the law enforcement bodies to which the officer belongs. IGAI is autonomous and independent from the Security Forces and Services (https://dre.pt/dre/detalhe/decreto-lei/22-2021-159432385).</p>

		<p>On the other hand, the disciplinary powers exercised by the IGAI do not abrogate disciplinary powers from the hierarchical chain of each of the law enforcement bodies that are part of the Ministry of Home Affairs. IGAI does not investigate all disciplinary wrongdoings of law enforcement officers, because, for that to happen, the disciplinary powers of the law enforcement bodies would have to be revoked, hence, also revoking a portion of an important organization management powers. That is why IGAI's investigations are selective, since it pays a special attention and directly investigates the most serious cases, such as, police ill-treatment, torture, bodily harm, and death of citizens, as well as misuse of firearms, without prejudice of exercising oversight, even if indirectly, on less serious cases, following up the disciplinary cases that are investigated within the law enforcement bodies.</p> <p>Please see also replies to recommendations 137.42, 137.46, 137.70 and 137.53.</p>
<p>137.77 Implement effective programs and plans of action which address root causes to prevent and combat domestic violence (Bahrain);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/42/7 - Para. 137</p>	<p>Commission for Citizenship and Gender Equality; Home Affairs; Justice;</p>	<p>In 2019, the Government approved a set of measures aimed at strengthening responses to prevent and combat violence against women and domestic violence:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Harmonization and interoperability of official databases on domestic violence; • The elaboration of a manual of procedures for the first 72 hours after the filing of a complaint that includes the elaboration of security plans by specialized professionals in relation to adult victims; • The creation of emergency networks for urgent intervention on a territorial basis, involving all agents on the ground, available 24 hours a day; • The creation of an online portal that promotes access to and publication of statistical data on violence against women and domestic violence, and that provides information on rights, legislation, resources and the victims' helpline; • Extending the coverage of victim support offices in the investigation and prosecution departments; • The restructuring of the Information Service for Victims of Domestic Violence, guaranteeing specialized assistance 24 hours a day, and including a support service in emergency situations; • The joint elaboration of an annual training plan for all government professionals involved in combating and preventing violence against women and domestic violence. <p>Please see also replies to recommendations 137.7, 137.72, 137.75, 137.81 and 137.88.</p>
<p>137.78 Continue efforts, through awareness-raising campaigns and parenting education programs, to end the practice of corporal punishment in all settings, including in the home (Belgium);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/42/7 - Para. 137</p>	<p>Labour, Solidarity and Social Security; Health;</p>	<p>The Ministry of Health developed in 2008 the Health Action for Children and Youth at Risk (Order No. 31292/2008, of 20 November, of the Minister of Health), seeking to promote the right to integral health for children (0-18/21 years) through the prevention of child and youth abuse. In addition to protocols, action flowcharts and national registration systems, Family Risk Assessment is implemented - a national network in National Health System (NHS) of 290 specialized multidisciplinary teams to address child risk, simultaneously with Support Centres for Children and Young Persons at Risk, in primary and hospital care. These teams are responsible for raising awareness amongst community and health professionals, training health professionals and partners and providing intervention and consulting regarding all forms of child abuse, including corporal punishment. Families are assessed using risk indicators and protective measures for the child, the family, and in particular socio-economic contexts in a systemic approach. This assessment and continuity intervention is recommended to begin early in the pregnancy, in order to provide the appropriate support that the child and family needs. All children, young and families are entitled to benefit from this support, especially the most vulnerable.</p> <p>Moreover, interventions in this field are integrated in the current <i>National Program for the Prevention of Violence in the Life Cycle</i>, coordinated in Directorate-General of Health – DGS (Order No. 9494/2019, of 21 October, from the Office of the Secretary of State for Health), created with the ambition of reinforcing prevention, diagnosis, and intervention mechanisms for violence, with special attention to interpersonal populations with increased vulnerability. The Program fosters a paradigm of good practices in the Health Sector that allows the promotion of healthy relationships and the prevention of interpersonal violence in different contexts and stages of the life cycle. Several</p>

		<p>national campaigns on ephemeris are being created alluding to children rights and child abuse prevention, publicized on social networks as well on the institutional website of the DGS.</p> <p>Please see also replies to previous recommendations as well.</p>
<p>137.79 Strengthen measures to prevent and combat domestic violence by addressing the causes and ensuring the effective implementation of relevant legal and policy frameworks (Brazil);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/42/7 - Para. 137</p>	<p>Commission for Citizenship and Gender Equality; Home Affairs; Justice;</p>	<p>Please see replies to recommendations 137.7, 137.72, 137.75 and 137.88.</p>
<p>137.80 Redouble efforts and measures to eliminate domestic violence (Cabo Verde);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/42/7 - Para. 137</p>	<p>Commission for Citizenship and Gender Equality; Home Affairs; Justice;</p>	<p>Please see replies to recommendations 137.7, 137.72, 137.75, 137.81, 137.88 and 137.169.</p>
<p>137.81 Continue its effort to fight domestic violence, with the implementation of the plan of action contained in the 2018–2030 National Strategy for Equality and Non-Discrimination, especially the measures aimed at preventing femicide (Canada);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/42/7 - Para. 137</p>	<p>Commission for Citizenship and Gender Equality; Home Affairs; Justice;</p>	<p>On June 9, 2021, a new plan to strengthen the prevention and fight against domestic violence was launched. The challenges imposed by the COVID-19 pandemic impel the expansion and amplification of social alert and support mechanisms for victims of domestic violence.</p> <p>The reports of the <i>Domestic Violence Homicide Retrospective Analysis Team</i> (EARHVD), based on the analysis of concrete cases, provide a very important tool in assessing what procedures need revision, this team has presented its sixteenth evaluation report in the beginning of November 2021. Also, according to Order No. 280/2016 that regulates EARHVD and its own 2017 regulation, the assessment of the model of Domestic Violence Homicide retrospective analysis is currently being prepared to be launched soon. Since 2021, the EARHVD includes a representative of the National Commission for the Promotion of the Rights and the Protection of Children and Young People, considering that some of the cases that are analysed by the team involve children and young people</p> <p>The <i>FEM-UnitED</i> to prevent Domestic Violence/Intimate Partner Violence (DV/IPV) Femicide in Europe project resulted from a competitive application to the <i>Rights, Equality and Citizenship Program</i>. This application has been prepared by several researchers from the European Femicide Observatory, and accordingly several entities from Portugal, Spain, Germany, Malta and Cyprus are involved. <i>FEM-UnitED</i> started in November 2020 and has an estimated end date in November 2022.</p> <p>This project foresees the realization of several types of results related to data collection and creation of awareness-raising and training campaigns specifically aimed at the prevention of femicide. As a result of all these activities, it is intended to develop recommendations for the improvement of public politics in response to femicide in the countries involved. Also, Portugal has an NGO that works specifically against femicide (https://contraofemicidio.web.app/).</p> <p>Regarding the Plan, see reply to recommendation 137.72. Please, see also replies to recommendations 137.70 and 137.75</p>

<p>137.82 Continue to apply measures for the elimination of gender-based violence in the domestic sphere (Chile);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/42/7 - Para. 137</p>	<p>Commission for Citizenship and Gender Equality;</p> <p>Justice;</p> <p>Home Affairs;</p>	<p>Please see also replies to recommendations 137.7, 137.69, 137.72, 137.75, 137.81 and 137.88.</p>
<p>137.83 Develop and fund preventive programs to combat domestic violence, especially gender-based violence, and to ensure stronger awareness of the issue among law enforcement and social services (Denmark);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/42/7 - Para. 137</p>	<p>Commission for Citizenship and Gender Equality;</p> <p>Home Affairs;</p> <p>Justice;</p> <p>Labour, Solidarity and Social Security;</p>	<p>Please see also replies to recommendations 137.7, 137.68, 137.72, 137.75, 137.77, 137.81 and 137.88.</p>
<p>137.84 Intensify efforts to prevent and combat domestic violence and take specific steps to ensure investigations of all allegations of domestic violence and abuse (Germany);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/42/7 - Para. 137</p>	<p>Commission for Citizenship and Gender Equality;</p> <p>Home Affairs;</p> <p>Justice;</p>	<p>On January 11, 2018, the Council of Ministers approved the <i>National Strategy for Equality and Non-Discrimination 2018-2030 - Portugal+Equal</i>, where strategic axes and guidelines are defined until 2030, common to the three National Action Plans that the Strategy comprises, with several measures defined for four years. Among these measures, the <i>National Plan of Action to Prevent and Combat Violence Against Women and Domestic Violence</i> (PNAVMVD).</p> <p>The policy to prevent and combat violence against women and domestic violence is consolidated, the focus is reinforced on primary and secondary prevention, on intervention with particularly vulnerable groups, on the empowerment of victims, and on the training of professionals.</p> <p>In 2021, Law No. 57/2021, establishes the legal regime applicable to the prevention of domestic violence, to the protection and assistance of its victims, implements the creation of the <i>Violence Against Women and Domestic Violence Database</i> (BDVMVD).</p> <p>The exclusive purposes of the BDVMVD are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Promote in-depth knowledge of violence against women and domestic violence, contributing to the development of criminal policy, security policy and other public policies specifically aimed at preventing and combating these forms of violence. b) Obtain a global and integrated view of homicides and other forms of violence against women and domestic violence, through the processing and cross-referencing of information from the criminal justice system and which includes data from other sectors, and which makes it possible to the analysis of case trajectories. <p>The Government adopted measures to ensure the safety and support of victims of domestic violence against the increased risk of violence during the confinement that is necessary to contain the <i>COVID-19 – Domestic Violence – Safety in Isolation</i>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Broad dissemination of information about support services and helplines, safety advice and alerts: • Safety advice for victims of domestic violence during confinement. • Advice for neighbours to be vigilant and to help.

- Display and distribution of the above information in areas that remain open to the public, in partnership with distribution companies, public transport, gas stations, pharmacies, municipalities, etc.
- Functioning and strengthening victim support structures and services:
- All services in charge of supporting, sheltering and transporting victims, provided by the National Support Network for Victims of Domestic Violence, are considered essential services and remain active.
- Support and reinforced coordination of the National Support Network for Victims of Domestic Violence by the Commission for Citizenship and Gender Equality (CIG) that also issues recommendations/clarifications in this context of emergency.
- Opening of two new emergency shelter facilities with 100 vacancies.
- Definition of a specific procedure between the Commission for Citizenship and Gender Equality (CIG) and the National Institute of Medical Emergency (INEM) to respond to suspected cases of COVID-19 within the *National Support Network for Victims of Domestic Violence*.

All services within the *National Support Network for Victims of Domestic Violence* adopted contingency plans (including isolation rooms) and action plans with urgent measures such as:

- Creation/reinforcement of remote communication/support tools such as video call, SMS, Messenger, WhatsApp and email.
- Strengthening of the helpline services.
- Increased monitoring of all cases.
- Appointment of a team for urgent requests and situations.
- In person assistance in urgent situations, with alternating teams.
- Close cooperation with other services and municipalities to respond to urgent requests for shelter.
- Partnerships with several entities and companies to guarantee that all services of the National Support Network for Victims of Domestic Violence continue to access essential goods and resources during this emergency period, such as food, medicines, personal care products, cleaning products and IT equipment.
- In the context of the *PT2020 funds*, and as an exceptional measure, reimbursement decisions will be automatic following 30 working days after the claim is made by the beneficiaries.
- In May 2020 the Foundation for Science and Technology (FCT) launched The *Gender Research 4 COVID-19* call. This is a joint initiative from the areas of citizenship, equality, science and higher education, with a total allocation of EUR 500 000.

This call will support further research regarding pandemic impact on gender. This initiative aims to stimulate new research on the constraints placed by social gender relations on individual, family, economic and health reactions, in order to facilitate informed strategies to combat gender inequality and violence against women and domestic violence. The initiative includes three researching areas:

- Gender and the Labour market, from the different effects on employment and unemployment, to remote working and balancing family life with social/professional responsibilities, and the role of women in the pandemic “front line”.
- Everyday life, stereotypes and gender roles, focusing on the dimension of the weight of family care and household chores associated with gender roles and balancing remote work with caring work and school activities support.
- Violence against women and domestic violence, focusing on violence patterns and dynamics public and civil society services and developing instruments for prevention and support.
- The Commission for Citizenship and Gender Equality (CIG) together with several Civil Society Organizations launch annual campaigns to combat domestic violence and violence against women. In 2020 the campaign was dedicated to the crosscutting issue of domestic violence and the COVID-19 pandemic – (<https://www.cig.gov.pt/area-portal-da-violencia/portal-violencia-domestica/COVID-19-seguranca-em-isolamento/>).

Please see also replies to recommendations 137.7, 137.68, 137.72, 137.75, 137.81 and 137.88.

<p>137.85 Ensure that policies to combat gender-based violence are victim-centered, and that adequate protection of the rights and interests of survivors of violent crimes are guaranteed (Ghana);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/42/7 - Para. 137</p>	<p>Commission for Citizenship and Gender Equality; Justice; Home Affairs;</p>	<p>All <i>National Support Network for Victims of Domestic Violence's</i> (RNAVVD) responses are focused on the needs of the victims.</p> <p>Please see also replies to recommendations 137.69, 137.70 and 137.90.</p>
<p>137.86 Continue to promote awareness-raising campaigns to inform all survivors of gender-based violence of their rights, in particular with regard to lodging complaints and actions to bring perpetrators to justice (Ghana);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/42/7 - Para. 137</p>	<p>Commission for Citizenship and Gender Equality;</p>	<p>Please see replies to recommendations 137.7, 137.69, 137.68 and 137.169.</p>
<p>137.87 Continue steps to combat and prevent domestic violence against women and children (Greece);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/42/7 - Para. 137</p>	<p>Commission for Citizenship and Gender Equality; Home Affairs; Justice;</p>	<p>The Prosecutor General's Office (PGO), through the Family, Children and Youth Office, is part of an inter-institutional working group (created by Council of Ministers Resolution No. 139/2019 - https://dre.pt/dre/detalhe/resolucao-conselho-ministros/139-2019-124044596) which aimed to reinforce the articulated intervention of the various sectors, namely in terms of signalling and protecting children and young person's victims of violence (in particular, domestic violence). The work carried out in this working group led to a concrete instrument: Integrated intervention guide for children or young victims of domestic violence. The Guide was published internally (at the <i>Information System of the Public Prosecution Service – SIMP</i>) and externally (at the website of the Public Prosecution Service).</p> <p>Please see also replies to recommendations 137.7, 137.72, 137.75, 137.81 and 137.88.</p>
<p>137.88 Strengthen measures to prevent and combat domestic violence, addressing its causes and ensuring the effective application of the relevant legal and regulatory frameworks (Honduras);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/42/7 - Para. 137</p>	<p>Commission for Citizenship and Gender Equality; High Commission for Migration; Home Affairs; Justice;</p>	<p>The <i>National Strategy for Equality and Non-Discrimination 2018-2030</i> recognizes Equality and Non-Discrimination as a condition for building a sustainable future for Portugal. The Government has defined strategic axes and objectives to be fulfilled by 2030. This long-term vision is translated into three <i>Action Plans (for Equality between Women and Men; for the Prevention and Combat of Violence Against Women and Domestic Violence; for the Combat Discrimination on grounds of Sexual Orientation, Gender Identity and Expression, and Sexual Characteristics)</i> that define concrete measures and goals for the next four years.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Directive No. 5/2019 (https://www.ministeriopublico.pt/iframe/diretivas), of the Prosecutor General establishes the best practices in the case of domestic violence, namely regarding victim protection. Among other things, it is established the obligation of risk assessment and reassessment, the mandatory statements for future reference in high risk or medium risk situations with circumstances likely to intensify the vulnerability of victims, as well as, in the case of children presence, in the context of domestic violence.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Prosecutor General’s Office (PGO) was part of the multidisciplinary technical committee for improving prevention and combating domestic violence (created by Council of Ministers Resolution No. 52/2019), within which the PGO actively participated in the writing of its recommendations (https://dre.pt/dre/detalhe/resolucao-conselho-ministros/52-2019-120630400). • The PGO is part of the working group (created by Council of Ministers Resolution No. 139/2019) with the objective of monitoring the implementation of the actions recommended by that multidisciplinary technical committee. The endeavour carried out in this working group led to several activities and concrete instruments: • Practical manual for police action in the first 72 hours after the crime is reported (https://www.cig.gov.pt/wp-content/uploads/2020/06/172-20_MANUAL_ATUACAO_FUNCIONAL_Final.pdf). • Models of documents proving the attribution of victim status and especially vulnerable victim status, including for the crime of domestic violence - Order No. 138-E/2021; • New standard official report template for domestic violence cases – Order No. 209/2021 (https://dre.pt/dre/detalhe/portaria/209-2021-172938303); • Sub-working group to prepare the Filling Manual for the new standard official report template for domestic violence cases; • Urgent response model, in pilot experience, for an Integrated Risk Management Network; • Setting up a Working Group to reformulate the Risk Assessment Forms (<i>Fichas de Avaliação de Risco</i>); • Participation on another Working Group on the creation of a new <i>Database on Violence against Women and Domestic Violence</i>; <p>Since 2017, the <i>Domestic Homicide Review Team</i> (EARHVD) has been developing an important work in the retrospective analysis of homicide situations that occurred in a context of domestic violence and that have already been subject to a final court decision, a decision to file or not to prosecute. The aim is to draw conclusions that will allow the implementation of new preventive methodologies in the respective procedures and also to produce recommendations to public or private entities intervening in this area.</p> <p>Please see also replies to recommendations 137.70, 137.72 and 137.75.</p>
<p>137.89 Take all appropriate measures to address gender-based violence in law, policy and practice, including through prompt, thorough and impartial investigation into all allegations of gender-based violence (Iceland);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/42/7 - Para. 137</p>	<p>Justice; Home Affairs;</p>	<p>The Criminal Police (PJ) has rooms dedicated to hearing child victims, victims with disabilities (at the motor level) and/or who require special privacy (victims of sexual crimes), as a way of facilitating communication. The PJ maintains partnerships with the civil society, namely with NGOs that are at the forefront of defending the rights of women. Portugal has a multidisciplinary technical committee for improving prevention and combating domestic violence (Council of Ministers Resolution No. 52/2019), within which the Prosecutor General’s Office actively participated in the formulation of its recommendations (https://dre.pt/dre/detalhe/resolucao-conselho-ministros/52-2019-120630400).</p> <p>Please see also replies to recommendations 137.69, 137.70 and 137.73.</p>
<p>137.90 Ensure the effective implementation of all relevant legal and policy frameworks intended to combat and prevent domestic violence against women and children, paying particular attention to</p>	<p>Commission for Citizenship and Gender Equality; Justice;</p>	<p>Please see replies to recommendations 137.66, 137.72, 137.70, 137.75, 137.81, 137.84 and 137.88.</p>

<p>obstacles that may prevent victims from accessing justice (Ireland);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/42/7 - Para. 137</p>		
<p>137.91 Strengthen efforts aimed at preventing and combating domestic violence and ensuring the effective implementation of the relevant legal and policy frameworks (Italy);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/42/7 - Para. 137</p>	<p>Commission for Citizenship and Gender Equality; Home Affairs; Justice;</p>	<p>Please see replies to recommendations 137.7, 137.69, 137.70, 137.72, 137.75 and 137.88.</p>
<p>137.92 Continue to take steps to combat and prevent domestic violence against women and children, and ensure that victims have access to recourse mechanisms (Luxembourg);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/42/7 - Para. 137</p>	<p>Commission for Citizenship and Gender Equality; Home Affairs; Justice;</p>	<p>The victims of domestic violence are offered a range of services by the <i>National Support Network for Victims of Domestic Violence</i> (RNAVVD) as well as financial support for autonomy/empowerment and housing. All these mechanisms have been reinforced during the pandemic.</p> <p>Please see also replies to recommendations 137.70, 137.72, 137.75, 137.81 and 137.88.</p>
<p>137.93 Strengthen work on anti-corruption, including by fully implementing the recommendations of the Group of States against Corruption of the Council of Europe made in the fourth evaluation round (Norway);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/42/7 - Para. 137</p>	<p>Justice</p>	<p>The work on anti-corruption has been widely strengthened. A <i>National Strategy on Anti-Corruption</i> has been approved for the period 2020-2024 (Decree-Law No. 109-E/2021, of 9 December). In this framework, amongst other measures, there has been an improvement in the regulatory environment with a view to increasing:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) <u>Prevention, by the means of the approval, namely, of:</u> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) <i>The General Legal Regime for the Prevention of Corruption;</i> b) <i>The National Anti-Corruption Mechanism;</i> 2) <u>Repression, by the means of the approval, namely, of:</u> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) The Law implementing measures of the National Anti-Corruption Strategy; b) The Law on Whistleblower Protection; c) The Law extending the reporting obligations of holders of political and high-ranking public offices (including illicit enrichment matters); d) The Law facilitating the use of financial and other information. 3) <u>The quality of legislation and the transparency of legislative proceedings, namely by the means of the approval of:</u> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) A Legislative footprint instrument in governmental legislative proceedings.

		<p><u>Other related measures recently taken:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Law No. 77/2021, of 23 November - Law amending the Law on the Organization of the Judiciary System, and Decree-Law no. 49/2014, of 27 March, which establishes the organization and functioning of judicial courts (https://data.dre.pt/eli/lei/77/2021/11/23/p/dre); • Law No. 58/2021, of 18 August - Law introducing changes in reporting obligations regarding membership or performance of functions in organizations of an associative nature, and the Statute of Members of Parliament, requiring the declaration of affiliation, participation or performance of any functions in any organizations of an associative nature (https://data.dre.pt/eli/lei/58/2021/08/18/p/dre); • Regional Regulatory Decree no. 31/2021/A, of 26 November - Regulation on the Operation of the Corruption Prevention and Transparency Office of the Azores region (https://data.dre.pt/eli/deceregulreg/31/2021/11/26/a/dre); • Directive No. 1/2021 of the Prosecutor General, sets out the general guidelines for the implementation of the Law no 55/2020, defining the objectives, priorities and guidelines of criminal policy for the biennium period 2020-2022, binding for Public Prosecutors and criminal police bodies. It establishes as priorities for criminal investigation offenses related to corruption crimes and, in general, economic and financial crimes, especially money laundering (https://www.ministeriopublico.pt/iframe/diretivas). <p>Considering the need to fight corruption and economic crime in general through the confiscation of illicit gains, the Prosecutor General's Office is currently implementing a training project for prosecutors in the area of Asset Recovery - REACT. This is a project co-financed by the Internal Security Fund, which began in October 2020, and has already included courses in Lisbon and Porto dedicated to the specialization of prosecutors from all over the country in this area. The REACT project aims to train about 200 prosecutors, and also to produce a manual for all those working in the criminal area. It also envisages to create a network of prosecutors specialized in this area.</p> <p>Please see also reply to recommendation 137.104.</p>
<p>137.94 Adopt effective measures to prevent the excessive use of force in the justice sector, and ensure that all allegations thereof are investigated in a timely and efficient manner (Norway);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/42/7 - Para. 137</p>	<p>Justice; Home Affairs;</p>	<p>The Criminal Police (PJ) carries out internal awareness-raising actions on how to proceed in situations of conflict and stress, and, after denouncing facts of violent behaviour, an investigation is immediately opened for disciplinary and, if appropriate, criminal proceedings. PJ seeks to include, in the training provided at the Institute of Judicial Police and Criminal Sciences (IPJCC), issues related to Human Rights and the prevention of discrimination based on ancestry, sex, race, language, territory of origin, religion, political or ideological convictions. In 2021, in the 43rd Inspector Training Course (CFI) for 101 trainees included the subjects of Fundamental Rights and Humanities, Ethics and Police Deontology.</p> <p>Law No. 95/2021, of 29 December, regulates the use of video cameras by law enforcement, including the possibility of resorting to body cams.</p> <p>Please see also replies to recommendations 137.12, 137.26, 137.42, 137.46, 137.53, 137.70, 137.76 and 137.95.</p>
<p>137.95 Redouble efforts aimed at training law enforcement officials about human rights standards related to their work (Qatar);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/42/7 - Para. 137</p>	<p>Home Affairs; Justice; Agency for Administrative Modernisation; Center for Judicial Studies; National Institute of Administration;</p>	<p>The <i>Annual Joint Training Plan Violence Against Women and Domestic Violence</i> specifically targets law enforcement officials.</p> <p>The Criminal Police (PJ) provides internal training for directors and departments across the country, with the aim of capacitating its criminal investigators to identify hate crimes and other types of discriminatory violence, through the training "<i>Hate crimes: strengthening the responses of the system of justice and victim support services</i>". In addition, in the training provided by the Institute of Judiciary Police and Criminal Sciences (IPJCC), issues related to Human Rights and the prevention of discrimination based on ancestry, sex, race, language, territory of origin, religion, political or ideological convictions are addressed. The initial training course for criminal inspectors includes Fundamental and Human Rights, Ethics and Police Deontology.</p> <p>Please see also reply to recommendation 137.26.</p>

<p>137.96 Take further steps to protect the basic rights of inmates and improve conditions in detention facilities (Republic of Korea);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/42/7 - Para. 137</p>	Justice;	Please see replies to recommendations 137.105 137.109 and 137.110.
<p>137.97 Step up coordination between the criminal courts and the family courts in order to speed up the issuance of protective measures (Spain);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/42/7 - Para. 137</p>	Justice;	<p>In the context of domestic violence refer to Directive No. 5/2019, of the Prosecutor General (https://www.ministeriopublico.pt/iframe/diretivas).</p> <p>In 2019, the High Council of the Public Prosecution Service created, within the scope of the district sections of the Departments of Investigation and Criminal Action (DIAP) in Lisbon and Porto, <i>Integrated Specialized Sections for Domestic Violence</i> (SEIVD). With a view to greater effectiveness in combating the phenomenon, the SEIVD, in addition to specializing in the investigation of domestic violence, has other core of attributions that, based on a comprehensive and integrated analysis of the family context where the crime occurs, allows for a quick definition of procedures, namely, in the areas of articulation with the criminal police bodies, with the entities dedicated to the protection of victims and, in particular, with the jurisdiction of family and children, providing for rapid articulation mechanisms between the public prosecutors of the criminal investigation and the ones of the juvenile and family courts, specially, within the framework of SEIVD.</p>
<p>137.98 Reduce the length of time of pretrial detention, which for most individuals is now six months to a year (United States of America);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/42/7 - Para. 137</p>	Justice;	<p>Public prosecution services, at the local and regional levels, have been issuing service orders and recommendations in order to ensure the adequate handling of cases with pre-trial detainees, and in particular to guarantee that the maximum duration of pre-trial detention is not exceeded and that the deadlines for mandatory review of this measure are met.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public prosecution services have been issuing hierarchical instruments to accelerate and facilitate the speedy implementation of Law No. 9/2020, of 10 April (which has mandated an exceptional revision scheme of pre-trial detention cases due to the pandemic context and has been revoked by Law No. 86/2021, of 15 December). The Prosecutor General has issued two Directives in this regard, the last of which is Directive No. 2/2021, instructing public prosecutors to, <i>inter alia</i>, carefully reassess the necessity, adequacy and proportionality of the application of this measure, especially in light of particular risks for the health and lives of detainees, taking into account all relevant circumstances of the case. If warranted, pre-trial detention may be replaced in these cases with house arrest, if necessary combined with the use of electronic surveillance devices.
<p>137.99 Put an end to immigration-related detention of children, particularly for unaccompanied and separated children, and instead provide appropriate care arrangements and community-based programs to give adequate support to both children and their families (Afghanistan);</p>	Home Affairs;	<p>The Immigration and Border Service (SEF) does not detain accompanied or unaccompanied minors at any of the border control posts. When children are accompanied, they will be housed together with their parents, or whomever might be exercising parental responsibilities, but, never in a situation of detention. The minor remains with the parents in accordance with the principle of family unity.</p> <p>With the objective of deepening efforts to always promote the best interests of the child, and in light of the Order by the Minister of Home Affairs, signed on 31 July 2020, which approved the <i>General and Internal Regulation of the Temporary Installation Centres and equivalent Facilities</i>, children are never to be detained. When a child enters national territory unaccompanied, family courts and the local Commission for the Protection of Children and Young Persons (CPCJ) are informed; the child is then referred to an adequate facility, but always by court order and never due to an administrative decision by SEF.</p>

Source of position: A/HRC/42/7 - Para. 137		
137.100 Reinforce measures to improve the efficiency of the judicial system (Angola); Source of position: A/HRC/42/7 - Para. 137	Justice;	Through a dispatch set by the Prosecutor General, together with the Superior Council of Magistracy, and in articulation with the Minister of Justice, strategic goals for the period 2022-2024 were set and highlighted the need to improve the conditions for the performance of the prosecutors, namely, through strengthening the security of the information systems of the courts and its modernization, the reinforcement of the number of the court officials and the establishment, as an objective, of a decrease in the time related to the average length of proceedings in the jurisdictions most affected by the impact of the pandemic.
137.101 Continue to strengthen the training provided to law enforcement and other public officials on the prevention of racial discrimination and domestic violence (Austria); Source of position: A/HRC/42/7 - Para. 137	Commission for Citizenship and Gender Equality; High Commission for Migration; Home Affairs; Justice;	<p>The Criminal Police (PJ) promotes in-house training for directors and departments spread across the national territory, with the aim of equipping its employees with tools to identify hate crimes and other types of discriminatory violence, through the course <i>“HATE CRIMES: reinforcement of responses from the justice system and victim support services”</i>. This training made it possible to systematize what were already the best practices of the Criminal Police, added to the vast experience of the Portuguese Association for Victim Support (APAV), in order to improve the way of communication and interaction with victims of hate crimes.</p> <p>Directive No. 5/2019, of the Prosecutor General, establishes the best practices in cases of domestic violence, including victim protection. Among others, it establishes the obligation of risk assessment and reassessment, the mandatory statements for future reference (<i>“declarações para memória futura”</i>) in high risk or medium risk situations with circumstances likely to intensify the vulnerability of victims, as well as in the case of children present in the context of domestic violence.</p> <p>The Multidisciplinary Technical Commission for improving prevention and combating domestic violence (created by the Council of Ministers Resolution No. 52/2019) makes recommendations for law enforcement officials: https://dre.pt/dre/detalhe/resolucao-conselho-ministros/52-2019-120630400.</p> <p>The <i>Annual Joint Training Plan for Violence against Women and Domestic Violence</i>, adopted in May 2020, is the first common training plan for the various sectors intervening in this area. It ensures that these sectors root their actions on an integrated, multidisciplinary, and interdisciplinary vision of the training contents, ensuring the necessary degree of specialisation. It will entail in a first stage, the training of more than 12 000 public administration officials from five sectors - security, justice, education, employment and social security, and health - and the modules are structured around the conceptual framework of violence against women and domestic violence.</p> <p>A more targeted training offer for magistrates and the judicial sector is also planned, in collaboration with the Centre for Judicial Studies, also integrating Criminal Police officers, consisting of seminars to promote the harmonisation of concepts.</p> <p>In 2020, the <i>Manual for Action to be adopted by the Criminal Police Bodies within 72 hours after the complaint of a crime of mistreatment committed in the context of Domestic Violence</i> was published. https://www.cig.gov.pt/wp-content/uploads/2020/06/172-20_MANUAL_ATUACAO_FUNCIONAL_Final.pdf.</p> <p>Please see also replies to recommendations 137.12, 137.26, 137.31, 137.72, 137.95 and 137.197.</p>
137.102 Increase the effectiveness and accessibility of domestic remedies to respond to complaints of racial discrimination and take measures to address the	High Commission for Migration; Home Affairs; Justice; High Commission for Migration;	Please see replies to recommendations 137.13, 137.42 and 137.53.

<p>backlog of pending discrimination complaints (Bahamas);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/42/7 - Para. 137</p>		
<p>137.103 Increase the resources available to provide human rights and cultural awareness training to officers involved in proximity policing activities (Canada);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/42/7 - Para. 137</p>	Home Affairs;	<p><i>The Course on Criminal Prevention, Community Policing and Human Rights</i> was conducted at the National Republican Guard (GNR), covering various human rights topics, namely “Prevention of Torture and Cruel and Degrading Treatment”, “Racial Discrimination” and “Gender Equality”.</p> <p>Until 2021, 5 courses were held, and two more courses are expected to be held in 2022.</p> <p>Please see also replies to recommendations 137.26, 137.38 and 137.95.</p>
<p>137.104 Establish rules on professional conduct in the area of corruption prevention to Members of Parliament, judges and prosecutors (Czechia);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/42/7 - Para. 137</p>	National Assembly; Justice;	<p>In December 2015, Portugal was evaluated in the context of 4th evaluation round of the Group of States Against Corruption (GRECO), dealing precisely with the prevention of corruption in respect of members of parliament, judges, and prosecutors.</p> <p>In December 2017, GRECO prepared a 1st Compliance Report and in June 2019 an Interim Compliance Report. More recently, in March 2021, a 2nd Interim Compliance Report has been prepared. In its last report, GRECO has concluded that the level of compliance with its recommendations is no longer “globally unsatisfactory”.</p> <p>One of the improvements introduced concerns the recommendation to have clear, enforceable, and publicly available standards of professional conduct, established for all prosecutors and used as a basis for promotion, evaluation, and disciplinary action.</p> <p>GRECO has noted the development of a code with that purpose by the High Council of the Public Prosecution Service, classifying it as a step in the right direction.</p> <p>As regards judges it should be highlighted that a draft amendment to the Regulation on Declarative Obligations has been approved by the Superior Council of Magistracy in January 2022, after a public consultation has been held.</p> <p>As regards declarative obligations of judges sitting on the administrative and fiscal jurisdiction, the High Council of Administrative and Fiscal Courts has approved its draft Regulation in February 2021, but the final version of the text has not yet been approved.</p> <p>As regards members of Parliament we can highlight the 2019 Code of Conduct, imbued with the general principles of conduct of freedom, independence, pursuit of the public interest, transparency, and political responsibility.</p> <p>The High Council of the Public Prosecution Service has set up a working group to draft a code of conduct. After a public hearing on this draft code of conduct and the contributions and comments received, the working group is currently preparing a final version to be submitted for approval by the High Council of the Public Prosecution Service.</p>
<p>137.105 Take measures to avoid overcrowding in prisons and ensure full compliance with the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of</p>	Justice;	<p>The Directorate-General for Reintegration and Prison Services (DGRSP) set up a plan to improve the conditions of accommodation in prisons, which will be progressively implemented. The works carried out in 2021 focused on improving the privacy conditions of accommodation spaces (accommodation area, privacy of sanitary facilities, view to the outside through the door viewer).</p> <p>The Plan, in 2021, covers 20 prison establishments, 6 of which with intervention foreseen in individual accommodation, 9 in collective accommodation and 5 in both individual and collective accommodation.</p>

<p>Prisoners (the Nelson Mandela Rules), particularly those linked to physical conditions, access to health and education (Spain);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/42/7 - Para. 137</p>		<p>The <i>Code for the Enforcement of Sentences and Deprivation of Liberty Measures</i> (article 7) that in the event that the inmate declares that he needs medical care, or if he presents himself in obvious distress, medical care is provided immediately.</p> <p>It also determines that the inmate is guaranteed the right to education.</p> <p>The prison services, in articulation with the competent public services in the areas of health, education, training and employment and security and social action, ensure the effective exercise of the prisoners' rights.</p>
<p>137.106 Take measures to reduce overcrowding in prisons, particularly through the wider application of non-custodial measures as an alternative to imprisonment (Sweden);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/42/7 - Para. 137</p>	Justice;	<p>Law No. 9/2020, of 10 April, establishes an exceptional regime for lightening the enforcement of penalties and mercy measures in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic, which sets out a partial pardon of prison sentences for those inmates who have been sentenced by a final decision of two years or less, and a pardon of the remaining periods of imprisonment longer than that those referred if the time that remains for its full compliance is equal to or less than two years.</p> <p>This Law also establishes a special pardon regime for persons aged 65 or more who have a physical or mental illness or a degree of autonomy incompatible with a normal stay in prison in the context of the pandemic, excluding those inmates convicted of, <i>inter alia</i>, murder, crimes of a sexual nature, corruption and domestic violence.</p> <p>In addition, this Law provides an extraordinary administrative leave for a period of 45 days to be granted to inmates who are on an open regime and who have already successfully had a judicial leave, or to those who are on the common regime who have successfully had two judicial leaves. It should be noted that these leaves, without follow-up, have been implemented in the Portuguese prison system with success rates of 99%. Finally, for those who have successfully taken this extraordinary administrative leave, the Court for the Enforcement of Sentences may anticipate the conditional release for a maximum period of six months.</p> <p>However, it is also worth noting that this Law, was not the only cause for the decrease in overcrowding. In fact, before its adoption, there was already a decrease in overcrowding, due to the approval of Law No. 94/2017, of 23 August, which allowed the replacement of the prison sentence of up to 2 years by the regime of permanence in housing with electronic surveillance. Law No. 9/2020 only accelerated and accentuated this drop in the number of the prison population.</p> <p>Please see also replies to recommendations 137.105, 137.109 and 137.110.</p>
<p>137.107 Take measures to ensure investigation and appropriate punishment for police and prison guards responsible for mistreatment and abuse of individuals in custody, and implement measures to prevent the kinds of incidents reported in 2017 by the government-run Inspectorate General of Home Affairs, and in 2016 by the European Committee for the Prevention of</p>	Justice; Home Affairs;	<p>Whenever there is knowledge of a crime of violence carried out by law enforcement officers, the Criminal Police (PJ) immediately initiates steps to investigate the facts, with a view to establishing possible criminal/disciplinary proceedings.</p> <p>Within the Directorate-General for Reintegration and Prison Services (DGRSP), there is an Inspection and Auditing Service, whose activity is instrumental for verifying and ensuring legality within prisons and detention centres for young offenders.</p> <p>Please see also replies to recommendations 137.12, 137.26, 137.42, 137.46, 137.53, 137.70, 137.76 and 137.95.</p>

<p>Torture and Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (United States of America);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/42/7 - Para. 137</p>		
<p>137.108 Take meaningful steps to ensure sufficient prison capacity to eliminate overcrowding, keep juveniles out of adult facilities, and separate pretrial detainees from convicted criminals (United States of America);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/42/7 - Para. 137</p>	Justice;	<p>There is a Prison Facility (Leiria) dedicated to young inmates and, in other prisons, when for reasons of proximity to the family or temporarily due to being sent for trial in another part of the country, efforts are made to keep young person's separate from the remaining prison population.</p>
<p>137.109 Improve prison conditions, particularly as regards health (France);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/42/7 - Para. 137</p>	Justice; Health;	<p>At the end of 2020, there were 38 prisons with specific protocols/agreements signed for the future implementation of telemedicine or telehealth, representing 79% of the total number of prisons.</p> <p>The DGRSP's goal for 2022, in conjunction with the SPMS (Shared Services in the Ministry of Health), is to ensure access to the EHR (Electronic Health Record), in a consultation module, in all prisons and educational centres. Are the Shared Services of the Ministry of Health, which formalize/operate the use of computer means/networks, specifically access to computer systems of the National Health Service and information sharing, starting with consultations, with clinicians traveling to establishments prisons, using their own computerized means. Through a VPN connection, health professionals from the National Health Service access, within each prison establishment, the National Health Service (NHS) computer systems (medical prescriptions, scheduled appointments, exams, etc.). At the end of 2020, 38 prisons had signed protocols in the areas of HIV infection and viral hepatitis, representing 79% of the prison network.</p> <p>Since 2009, all prisoners have the right to access the NHS. Additionally, inmates can, at their expense, be assisted by a doctor of their choice. Each prison (EP) has a Health Promotion and Prevention Plan and a clinical service.</p> <p>Health is a central priority concern from the moment inmates arrive at the prison. In the first 72 hours after admission, they undergo a clinical evaluation, which includes disease screening, diagnosis of mental disorders, risk factors for suicide, withdrawal syndromes, physical and sexual aggression or violence, communicable and chronic diseases. Each inmate has a separate, confidential individual clinical record filed on site. Basic health care is provided to prisoners within the prison, where at least one doctor and one nurse are present. If necessary, the director of the prison may authorize the departure for access to consultations or specialized treatments. The delivery of pregnant prisoners is carried out in an NHS hospital.</p> <p>Communicable diseases, like AIDS and Hepatitis C are epidemiological challenges to the prison population, and a close cooperation between the Ministry of Justice and the Ministry of Health was needed. In 2017, it was establishing an interministerial Working Group, to be responsible for assessing the constraints existing in the access of the prison population, young and adult, to the NHS and the proposal of solutions to overcome them, promoting an equitable access, resulting in:</p>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the context of the prevention, diagnosis and treatment of inmates with communicable diseases, and in particular in the case of Hepatitis C, the cure of hepatitis C was made available to the prison population; • In 2017, in the context of HIV infection and viral hepatitis, an NHS hospital referral network was created for the prison population. In 2018 this network was reformulated taking into account the location of the prisons. This model of prevention, diagnosis and treatment of HIV and viral hepatitis has allowed health professionals to go directly to prison facilities to carry out examinations and specialist consultations, avoiding complex security procedures in the movement of prisoners and allowing for the rationalization of time and material. and human resources from both ministries, making it possible to cure hepatitis C in almost all infected inmates; • In addition, since 2017 there is a protocol between the Directorate-General of Reintegration and Prison Services and the National Institute of Health Doctor Ricardo Jorge (INSA) in the scope of clinical analyses to inmates. <p>The deprivation of liberty of persons who have committed illicit crimes for reasons of psychiatric disorder and who have been considered unaccountable occurs in specific units (Mental Health Units Dedicated to the Execution of Security Measures), seeking treatment, psychosocial rehabilitation, and reintegration of inmates into the family or community, the prevention of new criminal acts and the protection of society. Currently there are three functional units in the NHS (Lisbon, Coimbra and Oporto), and two in prisons (Caxias and Porto). Within the framework of the unaccountable persons, three interministerial working groups were set up to review the measures and promote a more adaptive response to the needs of these specific persons.</p> <p>During the COVID-19 pandemic, in close collaboration between Justice and Health Ministries, a set of measures were implemented in prisons, to contain/prevent the spread of the virus and to promote and deploy the Vaccination strategy. Latest reports indicate that 92% of prisoners received the full vaccination, as well as 91% of guards/prison workers.</p> <p>Please see also reply to recommendations 137.110.</p>
<p>137.110 Adopt comprehensive measures to address allegations of ill-treatment and the problem of overcrowding, as well as the sanitary and health conditions in prisons (Germany);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/42/7 - Para. 137</p>	Justice;	<p>The Portuguese authorities are deeply committed to solving the problem of overcrowding, unfolding their action through measures aimed at reducing the prison population (<i>e.g.</i>, of a legislative nature) and through actions aimed at increasing the accommodation capacity of the prison system and, which, at the same time, aim to improve the material conditions in which prisoners find themselves.</p> <p>In 2022, the occupancy rate is 90.6%, and since September 2018 it is below 100%, that is, there is no overcrowding in general.</p> <p>To combat overcrowding in prisons, Law No. 94/2017, of 23 of August, was passed, establishing the regime of permanence in housing (PPH) as a way of serving an effective prison sentence of not more than two years.</p> <p>In 2019, of the total of 824 requests received for the execution of PPH, 615 (74.63%) corresponded to the Sentence Regime or Initial Penalty.</p> <p>In 2020, of a total of 642 requests received for the execution of PPH, 529 (82.40%) respected the Initial Sentencing regime, which seems to demonstrate that judicial entities continued to react favourably to the legislative changes produced.</p> <p>Between January and November 2021, 672 requests were received for the execution of PPH.</p> <p>Order No. 9121/2019, of 10 October, of the Offices of Deputy Ministers of Justice and Health, determines the constitution of a working group with the mission of continuing the work developed in order to obtain a continuous improvement in the access of the prison population, young and adult, to the National Health Service. This order also establishes that Health in prison is thus an integral part of the public health system and must be supervised by the Ministry of Health.</p> <p>In addition, Law No. 27/2019, of 28 March, is a step forward improving the conditions of the prison population, establishing that deprivation of liberty measures applied to non-imputable or imputable persons interned by court decision in an establishment intended for non-imputable persons, as well as preventive internment, are preferably carried out in a non-prison mental health unit and, whenever justified, in prisons or units specially designed for the provision of mental health care.</p> <p>Please see also reply to recommendation 137.105.</p>

<p>137.111 Pursue efforts to prevent prison overcrowding and ensure the full implementation of the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (the Nelson Mandela Rules) (Albania);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/42/7 - Para. 137</p>	<p>Justice;</p>	<p>Please see replies to recommendations 137.105, 137.109 and 137.110.</p>
<p>137.112 Take measures to prevent overcrowding in prisons and ensure full implementation of the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (the Nelson Mandela Rules) (Austria);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/42/7 - Para. 137</p>	<p>Justice;</p>	<p>Please see replies to recommendations 137.105, 137.109 and 137.110.</p>
<p>137.113 Take the necessary steps to combat prison overcrowding and ensure the implementation of the United Nations Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (the Nelson Mandela Rules) (Luxembourg);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/42/7 - Para. 137</p>	<p>Justice;</p>	<p>Please see replies to recommendations 137.105 137.109 and 137.110.</p>
<p>137.114 Provide the necessary requirements to implement the programs and plans aimed at combating trafficking in persons and ensure victims'</p>	<p>Commission for Citizenship and Gender Equality; High Commission for Migration;</p>	<p>In 2020, the NGO <i>Movimento Democrático de Mulheres</i> (MDM) in collaboration with the <i>Observatory on Trafficking in Human Beings</i> (OTSH), with the support of the High Commission for Migration (ACM) created the free mobile App “<i>Acting against Trafficking in Human Beings</i>”. Its main contents were translated into: Hindi, Nepalese, Bangla; Romanian; Bulgarian; Russian; and Moldovan (waiting for Google approval to enter the Store). Information on the App was also disseminated to all the national Consulates.</p> <p>Taking advantage of the aforementioned translation, in 2020 the Observatory, together with the MDM, selected some content and disseminated it on social networks, as well as with the main actors, such as police and labour authorities. The aim was to provide important</p>

<p>rights, as well as providing them with protection and help (Qatar);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/42/7 - Para. 137</p>	<p>Home Affairs; Justice;</p>	<p>information, in multiple languages, on indicators of trafficking in persons, the national support structures (and helplines) available, as well as the rights of victims.</p> <p>Also in 2020, a new version of the leaflet “I am a migrant worker” on prevention and information on the rights of emigrants was launched. Informational materials were translated into Russian, Ukrainian, Romanian, Moldovan, English, Indian, Bulgarian, Bangladeshi and Arabic. The OTSH disseminated versions of the leaflet to its stakeholders and on social networks.</p> <p>To carry out its role of evaluating and monitoring trafficking in persons, the Prosecutor General’s Office (PGO) created an e-mail (monitorização.traficodepessoas@pgr.pt) and a specific form to assist security forces and services as investigations progress. Research was also carried out on claims for compensation presented by the public prosecution on behalf of victims, as well as on the use of legal instruments to confiscate the proceeds of crime.</p> <p>The PGO has been working in partnership with the OTSH, the Criminal Police (PJ) and the Immigration and Border Service (SEF) to carry out a study on trafficking networks that operate in Portugal.</p> <p>The PGO has already met with the Group of Experts on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings (GRETA), as part of the third evaluation round.</p> <p>Portugal has a <i>National Network of Support and Protection of Victims of Trafficking</i> (RAPVT), which brings together public and civil society organizations, as well as a strong focus on the training dimension.</p> <p>Currently, Portugal has five shelters (two for women and children, two for men and children and one for children). Portugal also has two structures to support the autonomy of victims of trafficking. With Normative Order No. 3/2019, of 8 February, victims of trafficking now have a fixed amount intended to support their greater autonomy and self-reliance.</p> <p>Please see also replies to recommendations 137.122, 137.123, 137.128 and 137.194.</p>
<p>137.115 Continue to strengthen its efforts to combat trafficking in women and children with regular monitoring (Sri Lanka);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/42/7 - Para. 137</p>	<p>Commission for Citizenship and Gender Equality;</p> <p>High Commission for Migration;</p> <p>Home Affairs; Justice;</p>	<p>The <i>Observatory on Trafficking in Human Beings</i> (OTSH)/Ministry of Home Affairs continues its work of regular monitoring of Trafficking in Human Beings. Quarterly statistical reports, Annual statistical reports (and the contribution to the chapter on “Trafficking in Persons” of the <i>Annual Internal Security Report</i> (RASI); Annual thematic statistical bulletins (for instance, the 2019 Bulletin “<i>The Gender Dimension of Trafficking in Human Beings</i>”); Annual statistical update report on identified victims; Annual statistical bulletin on Justice Statistics (in cooperation with the Directorate-General for Justice Policy/Ministry of Justice).</p> <p>Apart from the bulletin on Justice Statistics, the reports are based in two datasets: 1) registers on (alleged) victims by security forces and services (National Republican Guard, Public Security Police, Immigration and Borders Service and the Criminal Police); 2) registers of (alleged) victims by NGOs from the National Referral Mechanism (<i>e.g.</i>, Multidisciplinary Teams for the Support to victims of human trafficking and Shelters).</p> <p>Additional data and information is also collected, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Residence Permits (source: Immigration and Borders Service); • Assisted voluntary return and reintegration to 3rd countries (source: International Organization for Migration (IOM)/Portugal under <i>Project ARVoRe VII</i> – Support to Voluntary Return and Reintegration, co-financed by the Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund and the Immigration and Borders Service (SEF), and managed by the IOM/Portugal); and to EU countries (financed by the State/governmental area of Citizenship and Gender Equality) managed by the Family Planning Association in close articulation with IOM/Portugal). <p>Moreover, the Observatory also produces statistical reports from secondary sources regarding Portuguese citizens (potentially) trafficked in other countries (<i>e.g.</i>, United Kingdom – source: Home Office/National Referral Mechanism Statistics UK – and Spain – source: Intelligence Centre for Counterterrorism and Organized Crime/CITCO).</p>

		<p>In 2020, the OTSH signed a Protocol of Cooperation with the Observatory for Monitoring and Identification victims of Trafficking in Persons from Cape-Verde/Ministry of Justice and Labour.</p> <p>On the assessment of the possible impacts of COVID-19 on Trafficking in Persons, the OTSH started as of March 2020 to monitor the possible impacts on the COVID-19 Pandemic on Trafficking in Persons via the collection of data and information from open sources, at a national, European, and international level. In order to organize the information, the following categories were built (some examples): Economy; Labour; Agriculture; Vulnerability and risks; Organized Crime; Migration and Refugees; Children; Gender; Monitoring. This is an ongoing exercise.</p> <p>To start the debate on the impacts of COVID-19 on trafficking at a national level, the OTSH jointly with the five Specialized Multidisciplinary Teams for the Assistance to Trafficking in Human Beings victims - from the NGO Family Planning Association (also responsible by the management of 2 Shelters for victims of trafficking – one for women and another one for men) - organized five webinars with national and international experts, such as a representative from the Board of Trustees, UN Voluntary Trust Fund on Contemporary Forms of Slavery and the Director of the Geneva Office of the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA). Speakers were from governmental, non-governmental, intergovernmental organizations, Business sector, and Europol. The themes were: Webinar #1 “(New) Challenges?”; Webinar #2 “Trafficking in Human Beings in the migration context: the protection of vulnerable groups”; Webinar #3 “Trafficking in Human Beings in agriculture: which risks and responses?”; Webinar #4 “Trafficking in Human Beings for the purpose of sexual exploitation: new spaces and vulnerabilities?”; Webinar #5 “Trafficking in Children and Youngsters: which capacity and protection”. At the end, an E-Book was launched. Available at (in PT):</p> <p>https://www.otsh.mai.gov.pt/wp-content/uploads/E-Book_Os-possiveis-impactos-da-Covid19-no-traffic-de-seres-humanos_OTSH_EME_APF.pdf.</p> <p>Please see also replies to recommendations 137.1, 137.114, 137.117, 137.123 and 137.194.</p>
<p>137.116 Continue to strengthen its efforts to combat trafficking in women and children (Timor-Leste);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/42/7 - Para. 137</p>	<p>Commission for Citizenship and Gender Equality;</p> <p>High Commission for Migration;</p> <p>Home Affairs;</p> <p>Justice;</p>	<p>Please see replies to recommendations 137.1, 137.114, 137.117, 137.123, 137.128 and 137.194.</p>
<p>137.117 Take additional measures and continue to organize awareness-raising activities on the risks of human trafficking for the purpose of labour exploitation (Togo);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/42/7 - Para. 137</p>	<p>Commission for Citizenship and Gender Equality;</p> <p>High Commission for Migration;</p> <p>Home Affairs;</p> <p>Justice;</p>	<p>In 2019, in the framework of the “<i>Local Safety Audit of Serpa</i>” and in compliance with a measure of the <i>Fourth Action Plan for the Prevention and Combat of Trafficking in Human Beings (2018-2021)</i> and the <i>National Implementation Plan of the Global Compact for Migration</i>, the Observatory on Trafficking in Human Beings (OTSH) jointly with the Specialized Multidisciplinary Team for the Assistance to Trafficking in Human Beings victims’ of Alentejo conducted a training action for first-line professionals.</p> <p>This region of Portugal (Alentejo) is where there is a higher prevalence of trafficking in persons for the purpose of labour exploitation in the agricultural sector (high risk sector).</p>

	Ministry of Labour, Solidarity and Social Security (MTSS);	<p>In 2021, training actions focused on trafficking in persons for the purpose of labour exploitation were provided to the Police and Customs Cooperation Centres (PCCCs), to the Authority for Working Conditions (ACT) and to the National Republican Guard/Territorial Command of Beja (Alentejo).</p> <p>In May 2021, the Working Group set up within the <i>Fourth Action Plan for the Prevention and Combat of Trafficking in Human Beings (National Plan for Implementation of the Global Compact on Migration)</i> signed the “Protocol for the definition of procedures for the Prevention, Detection and Protection of children (alleged) victims of trafficking in human beings – National Referral System (NRM)” – following the International Conference “Ten Years on from the European Anti-Trafficking Directive and the new European Strategy to Combat Trafficking in Human Beings (2021-2025)”.</p> <p>The <i>National Referral System</i> aims to consolidate and strengthen cooperation mechanisms between professionals involved in all stages of child trafficking situations, from the perspective of their identification and protection, as well as the necessary communication procedures.</p> <p>There has been a strengthening of inspection actions between ACT and the Foreigners and Borders Service (SEF) in the scope of control and verification of situations of labour exploitation and forced labour for the purpose of Trafficking in Human Beings.</p> <p>Law No. 93/2017, of 23 August 2017 (which establishes the legal regime for preventing, prohibiting and combating discrimination based on racial and ethnic origin, colour, nationality, ancestry and territory of origin), grants the ACT competence to receive complaints in the context of work and employment and self-employment sent by the Commission for Equality and Against Racial Discrimination (CICDR), as well as informing of all decisions that prove discriminatory practices.</p> <p>Every year Portugal launches national campaigns against trafficking in human beings. Also, the regional network for assistance and protection to victims of trafficking launch every year campaigns. Several awareness raising and sensitization initiatives are developed to different strategic stakeholders by the multidisciplinary teams that exist at a regional level (North, Centre, Lisbon, Alentejo and Algarve)</p> <p>Please see also reply to recommendations 137.114, 137.120, 137.122 and 137.123.</p>
137.118 Continue efforts to combat human trafficking, in particular through identifying child victims among refugees (Tunisia); Source of position: A/HRC/42/7 - Para. 137	Commission for Citizenship and Gender Equality; High Commission for Migration; Home Affairs; Justice;	Please see replies to recommendations 137.1, 137.114, 137.122, 137.123, 137.128 and 137.194.
137.119 Ensure the identification and security of victims of trafficking, particularly children, in the asylum procedure (Ukraine); Source of position: A/HRC/42/7 - Para. 137	Commission for Citizenship and Gender Equality; Citizenship and Equality; Home Affairs; Justice;	Please see replies to recommendations 137.1, 137.114, 137.122, 137.123, 137.128 and 137.194.

<p>137.120 Continue actions to combat trafficking in persons and strengthen measures to prevent, detect and punish this crime (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/42/7 - Para. 137</p>	<p>Commission for Citizenship and Gender Equality;</p> <p>High Commission for Migration;</p> <p>Home Affairs;</p> <p>Justice;</p>	<p>Training actions to Front-Line professionals provided by the Observatory on Trafficking in Human Beings (OTSH)/Ministry of Home Affairs:</p> <p>2019: 2 training actions to the National Republican Guard (GNR) / 2nd and 3rd Course of Criminal Prevention, Proximity Policing and Human Rights - 85 trainees.</p> <p>2020: 7 training actions: 6 training actions to representatives of the National Immigrant Support Centre, the Local Immigrant Support Centre, the Migrant Support Line and the Telephone Translation Service, Municipal Plans for the Integration of Migrants and Migrants associations. Total: 163 trainees. 1 Training action to the GNR/Course of Criminal Investigation. Total: 16 trainees.</p> <p>2021: 19 training actions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Republican Guard (GNR): 10 training actions (several courses). Total: 1.524 trainees. 4th / 5th Course of Criminal Prevention, Proximity Policing and Human Rights – 229 trainees; • Authority for Working Conditions (ACT): 2 training actions. Total: around 170 trainees; • Customs and Police Cooperation Centres (CCPA): 3 training actions. Total: around 33 trainees; • 5 Multidisciplinary Teams for the Assistance to Victims of THB: 1 training action. Total: 16 trainees; • International Organization for Migration/Portugal: 1 training action. Total: 15 trainees; • Municipality of Vila Nova de Gaia/ Social Network team: 1 training action. Total: 30 trainees; • Health Centres of Loures Odivelas; Public Security Police, Municipality of Loures, Portuguese Council for Refugees, Commission for the Protection of Children and Young Persons and Social Security: 1 training action. Total: around 40 trainees; • The OTSH/Ministry of Home Affairs continued, upon request, to disseminate the Flagging Card of Victims of trafficking and other materials to its main stakeholders. As an example, in 2020 and 2021 the OTSH provided: • 500 flagging cards to the health professionals from the Adult Violence Prevention Teams of the Health Centres from the southwest region; • A kit with several digital information (e.g., leaflets) to the 5 Regional Health Administrations (North, Centre, Lisbon, Alentejo and Algarve). • 1 500 flagging cards and 70 United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) Human Trafficking First Aid Kit for Law Enforcement First Responders (Portuguese version) to the Public Security Police (PSP); • 1 500 flagging cards to the National Republican Guard (GNR)/Portalegre Training Centre. <p>Also, on prevention/awareness raising to students, in the framework of cooperation with the Centro de <i>Estudos de Sociologia</i> ISCTE - <i>Instituto Universitário de Lisboa</i> and their participation at the UNODC Initiative "Education for Justice (E4J)", in 2021 the OTSH was invited to and conducted the technical revision of the translation into Portuguese of the Module 7 "Prevention of Trafficking in Persons" and Module 8 "A Human-Rights Based Approach to Trafficking in Persons".</p> <p>Please see also replies to recommendations 137.122, 137.123 and 137.128.</p>
<p>137.121 Continue with measures to combat trafficking networks, particularly in the case of unaccompanied minor asylum seekers and migrants, through a procedure for the identification and</p>	<p>Commission for Citizenship and Gender Equality;</p> <p>High Commission for Migration;</p> <p>Home Affairs;</p> <p>Justice;</p>	<p>Please see replies to recommendations 137.1, 137.114., 137.123 and 137.194.</p>

<p>protection of victims of trafficking in the asylum procedure (Argentina);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/42/7 - Para. 137</p>		
<p>137.122 Pursue efforts to combat trafficking in persons, ensuring that perpetrators are prosecuted and that victims receive specialized treatment aimed at the full restoration of their rights (Colombia);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/42/7 - Para. 137</p>	<p>Commission for Citizenship and Gender Equality;</p> <p>High Commission for Migration;</p> <p>Home Affairs;</p> <p>Justice;</p>	<p>Order No. 138-E/2021, of 1 July, approved the models of documents proving the attribution of victim status and especially vulnerable victim status, including for victims of Trafficking in Human Beings.</p> <p>These new instruments are the result of multisectoral work, coordinated by the Commission for Citizenship and Gender Equality (CIG), which is also in charge of coordinating the <i>Fourth National Action Plan to Prevent and Combat Trafficking in Human Beings (2018-2021)</i>.</p> <p>These new documents aim to produce documents that are clearer, simpler, and easier for victims to understand. This is essential considering that upon receiving the documents the victim is particularly vulnerable, often unable to understand complex legal language and information about their rights. To this end, the documents were reviewed by specialized services to convert the legal and procedural technical language into clear language.</p> <p>In practice, the information systems of the authorities granting victim status will be able to issue each victim the respective victim status document, corresponding to the specifics of their case. Therefore, with these new documents, victims will be able to better understand, access and exercise their rights, thus reinforcing their protection.</p> <p>Trafficking in persons is a public crime, which means that a complaint can be brought not only by the victim, but also by anyone who has knowledge of the facts. According to Portuguese legislation (Article 160 of the Portuguese Penal Code), whoever commits a crime of trafficking in persons is punished with imprisonment from three to ten years. And if the agent acts professionally or with the intention of making a profit, he may be punished with imprisonment from three to twelve years.</p> <p>The project <i>“WithYou - monitoring victims and witnesses in the justice system”</i>, which main objective is to reduce secondary and/or repeated victimization during criminal proceedings. The project includes the development of awareness-raising materials for judicial operators; elaboration of a Practical Guide on the support provided to victims in criminal proceedings by a victim support worker; and implementation of a pilot victim monitoring model.</p> <p>On July 1 of 2021, the Portuguese Government published a new document entitled <i>“Status of particularly vulnerable victims”</i>, which applied to victims of domestic violence, victims of THB and victims of terrorism. The information contained in it is very comprehensive to inform the potential THB victims not only what rights are guaranteed, but also how to access these rights in practice. It includes the rights to legal assistance, compensation, protection measures, translation and interpretation, and information.</p> <p>Five regional multi-disciplinary team’s co-ordinate the provision of assistance measures to victims of THB. Each one of these cover a region of Portugal and has a regional network of partners, including police forces, health services, social and educational services, and NGOs.</p> <p>The multi-disciplinary teams have a key role in the identification process and supporting victims by providing safe accommodation, psychological assistance, legal assistance, and other services.</p> <p>The Prosecutor General’s Office Directive No. 1/2021, which defines generic instructions for implementing the Law no 55/2020, defining the objectives, priorities and guidelines of criminal policy for the biennium 2020-2022. This Directive binds Public Prosecutors and police entities that assist them while implementing mentioned Law no. 55/2020. Under this Law, trafficking in persons is one of the priority crimes of prevention and investigation.</p> <p>Please see also replies to recommendations 137.120, 137.123, 137.128 and 137.194.</p>

<p>137.123 Strengthen further national policies to combat sexual exploitation and trafficking in human beings (Cyprus);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/42/7 - Para. 137</p>	<p>Commission for Citizenship and Gender Equality;</p> <p>High Commission for Migration;</p> <p>Home Affairs;</p> <p>Justice;</p>	<p>Resolution of the Council of Ministers No. 141/2019, of 20 August, approved the <i>National Plan for Implementation of the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration</i>. Measures on trafficking in human beings are in Objective 7: Combat and reducing vulnerabilities in migration; Objective 10: Prevent, combat and eradicate trafficking in human beings in the context of international migration; and in Objective 12: Enhance security and predictability in the screening, assessment and referral of migration processes.</p> <p>Some of the measures are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the “<i>Protocol for the definition of procedures for the Prevention, Detection and Protection of children (alleged) victims of trafficking in human beings – National Referral System (NRM)</i>”; • cooperation projects with countries of origin; • training to front-line professionals on the identification and support to victims of human trafficking and vulnerable migrants; • inclusion, on the website <i>ePortugal</i>, of a section on “<i>Migrants</i>” and a subsection entitled “<i>Migrants: Support for Human Trafficking Situations</i>”. <p>The General Secretary of Home Affairs with the Observatory on Trafficking in Human Beings (OTSH)/Ministry of Home Affairs, jointly with the Commission for Citizenship and Gender Equality (CIG) and national and Norwegian partners (governmental and non-governmental), is going to implement the Project “<i>Improved prevention, assistance, protection and (re)integration system for victims of sexual exploitation</i>” (EEA Grants – approved in August 2021). The objective is to enable better prevention strategies, support the identification of victims, design programs and measures of assistance, protection and (re)integration targeted and adapted to victims of sexual exploitation.</p> <p>The OTSH/Ministry of Home Affairs maintained its presence in the <i>Working Group of the Fourth Plan of Action to the Prevention and Combat to Trafficking in Human Beings (2018-2020)</i> as well as on the <i>Annual Activity Plans of the National Commission for Human Rights (CNDH)</i>, chaired by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and Cooperation.</p> <p>In order to tackle the Illegal catch of bivalves in the Tagus River and the alleged exploitative working conditions/human trafficking (alongside other dimensions), an Informal Inter-ministerial Working Group was set up in 2021 and co-chaired by the Secretaries of State for Home Affairs, Integration and Migration, Housing and Fisheries. Aside from other measures (such as joint inspection operations), a social diagnosis is being prepared as well as other informative materials aimed at preventing exploitative working conditions/human trafficking (e.g., leaflets).</p> <p>In November 2021, the <i>Biannual Plan (2021-2022)</i> of the <i>National Strategy for Children Rights</i> was approved. It includes measures aimed at professionals training, namely on the “<i>Protocol for the definition of procedures for the Prevention, Detection and Protection of children (alleged) victims of trafficking in human beings – National Referral System (NRM)</i>”.</p> <p>Directive No. 1/2021, of the Prosecutor General, sets out the general guidelines for the implementation of the Criminal Policy Law for the period 2020-2022, binding Public Prosecutors and criminal police bodies. It establishes as priorities for criminal investigation, including the protection and promotion of the rights of victims of human trafficking and providing some guidance for investigation of human trafficking cases (https://www.ministeriopublico.pt/iframe/diretivas).</p> <p>Please see also replies to recommendations 137.120, 137.128 and 137.194.</p>
<p>137.124 Strengthen actions to combat human trafficking, with emphasis on identification and protection of victims of trafficking, especially in the</p>	<p>Commission for Citizenship and Gender Equality;</p> <p>High Commission for Migration;</p>	<p>Please see replies to recommendations 137.1, 137.114, 137.122, 137.123 and 137.194.</p>

<p>asylum procedure (Georgia);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/42/7 - Para. 137</p>	<p>Home Affairs; Justice;</p>	
<p>137.125 Continue efforts in the field of identifying and protecting victims of trafficking in the asylum procedure (Greece);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/42/7 - Para. 137</p>	<p>Commission for Citizenship and Gender Equality;</p> <p>High Commission for Migration;</p> <p>Home Affairs; Justice;</p>	<p>Please see replies to recommendations 137.1, 137.114, 137.122, 137.123 and 137.194.</p>
<p>137.126 Continue measures against trafficking in children and eradicate forced child labour (India);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/42/7 - Para. 137</p>	<p>Commission for Citizenship and Gender Equality;</p> <p>High Commission for Migration;</p> <p>Home Affairs; Justice;</p> <p>Ministry of Labour, Solidarity and Social Security (MTSS);</p>	<p>Employers must provide young persons with age-appropriate working conditions, protecting their safety, health, physical, mental and moral development, education and training, in particular preventing any risk resulting from lack of experience or knowledge of existing or potential risks or the child's development.</p> <p>Under the Labour Code, approved by Law No. 7/2009, of 12 February, the child under the age of 16 cannot be hired to perform a remunerated activity provided with autonomy, except if he or she has completed compulsory schooling or is enrolled and attending secondary education level and is light work (Article 3).</p> <p>https://files.dre.pt/diplomastraduzidos/7_2009_CodigoTrabalho_EN_publ.pdf.</p> <p>The financial support provided to children's families through the social integration income (RSI) and the guarantee of a national minimum wage (SMN) have also contributed to the eradication of this phenomenon, as they guarantee a means of subsistence for families. The number of children in child labour is currently very low.</p> <p>Please see also replies to recommendations 137.1, 137.122, 137.123 and 137.194.</p>
<p>137.127 Enhance measures to combat human trafficking and address domestic and gender-based violence (Nepal);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/42/7 - Para. 137</p>	<p>Commission for Citizenship and Gender Equality;</p> <p>High Commission for Migration;</p> <p>Home Affairs; Justice;</p>	<p>Please see replies to recommendations 137.1, 137.72, 137.75, 137.81, 137.88, 137.123, 137.128 and 137.194.</p>
<p>137.128 Develop the national plan to combat trafficking in persons in order to eliminate this scourge (Jordan);</p>	<p>Commission for Citizenship and Gender Equality;</p>	<p>The <i>Fourth Action Plan for the Prevention and Combat of Trafficking in Human Beings (2018-2021)</i> aimed at consolidating and enhancing knowledge on the issue of trafficking in human beings, ensuring victims have better access to their rights, fighting against organized crime networks, namely by dismantling the business model and dismantling the trafficking chain.</p>

<p>Source of position: A/HRC/42/7 - Para. 137</p>	<p>High Commission for Migration; Home Affairs; Justice;</p>	<p>It also considered the recommendations and commitments accepted by Portugal in the various international bodies and fits into the Goals of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development regarding trafficking in human beings, and with the cooperation mechanisms provided for in the Political Declaration of the United Nations General Assembly, of 27 September 2017.</p> <p>The <i>Fifth Action Plan</i> is under preparation with a view to consolidating a gender-based and child-sensitive approach.</p> <p>Please see also reply to recommendation 137.123.</p>
<p>137.129 Revise legislation to provide for equal treatment of men and women with regard to conditions following divorce (Iceland);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/42/7 - Para. 137</p>	<p>Commission for Citizenship and Gender Equality; Justice; Labour, Solidarity and Social Security;</p>	<p>The Constitution of the Portuguese Republic in its article 13 - principle of equality, states that:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. All citizens have the same social dignity and are equal before the law. 2. No one can be privileged, benefited, harmed, deprived of any right or exempt from any duty due to ancestry, sex (...). <p>Therefore, the Portuguese legislation provides for equal treatment of men and women under any situation.</p> <p>The last decade has been one of extremely significant expansion and strengthening of the gender equality policy framework in Portugal. The current system of ‘parenthood protection’, implemented in 2009 was a symbolic turning point in leave policy given that it enshrined the fundamental right to work-family balance, in the context of a gender equality policy.</p> <p>Fathers and mothers are entitled to almost the same care leave (caring for children, including an adopted or stepchild, for older persons and next of kin, such as spouses or partners). Maternity and paternity leaves were replaced by parental leave that may have different lengths, different holders and payment rates depending on whether it is enjoyed exclusively by the mother, or the father, or both (shared leave). In general, both parents are entitled to a hundred and twenty or a hundred and fifty consecutive days of «parental leave» after the childbirth, which can be split between them as they wish, with some limits - article 40 of the Portuguese Labour Code (PLC) http://www.pgdlisboa.pt/leis/lei_mostra_articulado.php?nid=1047&tabela=leis -, namely, a mandatory period of six weeks for the mother after the childbirth (article 41). Additional recent improvements in the parenthood labour and social protection were implemented by Law No. 120/2015, of 1 September, and Law No. 90/2019, of 4 September (https://cite.gov.pt/licencas-parentais).</p> <p>The PLC amendment (2019) strongly contributed to the so-called “3 em Linha – Programa para a Conciliação da Vida Profissional, Pessoal e Família 2018/2019”, a Program for Reconciling Professional, Personal and Family Life launched by the Government in 2018 with the aim of promoting a better work-life balance as a condition for effective equality between men and women and for full citizenship (https://portugal2020.pt/balanco-da-execucao-do-programa-3-em-linha/).</p>
<p>137.130 Increase policies to make it possible to implement in practice the legislative provisions that focus on non-discrimination between men and women in employment, especially with regard to the differences in pay in middle and high income categories in positions occupied predominantly by men (Paraguay);</p>	<p>Commission for Citizenship and Gender Equality; Economy and Maritime Affairs; Labour, Solidarity and Social Security;</p>	<p>In 2017, Law No. 62/2017 established the regime of balanced representation between women and men in the management and supervisory bodies of public sector corporate entities and listed companies. The initiative <i>Gender Equality Opportunities in Senior Management Project</i>, promoted by the Portuguese Enterprise Confederation (CIP) and the Confederation of Portuguese Business, aims to identify and develop female talent with leadership potential, to foster their promotion to top management roles in companies, thus contributing to reduce the gender gap and to break down barriers, which still exist, in accessing leadership positions and functions.</p> <p>Please see also reply to recommendation 137.33.</p>

Source of position: A/HRC/42/7 - Para. 137		
137.131 Improve women's access to the labour market and apply the principle of equal pay for equal work in all economic sectors (Senegal); Source of position: A/HRC/42/7 - Para. 137	Commission for Citizenship and Gender Equality; Labour, Solidarity and Social Security;	Law No. 60/2018 (https://dre.pt/application/conteudo/116130014) that approves measures to promote equal pay between women and men for equal or equal work. Article 4 – remuneration transparency: 1) The employer must ensure the existence of a transparent remuneration policy, based on the assessment of the components of the functions, based on objective criteria, common to men and women, under the terms of article 31 of the Labour Code. 2) In the event of an allegation of remuneration discrimination pursuant to paragraph 5 of article 25 of the Labour Code, it is up to the employer to demonstrate that it has a remuneration policy under the terms provided in the preceding paragraph, namely, regarding the remuneration of whoever claims to be discriminated against in the face of the compensation of the worker or workers. Please see also reply to recommendations 137.139.
137.132 Adopt specific measures to eliminate the wage gap between men and women in the labour market (Spain); Source of position: A/HRC/42/7 - Para. 137Q	Commission for Citizenship and Gender Equality; Labour, Solidarity and Social Security;	In the first quarter of 2019, Law no. 60/2018, of 21 August, began to have effect. This piece of legislation approves measures to promote equal pay for women and men for equal work or work of equal value. According to this law, employers must implement pay transparency policies. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>National Strategy for Equality and Non-Discrimination (2018-30)</i>; • As part of the <i>Action Plan for Equality between Women and Men (2018-2022)</i>, measures were implemented to combat sex segregation in professions and to eliminate wage gap between women and men; • The <i>2022-25 Action Plan for Equality between Women and Men</i>, currently under public consultation, maintains the objectives of combating sex segregation in occupations and the pay gap. Please see also replies to recommendations 137.139, 137.197, 137.207, 137.211 and 137.215.
137.133 Take measures aiming at bridging the gender wage gap and combating discrimination against men and women in the labour market, as well as applying the principle of equal pay for equal work in all sectors of the economy (Syrian Arab Republic); Source of position: A/HRC/42/7 - Para. 137	Commission for Citizenship and Gender Equality; Labour, Solidarity and Social Security;	Please see replies to recommendations 137.131, 137.132 and 137.139.
137.134 Adopt measures to reduce the gender pay gap (Bangladesh); Source of position: A/HRC/42/7 - Para. 137	Commission for Citizenship and Gender Equality; Labour, Solidarity and Social Security;	Please see replies to recommendations 137.131, 137.132 and 137.139.

<p>137.135 Continue with efforts to increase equal opportunities in employment and education (Cabo Verde);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/42/7 - Para. 137</p>	<p>Commission for Citizenship and Gender Equality; Education; Labour, Solidarity and Social Security;</p>	<p><u><i>By the Frame Law of the Educational System</i></u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) All Portuguese have the right to education and culture, under the terms of the Constitution of the Republic. 2) It is the special responsibility of the State to promote the democratization of education, guaranteeing the right to a fair and effective equality of opportunities in school access and success. 3) In accessing education and in its practice, all Portuguese are guaranteed respect for the principle of freedom to learn and teach, with tolerance for possible choices, considering, particularly, the following principles: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) The State cannot grant itself the right to program education and culture according to any philosophical, aesthetic, political, ideological or religious guidelines; b) Public Education will not be confessional; c) The right to create private and cooperative schools is guaranteed. 4) The educational system responds to the needs resulting from social reality, contributing to the full and harmonious development of the personality of individuals, encouraging the formation of free, responsible, autonomous and solidary citizens and valuing the human dimension of work. 5) Education promotes the development of a democratic and pluralistic spirit, respectful of others and their ideas, open to dialogue and the free exchange of opinions, forming citizens capable of critically and creatively judging the social environment in which they belong and of commit to their progressive transformation. <p>Furthermore, several investments are underway to increase the possibilities of training choices for girls and boys, in terms of educational offers of dual certification and continuation of studies.</p> <p>As part of the <i>Agenda for Equality in the Labour Market and In Business</i>, the Government has implemented since 2017 the "<i>Engineers for one day</i>" Project for secondary schools, encouraging the choice of engineering courses where girls are absent.</p> <p>Please see also replies to recommendations 137.165 and 137.211.</p>
<p>137.136 Continue working to ensure equal pay for men and women for equal work (Egypt);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/42/7 - Para. 137</p>	<p>Commission for Citizenship and Gender Equality; Ministry of Economy and Maritime Affairs; Labour, Solidarity and Social Security;</p>	<p>In 2020, the Portuguese Institute for Quality, I.P., the National Standardization Body, created a Technical Commission to develop a national quality standard to support entities from all sectors of the economy in the implementation of management systems that prevent and correct gender inequalities that may occur regarding payment of work of equal value. This standard is expected to be completed in 2023.</p> <p>Please see also replies to recommendations 137.131, 137.132 and 137.139.</p>
<p>137.137 Improve access to the labour market for women, especially young women, and apply the principle of equal pay for work of equal value in all sectors of the economy (Honduras);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/42/7 - Para. 137</p>	<p>Commission for Citizenship and Gender Equality; Education; Economy and Maritime Affairs;</p>	<p>In 2018 was published the Law no. 60/2018, approves measures to promote equal pay between women and men for equal work or work of equal value and generates the first amendment to Law No. 105/2009 - that regulates and amends the Labour Code - and to Decree-Law No. 76/2012 - approving the organizational structure of the Commission for Equality in Work and Employment (CITE).</p> <p>The <i>Portuguese Recovery and Resilience Plan</i> (PRR) considers a gender balance in areas/sectors where there is a higher gender gap. In this context, component C6 – Qualification and Skills – predicts measures to increase the responsiveness of the education and training system in disputing social and gender inequalities and increasing the resilience of employment especially for young people and adults with few qualifications, as well as ensuring the balanced participation of women and men in the job market. Emphasis on <i>Impulse Young STEAM</i> (RE-C06.i04) investment, already launched, with a contractual model binding entities combating professional segregation, particularly in attracting girls and women to the areas of engineering and technology.</p> <p>Please see also replies to recommendations 137.132, 137.134, 137.136 and 137.181.</p>

<p>137.138 Adopt measures to reduce the gender pay gap and combat domestic and gender-related violence (India);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/42/7 - Para. 137</p>	<p>Commission for Citizenship and Gender Equality;</p> <p>Justice;</p> <p>Labour, Solidarity and Social Security;</p>	<p>Please see replies to recommendations 137.132, 137.134, 137.66 and 137.70.</p>
<p>137.139 Increase employment opportunities for women, in particular migrant women, and narrow the wage gap between sexes (Iraq);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/42/7 - Para. 137</p>	<p>Commission for Citizenship and Gender Equality;</p> <p>Labour, Solidarity and Social Security;</p>	<p>Law No. 60/2018, of 21 August, approved measures to reinforce equal payment across gender for equal work or work of equal value. This law amended a previously existing one, establishing annual reporting duties upon employers on equal opportunities between men and women. It also updated provisions contained in 2009 legislation and regulation governing equality and non-discrimination in the labour market – Commission for Equality in Labour and Employment (CITE).</p> <p>At EU level, Portugal adopted the <i>EU Action Plan 2017-2019</i>, of 20 November 2017, with a view to closing the gender pay gap, which should also be mentioned.</p> <p>Remedies: The current rules (as of 21 August 2019) allow for any employee or union representative to request an opinion from CITE on the existence of gender-based wage discrimination. The request must be submitted in writing and contain a duly substantiated allegation of wage discrimination.</p> <p>The employer is notified to speak up and provide information on its remuneration policy, and criteria underlying the calculation of the remuneration of the applicant and of the employee(s) identified in the request for an opinion, with the CITE to deliver a technical proposal for an opinion. If the employer exercises its response rights and CITE concludes that there are indications of discrimination, the employer will be given a 6-month period to justify such evidence or demonstrate the adoption of corrective measures.</p> <p>CITE will give a final and binding opinion following the expiry of the above referenced period or to issue a proposal for an opinion, depending on whether the employer has, or has not, made available information concerning the remuneration policy, and the criteria used for the calculation of the applicant’s remuneration and the employee(s) whom they believe are discriminating them. CITE’s final opinion is notified to the labour authority (ACT), for the purposes of fining the employer on gender-based discrimination, which qualifies as a very serious offence under the Portuguese Labour Code (PLC article 25(8)).</p> <p>The lack of information is tantamount to not justifying paying differences, which are deemed to be based on the discrimination. This procedure applies to any employer, regardless of the number of employees in the service. Dismissal or other sanctions allegedly imposed to punish a labour offence, shall be presumed as being abusive if taken place up to one year after the request for an opinion.</p> <p>Enforcement/Litigation: Since the implementation of the Law No. 60/2018, of 21 August, there is still no significant litigation about the equal payment.</p> <p>Other Requirements: Employers are subject to adopting a transparent remuneration policy, built based on evaluation of the components of the functions performed by employees, underpinned by objective criteria common to both sexes (<i>e.g.</i>, merit, productivity, attendance or seniority).</p> <p>The concept of remuneration, for the effects of the law, includes not only the base remuneration, but also other regular benefits and regular payments made, directly or indirectly, in cash or in kind, as well as certain benefits.</p> <p>In the event of an allegation of compensation discrimination, it is for the employer to demonstrate that it has a transparent and objective remuneration policy, in particular as regards the remuneration of the employee who claims to have been discriminated against, in relation to the remuneration of the employee(s) whom he believes are discriminating against him.</p>

		<p>The <i>Single Report and Duty to Inform Employees</i>, drawn up annually by companies, must now include nominative information, segregated by gender. Such information must also be made available to employees.</p> <p>At the first half of each calendar year, the competent service of the Ministry of Labour provides statistical information on pay differences by gender (a general barometer and by industry, and a balance sheet by company, profession, and level of qualification). This information is also forwarded to the Authority for Working Conditions.</p> <p>Companies with gender pay differences must submit, within 120 days, an assessment plan when notified by the ACT (within 60 days upon receipt of the statistical statement).</p> <p>Failure to submit and adopt an evaluation plan as described above, and to communicate the results thereof, constitutes a serious administrative infraction that, in addition to the applicable fines, can also involve an ancillary sanction of temporary banning from public tenders for a period of up to two years.</p> <p>(http://www.pgdlisboa.pt/leis/lei_mostra_articulado.php?artigo_id=2980A0014&nid=2980&tabela=leis&pagina=1&ficha=1&so_miolo=&nverso=).</p> <p>Please see also replies to recommendation 137.203, 137.150.</p>
<p>137.140 Continue taking effective measures to promote employment for young persons (Kazakhstan);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/42/7 - Para. 137</p>	<p>Education; Labour, Solidarity and Social Security;</p>	<p>The expansion and diversification of the Vocational Education and Training (VET) provision, as well as the increasing labour market relevance of VET, namely through the <i>National Catalogue of Qualifications</i>, the Sector Councils for Qualification and the System for the Anticipation of Qualifications Needs, support the smooth transition of young persons from school to labour market.</p> <p>Please see also replies to recommendation 137.20.</p>
<p>137.141 Take specific measures to reduce the wage gap between men and women and eliminate its causes at all levels (Uzbekistan);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/42/7 - Para. 137</p>	<p>Commission for Citizenship and Gender Equality; Labour, Solidarity and Social Security;</p>	<p>Please see replies to recommendations 137.131, 137.132 and 137.139.</p>
<p>137.142 Increase its efforts to reduce unemployment, in particular among young persons, with a view to moving gradually towards the full realization of the right to work (Afghanistan);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/42/7 - Para. 137</p>	<p>Labour, Solidarity and Social Security;</p>	<p>Please see replies to recommendations 137.20 and 137.140.</p>

<p>137.143 Improve access to decent housing, particularly for the Roma, through social housing projects (Spain);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/42/7 - Para. 137</p>	<p>High Commission for Migration;</p> <p>Infrastructure and Housing;</p> <p>Labour, Solidarity and Social Security;</p>	<p>Please see replies to recommendation 137.146.</p> <p>With the implementation of the New Generation of Housing Policies («Nova Geração de Políticas de Habitação», NGPH) and the Framework Housing Law («Lei de Bases da Habitação»), the Portuguese government reinforced the State's constitutional commitment to the right to decent housing for all. The implementation of this principle implies that no social group, namely vulnerable minority communities, among other groups and citizens, can be excluded from the different programs, once the eligibility criteria established have been met.</p> <p>In the context of the different measures and programs of the NGPH, the «First Right Programme» («Programa Primeiro Direito») is central in this sense, aiming to eradicate the situations of unworthy housing, benefiting, in its development, from the joint work between the Housing and Urban Rehabilitation Institute («Instituto da Habitação e da Reabilitação Urbana», IHRU) and the municipalities, which develop, for this purpose, their Housing Local Strategies («Estratégias Locais de Habitação», ELH). It is within this context, guided by the principles of proximity and participation, that the Ministry of Infrastructure and Housing («Ministério das Infraestruturas e Habitação», MIH) seeks to ensure the inclusion of families from the Roma community in the Housing Local Strategies.</p>
<p>137.144 Continue implementation of the Social Emergency Plan launched in 2011 with a view to mitigating the impact of the economic and financial crisis on vulnerable persons (Togo);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/42/7 - Para. 137</p>	<p>Labour, Solidarity and Social Security;</p> <p>Finance;</p>	<p>The <i>Social Emergency Plan</i> was concluded in 2015 and has been replaced by other strategic instruments in order to reinforce the following areas: qualifications, innovation, adding value to the land, modernizing the state, improving companies' capital and social cohesion. For a more comprehensive answer see reply to recommendation 137.61.</p>
<p>137.145 Make available adequate resources, which would improve the housing conditions in the country (Turkey);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/42/7 - Para. 137</p>	<p>Infrastructure and Housing;</p> <p>Labour, Solidarity and Social Security;</p>	<p>In the context of the different measures and programs of the NGPH, the «<i>First Right Programme</i>» («<i>Programa Primeiro Direito</i>») is central in this sense, aiming to eradicate the situations of unworthy housing, benefiting, in its development, from the joint work between the Housing and Urban Rehabilitation Institute and the municipalities, which develop, for this purpose, their <i>Housing Local Strategies</i> («<i>Estratégias Locais de Habitação</i>», ELH).</p> <p>Please see also reply to recommendation 137.143.</p>
<p>137.146 Take further concrete and effective steps to improve access to housing, education and employment for Roma communities (Australia);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/42/7 - Para. 137</p>	<p>High Commission for Migration;</p> <p>Education;</p> <p>Infrastructure and Housing;</p> <p>Labour, Solidarity and Social Security;</p>	<p>As regards employment policy, and in matters relating to access to the labour market, the Portuguese Public Employment Service (IEFP) intervenes so that there is no discrimination in the recruitment and selection processes or in the access to the existing Active Labour Market Policies (ALMP), including to vocational training.</p> <p>There are ALMP measures - for instance hiring support or traineeships – aimed at groups of jobseekers that are more vulnerable in terms of access to the labour market, normally in terms of age, duration of unemployment or situations of disadvantage.</p> <p>IEFP is an active member of the “<i>Portuguese Charter for Diversity</i>” and a partner in the implementation of the “<i>National Plan to Combat Racism and Discrimination 2021-2025 – Portugal against racism (NPCRD 2021-2025)</i>”, mainly area 4 -"labour and employment".</p> <p>The <i>National Strategy for Roma Communities Integration</i> (ENICC 2013-2022) includes measures to improve access to housing, notably, measure 7.7.1 Implementation of the “<i>First Right Program</i>”, a program aimed at supporting the right to housing, and measure 7.1.2. “<i>Certification of housing and social housing neighbourhood infrastructures</i>”.</p>

		<p>In the context of the different measures and programs of the NGPH, the «<i>First Right Programme</i>» («<i>Programa Primeiro Direito</i>») is central in this sense, aiming to eradicate the situations of unworthy housing, benefiting, in its development, from the joint work between the Housing and Urban Rehabilitation Institute («<i>Instituto da Habitação e da Reabilitação Urbana</i>», IHRU) and the municipalities, which develop, for this purpose, their <i>Housing Local Strategies</i> («<i>Estratégias Locais de Habitação</i>», ELH). It is within this context, guided by the principles of proximity and participation, that the Ministry of Infrastructure and Housing seeks to ensure the inclusion of families from the Roma community in the Housing Local Strategies.</p> <p>Please see also replies to recommendations 137.143, 137.150, 137.209, 137.210, 137.211 and 137.215.</p>
<p>137.147 Strengthen efforts to eliminate discrimination in access to housing and ensure the right to adequate housing for Roma and people of African descent living in substandard conditions (Bahamas);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/42/7 - Para. 137</p>	<p>High Commission for Migration; Infrastructure and Housing; Labour, Solidarity and Social Security;</p>	<p>In the context of the different measures and programs of the NGPH, the «<i>First Right Programme</i>» («<i>Programa Primeiro Direito</i>») is central in this sense, aiming to eradicate the situations of unworthy housing, benefiting, in its development, from the joint work between the Housing and Urban Rehabilitation Institute («<i>Instituto da Habitação e da Reabilitação Urbana</i>», IHRU) and the municipalities, which develop, for this purpose, their Housing Local Strategies («<i>Estratégias Locais de Habitação</i>», ELH). It is within this context, guided by the principles of proximity and participation, that the Ministry of Infrastructure and Housing («<i>Ministério das Infraestruturas e Habitação</i>», MIH) seeks to ensure the inclusion of families from minority communities, namely African descendent and Roma.</p> <p>Please see also replies to recommendation 137.145, 137.146, 137.150, 137.209 and 137.210.</p>
<p>137.148 Make available adequate resources to improve housing conditions, particularly for marginalized groups (Canada);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/42/7 - Para. 137</p>	<p>High Commission for Migration; Infrastructure and Housing; Labour, Solidarity and Social Security;</p>	<p>Please see replies to recommendations 137.143 and 137.145.</p>
<p>137.149 Strengthen the economic, social and cultural rights of vulnerable groups by continuing efforts to reduce precarity in certain neighbourhoods (France);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/42/7 - Para. 137</p>	<p>High Commission for Migration; Labour, Solidarity and Social Security; Infrastructure and Housing;</p>	<p>One of the initiatives of the Portuguese Presidency of the Council of the European Union in the 1st half of 2021, regarding the strengthening of Cultural Rights, was the presentation of the “<i>Charter of Porto Santo - Culture and the Promotion of Democracy: towards a European Cultural Citizenship</i>”, during the Porto Santo Conference. The charter constitutes a guiding map of cultural and educational principles, policies, discourses, and practices, to apply and develop a paradigm of cultural democracy in Europe.</p> <p>Also noteworthy, is the project “<i>My palace! – Project between the local community and the National Palace of Ajuda</i>”. Implementation period (January 2021 - December 2023). The General Directorate of Cultural Heritage, through the National Palace of Ajuda (PNA), the Ajuda Parish Council (JFA) and Yellow Cusca – Cultural Association joined to place the PNA as a hub for creating opportunities for the inclusion of the most vulnerable persons and families of the <i>BipZip</i> territories of Ajuda, in a process of community development in arts, culture and heritage. The project intends to analyse the problems of school dropout, failure and unemployment, strengthening the notion that the PNA is a palace in the neighbourhood, open to and for all.</p> <p>Please see recommendation 137.29 on the <i>Choices Program</i>, which is currently in its 8th Generation, with 105 projects being implemented across the national territory. This program is expected to reach 27 704 individuals between 2021 and 2022, of which 25% are descendants of migrants and 21% from Roma communities.</p>

<p>137.150 Continue its efforts to address the negative impacts of the economic crisis on disadvantaged groups by providing access to employment and affordable <u>housing</u> (Indonesia);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/42/7 - Para. 137</p>	<p>High Commission for Migration;</p> <p>Infrastructure and Housing;</p> <p>Labour, Solidarity and Social Security;</p>	<p>Since 2004 the High Commission for Migration (ACM) develops a range of activities focused on improving employment opportunities and skills recognition of migrant communities and support migrant entrepreneurship, including a nationwide network of 23 Immigrant Job Centres (GIP) run by local authorities, NGOs and migrant associations and other relevant partners. To further support migrants and refugees who wish to start a business in Portugal, ACM created the Migrant Entrepreneur Support Office which runs a series of initiatives around skills development, networking and institutional referrals to promote entrepreneurship among migrants. Also, the <i>Roma Communities Socio-professional Integration Program</i> was launched in 2018 to foster the integration of Roma populations in the labour market and since 2019 has supported nine projects, each with an 18-month implementation.</p> <p>With the implementation of the <i>New Generation of Housing Policies</i> («Nova Geração de Políticas de Habitação», NGPH) and the <i>Framework Housing Law</i> («Lei de Bases da Habitação», LBH), the Portuguese government reinforced the State's constitutional commitment to the right to decent housing for all.</p> <p>In the context of the different measures and programs of the NGPH, the «<i>First Right Programme</i>» («<i>Programa Primeiro Direito</i>») is central in this sense, aiming to eradicate the situations of unworthy and precarious situations of the living and housing conditions.</p> <p>At the same time, and with similar objectives, the Housing and Urban Rehabilitation Institute («Instituto da Habitação e da Reabilitação Urbana», IHRU) is promoting interventions in its public housing stock, improving housing conditions and recovering empty houses, so that they can be allocated to families in need.</p> <p>Please see also replies to recommendation 137.146.</p>
<p>137.151 Continue to address the gaps in social protection coverage and ensure that the social assistance system effectively targets those at high risk of poverty (Maldives);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/42/7 - Para. 137</p>	<p>Labour, Solidarity and Social Security;</p>	<p>Decree-Law No. 2/2018, of 9 January, has introduced new changes in the self-employment scheme, aimed at combating precariousness in labour relations, preserving the dignity of work and increasing the social protection of self-employed persons. Therefore, the most significant change was the revision of the rules that determined the workers relevant income to be considered for the contribution base and contributions payment. The most recently earned income was contemplated for the payment of contributions (<i>i.e.</i>, the time between the contribution payment and the relevant income considered was reduced). This measure provides more social protection to self-employed persons as it significantly eliminates the previous cycle of contributions payment based on income stated a year ago or more. To this extent, self-employed persons who are not covered by the organized accounting scheme, when subject to a contributory obligation, must state, on a quarterly basis, the value of income earned from the production and sale of assets or services provided in the immediately preceding quarter.</p> <p>In what concerns the contribution rates to be paid by the self-employed persons, the same decree-law provides for the reduction of the respective amounts, considering, on the one hand, the non-existence of an employer and, on the other, the need for a better understanding by these workers of the benefits from the increased social protection that this new scheme aims to guarantee. Therefore, in general terms, the contribution rate for self-employed workers decreased from 29,6% to 21,4%. In the case of individual entrepreneurs and holders of a single-member limited liability company and their spouses, the rate decreased from 34,75 % to 25,2 %.</p> <p>Finally, it is also important to mention that this scheme has introduced a minimum value of relevant monthly income to be considered, corresponding to a mandatory contribution of EUR 20,00 per month (with registration of the worker's contributory career in the system), in order to prevent situations where the absence of an insurance career determines the non-fulfilment of the qualifying period necessary for the benefits granting, mainly immediate benefits, given the inherent fluctuations of the self-employed persons income (https://dre.pt/dre/detalhe/decreto-lei\2-2018-114484243).</p>
<p>137.152 Continue to strengthen disposable</p>	<p>Labour, Solidarity and Social Security;</p>	<p>Portugal's minimum wage is updated annually considering the cost of living, national productivity, and the government's budget and income policy.</p>

<p>household incomes, particularly for the most vulnerable groups and those most at risk of poverty and exclusion, such as low paid workers and those living on low pensions (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/42/7 - Para. 137</p>		<p>Social assistance includes recipients of unemployment benefit, initial unemployment social benefit, unemployment social benefit following the unemployment benefit, extension of unemployment social benefit and extraordinary measure to support the long-term unemployed.</p> <p>Other social assistance benefits include:</p> <p>The <i>Social Insertion Income</i> (RSI) supports individuals or families in situations of great economic need. The RSI is both a cash benefit and an activation program that provides both basic needs and encourages interpolation into the labour market, community, and society through the provision of an insertion contract with several duties and adapted to the members of the household.</p> <p>Family benefits (<i>Abono de Família para Crianças e Jovens</i>) are provided to families with children under the age of 16 or up to 24, if the child is disabled or in full time education; Access to benefits also depends on the children residing (or having an equivalent status) in Portugal and not working (except during school holidays).</p> <p>Please see also replies to recommendation 137.61.</p>
<p>137.153 Step up efforts to combat poverty, especially with regard to families with disabled children (Algeria);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/42/7 - Para. 137</p>	<p>Labour, Solidarity and Social Security;</p>	<p>The <i>National Strategy for the Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities 2021-2025</i> was adopted in August 2021 (Resolution of the Council of Ministers No. 119/2021). The strategy is divided into eight points: citizenship, equality, and non-discrimination; promoting an inclusive environment; education and qualification; work, employment, and professional training; promotion of autonomy and independent life; social measures, services and support; culture, sport, tourism and leisure; knowledge, research, innovation and development. The planned initiatives include: the employment support program for persons with disabilities, which aims to boost and strengthen support and incentives for hiring persons with disabilities, in order to facilitate their direct assimilation into the labour market, with instruments also foreseen to support entrepreneurship for this target audience.</p> <p>In terms of accessibility there are two programs being put in place: The “<i>360 Degrees Accessibility Program</i>” which reinforced investment in improving physical accessibility, contributing to mitigating the isolation of persons with disabilities. This program also provides for measures on roads, in public buildings and in housing; and the platform “<i>More Access</i>” that will aggregate useful information and digital solutions for the inclusion of persons with disabilities.</p> <p>In March 2022, training centres for inclusion aimed at people with disabilities over 18 years of age began to operate. As to autonomy and independent living, the objective is to evaluate existing solutions and create proximity solutions in the community, adjusted to people's needs in promoting autonomy. The strategy will also evaluate pilot projects of personal assistance for independent living, in order to have better solutions by 2023.</p> <p>In addition, there is the <i>National Strategy for Combating Poverty</i> adopted in December 2021 (Resolution of the Council of Minister No. 184/2021). The strategy aims at the reduction of the poverty rate, for 10% of the population, taking 660 000 persons out of poverty and the reduction of poverty in children by half, targeting 17 000 children, as well as halving the poverty rate among workers, aiming at 230 000 workers.</p> <p><u><i>Disability Social Benefits:</i></u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bonus family allowance for children and young persons with disabilities: Addition to the family allowance for children and young persons with disabilities and under the age of 24 who on 30 September 2019 were entitled to a disability allowance and for children up to the age of 10 who apply for a disability allowance as of 1 October 2019, who require educational or therapeutic support (https://www.seg-social.pt/bonificacao-do-abono-de-familia-para-criancas-e-jovens-com-deficiencia). • <i>Social Benefit for Inclusion</i>: Benefits granted to national and foreign citizens, refugees and stateless persons legally residing in Portugal and who have a disability resulting in a degree of disability of 60% or more (https://www.seg-social.pt/prestacao-social-para-a-inclusao).

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Special Education Allowance</i>: Provision for children and young persons with disabilities under 24 years of age to ensure compensation for charges resulting from the implementation of specific forms of support, including the attendance of appropriate establishments (https://www.seg-social.pt/subsidio-de-educacao-especial). • You may also have access to Support products for persons with disabilities: Support products are tools, equipment or technical systems used by a person with a disability or incapacity, specially produced or available that prevent, compensate, mitigate or neutralize the functional or participation limitation (https://www.seg-social.pt/produtos-de-apoio-para-pessoas-com-deficiencia-ou-incapacidade). <p>As far as children and young persons are concerned, the social response Early Childhood Intervention is highlighted, which aims to ensure developmental conditions for children up to the age of 6, with changes in functions or body structures that limit personal and social growth and their participation in typical activities for their age, as well as for children at serious risk of developmental delay. With the mission of guaranteeing <i>Early Childhood Intervention</i> in an integrated manner, the <i>National System of Early Intervention in Childhood</i> (SNIPI) was created, which functions through the coordinated action of the Ministries of Labour, Solidarity and Social Security, Education and Health, together with the involvement of families and the community (https://drive.google.com/file/d/1Q--lqRnsQLGxhVVUN5RpfPJJaXbqQGrUD/view).</p> <p>Please see also replies to recommendation 137.61 e 137.202.</p>
<p>137.154 Take appropriate measures to address economic inequality, poverty and underdevelopment in rural areas (India);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/42/7 - Para. 137</p>	<p>Labour, Solidarity and Social Security; Agriculture and Food;</p>	<p>The launch of the <i>Family Farming Statute</i> (Decree-Law No. 64/2018, of 7 August) sets local support measures to allow for the diversity of structures and development potential of each territory, namely, through support for the creation and reactivation of proximity markets and short commercialization circuits, a specific regime of public procurement for supply proximity to agri-food goods (schools, hospitals, Private Social Solidarity Institutions and the Armed Forces), lines of credit adapted to this segment of agriculture, priority regime for the lease and purchase of land in the private domain of the State, a simplified special procedure and reduced costs related to the registration of the first acquisition registration, specific support for training, information and accompaniment agricultural and forestry advice. Also highlighting the attribution of more favourable conditions in terms of co-financed agricultural insurance, the incentive to use energy based on renewable production sources, the more favourable tax and social security regime.</p> <p>The creation of the program School Diet, which aims to promote the consumption of fruits, vegetables, milk, and dairy products among the school population, and to promote healthy eating habits, guarantees free distribution, twice a week, of fruits and vegetables to all students of basic education attending public education schools. During the 2020/2021 school year, 146 797 children benefited from this scheme. As for the free distribution of milk or dairy products to students who attend pre-school education establishments, it should be noted that 352 505 children benefited in the 2020/2021 school year.</p> <p>Support for Rural Development (FEADER): The Rural Development Program of 2020 (PDR 2020) aims to support investment in agricultural holdings, agro-industrial companies, and the installation of young farmers, enhancing the conditions to increase the competitiveness of your business. On the other hand, and also within the scope of the PDR 2020, there are support measures related to training actions that aim to promote the acquisition of knowledge necessary for the implementation of investment projects presented by young farmers, as well as to provide technical training in areas relevant to their activity.</p> <p>Please see also replies to previous recommendations as well.</p>
<p>137.155 Intensify efforts for better access to sexual and reproductive health (Cyprus);</p>	<p>Health;</p>	<p>Access to sexual and reproductive health in Portugal is universal through the National Health Service, including migrants in an irregular situation. According to the legislation in force and the regulatory framework, access to family planning consultations and contraceptive methods is free of charge in all National Health Service Units (primary health care and hospitals). It also covers the availability of Emergency Contraception (Law No. 12/2001).</p> <p>Other legislation that frames the country's efforts to promote sexual and reproductive health measures and strengthen the guarantees of the right to reproductive health are Law No. 3/1984, of 24 March, "Sex education and family planning"; Order No. 52/1985, of 26 January,</p>

Source of position: A/HRC/42/7 - Para. 137		regulation of “Family Planning consultations and Care Centres for young persons”; and Law No. 120/99, of 11 August 11, that strengthens the guarantees of the right to reproductive health.
137.156 Review national laws, policies and implementation of comprehensive sexuality education to ensure the fulfilment of sexual and reproductive health and rights, and undertake an independent expert evaluation of the development, implementation and impact of comprehensive sexuality education in schools (Finland); Source of position: A/HRC/42/7 - Para. 137	Commission for Citizenship and Gender Equality; Education; Health;	<p>Given the constraints caused by the pandemic, it was not possible to fully respond to the objectives of this recommendation. However, Portugal has consolidated an integrated and multisectoral work dynamic (health and education), developing and implementing an education plan for sexual health through the <i>National School Health Program</i>.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sex Law Education Act 3/84 (https://files.dre.pt/1s/1984/03/07100/09810983.pdf); • Health Education Reference, which contains education for sexuality (https://www.dge.mec.pt/sites/default/files/Esaude/referencial_educacao_saude_vf_junho2017.pdf). <p>Regarding national policies on sexuality education, Portugal’s education system complies with Law No. 60/2009 (“Sexual Education Law” - https://dre.pt/dre/detalhe/lei/60-2009-494016), and more recently, with the <i>National Education Strategy for Citizenship</i> (http://dge.mec.pt/sites/default/files/Projetos_Curriculares/Aprendizagens_Essenciais/estrategia_cidadania_original.pdf) which includes a set of topics, among them Sexuality Education (compulsory in two cycles of basic education within the Citizenship and Development subject).</p> <p>This issue is conducted based on the <i>Guidelines for Health Education</i>, which addresses topics such as: Identity and Gender, Affective Relationships, Values, Development of Sexuality, Maternity and Paternity, Sexual and Reproductive Rights. Law No. 60/2009 establishes the support and information offices for students, which articulates its activity with the respective health units and other State bodies dedicated to youth (https://files.dre.pt/1s/2009/08/15100/0509705098.pdf).</p>
137.157 Further strengthen its efforts to promote access to education, including for vulnerable groups such as ethnic minorities, women and girls (Sri Lanka); Source of position: A/HRC/42/7 - Para. 137	Commission for Citizenship and Gender Equality; High Commission for Migration; National Council for Solidarity and Social Security Policies; Education; Labour, Solidarity and Social Security;	Please see replies to recommendations 137.7, 137.29, 137.32, 137.149, 137.162, 137.207, 137.210, 137.211, 137.215 and 137.222.
137.158 Strengthen its efforts to address discrimination in access to education, which continued to occur in practice, especially against women and girls, and migrants and their families (Afghanistan);	Commission for Citizenship and Gender Equality; High Commission for Migration;	Please see replies to recommendations 137.7, 137.29, 137.32, 137.149, 137.197, 137.210, 137.211 and 137.222.

<p>Source of position: A/HRC/42/7 - Para. 137</p>		
<p>137.159 Reduce the school dropout rate by tackling its socioeconomic causes (Algeria); Source of position: A/HRC/42/7 - Para. 137</p>	<p>High Commission for Migration; National Council for Solidarity and Social Security Policies; Education; Labour, Solidarity and Social Security;</p>	<p>The Government guarantees universal access to inclusive and quality education, which promotes equal opportunities and promotes social mobility. The steady reduction in the early school leaving (ESL) rate over the last few years, which reached a historic low of 5.9% in 2021, below the European average, demonstrates the correctness of this guideline. To this end, the improvement of legislation, within the scope of inclusive education (Decree-Law no. 54/2018), a set of far-reaching programs to reinforce the intervention of schools in this field were implemented, of which we highlight:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the <i>National Program for the Promotion of School Success</i>; • <i>Integrated and Innovative Plans to Combat School Failure</i>; • Specific Tutorial Support; • the Assessment Tests (and revocation of exams for the 4th and 6th years of schooling); • The expansion of Priority Intervention Educational Areas (TEIP) Schools; • Specific Tutorial Support (STS); • Mentorships; • Reading National Program. <p>In the scope of compulsory education, since the school year 2019/2020, school textbooks are provided to all students free of charge.</p> <p>Within the promotion of equity and inclusion in education, there has been a specific measure to tackle mainly school dropout at the national level since 1996 - the TEIP – targeted to vulnerable students (mainly shares of students with disadvantaged socio-economic status) as a response to their needs and expectations, covering 146 school clusters in social and economically disadvantaged areas. TEIP aims at improving learning outcomes and quality of the educational paths, preventing early school leaving and absenteeism, reducing indiscipline and strengthening relations between school, families, and community. Schools integrated in these challenging contexts can define improvement plans, supported on their realities and on the knowledge of the local contexts, through the reinforcement of their autonomy and of positive discrimination measures.</p> <p>The impact of this and other programs or measures - including in the scope of the School Social Action (ASE) and the inclusive Education, the National Plan of Lecture and School Libraries Net (RBE) - to reduce ESL has been expanding and school dropout rates have been descending each year. After having registered a historic low of 8.9% in 2020, surpassing the 10% target agreed with the European Union, the early leaving from education and training rate recorded a further reduction in 2021: 5,9% (https://www.portugal.gov.pt/pt/gc22/comunicacao/noticia?i=52-de-abandono-escolar-precoce-no-terceiro-trimestre-do-ano).</p> <p>The <i>Specific Tutorial Support (STS)</i> measure was introduced in 2018 and aims at reducing retention and early school leaving. This institutive action that intended to increase the involvement of students in educational activities, was extended, in the past two years, to all students who were retained the previous year, corresponding to a substantial increase in the number of students covered.</p> <p>Please see also replies to recommendations 137.29, 137.61, 137.149, 137.202 and 137.210.</p>
<p>137.160 Identify the root causes of and take concrete steps to reduce the early school dropout rate among Roma children (Bahamas);</p>	<p>High Commission for Migration; National Council for Solidarity and Social Security Policies; Education;</p>	<p>Please see replies to recommendations 137.29, 137.149, 137.159, 137.210 and 137.211.</p>

Source of position: A/HRC/42/7 - Para. 137	Labour, Solidarity and Social Security;	
137.161 Ensure equal access to education, especially for members of ethnic minorities, women and girls, migrants and their families and other disadvantaged groups (Bahrain); Source of position: A/HRC/42/7 - Para. 137	Commission for Citizenship and Gender Equality; High Commission for Migration; National Council for Solidarity and Social Security Policies; Education; Labour, Solidarity and Social Security;	Please see replies to recommendations 137.7, 137.29, 137.32, 137.149, 137.197, 137.207, 137.210, 137.211, 137.215 and 137.222.
137.162 Continue its efforts to address discrimination in access to education against disadvantaged groups such as ethnic minorities, women and girls, migrants and their families (Bangladesh); Source of position: A/HRC/42/7 - Para. 137	Commission for Citizenship and Gender Equality; High Commission for Migration; National Council for Solidarity and Social Security Policies; Education; Labour, Solidarity and Social Security;	<p>Following Decree-Law No. 54/2018, of 6 July, establishing the principles and standards of inclusion and respond to the diversity of needs and potential of each student, increasing participation in learning processes and in the life of the educational community some schools made significant adjustments resulting in the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improvement of quality in educational processes; • Lower levels of exclusion and discrimination; • More effective participation of all students in common school activities; • More support to class/discipline teachers; • Greater involvement of parents; • More effective provision of adequate resources; • Mechanisms for regulating the work developed. <p>In the context of blindness/low vision, ways of accessibility to information were ensured for students who could not do so, involving teachers from the Learning Support Centres (LSSC), the ICT Resource Centres (CRTIC) and specialists from the Resource Centres for Inclusion (CRI). Other relevant policies include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Essential Learnings</i>: Curricular guidance documents based on the planning, implementation and evaluation of teaching and learning, that aim to promote the development of areas of competence and be the common reference base for the knowledge of all students, the common denominator curriculum (Order No. 6478/2017); • <i>Psychology and Guidance in School Context</i>: Psychologic support improves the educational success, reducing the early school leaving, attracting student for vocational education and improving the convergence between young persons' skills and labour market needs. • <i>The School Social Action (ASE)</i>: Aims to share the school expenses of pre-school, primary and secondary school students in households with few socio-economic resources. • <i>Mentoring Program</i>: This program is developed according to the European Mentoring and Coaching Council (EMCC) guidelines and its mission is to develop, promote and define the best practices in mentoring, coaching and supervision, for the benefit of society. • <i>Reference Schools</i>: Program aiming to guarantee the inclusion of students in the educational process, namely with regard to organization and operation, establishing principles and standards (Law No. 2018, of 6 July). • <i>Priority Intervention Educational Areas (TEIP) Phase 4</i> - This program benefits the Organic Units (OU) located in territories with higher rates of poverty and social exclusion, where it is necessary to guarantee the inclusion of all students, combat ESL, promote school

		<p>success and improve the quality of education. This program was extended to several schools with an incidence of migratory flows and consequent representation of mother tongues in schools.</p> <p>In the context of preventing and combating Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) and child, early and forced marriages, and especially in raising awareness among young girls in the school context, the importance of Education Institutions is reinforced along with the empowerment and rights literacy. There is also training for the school community on these issues.</p> <p>Please refer to the previous recommendation and recommendations 137.7, 137.29, 137.32, 137.149, 137.197, 137.207, 137.210, 137.211, 137.215 and 137.222.</p>
<p>137.163 Continue implementing the national adult literacy plan and share this experience as an example of good practice (El Salvador);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/42/7 - Para. 137</p>	<p>Education;</p>	<p>In October 2019, in the framework of the <i>National Plan for Adult Literacy</i>, the Government in collaboration with experts, public organizations and civil society, with the support of the European Commission, prepared a diagnosis of the existing situation in our country in terms of literacy. The <i>Adult Reading National Program</i> is one of the investments being promoted by the <i>Recovery and Resilience Plan</i> (PRR) for adult education and training, to finance the provision of dual certification for adults with no or less than basic qualifications. Within the scope of this Plan, the ambition is to increase the number of adults with basic levels of literacy, numeracy, and digital skills.</p> <p>“<i>Qualifica</i>” Program is the integrated strategy for training and qualification of adults, with the purpose of increasing their qualification levels and the skills adapted to the labour market and development models, to correct the country's structural backwardness in schooling matters, for a greater convergence with the European reality.</p>
<p>137.164 Eliminate discrimination concerning access to education, particularly as regards women migrants, children and ethnic minorities (Uzbekistan);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/42/7 - Para. 137</p>	<p>Commission for Citizenship and Gender Equality;</p> <p>High Commission for Migration;</p> <p>Education;</p> <p>Labour, Solidarity and Social Security;</p>	<p>Please see replies to recommendations 137.29, 137.32, 137.70, 137.149, 137.162, 137.207, 137.210, 137.211, 137.215 and 137.222</p>
<p>137.165 Adopt further measures to ensure full enjoyment of the rights of women, particularly in the education and employment sectors (Malaysia);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/42/7 - Para. 137</p>	<p>Commission for Citizenship and Gender Equality;</p> <p>Education;</p> <p>Labour, Solidarity and Social Security;</p>	<p>The Portuguese education and training system is aligned with international guidelines shared by the EU, such as the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the European Pillar to Social Rights, and, as such, it promotes equity, social inclusion, and active citizenship for all, regardless of gender, race or ethnic origin, nationality, religion or belief, age and/or having special needs. In education, girls present lower retention and drop-out rates than boys. Still, some concerns remain especially towards the educational opportunities of girls from some minorities as Roma communities. <i>STE(A)M IT Project</i> (https://www.dge.mec.pt/projeto-steam-it) is an <i>Erasmus+</i> project, carried out in partnership with the STEM ALLIANCE, the Ministries of Education and representatives of Industry, which aims to create an educational framework, with a view to the integrated application of <i>STE(A)M</i>, at European level. It has the intention of attracting students who show interest in careers in the STEM fields.</p> <p>Please see also replies to other recommendations on this topic and recommendations 137.29 and 137.211.</p>
<p>137.166 Implement specific social intervention programs for those women at risk of exclusion, particularly migrant,</p>	<p>High Commission for Migration;</p> <p>Labour, Solidarity and Social Security;</p>	<p>With the aim of promoting Gender Equality in the Labour Market, the Portuguese Public Employment Service (IEFP) provides financial support to private employers, whether profit-making or non-profitmaking, who hire unemployed persons of the under-represented sex in each profession. This measure consists of an increase in the support granted under the IEFP's existing support measures for hiring and converting employment contracts:</p> <p>a) 20% of the support awarded in the case of entering fixed-term employment contracts.</p>

<p>asylum-seeking and Roma women (Spain);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/42/7 - Para. 137</p>	<p>Commission for Citizenship and Gender Equality;</p>	<p>b) 30% of the support awarded in the case of concluding permanent employment contracts or converting a fixed-term employment contract into an open-ended employment contract, explicit in Ordinance no. 84/2015, of March 20th, created and regulated the Measure for the Promotion of Gender Equality in the Labour Market (https://www.iefp.pt/apoios-a-contratacao).</p> <p>During the pandemic of COVID-19, there was a growing number of migrant women seeking the support of the Domestic Violence Victims National Network. Considering this reality and need to provide adequate response, three Domestic Violence and Harmful Practices Victim Support Offices were opened at CNAIMs. These specialized Victim Support Offices are part of the National Network of Victim Support Offices and operate in partnership with the Commission for Citizenship and Gender Equality, with the cooperation of the Association for Family Planning.</p> <p>In the area of harmful practices, ACM organized an international Conference focusing on the end of this practice, gathering various religious leaders from Guinea-Bissau and Portugal, and participated in the campaign “Don’t Cut the Future”, marking the International Day of Zero Tolerance for Female Genital Mutilation and co-coordinated the project <i>Healthful Practices: End Female Genital Mutilation</i>, launched in November of 2018, which aims to work this dimension in the territories with higher prevalence of cases, through the Public Health Units of 5 Health Centres.</p> <p>The implementation of the policy measures regarding FGM are framed within a strategic area of the National Action Plan Against Domestic and Gender Based Violence and is supported by a working group that brings together all relevant entities, from government to NGOs. Further to this, action on the ground has been prioritized, ranging from providing specialized training to professionals of various sectors, to create a specific funding for civil society organizations and to launch a unique Program on eliminating Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) named “<i>Práticas Saudáveis</i>”. Moreover, three offices to support migrant women victims of domestic violence and/or harmful practices - FGM and child, early and forced marriage - at the National Support Centre for Migrants Integration (CNAIM) were created in 2020/2021.</p> <p>The Commission for Citizenship and Gender Equality (CIG) contributes to the implementation of the <i>National Strategy for the Integration of Roma Communities</i>, in measures related to gender discrimination. CIG also has a contribution to the implementation of the National Strategy for the Integration of homeless communities, having participated in this context in the design of a training framework those technicians who work with this population, integrating content related to the specificities of homeless women and LGBTQIA+ persons.</p>
<p>137.167 Continue its efforts to promote and enhance the rights of women (Armenia);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/42/7 - Para. 137</p>	<p>Commission for Citizenship and Gender Equality;</p>	<p>Please see replies to recommendations 136.1, 137.1, 137.7, 137.15, 137.21, 137.34, 137.68, 137.69, 137.70, 137.75, 137.84, 137.139 and 137.166</p>
<p>137.168 Enhance efforts for the promotion and protection of women’s rights and gender equality (Myanmar);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/42/7 - Para. 137</p>	<p>Commission for Citizenship and Gender Equality;</p>	<p>Please see replies to recommendations 136.1, 137.1, 137.7, 137.15, 137.21, 137.34, 137.68, 137.69, 137.70, 137.75, 137.84, 137.139 and 137.166</p>

<p>137.169 Adopt an action plan aimed at decreasing the high number of female victims of domestic violence in Portugal, in line with Sustainable Development Goal 5 (Netherlands);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/42/7 - Para. 137</p>	<p>Commission for Citizenship and Gender Equality; Home Affairs; Justice;</p>	<p>Portugal has a <i>National Support Network for Victims of Domestic Violence</i>. In 2021, the Government approved the new reinforcement plan for preventing and combating domestic violence. Awareness campaigns, reinforcement of contact with flagged victims and manuals for support teams are some of the actions of this plan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The <i>#ISurvived</i> campaign was relaunched, as well as a leaflet with useful advice and information on local emergency contacts. • Contact with victims identified by the entities that support them was reinforced, including the security forces, the <i>National Support Network for Victims of Domestic Violence</i> (RNAVVD) and the <i>Adult Violence Prevention Teams</i> (EPVA) of the Ministry of Health. The Social Security and the <i>National Commission for the Promotion of Rights and Protection of Children and Youth</i> are also part of this support network. <p>Please see also replies to recommendations 137.70, 137.72, 137.75, 137.81 and 137.88.</p>
<p>137.170 Continue implementation of the National Strategy for Equality and Non-Discrimination and its action plans, especially on combating violence against women and domestic violence (Slovenia);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/42/7 - Para. 137</p>	<p>Commission for Citizenship and Gender Equality; Justice; Home Affairs;</p>	<p>The Security Forces and Services (SFS) have worked together with the various official entities and non-governmental organizations dedicated to these themes in order to develop awareness-raising actions, both for the community in general and for its staff.</p> <p>Please see also replies to recommendations regarding domestic violence, 137.70, 137.75 and 137.77.</p>
<p>137.171 Continue to take measures to prevent and protect women and girls from any incidence of gender-based violence (Sri Lanka);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/42/7 - Para. 137</p>	<p>Commission for Citizenship and Gender Equality; Justice; Home Affairs;</p>	<p>Please see replies to recommendations 137.69, 137.70, 137.72, 137.75, 137.81 and 137.88.</p>
<p>137.172 Facilitate prosecution of domestic violence by strengthening measures for victim protection, in order to ensure that laws prohibiting violence against women are fully enforced (Sweden);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/42/7 - Para. 137</p>	<p>Commission for Citizenship and Gender Equality; Home Affairs; Justice;</p>	<p>Ensure that the evidence and their full custody are intact for the prosecution. Violence against women and domestic violence is a public crime and a collective responsibility. The helpline for victims of domestic violence is used to ask for support and/or report cases of domestic violence. Contact is free and works 7 days a week, 24 hours a day.</p> <p>Please see also replies to recommendations 137.70, 137.72, 137.75, 137.81 and 137.88.</p>

<p>137.173 Continue allocating adequate funding to combat violence against women (Malta);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/42/7 - Para. 137</p>	<p>Commission for Citizenship and Gender Equality;</p>	<p>Please see reply to recommendation 137.123 Project “<i>Improved prevention, assistance, protection and (re)integration system for victims of sexual exploitation</i>” (the project budget is of EUR 95 146,33) and to recommendation 137.83.</p>
<p>137.174 Continue efforts to prevent violence against women (Tunisia);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/42/7 - Para. 137</p>	<p>Commission for Citizenship and Gender Equality; Justice; Home Affairs;</p>	<p>Please see replies to recommendations 137.69, 137.70, 137.72, 137.75, 137.77, 137.81 and 137.88</p>
<p>137.175 Step up measures to increase access to specialized psychosocial and legal support in Court proceedings for all victims of violence against women, including by promoting and supporting the role of specialist organizations (Austria);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/42/7 - Para. 137</p>	<p>Commission for Citizenship and Gender Equality; Labour, Solidarity and Social Security; Health;</p>	<p>Since 2013, the approach to violence against women in the National Health Service (NHS) is based on the <i>Health Action on Gender, Violence and Life Cycle</i> (HAGVL) integrated in the <i>National Program for the Prevention of Violence in the Life Cycle</i>. In addition to protocols, action flowcharts and national registration systems, it includes a network of 261 specialized multidisciplinary teams to address situations of interpersonal violence – <i>Teams for the Prevention of Violence in Adults</i>, in primary and hospital care.</p> <p>Please see also reply to the previous recommendation as well as recommendation 137.66.</p>
<p>137.176 Take further steps in combating domestic violence, particularly additional measures to prevent and protect women and girls from gender-based violence in the domestic sphere (Montenegro);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/42/7 - Para. 137</p>	<p>Commission for Citizenship and Gender Equality; Home Affairs; Justice;</p>	<p>Please see replies to recommendations 137.70, 137.72, 137.75, 137.81, 137.88 and 137.169.</p>
<p>137.177 Prevent and combat domestic violence against women (Congo);</p>	<p>Commission for Citizenship and Gender Equality;</p>	<p>The <i>Action Plan for Preventing and Combating Violence Against Women and Domestic Violence</i> has as one of its strategic objectives “Preventing and Combating Harmful Traditional Practices”.</p>

<p>Source of position: A/HRC/42/7 - Para. 137</p>	<p>Home Affairs; Justice;</p>	<p>To that extent, interventions more specifically related to these practices are carried out by specialized professionals and affected communities in a comprehensive and integrated way on gender issues and gender-based violence, reinforcing the understanding of these practices as manifestations of inequality between women and men.</p> <p>Please see also replies to all previous recommendations and, particularly, to recommendations 137.70, 137.75 and 137.169.</p>
<p>137.178 Take measures to combat violence and discrimination against women (Cuba);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/42/7 - Para. 137</p>	<p>Commission for Citizenship and Gender Equality;</p>	<p>Please see replies to all previous replies to recommendations on violence, the <i>National Strategy for Equality and No-discrimination</i> (ENIND) and its 3 National Plans and to recommendations 137.16, 137.72, 137.75, 137.81 and 137.88.</p>
<p>137.179 Strive to increase the representation of women in political life, in all legislative bodies, at all levels, as well as in decision-making positions in the executive branch, the diplomatic service, the Supreme Court of Justice and other public authorities (Serbia);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/42/7 - Para. 137</p>	<p>Commission for Citizenship and Gender Equality; All Ministries</p>	<p>The Government seeks to promote equal rights, opportunities and responsibilities for women and men. As such, as of 30 March 2022, the Government that took office achieved gender parity (9+9).</p> <p>Law No. 62/2017 on the “regime of balanced representation between women and men in the administrative and supervisory bodies of public sector corporate entities and listed companies”, and Law No. 26/2019 on the “regime of balanced representation between men and women in the management and public administration bodies”.</p> <p>The Ministry of Defense complies with a balanced representation of men and women in decision-making positions, ensuring the ratio of at least 40% of women. Also noteworthy is the parity regarding the Secretaries of State (National Defense).</p> <p>In the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (diplomats and senior officials), including diplomatic representations, women in management positions represent 42%. The ratio of women in the diplomatic career is 32% (2021).</p> <p>The measures developed resulted in an expansion in the number of women in management positions in the Ministry of Agriculture bodies, currently standing at 61.06%.</p> <p>Specific training for public managers has been developed annually. Concerning the editions of the courses developed in 2020 and 2021, women’s participation outnumbered men, being more than 60% of the trainees, in average. These courses have specific modules on equality between women and men and work-life balance.</p> <p>Please see also replies to recommendation 137.33 and 137.182.</p>
<p>137.180 Take special temporary measures to improve women’s professional skills with a view to empowering them in society (Togo);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/42/7 - Para. 137</p>	<p>Commission for Citizenship and Gender Equality; Labour, Solidarity and Social Security;</p>	<p>The Council of Ministers approved the increase of the national minimum wage to EUR 705 for the year of 2022. Between 2015 and 2022, the minimum wage increased by 39.6%, from EUR 505 to EUR 705. The minimum wage update 2022 is accompanied by an exceptional measure of allocation to employers of a cash subsidy corresponding to a fixed amount per worker earning the minimum wage (https://files.dre.pt/1s/2021/12/23601/0000500009.pdf).</p> <p>The project "Equality Platform and Standard", promoted by the Commission for Equality in Labour and Employment (CITE) since the end of 2019 and funded by the <i>EEAGrants Conciliation and Gender Equality Program</i>, managed by the Commission for Citizenship and Gender Equality (CIG), is also part of these policies. In this context, a Portuguese Standard for an Equal Pay Management System is being prepared, based on the “<i>Icelandic Standard IST 85:2012 - equal wage management system - Requirements and guidance</i>” and a public policy monitoring platform is being developed that brings together indicators of measures in areas such as balanced representation, equal pay, parenting, conciliation and sexual segregation of professions. Finally, to improve knowledge of inequalities between women and men, also in the scope of the <i>Conciliation and Gender Equality Program</i>, a study is being developed by the ISEG Business School to analyse the economic impact of inequalities and wage discrimination between women and men in Portugal.</p>

		Please see also replies to recommendations 137.135, 137.165 and 137.181.
137.181 Continue efforts to encourage women's entrepreneurship, including in the information and communications technology sector (Bulgaria); Source of position: A/HRC/42/7 - Para. 137	Commission for Citizenship and Gender Equality; Economy and Maritime Affairs;	Huawei, DNS.PT Association and INCoDe.2030 signed a memorandum of understanding in which the technology company commits to launch a scholarship program, which aims to benefit a total of 50 Portuguese higher education students in science, technology, engineering and mathematics areas. Portugal Digital and the Commission for Citizenship and Gender Equality (CIG) will monitor the Program management, in order to encourage equal participation of male and female students in the digital transition. The program was launched in the last quarter of 2021 and interested students could apply on the official website until March 1st, 2022. As part of the Agenda for Equality in the labour market and in Business, the Government has implemented since 2017 the " <i>Engineers for one day</i> " Project for secondary schools, encouraging the choice of engineering courses where girls are absent. In addition to this measure, National Strategy for Equality and Non-Discrimination (ENIND) also integrates measures to integrate the perspective of equality between women and men in scientific and technological production, through National Programs such as the National Digital Skills Initiative - Portugal INCoDe.2030 - and the Program Empowering Portuguese Industry and the Industry Initiative 4.0, integrated in the National Strategy for the Digitization of the Economy.
137.182 Increase the participation of women in political decision-making, especially in the executive branch, the foreign service, the Supreme Court and other areas of public administration (Colombia); Source of position: A/HRC/42/7 - Para. 137	Commission for Citizenship and Gender Equality; All Ministries	Organic Law No. 1/2019 which aims at increasing the minimum representation of each sex in the composition of the lists of candidates for the National Assembly (AR), the European Parliament and the elective bodies of local authorities, from the initial 33%. to 40% (https://dre.pt/home/-/dre/121712770/details/maximized). Law No. 26/2019 which establishes that the appointment of management staff in public administration, including public institutes and public foundations, and management of public institutions for Higher Education and public associations professionals and other associative-based public entities must respect the minimum representation of 40% of people of each sex (https://dre.pt/application/conteudo/121665677). Law No. 62/2017 stating that the proportion of people of each sex designated for each management and supervisory body of stock market companies and public sector companies cannot be less than 33,3%. This decision also imposes to stock market companies and public sector companies the obligation to adopt a gender equality plan (https://dre.pt/home/-/dre/107791612/details/maximized). Please see also replies to recommendations 137.33 and 137.179.
137.183 Increase the representation of women in public and political life (Iraq); Source of position: A/HRC/42/7 - Para. 137	Commission for Citizenship and Gender Equality;	Please see replies to recommendations 137.33, 137.179 and 137.182.
137.184 Enlarge women's participation in political life and their representation in management positions (Uzbekistan); Source of position: A/HRC/42/7 - Para. 137	Commission for Citizenship and Gender Equality; All Ministries	Please see replies to recommendations 137.33, 137.179 and 137.182.

<p>137.185 Continue efforts for the protection of children, including by finalizing the national strategy aimed at improving the implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Malaysia);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/42/7 - Para. 137</p>	<p>Labour, Solidarity and Social Security;</p>	<p>Please see replies to recommendation 137.61.</p>
<p>137.186 End immigration-related detention of children, particularly for unaccompanied and separated children, and ensure appropriate care arrangements to give adequate support to both children and their families (Pakistan);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/42/7 - Para. 137</p>	<p>Home Affairs;</p>	<p>Please see replies to recommendations 137.99.</p>
<p>137.187 Continue taking measures directed at empowering youth and promoting the full enjoyment of human rights by young people (Republic of Moldova);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/42/7 - Para. 137</p>	<p>Education; Secretary of state for Youth and Sport (SEJD)</p>	<p><i>National Commission for the Promotion of the Rights and Protection of Children and Young People (CNPDPJ)</i>: The commissions for the protection of minors were either reformulated or new ones were created in accordance with the Law for the protection of children and young persons in danger (Law No. 147/99, amended last by Law No. 23/2017, 23 May 2017).</p> <p>The <i>National Council for Children and Youth (CNCJ)</i> is an initiative of the CNPDPJ, co-financed by the <i>Operational Program for Work and Social Inclusion (PO ISE)</i>, within the scope of the <i>Positive Parenting Project</i>. The National Commission is a reference entity for the effective realization of the rights of all children and young persons in Portugal, namely in terms of their participation in public decision-making.</p> <p>The <i>"Formar+"</i> Program, provides and promotes training support to young persons, along with associative movements and professionals in the youth area, through four support measures. Measure 4 <i>"Youth in Training"</i> aims to promote training in non-formal education, providing young persons with knowledge and skills in the areas of youth volunteering, citizenship and participation, entrepreneurship, leisure time occupation, health and healthy lifestyles and holiday camps.</p>
<p>137.188 Accelerate efforts to eliminate child labour, ensuring that legal action is taken against perpetrators (Sri Lanka);</p>	<p>Labour, Solidarity and Social Security; Justice;</p>	<p>Please refer to the previous recommendation and recommendation 137.194 <i>"Protocol for the definition of procedures for the Prevention, Detection and Protection of children (presumed) victims of trafficking in human beings – National Referral System (NRM)"</i>.</p>

Source of position: A/HRC/42/7 - Para. 137		
137.189 Take measures to end detention of refugee, asylum-seeking and migrant children and adopt alternatives to detention that adhere to the principle of the best interests of the child and are in line with the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Thailand); Source of position: A/HRC/42/7 - Para. 137	High Commission for Migration; Home Affairs;	Please see replies to recommendations 137.99.
137.190 Take specific measures to address the issue of child marriage among some groups of the population (Mauritius); Source of position: A/HRC/42/7 - Para. 137	Commission for Citizenship and Gender Equality; High Commission for Migration; Justice;	In February 2021, the Secretary of State for Citizenship and Gender Equality established a working group on the prevention of child, early and forced marriage, composed by several members from key sectors, such as Prosecutor General's Office (PGO), Criminal Police (PJ), the Immigration and Borders Service (SEF), the National Commission for the Promotion of the Rights and the Protection of Children and Young People (CNPDPJ), UNICEF Portugal, NGOs that work with domestic violence, sexual assault and human trafficking victims. The working group created a repository with documentation, articles, thesis, news, national and international reports, legislation, and reviewed literature, as well as developed an inquiry model to consult those who work in the field and key sectors, worked on a proposal to standardize the concepts of “child, early and forced marriage” and launched an awareness campaign to public service professionals and other professionals with intervention on the field. At last, an emergency shelter for victims of child, early and forced marriage is being implemented in Portugal.
137.191 Adopt a comprehensive national strategy on children's rights and child protection, and assign the coordination of its implementation to a national institution (Mexico); Source of position: A/HRC/42/7 - Para. 137	Labour, Solidarity and Social Security;	Please see replies to recommendation 137.61.
137.192 Accelerate activities to reduce the early school dropout rate among Roma children (Montenegro);	High Commission for Migration;	Please see replies to recommendations 137.29, 137.149, 137.159, 137.210 and 137.211.

<p>Source of position: A/HRC/42/7 - Para. 137</p>		
<p>137.193 Promote the social inclusion of children and young people from the most vulnerable socioeconomic contexts (Cyprus); Source of position: A/HRC/42/7 - Para. 137</p>	<p>High Commission for Migration; Education; Secretary of state for Youth and Sport (SEJD); Labour, Solidarity and Social Security;</p>	<p>The objective of the "Arribar" Program is focused on the promotion of integrated responses for the inclusion of young persons deprived of their liberty, namely persons aged between 16 and 20 who are in Educational Centres, and between 16 and 24 who are in Prison Establishments. The social and labour inclusion of these young persons is done by developing personal, digital and social skills through theatre, music and artistic workshops. Under this program, created in 2021, 3 projects were carried out by 3 entities, in which participated 43 young persons.</p> <p>Workshop "Human Rights online and Children's Rights online" with the multipliers/local animators of "Choices Program" – National program for the social inclusion of children and youth from disadvantaged groups/neighbourhoods.</p> <p>Please see also replies to recommendations 137.29, 137.32, 137.149, 137.210.</p>
<p>137.194 Increase protection to child victims of trafficking by criminalizing sexual exploitation of children trafficked across borders and increasing practical resources to improve identification of victims, and ensure access to specialized victim support and shelter (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland); Source of position: A/HRC/42/7 - Para. 137</p>	<p>Commission for Citizenship and Gender Equality; High Commission for Migration; Home Affairs; Justice;</p>	<p>In 2021, Portugal launched the <i>Protocol for the definition of procedures for the Prevention, Detection and Protection of children (alleged) victims of trafficking in human beings – National Referral System (NRM)</i>.</p> <p>This specific NRM was set under the <i>Fourth Action Plan for the Prevention and Combat of Trafficking in Human Beings (2018-2021)</i> and the <i>National Implementation Plan of the Global Compact for Migration</i>. It also represents the commitment of Portugal to comply with international and European standards and recommendations.</p> <p>The NRM was developed by a Multidisciplinary Group (governmental, non-governmental and intergovernmental organizations) and endorsed by all organizations of the <i>National Network for the Assistance and Protection to Victims of Trafficking (RAPVT)</i>.</p> <p>The NRM – for all (alleged) children victims of THB but with a special attention to foreign victims (accompanied and unaccompanied children) – has 9 Practical Tools:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Guiding principles for children's protective intervention; 2) General indicators and forms of THB by indicators; 3) Detection in National Territory (and respective flowchart); 4) Detection at the External Borders (and respective flowchart); 5) Procedures for age assessment; 6) Appointment of Guardian or Legal representative; 7) Assistance, Sheltering and (Re) Integration (and respective flowchart); 8) Children's rights; 9) Training Module. <p><u>The objectives of this NRM are</u> to create procedures for the prevention, detection, identification, support and protection of children (alleged) victims of THB; consolidate and reinforce the mechanisms of coordination, cooperation and communication between the professionals involved in the various stages; and guarantee the best interests of the child at all stages, namely avoiding situations of victimization or re-trafficking.</p> <p>In addition, the NRM operates in parallel with the Protocol between the Directorate-General for Health (DGS) and the Immigration and Borders Service (SEF) for the implementation of a signalling and monitoring mechanism for children identified in the National Health Service, within the scope of the <i>National Program for Child and Youth Health</i> and the <i>Action of Health for Children and Youth at Risk</i>.</p> <p>Please see also replies to recommendations 137.1, 137.114, 137.117, 137.123, 137.128 and 137.194.</p>

<p>137.195 Strengthen existing mechanisms to combat trafficking in persons, especially of children and adolescents (Chile);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/42/7 - Para. 137</p>	<p>Commission for Citizenship and Gender Equality;</p> <p>High Commission for Migration;</p> <p>Home Affairs;</p> <p>Justice;</p>	<p>Please see replies to recommendations 137.1, 137.123 and 137.194.</p>
<p>137.196 Continue its efforts to combat child trafficking (Myanmar);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/42/7 - Para. 137</p>	<p>Commission for Citizenship and Gender Equality;</p> <p>High Commission for Migration;</p> <p>Home Affairs;</p> <p>Justice;</p>	<p>Please see replies to recommendations 137.1, 137.123, 137.128 and 137.194.</p>
<p>137.197 Strengthen measures to address all forms of discrimination against minorities (Malaysia);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/42/7 - Para. 137</p>	<p>High Commission for Migration;</p> <p>Infrastructure and Housing;</p> <p>Education;</p> <p>Health;</p> <p>Labour, Solidarity and Social Security;</p> <p>Justice;</p>	<p><u>Relevant legislation:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Law No. 93/2017, of 23 August, which established the legal regime for preventing, prohibiting and fighting discrimination on the grounds of racial and ethnic origin, colour, nationality, ancestry and territory of origin; • Resolution of the Portuguese Parliament No. 265/2021, of 27 October, that recommends the Government to implement public policies for an effective fight against hate crimes in Portugal; • The Prosecutor General's Office (PGO) has participated, as a partner, in the project called "<i>HATE NO MORE – training and awareness raising to combat hate crime and hate speech</i>", which main objective was to create useful tools to raise awareness and training in the fight against hate crimes and hate speech, from the perspective of the victims, through the elaboration of procedures and multidisciplinary training. <p>The Ministry of Health implemented cross-cutting measures targeting the vulnerable population in general (e.g., homeless persons), which naturally included the migrant population, asylum seekers or refugee status, in order to strengthen their rights of access to the National Health Service. The National Health Service (NHS), in 2020 and 2021, focused, like the generality of other health systems, on the fight and control of the COVID-19 Pandemic, with the focusing and priority on the vaccination of the population living in Portugal.</p> <p>The COVID-19 Pandemic affects persons of all ages and citizens of all nationalities and the NHS has been making a strong investment in access to health and in the inclusion and access to vaccination plans of third-country nationals or stateless persons, applicants for international protection and migrants with or without their legal status.</p> <p>The protection of the health of this population, whether registered as users of the NHS, access to vaccination plans are therefore recognized as a human right and a fundamental right in accordance with the values and principles of non-discrimination, equality and equity, and it is a fundamental right to ensure the protection of public health and well-being of all.</p>

		<p>The Portuguese education and training system is aligned with the international policy guidelines and the values shared by the EU, such as the <i>2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development</i> and the <i>European Pillar of Social Rights</i>, and, as such, it promotes equity, social inclusion, and active citizenship for all, regardless of gender, race or ethnic origin, nationality, religion or belief, age and/or having special needs.</p> <p>The promotion of an increasingly inclusive education (Decree-Law no. 54/2018, of 6 July) within the national education and training system has been a driving force for equal opportunities, where everyone can, regardless of personal and social situation, acquire a level of education and training for full social integration.</p> <p>A Guide for the reception of migrants was published in December 2021, elaborated with the contribution of education services. This Guide includes information about education and training opportunities and the recognition of foreign qualifications.</p> <p>Portugal has been promoting an inclusive learning environment. Schools are encouraged to foster better learning for all students and help them develop the competences that will enable them to exercise an active and informed citizenship throughout their lives. In this vein, one of the guiding principles that conduct the design, implementation and evaluation of the primary and secondary education curriculum is to guarantee an inclusive school, which fosters equality and non-discrimination, whose diversity, flexibility, innovation and personalization meet the students' heterogeneity, eliminating barriers and stereotypes in the access to the curriculum and to the learning process, based on a multilevel approach, integrating universal, selective and additional measures to support learning and inclusion (Decree-Law No. 55/2018, of 6 of July).</p> <p>The Ministry of Culture has introduced the <i>Strategy for Promoting of Accessibility and Inclusion of Museums, Monuments and Palaces 2021-2025</i>. The objective of this Strategy is to combat all forms of discrimination and promote the accessibility and inclusion of all people in public museums, monuments, and palaces.</p> <p>Please see also replies to recommendations 137.143 and 137.145, regarding housing policies.</p>
<p>137.198 Continue implementing measures to combat prejudice and discrimination against minorities and vulnerable groups (Philippines);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/42/7 - Para. 137</p>	<p>High Commission for Migration;</p> <p>Infrastructure and Housing;</p> <p>Education;</p> <p>Health;</p> <p>Labour, Solidarity and Social Security;</p> <p>Justice;</p>	<p>Please see replies to recommendations 137.13, 137.97, 137.197 and 137.211.</p>
<p>137.199 Take measures to address the low rate of education among minority groups (Mauritius);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/42/7 - Para. 137</p>	<p>High Commission for Migration;</p> <p>National Council for Solidarity and Social Security Policies;</p> <p>Education;</p> <p>Labour, Solidarity and Social Security;</p>	<p>The promotion of an increasingly inclusive education (Decree-Law No. 54/2018, of 6 July) within the national education and training system has been a driving force for equal opportunities, where everyone can, regardless of personal and social situation, find methods and resources that make it possible to acquire a level of education and training for full social integration. The "<i>Qualifica</i>" Program aims at increasing the qualification level of the adult population up to upper-secondary education, via training or recognition of prior learning.</p> <p>Please see also replies to recommendation 137.29, 137.149, 137.159, 137.210 and 137.211.</p>

<p>137.200 Increase efforts to protect and safeguard the human rights of migrants, including unaccompanied minors and children separated from their families (Ecuador);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/42/7 - Para. 137</p>	<p>High Commission for Migration; Home Affairs;</p>	<p>There is a crosscutting and integrated Human Rights culture in the Security Forces and Services (SFS), with the performance of officer's duties a reflection of this culture. Therefore, all their actions are conducted always considering the respect for the best interests of the child, family life, and the state of the health of the third-country national concerned, and ensuring that the access to fundamental rights, such as the right to health, the right to education, freedom of religion, the right to birth registration or the right to an effective remedy can be provided.</p> <p>In the context of the Portuguese commitment with the <i>European Commission for the relocation of Unaccompanied Asylum-Seeking Children</i> (UASC), since July 2020, when 199 UASC arrived in Portugal. A hosting model was developed through a joint governmental working group, in partnership with public institutes and institutions from the civil society, who advanced a special program for UASC, including housing, social support, psychological support, and access to healthcare system, education, professional training, social activities, in multicultural environments, to promote autonomy and independence in adulthood.</p> <p>Pease see also replies to recommendations 137.70 and 137.123.</p>
<p>137.201 Ensure the effective application of the standards aimed at abolishing discrimination and violence against persons belonging to minorities, especially with regard to the law of 23 August 2017 which establishes a more stringent legal regime for preventing, prohibiting and combating discrimination on the basis of origin (France);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/42/7 - Para. 137</p>	<p>Home Affairs; Justice;</p>	<p>Please see replies to recommendations 137.7, 137.13, 137.31, 137.38, 137.45, 137.95 and 137.197.</p>
<p>137.202 Continue efforts for the full integration of minorities and migrants in the society by ensuring access to basic social services (Nepal);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/42/7 - Para. 137</p>	<p>High Commission for Migration; Labour, Solidarity and Social Security;</p>	<p>Programs of the Ministry of Labour, Solidarity and Social Security to support social development:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) The <i>Program for the Conclusion or Extension of Cooperation Agreements for the Development of Social Responses</i> (PROCOOP) was created, which is based on the opening of competition procedures with selection of social responses promoted by social and solidarity sector entities. PROCOOP aims to effectively introduce mechanisms to ensure greater predictability and transparency in the selection of entities and social responses to be included in the Program Budget by clearly defining priorities, criteria and rules for prioritizing social responses by ceiling of the budget allocation shall apply to the notice (Ordinance No. 100/2017, of 7 March); 2) <i>Operational Program to Support the Most Deprived Persons - 2nd Phase - 2019-2023</i>; 3) The <i>Local Social Intervention Network</i> (RLIS) is program based on articulated and integrated intervention of entities with responsibility in the development of social action that aims to enhance a concerted action of the various bodies and entities involved in pursuing the public interest;

		<p>4) The <i>Local Contracts for Social Development - 3G</i> (CLDS - 3G) is a program aiming to promote the social inclusion of citizens, through actions to be implemented in partnership, in order to combat persistent poverty and social exclusion;</p> <p>5) The <i>Local Contracts for Social Development - 4G</i> (CLDS - 4G) is a program aiming to promote the social inclusion of population groups that show higher levels of social fragility in a given territory, mobilizing the integrated action of various agents and locally available resources, constituting itself as an instrument to combat social exclusion;</p> <p>6) The <i>DOM Plan - Challenges, Opportunities and Changes</i> is a program aiming to implement measures to qualify the network of Homes for Children and Youth, encouraging a continuous improvement in the promotion of rights and protection of children and young persons, towards their education for citizenship and deinstitutionalization in time;</p> <p>7) The <i>Cooperation Program for the Development of Quality and Safety of Social Responses</i> promotes the quality of public, private and solidarity-based social responses;</p> <p>8) The <i>Program Without Borders</i> is a program of vacation activities for children and young persons sheltered in homes and temporary shelters of public and private Institutions, in foster families, in monitoring by the Commissions for the Protection of Children and Young Persons, as well as beneficiaries of the Social Integration Income;</p> <p>9) The <i>Born Citizen Project</i> makes it possible to register the birth of children in the hospital/maternity, avoiding trips to the Civil Registry Office;</p> <p>10) The <i>National Network for Integrated Continued Care</i> (RNCCI) is made up of a set of institutions, public or private, which provide (or will provide) continued health care and social support to persons in a situation of dependence, both at home and in their own facilities;</p> <p>11) The <i>Immediate Intervention Plan</i> (PII) is a national and annual monitoring tool of the evolution of the life projects of children who are separated from their natural family environment and are sheltered in the various social responses of the protection system.</p> <p>The High Commission for Migration (ACM) offers a wide range of services aimed at ensuring that migrants, refugees and minorities can enjoy easy, adequate access to comprehensive information, support and mediation, including: (i) 4 National Support Centres for the Integration of Migrants (CNAIM), following the “one-stop-shop” model in a variety of languages that provided 137 770 appointments in 2021; (ii) a national network of 140 Local Support Centres for the Integration of Migrants (CLAIM), in partnership with municipalities, civil society organizations and universities, covering almost the entire territory of Portugal, which provides decentralized information and support – in 2021, 132 028 appointments were carried out; (iii) the Migrant Support Line (LAM) that promotes and helps to ensure effective equality of rights and duties in access to work, housing, health, education, among other areas, available for immediate assistance in 14 languages for migrants, immigrant associations, as well as companies and public administration bodies – in 2021 LAM answered 74 778 calls; and (iv) the Telephone Translation Service (STT) that connects, via simultaneous telephone conversation, the institution/service professional, the translator and the migrant, in order to help overcoming any linguistic barriers, in over 69 languages and 107 translators. In 2021, the STT made 2 149 translations.</p> <p>ACM has also created <i>MyCNAIM app</i>, an additional channel of communication, interaction and participation to facilitate migrants access to services provided by ACM.</p> <p>Please see also replies to recommendations 137.205 and 137.227.</p>
137.203 Continue efforts in the area of fostering social inclusion of vulnerable groups, in particular persons belonging to ethnic	High Commission for Migration; Labour, Solidarity and Social Security;	Portugal strengthened the solutions to improve access to Portuguese language learning, by promoting Portuguese Host Language (PLA) courses or Portuguese for All (PPT) to respond to migrant’s language training needs, certified and aimed at adults, whose native language is not Portuguese and/or who do not have proven skills in Portuguese language. These courses are run in public schools, employment and vocational training Centres and the <i>Qualifica</i> Centres. In 2021, more than 700 courses were carried out, evolving around 13 000 persons. Additionally, the <i>Online Platform for Portuguese</i> is available as a free tool to support the Portuguese language learning, currently available

<p>and religious minorities (Kazakhstan);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/42/7 - Para. 137</p>		<p>in Portuguese, English, Spanish and Arabic (https://pptonline.acm.gov.pt/). Also, the High Commission for Migration (ACM) established the Portuguese Language Learning Promotion Office, with the aim of ensuring a more efficient and effective service in this area.</p> <p>In order to promote the inclusion of persons in vulnerable situations through Art and Culture, the Ministry of Culture has implemented some measures/programs, such as the Support Programs in Partnership of the Directorate General for the Arts, namely the <i>Art and Mental Health Program</i>, which represented an investment of EUR 300 000, allowing the support to 19 artistic projects, whose implementation took place in 2021 and <i>Art without Limits Program</i>, which enabled the funding of 18 projects, with the allocation of EUR 300 000.</p> <p>In a broader perspective, the program of the Directorate General of Cultural Heritage (DGPC) that consisted in the creation of the Ombudsman's Offices for Inclusion and Citizenship and for the Educational Services with the aim of optimizing resources and strengthen the impact with diversified audiences and promote the exercise of active, responsible and enlightened citizenship, preserving fundamental values such as equality and the right to difference.</p> <p>Please see also replies to recommendations 137.29, 137.202, 137.209, 137.210 and 137.228.</p>
<p>137.204 Continue efforts to ensure that Roma children attend and remain within the educational system, through an intercultural approach (Peru);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/42/7 - Para. 137</p>	<p>High Commission for Migration;</p> <p>National Council for Solidarity and Social Security Policies;</p> <p>Education;</p> <p>Labour, Solidarity and Social Security;</p>	<p>Please see replies to recommendations 137.29, 137.149, 137.159, 137.210 and 137.211.</p>
<p>137.205 Further strengthen the implementation of the National Roma Communities Integration Strategy (2013–2020) (Philippines);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/42/7 - Para. 137</p>	<p>High Commission for Migration;</p>	<p>The <i>National Roma Communities Integration Strategy 2013-2022</i> (ENICC) continues to be implemented, with an overall implementation rate that rose from 60% in 2019 to 74% in 2020.</p> <p>(https://www.acm.gov.pt/documents/10181/52642/Publicac%CC%A7a%CC%83o+ENICC_EN_bx.pdf/c129278c-86bc-4647-88e7-f362a61c56f1).</p> <p>Please see also reply to recommendation 137.208.</p>
<p>137.206 Improve <u>access to housing</u>, education and employment for individuals of the Roma communities, in order to fight racial discrimination and improve integration (Sweden);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/42/7 - Para. 137</p>	<p>High Commission for Migration;</p> <p>Infrastructure and Housing;</p> <p>Labour, Solidarity and Social Security;</p>	<p>The <i>House Rent Allowance</i> is a monthly support paid in cash by Social Security to protect economically disadvantaged tenants, especially older persons, whose house rents have increased due to the New Urban Rental Regime (https://servicosocial.pt/wp-content/uploads/2015/07/Subs%C3%ADdio-de-Renda-Casa1.pdf).</p> <p>In the context of the different measures and programs of the NGPH, the «<i>First Right Programme</i>» («<i>Programa Primeiro Direito</i>») is central in this sense, aiming to eradicate the situations of unworthy housing, benefiting, in its development, from the joint work between the Housing and Urban Rehabilitation Institute («<i>Instituto da Habitação e da Reabilitação Urbana</i>», IHRU) and the municipalities, which develop, for this purpose, their <i>Housing Local Strategies</i> («<i>Estratégias Locais de Habitação</i>», ELH). It is within this context, guided by the principles of proximity and participation, that the Ministry of Infrastructure and Housing seeks to ensure the inclusion of families from the Roma community in the <i>Housing Local Strategies</i>.</p> <p>Please see also replies to recommendations 137.143, 137.145, 137.146, 137.150, 137.209 and 137.210.</p>

<p>137.207 Take measures aimed at ending discrimination against the Roma community in the areas of access to education, housing, employment and access to health-care facilities (Syrian Arab Republic);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/42/7 - Para. 137</p>	<p>High Commission for Migration;</p> <p>Infrastructure and Housing;</p> <p>Education;</p> <p>Health;</p> <p>Labour, Solidarity and Social Security;</p> <p>Institute of Employment and Vocational Training;</p>	<p>Please see replies to recommendations 137.29, 137.143, 137.145, 137.146, 137.149, 137.150, 137.205, 137.206, 137.209, 137.210, 137.211 and 137.216.</p>
<p>137.208 Strengthen measures to combat the discrimination against and social exclusion and segregation of Roma, including within the framework of the implementation of the National Roma Communities Integration Strategy 2013–2022 (Albania);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/42/7 - Para. 137</p>	<p>High Commission for Migration;</p>	<p>The <i>Fund to Support the National Strategy for the Integration of Roma Communities</i> (FAPE) was launched in 2015, providing access to financial support for experimental and innovative projects, with the participation of Roma communities.</p> <p>The <i>Roma Associations Support Program (PAAC)</i> was launched in 2017, with the aim of granting support to Roma Civil society Projects – in 2019 and 2020 supported 18 projects with EUR 82 000.</p> <p>(https://www.acm.gov.pt/pt/-/fundo-de-apoio-a-estrategia-nacional-para-a-integracao-das-comunidades-ciganas-fape-)</p> <p>Also, the <i>ROMED Program – Democratic governance and community participation</i> is an initiative to enhance the participation of Roma communities in local decision-making, promoting training among mediators of Roma origin and improving the quality and effectiveness of their work and impact.</p> <p>Please see also reply to recommendation 137.205.</p>
<p>137.209 Continue to make efforts to combat discrimination against the Roma population for their economic and social integration and for full respect for their culture and traditions (Brazil);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/42/7 - Para. 137</p>	<p>High Commission for Migration;</p> <p>Education;</p> <p>Labour, Solidarity and Social Security;</p>	<p>In addition, the High Commission for Migration (ACM) implements a wide range of activities including campaigns, projects, training, and awareness raising sessions, such as the Local Roma Integration Plans (LRIP) project aimed at Portuguese municipalities (currently 15) and local authorities through deepening the knowledge and reality of Roma populations in different territories and the <i>Intercultural and Municipal Mediators Project</i> with the objective to establish Municipal Teams of Intercultural Mediators of Roma and migrant communities in municipalities. To give visibility to good practices in the integration of Roma persons, the Observatory of Roma Communities, which is part of ACM, created the “<i>ObCig Person of Merit Award</i>” that recognizes persons that have worked voluntarily for more than 10 years in the integration of Roma persons, and the “<i>ObCig Integrating Companies Award</i>” aimed at companies that employ five or more Roma persons with a work contract.</p> <p>Please see also replies to recommendations 137.26, 137.205, 137.208, 137.210, 137.211 and 137.29.</p>

<p>137.210 Continue to strengthen measures to avoid discrimination against Roma children in education (Chile);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/42/7 - Para. 137</p>	<p>High Commission for Migration; Education;</p>	<p>One of the primary objectives of the <i>National Strategy for Roma Communities Integration</i> is to ensure effective access to education, educational success, and lifelong learning. To that end, there are two National Scholarship Programs of ACM: <i>Roma EDUCA</i> (for upper secondary and secondary education) and <i>OPRE</i> (for higher education), that have helped over 340 Roma students in their educational paths. Please see also replies to recommendations 137.29 and 137.211.</p>
<p>137.211 Strengthen the implementation of the National Roma Communities Integration Strategy to guarantee their rights to access to adequate housing, education and basic public services (Colombia);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/42/7 - Para. 137</p>	<p>High Commission for Migration; Infrastructure and Housing; Education; Health; Labour, Solidarity and Social Security;</p>	<p>In Portugal, members of the Roma community have full access to health services like all other Portuguese and foreign citizens legally residing in Portugal. This right is enshrined both in the Portuguese Constitution and in the Basic Health Law (Law No. 95/2019, of 4 September).</p> <p>In this context, a very high percentage of Roma children are included in the <i>National Immunisation Program</i>, as well as in the fight against the COVID-19 pandemic where Roma communities have been integrated into national vaccination plans. Local and regional COVID-19 action strategies have been developed, with the dimension of awareness, contact and monitoring and in accordance with the specificities of these communities, also seeking to bring communities closer to the National Health Service (NHS), especially primary care.</p> <p>The implementation of the <i>National Roma Communities Integration Strategy 2013-2022</i> (ENICC) is in place and provides the following priorities in relation to the right to health:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organise training on health education and health services available - for example, the use of mobile health units and encourage Roma to register in local health centres); • Improve the health of Roma communities by focusing on prevention, including through annual awareness-raising sessions on early motherhood, children's health and healthy eating habits; • Raise health professionals' awareness of cultural diversity and provide training on these issues; • Build and/or strengthen relations between health services and Roma communities, building bridges and establishing partnerships. <p>As regards education, in Portugal there is a universal right to primary and secondary education for all children, regardless of their legal status. Educational policy measures defined at central level are applied in a non-discriminatory manner. Indeed, the Constitution of the Portuguese Republic establishes that “everyone has the right to education and culture” (article 73, No. 1). In this sense, in Portugal, schooling is compulsory and free for all children and young persons between six and eighteen years of age.</p> <p>Considering the objectives and the expected results of ENICC, the relevant services of Education Board (Statistics and Education services) prepared and launched an electronic survey to school clusters about the <i>School Profile of Roma Community 2018/19</i>: https://www.dgeec.mec.pt/np4/97.</p> <p>In 2019, the Ministry of Education published the guidelines for the Patrimonial Education, dedicated to the roman communities.</p> <p>In 2020, the Implementation report of the Strategy was launched, which evaluates the success of the measures applied and delivers the recommendations for the years to come:</p> <p>https://www.acm.gov.pt/documents/10181/0/Relat%C3%B3rio+de+Execu%C3%A7%C3%A3o+da+ENICC+2020.pdf/033d9736-c245-43b9-b6cc-fafb2ddc52b1.</p> <p>Other initiatives in the scope of the ENICC regarding education:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “The inclusivity and the interculturality as critical dimensions of the education of Roma children and young persons”, training course for teachers accredited by the scientific board for teachers’ continuous professional development - November 2020 to March 2021;

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A yearly conference to publicize educational data and discuss policies and practices with the participation of Roma children, students, families, school leaders, teachers, technical staff, civil society entities, municipalities and experts participate and/or attend the event. Last conferences: 2021 - <i>School success: recover to succeed</i>; 2020 (webinar) - <i>Roma Communities: The path we have pursued, the present we have been shaping, the future we are aiming at</i>; 2019 - <i>Roma Communities: Inclusion and Educational Success</i>. • Production of an online educational guide with guidelines and good practices for the integration of preschool education Roma children entitled <i>Promoting the inclusion and the educational success of the Roma communities – Pedagogical Guide for Preschool Education (2021)</i>: http://www.dge.mec.pt/sites/default/files/RecursosEducativos/guiao_pedagogico_comunidades_ciganas_pre-escolar.pdf. <p>Please see also replies to recommendations 137.143, 137.145, 137.146, 137.149, 137.150, 137.205, 137.206, 137.209 and 137.210.</p>
<p>137.212 Increase measures to combat discrimination against and social exclusion and segregation of Roma communities (Croatia);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/42/7 - Para. 137</p>	<p>High Commission for Migration;</p> <p>Home Affairs;</p> <p>Education;</p> <p>Labour, Solidarity and Social Security;</p>	<p>Please see replies to recommendations 137.7, 137.26, 137.29, 137.31, 137.32, 137.38, 137.45, 137.95, 137.197, 137.205, 137.208, 137.209, 137.210 and 137.211.</p>
<p>137.213 Continue efforts for the integration of Roma, migrants and other minorities, their access to education, health, employment and housing, as well as participation in political and social life (Cuba);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/42/7 - Para. 137</p>	<p>High Commission for Migration;</p> <p>Education;</p> <p>Infrastructure and Housing;</p> <p>Health;</p>	<p>Portugal recognizes that the right to and protection in Health are fundamental Human Rights. The Constitution of the Portuguese Republic establishes that all citizens are entitled to the provision of comprehensive healthcare, and, for that reason, all existing healthcare facilities must be made available in the exact measure of the needs of each one and regardless of their economic, social and cultural conditions. In that sense, the National Health Service (NHS) ensures all persons, whether racial, ethnic, linguistic or religious based, access to the NHS, regardless of their nationality, economic level or legal status.</p> <p>The Portuguese NHS, throughout its existence, has been making a solid investment to provide universal health access to all (third-country nationals, international protection applicants, minorities, Roma Communities, regular and irregular migrants).</p> <p>Please see also replies to recommendations 137.7, 137.143, 137.145, 137.146, 137.197 137.205, 137.208, 137.210 and 137.211.</p>
<p>137.214 Ensure effective implementation of the National Roma Communities Integration Strategy (2013–2020) (India);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/42/7 - Para. 137</p>	<p>High Commission for Migration;</p>	<p>Please see replies to recommendations 137.205, 137.208.</p>
<p>137.215 Eliminate all walls and other barriers segregating Roma</p>	<p>High Commission for Migration;</p> <p>Education;</p>	<p>The Basic Law of the Educational System (Law No. 46/1986, of 14 October) establishes, in its general principles (article 1), that the State has to provide to all citizens the right to education and culture, under the terms of the Constitution of the Portuguese Republic, guaranteeing the right to a fair and effective equality of opportunities in access to and success in school (No. 1 and 2).</p>

<p>communities and put an end to the practice of placing Roma pupils in separate classes (Islamic Republic of Iran);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/42/7 - Para. 137</p>		<p>Educational policies that guarantee equal access to the public school, promoting educational success and inclusion are present in a set of guiding principles, notably:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fostering the improvement of teaching and learning quality; • Guaranteeing an inclusive school, which fosters equality and non-discrimination, whose diversity, flexibility, innovation and personalisation meet the students' heterogeneity; • Valuing the community and the students' linguistic diversity, as an expression of individual and collective identity; • Promoting citizenship and personal, interpersonal, and social intervention development education throughout all compulsory schooling. <p>(https://www.dges.gov.pt/en/pagina/portuguese-higher-education-system)</p> <p>Please see also replies to recommendations 137.29 and 137.211.</p>
<p>137.216 Take the necessary steps to ensure appropriate access to education, housing, employment and health care for the Roma (Luxembourg);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/42/7 - Para. 137</p>	<p>High Commission for Migration;</p> <p>Infrastructure and Housing;</p> <p>Education;</p> <p>Health;</p> <p>Labour, Solidarity and Social Security;</p> <p>Institute of Employment and Vocational Training;</p>	<p>Please see replies to recommendations 137.143, 137.145, 137.146, 137.149, 137.150, 137.205, 137.206, 137.209, 137.210 and 137.211.</p>
<p>137.217 Ensure inclusive education and accessibility of health-care services and facilities for persons with disabilities (Malaysia);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/42/7 - Para. 137</p>	<p>Education;</p> <p>Health;</p> <p>Labour, Solidarity and Social Security;</p>	<p>Assuming an inclusive orientation, Decree-Law No. 54/2018 reinforced the right of each student to an education in line with their potential, expectations and needs. In this sense, many schools in close cooperation with community services have adapted their facilities to the specific needs of their students. The <i>National Strategy for the Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities 2021-2025</i> includes a strategic pillar dedicated to education and qualification, reinforcing a school that is inclusive, the access to lifelong learning and to quality education.</p> <p>Please see also replies to recommendations 137.61 and 137.153.</p>
<p>137.218 Continue to promote the rights of persons with disabilities, including by reviewing legislation in the area of their right to legal capacity (Peru);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/42/7 - Para. 137</p>	<p>Labour, Solidarity and Social Security;</p> <p>Justice;</p>	<p>The Prosecutor General's Office (PGO) is the Central Authority for the Convention on the International Protection of Adults. In this role, PGO has participated in conferences open to persons with disabilities and their families (an example being Lisbon Mental Talk, which took place in October 2019), as well as, since April 2021, in the working group of the Hague Conference on Private International Law in charge of drafting a practical handbook on that Hague Convention.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Following the entry into force of the new legal regime for the accompanied adult (replacing the previous regimes on disability), the PGO created (in March 2021) a working group to identify and update best practices, in the light of the new regime and the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, to promote articulation with the various entities involved in the promotion and protection of the rights of persons with disabilities (Social Security, mental health, among others), identifying training

		<p>needs of prosecutors and proposing to the PGO the adoption of hierarchical guidelines or practical notes to standardize and support the activity of the Public Prosecution Service.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One of the main reasons for setting up this working group was to identify the best practices for judicially applying accompanying measures that correspond to supported decision-making measures rather than substitute decision-making. • By order of September 23, 2021, the Prosecutor General defined as a strategic objective the articulated intervention in the civil and criminal area, in the area of the protection of vulnerable adults. • The PGO continues to develop the ADC project (<i>Apoio Digital ao Cidadão</i> - Digital Support for Citizens) with support from the COMPETE 2020 program, under “Portugal 2020”, with support from the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF). Within the scope of this project, an area will be created on the Public Prosecutor's Office website where citizens can obtain information on the areas where the Public Prosecutor's Office is competent to intervene in court (including the interests of persons with disabilities). <p>Please see also reply to recommendation 137.193.</p>
<p>137.219 Review legislation and policies in order to provide persons with disabilities with an effective legal remedy in cases of discrimination (Bahrain);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/42/7 - Para. 137</p>	<p>Labour, Solidarity and Social Security; Justice;</p>	<p>Please see replies to recommendations 137.193 and 137.218.</p>
<p>137.220 Take further steps to extend welfare services and assistance to children with disabilities (Bulgaria);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/42/7 - Para. 137</p>	<p>Labour, Solidarity and Social Security; (SEIPD);</p>	<p>Please see reply to recommendation 137.193.</p>
<p>137.221 Increase assistance to migrants, through improvements to the support centers to provide people with the necessary information in different languages (Nicaragua);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/42/7 - Para. 137</p>	<p>High Commission for Migration;</p>	<p>Existing Migrant Support Offices adapt their services according to migrant’s needs notably, by matching the profiles of intercultural mediators to the migrant community linguistic profiles. For instance, migrant communities from South Asia have increased, and thus the High Commission for Migrations (ACM) has increased the number of persons in their teams that speak the relevant languages.</p> <p>Please see also reply to recommendation 137.202.</p>
<p>137.222 Continue with efforts to provide free access to education for migrant girls and boys in</p>	<p>High Commission for Migration; Education;</p>	<p>Network of Schools for Intercultural Education (REEI) is a joint initiative of the High Commissioner for Migration (ACM), the Ministry of Education and the Aga Khan Portugal Foundation (AKF). The purpose of the network is to promote the reception, inclusion and educational success of all children and young persons from pre-school to secondary education, as well as to develop respect for differences and the establishment of safe, healthy, peaceful, and democratic relationships, of interaction and approximation between students and other</p>

<p>order to guarantee the proper development of these children (Nicaragua);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/42/7 - Para. 137</p>		<p>members of the educational community. Schools should consider interculturality as a domain within the field of Education for Citizenship, as an educational process under their responsibility.</p> <p>REEI is a working platform for all schools that recognize the richness of diversity and therefore assume Intercultural Education as part of their project. There are currently 47 school clusters throughout the country that make up the network.</p> <p>Please see also replies to recommendations 137.70 and 137.197.</p>
<p>137.223 Continue with its efforts to protect the rights of migrants, combat human trafficking and protect the rights of victims of human trafficking (Nigeria);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/42/7 - Para. 137</p>	<p>Commission for Citizenship and Gender Equality;</p> <p>High Commission for Migration;</p> <p>Home Affairs;</p> <p>Justice;</p>	<p>Some measures of the <i>National Plan to Combat Racism and Discrimination (2021-2025)</i> are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recognition of youth associations and youth volunteer projects linked to the issue of combating racism and discrimination; • Support for projects by sports federations, within the scope of the “Ethics in Sport” program, with the aim of combating racism and discrimination and raising awareness among sports agents of the threat of acts of racism; • Conducting training and awareness-raising actions for children and young persons through the <i>National Plan for Ethics in Sport (NPES)</i>, within the scope of the anti-racism theme; • Dissemination of the campaign " Dislike to Racism in Sports" through NPES; • Support for sports development programs aimed at combating discrimination in sport. <p>Please see also replies to recommendations 137.1, 137.114, 137.122, 137.123, 137.128 and 137.194.</p>
<p>137.224 Continue with strategic programs in migration with civil society (Russian Federation);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/42/7 - Para. 137</p>	<p>High Commission for Migration;</p>	<p>Since 2004, the High Commission for Migrations (ACM) has been supporting immigrant associations, namely by providing technical support, through an Associations Liaison Office that provides capacity building initiatives and training, formally recognizes associations and financial support, through the <i>Program to Support Immigrant Associations (PAAI)</i> that funded 26 projects in 2021 and will fund 27 projects in 2022 in EUR 250 000. Since 1998, ACM has a consultative body, now the Council for Migration (CM), responsible for consultation, support and participation in defining the general lines of action of the ACM, and in decision-making by the Steering Board, ensuring the participation and collaboration of public and private entities in defining and implementing migration policies (https://www.acm.gov.pt/pt/-/conselho-para-as-migracoes-cm-). Civil society is also being involved in the implementation of the <i>National Implementation Plan on the Global Compact on Migration</i>.</p>
<p>137.225 Ensure the establishment of more effective mechanisms, which would strengthen the quality of integration of refugees (Turkey);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/42/7 - Para. 137</p>	<p>High Commission for Migration;</p>	<p>To improve the effectiveness and efficiency in the reception and integration of refugees, including unaccompanied minors, the <i>Grupo Operativo Único</i> (Single Operative Group) was established in 2020. This Group brings together governmental actors that have competences in matters related to welcoming and integration, including, among others, the High Commission for Migrations (ACM), the Immigration and Border Services (SEF) and Social Security and relevant non-governmental and intergovernmental organizations as needed. The Group is working to create a single system for the reception and integration of refugees.</p>
<p>137.226 Provide human and material resources to the institutions responsible for the integration of refugees (Mexico);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/42/7 - Para. 137</p>	<p>High Commission for Migration;</p>	<p>The High Commission for Migrants (ACM) provides financial support through lump sum funding, as well as ongoing technical support to hosting entities, in a proximity approach. Furthermore, ACM acts as a mediator, working to remove constraints in all areas on integration, and provides training to hosting entities and other services. Lastly, ACM funds integration projects, including psychosocial support teams and mediators, non-formal language education projects among others through Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund (AMIF).</p>

<p>137.227 Continue efforts to prepare a national plan for the implementation of the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration and the global compact on refugees (El Salvador);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/42/7 - Para. 137</p>	<p>High Commission for Migration; Home Affairs;</p>	<p>In 2019, Portugal adopted a <i>National Plan for the Implementation of the Global Compact for Migration</i>. (https://portaldiplomatico.mne.gov.pt/en/foreign-policy/multilateral-affairs/the-national-implementation-plan-of-the-global-compact-for-migration).</p> <p>The High Commission for Migrations (ACM) is responsible for supporting and monitoring the implementation of the National Plan. For that end, it was set up a network with focal points across sectors, that report on activities carried out monthly and meet every three months to assess the plan's implementation progress. Over the past two years, the application of different measures has been constant. Portugal is preparing a mid-term report with information provided by all sectors involved.</p> <p>Please see also reply to point A) in recommendation 137.123 (<i>National Plan for Implementation of the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration</i>).</p>
<p>137.228 Continue providing the health and education services available to migrants (El Salvador).</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/42/7 - Para. 137</p>	<p>High Commission for Migration; Education; Health;</p>	<p>The National Centre of Support for the Integration of Migrants (CNAIM) has a Health Office, that results from a partnership with the Ministry of Health. This is an important channel to reach migrants and provide information about rights concerning access to healthcare services, namely through awareness raising actions and to mediate between migrants and healthcare institutions. Following the outbreak of COVID-19, the Government passed several Decrees that provisionally legalized all migrants with ongoing regularization processes at the Immigration and Borders Office (SEF), an important measure that enabled their access to all public services, including the National Health Service (NHS). In this context, High Commission for Migrations (ACM) collaborated closely with the Ministry of Health, public or non-governmental organizations to create and/or translate into several languages the range of information materials concerning COVID-19, develop awareness-raising campaigns, namely regarding the vaccination plan, which included undocumented migrants.</p> <p>Regarding education, ACM has an education office dedicated to promoting integration of migrant children and young persons in schools. To mitigate obstacles, children in irregular situations may experience access to education and health. Portugal created a registration mechanism, that enables minors to register and access to these services regardless of their regularization status.</p> <p>Please see also replies to recommendations 137.70, 137.193 and 137.213.</p>

Annex

The following organizations have been consulted for this research by completing a set of answers to the recommendations proposed to Portugal in 2019:

GOVERNMENT AREA	INSTITUTION / ORGANIZATION
Agriculture and Food	Ministry of Agriculture and Food
Culture	Ministry of Culture
Economy and Sea	Ministry of the Economy and Maritime Affairs
Education	Ministry of Education
Environment and Climate Action	Ministry of the Environment and Climate Action
Finance	Ministry of Finance
Foreign Affairs	Camões, Instituto da Cooperação e da Língua, I. P.
Foreign Affairs	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Health	Ministry of Health
Home Affairs	Ministry of Home Affairs
Home Affairs	National Institute of Administration
Infrastructure and Housing	Ministry of Infrastructure and Housing
Justice	Centre for Judicial Studies
Justice	Ministry of Justice
Labour, Solidarity and Social Security	Institute for Employment and Vocational Training
Labour, Solidarity and Social Security	Ministry of Labour, Solidarity and Social Security
Labour, Solidarity and Social Security	Secretary of State for Inclusion
National Assembly	National Assembly
National Defense	Ministry of National Defence

Ombudsperson	Ombudsperson
Parliamentary Affairs	Commission for Citizenship and Gender Equality
Parliamentary Affairs	High Commission for Migrations
Parliamentary Affairs	Commission for Equality and to Combat Racial Discrimination
Parliamentary Affairs	Secretary of State for Equality and Migrations
Science, Technology and Higher Education	National Statistical Institute of Portugal
Science, Technology and Higher Education	Ministry of Science, Technology and Higher Education
Secretary of State of Digitalization and Administrative Modernization	Agency for Administrative Modernization
Territorial Cohesion	Ministry for Territorial Cohesion

Coordination: National Human Rights Committee (CNDH)