

TEMPLATE POLICY PAGE

Category:	Trafficking in Human Beings
Country:	Portugal
Year:	/

Policy Activity:	<p>In 2013, Portugal adopted its 3rd Action Plan to Prevent and Combat Trafficking in Human Beings (2014-2017).</p> <p>The 3rd National Plan fits within the commitments accepted by Portugal before different international authorities, in particular within the framework of the United Nations, the Council of Europe, the European Union and the Community of Portuguese Speaking Countries.</p> <p>The 3rd National Action Plan has a total of 53 measures and it is focused on 5 main strategic areas:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;"><i>a. <u>Prevention, Awareness-raising, Acknowledgement and Investigation</u></i></p> <p>This strategic area comprises of 19 measures. The strategic goals are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Raising awareness on THB amongst population in general, and within specific and more vulnerable groups; • Improving the levels of awareness and knowledge about THB; • Investing in specialisation in the academic field, and thus expanding knowledge about the different forms of trafficking. <p style="padding-left: 40px;"><i>b. <u>Education, Training and Qualification</u></i></p> <p>This strategic area comprises 13 measures and has the following strategic goals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developing of educational actions for children, adolescents and young adults; • Qualification and capacity building of professionals intervening in the prevention of and combat against THB. <p style="padding-left: 40px;"><i>c. <u>Protection, Intervention and Capacity building</u></i></p> <p>This strategic area comprises 10 measures and has the following strategic goals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthening the measures to protect and intervene with victims; • Promoting greater capacity building of victims; • Improving the integration mechanisms aiming to prevent eventual situations of re victimisation. <p style="padding-left: 40px;"><i>d. <u>Criminal Investigation</u></i></p> <p>This strategic area comprises 5 measures. The strategic goal of this area is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Developing mechanisms that promote a better coordination between the different criminal police departments. <p style="padding-left: 40px;"><i>e. <u>Cooperation</u></i></p> <p>This strategic area comprises 6 measures. The strategic goal of this area is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Strengthening forms of cooperation between the different national and international bodies in combating THB.
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To know more on this and previous Plans as well as mid-terms and final evaluation reports, please go to <http://www.cig.gov.pt/planos-nacionais-areas/trafico-de-seres-humanos/>

In 2008, Portugal created the [Observatory on Trafficking in Human Beings \(OTSH\)](#) / Ministry of Internal Administration through the Decree-Law nº 229/2008 of 27 November. Its mission is to contribute to analysis of, knowledge of and intervention in trafficking in human beings and other forms of gender violence.

The OTSH main tasks include:

- To produce and collect information on human trafficking and other forms of gender violence,
- To promote the development of software applications to support information gathering and treatment,
- To support political decisions in its intervention areas when requested.

- The OTSH is also the responsible entity for the national monitoring system. Its goals are:
 - To collect quantitative and qualitative data from different entities with activities related to trafficking in human beings (of a criminal, judicial, prevention and support nature);
 - To retrospectively and prospectively analyse data, in order to generate knowledge on the phenomenon and of its criminal and social dynamics and trends;
 - To make the results easily accessible to all interested parties: namely law enforcement agencies and NGOs;
 - To improve policies, plans and control measures of the phenomenon.

A National Coordinator was appointed in January 2008 under the Commission for Citizenship and Gender Equality (CIG) within the Minister of the Presidency and of Parliamentary Affairs.

The Commission for Citizenship and Gender Equality is responsible for coordinating activities in the National Action Plan. It is supported by a Technical Commission, involving the Presidency and of Parliamentary Affairs and other competent ministries.

The National Coordinator has the following responsibilities:

1. Draft the annual reports on the level of execution of the National Action Plan and report accordingly to the overseeing Government members;
2. Follow up and supervise the execution of the National Action Plan and responsible entities regarding their level of execution;
3. Promote research projects that may contribute towards a better understanding of the field of action;
4. Provide information, when requested, on legislative measures concerning the fight against human trafficking and the protection of victims of trafficking;
5. Develop an institutional contact network involving civil society, allowing for an individual follow-up of the known trafficking phenomena and the identification of their victims;
6. Establish contact with foreign and international peer entities regarding human trafficking;
7. Promote and participate in developing national and international information networks and structures;
8. Ensure the final assessment of the Plan's execution by an external entity.

A National Rapporteur was nominated in January 2008, in accordance with the National Action Plan. The National Rapporteur also exercises the role of National

Coordinator.

The National Rapporteur can propose new legislative measures for combating trafficking in human beings as well as measures to protect victims of trafficking. In addition to the National Rapporteur, the Observatory on Trafficking in Human Beings is mandated to produce, collect, analyse and disseminate information on trafficking in persons and other kinds of gender violence.

2013 marks the creation of the Network for Assistance and Protection to THB victims (RAPVT) through a Protocol. This network brings together the following governmental and non-governmental organizations:

- High Commissioner for Migrations
- Ministry of Foreign Affairs/ Directorate-General for External Policy
- Ministry of Internal Administration / OTSH and Border and Immigration Service
- Ministry of Justice / Judiciary Police
- Ministry of Health / Directorate-General of Health
- Working Conditions Authority
- Institute of Social Security
- ComuniDária Association
- Women Against Violence Association
- Association for Family Planning
- Portuguese Association for Victims Support
- Institute for Child Support
- Irmãs Adoradoras Escravas do Santíssimo Sacramento e da Caridade
- Movimento Democrático de Mulheres
- O Ninho Association
- Obra Social das irmãs Oblatas do Santíssimo Redentor
- -OIKOS – Cooperação e Desenvolvimento
- Saúde em Português
- JRS Portugal – Serviço Jesuíta aos Refugiados / Associação Humanitária
- União de Mulheres Alternativa e Resposta

The RAPVT main objectives are:

1. To improved methodologies of intervention – stronger and well defined institutional articulation flows;
2. To enhancement agent's skills in order to promote a better social reintegration of victims of trafficking.

Portugal has 4 Specialized Multidisciplinary Regional Teams to the Assistance of Victims of THB (managed by Family Planning Association). These teams act locally, following a proximity perspective, in close collaboration with qualified professionals from governmental and non-governmental institutions, namely Law Enforcement Agencies and the three THB Shelters and Protecting Centers. It is through such collaborative work that the victim's emotional stabilization and social reintegration is promoted via psychological, health, social and legal support.

The Border and Immigration Service has an [anti-trafficking unit](#) that implemented law enforcement actions and criminal investigation focused on detected traffic signs and confirmed in Portugal for victims of labour exploitation and children.

As far as Prevention - Main projects and activities:

- Distribution of informative materials within the perspective of origin countries;
- Definition of a Best Practice procedures to be adopted by the tourism operators;

- Promotion of the involvement of local authorities (municipalities) in the framework of the Municipalities Gender Equality Action Plans’.
- National website dedicated to THB – www.otsh.mai.gov.pt (Portuguese and English version)
- Several training actions to professionals, namely labour inspectors, Law Enforcement Agencies, Prosecutors Office, and NGO’s. The main objective is to improve their professional skills in relation to the detection of possible cases of exploitation and how to support victims.
- Awareness-raising campaigns/activities, such as:
 - “Flagging Card” - Between 2011-2013, and after the one produced for law enforcement agencies, the Observatory on Trafficking in Human Beings coordinated a multidisciplinary team and produced a flagging card to be used by NGO’s and another by the Labour Inspectors. The objective is to enhance the professional skills on the identification of potential VoT. Each one of these cards has a set of specific questions and observation indicators to assess the existence of potential victims as well as relevant contacts to victim’s referral support centres and hotlines. A special attention was given to child trafficking as far as the observation indicators.
 - “Inhuman Trafficking – Itinerant Exhibition” (2010 – 2012) - It comprised various information panels on trafficking, some aimed more particularly at children, others at potential victims and professionals active in the field of anti-trafficking. In co-operation with the local authorities, during 2010 and 2012 the Exhibition was held in 13 municipalities and in 3 schools where conferences with students took place. The Observatory on Trafficking in Human Beings also promoted the signature of the Declaration on the Fight against Trafficking in Human Beings (Council of Europe/Congress of Local and Regional Authorities) in 16 municipalities.
 - Booklet and Manual on Forced Begging – Coordinated by the Observatory on Trafficking in Human Beings and with the participation of the Institute for Child Support (IAC), Cáritas, National Commission for Protection of Children and Youngsters at Risk, Institute of Social Security, Portuguese Association for Victims Support, Commission for Citizenship and Gender Equality, National Republican Guard, Public Security Police, Judiciary Police, Border and Immigration Service, UNICEF and Prosecutors Office. These products were the output of the International Conference “Domestic Servitude and Forced Begging: Invisible Forms of Trafficking for Labour Exploitation”.
 - Organization of the International Conference “Domestic Servitude and Forced Begging: Invisible Forms of Trafficking for Labour Exploitation” – THB is a severe violation of Human Rights that affects populations and groups in different ways. The complexity of the victim’s flagging and identification is aggravated by those forms of exploitation that, on account of its space of occurrence or victim’s profile, reinforces THB

as a diffuse and opaque phenomenon, increasing the difficulty in the victim's identification, assistance and support. In order to debate this invisibility and to exchange Best Practices aimed to its combat, the Observatory on Trafficking in Human Beings from the Ministry of Internal Affairs (OTSH/MAI), with the support of the Committee on Constitutional Affairs, Rights, Freedoms and Guarantees (Portuguese Assembly of the Republic), the International Labour Organization (ILO), the International Organization for Migrations (OIM) and the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE), organized this International Conference with renowned national and international speakers (e.g. from OSCE, Anti-Slavery International, Council of the Baltic Sea States, ECPAT – UK and the Austrian National Coordinator on Combating Human Trafficking).

- 2015 - Organization of the International Seminar “New (old?) Challenges in fighting THB” (Lisbon). This seminar was organized by the OTSH and the Commission for Citizenship and Gender Equality (CIG) with the support of the General-Secretariat of Internal Administration and the Judiciary Police.

1. Organization of a Training week for Criminal Justice practitioners from Portuguese Speaking countries (Portugal, Brazil, Angola, Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique, São Tomé and Príncipe and East Timor) 2012 - With the support of the Community of Portuguese Language Countries (CPLP) and based on the project started in 2009, UNODC Anti-Human Trafficking Manual for Criminal Justice Practitioners – translation, adaptation and dissemination to all Portuguese speaking countries of the 25 modules (public and reserved) the OTSH coordinated the training for more than 30 participants. The main goal was to provide these professionals with training skills in order to replicate the training in their own organizations. All trainers were Portuguese and previously trained by UNODC/Vienna. Since then, the OTSH organized and/or gave support to the following replications: Brazil, Cape-Verde, and São Tomé and Príncipe.

2. Via the National Trafficking Victims Support and Protection Network (RAPVT) several products were adapted to Portuguese namely:

- Guidelines for The first level Identification of victims of trafficking in Europe
- Practical Tool – for the first level identification of victims of human trafficking – For Labour Exploitation
- Practical Tool – for the first level identification of victims of human trafficking – For Sexual Exploitation
- Practical Tool – for the first level identification of victims of human trafficking – For Forced Begging and Illicit Activities

From United Nations:

- Model Law against Trafficking in Persons
- First Aid Kit for use by Law Enforcement Responders in addressing Human Trafficking
- International Framework for Action to Implement the Trafficking in Persons Protocol

Assistance and support provided to victims

Victims of THB have the right to subsistence, access to a suitable and urgent medical treatment, psychological assistance, protection, translation and interpretation services, as well as juridical services under the stipulations of the law. Foreign victims have the same access to care as domestic victims.

The Shelters Protections Centres (CAP's) provides support to women and men identified as victims of trafficking, regardless of their nationality, age, religion, ethnicity, sexual orientation, disability, marital status, political orientation or socio-economic aspects. This support is also extended to minor children of the victims.

The purpose is to ensure temporary shelter in a secure environment, and to promote victim's physical and emotional recovery and social integration.

The main objectives are:

- To ensure protection and safety conditions;
- To assure medical support, emotional recovery, stabilization and well-being;
- To ensure access to information concerning rights, namely legal and social protection;
- To promote enlightened and self-determined decision making;
- To provide victims with the necessary instruments for future autonomy, regardless of the chosen place for integration.

A number of government-funded non-governmental organisations provide assistance to trafficking victims. A temporary shelter was created specifically for women victims of trafficking and their minor children, called CAP in June 2008 following signature of a protocol between the main public institutions concerned (Ministry of Justice, Ministry of the Interior, police forces, Social Security Institute, Prime Minister's office) and the Family Planning Association (APF) which runs the shelter. All measures regarding protection, health care, legal assistance, translation and psychological support were undertaken by the shelter. Since march 2014, a new shelter's for women's and their children was setup.

The Portuguese NGO UMAR (União de Mulheres Alternativa e Resposta) and the Border and Immigration Service have an informal partnership two years ago, with a view to providing emergency accommodation for women victims of trafficking.

In 2013, the NGO "Saúde em Português" created a Shelter for Men Victims of Trafficking and the Portuguese Association for Victim's Support created the 2nd shelter for women victims of trafficking and their minor children.

The government also works closely with the International Organisation for Migration (IOM) to ensure that victims return safely to their country of origin.

In 2015, the State Secretariat for Equality established a fund to support the safe return of EU victims.

Other latest initiatives/activities related to anti trafficking policy

The Observatory on Trafficking in Human Beings with the General-Secretariat of Internal Administration (Ministry of Internal Affairs) coordinated the European Project "Towards a Pan-European Monitoring of Trafficking in Human Beings".

Co-funded by the Prevention of and Fight against Crime (ISEC) Programme, had the participation of the Ministries of Interior of Portugal, Austria, Bulgaria and Cyprus and with an Advisory Board with representatives of OSCE, Europol, Frontex, ICPMD, IOM/Lisbon, amongst others, the project main objective is to

provide countries with an efficient monitoring system on THB. This is achieved through the execution of 3 operational objectives:

- To deliver customized technical solutions and to improve the capacity of the partners capabilities to collect THB data, build up their national system and network of data providers and support them to analyse the data in a collaborative network environment;
- To develop a common system to support all the partners to analyse data at a transnational level, namely by sharing geo-statistical data among them by using the same indicators;
- To extend the project to other relevant countries of origin, transit and destination in the EU and neighbouring countries by presenting its outputs as Good Practices to be adopted.

National Referral Mechanism

In 2014, Portugal revised its National Referral Mechanism (NRM).

This new NRM (for both national and foreigners and for all forms of THB) foresees guidelines to help the identification of (presume) victims and the cooperation between actors in all its stages. More specifically:

- Definition of THB (its action, means and objective);
- The special case of children;
- Connected crimes (smuggling)
- What is intended by flagging of victims?
 - Victims protection and follow up to competent authorities
 - Reflection period
 - Access to justice
 - Access to assistance
- Ethical guidelines
 - Gender approach
 - Human Rights approach
- Explanation of THB for the purposes of:
 - Sexual exploitation
 - Labour exploitation
 - Forced Begging and the exploitation of Criminal Activities

In all:

- What is it?
- Who are its victims?
- Who's at risk?
- Who can be a possible trafficker?
- Who can flag a (presumed) victim and where?
- Indicators about:
 - The victim;
 - The site of exploitation;
 - The conditions.
- Overall approach:
 - Guaranteeing safety;
 - Evaluate if the person is a children;
 - Make sure that the person understand what is explained;
 - Create a trustworthy environment and explain who is the professional;
 - Listen, observe and ask
 - Detection of signs;
 - Check causes;
 - Methods to use;

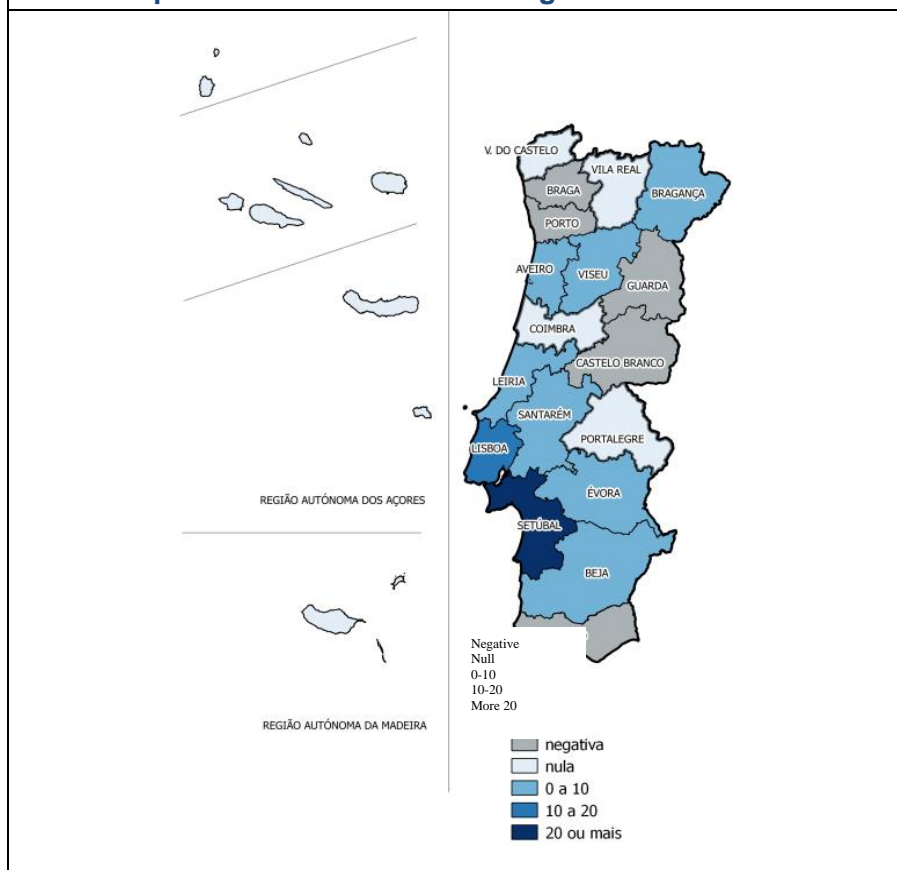
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Collect evidences; - Explain steps for formal identification; - Act: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - If a children; - If an adult. <p>The NRM also has a flowchart that identifies the ‘when’, ‘who’, ‘how’, and ‘for what’. This last stage identifies accordingly to each procedure the actors involved.</p> <p>Also in the NRM 3 practical tools:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Practical Tool – for the first level identification of victims of human trafficking/For Labour Exploitation - Practical Tool – for the first level identification of victims of human trafficking/For Sexual Exploitation - Practical Tool – for the first level identification of victims of human trafficking/For Forced Begging and Illicit Activities <p>These tools complement the 1st leaflet and booklet produced by the OTSH and with the support of CIG in 2013 on Forced Begging</p>
<p>Relevant legislation:</p>	<p>On the 23rd of August 2013, Portugal altered the article on THB (article 160.º of the Penal Code) due to the transposition of the DIRECTIVE 2011/36/EU OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 5 April 2011 on preventing and combating trafficking in human beings and protecting its victims, and replacing Council Framework Decision 2002/629/JHA.</p> <p>Presently, the definition of Trafficking in Persons considers the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Offer, deliver, recruitment, entices, accepts, harbours or receipt of persons for the purpose of exploitation. Exploitation includes sexual exploitation, labour exploitation, forced begging, slavery, removal of organs or the exploitation of criminal activities; - By means of: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) By violence, abduction or serious threat; b) By fraudulent ruse or manipulation; c) With abuse of authority resulting from a relationship of hierarchical, economic, work or family dependence; d) By taking advantage of the psychic incapacity or situation of special vulnerability of the victim; or e) Through obtaining consent from the person who has control over the victim; <p>Will be punished with a prison term of from three to ten years.</p> <p>The same penalty is applied in case of a minor</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In the case set forth in the previous number, if the agent uses any of the means set forth in the subsections of no. 1 or acts professionally or with the intention of monetary gain, he/she will be punished with a prison term of from three to twelve years. - The above penalties are aggravated in 1/3 (in their minimum and maximum) if the conduct mentioned has: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Endangered the victim's life; • Been committed with violence or has caused particularly serious harm to the victim; Been committed by an employee in the exercise of their duties; • Been committed by an association criminal, or • As resulted in the suicide of the victim. - Whoever, having knowledge of the practice of the crime set forth in nos. 1 and 2, to use the services or organs of the victim, will be punished with a prison term of from one to five years, if a longer term is not suitable because of another legal provision.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Whoever retains conceals damages or destroys the identification or travel documents of a person who is a victim of the crime set forth in nos. 1 and 2 will be punished with a prison term of up to three years, if a longer term is not suitable because of another legal provision. - The victims consent is irrelevant. <p>With the latest amendment of Law n.º 101/2001, of August, 25 (by Law n.º 60/2013, of August, 23) undercover actions for the purpose of preventing and detecting criminal agents were made possible for the crime of trafficking in persons.</p> <p>Portugal has an Asset Recovery Office (ARO), Law nº45/2011, of June, 24, that has been changed by the Law n.º60/2013, of August, 23. It states that the use of seized and confiscated funds and the proceeds from trafficking in persons can be channeled to support victims' assistance and protection programs.</p> <p>In 2012, the Portuguese Immigration Law that approves the legal framework of entry, permanence, exit and removal of foreigners into and out of national territory was also changed. According to the new Law (nº. 29/2012 of August 9) on the residence permit issued to third-country nationals who are victims of trafficking in human beings or who have been the subjects of an action to facilitate illegal immigration, who cooperate with the competent authorities (Articles 109-115), victims of trafficking are granted a reflection period of a minimum of 30 and a maximum of 60 days. Residence permits are granted on a case by case basis for a period of one year, and are renewable under specific conditions. One of the innovations of this 2nd amendment is the criminalization of the employment of irregular migrants and the reinforcement of the combat of sham marriages.</p> <p>In 2015 Portugal has sign the Council of Europe Convention against Trafficking in Human Organs.</p> <p>Also in 2015, the following laws were approved:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Law 71/2015, of July, 20 – transposition of the Directive 2011/99/EU of the European Parliament and the Council of 13 December 2011 on the European protection order - establishing the legal regime of emission and transmission between Portugal and the other Member States of the European Union as far as the implementation of protective measures adopted in favor of victims, or possible victims, of crimes. - Law 72/2015, of July 20 - Defines the objectives, priorities and criminal policy guidelines for the biennium 2015 -2017, in accordance with Law No 17/2006 of May, 23, approving the Framework Act Criminal Policy. Trafficking in Persons appears in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Article 2 “Prevention of Priority Crimes”; - Article 3 “Investigation of Priority Crimes”.
<p>Trends:</p>	<p>Trends (2008 1st semester of 2015):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Between 2008 and the 1st semester of 2015 there were 1.222 presumed victims flagged by Law Enforcement Agencies, and NGO's / Other Entities. By flagged it should be understood the suspicion of. • Of relevance the fact that from these 912 registers, 308 reports to 2013 – an increase of 146% in comparison with 2012. • From a brief analysis it is seen that the figures are influenced by the so-called 'Big Occurrences/Cases' that is a case of (presumed) human trafficking with more than 20 (presumed) victims associated (specially seen in trafficking for labour exploitation, either in Portugal or abroad). A

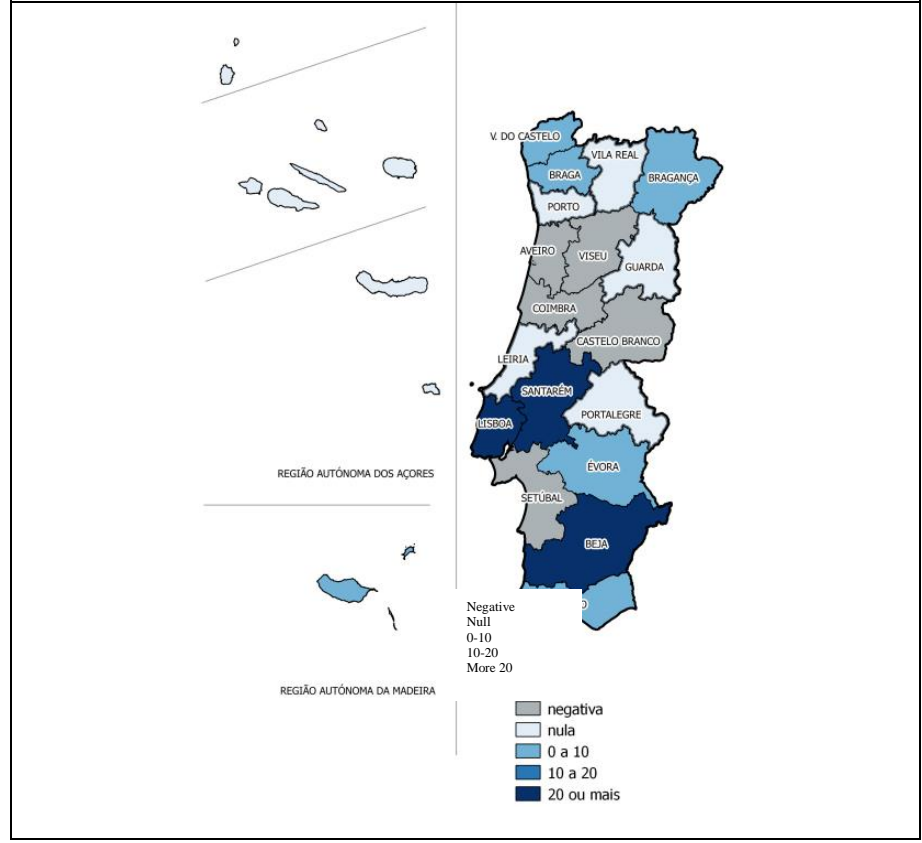
an example:

- Total of registers of THB in Portugal/2013: 4 occurrences resulted in 63% of the total registers (1 in the district of **Lisbon** - presumed sexual exploitation, and 2 in the district of **Beja** and 1 in the district of **Santarém** - presumed labour exploitation). As a result, this has led to a territorial positive variation in 2012-2013, and to a negative variation in the subsequent years (2013-2014).

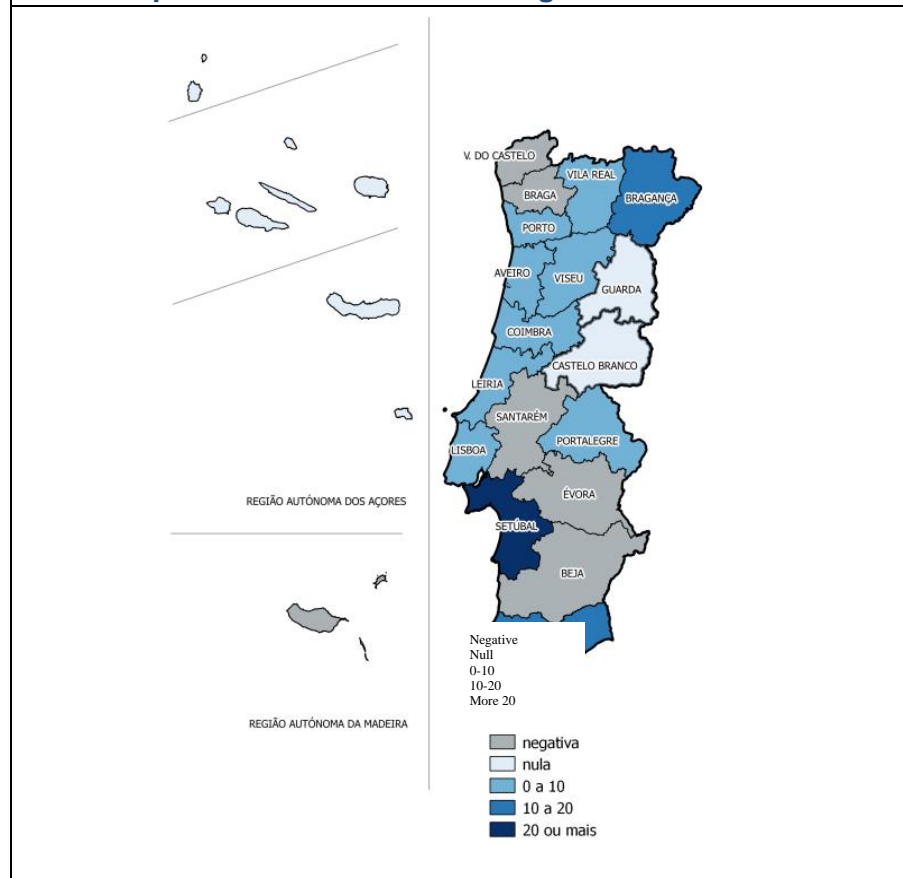
Spatial variation of total of registers 2011-2012



Spatial variation of total of registers 2012-2013



Spatial variation of total of registers 2013-2014



Therefore, 'emerging trends' must be contextualized in a broader analytical framework involving internal and external variables to the crime of THB.

- From the cases that resulted in criminal investigation, up until September 2015, there were 331 victims of trafficking in persons confirmed by the competent law enforcement agencies. **Of notice that there are still cases under criminal investigation and thus this number is from the last data update.**
- On confirmed victims:
 - Portugal is primarily a destination country (65%) [origin country – internal trafficking and abroad: 22%; transit country: 13%];
 - The most confirmed form of trafficking is for Labour Exploitation (215 victims), following Sexual Exploitation (100). Less representative: Illegal adoption (3), Exploitation of Criminal Activities, Forced Begging, Labour and Sexual Exploitation, Labour Exploitation and Criminal Activities and others (results protected by statistical secrecy).
 - As far as gender, the majority of identified victims are male (184) – female: 146 (in 1 register data is unknown). Regarding age group: the majority are adults (284); there are 41 children (in 6 registers age is unknown).
 - Gender dimension: considering the main two types of trafficking, labour and sexual exploitation, it is seen:

	THB for Labour Exploitation	THB for Sexual Exploitation
Female	35	100
Male	180	0
Medium age	34	22
Minimum age	14	13
Maximum Age	60	49

- As far as nationality, 69% of identified victims are from EU member-states:

		Countries	TOTAL
Member-States		Romania	155
		Portugal	72
		Bulgaria	3
3 rd Countries	Europe	Ukraine	...
	America	Brazil	37
	Africa	Nigeria	27
		Mozambique	16
		Angola	...
		Congo	...
		Guinea-Bissau	7
		Guinea-Conakry	...
		Mali	3
		Senegal	...
		Sierra-Leona	...
		Sudan	...
Asia	China	...	
		Unknown	...

Note: (...) – result protected by statistical secrecy.

Contacts:**National organisations:**

Presidency of the Council of Ministers/Commission for Citizenship and Gender Equality - <http://www.cig.gov.pt/>

Ministry of Internal Affairs/Observatory on Trafficking in Human Beings – <http://www.otsh.mai.gov.pt/?lg=uk>

Ministry of Internal Affairs/Public Security Police – <http://www.psp.pt/Pages/defaultPSP.aspx>

National Republican Guard – <http://www.gnr.pt/>

Ministry of Internal Affairs/Foreigners and Border Service – <http://www.sef.pt/portal/V10/EN/asp/page.aspx>

Anti-Trafficking Unit:

http://www.sef.pt/portal/V10/EN/asp/organizacao/index.aspx?id_linha=6678&menu_position=6677#0

Ministry of Justice/Judiciary Police – <http://www.pj.pt>

Association for Family Planning – Specialized Multidisciplinary Teams:
North: (035) 191 865 41 01 E-Mail: apf.sostshnorte@gmail.com
Centre: (0351) 91 865 41 04 E-mail: apf.sostshcentro@gmail.com
Lisbon: (0351) 91 385 85 56 E-Mail: apf.sostshlisboa@gmail.com
Alentejo: (0351) 91 865 41 06 E-Mail: apf.sostsh.alentejo@gmail.com

Saúde em Português – <http://www.saudeportugues.org/>

OIKOS – <http://www.oikos.pt/en>

APAV – Portuguese Association for Victim Support – http://apav.pt/apav_v2/index.php/en/

UMAR – Women’s Union, Alternative and Response- <http://umar.no.sapo.pt/principal.htm>

DGPJ – Directorate-General for Justice Policy – <http://www.dgpj.mj.pt/sections/english-version>

Prosecutor General’s Office http://www.pgr.pt/home_english.html

APF – Association for Family Planning – <http://www.apf.pt/?lg=uk>

ACIDI – High Commission for Immigration and Intercultural Dialogue - http://www.acidi.gov.pt/institucional_book.pdf

SJR – Jesuit Refugee Service – <http://www.jrsportugal.pt/>

APDES – Piaget Agency for Development – <http://www.apdes.pt/en/>

	<p>ISS – Social Security Institute – http://www4.seg-social.pt/iss-ip-instituto-da-seguranca-social-ip</p> <p>ACT – Authority for Labour Conditions – http://www.act.gov.pt/(pt-PT)/Paginas/default.aspx</p> <p>ASAE – Authority for Food and Economic Security – http://www.asae.pt/</p> <p>CPR – Portuguese Council for Refugees – http://www.cpr.pt/</p> <p>IAC – Institute for Children Support – http://www.iac.pt</p> <p>CV – Portuguese Rede Cross – http://www.cruzvermelha.pt/</p> <p>World Doctors – http://www.medicosdomundo.pt/pt</p> <p>Association ComuniDária – http://www.comunidaria.org/</p> <p>Human Rights Centre / University of Coimbra – http://www.fd.uc.pt/igc/en/index_en.html</p> <p>ILO / Lisbon – International Labour Organization – http://www.ilo.org/public/portugue/region/eurpro/lisbon/</p>

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