

### **III National Plan Against Domestic Violence**

2007-2010

## Executive Summary

The III National Plan Against Domestic Violence (2007-2010) was structured in accordance with a model that defines five Areas of Strategic Intervention, from which sprout the respective measures for their operability.

Chapter I contextualises this reality insofar as policies and international legal diplomas, proceeding, afterwards, with a phenomenological approach to Domestic Violence, with special attention placed on the violence committed against women. A reference is also made to the accumulated knowledge on this theme in Portugal.

Chapter II, besides reporting a part relative to the Strategic Priorities and Guidelines, developed the 5 Areas of Strategic Intervention, these are: 1) Inform, Sensitise and Educate; 2) Protect the Victims and Prevent Revictimisation; 3) Capacitate and Reintegrate the Victims of Domestic Violence; 4) Qualify Professionals; 5) Deepen knowledge on the Domestic Violence phenomenon.

The first Area of Strategic Intervention translates into 25 measures that contemplate, essentially, a concerted intervention insofar as campaigns and actions of sensitisation geared at the population in general and at schools.

The second Area of Strategic Intervention, which provides 34 measures, is structured in accordance with the various responses within the legal-criminal code and social aspects, and is directed towards the integral protection of the victims.

In the third Area of Strategic Intervention, the 8 measures foreseen are geared at promoting the social and personal competences of the victims, with empowerment as the guiding principle.

The fourth Area of Strategic Intervention, with 13 measures, has as object, essentially, the qualification and professional specialisation in the police, legal, health, education, and training aspects. Another aspect that is addressed is linked to the integration of these themes in the curricula of courses geared towards intervention within contexts of domestic violence.

Lastly, in the fifth Area of Strategic Intervention, a range of measures within the scope of knowledge and monitorisation of the phenomenon is contemplated, listing 9 measures.

For each of the measures, and already in Chapter III, a grid is provided with the indicators for achievements and results relative to each one, as well as the entities involved in carrying them out, and respective scheduling.

## Chapter I

### *Introduction*

Domestic Violence is neither a new phenomenon nor an exclusively national problem. The growing visibility this issue has been acquiring together with the redefinition of gender roles and the construction of a new social and citizenship conscience, as well as the affirmation of human rights have led public powers to define policies to fight a phenomenon that for many years remained silent.

The United Nations, in its Declaration of Human Rights, marks the phenomenon as global, because it has been practiced throughout time, with similar characteristics in culturally and geographically distinct countries. In no country of the world are women treated in the same manner as men. Violence emerges, thus, as an exercise of arbitrary power of the stronger upon the weakest.

Data resulting from a study in 2006 prepared between the various Member States of the European Council, indicates that nearly 12% to 15% of European women over the age of 16 live situations of domestic violence in a marital relationship, and many continue to suffer physical and sexual violence after the breakup. Many even die.

The States should condemn violence against women and not invoke costumes, traditions, or religious considerations to evade their obligation to fight it with all means within its reach.

On an international level, various measures have been defined for fighting domestic violence. Within the scope of the European Union, the eradication of all forms of violence by reason of gender constitutes one of the six priority areas of interventions included within the Guide for Equality between Men and Women for the period of 2006-2010. We urge the Member States to eliminate all forms of violence against women, since this constitutes a violation of fundamental rights.

The European Economic and Social Committee of the European Union, adopted, in a session in March 2006, an appeal for a Pan-European Strategy on domestic violence against women. It emphasised the need for all Member States of the European Union to develop national plans of action against domestic violence that include concrete measures and objects for a practical application of the strategy. It also appealed to the need to implement preventive measures and assure that there is an exchange in information and good practices amongst the various Member States.

The European Year of Equal Opportunities for All 2007, also intends to sensitise the population towards the benefits of a fair and solidary society, combating attitudes and discriminatory behaviours, through a transversal approach in relation to all its manifestations, in which, the issues of gender assume an important relevance.

In the same manner, the European Council, define as central objects, the recognition and respect for the dignity and integrity of women and men. The Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, ratified for all Member States of the international organisation and for Portugal, in 1978, consecrates and defends these rights. Fighting violence against women and, namely, against domestic violence has been one of the priorities of the European Council, an effort that has been intensifying itself since the 3rd European Ministerial Conference on Equality between Women and Men (Rome, 1993). This action was supported by the Heads of State of Government during their Second Summit, which took place in 1997 when they stated, in their final Declaration, their determination to fight violence against women. Also in 1997, an Action Plan to fight Violence Against Women was prepared, with the Committee of Ministers adopting the Rec Recommendation (2002) on the Protection of Women Against Violence.

The Heads of State and Government of the Council of Europe, when of its Third Summit, which took place in Warsaw, in May 2005, assumed the commitment to eradicate violence against women, including domestic violence, having then decided to create *«a task force in charge of assessing the progress achieved on a national level and establishing instruments meant to quantify the development observed on a pan-European level geared at formulating proposals for action»* in this matter, as well as launch a pan-European campaign to fight violence against women, including domestic violence.

This campaign was launched in Madrid, on 27 November 2006, and has as guiding principle, the conviction that these situations are the result of asymmetries of power and a clear violation of human rights, assuming themselves, therefore, as an enormous obstacle to surpass the inequality between men and women.

The United Nations have also sought to fight violence against women, considering violence with relation to gender, namely domestic violence, as one of the main obstacles to women's full enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms. The Declaration on the Elimination of Violence Against Women, adopted in December 1993 by the General Assembly of the United Nations states that *“violence against women is a manifestation of the historical inequality of the relationship of power between genders, that leads to domination over women and to discrimination against women by men, and is an obstacle to their full progress ...”*. One cannot also forget to mention the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), which is usually designated as an international “Charter of Rights” for women, in the measure in which it establishes the conducts that constitute discriminatory acts against women, instituting an “agenda” to guide national actions to fight such discriminatory acts.

In the World Conference on Women, which took place in Beijing in 1995, Violence against Women figured as one of the critical areas to attain equality between women and men. Through the Platform for Action therewith adopted, the Governments assumed a compromise of implementing a set of measures meant to prevent and eliminate violence against women.

As of then, Portugal has defined an integrated and systematic path in the fight against domestic violence, co-substantiated by the adoption and implementation of National Plans against Domestic Violence. The two previous Plans against Domestic Violence (1999-2003 and 2003-2006) emerged as instruments sustaining political action to prevent and intervene on domestic violence.

The III Plan against Domestic Violence, as defined in the Programme of the XVII Constitutional Government, points clearly towards a consolidation of a policy of prevention and fighting against domestic violence, by promoting a culture for citizenship and equality, strengthening information and training campaigns, and supporting and sheltering victims in a logic of reintegration and autonomy.

One cannot forget the pioneer role of Portuguese Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) which mobilised to structure support for women victims of Domestic Violence. These NGOs are responsible for the impetus for implementation of the first Shelters in 2000 and the first Nuclei and Offices to Assist Victims of Domestic Violence.

Domestic Violence identifies various sub-universes of victims, cohabitants or not, whether adults or children, male and female. The feminist paradigms anchored on the fight and experiences of mistreated women, appeal to the need to treat in a differentiated manner that which is different. The pattern of abusive behaviour, through which the aggressor intends to control and exert power over the victim which cohabits or not with him, diverges in its theoretical and practical dimension, whether we are before adult victims or minors, female or male.

However, despite the fact that Domestic Violence also reaches children, the elderly, dependent, and handicapped, the reality proves that women continue to be the group where the majority of situations of domestic violence occur, which in this context is assumed as an issue of gender violence.

This does not mean that the victims of domestic violence are female and that the authors of the acts of violence within this context are men. The pertinence of a non-neutral representation of gender in this type of criminality resides in the fact that the gender of the victim and the aggressor influence the behaviour of both.

Independent of the form that it may assume, violence against women within the domestic context rarely co-substantiates itself only in a situation or incident. Generally, it congregates a set of behaviours that are translated into a behavioural pattern of abuse and control, in which the aggressor has as last object the exercising of power against the victim. In Portugal, acquired knowledge of the phenomenon since the 90s, a time when the first studies began to be carried out, promoted by CIDM, show a concerning reality, where one in every three women had been, in 1995 (year in which the study was carried out), victim of two or more acts of violence, with the majority of violence against women occurring within the domestic sphere (43%).

Studies on the economic and social costs of Domestic Violence, that have been promoted by CIDM and the Ministry of Health, also gives us knowledge of the situations of great vulnerability to which women victims of violence are exposed. Women victims of violence have a probability three to eight times higher, depending on the cases, of having sick children, of not finding a job and, if working, of not obtaining job promotions, of resorting to hospital services, psychiatric consultations for emotional disturbances, as well as of the risk of committing suicide.

For these reasons, the III National Plan Against Domestic Violence has as primordial object the intervention in the fight against violence exercised directly over women, in the context of relations of intimacy, whether they be conjugal or similar, present or past. This option also includes violence exercised indirectly over children that are witnesses of situations of inter-parental violence, in what doctrine designates as vicarious violence.

Within the scope of the National Strategic Reference Framework (*QREN* 2007-2013), the promotion of Gender Equality assumes itself as a strategic priority. The prevention and eradication of gender violence, which includes Domestic Violence, naturally has an important relevance. Integrated prevention for the victims of domestic violence is an aspect contemplated, amongst others, consolidating the vitalisation of the national structures for its support.

This Plan also constitutes a challenge to the articulation between various institutions that work in that area, namely those that support victims and those that direct their intervention towards the aggressors.

It is organised into five Strategic Areas of Intervention that include various measures co-substantiated into actions to be developed by various entities, subject to scheduling, also showing indicators of process and result.

In compliance with that set forth in Article 14 of Law Decree no. 202/2006, of 27 October 2006, it is the competence of the Commission for Citizenship and Gender Equality, in abbreviation designated as CIG, to pursue and execute public policies within the areas of citizenship and promotion and defence of gender equality. One of the specific aspects undertaken by CIG in this vast theme of gender equality is related to the fight against all forms of gender violence. In this sense, CIG shall be responsible for the vitalisation, follow-up, and monitorisation of all measures included within this Plan.

## Chapter II

### *Strategic Priorities and Guidelines*

In the first place, the intention was to develop a national strategy that had impact on the change in mentalities, empowerment, and auto-determination of the victims, and on the reduction of the risk of revictimisation.

In organising this Plan, it was sought to distinguish a set of actions / interventions that characterise themselves by their strategic and instrumental nature. The Strategic Areas of Intervention 1, 2, 3, and 4 translate into a wager in the production of positive structural changes, as well as on the quality of the responses provided. Strategic Area of Intervention 5 is more instrumental, and centres on the production of knowledge on the phenomenon of Domestic Violence, as well as on the convergence, systematisation, and updating of indicators and information on these. On a whole, the present Plan includes a total of eighty-nine measures.

## Area of Strategic Intervention 1 – Inform, Sensitise, and Educate

The prevention of Domestic Violence demands promoting values of equality and citizenship that reduce social tolerance and the acceptance of a culture of violence. Eliminate stereotypes and myths, change gender representations and the values that have perpetuated the existence of unequal relationships in the family, school, and social environment, are the main challenges we propose to achieve. The sensitisation actions and mobilisation of civil society emerge as a crucial strategy, directed at schools and communities, in the sense of changing practices and behaviours.

### Measures:

1. Promote National Campaigns Against Domestic Violence
  - 1.1. Campaign with a national scope on national and local radio, television, written press, means of transportation, and public spaces;
  - 1.2. Cultural agenda against Domestic Violence, namely, a cycle of movies, exhibitions of plastic arts, poetry, and theatre;
  - 1.3. Campaign against Domestic Violence in football games;
  - 1.4. National White Bow Day meant to involve men in the commemorations of 25 November;
  - 1.5. Flyer on the Safety Plan meant to identify the simple steps that promote the safety of the victims.
  - 1.6. Promote the campaign launched within the scope of the Council of Europe “*Fight violence against women, including Domestic Violence*”.

2. Implement campaigns and actions of sensitisation of the local communities
  - 2.1. Carry out, in articulation with the autarchies, municipal forums against Domestic Violence, that interlink the contributions of local organisations and public services in the fight against domestic violence;
  - 2.2. Design and implement the local plans for fighting domestic violence;
  - 2.3. Promote sensitisation campaigns in the main local radios, using a kit with the radio spot of the National Campaign and a guide for reporting, interviews, and discussion forums on cases of domestic violence.
  - 2.4. Create Clubs “Against Gender Violence” at the Professional Vocational Centre
  
3. Prepare and disclose informative material, resorting to the new information and communication technologies, namely designing “*informative boxes*”, when accessing Internet sites, as well as other information and communication means (such as ATM machines and mobile communications), sensitising people that use them for the Domestic Violence phenomenon;
  
4. Elaborate and disclose informative and pedagogic materials to integrate the Educational Project of the Grouping, directed to the basic education student population.
  - 4.1. Elaborate the educational scripts and products for sensitisation and information actions in schools, which include, education towards gender equality, education for non-violence and peace, education for affections, relationship between gender and multiculturalism, and resolution of conflicts through communication;
  - 4.2. Prepare scripts and products for sensitisation of families on the need to adopt alternative educational strategies to violence, through a better intra-family communication that facilitates the adoption of new codes of parental discipline;

- 4.3. Prepare pedagogical material (comics, animation movie, creative writing, music, advertising messages) meant for the basic education school population and use of the already existing pedagogical materials;
- 4.4. Create Clubs “Against Gender Violence” in schools;
- 4.5. Contest to select the best pedagogical materials produced in order to integrate temporary exhibitions.
5. Vitalise sensitisation actions with schools, in partnership with the remaining actors of the educational community, by military and other security force agents involved in programmes of approximation, both communitary, as well as of victim support.
6. Promote Campaigns to sensitise against violence during dating.
7. Promote Campaigns to sensitise against violence exerted over children, the elderly, dependent, and the handicapped, within the domestic context.
8. Create a National Prize that promotes the best literary, theatrical, or cinematographic work against Domestic Violence.
9. Create a National Prize that promotes better work insofar as the media, against Domestic Violence.
10. Identify, with an honourable mention, the companies that promote, on the level of social responsibility, actions against Domestic Violence.

## Area of Strategic Intervention 2 – Protect the Victims and Prevent Revictimisation

In this area, the appropriateness of the social responses to the victims' specificities is privileged so that safety is a priority, without compromising their quality of life. This is the case of the widening of the social network of protection, as well as other integrated responses with a communitary basis, geared at reducing the negative effects of victimisation.

On the other hand, insofar as prevention of revictimisation, we can highlight experiments of new methodologies of criminal control that enable reducing and changing the abusive behaviours of the aggressors. The safety of the victims should be preserved without minimising, however, the criminal responsibility of the aggressors, promoting, on the one hand, the efficiency of the legal-criminal mechanisms, and, on the other, strengthening the credibility of the victims.

### Measures:

1. Reformulate the normative framework that regulates access to the law by the victims of domestic violence
  - 1.1. Define a regime of granting legal support based on the assessment of economic insufficiency only on the income of the petitioner when there is a dispute that opposes one or more members of the household;
  - 1.2. Define a regime that assures, preferentially, the appointment of the same mandatary or public defender to the victim, when the same fact leads to various legal actions;

- 1.3. Widen the concept of aggregation in order to guarantee a unitary treatment of the processes related to domestic violence;
  - 1.4. Establish partnerships between the NGOs, Bar Association, Social Security, and the Ministry of Justice, keeping in mind the regime of access to the law and legal consultation.
2. Improve mechanisms of immediate financial support to the victims of domestic violence.
  3. Review Law no. 129/99, of 20 August, relative to the advanced payment, by the State, of indemnities to the victims of conjugal violence.
  4. Implement experiences of articulation between criminal and civil courts in cases of domestic violence
    - 4.1. Promote non-conflicting legal *praxis* that avoid the secondary victimisation in cases of divorce or regulation of parental guardianship and which, simultaneously contribute towards a better cooperation between the institutions of the justice system and institutions of a system of victim protection, reducing inefficiency of the system itself.
  5. Create in the sites of the security forces, GNR and PSP, an area relative to the subject of Domestic Violence, containing information, behaviours to be adopted, and the possibility of filing an electronic complaint/accusation.

Monitor and follow-up on the application of the standard police reports relative to complaints or accusations of domestic violence

    - 5.1. Collect good practices in the application of the current model of the standard police report;
    - 5.2. Implement the data base on domestic violence to gather and analyse statistics of accusations and occurrences reported to the security forces;
    - 5.3. Assess and consequently improve the model.

6. Implement an experimental programme of application of electronic means of surveillance to the distance applied to the aggressor subject to legal restraining orders.
7. Define and implement prevention programmes to avoid the repeated offending of the aggressors
  - 7.1. Adapt the pedagogical curricula of prevention programmes selected from amongst those most recommended internationally;
  - 7.2. Select the strategic partners for the pilot projects of implementation of prevention programmes;
  - 7.3. Design and implement the strategies, procedures, and other materials that sustain the practices of the partners that integrate the pilot projects.
8. Create specific responses for Domestic Violence of the health care units
  - 8.1. Implement responses of psycho-social support in big hospital emergencies for victims of domestic violence;
  - 8.2. Identify, systematise, and disclose good practices;
  - 8.3. Facilitate access of the victims to health consultations.
9. Implement, within the scope of each Regional Health Administration, a pilot experiment, through the creation of a network of multidisciplinary services for appropriate detection, follow-up, and intervention that promote an integrated approach to the various problems associated to this reality
10. Create national forums, coordinated by CIG, involving not only the entities that are part of the pilot experiences, as well as other institutions in those regions, in order to promote a reflection and assessment of that model.

11. Define the regime of exemption from payment of moderating fees for access to the National Health Service.
12. Improve the national network of shelters.
13. Ponder the response procedures, in situations of emergency, for victims of domestic violence.
14. Expand the National network of Assistance Centres for Victims of Domestic Violence.
15. Endow the support structures with a specialised intervention for minors victims of indirect domestic violence in articulation with other national strategies which address the same targets
  - 15.1. Identify the special needs of minors victim of indirect domestic violence
  - 15.2. Implement and disseminate the practices and methodologies of assessment and intervention towards minors
16. Implement groups of mutual assistance (GMA).
17. Restructure the Information Services for Victims of Domestic Violence (Green Line).

### Strategic Area of Intervention 3 – Capacitate and Reintegrate the Victims of Domestic Violence

This area of intervention emphasises the promotion of personal and social competences of victims of domestic violence, given their increased empowerment, self-determination, and social reintegration.

Application of measures of positive discrimination to the victims of domestic violence in access and mobility in employment and vocational training also assumes particular relevance in this Strategic Area of Intervention.

#### Measures:

1. Favour the social integration of the victims making their access to vocational training and integration within the labour force easier through itineraries of integration.
  - 1.1. Encourage the victims of domestic violence, with special problems of social integration, towards vocational requalification, access to programmes of new opportunities, namely, the modalities of dual certification and the system of Recognisance, Validation, and Certification of Competences or social entrepreneurship;
  - 1.2. Create favourable conditions for entrepreneurship experiments.
2. Define a regime of geographic mobility that assures in public administration and in the companies in which it is possible to relocate victims of domestic violence safely and secretly

3. Facilitate access to social housing for victims of domestic violence, within the scope of the social network:
  - 3.1. Celebrate protocols with the Autarchies in order to constitute a portfolio of social housing, to facilitate priority access to the victims of domestic violence;
  - 3.2. Creation of a system of incentive to assisted renting for victims of domestic violence, in order to promote their residential autonomy;
  - 3.3. Facilitate access to the programmes mentioned by the victims of domestic violence in an institutionalisation regime.

#### Strategic Area of Intervention 4 – Qualify Professionals

Intervention, in cases of domestic violence, demands, more and more, qualification and vocational specialisation. To capacitate the technical personnel most involved in assisting victims and aggressors, endowing them with appropriate competences to intervene in a professional manner is a crucial task for this Plan's strategy. On the other hand, the integration of these themes within the curricula of the courses and training is indispensable, and should be specially geared towards developing activities in this area of intervention.

#### Measures:

1. Stimulate the essence of the education forums for citizenship and establish protocols with the Universities and Training Centres to create or update disciplinary modules on domestic violence that may be integrated in the academic curricula, namely in the areas of human, social, and criminal sciences and health.

2. Promote the initial and continuous qualification of the security forces and services through the adoption, amongst others, of training methodologies based on e-learning.
3. Promote the qualification of judicial workers
  - 3.1. Design training modules in the area of Domestic Violence for the courses of justice auditors and for training during the advocacy internship;
  - 3.2. Conceive actions of continuous training that have in mind good legal practices within the scope of Domestic Violence geared at operators within the areas of judgeship and advocacy.
4. Promote professional qualification in health, namely for those that exercise activities within the area of Domestic Violence, hospital emergencies, and Health Centres.
5. Promote the qualification of educational and training professionals.
  - 5.1. Conceive, in articulation with the competent entities, modules on gender violence and domestic violence;
  - 5.2. Carry out training actions for educational and training agents – in the psychology and social service areas, amongst others) – qualifying them to report and follow-up on the learning population that is directly or indirectly victim of situations of domestic violence.
6. Promote the qualification of professionals in the Employment Centres in order to capacitate their work of identification and integration of cases of domestic violence and respective reporting to the competent entities
7. Promote the initial qualification and continuous training of professionals of social action and organisations of civil society.
8. Promote the qualification of the media and advertising professionals towards the need to eliminate gender stereotypes in the approach to the phenomenon to Domestic Violence

9. Design Guides of Good Practices geared towards professionals in various areas of intervention, namely health, education, and training, as well as for the security forces

Strategic Area of Intervention 5 – Deepen knowledge of the Domestic Violence phenomenon

There are various recommendations namely of the Council of Europe, which encourage the Member-States to adopt indicators and methodologies that make it possible to analyse gender associated to this phenomenon. A multidimensional problem that is so complex as Domestic Violence demands the participation and exchange of knowledge between the scientific community, Non-Governmental Organisations, and the various competent organisms within the various transversals to this phenomenon.

Intervening efficiently requires a profound knowledge of the mechanisms, contexts, circumstances, and actors involved in the production of this type of social phenomenons.

The central object of this Area is to develop mechanisms that enable motorising the phenomenon and establishing comparisons on a national, community, and international level, so as to make the intervention more and more qualified.

Measures:

1. Integrated information and monitorisation system of the problems of Domestic Violence defined within the scope of the Gender Observatory to be created in the III PNI
  - 1.1. Creation of a sole registration form for all institutions that work with victims of domestic violence.

2. Create a forum between the governmental entities, NGOs with work developed in this area, and security forces and services
3. Carry out period opinion polls on the perception of Domestic Violence
4. Provide continuity to the promotion of studies in straight articulation with Universities and Investigation Centres, on the knowledge of the phenomenon, sociological, criminological, and psychological perspective of the economic and social impact of Domestic Violence
5. Promote studies that enable knowing in depth the specific problems of domestic violence in the immigrant communities.
6. Promote various studies on the specific forms of domestic violence.
7. Assess the levels of satisfaction of the people that benefit from the social responses available insofar as Domestic Violence.
8. Identify and characterise the prospective professional profiles and the needs of new competences and training to respond to the new challenges of the Domestic Violence phenomenon.

## Chapter III

*Grid on Measures, Indicators, Entities Involved, and Scheduling*



Strategic Area of Intervention 1 – Inform, Sensitise, and Educate



MEASURES	INDICATORS OF ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND RESULTS	Entities involved	SCHEDULING
<p>1 Promote National Campaigns Against Domestic Violence</p> <p>1.1 Campaign on a national scope of national and local radios, television, written press, means of transportation, and public spaces</p> <p>1.2 Cultural agenda against Domestic Violence, namely, cycles of movies, exhibition of plastic arts, poetry, and theatre</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Type and no. of events carried out</li> <li>- No. of adds published and disclosed</li> <li>- No. of posters posted</li> <li>- Types of public transportation involved by region and year</li> <li>- No. of events on the cultural agenda by typology and regions</li> <li>- No. of games target of</li> </ul>	<p>PCM/CIG; MOPTC; MC; GMCS; NGOs; National and local media</p> <p>PCM/CIG; MC;</p> <p>PCM/and associations in</p>	<p>Throughout the enforcement of the Plan, by carrying out a campaign per year.</p>

<p>1.3 Campaign against Domestic Violence, at football games</p>	<p>the Campaign and participants</p>	<p>the sports area</p>	<p>Throughout the enforcement of the Plan, by carrying out a campaign per year.</p>
<p>1.4 National White Bow Day meant to involve men in commemorating the 25 November</p>	<p>- No. of bows distributed</p> <p>- No. and typology of the events carried out and entities involved</p>	<p>PCM/CIG; NGOs</p>	<p>Once a year, throughout the enforcement of the Plan</p>
<p>1.5 Flyer on Safety Plan meant to identify simple steps to promote the safety of the victims</p>	<p>- No. of flyers produced/distributed</p> <p>- Assess the impact of the <i>Safety Plan</i> Campaign</p>	<p>PCM/CIG; MAI; MS; MTSS; NGOs</p>	<p>Once a year, throughout the enforcement of the Plan</p>
<p>1.6 Promotion of the campaign launched within the scope of the Council of Europe “<i>Fight</i></p>	<p>- Carry out an International Seminar</p> <p>- Carry out an exhibition</p>	<p>PCM/CIG;MAI; Universities and Investigation</p>	<p>Once a year, throughout the enforcement of the Plan</p>

<p><i>violence against women, including Domestic Violence”.</i></p>	<p>on gender violence</p> <p>- Distribute informational material to sensitise the population</p>	<p>Centres; NGOs</p>	<p>During 2007 and first two quarters of 2008</p>
<p>2 Implement campaigns and sensitisation actions geared at the local communities</p> <p>2.1 Carry out, in articulation with the autarchies, municipal forums against Domestic Violence, that interlink the contributions of local organisations and localised public services in the fight against domestic violence</p>	<p>- No. and type of initiatives promoted per region</p> <p>- No. of forums implemented</p>	<p>PCM/CIG; MAI; NGOs; Media</p>	<p>Throughout the enforcement of the Plan, by carrying out a campaign per year.</p>

<p>2.2 Design and implement local actions to fight domestic violence</p>	<p>- No. of local plans conceived</p>	<p>PCM/CIG; MAI;</p>	
<p>2.3 Promote sensitisation campaigns in the main local radios, using a kit with the radio spot of the National Campaign and a guide for reporting, interviews, and discussion forums on cases of domestic violence</p>	<p>- No. of sensitisation campaigns developed  - Assess the impact of the sensitisation campaigns</p>	<p>PCM/CIG; Media</p>	
<p>2.4 Creation of Clubs “Against Gender Violence” at the Vocational Training Centres</p>	<p>- No. of Clubs created - Assessment study on the operation and efficiency of the clubs</p>	<p>PCM/CIG; MTSS/IEFP</p>	<p>2007- 10% of the Training Centres  During 2008-20% of the Training Centres</p>

			<p>During 2009-40% of the Training Centres</p> <p>During 2010 – 50% of the Training Centres</p>
<p>3 Prepare and disclose informative material, resorting to the new information and communication technologies, namely designing “<i>informative boxes</i>”, when accessing Internet sites, as well as other information and communication means (such as ATM machines and mobile communications), sensitising people that use them for the Domestic Violence phenomenon;</p>	<p>- Type and No. of means used</p>	<p>PCM/CIG; member companies</p>	<p>While the Plan is in force</p>

<p>4 Elaborate and disclose information and pedagogical material to be integrated within the Educational Project of the Grouping, geared at the student population of the primary, intermediate, and junior high school education</p> <p>4.1 Elaboration of scripts and educational products for actions of sensitisation and information in schools which include education for gender equality, education towards non-violence and peace, education for affections, relationship between gender and multiculturalism, and the resolution of conflicts through communication</p> <p>4.2 Preparation of scripts and products for</p>	<p>- No. and type of material produced</p> <p>- No. of schools included</p> <p>- No. of educational projects that integrate initiatives against Domestic Violence</p>	<p>PCM/CIG/ACI DI; ME; MAI; NGOs</p>	<p>While the Plan is in force</p> <p>Guarantee that 10% of the Schools per Grouping are involved in this Project</p> <p>While the Plan is in force, to be initiated in 2008</p>
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<p>sensitisation of families on the need to adopt alternative educational strategies to violence, through a better intra-family communication that facilitates the adoption of new codes of parental discipline</p>			<p>While the Plan is in force, to begin in 2008</p>
<p>4.3 Preparation of pedagogical material (comics, animation movie, creative writing, music, advertising messages) meant for the basic education school population and use of the already existing pedagogical materials</p>			<p>While the Plan is in force, to begin in 2008</p>
<p>4.4 Creation of Clubs “Against Gender Violence” in schools</p>	<p>- No. of Clubs created</p>		
<p>4.5 Contest to select the best pedagogical materials produced in order to integrate temporary exhibitions</p>	<p>- No. of participants in the contest for creation of pedagogical material</p>		<p>Implementation of pilot experiences in the five Regional Directorates on Education</p>

	-		While the Plan is in force, to begin in 2008
5 Vitalise sensitisation actions with schools, in partnership with the remaining actors of the educational community, the military and other security forces involved in programmes of approximation, both communitary as well as for victim support.	- No. of sensitisation actions carried out - Assessment of the impact of the actions	PCM/CIG; MAI; ME	Implementation of pilot projects by District, while the Plan is in force
6 Promote Campaigns to sensitise against violence during dating	- No. and type of events carried out - No. of entities involved	PCM/CIG/ IPJ; ME; Youth Organisations	Throughout the enforcement of the Plan, by carrying out a campaign per year
7 Promote Campaigns to sensitise against violence	- No. and type of events	PCM/CIG/ IPJ;	While the Plan is in

exercised over children, the elderly, dependent, and handicapped, within the domestic context	carried out - No. of entities involved	MTSS, CNPCJR, ME; Youth organisations	force
8 Create a National Prize that promotes the best literary, theatrical, or cinematographic work against Domestic Violence	- No. of contestants enrolled	PCM/CIG; MC	Yearly, while the Plan is in force
9 Create a National Prize that promotes better work insofar as the media, against Domestic Violence	- No. of contestants for the National Prize	PCM/CIG; GMCS, Media	Yearly, while the Plan is in force
10 Identify, with an honourable mention, the companies that promote, on the level of social responsibility, actions against Domestic Violence	- No. of companies indicated for an honourable mention	PCM/CIG; MTSS/IEFP	Yearly, while the Plan is in force



Strategic Area of Intervention 2 – Protect Victims and Prevent Revictimisation



ACTIONS TO BE DEVELOPED	INDICATORS OF ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND RESULT	Entities involved in its execution	SCHEDULING
<p>1. Reformulate the normative framework that regulates access to the law by the victims of domestic violence</p> <p>1.1 Define a regime of granting legal support based on the assessment of economic insufficiency only on the income of the petitioner when there is a dispute that opposes one or more members of the household</p> <p>1.2 Define a regime that assures, preferentially, the appointment of the same mandatary or public defender to the victim, when the same fact leads to various processes ;</p> <p>1.3 Widen the concept of aggregation in order to guarantee a unitary treatment of the</p>	<p>- Prepare and publish legislative changes</p> <p>- No. of victims beneficiaries of the exception regime</p> <p>- No. of victims</p>	<p>PCM/CIG; MJ; MTSS</p> <p>PCM/CIG; MJ; MTSS; NGOs</p>	<p>While the Plan is in force</p> <p>While the Plan is in force</p>

<p>processes related to domestic violence ;</p> <p>1.4 Establish partnerships between the NGOs, Bar Association, Social Security, and the Ministry of Justice, keeping in mind the regime of access to the law and legal consultation.</p>	<p>beneficiaries of the aggregation system</p> <p>- No. of partnerships established</p>	<p>PCM/CIG; MJ; MTSS; NGOs</p> <p>PCM/CIG; MTSS; MJ; NGOs</p>	<p>While the Plan is in force</p> <p>While the Plan is in force</p>
<p>2 Improve mechanisms of immediate financial support for the victims of domestic violence.</p>	<p>- No. of victims which benefit from this financial support</p>	<p>PCM/CIG; MTSS</p>	<p>3rd year that the Plan is in force</p>
<p>3 Review Law no. 129/99, of 20 August, relative to the advanced payment, by the State, of indemnities to the victims of conjugal violence</p>	<p>- Prepare and publish legislative changes</p>	<p>PCM/CIG; MJ</p>	<p>While the Plan is in force</p>
<p>4 Implement experiences of articulation between criminal and civil courts in cases of domestic violence</p> <p>4.1 Promote non-conflicting legal <i>praxis</i> that avoid the secondary victimisation in cases of divorce or regulation of parental guardianship</p>	<p>- No. of experiments developed</p>	<p>PCM/CIG; MJ; PGR; CSM</p>	<p>While the Plan is in force</p> <p>implement a pilot experiment throughout the</p>

<p>and which, simultaneously contribute towards a better cooperation between the institutions of the justice system and institutions of a system of victim protection, reducing the inefficiency of the system itself</p>			<p>judicial district</p>
<p>5 Create within the security forces websites, GNR and PSP, an area relative to Domestic Violence, containing information, behaviours to be adopted, and the possibility of filing an electronic complaint/ accusation</p>	<p>- No. of persons that accessed this information available at the security forces sites</p> <p>- No. of persons that file an electronic complaint/ accusation</p>	<p>PCM/CIG; MAI</p>	<p>While the Plan is in force</p>
<p>6 Monitorise and follow-up on the application of the standard police reports relative to complaints and accusations of domestic violence</p> <p>6.1 Collection of good practices in applying the current model of the standard police report</p>	<p>- No. of complaints or accusations made resorting to the systems created</p> <p>- Creation and disclosure</p>	<p>PCM/CIG; MAI; MJ</p>	<p>While the Plan is in force, to begin in 2007</p>

<p>6.2 Adoption of the database on domestic violence to gather and analyse statistics of accusations and occurrences reported to the security forces</p>	<p>of the uniform database throughout the various security forces</p>		<p>While the Plan is in force, to begin in 2008</p>
<p>6.3 Assessment and consequent improvement of the standard police report</p>	<p>- Elaborate an assessment report, namely based on surveys geared to the security forces and magistrates</p>		<p>During the 2nd semester of 2007 and 1st semester of 2008</p>

<p>7 Implement an experimental programme of application of electronic means of surveillance to the distance applied to the aggressor subject of legal restraining orders</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- No. of restraining orders applied</li> <li>- Percentage of cases revoked</li> </ul>	<p>PCM/CIG; MJ</p>	<p>While the Plan is in force, to begin in 2008</p>
<p>8 Define and implement prevention programmes to avoid the repeated offending of the aggressors</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">8.1 Adapt the pedagogical curricula for prevention programmes, selected from amongst the most recommended internationally</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- No. and type of programmes created</li> <li>- No. of aggressors and victims seen within the projects created</li> <li>- Assessment of the prevention programmes most recommended with the elaboration of the report on the changes to be introduced</li> <li>- No. of pilot projects</li> </ul>	<p>PCM/CIG; MJ; MTSS, MS; Universities and NGOs</p>	<p>While the Plan is in force, to begin in 2008</p>

<p>8.2 Select the strategic partners for the pilot projects of implementation of prevention programmes</p> <p>8.3 Design and implement the strategies, procedures, and other materials that sustain the practices of the partners that integrate the pilot projects</p>	<p>created</p> <p>- Assessment study of the impact of the projects</p>		
<p>9 Create specific responses for Domestic Violence within the health care units</p> <p>9.1 Implement responses of psycho-social support in big hospital emergencies for victims of domestic violence</p> <p>9.2 Identify, systematise, and disclose good practices</p>	<p>- No. and type of responses created</p>	<p>PCM/CIG; MS; MTSS;</p>	<p>While the Plan is in force</p>

<p>9.3 Facilitate the access of the victims to health consultations</p>			
<p>10 Implement, within the scope of each Regional Health Administration, a pilot experiment, through the creation of a network of multi-disciplinary services for appropriate detection, follow-up, and intervention that promotes an integrated approach to the various problems associated to this reality</p>	<p>Establish protocols with the Regional Health Administrations</p> <p>No. of entities involved</p> <p>Areas included in the multidisciplinary service network</p> <p>No. of users that resort to this network</p>	<p>PCM/CIG, MS, MTSS, MAI, MJ, PGR, Universities and NGOs</p>	<p>Implementation of a pilot experiment in each Regional Health Administration as of the 2nd semester of 2007;</p>
<p>11 Create national forums, coordinated by CIG, involving not only the entities that are part of the pilot experiences, as well as other institutions of those regions, in order to promote a reflection and assessment of that model</p>	<p>Organise national forums regularly</p> <p>Prepare a balance report with suggestions for improvement</p>	<p>PCM/CIG MS, MTSS, MAI, MJ, PGR, Universities and NGOs;</p>	<p>Forums organised every four months</p>

	for each forum carried out		
12 Define the regime of exemption of payment of moderating fees for access to the National Health Service (SNS)	- No. of users of the NHS that benefit from this exemption	MS	To be implemented during 2007
13 Improve the national network of shelters	- Improvement in the ratio of openings per inhabitants	PCM/CIG; MTSS; NGOs	While the Plan is in force
14 Ponder the response procedures, in situations of emergency, for victims of domestic violence	- No. of structures created and victims supported	PCM/CIG; MTSS, NGOs	While the Plan is in force, to begin in 2008
15 Expand the National network of Assistance Centres to Victims of Domestic Violence	- No. of structures created - No. of consultations carried out in the structures created - Prepare appropriate standards for the operation of these structures and	PCM/CIG; MTSS/ISS; MAI/Civil Governments/ Security forces; NGOs; Universities	In 2007, one Centre per district

	ascertain their effective application  -Implement a supervision system		
16 Endow the support structures with a specialised intervention for minors victims of indirect domestic violence in articulation with other national strategies which address the same targets  16.1 Identify the special needs of minors victim of indirect domestic violence  16.2 Implement and disseminate the practices and methodologies of assessment and intervention towards minors	- No. of structures that implement these practices and methodologies  - No. of minors that benefit from specialised support	PCM/CIG; MTSS; ME; NGOs	While the Plan is in force, to begin in 2008
17 Implement groups of mutual assistance (GMA )	- Mobilise the NGOs that integrate the National Network of Structures for Supporting Victims of	PCM/CIG; MTSS; NGOs	While the Plan is in force, to begin in 2008

	Domestic Violence - No. of GMAs formed - No. of victims covered		
18 Restructure the Information Services for Victims of Domestic Violence (Green Line )	- No. of qualification actions - No. of professionals involved in the qualification actions - Elaborate and disclose a report with indicators to improve the service	PCM/CIG; MTSS/ISS	While the Plan is in force, to begin in 2008



Strategic Area of Intervention 3 – Capacitate and Reintegrate the Victims of Domestic Violence



ACTIONS TO BE DEVELOPED	INDICATORS OF ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND RESULTS	Entities involved	SCHEDULING
<p>1 Favour the social integration of the victims making their access to vocational training and integration into the labour force easier through itineraries of integration.</p> <p>1.1 Encourage the victims of domestic violence, with special problems of social integration, towards vocational requalification, access to programmes of new opportunities, namely, the modalities of dual certification and the system of Recognisance, Validation, and Certification of Competences or social entrepreneurship</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- No. of persons integrated through this regime</li> <li>- No. of courses</li> <li>- No. of trainees</li> <li>- No. of RVCC centres created</li> </ul>	<p>PCM/CIG; MTSS/IEFP</p>	<p>While the Plan is in force, to begin in 2008</p>

<p>1.2 Creation of favourable conditions for entrepreneurship experiments</p>	<p>- No. of new companies created</p>		
<p>2 Define a regime of geographic mobility that assures in public administration and in the companies in which it is possible to relocate victims of domestic violence safely and secretly</p>	<p>- No. of persons benefitted by the regime in question</p>	<p>PCM/CIG, MFAP, as well as other pertinent Ministries, namely the MTSS and ME</p>	<p>While the Plan is in force, to begin in 2008</p>
<p>3 Facilitate access to social housing by victims of domestic violence, within the scope of the social network:</p> <p>3.1 Celebrate protocols with the Autarchies in order to constitute a portfolio of social housing, to facilitate priority access to the victims of domestic violence</p>	<p>- No. of protocols celebrated</p> <p>- No. of victims covered by both programmes</p>	<p>PCM/CIG; MTSS; MAOTDR (INH); NGOs</p>	<p>While the Plan is in force, to begin in 2008</p>

<p>3.2 Creation of a system of incentive to assisted renting for victims of domestic violence, in order to promote their residential autonomy</p>			
<p>3.3 Facilitate access to the programmes mentioned by the victims of domestic violence in an institutionalisation regime</p>			



Strategic Area of Intervention 4 – Qualify Professionals



ACTIONS TO BE DEVELOPED	INDICATORS OF ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND RESULTS	Entities involved	SCHEDULING
1 Stimulate the essence of the education forums for citizenship and establish protocols with the Universities and Training Centres to create or update disciplinary modules on domestic violence that may be integrated in the academic curricula, namely in the areas of human, social, criminal sciences and health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Identification of the courses contemplated in this reformulation</li> <li>- No. of Universities (and Training Centres) / protocol courses</li> </ul>	PCM/CIG; MCTES; Universities; Training Centres; Cooperation with forums on education towards citizenship.	While the Plan is in force, to begin in 2008
2 Promote the initial and continuous qualification of the security forces and services through the adoption, amongst others, of e-learning methodologies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- No. of professionals covered by this training action</li> <li>- No. of training action developed</li> <li>- No. of e-learning actions</li> </ul>	PCM/CIG; MAI	<p>While the Plan is in force, to begin in 2007;</p> <p>During 2008, with 50% of the professionals;</p> <p>At the end of the Plan with 100% of the professionals</p>
3 Promote the qualification of judicial workers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- No. of training modules created</li> </ul>	PCM/CIG; MJ/CEJ; and socio-	While the Plan is in force, to begin in 2008

<p>3.1 Design training modules in the area of Domestic Violence for the courses of justice auditors and for training during the period of the advocacy internship</p> <p>3.2 Conceive actions of continuous training that have in mind the good legal practices within the scope of Domestic Violence geared at operators within the areas of judgeships and advocacy</p>	<p>- No. of training actions developed</p> <p>- No. of participants in the training actions</p>	<p>professional Associations</p>	
<p>Promote the professional qualification of health, namely those that exercise activities in the area of Domestic Violence, hospital emergencies, and Health Centres</p>	<p>- No. of health institutions covered by these training actions</p> <p>- No. of training actions developed</p> <p>- No. of professionals covered by the training actions</p>	<p>PCM/CIG; MS; MDN;</p>	<p>While the Plan is in force, to begin in 2008</p>
<p>4 Promote the qualification of education and training professionals</p>	<p>- No. of partnerships established within this scope</p>	<p>PCM/CIG; MTSS; ME;</p>	<p>While the Plan is in force, to begin in 2008</p>

<p>4.1 Conceive, in articulation with the competent entities, modules on gender violence and domestic violence</p> <p>5.2 Training actions carried out for educational and training agents – in the psychology and social service areas, amongst others) – qualifying them to report and follow-up on the learning population that is directly or indirectly a victim of situations of domestic violence</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- No. of training actions developed</li> <li>- No. of participants in these training actions</li> </ul>	<p>MCTES; Universities, Teacher Training Centre</p>	
<p>5 Promote the qualification of professionals in the Employment Centres in order to capacitate their work of identification and integration of cases of domestic violence and respective reporting to the competent entities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- No. of sensitisation actions</li> <li>- No. of participants from Employment Centres</li> <li>- No. of cases of domestic violence reported through the IEFP</li> </ul>	<p>PCM/CIG; MTSS/ISS/IEFP</p>	<p>While the Plan is in force, to begin in 2008</p>
<p>6 Promote the initial qualification and continuous training of professionals of</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- No. of professionals covered by the training actions</li> </ul>	<p>PCM/CIG; MTSS/ISS;</p>	<p>While the Plan is in force, to begin in 2008</p>

social action and organisations of civil society	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- No. of organisations of civil society covered by these training actions</li> <li>- No. of actions developed</li> </ul>	NGOs	
7 Promote the qualification of media and advertising professionals for the need to eliminate gender stereotypes in the approach to the phenomenon to Domestic Violence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- No. of actions carried out</li> <li>- No. of participants in the actions</li> </ul>	PCM/CIG; GMCS;	While the Plan is in force, to begin in 2008
8 Design of a Good Practices Guide geared at professionals in various areas of intervention, namely health, education, training, and the security forces	- No. of Guides created and distributed	PCM/CIG in cooperation with all entities already mentioned	While the Plan is in force, to begin in 2008



Strategic Area of Intervention 5 – Deepen the knowledge on the Domestic Violence phenomenon



ACTIONS TO BE DEVELOPED	INDICATORS OF ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND RESULTS	Entities involved	SCHEDULING
<p>1 Integrated information and monitorisation system of the problems of Domestic Violence defined within the scope of the Gender Observatory to be created in the III PNI</p> <p>Creation of a sole registration form for all institutions that work with victims of domestic violence</p>	<p>- Creation of a system of indicators that contributes towards identifying and quantifying the profile of the victims of domestic violence and the aggressors</p> <p>- Index to the indicators system created, the support measures for victims, as well as the measures which</p>	<p>PCM/CIG/INE; MAI; MJ; MS; MTSS; ME;</p>	<p>While the Plan is in force</p>

	<p>involve aggressors</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Aggregate the indicator system to training professionals and intervention measures</li><li>- No. of institutions linked to the information and monitorisation system</li><li>- No. and typology of the entities that work in the area of Domestic Violence that use registration forms</li></ul>		
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	- No. of reports made available within the scope of the Gender Observatory		
2 Create a forum between the governmental entities, NGOs with work developed in this area, and security forces and services	- No. of participants in the work forum - Publish the results of the work forum	PCM/CIG; MAI; MJ; MS; MTSS; ME; ONG`s	While the Plan is in force, every semester
3 Carry out periodic opinion polls on the perception of Domestic Violence	- Publish the results of the polls	PCM/CIG; Universities and Investigation Centres	While the Plan is in force, annually
4 Provide continuity to the promotion of studies in straight articulation with Universities and Investigation Centres, on the knowledge of the phenomenon, sociological, criminological, and psychological perspective of the economic	- No. of entities involved in the studies - No. of studies carried out given that foreseen	PCM/CIG; Universities and Investigation Centres	While the Plan is in force

and social impact of Domestic Violence			
5 Promote studies that enable knowing in depth the specific problems of domestic violence in the immigrant communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- No. of studies carried out</li> <li>- Make those studies available</li> </ul>	PCM/ACIDI; Universities and Investigation Centres	While the Plan is in force
6 Promote various studies on the specific forms of domestic violence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- No. of studies carried out</li> <li>- Make those studies available</li> </ul>	PCM/CIG; Universities and Investigation Centres	While the Plan is in force
7 Assess the levels of satisfaction of the people beneficiaries of social responses available insofar as Domestic Violence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- No. of entities involved in the satisfaction study</li> <li>- Indexes of satisfaction of those surveyed</li> </ul>	PCM/CIG; MTSS; MJ; Universities and Investigation Centres	While the Plan is in force, annually
8 Identify and characterise the prospective professional profiles and the needs of new	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Carry out a</li> </ul>	PCM/CIG;	While the Plan is in force

competences and training to answer the new challenges of the Domestic Violence phenomenon	prospective study on the evolution of the qualifications and diagnostics of the training needs	MAI;MJ;ME; MTSS;MS; Universities and Investigation Centres	
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Index of acronyms used:

ACIDI- *Alto Comissariado para Imigração e Diálogo Intercultural* – High Commission for Immigration and Intercultural Dialogue  
CEJ- *Centro de Estudos Judiciários* – Centre for Judicial Studies  
CIG- *Comissão para a Cidadania e Igualdade de Género* – Commission on Citizenship and Gender Equality  
CSM- *Conselho Superior da Magistratura* – Higher Judicial Council  
GMCS- *Gabinete de Meios para a Comunicação Social* – Media Office  
IEFP- *Instituto do Emprego e Formação Profissional, I.P.* – Institute of Employment and Vocational Training  
INE- *Instituto Nacional de Estatística* - National Institute of Statistics  
INH- *Instituto Nacional de Habitação* – National Housing Institute  
IPJ- *Instituto Português da Juventude* – Portuguese Youth Institute  
ISS- *Instituto da Segurança Social, I.P.* – Social Security Institute  
MAI- *Ministério da Administração Interna* – Ministry of Internal Administration  
MAOTDR- *Ministério do Ambiente, do Ordenamento do Território e do Desenvolvimento Regional* – Ministry of the Environment, Territory Planning, and Regional Development  
MC- *Ministério da Cultura* – Ministry of Culture  
MCTES- *Ministério da Ciência, Tecnologia e Ensino Superior* – Ministry of Science, Technology, and Higher Learning  
ME- *Ministério da Educação* – Ministry of Education  
MFAP- *Ministério das Finanças e da Administração Pública* – Ministry of Finance and Public Administration  
MJ- *Ministério da Justiça* – Ministry of Justice  
MOPTC- *Ministério das Obras Públicas, Transportes e Comunicações* – Ministry of Public Works, Transport, and Communications  
MS- *Ministério da Saúde* – Ministry of Health  
MTSS- *Ministério do Trabalho e da Solidariedade Social* – Ministry of Labour and Social Solidarity  
NGOs- Non-Governmental Organisations  
PCM- *Presidência do Conselho de Ministros* - Presidency of the Council of Ministers  
PGR- *Procuradoria-Geral da República* – Office of the Attorney General  
PNI- *Plano Nacional para a Igualdade* – National Plan for Equality