

ARGANIL'S MUNICIPAL PLAN FOR THE INTEGRATION OF MIGRANTS:

CHARACTERIZATION DIAGNOSIS OF THIRD- COUNTRY NATIONALS

March 2021

FINANCIADO POR:



FUNDO
ASILO, MIGRAÇÃO
E INTEGRAÇÃO



UNIÃO EUROPEIA

APOIADO POR:



ACM

ALTO COMISSARIADO PARA AS MIGRAÇÕES



SGMAI
SECRETARIA
GERAL

MINISTÉRIO DA ADMINISTRAÇÃO INTERNA



REPÚBLICA
PORTUGUESA

Technical file

Entities Involved in the Diagnosis:

ANGES - Associação Nacional de Gerontologia Social (National Association of Social Gerontology)

Municipality of Arganil

Promoter:

Municipality of Arganil

Praça Simões Dias

Apartado 10

3304-954 Arganil

Telephone: (+351) 235200150/235200143

http: www.cm-arganil.pt

General index:

1.	Framework	9
1.1	Arganil's Municipal Plan for the Integration of Migrants	9
2.	Methodology	13
3.	Local Diagnosis of the Foreign Population.....	17
3.1	Characterization of the territory of Arganil	17
3.2	Characterization of the foreign population	20
3.3	Characterization of the reporting TCNs.....	24
3.3.1	Education and Language, qualification and training	27
3.3.2	Labour market, entrepreneurship, solidarity e social response	29
3.3.3	Health.....	31
3.3.4	Accommodation and living conditions.....	33
3.4	Migratory trajectory and relationship with the country of origin	34
3.5	Welcoming and integration process in Arganil	36
3.6	Racism and discrimination.....	42
4	Strategic, Operational and Assessment Dimension	44
4.1	Strategic Dimension.....	45
4.2	Operational Dimension.....	51
4.2.1	Welcoming and Integration.....	51
4.2.2	Urbanism and Housing	54
4.2.3	Labour Market and Entrepreneurship	55
4.2.4	Education and Language.....	58
4.2.5	Qualification and Training.....	59
4.2.6	Culture	61
4.2.7	Health.....	63
4.2.8	Solidarity and Social Response.....	65
4.2.9	Citizenship and Civic Participation	66

4.2.10	Media and Raise of Public Awareness.....	67
4.2.11	Racism and Discrimination.....	68
4.3	Timetable	69
4.4	Monitoring and Assessment.....	70
4.4.1	Governance Model.....	71
5	References.....	74

Charts Index

Chart 1 - Foreign Population by parish of the Municipality of Arganil in 2011

Chart 2 - Nationality of adult respondents

Chart 3 - Qualifications

Chart 4 - Current activity status

Chart 5 - Current level of difficulty in the field of health

Chart 6 - Length of residence in Portugal

Chart 7 - Difficulties experienced by minors on arrival in Arganil

Chart 8 - Do you consider adaptation to Portuguese culture and the region in which you live in important?

Chart 9 - Level of people integrated in Portugal

Chart 10 - Evaluation of services

Chart 11 - Religion

Chart 12 - Sense of discrimination

Figure Index

Figure 1 - Territorial framework of the Municipality of Arganil

Figure 2 - Parish Councils and Unions that make up the Municipality of Arganil

Table Index

Table 1: Portrayal of the Municipality of Arganil

Table 2: Foreign population by nationality of the Municipality of Arganil in 2011 and 2019

Table 3: Age distribution of the foreign population

Table 4: Level of Education of resident population

Table 5: Distribution of adult respondents by age groups

Table 6: Reception and integration services - identified problems and strategies

Table 7: Urbanism and Housing - identified problems and strategies

Table 8: Labour Market - Identified Problems and Strategies

Table 9: Education and Language - Identified Problems and Strategies

Table 10: Qualification and Training - Identified Problems and Strategies

Table 11: Culture - Identified Problems and Strategies

Table 12: Health - Identified Problems and Strategies

Table 13: Solidarity and Social Response - Identified Problems and Strategies

Table 14: Citizenship and Civic Participation - Identified Problems and Strategies

Table 15: Media and Public Awareness Raising - Identified Problems and Strategies

Table 16: Racism and Discrimination - Identified Problems and Strategies

List of Acronyms

ACES PIN- Agrupamento de Centros de Saúde do Pinhal Interior Norte (Group of Health Centres of Pinhal Interior Norte)

ACT- Autoridade para as Condições de Trabalho (Authority for Working Conditions)

ANGES- Associado Nacional de Gerontologia Social (National Association of Social Gerontology)

ARS- Administração Regional do Centro (Regional Administration of the Centre)

CEFPPIN- Centro de Emprego e Formação Profissional do Pinhal Interior Norte (Employment and Professional Training Centre of Pinhal Interior Norte)

FAMI- Fundo para o Asilo, a Migração e a Integração (Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund)

IEFP- Instituto de Emprego e Formação Profissional (Institute for Employment and Vocational Training)

INE- Instituto Nacional de Estatística (Statistics Portugal)

TCN- Third-Country National

PMIM- Plano Municipal para a Integração de Migrantes (MPIM - Municipal Plan for the Integration of Migrants)

SEF- Serviço de Estrangeiros e Fronteiras (Foreigners and Borders Service)

EU - European Union

1. Framework

1.1 Arganil's Municipal Plan for the Integration of Migrants

Arganil's Municipal Plan for the Integration of Migrants emerged as part of the Social Diagnosis of the Municipality of Arganil, carried out in 2015. With the execution of the aforementioned Diagnosis, it was possible to verify an increase in the number of foreigners residing in the municipality, which, consequently, led to a mobilization of resources of the Municipality of Arganil, in the clear sense of implementing a local policy of welcoming, integration and establishment of the population of foreign origin, which was duly adjusted to the needs measured in the analysis of this reality. In this sense, the Municipal Plan for the Integration of Migrants (MPIM) comes up, which seeks, on the one hand, to know in more detail the foreign population residing in this municipality and, on the other, based on the first, to implement activities aimed at promoting the inclusion and integration of the Third-Country Nationals (TCNs).

The current Arganil's Municipal Plan for the Integration of Migrants emerged within the scope of the application made by the Municipality of Arganil to the Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund, which is in force from 1 November 2020 until 31 December 2022.

In a first stage, in order to proceed with the implementation of the current MPIM, the Local Diagnosis of Third-Country Nationals was carried out, by the National Association of Social Gerontology - ANGES, in close articulation with the Municipality of Arganil.

The realization of the Local Diagnosis of the TCNs aimed, in the first phase, to collect all the basic information relevant to the purpose of the study, made publicly available and online by various entities, such as the Foreigners and Borders Service (SEF) and Statistics Portugal (INE). Some information was also used that integrated previous work carried out in the same scope (e.g. Municipal Plan for the Integration of Migrants 2017-2020) and other relevant bibliography to carry out the Social Diagnosis.

This phase was crucial, as through the collection and analysis of this previous data, it was possible to understand key aspects concerning the local situation, in order to proceed with the design and formulation of the methodology and assessment tools to be applied in this MPIM.

Subsequently, in a second phase, the aforementioned diagnostic instruments were administered to each of the participants, which allowed for a detailed characterization of the foreign population, identifying, above all, the main needs felt by this population, in the unequivocal sense of outlining the intervention solutions to be applied, responding to the identified needs.

In this process, there was also constant articulation with the Parish Councils, with the Institute for Employment and Vocational Training (IEFP) and with the Arganil Group of Schools, which contributed to the relevant content of the Diagnosis on the target population. Thus, it was possible to apply 50 questionnaires to Third-Country Nationals residing in the Municipality of Arganil, in paper format and online, between December 2020 and February 2021.

Basically, the MPIM intends to reinforce the intervention that has already been developed in the field, specifically in the area of migrations, with the purpose of incorporating an effective strategy for welcoming foreign citizens, promoting multiculturalism in local development, and promoting greater social dynamics in relationships for intercultural coexistence, which is considered as a transforming factor. In other words, this Municipal Plan aims to complement the work developed by the Social Network of Arganil, emphasizing Third-Country Nationals, through the use of networking in the design and assessment of proximity strategies between the host population and TCNs.

The characterization diagnosis of Third-Country Nationals also appears in the sense of developing and implementing measures adjusted and directed to the problems and needs that exist in the field, and deepening knowledge to adapt the activities to be developed and improve the integration of this population.

In the application carried out by the municipality, for the implementation of the National Plan for the Integration of Migrants of the Municipality of Arganil, the following

specific objectives are set out:

“- The enhancement of the perspective of immigrant integration in the organizational culture of the institutions, encouraging the dissemination of good practices and adopting a model of valuing cultural diversity;

- Promotion of intercultural coexistence relationships;

- Encouragement of the participation of immigrants during the integration process, creating opportunities for them to exercise full citizenship;"

In fact, with the fulfilment of these specific objectives in the MPIM, it is intended to:

“- Identify problems/needs and inventory existing resources;

- Assess the state of integration of immigrant communities in the municipality of Arganil;

- Produce and disseminate useful information to non-national audiences, with a focus on TCNs and increase access to available information, aiming to reduce language barriers;

- Stimulate the welcoming and integration of migrants in the municipality and the accessibility to local services and institutions;

- Foster the acquisition of professional skills and instruction of the target audience on labour legislation in Portugal;

- Attract entrepreneurs and business ideas, to invest in the territory;

- Promote local producers and resident artists, as a factor for local development and integration;

- Encourage the acquisition of personal, social, technical and professional skills of third-country nationals;

- Encourage compliance and improvement in the levels of knowledge of Portuguese by the foreign community, with a focus on third-country nationals;

- Enable the participation and interaction/insertion of different cultures, through specific initiatives, the host society and TCNs;

- Raise awareness of the theme of multiculturalism in educational practices;
- Train different municipal entities in terms of support, reception and integration of migrants;
- Promote a structure representing the cultural diversity of the Municipality that works as a consultative and monitoring body for local policies;
- Contribute to social cohesion in the Municipality of Arganil, by raising awareness of the different dimensions of interculturality.”

In order to respond to the objectives described above, the Diagnosis is structured in the following subject areas:

- 1) Characterization of the Arganil territory;
- 2) Characterization of the foreign population;
- 3) Characterization of the reporting TCNs:
 - Education and Language, qualification and training;
 - Labour market, entrepreneurship, solidarity and social response;
 - Health;
 - Accommodation and living conditions;
- 4) Migratory trajectory and relationship with the country of origin;
- 5) Welcoming and integration process in Arganil;
- 6) Racism and discrimination;

From these areas, it will be possible to identify the potential and vulnerabilities of this population group and perceive the opportunities for action and consolidation of a local integration policy.

2. Methodology

Within the scope of Arganil's Municipal Plan for the Integration of Migrants, financed by the Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund (FAMI), the Characterization Diagnosis of Third-Country Nationals residing in the Municipality of Arganil was implemented by the National Association of Social Gerontology - ANGES.

According to the definitions presented in the specifications, Third-Country Nationals are understood as the population of nationality of a country that is not part of the European Union (EU), born outside its 27 Member States, and residing in Portugal, with legal status, and that aim to settle permanently in Portugal or that are in the process of acquiring the right of legal residence.

According to the Beneficiary's Guide, however, family members of people included in the FAMI's target group can be considered (spouses, partners, and/or person with direct family ties down or from the bottom line with the third-country national), when constituted as necessary for the effective implementation of actions.

In order to carry out the Diagnosis, it was necessary, in a first phase, to collect and analyse the bibliography previously available online on the subject, and to collect statistical data in conjunction with the Parish Councils, the Institute for Employment and Vocational Training (IEFP), the Arganil Group of Schools and ARS - Administração Regional de Saúde do Centro (Regional Health Administration of the Centre), which collaborated by requesting data on the resident foreign population.

The articulation carried out with the local structures of the municipality aimed, simultaneously, at a knowledge of the reality and the terrain, concerning third-country nationals, with the aim of acquiring statistical data that support the characterization of these citizens.

Subsequently, 50 questionnaires were administered to Third-Country Nationals residing in the Municipality of Arganil, made available in Portuguese and English in paper format and online (through Google Forms) between December 2020 and February 2021.

The study sample acquired for carrying out the Diagnosis comprises 41 questionnaires applied to adults and 9 questionnaires applied to minors, with the respective informed consent signed by the person itself or by the legal guardian.

The analysis of the collected data was carried out with the support of the SPSS Statistics Platform, in which all the answers to the questionnaires were inserted, allowing the creation of charts and tables, to proceed with the characterization of the resident foreign population and its needs.

<p>Phase 1</p> <p>Characterization of the territory and target population and composition of the sample</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Collection and analysis of previously available online bibliography (Previous reports, documents available on the website of the municipality, among others); - Collection and analysis of statistical data (INE, SEF, IEF, Pordata) made available in the various social organizations to understand the demographic, employment and educational context of TCNs; - Collection and analysis of statistical data at a local level (IEFP, ACES, PIN, Arganil Group of Schools) concerning TCNs;
<p>Phase 2</p> <p>Application of the questionnaire</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Validation of the questionnaire for third-country nationals residing in the municipality of Arganil, with 62 closed questions (for adults) and 20 closed and open questions (for minors); - Administration of the questionnaire to TCNs in the municipality of Arganil; - Elaboration of a weekly balance concerning the administration of questionnaires and readjustment of the methodology whenever necessary;

The administered questionnaires are individual, confidential and anonymous, with open and closed questions, distributed by several groups.

In the case of **adults**, the questionnaire is divided into 7 sections, namely:

- A) Characterization of the respondent and the elements that make up the household;
- B) Characterization of accommodation and living conditions;
- C) Migratory trajectory and complementary elements to characterize the respondent;
- D) Integration process in Arganil;
- E) Perception of discrimination situations in Portugal;
- F) Relationship with the country of origin;
- G) Comments or suggestions.

In the case of **minors**, the questionnaire is divided into 4 areas, namely:

- A) Characterization of the minor and his/her household;
- B) Health;
- C) Education;
- D) Social integration;

Given the current pandemic situation, ANGES - Associação Nacional de Gerontologia Social (National Association of Social Gerontology) – responsible for preparing the Diagnosis – and the Municipality of Arganil, found it difficult to achieve the goals initially established. Even so, and in order to get around this situation, efforts were mobilized by the entire team with the clear objective of complying with what had been stipulated in the application, in the clear sense of responding to a constant need for readjustment of the methodology in function of the defined objectives, considering the current pandemic situation, and the specific case of the target population.

In this sense, local structures such as Parish Councils, Schools and Municipal Services were also mobilized, which would facilitate the arrival of questionnaires to the participants, in order to obtain a more significant sample for carrying out the Diagnosis.

Even so, in the Diagnosis phase, there were several difficulties that prevented the fulfilment of the initially defined deadline, of which the following stand out:

- The impossibility of conducting face-to-face questionnaires and interviews, due to the prohibition of travel to the various public structures and the population's homes due to the current pandemic;
- The inapplicability of online questionnaires to several Third-Country Nationals who do not have access to the internet, making their participation impossible;
- The fear and distress felt by the migrant population due to the pandemic, which is reflected in the lack of adherence and participation in the questionnaire.

The importance of this project and the impact it may have on the responses given to TCNs of the Municipality of Arganil, lead to a request to postpone the delivery deadline for the Local Diagnosis, for a period of 1 month, ending this phase on 31 March. It was also possible to reduce the sample to a minimum number of 30 questionnaires.

That said, after the extension period stipulated for carrying out the diagnosis, it was possible to obtain a sample of 50 questionnaires to Third-Country Nationals, residing in the municipality of Arganil (41 adults and 9 minors).

3. Local Diagnosis of the Foreign Population

3.1 Characterization of the territory of Arganil

The municipality of Arganil administratively integrates the District of Coimbra, included in the sub-region of Pinhal Interior Norte (PIN), and in the Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics at level III (NUT III). Currently, it is part of CIMRC - Comunidade Intermunicipal da Região de Coimbra (Intermunicipal Community of the Region of Coimbra).



Figure 1: Territorial framework of the Municipality of Arganil

Source: Social Diagnosis of the Municipality of Arganil

As shown in Figure 1, the municipality of Arganil is bordered to the north, by the municipalities of Penacova, Oliveira do Hospital and Tábua, to the south, by the municipalities of Góis and Pampilhosa da Serra, to the east, by the municipalities of Seia and Covilhã and to the West, by the municipality of Vila Nova de Poiares.

With an area of 332.9 Km², it is structured in a North-South direction, between the Ceira and Alva rivers, both integrated in the Mondego hydrographic basin, and in a West-East direction, between the Ponte da Mucela (river Alva) and the Serra do Açor. In the Northeast-Southeast direction, the municipality of Arganil is dominated by the Serra do Açor, which crosses it, at an average altitude of 516m.

The covered municipalities, which make the transition between the coast and the border regions, are characterized by a mountainous, densely forested area, representing, therefore, one of the largest areas in terms of land use, and which significantly marks the economic structure of this region.

According to the 2011 Census, it has 12,145 inhabitants and a population density of 36.5 inhabitants/km². Its active population is 5,589 inhabitants and, like most municipalities in the interior of the country, it has been losing population, showing a decrease of -10.8% in the period between 2001 and 2011.

Table 1: Portrayal of the Municipality of Arganil

Arganil	2010	2019
Population	12,262	11,041
Elderly per 100 young people	247	279
Foreign population with legal resident status	250	585
Foreign population (%) of the resident population	2.0	5.3
Banks, Savings Banks	5	2
Unemployed registered at Job Centres	488	339
Civil Servants	224	214

Source: PORDATA

Table 1 shows that, in 2010, the Municipality of Arganil had 12,262 inhabitants, whereas in the 2011 Census there was a slight decrease to 12,145 inhabitants. Eight years later, in 2019, there was a population decrease of more than 1,000 population residents (-9.09%) in the municipality of Arganil, to 11,041 inhabitants. We can also see that this is a region with an increasing ageing rate, with 279 elderly people for every 100 young people.

Concerning foreign population, it is possible to note that it has been increasing potentially in the municipality of Arganil, with a percentage of 5.3%, thus denoting that this is a municipality that receives many migrants who have arrived in this area in demand of residence.

Concerning the number of unemployed people registered at Job Centres, a decrease in 2019 is noteworthy, a year in which there were 339 registered, compared to the 488 registered in 2010, which may be related to the creation of new jobs or with the decrease in resident population. In turn, in 2020, according to data provided by the IEFPP for the municipality of Arganil, a total of 21 foreign citizens were registered, of which 12 were female and 9 were male. The registered population comes from countries such as: Germany, Angola, Brazil, Cape Verde, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and Ukraine. It should be noted that most of the foreign population registered in the IEFPP have secondary education as qualifications and are aged 35 or over.

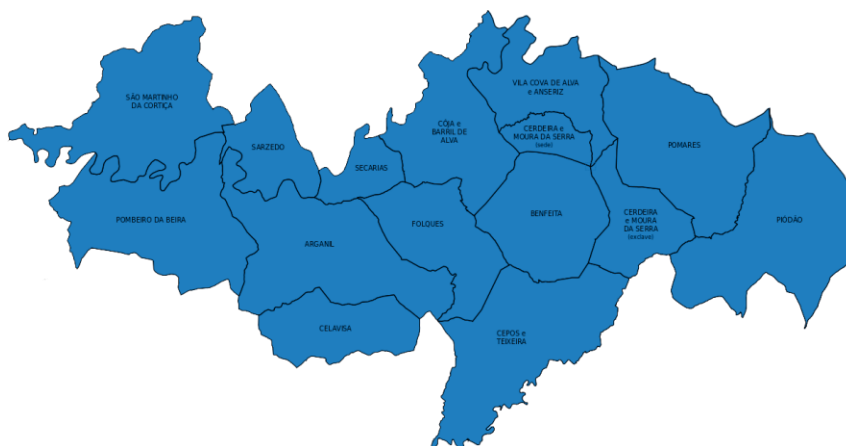


Figure 2: Parish Councils and Unions that make up the Municipality of Arganil

Source: Website of the Municipality of Arganil

The municipality of Arganil is comprised of fourteen Parish Councils and Unions: São Martinho da Cortiça, Pombeiro da Beira, Sarzedo, Arganil, Celavisa, Secarias, Folques, Côm and Barril de Alva Parish Union, Cepos and Teixeira Parish Union, Benfeita, Cerdeira and Moura da Serra Parish Union, Vila Cova de Alva and Anseriz Parish Union, Pomares and Piódão.

3.2 Characterization of the foreign population

The mobility of the population that has been registered in recent years is reflected in a decrease in the total population residing in Arganil. However, there has been a simultaneous increase in the foreign population in this total number, which shows that they tend to choose the Municipality of Arganil for their residence.

Therefore, it is important to highlight the interculturality that is being created in the municipality, as a result of the various cultures and traditions that are arriving in the municipality of Arganil. In this sense, it is essential to create increasingly effective responses, according to the specificities of the population, and it is therefore fundamental to know these populations in greater depth, understand their interests and needs, and develop policies and actions towards the creation of well-being for the population in general, and to secure the migrant population that has arrived in the municipality of Arganil.

It should be noted that the foreign population is divided into several parishes in Arganil, based on data from the 2011 Census. However, the municipality of Arganil had, in that year, a total of 2.7% of the resident foreign population, which corresponds to a total of 329 individuals (171 men and 158 women). This value is, on the one hand, a little below the total national average for the same year (4.6%), and, on the other hand, it is quite close to that of the foreign population measured by NUT II Centro (2.5%).

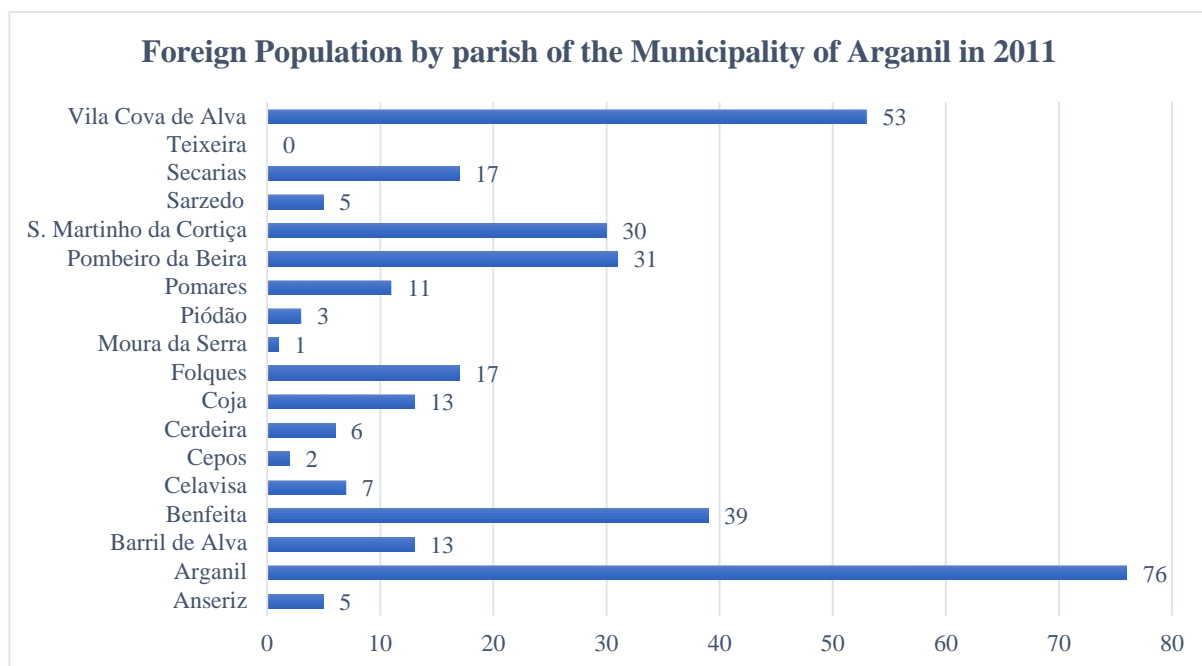


Chart 1: Foreign Population by parish of the Municipality of Arganil in 2011

Source: Arganil Social Diagnosis 2015

Over the years, it has been possible to verify that, increasingly, the foreign population has chosen the Municipality of Arganil as their residence, so in 2011 (see Chart 1), there were 329 individuals, with the parishes that stood out with more foreign population being Arganil (with 76 individuals), Benfeita (39 individuals) and Vila Cova de Alva (with 53 individuals).

In 2019, according to data from the Foreigners and Borders Service referring to the municipality of Arganil, there was an increase in the foreign resident population, from 329 individuals (in 2011) to 585 foreigners with legal resident status (304 men and 281 women). This population therefore represents a total of 5.3% of the total population (which is 11,041 inhabitants), which is quite significant considering the number of inhabitants of the municipality, since the average number of foreigners in Portugal is 5.7%.

Concerning the nationalities of the foreign population, data from the 2011 Census show that, of the 2.7% of the population of foreign nationality coming from various continents such as Europe, Africa, America or Asia, only 25% are Third-Country

Nationals (n=79 individuals), and 29 of these 79 citizens have dual nationality (Portuguese and other).

It is possible to verify some differences between the origin of this population in the years 2011 and 2019 (see Table 2). As in 2011, also in 2019, the foreign population that is mostly present in the municipality of Arganil comes from the United Kingdom, other European countries and Brazil. Considering data from the Foreigners and Borders Service, in the case of “Other European countries”, countries with more foreigners such as Germany, Belgium and the Netherlands stand out.

However, between the periods referred to, there was an increase in the number of foreign population from countries such as France, the United Kingdom, Other European Countries, Brazil and Other American Countries. On the other hand, it is possible to verify a decrease in the foreign population from Ukraine, Moldova, Angola, Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique and China.

Table 2: Foreign population by nationality of the Municipality of Arganil in 2011 and 2019

	2011	2019
Spain	1	2
France	5	19
United Kingdom	120	313
Ukraine	13	7
Romania	10	4
Moldova	1	0
Other European countries	82	167
Angola	5	2
Cape Verde	1	1
Guinea-Bissau	0	1
Mozambique	5	3
Other African countries	0	4
Brazil	17	31
Other African countries	11	15
China	10	9

India	1	0
Other Asian countries	5	7

Source: Pordata

Table 3: Age distribution of the foreign population

Age groups	Foreign Population		
	Residents with Foreign nationality (%)	Residents of Foreign origin (%)	Residents with Portuguese nationality (%)
0-9	6.7	4.5	7.0
10-19	7.0	7.2	9.1
20-29	7.5	7.0	9.7
30-39	10.3	19.9	10.7
40-49	17.3	22.0	13.5
50-59	15.9	15.7	13.6
60-69	27.1	16.6	13.1
70 and above	8.1	7.2	23.2
Total (N)	358	669	11787

Source: MPIM 2017-2020 (Census 2011)

As for the characterization by age groups (see Table 3, available in the previous Municipal Plan for the Integration of Migrants, considering data of Census 2011), it reveals the predominance of individuals with ages ranging from 40 - 49 years and 60 - 69 years.

Table 4: Level of Education of resident population

Resident Population	Level of Education					
	None	1 st Cycle of Basic Education	2 nd Cycle of Basic Education	3 rd Cycle of Basic Education	Secondary or posterior education	Higher Education
Total Population	23.5%	33.1%	11.8%	16.2%	10.7%	4.7%
EU Foreigners	15.8%	4.5%	5.7%	20.4%	37.7%	15.8%
Non-EU Foreigners	21.5%	14.0%	12.9%	14.0%	25.8%	11.8%
Of foreign origin	11.4%	7.6%	10.5%	22.1%	31.5%	16.9%

Source: MPIM 2017-2020 (Census 2011)

Concerning the level of education of the foreign population outside the European Union (see Table 4), around 26% of respondents report that they have acquired a secondary education diploma, 12% higher education, 14% 1st cycle and 21.5% did not complete a level of education. Foreign citizens of the European Union have, in fact, a higher level of education, compared to foreigners who do not belong to the European Union.

It should be noted, in this regard, that according to data provided by the Arganil Group of Schools, there are currently 81 foreign students attending schools in the municipality.

3.3 Characterization of the reporting TCNs

The study sample of this diagnosis consists of 50 participants (Third-Country Nationals) who answered the questionnaires prepared for this purpose. In this regard, it should be noted that 25 are female (21 adults and 4 minors) and 25 male (20 adults and 5 minors), which allowed for a homogeneous characterization of the population, with no possibility of any bias concerning the gender of the respondents. Compared to the diagnosis made in the previous MPIM, it is possible to highlight that the percentages referring to gender (50%-50%) between both MPIM were maintained, noting that the sample was random in relation to the gender of the people to be inquired, which reflects a balanced participation in the questionnaires, considering the gender of the participants.

Concerning the marital status of the participants, the majority are married (63%), while a smaller part of the sample is single or in a non-marital relationship (12%), and another small percentage is divorced (9.8%).

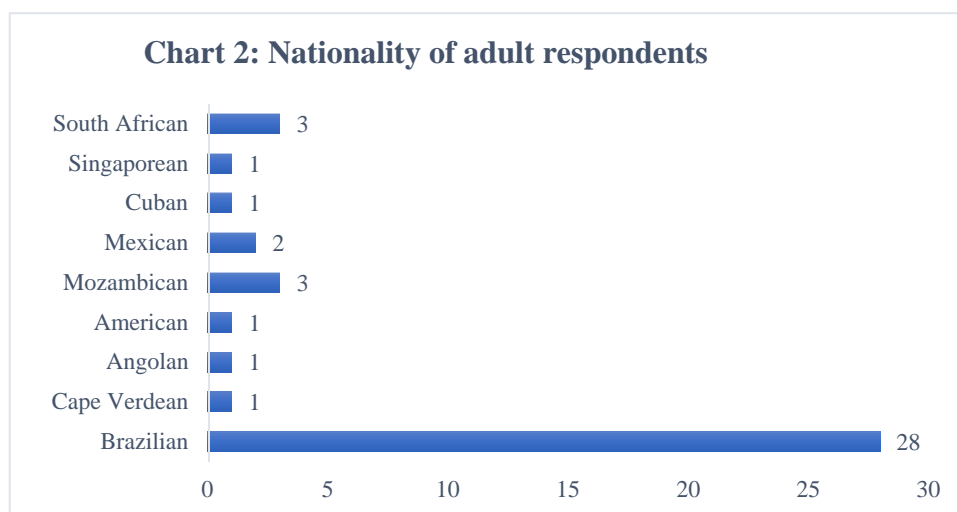
The age group of participants is between 11 and 81 years old. In the case of minors, there were 9 participants (out of the total 50) under the age of 18. On the other hand, concerning adults (see table 5), it is possible to verify that the predominant age group of adults is between 36-45 years old (39%), followed by 46-55 years old (17.1%). It should be noted that, of the 41 adult participants, 2 of them did not respond about their age, and that the adult participants are predominantly inhabitants of working age.

Table 5: Distribution of adult respondents by age groups

Adults	Number of answers:	Percentage
18 - 25 years old	6	14.6
26 - 35 years old	4	9.8
36 - 45 years old	16	39.0
46 - 55 years old	7	17.1
56 - 65 years old	3	7.3
66 or more years old	3	7.3
Total	39	95.1
Did not respond	2	4.9
Total:	41	100.0

Although the age of the participants fits considerably into the aforementioned age ranges, the sample includes individuals of various ages, which is quite enriching in terms of the information measured, since there is a diversity of perspectives (e.g. in school age, in working/professional age, retirement/senior age) and that the needs of the population vary according to these specificities.

Concerning the nationality of the respondents, it is possible to show that in the case of minors, 7 participants are of Brazilian nationality, 1 is from Ukraine and 1 is Mozambican. In the case of adults (see Chart 2), the Brazilian nationality is the one with the greatest predominance with 28 participants, followed by South African and Mozambican, each with 3 participants.



Referring to the data from the previous MPIM, it is possible to see that this reality has been maintained, namely concerning the increase in the foreign population from Brazil that has chosen to reside in the municipality of Arganil.

In fact, nationality is a fundamental aspect to take into account when migrants arrive, as it is often through this information that we manage to adequately target activities to TCNs, considering their specificities and common form of communication found by the host community to interact with the foreign population.

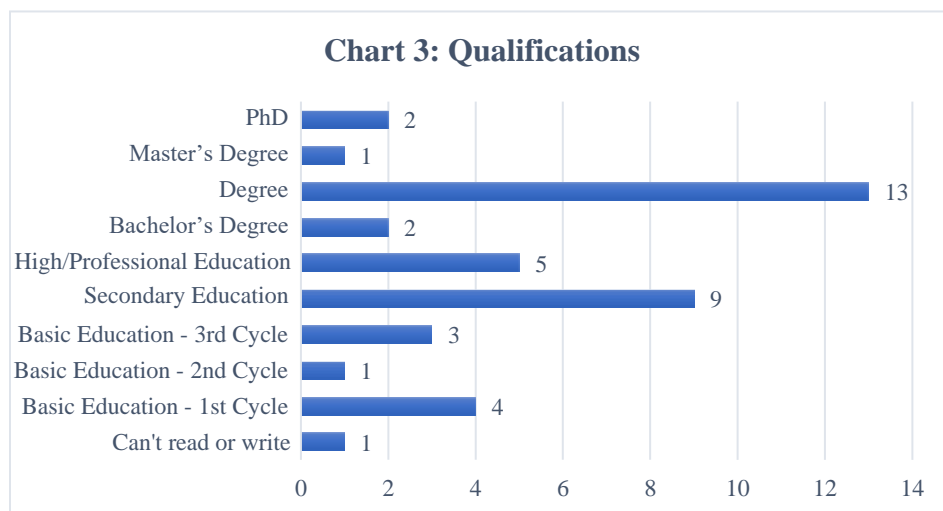
It is also important to consider that although there is a predominance of responses from participants of Brazilian nationality - which somehow facilitates interaction due to the ease of linguistic understanding - there is cultural diversity (see Chart 2) in the total response, which allows the creation of enrichment and cultural integration activities for all those who include the sample, at the municipal level.

3.3.1 Education and Language, qualification and training

Education assumes itself as a key point, not only for the development of the community in general, but also for the insertion in the labour market. There are, in fact, several jobs that require the minimum obligatory education, and in cases where this does not exist, it may be more difficult for individuals to enter the labour market. In this sense, it is essential to understand the qualifications of the respondent population.

In the case of minors, considering that the questionnaires were administered by the school, all participants are students. In detail, of the 9 minors questioned, one participant is in the 2nd cycle, 6 participants are in the 3rd cycle and 2 participants are attending secondary education.

In the case of adults in the sample, this population is, in general, qualified (see Chart 3). In fact, the vast majority of individuals have completed secondary education or have higher education (78.1%), and in these cases, most participants have a degree (31.7%), followed by secondary education (22%).



In this regard, it should be noted that, although the reporting population is generally qualified, there is a strong desire to improve their qualifications (about 65.9%),

especially in the distance learning modality. For this purpose, the areas referred to by individuals are diverse and targeted to specific needs related to their professional interests, including translation between Portuguese and French, English, architecture, digital marketing, computing, cuisine, aesthetics and beauty, physiotherapy, among others.

However, mastering the language in the host country is undoubtedly a facilitating factor for the integration process of foreign citizens seeking residence in another country. In the absence of this, it is important to consider the command of the English language, which is universal for various countries, in order to enable communication between community members. Even so, it happens that, for many individuals, there are still some difficulties in terms of communication within the new community, either because they do not master the language of the community, or because they do not master the English language, with communication being eventually compromised, and so all the other interactions dependent on it.

In the sample obtained, concerning the Portuguese language, 28 of the respondents mentioned that they usually speak Portuguese at home and 6 participants reported that they speak Brazilian Portuguese, which may have been influenced by the fact that most respondents are of Brazilian nationality. However, other languages are also mentioned, such as English, Spanish, African, Makhuwa and French.

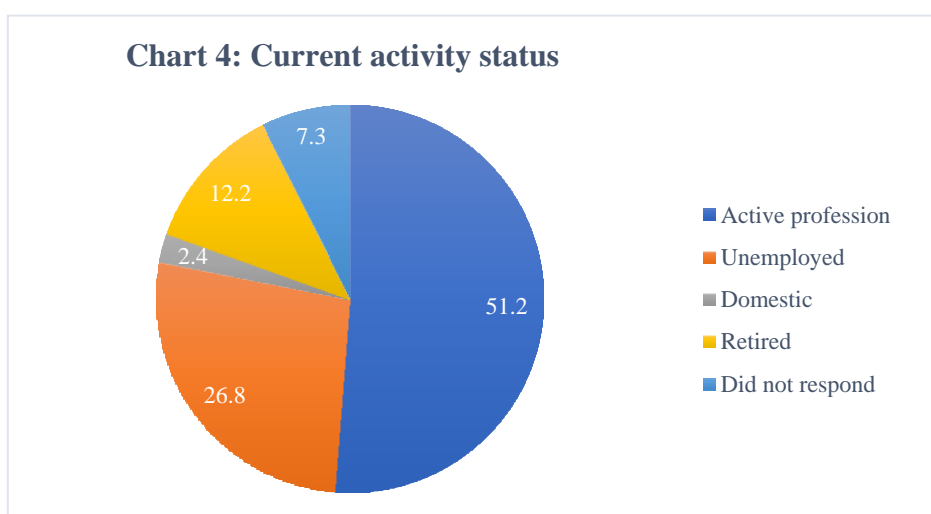
In fact, it was possible to see that most respondents speak or understand Portuguese, and it is important to note that, in this regard, 90% of respondents did not feel the need or did not have the opportunity to attend Portuguese language courses. Even so, according to the Arganil Group of Schools, there are currently 83 foreign students attending Portuguese language courses.

Finally, the data obtained highlights the need and pertinence of continuously disseminating the School Welcome Guide (aimed at migrants and carried out by the Municipality of Arganil), since 66% of the minor participants and 41% of the adult participants are not aware of the said document.

3.3.2 Labour market, entrepreneurship, solidarity and social response

The labour market is fundamental for the livelihood and autonomy of the population in general, especially for the foreign population that emigrates with the aim of improving their financial situation and seeking improvements in their living conditions. This is, in fact, a key factor for the integration process, which is also pointed out by TCNs.

In this sense, the study aimed to understand the condition concerning economic activity by the adult participants. It was possible to notice that the highest percentage of respondents is in the active category with a profession (51.2%), corresponding to a little more than half of the reporting citizens. On the other hand, a quarter of the participants report that they are unemployed (26.8%) (see Chart 4), which shows that there are still some difficulties in entering the labour market on the part of TCNs.



Based on the previous data set out in the previous MPIM, it should be noted that there was a decrease in the percentage of unemployment, from 42% to 26.8%, which reflects an effective progress in relation to TCNs and their insertion in the labour market.

In more detail, concerning the profession areas where active TCNs perform their functions, the main professions performed are related to catering, health, construction or leisure activities. In these cases, the largest percentage of active employees work for others (43.9%), and a smaller percentage are unpaid workers (12%) or self-employed professionals without employees (7.3%). In the case of employees, the majority has a fixed-term contract (61.1%), while a smaller percentage has a permanent contract (33.3%). There was a high percentage of blank answers in this question (39%), which may be worthy of interest in understanding the reasons behind this abstention.

Of the third-country nationals of working age who are working or studying, more than half work/study in the municipality of Arganil (55.6%), which demonstrates the effectiveness of responses and offers from the labour market and/or schools in the municipality of Arganil. Only a smaller percentage (29.6%) go to other municipalities in the district of Coimbra, or work abroad (14.8%).

Concerning unemployed individuals (26.8%), respondents are in this situation for periods that vary between 6 months and 5 years, and are financially dependent on social insertion income. It is assumed, therefore, as fundamental, that this population is included in the labour market, so that the financial dependence on social support for the acquisition of goods is reduced, and thus facilitating their integration into society.

In the case of retired TCNs (12.2%), participants are benefiting from a pension or retirement, and have been in a situation of retirement for at least 6 months and at most for 20 years.

Concerning how they got their first job, TCNs mention that they got it through friends/relatives with the same ethnic group (24.4%), through a Portuguese boss (14.6%) or through response to an advertisement (14.6%). It should be noted that only a smaller percentage (4.8%) found a job through the employment service or other social services in the municipality.

Concerning enrolment in the Institute for Employment and Vocational Training, it is evident that only a small percentage is enrolled (29%), and there is a high percentage of individuals who report not having knowledge of this service, not needing its services or not having the documents required for registration (63%). In this regard, and according to information provided by the Institute for Employment and Vocational Training, a total of 21 foreigners are registered, of which 12 are respondents to the questionnaire applied for diagnostic purposes.

At a local level, concerning the entrepreneurship of the reporting TCNs, they show interest in creating new associations, and also in local businesses. In this sense, the questionnaire carried out aimed to assess the ideas of migrants to develop associations of interest to the target audience, among which they stated, by way of example: Immigrant Association, Documentation Support Association, Contemporary Jazz Music Association, Art Association, and Local Association to share/teach the Portuguese culture and language to emigrants.

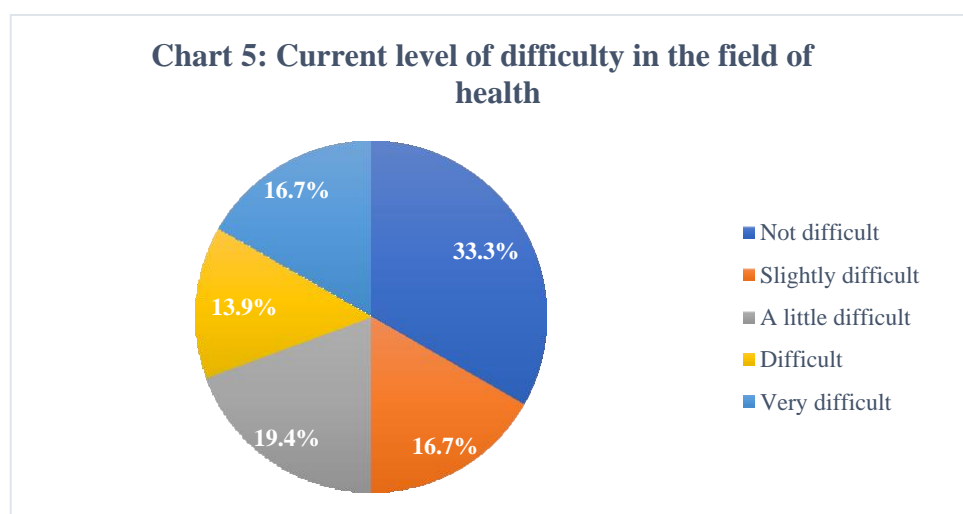
Finally, concerning the development of local businesses, 10 questioned migrants reported willingness to develop businesses in the most diverse sectors of activity, among which the following stand out: photography studio, river beach, production of snacks and decorative cakes, aesthetics, manicures and make-up, restaurants, café and leisure place with live music. For the implementation of these businesses, the necessary support is mentioned by the respondents: financial and advisory services, IEFPP, CLDS 4G, purchase of machines, support with bureaucracy, a course aimed at the area in which the business is to be developed.

3.3.3 Health

In the field of health, the Group of Health Centres of Pinhal Interior Norte (ACES do Pinhal Interior Norte) is a devolved service of the Centro Regional Health Administration, IP. This results from the merger of ACES of Pinhal Interior Norte I and Pinhal Interior Norte II, with its headquarters in Lousã. This includes 14 municipalities, including the municipality of Arganil, making use of the Arganil Health Centre.

The adult TCNs that responded to the questionnaires highlighted the Health Centre as one of the services that they know best (61%). Their services are predominantly evaluated as good or very good (36.6%), with a smaller percentage (22%) who rate their service as poor or very poor, thus denoting a need for action and intervention in this sense, in order to respond to the needs highlighted by the respondents.

Concerning the National Health Service, most respondents are registered in the system (90%), and the rest of the population is not registered because they do not have the necessary documentation.



In fact, the majority of the population feels that, currently, it is not difficult to access the health service (33.3%, see Chart 5). However, it is important to realize that some respondents report having many difficulties in accessing the public health service (16.7%), which highlights the importance of developing strategies that facilitate the access of the foreign population to health services.

In the children's questionnaire, it was possible to understand their perception of the health services provided to them, as well as the support provided to the household. Thus, the entirety of the answers to this question reveals that, when minors are sick, they voice their health status to someone responsible and resort to health services. Although minors do not always understand what the health professional explains to them concerning their health, at a general level, the doctor and/or nurse talks directly with them

about their health and explains to them their health situation as well as what they should do to improve and which pharmacological treatment should be respected.

3.3.4 Accommodation and living conditions

Housing and accommodation are fundamental for social integration, since they are one of the main elements of support for dignity and quality of life, in addition to corresponding, in parallel, to a safeguarded fundamental social right.

It should be noted that, in the case of the population that resides in precarious conditions or with access difficulties, this fact often results from difficulties in terms of social cohesion. Therefore, it is fundamental to understand the living conditions in which TCNs find themselves, considering this factor as a facilitating element for the integration of the foreign population that intends to reside in Arganil, and thus being able to respond to their needs in this area.

Concerning family accommodation occupied by existing facilities, between 2001 and 2011 there was a decrease as a result of population migrations. In 2011, the data obtained by the Census show the existence of 4,933 households in Arganil, and all of these houses did not have running water, shower/bath and toilet facilities. This data reveals that, in fact, there was a part of the population living in precarious conditions. On the other hand, concerning classic family housing, there was an increase between 2011 and 2019.

In the scope of this diagnostic study, concerning housing issues, the majority of TCNs report living in a house/apartment (87.8%) or in a shared house (4.9%), therefore it is possible to see that the reporting TCNs present minimal living conditions. Concerning the data underlying the previous MPIM Diagnosis, it is important to emphasize that, currently, in the reporting population, there is no one registered as homeless or living in a rudimentary shack/house.

As for the housing conditions: all respondents have a bathroom, but not all have

water supplied by the public network (only 92.3% have this condition). A large percentage of respondents have hot water (82.1%) and half (51%) have central heating or heating from mobile heaters. Nevertheless, most participants have a means of communication, whether this is a cell phone or telephone, internet, washing machine, microwave, and their own transport, with more than half of respondents (68%) having cable TV or antenna dish, and another smaller percentage (19.5%) have a dishwasher.

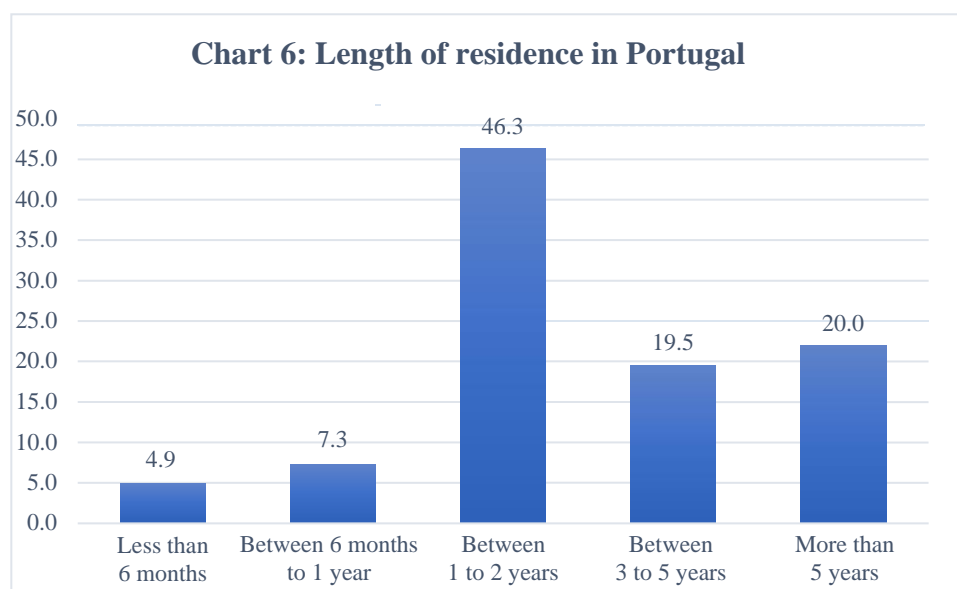
In short, considering the assessed housing conditions, it is noteworthy that not all of the reporting TCNs have water supplied by the public network, hot water or any means of heating in their homes. Nevertheless, TCNs consider that the main reasons that led to their residence in Arganil, in addition to the proximity to their families, are linked to the lower housing prices.

3.4 Migratory trajectory and relationship with the country of origin

Concerning the migratory trajectory of third-country nationals who were questioned in the context of the diagnosis, they arrived in Portugal between 1974 and 2020. However, the years where it is possible to verify a greater arrival of migrants is between 2018 and 2020 (70.7%).

Upon arrival in Portugal, the majority of the reporting TCNs had their passport as identification documentation. However, there are also some cases where citizens had a tourist visa, uniform visa, work visa, permanent resident card and Passive Income (D7) Visa. Currently, the majority (65.9%) already has a permanent residence status, but there is a considerable number of individuals (29.3%) who are still in the process of being resolved by SEF.

Concerning the length of residence in Portugal (see Chart 6), the highest percentage is between 1 year and 2 years (46.3% of respondents), followed by a lower percentage (22%) of citizens who have been in Portugal for more than 5 years.



Although the majority of TCNs reside in Portugal for a period equal to or greater than 1 year, a part of the respondents (17.1%) have already lived in other countries, such as: United States of America, France, Luxembourg, Mozambique, among others.

The main reasons mentioned by the participants for residing in Portugal are, essentially, financial reasons, family reunification and knowledge of the language/cultural proximity.

Most respondents want to obtain Portuguese nationality (97.4%) in order to facilitate their accessibility to services, as well as their integration in the host country. It is important to consider that the main difficulties identified after arriving in Portugal are: at the level of regularization/legalization, bureaucracy and integration in the labour market, and, currently, respondents reveal that the difficulty remains in the same aspects mentioned.

Concerning the return to the country of origin, the majority of participants (80%)

mentioned that after settling in Portugal, they did not return to their country of origin. The reasons mentioned are the lack of interest or possibility, not having the necessary documents and the COVID-19 pandemic. Even so, a small percentage of those who returned to their country of origin (20%) reported having done it about once or twice, with the purpose of going on vacation, participating in family events or matters or dealing with documents.

Concerning the intention to bring family members to Portugal, most of the answers obtained were “no” (59%), and those who answered “yes” (41%) reported that they intended to bring family members, such as: parents, children, siblings, grandparents, partners/significant others.

Finally, they were asked whether they intended to reside in another country, and the majority replied that they did not (85.5%). Considering the above, it is possible to perceive that, in general terms, TCNs are satisfied with their residence in Portugal.

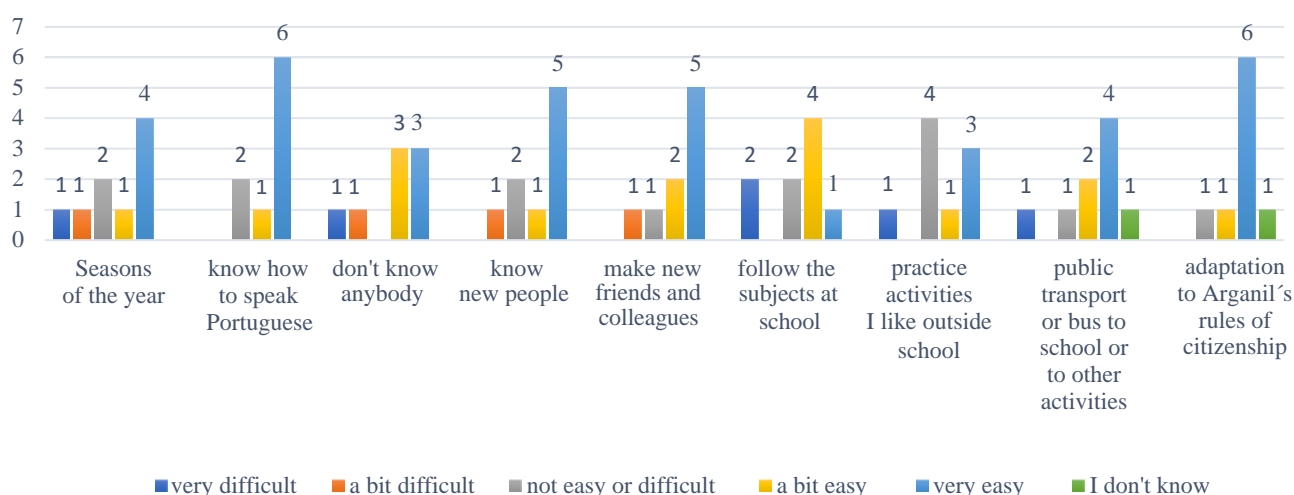
3.5 Welcoming and integration process in Arganil

A foreign citizen, to feel well integrated in the host country, must have access to a set of resources at a local level that enhance support in integration and in the relationship with the community of the place in which they reside. Thus, the most important conditions identified by TCNs to feel better integrated in Portugal were the presence of their family, having Portuguese friends and children at school, mastering the Portuguese language and having a job.

In this sense, participants refer that their friends are essentially immigrants of the same nationality, or Portuguese neighbours. In case of emergency, the main responses given for the request for help are Portuguese and immigrants friends or public services in the country of origin.

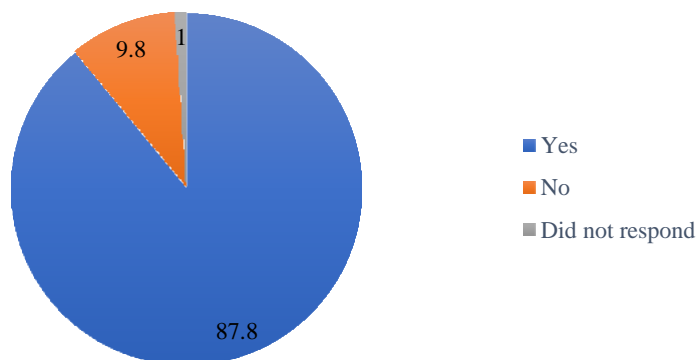
In the case of minors, it was possible to verify that integration was carried out in a simple and easy way (see Chart 7), thus assuming a good welcoming and reception from the Arganil school community concerning the arrival of new students in the municipality. Concerning the ease in linguistic terms, this may be due to the fact that most of the minor respondents are of Brazilian nationality, which makes it easier to understand the Portuguese language. The adaptation to citizenship rules is also pointed out by minors as having been very easy, which somehow supports the process of making new friends. Concerning friends of minor migrants, the greatest number of responses are Portuguese friends, followed by friends with the same nationality.

Chart 7: Difficulties experienced by minors on arrival in Arganil



On the other hand, concerning adaptation to Portuguese culture, the majority of adult TCNs (87.8%, see Chart 8), consider adaptation to Portuguese culture and the region in which they live in as important, essentially through listening to Portuguese music and participating in dance parties organized by the Portuguese community and viewing of Portuguese television channels, although they consider important to also maintain the cultural practices of the country of origin through food and purchase of typical products and music from the country of origin.

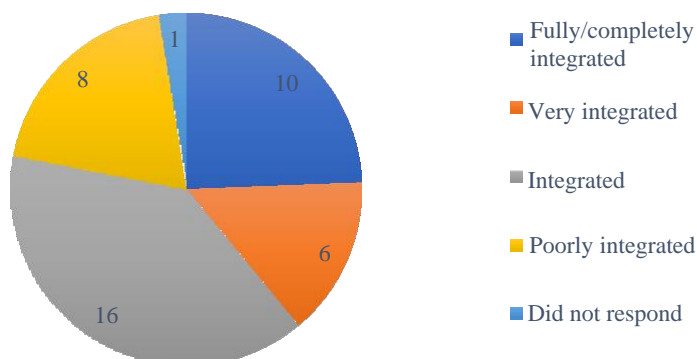
Chart 8: Do you consider adaptation to Portuguese culture and the region in which you live in important?



In the case of minors, it appears that, although they consider it important to adapt to Portuguese culture through Portuguese television channels and the use of traditional clothing from the country in which they reside, they still listen to foreign music, as a result of current musical trends at young ages, as well as the importance of maintaining the typical food of the country of origin, despite residing in Portugal. As with adults, there is no great adherence to cultural activities by the minors.

At a general level, the participants' perception and feeling of integration is quite distinct due to their diversity of responses, with no uniformity in a specific category (see Chart 9). Even so, it is possible to conclude that a large part feels “Integrated” (39%), followed by those who feel “Fully/completely integrated” in a slightly lower percentage (24.4%). Unfortunately, there is still a percentage of participants who feel poorly integrated in Portugal (20%).

Chart 9: Level of integration in Portugal



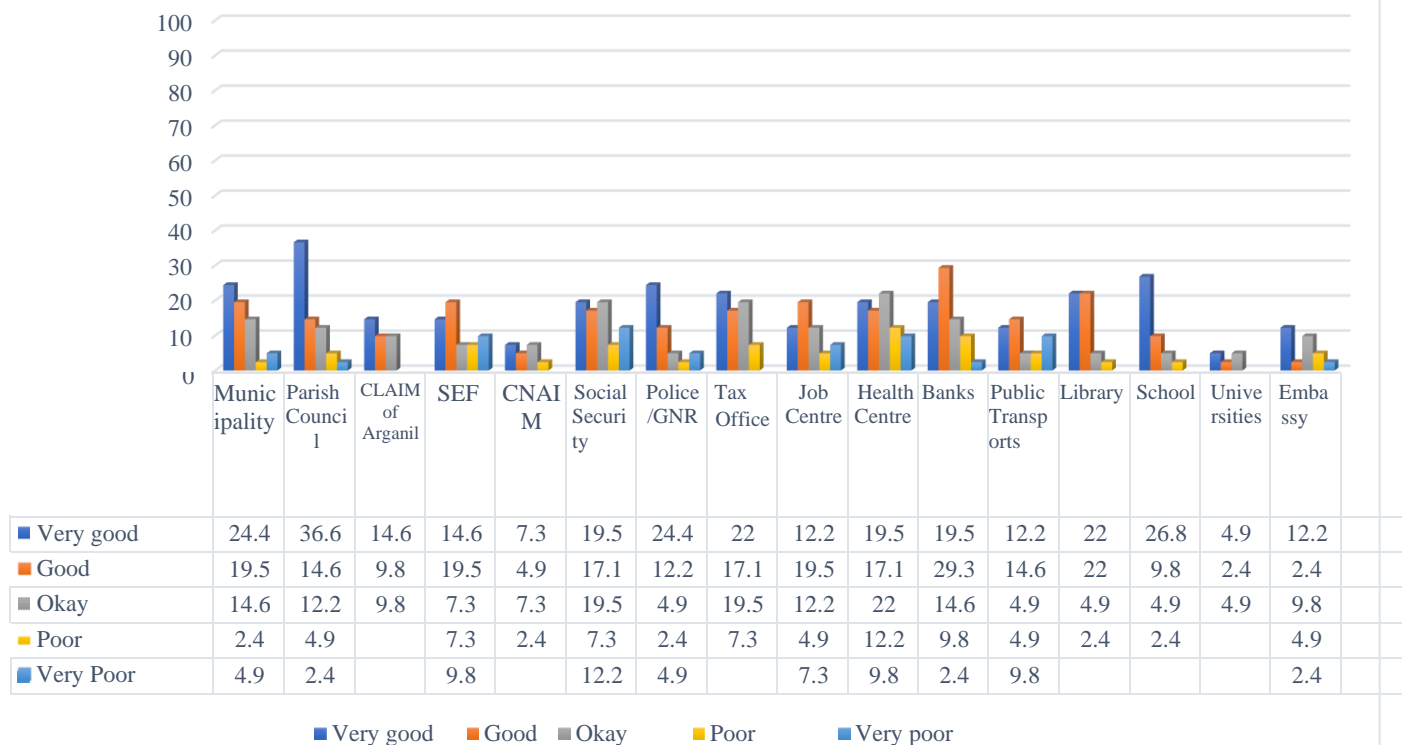
Concerning the current integration of minors, it was possible to infer that there was greater adaptation to the seasons of the year, to the Portuguese language, to public transport at a local level, as well as adaptation to the rules of citizenship in Arganil. In most responses from minors, only 4 students reported participating in activities outside of school, and the rest are not part of extra-school activities, however, they usually go for walks and have moments of walk with the family on the weekend, also helping the family in tasks at home.

Concerning the knowledge, use and assessment of Portuguese public services, TCNs identify as the most known by migrants: the municipality (63.4%), the parish council (61%), Foreigners and Borders Service (51.2%), social security (65.9%), Police or GNR (53.7%) , Health Centres (61%) and Banks (63.4%). In turn, the services less known by respondents are: the National Support Centre for the Integration of Migrants (CNAIM – Centro Nacional de Apoio à Integração de Migrantes) and the Local Support Centre for the Integration of Migrants (CLAIM - Centro Local de Apoio à Integração de Migrantes) of Arganil. Their assessment of services provided at a local or national level (see Chart 10) is, in general, classified between reasonable and very good, although only about 30 respondents have answered this question, reaching a maximum percentage of services evaluation of 80.6% in the Health Centre service.

However, it is possible to see that the service with the most responses classified as very poor is Social Security (with a total of 12.2%, out of a total of 75.6% provide

evaluation responses to this service) and the services least rated by TCNs were the Embassy (31.7%), the CNAIM (21.9%) and the University (12.2%).

Chart 10: Evaluation of services

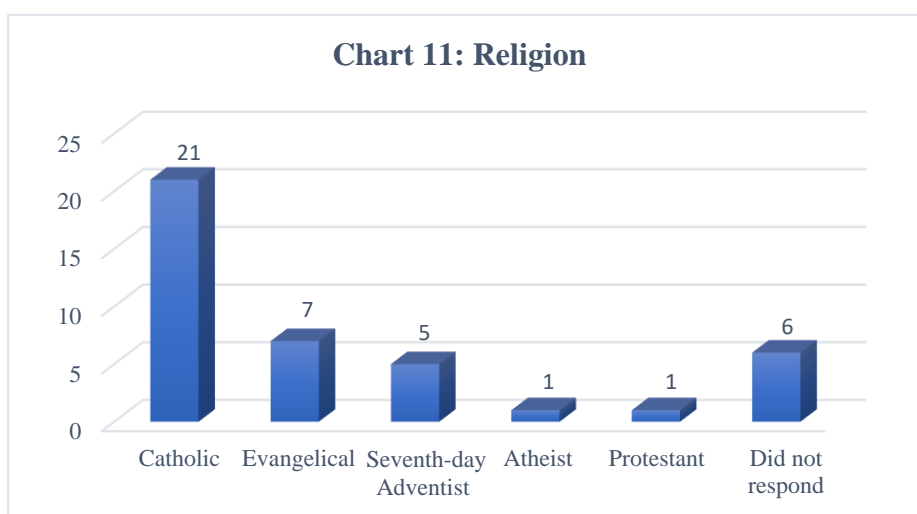


It is noticeable that civic participation by the foreign population in local elections in the municipality is a right that, many times, is not accessible or known to all citizens, especially TCNs, who change their residence to Portugal and, in this case, specifically to Arganil.

Considering the above, in the responses to the questionnaires only a small part of the adult respondents (14.6%) stated that they exercise this right, while an overwhelming percentage (85.4%) stated that they did not. The reasons that lead the population not to exercise this right are lack of knowledge, lack of Portuguese citizenship, non-identification with Portuguese policy and lack of necessary documentation.

Concerning religion, the religious diversity that we find around the world implies

a readjustment of migrant citizens to the religion of the host country or even the impossibility of practicing their religion, namely due to the lack of places where they can do so. Considering the data obtained (see Chart 11), the dominant religion is Catholic (51.2%), with also other religions present, such as Evangelical (17.1%) and Seventh-day Adventist (14.3%).



Concerning religious practice, more than half (51.4%) claim to maintain the practice, either at home or in the municipality's own places for this purpose, and the rest (48.6%) claim not to continue their religious practice, by their own will and not because of the absence of a place for this purpose.

In the case of the informative Guides produced and made available by the Municipality of Arganil, including: 1- “Arganil Acolhe” (Arganil Welcomes) Guide; 2- School Welcome Guide; 3- Health Rights and Duties; 4- Informative Guide on Urbanism, Water, Sanitation and Waste; 5- Information Guide on the Rights and Duties of Citizenship, respondents report not knowing the aforementioned documents intended for migrants (41.5%). In this follow-up, it should be noted that a large part of the participants (76.5%) would like to access them.

It should be noted that half of the adult population (50%) has already had knowledge of these guides, which highlights the work already carried out under the

previous MPIM, which reveals the need to maintain this dissemination by the migrant population to increase the percentage of migrants with the knowledge of these guides, whether adults or minors.

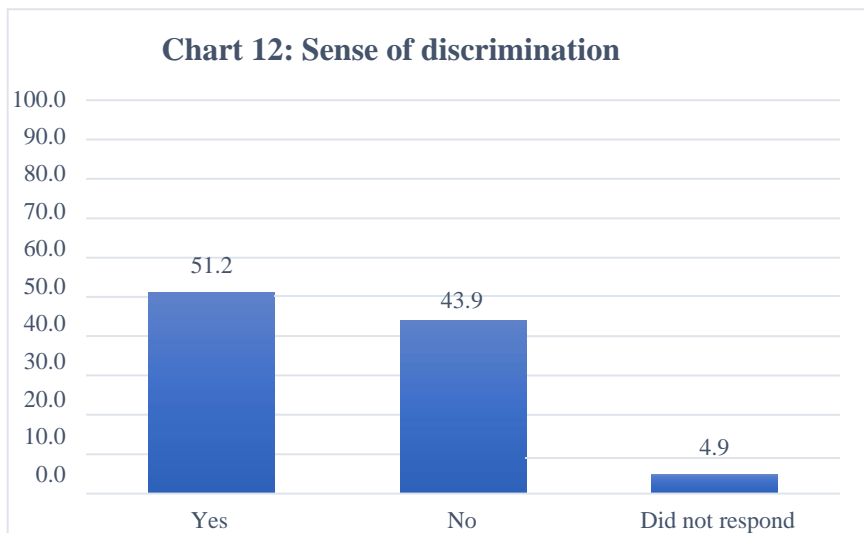
3.6 Racism and discrimination

Discrimination is an issue that is increasingly discussed and fought in today's society, whether for racial or ethnic reasons, as it conditions the individual's integration into society at all levels.

Thus, this questionnaire was designed in order to also address and analyse the perspective of Third-Country Nationals residing in Arganil, in order to understand how to intervene in this issue.

Concerning discrimination on racial or ethnic grounds (see Chart 12), more than half of the respondents (51.2%) stated that they had already felt some type of discrimination. Concerning the places where this discrimination was practiced, the following are identified: public services, banks or credit granting bodies, in a job interview, in the rental of a house or room, in the cafe/restaurant or similar, and in the church.

In the context of the labour market, it was possible to notice that there is a high percentage of participants (39%) who have already felt discriminated against in their current or previous job, and that those who carry out this discrimination are, essentially, the employer and their work colleagues.



In the context of minors, only 2 responses were positive, concerning feelings of discrimination, in which the reasons that led to this practice are related to linguistic use and lack of knowledge of how to perform a certain task.

As for the knowledge of rights and duties as citizens, a large part of the participants (83.8%) reported not seeking information in this regard, while a smaller percentage (16.2%) reported having travelled to specific services such as social security, tax office, schools, ACT (Authority for Working Conditions) and Espaço do Cidadão (citizen space) in order to know their rights and duties.

4 Strategic, Operational and Assessment Dimension

At this point, grids will be developed by areas of action, which include the problems identified in the implementation of the diagnosis. After their identification, actions and strategies will be developed that aim to achieve certain goals and indicators, taking into account their strategic and operational dimension. These actions are proposed according to the time period for the implementation of the Municipal Plan for the Integration of Migrants between 2020 and 2022, and according to the specific assessment objectives.

Taking into account Arganil's Municipal Plan for the Integration of Migrants, its monitoring and evaluation will be carried out through various resources and parameters and timing of actions and every six months in a meeting held by the project team - beneficiary entity - Municipality and partners of the project, in articulation with the ACM (High Commission for Migration) and with the knowledge of the CLAS - Conselho Local de Ação Social (Social Action Local Council), which will have the function of the continued reflection of the preparation and implementation actions, as well as the proposal of possible changes that are found to be necessary for the improvement of the project and the fulfilment of the scheduling.

The results of the analysis of the project's monitoring and implementation will also be disclosed to the community in general, at a meeting to reflect on the topic of interculturality, which is expected to take place.

4.1 Strategic Dimension

Table 6: Reception and integration services - identified problems and strategies

Area	Identified problems	Strategic objective	Strategies to Adopt
Welcoming and Integration Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Difficulty in bureaucracy and access to public services that hinder the integration process; - TCNs are unaware of the information guides produced by the Municipality of Arganil for migrants. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Promote the improvement of the reception and integration process aimed at TCNs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Promote the integration of third-country nationals, residing in the municipality of Arganil; - Involve TCNs in activities aimed at the community developed in the municipality; - Facilitate access and explanation of the functioning of public services; - Ensure access to the necessary information clearly and accurately for migrants.

Table 7: Urbanism and Housing - identified problems and strategies

Area	Identified problems	Strategic objective	Strategies to Adopt
Urbanism and Housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Although it has not revealed itself as a priority area, it is necessary to frame the foreign population in the housing dynamics through information and adequate communication. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Facilitate the provision of services to TCNs in the area of housing and urbanism. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provide TCNs with organized information; - Facilitate access to useful information for TCNs.

Table 8: Labour Market and Entrepreneurship - Identified Problems and Strategies

Area	Identified problems	Strategic objective	Strategies to Adopt
Labour Market and Entrepreneurship	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Difficulty in integrating TCNs into the labour market; - Lack of knowledge of labour legislation; - Low percentage of enrolment in the Institute for Employment and Vocational Training; - Difficulty in accessing qualified employment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Foster the training and labour integration of TCNs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Promotion of activities aimed at actively looking for a job; - Sensitization of local entrepreneurs for the hiring and integration of migrants in the labour market.

Table 9: Education and Language - Identified Problems and Strategies

Area	Identified problems	Strategic objective	Strategies to Adopt
Education and Language	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Existence of a considerable number of foreign students, making it necessary to explore and develop school integration strategies; - Lack of Portuguese language skills by some TCNs constituting an obstacle to integration in the society. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increase and develop the qualifications of migrants in the mastery of Portuguese language and culture. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Promotion of activities that promote interaction and interculturality between members of the educational community; - Promotion of courses for learning Portuguese language and culture.

Table 10: Qualification and Training - Identified Problems and Strategies

Area	Identified problems	Strategic objective	Strategies to Adopt
Qualification and Training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Difficulties in communicating and providing a clear and enlightened response in serving foreign citizens in the municipality's public services. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provide accurate and adequate services to TCNs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Establish good practices in serving the migrant community; - Train professionals who provide care in local public services.

Table 11: Culture - Identified Problems and Strategies

Area	Identified problems	Strategic objective	Strategies to Adopt
Culture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Difficulties in the cultural integration of TCNs; - Insufficient intercultural activities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Foster moments of sharing and valuing cultural diversity, stimulating community interculturality. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Create moments of sharing and conviviality between different cultures to promote cultural diversity; - Initiate cultural appreciation.

Table 12: Health - Identified Problems and Strategies

Area	Identified problems	Strategic objective	Strategies to Adopt
Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Difficulties in accessing health professionals and the service; - Difficulty in accessing guidelines and adequate information; - Need for the training of professionals in order to provide an adequate service to the various cultures. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Raise awareness and inform health professionals and the migrant community about access to health. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Awareness actions for health professionals and service personnel; - Awareness actions aimed at the migrant community with useful information.

Table 13: Solidarity and Social Response - Identified Problems and Strategies

Area	Identified problems	Strategic objective	Strategies to Adopt
Solidarity and Social Response	- Lack of knowledge of the foreign population concerning the existing network of social resources.	- Enhance knowledge and access to existing responses in cases of vulnerability/risk of social exclusion.	- Increase knowledge about existing responses; - Improve access to integrated response mechanisms.

Table 14: Citizenship and Civic Participation – Identified Problems and Strategies

Area	Identified problems	Strategic objective	Strategies to Adopt
Citizenship and Civic Participation	- Low adhesion and civic participation of the migrant population in electoral acts.	- Mobilize the migrant community for the exercise of citizenship and local civic participation.	- Sensitize the foreign population to civic participation as a process of organization and integration in the community.

Table 15: Media and Public Awareness Raising - Identified Problems and Strategies

Area	Identified problems	Strategic objective	Strategies to Adopt
Media and Raise of Public Awareness	- Little proximity between the host society and the foreign population.	- Promote dissemination actions on migration and interculturality.	- Promotion of project activities; - Development of partnerships between the municipality and the local and regional media from a perspective of interculturality promotion.

Table 16: Racism and Discrimination - Identified Problems and Strategies

Area	Identified problems	Strategic objective	Strategies to Adopt
Racism and discrimination	- Experience of discrimination felt by the migrant population in public services, in the labour market and in the school context; - Distrust of the host community and the migrant community in relation to cultures and different ways of living.	- Promote intercultural moments that aim to deconstruct discriminatory and racist ideas.	- Campaigns/actions that promote interculturality and prevention of racism and discrimination - Combat sociocultural stereotypes; - Establish positive relationships between members of the host community and the foreign community.

4.2 Operational Dimension

4.2.1 Welcoming and Integration

Welcoming and Integration								
Strategic (general) objectives	Operational (specific) objectives	No. of actions	Actions	Timetable	Measures	Goal	Achievement indicators	Responsible
- Promote the improvement of the reception and integration process aimed at TCNs.	Boost the integration of third-country nationals residing in Arganil through the dissemination of existing local responses and the creation of a working group;	1	Promotion of Municipal Responses to Migrants and MPIM in Arganil to TCNs;	May 2021	Publication of municipal responses to migrants and MPIM online on the municipality's page; Publication of posters and leaflets throughout the municipality.	Delivery of information posters to the 14 Parish Councils and Unions and other reference places; The information will be available in Portuguese and English	No. of posters distributed about the project presentation; No. of entities and places involved in the publication;	Municipality of Arganil; Parish Councils/ Parish Unions; Project partners; Public Administration Deconcentrated Services;
		2	Creation of a working group that allows the analysis of migration matters;	Throughout the project	Strengthen the conditions for receiving information and welcoming of migrants; Closer articulation with some local resource entities; Holding of work meetings and joint analysis of the needs of TCNs.	Achieve the creation of a working group with the presence of local entities and resources; Holding of biannual meetings;	No. of elements that make up the working group; No. of work meetings;	Municipality of Arganil; Parish Councils/ Parish Unions; Project partners;

Welcoming and Integration								
Strategic (general) objectives	Operational (specific) objectives	No. of actions	Actions	Timetable	Measures	Goal	Achievement indicators	Responsible
Promote the improvement of the reception and integration process aimed at TCNs.	Clarification on how public services work and enhance the involvement of the population in project activities	3	Facilitate understanding and information on the functioning of the legislation in force on migration and the way in which public services work;	June 2021; June 2022;	Workshops for the immigrant community on topics relevant to immigrant citizens, one of which is on immigration law;	Holding of 2 workshops in Portuguese and English; Greater understanding by migrants of the national legislative framework;	No. of workshops;	Municipality of Arganil; Parish Councils/ Parish Unions; Municipality's public services;
		4	Involve TCNs in activities aimed at the community to be developed by the project;	April 2021; April 2022;	Focus Group with foreign citizens aiming at their consolidation and participation in project activities	Carry out 2 focus groups; Involve TCNs in the taking of actions;	No. of Focus Groups carried out; No. of citizens involved in activities;	Municipality of Arganil; TCN privileged mediators;

Welcoming and Integration

Strategic (general) objectives	Operational (specific) objectives	No. of actions	Actions	Timetable	Measures	Goal	Achievement indicators	Responsible
Promote the improvement of the reception and integration process aimed at TCNs.	Ensure access to the necessary information clearly and accurately for migrants and boost the qualification of the team	5	Preparation of the resource guide for technicians in the field of migrations	September 2022;	Train the project team on the various issues related to migration;	Carry out the resource guide; Achieve the training of all team members for the areas of implementation of the project;	No. of Guides made; No. participants;	Municipality of Arganil; CLAIM; CNAIM; External training entity;
		6	Facilitate access to and explanation of essential content for the migrant population	September 2021	Digital communication with immigrants relying on the translation of essential content on the municipality's portal;	Achieve improved communication and access to information for immigrants; Provide digital forms, direct contact areas and a catalog of services in Espaço do Cidadão;	No. and type of documents and forms translated;	Health Centre; IEFP; Group of Schools; Parish Councils and Unions; CLAIM; CNAIM; Project partners;

4.2.2 Urbanism and Housing

Urbanism and Housing								
Strategic (general) objectives	Operational (specific) objectives	No. of actions	Actions	Timetable	Measures	Goal	Achievement indicators	Responsible
Facilitate the provision of services to TCNs in the area of housing and urbanism	Provide migrants with useful information about available rental offers and publicize existing programs and support	7	Creation of a Housing Fund;	February 2022	Creation of a database on housing rental offers available on the Municipality's website;	Regularly update the database and make it easily accessible; Facilitate the immediate response to requests from migrant citizens;	No. of offers in the database; No. of databases created; No. of updates;	Municipality of Arganil Land Registry Office (Casa Pronta portal) / Notary Tax office
		8	Dissemination of national measures and programs to support leasing	January 2022	Development of small brochures and spots on the municipal portal and social networks;	Make brochures in Portuguese and English; Contain systematized information about services and how they can be accessed;	No. of brochures made;	Municipality of Arganil Land Registry Office (Casa Pronta portal) / Notary Tax office

4.2.3 Labour Market and Entrepreneurship

Labour Market and Entrepreneurship								
Strategic (general) objectives	Operational (specific) objectives	No. of actions	Actions	Timetable	Measures	Goal	Achievement indicators	Responsible
Foster the training and labour integration of TCNs	Promote the active search for employment and insertion in the labour market of the TCNs	9	Encourage the registration of unemployed migrants, looking for a job / in a situation of job insecurity in employment services	September 2021 September 2022	Information sessions on active job search for TCNs; Promotion and encouragement for the registration of migrants in the IIEFP;	Support TCNs in their job search; Indicate, direct and monitor the path of labour integration of migrants in a complementary and articulated manner;	No. of information and promotion sessions No. of TCNs attending the activities	Municipality of Arganil; Parish Councils and Unions; IIEFP CLDS 4G ADIBER Social Security
		10	Raise of the awareness of local entrepreneurs and disseminating existing support measures	October 2021	Awareness session with local entrepreneurs; Disseminate existing support measures for employment and hiring; Dissemination of the Centre for Qualification and Professional Education;	Raise awareness among local entrepreneurs about the hiring and integration of migrants; Companies and institutions are aware of the benefits and support measures	No. of awareness sessions No. of participating entrepreneurs and institutions	Municipality of Arganil IIEFP CLDS 4G Employers Social economy institutions ACT (Authority for Working Conditions)

Labour Market and Entrepreneurship								
Strategic (general) objectives	Operational (specific) objectives	No. of actions	Actions	Timetable	Measures	Goal	Achievement indicators	Responsible
Foster the training and labour integration of TCNs	Strengthen the incentive to boost entrepreneurial projects and implement business ideas	11	Survey of entrepreneurial migrants/producers residing in the municipality;	October 2022	Creation of a Digital Migrants Portfolio; Promotion and dissemination of entrepreneurial products and entrepreneurial TCNs;	Creation of the portfolio and enhance the labour integration of the migrant population;	No. of entrepreneurial migrants No. of publicized products;	Municipality of Arganil; Parish Councils and Unions; IEFP;

Labour Market and Entrepreneurship

Strategic (general) objectives	Operational (specific) objectives	No. of actions	Actions	Timetable	Measures	Goal	Achievement indicators	Responsible
Foster the training and labour integration of TCNs	Dissemination of cultural diversity and specificities as a tool for cultural and professional insertion	12	Transmission of ancestral knowledge and flavours from different cultures	September 2021 October 2021 May 2022 October 2022	Holding of “Sabores do Mundo” (Flavours of the World) cooking workshops taught by the migrant community	Pass on cultural and gastronomic traditions and specificities to the different cultures present in the community that resides in Arganil; Share knowledge among the community;	No. of Workshops; No. participants;	Municipality of Arganil Parish Councils and Unions; TCN privileged mediators; IEFP
		13	Dissemination of knowledge and techniques used by different cultures	September 2021 November 2021 May 2022 September 2022	Holding of handicraft workshops “Mãos Mágicas” (Magic Hands) taught by the migrant community	Pass on cultural and gastronomic traditions and specificities to the different cultures present in the community that resides in Arganil; Share knowledge among the community;	No. of Workshops; No. participants;	Municipality of Arganil Parish Councils and Unions; TCN privileged mediators; IEFP

4.2.4 Education and Language

Education and Language								
Strategic (general) objectives	Operational (specific) objectives	No. of actions	Actions	Timetable	Measures	Goal	Achievement indicators	Responsible
Increase and develop the qualifications of migrants in the mastery of Portuguese language and culture	Promote initiatives aimed at migrants that enable the development of linguistic and cultural skills	14	Commemoration of the World Day for Cultural Diversity for Dialogue and Development	May 2021 May 2022	Promotion of expressive playful activities and intercultural promotion with students from schools in Arganil; Online availability on the websites of the Municipality and Group of Schools, of the School Welcome Guide, to the migrant population	Participation of private and public schools in the municipality of Arganil;	No. of streamlined activities No. participants; No. of distributed guides;	Municipality of Arganil; Arganil Group of Schools; Private Educational Institutions;
		15	Dissemination of Portuguese language learning and culture courses	July 2021 July 2022	Dissemination of courses in various public services in the municipality and among the migrant community	Dissemination through brochures, local media, municipal bulletin and online portal of the municipality of the training offer for Portuguese.	No. of publications about courses No. of distributed brochures	Municipality of Arganil Arganil Group of Schools CAFAP IEFP Parish Councils and Unions;

4.2.5 Qualification and Training

Qualification and Training								
Strategic (general) objectives	Operational (specific) objectives	No. of actions	Actions	Timetable	Measures	Goal	Achievement indicators	Responsible
Provide accurate and adequate service to TCNs.	Qualify and train professionals in public services for migrants and the project team	16	Activity organized by ACM IP to exchange experiences	December 2021 November 2022	Participation in the activity organized by ACM IP, aimed at exchanging experiences for the project team	Participate in two activities organized by ACM IP	No. of streamlined activities; No. participants;	Municipality of Arganil; Parish Councils and Unions; ACM AP deconcentrated services; Project partners;
		17	Project team training	April 2021 April 2022	Provide training and qualification for the project team concerning intercultural communication skills, legislative issues, human rights and migration;	Provide 2 training actions to the project team; Qualify and train all team members;	No. of training actions; No. participants;	Municipality of Arganil; External Training Entity;

Qualification and Training								
Strategic (general) objectives	Operational (specific) objectives	No. of actions	Actions	Timetable	Measures	Goal	Achievement indicators	Responsible
Provide accurate and adequate service to TCNs	Qualify and train local services and institutions for the theme of interculturality	18	Qualify and train local institutions	December 2021 November 2022	Promotion of a training activity aimed at technicians from local institutions on interculturality	Get the participation of most local institutions	No. training No. participants;	Municipality of Arganil Parish Councils and Unions; External Training Entity; IPSS Private institutions

4.2.6 Culture

Culture								
Strategic (general) objectives	Operational (specific) objectives	No. of actions	Actions	Timetable	Measures	Goal	Achievement indicators	Responsible
Foster moments of sharing and valuing cultural diversity, stimulating community interculturality	Valuing cultural diversity between the Portuguese community and TCNs using the dissemination of cultural offer and events that bring the community together	19	Banco dos Artistas (Artist Bank)	February 2022	Creation of the Banco de Artistas, using a survey of artistic activities / hobbies carried out by TCNs;	Conduct a survey of activities to all TCNs;	No. performed activities No. participating citizens	Municipality of Arganil Parish Councils and Unions; Project partners Local associations
		20	Arganil Intercultural Festival	June 2022	Intercultural Festival Introduce the cultural exhibition of gastronomy, crafts and music from different countries through moments of conviviality and interaction between different cultures;	Provide the possibility of selling and promoting artisanal or gastronomic-made products Holding a multicultural event	No. people covered No. of artists/producers who worked at the event	Municipality of Arganil Animation company Local associations Parish Councils and Unions; Project partners

Culture

Operational (specific) objectives	Operational (specific) objectives	No. of actions	Actions	Timetable	Measures	Goal	Achievement indicators	Responsible
Foster moments of sharing and valuing cultural diversity, stimulating community interculturality	Boost learning using the instrumental and musical area as a factor in creating and linking feelings of territorial and cultural belonging	21	"Arganil somos nós" (Arganil is us) - enhances the relationship and artistic creation with cultural heritage	July 2022	<p>Creation of a community orchestra, without age limits, with or without artistic training;</p> <p>The orchestra will be composed of instrumental and choir between members of the immigrant community and the resident population of the municipality of Arganil</p> <p>Stimulation of rehearsals and preparation of a show for the community</p>	Performance of 1 final show held at the Historic Centre of Arganil, Praça Simões Dias	<p>No. rehearsals;</p> <p>No. of elements;</p> <p>No. of shows;</p> <p>No. participants;</p>	<p>Municipality of Arganil;</p> <p>Parish Councils and Unions;</p> <p>Project partners;</p> <p>Local associations;</p> <p>Group of Schools;</p>

4.2.7 Health

Health								
Strategic (general) objectives	Operational (specific) objectives	No. of actions	Actions	Timetable	Measures	Goal	Achievement indicators	Responsible
Raise awareness and inform health professionals and the migrant community about access to health.	Ensure the improvement of NHS professionals competence in healthcare provided to the migrant population	22	Qualification of health services in providing care to different cultures	October 2021	Promotion of awareness-raising activities for health technicians and service personnel on cultural and health specificities, as well as rights and duties	Sensitize health professionals and service technicians to multiculturalism; Promotion of at least 1 activity;	No. of awareness-raising activities No. of participants	Municipality of Arganil; ACES PIN; Health Centre of Arganil; ACM, IP Fire Department;
		23	Acquisition of knowledge in the area of health in relocated areas of the municipality	October 2021 October 2022	Promotion of awareness-raising actions in the area of health, rights and duties of users and adequate procedures for the provision of health care	Improvement of access to the National Health System for immigrant citizens, through information about the provision of health care available in Portugal/Arganil Promotion of at least 2 activities;	No. of awareness-raising activities No. of participants	Municipality of Arganil ACES PIN Health Centre of Arganil ACM, IP Fire Department;

Health								
Strategic (general) objectives	Operational (specific) objectives	No. of actions	Actions	Timetable	Measures	Goal	Achievement indicators	Responsible
Raise awareness and inform health professionals and the migrant community about access to health	Provide the migrant community with improved service in the NHS and health care	24	Promotion of health and well-being in Arganil	November 2021 November 2022	Promotion of awareness-raising activities aimed at the migrant community, focusing on the practice of physical exercise, healthy eating and conviviality habits	Promotion of at least 2 actions aimed at the migrant community Raise awareness in the migrant community for a healthy lifestyle	No. of awareness-raising activities; No. of participants;	Municipality of Arganil Parish Councils and Unions; ACES PIN Health Centre of Arganil ACM, IP Fire Department;

4.2.8 Solidarity and Social Response

Citizenship and Civic Participation								
Strategic (general) objectives	Operational (specific) objectives	No. of actions	Actions	Timetable	Measures	Goal	Achievement indicators	Responsible
Foster knowledge and access to the existing responses in cases of vulnerability and/or risk of social exclusion	Promote access to social rights for migrant citizens through a network of social resources in the municipality	25	Banco Social (Social Bank)	May/June 2021	Creation of a municipal database with the assets and equipment of community members and existing social structures in the municipality to address issues of social vulnerability among community members and institutions.	Respond to the needs presented by the population;	No. of goods and equipment available; No. of public entities, associations and citizens involved	Municipality of Arganil; Social Security; IPSS and Misericórdias; Parish Councils and Unions; RLIS (Local Social Intervention Network) Local Associations;
		26	Família ao Lado (Family Alongside)	November 2021 November 2022	Interaction and exchange of cultural references and resources between Portuguese and foreign families with the aim of fostering coexistence and multicultural learning;	Promotion of at least 2 activities of cultural interaction between families;	No. of activities carried out; No. of participants	

4.2.9 Citizenship and Civic Participation

Citizenship and Civic Participation								
Strategic (general) objectives	Operational (specific) objectives	No. of actions	Actions	Timetable	Measures	Goal	Achievement indicators	Responsible
Mobilize the migrant community for the exercise of citizenship and local civic participation	Qualify the immigrant community with knowledge about voter registration	27	Dissemination of voter registration	August 2021	Creation of a bilingual leaflet on voter registration, for dissemination to the migrant community and mobilization for their local participation; Promotion of awareness-raising actions in the municipality's localities;	Promotion of at least 2 actions aimed at the migrant community Translation of the leaflet into English, in addition to Portuguese	No. of awareness-raising activities; No. of participants;	Municipality of Arganil Parish Councils and Unions; Embassies

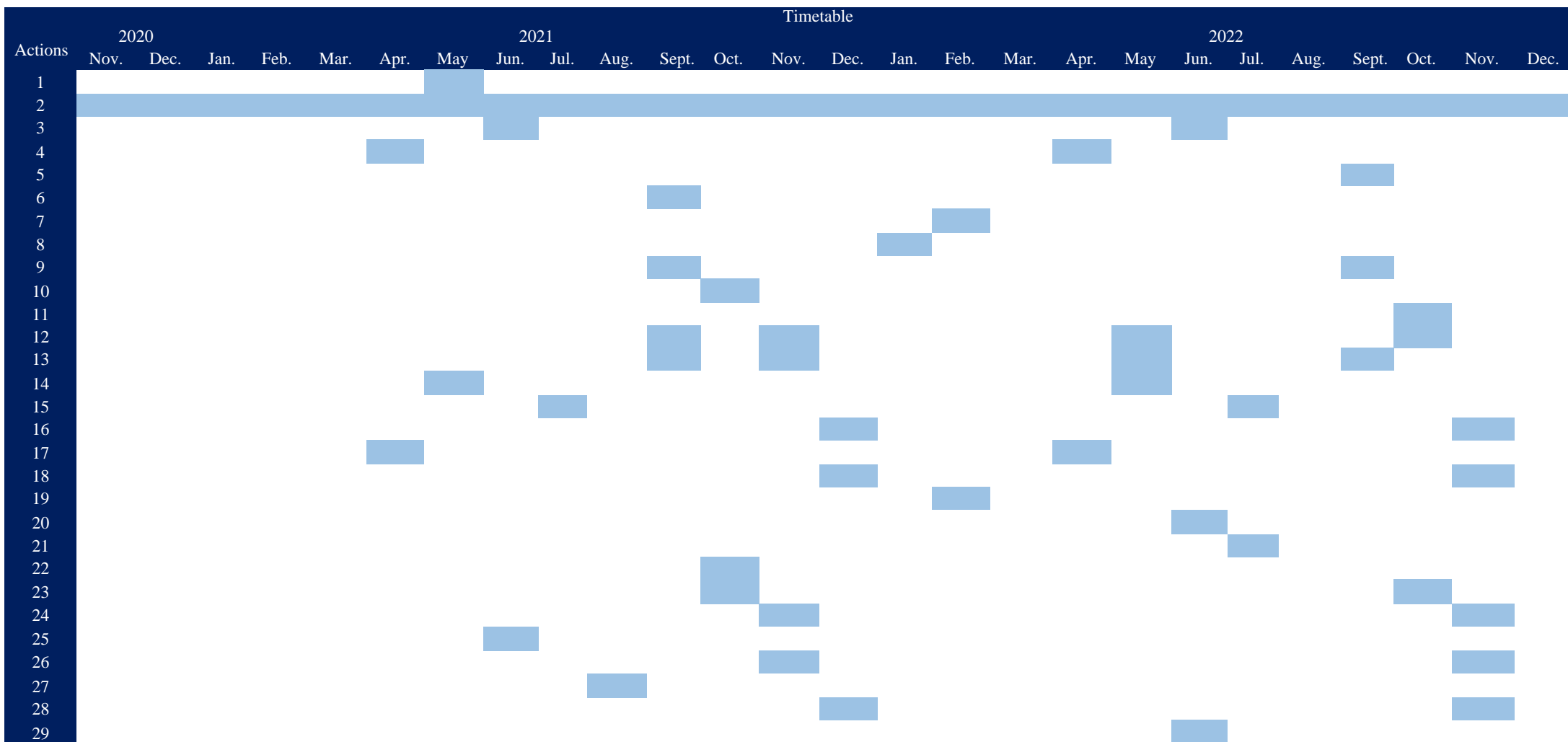
4.2.10 Media and Raise of Public Awareness

Media and Raise of Public Awareness								
Strategic (general) objectives	Operational (specific) objectives	No. of actions	Actions	Timetable	Measures	Goal	Achievement indicators	Responsible
Promote dissemination actions on migration and interculturality	Disseminate the theme of migration and interculturality in the local media	28	News release in the media	December 2021 November 2022	Provision of information on interculturality and the activities developed within the scope of the project on the municipality's online page and in the Municipal bulletin	Production of at least 2 news items on interculturality and project activities;	No. of publications/news broadcast on the themes	Municipality of Arganil Parish Councils and Unions; Project partners

4.2.11 Racism and Discrimination

Racism and discrimination								
Strategic (general) objectives	Operational (specific) objectives	No. of actions	Actions	Timetable	Measures	Goal	Achievement indicators	Responsible
Promote intercultural moments that aim to deconstruct discriminatory and racist ideas.	Foster social cohesion and create opportunities for knowledge between the migrant population and the host society	29	Promotion of intercultural encounters	June 2022	Promotion of intercultural meetings in which awareness-raising activities open to the community will be developed in order to combat racism and discrimination	Holding at least 1 intercultural meeting open to the community involving partner entities and local associations	<p>Nº of meetings</p> <p>No. of awareness-raising activities</p> <p>No. of participants</p>	<p>Municipality of Arganil;</p> <p>Parish Councils and Unions;</p> <p>Project partners;</p> <p>Local associations;</p>

4.3 Timetable



4.4 Monitoring and Assessment

Given the complexity and importance of developing the activities that constitute the Municipal Plan for the Integration of Migrants, monitoring and assessment assume a fundamental role for its successful execution. Thus, the accountability of the various entities in the development of activities as well as their implementation in the community is fundamental.

Taking into account that a large part of the actions are the responsibility shared by various local structures, it reinforces the importance of a monitoring model that promotes the mobilization of partner entities, in which activities must be verified in formal moments of monitoring in a positive and constructive way, seeking to identify constraints to the application of actions, as well as potential solutions.

Thus, it is important to create an adequate monitoring and evaluation system that includes a set of indicators aimed at validating the options taken by the team, both at the macro level (in its context) and micro level (in its monitoring of execution).

In this sense, the objective is to empower the Municipality of Arganil, as the most relevant entity for the implementation of the project, through monitoring and evaluation indicators that allow regular monitoring of the execution of the plan, through its strategic and operational dimensions.

The data collection involved throughout the plan foresees a realistic periodicity adjusted to the dynamics of public policy, to the lack of resources and possible technical means to affect the development of actions.

In the final phase of the execution of the Municipal Plan for the Integration of Migrants, a final execution report must be carried out, which contains the execution indicators and, consequently, a balance in relation to the application of the MPIM, where new challenges in terms of the integration of migrants shall be identified, which should be able to carry out a renewed plan, to which a renewed planning should respond.

Taking into account the dynamics concerning migrations, it is essential that the parties involved in the execution of the MPIM assume a flexible and close stance between project partners and TCNs. This dynamic is fundamental as it foresees new reference tools for social action that are updated in the municipality during the MPIM implementation period.

4.4.1 Governance Model

In implementing the MPIM, the follow-up and monitoring will be based on the governance model, in which the main responsibilities of the parties involved in the Integration Plan and in the migrants' integration process are assigned and identified.

The coordination of the Municipal Plan for the integration of migrants will be the responsibility of the Municipality of Arganil, technically supported by a wide range of local partners, including:

- ✓ ADIBER – Associação de Desenvolvimento Integrado da Beira Serra (Beira Serra Integrated Development Association);
- ✓ APPACDM – Portuguese Association of Parents and Friends of the Mentally Handicapped Citizen;
- ✓ Brotherhood of the Santa Casa da Misericórdia of Vila Cova de Alva;
- ✓ Centro Social Paroquial Sarzedo (Sarzedo Parish Social Centre);
- ✓ Casa do Povo of Cerdeira and Moura da Serra;
- ✓ Centro Social da Freguesia de Cepos (Cepos Parish Social Centre);
- ✓ Passo a Passo Association – CAFAP - Centro de Apoio Familiar e Aconselhamento Parental (Family Support and Parental Counselling Centre);
- ✓ Casa do Povo of Côja;
- ✓ Centro Social Paroquial de Coja (Coja Parish Social Centre);
- ✓ Centro Social Paroquial de Benfeita (Benfeita Parish Social Centre);
- ✓ Parish of Arganil;
- ✓ Parish of Folques;
- ✓ Parish of Piódão;
- ✓ Parish of Benfeita;
- ✓ Parish of Pombeiro da Beira;
- ✓ Parish of Pomares;
- ✓ Parish of S. Martinho da Cortiça;
- ✓ Parish of Celavisa;

- ✓ Parish of Secarias;
- ✓ Parish of Sarzedo;
- ✓ Vila Cova de Alva and Anseriz Parish Union;
- ✓ Cepos and Teixeira Parish Union;
- ✓ Cerdeira and Moura Serra Parish Union;
- ✓ Côja and Barril de Alva Parish Union;
- ✓ Arganil Group of Schools;
- ✓ Assistência Folquense (Folquense Assistance);
- ✓ Conferência Nossa Senhora Assunção (Our Lady Assumption Conference);
- ✓ Associação Humanitária e Social da Casa do Povo do Barril de Alva (Humanitarian and Social Association of the Casa do Povo of Barril de Alva);
- ✓ Associação Humanitária de Bombeiros Voluntários Argus de Arganil (Humanitarian Association of Arganil's Argus Voluntary Firefighters);
- ✓ Associação Humanitária de Bombeiros Voluntários de Coja (Humanitarian Association of Coja's Voluntary Firefighters);
- ✓ Arganil Health Centre – ACES PIN – Regional Health Administration of Coimbra, IP;
- ✓ Institute for Employment and Vocational Training (IEFP);
- ✓ ACT – Autoridade para as Condições de Trabalho (Authority for Working Conditions).

The operationalization of MPIM in Arganil will be carried out by the beneficiary entity, with the collaboration of project partners and all partner entities of the Local Council for Social Action, in close collaboration and articulation with the High Commission for Migration, through evaluation periods of its execution.

Within the MPIM, an invitation will be made to third-country nationals so that they can join the group and work and constitute themselves as representatives of the foreign community and also members of the host community, as an organic structure of the Social Network and formalized through commitment document of the partners.

It will also count on the contribution of a set of political decision-makers from local structures such as the President of the Municipality of Arganil and/or councillors, as well as Presidents of Parish Councils and Unions or Deputies of the Municipal Assembly.

This project will also rely on close articulation with all structures and programs at local level from Social Insertion Income (RSI – Rendimento Social de Inserção), Operational Program to Support People in Need (POAPMC - Programa Operacional de Apoio às Pessoas Mais Carenciadas), Commission for the Protection of Children and Young People at Risk or Danger in Arganil (CPCJ - Comissão de Proteção de Crianças e Jovens) and the Social Canteen, School Social Action, Lojas Sociais (Social Stores) at local level. It will also have the collaboration and articulation of services such as: 4G Local Social Development Contract (CLDS 4G - Contratos Locais de Desenvolvimento Social), Emigrant Support Office (GAE – Gabinete de Apoio ao Emigrante), Local Support Centres for the Integration of Migrants (CLAIM), National Support Centres for the Integration of Migrants (CNAIM), Foreigners and Borders Service (SEF), among others that prove to be important to the project's implementation.

5 References

Arganil CLAS, Social Diagnosis of the Municipality of Arganil (2015) available at <http://www.cm-arganil.pt>

Municipal Plan for the Integration of Migrants (2017-2020)2017-2020) available at <http://www.cm-arganil.pt>

Municipality of Arganil, consulted in January 2021, available at www.cm-arganil.pt

Statistics Portugal, consulted in February 2021, available at <http://www.ine.pt>

PORDATA, Contemporary Portugal Database, consulted in February 2021, available at www.pordata.pt

Foreigners and Borders Services, consulted in February 2021, available at www.sef/estatísticas.pt

High Commission for Migration, consulted in March 2021, available at www.acm.gov.pt