



National State of the Art Report

ReEntry – Supporting Migrants into Self-Employment

Prepared by ISCAP

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Socio-economic Profile of Migrants in your country

In 2015, there was a consolidation of the tendency to decrease the number of foreigner people living in Portugal (388.731 citizens with a valid residence title (-1,6%)); there is a reduction in the number of the foreign population coming from countries with Portuguese as official language, representing 43,5% in total. Those from Brazil represent 21,2%, Cabo Verde 9,9% and Angola 4,7%. Brazilian nationality with a total of 82.590 citizens, is the biggest community in Portugal (see figure 1) (RIFA, 2015 - https://sefstat.sef.pt/Docs/Rifa_2015.pdf).



Figure 1 – Nationalities represented in Portugal

Source: RIFA, 2015, page 12

About 83,0% of the foreign citizens living in Portugal are part of the potentially active population (322.459). Most of them are between 20-39 years old (166.474). Most of them are girls (52,7%). Geographically most of them live in the seaside and 69,1% is registered in the district of Lisbon (173.521), Faro (58.246) and Setubal (36.994), being in total 268.761 (in 2014 they were 273.902). The most relevant reasons to give authorizations for people to live in Portugal were certificates and cards of nationals and families of citizens of EU (20.493), family re-group (7.252), professional activity (4.737) and study (2.691). 24,5% concern people coming from third part countries. As for Golden Visa, the beneficiaries were from China (573), Brazil (39), Russia (33), South Africa (23) and Lebanon (12) (RIFA, 2015).

Until the end of December 2015, 872 international protection requests were communicated by the Foreigners and Board Services (SEF) to the CPR. These requests correspond to 52 different nationalities being the most relevant those coming from Ukraine (368 requests), Mali (86 requests), China (75 requests) and Pakistan (60 requests) (see table 1) (PIP, 2016 - http://refugiados.net/1cpr/www/pa_2015.php; <http://www.cpr.pt/> (statistics 2015)).

Although the heterogeneity regarding the countries from which citizens come from, Europe remains the continent mostly represented with 393 requests, followed by Africa (272 requests) Asia and Middle East (197) and finally America (10).

País de Origem	TOTAL	Território Nacional (*)	Postos de Fronteira (**)	♂	♀
Ucrânia	368	368		216	152
Mali	86	2	84	63	23
China	75	75		25	50
Paquistão	60	59	1	54	6
Guiné Conacri	38	7	31	28	10
RDC	30	4	26	14	16
Marrocos	22	3	19	21	1
Síria	19	15	4	14	5
Angola	18	11	7	11	7
Costa do Marfim	12	1	11	7	5
Irão	12	10	2	10	2
Senegal	10		10	7	3
Congo-Brazzaville	9	2	7	1	8
Federação Russa	8	8		6	2

Figure 2 – Asylum requests in Portugal in 2015 between 1 January and 31st December 2015

Source: http://refugiados.net/1cpr/www/pa_2015.php

Portugal received 872 requests for protection and 553 were presented by men and 319 by women. 54 were made by minor unaccompanied. These 872 requests correspond to an increase of 97,2% when compared with the previous year when only 442 requests for asylum were made (PIP, 2016a - http://refugiados.net/1cpr/www/pa_2016.php).

In 2015, Portugal accepted a quota of 4600 resettlements and relocations in the EU framework response to the current humanitarian crisis.

According to the OECD (2016 - http://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/social-issues-migration-health/international-migration-outlook-2016/portugal_migr_outlook-2016-35-en) report, the new “Strategic Plan for Migration – 2015 – 2020”, approved in March 2015, proposes a revision of the “visa scheme with the objective of creating a “talented visa” that would help attract talented immigrants”. This Plan also Addresses seasonal immigrants in the agriculture sector, where two major initiatives are envisaged: 1) creation of a specific legal guide for immigrants workers and “) elaboration of an online guide to agricultural seasonal activities in Portugal regions”

Until the end of June 2016, 305 spontaneous requests for international protection were presented in Portugal. These correspond to 46 different nationalities being the more relevant Ukraine (53 requests), China (32 requests), Guinee Conakry (29 requests) and Pakistan (21 requests) (see table 3) (<http://www.cpr.pt/> - statistics 2016).

Since the beginning of the year (2016) 452 applicants from the Relocation national program, coming from the hotspots located in Greece (302) and Italy (150) being the most relevant nationalities Eritrea and Syria. CPR is taking care of the 60 of the applicants. So, in total, in 2016, there were 757 international protection requests in Portugal. Portugal also welcomed 12 re-installed refugees, from Syria, coming from Turkey. CPR is helping a family of 7.

Portugal presents an unemployment rate for recent migrants of around 30% (OECD, 2016, page 2 - "Portugal", in International Migration Outlook 2016, OECD Publishing, Paris http://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/social-issues-migration-health/international-migration-outlook-2016/labour-market-outcomes-of-recent-migrants-and-integration-policies-in-oecd-countries_migr_outlook-2016-5-en)

Policy Analysis

The year 2015 was characterized by several initiatives concerning the immigration policies (RIFA, 2015 - https://sefstat.sef.pt/Docs/Rifa_2015.pdf):

- Approval of the *Plano Estratégico para as Migrações* - Strategic Plan for migration- (2015 – 2020)
- Approval of several Laws concerning immigration
 - Lei nº 56/2015, de 23 de june – visas and expulsion
 - Lei nº 63/2015, de 30 de june – visas and authorization to residence
 - Decreto Regulamentar nº 15-A/2015, de 2 de september – authorization to residence for investment activities
 - Despacho n.º 10728/2015, de 28 de september – inspection and fiscalization of temporary installation centres or equivalent - spaces ad monitoring of forced returns
 - Lei da Nacionalidade
 - Etc.
- Approval of the national programs submitted to EU to get funds for the Framework Programme 2014-2020 to cover asylum, migration, integration, internal security – National Policy of Immigration and Asylum (Política Nacional de Imigração e Asilo)
- Golden Visa Programme
- Measures to prevent terrorism and crime.

The CPR offers legal counselling to those requesting asylum and to refugees. It also promotes training and seminars about Human Rights and Asylum Right (<http://www.cpr.pt/> - legal department). In the page http://www.sef.pt/portal/v10/PT.aspx/legislacao/index.aspx?id_linha=4191&menu_positio

[n=4133#0](#) from the SEF, there is a summary of the most important legislation concerning immigration.

National Initiatives and Programmes

PAV is one of the founders and promoters of the Plataforma de Apoio aos Refugiados and has been working in the front, namely in Greece, in the scope of the programme PAR Linha da Frente@Grécia, and in the PAR Famílias, in Portugal (welcoming families of refugees). Contact person: Tânia. Neves - porto@ipav.pt

Alto Comissariado para as Migrações. Provides support to potentially entrepreneurs migrants through the **Gabinete de Apoio ao Empreendedor Migrante – GAEM**. The GAEM targets migrants (e/immigrants) with a business idea to implement in Portugal, needing orientation and operational support to understand if the idea is viable as well as to structure and develop the idea. This office works in the Centros Nacionais de Apoio a Migrantes of Lisbon, Porto and Faro. For detailed informations see: <http://www.acm.gov.pt/-/gabinete-de-apoio-ao-empreendedor-migran-1?inheritRedirect=true>

To support immigrants in the structuration and implementation of a business idea is the objective of PEI (Projeto Promoção do Empreendedorismo Imigrante), an initiative developed by the ACM (Alto Comissariado para as Migrações). This measure is being developed in the country since 2009. For detailed information see: <http://www.acm.gov.pt/-/programa-de-empreendedorismo-imigrante-pe-1?inheritRedirect=true>

The EU gathered the initiatives developed in Europe in the area of the migrant entrepreneurship by identifying good practices. Two of the initiatives promoted by ACM are referred in this report. To see the report, follow the link: <http://ec.europa.eu/DocsRoom/documents/18421>

ACM has a free Plataforma de Português Online, since the learning or improvement of Portuguese Language is an important tool for a life project in Portugal, no matter if it is for study, live or work. This Plataforma is available in Portuguese and English. Other languages will follow. For detailed information see link: <https://pptonline.acm.gov.pt/>. Contact person: Vera Eloi da Fonseca - vera.fonseca@acm.gov.pt - www.acm.gov.pt - Rua dos Anjos, nº66, 1º | 1150-039 Lisboa - T: +(351) 218106113 | F: +(351) 218106117

CPR – Conselho Português para os Refugiados: One of the initiatives of the CPR is the GIP – Gabinete de Inserção Profissional. In partnership with the IIEFP (Institute for Employment and professional Training), the GIP is a free support service that promotes the professional (re)integration and articulation between training and active life. It is an intermediary space between Employers and the unemployed population, promoting the

information and scholar / professional orientation and accompanies the citizen when he looks for a job.

GIP helps companies (disseminate their job requests, helps recruiting people and inform about support measures and incentives to hire people) and population (scholar and professional information, tutoring when looking for a job, workshop about how to look for a job, disseminate job offers, etc.).