

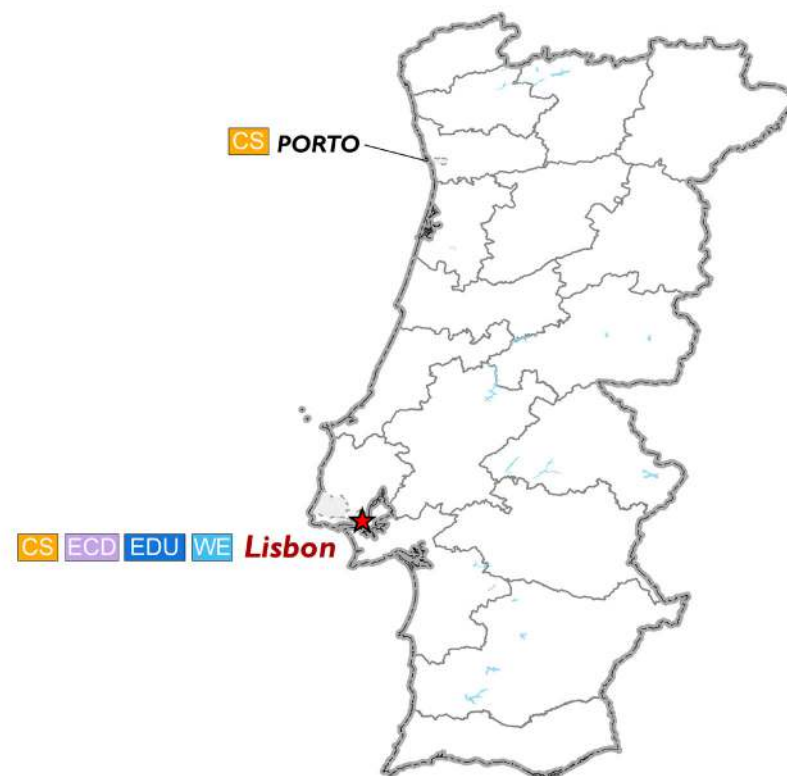
Portugal

ANNUAL COUNTRY REPORT | 2021



AGA KHAN FOUNDATION

Portugal



AKF areas of activity

The Aga Khan Foundation (AKF) brings together human, financial and technical resources to address some of the challenges faced by the poorest and most marginalised communities in the world. With an emphasis on women and girls, AKF invests in human potential, expanding opportunities and improving quality of life.

In Portugal, AKF leads a range of integrated, innovative and gender sensitive interventions in civil society; early childhood development; education; and work and enterprise. Target geographies include Lisbon, Greater Lisbon and Porto. AKF's interventions in Portugal place particular emphasis on supporting seniors and migrant communities, fostering pluralism and inclusion, and addressing climate change.

AKF has operated in Portugal since 1983 with a mandate to improve the quality of life of migrant communities in urban contexts through social and economic support. Fundação Aga Khan was established as a Portuguese foundation in 1996. In 2009, AKF assumed the management of an early childhood development centre called Centre Olivais Sul in Lisbon.

Programme Overview

PEOPLE REACHED (2020/21)

77,310 (40% male, 55% female, 5% unknown)

TOTAL STAFF (2021)

117 (18% male, 82% female)

TOTAL PROGRAMME BUDGET (2021)

\$5.0 million

KEY FUNDING SOURCES (2021)

Ministry of Social Solidarity (30%)

Internal (30%)

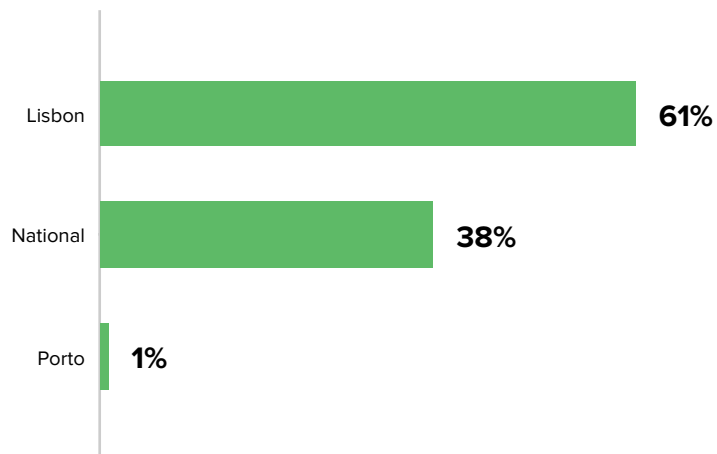
Government of Portugal (12%)

Portugal private donors (7%)

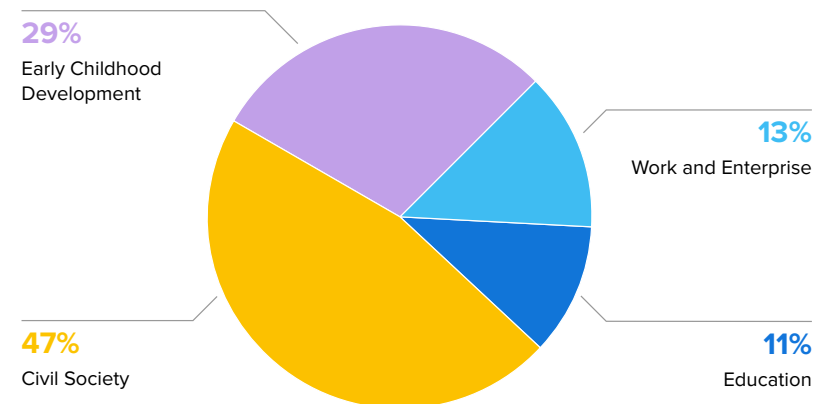
Lisbon Municipality (6%)

Other funding sources (15%)

BUDGET BY REGION (2021)



BUDGET BY THEME (2021)





Civil Society

RESULTS (2021)

263 civil society organisations supported (43% male-led, 47% female-led, 10% unknown)

67,305 people reached by supported civil society organisations (37% male, 47% female, 15% unknown)

107 sub-national government agencies supported (66% male-led, 33% female-led, 1% unknown leadership)

239,537 people reached by sub-national government agencies (43% male, 50% female, 7% unknown)

894 government officials supported (23% male, 76% female, 1% unknown)

\$2.12 million of support raised from local donors by civil society organisations

100% of the 5 issues articulated by thematic community groups and non-profit and non-governmental organisations were acted upon by decision-makers

BUDGET (2021)

\$2.34 million

REGIONS (2021)

Lisbon (62%), National (36%), Porto (2%)

KEY PARTNERS

Funding

European Commission, Government of Portugal, Ministry of Social Solidarity, Janssen, Johnson & Johnson, Oeiras Municipality, Portugal private donors

Government

High Commission for Migration, Institute of Social Security, parish councils

Other

ACAS, ADM Estrela, Alkântara, Calouste Gulbenkian Foundation, Catholic University of Oporto, CLIP, Cluster of Health Centres, Crescer, Doctors of the World, European Intercultural Centre, Higher Institute of Social and Political Sciences of Lisbon, Holy House of Oporto, House of Brazil, Largo, Lisbon Holy House of Mercy, Olho Vivo, Renew Mouraria

KEY CHALLENGES

Insufficient collaboration between civil society and key stakeholders

There is insufficient collaboration between civil society organisations, local authorities and other stakeholders. There are not always joint efforts in terms of needs assessments, planning and implementation of strategies and solutions. This leads to a lack of an integrated vision for interventions in target territories.

Limited representation of migrants and vulnerable youth

Both newcomers to Portugal and vulnerable youth lack opportunities to express their needs and voice solutions through community participation. This has led to the creation of policies and services that do not represent or are not adjusted to diverse community needs.

Aging population

Senior citizens often lack voice and agency in decision-making processes related to policies and public programmes. Elderly care lacks a senior citizen-centred approach. There are insufficient resources to support informal and formal caregivers. Senior citizens have been particularly affected by the COVID-19 pandemic, including in terms of social isolation and vulnerability.

KEY INITIATIVES

Strengthening citizenship and civil society organisations

Strengthening the knowledge and capacity of civil society organisations and their staff. This is done through in-context support, the provision of post-graduate studies in partnership with universities, and the development and delivery of blended learning courses. Using a cascading model, strengthened organisations then support other civil society organisations in need of capacity development.

Culturally sensitive networks and services

Bringing together representatives from the health, education, social security and civil society sectors, as well as local authorities, to engage with culturally and linguistically diverse communities and organisations to respond to constituent needs through mutual understanding, collective action and planning.

Supporting senior citizens

Using participatory methodologies such as human-centred design to influence services and policies to be more senior-centred, providing opportunities for seniors to participate in decision-making bodies such as advisory boards or public fora. Enhancing senior citizens' access and proficiency in the use of digital resources to help reduce social isolation. Strengthening caregivers' capacity via a digital platform.



Early Childhood Development

RESULTS (2021)

3,915 children reached (50% male, 46% female, 3% unknown)

21 parents and caregivers reached (29% male, 71% female)

696 early childhood development staff reached (2% male, 92% female, 6% unknown), out of which **97%** received training (2% male, 92% female, 6% unknown)

18 early childhood development centres and community spaces reached

BUDGET (2021)

\$1.46 million

REGIONS (2021)

Lisbon (72%), National (28%)

KEY PARTNERS

Funding

European Commission, Government of Portugal, Ministry of Social Solidarity, Portugal Private Donors, Santa Casa Misericórdia

Government

General-Directorate for Archive Books and Libraries, General-Directorate for Education, General-Directorate for Health

Other

Bissaya Barreto Foundation, Calouste Gulbenkian Foundation, Early Childhood Development Centre Olivais Sul, Early Childhood Professionals Association (APEI), Higher Institute of Applied Psychology, Instituto Universitário de Ciências Psicológicas Sociais e da Vida, Lisbon Holy House of Mercy (SCML), Porto Catholic University

KEY CHALLENGES

Limited services for children aged zero to three

There is low coverage (51%), access and investment in education, health and prenatal care services for children aged zero to three.

Limited access to quality early childhood development services

There is a general lack of holistic, high-quality and affordable early childhood development services.

KEY INITIATIVES

Strengthening early childhood development professionals, institutions and services

Managing the Olivais Sul Early Childhood Development Centre, a private non-profit organisation operating in a public building since 2009 under a management agreement with the Institute for Social Security. The centre has become a living laboratory for learning and knowledge sharing, with national spin-off programmes in the areas of early and family literacy, 'train the trainers' and participatory pedagogy. Continuous training with the Portuguese Catholic University.

Support to parents and other caregivers

Supporting the professional development of childminders and other caregivers of young children via knowledge production and the training of trainers. Providing a holistic view of education and care in childhood development. Supporting the transition from pregnancy to parenthood and parental development via trained health professionals.



Education

RESULTS (2021)

40,551 learners reached (48% male, 52% female)

1,741 teachers and school heads reached (28% male, 53% female, 19% unknown), out of which **58%** received professional development training (18% male, 49% female, 33% unknown)

93 schools and learning spaces reached

BUDGET (2021)

\$0.55 million

REGIONS (2021)

Lisbon (51%), National (49%)

KEY PARTNERS

Funding

Jacobs Foundation, Lisbon Municipality, Oak Foundation, Porticus

Government

General-Directorate for Education, High Commission for Migration, Lisbon City Council, National Reading Plan, Network of School Libraries

Other

Arigatou International, Guerrand-Hermès Foundation for Peace Higher Institute of Applied Psychology, Instituto Universitário de Ciências Psicológicas Sociais e da Vida, Nova University of Lisbon, Schoolas Ocurridentes, Wergeland Center

KEY CHALLENGES

Limited local evidence-base to inform decision-making processes at the school- and policy-level

There is limited local evidence on the value of participatory pedagogies, agency and co-agency of the learner and how participation improves organisational practices and policies that support equitable access and quality learning.

School environments which require a more pluralistic outlook

School environments are not always inclusive or equitable and require increased pedagogic alignment with national school profiles to prepare learners for a changing world and labour market.

Asymmetry of holistic learning outcomes

High early dropout rates in urban areas, particularly among migrants and individuals with a migrant background. Low rates of family reading practices, especially among vulnerable communities, which hinders children's overall development.

KEY INITIATIVES

Early literacy and family literacy

Training librarians to support parents, families and children in improving their reading and writing skills, in addition to promoting the professional development of early childhood and primary school teachers through evidence-based approaches.

Education improvement

Improving education through the Schools2030 and Secondary for All projects. Using the principles of human-centred design and focusing on the key transition years of ages 5, 10 and 15, Schools2030 seeks to generate locally rooted education solutions that can inform and transform systems-level approaches for improving holistic learning outcomes for all learners in 100 schools across Portugal. The Secondary for All project prevents early school dropout in eight schools and one upper secondary school in Lisbon through integrated and multidisciplinary interventions with the Lisbon City Council.

Intercultural education

The Network of Schools for Intercultural Education is a joint initiative of the High Commission for Migration, the Directorate-General for Education and AKF, to support the sharing of intercultural education practices between 48 clusters of schools (279 public, private or cooperative education establishments) and promoting respect for differences and positive interactions between students and other members of the educational community, regardless of cultural background.



Work Enterprise

RESULTS (2021)

1,870 individuals reached by employable skills training or support services (43% male, 57% female)

45% of men (out of 119 surveyed) and **38%** of women (out of 181 surveyed) trained in entrepreneurship skills and information and communication technologies and digital services went on to improve their employment/self-employment status

BUDGET (2021)

\$0.67 million

REGIONS (2021)

National (55%), Lisbon (45%)

KEY PARTNERS

Funding

Government of Portugal, Lisbon Municipality, Ministry of Social Solidarity, Portugal private donors, Sintra Municipality

Government

City Councils of Sintra and Lisbon, Institute of Employment and Professional Training, Parish Councils of Sintra and Lisbon

Other

Business Association of Sintra, CEARTE professional training centres, Church Community Centre of Algueirão, Inovinter, Portuguese Association of Supported Employment, University of Évora, Wannaplayer (Run Code School)

KEY CHALLENGES

High youth unemployment among vulnerable youth

Youth, particularly those with low qualifications and from migrant backgrounds, lack sufficient quality employment opportunities.

Limited access to skills training aligned to market demand

Young people lack the education, professional qualifications and employment experience required by the job market.

Barriers for migrant entrepreneurs

Business-related bureaucratic and tax requirements pose challenges for creative entrepreneurs with a migrant background.

KEY INITIATIVES

Employability networks

Strengthening networks of stakeholders involved in vocational and professional training, job search, placement and creation. Reskilling workers and building connections to increase employment.

The Future of Work

Closing the gap between existing skills and job market requirements through the development of soft, technical and digital skills. Strengthening the capacity of vulnerable youth to become more competitive in the job market. Linking youth with job opportunities through employability networks.

Supporting cooperatives of craftsmen and craftswomen in the creative industries

Supporting cooperatives of migrant crafts, arts and service producers by creating a collective brand, placing cultural heritage products in the market and reducing intermediaries to bring more value for entrepreneurs.