



EUROPEAN ANTI POVERTY NETWORK

## National Activity Report "Everyone on the Bus"

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Mafalda Gomes  
Paula Cruz

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## Index

1. Framework	3
1.1. The role of social policies and the relationship with EMIN I and EMIN II projects	3
1.1. The EMIN Bus Journey	5
2. Myths about RSI and results withdrawn from the EMIN bus initiative	7
3. Meeting of perspectives (political, institutional and academic): key ideas	9
4. RSI technicians: experiences, expectations, challenges and recommendations	11
5. RSI beneficiaries: representations, experiences, difficulties and recommendations	14
6. Concluding remarks	16
Bibliographic references	18
Annex I - Program for the permanence of the EMIN bus and its workshops	19

## 1. Framework

### 1.1. The role of social policies and the relationship with EMIN I and EMIN II projects

Social policies are important tools in reducing poverty levels. Social transfer figures clearly illustrate the impact of these measures on mitigating the economic fragility of vulnerable groups. In 2016 the at-risk-of-poverty rate decreased from 45.2% to 18.3% after social transfers (Eurostat, 2015).

When analysing social policy trends, it is possible to note the gradual inclusion of social integration principles, which go beyond the general assumptions that these rely on subsidiary supports. These principles are, in fact, based on an active approach to promote citizenship and co-responsibility between the State and the individuals, in a process that is on the one hand more in line with the profile of the beneficiaries, but on the other hand, more demanding from a bureaucratic point of view (Hespanha, 2008).

In this area, the social, political and economic context are key indicators in the analysis of social protection measures. An example of this was the new challenges triggered by the economic crisis between 2008 and 2012 and the consequent rise of the unemployment rate and precarious labour conditions. The answers provided by the welfare states were neither fully appropriate nor adequate to deal with the manifest deterioration in labour market conditions (Hespanha & Caldeira, 2017, Rodrigues, 2017).

Our report focuses on minimum income schemes. These are social policy instruments that seek to minimize extreme poverty for those who do not work and/or are not eligible for social protection measures to guarantee minimum living standards for themselves and their dependents (Van Lancker, 2017).

Currently all EU countries have some type of national minimum income scheme. In Italy and Greece pilot implementation is quite recent. Despite the heterogeneity of the models, it is possible to identify some similarities. European minimum income schemes are non-contributory and are intended for people who are unable to work or who do not receive social support (Van Lancker, 2017). When income or other social benefits are extremely low, minimum income schemes are complementary benefits.

In order to set the levels of payment and eligibility, European minimum income schemes have in common criteria based on the lack of resources, age, place of residence and willingness to work. The difference is at governance/management level. Some schemes are managed at

national level; some are jointly managed at national and regional level and, in other cases, decisions are made at regional/local level.

An important fact is that these minimum income schemes are inadequate and don't cover all people living in poverty and/or social exclusion. In practice this means that, they do not cover all people that are eligible, and they are not enough to fully respond to the real needs of people in vulnerable situations.

Furthermore, minimum income schemes are considered survival tools that inhibit social and community inclusion and foster a sense of shame among the beneficiaries. This situation contributes to non-take-up of potentially eligible people who do not apply. Associated with the non-take-up are problems related to administrative barriers such as the complexity and procedural issues, lack of information and the stigma associated to the measure.

In Portugal, the minimum income scheme, known as *Rendimento Social de Inserção* (RSI) – or Social Integration Income, is an active labour market policy and it is seen as a transition to employment. The eligible groups are heterogeneous in age, household type and/or employment situation.

In the most severe period of the national economic crisis, between 2011 and 2013, and because of budget restraining measures, the number of families and individuals benefiting from RSI decreased. There were also changes in the eligibility criteria (*Instituto de Segurança Social*, 2018), namely in relation to document verification and the availability and willingness to integrate into the labour market. Stricter document verification methods were implemented at the time of request and application's renewal. At the same time, €25,153.20 was the limit set for potential candidates' net worth (money, real estate, etc.). Additionally, the beneficiaries and their households had to commit to a social insertion contract, which included the active search for employment and/or professional training.

In a European context marked by unemployment, fragility in living conditions and social exclusion, adequate minimum income schemes are vital to foster greater social participation and increased participation in the labour market.

Thus, it is within this scenario that the European Minimum Income Network (EMIN) is established. EMIN is an informal network of organisations and individuals committed to achieve the progressive realisation of the right to adequate, accessible and enabling Minimum Income Schemes. EMIN is organised at EU and national levels, in all the Member States of the European Union, plus Iceland, Norway, FYROM and Serbia. This network is coordinated by the European Anti-Poverty Network (EAPN) and funded by the European Commission. It is currently in its second edition.

The first edition of the project (2013-2014) aimed to build consensus as to the necessary steps towards the progressive realisation of adequate and accessible minimum income schemes in EU Member States. The project was implemented in accordance with the European Commission's 2008 Active Inclusion Recommendation, the Europe 2020 strategy and within the context of the European Platform against Poverty and Social Exclusion.

The second edition of the project (2017-2018) aims to strengthen and develop the EMIN, by promoting local initiatives and implementing adequate measures at EU Levels. Thus, EMIN2 aims to build public and political awareness regarding minimum income schemes; to build consensus on the necessary steps to achieve its progressive implementation minimum income schemes; and to identify and define common criteria at EU levels.

The European Pillar of Social Rights, recently announced at the EU Social Summit in November 2017, reinforces this work by defining Minimum Income as one of its 20 principles to promote a more social Europe. According to Principle 14 of the Pillar of Social Rights, "Everyone lacking sufficient resources has the right to adequate minimum income benefits ensuring a life in dignity at all stages of life, and effective access to enabling goods and services. For those who can work, minimum income benefits should be combined with incentives to (re)integrate into the labour market".

## **1.2. The EMIN bus journey**

The Bus journey "Everyone on the Bus: Nobody deserves less, everybody benefits" was one of the activities held within the framework of ENIM2. The activity's aim was to raise awareness and understanding of the importance of European Minimum Income Schemes.

For two months two buses travelled through 32 European countries. Actions sought to mobilise the general society and public entities to reflect and discuss the importance of ensuring adequate minimum income schemes. The bus was in Porto between 5 and 7 of May and in Lisbon between 8 and 10 of May 2018.

This report gives an account of the activities carried out under this initiative, including free visits to the bus, a seminar on minimum income schemes, four workshops with RSI beneficiaries and two workshops with social works who deal with RSI processes and beneficiaries.

The purpose of the seminar "*Rendimento Mínimo Adequado: O investimento numa sociedade mais inclusiva*" (Adequate Minimum Income: Investing in a more inclusive society) was to broaden the scope of the debate on the need to promote income schemes that enable a dignified life, especially for the most disadvantaged groups. This debate involved multiple

stakeholders; not only public entities, but also municipalities, social partners, civil society in general, beneficiaries and experts.

At the same time, the seminar intended to convey the message of the EMIN Bus - "Nobody deserves less. Everybody benefits"; that it is essential to understand Adequate Minimum Income as a social investment in people and in a more inclusive society.

The seminar<sup>1</sup> was attended by 72 participants, including: members of EAPN Portugal; representatives of the Government - the Portuguese Minister of Labour, Solidarity and Social Security (*Ministro Do Trabalho, Solidariedade e Segurança Social*); a representative of the Social Security Centre of the district of Porto (*Centro Distrital de Segurança Social do Porto*); an expert on the Portuguese minimum income scheme; the coordinator of the EMIN project and members of the local council of citizens that have benefited from RSI.

Four workshops were held. Two workshops were for beneficiaries - "*Esquemas de rendimento mínimo - Mitos e Factos: À conversa com beneficiários da medida*" (Minimum income schemes. Myths and Facts: a dialogue with beneficiaries). In Porto there were 13 participants and 11 in Lisbon. There were also two workshops for social workers who deal with the recipients or potential beneficiaries of this measure<sup>2</sup> - "*Esquemas de rendimento mínimo - Mitos e Factos: À conversa com técnicos e agentes políticos estratégicos*" (Minimum income schemes - Myths and Facts: a dialogue with technicians and strategic political agents). In Porto there were 13 participants and 10 in Lisbon.

It is also worth mentioning the meeting that took place with *Associação para o Estudo e Integração Psicossocial* (AEIPS), a Portuguese association whose mission is to help and integrate people with mental illness. The meeting enabled us to understand how the *Housing First* project was established in the city of Lisbon and to discuss the importance of housing, namely, social housing in the inclusion process.

The Coordinator of the EMIN Project also took part in the European Seminar on *Como construir uma Europa dos Cidadãos*<sup>3</sup> (How to build citizenship in Europe). During the seminar the EMIN project was presented, with emphasis given to the impact that minimum income schemes have on the lives of the most disadvantaged population and the role these schemes can play in social inclusion. During the seminar the MEP Maria João Rodrigues addressed the importance of the European Pillar of Social Rights for a more social Europe, one that is closer to its citizens. Definitely minimum income is one of the principles of the European Pillar.

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<sup>1</sup> See attached program.

<sup>2</sup> Also referred to as *technicians*.

<sup>3</sup> Seminar Program is available at: <https://www.eapn.pt/eventos/1250/seminario-europeu-como-construir-uma-europa-dos-cidadaos>

Three awareness-raising resources were produced and disseminated: i) the video “*Rendimento Mínimo Adequado para tod@s*” which is about the bus journey and contains testimonies from some of the participants, ii) the multimedia report “The Minimum Income Scheme in Portugal seen by its beneficiaries” and (iii) an article in *Revista Focussocial* (Social Focus Magazine) entitled “*Autocarro EMIN estacionou no Porto e em Lisboa em nome de uma Europa mais inclusiva, mais social, mais voltada para as pessoas e para a sua dignidade*” (EMIN Bus parked in Porto and Lisbon for a more inclusive, more social, more people-oriented and dignified Europe).

There is also a petition being signed to implement concrete actions to achieve the progressive realisation of adequate, accessible and enabling Minimum Income Schemes as part of comprehensive social protection systems supported by an EU Framework Directive. Finally, national contributions to the project's blog were shown.

## **2. Myths about RSI and results withdrawn from the EMIN bus initiative**

During the free visits to the bus, we asked visitors to give their opinion about the 5 myths about the Portuguese RSI, namely:

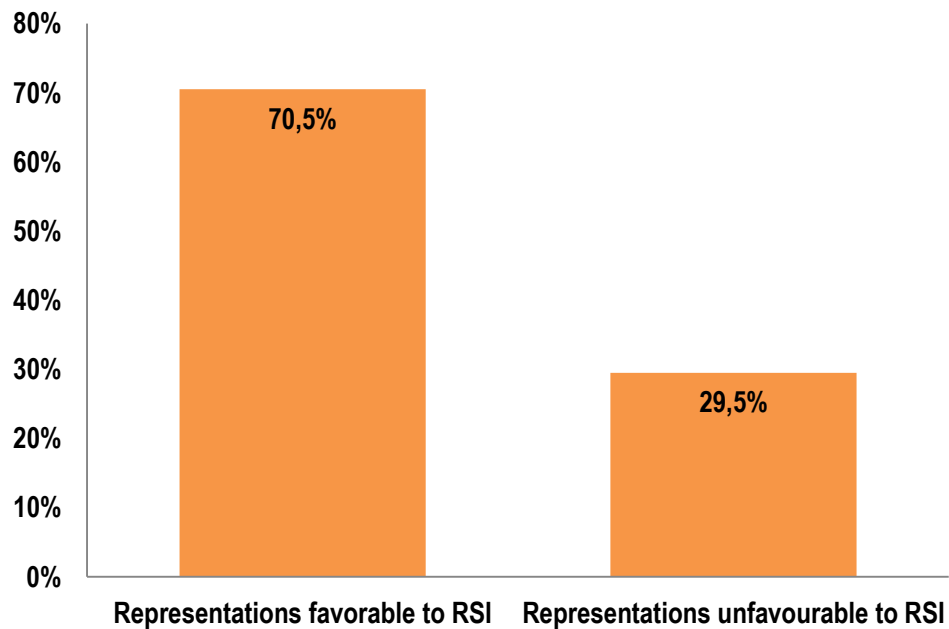
- *If the parents receive social benefits, their children will also depend on them.*
- *Those who receive RSI do not know how to manage their money.*
- *The RSI beneficiary does not want to work.*
- *Those who benefit from RSI receive a lot of money.*
- *RSI frauds are recurrent.*

Visitors were asked to classify these statements as either true or false. We received a total of 60 answers. The data obtained were categorised according to what we defined as positive or negative representations of the measure. When the participants claimed the sentences were false, these were categorized as favourable. When the participants claimed the statements were true, these were categorized as unfavourable.

As can be seen in Graph 1, the majority (70.5%) of the representations regard RSI measures as favourable. Further analysis indicates that the sentences " those who lives on the

RSI do not know how to manage their money " and "those who benefit from RSI receive a lot of money" were never classified as true.

**Graph 1 - Participant Representations on RSI during the visits to the EMIN bus (%)**



On the other hand, "RSI frauds are recurrent" was the statement considered true most often (10 times in 21 answers). Such a trend may be justified by the proliferation of news reports about irregularities of the measure, which are often isolated cases that do not correspond to reality.





### 3. Meeting of perspectives (political, institutional and academic): key ideas

The seminar on minimum income schemes had six speakers whose professional profiles are linked to research and politics. This panel also included two people who are or have already been RSI beneficiaries. The data presented in this report is the result of the content analysis<sup>4</sup> of the audio recording of the seminar. Speakers interventions were quite consistent as all recognised the economic and social value of the RSI. One speaker stated, "the RSI was not only a financial achievement, but also because of its ability to pull people, the ability to open doors to people in need of different types of answers... to come to the governing entities and find such answers... it is of a society that is dignified and dynamic in promoting good social practices "[Miguel Cardoso<sup>5</sup>].

On several occasions, speakers had to clarify what they consider to be the main differences between minimum income schemes and other proposals based on the universality criterion. They acknowledged the need to deepen the debate about the specificities of each unique proposal.

The speeches from politicians and researchers allow us to conclude that minimum income schemes are not a consensual measure in the European Union, although all Member States have or are implementing the measure. Emphasis was put on the importance attached to the role of a European Welfare State and National Governance in terms of social protection and equity.

There were also references to the fact that these measures are not exclusively for people who are not in the labour market. Beneficiaries may be people with jobs. One of the speakers said, "When systems are very poor, we get stuck in them. But when the system is appropriate and developed with the support of the beneficiaries, these schemes very often allow people to move out of poverty, find work, find new ways to be active; this is very important when reflecting on the quality of the system" [Fintan Farrell<sup>6</sup>]. Farrell defended that the RSI "is not a system for poor people, it's a system for everyone who needs it: when they need it and for the time they need it".

The RSI is a measure to alleviate extreme poverty, which is important when promoting a dignified life for people living in vulnerable situations. Its economic feature, although inadequate, does not only help the beneficiary and its household, it also boosts local economy, thus becoming

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<sup>4</sup> Please note that participant citations are our translation (Portuguese into English)

<sup>5</sup> Director of the Social Security Centre of the district of Porto.

<sup>6</sup> Project Coordinator.

a financial instrument with return. Its social component is based on an insertion contract, which is regarded as essential not only for the social integration process, but also for the measure's credibility by the public opinion. As Carlos Farinha Rodrigues<sup>7</sup> claimed, "we can only have an effective measure to promote the social inclusion of people living in extreme poverty if these two components are effective and concurrent."

Despite the role of the measure in the daily life of the families in need, there are constraints. During the economic crisis, the measure illogically became weaker, limiting the access to a decent life with educational and cultural practices. Francisco Manuel, an RSI beneficiary said, "we usually say... I usually say that we do not live, we survive. It's very complicated."

It was also mentioned by one of the speakers the volatility of the measure in relation to the context. In other words, the amount given to beneficiaries does not give them access to the same products and services because of the differences in the cost of living in the different regions of the country, which increases inequalities.

Speakers quite frequently referred to the strong stigmatization of the measure. In one speaker's view it is "a measure that fractures society [...]; it creates supporters and creates opponents; which leads to, in many cases, some resistance" [José Vieira da Silva<sup>8</sup>]. Despite the doubt and social pressure surrounding the measure, it persists. As another speaker states, "despite intoxicating public opinion with lies, the measure was never suspended. I think there is no greater proof that the measure is a success " [Miguel Cardoso].

The RSI testimonies who were also speakers (one of them is still benefiting from the measure) supported this idea. They refer to stigmatization, both by society and by the social professionals who accompany their insertion processes. One former beneficiary stated: "I felt stigmatised by the social professionals, by the Social Security services, every time I had to present a paper or ask for some document or when I tried to have changes made" [Cidália Barriga, former RSI beneficiary].

When discussing recommendations, two speakers addressed the need to adjust and adequate RSI to the beneficiary's profile. Another two pointed out to the relationship between wage increase and an improvement of the measure. Without losing sight of these two suggestions, another speaker stressed the importance of the devaluation of the integration contracts stating, "minimum wages and social responsibility are, of course, intertwined. Economic actors, markets and entities are invited to participate in this discussion. Nevertheless, it is very

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<sup>7</sup> Expert.

<sup>8</sup> The Minister of Labour, Solidarity and Social Security.

rare to see the economic actors involved" [Miguel Cardoso]. Two other speakers called the attention to the need for greater coordination between the different political actors, at a micro level - central and local governance -, and at a macro level, to improve integration efficiency.

The audience questioned the adequacy of the measure to the specific needs of the beneficiaries. An RSI beneficiary reinforced the essential character of the measure, even though it aroused feelings of shame and did not fit the beneficiaries' profile and needs: "I am not proud of receiving the minimum income, I am not crippled, I am healthy. I find it ridiculous for a person like me, and many other people, who can work to receive minimum income. It does not mean that it does not help me... if not for this, I would have to be begging on the streets. I think that the system should be done in such a way as to take advantage of the capabilities that each one has and what each one has to offer."

In line with these criticisms, two other points were acknowledged: the inadequate resources social professionals have access to during the follow-up process; and the insufficient resources people have to meet the follow up social workers to solve situations that arise during the social integration process.

Indeed, all these factors contribute to the discouragement felt by the follow-up staff: "not all technicians have adequate life-long training opportunities, because the initial training is not enough to actually prepare them for this hard battle, not only for the citizens, but also for the technicians themselves" [Comment from a person responsible for a civil society organization present in the audience].

Housing policies have taken on special importance and are considered urgent priorities. The role of local authorities in the promotion of social housing strategies was emphasized.

#### **4. RSI technicians: experiences, expectations, challenges and recommendations**

The workshops "*Esquemas de rendimento mínimo - Mitos e Factos: À conversa com técnicos e agentes políticos estratégicos*" (Minimum income schemes - Myths and Facts: a dialogue with technicians and strategic political agents) were attended by RSI technician, mainly from the Northern region and Lisbon and Vale do Tejo, from different municipalities. Some of these professionals stated that they had already worked in different areas, which was relevant for our debate. The results presented come from a content analysis of the audio recording of the workshops held in Porto. Data retrieved from the Lisbon workshops were not included because the recording is, at times, faulty.

From the longitudinal analysis that the participants make of the RSI measure, the profile of the beneficiaries and the RSI technician, we concluded that:

- The profile of the RSI beneficiaries has changed over the years. Age groups and the personal and professional paths are now more diverse.

*"We see beneficiaries of different age groups who have had very stable conditions. Unemployment eventually hit these people and they were not able to get new jobs and they ended up having to take advantage of the measure."*

*"I think that is the trend is stabilising a little more but in fact the public is extremely diverse. Both in terms of age and schooling."*

*"The target audience is quite different if we compare the more rural areas to more urban areas."*

*"There is the idea that RSI beneficiaries, whoever they are, do not want to do anything. That it is "Transferral". And this is the idea conveyed. It was even conveyed in a political speech, as one of the problems we were going through in the crisis, which is completely ridiculous. "*

- The stigma attached to RSI beneficiaries persists, although it has decreased. Professionals who have already worked in different regions point out significant differences in the perception of stigma among beneficiaries of rural and urban areas, and in the latter the feeling of shame is more diluted.

*"With regard to shame and other uncomfortably situations, I think that this has indeed been demystified and more and more people apply to the measure, without any prejudice, even as a transition to integrate the labour market".*

*"RSI stigma is less perceived nowadays because it is by bank transfer but before it was not [...]. I feel that the difference between metropolitan areas*

*and smaller areas is that people are not too ashamed to apply for the measure, it is easier to overcome this stigma."*

- The bureaucratic overload has a negative impact on the monitoring process of the beneficiaries and their households

*"Nowadays we are so stuck with bureaucracy that it does not allow us, unlike what happened when I started, to imagine what we can do for the beneficiaries. 70% of my time is spent on paperwork."*

*"I think individual follow-up is still being effective. Now, collective follow-up is a little harder."*

*"I think individual monitoring can be done despite all the bureaucracy, but I think that small changes can still occur here."*

Two concerns expressed repeatedly by the social workers are:

- Housing was referred to several times during the conversation. The technicians/follow-up staff point out to an inability to provide housing for these target groups, a situation which is clearly becoming worse due to real estate inflation. However, some technicians reported that, in the municipalities where they are working, local authorities have made efforts to increase and diversify the housing stock.

*"Supplementary support in housing. I think it would be very important to increase the number of protocols and the multidisciplinary teams and the number of technicians involved. "*

*"At the moment there is no affordable housing."*

- The need to review the amounts paid by the RSI, particularly for people living alone.

*"The question of the isolated element reconsider the amount."*

Some relevant recommendations were:

- The stimulation of partnerships and networking activities for the technicians/follow-up staff (of the insertion processes)

*"I think it would be very important to increase the number of protocols, the multidisciplinary teams and the number of technicians involved."*

- The revision of RSI amounts and eligibility criteria

*"The question of the isolated element reconsider the amount."*

## 5. RSI beneficiaries: representations, experiences, difficulties and recommendations

Most participants in the workshops *"Esquemas de rendimento mínimo. Mitos e Factos: À conversa com beneficiários da medida"* (Minimum income schemes. Myths and Facts: a dialogue with beneficiaries) benefit or have already benefited from, at some point in their lives, the RSI. Members of the EAPN Portugal and the EMIN project were also present in the session. We only included the analysis of the data of the Porto workshop due to the quality of the recordings of the



Lisbon workshop. The reflections and the debate on the benefits of the experiences of the measure resulted in opinions that are, in general, corroborated by all, namely:

- There are technical differences in the interpretation of the RSI and the eligibility criteria that hinder access to the measure and the insertion process.

*“The technicians who are applying the measure, each one applies it in their own way.”*

*“There are criteria but each one interprets it the way he/she wants.”*

- Inadequate RSI amounts limit access to people’s needs and to a dignified lifestyle, which contemplates leisure and culture.

*“At the time I was receiving RSI I had 3 small children at home and I was not able to do anything with them. I could not afford to go to the restaurant with my children and have a meal in the restaurant; I couldn’t afford to go to the movies; I could not afford to take them on a cultural outing... nothing.”*

- There is strong stigmatization of the measure

*“Clarify that this is a right and that it does not come from taxes.”*

*“It is as if we were asking for something that is not due. And we feel that they are taking it from them to give us.”*

Some of the recommendations included:

- More support and qualified technical personnel

*“I think there should be more supervision, even to demystify this idea that is associated with the RSI of people not wanting to work.”*

- Greater collaboration between services and professionals

*“Better articulation with the IEFP because that is what the GIP is for.”*

- Simplified bureaucratic process

*“Processes and the amount of necessary paperwork should be streamlined.”*

- Insertion contracts that are adaptable to people's psycho-social situation

*“I had no idea that it was like this. And this contract is not done with people. It's made for people, they decide, they look at you... That you need to do this, that... No one asks what you need at a particular moment. Because there are people who are immediately prepared to go to work and some of them are in a rut. It was not my case.”*

## 6. Concluding remarks

This activity within the framework of the EMIN 2 project in Portugal has contributed to consolidate ideas that derived from reflection and debate on European income schemes and, more specifically, on the Portuguese national minimum income scheme, known as the RSI. It has brought together, using multiple strategies, key actors involved in the RSI process such as policy makers, researchers, technicians and beneficiaries.

The importance of minimum income schemes is unquestionable. According to researcher Anne Van Lancker (2017), there is evidence that indicates that EU member states with good social policy practices are more competitive and prosperous. Even when minimum income schemes only account for a small percentage of governments' social investment, there is a return



on investment. Moreover, countries with high levels of welfare protection are better prepared for the negative impacts of economic crises.

The analysis of the "Everyone on the Bus" initiative in Portugal made it possible to identify a slight decrease in the stereotyping of RSI beneficiaries. However, we should note that the sample used is quite small and it may not represent the general opinion of the Portuguese population. This was an exploratory study and we do not have statistical information to validate this idea.

The contributions of the speakers invited to the reflection seminar were similar and thus reinforced the idea that the minimum income schemes in Europe and Portugal have the potential to reduce poverty. Another recurring idea was the favourable influence of the current European social and economic context on the consolidation of these types of measures. Emphasis was placed on the current European Social Rights Pillar, despite the surrounding ideological and political debates. Recurring criticism was centred on the fragility and limitations of these minimum income schemes, in this case the RSI. The voices referred to the measure as being insufficient and inadequate.

These same arguments are also present in the discourse of RSI beneficiaries or former beneficiaries, with emphasis on the stigma placed by society in general and follow-up staff.

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Santos, E., Ferreira, H., Pinto, L., Cruz, P. (2014), Rendimento Mínimo Adequado: Construção de Consensos – EAPN Portugal, Rede Europeia Anti-Pobreza.

## **Audiovisual materials**

- Blogue do projeto EMIN, disponível em: <https://emin-eu.net/>
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Uxq0sEc-Wpc>
- Petição “ Guaranteed Minimum Income”: <https://you.wemove.eu/campaigns/Guaranteed-Minimum-Income-Scheme>
- Reportagem multimédia “ The Minimum Income Scheme in Portugal as seen by its beneficiaries”, disponível em: <https://sway.office.com/6DLFONxXinwvAZg?ref=Link&loc=play>
- Vídeo “Rendimento Mínimo Adequado para tod@s”, disponível em: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Uxq0sEc-Wpc>

## Annex I - Program for the permanence of the EMIN bus and its workshops

### Esquemas de Rendimento Mínimo Adequado IDEIAS CHAVE

- ▶ Ao serem bem planeados apoiam as pessoas e famílias com meios financeiros limitados a viverem com dignidade.
- ▶ Ao serem bem elaborados apoiam as pessoas para que sejam ativas na sociedade e facilitam a sua (re) integração progressiva no mercado de trabalho.
- ▶ São essenciais para garantir a coesão e gerir as transições no atual e dinâmico mundo do trabalho.
- ▶ Estabelecem um patamar mínimo para os níveis de rendimento e, portanto, ajudam a assegurar salários decentes e a reverter situações de "trabalhadores pobres".
- ▶ São indispensáveis na construção de sociedades mais igualitárias.
- ▶ São cruciais para manter a atividade económica, particularmente em áreas que apresentam altos níveis de desvantagem, uma vez que o dinheiro proveniente do rendimento mínimo é aplicado na compra de bens e serviços locais.
- ▶ Representam uma pequena percentagem dos gastos sociais e apresentam um elevado retorno do investimento, enquanto o custo do não investimento tem enormes impactos negativos para os indivíduos em causa e elevados custos a longo prazo para a sociedade.
- ▶ Em sociedades baseadas em dinheiro, a ausência de Esquemas de Rendimento Mínimo de boa qualidade expõe as pessoas a assumirem riscos intoleráveis.

#### Entidade Promotora



EUROPEAN ANTI-POVERTY NETWORK

#### Entidade Coordenadora em Portugal



#### Parceiros

Redes Nacionais EMIN | Peritos académicos e por experiência



#### Entidade Financiadora



#### EaSI

European Union Programme for Employment and Social Innovation

#### + info:

Blog: <https://emin-eu.net>

Facebook: <https://www.facebook.com/EMIN-135945640427626/>

Twitter: @EMINnetwork

#### Contactos

Paula Cruz / Armandina Heleno

EAPN Portugal / Rede Europeia Anti-Pobreza

[paula.cruz@eapn.pt](mailto:paula.cruz@eapn.pt) / [armandina.heleno@eapn.pt](mailto:armandina.heleno@eapn.pt)

Rua de Costa Cabral, 2368-4200-218 Porto

Tel: 00351 22 542 08 02/05/00; <http://www.eapn.pt>

### RENDIMENTO MÍNIMO ADEQUADO

NOBODY  
DESERVES  
LESS  
EVERYBODY  
BENEFITS!

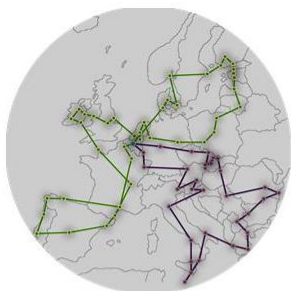
PORTO e LISBOA  
5 a 10 de MAIO  
Vários Locais

### VIAGEM EUROPEIA DO AUTOCARRO EMIN

### PROGRAMA DE ATIVIDADES EM PORTUGAL



## Autocarro EMIN e a viagem pela Europa



- | 2 Autocarros |
- | 2 meses |
- | 32 países |
- | 1 Mensagem |

### Rendimento Mínimo Adequado

“Nobody Deserves Less. Everybody Benefits!”

**Objetivo** \_ debate público em torno da importância de se garantirem esquemas adequados de rendimento ao nível europeu e ao nível de cada um dos Estados Membro.

**Estratégia** \_ mobilizar sociedade civil e entidades políticas nacionais e europeias para apoiarem a construção de uma Europa mais Social. Existem na UE cerca de 119 milhões de pessoas em situação de Pobreza e de Exclusão Social. Em Portugal existem 2 399 milhares de pessoas.

A pobreza não é inevitável, mas a consequência de escolhas políticas. Uma dessas escolhas prende-se com a realização progressiva de esquemas de rendimento mínimo bem planeados e adequados.

### 5 de Maio—Porto—Rotunda da Boavista

- 17h00—Sessão de Boas Vindas  
Momento musical de acolhimento à chegada do autocarro
- 17h30 \_ Conferência de imprensa

### 7 de Maio—Porto—Palácio de Cristal

- 9h00-17h30—Jardins do Palácio de Cristal  
Visitas livres ao autocarro EMIN
- 10h00-13h00— Esquemas de Rendimento Mínimo  
\_Mitos e Factos : À conversa com...  
... 10h-11h30—técnicos e agentes políticos estratégicos  
... 11h30-13h—beneficiários de medidas

- 14h00-17h30—Auditório Biblioteca Almeida Garrett  
**Seminário Rendimento Mínimo Adequado: o investimento numa sociedade mais inclusiva**

#### 14h30 – Sessão de Abertura

Pe. Jardim Moreira – Presidente da EAPN Portugal  
Rui Moreira – Presidente da Câmara Municipal do Porto  
José Vieira da Silva—Ministro do Trabalho, Solidariedade e Segurança Social

15h00 –Comunicações de abertura—Projeto EMIN:  
*Ninguém Merece menos. Todos Ganhamos*  
Fintan Farrell – Coordenador do Projeto EMIN

#### 15h45 – Mesa Redonda \_Rendimento Mínimo Adequado:

Investir numa sociedade mais inclusiva

Moderação: Sandra Araújo (Diretora Executiva EAPN Portugal)

Carlos Farinha Rodrigues – ISEG, UTL

Cidália Barriga – Conselho Local de Cidadãos de Évora e Coord Nacional do Encontro Europeu de Pessoas em Situação de Pobreza

Francisco Rico – Conselho Local de Cidadãos de Aveiro

Miguel Cardoso – C. D. do Porto do I. de Solidariedade e Seg. Social

Sérgio Aires – EAPN Europa

Debate

17h30-Encerramento

*\*a confirmar*

### 8 de Maio—Lisboa—Alameda D Afonso Henriques

- 14h—17h30– Visitas da equipa EMIN
- Projetos locais com boas práticas na promoção de esquemas de rendimento mínimo adequado

### 9 de Maio—Lisboa

- 8h30-19h00— Alameda D. Afonso Henriques  
Visitas livres ao autocarro EMIN
- 10h00-13h00— Esquemas de Rendimento Mínimo  
\_Mitos e Factos : À conversa com...  
... 10h-11h30—técnicos e agentes políticos estratégicos  
... 11h30-13h—beneficiários de medidas

- 9h-16h30—Museu Nacional de Arqueologia, Salão Nobre  
**Seminário Europeu – Como construir uma Europa dos Cidadãos?** (com a participação de Fintan Farrell, diretor do projeto EMIN)

### ➤ 10 de Maio\_9h

O Autocarro EMIN prossegue a sua viagem

