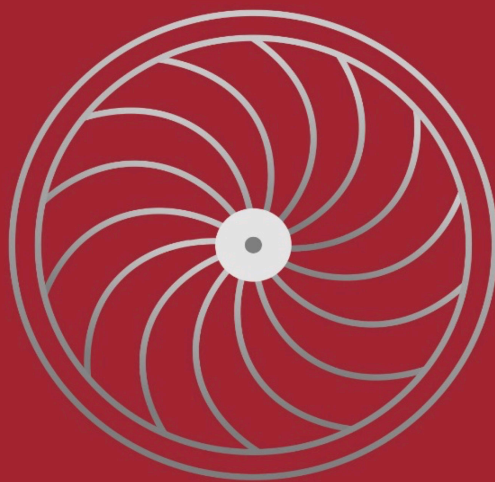




Master and Doctoral Consortium for Research on Public Policy

2nd Meeting, University of Évora, Portugal, 14-15 June 2018

Book of Abstracts

Editors: Paulo Neto and Maria Manuel Serrano

1st Biennial of Public
Policies

14-15 June 2018

1st Forum for Public
Policy Professionals

15 June 2018

University of Évora, UMPP - Public Policy Monitoring Unit
Colégio do Espírito Santo, Largo dos Colegiais, Évora, Portugal
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Book of Abstracts – Master and Doctoral Consortium for Research on Public Policy – 2nd Meeting

Editors: Paulo Neto and Maria Manuel Serrano

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WELCOME

Welcome

The 2nd Meeting of the UMPP Master and Doctoral Consortium for Research on Public Policy, created and promoted by UMPP – Public Policy Monitoring unit at the University of Évora, took place at the University of Évora on 14 and 15 June 2018.

The UMPP Master and Doctoral Consortium for Research on Public Policy, held every two years, aims to promote opportunities for reflection and collaboration between lecturers, researchers and other professionals, as well as between master, Ph.D. and post-Ph.D. students at the University of Évora and other Portuguese and foreign universities, in the area of scientific research on public policies from a multi-disciplinary perspective.

This year's Meeting was organised in collaboration with the Inter-disciplinary Centre for Social Sciences (CICS.NOVA.UÉvora), the Agency for Development and Cohesion (AD&C) I.P., the Research Office (GEE) of the Ministry of the Economy, the School of Sociology and Public Policies at ISCTE-IUL and the International Centre for Innovation Technology and Education (iCite) at the Free University of Brussels.

This year, the Meeting also included the first edition of the UMPP Biennial of Public Policies, the first UMPP Forum of Public Policy Professionals and attribution of the 2018 edition of the UMPP Young Researchers Award in Public Policy.

In the scope of the UMPP Forum of Public Policy Professionals, UMPP, in association with commemorating the 30th anniversary of the Cohesion Policy, a Round Table was held devoted to the topic of "Thirty Years of Public Policies in the Alentejo", with invitations being extended to a number of specialists who, over the last thirty years, have collaborated at various times of formulating and assessing public policies in this region.

This Meeting involved the participation of five keynote speakers, six guest speakers, photographic and documentary exhibitions and various parallel sessions devoted to the presentation of studies and research projects on public policies. More than eighty people participated, coming from a variety of entities such as the European Commission, AD&C, GEE, Évora District Archive, the Regional Board of Agriculture and consultants such as Quaternaire Portugal, ImproveConsult and Sigma Team Consulting and the following universities: University of Évora (Portugal), University of Lisbon (Portugal), ISCTE-Lisbon University Institute (Portugal), New University of Lisbon (Portugal), University of Aveiro (Portugal), University of Porto (Portugal), University of Beira Interior (Portugal), Open University (Portugal), Free University of Brussels (Belgium), University of Málaga (Spain) and Pablo Olavide University (Spain).

The results achieved in this Meeting, and the various participants' appreciation of it, greatly exceeded all expectations, and the 3rd Meeting of the UMPP Master and Doctoral Consortium for Research on Public Policy is already scheduled for June 2020.

All the information about the 2nd Meeting is available at: <http://www.umpp.uevora.pt/Atividades/Master-e-Doctoral-Consortium-sobre-Investigacao-em-Politiclas-Publicas/2nd-Meeting>

Publication Option

It will be done a selection of the papers presented at the Master and Doctoral Consortium for Research on Public Policy – 2nd Meeting, for publication in the Public Policy Portuguese Journal (<http://www.umpp.uevora.pt/publicacoes/Public-Policy-Portuguese-Journal>).

The preparation of papers should follow the editorial norms of Public Policy Portuguese Journal.

Meeting Website

<http://www.umpp.uevora.pt/Atividades/Master-e-Doctoral-Consortium-sobre-Investigacao-em-Políticas-Publicas/2nd-Meeting>

ORGANIZING AND SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEES

Organizing Committee

Paulo Neto – Universidade de Évora, UMPP and CICS.NOVA.UÉvora (Coordination)
Maria Manuel Serrano – Universidade de Évora, UMPP and CICS.NOVA.UÉvora (Coordination)
Isabel Ramos – Universidade de Évora, CICS.NOVA.UÉvora and UMPP
José Saragoça – Universidade de Évora, CICS.NOVA.UÉvora and UMPP
Rosário Mauritti – Universidade de Évora, CIES.IUL and UMPP
Saudade Baltazar – Universidade de Évora, CICS.NOVA.UÉvora and UMPP
Marinela Festas – Universidade de Évora, Serviços de Informática and UMPP
Célia Peralta – CICS.NOVA.UÉvora

Scientific Committee

Paulo Neto – Universidade de Évora, UMPP and CICS.NOVA.UÉvora (Coordination)
Maria Manuel Serrano – Universidade de Évora, UMPP and CICS.NOVA.UÉvora (Coordination)
António Sampaio Ramos - Agência para o Desenvolvimento e Coesão (AD&C) I.P.
Eric Vaz – Ryerson University, Laboratory for Geocomputation and UMPP
Helena Carreiras – Instituto Universitário de Lisboa - ISCTE, CIES.IUL
Hugo Pinto – Universidade de Coimbra, CES and UMPP
Isabel Ramos – Universidade de Évora, CICS.NOVA.UÉvora and UMPP
José Saragoça – Universidade de Évora, CICS.NOVA.UÉvora and UMPP
Luís Baptista – Universidade Nova de Lisboa, CICS.NOVA
Michele Cincera – Université Libre de Bruxelles, iCite
Rosário Mauritti – Universidade de Évora, CIES.IUL and UMPP
Saudade Baltazar – Universidade de Évora, CICS.NOVA.UÉvora and UMPP
Teresa de Noronha – Universidade do Algarve and UMPP

KEYNOTE SPEAKERS

Keynote Speakers

António Costa Dieb – Agency for Development and Cohesion, Lisbon, Portugal

António Costa Dieb has been President of the Agency for Development and Cohesion and of the Management Committee of the Technical Assistance Operational Programme 2020 since July 2015. He holds a degree in Sociology from Évora University and a Specialist Postgraduate Qualification in Human Resources Management from the same university. He has also taken INA's Advanced Public Management Course (CAGEP). He began his career in 1988, as a member of the social research team at Évora University's Department of Sociology. Over the years, he has held a number of positions, including Technical Coordinator for Training at AIP/COPRAI (1989), Commercial Assistant at Mundial Confiança SA (1990-1992), Head of the Human Resources Department at the CAPLE Agricultural Cooperative (1993-1994), Director of Training at the CEVALOR Technology Centre (1994-1999), Executive Director of the ESTER Technology School (1997-2012), Director-General of CEVALOR (1999-2012), partner and coordinator of Sector and Inter-Sector Planning and Development Initiatives (2000-2012), Director of HABÉVORA (2006-2009) and Executive Director of the VALOR PEDRA Cluster Association (2009- 2012). He was also the Portuguese Representative on the Technical Training Committee at EUROROC – European Federation of Natural Stone Industries (1995-1999) and has worked as a partner and coordinator on a range of domestic and transnational technology research and transfer projects (1995-2012). He was also Director of the CEP Professional School (1998-2000), a Member of the Specialist Technical Committee for the National System for Professional Certification (1999-2003) and a member of OSNET - Ornamental and Dimensional Stones Network, where he was Sector Leader for the Risk Assessment, Safety and Environment Working Group (2002-2004). He was President of the Alentejo Regional Coordination and Development Commission, and of the Management Committee for the Regional Operational Programme - In Alentejo and Alentejo 2020 - (2012 – 2015) and President of EUROACE – Euro Region Alentejo, Centro, Extremadura (2014 – 2015).

Guus Muijzers – European Commission, Brussels, Belgium

Guus Muijzers is working at the European Commission, since 1992. Since 2003: European Commission, DG Regional and Urban Policy. Current: desk officer United Kingdom. 2009-2016: desk officer for Cross-border Cooperation (programs involving BE, CZ, DE, HU, NL, AT, PL, SI, SK); 2003-2009: desk officer Netherlands; 1998-2000: European Commission, DG Employment and Social Affairs (main policy unit - covering a.o. employment and taxation); 1992-1997, 2000-2003: Euratom Supply Agency. Previous employment: 1988-1992: University of Nijmegen, Department of Applied Economics (incl. 2 years Ph.D. preparation - aborted by move to EC). Education: 1988 Master Political Science - International Relations, with additional teacher's degree Economics; 1980 Teacher's degree Physics and Chemistry; 1976 Secondary school (gymnasium).

Ricardo Pinheiro Alves – Research Office of the Portuguese Ministry of the Economy, Lisbon, Portugal

Ricardo Pinheiro Alves is director of the Research Office of the Portuguese Ministry of the Economy and Assistant Professor at UE-IADE, Lisbon. Previously, held several positions in the Ministry of the Economy since 2008 while representing Portugal at different committees in the OECD and the Council of the European Union. Lecturer and Assistant Professor at Universidade da Beira Interior

between 2001 and 2008 and at the University of Bath, in 2005-2006. Since 1992 held several places in the banking industry. Member of the board of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry Portugal-Spain in 1996 and 1997. Member of the board of Finifundos, a real-estate fund, in 1995. Economic journalist from 1988 to 1990. Academic background: PhD in Economics at the University of Bath, UK (2008); Master in European Studies - Economics, Universidade Católica Portuguesa, Lisboa (2000), and Graduation in Management, ISCTE, Lisboa, (1991).

Ricardo Ferreira – European Commission, Brussels, Belgium

Ricardo Ferreira, Portuguese, graduated in Economics in Lisbon in 1994. Obtained the Master in International Business in Bergen (Norway) and got his PhD in Applied Economics in Spain. Ricardo is a policy officer at the European Commission, in its DG for Region and Urban Policy (REGIO), in the unit for Cross-Border Cooperation. Currently he coordinates the Border Focal Point which aims to foster Cross-Border Cooperation in EU internal borders, in several thematic areas. Previously in the Commission Ricardo has been program manager for ERDF investments in Spain (in DG REGIO); in DG EMPL has dealt with services and tools for skills and qualifications; and in DG EAC dealt with policies for Opening Up Education (inclusion of more ICT and OER in education and training).

Before joining the European Commission Ricardo has been a professor of economics at the Portalegre Polytechnic Institute (PT) for about 15 years. During that period his main research area was on Cross-Border interactions, mostly focusing on interregional trade on the Portuguese-Spanish Border.

Ricardo's research publications can be found at:

https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Ricardo_Carvalho_Bruno_Ferreira.

OTHER MAIN SPEAKERS

Other Main Speakers

António Manuel Figueiredo – Quaternaire, Porto, Portugal

António Manuel Figueiredo, Economist, is now 69 years old and always shared its role as Invited Professor at Porto School of Economics - University of Porto and the fields of consultancy. As Invited Professor at Porto School of Economics (retired after 2010) he was charged of leading graduation and master courses of Globalization and Economic Development, Growth and Development Economics, and Economics of Knowledge and Innovation, carrying out research in these fields. As a consultant, he has been CEO of Quaternaire Portugal till 8th May 2018, leading now the Strategy and Innovation Board of the Company, charged of the themes strategic and organizational planning, evaluation of public policies and programmes, including those co-funded by Structural Funds, transborder and regional co-operation, regional development and employment and training. Among the last publications should be underlined the following ones:- *“The European Social Model in a Context of Crisis and Austerity in Portugal”* (with Maria Pilar González), in Daniel Vaughan-Whitehead (2014), *The European Social Model in Times of Economic Crisis and Austerity Policies*. Genève: International Labour Organization (to be also published in Edward Elgar); - *“From a binary system to its fragmentation: a view about the present and the future of Polytechnic Higher Education in Portugal”* (with Hugo Figueiredo and João Lourenço Marques). In Conceição Rego, António Caleiro, Carlos Vieira, Isabel Vieira e Maria da Saudade Baltazar (editors) *Redes de Ensino Superior: contributos perante os desafios do desenvolvimento*. University of Évora: CEFAGE – Centro de Estudos e Formação Avançada em Gestão;- *“Territorialisation of Public Policies: innovation and culture”* (with Elisa Pérez Babo), in Viriato Soromenho Marques and Paulo Trigo Pereira (editors), *Claiming Portugal – what future for public policies in Portugal*, Foundation Calouste Gulbenkian, Institute of Public Policy Thomas Jefferson – Correia da Serra, Lisbon; - *Still holding on? Inequality, labour market and middle-income groups in Portugal”* (coauthor with Maria Pilar González, Hugo Figueiredo and Luis Delfim Santos), in Daniel Vaughan-Whitehead (coordenador), *Europe's Disappearing Middle Class?: Evidence from the World of Work*, Edward Elgar – ILO, London and Geneva, 2016. -*“Social Convergence, Development Failures and Industrial Relations: the case of Portugal”* (with Pilar González). Paper to be published by the ILO-EC Project on Industrial relations in Europe: *Fostering equality at work and cross-country convergence*. March 2018.

João Fermisson – ImproveConsult, Lisboa, Portugal

João Fermisson is Graduated in Geography and Regional Planning and MSc in Territorial Management by New University of Lisbon. Partner and Senior Consultant at ImproveConsult – Consultoria e Estudos, Lda. Member of the Portuguese Research Network on Public Policies at UMPP – Monitoring Unit of Public Policies/University of Évora. Former Consultant at CDR - Regional Development Agency, CESO I&D – Investigação e Desenvolvimento, SA, TIS – Transportes, Inovação e Sistemas, SA and Quaternaire Portugal – Consultoria para o Desenvolvimento, SA. Coordinator and team member in several studies and projects in the fields of Urban and Spatial Planning, Local and Regional Development and Evaluation of Public Policies.

Mário Rui Silva – University of Porto, Porto, Portugal

Mário Rui Silva is Professor at Faculty of Economics of University of Porto, where he has been over 40 years teaching in Master and PhD programmes, undergraduate programmes and executive education programmes. He has 74 publications in international and national scientific reviews, books and books chapters, conference proceedings and working papers. These scientific works are focused on economic growth, innovation, competitiveness, entrepreneurship and regional development. Currently he is the Director of the Master in Economics and Management of Innovation. Bachelor in Economics (FEP, 1978) and PhD in Economics (Université Pierre Mendès-France, Grenoble, 1989). Formerly his academic activities also included executive functions as Vice-Dean of Faculty Economics of University of Porto (1998 – 2009) and Vice-Dean of EGP-University of Porto Business School (2008 – 2009). Other relevant executive functions include those of Executive Member of the Directive Commission of the Regional Operational Programme for the North Region (European Programme), 2009 – 2012 and Chair of Sigma Team Consulting. As consultant, Mário Rui Silva has participated in the last 20 years in several professional and technical studies and projects focusing on Innovation and Competitiveness, Entrepreneurship and Public Policies. Consultancy activities include participation in the design or the evaluation of some of the most important European programmes for Portugal such as POE / PRIME and POSI / POSC (3rd Community Support Framework) or Programa Operacional Regional do Norte (QREN / NSRF). He has been coordinator of the Ex-ante Evaluation of the Partnership Agreement “Portugal 2020”. Currently, he is member of the team in charge of the Evaluation of the Incentives System of Portugal 2020. Also relevant are consultancy activities for entrepreneurial associations, CCDRs, OECD, local Governments, technological agencies and firms, including some of the most distinctive Portuguese industrial firms.

Gabriel Osório de Barros – Research Office of the Portuguese Ministry of the Economy, Lisbon, Portugal

Gabriel Osório de Barros has a Bsc in Economics (University of Évora, 2000), a post-graduation in Public Sector Management (University of Évora, 2001), a master's degree in Financial Management (University of Extremadura, 2002), a Msc in Management (Lusíada University, 2007) and a Msc in Economics and Public Policies (ISCTE-IUL, 2008). He completed the CAGEP - Advanced Course in Public Management (INA, 2014) and the curricular part of the PhD in Public Policy (ISCTE-IUL, 2016).

He was researcher (University of Évora, 1999-2000), public officer at tax administration (DGCI, 2000-2008 and 2009-2010), tax experienced senior (Ernst & Young, 2008-2009), parliamentary advisor for Budget and Finance at the Portuguese Parliament (2010-2011), senior advisor of the Minister (Ministry of Agriculture, Sea, Environment and Spatial Planning, 2011-2012) and head of office of the Minister (Ministry of Solidarity and Social Security, 2012-2013; Ministry of Solidarity, Employment and Social Security, 2013-2015). Since January 2016, is Economist (Senior Technician) at the Strategy and Studies Office (Ministry of Economy) and is, since January 2017, Head of the Public Policy Evaluation and Planning Team.

He has published articles and papers on the area of Economy and has presented several conferences and seminars.

PROGRAM

Program

Thursday, June 14, 2018

8:30 - 9:00 Room 131	Welcome and Registration
9:00 - 9:30 Room 131	Opening Session Ana Costa Freitas Rector of the University of Évora (Portugal) Silvério Rocha e Cunha Director of the School of Social Sciences, University of Évora (Portugal) Paulo Neto UMPP Coordinator, University of Évora/Department of Economics (Portugal)
9:30 - 10:15 Room 131	Plenary Session 1 Keynote speaker: Ricardo Pinheiro Alves Director of the Research Office of the Portuguese Ministry of the Economy and Assistant Professor at UE-IADE, Lisbon (Portugal) <i>Evaluation of public policies.</i>
10:15 - 10:45 Room 131 A	Coffee Break
10:45 - 11:30 Room 131	Plenary Session 2 Keynote speaker: Eduardo Medeiros Geography Professor and Senior Research Associated Fellow in DINÂMIA'CET-IUL, Lisbon University (Portugal) <i>Territorial development strategies and EU Cohesion Policy.</i>
11:30 - 12:15 Room 131	Plenary Session 3 Keynote speaker: Guus Muijzers Policy Officer at the European Commission, DG Regional and Urban Policy (DG REGIO), Unit for Denmark, Ireland, Sweden and United Kingdom (Belgium) <i>Cohesion and cooperation in the EU.</i>
12:15 - 14:00	Lunch Free
14:00 - 15:00 Room 124	1st UMPP Biennial of Public Policies Chair: Paulo Neto UMPP Coordinator, University of Évora/Department of Economics (Portugal) Presentation of the Photographic Exhibition – Cruz da Picada Luís Branco Photographer, GMT (Portugal) Rui Diogo Castela Photographer (Portugal) Telmo Rocha Economist and Photographer, Municipality of Évora (Portugal) Nuno Rosmaninho Psychologist, Municipality of Évora (Portugal) Presentation of the Exhibition – Public Policy in a Revolutionary Context Jorge Janeiro Director of the District Archives of Évora (Portugal)

15:00 - 16:30 Room 131	Session 1 - Professors, Researchers and other Professionals Chair: Helena Carreiras ISCTE-IUL, School of Sociology and Public Policy (Portugal) 5317: Ana Margarida Silva, Sigma Team Consulting and Mário Rui Silva, University of Porto, Faculty of Economics (Portugal) <i>Improving the design of innovation policies in follower countries.</i> 5313: João Carlos Graça and Rita Gomes Correia, SOCIUS/CSG, ISEG, University of Lisbon (Portugal) <i>Economic regulation, social policies, political attitudes, satisfaction with democracy.</i> 5309: António Afonso, University of Lisbon and M. Carmen Blanco-Arana, University of Malaga (Spain) <i>The relationship between financial development and economic growth in the OECD countries: a panel data study in the context of crisis.</i> 5272: Luís Cordovil, Regional Directorate of Agriculture and Fisheries of Alentejo (Portugal) <i>Xylella fastidiosa e BSE - aprender com o passado. Análise comparada de políticas públicas.</i>
15:00 - 16:30 Room 115	Session 1 - PhD students Chair: Rosário Mauritti University of Évora/Department of Sociology and CIES-ISCTE/IUL (Portugal) 5287: Dmytro Metilka, National School of Public Health, Lisbon (Portugal) <i>The UN order of discourse on prevention of domestic violence against women: the core categories.</i> 5302: Katya Andrea Nogales Crespo, University of Évora (Portugal) and Linköping University (Sweden) <i>From Program Theory to Practice: A Theory-Based Implementation Study of the Family, Community and Intercultural Health Policy (SAFCI) in Bolivia.</i> 5315: Ricardo Pereira, University of Évora (Portugal); Isabel Malico, University of Évora, LAETA, IDMEC, IST/University of Lisbon (Portugal); Paulo Mesquita, University of Évora (Portugal); Ana Cristina Gonçalves, University of Évora, ICAAM (Portugal) and Adélia Sousa, University of Évora, ICAAM (Portugal) <i>Current situation and policies for solid biomass energy in Portugal.</i> 5295: Pedro Ponte e Sousa, FCSH-UNL and IPRI (Portugal) <i>Globalization seen by Foreign Policy.</i> 5285: Roberto Falanga, ICS/University of Lisbon (Portugal) <i>Time to evaluate citizen participation in policymaking. Evidence from participatory budgets in Portugal.</i>

15:00 - 16:30 Room 118	Session 2 - PhD students Chair: Maria da Saudade Baltazar University of Évora/Department of Sociology and CICS.NOVA.UÉvora (Portugal) 5299: Denise Henriques Quintela, CIES-IUL and ISCTE-IUL (Portugal) <i>Ideias políticas e mediadores da Marca Portugal: do Projeto Marca Portugal ao Portugal Sou Eu.</i> 5312: Alexandra Gordo, University of Évora (Portugal), Marta Silvério, University of Évora/Department of Management (Portugal) and Ana Sampaio, University of Évora/Department of Mathematics (Portugal) <i>Marketing de lugares, criação de imagem, satisfação, envolvimento e word of mouth nas cidades do interior: Qual a importância dos residentes na gestão local?</i> 5251: Patrícia Ascensão, ICNOVA and FCSH/UNL (Portugal) <i>Regiões e serviço público: estudo sobre a informação de âmbito local e regional no serviço público nacional de rádio e televisão (RTP).</i> 5242: Nuno Cunha Rolo, ISCTE-IUL (Portugal) <i>Espaço administrativo europeu: “acquis” administrativo adquirido ou em formação?</i>
16:30 - 17:00 Room 131 A	Coffee Break
17:00 - 18:30 Room 110	Session 1 - Master students Chair: Paula Reis CICS.NOVA.UÉvora (Portugal) 5324: Barbara Alves Pinto Bravo, University of Évora (Portugal) and Maria Domingas Simplicio, University of Évora/Department of Geosciences (Portugal) <i>Mercado e políticas públicas em Évora: A questão territorial da habitação.</i> 5283: Luís Soares, University of Évora (Portugal) <i>Gestão de contratos: Base para formar gestores de contrato.</i> 5275: Tiago Alexandre Pinto Conceição, University of Aveiro (Portugal) <i>Comunidades intencionais em Portugal: Efeitos no desenvolvimento de capital social e mitigação de desigualdade e exclusão social.</i> 5292: Barbara Alves Pinto Bravo, University of Évora (Portugal) <i>Estudo de avaliação do Programa “Para uma nova geração de políticas de habitação.</i>
17:00 - 18:30 Room 119	Session 3 - PhD students Chair: José Saragoça University of Évora/Department of Sociology and CICS.NOVA.UÉvora (Portugal) 5296: Daniela Santos, ISCTE-IUL (Portugal) <i>Proteção do ciberespaço: Processos de decisão política na União Europeia e</i>

	na OTAN. 5304: Aregawi Gebremariam, Roma (Italy) <i>Hello, I am calling to ask for some money: Mobile phones and credit uptake in rural Ethiopia.</i> 5243: Isabel Flores, ISCTE-IUL/UAB (Portugal) <i>On the edge of the knife – are the streams ripe enough to enhance the likelihood of policy implementation?</i> 5294: Maria Sousa Galito, CEsA/CSG – ISEG University of Lisbon (Portugal) <i>Analysis: can public policy be relevant? Populismo – Lições da República Romana (Sécs. II-I a.C.).</i>
17:00 - 18:30 Room 131	Session 4 - PhD students Chair: Maria Manuel Serrano UMPP, University of Évora/Department of Sociology (Portugal) 5298: Maria Álvares, ISCTE/IUL - CIES-IUL (Portugal) <i>Para uma abordagem interpretativista da mudança em políticas públicas de educação.</i> 5305: Eugénia Pedro, University of Beira Interior (Portugal), João Leitão University of Beira Interior/Department of Management and Economics, Research Centre in Management Sciences (NECE) (Portugal) and Helena Alves, University of Beira Interior/Department of Management and Economics, Research Centre in Management Sciences (NECE) (Portugal) <i>Public policies for fostering quality of academic life and regional growth.</i> 5286: Maria da Graça Viegas, University of Évora (Portugal) <i>A Escola Oficial de Idiomas e as dinâmicas da sua ação na sociedade civil da Extremadura.</i> 5322: Ana Serrano, ISCTE-IUL, CIES-IUL (Portugal) <i>A incapacidade laboral em Portugal (1974-2012): mudanças e continuidade.</i>
18:30 - 19:30 Room 131	Meeting of the Portuguese Research Network on Public Policies (By invitation only)

Friday, June 15, 2018

9:00 - 10:30 Room 131	Session 2 - Professors, Researchers and other Professionals Chair: Rosário Mauritti University of Évora/Department of Sociology and CIES-ISCTE/IUL (Portugal) 5307: Maria Jesús Rodríguez García, Maria José Guerrero Mayo y Clemente Navarro Yáñez; Centro de Sociología Y Políticas Locales, Universidad Pablo de
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	Olavide, Sevilla (Spain) <i>Analysis and evaluation of urban policies. A proposal to analyse quality plans in urban regeneration policies in Spain.</i> 5306: Maria Jose Guerrero Mayo, Maria Jesus Rodriguez Garcia y Clemente Navarro Yáñez, Centro de Sociología Y Políticas Locales, Universidad Pablo de Olavide, Sevilla (Spain) <i>La calidad del diseño de la planificación territorial: un instrumento para la evaluación del diseño de políticas de intervención en el espacio urbano.</i> 5301: Viviane da Silva Romão, Ajibola Isau Badiru, Centro Universitário Tiradentes, UNIT/AL (Brazil) <i>A estruturação urbana de Maceió-AL pela rede viária.</i> 5310: António Caleiro, University of Évora/Department of Economics (Portugal) <i>On how can higher education institutions contribute, or not, to the success, or not, of public policies of social cohesion.</i>
9:00 - 10:30 Room 115	Session 2 - Master students Chair: Anabela Santos Université Libre de Bruxelles, iCite (Belgium) 5311: António Banha, University of Évora (Portugal) <i>25 anos de cooperação transfronteiriça na região Alentejo: Uma análise aos contributos do programa INTERREG.</i> 5308: David Portela, University of Évora (Portugal) <i>Plano de Avaliação Alentejo 2020: Avaliação intercalar.</i> 5284: Luís Metrogos, University of Évora (Portugal) <i>Pacto para o desenvolvimento e coesão territorial do Alentejo Central: Proposta de sistema de monitorização.</i> 5319: Paulo Figueira, University of Évora (Portugal) <i>Issues for the creation of a new university. The case of General Studies in Angola.</i>
10:30 - 11:00 Room 131 A	Coffee Break
11:00 - 11:45 Room 131	Plenary Session 4 Keynote speaker: António Dieb President of the Agency for Development and Cohesion and of the Management Committee of the Technical Assistance Operational Programme 2020 (Portugal) <i>From programming to operationalization of European funds - challenges for public policy.</i>
11:45 - 12:30 Room 131	Plenary Session 5 Keynote speaker: Ricardo Ferreira Policy Officer at the European Commission, DG for Regional and Urban Policy (DG REGIO), Unit for Cross-Border Cooperation (Belgium) <i>European Commission's initiative for «Boosting Growth and Cohesion in EU</i>

	<i>Border Regions».</i>
12:30 - 14:00	Lunch Free
14:00 - 15:30 Room 131	1st UMPP Forum of Public Policy Professionals Round Table: Thirty years of public policies in the Portuguese Alentejo Region Chair: Paulo Neto UMPP Coordinator, University of Évora/Department of Economics (Portugal) António Manuel Figueiredo Leader of the Strategy and Innovation Board of Quaternaire Portugal (Portugal) João Fermisson Partner and Senior Consultant at ImproveConsult (Portugal) Mário Rui Silva Professor at the University of Porto, Faculty of Economics and Chairman of the Advisory Board of Sigma Team Consulting (Portugal)
15:30 - 16:00 Room 131	1st UMPP Forum of Public Policy Professionals Gabriel Osório de Barros Team Leader for Policy Evaluation and Planning, Directorate of Economic Analysis Services of the Portuguese Ministry of the Economy (Portugal) <i>Presentation of the Study: Tarifa social de energia: Resultados, financiamento e perspectivas de futuro.</i>
16:00 - 16:30 Room 131 A	Coffee Break
16:30 - 18:00 Room 131	Session 5 - PhD students Chair: Adão Carvalho University of Évora/Department of Economics (Portugal) 5254: Paula Reis CICS.NOVA.UÉvora (Portugal) and Maria da Saudade Baltazar, University of Évora/Department of Sociology and CICS.NOVA.UÉvora (Portugal) <i>Os territórios rurais de baixa densidade no contexto das políticas públicas de desenvolvimento regional: um balanço às intervenções territoriais nas Aldeias Históricas de Portugal.</i> 5318: Ana Balão, CICS.NOVA.UÉvora (Portugal) and José Saragoça, University of Évora/ Department of Sociology and CICS.NOVA.UÉvora (Portugal) <i>A influência da Europa nas relações de cooperação entre municípios.</i> 5300: Carla Galvão, University of Évora (Portugal) and José Saragoça, University of Évora/ Department of Sociology and CICS.NOVA.UÉvora (Portugal) <i>Políticas sociais municipais: desafios e possibilidades de implementação de um projeto social local.</i> 5253: Maria Luísa Silva University Aberta (Portugal) and Marc Jacquinet, University Aberta (Portugal) <i>Responsabilidade social empresarial e estratégia de desenvolvimento regional: Abordagem multicasos no Alentejo.</i> 5278: Anabela Santos Université Libre de Bruxelles, iCite (Belgium), Michele Cincera, Université Libre de Bruxelles, iCite (Belgium) and Giovanni Cerulli, RCRES – CNR National Research Council of Italy (Italy) <i>Assessing financing, innovation and growth linkage: New evidence for policy.</i>

	5316: Filipe Gonçalves, University of Évora (Portugal), Ricardo Pereira, University of Évora (Portugal) and Isabel Malico, University of Évora, LAETA, IDMEC, IST/University of Lisbon (Portugal) <i>Techno-economic analysis of a hybrid solar-biomass heating system for the cork industry. What makes it profitable?</i>
18:00 - 18:30 Room 131	UMPP Young Researchers Award In Public Policy Award Ceremony Paulo Neto UMPP Coordinator, University of Évora/Department of Economics (Portugal) Maria Manuel Serrano UMPP, University of Évora/Department of Sociology (Portugal) Rosário Mauritti University of Évora/Department of Sociology and CIES-ISCTE/IUL (Portugal)
18:30 - 19:00 Room 131	Closing Session Maria da Saudade Baltazar University of Évora/Department of Sociology and CICS.NOVA.UÉvora (Portugal) Maria Manuel Serrano UMPP, University of Évora/Department of Sociology (Portugal)

BIENNIAL OF PUBLIC POLICIES

Biennial of Public Policies

The UMPP - Public Policy Monitoring Unit of the University of Évora created and promotes the UMPP Biennial of Public Policies. This Biennial of Public Policies is an initiative aiming to build a space and time for illustration and presentation of current, past and future public policies, focusing on viewing and finding out about their objectives, their rationale, and achieved or expected results and impacts, as well as their main institutional protagonists, instruments of implementation and metrics of analysis. The UMPP Biennial of Public Policies will be an important occasion to present and view films, photographs, projects, public policy instruments, books, methodologies, software, studies and other documents related to public policies. The 1st UMPP Biennial of Public Policies took place on 14 and 15 June 2018 as part of the 2nd Meeting of the Master and Doctoral Consortium for Research on Public Policy.

In this 1st Biennial were presented the Photographic Exhibition – Cruz da Picada and the Documentary Exhibition – Public Policy in a Revolutionary Context.

Photographic Exhibition – Cruz da Picada

“In the 1970s, the construction of the Cruz da Picada neighborhood included 479 dwellings under the responsibility of the Housing Development Fund to guarantee homes to those who needed them. This housing became a constitutional right and was a means of integration for many people who used to live in untidy spaces, tents, or who returned to the country due to the circumstances of the time. Spaces and perceptions of the city marked by scars whose throbbing evokes imperceptible dilemmas of the past.

This exhibition is a search for existence, condition, neighborhood, for those people and those spaces of life. This exhibition is here. Beside us. In the privacy of home. Under an impression of closeness and empathy, unfamiliar only because it was not previously guessed. Upon looks and instants that speak to us and are thus returned. The work of the three photographers is the result of a process and reflection that brings us closer to Cruz Picada and its inhabitants.

Luís Branco captures moments, instants, he explores the porosity of Cruz da Picada in scenarios of shadows and light. The final result seems bleak and unreal, keeping under constant tension the fragile links between the residue of living moments and memories, between where we have been and who we are.

Rui Castela conveys proximity, he sustains time by examining, in the materiality of the territory, evidence of the memories of those who live(d) it and still remain here. Marginal objects and areas that might lack meaning, or even irrelevance, but which assume a transitive dimension by making a connection between places and experiences.

The photographs of Telmo Rocha are portraits that exist separately from any underlying narrative. Whether in the street or entering a house, we find ourselves in a place of complicity. We all draw our own interpretation of images, regardless of the "true" story behind them. These faces invite the observer for a conversation, one which might not have been possible otherwise, even for those who inhabit the same city.

Each of these photographers took a different approach, a result of what he sought and which was returned to him. In the construction of the exhibition, there was a path to Cruz da Picada, thought to become a trip to a place known, filled with history, felt as near, available, which became a pursuit of identity and sharing with those who live there.” Nuno Rosmaninho (2018).

Luís Branco is a Portuguese photographer living in Évora, who began his career as a photojournalist at *Jornal Público* in Lisbon. He also worked as an assistant professor at the Portuguese Institute of

Photography, in the discipline of photojournalism. Since 2002, Luís Branco has been working as a freelance photographer, having specialized in Photography of Show and Architecture. One of his passions is Fine Art Photography. He currently collaborates in the area of Photojournalism with Global Imagens, the company responsible for the image of several publications in Portugal. In 2015, Luís Branco began his collaboration with GMT, a company dedicated to the production of documentaries of a cultural and institutional nature.

Rui Diogo Castela (*1974, Angola) born in Luanda, in 1974, moved to Castelo Branco in the following year and there remained until adulthood. Afterwards headed south to the Alentejo. Concluded an Professional Photography Course at APAF (Lisbon) and has been exhibiting his works regularly in Portugal and abroad, both in exhibition spaces such as Forum Eugénio de Almeida, Évora, Biennial of Vila Franca de Xira, International Photography Festival Encontros da Imagem at Braga or PH21 Gallery at Budapest. Lately he has been solely developing personal projects, exploring the different narrative and formal options in the field of documentary photography.

Born in 1974 in Luanda, Angola, Telmo Rocha and his family arrive the following year to Portugal, eventually moving to Alentejo, in Évora. It is in this city that he studies, starts in the job market and completes his superior training in Economics. It is also here that he currently lives and carries on his professional activity. However, this apparently linear trajectory never conditioned his need to travel and to know other worlds. In truth, it is this need to interpret the world that launches it in photography, which appears relatively late in life and where preoccupations with the daily life, interactions and culture of peoples, occupy a high place. Sebastião Salgado, initially also an economist balanced for photography, is a clear reference in the way in which Telmo Rocha tries to face the social exclusion, the ways and states of life and the emotions of the people, emphasizing symbolic and experiential aspects in their forms more raw, intense and provocative. This disposition, sometimes hunted documentary, also comes from the father, journalist and man with a humanist dimension, present in the work of a photographer who only in 2011 discovers a second vocation: to share with simplicity the complexity that he sees in the world.

Documentary Exhibition – Public Policy in a Revolutionary Context

“Between the Revolution of April 25, 1974 and the approval of the Constitution of 1976, Portugal experienced one of the most agitated periods of its history. On the one hand, state authority was called into question and public institutions had difficulty implementing their policies. On the other hand, the State has substantially expanded its range of public policies, especially at the social level, in order to promote economic and social development, one of the three central axes of the Armed Forces Movement Program.

During the Constituent Assembly, Mr Francisco Oliveira Dias made an application to obtain "information on the activities of municipal services or parishes, commissions of residents or others", specifically on treatment and water supply, sewage networks and waste treatment, waste collection and treatment, as well as planned works and the priority criteria defined for works to be carried out in these areas.

The answers to the application, addressed to all municipalities and parishes and associations of residents of the country, draws a picture of the broad movement to promote works and the provision of services to the population in this period, allowing us to even produce comparisons between entities. The April Revolution of 1974 generated pressure on local authorities to meet basic needs, leading them to speed up the construction of water and sanitation networks and to improve waste collection and treatment systems. At that time these areas of public policy were fundamental in a country heavily backward compared to other European countries, witnessing, during and in the years immediately after the Revolution, significant progress propelled by Local Power and closely followed by central political power.” Jorge Janeiro (2018).

Jorge Janeiro is Graduate in History (2005), postgraduate (2007) and Master (2009) in Information Science and Documentation, branch of Archivistics, Faculty of Social Sciences and Humanities of the New University of Lisbon. Holds the Advanced Studies in Public Management by the National Institute of Administration (2009). Master in Public Administration by the University Institute of Lisbon (2011). Director of the District Archives of Évora.

More information about the The 1st UMPP Biennial of Public Policies is available at:
<http://www.umpp.uevora.pt/Atividades/Bienal-das-Politiclas-Publicas/1a-Bienal-1st-Biennial-of-Public-Policies>

FORUM OF PUBLIC POLICY PROFESSIONALS

Forum of Public Policy Professionals

The UMPP - Public Policy Monitoring Unit of the University of Évora created the UMPP Forum of Public Policy Professionals. Creation of this Forum aims to promote the meeting, debate and joint work of professionals in a great diversity of sectors (universities and other higher education institutions, public administration, local authorities, companies, non-governmental organisations and other public and private entities) where the subject of public policies is central to their professional activity. The 1st UMPP Forum for Public Policy Professionals took place on 14 and 15 June 2018 as part of the 2nd Meeting of the Master and Doctoral Consortium for Research on Public Policy.

The UMPP, in association with the commemoration of the 30th anniversary of the Cohesion Policy, as part of the 1st Forum of Public Policy Professionals, will hold a Round Table devoted to the subject of "Thirty Years of Public Policies in the Alentejo". For this Round Table, were invited to discuss the topic, individuals and entities that collaborated at various moments of the formulating and assessing process of public policies in the Portuguese Alentejo region.

The main speakers invited to participate in this roundtable were António Manuel Figueiredo (Quaternaire, Portugal), João Fermisson (ImproveConsulting, Portugal) and Mario Rui Silva (University of Porto, Portugal).

Within the 1st UMPP Forum for Public Policy Professionals was also presented the *Study: Tarifa social de energia: Resultados, financiamento e perspetivas de futuro*. This study was presented by Gabriel Osório de Barros (Directorate of Economic Analysis Services of the Portuguese Ministry of the Economy, Portugal).

More detailed information about the 1st UMPP Forum of Public Policy Professionals is available at: <http://www.umpp.uevora.pt/Atividades/Forum-de-Profissionais-das-Politicas-Publicas/11-Forum-1st-Forum-of-Public-Policy-Professionals>

YOUNG RESEARCHERS AWARD IN PUBLIC POLICY

Young Researchers Award in Public Policy

The UMPP created, in 2016, and promotes since then the Young Researchers Award in Public Policy. This award aims to recognize and value scientific research of excellence carried out on public policy by young researchers. It also aims to contribute to the promotion of scientific research on public policy in the new generations of researchers. The award recognizes preferably scientific works on public policy carried out under the scientific fields of Economics, Management, Geography and Sociology.

During the 2nd Meeting of the UMPP Master and Doctoral Consortium for Research on Public Policy was announced and awarded the 2018 edition of the Young Researchers Award in Public Policy.

In 2018, the Prémio Jovens Investigadores em Políticas Públicas/ Young Researchers Award in Public Policy of the UMPP, was awarded to Anabela Santos, author, in co-authorship with Michele Cincera and Giovanni Cerulli, of the paper entitled *Assessing financing, innovation and growth linkage: New evidence for policy* presented in the 2nd Meeting of the UMPP Master and Doctoral Consortium for Research on Public Policy held in the Universidade de Évora, Portugal, from 14 to 15 June 2018.

More information about this award is available at: <http://www.umpp.uevora.pt/Atividades/Premio-Jovens-Investigadores-em-Politicas-Publicas>

ABSTRACTS

Abstracts

5317 | Improving the design of innovation policies in follower countries

Ana Margarida Silva, Sigma Team Consulting (Portugal)

Mário Rui Silva, University of Porto, Faculty of Economics (Portugal)

Public funding of Research and Development (R&D) is a widely implemented tool in national and regional innovation policies. Public R&D policy instruments usually include public performed research, government funding of business R&D and fiscal incentives as well as IPR legal framework. Each one of these instruments has its own merits and they can be seen as complementary.

In innovation literature, there is an ongoing debate about the driving forces of innovation and technical change, typically opposing two models: the “science and technology push” and the “demand pull”. This debate as well as the theoretical foundation of R&D public funding can be translated to innovation and R&D policies but the assessment about the effectiveness of policy choices is sensitive to context.

In our research we consider the specificities of follower countries / regions and we discuss the effectiveness of two main instruments of R&D policy in Portugal during recent years: SAESCTN, oriented to support research in S&T public or non-profit organizations; and SI I&DT, oriented to support firms’ R&D projects. From this analysis we draw some main conclusions and policy recommendations with particular relevance in a follower country context.

Keywords: Innovation policy, R&D Policy, Innovation system, Follower country, Technology push, Demand pull.

JEL Classification: O31; O38

5313 | Economic regulation, social policies, political attitudes, satisfaction with democracy

João Carlos Graça, SOCIUS/CSG, ISEG, University of Lisbon (Portugal)

Rita Gomes Correia, SOCIUS/CSG, ISEG, University of Lisbon (Portugal)

This presentation is based on a survey of December 2016, regarding a sample of 600 individuals, adults and living in the Greater Lisbon, stratified by gender, age and education.

The questions refer namely to: identification with a political party; vote in the most recent elections; reasons for vote and/or abstention; degree of interest for politics; features perceived in Portuguese political agents; aspects deemed relevant in partisan choice; degree of confidence regarding political parties, the Parliament, the President of the Republic, the Government and the European Union; degree of perceived corruption of politicians in Portugal; satisfaction with the functioning of democracy in Portugal; citizens influence in the course of political events; self-perception in terms of left-right dimension; preference for economic market regulation, state regulation and/or regulation by the ‘third sector’; evaluation of social policies; biases within these preferences associated with gender and level of income; perceptions of upwards and/or downwards social mobility; attitudes vis-à-vis the Euro and European Union.

Keywords: Economic regulation, Social policies, Political attitudes, Trust in institutions, Satisfaction with democracy.

5309 | The relationship between financial development and economic growth in the OECD countries: a panel data study in the context of crisis

António Afonso, University of Lisbon (Portugal)

M. Carmen Blanco-Arana, University of Malaga (Spain)

This paper revisits the relationship between economic growth and the main determinants of financial development in The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) countries during the period 1990-2016, paying special attention to the recent economic crisis. Using a random effects model, we provide empirical evidence of different aspects of financial development in order to show which of these characteristics of financial development help to explain economic growth in OECD countries in terms of finances through a panel data model for the period examined.

We pay special attention to the main determinants of the financial system and verify their influence on economic growth even when we control for other key country-level factors relating to economic growth. Results show that an increase in domestic credit provided by financial-sector, in market capitalization and in the turnover ratio of domestic shares entails a significant positive effect on the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita. We also find different effects during the period of crisis on domestic credit provided by the financial-sector and on market capitalization. Among other socioeconomic determinants related to economic growth, expenditure in education, the inflation and unemployment rates appear highly significant in the economic growth of the analysed countries.

Keywords: Financial development, Economic growth, Panel data, Random effects model.

JEL Classification: G0, O1, O47

5272 | *Xylella fastidiosa* e BSE - aprender com o passado. Análise comparada de políticas públicas

Luís Cordovil, Regional Directorate of Agriculture and Fisheries of Alentejo (Portugal)

A *Xylella fastidiosa* spp. é um organismo de quarentena que tem vindo a progredir na União Europeia, desde 2013, causando prejuízos imensos nas zonas afectadas e representando o maior desafio deste século ao nível da resposta pública para enfrentar esta doença.

Com efeito esta bactéria apresenta o quadro fitopatológico com o maior potencial disruptivo no reino vegetal e repercussões na ocupação humana do território. Por outro lado, a ampla gama de hospedeiros e vectores inviabiliza o sucesso das estratégias de erradicação; assim como a inexistência de formas adequadas de controlo da produção, comercialização e circulação de material vegetal, tornam o Homem no seu mais eficiente vector.

Neste artigo iremos abordar as políticas públicas de fitossanidade implementadas a nível comunitário e ao nível dos diversos Estados Membros na erradicação e controlo deste organismo. Do mesmo modo será analisada e equiparada a resposta dada aquando da implementação das medidas de controlo da BSE (doença das vacas loucas).

Este é o momento em que a sociedade estará certamente mais sensibilizada para a necessidade de se mudar o paradigma legislativo e permitir a implementação de soluções que tendo funcionado anteriormente em sanidade animal venham permitir obter o mesmo desiderato no mundo vegetal, sob pena de deixarmos de reconhecer o nosso país...

Palavras-chave: Xylella fastidiosa, Fitossanidade, BSE, EEB.

5287 | The UN order of discourse on prevention of domestic violence against women: the core categories

Dmytro Metilka, National School of Public Health, Lisbon (Portugal)

Background. Since the mid-1970s when domestic violence against women starts to be progressively placed onto the international human rights agenda, the UN agencies play a crucial role in the process of its discursive construction at the international level and its subsequent dissemination among Member States. In spite of the growing attention to the problem, its discursive dimension remains underdeveloped and fragmented. A holistic approach would be of a special value for both research and policies on domestic violence prevention. Study aim is to explore discursive mechanisms shaping international policies on prevention of domestic violence against women by analyzing the UN order of discourse.

Study objectives. 1. To determine an institutional and documental composition of the UN order of discourse on prevention of domestic violence against women. 2. To identify the core categories of the UN order of discourse on prevention of domestic violence against women found in the relevant UN policy documents. Study design. The research approach is a document analysis. The study sample is composed of the selected UN policy documents relevant for domestic violence prevention. All sources are examined by means of the mixed discourse analysis.

Key findings. 1. The UN agencies and policy documents addressing the problem of domestic violence against women are identified. They form a specific order of discourse as a common institutional and conceptual framework setting an international standard for prevention policies supposed to be disseminated and implemented at the national level of particular Member States. 2. The core categories of the UN order of discourse on prevention of domestic violence against women (non-discrimination, equality, dignity, accountability, responsibility) refer to the human rights and public health frameworks and form a peculiar integrity of their moral and legal premises.

Keywords. Domestic violence, Human rights, Public health, Discourse, Policy.

5302 | From Program Theory to Practice: A Theory-Based Implementation Study of the Family, Community and Intercultural Health Policy (SAFCI) in Bolivia

Katya Andrea Nogales Crespo, University of Évora (Portugal) and Linköping University (Sweden)

Since the Alma-Ata Declaration in 1978, Primary Health Care (PHC) reforms brought an increase in the number of health care facilities, manpower and services. Yet, in many contexts improvements in the health services and health status of individuals, the real signs of success, remain unreported. By 2008, Bolivia introduced the Unified Family, Community and Intercultural Health Policy (SAFCI), a new model of PHC built over the principles of intersectionality, interculturality, integrality and

participation, as a key strategy to progress towards a more equitable and just society and the foundation of a public health system. Even though improvements in the availability of PHC services have been reported, a coherent appreciation of the impact of the policy in the quality of the services is still missing. Bolivia's health information systems are still incipient and hinder the possibilities to evaluate the policy effectiveness. In an atmosphere where data is poorly disaggregated to compute intracountry differences with equity, what is possible to do is to focus on the intervention theory of the recently introduced policy instruments to identify if included preconditioned features of success are present. A sort of quality control, that may contribute to correct the implementation processes enhancing the probability of success. Policy implementation studies aim to analyze the mechanism behind the experiences of failure and success by identifying the mechanisms that make an interventions work. In the field of public health, theory-based evaluation (TBE) is among the most recognized methodological approaches, as it contrasts the policy theory to evidence from the real-world practice. By conducting a Realist TBE using a case study design, I aim to investigate what happens in the black box between policy theory and practice in the implementation of the SAFCI in Bolivia.

Keywords: Policy Implementation studies, Theory-Based Evaluation, Realist Evaluation, Primary Health Care, Bolivia.

5315 | Current situation and policies for solid biomass energy in Portugal

Ricardo Pereira, University of Évora (Portugal)

Isabel Malico, University of Évora, LAETA, IDMEC, IST/University of Lisbon (Portugal)

Paulo Mesquita, University of Évora (Portugal)

Ana Cristina Gonçalves, University of Évora, ICAAM (Portugal)

Adélia Sousa, University of Évora, ICAAM (Portugal)

Among the various sources of energy considered as renewable, biomass remains the only resource that contributes significantly to the world energy supply. However, fossil fuels, such as coal, oil and natural gas, still dominate the demand and energy supply.

In EU28 countries, the share of biomass in total primary energy production in 2016 was 17.8% (without non-renewable and renewable industrial wastes), coming 70% of this contribution from solid biomass (Eurostat, 2018). The total gross inland energy consumption of solid biomass in EU28 in 2016 was 98.3 Mtoe, which represents a share of 6% and almost half of the consumption of renewable energy sources (Eurostat, 2018). Portugal follows the same trend as the EU28 with regard to gross inland consumption. However, as far as primary energy production is concerned, renewable resources completely dominated, with a share of 97.1%. In the country, solid biomass represented 43.4% of the total primary energy production in 2016 (Eurostat, 2018). This means that solid biomass energy plays a very relevant role in Portugal, and strategies and incentives for its exploitation and use for energy production, essentially power and heat, should be carefully analyzed and the potential of application within the several end-user sectors explored. In 2016 Portugal consumed 2402 ktoe of energy from solid biomass and almost three quarters was used for heat production in the residential sector (32%) and industry (42%). The remaining was mainly used within the energy sector by main activity producers for power generation only and in autoproducer plants for power generation only and also for combined heat and power production (25%) (Eurostat, 2018).

This work analyses the current production, consumption and final utilization of solid biomass for energy generation in Portugal. This will be put in context with the existing potential within the

country. In addition, the identification and analysis of the regulatory framework and existing incentive policies in Portugal for solid biomass energy applications are carried out.

Keywords: Solid biomass, Energy, Policy, Portugal.

5295 | Globalization seen by Foreign Policy

Pedro Ponte e Sousa, FCSH-UNL and IPRI (Portugal)

Globalization is one of the most important social phenomena in the contemporary world, shaping all dimensions of societal life. However, among foreign policy (FP) studies (and FPA, in particular), the impact of globalization on the state, the effects of political globalization and the transformations it brings to FP have been understood as (not so relevant) contextual elements, described in a generic way or even completely excluded from that research field. Nevertheless, the particular characteristics in which FP activities are developed render essential, rather than ignoring the state and its external action, to strengthen its study seeking to assess the scope, nature and impact of globalization on its international activity. This paper analyses these challenges on three different levels: IR theory and its views on globalization, broadly speaking; FP and state agency in the age of globalization and global governance; FPA and its take on globalization. We will particularly focus on the characteristics and implications of some core prerogatives of these theoretical frameworks, as well as the limitations and possible solutions to the challenges that globalization currently poses to FPA. We are particularly interested in how public policy can contribute to bridge this gap and provide a deeper knowledge on political decision-making and policy-making. Our claim is that FPA could be rendered more valuable and specific if it adapts to include globalization in its studies as a relevant variable, particularly if it does so in a systematic and comparative fashion.

Keywords: Globalization, Foreign policy analysis, Public policy, Foreign policy, International relations.

5285 | Time to evaluate citizen participation in policymaking. Evidence from participatory budgets in Portugal

Roberto Falanga, ICS/University of Lisbon (Portugal)

Citizen participation in policymaking has considerably grown and, in the last three decades, more than two thousand municipalities have adopted participatory budgeting worldwide. Participatory budgets allow to allocate a share of the municipal budget with the participation of civil society. In Portugal, the country that currently hosts the highest number of participatory budgets at the local level in a ratio with municipalities, up-to-date information indicates the existence of more than 180 participatory budgets. In 2017, the national government further issued the enactment of three participatory budgets on the national scale: (i) the national participatory budget; (ii) the national participatory budget for youth; (iii) and the national participatory budget for schools.

Despite the massive dissemination of these policy processes in the country, little evidence is retrievable on their evaluation. Evaluation of participatory budgeting is needed to critically improve accountability of the processes, and forecast the debate on evaluation modelling in the field of policy studies. Towards this aim, this contribution will first describe the institutional designs of local and national participatory budgets in Portugal; it will secondly address the main contentious emerging

from these policy processes; and it will finally discuss opportunities and challenges of fostering wider debate on their evaluation.

Keywords: Citizen participation, Evaluation, Participatory budget, Public policy, Portugal.

5299 | Ideias políticas e mediadores da Marca Portugal: do Projeto Marca Portugal ao Portugal Sou Eu

Denise Henriques Quintela, CIES-IUL and ISCTE-IUL (Portugal)

A marca país é um fenómeno em expansão na economia globalizada. Concetualmente, pode definir-se como uma política transversal, simbólica e instrumental que define e projeta a identidade e as vantagens competitivas do país, procurando diferenciá-lo dos concorrentes no mercado global e promover o desenvolvimento económico através do aumento das exportações, da captação de investimento estrangeiro (capitais, indústria e serviços), da atração de pessoas (profissionais, estudantes e residentes), do fomento do turismo e da influência na diplomacia internacional, entre outras mais valias.

Num momento em que Portugal atravessa um período positivo, importa refletir sobre a Marca Portugal. Nesta comunicação propõe-se uma reflexão sobre as medidas de política desenvolvidas na Marca Portugal, identificando e analisando o papel das ideias, dos atores e das instituições prevaletentes, através da caracterização e da comparação das três fases da Marca Portugal - desde o seu primeiro momento, com o *Projeto Marca Portugal: uma nova dinâmica para um novo milénio* (1999) até ao *Portugal Sou* – e do enquadrando dessas fases nas visões de desenvolvimento económico que as nortearam.

Palavras-chave: Marca país, Imagem país, Política pública, Vantagem competitiva, Marca Portugal.

5312 | Marketing de lugares, criação de imagem, satisfação, envolvimento e word of mouth nas cidades do interior: Qual a importância dos residentes na gestão local?

Alexandra Gordo, University of Évora (Portugal)

Marta Silvério, University of Évora/Department of Management (Portugal)

Ana Sampaio, University of Évora/Department of Mathematics (Portugal)

Places always have felt the need to differentiate from others, by stating their individuality and distinctive features, based on economic, political or socio-psychological objectives. The attempt from governments to build a local identity and to promote it in their target markets is almost as ancient as governments themselves (Kavaratzis & Ashworth, 2008).

Nowadays cities face new challenges, resulting from a context strongly marked by the globalization of economies, people and properties mobility and by the competition in order to attract tourists, residents and investors (Guerreiro, 2012).

Cities decision makers need, as much as possible, to be aware of all the dimensions that affect the city, in order to take grounded decisions, being able to elaborate a good strategic plan. In order to create healthy communities and understand the costs and benefits of the development, decision

makers need an adequate diagnosis, meaning they need to know the current image of the city, so that they project afterwards the intended image, by defining the actions to improve it.

Globalization has raised the concurrence among countries, regions and cities with the aim of attracting publics. Because the places have a distinct aptitude for that captation, the city marketing and place marketing is presented as a strategy that should consider the evaluation of the residents. The concept of the city image being multidimensional, more dimensions other than only the traditional urbanistic should be taken in consideration.

This study aims to investigate the multidimensional construct of the image's determinants of an inner town of Portugal with reduced dimension, as well as its effect in the satisfaction and involvement of the residents and the impact in word of mouth. This article is based on a review of the literature to deepen the knowledge of the state of the art on the topics addressed. This part of the research resorted to secondary data sources: bibliographical, documentary and statistical surveys.

Keywords: Place Marketing, City Image, Inner Cities, Satisfaction, Involvement, Word of Mouth, Residents.

5251 | Regiões e serviço público: estudo sobre a informação de âmbito local e regional no serviço público nacional de rádio e televisão (RTP)

Patrícia Ascensão, ICNOVA and FCSH/UNL (Portugal)

A importância do jornalismo para a sociedade tem como ideia central o papel que as notícias desempenham na estruturação da vida das pessoas. As notícias são relevantes do ponto de vista social porque emanam da realidade social, participam dela e contribuem para a construção de imagens dessa mesma realidade. Os meios de comunicação alargam e estruturam o nosso conhecimento do mundo, definindo aquilo que é merecedor de visibilidade e relevância social.

Neste contexto, o serviço público desempenha um papel determinante porque encerra em si valores princípios que não devem nem podem ser esquecidos por quem contribui para a definição daquilo que é relevante em termos informativos e, conseqüentemente, tema de discussão no espaço público. É por esse motivo que nos interessa abordar a dimensão informativa do serviço público, enquanto um dos seus eixos estruturantes, e a sua relação com o desenvolvimento regional, através da programação informativa que difunde.

A informação de âmbito local e regional assume diversas funções na sociedade e a descentralização dos meios de comunicação deve ser encarada como um dos eixos do serviço público e, mais que uma intenção, deve refletir-se na programação diária dos operadores públicos que atuam neste ramo. A cobertura das diferentes regiões nacionais é uma obrigação do serviço público e a informação jornalística pode e deve contribuir para o desenvolvimento regional.

A nossa investigação tem como principal objetivo, a caracterização da informação diária de âmbito regional difundida nos principais canais da televisão e rádio públicas nacionais, nomeadamente na RTP 1 e na Antena 1. Queremos perceber como é que as regiões são representadas no serviço público de rádio e televisão no que respeita à programação informativa e analisar o que é que o serviço público de comunicação nacional está a fazer, por sua iniciativa, para promover o debate e a discussão sobre questões estratégicas para a vida das pessoas nas diferentes regiões do país.

Palavras-chave: Serviço público, Regiões, Diversidade, Proximidade, RTP.

5242 | Espaço administrativo europeu: “acquis” administrativo adquirido ou em formação?

Nuno Cunha Rolo, ISCTE-IUL (Portugal)

A comunicação assenta numa investigação realizada para efeitos do doutoramento em políticas públicas, na área de estudos europeus, a qual verifica que a definição e implementação do “critério administrativo” instituído em 1993, conduziu à formação de um “acquis administrativo” informal, através do constructo “Espaço Administrativo Europeu” (EAE), formado por princípios e padrões administrativos que constituem o “acquis administrativo”, a partir da condicionalidade administrativa imposta aos estados candidatos à UE, particularmente entre 1993 e 2013, no âmbito dos respetivos processos de pré-adesão e da política de assistência (incluindo avaliação) no sentido de reforçar as “capacidades administrativas” horizontais dos Estados candidatos.

No essencial, visa-se aprofundar e responder a várias ordens de questões: (i) Como a UE (Comissão Europeia) tem operacionalizado o “critério administrativo” e quais os mecanismos e ferramentas de cumprimento deste critério? (ii) Quais as implicações teóricas e práticas para a identificação e densificação do assumido (pela literatura) EAE? (iii) Pode falar-se de um “acquis administrativo”?

Concluindo, como pode ser consensual a existência de um EAE quando (i) não há definição de um modelo de administração europeu e (ii) o processo é deliberativo (*top-down*), (iv) a matéria está excluída dos tratados e (v) quando a divergência administrativa é a “trajetória” de todos os alargamentos?

5324 | Mercado e políticas públicas em Évora: A questão territorial da habitação

Barbara Alves Pinto Bravo, University of Évora (Portugal)

Maria Domingas Simplicio, University of Évora/Department of Geosciences (Portugal)

Principal centro urbano da região Alentejo, Évora está classificada como Património Mundial pela UNESCO (1986) e sofreu uma expansão significativa na 2ª metade do séc. XX. Como elemento básico de suporte aos processos de autonomização de organização e de (re)inserção social, há uma tendência para a organização espacial de acesso à habitação em áreas de grande homogeneidade interna e forte disparidade entre elas. Évora é marcada pela segregação sócio territorial que, a partir da caracterização e da contextualização histórica e recente das políticas habitacionais, suporta a avaliação, no presente artigo, das alternativas atuais sobre a temática nas suas dimensões sociais, territoriais e económicas. O artigo tem como principal objetivo analisar como as decisões do mercado e das autarquias, através das políticas públicas de habitação, incidem na organização territorial da cidade de Évora.

Palavras-chave: Políticas públicas, Habitação social, Cidade de Évora, Produção do espaço urbano, Diferenciação social no território.

5283 | Gestão de contratos: Base para formar gestores de contrato

Luís Soares, University of Évora (Portugal)

O paradigma da contratação pública mudou, alargando o seu âmbito para lá do mero instrumento de satisfação de necessidades coletivas. Subjacente ao poderoso meio de desenvolvimento de políticas públicas está agora uma nova forma de acompanhamento e monitorização dos contratos.

Para uma boa gestão de contratos públicos, não só é fundamental a boa aplicação das regras da contratação pública na fase da formação do contrato, como também a necessária definição de critérios, mais ou menos sofisticados, de monitorização para a fase de execução do contrato. A gestão dos contratos - todos, sem exceção - deve ser baseada factos (factbased management), os quais, na maior parte das situações, derivam na medição da performance.

O objetivo é tratar a relativa novidade do assunto do ponto de vista da gestão de processos, tipificando, para o efeito, algumas considerações sobre esta matéria e ao mesmo tempo incorporar no processo do procedimento, indicadores que terão como objetivo alimentar os controlos de medição de desempenho. Propõe-se uma medição de desempenho centrada nas atividades críticas, com maior impacto na eficiência e eficácia dos processos sendo a mesma realizada atempadamente para que a informação seja útil no apoio à gestão.

A existência de um sistema de informação é um pré-requisito de uma medição e consequente avaliação de desempenho eficaz mas isso implica uma preparação das entidades adjudicantes a este cenário de mudança, de prestação de informação em tempo real, de eficiência operacional e de propósitos estratégicos de apoio à decisão.

Palavras-chave: Contratação pública, Gestão de contratos, Gestor de contrato.

5275 | Comunidades intencionais em Portugal: Efeitos no desenvolvimento de capital social e mitigação de desigualdade e exclusão social

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Neste estudo, propomo-nos analisar a capacidade das comunidades intencionais – experiências de vida comunitária que congregam pessoas que procuram desenvolver estilos de vida em oposição/paralelo à sociedade mainstream – na promoção de capital social potencialmente mitigador de exclusão social.

Concebendo capital social com base em Bourdieu e Lin, visa-se entender de que forma estas comunidades promovem a integração dos seus membros em redes socio-políticas relevantes em termos de acesso e mobilização de recursos, que lhes estão associados, para a acumulação de benefícios socio-económicos.

Embora alvo de crescente interesse político-académico internacional, este fenómeno encontra-se pouco estudado em Portugal. Considerado como desfavorável para o estabelecimento destas comunidades, o contexto português serve de background ao nosso estudo (concebendo-o, assim, num *least-likely-case-scenario*).

Tentando colmatar essa lacuna, e após um exercício de mapeamento das comunidades existentes no país, desenvolveu-se um estudo aprofundado de duas comunidades (através de *most-similar-systems-design*), recorrendo a participação-observante e entrevistas semi-estruturadas, integrando técnicas/mecanismos como *Position* e *Resource-Generator*.

De um modo geral, conclui-se que Portugal não é um contexto assim tão adverso e que as dinâmicas de mobilização de recursos socio-económicos desenvolvidas nas comunidades estudadas oferecem condições de acumulação de capital económico e humano, bem como de construção de bases identitárias e afirmação de auto-estima.

Palavras-chave: Capital social, Comunidade intencional, Exclusão social, Benefícios socio-económicos, Portugal.

5292 | Estudo de avaliação do Programa "Para uma nova geração de políticas de habitação

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The present study corresponds to the Evaluation Study of the Program to Support the Right to Housing, designated by the First Law ("Towards a New Generation of Housing Policies - Strategic Direction, Objectives and Instruments of Action"). It responds to the effectively capacity to the universe of precarious housing situations in Portugal, as well as its correspondence to the National Strategy for Housing (ENH), 2015- 2031. Housing is an essential asset to people's lives and a fundamentally constitutional right. Despite the path that Portugal has taken in this matter and the quantitative reduction of housing shortages, structural problems persist. For this reason, it is necessary to take into account the population's access to housing, to balance the various entities related to housing offerings, to achieve better levels of building quality and to articulate them to socio-territorial cohesion. There are many challenges arising from the profound changes in the way of life and socioeconomic conditions of the population. Therefore, they demonstrate the need for a public action strategy in the search for solutions and public policy responses to ensure everyone's access to adequate housing.

Keywords: Housing policies, National housing strategy, Socio-territorial cohesion.

5296 | Proteção do ciberespaço: Processos de decisão política na União Europeia e na OTAN

Daniela Santos, ISCTE-IUL (Portugal)

Apresenta-se um projeto de doutoramento em políticas públicas, que consiste na análise dos processos de tomada de decisão política em matéria de proteção do ciberespaço, na União Europeia (UE) e na Organização do Tratado do Atlântico Norte (OTAN) - por se tratarem das duas organizações com responsabilidades na garantia da segurança e defesa do (ciber)espaço europeu.

Partindo da constatação das diferentes abordagens e timings destas organizações para abordar a proteção do ciberespaço, procurar-se-á analisar e comparar os processos de tomada de decisão política nesta matéria, i.e., todos os momentos de consulta, debate e decisão dessas medidas de política selecionadas.

A investigação visa analisar e explicar as diferenças e especificidades desses processos, nas duas organizações, explorando um conjunto de variáveis que os constituem (e.g. normas, atores, interações, informação à qual têm acesso, posições dos atores), procurando perceber quais as características dos processos que poderão estar relacionadas com graus mais elevados de implementação das medidas de política de proteção do ciberespaço.

Esta análise comparativa permitirá contribuir para um melhor conhecimento destes processos e uma visão mais aprofundada do estado da arte em matéria de políticas públicas de proteção do ciberespaço, com impacto na União Europeia.

5304 | Hello, I am calling to ask for some money: Mobile phones and credit uptake in rural Ethiopia

Aregawi Gebremariam, Roma (Italy)

It is widely believed that ICT has a significant influence in the daily life of the poor and has positive spillover effects in their livelihoods. Mobile phones are one of the few ICT innovations that have found their way in to the hands of the poor residing in remote and rural areas. In Ethiopia, mobile phones are recently introduced but got an acceptance from everyone including the rural poor; in five years time, mobile phones subscription has increased from less than 4% to more than 40%. Empirical evidences generally document the positive role mobile phones play in facilitating the development efforts of poor households. However, using panel data from Ethiopia, the current paper explores a less investigated issue of the possible effects of mobile phones adoption on the credit uptakes of the rural poor who are mostly neglected from the formal credit markets but finance their credit demand from informal sources including relatives/friends. The econometric results suggest mobile phones are positively associated with the credit uptake of rural households. Households with mobile phones are found to have 5% to 13% higher probabilities of credit uptake and about ETB 65 higher loan size. Thus, policy makers and financial providers working on providing credit in rural areas need to exploit the use of mobile phones in reaching out the rural poor.

5243 | On the edge of the knife – are the streams ripe enough to enhance the likelihood of policy implementation?

Isabel Flores, ISCTE-IUL/UAB (Portugal)

Departing from Multiple Streams Framework (MSF) and the idea that streams need to be ripe for the policy to get into the agenda, be legislated and eventually implemented, we propose a model of content analysis of policies at the time of legislative approval to predict the likelihood of implementation. The puzzle is why is there legislative inefficiency? Why are some policies implemented and others never get out of the paper?

To answer these questions the author purposes a methodological analysis that contemplates qualitative classification of legislation, parliamentary discussion, government programmes and newspaper articles at the time of legislative approval to find evidence for all the streams in the MSF: Policy design; Problem; Politics; Policy Entrepreneurs and Window of Opportunity. From the classification of content evidence, a checklist is built to enable quantification of the relative ripeness of each stream.

The quantification comes from evaluating how challenging in administrative terms is the policy, how well defined is the problem, how favourable is the politics stream, including the national mood, how strong are the entrepreneurs and how wide open is the window. The quantification of these items, allows to compute a formula for balance, that was derived from the simulations developed by Zahariadis (2007) and further updated by the author's simulations.

The formula catches the need for a healthy balance between all the streams for a policy to have a higher possibility of implementation. When the balance has not been achieved during legislation approval, the policy will probably not be implemented, and some lessons of failure will be learned for

future legislative effort. The model allows to identify the weak points, and, in the presence of active entrepreneurs, faults are due to be corrected and the policy increases the chance of implementation in a second round.

The empirical case used to access the validity of the model was the policy process of Education Public-Private Partnerships (ePPPs) in England and Portugal which had some similar legislative efforts though very different outcomes at the implementation level. Content analysis of multi-sourced documents from 1980 to 2015 allowed the identification three strands of ePPPs on both countries, with several policies attempts (16 legislative moments were analysed) within different political context.

The model shows a good capability of predicting the implementation success of each policy and uncovers the differences that led to distinct results. These empirical cases highlight the importance of persistent policy entrepreneurs in moulding the speech and in adapting the policy for acceptability both in terms of policy design, problem matching and ideological acceptability. National Mood is also a relevant variable for implementation as when the actors involved, and / or the people affected, are not fully in line with the proposal the policy is due to fail. Still, within the politics stream, a softer opposition is more relevant than government ideology.

Beyond its academic value, this tool can be interesting for policy actors to access the chances of implementation at the time of policy approval and prepare the balances for increasing policy success.

Keywords: European Politics, Public policy, Qualitative, Quantitative, Education, Policy Implementation.

5294 | Analysis: can public policy be relevant? Populismo – Lições da República Romana (Sécs. II-I a.C.)

Maria Sousa Galito, CEsa/CSG – ISEG University of Lisbon (Portugal)

A República Romana dos sécs. II-I a.C. pode ter-se autodestruído, ao transformar-se num regime bipartidário em que optimates e populares disputavam eleições periódicas, acérrimas e altamente competitivas. Todos os anos os cidadãos deviam votar nos seus representantes e os tribunos da plebe despertavam especial atenção num ambiente de campanha política quase permanente. Os candidatos que ainda não o eram, queriam sê-lo (alguns patrícios até mudaram de estatuto social para concorrerem com os demais e terem acesso à fama e ao poder crescentes que a função granjeava) e os que já ocupavam o cargo utilizavam-no como trampolim para voos mais altos, pelo que eram muitas vezes líderes carismáticos, ambiciosos e audaciosos, recorrendo regularmente a uma retórica demagógica para atingir os seus propósitos.

Admite-se como hipótese que os tribunos da plebe são um exemplo a estudar no âmbito em análise porque, independentemente do lobby a que pertenciam (os do partido popular não eram os únicos populistas que apelavam às massas para satisfazer desígnios pessoais ou clientelistas), não era raro serem corruptos, apesar de haver leis anticorrupção em Roma. A sua função era evitar abusos e promover o equilíbrio em sociedade mas, quando os meios justificavam os fins e o objetivo era ganhar as eleições a todo o custo, muitos recorriam à violência ou a técnicas de propaganda, disseminavam informação falsa e manipulavam as emoções da população para a controlar, centrando a sua arte na forma, mais do que no conteúdo (mascarado ou difuso), recorrendo a argumentos entranháveis e apelativos, mesmo quando irrealistas, para agradarem à população que os escutava e aplaudia. A forma como estes políticos atuavam e as consequências dos seus atos servem de alerta e são lições do passado potencialmente úteis no presente.

Palavras-chave: Populismo, Propaganda, Corrupção, Tribunais da plebe, República romana.

5298 | Para uma abordagem interpretativista da mudança em políticas públicas de educação

Maria Álvares, ISCTE/IUL - CIES-IUL (Portugal)

A presente comunicação desenvolve uma reflexão acerca do método interpretativo, aplicado à investigação em políticas públicas. Visa discutir os diferentes contributos da análise de discurso para esta área de estudos e o modo como se articula e ativa património clássico da ciência política e políticas públicas, como as teorias da ideologia e estudos da linguagem. É apresentada a metodologia do projeto de Doutoramento em curso no CIES-IUL “processos de mudança: Crise e equidade na política educativa em Portugal” (SFRH/BD/107926/2015,) onde a análise diacrónica dos debates políticos na Assembleia da República serve de ângulo para interpretar as transformações ao longo de 40 anos de política de educação e refletir acerca dos fatores que podem gerar mudança nas políticas. Procura-se, através deste exemplo, animar uma discussão coletiva acerca dos desafios da utilização combinada da análise de discurso e de outros métodos e técnicas na produção de sentidos interpretativos.

5305 | Public policies for fostering quality of academic life and regional growth

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The paper examines the still unexplored role played by students' quality of academic life (SQAL) related to higher education in fostering regional growth. For addressing this research caveat, it is assessed the nature of the relationship between satisfaction and the Higher Education Institutions (HEIs) SQAL, evaluating whether that SQAL is associated with the regional growth of the HEIs' surrounding areas. Based on a sample of 719 students from all Portuguese public universities, a two-step methodology is applied. Firstly, we test a selected specification of a structural model (SEM-PLS) that allows us to evaluate the impact of academic management, infrastructure, educational provision and social action on SQAL; and secondly, through a logistic regression we evaluate the impact of the HEIs on Regional (NUTSII) Gross Domestic Product (GDP). The results reveal a positive and significant relationship between service satisfaction and SQAL. In addition, SQAL, incoming students, and population density of the municipality where the HEI is located, all denote mixed significant influences on regional growth, which poses new challenges in terms of future research on public policies devoted to quality of life and regional growth.

Keywords: Higher education institutions, Human capital, Regional growth.

5286 | A Escola Oficial de Idiomas e as dinâmicas da sua ação na sociedade civil da Extremadura

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O debate em torno da relação das políticas públicas e organizações da sociedade civil é constante e pertinente à luz da investigação sociológica contemporânea. Nos territórios transfronteiriços, espaço periférico, a sociedade civil está organizada, agentes mobilizam-se e através das suas atividades, aplicam políticas públicas, agindo no e sobre o território.

Uma organização que permite instrumentalizar essa problematização, é a Escola Oficial de Idiomas da Extremadura, Espanha. Aqui, atores movem-se em torno de projetos, rede de interações, sistemas de ação, lógicas de racionalidade que guiam atuações e delimitam estratégias de ação, produção de acordos e coordenação entre atores, estruturando a sua ação a partir de políticas educativas previamente definidas a nível nacional e regional.

Aliadas a estas, outras características desta entidade nos suscitam a curiosidade científica de torna-la um objeto de estudo, procurando analisar as interações, enfatizando o fator humano na estruturação da ação no território, analisando os discursos que permitem conhecer o seu consciente coletivo, identificar as representações de cooperação, observar vinculações sociais, identificando regras que orientam sistemas de trocas e relações de poder. Mas conhecer a intervenção no território por parte desta entidade não se esgota assim, há que elencar as entidades envolvidas, perceber as teias de interação e desocultar o papel dessas interações na estruturação das práticas no espaço e como isso contribui para o seu desenvolvimento, ao fazer uso de um instrumento formal privilegiado: o domínio do idioma.

Palavras-chave: Território transfronteiriço, Ator, Idioma, Organização.

5322 | A incapacidade laboral em Portugal (1974-2012): mudanças e continuidade

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Entre a década de 70 e 90, as evidências empíricas apontam para um elevado crescimento do número de beneficiários das prestações sociais por incapacidade e com isso um aumento da despesa estatal na maior parte dos países da OCDE. Após um crescimento de 15% em termos de beneficiários na primeira metade da década de 80 - superior à média da OCDE - Portugal conheceu uma estagnação destes números na segunda metade da década, e um declínio de cerca de 21% nos anos 90. No entanto, Portugal, no final dos anos 90 e dos anos 2000, em termos de auto-perceção dos indivíduos, figura como um dos países com uma das taxas de incapacidade mais elevadas no seio da população ativa (18%) face aos 13% da média da OCDE, liderando o ranking de números de indivíduos que se consideram como incapacitados com baixos níveis de escolaridade (88%) (OCDE, 2010:22-27). O que explica este fenómeno? Nesta comunicação, procuro discutir as causas e mecanismos político-institucionais da variação das taxas de incapacidade em Portugal. Este estudo enquadra-se no projeto de Doutoramento em curso “As origens político-institucionais da proteção na incapacidade: Portugal numa perspetiva comparada (1974-2012)”, ainda em fase inicial.

5307 | Analysis and evaluation of urban policies. A proposal to analyse quality plans in urban regeneration policies in Spain

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Analysis of urban policies normally pays little attention to ‘policy design’ and more concretely to the importance of their evaluability. In this sense, in this proposal we present some developments of an analytical and methodological proposal to analyse the design of urban policies. Using content-analysis of documentation from projects of urban regeneration projects in Spain, in the frame of EU regeneration and social cohesion program, a methodological tool containing analytical variables to evaluate the quality of the planning’s design have been elaborated. This tool aims to analyse the planning process of a policy in two senses: 1) its evaluability; 2) the quality of its design, ie the rationality and coherence of the proposed actions

More concretely, the methodological proposal tries to measure some of the more common elements used by classical urban planning evaluation-internal and external coherence and rationality-in order to evaluate the planning process. First, different indexes are proposed and validated in order to measure three main aspects of policies: diagnosis, objectives, and policy tools designed to accomplish objectives. Second, these indexes are used to analyse two main aspects of policies design that normally help to explain their implementation, results, and impact: ‘rationality’ and ‘coherence’.

Results show the variability in the level of quality in the design of urban regeneration project that could affect the quality of their implementation, results and impacts.

Keywords: Urban policies, Evaluability, Planning’s design, Rationality, Coherence.

5306 | La calidad del diseño de la planificación territorial: un instrumento para la evaluación del diseño de políticas de intervención en el espacio urbano

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Las estrategias de planificación territorial suponen procesos de intervención integrales cuyo objetivo es mejorar el desarrollo y la cohesión socio-espacial, y deben diseñarse para garantizar “mayor previsibilidad y coherencia en los planes de desarrollo urbano para promover la inclusión social, un crecimiento económico sostenido, inclusivo y sostenible, y la protección del medio ambiente” (‘NAU’, Conferencia Habitat III-Naciones Unidas).

Este planteamiento conlleva la necesidad de diseñar y gestionar de manera integral la intervención en el espacio urbano y desarrollar una orientación al logro de objetivos-resultados que permita

conocer el impacto de las estrategias desarrolladas. Para ello, es preciso incorporar en la gestión instrumentos de planificación y de evaluación de políticas que den cuenta de la idoneidad de las estrategias a implementar.

A su vez, esto supone la conveniencia de incorporar en el proceso planificador, la lógica de la evaluación de políticas como un elemento clave e interrelacionado con la planificación, de manera que el diseño de una política garantice ex ante un buen desarrollo de su implementación, y con ello, los resultados esperables. No en vano, viene desarrollándose una importante línea de trabajo sobre la 'calidad del diseño' de la planificación territorial que, por un lado, realiza propuestas sobre qué contenidos ha de incorporar el diseño de estas políticas, así como instrumentos para su análisis empírico; y, por otro, viene mostrando que un 'diseño de calidad' repercute positivamente en la implementación y resultados de las políticas de planificación territorial.

A pesar de ello, la 'cultura de la evaluación', y en particular, el análisis de la calidad del diseño de las políticas no está lo suficientemente extendido. En esta comunicación se presenta un instrumento de análisis, una 'ficha de codificación', que trata de aplicar estos conceptos a *Los programas de regeneración urbana financiados con fondos FEDER en España*, en el marco del proyecto URBAN IMPACTS (CSO2015-70048-R) financiado por el Ministerio de Ciencia e Innovación Gobierno de España y fondos FEDER de la UE (<http://www.upo.es/cspl/urbanimpacts/>). De esta manera, se analizan los principales elementos y dimensiones que deben contemplar los procesos de planificación territorial a través de indicadores que miden el nivel de calidad del diseño tanto en su conjunto como de cada una de sus dimensiones constitutivas con el objeto de: 1) Contribuir a un mayor conocimiento sobre la aplicación de la evaluación de políticas públicas en los procesos de planificación territorial, sobre sus diagnósticos, objetivos y estrategias, así como factores condicionantes en diferentes contextos; y, 2) Elaborar diseños de calidad que favorezcan la implementación y desarrollo de las intervenciones y, consecuentemente, el logro de los resultados e impactos previstos.

Palabras-claves: Evaluación de políticas públicas, Planificación territorial, Diseño, Racionalidad, Coherencia.

5301 | A estruturação urbana de Maceió-AL pela rede viária

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A cidade de Maceió-AL apresenta uma série de vias descontínuas que se somam a problemas de mobilidade e acessibilidade viária e que, diretamente, estão relacionados a outros fatores estruturais, subsequentemente, inadequação na gestão estratégica do meio ambiente urbano. O objetivo tratou-se de analisar o desenho de Maceió por sua rede viária, visando avaliar as dimensões do espaço urbano frente às influências estruturais e as incompatibilidades urbanas, unido as condições de mobilidade, acessibilidade as demais conexões socioambientais. Ponderou-se este fenômeno por meio do atual Plano Diretor (PD) considerando a distribuição e circulação espacial da Cidade. As investigações das potencialidades locais baseou-se no método ecológico (BADIRU, 2006), destacando-se em três categorias de áreas (limitada, deficiente e potencial) geográficas pelos padrões e processos decorrentes da sua arquitetura estrutural. Os aspectos relacionados à distribuição espacial deste trabalho servirão de bases para subsidiar outros estudos ecológicos sobre os aspectos relacionados à configuração urbana. Com isso, contribuirá para subsidiar o planejamento e a gestão participativa. A pesquisa representa um compromisso acadêmico através do saber técnico para a sociedade no que se refere ao contexto do

desenvolvimento urbanístico, meio ambiente e fortalecimento da visibilidade dos processos socioambientais da ecologia humana.

Palavras-chave: Cidade, Gestão estratégica, Urbanismo, Planejamento, Mobilidade.

5310 | On how can higher education institutions contribute, or not, to the success, or not, of public policies of social cohesion

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Public policies aimed at achieving an increased level of social cohesion were initially confronted with a problem associated with what would/should be understood as social cohesion. This problem has raised difficulties in its implementation and monitoring, which has been tried to reduce, for example, by the latest European Union recommendations on Cohesion Policies. In fact, the reduction in the ambiguity of what is meant by social cohesion has also made it possible to better identify the instruments and agents of public policy that best contribute to that goal. Based on this fact, our objective is to analyze a less considered aspect in the literature, which is the importance of higher education institutions (HEIs) in public policies aimed at social cohesion. In doing so, we consider two points of view: 1. How HEIs may, or may not, contribute to that objective, through its external effects, eventually on the surrounding territory; 2. How can HEIs contribute, or not, to those objectives, through their internal effects, possibly on the level of social cohesion of the individuals who constitute them. This second point of view, which, as far as we know, has been (even more) ignored by literature, is, as a fundamental, crucial to that first point of view, since, without internal social cohesion, HEIs can hardly contribute, as much as possible, to external social cohesion.

Keywords: Higher Education Institutions; Public Policies; Social Cohesion.

5311 | 25 anos de cooperação transfronteiriça na região Alentejo: Uma análise aos contributos do programa INTERREG

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Cross-border cooperation is an increasingly important issue in the context of EU cohesion, with cross-border European programs for more than 25 years.

This presentation begins by giving a brief concept of what INTERREG is, and historically setting the evolution of cross-border cooperation programs in the European Union over its more than 25 years of existence. Next, we intend to analyze what contributions the programs had under the Alentejo region, where the investments that were made were applied and to connect these investments to the intervention axes of the current 2014-2020 program. It is also intended to address the specific structures built to facilitate cross-border cooperation, i

n particular in the case of Alentejo, the EuroACE Euro-region and the EuroAAA Euro-region, and the added value they represent. Finally, it is intended to give a brief overview of lessons learned through cross-border cooperation programs, ending with some post-2020 proposals.

Keywords: INTERREG, Cross-border cooperation, Alentejo.

JEL Classification: H50, H70, R58

5308 | Plano de Avaliação Alentejo 2020: Avaliação intercalar

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The Evaluation Plan of the Regional Operational Program Alentejo 2020 presents various evaluations that began this year, and which are divided into four groups: Global Assessment, Program Evaluation, Thematic Evaluation and Territorial Evaluation. This Interim Evaluation (evaluation nº13 of the Evaluation Plan of the Alentejo Operational Program 2020) takes place with the objective of producing an interim report on the implementation of the Partnership Agreement, as well as determining the situation of the region (Alentejo) in the period 2014-2020.

There are four Thematic Domains, one of which is Competitiveness and Internationalization, where two evaluations have recently started: "Evaluation of the Impact of the European Structural Funds and Investment (FEEI) on the performance of Portuguese companies", which refers to the (QREN), in which a set of support instruments aimed at companies was implemented, which aimed at strengthening the qualification of the productive fabric through innovation (this evaluation focuses on one of these instruments the Incentive System); "Evaluation of the Implementation of ENEI and EREI for Intelligent Specialization (RIS3): Network, Achievements and Expected Results", which aims to assess the level of integration of ENEI and EREI in the implementation of Portugal 2020 in order to meet the objectives described.

Keywords: Evaluation, Incentive system, Intelligent specialization.

JEL Classification: R11, R50, R58

5284 | Pacto para o desenvolvimento e coesão territorial do Alentejo Central: Proposta de sistema de monitorização

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The Pacts for Development and Territorial Cohesion are a significant innovation in the programming period 2014-2020, since they have evolved qualitatively from the figure of the delegation of competences contracts with the global subvention that existed in the previous period.

This paper is divided into two points. Firstly, a series of themes will be proposed which will lead, in a logical order, to a framework of integrated approaches to development and, consequently, to the Pacts for Development and Territorial Cohesion, in order to understand the rational territorial-based policies. The second point, intends to present a proposal for a monitoring system to the Pact for Development and Territorial Cohesion - Alentejo Central, monitoring is a fundamental process for good management and should be as important an instrument as the development of the intervention, only with the correct accompaniment can we guarantee the progress towards the expected results.

Keywords: Territorial approaches, PDCT, Monitoring.

JEL Classification: R10, R52, R58.

5319 | Issues for the creation of a new university. The case of General Studies in Angola

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The Higher Education is one of the most important public policies. This importance could be seen for example in Ministerial Conference of European Higher Education, in Bucharest 2012 in the pinnacle of last financial crises where one of the resolutions of conference said: “Higher education should be at the heart of our efforts to overcome the crisis – now more than ever.

In that case the decision to create or not higher education is a big decision for governments. The Portuguese government had to face that decision in the beginning of 1960's years, because the central government have been pressured by the Angola governor Venâncio Deslandes. Deslandes presented in 1961 to the local authorities a budget for 1962 that included the creation of higher education in Angola. This act would put him in confrontation with Lisbon, especially with Adriano Moreira, minister of the Ultramar and will take in to the dismissal of both.

The debate in the newspaper A Província de Angola, before and after the creation of Universities in Angola, the favorable arguments, and unfavorable arguments, the fight between the cities to host the announced new University the reasons of that creation is the focus of that work.

5254 | Os territórios rurais de baixa densidade no contexto das políticas públicas de desenvolvimento regional: um balanço às intervenções territoriais nas Aldeias Históricas de Portugal

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As políticas públicas de desenvolvimento regional para os territórios desfavorecidos ou com dificuldades estruturais como os territórios rurais de baixa densidade, ganharam forma, aquando a adesão de Portugal à CEE (atual União Europeia), até então, as preocupações institucionais com este tipo de territórios eram praticamente inexistentes. É precisamente em torno da perda de importância económica e social destes territórios que surgiram no seio da Europa, nos finais dos anos 80, as primeiras intervenções territoriais e os primeiros instrumentos de financeiros de combate aos desequilíbrios territoriais e de promoção do desenvolvimento com base nas capacidades dos territórios.

É objetivo central desta proposta refletir sobre os impactes de uma das principais intervenções de desenvolvimento em contexto rural – as Aldeias Históricas de Portugal (Região Centro) –, nos últimos quatro ciclos de Programação Comunitária, QCA II (1994-1999), QCA III – AIBT (2000-2006), QREN – EEC PROVERE I (2007-2013) e Portugal 2020 – EEC PROVERE II (2014-2020). Esta abordagem diacrónica é suportada por dados oficiais das entidades de gestão dos respetivos programas que, no caso em estudo, se assume como o investimento realizado por tipologia de projeto.

Este exercício descritivo permite-nos evidenciar, entre outros aspetos, que esta foi a intervenção territorial de política pública, em territórios rurais de baixa densidade, que maior continuidade registou em termos temporais, apesar das mudanças registadas ao nível das novas lógicas de coesão

territorial e no modelo de governança nas intervenções desenvolvidas e implementadas no anterior e atual ciclo de programação comunitária, naquilo que foi a reorientação estratégia e operacional da aplicação dos fundos europeus de coesão em prol de uma maior competitividade do território com base nos recursos endógenos e assim minimizar os efeitos do ciclo vicioso que persiste no território.

Palavras-chave: Territórios rurais de baixa densidade, Desenvolvimento regional, Políticas públicas, Aldeias históricas de Portugal.

5318 | A influência da Europa nas relações de cooperação entre municípios

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Durante um largo período, especialmente nas últimas décadas do século XX, a visão hegemónica de globalização uniformizadora induziu perspetivas como o «mundo sem fronteiras» (Ohmae, 1991), «o fim da geografia» (O'Brien, 1992), «o mundo plano» (Friedmann, 2005) e que Ulrich Beck teorizou como a sociedade global de risco. Tudo apontava para que os territórios não possuíssem identidade própria, sendo apenas meros espaços de fluxos e redes.

A quebra do do consenso em torno da globalização e da desterritorialização das decisões e das identidades conduz a um novo modelo de políticas públicas. Assume-se que os territórios são marcados por aquilo que têm de único - o seu espaço, a sua identidade e os seus recursos - mas também pela teia de interações e pela conectividade estabelecida no e pelo território, o capital territorial e social. Os atores locais assumem um novo papel na territorialização de políticas públicas e na resolução de problemas através de novas construções multinível, multidimensional e multiescalar.

Esta comunicação problematizará a ação da União Europeia no desenvolvimento de relações de cooperação, em especial entre municípios, e o papel do poder local e das parcerias municipais nesta lógica de ação.

5300 | Políticas sociais municipais: desafios e possibilidades de implementação de um projeto social local

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A proteção social tem sido, nos últimos tempos, uma das grandes prioridades dos executivos municipais, concretizando uma política social e de proximidade capaz de minimizar algumas das dificuldades por que passam as famílias mais vulneráveis residentes nos seus territórios. Face aos problemas sociais identificados nos territórios, torna-se necessário desenvolver a nível local um plano estratégico de intervenção social constituído por um conjunto de políticas e estratégias de âmbito social adequadas às necessidades sentidas pelas populações.

O objetivo prioritário é o de combate à desigualdade social, procurando-se ultrapassar a privação de recursos vividos e a dificuldade de acesso aos direitos sociais.

Em resultado das transformações sociais que vêm ocorrendo na sociedade, é exigida uma cada vez maior intervenção do poder local, em particular das Câmaras Municipais, em favor das populações

locais e em todo um processo de desenvolvimento local. Este incremento da intervenção a nível local é o resultado de uma descentralização do poder central para o poder local, através de transferências e atribuições de competências em diversas áreas, como é o caso da ação social.

Os Municípios são as entidades públicas mais próximas dos cidadãos, logo, as que sentem maior pressão para a resolução dos problemas sociais. Segundo Cardoso (2013), o espaço de constituição da política social é um meio de tensões, conflitos e negociações que se dão numa ordem política democrática e onde se situam diferentes protagonistas: o Estado, as organizações representativas de grupos políticos, de grupos profissionais e de patronato, organizações da sociedade civil, os quadros técnicos da administração pública e os próprios cidadãos, enquanto visados por ela e enquanto eleitores.

Esta comunicação apresenta e discute os resultados obtidos através de uma estratégia metodológica que contemplou a realização de um diagnóstico prospetivo elaborado no âmbito de um estudo que procura analisar a intervenção de diferentes atores sociais locais no processo de implementação de políticas sociais territoriais, no qual procurámos estudar o sistema de implementação de políticas sociais no Município de Mafra e o papel dos diferentes atores sociais locais no desenvolvimento deste processo.

Com este fim, recorrendo à metodologia da escola francesa de prospetiva (Godet, 1993) e a partir de informação recolhida no ano de 2015 nesta autarquia através de inquéritos por questionário, identificámos os objetivos estratégicos do plano de intervenção social da autarquia e procedemos à análise estratégica de atores, observando o posicionamento dos atores relativamente a estes objetivos estratégicos e avaliando as possíveis convergências e divergências entre os atores na sua concretização.

As principais conclusões deste estudo referem que: a) existe uma grande convergência dos atores perante os objetivos do plano de intervenção social da autarquia, tendo em conta a sua participação e intervenção na elaboração e execução deste projeto de âmbito social; b) que o principal obstáculo de implementação é a escassez de recursos financeiros; e, c) que o desafio de execução com maior importância prevê uma maior cooperação entre a autarquia e os demais parceiros sociais do município.

Palavras-chave: Políticas sociais, Autarquia, Mafra, Análise estrutural, Estratégia de atores.

5253 | Responsabilidade social empresarial e estratégia de desenvolvimento regional: Abordagem multicase no Alentejo

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A questão de investigação que nos move passa pela relação entre Responsabilidade Social Empresarial (RSE) e Território. No seguimento desta questão de partida, e após mapearmos as práticas de RS de seis empresas e analisarmos a percepção destas em relação a este tipo de práticas, verificamos que alinhamento existe entre as organizações em estudo, a última estratégia de desenvolvimento desenhada para o Alentejo e os Objectivos do Desenvolvimento Sustentável. A partir dos conceitos de responsabilidade social (RS), sustentabilidade empresarial, responsabilidade social territorial (RST), apresentam-se os primeiros resultados relativos ao estudo que analisa o alinhamento entre RS de empresas e o desenvolvimento do território. Ao identificar as práticas de responsabilidade social adoptadas por organizações no Alentejo - Delta Cafés, SGPS; Embraer Portugal, SA Empresa de Desenvolvimento e InfraEstruturas de Alqueva, S.A. (EDIA), Empresa Esporão, S.A.; Parque do Alentejo de Ciência e Tecnologia, SA (PACT) e Tyco Electronics,Ld.³, verifica-

se de que forma é que estas contribuem para a sustentabilidade de cada uma das empresas e para a construção de um território socialmente responsável.

Palavras-chave: Responsabilidade social empresarial; Sustentabilidade empresarial; Responsabilidade social territorial.

5278 | Assessing financing, innovation and growth linkage: New evidence for policy

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Joseph Schumpeter (1934) was the first scholar to demonstrate a positive relationship between innovation and growth, supported by financial intermediaries. The hypothesis of the financing-innovation-growth linkage was also defended by King and Levine (1993). However, since the seminal contributions of these authors few studies have assessed simultaneously the relationship among these three components. Actually, most of them focused more on assessing the impact of innovation on growth or on the effect of financing in innovation.

Furthermore, scientific literature usually focuses more on assessing only the effect of one source of financing (e.g. public support or venture capital) on innovation or firm growth, existing little comparison of the impact of others instruments.

The aim of the paper is to explore the effect of eight sources of financing (internal funds, bank loan, credit line, trade credit, grants, equity, leasing and factoring) on innovation and then on firm growth. The database comes from the “Survey on the Access to Finance of SMEs in the euro area”. The methodological approach is based on a three-step procedure. The first two steps are based on Propensity Score Matching and estimate the effect of financing on innovation. The third step takes the form of a regression estimation, considering the effect of innovation financing as an explanatory variable of firm growth.

The results demonstrate that equity financing is shown to have a greater effect on the strategic decision

to innovate and the highest output additionality on firm turnover growth. The highest effect on employment growth seems to be more associated with financing sources linked to an increase of fixed assets (bank loan) or to solve liquidity problems (credit line). Surprisingly, grants registered a moderate effect on innovation and on output additionality on firm growth. These findings suggest that state aid for innovation needs to be reviewed and new ways of support should be considered.

Keywords: Financing, Innovation, Firm growth, Europe.

JEL Classification: O16; O31; O47; O52.

5316 | Techno-economic analysis of a hybrid solar-biomass heating system for the cork industry. What makes it profitable?

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The industrial sector is an important energy consumer, which accounted for 29% of the world's final energy consumption in 2015 (IEA, 2018). In the European Union this share is slightly lower, 25% in 2016, and in Portugal 27% (Eurostat, 2018). Moreover, its energy consumption is still dominated by fossil fuels and industry is therefore an important contributor to the emission of CO₂ into the atmosphere. Looking at the penetration of renewable energies in the industrial sector, in 2016 in the EU28, only 8% of the final industrial energy consumption was supplied by renewable energies, being biomass presently the only renewable energy source with some expression and mainly in the biomass residue generating industries.

This paper focuses on the cork industry, a sub-sector where Portugal is an important player worldwide. Many industrial units already use biomass as an energy source; however, part of it could be replaced by solar energy, freeing biomass for other uses. The use of solar energy is technically possible, and for some of the industrial processes can be provided with commercially available solar collector. However, this is not done. One of the reasons is that the solar systems are costly and the industry has energy systems with a long life and is sensitive to costs. According to Guerrero-Quijano, A. Fernández-García, M. Pérez, E. Zarza and L. Valenzuela (2011), the implementation of solar systems in the industry requires the installation of pilot plants with the help of public funds or incentives.

This work presents a techno-economic viability study for the implementation of a hybrid solar-biomass systems to provide process heat for the boiling of cork. As expected, for the proposed scenario, the implementation of the system is not profitable. The critical incentives in terms of CAPEX that would be required to implement the system with no financial losses are identified. Although the study focuses on a particular industrial sub-sector, it sheds light on the required incentives for the promotion of renewable process heat in industry.

Keywords: Process heat, Cork industry, Renewable energies, Solar thermal systems, Incentives.

