

PORTUGUESE MUNICIPAL
ELECTIONS 2017

CASCAIS
ELECTORAL PROGRAM



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INTRODUCTION

PAN proposes a set of measures related to a number of key topics including: transparency, mobility, animal well-being, housing, caring for the elderly, and nature-based solutions, among others. Despite being proposed within the scope of the 2017 Electoral Program, these measures are not confined to electoral timelines and often require a medium or longer-term perspective. Yet, PAN understands these measures as the foundation for promoting an effective transition towards a more sustainable, inclusive, participatory and thriving society.

In what follows the main proposals of PAN for the municipality of Cascais are listed and explained. The focus on People, Animals and Nature is crosscutting in all proposed measures, as PAN understands that these three realms of life are intrinsically interdependent and interconnected, and cannot be individually addressed if we are truly striving for a better and more sustainable future.

PILLAR 1: TRANSPARENCY IN THE MUNICIPALITY AND ITS LOCAL PARISHES

The functioning of the municipality's administrative organs and its parishes¹ must be transparent in order to facilitate a more participatory democracy. Thus, PAN proposes that all relevant institutional information is openly accessible and made available in municipal websites, namely: a calendar of meetings, documents to be submitted to the municipal and parish councils and respective votes, minutes of meetings and opinions related to the proposals discussed. Local administrations should equally allow the possibility for an online registration for participating and intervening in public meetings.

It is imperative to have more and better transparency in municipal accounts for all mandates, regardless of the winning party or coalition. There should be a general, independent and external audit of the accounts of the City Council and of the Municipal Assembly. The results of this audit

¹ Parishes here refers to the Portuguese 'Juntas de Freguesia'





should be published before the following election period. Furthermore, all political forces and the Municipal Assembly should be equally represented in the Cascais local newspaper - Jornal C -. It is desirable that the newspaper provides equal coverage of all parties involved.

Participatory Budgets bring citizens closer to local policies, allowing citizens to propose, evaluate and decide on local projects. PAN suggests the following measures to improve the participatory budget process:

- Increasing the budget allocated to participatory budgets;
- The creation of a 'youth participatory budget', with its own funds. This special participatory budget would be linked to all the county's schools, promoting participation and citizenship from an early age, and providing a more active voice to new generations.
- Winning projects must start within the established deadlines, and at least one of the project's developers must be part of the project's monitoring committee;
- The origin of winning projects (i.e. who developed the project and under what circumstances) should be always clear and transparent.
- Projects can only be voted by those residing in the municipality.
- Higher level of transparency throughout the whole proposal and evaluation process. There should be a dedicated website to participatory budget programs, regularly updated.

PILLAR 2: MOBILITY AND ACCESSIBILITY

In Portugal, increasing mobility usually means investments in car traffic. Yet, as past experiences have shown, increasing the number of roads, lanes and tunnels in access to cities does not improve traffic congestion, but rather increases the number of private vehicles entering urban centres every day. The accessibility and mobility of citizens in urban areas is a right and a factor in combating inequalities. Cities must provide adequate levels of mobility in the present, without compromising the mobility conditions of future generations.





In Cascais, PAN advocates a model of mobility in which individual cars are gradually removed from urban centres, favouring the use of public transport and other means of mobility such as car sharing, cycling, and increased uptake of electric transports. All measures for improving mobility and accessibility in cities, should strive to establish synergies with climate change mitigation measures (i.e. reduction of greenhouse gas emissions) and adaptation (adapting the local city centre to the expected impacts of climate change, such as flooding or heat waves).

PUBLIC TRANSPORT

As regards public transport, the following specific measures are proposed:

- Improving public transport networks;
- Increasing the number of public transport stops by adapting the circuits to demand;
- Systematic renewal of the diesel fleet and replacement by electric fleet (with benefits such as the reduction of local air pollution and noise);
- Expand the BUS lanes and isolate the main sections so that private traffic does not affect the performance and effectiveness of public transport;
- Adapt the public transport network prioritizing access to schools, hospitals, homes, day centres and relevant public services;
- Create ‘family passes’ for large families;
- Guarantee free ‘Mobi Cascais passes’ up to the age of 18 (currently up to 12 years old) and for citizens over 65 (replacing the current discounts for this age group);
- Promote the modification of the rules of public transport, allowing the transport of medium and large pets, with the usual means of restraint legally provided for their circulation on the road and other public places (e.g. carrier, leash);
- Provide exemptions of ticket payment for animals, according to the economic conditions of the animal’s owner;
- Provide information on the total number of pets allowed per vehicle and per passenger on the website and other usual places for information users (e.g. information on daily periods in which the transportation of pet animals is not permitted).
- Award a new public transport concession (to the detriment of ScottURB) which will ensure the internal and inter-municipal public transport connections, with accessible prices and in a sustainable and ecological way;





- Requalification of the Cascais Line for a 25,000 Volt voltage technology;
- Promoting together with the Comboios de Portugal, the urgency of maintaining adequate cleaning and required support structures for all the users of the Cascais railroad.
- Ensure that all lifts and access infrastructures to citizens with reduced mobility are fully operational (unlike what happens at the station, for example, of São João do Estoril);
- Ensure that the stations' bathrooms have the appropriate conditions for those who use this service.
- Ensure that the renegotiation of A5 (Cascais-Lisbon highway) does not lead to an increase in traffic lanes and is complemented by a viable and sustainable Metro-Bus solution.

REDUCE CARS IN THE VILLAGE

In order to gradually reduce individual car circulation in the village centre, PAN proposes:

- Limit access to fossil-fuelled vehicles, particularly diesel, including taxis, given the emission of PM 2.5 particles that contribute to health problems;
- Promote zero tolerance campaigns as regards irregular parking lots;
- Improve the car park network, without damage to the environment;
- Strengthen the articulation of public transports in metropolitan areas;
- Promote collective school transportation to reduce congestion in schools.

VEHICLES AND SHARED SERVICES

PAN aims to promote:

- The circulation of hybrid and electric cars, by creating incentive mechanisms that will allow a gradual reduction in the circulation of diesel or gasoline-based vehicles;





- Technological upgrading of public electric charging points by adapting to standardized plugs common to the European Union, and extending the network of public charging points in public access spaces;
- Encourage the sharing of vehicles between individuals; by exploring a number of options, such as promoting partnerships with universities and local companies; and leading the coordination, planning, implementation and management of shared transport systems.

CYCLE ROUTES: AND IMPORTANT OPTION

- PAN proposes a better integration of the bicycle in the local transport network, reinforcing the intermodal plan, which includes public transport, bicycles, cars and parking lots (i.e. Mobi Cascais);
- It is important that existing and planned bicycle paths are well integrated in local transport networks, and ensure the interconnection of local and regional bicycle paths, allowing the existence of longer distance courses, in order to ensure inter-municipal and regional routes, with proper signalling;
- Encourage safe circulation of shared vehicles, giving priority to reducing the amount and the speed of traffic;
- Analyse and evaluate existent bicycle routes, detecting any 'blank spots';
- Avoid bicycle paths on the sidewalks;
- Expert in the field should be consulted to validate the proposed solutions;
- The creation of safe bicycle parking spaces in key spots (e.g. near transport terminals, in all public gardens, at the entrance of all public educational establishments).
- The creation of a rule for all paid parking lots (businesses, shopping centres, etc.) to have a bicycle parking area corresponding to 10% of the number of parking spaces (i.e. if the parking lot has 500 parking spaces, it would be required to have 50 bicycle parking spaces).

PEDESTRIAN ROUTES FOR ALL

- Survey the current state of (lack of) pedestrian connections areas in the municipality;





- Eliminate "gaps" in pedestrian routes, with special emphasis on the connections between areas of the city and near major infrastructures, such as access roads to the city and stadiums;
- Maintain / repair existing drinking fountains and install new drinking fountains in the city, also creating more public sanitary facilities;
- Reinforcing the construction of walks between parishes to improve accessibility of people and embellish the municipality.
- Create a platform / application with pedestrian routes through the city, signalling the most interesting/historical spots, water fountains and existing sanitary facilities, available through the internet and maps placed in different places of the city.

REDUCE ROAD ACCIDENTS

- Road safety audits should be done at the national and local levels in order to mitigate the risk of accidents and reduce their consequences;
- The use of new road infrastructures (or old roads where major construction works have been done) should be preceded by inspection;
- Modifying the roads in which speeding is known to be more common, or putting in place measures to reduce speeding (especially in large straight lines);
- Increased supervision of speeding and mobile phone use while driving;
- Increased supervision of parking on sidewalks, cycle lanes and in the second row;
- Increased inspection regarding the transport of children without appropriate safety measures adapted to their size and weight;
- Develop local awareness campaigns warning of the dangers of speed

PILLAR 3: HEALTH

Health is a fundamental crosscutting theme. Local authorities now have some competence in this area, namely in primary care. We also witness a political will to decentralize more powers to local bodies in this area, namely as regards investment and management of equipment, and management of workers in the career of operational assistants of local structures of the





National Health Service, as well as logistic support and support for public health, community health and active aging programs.

Focusing on the urgent need to implement a health system that adequately meets current needs, PAN aims to propose measures at the local level for the measures, which would be also desirable at the national level. A few examples include: address the needs for an adequate palliative care, the needs of elderly people isolated and without resources for continued treatments, and the lack of assistance from professionals in psychology and psychiatry, as well as unconventional therapies.

In Cascais, we want to guarantee a public service of high quality and excellent public service, reducing dependence on private health institutions. As regards increasing the quality of life in Cascais, it is urgent to prevent and raise awareness on the harms of certain consumption habits.

Based on this overall perspective, PAN proposes:

- The municipality, in articulation with the Ministry of Health, should provide a wider range of health services including: oral health (i.e. include dentists' doctors in health centres); mental health, (ensuring as specialties of psychiatry and psychology in health centres); and alternative therapies (ensuring the presence of alternative therapists in local health centres, e.g. homeopathic, osteopathy, etc.)
- The municipality must enforce the legislation in force, ensuring that the menus available in the canteens and cafeterias of the municipality, such as schools, regardless of diet, are nutritionally balanced. Introduce in the canteens of the municipality food of biological origin and local production;
- The importance of vegetarian options should be promoted;
- The municipality should promote awareness raising campaigns against prejudice of breastfeeding in public. Breastmilk is the best and most complete food available to the baby. Breastfeeding is a key factor in the baby's psycho-affective development;
- Introduce clarification sessions regarding individual birth plans with health professionals of the Hospital de Cascais and their clients;
- As an adaptation measure against the negative effects of climate change, PAN proposes that the autarchy installs ultraviolet meters on beaches, riverside areas, and large gardens and urban parks, promoting a greater awareness of the populations to the dangers of exposure to high levels of ultraviolet radiation.
- PAN aims to monitor the implementation of current 'Noise Action Plan';





- Upkeep the maintenance of a public Cascais Hospital, rather than supporting the possibility of extending the private concession of this hospital unit;
- Ensure that, in the case of a private concession, the Hospital de Cascais does not have paid parking;
- Privilege institutional support to public health units rather than private health clusters;
- Ensure that the investment of the municipality of Cascais in the health area is accompanied by an effective reinforcement of family doctors.

PILLAR 4: HOUSING

Living costs have been increasingly higher in Cascais. Not only due to higher rents, but also due to real estate speculation. We urgently need to devote all our efforts and strategic attention to this growing problem.

PAN proposes a change in the paradigm of "social/subsidized housing" to "decent housing for all", through the enactment of the following measures:

- The municipality should insist on the need to create a National Pact for Housing. The implementation of such a Pact cannot be constraint by political electoral cycles, and requires a longer-term perspective. The Pact should be dynamic and able to accept revisions due to rapid social and economic changes, without undermining its initial "housing for all" basis. The Pact should be coordinated by a national structure, yet worked at the local level through a 'bottom-up' approach.
- Survey the existing housing stock of subsidized housing neighbourhoods, their state of conservation and occupation; survey and analyse housing demand in the municipality and the type of households and their income;
- Create a new municipal program that guarantees access to the right to housing;
- Improve the existing housing stock through a program of rehabilitation of buildings;
- Rehabilitate the vacant housing stock belonging to the municipality;
- Preferably, integrate the "housing for all and everyone" program in a dispersed way, not creating 'silos' neighbourhoods;
- Create new housing areas by rebuilding degraded areas and creating new central areas in these places; while avoiding to expand the city's perimeters.





- Accompany the construction of new housing and the re-qualification of existing housing with integrated social inclusion programs (jobs, schools, transportation and local commerce)
- Accompany and supervise, in an appropriate manner, including residents, the situation of the houses (e.g. state of conservation, illegal occupations, lack of compliance with obligations, among others);
- Ensure the mobility of households within the housing stock;
- In close collaboration with the Central Administration, allocate more funds to programs such as income subsidy;
- Establish a permanent committee to follow up and monitor the implementation of the Pact, with the presentation of semi-annual reports made available on the Internet, through a language/format accessible to all;
- Combat gentrification in the municipality due to the growth of tourism;
- Promote the decrease of real estate speculation in the region in order to guarantee fair and accessible incomes to Cascais residents.

PILLAR 5: EDUCATION AND CULTURE

Education and culture are the basis of a prosperous society, but little has been done to expose these areas of social and economic expression in the municipality of Cascais. The municipality must be equipped to improve facilities and educational and cultural dynamics. It is necessary to return to the origins, privileging what is best done in the village to the detriment of a mass product and pre-fabricated / instituted cultural. Educating for citizenship is also about collectively rethinking about the greatest challenges we face as a species, and with the decentralization of skills for municipalities we have an excellent opportunity to lead us on this path, in this transition.

In 2018, Cascais will be the European Capital of Youth, PAN aims to ensure that education and awareness actions are promoted for a new social, cultural and economic paradigm that recognizes the symbiotic interdependence between people, animals and natural ecosystems.

The following are specific measures proposed:





- That the autarchy should create a strategic program for the Library in the 21st Century, aiming at the recovery and extension of the village libraries. Such program would also renew the life of libraries making them more dynamic, interacting with other cultural and artistic forms (e.g. theatre, dance);
- Cascais creates a Local Culture Week;
- There should be more incentives for promoting the work of local artisans, such as fairs and exhibitions;
- To stimulate and develop new centres and museums (e.g. the Sea, Palaeontology, Prehistory and Archaeology, Geology and Speleology);
- Create spaces for events, culture, arts and training in the interior communities of the municipality;
- Value and organize the Carnival of Cascais in articulation with the Parishes and all the actors, allowing more autonomy for local communities;
- Reinforcing and stimulating the integration of all parishes in a convergence of cultures;
- Promote the recovery of abandoned buildings in the county;
- Promote theatre activities, which encourage a greater proximity and a sense of community among Cascais residents;
- Ensure, in liaison with the Ministry of Education, formal, non-formal and informal learning pathways for educational programs, as well as reducing and preventing early school leaving;
- Promote equal access to good primary, secondary and secondary education;
- Implement measures to minimize situations of school drop-out and absenteeism, detect and prevent situations of psychological and / or physical violence in schools and the use of (illegal) substance;
- Notwithstanding the private offer, the State and the municipality must guarantee that there is a universal and basic coverage of nursery, kindergarten and preschool services for all.
- The municipality should promote, through campaigns, training of trainers and educators at the various levels of education, including emotional education;
- Introducing Mindfulness and Meditation practices to first and second cycle school activities and programs.
- The municipality must promote a more active young citizenship in the Municipality,
- During the school holidays, the municipality should increase the availability of free-time workshops for children and young people, associating leisure programs with





solidarity actions, linked to volunteering in areas of nature protection, animals and support for the elderly;

- The municipality should define the Municipal Program of Environmental Education and Sustainable Development, which provides, among other actions:
- The introduction of a discipline of Environmental Literacy,
- The creation of pedagogical activities in the subjects of Citizenship, Water, Ecosystems, Waste, Sustainable Development, Food, Sustainable Mobility, Energy, Nature, Animals and Biodiversity,
- Reinforcing education and awareness-raising activities that foster knowledge of existing species, preservation of habitats and relevance to the balance of ecosystems.
- It is imperative to provide all public schools in the municipality with recreational coverings so that the children can have effective protection during rainy and sunny periods.
- Children's playgrounds should stimulate movement and interaction between children and young people, and also between generations. That is why we propose the creation of more and better playgrounds for children and young people (e.g., taking advantage of ruined municipal buildings, gardens and squares and in urban parks; parks that are appropriate for children with disabilities and / or functional diversity; parks built with resistant materials that allow the interaction of different age groups; parks that include covered areas, protecting from both rain protection and UV protection)
- Ensure that common urban heritage, e.g. Fort of São Teodósio de Cadaveira or the Fort of São Pedro da Poça, remains in the public sphere.

PILLAR 6: SPORTS AND PHYSICAL ACTIVITY

SPORT AND EDUCATION

PAN supports healthy lifestyles that are available and inclusive to all:





- PAN aims to create programs that support the effective Physical Education throughout schooling years, with a greater focus on pre-school and 1st cycle Basic Education, guaranteeing a universal and freely accessible basic sports training.
- Training programs should support the development of the competencies of the various stakeholders involved in the training and sports education process (parents / guardians, teachers, managers and coaches), promoting and generalizing physical activity, sports ethics and health and sustainability; sports and education should ensure greater linkage between schools, sports clubs and other organizations through the constitution of projects / protocols that aim to stimulate the practice of physical activity and sport.

PUBLIC SPACES

PAN aims to ensure public spaces where recreational or sporting physical activity can be carried out in safe and healthy environments and without any discrimination:

- Ensure greater access to public sports spaces in order to increase the possibility of practicing physical or recreational physical activity;
- Together with schools, sports clubs, collectives and other certified organizations, ensure a sound management of existing public sports spaces in order to reinforce the Physical Education curriculum and the extracurricular offer of School Sports;

SPORTS AND COMMUNITIES

- Create and manage support programs for certified sports clubs, collectives and other organizations with the aim of ensuring that all citizens have the opportunity to develop their sports skills and have access to opportunities for Improving for achieving levels of excellence;
- Improve the conditions for an inclusive access to properly oriented physical and recreational activity, reinforcing efforts to focus on sectors identified as most problematic - women, the elderly, the sick, the disabled, unemployed;
- Foster the development of social skills associated with fair play, cooperation, equity, equality, integrity, human rights, respect for the capabilities of others, teamwork, social inclusion and leadership;





SPORTS AND THE LOCAL ECONOMY

- Local authorities should promote sports events and spectacles that contribute to the development of an eclectic, inclusive and sustainable sports culture, promoting the practice of recreational or physical activities and developing the local economy;
- All sporting events should consider the environment. All sports must be accompanied by an ecological ethics and the municipality must ensure and provide the means to prevent any damages or negative impacts on the local environment (e.g. recycling points, larger solid waste containers);
- Promote physical education activities with practical classes and school hours, linked to the sea (e.g. Surf, Sailing);
- Promote good management practices that guarantee the improvement of local sports offers, while considering the needs and possibilities of local communities.

LOCAL SPORTS DEVELOPMENT

- PAN aims to study and characterize the needs and potential for further development of local physical activity and sport offers and developing short, medium and long term intervention plans for promoting and generalising local sports practices.

PILLAR 7: LOCAL DEVELOPMENT AND SOCIAL EQUITY

1.1. PROMOTING EQUALITY

Inequality is largely combated by a sense of community, by guaranteeing equality in access to goods, places and services, as well as by the awareness of the multicultural and democratic plurality of a country or a region. PAN Cascais is concerned with those who most





need public policy strategies to effectively build a more equal society. Our social commitment is not limited to 4 years of mandate, but rather to a raise awareness and individual consciousness.

- Since there is an international consensus that the objectives set out in Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development will only be achieved if gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls are realised, the municipality has to ensure the full participation and equal rights for women in all areas, namely leadership in decision making, guaranteeing employment and equal pay for equal work, not allowing any verbal discrimination and violence or harassment of any form against women and children;
- The municipality can encourage the promotion of gender equality in private companies and institutes, by creating prizes/distinctions or "seals" of good practices;
- The municipality should ensure the compliancy with the annual plans derived from the Municipal Strategy for Gender Equality;
- The municipality should adopt a written and visual language that promotes gender equality (non-discriminatory according to sex / gender) in all documents issued by municipal services, municipal enterprises, companies and schools whose management is dependent on the local authority, ensuring equal rights to all women and men.
- School and municipal libraries should be provided with a diverse and inclusive range of topics related to sexuality, gender, sexual orientation, gender identity and expression, functional diversity, reproductive health, mental health and animal and environmental protection, among key topics for ensuring social equality and inclusion.
- Training workshops for local government professionals and others whose role is of high interest for the municipality, should be promoted in key areas addressing non-discrimination, in its various aspects, in order to improve care services and municipal responses to the needs and specificities of all, thus combating stigma and prejudice within the work teams themselves.

EQUAL ACCESSIBILITY AND INCLUSION

- Increase auditing and monitoring of urban planning and construction, ensuring appropriate accessibility measures and conditions are included





- Survey public infrastructures, promoting the correction of any situations where local infrastructures are not appropriately adapted to the various accessibility needs.
- Support the establishment of a technical assistance bank, providing support products for people with permanent or temporary disabilities, available through loans, based on an adequate assessment the most appropriate needs and products. This bank should provide a permanently updated product database online, so that the various entities involved (Municipality; Parishes; local associations, among others) know what products are available in real time;
- Create a municipal subsidy to support homeowners for the adaptation of existing buildings and housing, making them accessible to all, including the introduction of lifts, ramps and other equipment, in order minimize the isolation of people with disabilities and / or disabled mobility. This allowance must be accompanied by technical advice and analysis of grant applications and their projects or facilities. It must be a light process, with minimum bureaucracy;
- Combat abusive occupancy of parking spaces reserved for people with reduced mobility through increased enforcement and fines, exempting them from paying any parking fees.
- Combat drug abuse throughout the county, with a strong prevention strategy;
- Integrate new urban equipment, namely toilets and changing facilities in the county.

ELDERLY

- Create a Municipal Plan for Aging at Home or a Municipal Gerontology Plan;
- Adopt a more dynamic and strong role in the Integrated Continuing Care Network, in close collaboration with the Parish Councils, local associations, and central administration, namely with Social Security and National Health Services, stimulating multidisciplinary teams to support elderly dependents, following the legislation in force, i.e. "a continuous integrated care, improving the functionality of the person in a situation of dependency, through its rehabilitation, social and family reintegration";
- Elaborate and promote awareness raising campaigns regarding aging and community co-responsibility in the care of dependents, promoting volunteering initiatives in this area;
- Create a diverse set of alternative residential living facilities for the elderly (when it is no longer possible to remain in their home), with a defined income amount, based on the monthly income of each person, with different degrees of care, and with the





possibility of taking a companion animal, following several models already experimented in other countries (e.g. republics, residencies)

- Create a support service for elderly people living alone, or with minors and animals, to make small domestic repairs and home deliveries free of charge through protocols with companies.
- Support all Municipal Fire Departments to ensure improved relief to the Cascais people.
- Financing the maintenance of existing equipment, as well as the facilities of Fire Departments;

SAFE AND INCLUSIVE CITY

- Develop education programs to combat all forms of discrimination and intolerance based on disability, sexual orientation, ethnicity, religion, gender identity, or any other factor;
- Develop a Local Crime Prevention Strategy, without overlooking the participation of local communities, who should be involved in defining the problems and solutions found;
- Strengthen partnerships between local authorities, the various police forces (PSP, Municipal Police, and GNR) and civil society through diverse actions (e.g. campaigns in schools);
- Support the improvement of every firefighting unit in the county
- Use a model of proximity or community policing;
- Build safer urban spaces, particularly public spaces, which should be centres of socialization and security;
- Empower village officials to create a project review team, ensuring compliance with a Crime Prevention through an Environmental Design approach, incorporating safety aspects into urban planning, or preventing criminal actions through Urban Design.

PILLAR 8: ECONOMY AND INNOVATION





FUNDING INNOVATION

One of the key means to develop local innovation programs is through the European Commission's funding mechanisms, such as the current Horizon 2020 programs. In order to maximize access to the financial resources made available by the European Commission, PAN proposes the following actions:

- Training of officials with the necessary skills to perform the support and clarification functions related to the aforementioned applications;
- The creation of a webpage integrated in the municipality's portal exclusively for this matter, associated with a telephone line and an e-mail address;
- If the demand for the support lines warrants it, a service desk should be created.

Further, PAN proposes that the municipality creates and promotes a municipal crowdfunding platform, in order to support small and medium-sized projects that will promote local commerce.

LOCAL MARKETS

The municipal markets are privileged spaces for local commerce, but also of conviviality and intergenerational socialization. Over the years, these spaces have been losing customers due to the large supermarkets, which is why PAN defends the urgency of revitalising local markets, introducing new functions, but above all by recovering these spaces as the central forums to distribute and to consume local and regional products, preferably seasonal and organic, promoting local production and economy, while reducing the ecological footprint;

CIRCULAR ECONOMY

PAN considers it essential that for a number of reasons, in particular to reduce the use of new resources and reduce waste production, the municipality encourages the reuse of the goods and objects or their repair, trying to maintain them for reuse and re-generate value, even when products are no longer useful to those who own them.





SUSTAINABILITY

- PAN considers it essential for the municipality to declare itself free from TTIP, CETA and TISA, as a symbolic position of each municipality in favour of the planet, health, food security and social rights of those who work;
- Implement a pilot project of an Unconditional Basic Income in the municipality in conjunction with academic institutions and based on municipal, national and European funds;
- Study the implementation of a local currency, to reinforce the regional economy, called «Cascalho», as already occurs in other municipalities of the country (e.g. Parish Council of Campolide);
- Ensure that the Sea Economy is not conducive to an increase in environmental degradation. All projects related to the management of the sea should be based on enhanced marine sustainability;
- Ensure that public money is not spent on fireworks in the county;
- Declare Cascais as a municipality free of the prospect of prospecting for fossil fuels (e.g. gas and oil);
- Ensure that economic and innovation poles, such as DNA Cascais, specialize in renewable energies and technologies to cement the municipality's energy transition to a decarbonized economy;
- Considering the growing urbanism and the expansion of private interests, PAN finds that the Marina de Cascais should not be expanded or used as a platform for housing development concessions;
- PAN suggest a reduced Municipal Property Tax (IMI) for parishes / neighbourhoods that comply with high rates of separation of garbage (e.g. via ecoponto).
- We want to foster job creation and investment capture in the municipality through hiring support mechanisms such as internships and incentives to hire local inhabitants;
- Create mechanisms to attract investment to support SMEs in the municipality (e.g. Business Angels programs; Creation of Idea Incubators).





PILLAR 9: PROTECTION, HEALTH AND ANIMAL WELL-BEING

- PAN proposes the establishment in Cascais of Veterinary Public Hospital for Animals at Risk (i.e. stray and abandoned animals, or detained by persons in situations of special socio-economic vulnerability who are unable to provide their pets with basic health care; and to assist animals in emergency situations);
- Develop programs to support animals held by people living in more vulnerable conditions including homelessness, to ensure the feeding of animals, the provision of basic care, such as a Vaccination plan, animal health and hygiene;
- Promote the implementation of social support measures for the animals of the elderly
- Ensure that pet animals are included in the Municipal Plans against Domestic Violence, both as regards awareness-raising and prevention, and by allowing animals to access existing spaces (e.g. temporary shelter, victim support or permanent shelter).
- Carry out annual sterilization campaigns, making it possible to sterilize companion animals owned by citizens who prove to have financial difficulties, as well as stray or abandoned animals, even if they are in the custody or under the responsibility of zoophilic associations, and raise awareness of the benefits of animal sterilization, in order to prevent the scourge of abandonment and the uncontrolled reproduction of pet animals.
- Address the problem of increasing colonies of wild cats through Capture, Sterilize and Replace programs, encouraging their implementation, when necessary in partnership with zoophilic associations or locally existing caregivers, promoting the regular (and even massive) sterilization of these animals and awareness of the benefits of animal population control through these programs;
- Create at least one canine park in each village parish, integrated in existing leisure spaces or green areas, consisting of a space sealed with various obstacles, allowing dogs to run free and play safely in the field, providing exercise and socialization;
- Create the figure of the Municipal Animal *PROVEDOR*, who must act autonomously, independently, in an apolitical and nonpartisan manner, and whose mission is to ensure the rights and interests of the animals of the village;
- Promote the creation of a Municipal Animal Welfare Observatory, inviting civil society, public institutions and municipalities to take part in it;
- Review the Municipal Regulation on Animal Protection, Health and Animal Welfare;





- The proceeds of the fines resulting from the application of the Municipal Regulation on Protection, Welfare and Animal Health, as well as the municipal taxes related to this matter should revert to a Municipal Animal Intervention Fund created by the municipal council.
- For ethical-humanitarian, but also public and animal health reasons, the municipality must amend the Municipal Regulations that prohibit the feeding of animals in roads and other public places,
- Given its inefficiency, and especially for humanitarian reasons, the local authorities should ensure the end of the compulsory slaughtering of the city's pigeon population, and instead promote the implementation of a network of contraceptive pigeons.
- The municipality must ensure the prohibition of the installation of circus shows or similar activities with animals in the municipality,
- The municipality must also prohibit the installation of any fixed, temporary or improvised spaces intended for the performance of bullfighting shows, any bull fighting-related activities or similar events in the municipality
- Campaigns for the electronic identification of the animals of the autarchy should be carried out
- Dematerialization of the means of registration and licensing of companion animals in the parish councils should also be promoted, allowing, for example, the use of certified electronic means, and encouraging sterilization and adoption, by exemption from the payment of registration fees for these animals;
- Awareness campaigns for responsible adoption of pet animals
- Ensure the replacement of the Official Collection Center vehicles, giving priority whenever possible to their replacement by electric vehicles;
- Adapt and modernize existing municipal equipment, adapting them to the needs of collecting and housing abandoned animals
- Create multidisciplinary technical teams, integrating Municipal Veterinarians, Biologists, Municipal Police and Social Assistants, aiming at reinforcement of animal protection and welfare inspection
- Introduce a network of drinking fountains, food dispensers and shelters for animals.
- Education and awareness-raising campaigns among the population, in particular children and young people in schools, against neglect and ill-treatment of animals.
- The municipality should promote studies of local animals in partnership with institutions for teaching, research and protection of animals;
- The municipality must integrate competent technical teams with the appropriate expertise and know-how necessary to safeguard the health and well-being of the





animals in their care or those who, within the framework of their competences, should supervise

- Since the town hall is the legally competent entity for the capture, collection and accommodation of stray and / or lost animals, with a view to enhancing the return of the animal to its holder and reducing the length of stay; the municipality should create an online platform. The databases of animals that are available for adoption should also be streamlined and integrated with social networks;;
- Ensure that there is at least one beach in the municipality that allows pets;
- Create a Wild Animal Recovery Center

PILLAR 10: SUSTAINABILITY AND ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING

ENERGY EFFICIENCY

- PAN supports the development and implementation a Local Strategy for Energy Efficiency. Key measures would include:
- Gradually replacement of public lighting and traffic light with more efficient solutions, preferably with the use of alternative energy, with a special focus on solar energy;
- Implement local renewable energy production equipment for self-consumption (photovoltaic and wind power) in public buildings;
- Integrate solar thermal systems in municipal facilities where high amounts of hot water are used, namely schools, sports halls, fire stations, swimming pools, etc. ;
- Promote awareness-raising activities for local government employees and the population in general, with particular emphasis on schools, focusing on good practices for reducing energy consumption in all public buildings;
- Create incentives for private investors to install energy production units, notably by reducing licensing fees and increasing technical support;
- Set the example for companies and private companies, promoting the gradual replacement of the municipality's vehicles and services or those of companies that have the participation of the municipality by electric vehicles.





- Establish the objective of replacing all municipal electric vehicles powered by fossil fuels by 2025;
- Review the modus operandi and structure of Cascais Ambiente as well as its objectives in the medium term;
- Create a municipal company that produces and distributes totally renewable energy at competitive prices in the Municipality of Cascais, with an organizational model similar to Coopérnico.
- To reinforce the PECAAC (Cascais Strategic Plan for Climate Change), guaranteeing the decentralization of production and consumption of energy in Cascais;

GREEN AREAS AND BIODIVERSITY

The Green Urban Infrastructure and Nature Based Solutions have already been mentioned by the European Commission as one of the priorities for future investment and its vital role in regional policies for sustainable development in Europe is recognized. PAN considers that these solutions are a priority, and the municipality should integrate in its main Land-Use Plan, an Urban Green Infrastructure Plan;

Local authorities must draw up and implement a Local Action Plan for Biodiversity, taking into account the objectives set by the Convention on Biological Diversity, the 20 Aichi Targets and the EU Strategy for Biodiversity Strategy 2020, established in 2011. This plan should be articulated with other plans of the bordering counties;

PAN proposes the following specific measures:

- It considers the implementation of ecological corridors a priority. Green corridors should be introduced in all new areas of the village, but also studied and, if possible implemented, in consolidated urban areas, even when it may appear impossible to do so.
- It is essential that ecological corridors are established above and below road infrastructures, ensuring the continuity of the ecological corridor and thereby fulfilling its basic function of reducing the effects of ecosystem fragmentation, allowing the safe movement of animal and plant species;
- Fragmented areas scattered in the city should be mapped and studied, creating, whenever possible, green spots between buildings and roads;
- PAN Considers that the municipality should encourage green roofs and facades and the protection of unsealed sites;
- Abandoned and degraded areas should be regenerated.





- PAN defends the involvement of the private sector and local communities in regenerating local ecosystems, given the complexity and conflict of agendas, particularly with sectors such as housing, infrastructure, and transportation, among others.
- PAN proposes to study the Environmental Impact of urbanization in areas and new allotments, and develop proposals to reduce the negative environmental impact, while also proposing the creation of an environmental tax
- All dividends from the environmental tax will be invested in the energy transition within the Municipality and directed to its residents;
- Include species of edible fruit in new green corridors plans, not only because it can help feed the poorest sections of the population, but to contribute to the preservation of biodiversity in suitable areas;
- Prepare a municipal regulation that establishes the rules and norms regarding the planning, implantation, management, conservation and maintenance of Arboreal and Shrub Specimens.
- Invest in an interactive computer application that allows visualising all the trees of the municipality and the maintenance and the phytosanitary state of each tree;
- Rethink the procedures for tree harvesting: the tree patrimony of each single municipality, takes years to grow and must be respected. The slaughtering of any tree or set of tree species should be preceded not only by technical advice to justify it, but also by information to the citizen.
- Promote awareness-raising campaigns with the fishing community and other citizens for the importance of adequate waste disposal resulting from this activity;
- Provide Eco points near places commonly used for fishing, especially near some cliffs, in order to avoid the dumping of residues resulting from this activity.

URBAN GARDENS

- Increasing garden areas in the city and creating new biologically ideal garden areas;
- Regularize existing small gardens and individual productions, because these are located where the population most needs them;
- Promote and reinforce local small markets next to the urban garden areas; promoting local economy and the consumption of local fresh produce





- Allow the allocation of urban garden plots to organized groups (associations, citizen groups, or other entities such as rest homes, schools, etc.), promoting intergenerational meeting and valuing the integration of all;
- Encourage the creation of small production units, orchards, and gardens within the city blocks and in the existing permeable areas, through providing residents with technical support; as needed.
- Create a specific web portal for people who benefit from the city's urban gardens, promoting a network for knowledge exchange and even for seeds and other products and materials
- Develop awareness campaigns with schools that relate the serious environmental problems we face and the need to guarantee our food sovereignty;
- Promote training and awareness-raising campaigns in the sense that the gardens will become exclusively organic, providing technical support for the pursuit of this agricultural practice;
- Introduce, through citizen training, permaculture principles and practices in urban gardens and autarchy gardens;
- Review the Municipal Regulation of Urban Gardens, covering the different typologies of existing municipal urban gardens, with the definition of specific rules for their attribution and use;
- Increase investment in the creation of green spaces, but also in the maintenance and rehabilitation of existing green spaces, ensuring that they meet the appropriate conditions for their usufruct;
- Ensure that the green spaces provided have sustainable and dimensional areas to be actually used and not surplus areas between buildings or frames, as they are spaces with high maintenance costs and without practical utility,
- Recognizing the high importance of bees for biodiversity, we propose the creation of protected areas for hives. This strategy should be guided by national biodiversity conservation standards and should not be used for economic or commercial purposes;
- Control of crawling animals that may constitute a risk factor for humans and animals, such as the pine caterpillar, should preferably be done in a preventive way,
- Raise the awareness of local communities regarding the benefits of composting food, also feasible in urban dwellings;
- Create a municipal composting service, responsible for the implementation of composting centres in various places of the municipality, namely in community hours, in schools, as well as by the supervision and guarantee of its correct functioning.





ABANDONMENT OF GLYPHOSATE AND OTHER SYNTHETIC HERBICIDES / PESTICIDES

- Prohibit the use of glyphosate by declaring the territory as "Glyphosate-Free Municipalities", adhering to the initiative developed by Quercus and Plataforma Transgenicos Fora;
- Control of weeds by adopting manual, thermal, mechanical, biological or cultural technical means and / or products with the lowest risk to human and animal health and the environment, such as certified products for use in organic farming;
- Collect samples in the main gardens and urban green spaces, parishes and parish, to conduct quarterly analyses for the detection of glyphosate residues;
- Collect samples of interstitial soil in the main pedestrian, town hall and parish roads, to conduct semi-annual analyses for the detection of glyphosate residues;
- Monthly analyses for the detection of glyphosate in drinking water of the municipality and its Urban Wastewater Treatment Facilities;
- Monthly analyses for glyphosate detection of foods introduced into the consumer chain in the municipal / regional supply markets, major hypermarkets and timelines / statistics in small grocery stores and urban markets (formal or informal).

URBAN WASTE

- Dispose of all plastic and disposable containers of events promoted by the City Hall. Promote the substitution of these materials by other recyclable and biodegradable materials;
- Adequate management of waste collection (i.e. from the *ecopoints* and cleaning stations where containers are placed), avoiding unhealthy situations;
- Reinforcement of the inspection of the city areas more affected by canine waste that usually are not collected by those responsible for the animals;
- Intensification public space cleaning using biodegradable detergents;
- New awareness campaigns under the theme "Collection of Canine Debris";





- Promotion of campaigns in schools, companies and other stakeholders for the promotion and awareness of recycling, showing the harmful effects of its non-execution;
- Investment in door-to-door selective collection;
- Replace plastic service containers (cups, cutlery and dishes) with ecological packaging.

ROLE OF THE MUNICIPALITY IN THE MANAGEMENT OF NATURAL PARKS AND PROTECTED AREAS

- Promote actions to protect the environment and define key priorities, while respecting local communities;
- Promote public participation in the elaboration of Plans for the (co) Management and Protection of Natural Areas. Local communities are essential to the protection and monitoring of the environment and should be the first to be heard and to whom the plan should be explained, or co-developed.
- Promote education and environmental awareness actions, and create the necessary mechanisms to increase vigilance, and act with rigor in case of infraction;
- In addition to what is foreseen in the legislation in force, PAN proposes that the Management Plan for these areas offers more transparent rules, in a language accessible to all those who are interested and will benefit from the plan. Such plan should be closely articulated with the local Land-Use Plan and should unequivocally distinguish between the permitted uses and activities, without calling into question the previously existing rights.

CASCAIS, Local Assembly, September 2017



