

UNODC & UN-Habitat Joint Programme: Promoting awareness and advocacy of the human security approach to overcoming the Covid-19 pandemic in vulnerable communities in Cabo Verde

Participatory Local Strategies:

INTEGRATE HUMAN SECURITY TO ADDRESS AND OVERCOME THE EFFECTS OF THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC

July 2023



NATIONAL PARTNERS:



Ministério
da Saúde



Ministério
da Justiça



Ministério das Infra-Estruturas,
do Ordenamento do Território e Habitação

LOCAL PARTNERS:



AUTHORSHIP AND COORDINATION

UNODC - UNITED NATIONS OFFICE ON DRUGS AND CRIME

UN-Habitat - United Nations Human Settlements Programme

DONOR

UNTFHS - United Nations Trust Fund for Human Security

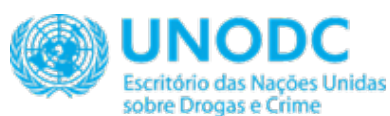
DESIGN AND LAYOUT

Miguel Torres Monteiro Afonso

COVER PHOTO

Photo 1, Praia, Santiago Island, © UN-Habitat

Photo 2, Praia, Santiago Island, © UNODC



Index

CONTEXT:	7
METHODOLOGY	7
OBJECTIVE	9
LOCAL STRATEGIES	9
A - FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF CRIME AND VIOLENCE PREVENTION.	10
STRATEGY 1. IMPLEMENTATION OF AN INTEGRATED MANAGEMENT AND TERRITORIAL GOVERNANCE METHOD - INTEGRATED MANAGEMENT OFFICE	10
STRATEGY 2. INTEGRATED AND INTEGRAL TERRITORIAL HUMAN SECURITY PROJECTS	10
B - FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF URBAN PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT:	11
STRATEGY 3. STRENGTHENING THE TERRITORIAL APPROACH IN THE URBAN PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT PROCESS	11
STRATEGY 4. CREATION AND/OR REVITALIZATION OF COMMUNITY PUBLIC SPACES	12
STRATEGY 5. STRENGTHENING THE ROLE OF COMMUNITY-BASED ASSOCIATIONS	12
ATTACHMENT	13
ANNEX V	16

This document was drawn up under the Joint Programme “Promoting awareness and defense of the human security approach in overcoming the COVID-19 pandemic in vulnerable communities in Cape Verde”, financed by the United Nations Trust Fund for Human Security (UNTFHS), with the United Nations agencies UNODC (United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime) and UN-Habitat (United Nations Human Settlements Programme) as implementers.

National implementation partners:

- Ministério da Saúde (Ministry of Health)
- Ministério da Justiça (Ministry of Justice)
- Ministério das Infraestruturas, Ordenamento do Território e Habitação (Ministry of Infrastructure, Territorial Planning and Housing)
- Câmara Municipal de Boavista (City Hall of Boa Vista)
- Câmara Municipal da Praia (City Hall of Praia)
- Câmara Municipal do Sal (City Hall of Sal)
- Parceiros comunitários nas Cidades da Praia, Espargos e Sal Rei (Community partners in the Cities of Praia, Espargos and Sal Rei)

Praia:

- Associação Tabanca de Achada de Santo António (Tabanca de Achada de Santo António Association)
- Agentes para o desenvolvimento comunitário Achada de Santo António (Agents for community development of Achada de Santo António)
- Igreja Batista ASA (ASA Baptist Church)
- Clínica Enfermeiros em Casa (Nurses at Home Clinic)
- Associação Donu Nha Distino (Donu Nha Distino (Owner of My Destiny) Association)
- Associação Childrenstrustcv (Childrenstrustcv Association)
- Associação Pro-txada (Pro-Tchada Association)
- Associação Lém de Paz - Água Funda (Lém de Paz - Água Funda - Association)

Espargos - (Sal Island):

- Associação Chã De Matias (Chã De Matias Association)
- Caritas Santa Maria
- Farmácia Ivete Santos (Pharmacy Ivete Santos)
- MORABI - Cooperativa de poupança e crédito (MORABI - Cooperative of savings and credit)
- Cinsaude Verdefam Sal
- Gabinete de Realojamento das famílias de Alto de Santa Cruz e Alto de São João (Relocation Office for Families from Alto de Santa Cruz and Alto de São João)

Sal Rei – (Boa Vista Island)

- Bairro da Boa Esperança (Boavista): Associação de Guiné-Bissau (Neighborhood of Boa Esperança (Boavista): Association of Guinea Bissau)
- Associação de Basebol de cinco (Five-a-side Baseball Association)
- Igreja Assembleia de Deus (Assembly of God Church)
- Águas e Energias de Boavista (Waters and Energies of Boavista)

LOCAL STRATEGIES BASED ON THE HUMAN SECURITY APPROACH

CONTEXT:

Cabo Verde is among the most affected countries by the pandemic, in the sense that, despite the challenges caused by the severe drought registered for three consecutive years, the country had registered until 2019 a strong economic growth with important gains in reducing the level of poverty and inequality, achievements that COVID-19 jeopardised.

In this context, the first expected outcome of the joint program UNODC & UN-Habitat: “Promoting awareness and defense of the human security approach in overcoming the COVID-19 pandemic in the vulnerable communities in Cabo Verde” is to effectively build participatory local strategies in three of Cabo Verde’s most vulnerable urban communities, integrating human security to address and overcome the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic in the cities of Praia, Espargos and Sal-Rei.

The United Nations agencies that are implementing this programme, in close cooperation and with the support of the main implementing partners, have carried out several activities, in 2022, oriented towards this expected outcome and whose implementation has gradually ensured the development of this Strategy.

METHODOLOGY:

The development of local strategies resulted from a joint construction with the entities involved in the implementation and the communities, direct beneficiaries, from the realization of a set of activities that included, in general, the following elements:

Awareness

These agencies promoted awareness-raising activities in which the concept of human security and its potential threats were presented to central and local government and Civil Society actors, with emphasis on the participation of representatives from the City Halls, the Judiciary Authorities, the Prosecutor General’s Office, the National Police and community leaders. Subsequently, specialized workshops were held with the presence of 99 professionals from the security, justice and health sectors (judges, prosecutors, police officers, etc.), members of the respective Municipal Councils of the islands of Santiago, Boavista and Sal, as well as community leaders, addressing the following themes:

- (i) drug and crime prevention, in which a common narrative was constructed, based on participants’ testimonies and systematized into problem trees, which identified the main risks to which their communities were most exposed;
- (ii) co-creation of public spaces integrating human security dimensions, in which communities have put into practice the concept of human security through the use of digital tools (Minecraft).

- (iii) The development of activities focused on health and personal elements of each participant, aimed to contribute to the performance of security, justice, health and social protection professionals so that people can feel safer in all aspects of their lives with a positive impact on increasing their resilience.

Site assessment

On the basis of the subsidies collected during guided awareness-raising walks, questionnaires based on the dimensions of human security, interviews, workshops on Human Security, with a focus on its socio-community and environmental dimension, and collaborative exercises and dialogues to identify and map problems of violence and crime, and previously selected scientific data, problem trees were created (Annexes 1, 2 and 3) and site assessment reports were drawn up for each location.

The residents of the communities involved discussed and highlighted the main problems of crime and violence that prevent them from enjoying full human security. The vision of local priorities allowed the creation of a common problem tree, bringing together the contributions of the three communities - Brazil (Praia - Santiago), Bairro Boa Esperança (Sal Rei - Boa Vista) and Chã de Matias (Espargos -Sal) - to inform the future planning process. Subsequently, the results of community actions sessions and workshops were validated by the communities.

The communities mentioned above, according to the problem tree methodology, highlighted drug addiction, poverty and the victim's financial dependence, lack of parental supervision, dropping out of school, the relationship of trust that exists with the aggressor, the lack of structures to occupy time, among others, as common causes of violence and crime. These causes have led to gender-based violence (women aged 18-35), childhood depression, sexual offences against children, property crimes, community disputes and have also had physical, psychological and financial consequences.

Evaluating the quality of public space

The program used the Block-by-Block methodology (BbB - Public Space Unit - UN-Habitat), which aims to assess the quality of public space by articulating interactions between civil society, experts and the local authority to exchange and generate knowledge in order to develop contextualized urban design solutions.

The field assessment carried out in the communities mentioned (including Água-Funda - Praia/ Santiago), based on the dimensions of human security, adds to the aforementioned analysis and other challenges identified by these communities. Namely in the (i) environmental dimension: presence of rubbish in public spaces, absence of green public spaces, poor waste collection and treatment system, occupation of geological risk areas (hillside, flood zone); in the (ii) economic and food security dimension: unemployment, heavy dependence on public support programmes, aggravated by food insecurity (dependence on food support from family members or the social department); (iii) health dimension: scarce supply of drinking water, houses without bathrooms, food insecurity (dependence on food support from family members or the social department). (iv) personal dimension: feeling of insecurity in the

face of robberies, poor public lighting; (v) community dimension: despite the existence of community-based associations, activism is still weak (poor community cohesion) and the associations need training in participatory methodologies, crime prevention, etc. to better involve their communities; and in the (vi) political dimension, the need to strengthen instances of participation and consultation with communities.

Designing public spaces

The workshops held as part of the BbB were moments of co-creation in which men, women, young people and adolescents could take an active part in the design of the public space, integrating the dimensions of human security.

These workshops resulted in community priorities and a basic model for public space master plans. The specialized technicians, supported by the local team, translated these priorities into proposals for public spaces, which were validated in discussion sessions with the communities.

OBJECTIVE:

Therefore, this strategy, based on the human security approach, aims to identify and propose an integrated set of actions, with clear objectives of continuously strengthening the resilience of communities to face the effects of Covid-19 and other crises that could threaten their human security, by integrating this approach into the strategic plans of cities. The population's scepticism and lack of confidence in the effectiveness of public responses are challenges present in the beneficiary communities. With a view to better protecting and securing communities against sudden disruptions to their daily lives, the identification of the underlying causes of the vulnerabilities and emerging risks of crime and violence detected justifies the adoption of short- and medium-term measures that materialise actions aimed at increasing the resilience of people living in these communities.

This strategy is based in particular on the results of the work carried out by the UNODC and UN-Habitat, in collaboration with municipalities and community associations, as described above. These strategies, built during the process, with the intervention of institutions and communities, aims to support and guide the Human Security integration approach in the preparation and implementation of policies and projects at national, local and community level.

LOCAL STRATEGIES:

In accordance with the above, the following strategic measures (local strategic approaches) are proposed:

A - FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF CRIME AND VIOLENCE PREVENTION:

Strategy 1. Implementation of an Integrated Management and Territorial Governance Method - Integrated Management Office

It is an organizational body designed to enable the planning of integrated human security actions between the various public and private sector institutions, as well as their monitoring and evaluation. It is an executive forum that operates by consensus at territorial level with the participation and engagement of security, justice and social protection institutions from the City Hall and the Central Government and civil society organizations, which is responsible for coordinating local efforts to tackle local threats to human security.

It is proposed that these bodies meet once a month to build multisectoral solutions and bring together different efforts to address the main problems of crime and violence in the locality, to outline prevention and repression actions, monitoring and evaluation of the results achieved with the actions developed by the local government.

Strategy 2. Integrated and Integral Territorial Human Security Projects

1. PAI Project- Individual Monitoring Program for Young People in Situations of Exposure to Violence

PAI is a project that focuses and prioritizes young ex-cons and/ or involved in different local dynamics of violence and crimes aged between 16 and 29 years.

Activities:

- » Home Visits (HV) with Multiprofessional Team of Psychosocial Care of the City Councils
- » Mapping of Violence and Human Insecurities (food insecurity of children and adolescents; family mental health; lack of job opportunities and income, focusing on caregivers - mothers; identifying situations of school dropout/ avoidance situations)
- » Identification of and access to local and national public services and policies to prevent violence and promote Human Rights of these vulnerable young people and families (food or basic food supply; psychosocial care for young people and their families in terms of mental health; active search for a return to school; vocational training and qualification; referral to the labor market or entrepreneurship opportunities - Community Tourism Civic Guides).

2. ÉVORA Project - Women for Peace - Popular Legal Promoters

The ÉVORA Project focuses on Women and Caregivers in Situations of Social Vulnerability living in communities that concentrate greater exposure to gender-based violence (GBV).

Activities:

- » Training courses in Women's Human Rights with the technical contribution to identify situations of domestic and/or intrafamily violence, such as the exploitation of children and adolescents, in addition to those that make up the concept of GBV.
- » Vocational Training to generate work and income in order to enable female empowerment and break the vicious circle of violence (symbolic and material autonomy)

B - FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF URBAN PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT:

From an urban planning perspective, the process carried out with the 3 cities and communities targeted by this joint program resulted in the following proposals for local strategies and activities:

Strategy 3. Strengthening the territorial approach in the urban planning and management process:

The territorial approach is an integrated and participatory approach that involves the local community in defining its development needs and objectives. This ensures that urban planning is appropriate to local realities, integrating perspectives that promote human security by meeting the needs of all people, regardless of their socio-economic status or geographical location.

Actions/Tools for implementation:

- 1.1 Promote the training of municipal technicians and officials of the 3 cities in participatory urban planning methodologies, integrating the human security approach (using the adapted methodology from BbB);
- 1.2 Establish and/or strengthen municipal spaces for dialogue and community participation. The Municipal Office in the communities is a good practice that already exists (for example, in Praia: Municipal Office in Achada Santo António/Brazil or the Municipal Office in the Community Center in Água Funda, built with the support of the UN-Habitat in the Participatory Program for the Improvement of Informal Settlements - PPIIS) and can be replicated in other communities (Chã de Mathias, Boa Esperança).

This action (1.2) is proposed because communities have expressed the need for a stronger (or more frequent) institutional presence in the communities.

Strategy 4. Creation and/or revitalization of community public spaces

Public spaces are fundamental to human security, as they are places where people gather, relate and express themselves freely. They play an important role in creating healthy and safe communities, and are relevant to ensuring people's physical, economic, social and environmental security.

The creation of safe and accessible public spaces includes the construction of parks or green areas, as well as the improvement of street lighting and the construction of infrastructure for pedestrians and cyclists to promote physical activity and socialization, without neglecting spaces for small income generating enterprises.

Actions/Tools for implementation:

- 1.1 - In order to implement the results of the analytical work carried out as part of this project, which includes a design for public spaces in the participating neighbourhoods based on the sessions held at community level (Annex V), it is suggested to promote, in partnership with all partners of the joint program, a round table to mobilize financial resources for the implementation of the 3 plans of public spaces prepared with the communities of Água Funda (Praia), Chã de Matias (Espargos) and Boa Esperança (Sal -Rei);
- 1.2 Promote workshops in participatory methodologies of public space designs, replicating the experience and learning of the 3 communities.

Strategy 5. Strengthening the role of community-based associations

Promoting community participation is important in order to include residents and community organisations in the strategic and urban planning process, to ensure that their needs and wishes are represented in decisions about city development, strengthening mechanisms for promoting human security;

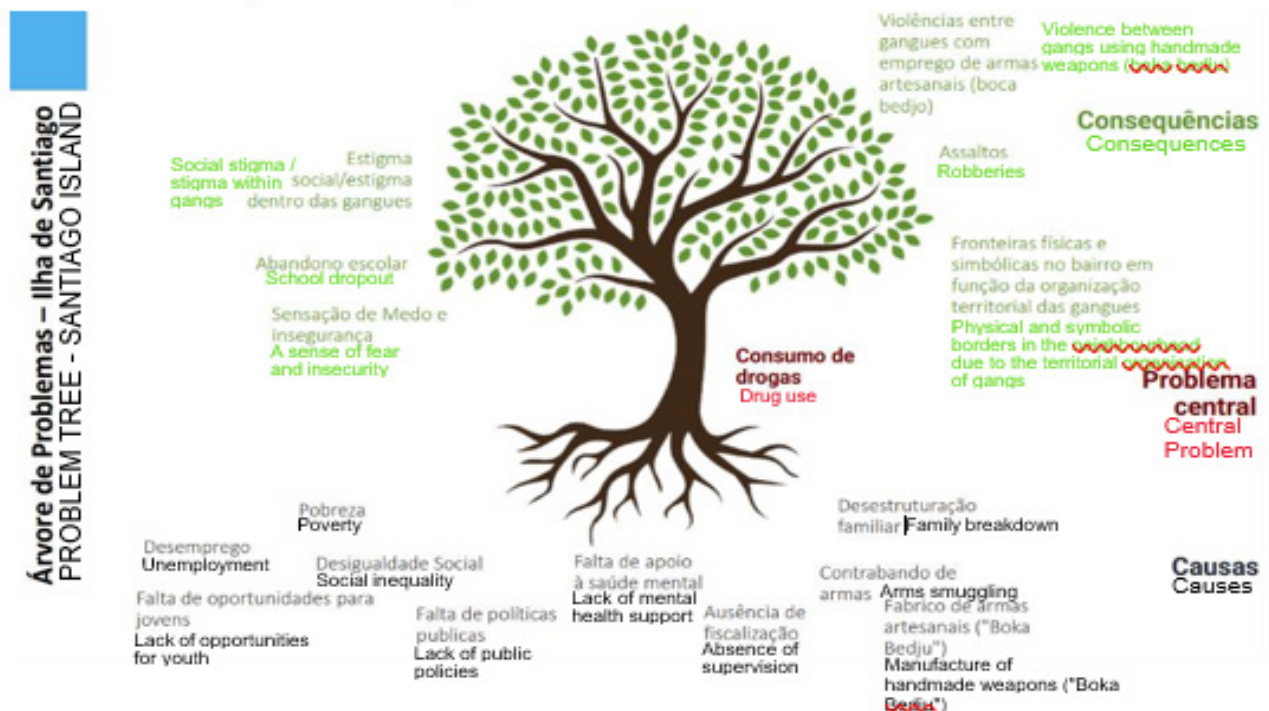
However, these people or their representatives are not always able to play this active role in representing their communities, either because they lack the tools or because they are not able to involve them. It was another contact from the site-specific assessment.

Actions/ Implementation tools:

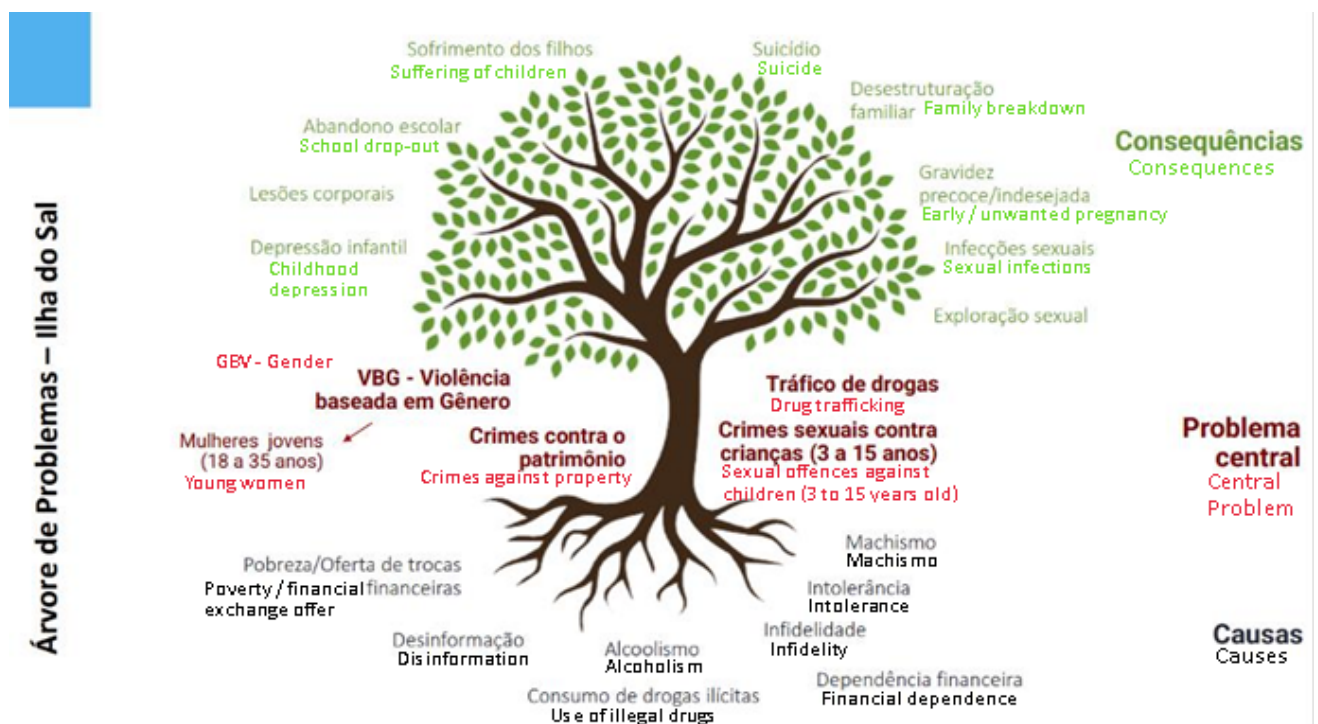
- 1.1 Provide guidance and technical assistance for the organisation and formalisation of community-based associations (Sal in particular);
- 1.2 Promote the training of community leaders in participatory methodologies through the lens of human security;
- 1.3 Organize community workshops on participation (importance and instruments, according to Cape Verdean legislation) to strengthen the capacity to intervene and promote human security.

ATTACHMENT

Annex I - Tree of problems - City of Praia



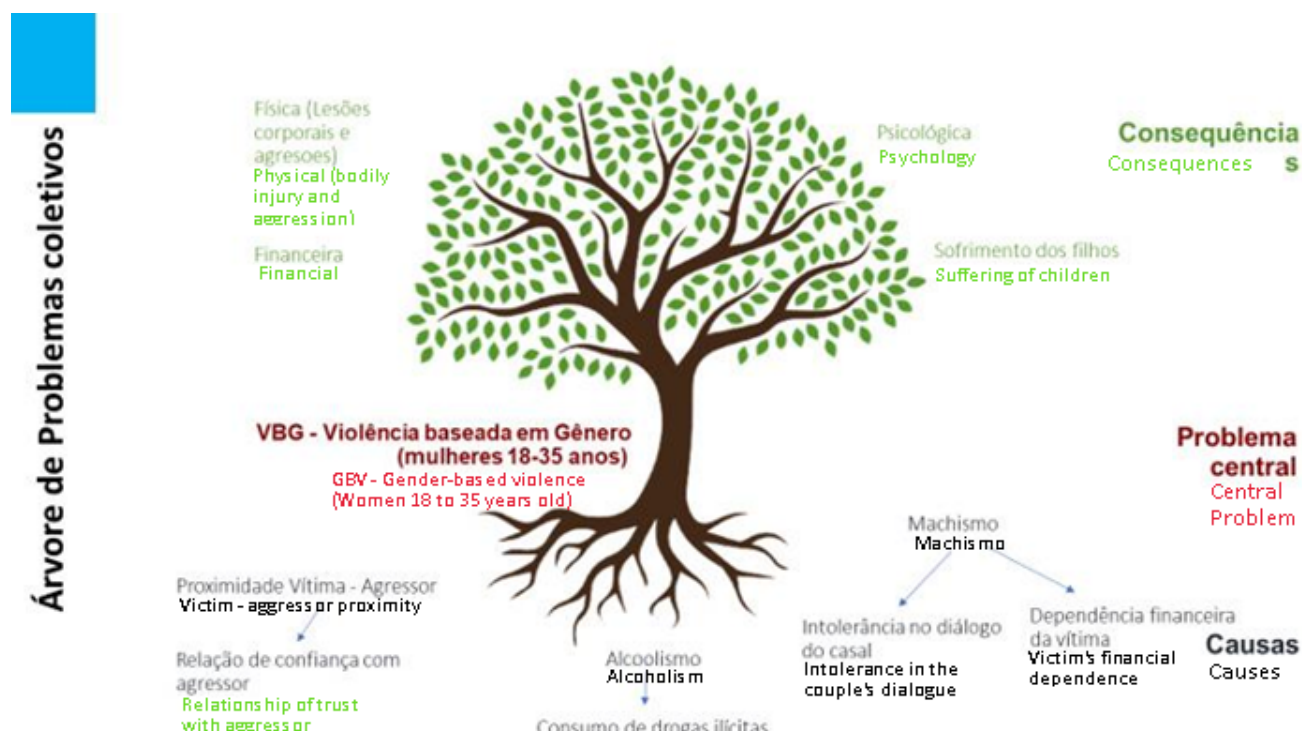
Annex II - Tree of problems - City of Espargos



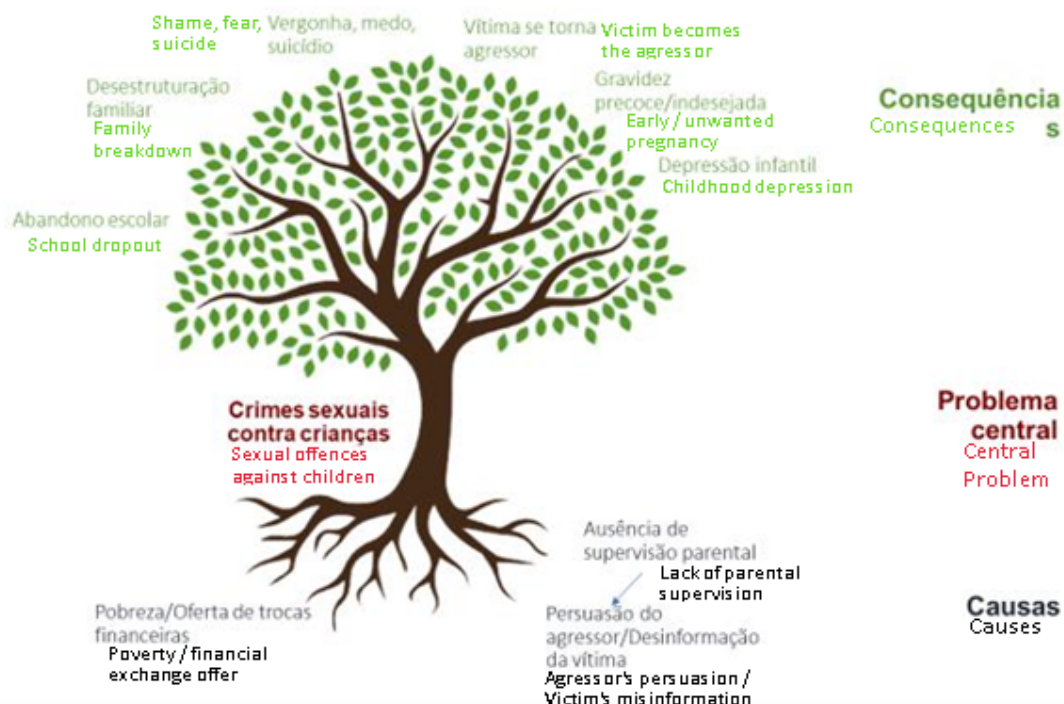
Annex III - Tree of problems - City of Sal-Rei



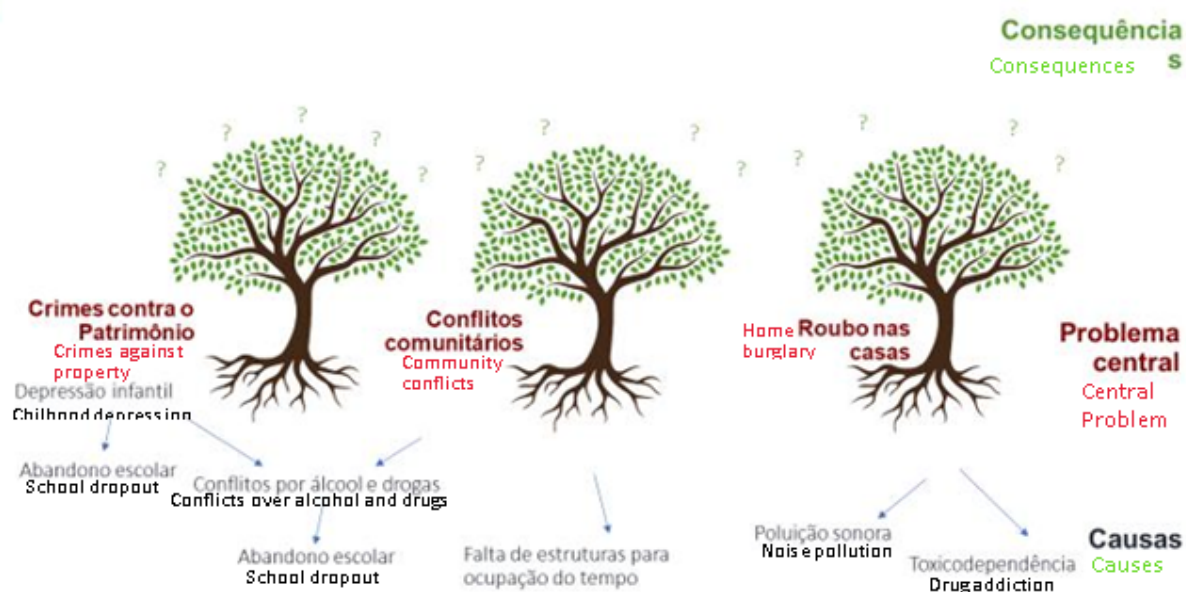
Annex IV - Trees of collective problems



Árvore de Problemas coletivos



Árvore de Problemas coletivos



Annex V - Public Spaces Designs

[illegible]

An aerial perspective of the proposed development site. The site is bounded by a road on the left and a parking lot on the right. The proposed building footprint is shown in a light gray color, with a central courtyard area. The courtyard features a blue water feature, a paved walkway, and landscaping with green trees and white flowers. The surrounding area includes existing buildings and parking spaces.

LEGENDA	
	LIMITE DO TERRENO
	ÁREA VERDE
	EDIFÍCIOS DE HABITAÇÃO
01	PARQUE DE CALATEIRA - GRUPO
02	HORTA COMUNITÁRIA
03	INSTALAÇÕES RECREATIVAS E LÚDICAS - JARDIM HISTÓRICA
04	PARQUE DE LUCIENAS - JARDIM HISTÓRICA
05	VIA AUTOMÓVEL - VELÓCIPODO (BICICLO)
06	ÁREA DE CONVÍVIO COMUNITÁRIO
07	ESPAÇO VERDE / ÁREA DE TERRO / LERDA
08	PONTO DE VISTA DA MONUMENTALIDADE E BACIM VERTICAL

[illegible]

INTERVENÇÕES PROPOSTAS



PROYECTO

PROPOSTA COMUNITÁRIA DE ESPAÇO PÚBLICO

LOCAL
CIDADE DE ESPARGOS - ILHA DO SAL

DESENHOS

FROM A

ESCALA
A1 1/250

00571 CM

DATA:

FASE

VALIDAÇÃO

...

