



# Portugal

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## National progress report on the implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action (2011-2013)

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# Section 1: Outcomes 2011-2013

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## Strategic Outcome For Goal 1

### Outcome Statement:

There are no objective data on the actual introduction of restrictions / limitations in the land planning. However it is expected that increased the number of municipalities that have taken into account the presence of risks in land use. It was possible to initiate, in 2012, a sectorial plan for the prevention and reduction of risks.

Soon Portugal will have a national emergency plan revised, but unfortunately only 30% of municipalities have their emergency plans and approved.

We compiled sectoral reports on the activities already carried. It is intended to make a progress report on implementation of national adaptation strategy.

Portugal held various drills at all levels. It is intended to improve responsiveness. Many exercises were organized by the private sector, in order to test their ability to respond to emergency.

## Strategic Outcome For Goal 2

### Outcome Statement:

The National Platform for Disaster Reduction have improved mechanisms and capacities for the DRR.

However it is necessary to include in its constitution the media, private sector and representatives of the citizens.

## Strategic Outcome For Goal 3

### Outcome Statement:

Have been conducted and approved emergency plans of the local level. The National Emergency Plan will be approved by the National Platform this year.

## Section 2: Strategic goals

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### Strategic Goal Area 1

*The more effective integration of disaster risk considerations into sustainable development policies, planning and programming at all levels, with a special emphasis on disaster prevention, mitigation, preparedness and vulnerability reduction.*

#### Strategic Goal Statement:

Disaster and environmental risk management are being integrated into land planning plans and the emergency plans are also being reformulated at all levels. Our national Commission for Civil Protection are evolved in strategic preparedness and response. Portugal has a National Climate Change Strategy at high level of administration, and is currently developing a strategic plan for the prevention and reduction of risks.

### Strategic Goal Area 2

*The development and strengthening of institutions, mechanisms and capacities at all levels, in particular at the community level, that can systematically contribute to building resilience to hazards.*

#### Strategic Goal Statement:

Portugal create a National Platform for disaster reduction, to improve mechanisms and capacities at all levels. Should be included: the media, private sector representatives and citizens.

### Strategic Goal Area 3

*The systematic incorporation of risk reduction approaches into the design and implementation of emergency preparedness, response and recovery programmes in the reconstruction of affected communities.*

#### Strategic Goal Statement:

Portugal has emergency plans at three different administrative levels, national, regional and local. This plans can be for all hazards or for specific one. Unfortunately only 30% of municipalities have emergency plans approved by national platform.

## Section 3: Priority for action 1

*Ensure that disaster risk reduction is a national and a local priority with a strong institutional basis for implementation.*

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### Priority for action 1: Core indicator 1

*National policy and legal framework for disaster risk reduction exists with decentralised responsibilities and capacities at all levels.*

Level of Progress achieved: 4

Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

#### Key Questions and Means of Verification

Is disaster risk taken into account in public investment and planning decisions?  
-- not complete --

<b>National development plan</b>	Yes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <a href="#">national program of policy planning territory</a> (2007)</li></ul>	
<b>Sector strategies and plans</b>	Yes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <a href="#">sectorial plan of prevention and risk reduction</a> (2012)</li></ul>	
<b>Climate change policy and strategy</b>	Yes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <a href="#">National Strategy Adapting to Climate Change</a> (2010) [PDF - 355.25 KB]</li></ul>	
<b>Poverty reduction strategy papers</b>	No
<b>CCA/ UNDAF (Common Country Assessment/ UN Development Assistance Framework)</b>	No
<b>Civil defence policy, strategy and contingency planning</b>	Yes

Have legislative and/or regulatory provisions been made for managing disaster risk? Yes

## Description:

Between 2009 - 2011 was approved the legislative framework related to national strategy for adaptation to climate change and the sectorial plan for the prevention and reduction of risks.

## Context & Constraints:

The lack of legislation coordinated across sectors has been a constraint, which could be improved with the sector plan for the prevention and reduction of risks.

## Priority for action 1: Core indicator 2

*Dedicated and adequate resources are available to implement disaster risk reduction plans and activities at all administrative levels*

## Level of Progress achieved: 2

Some progress, but without systematic policy and/ or institutional commitment

## Key Questions and Means of Verification

What is the ratio of the budget allocation to risk reduction versus disaster relief and reconstruction?

	Risk reduction / prevention (%)	Relief and reconstruction (%)
National budget		

### Decentralised / sub-national budget

USD allocated to hazard proofing sectoral development investments (e.g transport, agriculture, infrastructure)

## Description:

no data on these ratios

## Context & Constraints:

no data on these ratios

## Priority for action 1: Core indicator 3

*Community Participation and decentralisation is ensured through the delegation of authority and resources to local levels*

Level of Progress achieved: 4

Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

### Key Questions and Means of Verification

Do local governments have legal responsibility and regular / systematic budget allocations for DRR? Yes

<b>Legislation (Is there a specific legislation for local governments with a mandate for DRR?)</b>	Yes
• <a href="#">Law on Civil Protection</a> (2006)	
<b>Regular budget allocations for DRR to local government</b>	No
<b>Estimated % of local budget allocation assigned to DRR</b>	0

#### Description:

The Portuguese Civil Protection system is based on decentralization and subsidiarity. Under the framework provided by the Law 27 of 2006, and the Law 65/20071, is ensured forecasting, preventive, emergency and recovery measures for the protection of people, goods and of the environment. At local level the responsibility is of the Mayor and other authorities that participate in the prevision and prevention of disasters.

The central authorities are involved only in case of major events that have or may have national consequences or that require the use of extraordinary means and resources. there has been a commitment at the local level in DRR exercises, public information and preparation of emergency plans.

#### Context & Constraints:

The lack of resources to implement the DRR at local levels.

## Priority for action 1: Core indicator 4

*A national multi sectoral platform for disaster risk reduction is functioning.*

Level of Progress achieved: 3

Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial

### Key Questions and Means of Verification

Are civil society organizations, national finance and planning institutions, key economic and development sector organizations represented in the national platform? Yes

<b>Civil society members (specify absolute number)</b>	0
<b>National finance and planning institutions (specify absolute number)</b>	0
<b>Sectoral organisations (specify absolute number)</b>	20
<b>Private sector (specify absolute number)</b>	0
<b>Science and academic institutions (specify absolute number)</b>	1
<b>Women's organisations participating in national platform (specify absolute number)</b>	0
<b>Other (please specify)</b>	

Where is the coordinating lead institution for disaster risk reduction located?

<b>In the Prime Minister's/President's Office</b>	No
<b>In a central planning and/or coordinating unit</b>	No
<b>In a civil protection department</b>	Yes
<b>In an environmental planning ministry</b>	No
<b>In the Ministry of Finance</b>	No



**Other (Please specify)**

**Description:**

There is a need to include the private sector, the media, and representatives of the population in the national platform.

**Context & Constraints:**

Is necessary to exchange data between different organizations.

## Section 4: Priority for action 2

*Identify, assess and monitor disaster risks and enhance early warning*

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### Priority for action 2: Core indicator 1

*National and local risk assessments based on hazard data and vulnerability information are available and include risk assessments for key sectors.*

Level of Progress achieved: 4

Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

#### Key Questions and Means of Verification

Is there a national multi-hazard risk assessment with a common methodology available to inform planning and development decisions? Yes

<b>Multi-hazard risk assessment</b>	Yes
• <a href="#">notebooks and technical standards</a>	
<b>% of schools and hospitals assessed</b>	40% schools
<b>Schools not safe from disasters (specify absolute number)</b>	no data available
<b>Gender disaggregated vulnerability and capacity assessments</b>	No
<b>Agreed national standards for multi hazard risk assessments</b>	No
<b>Risk assessment held by a central repository (lead institution)</b>	No
<b>Common format for risk assessment</b>	No
<b>Risk assessment format customised by user</b>	No
<b>Is future/probable risk assessed?</b>	Yes
<b>Please list the sectors that have already used disaster risk assessment as a precondition for sectoral development planning and programming.</b>	-- not complete --

## Description:

Will be introduced in the coming years risk analysis methodologies for most sectors.

## Context & Constraints:

It lacks the full introduction of the information of risk assessment in the decision level. The existence of a sector plan for the prevention and reduction of risks, there will allow the existence of a common methodology for the whole country.

## Priority for action 2: Core indicator 2

*Systems are in place to monitor, archive and disseminate data on key hazards and vulnerabilities*

### Level of Progress achieved: 4

Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

## Key Questions and Means of Verification

Are disaster losses and hazards systematically reported, monitored and analyzed? No

<b>Disaster loss databases exist and are regularly updated</b>	Yes
<b>Reports generated and used in planning by finance, planning and sectoral line ministries (from the disaster databases/ information systems)</b>	No
<b>Hazards are consistently monitored across localities and territorial boundaries</b>	No

## Description:

There is a database of events. In the coming years should be considered economic impacts. Several Portuguese authorities have data bases in place.

## Context & Constraints:

The process of linking separated data bases into a single one.

## Priority for action 2: Core indicator 3

*Early warning systems are in place for all major hazards, with outreach to communities.*

Level of Progress achieved: 3

Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial

### Key Questions and Means of Verification

Do risk prone communities receive timely and understandable warnings of impending hazard events? No

<b>Early warnings acted on effectively</b>	No
<b>Local level preparedness</b>	No
<b>Communication systems and protocols used and applied</b>	No
<b>Active involvement of media in early warning dissemination</b>	No

Description:

This system involve Meteorological, hydrological institutes, health care entities, media, and others entities.  
It depends on the type of risk and communities. For slow floods there are good mechanisms. For flash floods and tsunamis are not yet functional systems.

Context & Constraints:

Integration between all warning systems.

## Priority for action 2: Core indicator 4

*National and local risk assessments take account of regional / trans boundary risks, with a view to regional cooperation on risk reduction.*

Level of Progress achieved: 4

Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

# Key Questions and Means of Verification

Does your country participate in regional or sub-regional actions to reduce disaster risk? Yes

<b>Establishing and maintaining regional hazard monitoring</b>	Yes
<b>Regional or sub-regional risk assessment</b>	Yes
<b>Regional or sub-regional early warning</b>	Yes
<b>Establishing and implementing protocols for transboundary information sharing</b>	Yes
<b>Establishing and resourcing regional and sub-regional strategies and frameworks</b>	Yes

## Description:

Portugal has international protocols with UE, in several fields, and with some countries of Africa.

Portugal has signed cooperation agreements with the following countries:

- Spain (1992 and 2003)
- France (1995, 2006)
- Russia (1999)
- Morocco (1992)
- Cape Verde (1998)

Apart from the countries with which Portugal has actually signed agreements, the country is also linked on a bilateral basis with other countries, emphasizing the other African Countries of Portuguese Official Language (PALOP).

Bilateral cooperation agreements aimed at regulating various aspects of joint development activities of Civil Protection, in particular with respect to the following areas:

- Exchange of training
- Exchange of experts
- Holding meetings and exchange of information and technical-scientific
- Procedures for requesting and providing mutual assistance in emergencies, such as, financial issues, border crossing, communications and contact points

## Context & Constraints:

Development of some action plans addressing trans-boundary dams.

# Section 5: Priority for action 3

Use knowledge, innovation and education to build a culture of safety and resilience at all levels

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## Priority for action 3: Core indicator 1

Relevant information on disasters is available and accessible at all levels, to all stakeholders (through networks, development of information sharing systems etc)

Level of Progress achieved: 3

Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial

### Key Questions and Means of Verification

Is there a national disaster information system publicly available? Yes

Information is proactively disseminated	No
• <a href="#">OPERATIONAL ACTIVITY</a>	
Established mechanisms for access / dissemination (internet, public information broadcasts - radio, TV, )	No
Information is provided with proactive guidance to manage disaster risk	No

Description:

Information concerning disaster is produce by different entities and after compile for civil protection

Context & Constraints:

Improve the procedures for sharing information between civil protection and different entities

## Priority for action 3: Core indicator 2

*School curricula , education material and relevant trainings include disaster risk reduction and recovery concepts and practices.*

Level of Progress achieved: 4

Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

### Key Questions and Means of Verification

Is DRR included in the national educational curriculum? Yes

<b>Primary school curriculum</b>	Yes
<b>Secondary school curriculum</b>	Yes
<b>University curriculum</b>	Yes
<b>Professional DRR education programmes</b>	Yes

Description:

DRR matters are include in to school curricula and but exist a number of university courses covering DRR.

some examples:

<http://www.tinoni.com/>

<http://www.prociv.pt/clube/index.html>

[http://www.prociv.pt/nos\\_e\\_os\\_riscos/index.html](http://www.prociv.pt/nos_e_os_riscos/index.html)

<http://www.isec.universitas.pt/index.php/cursos1/licenciaturas/engpc>

<http://www.isec.universitas.pt/index.php/cursos1/mestrados/cienciastecnologias/riscos>

Context & Constraints:

Portugal will introduce more DRR curricula in all levels of schools

## Priority for action 3: Core indicator 3

*Research methods and tools for multi-risk assessments and cost benefit analysis are developed and strengthened.*

Level of Progress achieved: 4

Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

### Key Questions and Means of Verification

Is DRR included in the national scientific applied-research agenda/budget?  
Yes

<b>Research programmes and projects</b>	Yes
<b>Research outputs, products or studies are applied / used by public and private institutions</b>	Yes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <a href="#">som examples of scientific applied-research</a></li><li>• <a href="#">Examples of some</a></li></ul>	
<b>Studies on the economic costs and benefits of DRR</b>	No

Description:

Scientific research has many projects in DRR field, in natural and technological areas.

Context & Constraints:

It is important to coordinate the research outputs and to apply financial resources to DRR projects.

Tools will be developed to cost benefit analysis.



## Priority for action 3: Core indicator 4

*Countrywide public awareness strategy exists to stimulate a culture of disaster resilience, with outreach to urban and rural communities.*

Level of Progress achieved: 3

Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial

### Key Questions and Means of Verification

Do public education campaigns for risk-prone communities and local authorities include disaster risk? Yes

<b>Public education campaigns for enhanced awareness of risk.</b>	Yes
<b>Training of local government</b>	Yes
<b>Disaster management (preparedness and emergency response)</b>	Yes
<b>Preventative risk management (risk and vulnerability)</b>	No
<b>Guidance for risk reduction</b>	No
<b>Availability of information on DRR practices at the community level</b>	No

#### Description:

For forest fires prone comities Portuguese authorities develop awareness campaigns for students and shapers.

Develop educational materials for support teachers, the focus is placed on students age´s 7 to 14 old. This is a national wide programme with more than 300 civil protection clubs.

#### Context & Constraints:

Public awareness should be a continuous process but the population loose his interest in this kind issue after the emergency. It is necessary to develop more public information.

## Section 6: Priority for action 4

*Reduce the underlying risk factors*

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### Priority for action 4: Core indicator 1

*Disaster risk reduction is an integral objective of environment related policies and plans, including for land use natural resource management and adaptation to climate change.*

Level of Progress achieved: 4

Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

### Key Questions and Means of Verification

Is there a mechanism in place to protect and restore regulatory ecosystem services? (associated with wet lands, mangroves, forests etc) Yes

<b>Protected areas legislation</b>	Yes
<b>Payment for ecosystem services (PES)</b>	No
<b>Integrated planning (for example coastal zone management)</b>	Yes
<b>Environmental impacts assessments (EIAs)</b>	Yes
<b>Climate change adaptation projects and programmes</b>	Yes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <a href="#">National Strategy for Climate Change Adaptation</a></li></ul>	

Description:

Disaster risk reduction is taken in account in the land use plans, natural resource management, and in adaptation to climate change.

Context & Constraints:

No data on the number of development plans that have restrictions / limitations on risks.

## Priority for action 4: Core indicator 2

*Social development policies and plans are being implemented to reduce the vulnerability of populations most at risk.*

Level of Progress achieved: 4

Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

### Key Questions and Means of Verification

Do social safety nets exist to increase the resilience of risk prone households and communities? Yes

<b>Crop and property insurance</b>	Yes
<b>Temporary employment guarantee schemes</b>	Yes
<b>Conditional and unconditional cash transfers</b>	Yes
<b>Micro finance (savings, loans, etc.)</b>	No
<b>Micro insurance</b>	No

Description:

Social development is one of the main goals of national government, in the last decades almost self made illegal residential areas were demolished and the population was relocated in new buildings.

Context & Constraints:

Financial limitations for implement guarantee mechanisms.

## Priority for action 4: Core indicator 3

*Economic and productive sectorial policies and plans have been implemented to reduce the vulnerability of economic activities*

Level of Progress achieved: 4

Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

## Key Questions and Means of Verification

Are the costs and benefits of DRR incorporated into the planning of public investment? No

<b>National and sectoral public investment systems incorporating DRR.</b>	Yes
<b>Please provide specific examples: e.g. public infrastructure, transport and communication, economic and productive assets</b>	
<b>Investments in retrofitting infrastructures including schools and hospitals</b>	Yes

### Description:

was implemented large scale projects in the area of preventive policies, on educational and health care facilities.

### Context & Constraints:

The verification of the application of seismic codes is very loosely enforced.

## Priority for action 4: Core indicator 4

*Planning and management of human settlements incorporate disaster risk reduction elements, including enforcement of building codes.*

### Level of Progress achieved: 4

Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

## Key Questions and Means of Verification

Is there investment to reduce the risk of vulnerable urban settlements? Yes

<b>Investment in drainage infrastructure in flood prone areas</b>	Yes
<b>Slope stabilisation in landslide prone areas</b>	Yes
<b>Training of masons on safe construction technology</b>	Yes

**Provision of safe land and housing for low income households and communities** Yes

**Risk sensitive regulation in land zoning and private real estate development** No

**Regulated provision of land titling** No

#### Description:

There are plans and policies that take into account the DRR and management of human settlements. Some viaducts in Lisbon were reinforced in the past following seismic risk analyses

#### Context & Constraints:

The lack of enforcement of codes and the small investments for reinforcement of buildings and other structures

## Priority for action 4: Core indicator 5

*Disaster risk reduction measures are integrated into post disaster recovery and rehabilitation processes*

#### Level of Progress achieved: 3

Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial

### Key Questions and Means of Verification

Do post-disaster programmes explicitly incorporate and budget for DRR for resilient recovery? No

**% of recovery and reconstruction funds assigned to DRR** no data available

**DRR capacities of local authorities for response and recovery strengthened** No

**Risk assessment undertaken in pre- and post-disaster recovery and reconstruction planning** No

**Measures taken to address gender based issues in recovery** No

## Description:

Disaster risk reduction measures are taken into account in the form of restrictions in the land use plans.

## Context & Constraints:

It is necessary to improve the recovery and rehabilitation planning processes.

## Priority for action 4: Core indicator 6

*Procedures are in place to assess the disaster risk impacts of major development projects, especially infrastructure.*

## Level of Progress achieved: 4

Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

## Key Questions and Means of Verification

Are the impacts of disaster risk that are created by major development projects assessed? Yes

Are cost/benefits of disaster risk taken into account in the design and operation of major development projects? No

<b>Impacts of disaster risk taken account in Environment Impact Assessment (EIA)</b>	Yes
<b>By national and sub-national authorities and institutions</b>	No
<b>By international development actors</b>	No

## Description:

It is a normal to evaluate risk impacts of major development projects in Portugal by Environment Impact Assessment, in the process of making land use plans.

## Context & Constraints:

The assessment usually are for small scenarios and not for major events.

# Section 7: Priority for action 5

*Strengthen disaster preparedness for effective response at all levels*

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## Priority for action 5: Core indicator 1

*Strong policy, technical and institutional capacities and mechanisms for disaster risk management, with a disaster risk reduction perspective are in place.*

Level of Progress achieved: 4

Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

### Key Questions and Means of Verification

Are there national programmes or policies for disaster preparedness, contingency planning and response? Yes

<b>DRR incorporated in these programmes and policies</b>	Yes
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<b>The institutional mechanisms exist for the rapid mobilisation of resources in a disaster, utilising civil society and the private sector; in addition to public sector support.</b>	No
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Are there national programmes or policies to make schools and health facilities safe in emergencies? Yes

<b>Policies and programmes for school and hospital safety</b>	Yes
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<b>Training and mock drills in school and hospitals for emergency preparedness</b>	Yes
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Are future disaster risks anticipated through scenario development and aligned preparedness planning? Yes

<b>Potential risk scenarios are developed taking into account climate change projections</b>	Yes
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<b>Preparedness plans are regularly updated based on future risk scenarios</b>	No
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## Description:

Hospitals and schools have their emergency plans and they do emergency drills. Many schools have been strengthened to better withstand earthquakes.

## Context & Constraints:

There are schools and hospitals that don't make drills regularly.

## Priority for action 5: Core indicator 2

*Disaster preparedness plans and contingency plans are in place at all administrative levels, and regular training drills and rehearsals are held to test and develop disaster response programmes.*

## Level of Progress achieved: 4

Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

## Key Questions and Means of Verification

Are the contingency plans, procedures and resources in place to deal with a major disaster? -- not complete --

<b>Plans and programmes are developed with gender sensitivities</b>	Yes
<b>Risk management/contingency plans for continued basic service delivery</b>	Yes
<b>Operations and communications centre</b>	Yes
<b>Search and rescue teams</b>	Yes
<b>Stockpiles of relief supplies</b>	Yes
<b>Shelters</b>	Yes
<b>Secure medical facilities</b>	Yes
<b>Dedicated provision for disabled and elderly in relief, shelter and emergency medical facilities</b>	Yes
<b>Businesses are a proactive partner in planning and delivery of response</b>	Yes



## Description:

Portugal has emergency plans at, national, district and local levels. Exercises and drills have been done regularly at the three levels.

## Context & Constraints:

Many municipally authorities don't have resources to fully implement emergency plans. There are many municipalities have not made drills.

## Priority for action 5: Core indicator 3

*Financial reserves and contingency mechanisms are in place to support effective response and recovery when required.*

## Level of Progress achieved: 4

Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

## Key Questions and Means of Verification

Are financial arrangements in place to deal with major disaster? Yes

<b>National contingency and calamity funds</b>	Yes
<b>The reduction of future risk is considered in the use of calamity funds</b>	No
<b>Insurance and reinsurance facilities</b>	Yes
<b>Catastrophe bonds and other capital market mechanisms</b>	No

## Description:

Portugal has insurances for floods and the government can attribute compensation for several damages.

## Context & Constraints:

Continuous effort is in place to improve financial management.

## Priority for action 5: Core indicator 4

*Procedures are in place to exchange relevant information during hazard events and disasters, and to undertake post-event reviews*

Level of Progress achieved: 3

Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial

### Key Questions and Means of Verification

Has an agreed method and procedure been adopted to assess damage, loss and needs when disasters occur? No

<b>Damage and loss assessment methodologies and capacities available</b>	No
<b>Post-disaster need assessment methodologies</b>	No
<b>Post-disaster needs assessment methodologies include guidance on gender aspects</b>	No
<b>Identified and trained human resources</b>	No

Description:

Communications procedures between relevant organizations is implemented during hazard events and disasters.

Context & Constraints:

There a need to improve and extend the range of events which have damage and loss and assessment done.

## Section 8: Drivers of Progress

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### **a) Multi-hazard integrated approach to disaster risk reduction and development**

Levels of Reliance:

Partial/ some reliance: Full acknowledgement of the issue; strategy/ framework for action developed to address it; application still not fully implemented across policy and practice; complete buy in not achieved from key stakeholders.

Do studies/ reports/ atlases on multi-hazard analyses exist in the country/ for the sub region?: Yes

If yes, are these being applied to development planning/ informing policy?: Yes

Description (Please provide evidence of where, how and who):

We hope to have soon a study of multi-hazard analyses at the county. There are land use plans with DRR application at national, regional and local levels. These plans have studies, reports, and multi-hazard analyses.

### **b) Gender perspectives on risk reduction and recovery adopted and institutionalized**

Levels of Reliance:

Significant and ongoing reliance: significant ongoing efforts to actualize commitments with coherent strategy in place; identified and engaged stakeholders.

Is gender disaggregated data available and being applied to decision-making for risk reduction and recovery activities?: No

Do gender concerns inform policy and programme conceptualisation and implementation in a meaningful and appropriate way?: Yes

Description (Please provide evidence of where, how and who):

Portugal has a gender equality policy fully implemented

## **c) Capacities for risk reduction and recovery identified and strengthened**

Levels of Reliance:

Significant and ongoing reliance: significant ongoing efforts to actualize commitments with coherent strategy in place; identified and engaged stakeholders.

Do responsible designated agencies, institutions and offices at the local level have capacities for the enforcement of risk reduction regulations?:  
Yes

Are local institutions, village committees, communities, volunteers or urban resident welfare associations properly trained for response?: Yes

Description (Please provide evidence of where, how and who):

Further achievements will be necessary to improve capacities for risk reduction and recovery at all levels

## **d) Human security and social equity approaches integrated into disaster risk reduction and recovery activities**

Levels of Reliance:

Partial/ some reliance: Full acknowledgement of the issue; strategy/ framework for action developed to address it; application still not fully implemented across policy and practice; complete buy in not achieved from key stakeholders.

Do programmes take account of socio-environmental risks to the most vulnerable and marginalised groups?: Yes

Are appropriate social protection measures / safety nets that safeguard against their specific socioeconomic and political vulnerabilities being adequately implemented?: -- not complete --

Description (Please provide evidence of where, how and who):

Many accomplishments in the social aspects, of the society, have been achieved but it is effort that has to continue

## **e) Engagement and partnerships with non-governmental actors; civil society, private sector, amongst others, have been fostered at all levels**

### Levels of Reliance:

Partial/ some reliance: Full acknowledgement of the issue; strategy/ framework for action developed to address it; application still not fully implemented across policy and practice; complete buy in not achieved from key stakeholders.

Are there identified means and sources to convey local and community experience or traditional knowledge in disaster risk reduction?: No

### Description (Please provide evidence of where, how and who):

Portugal has a system that involves actors from civil society, private sector, amongst others. It is the example of the forest fires activities, in the fields of prevention, monitoring and response.

It is necessary to improve this aspect for other types of risks.

## **Contextual Drivers of Progress**

### Levels of Reliance:

Significant and ongoing reliance: significant ongoing efforts to actualize commitments with coherent strategy in place; identified and engaged stakeholders.

### Description (Please provide evidence of where, how and who):

It is necessary to improve formation and training at all levels of the administration. Portugal has implemented a new legislation system that can provide further developments for the future

# Section 9: Future Outlook

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## Future Outlook Area 1

*The more effective integration of disaster risk considerations into sustainable development policies, planning and programming at all levels, with a special emphasis on disaster prevention, mitigation, preparedness and vulnerability reduction.*

### Overall Challenges:

Continued investment in preparedness and response may not reduce impacts on the number of people affected and economic impacts.

### Future Outlook Statement:

Obligations should be strengthened in the prevention, mitigation, information and public participation.

## Future Outlook Area 2

*The development and strengthening of institutions, mechanisms and capacities at all levels, in particular at the community level, that can systematically contribute to building resilience to hazards.*

### Overall Challenges:

Citizen participation in the definition and implementation of DRR.

### Future Outlook Statement:

The central government should strengthen the response capacity of local and private institutions in DRR.

## Future Outlook Area 3

*The systematic incorporation of risk reduction approaches into the design and implementation of emergency preparedness, response and recovery programmes in the reconstruction of affected communities.*

### Overall Challenges:

Reducing vulnerability of communities is important to balance the load capacity of the means and resources of a locality. The safety of the population relies often on preparedness and response, without reducing vulnerabilities.

## Future Outlook Statement:

The response and its preparation should always be accompanied by policies for prevention and mitigation in order to optimize the reconstruction phase.

## Future Outlook Area 4

*The United Nations General Assembly Resolution 66/199, requested the development of a post-2015 framework for disaster risk reduction. A first outline will be developed for the next Global Platform in 2013, and a draft should be finalized towards the end of 2014 to be ready for consideration and adoption at the World Conference on Disaster Reduction in 2015*

Please identify what you would consider to be the single most important element of the post-2015 Framework on Disaster Risk Reduction (2015-2025).:

Public information and citizen participation will be key. Citizen participation in the response should be organized on how to volunteer.

Should be introduced restrictions on land use in hazardous areas.

If not possible will need to introduce monitoring and warning systems.

# Section 10: Stakeholders

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Organizations, departments, and institutions that have contributed to the report

Organization	Type	Focal Point
National Civil Protection of Portugal	Gov	