

A STEP FORWARD TO DISASTER RISK REDUCTION IN LISBON CITY AS A CONTINUOUS PROCESS

Lisbon Municipality, Portugal

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Nowadays natural and manmade disaster risks are a reality expected any time in urban modern societies. The increase of frequency and severity of disasters with high impacts, call for an urgent decision and investment to increase a joint preventive policy. Challenges generated by climate changes scenarios, expected until 2100, also require a sustainable approach integrated into the priorities of the resilience action plan.

Based on the commitments assumed by Lisbon's municipality with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, Paris Agreement, Covenant of Mayors for Climate and Energy, Sustainable Development and the 2030 Agenda, the resilience strategy under development has prioritized investment on implementing strategies for disaster risk reduction, that in the past affected societies, cultures and territories and were responsible for large investments in reconstruction. This ongoing process focused on citizens, their quality of life, in guarantee their basic services, heritage preservation, environment resilient and on a sustainable development makes Lisbon more competitive, innovative and resilient.

Today, Lisbon it's a complex system with more than 1.000.000 of citizens who live, work, study, circulate and visit the city, majority Portuguese, with different ages, cultures, religions, ethnicities, education levels, knowledge and languages. To face the actual expected shocks and stresses the goals defined in terms of understanding disaster risk are:

- Manage the municipality as a "complex vulnerable critical infrastructure";
- Manage the jurisdiction of municipal territory (aerial, surface and underground), where critical infrastructures provider of basic services are implemented;
- Manage the interdependencies between citizens, services, first responders, volunteers and other key actors;
- Invest and implement urban resilience strategies;
- Invest in education and training, setting a Resilience curricula in schools and reinforce the continuous process of Growing Up in Safety dedicated by public targets;
- Increase the capability to act, resist, adapt and to recover quickly and in an efficient way from unexpected adverse events;
- Strengthen partnerships, protocols and cooperation's based on a top-down and bottom-up approach;
- Share knowledge and procedures;
- Integrate contributions from politicians, first responders, ONG's, volunteers, experts of crucial areas: water supply, wastewater, solid waste, energy, food, health, financial, public lighting, transport and infrastructure, civil protection, legal order, safety, public administration, environment, urban planning, heritage, public relations, research and ICT;
- Develop an intelligent platform including a real time warning system for monitor the city in normal conditions and in case of disasters.

By the participation in campaigns, projects, programs and events at European, National and Local level, like the campaign Making Cities Resilient – My City is Getting Ready, the European Green Capital 2020 candidature and others, the city has grown on its resilience process.

The Resilience framework developed in the climate change context under the ongoing project EU RESCCUE and applied to Lisbon, intends to measure resilience level in several dimensions: Organizational, Spatial, Functional and Physical.

The European Resilience Management Guideline developed under the ongoing project EU RESILENS increase the knowledge of this subject.

Other relevant instruments of the city like the Lisbon Master Plan (2012), an urban planning tool focused on viable sustainability and local solutions and the Municipal Strategy for Climate Change Adaptation (2017) other guideline to support the strategies to integrate under the climate scenarios expected.

To measure the city's resilience performance Civil Protection implemented a web dashboard with a GIS approach, as a complement of the Resilience Action Plan. This platform allows Lisbon to make a diagnosis of the city, identifies its partnerships, the public involved in daily activities, the understanding of the society in terms of disaster risks, the messages passed, the channels used and the territories involved. It also identifies the main strong and a weak point of the strategy adopted and allows the municipality to centralize data, reduce dependence and promote the reuse of them.

Based on the characteristics of Lisbon city, the Sendai Framework and the understanding of the resilience process (before, during and after), the municipality invested in educational resources to teach and disseminate the concept of resilience to disaster risks. The 4 films designed under RESILENS, supported by illustrations and pictograms as a universal language; describes the urban resilience process of Lisbon. The use of social networks and the web used to disseminate these messages have already high visibility considering a complement to the daily activities performed with the population of the city in the field.

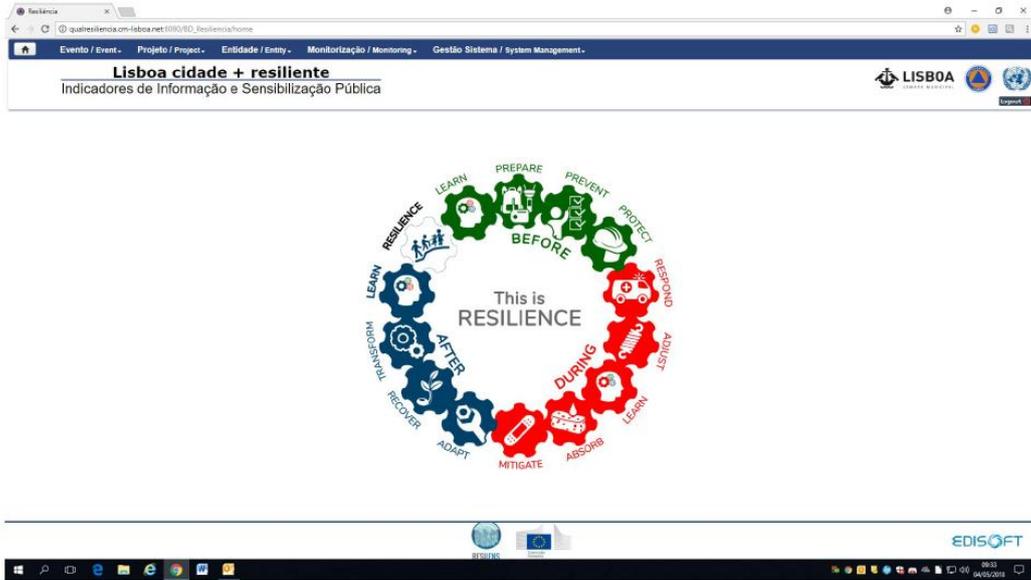
All this approach allows Lisbon's to monitor and review its Resilience process, highlighting the investment made to offer a better city for people to live in the present and in the future and to involve them in the resilience process.

KEYWORDS: urban resilience, climate change, multisector approach, disaster risk, local government, disaster risk reduction, sustainable development

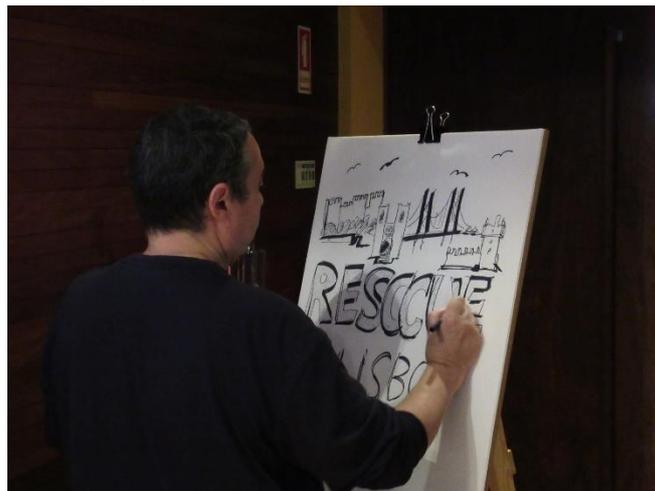
<https://vimeopro.com/cmlisboa/what-is-resilience>.

List of photos:

- Lisbon dashboard (print screen)



- RESCCUE H2020 project – workshop



- RESILENS H2020 project – Pilot case



- Design Educational materials: forest fire kit; understanding climate change scenarios and warning levels (stamps and quiz)



- GROWING UP (IN) SAFTY - a Project for awareness training in civil Protection and Safety (for children of primary school)



- International Event of Mascots - share responsibility (reproduce messages and generate new ATTITUDES and BEHAVIOURS)

