

Annex II

Nomination form for “role model” cities and local governments

Please send the nomination form to isdr-campaign@un.org. Nominations will be accepted on an ongoing basis throughout 2010-11.

	Specifications
City / Local Government (name, location, size)	Amadora Lisbon District 25 Square km
Name of Mayor / Governor / Community leader	Mayor Joaquim Moreira Raposo

Major Disaster Risks (indicate major disasters that have occurred, prevailing hazards and vulnerable conditions)	Over the last 20 years the major disaster risks were flash floods (urban area), urban fires, industrial fires, landslides, storms (fallen trees, damaged buildings, infrastructure, etc.) and road accidents. Major Disasters Occurred (last 20 years) Flood 23rd November 1983 - 100.000€ - 170 homeless Urban Fire in Shopping Center (Cine-Teatro Lido) 3rd February 2009 - Strutural damages - Unoccupied Landslide 22nd January 2010 - 1.500,000€ Disasters Statistics 2005-2010 Florest fires - 450 occurrences Urban fires - 800 occurrences Industrial fires - 68 occurrences Floods - 646 occurrences Landslides - 72 occurrences Storms - 136 occurrences Road accidents - 1666 occurrences Trampling - 340 occurrences Prevailing hazards - Flash floods (heavy rain) - Storms (strutural damages) - Landslides - Urban fires and industrial fires - Road accidents Vulnerable conditions - High population density. 7 343 inhabitants/km2. In fact, Amadora has the highest population density in Portugal. - Population insufficiently aware and/or sensitized about the risks and hazards - Highly urbanized territory - Existence of several awareness-creation projects and training of the population - Some technical and operational gaps in Civil Protection Service
Progress and results (indicate main areas of progress, based on the “ten essentials”)	In recent years, the Municipality of Amadora has invested, in an effective and accountable manner, in domains that mark different phases of disaster management: preparation, relief and recovery. In terms of preparations, the Municipality of Amadora through the Municipal Civil Protection Service, has developed various mechanisms of alerting and warning the people against adverse weather conditions. Public communication reports have been issued for every three days, containing all the meteorological information, as well the air quality, weather warnings and alerts for civil protection.

Entities that are responsible for the prevention (essential nº 1) and preparation of the population and the city (Firefighters, Red Cross, Division of Health and Sanitation, Parish Councils) continuously receive SMS with updated information on adverse weather conditions, in order to allow them to activate in advance the prevention mechanisms. Recently, the Municipal Civil Protection Service of Amadora acquired a Professional Digital Meteorological Station to determine more accurately the weather conditions and to issue accurate warnings for the population in general (essential nº 9).

Furthermore, in the context of the preparation, it is worth mentioning the training and awareness-creation project for the school community, entitled "Civil Protection Club", which addresses the issues of risks that exist in Amadora (e.g., seismic risk, flood areas, etc.) and identifies the self-protection measures (essential nº 7). On average, between 75 and 100 training and awareness-creation sessions are conducted.

Amadora currently has a database of hazardous events that enables the identification of the sites with an augmented risk probability, as well as the development of contingency plans and emergency procedures to minimize human losses and economic damage (essential nº 3). The analysis of hazardous events has enabled various authorities to anticipate the increased risks.

Regarding recovery, the population affected by natural or technological disasters is immediately provided with shelters and other living conditions (essential nº 10) through the coordination of various entities of the City Hall of Amadora (Office for Social Welfare, Department of Housing, Municipal Civil Protection Service, Fire Department of Amadora, Portuguese Red Cross).

Concerning the less developed and indeed lagging aspects that call for a more effective response, there has been a lack of budget intended for the incentives to families and wider community aimed to reduce various types of risks (essential nº 2). The only existing investment budget line for this purpose is intended for the training of the school community. Regarding the strengthening of key infrastructure that are fundamental for help (hospitals, firefighters, police, civil protection, and schools) there has been a growing concern of these entities to have their updated emergency plans, a task that has been coordinated among the various municipal services. What has been missing, however, has been the assessment of structural conditions in some buildings that are part of the relief schemes and are in the first line of intervention and mitigation in the case of an emergencies such as, for example, an earthquake (essential nº 5 and nº 6). It is worth noting that there has been a continued effort towards a culture of safety and prevention creating in Amadora. Despite existing constraints, both at technical level or the level of human resources, the various local institutions have made remarkable efforts to reduce the vulnerability of

	the population by issuing warnings not to occupy areas of risk. The planning for the seismic risk and the mapping of the flood areas, are also good examples of such efforts, including the risk analyses (zoning of critical areas) and planning for emergency situations. It is also important to highlight that the process of developing Local Agenda 21 has begun as well the project EcoXXI, which will allow the adoption of a set of environmental measures, including those related to the best practices in planning and reduction of natural and technological hazards. The involvement of the entire local community will be an important achievement towards the resilience of the city of Amadora (essential nº 6 and nº 8). Finally, it should be emphasized that the whole structure of civil protection has made remarkable efforts to involve a great number of institutional partners from both civic and scientific-academic spheres of life. The establishment of these partnerships not only has allowed to optimize resources but has also led the development and application of innovative methods of prevention and intervention in emergency situations, as well as to contribute with data and other relevant information for scientific and technological projects. This collaboration has culminated in the annual organization of International Conference on Natural Disaster Reduction, with five editions in until now.
Which local institutions will be engaged in the Campaign? (in addition to the local government)	- TERCUD - Territory, Culture and Development Research Center of the Lusophone University of Humanities and Technology, Lisbon - e-GEO Research Centre for Geography and Regional Planning - Faculty of Social Sciences and Humanities, New University of Lisbon, Lisbon - Fire Department of Amadora - Portuguese Red Cross - Delegation of Amadora - City Hall of Amadora: Hygiene and Sanitary Division, Prevention, Hygiene and Safety at Work Service - Association "Civil Protection Portugal"
Which part of the city administration will be the focal point for the Campaign?	Municipal Civil Protection Service

Achievement in all of the ten essentials areas (make an estimation as follows: 1 - poor/nothing in place, 2 - some progress in place, 3 - in place, well functioning or N/A)	Essential N. 1	Some progress in place
	Essential N. 2	Poor/nothing in place
	Essential N. 3	Some progress in place
	Essential N. 4	Poor/nothing in place
	Essential N. 5	Some progress in place
	Essential N. 6	Poor/nothing in place
	Essential N. 7	In place
	Essential N. 8	Some progress in place
	Essential N. 9	Some progress in place
	Essential N. 10	In place

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