



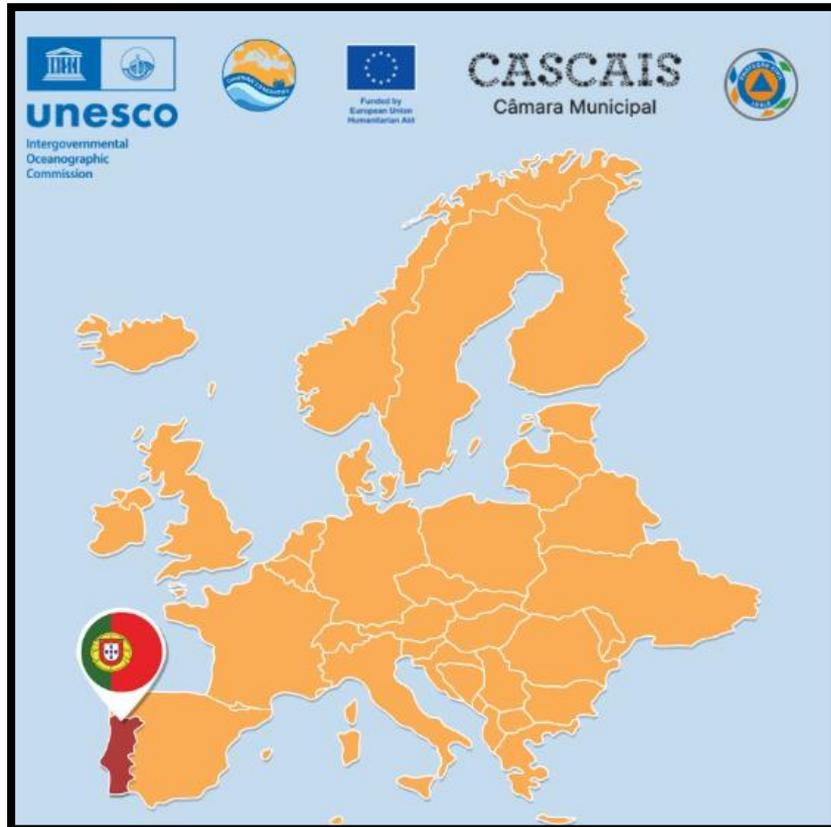
# Local Tsunami SOPs

LOULÉ



# Community Overview

## Location of the Municipality of Loulé



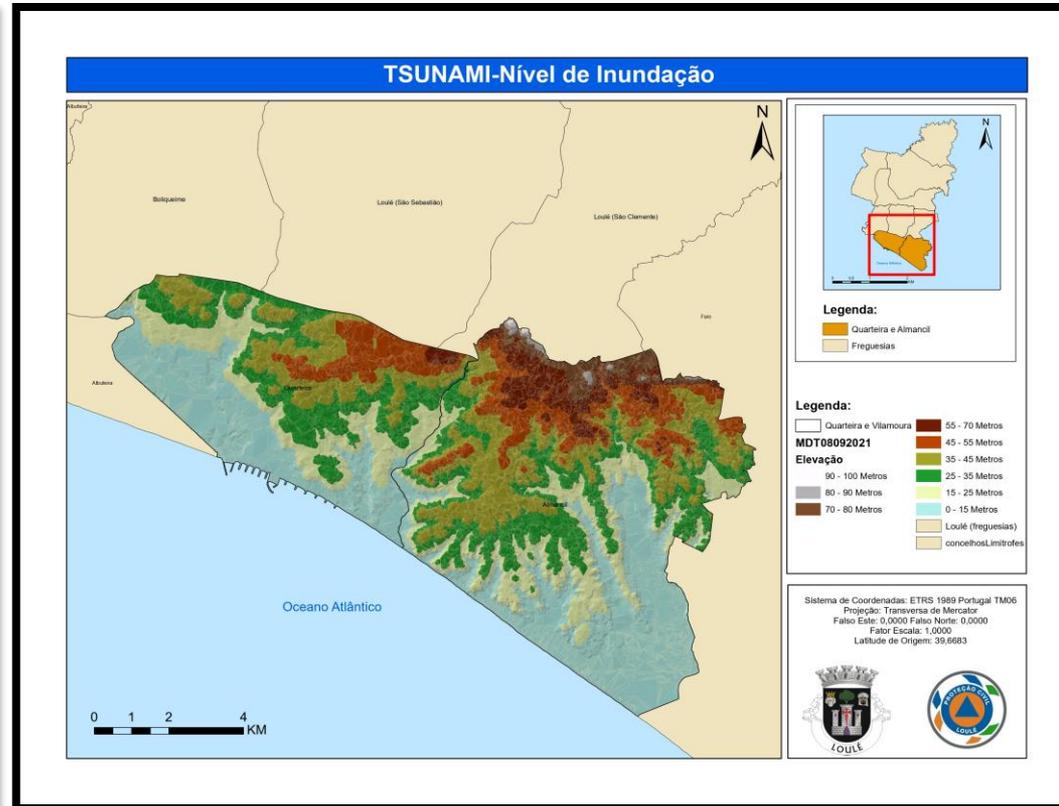
# Community Overview

## THE RISK



### CONCELHO DE LOULÉ

O Concelho de Loulé localiza-se na região do Algarve, uma região de moderada a elevada perigosidade sísmica dada a proximidade das placas Ibérica (Euro-Asiática) e Africana.



1 de Novembro de  
1755

14 km of coastline

# Community Overview

## PARISH OF QUARTEIRA

 Population estimate

ERA	Resident Population	Visitor Estimate / Extra Occupancy	Total estimate of the present population
Winter (low season)	~ 24.400	few tourists, some people with second homes, etc. Maybe +5-15% → +1.200 to +3.600	~25.500 to 28.000 people
Summer (high season)	~ 24.400	many tourists/guests etc. Using the local reference ("up to 150.000 inhabitants") → the extra could be ~+125.000-130.000 at peak	~140.000 to 150.000 people

- The coastal zone is the **most tourist-heavy**, making it the most **vulnerable to tsunamis**, including much of the city center and the coastline.
- Given the population concentration in these areas, it's reasonable to estimate that between 40% and 60% of the population is at direct risk in the event of a tsunami, especially considering tourists and residents in low-lying areas.

# Community Overview

## PARISH OF ALMANCIL

 Population estimate

ERA	Resident Population	Visitor Estimate / Extra Occupancy	Total estimate of the present population
Winter (low season)	~ 11.000	few: tiny international tourists + people with second homes + seasonal workers — say +5-10%	~12.000 to 12.500 people
Summer (high season)	~ 11.000	many visitors to hotels, resorts, holiday homes, etc. If we assume that Al Mancil can temporarily “accommodate” an additional 50-100% of its resident population (or even more during peak periods)	~2.000 to 25.000+ people

- Al Mancil is more inland, but also has coastal areas such as **Quinta do Lago and Vale do Lobo**.
- Therefore, the proportion of people living in these areas is smaller compared to Quarteira, meaning it is estimated that approximately **5% to 15% of the population is at risk**.

# Community Overview

Local authorities/stakeholders responsible

**Emergency Response 24/7**  
**Capacity in Loulé**



# Coordination with provincial/national disaster management agencies

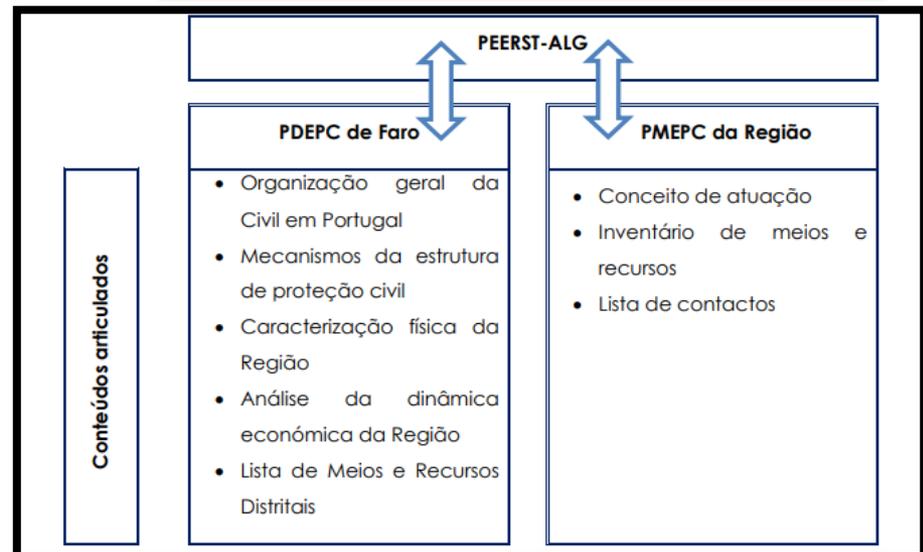
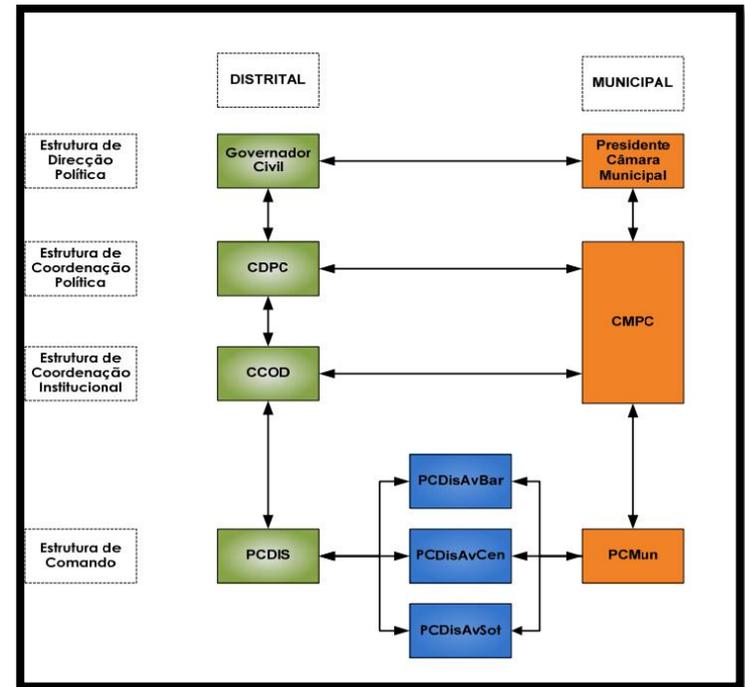
1. **Earthquake Detection:** The **IPMA** monitors seismic activity in the Atlantic through its Earthquake Warning Center, which is the main indicator of tsunami potential
2. **Analysis and Alert:** If an **earthquake** is detected and its location and magnitude suggest a tsunami risk, the IPMA does not issue an **alert directly, but rather informs the appropriate Civil Protection agencies**
3. **National Alert:** The **National Civil Protection Authority (ANPC)** receives this information and then assesses the threat level and **activates the alert system for the population**
4. **Regional and Municipal Alert:** The **alert is then communicated to regional and municipal authorities, who, in turn, inform the population using means such as sirens (like those in Loulé) and local warnings**



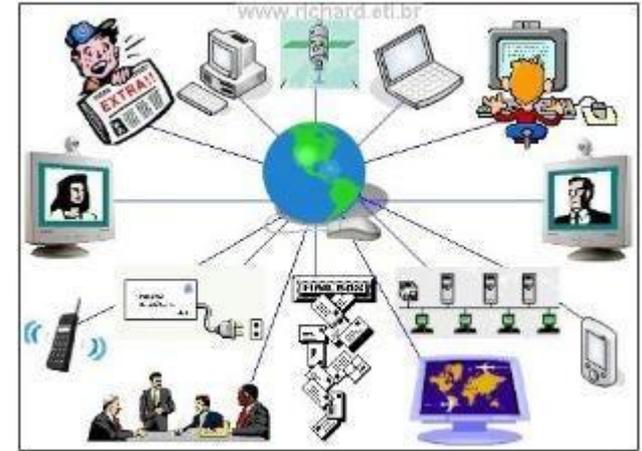
# Coordination Structure within Municipality (chart or a flow diagram)

will be activated automatically upon selection of one of the following assumptions:

- Seismic event with an epicenter in the Algarve Region and with a magnitude equal to or greater than **6.1 on the Richter Scale**;
- Seismic event felt in the Algarve Region with an estimated **maximum intensity**, obtained from instrumental measurements, equal to or greater than VIII on the Modified Mercalli Scale (regardless of the location of the epicenter);
- **Tsunami with wave height greater than or equal to 3 m**, along the entire coast of the Algarve.
- **The procedures outlined in the Plan are automatically triggered after 2 hours**, unless otherwise indicated.



# Communication channels



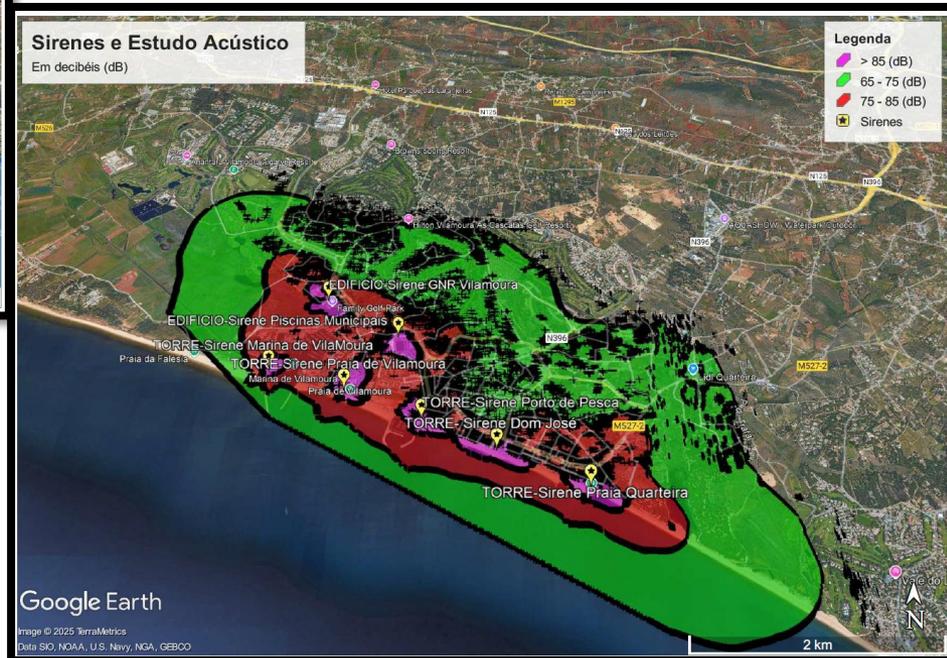
## Publicizing the Activation

The activation of PEERST-ALG will be publicized through the **Social Communications Organizations (SMOs)** to the general public, namely through:

- **Television;**
- **Radio stations in the district and nationwide;**
- **Newspapers in the district and nationwide;**
- **The ANPC website [www.prociv.pt](http://www.prociv.pt);**
- **Email;**
- **Fax;**
- **Radio networks: Strategic Civil Protection Network (REPC) and/or Fire Department Operational Network (ROB);**
- **Portugal's Integrated Emergency and Security Network System (SIRESP);**
- **Telephone (landline, mobile, or satellite);**
- **Via operational notification system (SMS).**
- **The PEERST-ALG activation announcement will take into account the contact list in table in IV-III-2 of this plan.**

# Alert to the local population

## 7 Sirens and Acoustic Study



# Alert to the local population

## Sirens-2025

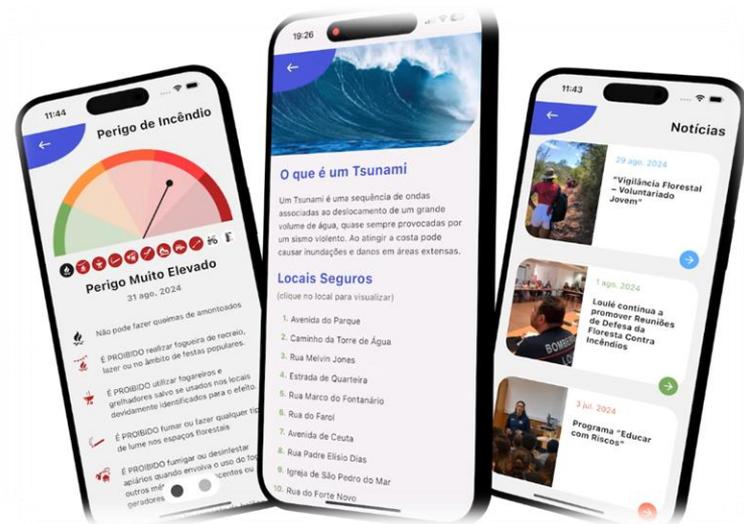
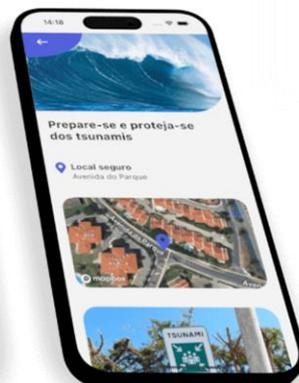
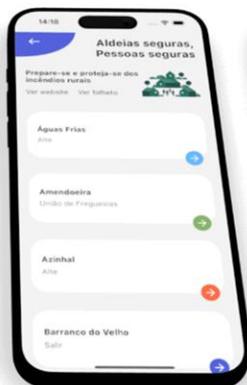




# Drills and community awareness

## APPLICATION OF CIVIL PROTECTION IN LOULÉ

In the section on tsunami risk, you can check the location of safe locations and use Google Maps to find the quickest route.



# Drills and community awareness

## PARISH OF QUARTEIRA

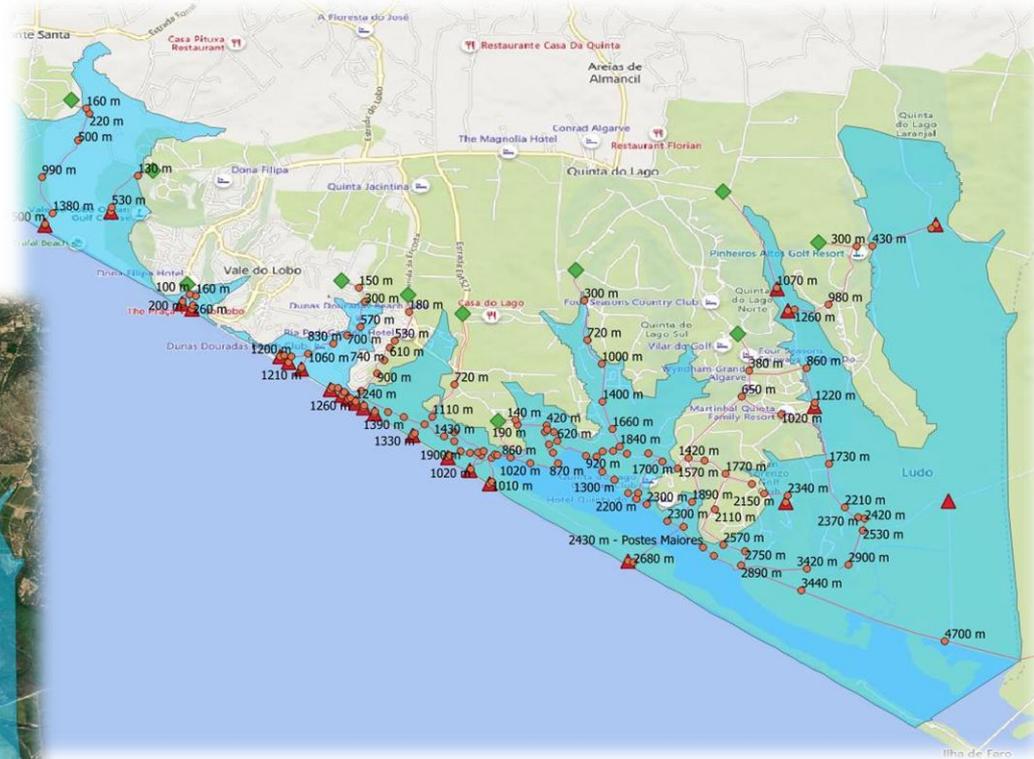
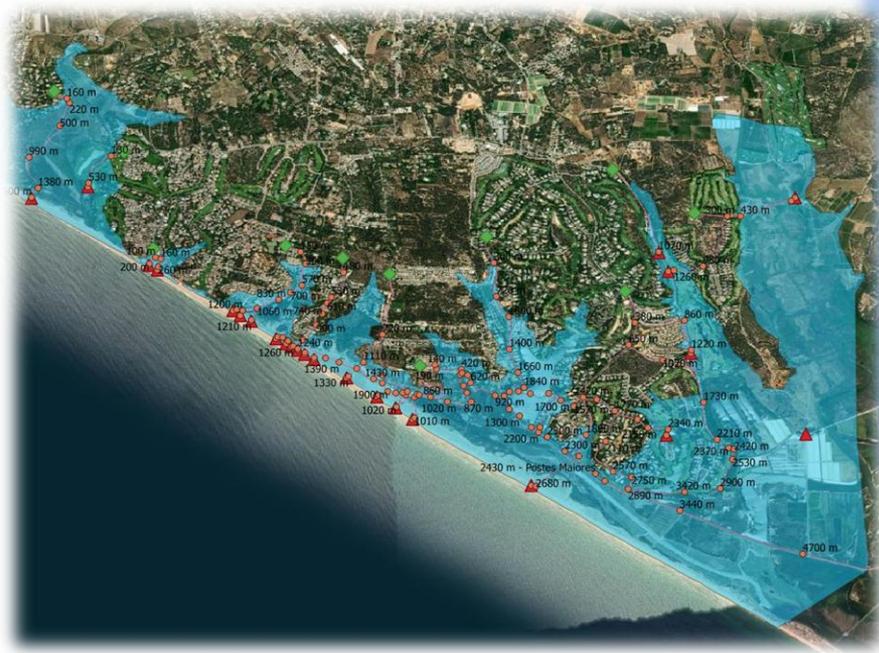


- Tsunami Inundation Area Blue Shaded Areas
- Evacuation Routes in Red, 13 Tsunami Safe Points in Green
- Quarteira has 140 distance signs

# Drills and community awareness

## PARISH OF ALMANCIL

- Tsunami Inundation Area Blue Shaded Areas;
- Evacuation Routes in Orange lines; 
- 11 Tsunami Safe Points in Green; 



- Tsunami danger sign; 
- 160 Distance signs. 

# Evacuation procedures

- From these meeting points, **the authorities should direct the population to Population Concentration and Support Zones (ZCAP)**, as provided for in the General Civil Protection Emergency Plans
- Therefore, the population, anywhere within the potentially threatened area, should be advised to:
- **1. Run to the nearest road or path and follow the evacuation routes to the nearest shelter or refuge area.**
- **2. Remain (and climb) in the building if it is part of the shelter.**
- For people with **reduced mobility**, it is important to know in advance the most vulnerable situations and anticipate the availability of **specially trained boarding** equipment to minimize evacuation time.



Tsunami Hazard	Evacuation Route	Meeting Point
 Perigo de Tsunami	 Seguir Nesta Direção	 Ponto de Encontro

# Response Operations

## Regional

The **Faro ANPC/CDOS** ensures, at the operational level, through the PCDIs, the **command, control, and coordination** of protection and relief actions, specifically, when applicable, with regard to:

- **Activation of initial** response resources;
- **Mobilization of reinforcement and support** resources and assets;
- Integrated **operational command** of all agents;
- **Coordination with similar organizations** in other countries and with **international civil protection organizations**;



## Local

The **SMPCs** are **primarily responsible** for ensuring the operation:

Concurrently, in conjunction with other departments of the respective municipal councils, they will ensure, coordinate, or promote the following activities:

- **Clearing roads**, removing debris, and cleaning aqueducts and water lines along municipal roads and paths;
- **Signing damaged municipal roads and paths**, as well as alternative routes;
- **Evacuation and transportation** of people, goods, and animals;
- **Installation and operation** of municipal concentration and support zones for the population (**ZCAPs**);
- **Transportation** of essential survival supplies to the population;
- **Logistical support** for sustaining operations through the deployment of specific machinery.

# Recovery and rehabilitation

**The Rehabilitation Phase** is characterized by concerted **action by the Civil Protection System** and the development of measures conducive to **supporting and rapidly restoring the social system**

**This phase includes actions such as:**

- **Assistance to the displaced;**
- **Inspection of buildings** to verify their habitability and promote, whenever possible, the return of the population;
- **Inspection and verification** of the stability of areas subject to associated collateral phenomena (subsidence, landslides, etc.);
- **Restoration of essential services**, such as the reestablishment of water, electricity, gas, and communications networks;
- **Reestablishment of routine administrative** work at the parish level;
- **Reestablishment of productive and commercial activities**, such as the operation of public services and schools, among others.





**THANKS**

