AUTORIDADE NACIONAL
DE EMERGÊNCIA E PROTEÇÃO CIVIL

N.º 1/DCS/2024
DATA 13/01/2024
HORA 15H15

NOTICE TO THE POPULATION

PRECIPITATION AND WIND – PREVENTIVE MEASURES

1. SITUATION

According to information from the Portuguese Institute of Sea and Atmosphere (IPMA), the next 48 hours are expected to be, rainfall, at times heavy, highlighting the following aspects:

- Rainfall, sometimes heavy and persistent, in the North and Central regions. On the 15th, persistent rain in the Northern, Central and Alentejo regions;
- East-west quadrant wind gradually rotating to the southern quadrant from tomorrow (1/14), increasing intensity especially on the coast and highland.

Follow weather information at www.ipma.pt

Hydrological Information

Information provided by the Portuguese Environment Agency (APA):

- **Lima reservoir:** There may be an increase in inflows in the Vez and Lima rivers;
- **Cávado reservoir:** At the end of the 14th and early morning of the 15th there may be a rise of floods in the towns downstream of Caniçada and Vilarinho das Furnas;
- **Vouga Basin:** At the end of the 14th and early morning of the 15th there may be a rise from floodwaters to Ribeiradio and in the towns downstream of the dam and there may be an increase in floodwaters to Águeda;
- **Mondego Basin:** There could be an increase in inflows to the Aguieira, Raiva and Fronhas system;
- **Tejo reservoir:** possibility of urban flooding.

Hydrological information at www.apambiente.pt

2. EXPECTABLE EFFECTS

Aggravation of adverse weather conditions, with sometimes persistent and strong rainfall, intensified wind and maritime agitation, are expected during this period:

- In the occurrence of flooding in urban areas, caused by accumulation of rainwater by obstruction of drainage systems or coastal drainage;
- The occurrence of floods, enhanced by the overflow of the bed of some water courses, rivers and streams;
- The instability of slopes, leading to mass movements (mudslides, landslides and others) resulting from water saturation, a phenomenon that can be enhanced by the removal of vegetation as a result of rural fires, or by saturation of the soil;
- The road is slippery due to the possible formation of water;
- Possibility of falling branches or trees, as well as the infrastructure associated with communication and energy networks;
- Damage to mounted or suspended structures;
- Drainage difficulties in urban systems, particularly those seen during periods of high tide, which can cause flooding in historically more vulnerable locations.

3. PREVENTIVE MEASURES

The National Emergency and Civil Protection Authority (ANEPC) recalls that the possible impact of these effects can be minimized, especially through the adoption of appropriate behaviours, therefore, and particularly in historically more vulnerable areas, it is recommended to adopt the main preventive measures for these situations, namely:

- Ensuring the unobstruction of rainwater drainage systems and removal of inerts and other objects that can be dragged or create obstacles to the free flow of water;
- Ensuring proper fixing of loose structures, namely scaffolding, placards and other suspended structures;
- Take special care in movement and staying near wooded areas, paying attention to the possibility of falling branches and trees due to stronger winds;
- Take special care in traffic along the coastline and river banks historically more vulnerable to coastal floods, avoiding traffic and staying in these places;
- Adopt defensive driving, reducing speed and paying special attention to possible formation of water sheets on the roads;

- Do not cross flooded areas, so as to prevent people or cars becoming lodges into holes on the pavement or open sewer boxes;

Pay attention to meteorological information and indications from Civil Protection and Security Forces.

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