



**PPCP – 4th LIVING LAB *CENTRO REGION* (PT)
REPORT**

**“PROMOTING A MORE RESILIENT REGION AND
MANAGING THE CHALLENGES OF THE FUTURE”**

**Held in Figueira da Foz
on February 26, 2025**

WP 6 - Implementation and validation at Pilot scale

T6.7: Development and validation of Pilot specific Framework of PPCP

March 2025



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1. INTRODUCTION TO THE 4th PUBLIC-PRIVATE-CIVIL LIVING LAB, OBJECTIVES AND PROGRAMME DEVELOPED

The fourth and last collaborative Laboratory of the C2IMPRESS project was held in Figueira da Foz on February 26, 2025. Its main objective, building upon the outcomes of the previously conducted Laboratories, was co-designing an action roadmap exploring specific measures and actions related to reducing the risk of natural disasters and strengthening the resilience of territories aiming their implementation in the governance model.

More specific objectives were:

- Deepening the commitment of the PPPC working group.
- Developing concrete and tangible proposals for a new polycentric governance model.
- Ensuring the sustainability of the new governance model involving gender issues and social inequalities.

The LL was attended by 15 stakeholders (Table 1) plus 6 members of the C2IMPRESS team. The public sector was the majority (as customary in the previous 3 LLs, given its role in emergency planning, policy development, and supervision), with 10 representatives, followed by 4 representatives of the private sector and 1 for the civil society. Four new people have participated in this LL although three belong to the same public institution, despite having different roles. Table 1 also shows the overall participation of the 41 stakeholders along the four living labs, plus seven people from the C2Impress team.

During registration, participants were given a leaflet about the Project and the Workshop with a detailed session timetable, filled in the attendance list, and the consent form for taking pictures.

The agenda of the LL is presented in Table 2.

Table 1: List of institutions/companies in the Public-Private-Civil Living Labs and their sectors and roles

Participant Nr.	Institution/Association	Sector (Public/Private/Civil)	Role in the Institution	1st LL 2023-10-16	2nd LL 2024-04-19	3rd LL 2024-12-02	4th LV 2025-02-26
1	APFF - Administração do Porto da Figueira da Foz, S.A. (APFF, S.A.)	Public	Port Authority	√	X	√	X
2	Comunidade Intermunicipal da Região de Coimbra (CIM RC)	Public	Senior Technician	√	X	X	X
3	APA - Administração da Região Hidrográfica do Centro	Public	Head of Division	√	X	X	X
4	APA - Administração da Região Hidrográfica do Centro	Public	Senior Technician	√	X	X	√
5	Serviço Municipal de Proteção Civil da Figueira da Foz	Public	Senior Civil Protection Technician	√	√	√	√
6	Câmara Municipal de Montemor-o-Velho	Public	Coordinator of the Municipal Civil Protection	√	√	X	X
7	Comando Local da Polícia Marítima e Capitania do Porto da Figueira da Foz	Public	Local Commander of the Maritime Police and Captain of the Port of Figueira da Foz	√	X	X	X
8	ACIFF – Associação Comercial e Industrial da Figueira da Foz	Civil	Labour Safety Senior Technician	√	X	X	X



Participant Nr.	Institution/Association	Sector (Public/Private/Civil)	Role in the Institution	1st LL 2023-10-16	2nd LL 2024-04-19	3rd LL 2024-12-02	4th LV 2025-02-26
9	ACIFF – Associação Comercial e Industrial da Figueira da Foz	Private	Senior Technician	X	√	√	√
10	Docapesca	Public	Head of Centre-North Delegation	√	√	X	X
11	Câmara Municipal de Figueira da Foz	Public	Senior Technician	√	√	√	√
12	IEFF – Incubadora de Empresas da Figueira da Foz	Private	Vice-President	√	X	X	X
13	IEFF – Incubadora Mar & Indústria Figueira da Foz	Private	Executive Diretor	X	√	X	X
14	Liscont	Private	Managing Director	√	X	X	X
15	Viváqua	Private	Managing Director	√	X	X	X
16	Multidados	Private	Managing Director	√	X	X	X
17	CNE – Escuteiros Núcleo Beira Mar	Civil	Head of Division	√	X	X	X
18	Naval Remo	Civil	Vice-President	√	X	X	X
19	FIGPESCA	Private	President	√	√	X	X
20	FIGPESCA	Private	Vice - President	√	X	X	X
21	Universidade de Coimbra - CFE	Public	PhD Student	√	√	X	X
22	Universidade de Coimbra - CFE	Public	Researcher	√	X	X	X
23	Polícia de Segurança Pública	Public	Head Chief	√	X	X	X
24	PSP Divisão Policial da Figueira da Foz	Public	BRIPA – Environmental Protection Brigade of PSP	X	√	√	√
25	Administração do Porto de Aveiro (*)	Public	Strategy Office Senior Technician	√	√	√	√
26	Administração do Porto de Aveiro (*)	Public	Environmental Manager	√	√	√	√
27	Labor. Nac. de Engenh. Civil (*)	Public	Researcher	√	√	√	√
28	Labor. Nac. de Engenh. Civil (*)	Public	Trainee	√	X	X	X
29	Labor. Nac. de Engenh. Civil (*)	Public	Researcher	√	√	√	√
30	Labor. Nac. de Engenh. Civil (*)	Public	Researcher	√	√	√	√
35	Labor. Nac. de Engenh. Civil (*)	Public	Researcher	X	√	√	√
31	Operfoz	Private	Quality Manager. Labour Safety Senior Technician	X	√	√	√
32	Capitania do Porto da Figueira da Foz	Public	Adj. Captain of the Port	X	√	X	X
33	APA, IP / Administração da Região Hidrográfica do Centro	Public	Director	X	√	X	X
34	Yilport	Private	HSE Responsible	X	√	X	X
36	Delegação Aduaneira da Figueira da Foz - AT	Public	Customs Office	X	√	√	√
37	Docapesca	Public	Administrative	X	X	√	X
38	APRH	Civil	Member of the Centre Regional Commission	X	X	√	√
39	ULSBM	Public	Member of the Administration Board	X	X	√	X



Participant Nr.	Institution/Association	Sector (Public/Private/Civil)	Role in the Institution	1st LL 2023-10-16	2nd LL 2024-04-19	3rd LL 2024-12-02	4th LV 2025-02-26
40	Polícia Marítima	Public	Supervision and Control	X	X	√	√
41	APFF - Administração do Porto da Figueira da Foz, S.A. (APFF, S.A.)	Public	Administrator	X	X	√	X
42	Águas da Figueira	Private	Director of Exploration	X	X	√	√
43	Águas da Figueira	Private	Loss management and control	X	X	√	√
44	Câmara Municipal de Coimbra	Public	Head of Division	X	X	√	X
45	APFF - Administração do Porto da Figueira da Foz, S.A. (APFF, S.A.)	Public	Administrator	X	X	X	√
46	Docapesca	Public	Assistant	X	X	X	√
47	APFF - Administração do Porto da Figueira da Foz, S.A. (APFF, S.A.)	Public	Pilot	X	X	X	√
48	APFF - Administração do Porto da Figueira da Foz, S.A. (APFF, S.A.)	Public	Space manager	X	X	X	√

(*) C2Impress project team

Table 2: Session agenda

09:45-10:00	Reception and registration of participants
	Completion of the attendance list (see Annex 1) and the consent form for image and video collection (see Annex 2).
	Distribution of the Living Lab brochure and detailed program (see Annex 3)
10:00-10:15	General presentation
	Introduction to the C2Impress project
	Brief presentation of the team and participants (name, role, institution)
	Presentation of the session's objectives
10:15-11:15	Co-designing an action roadmap
	Build an action roadmap based on the list of measures identified during Living Lab #3. Two rounds.
	In the first round, each of the three groups selects one measure, defines its actions, activities, stakeholders involved, and responsible entity and defines key performance indicators. The result is presented, discussed, and complemented between groups.
	Second round: same procedure as first round.
11:15-11:30	COFFEE BREAK
11:30-12:45	Gender-related measures
	Answer four sets of questions regarding gender and inequality issues in the context of natural disasters
12:45-13:00	Summary and closure
	Summary of the session Next steps for the project General information Completion of workshops' evaluation questionnaire

It should be mentioned that it was not possible to follow the agenda. In fact, the first work task, starting at 10:15 took 100 minutes, the time required to complete the two work rounds and adequate discussions by the three groups, thus promoting the LL network. The coffee break took place almost at noon and the last task had to be reduced to around 30 minutes, which obliged the simplification of the initially programmed tasks.

The prepared and afterwards adapted PowerPoint presentation is shown in Annex 4.

2. GENERAL PRESENTATION

After the welcome and registration, each participant entered the room and took his/her place at the side of the table corresponding to his/her group, as previously defined by the organising team, based on the pre-registration information.

The meeting started with the individual presentation of each participant, followed by a general introduction to the project and the PPCP approach, reference to the previous three living labs and a general synthesis of all the steps since the 1st LL leading to this 4th LL whose activities were also presented (Figure 1).

Photo 1 depicts the participants in the room distributed according to their groups, and working on the assigned tasks.

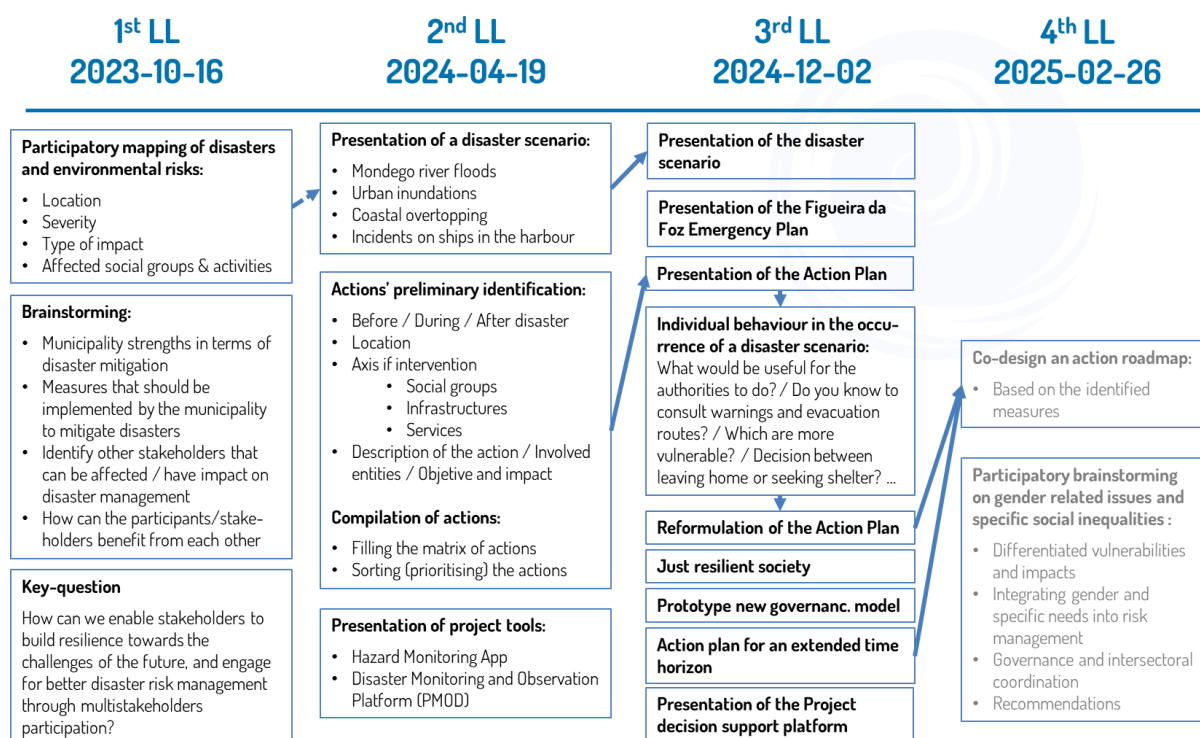


Figure 1: General roadmap to the 4th Living Lab



Photo 1: Participants working in groups during the 4th PPCP LL

3. CO-DESIGNING AN ACTION ROADMAP

3.1. Development of the Roadmap

One of the main objectives of this workshop, for which a specific exercise was designed, is the development of a roadmap. A list of measures was extracted and condensed from the previous workshop to support this process.

In that prior session, stakeholders had already outlined an action plan consisting of several coordinated initiatives. To ensure continuity and alignment with the identified environmental risks, priority was given to the most critical and relevant measures.

The list of measures shown in Table 3 emerged from this process and received full endorsement from the participants. Additionally, stakeholders, divided into three groups (A, B, and C), were allowed to select, from the proposed measures, those most relevant to their region. Based on these selections, they defined a set of tangible and measurable activities tailored to their communities and aligned with the key environmental challenges identified.

Table 3: List of measures prepared by the project team, selected measures and groups who selected them

Nr.	Measure	Group
1.	Safeguarding the supply of water, electricity, and communications	-
2.	Early evacuation and monitoring of population movements	-
3.	Management of the drainage system, unclogging of storm drains...	B
4.	Disaster preparedness in exposed areas, businesses in low-lying zones, schools, nursing homes, industrial areas	C
5.	Warnings to the population, especially to the most vulnerable groups, and guidance on appropriate behaviours	C
6.	Actions targeting flood-prone areas, such as waterfront zones, low-lying areas, Parque da Abadia, National Road 111, or port areas	-
7.	Precautionary measures against cascading risks, such as gas cylinder explosions, fires, and other induced hazards	-
8.	Coastal defence, artificial beach nourishment (Cova Gala and Leirosa), and reinforcement of the dune system	A
9.	Creation of environmental citizenship programs and climate change literacy initiatives	A
10.	Planning for the strategic retreat of human occupation from high-risk areas	B
11.	Monitoring water catchments and land use	-
12.	Development of an application (APP) integrating all necessary information for disaster prevention and response	-
13.	Other measures to be defined...	-

3.2. Selection of Measures

The selection of measures was carried out by the various working groups, thereby reformulating their action plan from the previous workshop to enhance the tangibility of actions and activities, as well as the measurability of results.

In this context and based on the list of measures prepared by the project team, aligned with the issues and action plan from the previous workshop, stakeholders were encouraged to plan actions and activities that were more closely aligned with their actual capabilities and priorities. This approach aimed to improve effectiveness and feasibility while fostering a stronger commitment among the



parties involved. Ultimately, this process supported a multi-level governance framework, potentially even a polycentric and co-responsible governance model.

For each measure, an A3-size form was previously prepared for the workshop and was delivered to the working group according to its measure choice (for example for Measure 1 in Figure 2).

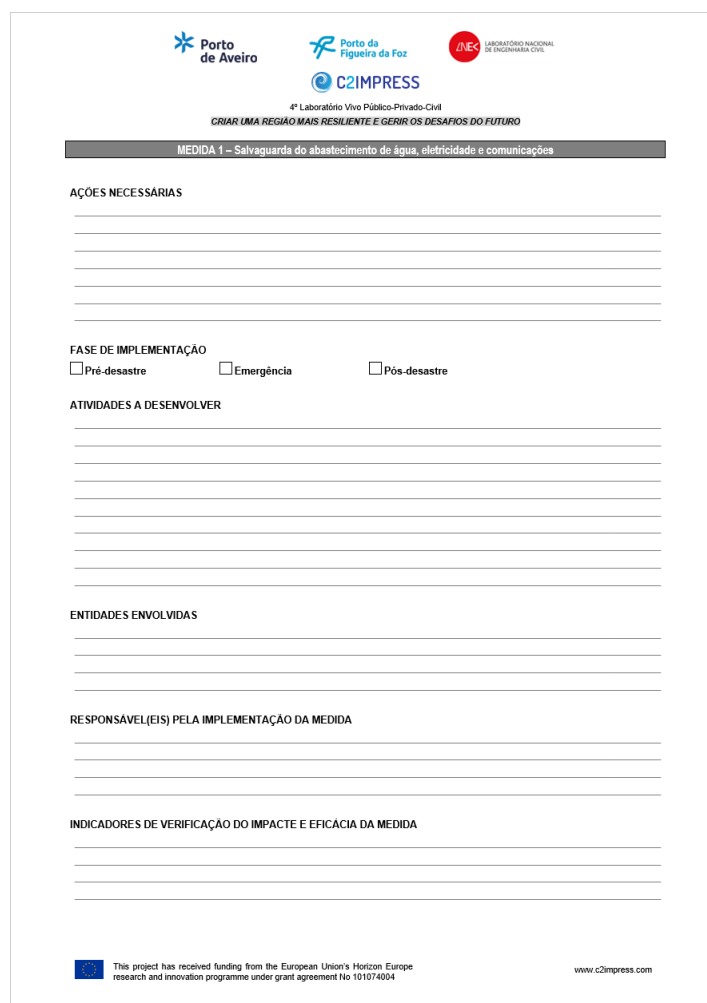


Figure 2: Example of form previously prepared for “Measure 1. Safeguarding the supply of water, electricity, and communications”

3.3. Scope of Action Tangibility and Result Measurability

To ensure the tangibility of actions and activities, the measurability of results, and the identification of involved parties and their respective responsibilities, stakeholders were engaged in a selection of measures focused on key issues. Those measures address drainage and flood preparedness-related challenges, the protection of inhabited areas and exposed coastal zones, as well as more strategic, long-term interventions.

Among those long-term measures, emphasis was placed on environmental citizenship and literacy on environmental risks literacy. A particularly notable aspect – already highlighted in the previous workshop and increasingly recognized by Portuguese society – is the planning of human retreat and the relocation of people, housing, and economic activities in response to environmental risks.

Table 4 details the types of selected measures, the necessary actions and activities to be developed, the entities involved and their level of participation and responsibility, along with the nature of the indicators and the methodology to make the results monitorable and measurable.



Table 4: Selected measures and corresponding plan of action and activities

Objectives of the measure	Actions needed	Phase	Activities to be developed	Stakeholders involved	Who is responsible for implementing the measure	How to measure the impact and effectiveness of the measure? (performance indicators)
Coastal defence, artificial beach nourishment (Cova Gala and Leirosa), and reinforcement of the dune system	Sediment transfer from the north bank to the south bank	pre-disaster	Permanent replenishment dredging for replenishment, bypass, land-based replenishment	APA, Mare For, APFF, LNEC, Parish councils, Port Community,	APA-Environment, APFF, Port Community, Parish councils	Monitoring of bathymetry, coastline and dune ridge topography, beach extension
	Sediment reinforcement and containment		Construction of new secondary breakwaters, extension of existing breakwaters for retention, implementation of natural structures with vegetation/dunes (nature-based solutions)			Construction of new secondary breakwaters, extension of existing breakwaters for retention, implementation of natural structures with vegetation/dunes
	Awareness actions	
Creation of environmental citizenship programs and climate change literacy initiatives	Development of a local strategy for environmental citizenship and climate change literacy (in line with the Municipal Action Plan)	pre-disaster	SWOT analysis, creation of a local citizenship education framework, resource bank for schools and non-formal education, and development of a citizen science program for beach monitoring	Parish Councils and other entities, Scouts, Águas da Figueira, Firefighters, Civil Protection, School, Municipal Council, APA, AMN, MAREFOZ, ERSUC	Working Group to create (Coord. Municipal Council)	Periodic surveys of promoters and stakeholders (awareness, practices, etc.), feedback polls on social media
	Creation of an active citizenship program for environmental sustainability	pre-disaster	Volunteering actions for beach and forest cleanups, development of a communication pack for the community			Monitoring the frequency of interactions on the platform, number of passports, responses to questionnaires on practices and literacy, evaluation of volunteering actions, and results of awareness-raising actions
	Creation of a local guide of best practices	pre-disaster	Development of the guide along with a communication and citizen intervention pack, creation of a program for signalling and promoting best practices (e.g., Figueira da Foz Environmental Citizenship Passport, reward stamps), creating a platform for engagement			
Drainage system management, unclogging of storm drains	Cleaning and maintenance of wastewater and stormwater drainage networks, restructuring of separate networks, resizing of networks, inspection (verification of improper connections), and retention basins	pre-disaster	Planning actions according to the risks and uses associated with each season of the year (e.g., before the bathing season, acting on the wastewater network, and before the rainy season, acting on the stormwater network), defining critical and priority areas (coastal areas and the historic city centre)	Municipal Council (stormwater), Águas da Figueira (wastewater), and Civil Protection authorities (monitoring of high-occurrence areas)	Municipal Council, Águas da Figueira, Civil Protection authorities	Recording the number of flood occurrences and the implementation of the cleaning and maintenance plan
Planning the strategic retreat of human occupation from high-risk areas	Mapping of risk areas, prioritization of the retreat of human occupation (populations and economic activities), identification of relocation and transfer areas for populations and activities	pre-disaster	Count the number of households, residents, and economic activities, develop a cost-benefit analysis of the relocation of people and activities versus adaptation and protection measures, and map the different risk areas	The people (individuals), Municipal Council and Civil Protection authorities, APA (Portuguese Environment Agency), ARH-C (River Basin District Administration)	Central government, local authorities, people	Monitoring of risk areas and number of occurrences, study of population behaviour in risk areas
Preparation for disasters in exposed areas, commerce in low-lying zones, schools, nursing homes, and industrial areas	Risk assessment and exposure of buildings, susceptibility of exposed buildings, study of structural and preventive mitigation measures, study of behavioural measures, awareness-raising and training actions	pre-disaster	Develop guidelines for the operationalization of the measures and actions described	Protection Civil municipal authorities, Municipal Council, Associations of the various sectors	Target audiences in partnership with the involved entities	Reduction of the risk level for each entity, historical monitoring of occurrences
Warnings to the population, especially to the most vulnerable groups, and behaviours to adopt	Monitoring the evolution of events and their consequences, issuing warnings to the general population as well as specific warnings for at-risk populations, monitoring the response of the at-risk population, support in implementing specific measures for the most vulnerable groups (e.g., evacuation of areas or buildings).	pre-disaster and emergency phase	Utilizing contact lists with the population and, in the most exposed areas, preparing general and more specific warnings based on the type of risk and event, and the exposed areas, coordination between competent entities across various areas of action	Municipal Civil Protection Authorities, Municipal Council, entities responsible for various infrastructures and buildings, Civil Protection and Security agents	Municipal Civil Protection Authorities	Response time to the issued warnings, coverage of exposed elements (social, territorial), reception of warning messages by the most vulnerable populations

It is important to emphasize once more that the selected measures had to be tangible and measurable. This requirement compelled stakeholders to engage in a reflective exercise, aligning their choices with their actual capacities and expectations while ensuring the necessary cooperation from the involved entities. As a result, action accountability became an even more critical and relevant aspect given the measurability of outcomes.

In future engagements with stakeholders, it will be essential to reinforce the jointly designed roadmap. Meanwhile, the project team is developing consultation tools and access to environmental data, which will facilitate stakeholders' awareness and timely use of resources, supporting the effective implementation of the planned actions.

4. GENDER-RELATED MEASURES

4.1. Introduction

This exercise was conceived to specifically address the gender-related issues and social inequalities arising from the intersection of social and environmental conditions. A set of questions on four specific issues was prepared by the project team. These questions, presented in Table 5, were designed to stimulate reflection, encourage sharing of experiences and identify avenues for collective improvement.

The groups that worked in the previous exercise (co-designing an action roadmap) were maintained. A set of A4 sheets was prepared with the questions to distribute to each group (as exemplified in Figure 3).

Table 5: Gender-related issues and questions prepared by the Project team

Issues and questions	
A. Differentiated vulnerabilities and impacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What are the major differences between the impacts of disasters on women, men and other specific groups (children, the elderly, people with disabilities)? • How do inequalities in gender and access to resources amplify vulnerability to disasters? • What cultural, social or economic factors influence access to relief for different groups? • Do you have concrete examples of how a gender-sensitive approach has improved disaster response?
B. Integrating gender and specific needs into risk management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What mechanisms exist (or should be put in place) to ensure that all categories of the population have access to prevention and response mechanisms? • What improvements could be made to take into account the different needs of men, women and other groups?
C. Governance and intersectoral coordination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How can the public, private and civil society sectors work together more effectively to ensure inclusive disaster management? • What specific roles can each sector (public, private, voluntary) play to ensure that differentiated needs are considered? • What are the current obstacles to more effective cooperation between these players?
D. Recommendations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What recommendations would you put forward to better integrate the gender dimension and specific needs into disaster prevention and management? • What concrete actions could your organization take as a result of this workshop?



Figure 3: Examples of two A4 sheets with questions related to the first two gender-related measures issues

However, due to time constraints, each of the three working groups was assigned only one issue (from thenough time for in-depth analysis and reflective discussion on the types of inequalities to be considered. The last issue, “D. Recommendations” was to be addressed jointly by all the groups. Meanwhile, the project team was responsible for addressing all the questions comprehensively. Given the complexity of this exercise and its engagement with broader societal issues, the results will be shared with stakeholders in a forthcoming report. This will allow them the opportunity for further reflection and deeper consideration of the issues raised.

Thus, the provisional results outlined below integrate both the project team’s contributions – reflecting their expertise level on the subject – and the responses from participants. Stakeholders will be allowed to review these responses, refine their perspectives, and further develop the content as needed.

Naturally, the set of responses was prompted by a brief text presented beforehand, following the methodology adopted and recommended for this exercise. However, it was noted that the allocated time proved to be wholly inadequate to complete the exercise. As mentioned above, the project team has acknowledged that a comprehensive assessment of the full set of responses could only be undertaken in a future engagement with stakeholders.

The reflective prompt for this exercise was as follows:

Natural hazard management affects women, men and vulnerable groups differently, due to social and economic inequalities. A gender-sensitive approach makes it possible to identify these disparities and adapt prevention and response strategies. For example: women, often on the front line of crises, play a key role in community resilience. Yet they remain under-represented in decision-making. Integrating gender into risk management enhances the effectiveness and equity of disaster response.

This reflective prompt elicited the responses outlined in the next subsections, representing both the project team's analysis and the direct input collected from participants. However, it is essential to emphasize the need for further validation of these results in a forthcoming interaction and round of engagement with stakeholders. The **bold** and underlined sentences in the responses correspond to paragraphs directly extracted from the content expressed by stakeholders. As such, they are fully integrated into the complete set of responses to all the questions presented. As may be noticed, all stakeholder groups selected the first question.

4.2. Differentiated vulnerabilities and impacts

• What are the major differences between the impacts of disasters on women, men and other specific groups (children, the elderly, people with disabilities)?

In Portugal and Europe, women tend to be more affected by disasters due to their predominant role as caregivers, which increases their workload during and after crises. Children are more vulnerable to psychological trauma and disruption of their education. Elderly people and individuals with disabilities face added challenges during evacuation and accessing information and emergency services, as evidenced by events such as the extreme heat waves in Europe, which disproportionately affected the elderly.

During evacuation processes (such as during floods or fires), when instructed to leave homes and areas, families with children scattered across the territory (in daycare centres or schools, at the time of emergency and relief) or elderly people in nursing homes or isolated in other dwellings, tend to not follow instructions on evacuation to the designated safe zones. Instead, they often take the initiative to reunite their family members – collecting children or other vulnerable relatives in different locations – posing a risk by moving internally.

In addition to family reunification aspects, which can even be decided and carried out jointly and by family decision, it should also be considered that (according to the findings in this exercise and the explicit response from the stakeholders), men tend to be more operational in crisis scenarios (they are the ones who act). Women, on the other hand, "tend to react with more caution" and plan the situation "before taking action." According to the stakeholders present in this workshop, **women have "a profile more suitable for planning and support, "while men are "more operational"** and likely to act less emotionally in a crisis scenario.

• How do inequalities in gender and access to resources amplify vulnerability to disasters?

Unequal access to resources, such as support networks and financial assistance, makes women more vulnerable, especially single mothers and elderly women with lower financial autonomy. Additionally, women are more exposed to gender-based violence in displacement situations. During the forest fires in Portugal, many women in rural areas had difficulty accessing psychological and financial support, which delayed recovery.

• What cultural, social or economic factors influence access to relief for different groups?

In Europe, language barriers for migrants, economic inequalities, and cultural norms can hinder access to support services. For example, refugees and Roma communities face challenges in obtaining assistance due to institutional mistrust or discrimination. Additionally, rural populations may have less access to services due to response centralization in urban areas.

• Do you have concrete examples of how a gender-sensitive approach has improved disaster response?

In Portugal, post-fire psychological support programs incorporated specific strategies to support caregiving women, reducing the impact of emotional overload. At the European level, after flooding in Germany, relocation policies prioritized single-parent families led by women with children, ensuring



better housing security. Initiatives that involve women in decision-making about reconstruction have shown greater effectiveness in the recovery of affected communities.

4.3. Integrating gender and specific needs into risk management

- **What mechanisms exist (or should be put in place) to ensure that all categories of the population have access to prevention and response mechanisms?**

In Portugal and Europe, there are civil protection plans that include guidelines for vulnerable groups such as the elderly, people with disabilities, and immigrants. However, it is necessary to enhance the accessibility of information, ensuring materials are in accessible formats (Braille, audio, plain language) and translated into languages spoken by immigrant communities. Additionally, involving local communities in the creation of emergency plans, such as through local councils and associations, improves inclusive response.

Emphasizing the difficulties in providing warnings to very specific groups, as outlined in the previous paragraph, it would be appropriate to intervene more broadly by planning, in addition to responding to specific groups, a reinforcement of the culture of disaster response. It is considered certain by the stakeholders that the type of response and activation of preventive measures is "always directed towards the population with the greatest difficulty in mobilization (nursing homes for elderly care, hospitals, social support centres, schools)." The stakeholders note, therefore, that "there is a lack of a culture of disaster response, meaning knowing how to act" in a crisis scenario, with the aim, according to the stakeholders present, of preventing behaviours driven by panic and, consequently, erratic actions that hinder a clear vision and overall coordination, which would channel individual behaviours into more appropriate and manageable collective reactions during the emergency phase.

- **What improvements could be made to take into account the different needs of men, women and other groups?**

At the national level, it is essential to develop evacuation alerts and plans tailored to the needs of each group (e.g., specific transportation for the elderly and people with reduced mobility). In the European context, training emergency professionals to recognize and respond to gender-based violence in disaster scenarios could be expanded. Additionally, post-disaster housing policies should prioritize single-parent families and people in vulnerable economic situations, ensuring equitable recovery.

4.4. Governance and intersectoral coordination

- **How can the public, private and civil society sectors work together more effectively to ensure inclusive disaster management?**

In Portugal and Europe, effective collaboration requires a coordinated approach in which the public sector establishes regulations and emergency plans, the private sector provides resources and innovation, and civil society mobilizes local support. Public-private partnerships can be strengthened to improve resilient infrastructures and inclusive communication strategies. Joint disaster response exercises involving all sectors can ensure better coordination in real situations.

Specifically, regarding this issue, the stakeholders that attended the workshop clearly defined different tasks for the various sectors, emphasizing, particularly for the public sector, the development of "feasible support policies that take into account the specific vulnerabilities of each group." The private sector is called upon, specifically by the stakeholders, for the "identification of vulnerabilities generated by inequalities," while it would be the responsibility of civil society to "implement compensatory measures."

This suggestion that civil society should implement compensatory measures is quite curious and, in the Portuguese context, likely reflects a certain mistrust regarding the transparency and sense of justice in the actions of public entities. Typically, it is the public sector that is responsible for oversight,



redistribution of aid to the population, and the implementation of corrective or compensatory measures.

- **What specific roles can each sector (public, private, civil society) play to ensure that differentiated needs are taken into account?**

Public sector: Create and implement policies to ensure vulnerable groups are prioritized in prevention and response, including housing support and equitable access to information.

Private sector: Develop accessible technological solutions (e.g., alerts adapted for people with disabilities), financially support community resilience programs, and ensure the continuity of essential services.

Civil society: Mobilize volunteers, identify local needs, and act as a bridge between vulnerable communities and authorities, ensuring a people-centred response.

- **What are the current obstacles to more effective cooperation between these players?**

The lack of structured communication between public and private entities is challenging in Portugal and other European countries. Additionally, limited funding for civil society organizations can hinder the continuity of support initiatives. Bureaucracy and the lack of inclusion of vulnerable groups in decision-making processes make it difficult to implement effective responses. Overcoming these challenges requires greater investment in intersectoral collaboration networks and simplification of administrative processes.

4.5. Recommendations

- **What recommendations would you put forward to better integrate the gender dimension and specific needs into disaster prevention and management?**

- **What concrete actions could your organization take as a result of this workshop?**

There was no time to consider these final questions on recommendations but it can be assumed that in the previous exercise, related to the development of warning systems specifically targeted at vulnerable groups and populations, gender issues are partially addressed, as well as in the previous set of answers, both in the summary responses provided by the project team and in the responses given explicitly by the working groups and stakeholders in this specific exercise.

4.6. General appreciation of the exercise

As a final consideration, it is important to highlight the inadequacy of the proposed response times for this exercise, at least based on the experience in the Portuguese context. This issue may have been further exacerbated by the abrupt and explicit introduction of gender-related topics, which were not addressed in previous workshops, and by the fact that these issues have not yet been sufficiently discussed in the context of environmental crisis management in our country.

However, the project team reserves the opportunity for a future engagement in which the responses can be fully reviewed and, if necessary, adjusted by the stakeholders during the next interactive session (via email and based on the report to be provided).

Additionally, stakeholders will be asked to address the unanswered questions, particularly those relating to the recommendations.

In some way, the recommendations as a whole and what each entity can specifically do are already reflected in the strategic set of measures to be adopted. These measures were the subject of thoughtful reflection and active participation by the various working groups during this workshop.



5. SUMMARY AND CLOSURE

The objectives of this workshop as an evolutive path since the first workshop were highlighted, namely:

- Deepening the commitment of the PPCP working group of Figueira da Foz and Montemor-o-Velho municipalities.
- Co-designing an action roadmap exploring specific measures and actions related to reducing the risk of natural disasters and strengthening the resilience of territories aiming their implementation in the governance model.
- Developing concrete and tangible proposals for a new polycentric governance model.
- Ensuring the sustainability of the new governance model involving gender issues and social inequalities.

The Portuguese C2IMPRESS team will complete the analysis of the four workshops in the near future.

As retribution for the stakeholders' involvement and to cement the stakeholders' network as a PPCP, it is foreseen to make a public presentation of the results of the project (during September/25?), including the presentation of the workshops' results and the tools developed during the project (also to find interested users).

The complete list of participants in all the four workshops, as shown in Table 1, including the participant names (that provided authorisation but have been omitted in this table) will be sent in a separate email to all participants in the four workshops so that the PPCP can continue after the C2IMPRESS Project has finished.

The LL ended with the participants filling in the evaluation form for the session (Annex 5).

6. ANALYSIS OF THE SATISFACTION QUESTIONNAIRE

A brief analysis of the satisfaction survey results (Annex 6), covering all the workshops held, indicates (based on the respondents to the survey launched in this last workshop) that the age group of participants (specifically regarding this last workshop) is predominantly between 45 and 54 years old, with a slight gender imbalance favouring female participation.

A very positive factor to note is that the percentage of participants who have registered for multiple workshops has progressively increased, demonstrating that the project successfully captivated the interest of those who initially enrolled. The average number of attendances across the four workshops stands at 2.5, with 30.8% (statistical mode) of participants having attended at least two. Participants continue to come primarily from the public sector, followed by the private sector, and, with significantly lower participation, the civil society sector. Regarding participation satisfaction, the overall evaluation of the workshops is overwhelmingly positive, with an average satisfaction rating of 4.3 (on a scale of up to 5). Participants particularly valued both the atmosphere and the collaborative dynamics, as well as the usefulness of discussions for stakeholder engagement and professional practice.

One of the main negative aspects highlighted is the duration of the workshops, which is a point of dissatisfaction for most respondents. The evident mismatch between the nature of the proposed exercises and the time allocated for their execution is emphatically stressed in the final comments. One participant expressed that these workshops should be extended to a full-day format. Additionally, stakeholders expressed interest in learning about the results of other workshops held in different countries and case studies, an expectation that was not met. The need to involve other social actors was also emphasized along with the necessity of more time for discussions. A final suggestion indicated that discussions could be enhanced by adopting a roundtable format. However, the



execution of exercises could be better facilitated through small group work. The need for more inter-group discussions was also highlighted, which could be addressed by plenary sessions between exercises, ensuring more adequate time allocations.

The fostering of collaboration between different stakeholders was also noted as a positive aspect. A data cross-analysis would likely show that this aspect is positively associated with a higher number of attendances in workshops by stakeholders (however, the correlational analysis suffers from methodological limitations due to low frequencies). Stakeholders highlighted the strengthening of participant involvement in risk management and the promotion of accountability and engagement among stakeholders.

In summary, despite planning shortcomings, sequencing issues, and objectives that were not clearly defined for stakeholders' understanding, along with the mismatch between proposed exercises and the available time, it can be argued that the workshops successfully fulfilled fundamental requirements regarding stakeholder mobilization and engagement. They fostered a collaborative and co-responsible environment among the involved parties.

7. FINAL CONSIDERATIONS

This workshop successfully facilitated the development of a concrete and actionable roadmap, building on prior stakeholder engagement. Through a structured selection process, participants prioritized key interventions addressing critical environmental risks, ensuring alignment with regional needs and available resources for collective action. The resulting measures encompassed immediate disaster preparedness actions, coastal protection initiatives, and strategic long-term planning, including environmental literacy programs and managed human retreat from high-risk areas.

A core emphasis was placed on the tangibility of selected actions and the measurability of results. Stakeholders refined their action plans to enhance the feasibility, accountability, and effectiveness of the interventions. The process fostered a governance model that is not only multi-level but also polycentric and co-responsible, ensuring shared commitment among involved parties.

Moving forward, reinforcing the jointly designed roadmap will be essential. **The project team is actively developing consultation tools and improving access to environmental data** to enhance stakeholders' awareness and decision-making capabilities. This continued engagement is expected to strengthen cooperation, promote timely implementation of planned measures, and enhance resilience to environmental risks.

However, participants also faced **difficulties in fully engaging with the exercises due to time constraints.** The complexity of the issues required careful deliberation, yet the limited time available stressed respondents into providing rapid answers. As a result, some participants expressed frustration, feeling that their contributions lacked the depth necessary for a truly informed discussion. This rushed dynamic may have led to oversimplified conclusions, potentially overlooking critical nuances of local challenges and capacities.

Regarding **gender and social inequalities**, the responses provided by both the project team and workshop participants highlighted significant inequalities in the capacity to implement proposed actions. Some stakeholders pointed out disparities in resource allocation, technical expertise, and institutional support, which could hinder the effectiveness of certain measures. Additionally, regional differences in risk exposure and governance structures further complicate the feasibility of uniform solutions. While the roadmap aimed to foster co-responsibility, the reality of asymmetric capabilities raised concerns about the practical execution of the proposed interventions.

A broader reflection on the process suggests that the imposed urgency may have resulted in spontaneity being mistaken for authenticity. In collaborative exercises like this, there is a risk that the speed of responses is conflated with the legitimacy of the perspectives expressed. While quick



reactions may capture immediate concerns, they do not necessarily translate into well-considered or representative viewpoints. In some cases, this urgency might reinforce pre-existing power dynamics, as more prepared participants dominate the discussion while others struggle to articulate their positions within the given timeframe.

We must therefore consider the necessity of balancing structured time management with the need for meaningful engagement. Ensuring that all stakeholders have sufficient time to process information, articulate their views, and deliberate on complex issues could enhance the depth and inclusiveness of the decision-making process. While efficiency remains important, genuine collaboration requires space for reflection, allowing for more equitable and well-founded contributions.

However, it was particularly interesting to observe, in discussions on gender issues, the general preconception among participants that women are more prone to emotional responses in times of crisis while men are perceived as more "operational". This assumption implicitly reinforces the bias of practical rationality, attributing to men a colder, more rational approach, supposedly leading to better practical outcomes.

Despite this preconception, it is noteworthy that outside moments of crisis, women are perceived as having a greater capacity for plaining. This may be linked to their tendency to consider a broader range of factors and socially vulnerable situations, potentially leading to more comprehensive and inclusive decision-making processes.

The participating stakeholders also highlighted **the insufficient preparedness for environmental disasters**, emphasizing the need to invest in environmental literacy and awareness initiatives tailored to specific target groups and the most exposed and vulnerable situations. A more nuanced and context-specific approach was considered essential to enhance resilience and adaptive capacity.

Participants also identified **key action competencies and the importance of a collaborative, multi-level governance system across different sectors**. They underlined the role of the public sector in defining and implementing policies, the responsibility of the private sector in better identifying vulnerabilities, and the crucial engagement of the civil society sector in developing compensatory measures, supporting their implementation and contributing to ongoing monitoring efforts.

Annex 7 shows a photographic sample of this Living Lab.










ANNEXES



Annex 1: Attendance list (in Portuguese)

4º Laboratório Vivo Público-Privado-Civil CRIAR UMA REGIÃO MAIS RESILIENTE E GERIR OS DESAFIOS DO FUTURO




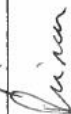
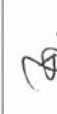




LISTA DE PRESENCAS

#	Nome	Instituição/Associação	Sector (Público/ Privado/ Civil)	Função na instituição	E-mail	Assinatura	Consentimento para uso de dados pessoais pelo projeto (SIM/NÃO)
01.	Ana Fraga	Comando Local da Polícia Marítima da Figueira da Foz - AMN	Público A	PMAMN	ana.rita.fraga@marinha.pt		Sim
02.	Ana Margarida Ferreira	APRH - Associação Portuguesa de Recursos Hídricos	Civil A		margarida.ferreira@ua.pt		Sim
03.	Ana Rita Santos	Águas da Figueira, S.A.	Público A	Diretora	rita.santos@aguasdafigueira.com		Sim
04.	Beatriz Gonçalves	OPERFOZ	Público B	TSS	beatriz.goncalves@operfoz.pt		Sim
05.	Carlos Monteiro	APFF - Administração do Porto da Figueira da Foz, S.A.	Público A	Administração	carlos.monteiro@portodeaveiro.pt		Sim
06.	Catarina Sousa	Município da Figueira da Foz	Público C	Unidade	catarina.sousa@cm-figoz.pt		Sim
07.	Heitor Araújo	Câmara Municipal de Montemor-o-Velho	Público C		heitor.araujo@cm-montemorvelho.pt		Sim






Porto da Figueira da Foz, 26 de fevereiro de 2025, 10:00-13:00

1

LISTA DE PRESENCAS

#	Nome	Instituição/Associação	Sector (Público/ Privado/ Civil)	Função na instituição	E-mail	Assinatura	Consentimento para uso de dados pessoais pelo projeto (SIM/NÃO)
08.	Hermínio Marques	Delegação Aduaneira Figueira da Foz	Público B	Gestor Tributário Aduaneira	herminio.fonseca.marques@at.gov.pt		SIM
09.	João Nascimento	SMPC Figueira da Foz	Público C	REC. 5072 P. 08 - civil	joao.nascimento@cm-figfoz.pt		SIM
10.	Mário Ferreira	APA, I.P./ARH do Centro	Público B	Técnico Superior Licenciatura	mario.ferreira@apambiente.pt		SIM
11.	Miguel Pereira	PSP	Público B	Agente	migapereira@psp.pt		SIM
12.	Paula Cristina Gonçalves	Águas da Figueira, S.A.	Público Privado B	Gestor P. 2	paula.goncalves@aguasdafigueira.com		SIM
13.	Sandra Rodrigues	ACIFF	Público C		aciff@aciff.pt		SIM
14.	Sofia Ventura	APA - Administração do Porto de Aveiro, S.A.	Público	Cabinet Strategic	sofia.ventura@portodeaveiro.pt		SIM
15.	Tiago Jorge	Docapesca, Portos e Lotas, S.A	Público A	Adm. 2	tiago.jorge@docapesca.pt		SIM
16.	Manuel José Pegado Mendes de Oliveira	LNEC	Público	Investigador	moliveira@lnec.pt		SIM

LISTA DE PRESENCAS

#	Nome	Instituição/Associação	Sector (Público/ Privado/ Civil)	Função na instituição	E-mail	Assinatura	Consentimento para uso de dados pessoais pelo projeto (SIM/NÃO)
17.	João Nuno Sequeira Fernandes	LNEC	Público		jfernandes@lnec.pt		Sim
18.	Ana Catarina Coelho Rosa Zóximo	LNEC	Público	Doutoranda	aczozimo@lnec.pt		Sim
19.	Gonçalo Gardu	APFF	Público	Piloto	Goncalo.Gardu@Zito Figueira da Foz. PT		Sim
20.	Manuela Manuel Cruz	APA	Público	Resp. Autarquia	manuammanuel@portodeaveiro.pt		Sim
21.	Jorge Ruic	APF F	Público C	Gestor de Espaços	jorge.ruic@portodeaveiro.pt		Sim
22.							
23.							
24.							
25.							

Annex 2: Consent form for taking images (in Portuguese)



4º Laboratório Vivo Público-Privado-Civil

CRIAR UMA REGIÃO MAIS RESILIENTE E GERIR OS DESAFIOS DO FUTURO

CONSENTIMENTO PARA RECOLHA DE IMAGENS (FOTOGRAFIA E VÍDEO)

(Nome) _____, abaixo assinado, autoriza que a equipa e os parceiros institucionais do C2IMPRESS possam divulgar imagens suas recolhidas em fotografia ou vídeo a propósito da realização do workshop em 26 de fevereiro de 2025, nas instalações do Porto da Figueira da Foz, para fins de informação do projeto, em publicações ou notícias deste projeto em órgãos de comunicação social, páginas do projeto em meios virtuais ou outras formas de divulgação como em Relatório, Poster ou artigo científico, para exclusivo efeito de divulgação das atividades do projeto C2IMPRESS, e nunca tendo em vista propósitos comerciais.

Pode, se assim o entender, recusar ser fotografado ou filmado pela equipa do projeto durante a realização do workshop, ou por qualquer membro da equipa e por qualquer outro motivo, bastando para tal recusa a não assinatura desta página de consentimento.

Em caso de recusa pode igualmente participar em todas as atividades do referido workshop, devendo alertar a equipa do projeto que não consente na recolha de imagens suas.

MUITO OBRIGADO PELA SUA COLABORAÇÃO

_____ (assinatura do participante)

Figueira da Foz: 26 de fevereiro de 2025







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Annex 3: Leaflet and detailed program of the Public-Private-Civil Living Lab given to participants at the beginning of the session (in Portuguese)

Laboratório Vivo Público-Privado-Civil

CRIAR UMA REGIÃO MAIS RESILIENTE E GERIR OS DESAFIOS DO FUTURO

O que é o projeto C2IMPRESS?

O projeto C2IMPRESS (cocriar uma sociedade resiliente aos desastres a partir de uma melhor compreensão e consciência dos riscos múltiplos) é um projeto de três anos financiado pela Comissão Europeia. É um de muitos projetos financiados pelo programa Horizonte Europa, que apoia projetos de investigação inovadores em toda a Europa. Integrando dezasseis parceiros de diferentes países e equipas multidisciplinares, o projeto C2IMPRESS visa melhorar a compreensão e a sensibilização para os desastres naturais (essencialmente cheias fluviais ou galgamentos costeiros, ondas de calor, fogos florestais, deslizamentos e tremores de terra), e para os impactos multidimensionais e em cascata que podem gerar em determinados territórios. Durante o período do projeto, os parceiros e *stakeholders* irão co-conceber soluções adaptativas para cada região estudada e calibrar essas soluções em quatro locais-piloto no espaço europeu: Espanha, Portugal, Turquia e Grécia.

O caso de estudo da região Centro e dos municípios de Figueira da Foz e de Montemor-o-Velho

Em Portugal, a zona de estudo é a região Centro e a região piloto do Laboratório Vivo Público-Privado-Civil é a dos municípios da Figueira da Foz e de Montemor-o-Velho. Os desastres naturais a considerar na região Centro são inundações costeiras e fluviais, incêndios florestais, e riscos para a amarração e manobras dos navios nos portos, em cenários de alterações climáticas.

O que é o Laboratório Vivo Público-Privado-Civil?

Um dos subobjetivos do projeto C2IMPRESS é conceber uma abordagem que promova a participação dos *stakeholders* públicos, privados e da sociedade civil no debate acerca da resiliência aos desastres naturais. A abordagem, denominada PPPC (Parceria Público-Privada-Civil), procura:

- reunir *stakeholders* com valores e objetivos diferentes em torno de uma causa comum (criar resiliência face a catástrofes);
- Cocriar e coprojetar soluções com ferramentas e métodos simples, participativos e criativos, inspirados em métodos como *Design Thinking* e *Living Labs*;
- Ligar em rede esses *stakeholders* e desenvolver a inteligência coletiva num determinado território.

Os resultados da abordagem PCPP são:

- Maximizar os benefícios e o alcance dos resultados do projeto;
- Melhorar a inteligência coletiva e a consciência pública;
- Promover a partilha de conhecimentos, experiências benéficas e boas práticas em matéria de gestão de catástrofes e resiliência às alterações climáticas.

Calendário

O grupo de trabalho criado numa base voluntária reúne quatro vezes de acordo com o seguinte calendário:


Workshop nº	#1	#2	#3	#4
Data	16 outubro 2023 (já realizado)	19 abril 2024 (já realizado)	2 dezembro 2024 (já realizado)	26 fevereiro 2025 (hoje)

Objetivos do Workshop #4

O objetivo principal deste workshop é cocriar um roteiro de ação explorando medidas específicas e ações relacionadas com a redução do risco de desastres naturais e o reforço da resiliência dos territórios tendo em vista a sua implementação no modelo de governança.

Os objetivos mais específicos são os seguintes:

- O aprofundamento do compromisso do grupo de trabalho da PPPC;
- Desenvolver propostas concretas e tangíveis para um novo modelo de governança policêntrico;
- Garantir a sustentabilidade do novo modelo de governança envolvendo as questões de género e as desigualdades sociais.



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Laboratório Vivo Público-Privado-Civil

CRIAR UMA REGIÃO MAIS RESILIENTE E GERIR OS DESAFIOS DO FUTURO

PROGRAMA DETALHADO – 26 fevereiro 2025

09:45-10:00	Receção e registo dos participantes
	Escrita de etiqueta com o nome e instituição (com cores dependentes do setor que representa: verde – público, azul – privado, vermelho – civil)
	Preenchimento da lista de presenças e do consentimento para recolha de imagem e vídeo
	Receção do folheto do Laboratório Vivo e do programa detalhado
10:00-10:15	Apresentação geral
	Introdução ao projeto C2Impress
	Breve apresentação da equipa e dos participantes (nome, função, instituição)
	Apresentação dos objetivos da sessão
10:15-11:15	Cocriação de um roteiro de ação
	Atividade em grupo: Construir um roteiro de ação com base numa lista de medidas identificadas no workshop #3.
	A construção do roteiro de ação será efetuada através de duas rondas de trabalho, cada uma com a duração total de 30 minutos.
	Em cada ronda, cada um dos grupos trabalhará sobre uma medida diferente durante 10 minutos, definindo para cada medida os seguintes aspetos: as ações necessárias; as atividades a desenvolver; as entidades envolvidas; quem são o(s) responsável(eis) pela implementação da medida e quais são os indicadores de verificação do impacto e eficácia da medida. O trabalho desenvolvido por cada grupo será partilhado e discutido em plenário com os restantes participantes (20 minutos).
11:15-11:30	PAUSA PARA CAFÉ
11:30-12:45	Discussão sobre questões de género e desigualdades
	Atividade em grupo: Resposta a quatro conjuntos de perguntas sobre questões de género e desigualdades num contexto de gestão de desastres naturais.
	Serão abordados os seguintes temas:
	1. Vulnerabilidades e impactos diferenciados;
	2. Como integrar o género e respetivas necessidades específicas na gestão dos riscos;
	3. Governança e coordenação intersetorial;
	4. Recomendações.
	Cada grupo terá 30 minutos para responder ao conjunto dos três primeiros temas período após o qual se efetuará a restituição em plenário e respetiva discussão. O último tema será abordado diretamente em plenário.
12:45-13:00	Síntese e encerramento
	Sumário da sessão
	Próximos passos do projeto
	Informações gerais
	Preenchimento de questionário de avaliação do conjunto de workshops



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Annex 4: Presentation slides and activities for the 4th Public-Private-Civil Living Lab (in Portuguese)







4º LABORATÓRIO VIVO PÚBLICO-PRIVADO-CIVIL

CRIAR UMA REGIÃO MAIS RESILIENTE E GERIR OS DESAFIOS DO FUTURO

Porto da Figueira da Foz
26 de fevereiro de 2025
10:00-13:00

Ana Catarina Zózimo; João Lutas Craveiro; Manuel Oliveira; João Nuno Fernandes (LNEC)
 Maria Manuel Cruz; Sofia Ventura (APA)

INTRODUÇÃO AO PROJETO C2IMPRESS – PROGRAMA DA SESSÃO





9:45-10:00	Receção e registo dos participantes
10:00-10:15	Introdução ao Projeto C2IMPRESS
10:15-11:15	Cocriação de um roteiro de ação
11:15-11:30	Pausa para café
11:30-12:45	Discussão sobre questões de género e desigualdades
12:45-13:00	Encerramento: sumário, próximos passos do projeto, informações gerais, preenchimento do questionário de avaliação dos workshops



4º Laboratório Vivo Público-Privado-Civil



This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon Europe research and innovation programme under grant agreement No 101074004

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INTRODUÇÃO AO PROJETO C2IMPRESS
APRESENTAÇÃO DA EQUIPA E DOS PARTICIPANTES
APRESENTAÇÃO DOS OBJETIVOS DA SESSÃO

15'

(10:00 - 10:15)

3

APRESENTAÇÃO DA EQUIPA E DOS PARTICIPANTES



Ice-breaking

Cada participante apresenta o participante do lado
(nome, instituição)



4º Laboratório Vivo Público-Privado-Civil



This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon Europe research and innovation programme under grant agreement No 101074004

4



INTRODUÇÃO AO PROJETO C2IMPRESS

C2IMPRESS - Co-Creative Improved Understanding and Awareness of Multi-hazard Risks for Disaster Resilient Society (2022-2025)

Cocriar uma sociedade resiliente aos desastres a partir de uma melhor compreensão e consciência de riscos múltiplos



- Visa melhorar a compreensão e a sensibilização para as catástrofes naturais (principalmente inundações, ondas de calor, incêndios florestais, deslizamentos de terras e sismos) e os impactes multidimensionais que geram num determinado território
- Os parceiros do C2IMPRESS irão codesenhar soluções de gestão do risco de catástrofes adaptadas a cada território em quatro sítios-piloto na Europa: Espanha, Portugal, Turquia e Grécia

Consórcio



4º Laboratório Vivo Público-Privado-Civil



This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon Europe research and innovation programme under grant agreement No 101074004

5

INTRODUÇÃO AO PROJETO C2IMPRESS - ABORDAGEM PPPC - PARCERIA PÚBLICO-PRIVADA-CIVIL

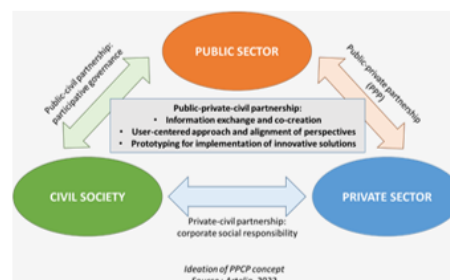


Pretende concretizar um dos subobjetivos do projeto:

promover a participação dos intervenientes públicos, privados, e da sociedade civil, no debate sobre a resiliência às catástrofes naturais

Objetivos:

1. **Reunir stakeholders** com valores e objetivos diferentes em torno de uma causa comum (aumentar a resiliência das comunidades humanas face às catástrofes)
2. **Estimular** o trabalho em conjunto para cocriar soluções com ferramentas e métodos participativos e criativos simples
3. **Ligar os stakeholders em rede** e desenvolver, com estes grupos, uma inteligência coletiva na sua região



Entrevistas aprofundadas/questionário online a um conjunto alargado de stakeholders do setor privado, público e da sociedade civil

Workshops PPPC (4)



4º Laboratório Vivo Público-Privado-Civil



This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon Europe research and innovation programme under grant agreement No 101074004

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INTRODUÇÃO AO PROJETO C2IMPRESS - 1º LABORATÓRIO-VIVO



16 outubro 2023



4º Laboratório Vivo Público-Privado-Civil



This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon Europe research and innovation programme under grant agreement No 101074004

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INTRODUÇÃO AO PROJETO C2IMPRESS - 2º LABORATÓRIO-VIVO



19 abril 2024



4º Laboratório Vivo Público-Privado-Civil



This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon Europe research and innovation programme under grant agreement No 101074004

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INTRODUÇÃO AO PROJETO C2IMPRESS – 3º LABORATÓRIO-VIVO

2 dezembro 2024



C2IMPRESS

4º Laboratório Vivo Público-Privado-Civil



This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon Europe research and innovation programme under grant agreement No 101074004

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1º LV
2023-10-16

2º LV
2024-04-19

3º LV
2024-12-02

4º LV
2025-02-26



Mapeamento de catástrofes e riscos ambientais:

- Localização
- Gravidade
- Tipo de impacto
- Grupos e atividades afetados

Reflexão participativa:

- Aspectos positivos do município para a mitigação de desastres
- Medidas que gostaria que o município implementasse para mitigar os desastres
- Que outros STKH são afetados/ têm impacto na gestão dos desastres
- Como podem os participantes beneficiar da relação em rede

Questão-chave

Como se pode desenvolver, com os STKH, as capacidades de resiliência face aos desafios do futuro, e promover um maior compromisso para uma melhor gestão dos riscos na região?

Apresentação de um cenário de desastre:

- Cheias Mondego
- Inundações urbanas
- Galgamentos costeiro
- Danos em embarcações no porto

Identificação preliminar de ações:

- Antes / Durante / Após desastre
- Localização
- Eixos de intervenção
 - Grupos vulneráveis
 - Infraestruturas
 - Serviços
- Descrição da ação / Entidades envolvidas / Objetivo e impacto

Compilação de ações:

- Preenchimento matriz de ações
- Ordenação das ações

Apresentação de ferramentas do projeto:

- Aplicação para Monitorização de Desastres
- Plataforma de Monitorização e Observação de Desastres

Apresentação do cenário de desastre

Apresentação do plano de emergência da Figueira da Foz

Apresentação do plano de ação

Comportamento individual no Cenário de desastre:
O que é que esperaria das autoridades? / Sabe consultar sinais de alerta e as suas rotas de evacuação? / Quais os locais mais vulneráveis? / Opção entre sair de casa ou procurar abrigo?

Reformulação do plano de ação

Sociedade resiliente e justa

Protótipo modelo de governança

Plano de ação a um horizonte temporal alargado

Apresentação da Plataforma de apoio à decisão do projeto

Cocriação de um roteiro de ação:

- Com base nas medidas identificadas

Reflexão participativa sobre questões de género e desigualdades:

- Vulnerabilidades e impactos diferenciados
- Como integrar o género e suas necessidades específicas na gestão dos riscos
- Governança e coordenação intersectorial
- Recomendações

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4º Laboratório Vivo Público-Privado-Civil



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OBJETIVOS DA SESSÃO



- O aprofundamento do compromisso do grupo de trabalho da PPPC dos municípios da Figueira da Foz e de Montemor-o-Velho
- Cocriação de um roteiro de ação explorando medidas específicas e ações relacionadas com a redução do risco de desastres naturais e o reforço da resiliência dos territórios tendo em vista a sua implementação no modelo de governança
- Desenvolver propostas concretas e tangíveis para um novo modelo de governança policêntrico
- Garantir a sustentabilidade do novo modelo de governança envolvendo as questões de género e as desigualdades sociais



COCRIAÇÃO DE UM ROTEIRO DE AÇÃO

60'

[10:15 - 11:15]



CONSTRUIR UM ROTEIRO DE AÇÃO COM BASE NUMA LISTA DE MEDIDAS IDENTIFICADAS NO WORKSHOP #3



• 2 rondas de trabalho

- Ronda 1 (30'):
 1. cada grupo seleciona uma medida diferente e
 2. define os seguintes aspetos para a medida selecionada (10'):
 - ações necessárias
 - atividades a desenvolver
 - entidades envolvidas
 - responsável(eis) pela implementação da medida
 - indicadores de verificação do impacto e eficácia da medida
 3. cada grupo partilha com os restantes participantes o trabalho desenvolvido e é aberto espaço para discussão e atualização (20')
- Ronda 2 (30'):
 - Repetir os passos 1 a 3 para uma nova medida

Atividade em grupo – Escrever diretamente na folha A3



CONSTRUIR UM ROTEIRO DE AÇÃO COM BASE NUMA LISTA DE MEDIDAS IDENTIFICADAS NO WORKSHOP #3



Lista de Medidas

- 1 – Salvaguarda do abastecimento de água, eletricidade e comunicações
- 2 – Evacuação antecipada, monitorização de movimentos da população
- 3 – Gestão do sistema de drenagem, desentupimento de sarjetas... (B)
- 4 – Preparação para as catástrofes em áreas expostas, comércio em zonas baixas, escolas, lares de idosos, zonas industriais (C)
- 5 – Avisos à população e em especial aos grupos mais vulneráveis, comportamentos a adotar (C)
- 6 – Ação sobre as zonas sujeitas a inundação, como a marginal, as zonas baixas, o Parque da Abadia, a Estrada Nacional 111 ou as zonas portuárias
- 7 – Precução de situações de riscos em cadeia como rebentamento de botijas de gás, incêndios, outros riscos induzidos
- 8 – Defesa da orla costeira, alimentação artificial das praias (Gova Gala e Leirosa) e reforço do cordão dunar (A)
- 9 – Criação de programas de cidadania ambiental e literacia para as alterações climáticas (A)
- 10 – Planeamento do recuo estratégico da ocupação humana das zonas de maior risco (B)
- 11 – Monitorização de captações de água e usos do solo
- 12 – Desenvolvimento de uma aplicação (APP) que integre toda a informação necessária à prevenção e reação à catástrofe
- 13 – Outra medida que queira definir



PAUSA PARA CAFÉ

15'

[11:15 - 11:30]

| 15

Durante a Pausa para café, foi feita uma reorganização das atividades e dos tempos disponíveis para as concretizar, tendo-se alterado os diapositivos originais da apresentação como mostrado a seguir.

During the Coffee break, a reorganisation of the activities and available time to accomplish them took place, by changing the original presentation slides as shown next.



DISCUSSÃO SOBRE QUESTÕES DE GÉNERO E DESIGUALDADES

75'

[11:30 - 12:45]



30'

[12:15 - 12:45]

| 16



QUESTÕES DE GÉNERO E DESIGUALDADES



A gestão de riscos naturais afeta de maneira diferente as mulheres e os homens assim como os grupos vulneráveis, devido a desigualdades sociais e económicas. Uma abordagem atenta às questões de género permite identificar essas desigualdades e adaptar linhas de ação e estratégias de prevenção e de resposta.

Por exemplo, pode considerar-se que as mulheres estão no pelotão da frente para enfrentar as crises, e desempenham, aliás, um papel fundamental na construção da resiliência das comunidades locais.

No entanto, continuam sub-representadas nos processos de tomada de decisões. A integração da perspetiva de género, na gestão de riscos, promoverá a equidade social e melhorará a eficácia das respostas face a situações de catástrofe.

RESPONDER A 3 GRUPOS DE QUESTÕES



A. Vulnerabilidades e impactos diferenciados:

- A.1) Quais são as principais diferenças dos impactos das catástrofes entre mulheres e homens e entre outros grupos específicos (crianças, idosos, pessoas com deficiência)?
- A.2) Como as desigualdades de género e o acesso desigual a recursos ou serviços multiplicam as vulnerabilidades e agravam a exposição às catástrofes?
- A.3) Que fatores culturais, sociais ou económicos influenciam, entre os diferentes grupos, o acesso à ajuda humanitária e a serviços de ajuda às populações?
- A.4) Pelo seu conhecimento ou experiência, pode apresentar alguns exemplos concretos de como uma abordagem às situações de catástrofe atenta às questões de género resultou em melhores resultados no tipo de resposta e na ajuda às populações?

B. Integração do género e das suas necessidades específicas na gestão do risco:

- B.1) Que mecanismos existem (ou deveriam ser implementados) para garantir que todos os grupos sociais tenham acesso aos meios de prevenção e de resposta às catástrofes?
- B.2) Que melhorias poderão ser desenvolvidas para ter em conta, na prevenção e resposta às catástrofes, as necessidades e as diferentes situações de vulnerabilidade entre homens, mulheres e entre os diversos grupos sociais?

C. Governança e coordenação intersetorial:

- C.1) Como o setor público, o setor privado e a sociedade civil podem colaborar entre si e em conjunto de forma mais eficaz para garantir uma gestão mais inclusiva a propósito das catástrofes?
- C.2) Que papéis específicos ou funções especiais cada setor – público, privado, sociedade civil – pode desempenhar para garantir que as diferentes necessidades e situações entre os grupos sociais sejam tidas em conta?
- C.3) Quais são os obstáculos atuais para uma cooperação mais eficaz entre os diferentes setores e intervenientes?



**Atividade em grupo
escrever nas folhas A4
fornecidas**

30'
(11:30 - 12:00)



GRUPO DE QUESTÕES D

10'

[12:35 - 12:45]

| 22

RESPONDER A AO ÚLTIMO GRUPO DE QUESTÕES

D. Recomendações:

- D.1) Que recomendações gostaria de apresentar para uma melhor integração das questões de género e das necessidades/especificidades dos diversos grupos sociais na prevenção e gestão das catástrofes?
- Identificar o grau de desigualdade (territorial, acesso a informação, literacia em termos geográficos)
 - matriz com indicadores relativos às diferentes desigualdades para depois aferir as diferentes vulnerabilidades
- Identificar/implementar as diversas medidas compensatórias após os desastres
- Prever um sistema de comunicação adaptado aos diferentes grupos vulneráveis – haver um agente de contacto e coordenação da ação mais vocacionado para estes grupos
- Enquadrar os voluntários desses grupos vulneráveis na fase de emergência (ex: aldeias seguras)

10'

[12:25 - 12:35]

Atividade em plenário

RESPONDER A AO ÚLTIMO GRUPO DE QUESTÕES



D. Recomendações:

- D.2) Em resultado deste workshop e pensando também em todo o processo de prevenção e gestão de catástrofes que ações concretas ou que respostas poderiam ser desenvolvidas pela sua organização/instituição?
 - Nos planos desenvolvidos podem ser contempladas as desigualdades que existem para que se possa perceber o que pode ser melhorado. Tudo parte de uma baseline de informação sobre as desigualdades e grupos vulneráveis
 - Se estiverem identificados os grupos de risco e outras situações podem-se adaptar os alertas e as ações a tomar e promover melhores comportamentos a adotar

Atividade em plenário

10'

(12:35- 12:45)



ENCERRAMENTO: SUMÁRIO, PRÓXIMOS PASSOS, PREENCHIMENTO DO QUESTIONÁRIO DE AVALIAÇÃO

15'

(12:45- 13:00)



ENCERRAMENTO: SUMÁRIO, PRÓXIMOS PASSOS, PREENCHIMENTO DO QUESTIONÁRIO DE SATISFAÇÃO



Sumário

- O aprofundamento do compromisso do grupo de trabalho da PPPC dos municípios da Figueira da Foz e de Montemor-o-Velho
- Cocriação de um roteiro de ação explorando medidas específicas e ações relacionadas com a redução do risco de desastres naturais e o reforço da resiliência dos territórios tendo em vista a sua implementação no modelo de governança
- Desenvolver propostas concretas e tangíveis para um novo modelo de governança policêntrico
- Garantir a sustentabilidade do novo modelo de governança envolvendo as questões de género e as desigualdades sociais
-



ENCERRAMENTO: SUMÁRIO, PRÓXIMOS PASSOS, PREENCHIMENTO DO QUESTIONÁRIO DE SATISFAÇÃO



Próximos passos do projeto

- Análise dos resultados dos 4 workshops
- Dar conhecimento das ferramentas desenvolvidas no projeto e questionar acerca de potenciais interessados na sua utilização
- Apresentação pública dos resultados do projeto (setembro?)



ENCERRAMENTO: SUMÁRIO, PRÓXIMOS PASSOS, PREENCHIMENTO DO QUESTIONÁRIO DE SATISFAÇÃO



Informações gerais

- Elaboração e distribuição do relatório da sessão
- Envio da lista de contactos (autorizados)

Preenchimento do questionário de avaliação dos workshops



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Annex 5: Satisfaction questionnaire (in Portuguese)



4º Laboratório Vivo Público-Privado-Civil

CRIAR UMA REGIÃO MAIS RESILIENTE E GERIR OS DESAFIOS DO FUTURO

QUESTIONÁRIO DE SATISFAÇÃO

Caro participante,

Agradecemos a sua colaboração ativa no quarto *workshop* do projeto C2IMPRESS em Portugal, subordinado ao tema da PPPC e tendo como lema criar uma região mais resiliente e gerir os desafios do futuro.

Muito obrigado por dedicar alguns minutos para partilhar as suas opiniões sobre os workshops do projeto C2IMPRESS. A sua avaliação ajudar-nos-á a melhorar o modelo de workshops futuros trabalhando sempre para que os mesmos sejam úteis e impactantes em projetos e colaborações sobre a resiliência e respostas das comunidades humanas às alterações climáticas.

Agradecemos mais uma vez a sua colaboração e discussão conjunta durante esta manhã.

1. Perfil do participante:

Idade (assinale com um X a sua resposta)

- ☐ < 25
- ☐ 25 - 34
- ☐ 35 - 44
- ☐ 45 - 54
- ☐ 55 - 64
- ☐ 65 ou mais
- ☐ Prefiro não responder

Género (assinale com um X a sua resposta)

- ☐ Feminino
- ☐ Masculino
- ☐ Não binário
- ☐ Defino o meu género de forma diferente:

☐ Prefiro não responder

Pág. 1 de 4





Em que workshops participou? (coloque um X por cada workshop em que participou)

- ☐ Primeiro workshop
- ☐ Segundo workshop
- ☐ Terceiro workshop
- ☐ Quarto workshop

Setor que representa (assinale com um X a sua resposta)

- ☐ Público
- ☐ Privado
- ☐ Sociedade Civil

2. Avaliação geral dos workshops

Numa escala de 1 a 5 como avaliaria os workshops em que participou? (assinale com um X a sua resposta)

- ☐ 1
- ☐ 2
- ☐ 3
- ☐ 4
- ☐ 5

(1 = *totalmente insatisfatório* | 5 = *totalmente satisfatório*)

Que aspetos dos workshops apreciou de forma mais positiva (*escolhas múltiplas possíveis*)

- ☐ O ambiente colaborativo e as suas dinâmicas
- ☐ A diversidade dos participantes
- ☐ As metodologias e as ferramentas de trabalho
- ☐ A clareza dos objetivos e dos exercícios
- ☐ A utilidade da troca de impressões para o meu trabalho ou envolvimento
- ☐ Outros aspetos (especifique): _____

Que aspetos dos workshops apreciou de forma mais negativa ou que aspetos podem ser melhorados?

(*escolhas múltiplas possíveis*)

- ☐ A duração do workshop
- ☐ A clareza dos objetivos
- ☐ A interação entre os participantes
- ☐ Os conteúdos e as ferramentas utilizadas
- ☐ A logística, equipamentos e instalações
- ☐ Outros aspetos (especifique): _____

3. Objetivos dos workshops

Na sua opinião os workshops foram úteis para os seguintes objetivos?



1 2 3 4 5

Incentivar a colaboração entre as partes interessadas ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

Cocriar soluções inovadoras ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

Reforçar o envolvimento dos participantes na gestão dos riscos ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

Promover a responsabilização e o compromisso entre as partes interessadas..... ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

(1 = De maneira nenhuma / 5 = Totalmente útil)

Se assinalou alguma resposta com o valor 1 ou 2, o que julga que pode ser melhorado?

—

—

4. O formato dos workshops e a sua organização

O formato dos workshops (exercícios interativos, mapeamentos, discussões, etc) foi adequado?

- ☐ Sim, perfeitamente
☐ Sim, mas alguns melhoramentos são possíveis (quais?)

☐ Não, eu preferiria outro modelo ou formato de workshop
(especifique): _____

—

Considera que o número de workshops realizado (num total de 4) foi adequado?

- ☐ Sim
☐ Não, mais workshops teria sido melhor
☐ Não, menos workshops teria sido melhor
☐ Outra resposta (especifique): _____

—

A duração de cada workshop foi a adequada?

- ☐ Sim
☐ Não, o tempo foi excessivo
☐ Não, seria preciso mais tempo
☐ Outra resposta (especifique): _____

—

De entre os workshops em que participou houve algum que tivesse preferido mais)? Em caso afirmativo por que preferiu esse?

A sua resposta (indique o workshop que escolheu):

—

De entre as ferramentas para os exercícios há alguma que gostaria que fosse utilizada mais vezes?





5. Perspetivas futuras e recomendações finais

Se pudesse sugerir melhorias para futuros workshops o que recomendaria? (métodos, duração, número de participantes, tipo dos participantes envolvidos, temas abordados, etc)

AGRADECEMOS AS SUAS RESPOSTAS E A SUA PARTICIPAÇÃO



Annex 6: Satisfaction survey responses summary

1. Participant Profile

What is your age?

- ☐ Under 25
- ☐ 25 – 34
- ☐ 35 – 44
- ☐ 45 – 54
- ☐ 55 – 64
- ☐ 65 and over
- ☐ Prefer not to answer

Age group

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
25-34	2	15,4%	15,4%	15,4%
35-44	3	23,1%	23,1%	38,5%
Valid 45-54	7	53,8%	53,8%	92,3%
55-64	1	7,7%	7,7%	100,0%
Total	13	100,0%		

What is your gender? (Multiple choices possible)

- ☐ Female
- ☐ Male
- ☐ Non-binary
- ☐ I prefer to define my gender differently: _____
- ☐ Prefer not to answer

Gender

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Female	7	53,8%	53,8%	53,8%
Male	6	46,2%	46,2%	100,0%
Total	13	100,0%		



Which workshops did you attend? *(Multiple choices possible)*

- ☐ First workshop
- ☐ Second workshop
- ☐ Third workshop
- ☐ Fourth workshop

I participated in the first workshop

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid yes	4	30,8%	30,8%	30,8%
no	9	69,2%	69,2%	100,0%
Total	13	100,0%		

I participated in the second workshop

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid yes	6	46,2%	46,2%	46,2%
no	7	53,8%	53,8%	100,0%
Total	13	100,0%		

I participated in the third workshop

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid yes	9	69,2%	69,2%	69,2%
no	4	30,8%	30,8%	100,0%
Total	13	100,0%		

I participated in the fourth workshop

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid yes	13	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%
Total	13	100,0%		

Number of workshops

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid one workshop	3	23,1%	23,1%	23,1%
two workshops	4	30,8%	30,8%	53,8%
three workshops	3	23,1%	23,1%	76,9%
four workshops	3	23,1%	23,1%	100,0%
Total	13	100,0%		



What is your role?

- ☐ Public sector (municipality, administration, etc.)
- ☐ Private sector (company, consultant, etc.)
- ☐ Civil society (association, NGO, etc.)

Sector

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	public	7	53,8%	58,3%	58,3%
	private	4	30,8%	33,3%	91,7%
	civil society	1	7,7%	8,3%	100,0%
Missing	99	1	7,7%		
Total		13	100,0%		

2. General Workshop Evaluation

On a scale of 1 to 5, how would you rate the workshops overall?

(1 = Not at all satisfactory | 5 = Very satisfactory)

- ☐ 1
- ☐ 2
- ☐ 3
- ☐ 4
- ☐ 5

General workshop evaluation

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	middle position	1	7,7%	7,7%	7,7%
	satisfied	7	53,8%	53,8%	61,5%
	very satisfied	5	38,5%	38,5%	100,0%
Total		13	100,0%		



What aspects did you appreciate the most? (Multiple choices possible)

- ☐ The atmosphere and collaborative dynamics
- ☐ The diversity of participants
- ☐ The tools and methodologies used (design thinking, co-creation, etc.)
- ☐ The clarity of objectives and outcomes
- ☐ The usefulness of discussions for your work or engagement
- ☐ Other (please specify): _____

the atmosphere and collaborative dynamics

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid yes	12	92,3%	92,3%	92,3%
Valid no	1	7,7%	7,7%	100,0%
Total	13	100,0%		

the diversity of the participants

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid yes	11	84,6%	84,6%	84,6%
Valid no	2	15,4%	15,4%	100,0%
Total	13	100,0%		

the tools and methodologies used

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid yes	1	7,7%	7,7%	7,7%
Valid no	12	92,3%	92,3%	100,0%
Total	13	100,0%		

the clarity of the objectives and outcomes

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid yes	2	15,4%	15,4%	15,4%
Valid no	11	84,6%	84,6%	100,0%
Total	13	100,0%		

the usefulness of discussions for my work or engagement

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid yes	10	76,9%	76,9%	76,9%
Valid no	3	23,1%	23,1%	100,0%
Total	13	100,0%		

other positive aspect

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid no	13	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%
Total	13	100,0%		



What aspects did you least appreciate or think could be improved? *(Multiple choices possible)*

- ☐ Workshop duration
- ☐ Clarity of objectives
- ☐ Interaction between participants
- ☐ Content and tools used
- ☐ Logistical organization
- ☐ Other (please specify): _____

workshop duration

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid yes	7	53,8%	53,8%	53,8%
Valid no	6	46,2%	46,2%	100,0%
Total	13	100,0%		

clarity of objectives

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid no	13	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%
Total	13	100,0%		

interaction between participants

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid no	13	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%
Total	13	100,0%		

content and tools used

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid no	13	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%
Total	13	100,0%		

logistical organization

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid no	13	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%
Total	13	100,0%		

other negative aspect

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid yes	1	7,7%	7,7%	7,7%
Valid no	12	92,3%	92,3%	100,0%
Total	13	100,0%		

3. Workshop Objectives

In your opinion, did the workshops help to...?
(1 = Not at all | 5 = Completely)

Objective

Foster collaboration between different stakeholders

Co-create innovative solutions

Strengthen participants' involvement in risk management

Promote accountability and engagement among stakeholders

1	2	3	4	5

foster collaboration between different stakeholders

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
3	2	15,4%	16,7%	16,7%
Valid 4	5	38,5%	41,7%	58,3%
5	5	38,5%	41,7%	100,0%
Missing 99	1	7,7%		
Total	13	100,0%		

co-create innovative solutions

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
2	1	7,7%	8,3%	8,3%
Valid 4	8	61,5%	66,7%	75,0%
5	3	23,1%	25,0%	100,0%
Missing 99	1	7,7%		
Total	13	100,0%		

strengthen participant' involvement in risk management

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid 4	7	53,8%	58,3%	58,3%
5	5	38,5%	41,7%	100,0%
Missing 99	1	7,7%		
Total	13	100,0%		

promote accountability and engagement among stakeholders

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid 4	9	69,2%	75,0%	75,0%
5	3	23,1%	25,0%	100,0%
Missing 99	1	7,7%		
Total	13	100,0%		

4. Workshop Format and organization

Did the workshop format (interactive exercises, mapping, discussions, etc.) suit you?

- ☐ Yes, perfectly
☐ Yes, but with some adjustments (please specify): _____
☐ No, I prefer a different format (please specify): _____

Did the workshop format suit you?

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid yes, perfectly	9	69,2%	75,0%	75,0%
Valid yes, but with some adjustments	3	23,1%	25,0%	100,0%
Missing 99	1	7,7%		
Total	13	100,0%		

Was the number of workshops (4) sufficient?

- ☐ Yes
☐ No, more workshops are needed
☐ No, fewer workshops would be better
☐ Other (please specify): _____

Was the number of workshops (4) sufficient?

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid yes	9	69,2%	75,0%	75,0%
Valid no, more workshops are needed	1	7,7%	8,3%	83,3%
Valid other response	2	15,4%	16,7%	100,0%
Missing 99	1	7,7%		
Total	13	100,0%		

Was the duration of each workshop appropriate?

- ☐ Yes
☐ No, it was too long
☐ No, it was too short
☐ Other (please specify): _____

Was the duration of each workshop appropriate?

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid yes	6	46,2%	50,0%	50,0%
Valid no, it was too long	1	7,7%	8,3%	58,3%
Valid no, it was too short	5	38,5%	41,7%	100,0%
Missing 99	1	7,7%		
Total	13	100,0%		

Among the workshops you attended, were there any you preferred? If so, which one(s) and why?
Your response: _____

Among the workshops you attended, were there any you preferred?

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid PPCP LL3	1	7,7%	25,0%	25,0%
Valid PPCP LL4	2	15,4%	50,0%	75,0%
Valid ALL WORKSHOPS	1	7,7%	25,0%	100,0%
Missing 99	9	69,2%		
Total	13	100,0%		

Are there any tools/methods you would like to see used more often?
Your response: _____

**Are there any tools/methods
you would like to see used more
often?**

	Frequency	Percent
Missing 99	13	100,0%
Total	13	,0%

5. Future Perspectives and recommendations

If you could suggest improvements for future workshops, what would they be? (Methods, duration, number of participants, topics covered, etc.)

Your response: _____

I can suggest improvements for future workshops

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid yes	5	38,5%	83,3%	83,3%
Valid 2	1	7,7%	16,7%	100,0%
Missing 99	7	53,8%		
Total	13	100,0%		

Thank you for your participation!

Your feedback is valuable and will help us improve future participatory workshop sessions.



Annex 7: Small photo sample of the 4th PPCP Living Lab













