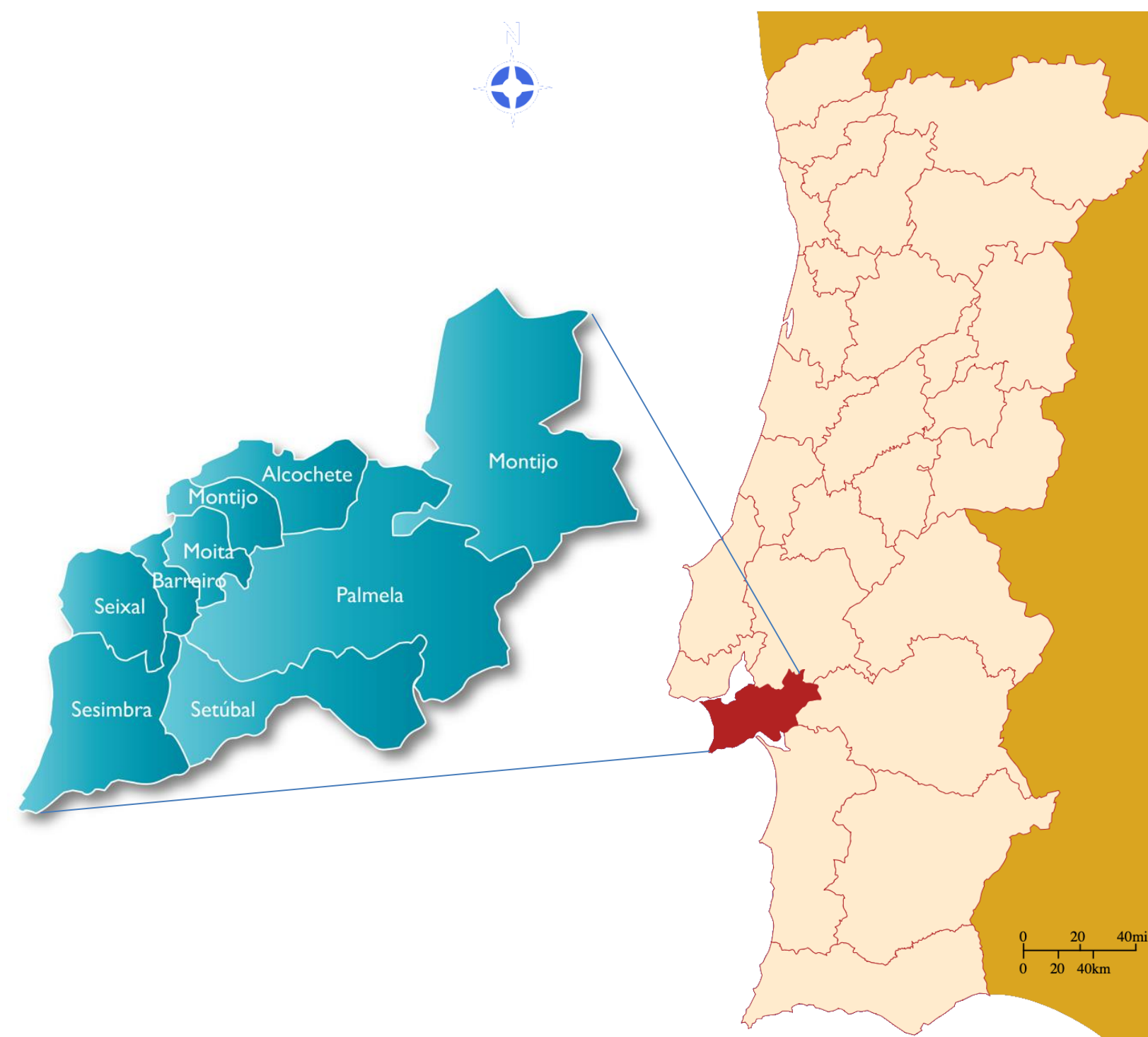


Setúbal Overview

- ❖ **Context:** Located in the Setúbal Peninsula, Portugal, the pilot area – Setúbal - features a mix of dense urban centers, critical industrial zones, and the protected Arrábida Natural Park.
- ❖ **Population & Key Cities:** Inserted in a district population of approximately 850.000, Setúbal has a population of 123.519 residentes (2021 Census).
- ❖ **Main Vulnerabilities:** High exposure in wildland-urban interfaces (WUI), large seasonal influxes of tourists with constrained roads to natural park and beaches that complicates emergency access, high industrial concentration of SEVESO Establishments and Setúbal Port.
- ❖ **Main Hazards Addressed (2026):** Fire in the Arrábida Natural Park; Earthquake; Accidents in industrial establishments involving hazardous materials (Mitrena); Systemic blackout (>24 hours); Pandemic/Severe epidemic outbreaks; Mass movements/Slopes and Heat Waves.



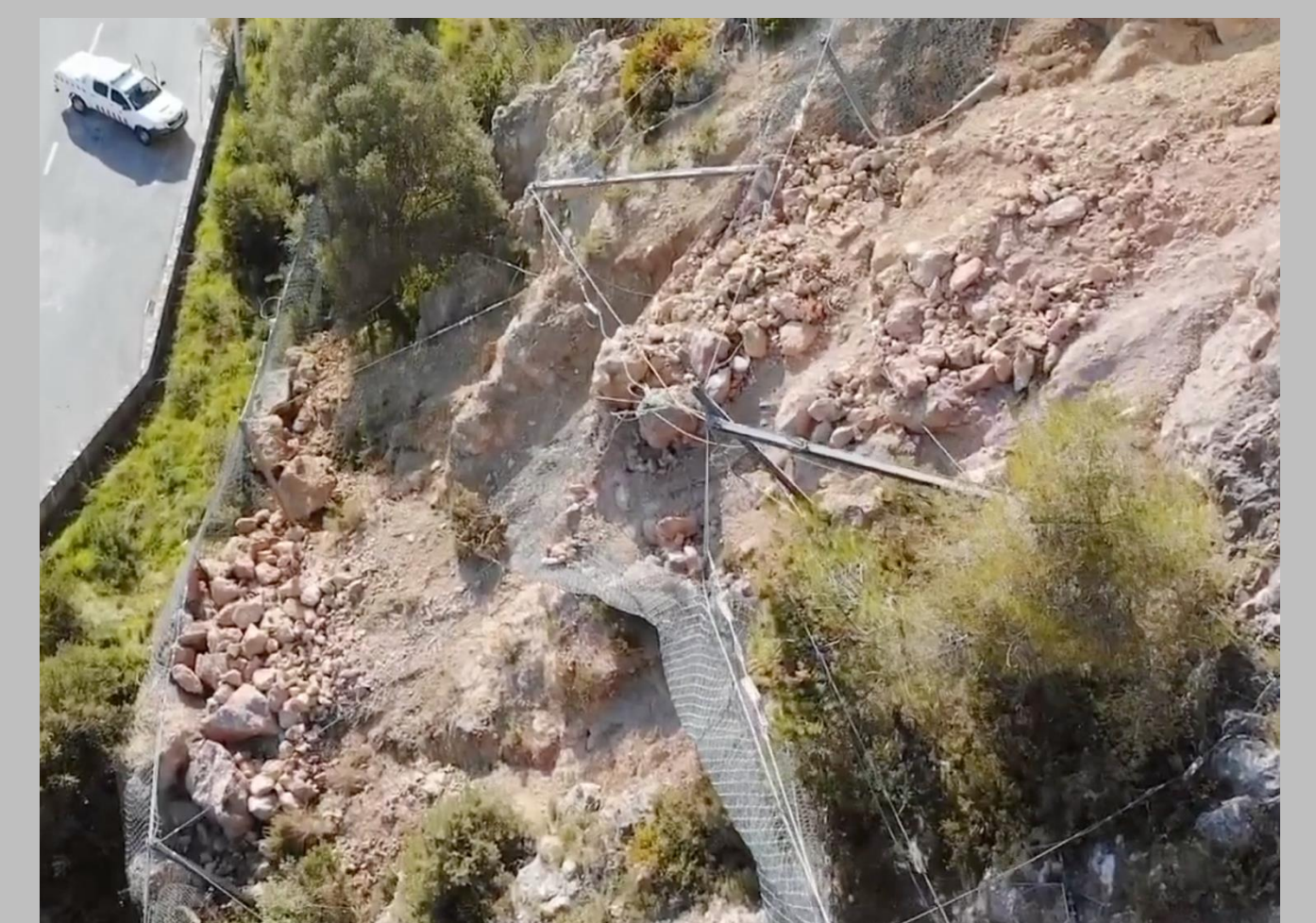
Challenges

- ❖ **Fragmented Communication:** Existing operational constraints included siloed communication channels between civil protection, security forces, medical emergency, municipal authorities and population.
- ❖ **Data Silos and hardware:** Lack of real-time, unified meteorological data integrated directly with predictive hazard models and absence of local sensors and cameras linked with monitoring and assessment devices.
- ❖ **Evacuation Delays:** Difficulties in rapidly identifying and notifying vulnerable populations (such as campsites, remote sites and disabled persons) during rapid-on set emergency events.

GOBEYOND solution

- ❖ **Centralized Awareness Platform:** Deployment of a unified, multi-agency digital platform to provide a source of generated impact-based forecasting products for all responding entities.
- ❖ **Predictive Modeling:** Integrate real-time weather sensors data with advanced AI algorithms to create dynamic, predictive impact base hazards maps.
- ❖ **Protocols for operational response:** In phase of response guarantee a faster and safer intervention during rapidly evolving crises, reducing decision-making time and optimizing the allocation of resources on the ground.

Kristin Depression – 28/01/2026



Use case & results

- What was tested:** Consultation of meteo data dashboard and insertion of local (geographical) data in the Argos City Platform.
- How it succeeded & what improved:** On first phase, users and levels of notification were defined, as well as actions accordingly with predefined action levels and historical register of events was performed. In this phase we sent Geographical Information data to be inserted by a platform developer technician. On a second moment the developers created the possibility to add personal cartography, a possibility to have a 360.º view of a predefined risk level asset in hazard areas developed.
- Key functionalities used:** The ones described above.
- Operational added value:** No operational added value in comparison with available and existing instruments.
- Measurable outcomes:** Not measurable.

Lessons learned

- Successes:** The building of consensus and awareness among local electeds about the importance of financing the aquisition of technology (hardware and software) enabling civil protection systems with early warning systems.
- Areas for Improvement:** The development of interactive AI predictive models computing meteo and geo hazards raw data from european, national and regional level to produce local level hazard scenarios. The possibility to create, consult (inquiry) and edit geographical data turning a consultation dashboard into an active tool for emergency management. Integration of emergency vehicules location in the spectator (operational) screen.
- Technical Observations:** The platform could develop the possibility of making actions registry (logs), geographical data edition and warnings/alert dissemination for civil protection stakeholders and population.

