

Italy: a disaster prone country



✓ *Pop. 60.000.000*

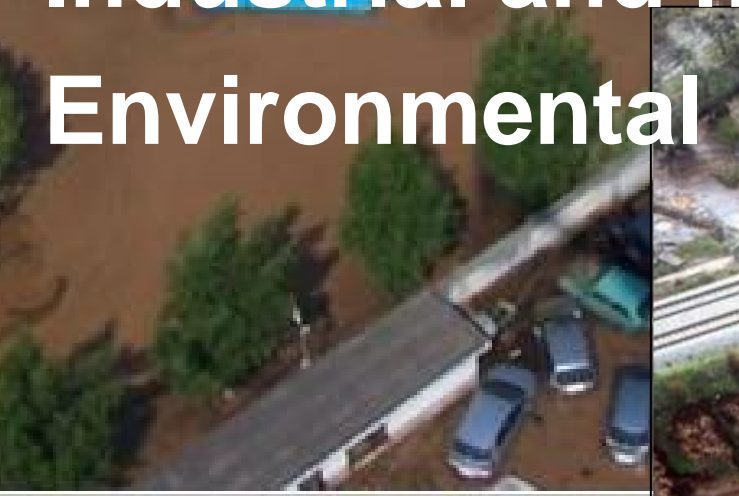
✓ *8100 municipalities*

✓ *72% with a pop. \leq 5000*

✓ *20% of the population is distributed on 55% of the territory*

Risks

- Seismic
- Volcanic
- Hydro-geological
- Forest fires
- Technological
- Industrial and nuclear
- Environmental



A long history of Lessons Learned...



1908 Earthquake of Messina



1966 Flood of Arno river



1968 Earthquake of Belice



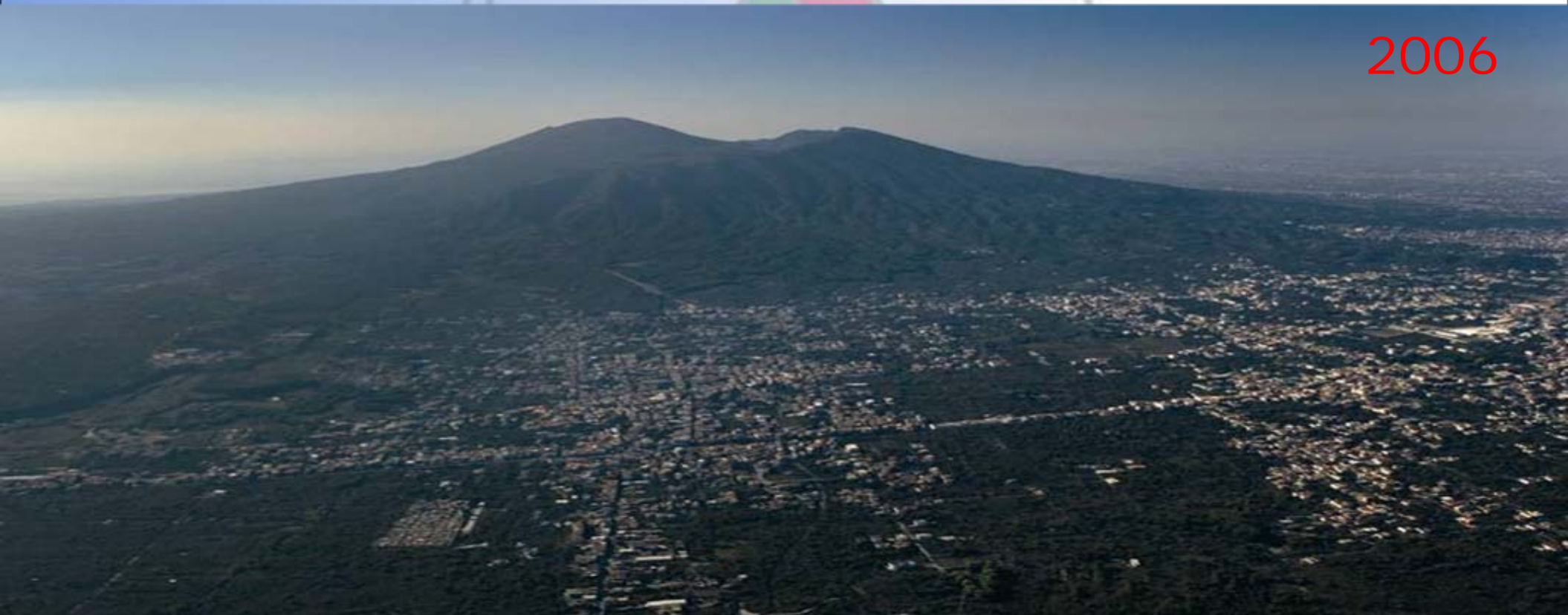
1976 Earthquake of Friuli

1944

and mistakes...



2006





PROTEZIONE CIVILE
Presidenza del Consiglio dei Ministri
Dipartimento della Protezione Civile

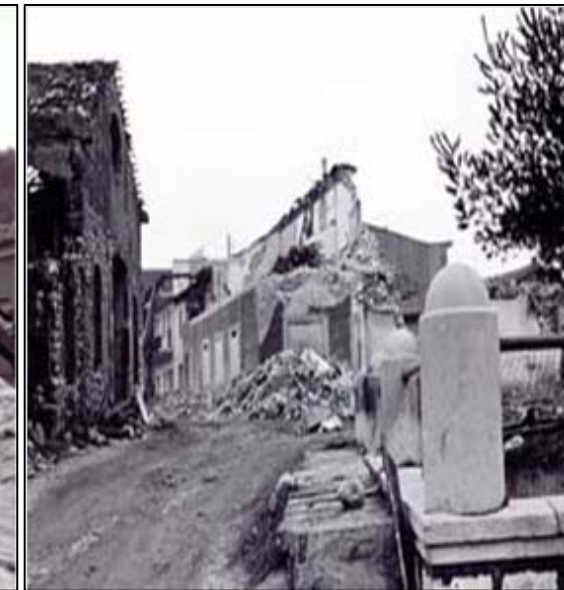


The turning point

In November 1980, a strong earthquake struck Southern Italy. About 3,000 people were killed and some 10,000 injured.

During the event, national assistance was not coordinated by a central authority.

The Italian Department of Civil Protection was established in 1982.



Mandate (L.225/1992)

The National Civil Protection System aims at safeguarding human life and health, goods, national heritage, human settlements and the environment from all natural or man-made disasters.



The Tasks

Mitigation

REDUCING/MITIGATING DAMAGES
RAISING POPULATION AWARENESS ENHANCE SELF PROTECTION MEASURES

Alert

ANALYSIS OF CAUSES AIMED AT IDENTIFYING RISK TYPOLOGIES AND AREAS
AFFECTED BY RISKS

Response

OPERATIONS AIMED AT FULFILLING THE BASIC NEEDS OF THE POPULATION
AFFECTED BY THE EVENT BASED ON PREVIOUSLY ELABORATED EMERGENCY
RELIEF PLANS

Recovery

INTERVENTIONS AIMED AT RESTORING NORMAL LIFE CONDITIONS

The “Actors”

The Department of Civil Protection is today the coordination body of the Italian National System of Civil Protection.

This System was established by a specific law (n. 225) in 1992 and involves many different Organisations:

- **Public** (Government, Ministries, Regions, Provinces, Municipalities, Operational Bodies etc.)
- **Scientific/Academic** (Universities, Research Institutes, etc.)
- **Civil Society** (Volunteers, private companies)



Classification of Events

Italian Civil Protection distinguishes events (either natural or man made) based on impact they have:

A – local level

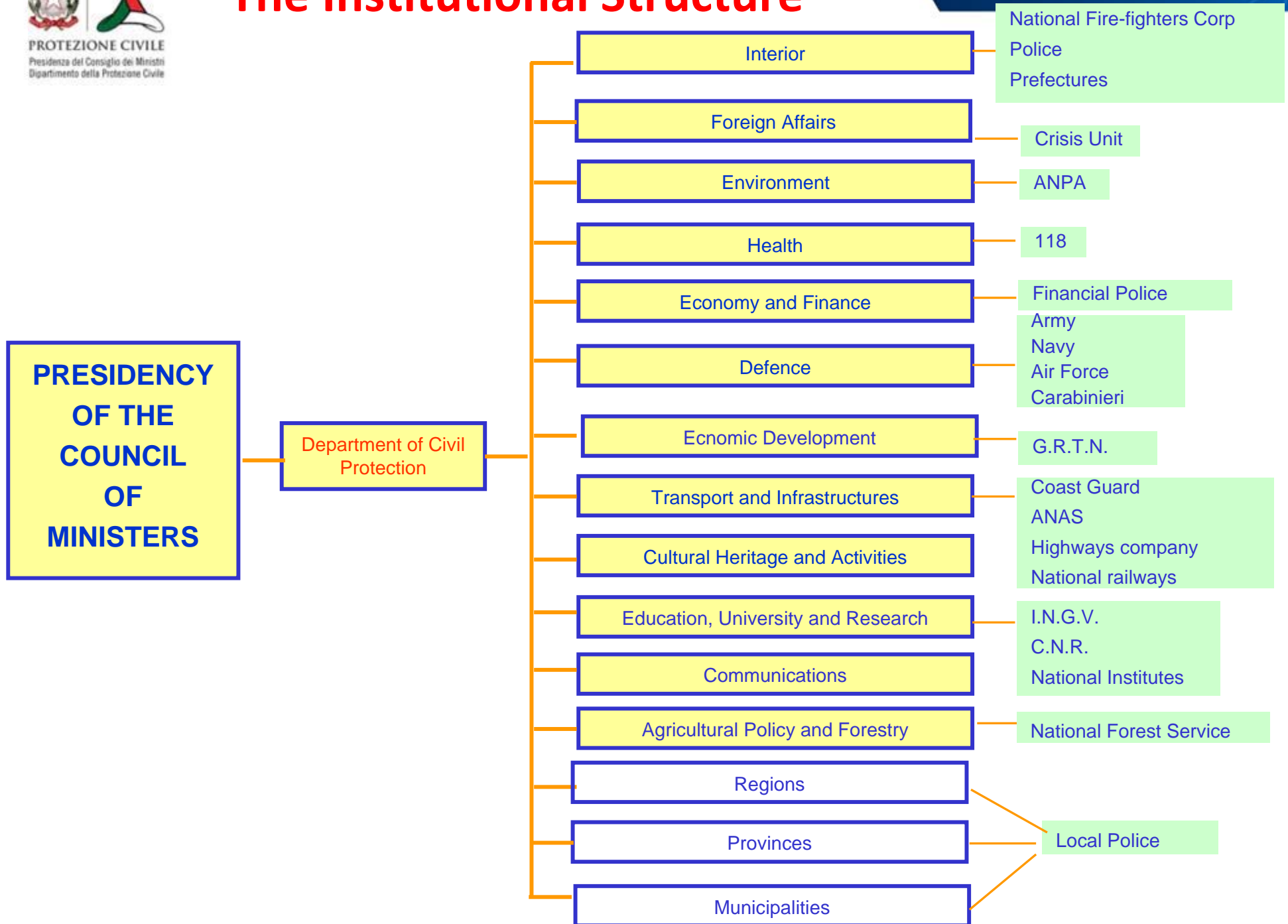
B – provincial and regional level;

C – national and international level.

A and **B** events can be managed through ***ordinary interventions*** implemented by bodies and administrations.

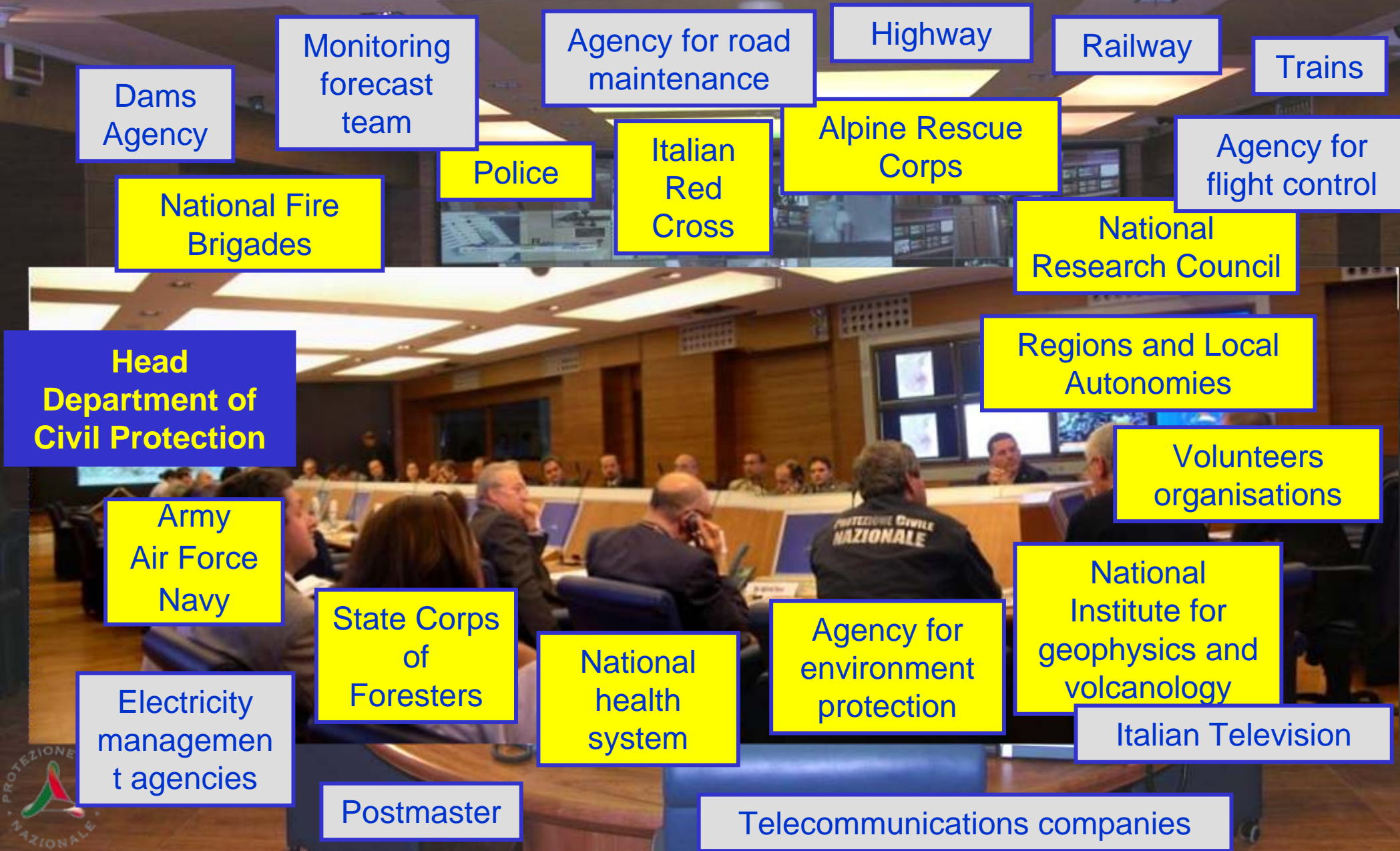
C events must be managed making recourse to ***extraordinary means and powers***.

The Institutional Structure



The Operational Committee

is set up within the Department of Civil Protection to ensure a unified direction and coordination of emergency management



Regional response units



NATIONAL RESOURCES



The volunteer organizations



**4089 local organizations
28 national organizations**



1 200 000 volunteers

Sala Situazione Italia

- Monitoring and coordination centre
- 24/7/365
- Modular structure

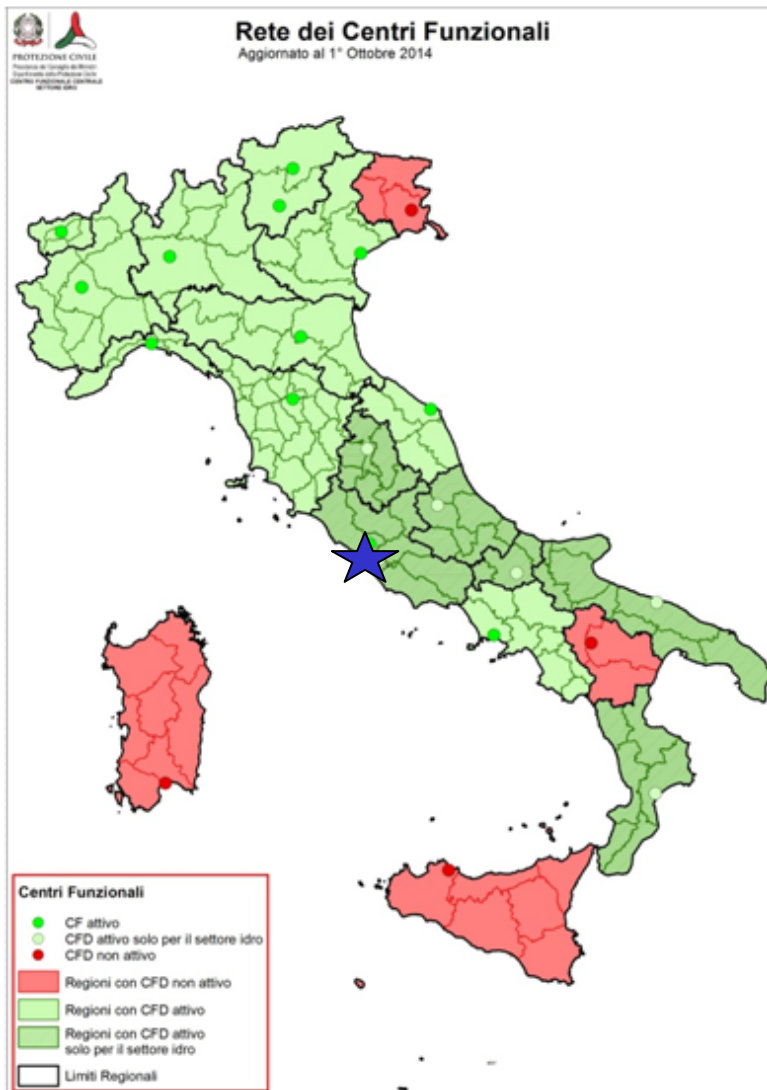


Permanet presence

- Department of Civil Protection
- Fire Brigade
- Army
- Police
- Carabinieri
- Red Cross
- Finance Police
- National Forest Corps

The Technical component

National Network of Centres for forecasting and Surveillance of Effects(CFSEs)



21 Planned Regional CFSEs

11 Regional CFSEs fully operating



6 Regional CFSEs partly operating

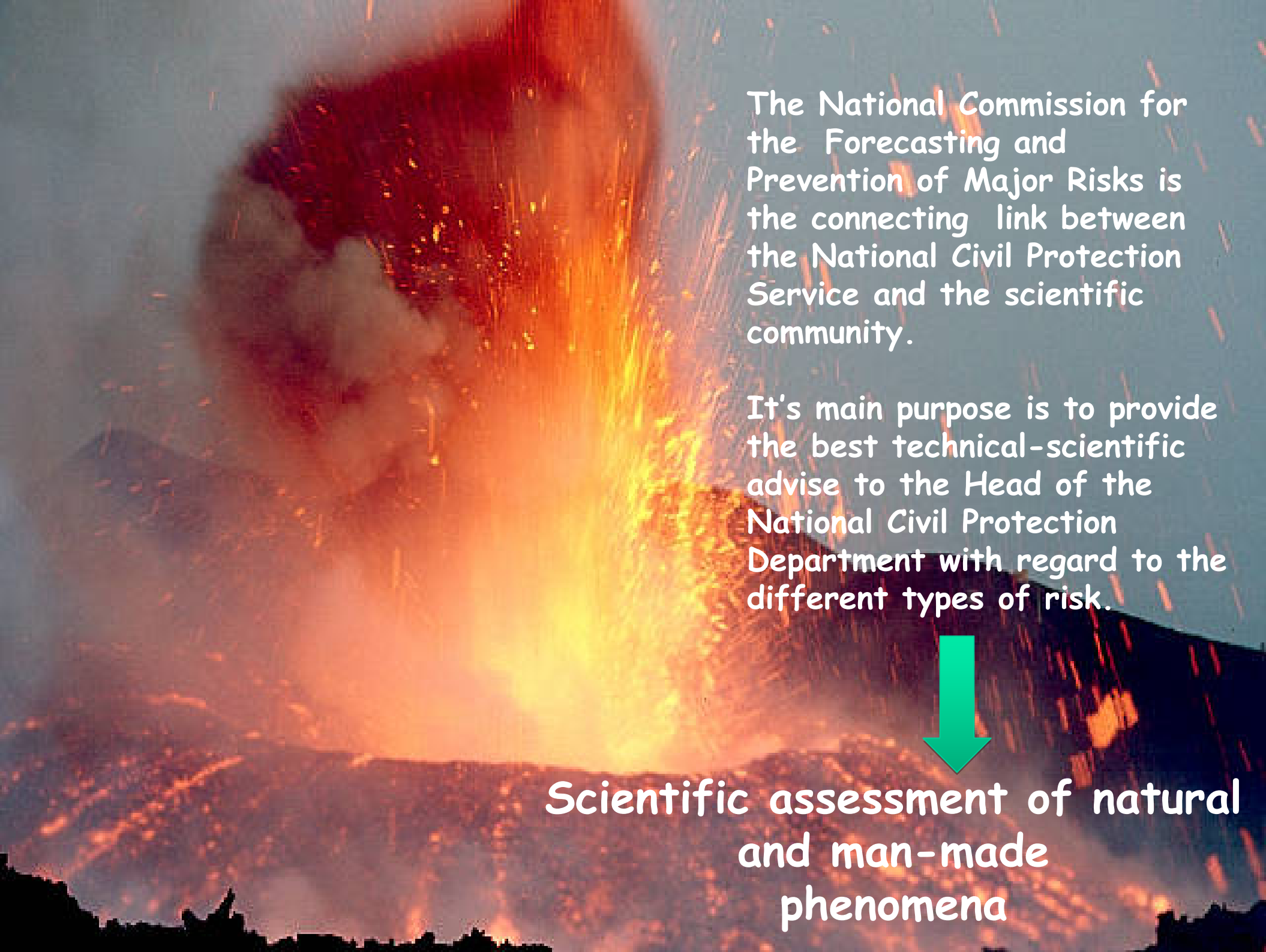


4 Regional CFSEs not operating



1 National CFSE





The National Commission for the Forecasting and Prevention of Major Risks is the connecting link between the National Civil Protection Service and the scientific community.

It's main purpose is to provide the best technical-scientific advise to the Head of the National Civil Protection Department with regard to the different types of risk.



Scientific assessment of natural and man-made phenomena

Beginning from the birth of the National Service of civil protection (Law 225/'92), the Commission has continued to develop, both in terms of structure and its components.

During the past recent years it has been renewed several times and the last update was made after the earthquake that hit L'Aquila, on April 6th 2009

National Commission for the Forecasting and Prevention of Major Risks - Today

The organization and functions of the Commission have been redefined in the DPCM of October 7^o 2011.

The Commission is constituted by an Executive Office and five specific risk areas :

- Seismic risk
- Volcanic risk
- Meteorological, hydro-geological, hydraulic and landslide risk
- Chemical, nuclear, industrial and transport risk
- Environmental and forest fire risk.

according to a Prime Minister Decree ordinance of 23 December 2011 the Commission's new components were nominated for a period of five years.

The Executive office is constituted by Chairman Prof. Luciano Maiani, President Emeritus Honourable Mr Giuseppe Zamberletti and Vice Chairman Prof. Gabriele Scarascia Mugnozza.

Each risk area is represented by 10-12 experts and one special referent:

- prof. Domenico Giardini for seismic risk
- prof. Vincenzo Morra for volcanic risk
- prof. Franco Siccaldi for meteorological, hydro-geological, hydraulic and landslide risk
- Eng. Francesco Russo for chemical, nuclear, industrial and transport risk
- Dr. Roberto Caracciolo for environmental and forest fire risk

The Commission convenes for each single risk area to discuss and evaluate interdisciplinary issues .

The meetings are usually held in the official Civil Protection Department Headquarters.

The outcomes of the meetings are summarized in reports that are then delivered to the Head of the Civil Protection Department.

In case of particular communication needs, the results or outcomes are to be summarized in a public statement/announcement representing the only official communication released by the Commission to the public.

Ever since its new recent establishment (2011), the Commission has convened in quite a number of meetings and was called to provide expert opinions/consultations upon request by the Head of the Department.

- Seismic risk: seismic events in January'12 Po valley area, Emilia Romagna, Pollino and Garfagnana areas
- Volcanic risk: updating of the red zone area Volcano Vesuvio, alert level for Campi Flegrei and Etna and after the recent volcanic crisis of Stromboli
- Industrial risk: industrial plants at seismic risk, hazard material transport
- Hydrogeological risk: risk scenarios



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