The National Civil Protection System
ITALY: A COUNTRY PRONE TO DISASTERS

**Earthquake**
All the Italian territory is prone to seismic risk

**Volcanoes**
10 volcanoes, 2 active and 8 quiescent. Veuveio and Campi Flegrei at very high risk

**Forest Fires**
30% of the Italian territory is exposed to forest fires risk

**Hydraulic and Hydrogeological risk**
82% of Italian municipalities are exposed to hydro-geological risk

**Tsunamies**
Italy has been affected by historical tsunamies

**Drought**
Due to climate change the drought risk has increased

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OTHER RISKS

THE NATIONAL SERVICE CAN BE ACTIVATED ALSO FOR THE FOLLOWING TYPES OF RISKS:

chemical, nuclear, radiological, technological, industrial, transport, environmental, sanitary return or fall to earth from outer space of objects and space debris

MORE THAN 1000 INDUSTRIAL PLANT AT SIGNIFICANT RISK
Risk...
A LONG HISTORY OF LESSONS LEARNED

1905
Nicastro Earthquake, CZ
557 casualties

1908
Messina Earthquake
85,926 casualties

1915
Marsica Earthquake
32,610 casualties

1920
Garfagnana Area Earthquake
171 casualties

1919
Mugello Earthquake
100 casualties
EARTHQUAKE AND FLOODS 1963 - 1980

1963
- Vaiont dam disaster
  - Veneto
  - 1917 casualties

1966
- Florence Flood
  - Tuscany
  - 38 casualties

1968
- Belice earthquake
  - Sicily and Calabria
  - 296 casualties
  - M=6.4

1976
- Friuli earthquake
  - Friuli
  - 965 casualties
  - M=6.5

1980
- Irpinia earthquake
  - Campania
  - 2734 casualties
  - M=6.8
Irpinia earthquake - 1980
Epicenter of the seismic event still to be defined 3 days after emergency outbreak

Despite the tremendous effort this disaster came to prove a total lack of coordination by the responsible relief operators
1982 - ESTABLISHMENT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL PROTECTION

FUNDAMENTAL ASPECTS

Not only **RESCUE** but **PREVENTION, PREPAREDNESS and PLANNING CAPACITY**

The Department of Civil Protection is placed directly under the Presidency of the Council of Ministers
From 1992 to 2018 the civil protection System has greatly evolved through a series of legislative decrees and consequent amendments.
“To safeguard human life and health, goods, the national heritage, human settlements, animals and the environment from both natural or man-made disasters”.
DISASTER CYCLE MANAGEMENT AND MAIN ACTIVITIES

1. **Prevention and Preparedness**
2. **Forecasting and Nowcasting**
3. **Recovery**
4. **Relief and Assistance**
The Italian Civil Protection operates within a COMPLEX SYSTEM.

The system under the name of: “National Civil Protection Service” is coordinated by the Department of Civil Protection.
The overall system benefits from the collaboration and involvement of several Private and Public Bodies/Organisations:

**Public** (Government, Ministries, Regions, Provinces, Municipalities, Emergency Services & other “Operational Bodies” etc.)

**Scientific/Academic** (Universities, Research Institutes, etc.)

**Civil Society** (Volunteers, private companies, professional associations, etc.)
ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE DURING AN EMERGENCY

President of the Council of Ministers

Italian Civil Protection Department

 Volunteer organizations

ALL MINISTRIES
- Interior
- Foreign affairs
- Environment and protection of the sea
- Health
- Economy and finance
- Defence
- Economic development, labor and social policy
- Transport and infrastructures
- Education, University and Activities
- Agricultural Policy and Forestry
- Cultural Heritage and activities
- Regions
- Inter-Municipal level
- Municipalities

National Fire Brigade
- Police
- Prefectures
- ANPA
- 118
- Financial Police
- Army
- Navy
- Air Force
- Carabinieri
- GRTN
- Coastal Guard
- ANAS
- Highway companies
- Railway companies
- INGV
- CNR
- Other research Institutes
- Professional association
- Local Police
The Italian Civil Protection Act 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 relief operations.

**C** events must be managed making recourse to extraordinary means and powers.
The President of the Council of Ministers namely the Prime Minister

AVAILS HIMSELF of:

The Department of Civil Protection to address and coordinate the National Service of Civil Protection to ensure the unified representation envisaged by the European Union and international bodies operating in the field of civil protection;

the Prefectures – Local Government Offices.

Governors or Presidents of the Regions and autonomous Provinces of Trento and Bolzano

Town Mayors and City Mayors
IN CASE OF EXTRAORDINARY EVENT (type C)

The President of the Council of Ministers, by Decree provides for the extraordinary mobilization of the National Service in support of the regional systems of interest.

Deployment of the mobile resources by other Regions and Provinces and national volunteer organizations.
CIVIL PROTECTION
OPERATIONAL COMMITTEE

Activated in case of a state of emergency at national scale

Convened at the Headquarter Office of the Department of Civil Protection in Rome

It ensures an efficient and coordinated management of all relief operations in response to a national scale emergency.

DECISION-MAKING
The *Operational Committee* is set up within the Department of Civil Protection to ensure a joint and unified command and control of emergency management.
OPERATIONAL COORDINATION CENTER - Sala situazioni Italia

MONITORING
Ensuring that all information released from the Italian territory is ACCOUNTABLE and issued in REAL TIME

SUPPORT
to the Operational Committee and/or the Crisis Unit

PERSONNEL
Department of Civil Protection
National Fire Department
Armed Forces
Police
Carabinieri
Red Cross
Revenue Guard Corps
Coast Guard

OPERATIONAL
24/7/365
It is the Monitoring Activities Centers network hub.

- Forecasting, monitoring and supervision of risk scenarios
- Declaration of expected critical levels
- Operational response alert and activation in real time at different local levels

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ITALIAN METEOREOLOGICAL RADAR NETWORK
Forecasting, Monitoring, Early Warning and RealTime-Casting
C.O.A.U.

C.O.E.M.

www.protezionecivile.gov.it
CIVIL PROTECTION VOLUNTEERS
## PREVENTION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NON STRUCTURAL</th>
<th>STRUCTURAL</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alert</td>
<td>Participation in the definition of policies dealing with structural prevention of risks</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dissemination of civil protection culture, information to the population and communication in case of emergency</td>
<td>Participation in the planning of mitigation operations</td>
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<td>Self-protection and behaviour code norms</td>
<td>Implementation of structural mitigation operations in case of disaster /crisis events</td>
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<td>Civil protection planning and linking activities with local civil protections</td>
<td>Activities integrated with structural and non structural prevention activities</td>
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<td>Training</td>
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<td>Exercises</td>
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<td>Application of technical legislation</td>
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### At global level

- Sendai Framework for DRR
- Sustainable Development Goals
- UNFCCC Paris Agreement

### At European level

- Union Civil Protection Mechanism
- EU CER Directive
- EU Floods Directive
- EU Climate Adaptation Strategy
- EU Green Infrastructure Strategy
THE EUROPEAN UNION MECHANISM OF CIVIL PROTECTION

Request for assistance
Acceptance / rejection of assistance offered
Information update

Offer of assistance

Deployment of EU CP Teams
Coordination of Transport

ACTIVATION OF THE MECHANISM
Some examples of international operations
Some examples of international operations
International assistance
(update. 21/03/2022)

EU HUB in Poland
Camp for 1000 pax

MEDEVAC
- 8 flights – 43 patients

EU HUB in Romania
- 23 ambulances
- 25 trucks of medicines and medical equipment

MoFA
NFI to Moldova

Slovakia – camp for 250 pax

Moldavia – camp for 500 pax
THANKS FOR YOUR ATTENTION