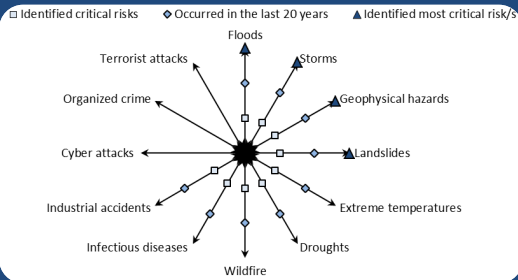


*Costa Rica*

### Costa Rica: Critical risks at a glance



**Natural hazards:** Located on the Pacific Ring of Fire, geophysical hazards (earthquakes, volcanic activity) represent a threat throughout the country. The country is also affected by droughts, floods and viral diseases.

**Man-made risk:** industrial accidents have been identified as critical risks and have happened in the past, such as destructive fires.

**Most critical risk:** Sudden on-set natural hazards, such as flash floods, earthquakes, landslides and storms.

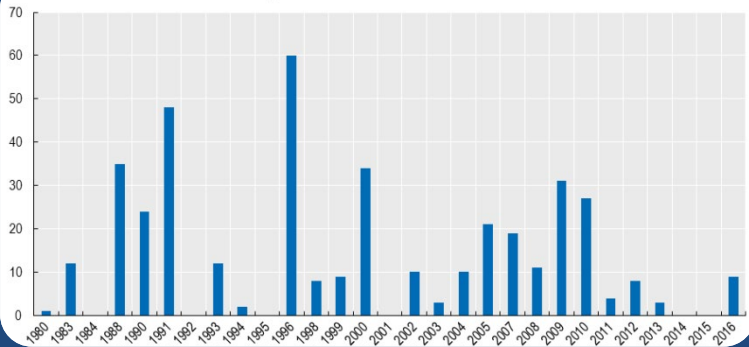
Sources: OECD Survey on the Governance of Critical Risks, 2016

### Disaster-related socio-economic losses

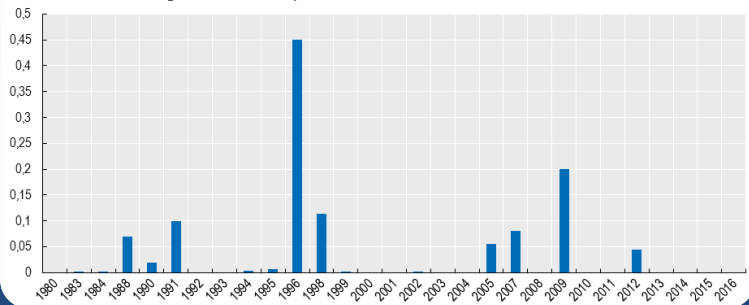
**Deaths** are mostly caused by severe storms, such as cyclones Cesar and Douglas, landslides, floods and earthquakes. Average deaths per million inhabitants for the period 1995-2015 were above the OECD average.

**Damage** is mostly caused by earthquakes such as the Chinchona and Limon earthquakes 2009 and 1991 respectively. Overall, damage caused by disasters as a % of GDP between 1995 and 2015 was below the OECD average.

Total number of annual deaths, 1980-2016

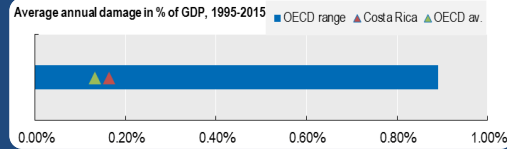
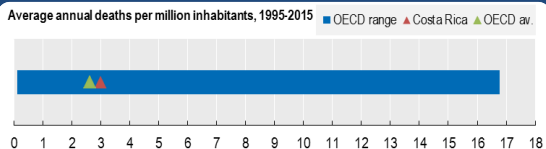


Total annual damage in USD billion, 1980-2016



#### Major disasters

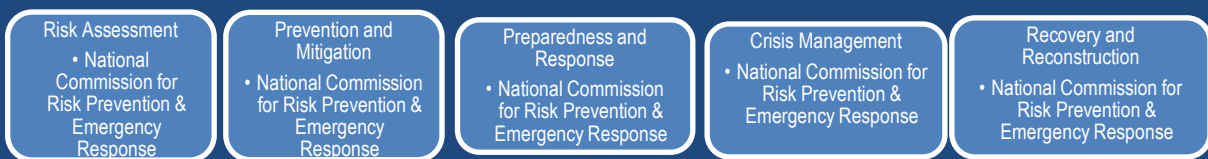
- Cinchona earthquake**
- January 2009 in northern Costa Rica
  - 31 deaths
  - 200 million US\$ damage (est.)
- Cyclone Cesar and Douglas**
- July – August 1996 across the country
  - 51 deaths
  - 200 million US\$ damage (est.)
- Limon earthquake**
- April 1991 in the Caribbean region
  - 47 deaths
  - 100 million US\$ damage



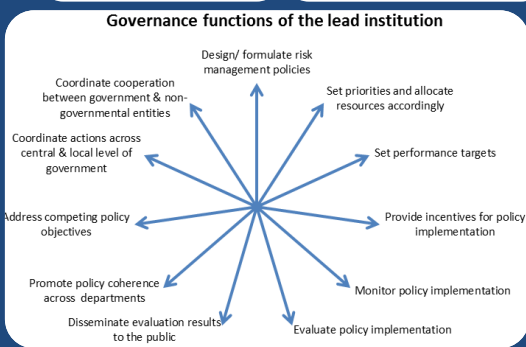
Notes: For 65% of disaster events registered for Costa Rica in EM-DAT between 1995 and 2015, damage data are not recorded. Owing to differences in the measurement of damage, estimations for individual events may differ across sources. Due to methodological differences in the attribution of deaths to heatwaves, the figure comparing average deaths per million inhabitants against the OECD average excludes these deaths.

Sources: OECD Survey on the Governance of Critical Risks, 2016; EM-DAT: The International Disaster Database, 2017; GTD: The Global Terrorism Database, 2016; OECD Statistics 2017

### Institutional lead for risk management



The **National Commission for Risk Prevention and Emergency Response (CNE)** is the lead institution for disaster risk management. CNE coordinates and drives policy development and implementation. Through the National Risk Management System, CNE connects policy agendas and aligns competing priorities across ministries and levels of government. CNE develops the National Risk Management Policy Document and the National Risk Management Plan. CNE works under the Presidency of Costa Rica. Its governing body is composed of the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Housing and Human Settlements, the Ministry of Public Works and Transport, the Ministry of Health, and the Ministry of Public Safety, and the Presidency of the Republic.



Sources: OECD Survey on the Governance of Critical Risks, 2016; CNE, 2017

### Risk anticipation

	Horizon scanning exercises	Emergency response exercises	National Risk Assessment	Local risk assessment	Research on risk interlinkages	Research on emerging risks
Costa Rica	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Responding Countries	Partial	Partial	Partial	Partial	Partial	Partial

### Risk communication

	Target vulnerable population	Media briefings	Platforms for two-way communication	Information to stimulate investment in self-protective measures	Information on protective measures against imminent major hazards	Public education system
Costa Rica	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Responding Countries	Partial	Partial	Partial	Partial	Partial	Partial

### Critical infrastructure protection

	Critical infrastructure protection programme	Standards/toolkits for business continuity	Capabilities to ensure function following a shock	First responders required to be stationed	Information on exposure to natural hazards provided	Information on exposure to terrorist threats provided	Mandatory emergency preparedness requirements	Mandatory information sharing about vulnerabilities	Voluntary information sharing about vulnerabilities
Costa Rica	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	
Responding Countries	Partial	Partial	Partial	Partial	Partial	Partial	Partial	Partial	

Sources: OECD Survey on the Governance of Critical Risks, 2016  
 Note: Data from the OECD Survey on the Governance of Critical Risks is only available for 33 OECD countries plus Colombia and Costa Rica.