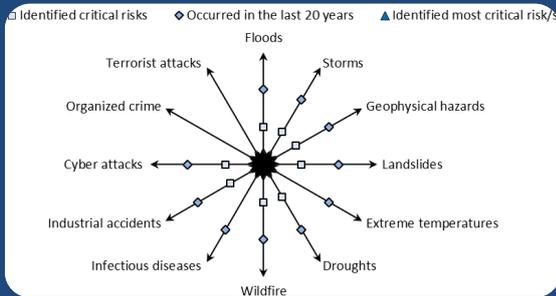


Italy

Italy: Critical risks at a glance



Natural hazards: Numerous seismic faults cover Italy's national territory. Significant seismic activity and several active volcanoes are present, including Etna, Stromboli and Vesuvius. Intense flooding (fluvial and pluvial, urban and mountainous) afflict many parts of the country, as well as landslides. Forest fires are frequent events in the dry season, and infectious diseases such as avian flu and the acute respiratory syndrome (SARS) also occurred recently.

Man-made risk: Cyber-attacks and industrial accidents, such as the fireworks factory explosion in 2015 are identified critical risks.

Most critical risk/s: not identified

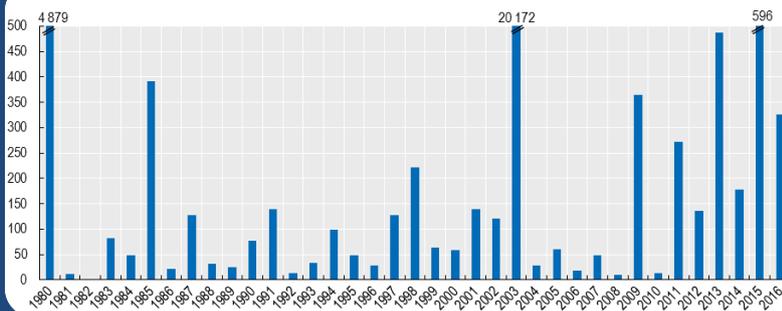
Sources: OECD Survey on the Governance of Critical Risks, 2016; OECD, 2010

Disaster-related socio-economic losses

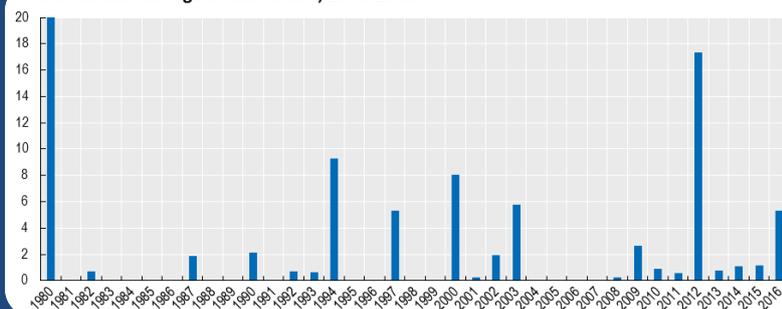
Deaths are mostly caused by earthquakes, followed by floods. The 2003 European heat wave caused a large number of deaths. Not taking into account heat wave related deaths, the average deaths per million inhabitants for the period 1995-2015 is slightly below the OECD average.

Damage is also mostly caused by earthquakes, followed by floods. Overall, damage caused by disasters as a % of GDP between 1995 and 2015 was slightly below the OECD average.

Total number of annual deaths, 1980-2016



Total annual damage in USD billion, 1980-2016



Major disasters

L'Aquila Earthquake

- April 2009 in Central Italy
- 300 deaths (est.)
- 10.6 billion US\$ damage (est.)

European Heatwave

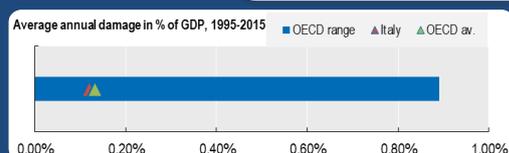
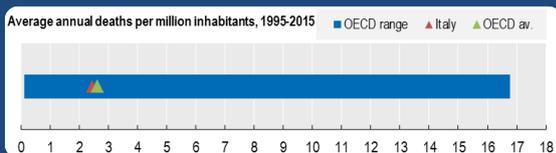
- July-August 2003 across the whole country
- 20 000 deaths (est.)
- 4.4 billion US\$ damage (est.)

Flash flood

- 2000 in Lombardia, Piemonte, Emilia-romagna, Liguria, Valle d'Aosta
- 25 deaths (est.)
- 8 billion US\$ damage (est.)

Irpinia Earthquake

- November 1980 in Southern Italy
- 4 689 deaths
- 20 billion US\$ damage



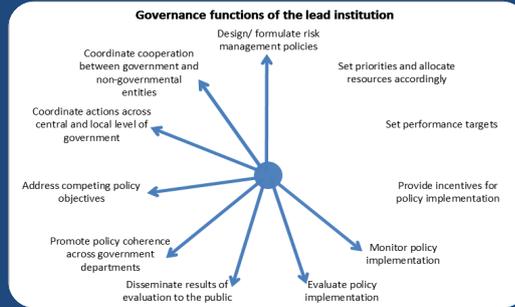
Notes: For 66% of disaster events registered for Italy in EM-DAT between 1995 and 2015, damage data are not recorded. Owing to differences in the measurement of damage, estimations for individual events may differ across sources. Due to methodological differences in the attribution of deaths to heatwaves, 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. 1. OECD (2013) Policv Makina after Disasters: Helplno Regions Become Resilient.

Institutional lead for risk management



The Civil Protection Department (DPC), within the Presidency of the Council of Ministers, is the **lead institution** responsible for the governance of critical risks. DPC is the focal point of the National Civil Protection System, performing tasks ranging from promoting policy coherence across departments to coordinating the entire system. The Department works closely with the Regions and Autonomous Provinces, dealing with all activities of the risk management cycle from assessment, prevention of risks and the rescue and assistance of populations affected by disaster.



Sources: OECD Survey on the Governance of Critical Risks, 2016; Italian Civil Protection Department, 2017

Risk anticipation

● Yes ● No	Horizon scanning exercises	Emergency response exercises	National Risk Assessment	Local risk assessment	Research on risk interlinkages	Research on emerging risks
Italy	●	●	●	●	●	●
Responding Countries						

Risk communication

● Yes ● No	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
Italy	●	●	●	●	●	●
Responding Countries						

Critical infrastructure protection

● Yes ● No	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
Italy	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Responding Countries									

Source: 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.