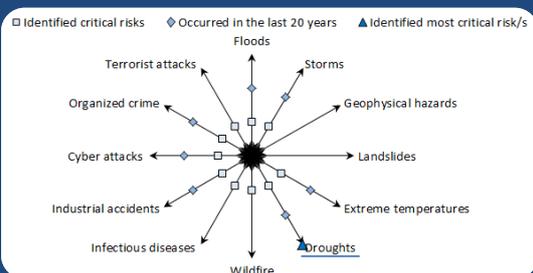


Lithuania

Lithuania: Critical risks at a glance



Natural hazards: Lithuania is exposed to a range of natural hazards, including floods, storms, infectious diseases, extreme temperatures (both heat and cold waves), wildfire and droughts.

Man-made risks, such as industrial accidents, cyberattacks, organised crime, and terrorist attacks have been identified as critical threats.

Most critical risk: Droughts have been identified as the most critical risk.

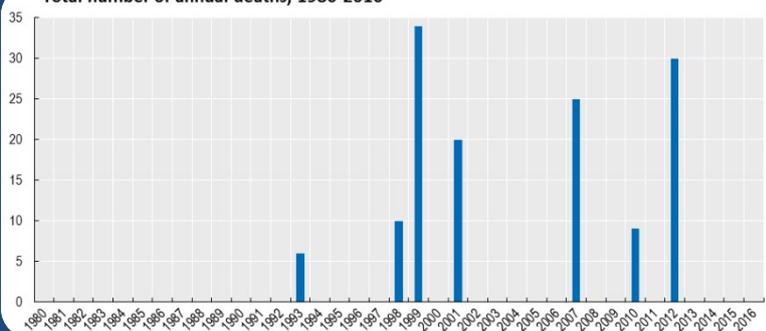
Sources: OECD Survey on the Governance of Critical Risks, 2016; Global Water Partnership Central and Eastern Europe, 2016

Disaster-related socio-economic losses

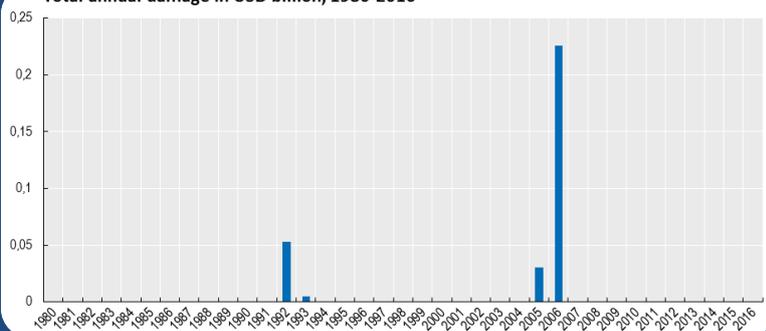
Deaths are mostly caused by extreme temperatures, such as the 2012 cold wave and the 1999 heatwave. Average deaths per million inhabitants for the period 1995-2015 were below the OECD average.

Damage is mostly caused by droughts, such as the 2006 and 1992 droughts. 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

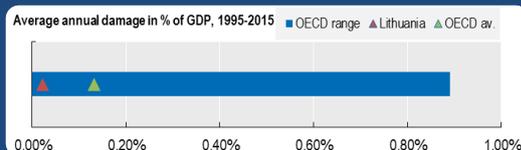
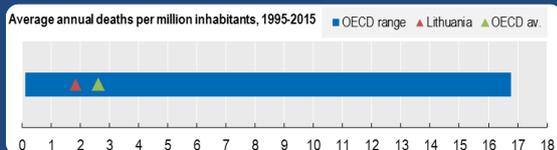


Total annual damage in USD billion, 1980-2016



Major disasters

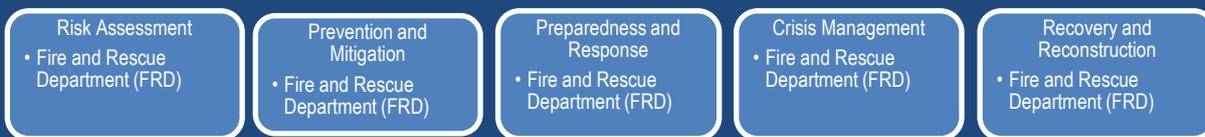
- Cold Wave**
- January – February 2012
 - 24 deaths
- Drought**
- August 2006
 - 225 million US\$ damage (est.)
- Heatwave**
- June 1999
 - 32 deaths
- Drought**
- June – July 1992
 - 52 million US\$ damage (est.)



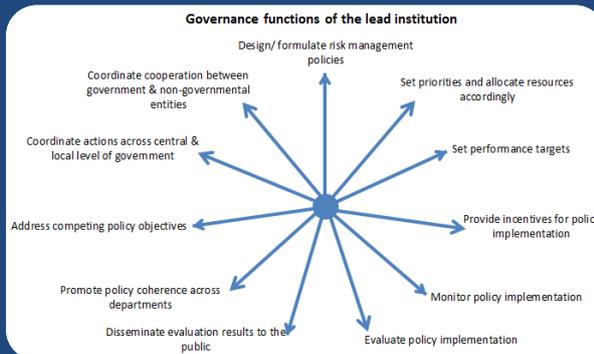
Notes: For 64% of disaster events registered for Lithuania in EM-DAT between 1995 and 2015, damage data are not recorded. Owing to differences in the measurement of damage, estimations for individual events may differ across sources. Due to methodological differences in the attribution of deaths to heatwaves, 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 **Fire and Rescue Department (FRD) under the Ministry of the Interior** is the **lead institution** responsible for the governance of critical risks. It designs risk management policies and makes strategic decisions regarding the implementation of civil protection measures. To enable effective implementation, the FRD sets priorities and performance targets, allocates funding accordingly, provides incentives, promotes policy coherence and addresses competing objectives. It also monitors, evaluates and audits the activities of the FRD and its subordinate bodies and other responsible ministries. To ensure effective risk management, the FRD coordinates actions between stakeholders from central, county and municipal governments and with non-governmental actors.



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

Risk anticipation

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

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.