Early action and response – national level

"Scientific Seminar on Natural Disasters"
7-8 November 2012, Brussels

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Overview

Which preparedness actions at the national level, for the considered risks, in the Italian case?

According to which "early detection, forecasting and warning"?

Using which kind of operational information flow?
Risks

- Earthquakes
- Volcanic eruptions
- Tsunamis
- Riverine floods
- Coastal inundation
- Wind storms
- Forest fires
- Technological
- Industrial and nuclear
- Environmental
The Italian Civil Protection system distinguishes the hazardous events (either natural or man made) based on (1) the level of involvement the civil protection system and (2) the interventions/means/powers needed to cope with the ongoing situation:

A – local level: **ordinary interventions** of the **competent body/administration**

B – provincial and regional level: **ordinary interventions** implemented through the **coordination of different** bodies/administration

C – national and international level: **extraordinary means and powers**, managed by the **national level of the civil protection system**
Italian administrative organization

20 REGIONS
2 AUTONOMOUS PROVINCES
110 PROVINCES
8100 MUNICIPALITIES
The National Network of Centres for forecasting and Surveillance of Effects (CFSEs) includes:

- **21 Regional CFSEs**
- **1 National CFSE**

These centers are meant to collect, elaborate and exchange every kind of data useful to support the decision-making process. This includes meteorological, hydrological, hydro-geological, hydraulic, seismic, and volcanic data. The national civil protection department is in charge with the provision of the network’s operational standards and guidelines.
The operational information flow

Collection, analysis, synthesis and harmonization of data/information coming from international/national/regional:
- monitoring networks
- forecasting models

Translation into a usable message from the operational point of view (to support the operational decision making):
1) “Meteo information bulletin”
2) “Meteo warning” expected event characteristics
3) “Criticality assessment” expected damages according to the event characteristics

Operational decision making, based on the provided info at different levels of responsibilities:
- Local level (municipalities)
- Regional level (inter-municipalities and regional)
- National level (DPC)
The national operation room: Sala Situazione Italia (SSI)

- National operational coordination room
- 24/7/365
- National Civil Protection premises
- Modular structure
  - Permanent presence:
    - Fire Brigade
    - Army
    - Police
    - Carabinieri
    - Red Cross
    - Finance Police
    - National Forest Corps
  - Alert levels:
    - S0
    - S1
    - S2
    - S3
The national operation room:
Sala Situazione Italia (SSI)

Alert Levels:

• **S0**: ordinary situation (“information bulletin” issued by the CFSE network); ordinary surveillance and monitoring over the entire national territory

• **S1**: hazardous event expected (“Meteo warning” issued; no high level of damage expected); the procedures foresee an increased "level of alert" to be assumed by default in the SSI

• **S2**: this configuration is assumed within SSI once a “meteo warning” + an level of damages are expected by the CFSE. This configuration is not assumed by default but upon decision of the head of the “emergency management” branch of the national civil protection department

• **S3**: national system ready to go and operationally intervene on the scene (as soon as the national emergency status is declared by the Government)
Nevicata sull’Appennino Tosco-Emiliano
National coordination: an Operational Committee is set up within the Department of Civil Protection to ensure a unified direction and coordination of emergency management.
Conclusions
Thanks for your attention