

CAP in civil protection system - Italy

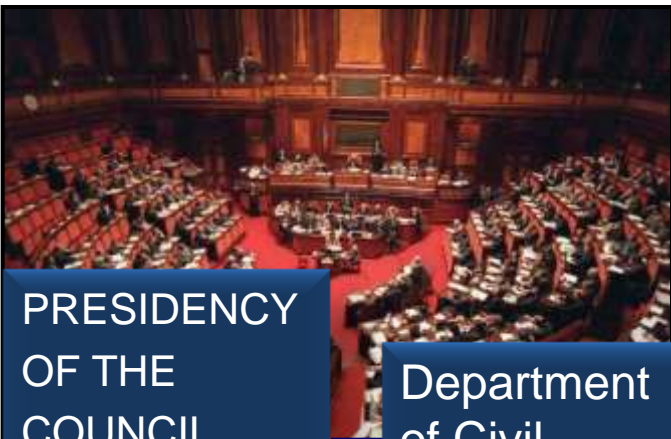
Angela Chiara Corina, National Civil Protection Department Italy

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PROTEZIONE CIVILE
Presidenza del Consiglio dei Ministri
Dipartimento della Protezione Civile

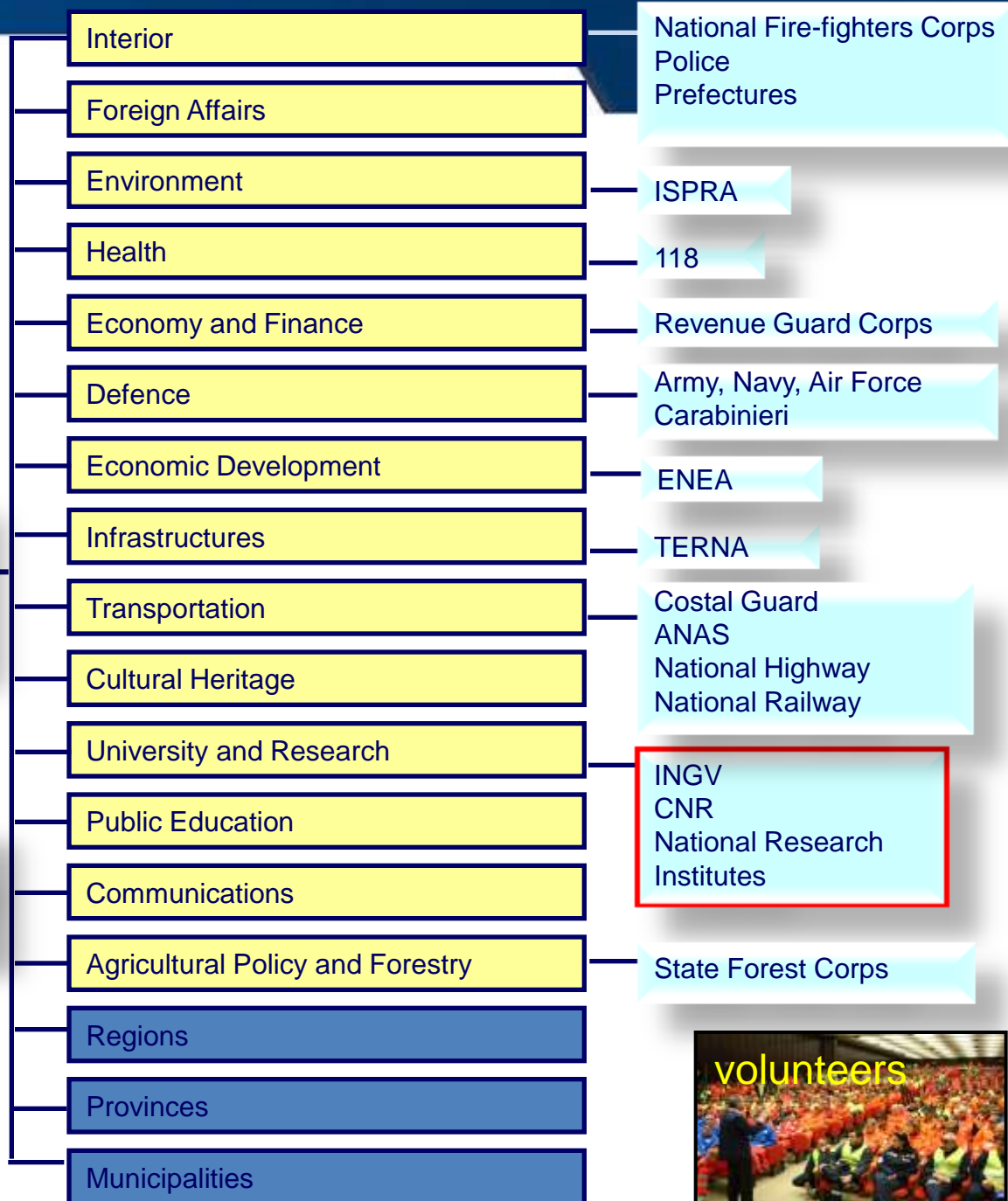
THE NATIONAL SERVICE of CIVIL PROTECTION



PRESIDENCY
OF THE
COUNCIL
OF
MINISTERS

Department
of Civil
Protection

Coordination activity

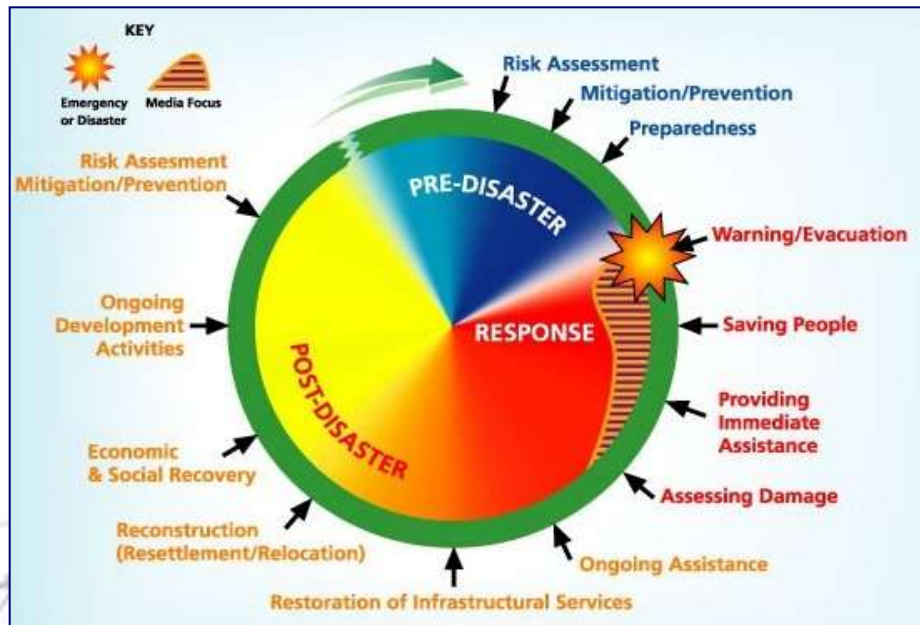


Mandate

The National Service of Civil Protection of Italy (Law 225/1992) aims at safeguarding human life and health, goods, national heritage, human settlements and the environment from all natural or man-made disasters.

It deals with:

Forecasting and Warning
Prevention and Mitigation
Rescue and Assistance
Emergency overcoming





PROTEZIONE CIVILE
Presidenza del Consiglio dei Ministri
Dipartimento della Protezione Civile

From the *day after* to the *day before*

www.protezionecivile.gov.it



South Italy – 1998

Mudflows

160 victims

From the *day after* to the *day before*

www.protezionecivile.gov.it



South Italy – 2000

Flash flood

11 victims

Early warning system

www.protezionecivile.gov.it

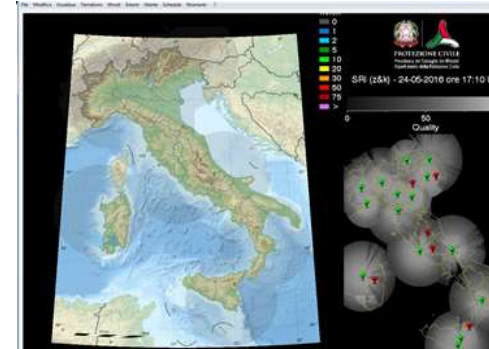
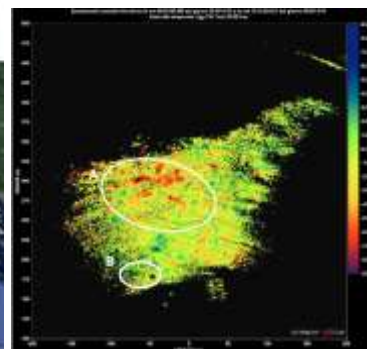
legal framework: d.p.c.m. 2004

Italian EWS managed by 21 regional centers for forecasting and surveillance and 1 statal center

Each Regional Centre of Civil Protection has the responsibility of meteo-hydrological alerts in its territory

Coordination by the National Department of Civil Protection

30 knowledge centers (Universities, Agencies, research dept. ex.CimaFoundation...)





NATIONAL LEVEL



c

**state of emergency
(governmental declaration)**

REGIONAL LEVEL

b

PROVINCIAL LEVEL

a

MUNICIPALITY LEVEL

DISASTERS

Department of Civil Protection

ERCC

Head of the DPC / Commissario Delegato (L. 286/2002)

Operational Committee

Major risks Commission

National conference of civil protection volunteers

State-Regions Committee

Central Functional Centre

Direction of Command and Control

DPC Operational Room

Region

Regional Functional Centre

Regional Operational Room

Civil Protection Regional Fund (L. 388/2000)

Regional Volunteers (L. 112/98)

Province

C.C.S.

C.O.M./C.I.
Com. Montana

C.O.M./C.I.
Com. Montana

C.O.M./C.I.
Com. Montana

Municipality

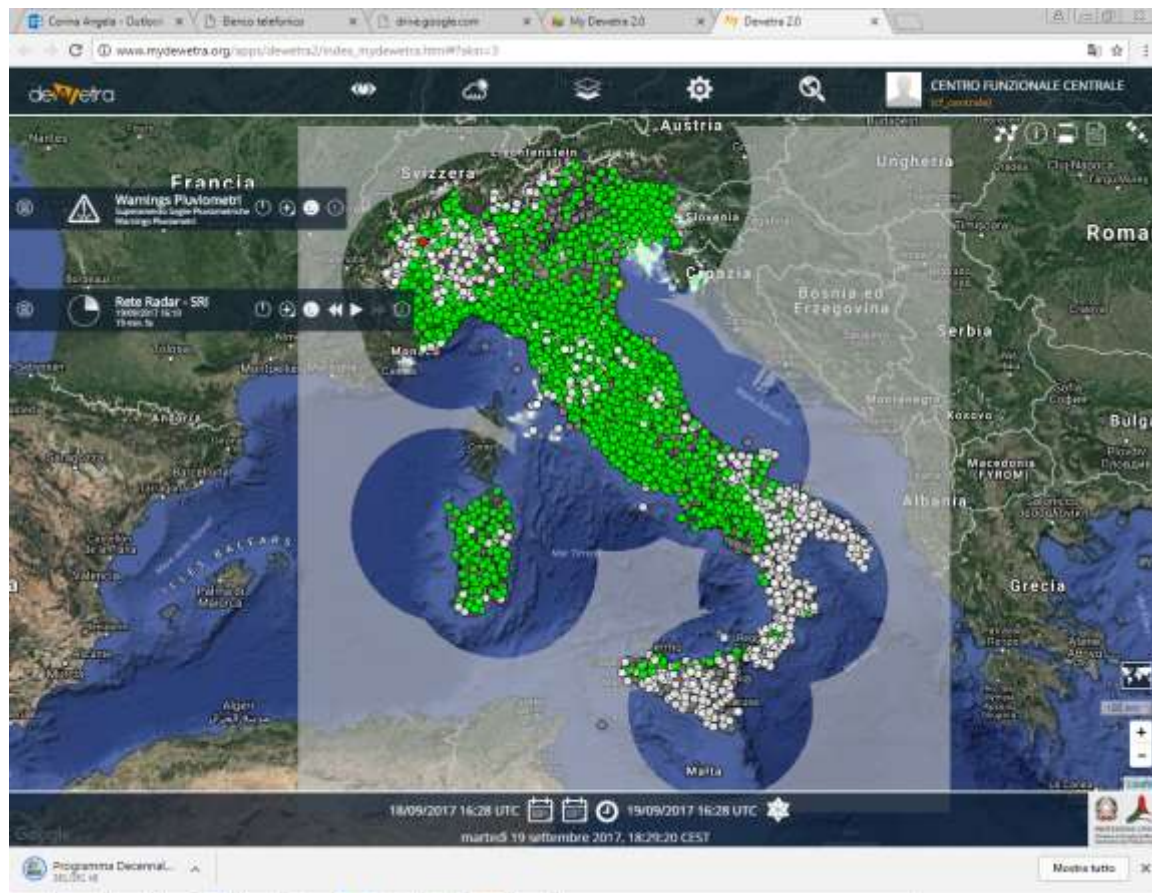
**Major, first authority of civil protection
last mile connectivity of EWS**

National data hub

www.protezionecivile.gov.it

a single access point to all data

- Encouraging open access, multi hazard platform : **DEWETRA platform, agreement with WMO**



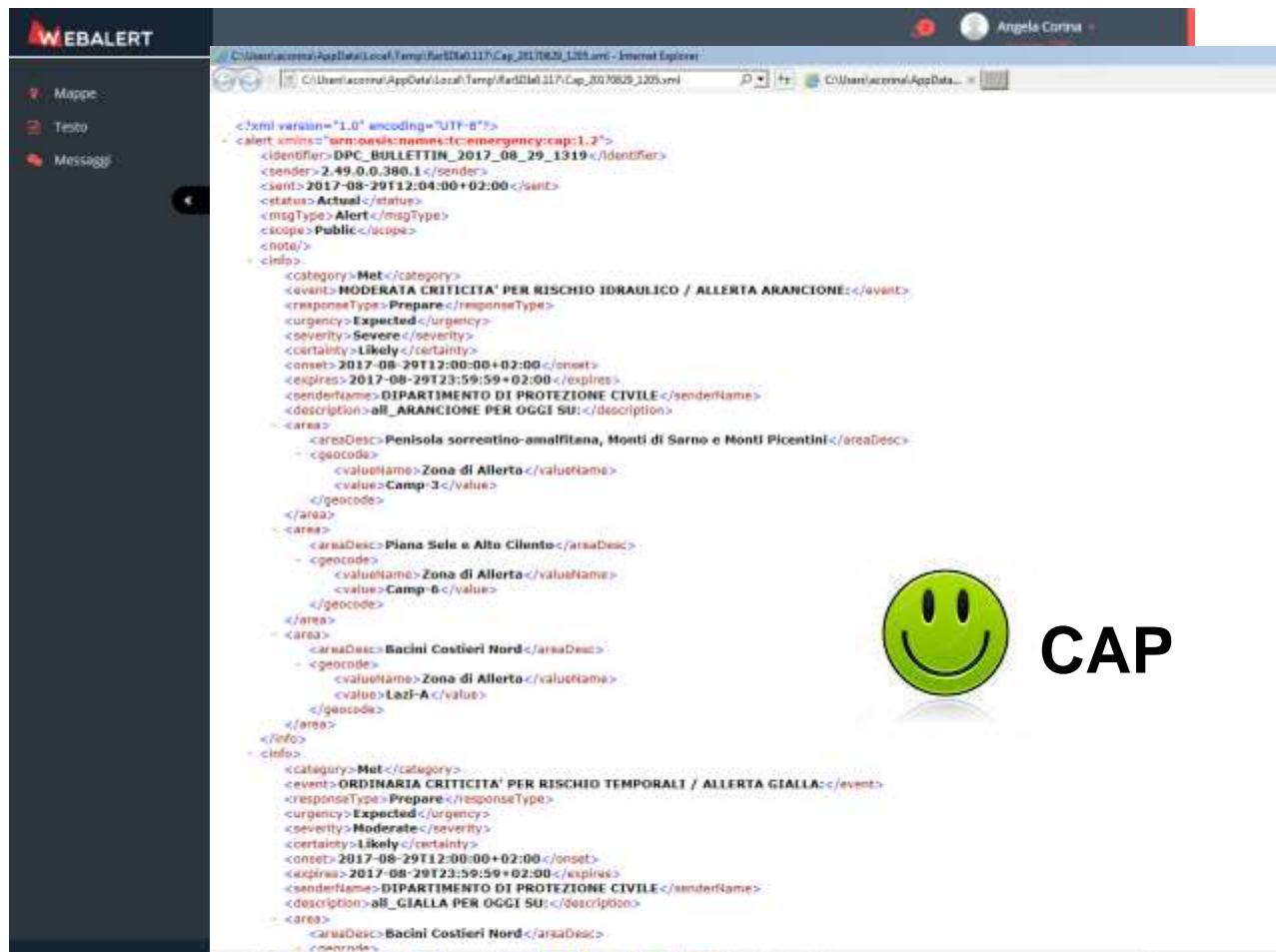
National warning platform

a single access point to a distributed system


web alert
platform

Real time
sharing of risk
assessment and
warnings

Client CAP

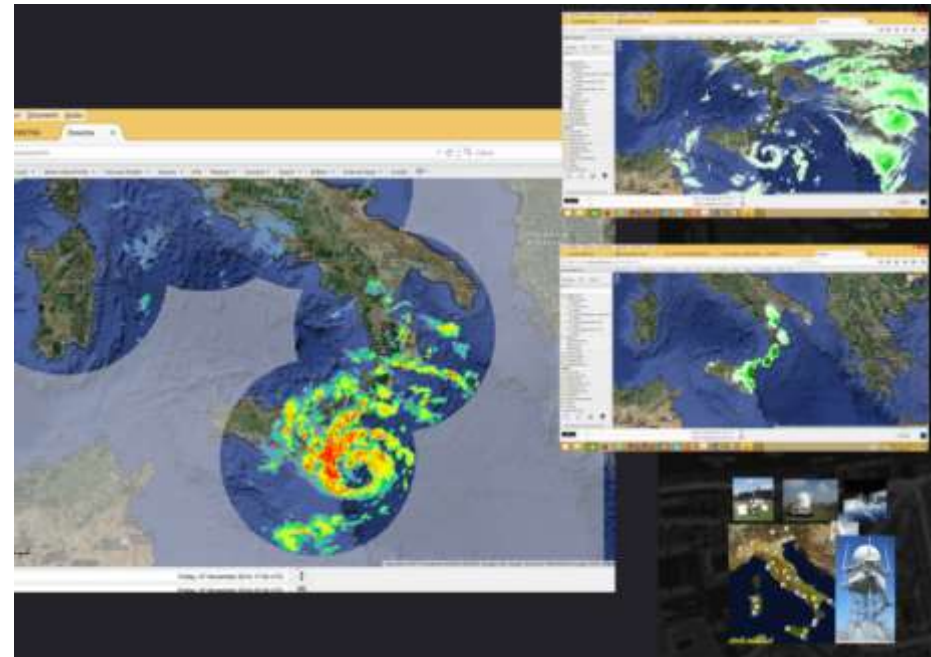


The screenshot displays the WEBALEERT web alert platform interface. The left sidebar contains navigation links: 'Mappe', 'Testo', and 'Messaggi'. The main content area shows XML data for two alerts. The first alert is 'MODERATA CRITICITA' PER RISCHIO IDRAULICO / ALLERTA ARANCIONE' with a severity of 'Severe' and a response type of 'Prepare'. The second alert is 'ORDINARIA CRITICITA' PER RISCHIO TEMPORALI / ALLERTA GIALLA' with a severity of 'Moderate' and a response type of 'Prepare'. Both alerts are from the 'DIPARTIMENTO DI PROTEZIONE CIVILE' and are for the 'all' scope.

 CAP

some challenges

- Boosting public-private partnerships
- Opportunities offered by ICTs (social media, big data, ...)
- Digital gap
- Bridge gap between monitoring and communication / dissemination



SIAM – Tsunami Alert System

INGV – seismic network



ISPRA – sea level network



@ INGV, Rome

**INGV – CAT
Centro
Allerta
Tsunami**

**Provides the
alert messages**

@ DPC, Rome

**DPC – SSI
Sala
Situazione
Italia**

**The national
operations room for
the monitoring and
coordination of the
emergency response
operations**

**SNPC
Servizio
Nazionale
Protezione
Civile**

**The National Service
of Civil Protection**



CAP



- For international cooperation
- Increase warning effectiveness to take advantage of multi-channel communication networks.
- Bridge the gap bt monitoring and communication/dissemination, mainly for rapid onset events



conclusions

- It is necessary to set up a national **coordination** mechanism in charge of leading on communication. This should include also all relevant stakeholders.
- it is imperative to harness the potential of information and communication technologies (**ICTs**), infrastructure and access
- Early warning system is a **social system**, synthesised by technology and science, effective only if the civil society is involved = can access, understand, act upon warning messages



Thank you!

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