



Italy

National progress report on the implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action (2011-2013)

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Section 1: Outcomes 2011-2013

Strategic Outcome For Goal 1

Outcome Statement:

Italy has performed several activities aimed to reinforce the incorporation of disaster risk consideration into framework policies, local planning and programming. Many of these activities have been performed in the framework of the National Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction by setting up specific inter-agency workgroups whose task is to ensure consistent policy coordination, identification of gaps and best practices. Other activities were addressed directly to local administrations through the preparation of an informative package on disaster risk reduction and the promotion of international campaigns such as "Making Cities Resilient. My City is Getting Ready!" and other international campaigns concerning urban/community resilience.

Strategic Outcome For Goal 2

Outcome Statement:

Efforts made towards the development of a more coordinated and comprehensive approach to disaster risk reduction and connected topics lead to the definition of more detailed procedures and practices for the National Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction. A wider participation of local authorities has been promoted through a stronger involvement of the Association of Italian Local Authorities (ANCI) and Regional Administrations in activities performed in the framework of the National Platform. The existing Civil Protection Law (n. 225 of 1992) has been updated through Law n. 100 of 2012 which has given territories, and in particular Regional administrations, more responsibility on disaster prevention and post-disaster recovery. Specific initiatives have been undertaken in order to promote business continuity management at local level.

Strategic Outcome For Goal 3

Outcome Statement:

A variety of activities aimed to promote further integration of disaster risk reduction concepts and approaches into all national and local relevant policies has been performed. A strong effort is being made towards reinforcing urban planning in the context of disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation, through tailored communication and information campaigns realized in the framework of existing laws and regulations. A specific debate has been initiated with relevant national ministries and agencies in order to promote a stronger consistency and suitability of relevant laws and regulations.

Section 2: Strategic goals

Strategic Goal Area 1

The more effective integration of disaster risk considerations into sustainable development policies, planning and programming at all levels, with a special emphasis on disaster prevention, mitigation, preparedness and vulnerability reduction.

Strategic Goal Statement:

A strong effort is being made in order to foster integration of environmental risk management strategies into sustainable development policies and plans. Disaster reduction, prevention, mitigation, preparedness and management policies will be constantly improved through local-national exchanges, lessons learned, further development of monitoring and early warning tools, updating disaster scenarios and the organization of local, national and international disaster management drills.

Strategic Goal Area 2

The development and strengthening of institutions, mechanisms and capacities at all levels, in particular at the community level, that can systematically contribute to building resilience to hazards.

Strategic Goal Statement:

The new Civil Protection Law has widened the responsibilities of local and regional administrations with regards to disasters, and has provided for new founding mechanisms. This will require further adaptation of the existing institutional mechanisms and a wider inter-institutional cooperation at local level. In this framework, the National Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction will play a major role in ensuring the availability of a consistent set of practices and tools aiming to reinforce local-level capabilities to build resilience.

Strategic Goal Area 3

The systematic incorporation of risk reduction approaches into the design and implementation of emergency preparedness, response and recovery programmes in the reconstruction of affected communities.

Strategic Goal Statement:

In this field, the main goal will be the setting up of a specific disaster risk prevention and reduction policy at the central level, directly connected to the existing civil protection laws and regulations. This will ensure the further enforcement of existing rules aiming to ensure that other relevant policies issued at all levels (e.g. land use regulations, urban plans, building codes etc.) are compliant with risk maps and risk reduction programmes.

Section 3: Priority for action 1

Ensure that disaster risk reduction is a national and a local priority with a strong institutional basis for implementation.

Priority for action 1: Core indicator 1

National policy and legal framework for disaster risk reduction exists with decentralised responsibilities and capacities at all levels.

Level of Progress achieved: 2

Some progress, but without systematic policy and/ or institutional commitment

Key Questions and Means of Verification

Is disaster risk taken into account in public investment and planning decisions?

Yes

National development plan	Yes
Sector strategies and plans	Yes
Climate change policy and strategy	Yes
Poverty reduction strategy papers	No
CCA/ UNDAF (Common Country Assessment/ UN Development Assistance Framework)	No
Civil defence policy, strategy and contingency planning	Yes

Have legislative and/or regulatory provisions been made for managing disaster risk? Yes

Description:

In Italy, Disaster Risk Reduction is a task performed at different levels by a multiplicity of institutions and agencies. Development policies as well as other specific strategies currently foresee DRR requirements to be fulfilled. These policies are periodically reviewed and improved, but currently there is a lack of coordination in the reviewing process. The adoption of a new and more consistent approach to DRR is being promoted in the

framework of the National Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction, with the development of a comprehensive disaster prevention and reduction policy that should lead to the development of a set of common procedures.

Context & Constraints:

The full accomplishment of the objectives set by the Hyogo Framework for Action will require the improvement of coordination among all actors involved in Disaster Risk Reduction. The National Platform is playing a pivotal role in this field, but further efforts need to be made.

Priority for action 1: Core indicator 2

Dedicated and adequate resources are available to implement disaster risk reduction plans and activities at all administrative levels

Level of Progress achieved: 4

Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

Key Questions and Means of Verification

What is the ratio of the budget allocation to risk reduction versus disaster relief and reconstruction?

	Risk reduction / prevention (%)	Relief and reconstruction (%)
National budget		

Decentralised / sub-national budget

USD allocated to hazard proofing sectoral development investments (e.g transport, agriculture, infrastructure)	
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Description:

An adequate amount of resources is currently devoted to Disaster Risk Reduction. These resources are managed by a number of different institutions and bodies that, each one in its area of responsibility, provide for structural and non-structural activities aiming to reducing the risk of both natural and man-made disasters. A need for better coordination and resource rationalization is perceived and will be satisfied in the framework .

Context & Constraints:

Despite the current international economic trend, involving cuts in government spending, available resources will probably grow in the next years under the umbrella of the Platform as long as disaster risk awareness increases.

In the same time, other relevant partners have been identified and involved in the framework of the Platform, in order to improve its coordination capabilities.

Priority for action 1: Core indicator 3

Community Participation and decentralisation is ensured through the delegation of authority and resources to local levels

Level of Progress achieved: 4

Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

Key Questions and Means of Verification

Do local governments have legal responsibility and regular / systematic budget allocations for DRR? Yes

Legislation (Is there a specific legislation for local governments with a mandate for DRR?)	Yes
Regular budget allocations for DRR to local government	Yes
Estimated % of local budget allocation assigned to DRR	0

Description:

DRR at local level basically lies on local authorities and civil protection structures. The Italian Civil Protection Service is based on the two pillars of decentralization and subsidiarity. Under the framework provided by the Law n. 225 of February 24th ,1992, as modified and integrated by the new law n. 100 of July 12th 2012, Legislative Decree n. 112 of March 31st, 1998, and

Constitutional Law n. 3 of October 18th, 2001, forecasting, preventive, emergency and recovery

measures for the protection of people, goods and of the environment from the effects of disasters are a primary responsibility of the Mayor. Other authorities participate in the prevision and prevention of disasters and can be also involved in emergency and recovery operations.

The new Civil Protection Law (n. 100 of July 12th 2012) has widened the responsibilities of local and regional administrations with regards to disasters, and has provided for new

founding mechanisms. The civil society is fully involved in these processes, through NGOs and volunteer organizations.

Context & Constraints:

In this field the need of more effective accountability is still perceived. In some areas of the country, lack of local regulations causes weak cooperation, slowdowns and delays in planning and prevention activities.

Priority for action 1: Core indicator 4

A national multi sectoral platform for disaster risk reduction is functioning.

Level of Progress achieved: 4

Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

Key Questions and Means of Verification

Are civil society organizations, national finance and planning institutions, key economic and development sector organizations represented in the national platform? -- not complete --

Civil society members (specify absolute number)	Yes
National finance and planning institutions (specify absolute number)	Yes
Sectoral organisations (specify absolute number)	Yes
Private sector (specify absolute number)	Yes
Science and academic institutions (specify absolute number)	Yes
Women's organisations participating in national platform (specify absolute number)	No
Other (please specify)	

Where is the coordinating lead institution for disaster risk reduction located?

In the Prime Minister's/President's Office	No
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In a central planning and/or coordinating unit No

In a civil protection department Yes

In an environmental planning ministry No

In the Ministry of Finance No

Other (Please specify)

Description:

The National Platform for DRR has been created by means of the Prime Minister's Decree n. 66 of January 18th, 2008, entrusting the National Civil Protection Department with the duty of chairing a coordination panel consisting of the various ministerial representatives in charge of defining the organizational structure of the platform and the platform charter. Since then, some meetings of the Coordination Group have been hosted in the premises of the National Civil Protection Department to discuss the composition, organization and role of the Platform. Thematic working groups have been identified and they could operate by interconnecting and interacting each other.

Context & Constraints:

The main issues that the Platform is debating include the need for an adequate representation of all actors involved, the need for fast and participative coordination procedures and the safeguard of specific roles and responsibilities of the leading partners.

Section 4: Priority for action 2

Identify, assess and monitor disaster risks and enhance early warning

Priority for action 2: Core indicator 1

National and local risk assessments based on hazard data and vulnerability information are available and include risk assessments for key sectors.

Level of Progress achieved: 4

Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

Key Questions and Means of Verification

Is there a national multi-hazard risk assessment with a common methodology available to inform planning and development decisions? Yes

Multi-hazard risk assessment	Yes
% of schools and hospitals assessed	0
Schools not safe from disasters (specify absolute number)	0
Gender disaggregated vulnerability and capacity assessments	Yes
Agreed national standards for multi hazard risk assessments	Yes
Risk assessment held by a central repository (lead institution)	No
Common format for risk assessment	No
Risk assessment format customised by user	No
Is future/probable risk assessed?	Yes
Please list the sectors that have already used disaster risk assessment as a precondition for sectoral development planning and programming.	-- not complete --

Description:

Risk assessments concerning all main hazards are performed at local, regional and National level. These activities are carried out according to risk maps updated periodically in order to maintain a thorough knowledge of the distribution, over the whole National territory, of hazards, exposition and vulnerability. The responsibility to ensure that risk maps and risk assessments are up-to-date relies primarily upon the lower level of the system as local and regional authorities have a better knowledge of the territory.

Context & Constraints:

The main challenge in this sector is the growing magnitude of disasters occurring countrywide. Climate change is modifying the relation between the communities and their territories. This problem is exacerbated by the presence of human settlements and activities even in remote and/or dangerous areas. In some areas of the Country, small communities often do not have the necessary skills and resources to carry out effective risk assessments. This may cause poor development planning, reflecting a lack of knowledge about risk distribution.

Priority for action 2: Core indicator 2

Systems are in place to monitor, archive and disseminate data on key hazards and vulnerabilities

Level of Progress achieved: 4

Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

Key Questions and Means of Verification

Are disaster losses and hazards systematically reported, monitored and analyzed? Yes

Disaster loss databases exist and are regularly updated	Yes
Reports generated and used in planning by finance, planning and sectoral line ministries (from the disaster databases/ information systems)	Yes
Hazards are consistently monitored across localities and territorial boundaries	Yes

Description:

Comprehensive risk assessments are carried out at the different levels of the system under the responsibility of municipalities, provinces and regions, with a strong support given by the National level.

The National Civil Protection Department has the responsibility to provide the whole system with guidelines and directives concerning how risk assessments have to be conducted, made available and circulated from one level to the others. These measures are provided through National forecasting and Prevention Programmes. The Regional Administrations are then responsible for translating the National guidelines into Regional Programmes in which roles and responsibilities of lower-level administrations are defined together with information exchange procedures. Provincial and municipal risk assessments are strongly related, since risks very often fall across the boundaries of two or more municipalities. In these cases, the coordination role played by the Provinces, or by inter-municipal cooperation bodies, is critical.

Context & Constraints:

Experience has shown that, even if standardization and notification procedures have been set, there are still gaps in timing and quality of risk assessments made by small villages, due to lack of resources and difficulties in recruiting skilled personnel. A number of initiatives have been undertaken in order to face this problem, with some success.

Priority for action 2: Core indicator 3

Early warning systems are in place for all major hazards, with outreach to communities.

Level of Progress achieved: 5

Comprehensive achievement with sustained commitment and capacities at all levels

Key Questions and Means of Verification

Do risk prone communities receive timely and understandable warnings of impending hazard events? Yes

Early warnings acted on effectively	Yes
Local level preparedness	Yes
Communication systems and protocols used and applied	Yes
Active involvement of media in early warning dissemination	Yes

Description:

Early warning is a National and regional commitment. It is ensured through an extensive use of

technologies owned by different administration and agencies.

A number of remote networks and sensors systems covering all risks affecting the Country are in place. Early Warning has been improved through the creation of a “National warning system” composed by a Central Functional Centre and Regional Functional Centres, introduced in 2004. Each centre has the responsibility to receive, assemble and integrate all relevant data for foreseeable risks, to consult with other centres and to make information circulate h24 among decision-makers of all tiers of the National Civil Protection System.

Context & Constraints:

The main challenges concerning the future of early warning refer to systems integration. The National warning system provides an extensive coverage of risks, but a number of independent systems and networks exist as well. While almost all systems owned by National-level institutions and agencies are already linked to the network, there still remain resources managed at the regional and sub-regional level by a wide number of actors (including regional agencies, research networks and private companies) that need to be integrated, or to be fully integrated, into the National warning system.

Priority for action 2: Core indicator 4

National and local risk assessments take account of regional / trans boundary risks, with a view to regional cooperation on risk reduction.

Level of Progress achieved: 4

Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

Key Questions and Means of Verification

Does your country participate in regional or sub-regional actions to reduce disaster risk? Yes

Establishing and maintaining regional hazard monitoring	Yes
Regional or sub-regional risk assessment	Yes
Regional or sub-regional early warning	Yes
Establishing and implementing protocols for transboundary information sharing	Yes
Establishing and resourcing regional and	Yes

Description:

Comprehensive risk assessments are carried out primarily under the responsibility and coordination of the regions, provinces and municipalities. Internal transboundary issues are taken into consideration according to the directives and guidelines issued by the National Civil Protection Department, which is responsible for keeping the whole picture up-to-date and for facilitating regional cooperation. By means of the reform performed through the Constitutional Law n. 3 of October 18th, 2001, the Italian Regions have acquired the power to sign international agreements concerning Civil Protection in compliance with the relevant National policies, so regions with international boundaries can set up cross-border agreements with foreign Civil Protection agencies. In the last years, several cooperation programmes have been set up to reduce transboundary risks.

Context & Constraints:

Regional cooperation can be further improved, particularly when international borders are concerned. Specialized agencies have been set up in order to deal with risks typically involving more than one region, such as the hydrological risk tied to rivers and to major basins. With regards to transnational issues, some northern regions have already developed their own networks involving both national and foreign partners. In recent years, a stronger cooperation with the Mediterranean Countries has been established. This will help developing new forms of transnational cooperation involving southern regions.

Section 5: Priority for action 3

Use knowledge, innovation and education to build a culture of safety and resilience at all levels

Priority for action 3: Core indicator 1

Relevant information on disasters is available and accessible at all levels, to all stakeholders (through networks, development of information sharing systems etc)

Level of Progress achieved: 4

Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

Key Questions and Means of Verification

Is there a national disaster information system publicly available? No

Information is proactively disseminated	Yes
Established mechanisms for access / dissemination (internet, public information broadcasts - radio, TV,)	Yes
Information is provided with proactive guidance to manage disaster risk	Yes

Description:

Information concerning disasters is gathered, treated and disseminated by the competent institutions and agencies of the National Civil Protection Service. The National Civil Protection Department has the responsibility to supervise the whole system, to identify lessons learnt and to draw guidelines concerning specific aspects. Internet news, monographs, DVDs, press releases and technical reports are regularly circulated both to the public and to the Civil Protection community in order to ensure dissemination of information.

Context & Constraints:

An intensive effort has been made in the last years to improve information sharing. All natural and man-made disasters requiring a National support have been managed according to a policy aiming at the maximum transparency and availability of information. Information availability is lower in relation to smaller events managed by municipalities, provinces and/or regions. While some regions have strong information policies in place, some others still experience difficulties related to information gathering, treatment and/or dissemination.

Priority for action 3: Core indicator 2

School curricula , education material and relevant trainings include disaster risk reduction and recovery concepts and practices.

Level of Progress achieved: 4

Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

Key Questions and Means of Verification

Is DRR included in the national educational curriculum? No

Primary school curriculum	No
Secondary school curriculum	No
University curriculum	No
Professional DRR education programmes	Yes

Description:

Disaster Risk Reduction is currently not included into school curricula. However, in recent years several university courses and postgraduate specializations in Civil Protection, covering DRR as well as other related topics, have been introduced. All relevant subjects are also integrated into a number of training courses provided to a DRR professionals, practitioners, volunteers, mayors, etc.

Context & Constraints:

Introduction of DRR elements into standard school/university curricula has been often debated in the Country. For the time being, only small results have been achieved in this field. On the other side, a wide range of generalist and specialist curricula are available for those that, for personal or professional reasons, want to concentrate on DRR issues.

Priority for action 3: Core indicator 3

Research methods and tools for multi-risk assessments and cost benefit analysis are developed and strengthened.

Level of Progress achieved: 4

Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

Key Questions and Means of Verification

Is DRR included in the national scientific applied-research agenda/budget?
Yes

Research programmes and projects	Yes
Research outputs, products or studies are applied / used by public and private institutions	Yes
Studies on the economic costs and benefits of DRR	No

Description:

Regional and National authorities are in charge of mobilizing resources and capacities to develop methodologies and tools for assessing vulnerability and the impact of hazards. In this framework, a particular attention is given to multi-risk assessment tools and capabilities. A system of multi-risk “functional centres” is in place, composed by a Central Functional Centre hosted at the National Civil Protection Department and Regional Functional Centres arranged by regions. Functional centres are the core of the National warning system. Each centre performs forecasting, early warning and now-casting by pooling, analyzing, synthesizing and disseminating data and information produced by their own technologies (such as networks of remote sensors, etc.) and by systems belonging to other agencies. Cost-benefit analysis is an integral part of the procedures of identification, evaluation and acquisition of technologies and tools. Moreover, arrangements are in place aiming to ensure the full participation of the scientific and research community in all mentioned activities.

Context & Constraints:

The National warning system is being further improved through the development of stronger earthquake and volcanic networks. The only challenge identified in this field is the need for a more structured coordination of research policies and programmes.

Priority for action 3: Core indicator 4

Countrywide public awareness strategy exists to stimulate a culture of disaster resilience, with outreach to urban and rural communities.

Level of Progress achieved: 4

Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

Key Questions and Means of Verification

Do public education campaigns for risk-prone communities and local authorities include disaster risk? Yes

Public education campaigns for enhanced awareness of risk.	Yes
Training of local government	Yes
Disaster management (preparedness and emergency response)	Yes
Preventative risk management (risk and vulnerability)	Yes
Guidance for risk reduction	Yes
Availability of information on DRR practices at the community level	Yes

Description:

Several disaster awareness campaigns have been performed in recent years. Extensive campaigns have been carried out by using all available communication means and tools. General campaigns include earthquakes, floods, heat waves, severe storms and other risks. Additionally, tailored communication on earthquakes, volcanoes, tsunamis etc. has been brought to communities living in territories affected by specific risks. Public information concerning disasters is performed by the Civil Protection Department at the National level, by Regional Administrations at the regional level and by Mayors at the local level. Other actors such as the National Fire Brigade, the National Forest Guard and volunteers' associations promote disaster awareness as well

Context & Constraints:

Difficulties are still experienced in reaching small communities settled in remote and isolated areas

Section 6: Priority for action 4

Reduce the underlying risk factors

Priority for action 4: Core indicator 1

Disaster risk reduction is an integral objective of environment related policies and plans, including for land use natural resource management and adaptation to climate change.

Level of Progress achieved: 4

Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

Key Questions and Means of Verification

Is there a mechanism in place to protect and restore regulatory ecosystem services? (associated with wet lands, mangroves, forests etc) Yes

Protected areas legislation	Yes
Payment for ecosystem services (PES)	No
Integrated planning (for example coastal zone management)	Yes
Environmental impacts assessments (EIAs)	Yes
Climate change adaptation projects and programmes	Yes

Description:

The relevant authority for the definition of environment related policies and plans is the Ministry of Environment, Land Protection and Sea, together with other competent authorities (such as the Basin Authorities) set up to face particular problems. These framework policies include guidelines for land use and natural resource management. National policies are then translated into regional measures and implemented at the provincial and local level. Due to their inter-disciplinary nature, climate change issues are faced through a multiplicity of initiatives undertaken at all levels by a variety of institutional, research and private subjects, including volunteer's associations and private companies.

Context & Constraints:

A strong effort is being made towards the development of a comprehensive National Disaster Risk Reduction Policy. This will involve the definition of its relations with other specific policies and plans falling under the responsibility of different institutions. This is one of the main goals of the National Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction, with particular reference to climate change regulation.

Priority for action 4: Core indicator 2

Social development policies and plans are being implemented to reduce the vulnerability of populations most at risk.

Level of Progress achieved: 3

Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial

Key Questions and Means of Verification

Do social safety nets exist to increase the resilience of risk prone households and communities? Yes

Crop and property insurance	Yes
Temporary employment guarantee schemes	Yes
Conditional and unconditional cash transfers	Yes
Micro finance (savings, loans, etc.)	Yes
Micro insurance	No

Description:

The authority responsible for the definition of social development policies and plans is the Ministry of Labour and Social Policies. The Italian Parliament has recently approved a broad and comprehensive act, effectively balancing the various interests and requirements of the Social Partners but looking particularly at the young. The reform aims at a permanent reduction of unemployment rate, as well as of the disappointing features that have long characterized the labour market performance and depress productivity: segmentation, precariousness and rigidity of the market.

Context & Constraints:

In Italy there has been a longstanding debate on the introduction of compulsory risk insurance. The country is exposed to a wide numbers of risks with non-homogenous distribution. This makes it difficult to identify National Policies that can be perceived as convenient in all areas and by the most part of the population.

Priority for action 4: Core indicator 3

Economic and productive sectorial policies and plans have been implemented to reduce the vulnerability of economic activities

Level of Progress achieved: 3

Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial

Key Questions and Means of Verification

Are the costs and benefits of DRR incorporated into the planning of public investment? Yes

National and sectoral public investment systems incorporating DRR.

Yes

Please provide specific examples: e.g. public infrastructure, transport and communication, economic and productive assets

Investments in retrofitting infrastructures including schools and hospitals

Yes

Description:

The Ministry of Economic Development is the authority in charge for the definition of economic sectorial policies and plans. It has undertaken several initiatives involving all the public and private actors interested in reducing the vulnerability of economic activities and to promote business continuity management. In order to enhance capabilities in this field, a specific National policy will be defined.

Context & Constraints:

The efforts made over the last years in order to develop a comprehensive National Disaster Risk

Reduction policy, will provide the means to implement the composition and the rules of the National Platform and to smoothly proceed with the cooperation among all the involved actors.

Priority for action 4: Core indicator 4

Planning and management of human settlements incorporate disaster risk reduction elements, including enforcement of building codes.

Level of Progress achieved: 3

Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial

Key Questions and Means of Verification

Is there investment to reduce the risk of vulnerable urban settlements? Yes

Investment in drainage infrastructure in flood prone areas	Yes
Slope stabilisation in landslide prone areas	Yes
Training of masons on safe construction technology	Yes
Provision of safe land and housing for low income households and communities	No
Risk sensitive regulation in land zoning and private real estate development	No
Regulated provision of land titling	No

Description:

Planning and regulation of human settlements are carried out by the Regional and the Municipal Administrations according to the applicable law and to the framework policies provided by the relevant ministries (Ministry of Environment, Land Protection and Sea, Ministry of Infrastructures etc.). Disaster Risk Reduction elements and considerations are already included into this process. A number of initiatives have also been undertaken to improve the overall planning, implementation and enforcement capabilities.

Context & Constraints:

The main issue in this field refers to the weak enforcement capability in some areas of the Country. Implementing building codes in Italy is a difficult task, also due to the presence of a wide number of

historical buildings, belonging to the National cultural heritage, not complying with today's building standards. The efforts made over the last years to develop a comprehensive National Disaster Risk Reduction policy, will provide the means for further strengthening cooperation in this field.

Priority for action 4: Core indicator 5

Disaster risk reduction measures are integrated into post disaster recovery and rehabilitation processes

Level of Progress achieved: 5

Comprehensive achievement with sustained commitment and capacities at all levels

Key Questions and Means of Verification

Do post-disaster programmes explicitly incorporate and budget for DRR for resilient recovery? Yes

% of recovery and reconstruction funds assigned to DRR	0
DRR capacities of local authorities for response and recovery strengthened	Yes
Risk assessment undertaken in pre- and post-disaster recovery and reconstruction planning	Yes
Measures taken to address gender based issues in recovery	Yes

Description:

Disaster Risk Reduction elements are taken into consideration in all phases of the emergency management cycle. According to the current rules applicable to the National Civil Protection Service, this includes forecasting and preventive measures as well as emergency and recovery ones.

A strong effort in this field has been made in the immediate aftermath of the L'Aquila earthquake of 2009, with an extensive rebuilding plan named "CASE project", that has provided over 27000 homeless with fully anti-seismic, modern houses compliant to all most recent building standards. Civil Protection, however, includes only those measures carried out in the immediate aftermath of a disaster. Long-term recovery and rehabilitation is a responsibility that relies primarily on local/regional administrations, and involve other institutions and agencies.

Context & Constraints:

The main challenge identified with regards to recovery and rehabilitation after major disasters refers to the scarcity of resources available for mid-term emergency overcoming and long-term reconstruction.

Despite the current international economic trend, a strong effort is being made to raise the amount of resources available and to implement more effective use and accountability policies.

Priority for action 4: Core indicator 6

Procedures are in place to assess the disaster risk impacts of major development projects, especially infrastructure.

Level of Progress achieved: 4

Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

Key Questions and Means of Verification

Are the impacts of disaster risk that are created by major development projects assessed? Yes

Are cost/benefits of disaster risk taken into account in the design and operation of major development projects? Yes

Impacts of disaster risk taken account in Environment Impact Assessment (EIA)	Yes
By national and sub-national authorities and institutions	Yes
By international development actors	Yes

Description:

The authority competent for assessing the disaster risk impact of major development projects is the

Ministry for Infrastructure and Transport. The Ministry is also responsible for developing standards and procedures concerning the design and implementation of infrastructures. It works side by side with the regional and local authorities, other ministries as well as public and private companies to improve the capability to assess the impact on disaster risk of development and infrastructural projects.

Context & Constraints:

The capacity to assess disaster risk impact of infrastructural and development projects has been enhanced through the implementation of new rules related to Environment Impact Assessment. Further improvements will follow in the next years as long as cooperation in this field becomes more structured.

Section 7: Priority for action 5

Strengthen disaster preparedness for effective response at all levels

Priority for action 5: Core indicator 1

Strong policy, technical and institutional capacities and mechanisms for disaster risk management, with a disaster risk reduction perspective are in place.

Level of Progress achieved: 5

Comprehensive achievement with sustained commitment and capacities at all levels

Key Questions and Means of Verification

Are there national programmes or policies for disaster preparedness, contingency planning and response? Yes

DRR incorporated in these programmes and policies	Yes
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The institutional mechanisms exist for the rapid mobilisation of resources in a disaster, utilising civil society and the private sector; in addition to public sector support.	Yes
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Are there national programmes or policies to make schools and health facilities safe in emergencies? Yes

Policies and programmes for school and hospital safety	Yes
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Training and mock drills in school and hospitals for emergency preparedness	Yes
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Are future disaster risks anticipated through scenario development and aligned preparedness planning? Yes

Potential risk scenarios are developed taking into account climate change projections	Yes
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Preparedness plans are regularly updated based on future risk scenarios	Yes
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Description:

Disaster risk management is one of the core activities carried out by the National Civil Protection

Service. This means that it is an integral part of the National, regional and local Civil Protection policies.

A comprehensive system of laws and rules is in place, including Inter-agency agreements for pooling and sharing of resources at all stages of the emergency management cycle.

Context & Constraints:

There is no major issue identified in this field. A comprehensive National policy for disaster risk

management is in place and it is continuously updated. Its compliance to DRR elements and doctrines has been improved in the last years.

Priority for action 5: Core indicator 2

Disaster preparedness plans and contingency plans are in place at all administrative levels, and regular training drills and rehearsals are held to test and develop disaster response programmes.

Level of Progress achieved: 5

Comprehensive achievement with sustained commitment and capacities at all levels

Key Questions and Means of Verification

Are the contingency plans, procedures and resources in place to deal with a major disaster? Yes

Plans and programmes are developed with gender sensitivities	Yes
Risk management/contingency plans for continued basic service delivery	Yes
Operations and communications centre	Yes
Search and rescue teams	Yes
Stockpiles of relief supplies	Yes
Shelters	Yes
Secure medical facilities	Yes
Dedicated provision for disabled and elderly	Yes

in relief, shelter and emergency medical facilities

Businesses are a proactive partner in planning and delivery of response

Yes

Description:

Disaster preparedness programmes are provided at the National and regional level. Regional programmes must be compliant with the correspondent National ones. The National preparedness programmes are part of the National Forecasting and Prevention Programmes, while the regional ones are included into Regional Forecasting and Prevention Programmes. Provinces and municipalities are responsible for implementing the measures laid in these programmes by setting up specific preparedness plans compliant to the guidelines issued at the upper levels.

Contingency plans are developed at all levels. The National Civil Protection Department is responsible

for coordinating the development of the National contingency plans and issuing guidelines on how

lower-level administrations have to set their plans. Regions translate the National guidelines into

directives for the Provincial level (Prefectures and/or Provincial Administrations - depending on local arrangements). Municipal contingency plans must finally comply with the provincial ones.

Context & Constraints:

Small municipalities located in remote areas are not always provided with sufficient technical and/or

financial resources to develop effective disaster preparedness and contingency plans. In other cases, plans are in place but, due to these limitations, they are not periodically updated or sufficiently exercised.

Despite the current international economic trend, a strong effort is being made to raise the amount of

economic resources available and to implement more effective use and accountability policies.

Priority for action 5: Core indicator 3

Financial reserves and contingency mechanisms are in place to support effective response and recovery when required.

Level of Progress achieved: 4

Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

Key Questions and Means of Verification

Are financial arrangements in place to deal with major disaster? Yes

National contingency and calamity funds	Yes
The reduction of future risk is considered in the use of calamity funds	Yes
Insurance and reinsurance facilities	No
Catastrophe bonds and other capital market mechanisms	No

Description:

A National Civil Protection Fund has been set up to provide a financial reserve to be employed when major disasters occur. Regional funds are also in place and resources are allocated yearly by the relevant Regional Administration and by the National Civil Protection Department. Contingency mechanisms are also in place. The National Civil Protection Department can assign ad-hoc resources directly to the regions affected and to the institutional agencies involved in the emergency management/overcoming operations. Under some conditions, the President of the Council of Ministers can also issue ordinances repealing the ordinary law according to the “declaration of the state of emergency” made by the Council of Ministers. Almost all regions have in place similar procedures to employ their regional funds. Municipalities can also set up Civil Protection funds financed with their own resources and with resources provided by the Regional Administration.

Context & Constraints:

The mechanism in place has shown to be very effective and easy to be employed. A constant effort is being made to improve financial management procedures, audit and liability rules.

Priority for action 5: Core indicator 4

Procedures are in place to exchange relevant information during hazard events and disasters, and to undertake post-event reviews

Level of Progress achieved: 4

Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

Key Questions and Means of Verification

Has an agreed method and procedure been adopted to assess damage, loss and needs when disasters occur? Yes

Damage and loss assessment methodologies and capacities available	Yes
Post-disaster need assessment methodologies	Yes
Post-disaster needs assessment methodologies include guidance on gender aspects	No
Identified and trained human resources	Yes

Description:

Due to the compliance of the National Civil Protection system to the European standards and procedures, information concerning ongoing disasters are constantly gathered and updated, and circulated in the system through a network of operational rooms going from the National to the local level. Data is as well gathered and circulated through the National Warning System. Emergency communication is also a primary need of a modern Civil Protection System. Procedures and systems have therefore been set up to ensure smooth communication sharing, information resilience and availability. To this end, in 2002 a national emergency frequency has been set up together with a “national radio network” linking the National Civil Protection Department with the National Fire Brigade and the regional civil protection authorities. This network has been extended in 2007, then regional networks have been created together with a satellite backup. Procedures are also in place for emergency public information. In this field, the National Civil Protection Department has entered into agreements with TLC providers as well as with the major TV- and radio-broadcasting companies, to set up a “National Public Utility Programme” and a “National Circuit for Public Information”. Post-disaster reviews are carried out by the National Civil Protection Department as soon as the immediate response operations are closed and post-disaster operations start.

Context & Constraints:

Emergency communication networks are being extended. In addition, a number of other systems are in course of evaluation and testing, such as Tetra and WiMax. A National Emergency Number is also being created according to the European Commission Directive n. 2002/21.

Section 8: Drivers of Progress

a) Multi-hazard integrated approach to disaster risk reduction and development

Levels of Reliance:

Significant and ongoing reliance: significant ongoing efforts to actualize commitments with coherent strategy in place; identified and engaged stakeholders.

Do studies/ reports/ atlases on multi-hazard analyses exist in the country/ for the sub region?: Yes

If yes, are these being applied to development planning/ informing policy?: Yes

Description (Please provide evidence of where, how and who):

A multi-hazard approach has been developed and put into practice through the implementation of a National Warning System (network of the “Functional Centres”) which currently covers all major risks. Data produced by other systems are acquired through bi- and multilateral interagency agreements. This allows the system to produce multi-risk analyses, maps and atlas that are circulated to the scientific community and to Civil Protection authorities, including the regional and local administrations which are responsible for development planning with the competent ministries. This system is being enhanced through the implementation of other networks, and will be improved in the framework of the National Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction.

b) Gender perspectives on risk reduction and recovery adopted and institutionalized

Levels of Reliance:

Partial/ some reliance: Full acknowledgement of the issue; strategy/ framework for action developed to address it; application still not fully implemented across policy and practice; complete buy in not achieved from key stakeholders.

Is gender disaggregated data available and being applied to decision-making for risk reduction and recovery activities?: No

Do gender concerns inform policy and programme conceptualisation and implementation in a meaningful and appropriate way?: Yes

Description (Please provide evidence of where, how and who):

Gender perspectives are taken into consideration by risk reduction, adaptation and recovery policies as requested by the applicable laws. A comprehensive and dedicated gender strategy tailored to Disaster Risk Reduction as not been issued yet.

c) Capacities for risk reduction and recovery identified and strengthened

Levels of Reliance:

Significant and ongoing reliance: significant ongoing efforts to actualize commitments with coherent strategy in place; identified and engaged stakeholders.

Do responsible designated agencies, institutions and offices at the local level have capacities for the enforcement of risk reduction regulations?: Yes

Are local institutions, village committees, communities, volunteers or urban resident welfare associations properly trained for response?: Yes

Description (Please provide evidence of where, how and who):

The identification of resources, evaluation and strengthening of risk reduction and recovery capabilities is a task falling in the category of preventive measures, which are carried out at different levels (Mayor, Prefect and/or Provincial Administration, Regional Administration, Government). The regional tier operates in close cooperation with both the provincial and the National authorities. It usually provides provinces and municipalities with assets and financial resources to be employed to prevent disasters, to face their effects and for emergency overcoming

d) Human security and social equity approaches integrated into disaster risk reduction and recovery activities

Levels of Reliance:

Significant and ongoing reliance: significant ongoing efforts to actualize commitments with coherent strategy in place; identified and engaged stakeholders.

Do programmes take account of socio-environmental risks to the most vulnerable and marginalised groups?: Yes

Are appropriate social protection measures / safety nets that safeguard against their specific socioeconomic and political vulnerabilities being adequately implemented?: Yes

Description (Please provide evidence of where, how and who):

Elements of human security are included in all policies concerning people and communities.
Civil

Protection policies include considerations for economic, food, health, environmental, personal,

community and political security. Ad hoc programmes and measures are i.e. in place to guarantee the economic and financial resilience of business companies as well as the capacity of communities to recover from the economic and social effects of both human and man-made disasters.

Further steps will be made with reference to disaster insurance policies. This issue is currently being debated.

e) Engagement and partnerships with non-governmental actors; civil society, private sector, amongst others, have been fostered at all levels

Levels of Reliance:

Significant and ongoing reliance: significant ongoing efforts to actualize commitments with coherent strategy in place; identified and engaged stakeholders.

Are there identified means and sources to convey local and community experience or traditional knowledge in disaster risk reduction?: Yes

If so, are they being integrated within local, sub-national and national disaster risk reduction plans and activities in a meaningful way?: Yes

Description (Please provide evidence of where, how and who):

All actors involved in Disaster Risk Reduction are part of the National Civil Protection Service. These

include institutions, public agencies, research centres, public/private companies and volunteers'

associations. Partnerships are set up through bi- and multilateral agreements and by means of

inter-agency bodies. At the National level, the main inter-agency bodies are the National Commission for the Forecasting and Prevention of Major Risks (in charge of providing the whole system with doctrines and long-term policies) and the Civil Protection Operational Committee (the top-level decisional body of the National Civil Protection Service). Similar

bodies have also been set up at the regional, provincial and local levels.

Contextual Drivers of Progress

Levels of Reliance:

Partial/ some reliance: Full acknowledgement of the issue; strategy/ framework for action developed to address it; application still not fully implemented across policy and practice; complete buy in not achieved from key stakeholders.

Description (Please provide evidence of where, how and who):

No other drivers have been identified

Section 9: Future Outlook

Future Outlook Area 1

The more effective integration of disaster risk considerations into sustainable development policies, planning and programming at all levels, with a special emphasis on disaster prevention, mitigation, preparedness and vulnerability reduction.

Overall Challenges:

To provide a more effective integration of Disaster Risk Reduction into sustainable development and into other specific policies, the improvement of the rules and coordination methodologies of the National Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction is started.

Over the last years, many steps have been made towards integration of DRR into policies concerning sustainable development, climate change adaptation, land use and building codes, risk reduction, Civil

Protection and other policies, with a good deal of success. Integration of those policies is the challenge.

To reach this goal, a more stable cooperation is needed.

Future Outlook Statement:

The agenda includes developing an overall DRR strategy consistent with the existing policies and plans, which will set the main concepts and principles and will include guidelines for updating all other policies.

Future Outlook Area 2

The development and strengthening of institutions, mechanisms and capacities at all levels, in particular at the community level, that can systematically contribute to building resilience to hazards.

Overall Challenges:

A coherent system is in place to ensure that all levels can effectively deal with resilience, risk reduction and Civil Protection. Dedicated bodies have been also set up to foster cooperation and coordination. In some cases, anyway, local communities cannot invest enough resources to face the risks affecting their territory.

Future Outlook Statement:

The main effort will be directed towards the improvement of local resilience capacities, through awareness-rising initiatives and by promoting a more effective use of the available resources. Several forms of support from the higher levels have been tested in the past and are currently in place.

Future Outlook Area 3

The systematic incorporation of risk reduction approaches into the design and implementation of emergency preparedness, response and recovery programmes in the reconstruction of affected communities.

Overall Challenges:

A DRR compliant approach is already in place in this field. Forecasting and preventive measures are included into National programmes, tailored by the regions on their needs and then translated into provincial and municipal plans. Emergency management, recovery and reconstruction policies are also in place at the National level. Strategies, plans and activities carried out at the local level must be compliant with the corresponding national policy. No main challenges have been identified in this field.

Future Outlook Statement:

DRR elements are included in all policies concerning land use, building codes, community planning, Civil Protection etc. A stronger effort will be made towards integration of these policies

Future Outlook Area 4

The United Nations General Assembly Resolution 66/199, requested the development of a post-2015 framework for disaster risk reduction. A first outline will be developed for the next Global Platform in 2013, and a draft should be finalized towards the end of 2014 to be ready for consideration and adoption at the World Conference on Disaster Reduction in 2015.

Overall Challenges:

The following ones are the main objectives, and at once the main challenges, to focus on in the future:

- steadily involving the political level.
- reinforcing policy cooperation among administrations on cross cutting issues.
- strengthening the involvement of private partners.
- promoting cooperation with foreign platforms at local level.

- further training of mayors and administrators.
- further reinforcing the role played by volunteers.
- promoting twinning projects among cities, including foreign partners.

Section 10: Stakeholders

Organizations, departments, and institutions that have contributed to the report

Organization	Type	Focal Point
National Department of Civil Protection	Gov	Mr Luigi D'Angelo, Head of the International Relations Unit