



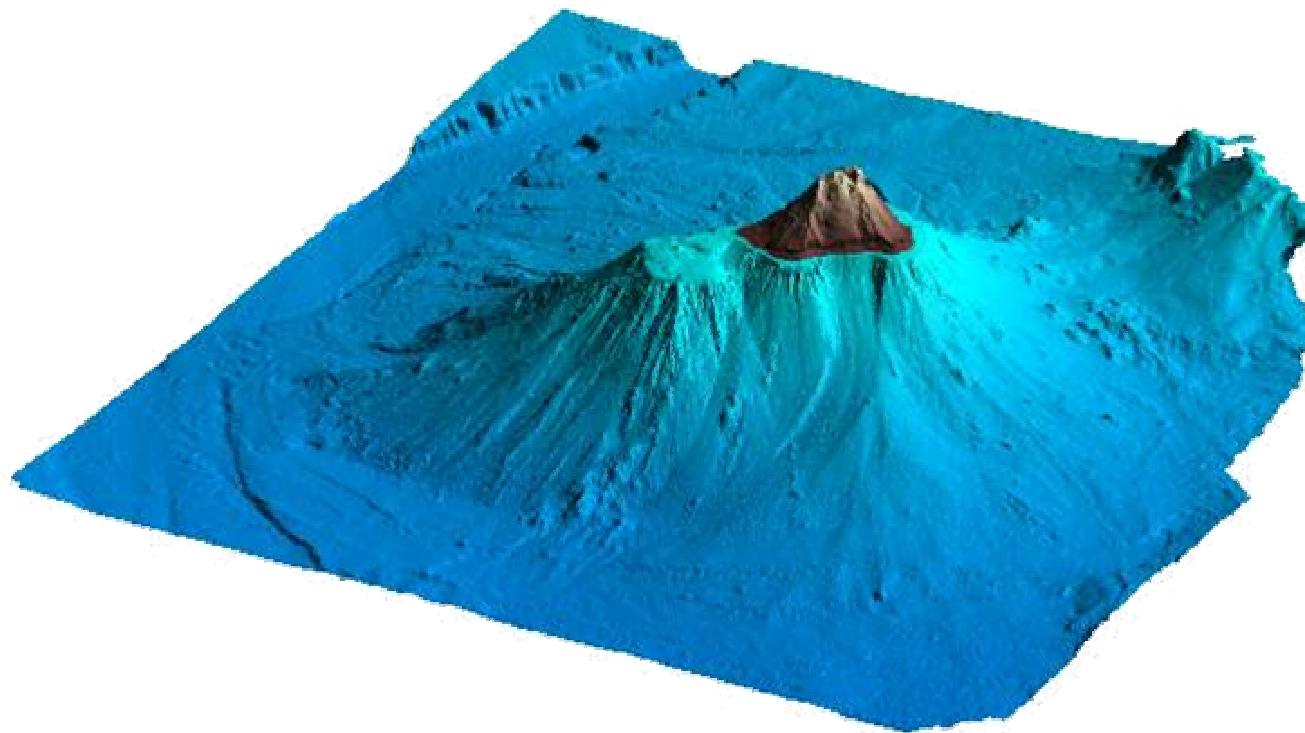
## ***MICORE Final Conference***

***Forecasting and managing coastal storm risk :  
morphological Early Warning System***

**The management of coastal risk  
in the National System for Civil Protection**

***Riccione, 8th June 2011***

***Paola Pagliara***





Presidency of the Council of Min



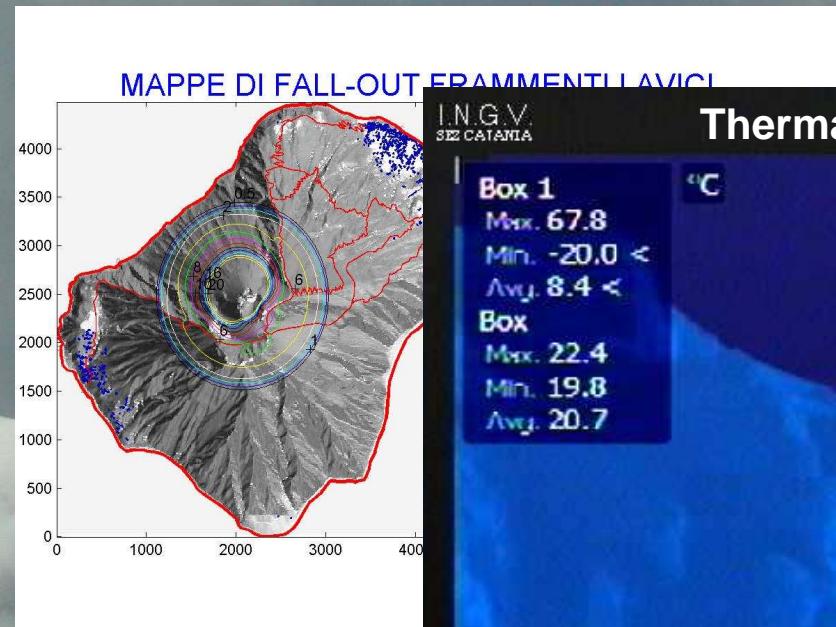
The 30 december 2002 tsunami generation





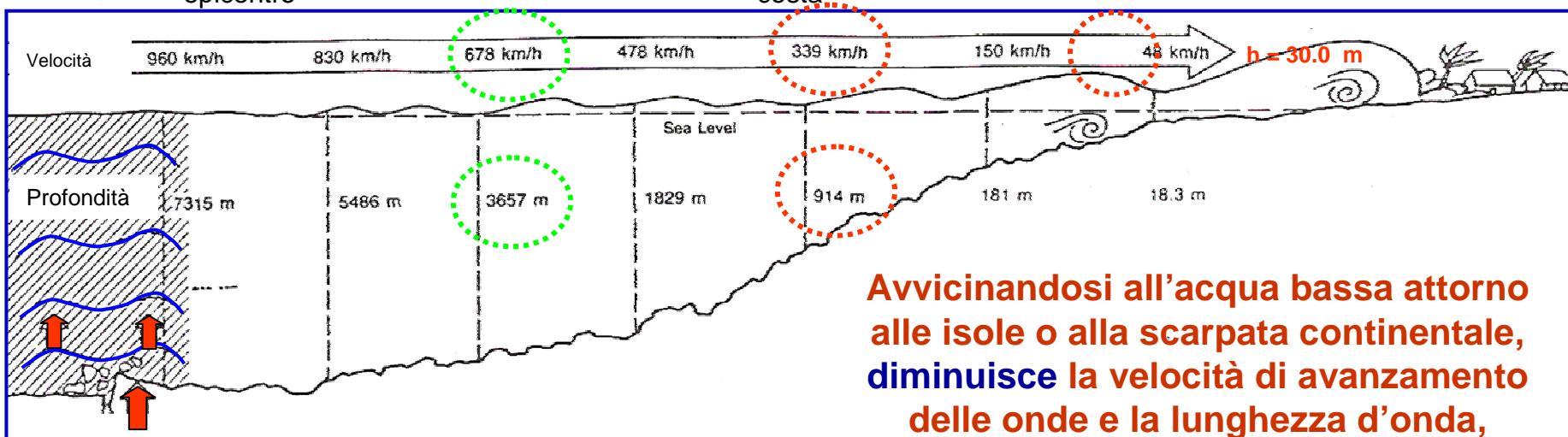
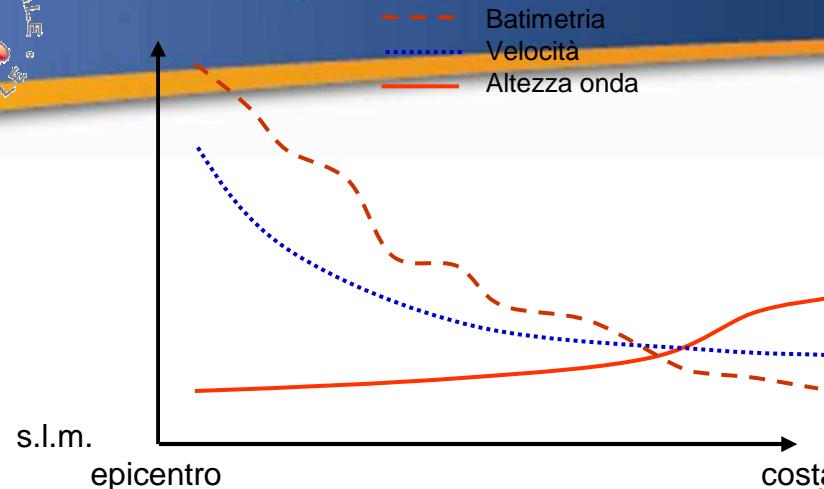
Stromboli paroxysmic explosive phase of 5th of April 2003

# DAILY MONITORING SYSTEM OF THE EXPLOSIVE ACTIVITY





*... but this it is not enough...it is necessary, not only to survey the “source” of the wave motion, but also to forecast the processing deep water-shallow water through diffraction, reflection and dissipation processes at “paraggio” scale, in order to evaluate the “run up” effects along the lines of coast exposed to the hazard scenario ...*



Un terremoto o un altro disturbo geologico causa una colonna che in superficie da origine ad onde radiali.

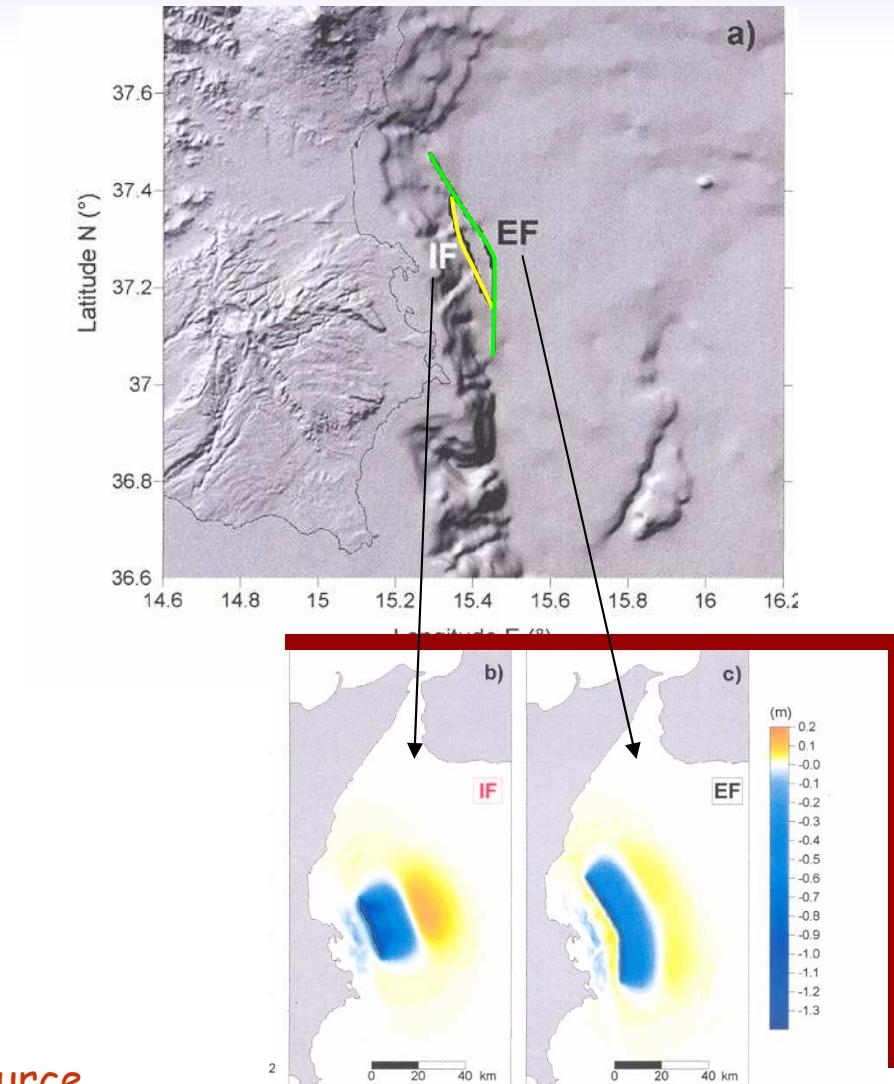
La velocità dello tsunami è determinata dalla profondità dell'acqua al di sopra il disturbo geologico.

# Scarpata della Sicilia Orientale: sisma ...

- Simulazioni numeriche

Parametri geometrici e focali della sorgente  
presenza ipotizzata di due faglie IF e EF

Magnitudo 7.0  
Scorrimento medio  
2.1 m IF  
1.5 m EF



INGV source

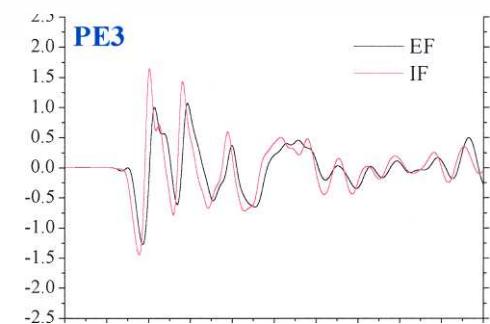
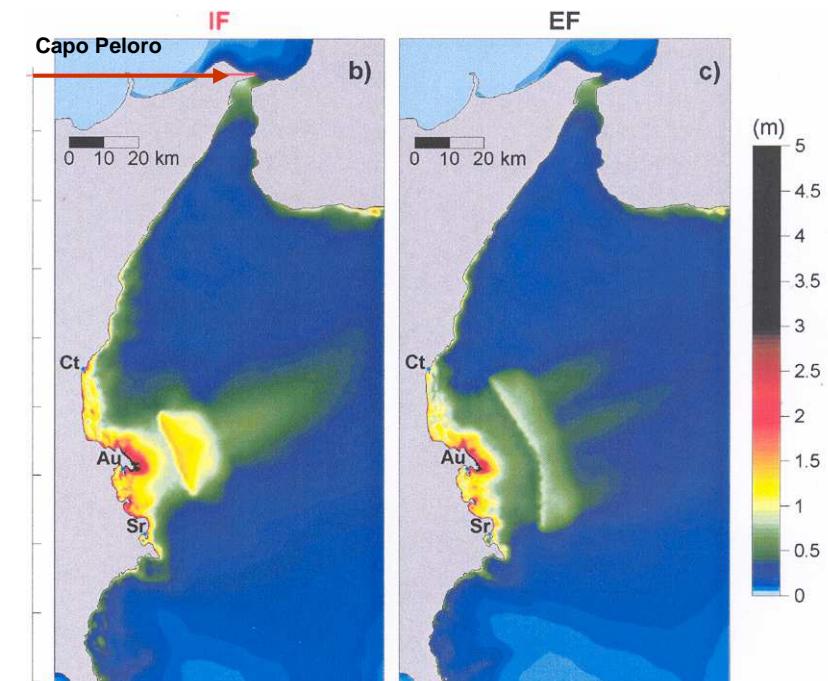
# Scarpata della Sicilia Orientale

**La propagazione delle onde di maremoto ed il loro impatto sulle coste sono stati simulati per mezzo di un programma numerico agli elementi finiti**

Area di osservazione da Capo Peloro (nord) a Capo Passero (sud)

Risultati:

- Area a maggiore impatto tra Catania e Siracusa
- Messina scarsi effetti (notare amplificazione nel porto)
- Massime elevazioni picco-picco in corrispondenza della penisola di Augusta (1693 onde di 15 m di h)
- Mareogrammi sintetici (ampiezze massime ad Augusta)



INGV source



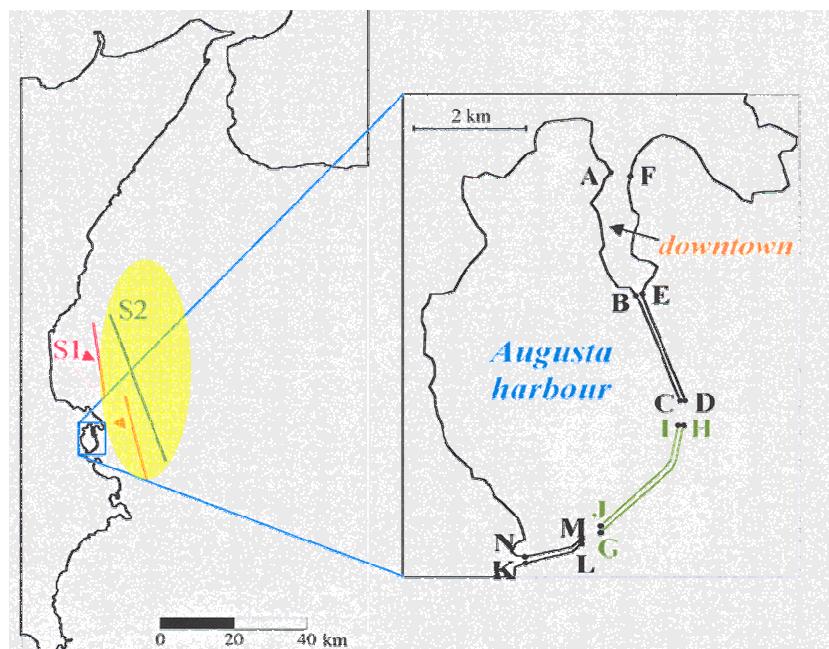
*... but this it is not enough yet...it is necessary  
to know along the cost line the settlements,  
the buildings, the infrastructures exposed ...  
to assess the vulnerability... in order to make  
the expected risk scenarious*

*and*

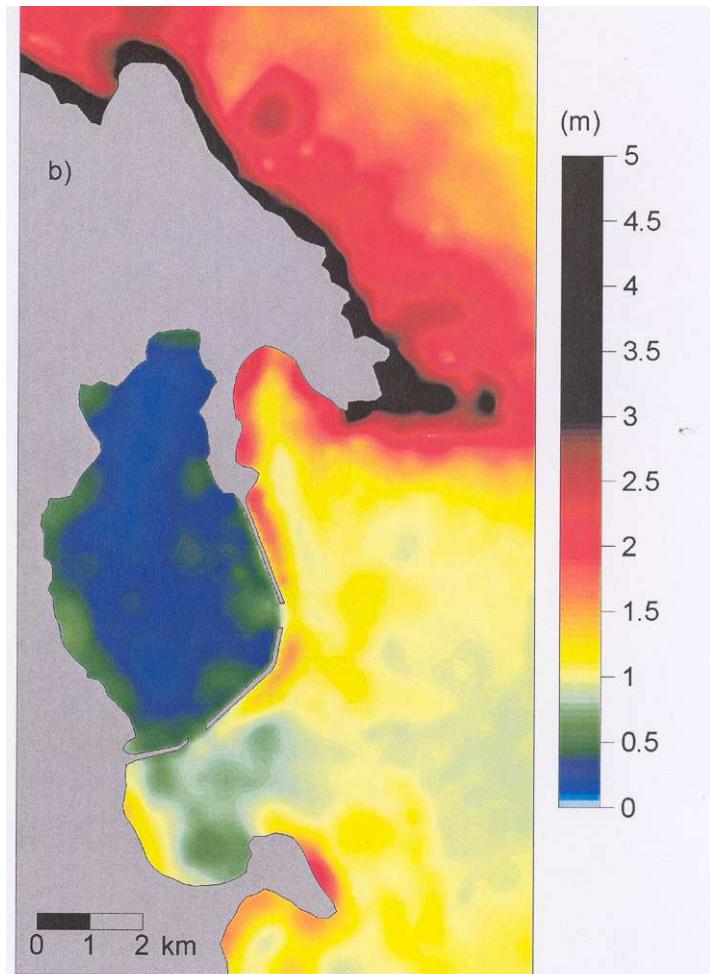
*to go on with civil protection operational  
decisions and emergency response...*



Simulazione sul porto di Augusta  
Effetto di protezione delle dighe  
costruite in mare a protezione del  
porto industriale



## Il Porto di Augusta





*... quindi dal monitoraggio della “sorgente alla pianificazione di protezione civile attraverso tutte le fasi del ciclo dell'emergenza ...*





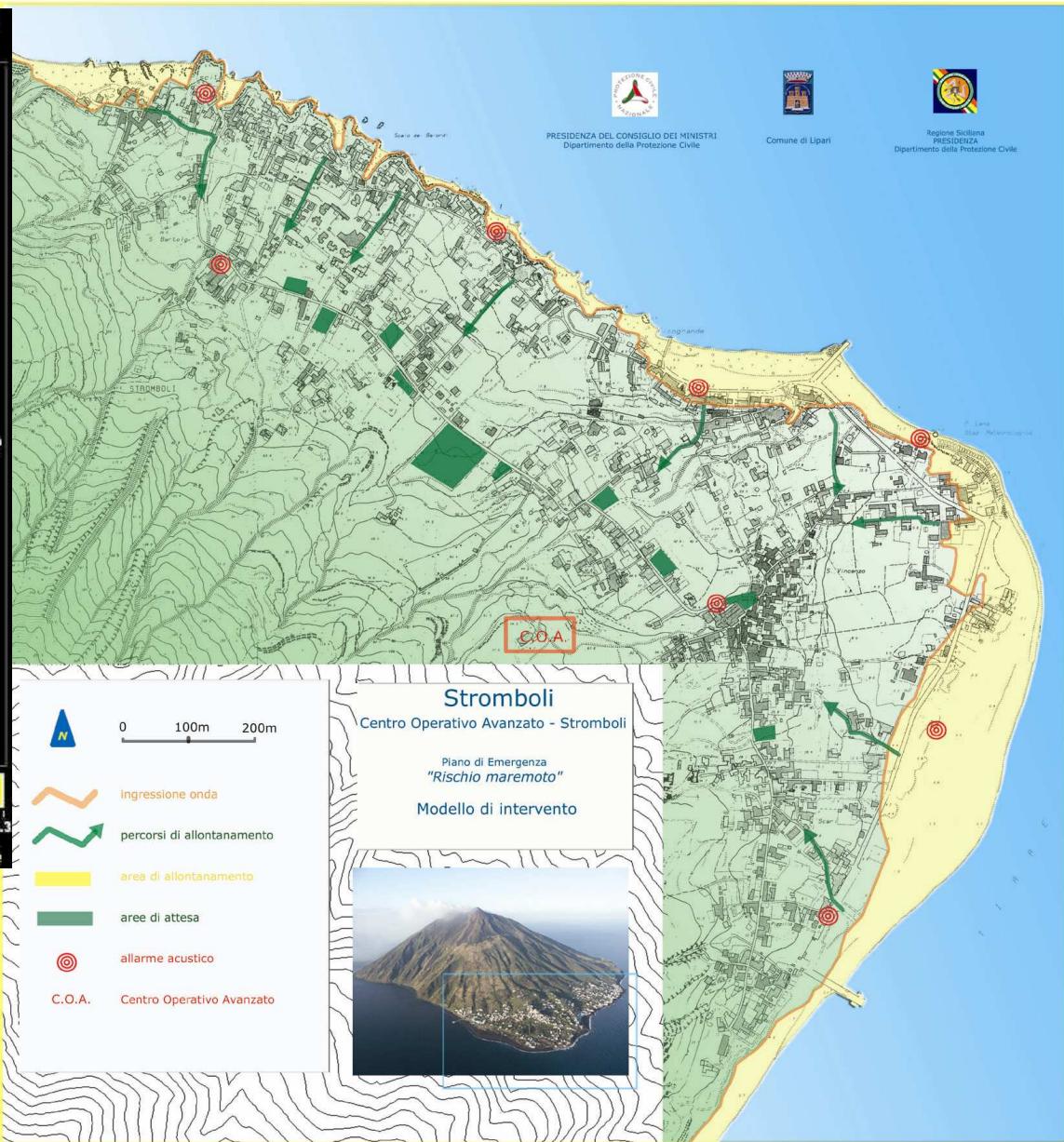
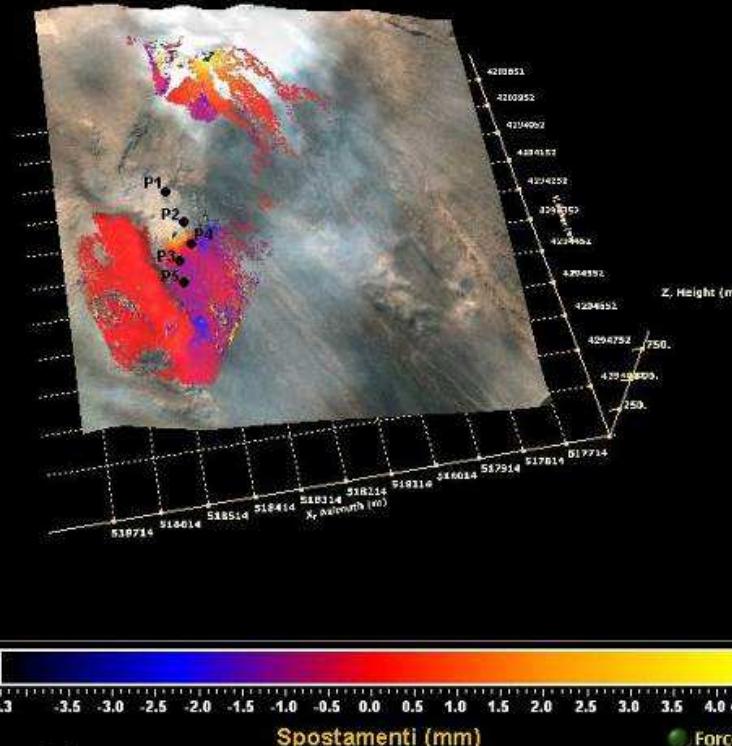
# TSUNAMI RISK MONITORING AND EMERGENCY PLAN

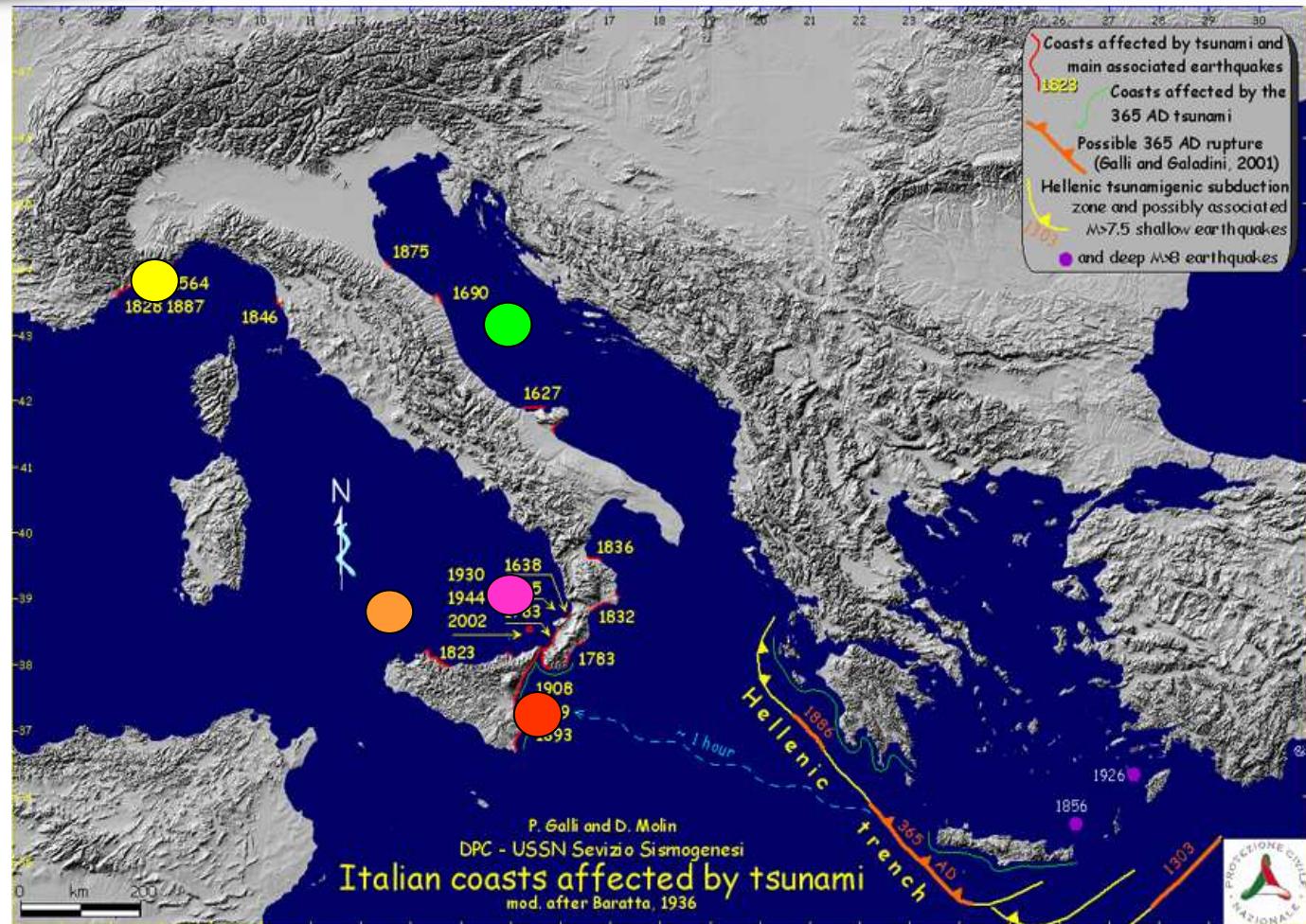
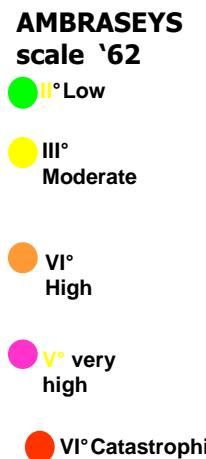


Presidency of the Council of Ministers - Civil Protection Department

Spostamenti rilevati tra le ore 23:01 del giorno 2007/03/02 e le ore 00:05 del giorno 2007/03/03  
Intervallo temporale: 0gg 1h 4min 0sec

## Synthetic Aperture Radar for the Sciara del Fuoco deformation monitoring





## Tsunami risk areas and sources of the Mediterranean sea

- Tsunami source:
- Close the italian coast: arrival time 10-12 min related earthquake with magnitudo => 7 Catastrophic
- From the Greece area: arrival time 30-60 min related earthquake with magnitudo => 8 (rare) Moderate high



**Reinforcing the Union's Disaster Response Capacity  
with relevant geographic information'**

**Use of EO satellite data for Hazard & Risk  
forecast, assessment and surveillance**

**The history:  
from images to the measurement**

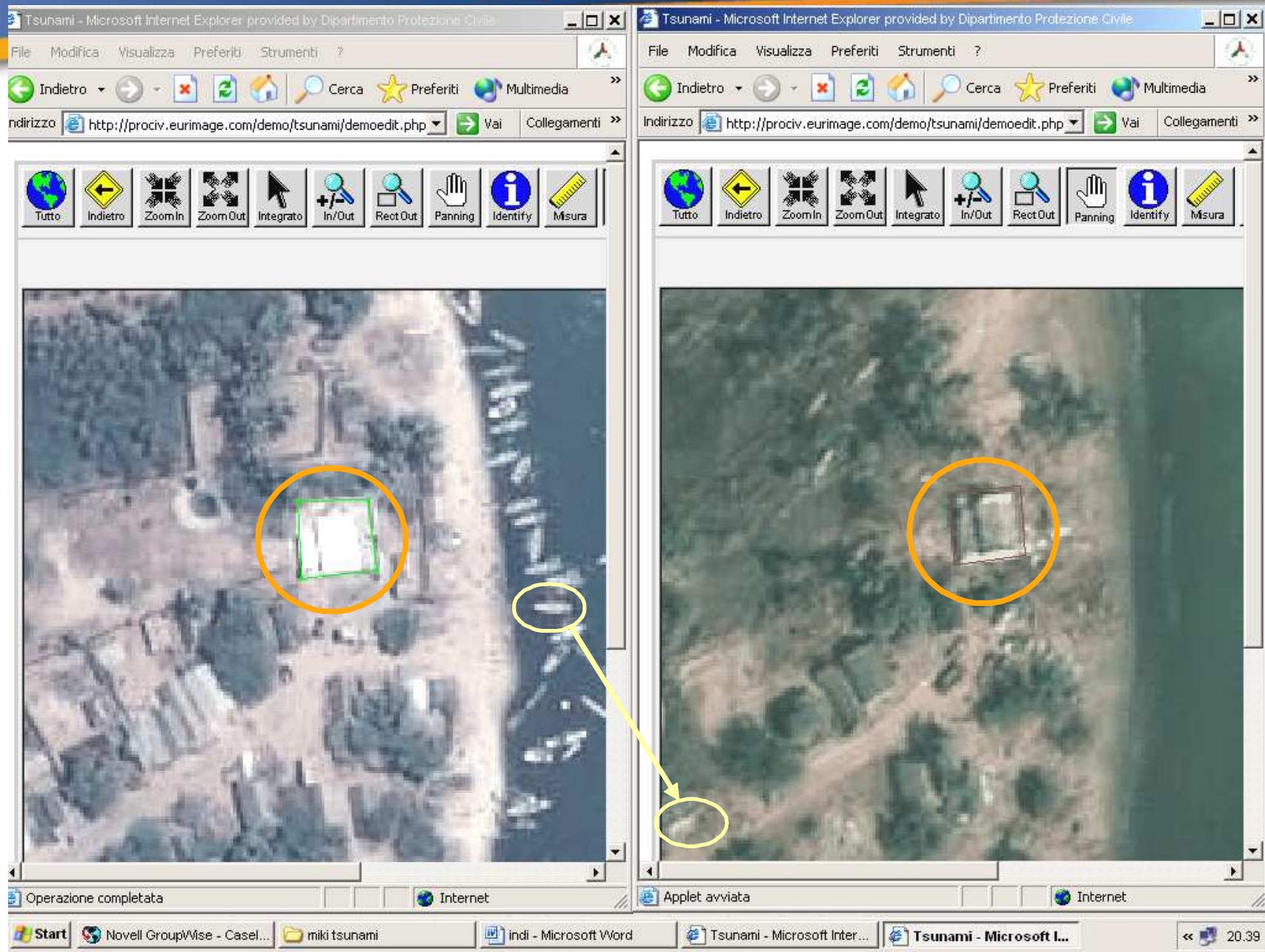
**European Parliament  
Brussels, 25 June, 2008**

**Sri Lanka 26/12/04**



**First phase:** Landsat 7 images analysis for some areas (ris. 15-30 m)

**Second phase:** from the inventory we collect the images for the same areas before the event. High resolution Quick Bird (ris. 60 cm - 1m)





Tutto



Indietro



Zoom In



Zoom Out



Integrato



In/Out



Rect Out



Panning



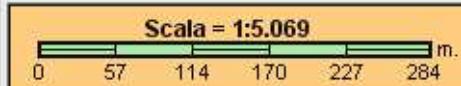
Identify



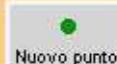
Misura



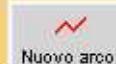
Edita



Questo tool permette di modificare le informazioni presenti sugli strati informativi, aggiungerne di nuovi o eliminarli.



Nuovo punto



Nuovo arco



Nuovo poligono

LEN = 6

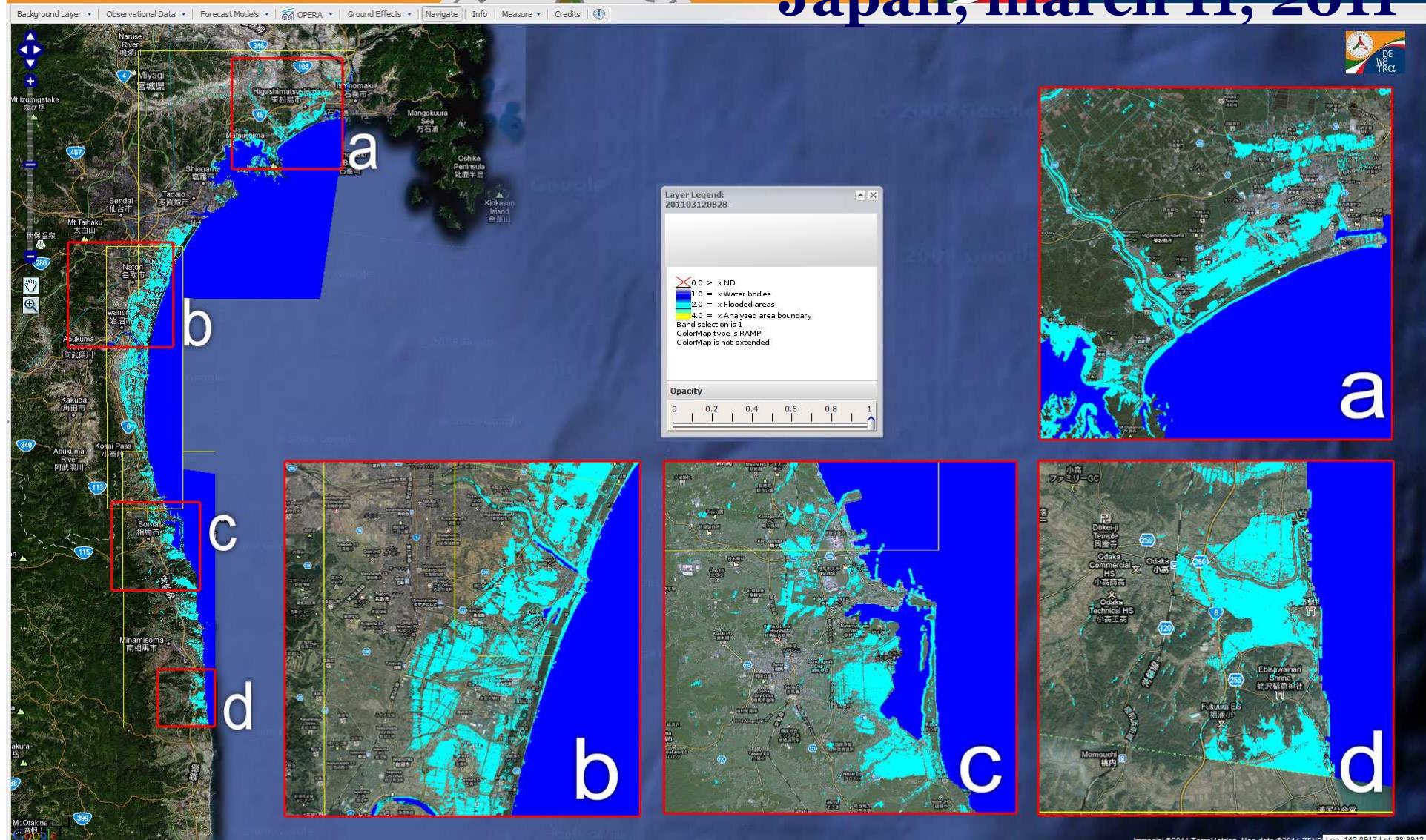
powered by

  
telespazio  
una Società Finmeccanica

in collaborazione con



# Japan, march 11, 2011





## The national early warning system (DPCM 27/02/2004)

...is able to share and exchange information through common standards and procedures, and it is targeted on the general real time forecast and assessment of the risk scenarios...

is provided by DCP and Regions by the “Centri Funzionali” National Network, along with the “Centri di Competenza” involved in hazard assessment and surveillance activities...

“Centri Funzionali” (Centres for Forecasting and Surveillance of Effects - CFSE), that collect, elaborate and exchange every kind of data to provide a multiple support system for decisions.

“Centri di Competenza” (Centres for Technological and Scientific services, development and transfer - CTS), institutions which provide services, information, data, elaborations, technical and scientific contributions for specific topics, to share the best practices in risk assessment and management.

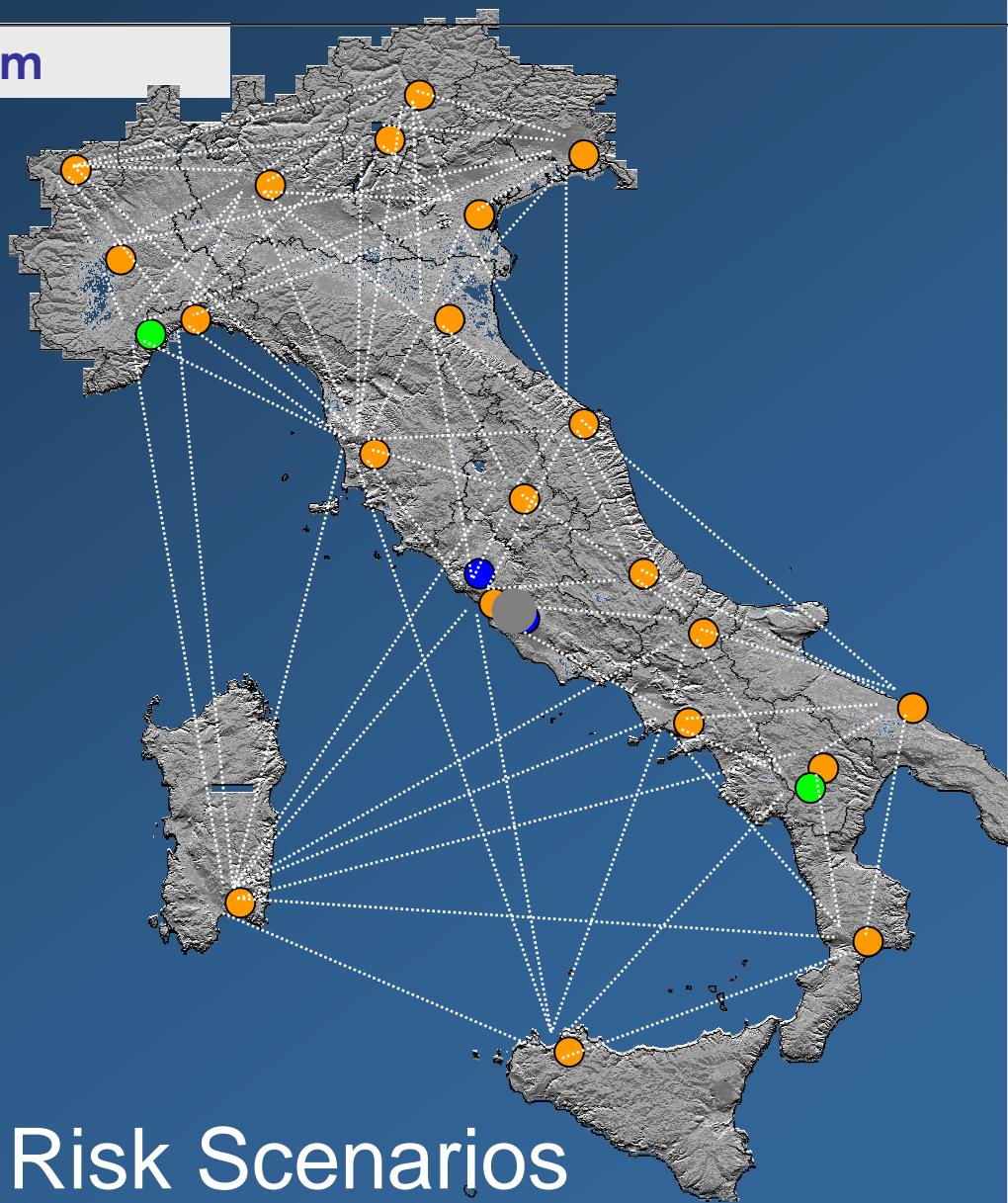


# Italian Civil Protection Department



## The Italian Early Warning System

- Each **Functional Center of Civil Protection** has the responsibility of meteo-hydrological alerts in its territory
- Coordination by the **National Department of Civil Protection**
- Centers of expertise  
(National meteorological service, Italian Space Agency - ASI, University, Ci...)



Sharing, in real-time, Risk Scenarios

## Diapositiva 20

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**U2**

prova

Utente; 27/03/2011

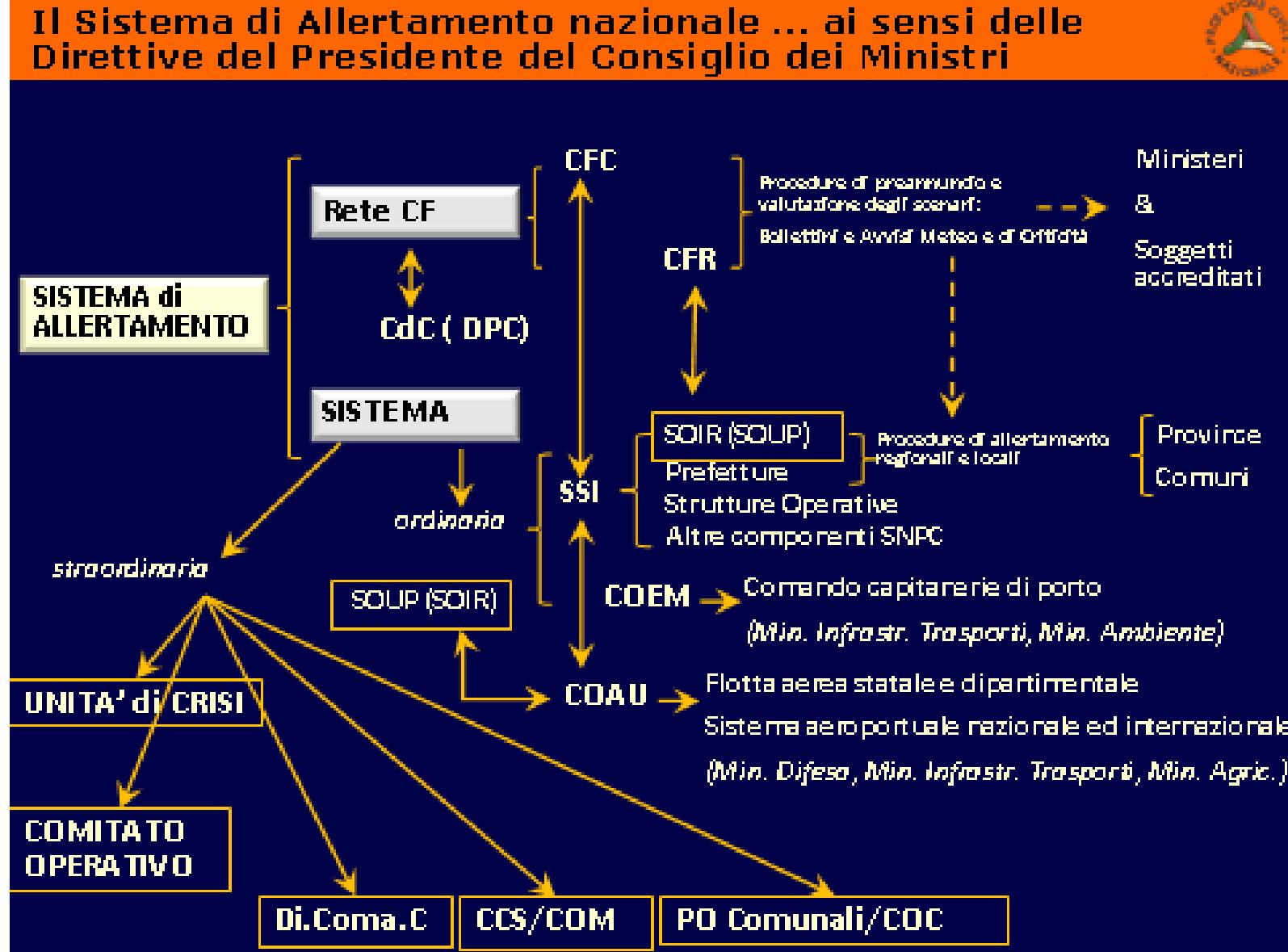


## The real time Civil Protection Response ...

- The “**SISTEMA**”, a system able to survey the expected and ongoing events, to share and exchange information in real time, for operational aims. This is done by the network of “**Operations Centres**”.
- The “**EARLY WARNING SYSTEM**” that, according to the Law DPCM 27/02/2004, is under the direct control of the Civil Protection Authorities and, basing on the network of “**Centri Funzionali**”, is not only addressed to the evaluation of hazards, but mainly to forecast and survey the induced effects on human life and goods through common standards and procedures, targeted the general assessment of the risk.
- A well organised and cooperative “**EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT SYSTEM**” to actuate the decided actions.
- An efficient “**COMMAND AND CONTROL**” chain led by a well defined Institutional System of Authorities sharing the responsibilities of decision and action at central, regional and local level.

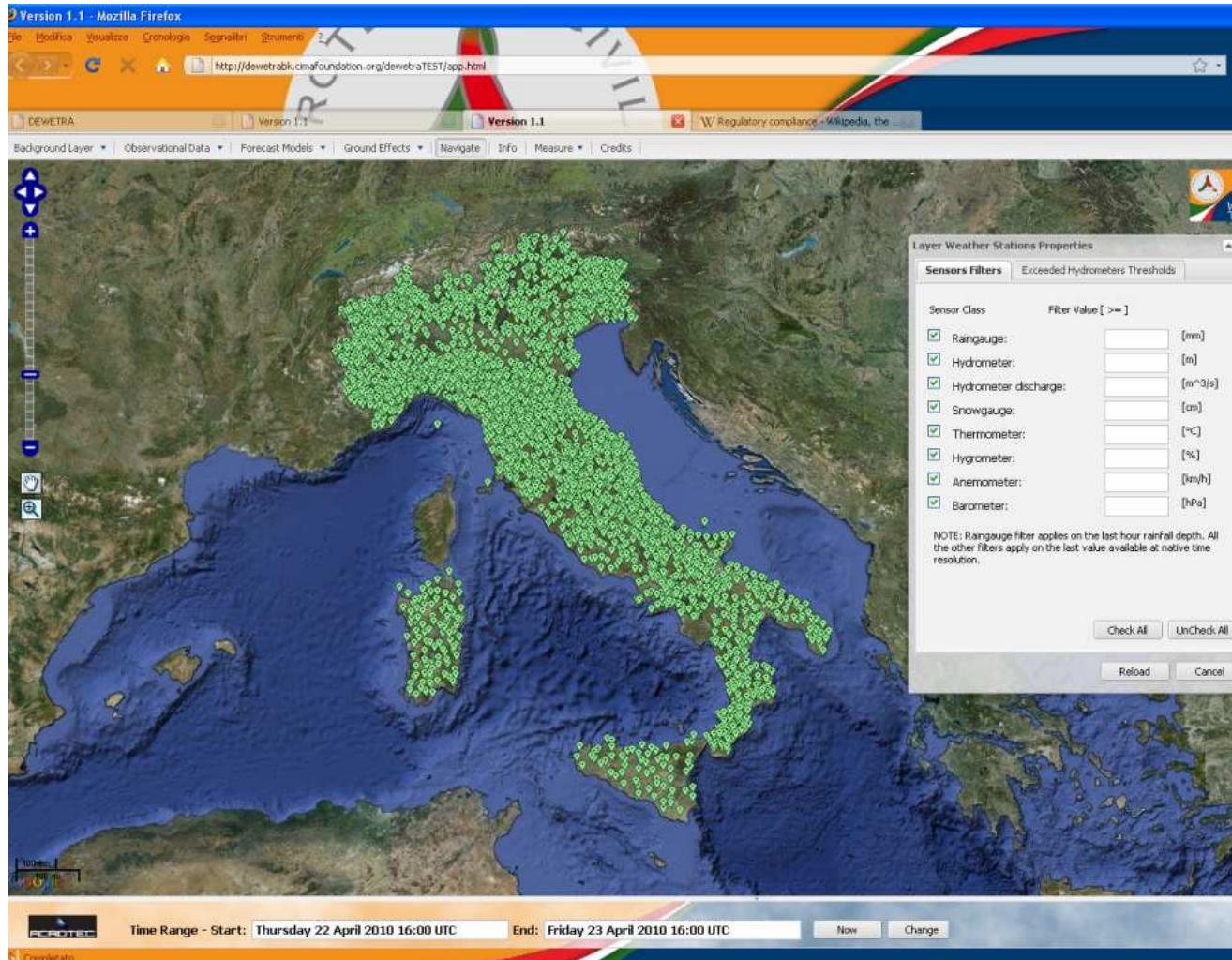


## Il Sistema di Allertamento nazionale ... ai sensi delle Direttive del Presidente del Consiglio dei Ministri





## The goal of the “Centro Funzionale” Network is to collect and integrate the information:



Weather forecast

Short term and real time monitoring & surveillance by in situ data and information systems.

More than 4000 telemetric stations send data to the CFC, every ½ h : 2500 raingauges and 1300 flowmeters.

Geospatial data and digital terrain model

Real Time modeling of hazard, risk and damage scenario

Data from the local authorities and the local technical teams



# CFSE procedures

The warning system is built with a set of organization-information procedures both national and local.

The system's efficiency is based on the internal and external coded procedures, regarding the relevant administrative offices.

Furthermore, operative standards are defined in order to get a quality certification UNI EN ISO 9001

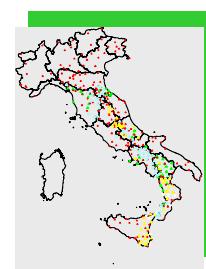
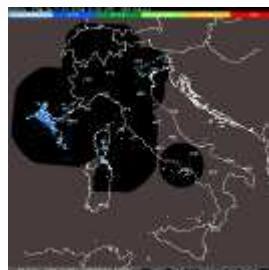
An internal operative Manual has been made. It contains all procedures that the personnel must put in action depending on different hazard situations, in order to provide proper management of the center.

It defines the different roles that the Centre's personnel must play.

It contains all documentation for different emergency situation.



Radar network



Accelerometric network

DPC  
Functional  
Centre



## Functional Centre Network



CFS  
network



AIR FORCE  
METEOROLOGICAL  
SERVICE



Regional  
Functional  
Centre



APAT



agenzia spaziale  
Italiana



STUDIORUM  
UNIVERSITATIS  
ROMANA

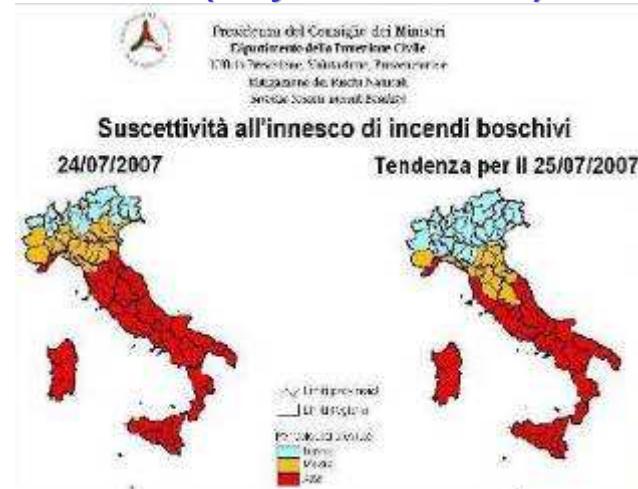
Peripheral Network  
2

Peripheral Network  
1

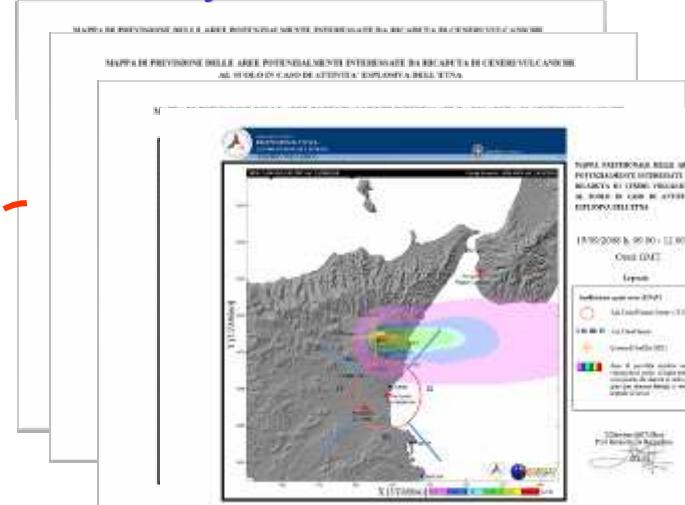
21 CFSE "Centri Funzionali" / 13 on line + 41 CTS "Centri di Competenza"



## Forest Fire daily surveillance bulletin (only summer time)



## Forecast maps of ash fallout – only Etna Area

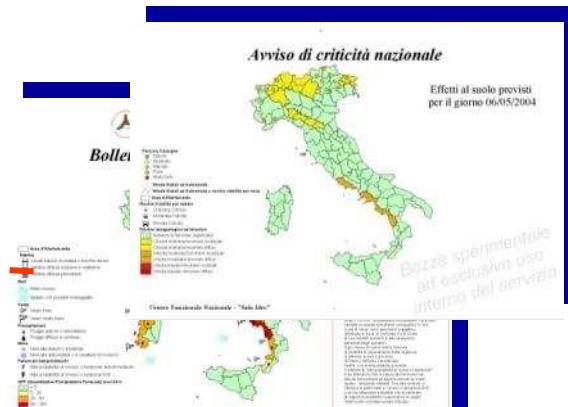


## Volcanic daily surveillance bulletin



## Ministry Regions Prefecture

## Meteo daily surveillance bulletin





## DPC Centro Funzionale Meteo & Idro risk sectors



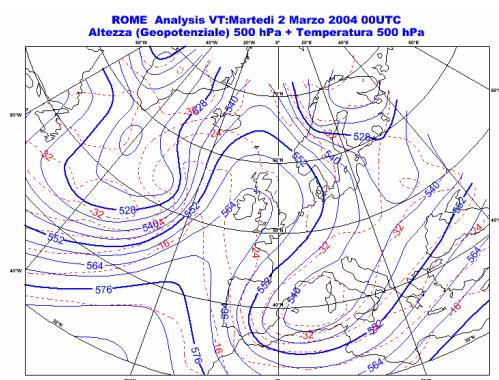
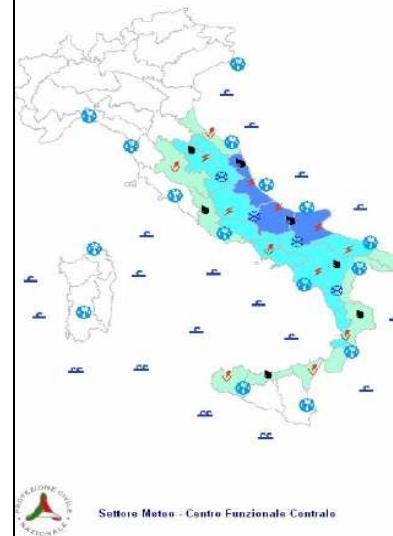
Rete dei Centri Funzionali  
Aggiornato al 1° marzo 2010

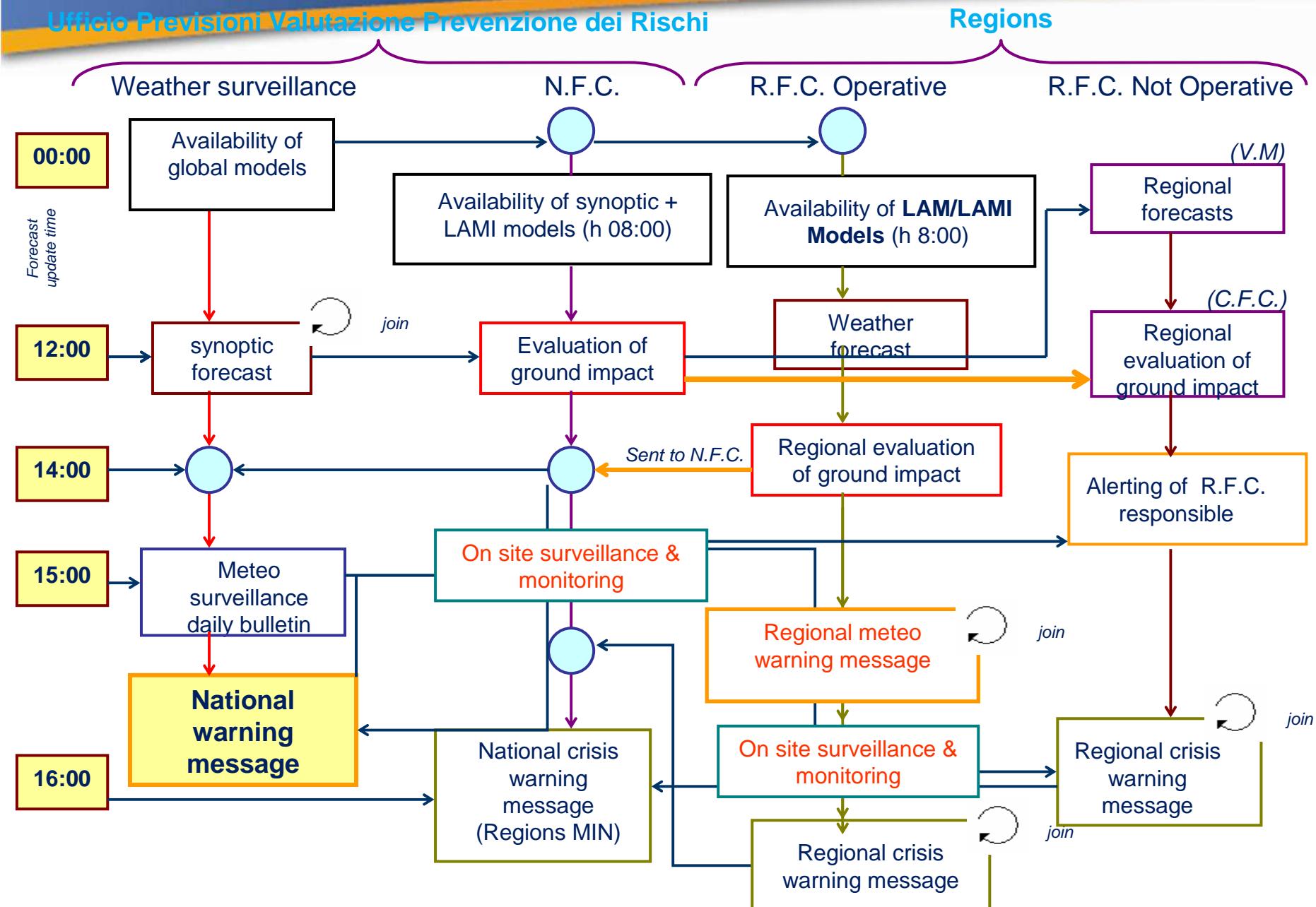


**21 Regional Functional Centres**  
13 of them officially activated

Fenomeni meteorologici significativi previsti per il giorno 04/04/2008

Dipartimento della Protezione Civile  
Centro Funzionale Centrale  
Bollettino di criticità nazionale  
per Rischio Idrogeologico e Idraulico





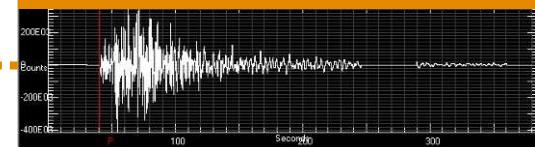


Functional Centres  
Network



## IN SITU DATA INFO FLOW

CdC...I.N.G.V...etc.

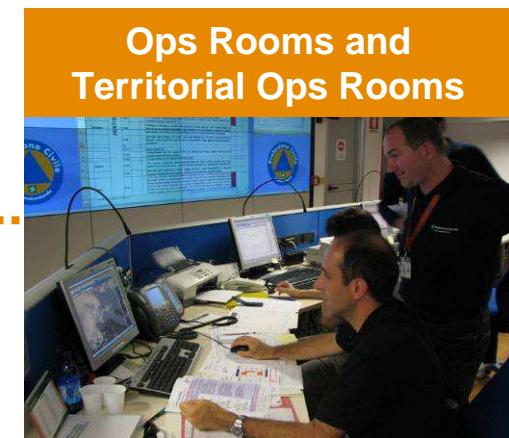


EARLY WARNING and real time communications

SISTEMA ITALIA



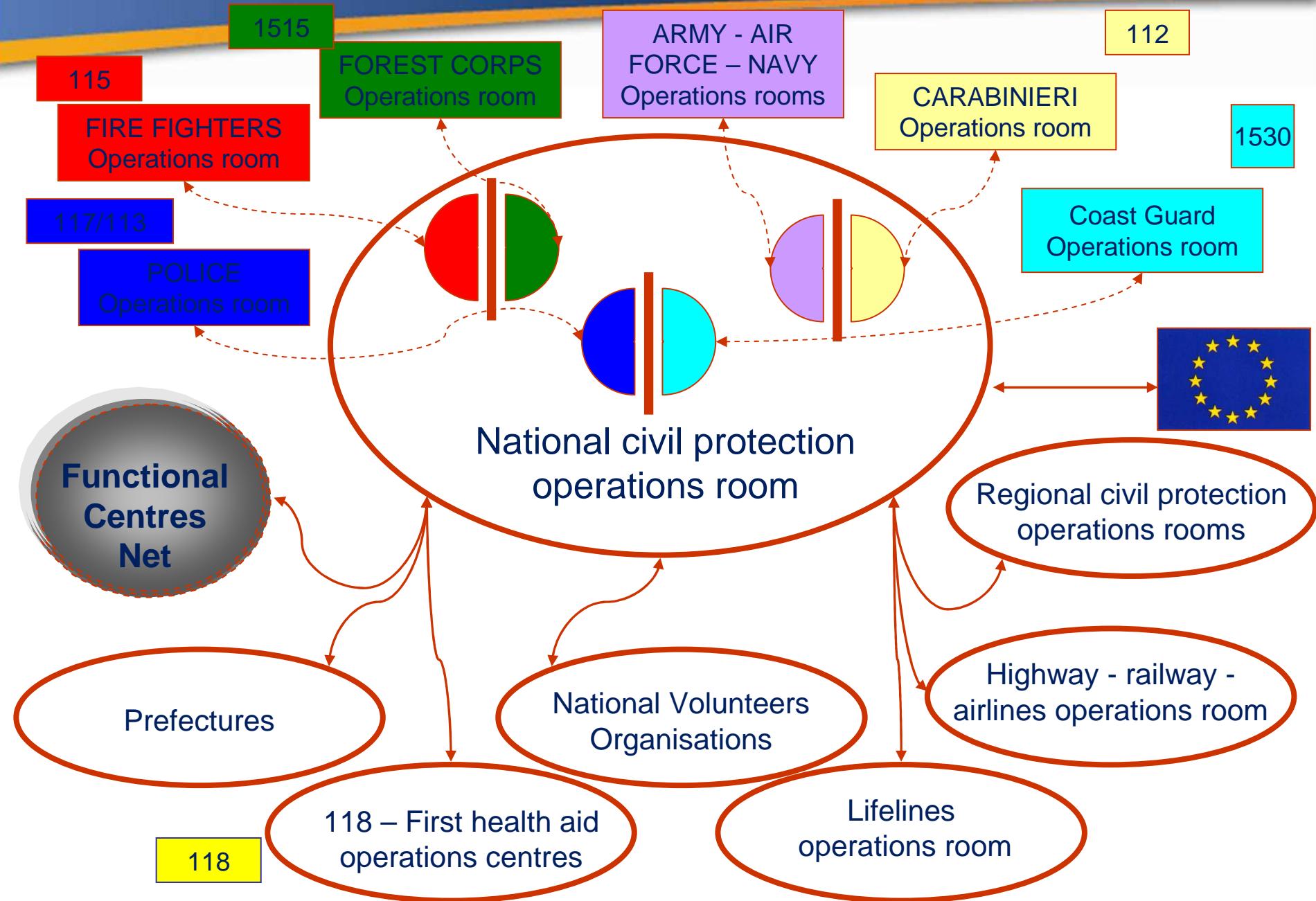
Ops Rooms and  
Territorial Ops Rooms



ALERTING: Emergency procedures activations



# “SISTEMA” & THE OPERATIONS ROOM SYSTEM





# Il sistema nazionale di oceanografia operativa e lo GNOO

## Centri osservativi

ISAC-CNR:  
dati da satellite

ISMAR-CNR, ISSIA-CNR, OGS:  
boe fisse di mare aperto

ISPRA, CNR-ISMAR:  
boe fisse di piattaforma

ENEA, OGS:  
Sistemi VOS e SOOP

OGS:  
ARGO e boe derivanti

ARPA-EMR, ARPAL:  
apporto fluviale e zona costiera

## Centri di previsione a scala di bacino e globale

INGV-BO:  
Sistema Mediterraneo di previsione e re-analisi per correnti, livello e onde

OGS:  
Sistema Mediterraneo di previsione della biochimica marina

CMCC-BO:  
Sistema di re-analisi dell'oceano globale

CNR-ISMAR:  
Sistema di Storm-Surge

## Centri di previsione dei Mari Italiani

INGV-BO, ARPA-EMR:  
Mare Adriatico

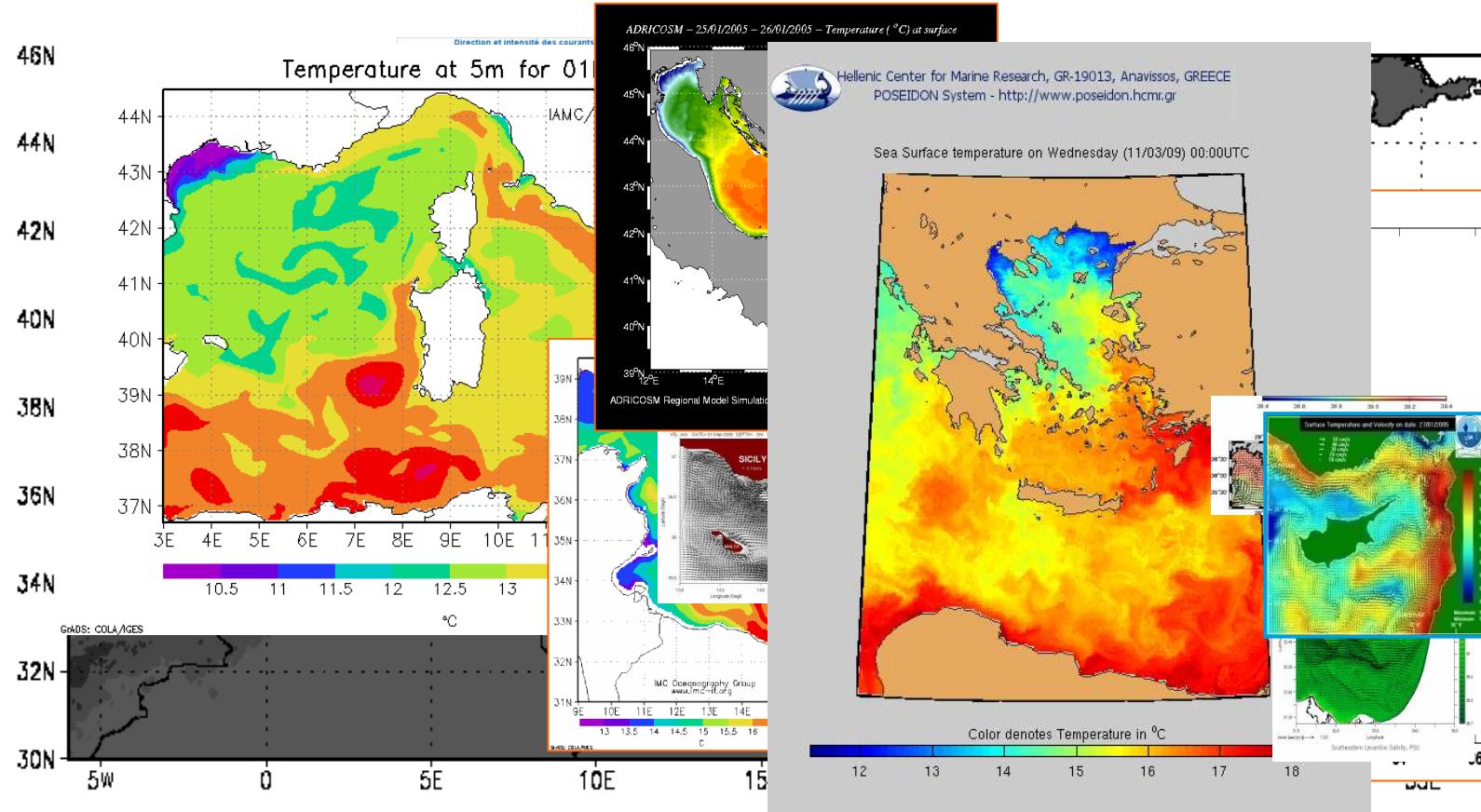
CNR-IAMC, ISMAR:  
Mediterraneo Occidentale,  
Stretto di Sicilia

ENEA:  
Mare Tirreno



# Il network di distribuzione internazionale di GNOO

Tutti i giorni un forecast disponibile e controllato



I modelli annidati raggiungono la risoluzione di 1 - 3 km



... but such activities are not  
in the responsibility of the  
Civil Protection National  
Authorities, neither regulated  
by official procedures and  
acts and, furthermore, it is  
not leading to a risk  
assessment along the  
coastline ..



.... mentre il Centro di Competenza nazionale presso [l'Istituto Superiore per la Protezione e la Ricerca Ambientale \(ISPRA\)](#) assieme ad alcune [Agenzie Regionali per la Protezione Ambientali](#) competenti in materia ([ARPA Emilia Romagna](#)) , assolverà, in stretto rapporto con il [Centro Funzionale Centrale \(CFC\)](#) presso il [Dipartimento della Protezione Civile \(DPC\)](#), ai compiti ed alle funzioni convenute con il Dipartimento ...



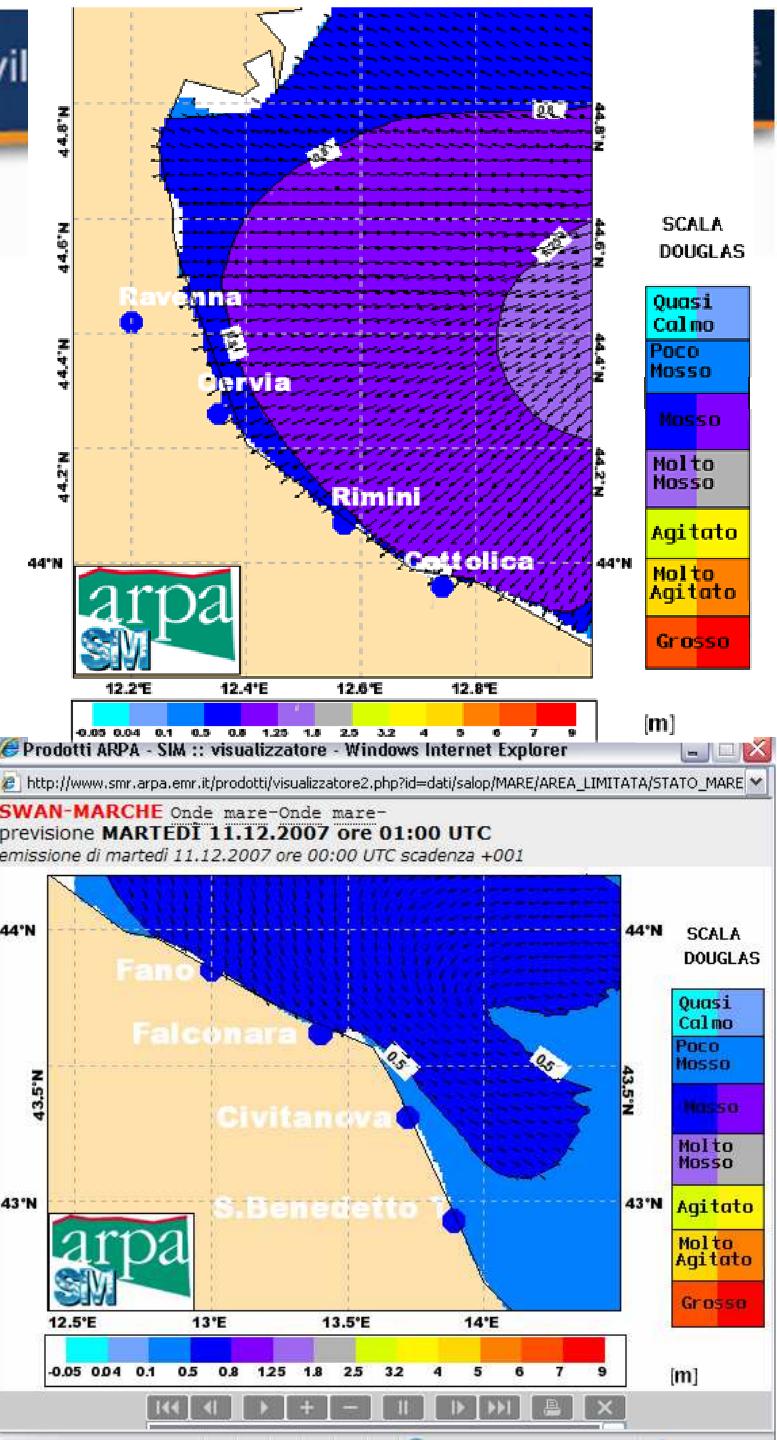
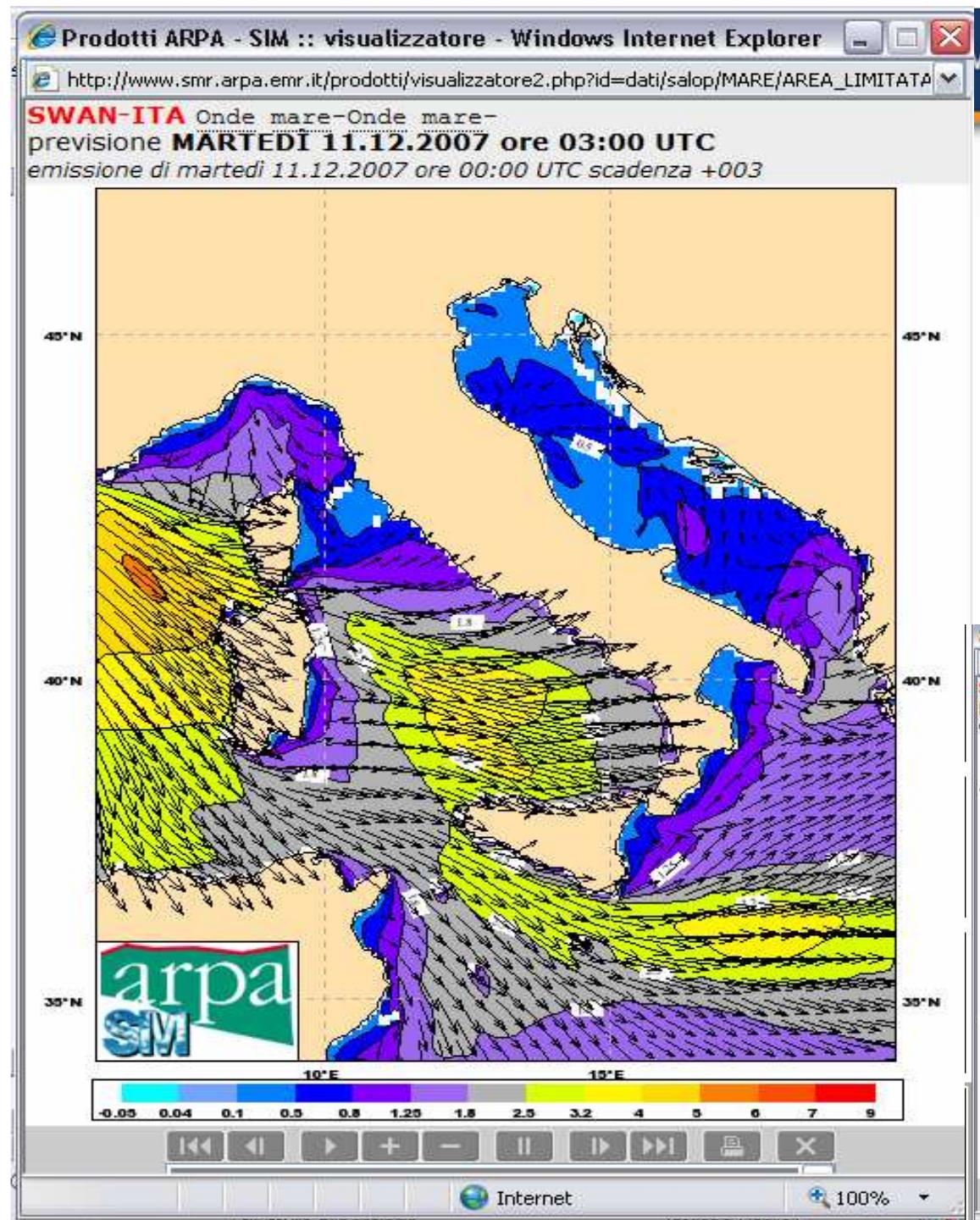
## ISPRA

- di **analisi degli eventi idrogeologici, idraulici e costieri** utili per la definizione e l'aggiornamento sia delle Zone di allerta e delle relative soglie di criticita' che del rischio residuo persistente, in particolare nell'ambito di fenomeni gravitativi di versante;

....

- del monitoraggio e dell'analisi, anche nel breve periodo, di eventi e/o evoluzioni di grandezze climatologiche ed ambientali, nonche' **dello stato del mare**, utili anche alla modellistica previsionale nel tempo reale di eventi marittimi e costieri a scala locale;

- della **sorveglianza del buon funzionamento delle reti fiduciarie pluviodrometriche, ondametriche e mareali**, anche per il tempo reale, secondo gli indirizzi e gli standard stabiliti dal Dipartimento della protezione civile d'intesa con le Regioni.



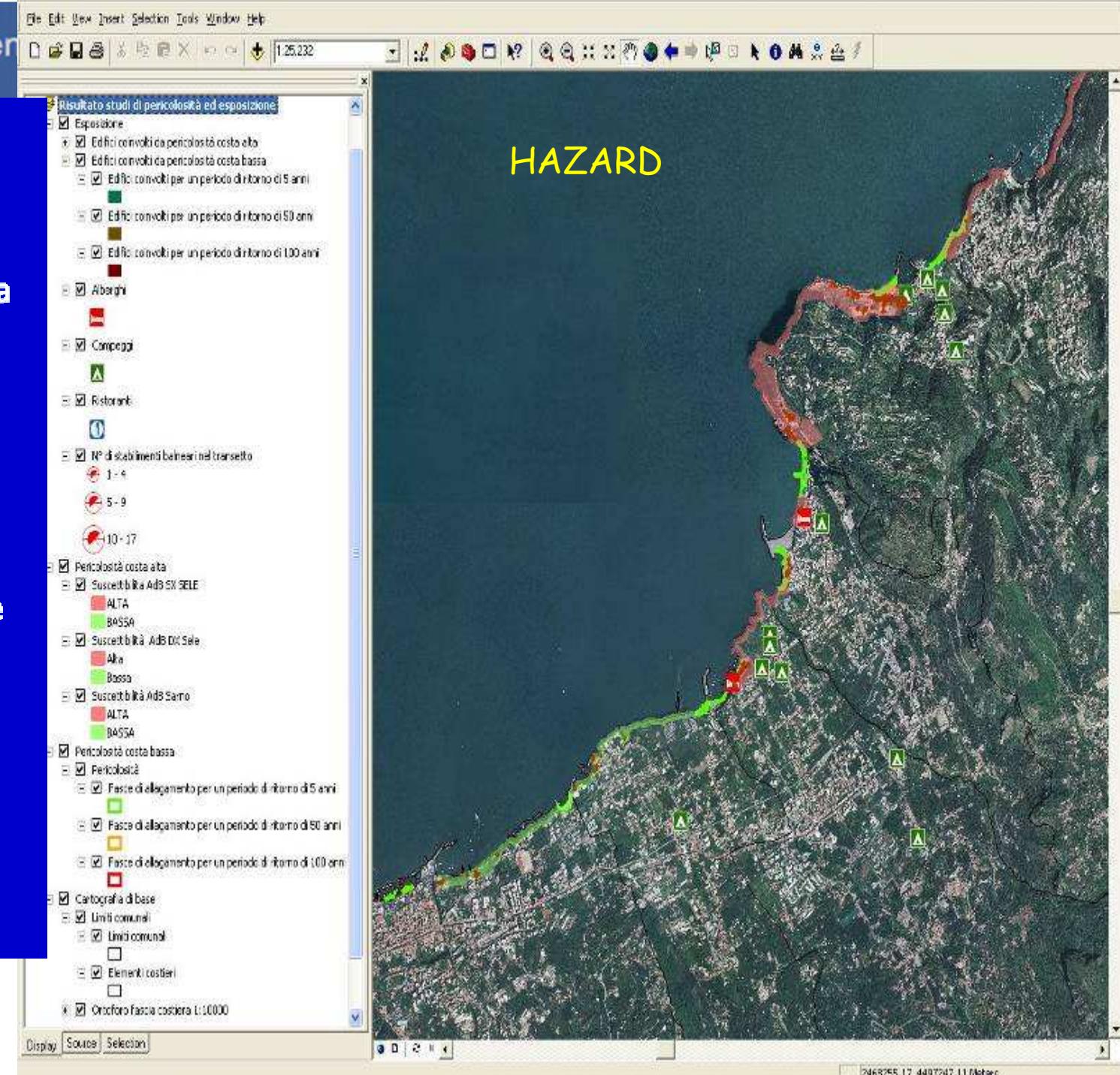


*... a pre-operational experience  
developed at Centro Funzionale of  
Regione Campania ...*



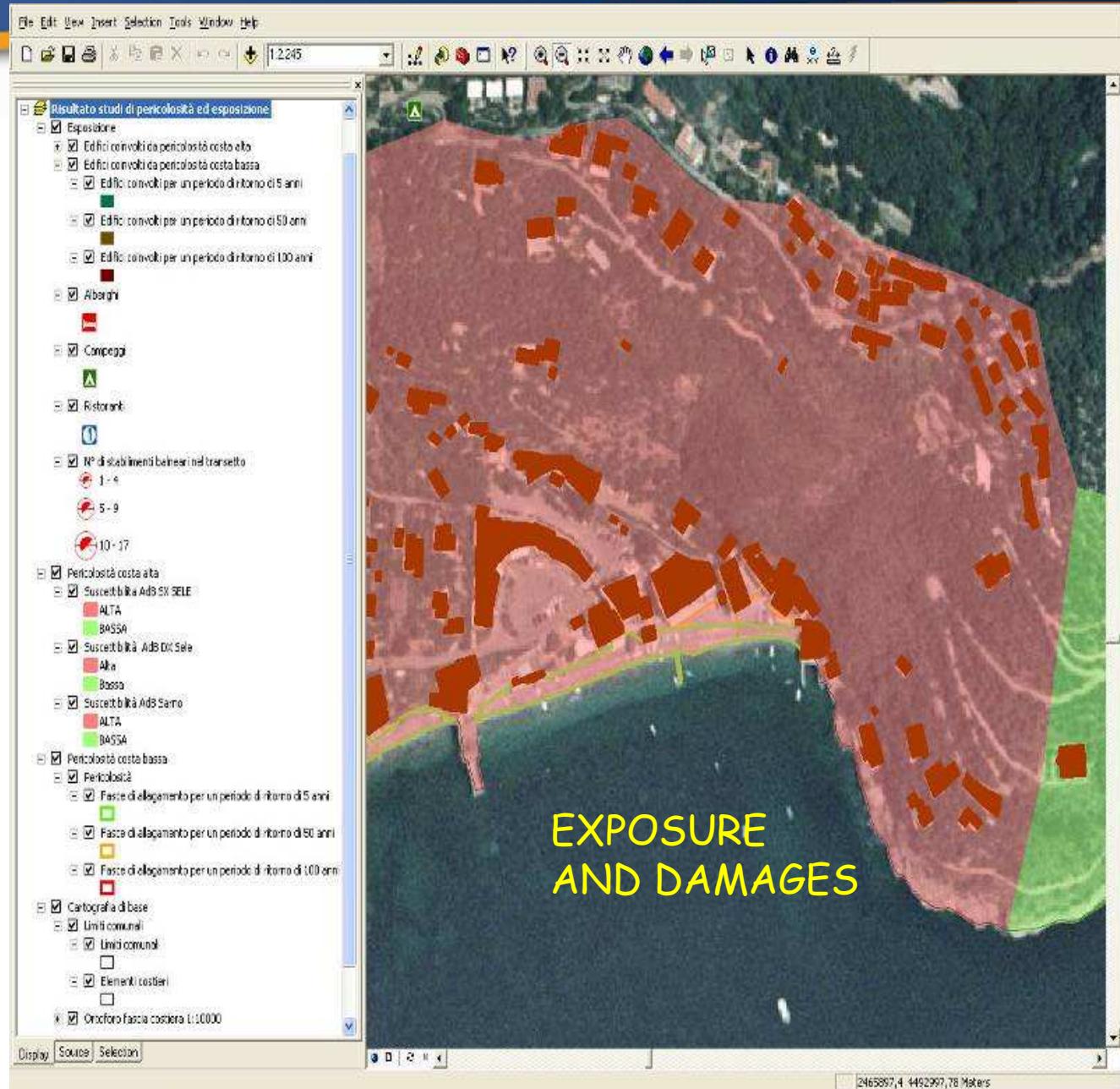
## PERICOLOSITÀ'

La pericolosità è stata valutata in termini di sollecitazione massima attesa in un dato intervallo di tempo (periodo di ritorno). Gli intervalli di tempo considerati sono tre: 5, 50 e 100 anni. Il livello di sollecitazione causato dalla mareggiata sul territorio è descritto sinteticamente mediante pochi parametri rappresentativi.





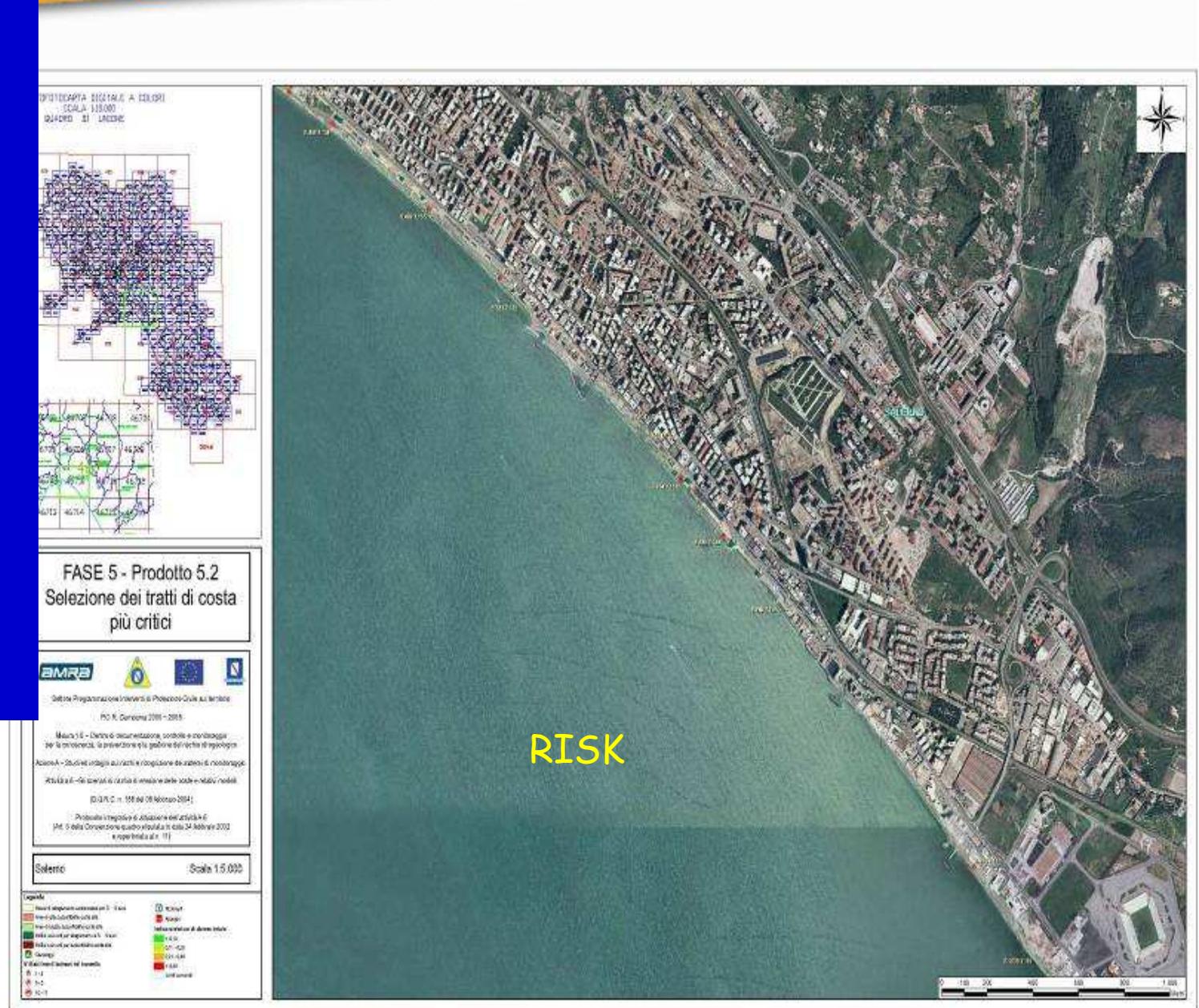
**ESPOSIZIONE**  
La stima del danno  
degli elementi a  
rischio su cui si  
concentra l'analisi  
implica ovviamente la  
conoscenza dei fattori  
sensibili dei beni  
esposti che  
consentano l'impiego  
delle curve di  
vulnerabilità a  
disposizione.





## RISCHIO

Il Modello consente di produrre una "mappatura" del rischio per l'intera fascia costiera, sia in termini di danno strettamente "fisico" che in termini di danno "socio-economico". Ciò ha consentito di individuare i tratti di costa particolarmente "critici", anche al fine di future strategie di mitigazione.





**... thanks for your kind attention !...**