

WHAT'S CIVIL DEFENCE ?

The Civil Protection Department was found in 1982 in order to prevent, forecast and supervise the natural disasters in agreement with regional and local governments.

It also cooperates with local authorities in the drafting of legislation on the prevention of risks and on the measures needed to cope with disasters and minimize damage to people and property.

Finally, the civil defense promotes national and international training projects and activities that contribute to spread the culture of civil protection.



WHAT'S THE CIVIL DEFENCE FUNCTION ?

Italy has a high exposure to natural risks: earthquakes, floods, landslides, volcanic eruptions, fires.
The civil protection gives its contribution in prediction, prevention and risk mitigation in the following fields:



TWO GREATEST RISKS IN OUR TERRITORY:

EARTHQUACKES AND FLOODS



IO NON RISCHIO



alluvione

BUONE PRATICHE DI PROTEZIONE CIVILE

COME MI INFORMO?

■ Accedo a iononrischio.comune.genova.it

*Per una corretta visualizzazione su pc si consiglia l'utilizzo del browser Chrome o Mozilla Firefox.

- Invo il messaggio "allertameteo on" al 3399941051 per attivare il servizio gratuito di SMS
- Chiamo il numero verde 800177797 se c'è l'allerta

■ Inquadro il **QR-code** per scaricare l'applicazione **IoNonRischio** del Comune di Genova



Facebook: Protezione Civile Comune di Genova
Twitter: Protezione Civile GE (@ProtCivileGE)



La campagna IO NON RISCHIO è promossa e realizzata da:



Le istituzioni coinvolte sono:



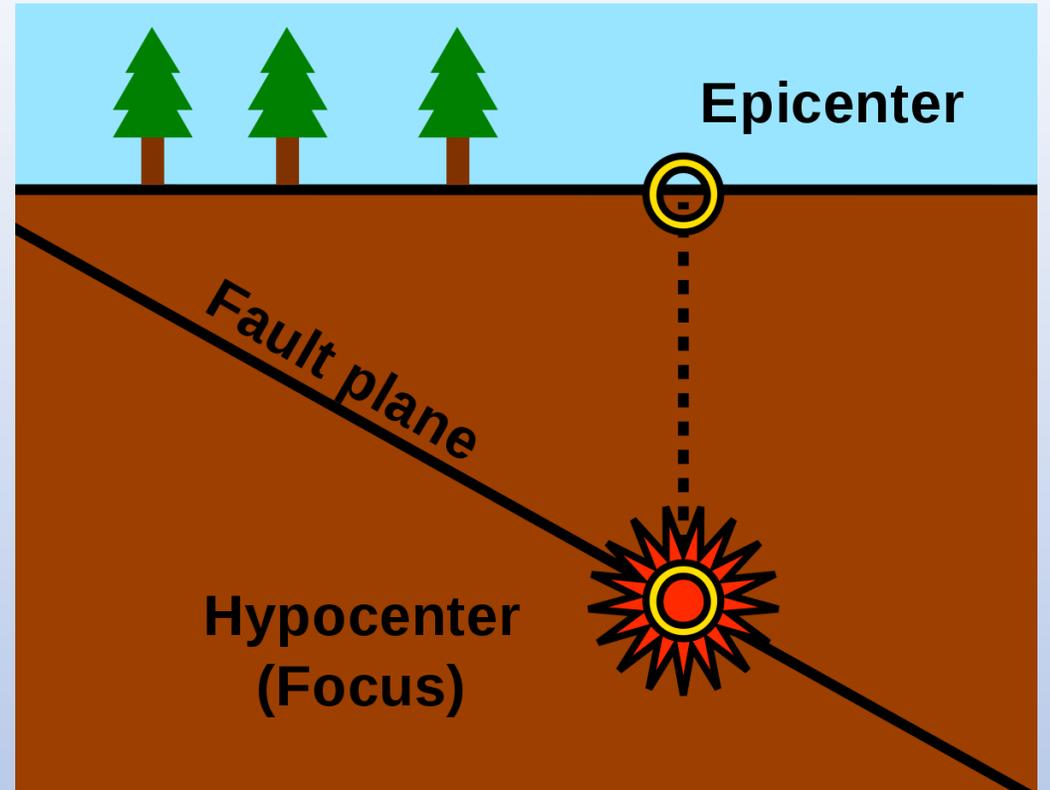
1) EARTHQUACKES

➤ WHAT IS AN EARTHQUAKE?

An earthquake is what happens when two blocks of the earth suddenly slip past one another. The location below the earth's surface where the earthquake starts is called the hypocenter, and the location directly above it on the surface of the earth is called the epicenter.

➤ WHAT CAUSES EARTHQUAKES AND WHERE DO THEY HAPPEN?

The earth has four major layers: the inner core, outer core, mantle and crust. The crust and the top of the mantle make up a thin skin on the surface of our planet. But this skin is not all in one piece – it is made up of many pieces like a puzzle covering the surface of the earth (we call these puzzle pieces tectonic plates).



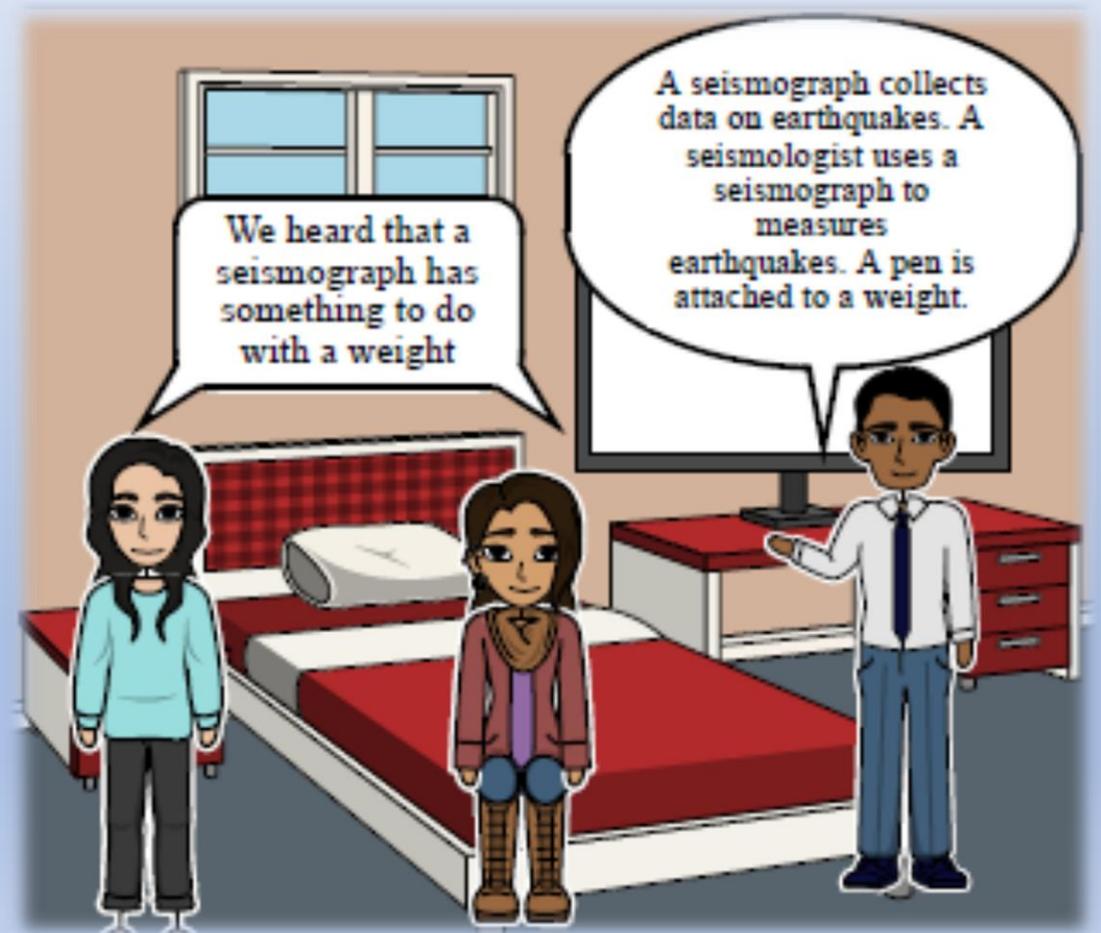
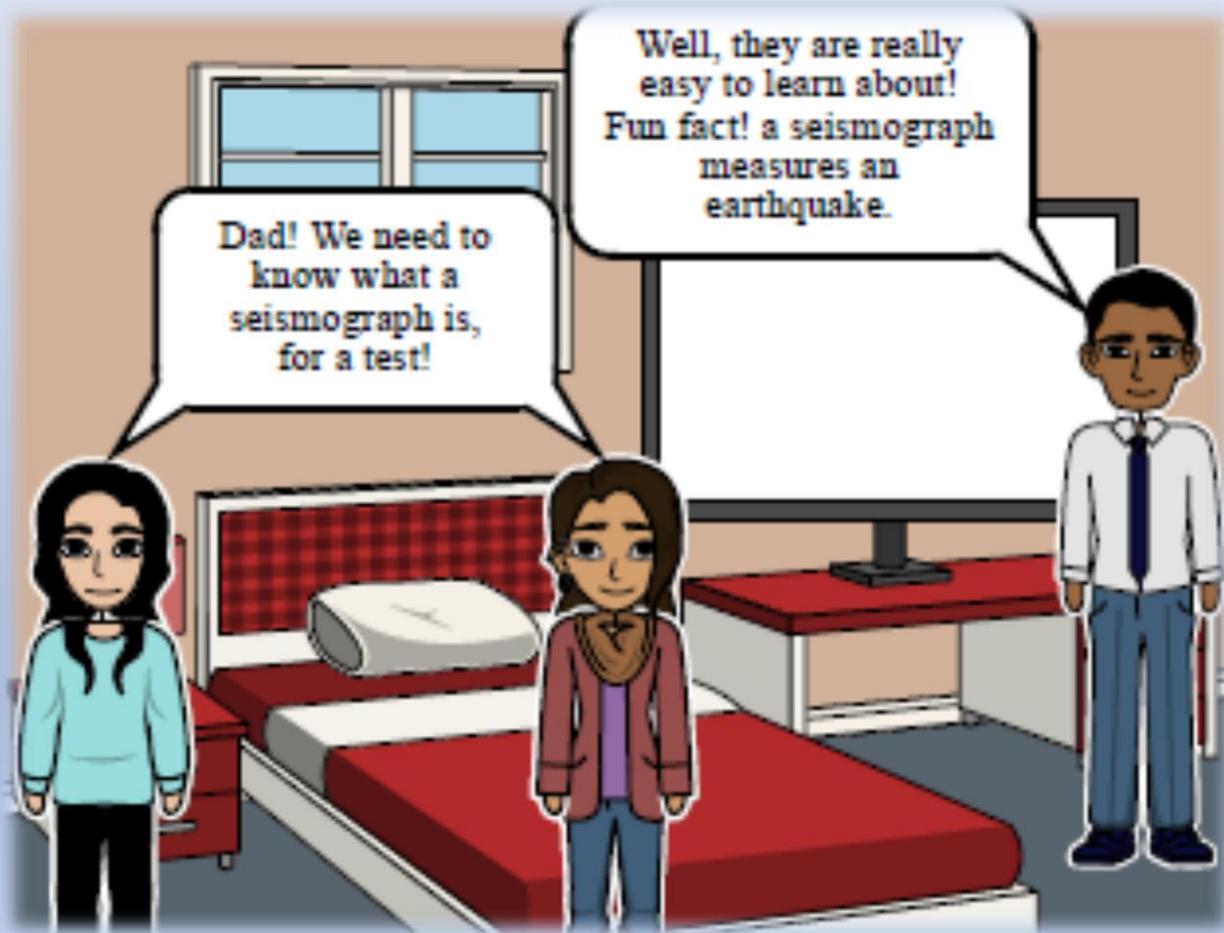
➤ WHY DOES THE EARTH SHAKE WHEN THERE IS AN EARTHQUAKE?

While the edges of faults are stuck together, and the rest of the block is moving, the energy that would normally cause the blocks to slide past one another is being stored up.

EARTHQUACKES

➤ HOW ARE EARTHQUAKES RECORDED?

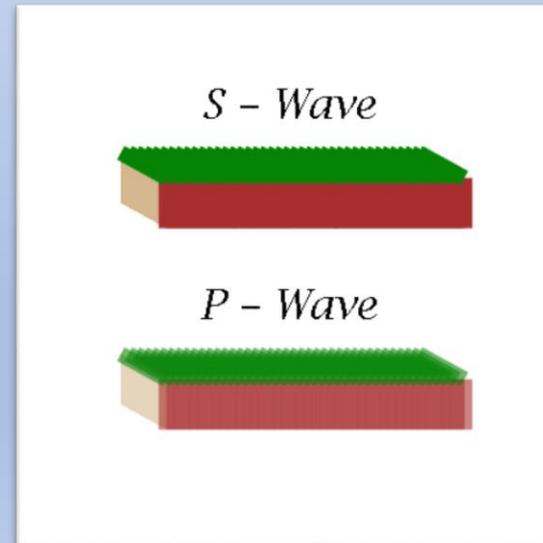
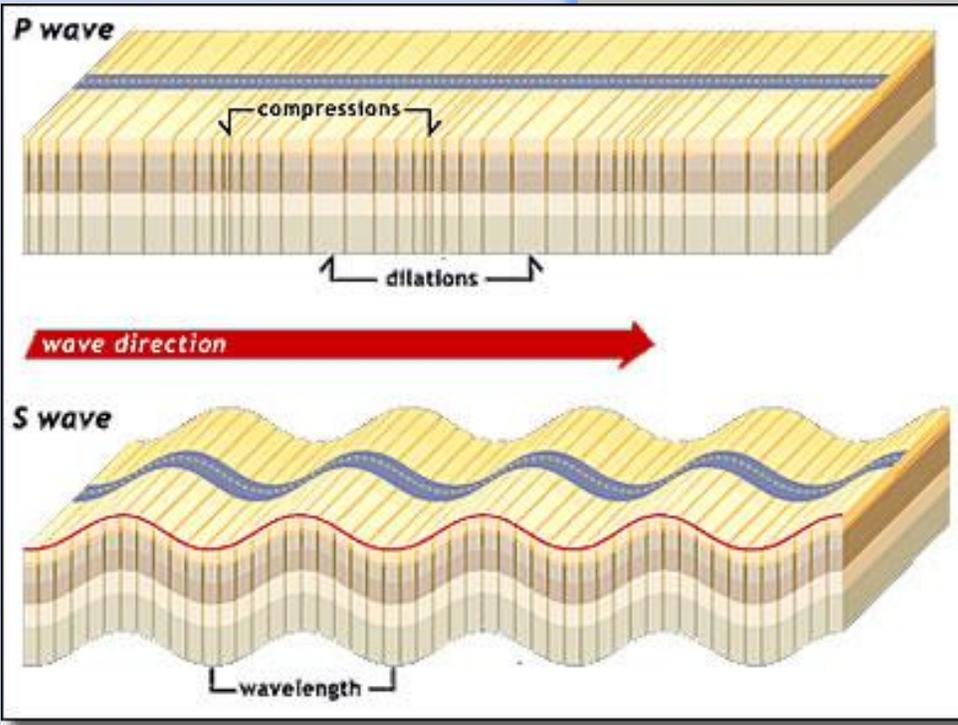
Earthquakes are recorded by instruments called seismographs. When an earthquake causes the ground to shake, the base of the seismograph shakes too, but the hanging weight does not.



EARTHQUACKES

➤ HOW DO SCIENTISTS MEASURE THE SIZE OF EARTHQUAKES?

The size of an earthquake depends on the size of the fault and the amount of slip on the fault. A short wiggly line that doesn't wiggle very much means a small earthquake, and a long wiggly line that wiggles a lot means a large earthquake. The size of the earthquake is called its magnitude. Scientists also talk about the intensity of shaking from an earthquake, and this varies depending on where you are during the earthquake.



➤ HOW CAN SCIENTISTS TELL WHERE THE EARTHQUAKE HAPPENED?

Seismograms come in handy for locating earthquakes too, and being able to see the P wave and the S wave is important. P waves are also faster than S waves, and this fact is what allows us to tell where an earthquake was. However, they can't tell in what direction from the seismograph the earthquake was, only how far away it was. If they draw a circle on a map around the station where the radius of the circle is the determined distance to the earthquake. Scientists then use a method called triangulation to determine exactly where the earthquake was.

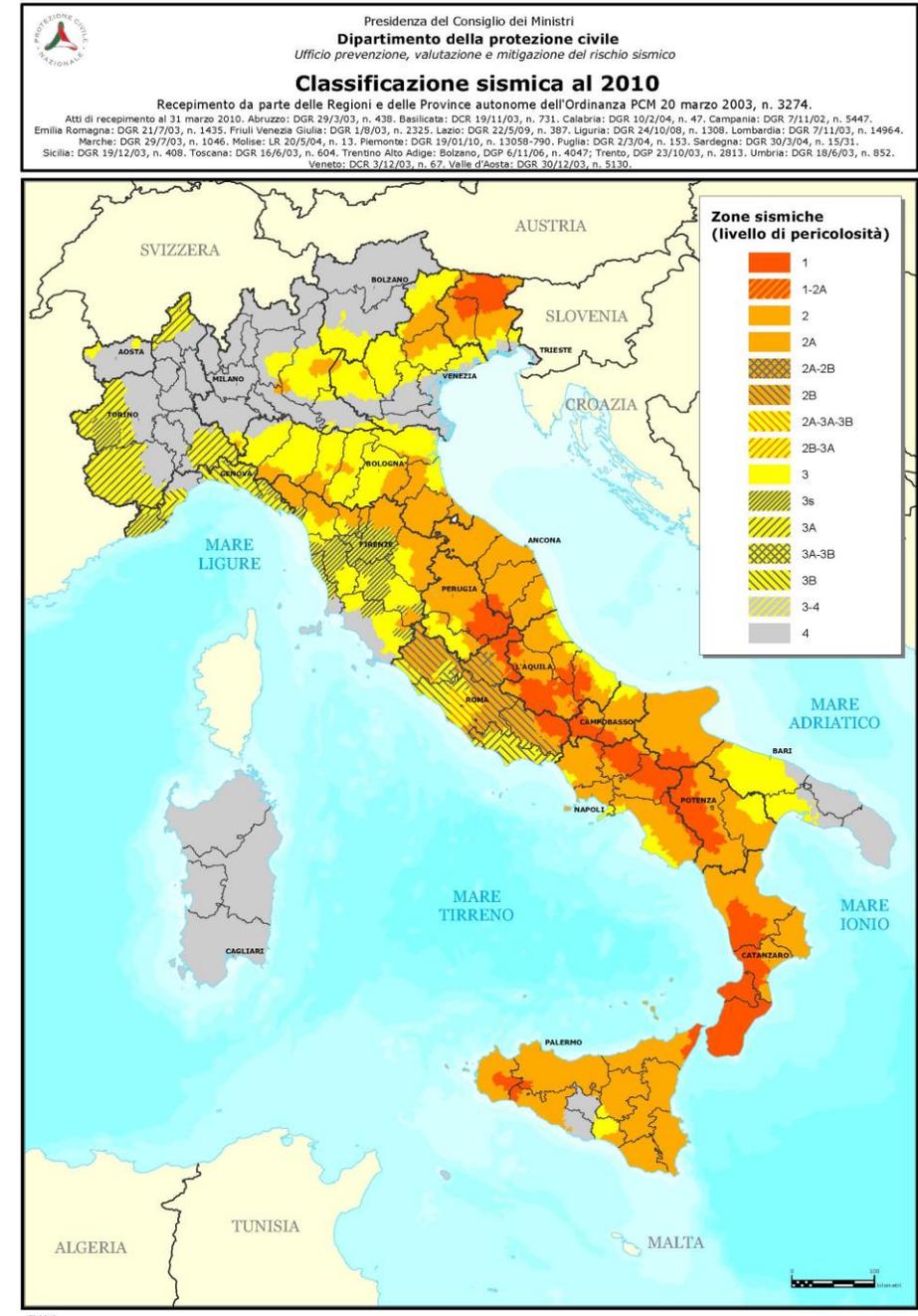
EARTHQUACKES

➤ **CAN SCIENTISTS PREDICT EARTHQUACKES?**
No, and it is unlikely they will ever be able to predict them. Scientists have tried many different ways of predicting earthquakes, but none have been successful.

➤ **EARTHQUACKES AND CIVIL DEFENCE**
The Civil Protection Department carries out activity to assess, prevent and mitigate seismic risk in Italy.

Civil protection web site: Seismic Risk

http://www.protezionecivile.gov.it/jcms/en/rischio_sismi
[co.wp](http://www.protezionecivile.gov.it/jcms/en/rischio_sismi)



2) FLOODS

Definition

Floods are among the most typical manifestations of environmental disasters, hence natural phenomena occurring periodically in the alluvial planes or in the confluence territories of rivers and streams.

The flooding of a river occurs when its waters are not contained by the banks and pour on inhabited centers or farmland.

Causes

The main causes of these "catastrophes" are the torrential rains and the lack of prevention from humans.

Prevention

To prevent flooding, you must first keep up-to-date via radio and TV about what's going on, weather forecasts or alarms from Civil Protection. Even on the internet it is very easy to find out if warnings of adverse meteorological conditions have been issued.



FLOODS and CIVIL DEFENCE

The civil protection has pointed out some instructions in case of flooding:

Before e Flood

- Put weather protection sealant around basement windows and the base of ground-level doors.
- Install the drainage for downspouts a sufficient distance from your residence to ensure that water moves away from the building.
- Consider installing a sump pump and zero reverse flow valves in basement floor drains.
- Do not store your important documents in the basement. Keep them at a higher level, protected from flood damage.
- Turn off basement furnaces and the outside gas valve.
- Take special precautions to safeguard electrical, natural gas or propane heating equipment.
- Shut off the electricity only if flooding has not yet begun and the area around the fuse box is completely dry. Stand to the side of the breaker panel and look away from the panel when switching the power off.

During a Flood

If you need to evacuate

- Vacate your home when you are advised to do so by local emergency authorities. Take your emergency kit with you.
- Follow the routes specified by officials. Don't take shortcuts. They could lead you to a blocked or dangerous area.

Never cross a flooded area

- If you are on foot, fast water could sweep you away.
- If you are in a car, do not drive through flood waters or underpasses. The water may be deeper than it looks and your car could get stuck or swept away by fast water.
- Avoid crossing bridges if the water is high and flowing quickly.
- If you are caught in fast-rising waters and your car stalls, leave it and save yourself and your passengers.



A day with the Civil Defence Volunteers

On the 29 October 2017 the students attending the classes for surveyors at Mosé Bianchi school in Monza, attended a meeting organised by the Italian civil protection.

The meeting took place in a large open space in Lissone.

When we arrived, we were divided in two groups and some civil protections' volunteers took our names. Subsequently a clerk led us to visit the stands they had setup.

Our visit began with the telecommunications stand(TLC), where volunteers told us that their communication systems are based on the radio system because the traditional systems are not always efficient.



A day with the Civil Defence Volunteers

After that we saw the cynophiles' dogs' training. Then they showed us how the sandbags are filled in case of flooding and how to use water pump in case of flood.

In the next station another volunteer explained the use of the chainsaw. They showed us how to act in case of fire. (i.e. how and what extinguishers to use.) Two volunteers showed us the first aid maneuvers.

Finally through a game, some volunteers explained how to make and dispose the various elements of a refugee camp, like canteen tend and lighthouse tower.



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A day with the Civil Defence Volunteers

After this experience we know the correct way to behave during an emergency that is:

- Do not panic
- Do not use your mobile because lines can be clogged
- Stay in a safe place
- Wait the volunteers for giving the first rescue.

We have understood how important the work of the Civil Protection Volunteers in the field of human lives is.

To conclude we report the answer to our strange question given by one of the many volunteers :

“ Why did you get into the Civil Force”?

«Because I must be «crazy»
and I have decided to help
people doing good ...»

A day with the Civil Defence Volunteers

