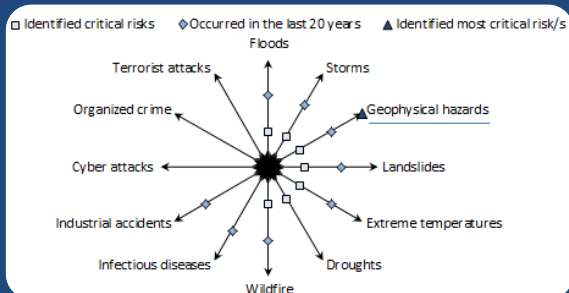


Chile

Chile: Critical risks at a glance



Natural hazards: Located along an active seismic zone in the Pacific ring of fire, Chile is highly exposed to geophysical hazards that can trigger devastating earthquakes and tsunamis. Significant risks also arise from active volcanoes along the Andean Mountains. Wildfires and extreme temperatures happened in the past and have been identified as critical risks together with droughts. Infectious diseases such as a Cholera epidemic happened in 1991 can also pose a threat to the population.

Man-made risks: Industrial accidents, such as oil spills, have happened in the past, but have not been identified as critical risks.

Most critical risk: sudden on-set natural hazards such as earthquakes triggering cascading disasters.

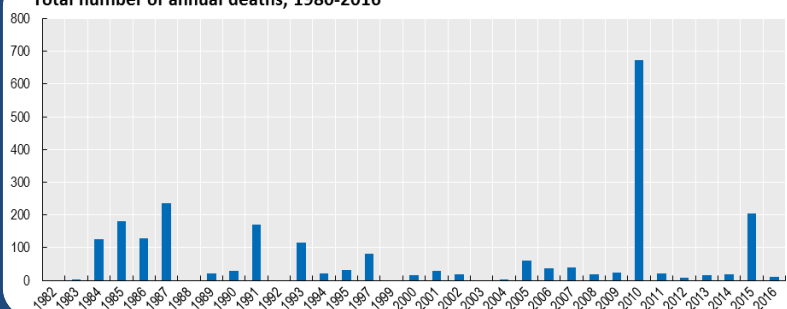
Sources: OECD Survey on the Governance of Critical Risks, 2016

Disaster-related socio-economic losses

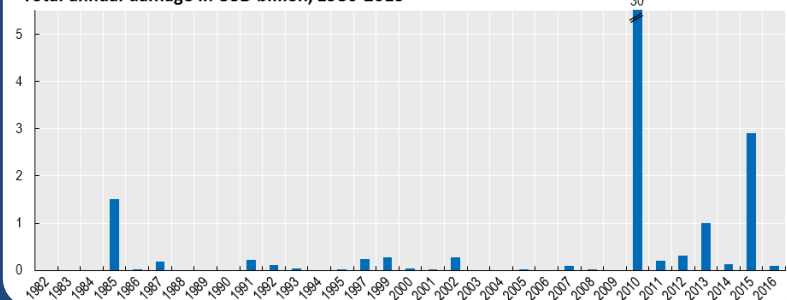
Deaths: were mostly caused by earthquakes and associated tsunamis. Severe earthquakes in the past also drive the average deaths per million inhabitants for the period 1995-2015 above the OECD average.

Damage: was mostly caused by earthquakes such as the 2010 Chile Earthquake. Damage caused by disasters as % of GDP between 1995 and 2015 was above the OECD average.

Total number of annual deaths, 1980-2016



Total annual damage in USD billion, 1980-2015



Major disasters

Illapel Earthquake

- September 2015 in the northern Coquimbo region
- 178 deaths
- 15 billion US\$ damage (est.)

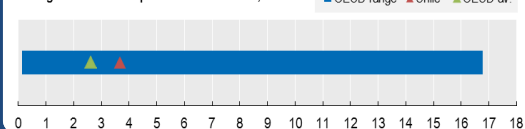
Chile Earthquake (Terremoto del 27F)

- February 2010 in six regions (from Valparaíso in the north to Araucanía in the south)
- 562 deaths
- 27 billion US\$ damage (est.)

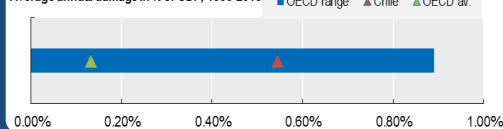
Algarrobo Earthquake

- March 1985 on the southern coasts of Valparaíso Region
- 180 deaths
- 15 billion US\$ damage

Average annual deaths per million inhabitants, 1995-2015



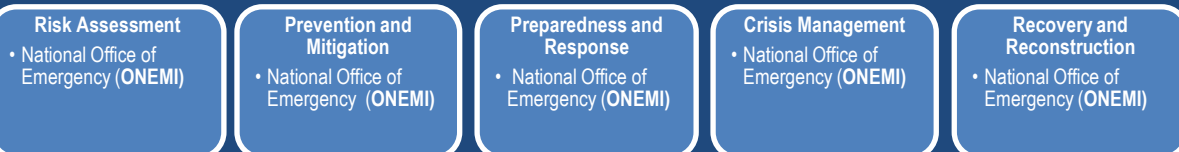
Average annual damage in % of GDP, 1995-2015



Notes: For 67% of disaster events registered for Chile in EM-DAT between 1995 and 2015, damage data are not recorded. Owing to differences in the measurement of damage, estimations for individual events may differ across sources. Due to methodological differences in the attribution of deaths to heatwaves, the figure comparing average deaths per million inhabitants against the OECD average excludes these deaths.

Sources: OECD Survey on the Governance of Critical Risks, 2016; EM-DAT: The International Disaster Database, 2017; GTD: The Global Terrorism Database, 2016; OECD Statistics, 2017

Institutional lead for risk management



The **National Office of Emergency (ONEMI)**, within the Ministry of Interior and Public Safety, is the Chilean **lead institution** for the governance of critical risks. ONEMI is in charge of planning, coordinating and executing activities aimed at prevention, mitigation, preparedness, response and rehabilitation. ONEMI coordinates the functioning of the National Civil Protection System activities at national and local level, and the National Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction (PNRRD). ONEMI is in charge of elaborating the National Policy for Disaster Risk Management (PNGRD).



Sources: OECD Survey on the Governance of Critical Risks, 2016; ONEMI, 2017

Risk anticipation

● Yes ● No	Horizon scanning exercises	Emergency response exercises	National Risk Assessment	Local risk assessment	Research on risk interlinkages	Research on emerging risks
Chile	●	●	●	●	●	●
Responding Countries						

Risk communication

● Yes ● No	Target vulnerable population	Media briefings	Platforms for two-way communication	Information to stimulate investment in self-protective measures	Information on protective measures against imminent major hazards	Public education system
Chile	●	●	●	●	●	●
Responding Countries						

Critical infrastructure protection

● Yes ● No	Critical infrastructure protection programme	Standards/toolkits for business continuity	Capabilities to ensure function following a shock	First responders required to be stationed	Information on exposure to natural hazards provided	Information on exposure to terrorist threats provided	Mandatory emergency preparedness requirements	Mandatory information sharing about vulnerabilities	Voluntary information sharing about vulnerabilities
Chile	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Responding Countries									

Sources: OECD Survey on the Governance of Critical Risks, 2016
 Note: Data from the OECD Survey on the Governance of Critical Risks is only available for 33 OECD countries plus Colombia and Costa Rica.