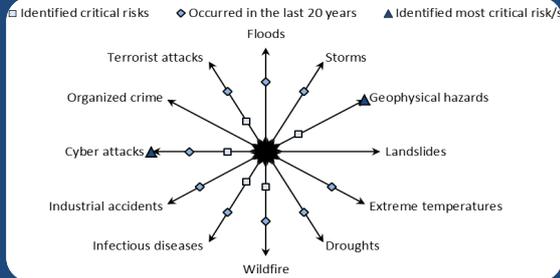


*Israel*

### Israel: Critical risks at a glance



**Natural hazards:** Owing to its dry climate, Israel is exposed to droughts. Wildfires are also recurring. Due to the high seismicity of the region, Israel is also exposed to earthquakes and tsunamis. Droughts together with storms and floods have happened in the past, but are not identified as critical risks.

**Man-made risk:** Cyber-attacks and terrorist attacks pose a significant threat. Industrial or chemical accidents are taken into account as an outcome of different hazards and threats, but are not identified as critical risks.

**Most critical risk/s:** Earthquakes and cyber-attacks.

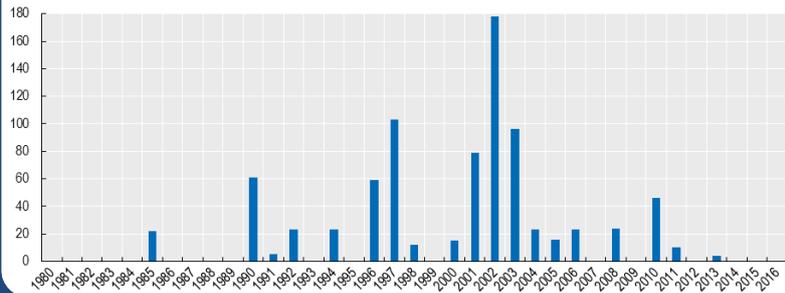
Source: OECD Survey on the Governance of Critical Risks, 2016

### Disaster-related socio-economic losses

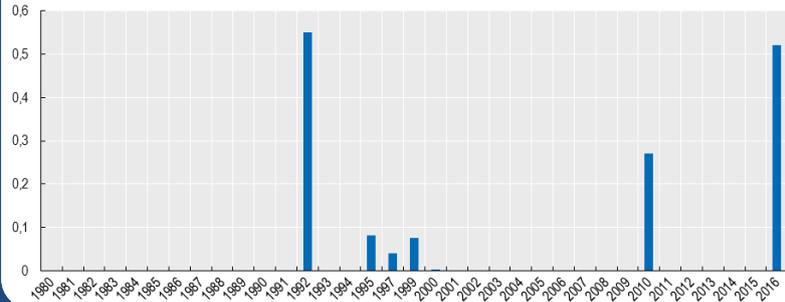
**Deaths** are mostly the consequence of terrorist attacks, but forest fires have also caused numerous deaths. Average deaths per million inhabitants for the period 1995-2015 are above the OECD average.

**Damage** is mostly caused by forest fires such as in 2016 and 2010. Overall, damage caused by disasters as a % of GDP between 1995 and 2015 was below the OECD average.

Total number of annual deaths, 1980-2016



Total annual damage in USD billion, 1980-2016



#### Major disasters

**Israel fires**

- November 2016 from the Dead Sea area to Nahariya
- 520 million US\$ damage (est.)

**Mount Carmel Forest Fire**

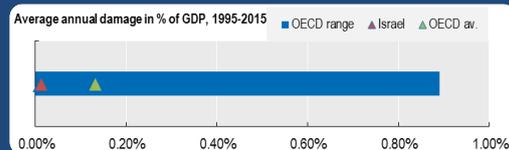
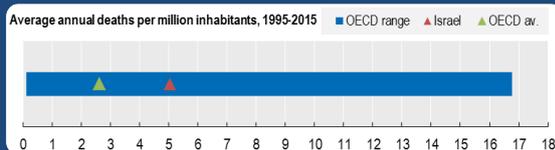
- December 2010 in Haifa province 44 deaths
- 300 million US\$ damage (est.)

**Passover suicide bombing**

- March 2002 in Netanya
- 41 deaths

**Jaffa Road bus bombings**

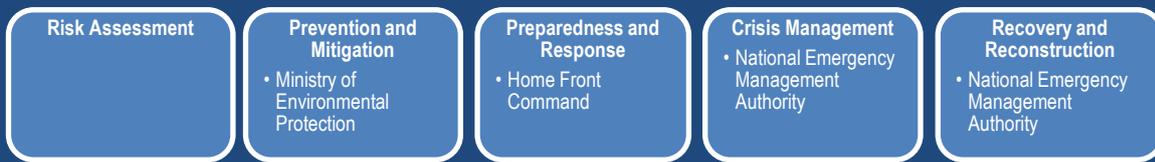
- February 1996 in Jerusalem



Notes: For 68% of disaster events registered for Israel 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 Emergency Management Authority** is the responsible **lead institution** for the governance of critical risks. Under the Ministry of Defense, the National Emergency Authority, also known as RACHEL, has the main role of coordinating between government ministries, local authorities, and public organisations.



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

### Risk anticipation

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

### Risk communication

	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
Israel	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Responding Countries	Mixed	Mixed	Mixed	Mixed	Mixed	Mixed

### Critical infrastructure protection

	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
Israel	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Responding Countries	Mixed	Mixed	Mixed	Mixed	Mixed	Mixed	Mixed	Mixed	Mixed

Source: OECD Questionnaire 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.