



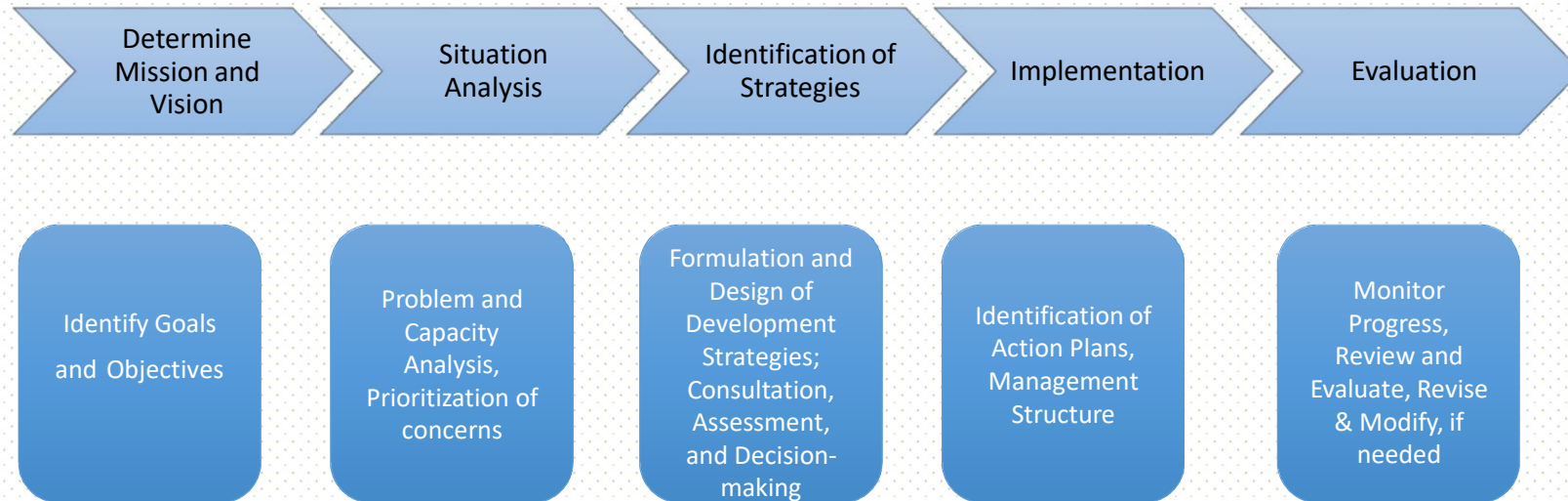
# Sendai Framework in Azerbaijan

FACTS AND IMPLEMENTATIONS





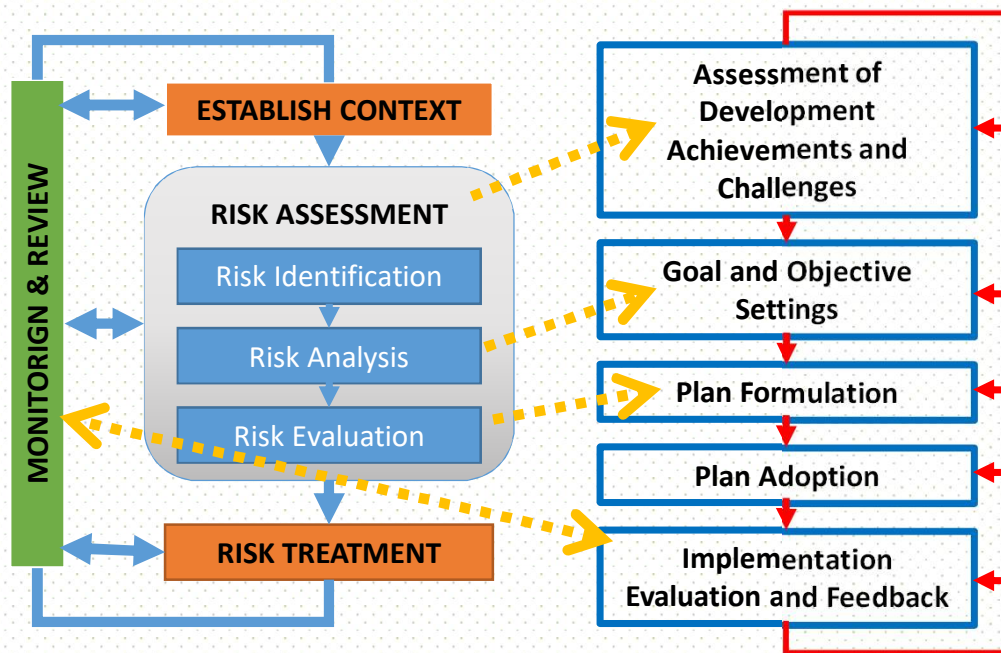
# Initial Development Planning Process from Hyogo to Sendai Frameworks







# The main activities of the Government are in compliance with the Sendai Framework





Disaster risk reduction in of the Republic of Azerbaijan  
has been reflected in the laws and regulation of the  
**MINISTRY OF EMERGENCY SITUATIONS**

**Expected outcome**

The substantial reduction of disaster risk and losses in lives, livelihoods and health and in the economic, physical, social, cultural and environmental assets of persons, businesses and communities.



**Goal**

Prevent new and reduce existing disaster risk through the implementation of integrated and inclusive economic, structural, legal, social, health, cultural, educational, environmental, technological, political and institutional measures that prevent and reduce hazard exposure and vulnerability to disaster, increase preparedness for response and recovery, and thus strengthen resilience



**Priorities for Action**

1. Improve understanding of disaster risk

2. Strengthen disaster risk governance to manage disaster risk

3. Invest in disaster risk reduction for resilience

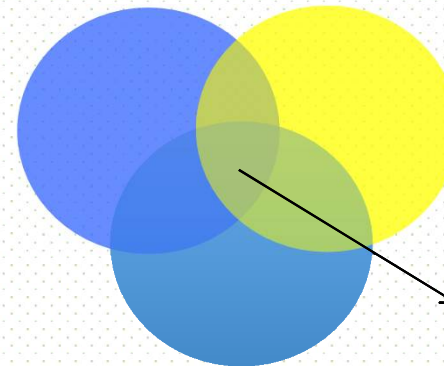
4. Enhance disaster preparedness for effective response, and "build back better" in recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction

Disaster risk is a function of the following:

$$\text{DISASTER} = \text{HAZARD} \times \text{VULNERABILITY} \times \text{EXPOSURE}$$

Hazard

Exposure



Vulnerability

DISASTER RISK





## Phases of Disaster Management

- Prevention and Mitigation
- Preparedness
- Response and Relief
- Recovery and Rehabilitation





# The Ministry of Emergency Situations of the Republic of Azerbaijan



Adaptive governance approach	Science	Policy	Practice/decision-making	
	Relations evolve; the behaviours necessary; they depend on control.	Multiple goals are to be integrated if possible the bottom up, under fragmented context (contextual). subject to change.	Policy integration proceeds from of living forms depend on the judgements in the particular context and are	or traded off if authority and
	Multiple methods are necessary, contextual considerations,	Problem definition depends on human any person or group with a significant and integrative.	Participation is always open to almost including qualitative, interpretive including law and policy.	interests and other interest in the issue.
	Verifiable explanations of	Local and scientific knowledge are both behaviours differ from one relevant to solving policy problems particular context to the next.	Community-based initiatives can compensate for the limitations of bureaucracies.	
	Knowledge of open systems is and inevitable.	Modest incremental steps minimize the unintended consequences of policies incomplete; surprises are seen as	Local knowledge, mutual respect and trust are seen as key resources for success.	
		Policy process often depends on monitoring adapted elsewhere, at the same and that do not work as expected	Successful policies are diffused and and evaluating policies and terminating those higher levels.	
	Politics are unavoidable and actually desirable to the extent that they identify and advance common interests.			





**THE WAYS TO ESTABLISHMENT OF THE NATIONAL PLATFORM  
OF THE REPUBLIC OF AZERBAIJAN FOR DRR  
(TIMELINE & STAKEHOLDERS)**

**JANUARY 2005:**  
THE REPUBLIC OF  
AZERBAIJAN ACCEPTS  
THE HYOGO  
FRAMEWORK FOR  
ACTION

**OCTOBER 2010:**  
PROCEEDING FOR  
INFORMING THE  
MANAGEMENT STATE  
INSTITUTIONS,  
SCIENTIFIC & ACADEMIC  
INSTITUTIONS, NOGS

**APRIL 2013:**  
THE PROCESS OF  
NETWORKING OF  
PREVENTION & DISASTER  
MANAGEMENT  
STAKEHOLDERS STARTED

**NOVEMBER 2016:**  
BUILDING RESILIENCE TO  
DISASTERS OF  
EDUCATION  
INSTITUTIONS AND  
COMMUNITIES IN  
AZERBAIJAN

MINISTRIES

GOV.  
AGENCIES

EXECUTIVE  
AUTHORITIES

ACADEMIC INSTITUTIONS,  
UNIVERSITIES AND NGOs

BUSINESS  
COMMUNITY

RELIGIOUS  
COMMUNITIES



**THANK YOU FOR YOUR  
ATTENTION**

**Rashad Gasimzade**