

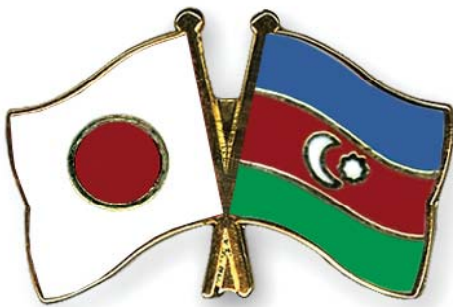
## **Disclaimer**

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*My name is **Rustam Safaraliyev**, and I am Deputy Head of Crises Centre (CMC) of the Ministry of Emergency Situations of Azerbaijan Republic. Taking into consideration that disasters taking place both in Azerbaijan and worldwide the Ministry in general and the Crises Management Centre in particular, set a high value to exchange of international experience. notably with those countries face with many kinds of devastating disasters. Japan is located in highly disaster prone area and it ought to be ready to withstand such kinds of natural cataclysm and to advance and improve disaster management system. Japan is the country that has wide experience in this area. My interest is related to comprehension of **disaster management system of Hyogo prefecture**, one of the most vulnerable places of Japan in terms of disasters.*



*The ADRC Visiting Researcher program has provided the opportunity closely familiarize myself with Japanese system of disaster preparedness, mitigation and response in a local level and interconnection between appropriate state bodies and local communities. I believe this program will enrich and deepen my knowledge of disaster management. I would like to take this opportunity to express my sincere gratitude to all the ADRC staff for their cooperation and assistance, and to wish them great success in all their future efforts.*



# GENERAL INFORMATION

## LOCATION

AZERBAIJAN extends between longitude  $44^{\circ}$  and  $52^{\circ}$  east and latitude  $38^{\circ}$  and  $42^{\circ}$  north

AZERBAIJAN borders with

IRAN (765 km) and Turkey (15 km) on the south,

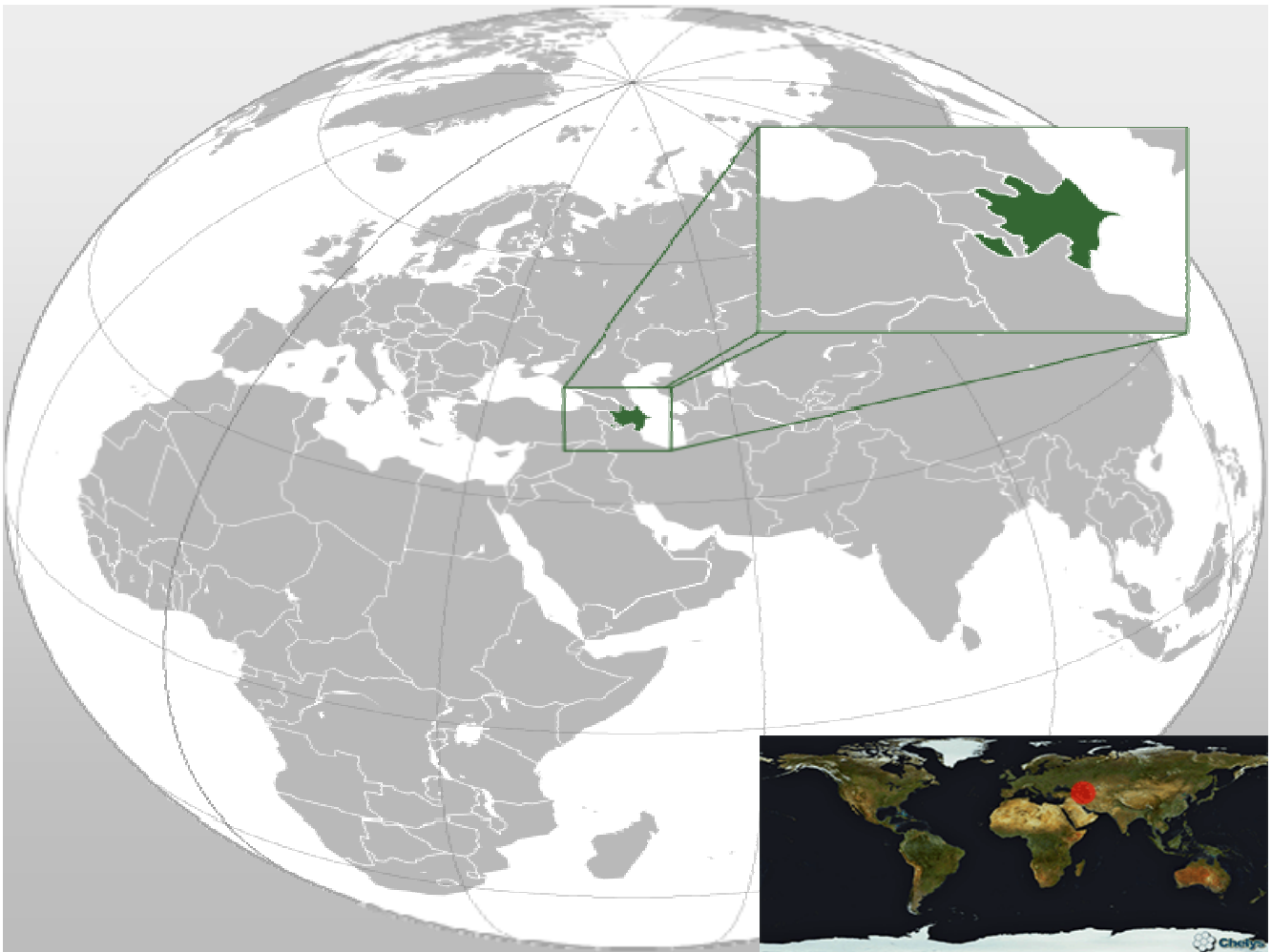
RUSSIA (390 km) on the north,

GEORGIA (480 km) on the north-west and

ARMENIA (1007 km) on the west.

There is approximately 800 km of coastline along the Caspian shore in the east.





## POPULATION

*To July of 2014, population of the Republic of Azerbaijan was estimated at **9,686,210***

*About 54,1 percent of population live in towns, while 45,9% in villages. Men constitute 49% of population, while women 51%. Male-female ratio is 1000 to 1039.*

## TERRITORY

*86,6 thousand square km (forests 12%, water basins 1.7%, sown area 54,9%, including 31.1 % pastures and hayfields, 31.4% other lands).*

# BAKU

*the city of winds..*



BAKU is the capital of the Republic of Azerbaijan. It is a large scientific, cultural and industrial centre.

BAKU was first mentioned in the Book of the Dead by the Egyptian Pharaoh Minesan in 3,500 BC.

BAKU is situated on the shore of the Caspian Sea in the south of the Absheron peninsula. It covers an area of 2,200 square km and has a population of 2 million.

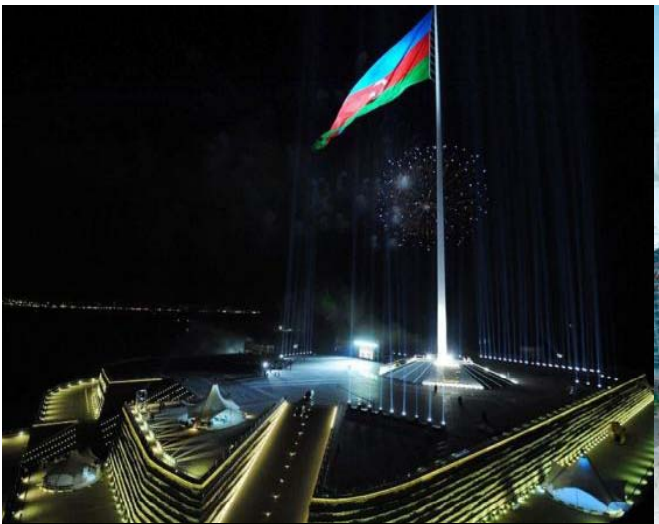
BAKU has 11 administrative districts and 5 settlements.

BAKU situated at the parallel of  $40^{\circ}$ .



**EUROVISION**  
**SONG CONTEST**  
**BAKU 2012**





# Baku 2015 European Games

The 2015 European Games, also known as Baku2015 or Baku 2015 European Games (*Azerbaijani: Bakı 2015 Avropa Oyunları*), will be the inaugural edition of The European Games, an international multi-sport event for athletes representing the National Olympic Committees (NOCs) of Europe.

## Baku 2015

1st EUROPEAN GAMES

It will be held in Baku, Azerbaijan, from 12 to 28 June 2015, and will feature over 6,000 athletes from 50 NOCs competing in 20 sports



## SILK ROAD

Azerbaijan at Crossroads



# NATIONAL LANGUAGE

*Azerbaijani language is the state official language of Azerbaijan and the mean of linguistic communication of the 9 million population of the country .*

*Besides, Azerbaijani is also spoken by 20 million Azerbaijanis residing in the Islamic Republic of Iran. Several millions of Azerbaijanis reside in Russia, USA, Turkey and Western Europe. Regardless of their current country of residence, Azerbaijanis still can understand each other easily. There are over 30 million speakers of Azerbaijani at present.*

*Genealogically, Azerbaijani language belongs to the Turkic group of languages and, together with closely associated Turkish, Turkmen and Gagauz languages, forms the southwestern group of Turkic languages.*



# NATIONAL SYMBOLS

*According to the Article 23. The symbols of the Republic of Azerbaijan:*

*1. The national symbols of the Republic of Azerbaijan are the national flag of the Republic of Azerbaijan, the national emblem of the Republic of Azerbaijan and the National Anthem of the Republic of Azerbaijan.*

**The National Flag**



**The National Emblem**





# NATIONAL HOLIDAYS

(Article 105, labor code of the Republic of Azerbaijan)

Holidays of the Republic of Azerbaijan are the following:

*New Year Holiday (January 1 and 2)*

*Women Day (March 8)*

*Day of Victory over fascism (May 9)*

*Day of Republic (May 28)*

*National Salvation Day of Azerbaijani people (June 15)*

*Day of Armed Forces of the Republic of Azerbaijan (June 26)*

*Day of State Independence (October 18)*

*State Flag Day (November 9)*

*Day of Constitution (November 12)*

*National Revival Day (November 17)*

*Day of Solidarity of World Azerbaijanis (December 31)*

*Novruz Holiday - five days*

*Gurban Holiday - two days*

*Ramadan Holiday - two days*



## RELIGION BACKGROUND

According to paragraphs 1-3 of Article 18 of the Constitution the religion acts separately from the government, each religion is equal before the law and the propaganda of religions, abating human personality and contradicting to the principles of humanism is prohibited. At the same time the state system of education is also secular.

The peculiarities of the historical development of Azerbaijan, its geographical position and the national composition of the population created favorable conditions for the spread of different religions in the country. Such religions as heathenism, Zoroastrianism, Judaism, Christianity, Islam and others managed to spread over the country in different periods of time, interacted with one another and established the specific religious life in the country. Azeri population were converted to Islam with by the early representatives of this religion in the 18th year of Muslim era (639).

# RELIGION

## IN PRESENT



**ISLAM:** Approximately 93 % of the population are muslims. Islam is represented by such trends as Shiizm, Sunnism and Shafiism in Azerbaijan. The policy of openness recently conducted in the country created conditions for the spread of a number of other trends and Sufi sects in the regions of the country.

**JUDAISM:** There are three communities of Jews-Mountain Jews, Ashkenazi Jews and Georgian Jews Azerbaijan. Nearly 16 000 Jews reside in the country.

**CHRISTIANITY:** Christianity is represented by Orthodoxy, Catholicism and Protestantism as well as a number of sectarian communities in Azerbaijan. Five Armenian-Gregorian communities have been registered in the country.

**ALBANIAN-UDI CHURCH:** Though the number of people belonging to the Albanian-Udi Christian religious community differs from that of others yet it's distinguished for its nature, content, religious and political importance. To date of 6000 of 10 000 people of Udi ethnic community live in Azerbaijan including 4400 people compactly residing in the Nich village of Gabala district.



## TOURISM



*Azerbaijan has great potential for the development of the tourism industry - with such fascinating sights as ancient cities, palaces, fortresses, mausoleums, and mosques. As is well known, 9 climate zones exist in Azerbaijan, out of the 11 in the world.*

**Historical Monuments:** There are more than 6 thousand historical architectural monuments on the territory of Azerbaijan.. In Surakhani, there is a site of eternal flame. From ancient times, fire worshippers from remote places, and even Indian priests, came to Absheron in search of fire, and found it here. They built large temples here in Surakhani and in Ateshgah.

**Nature, Landscape, Seashores:** The natural climatic conditions of Azerbaijan are unique. Azerbaijan is endowed with picturesque natural landscapes, monuments of culture and modern tourist resorts. The Khudat-Yalama seacoast, bordered by forests, and the seashores of Absheron and Lankaran are fine places for recreation and relaxation. In these places, there are fine sandy beaches with steady water temperatures of 22-26 C for five or more months, which provide for a long swimming season.

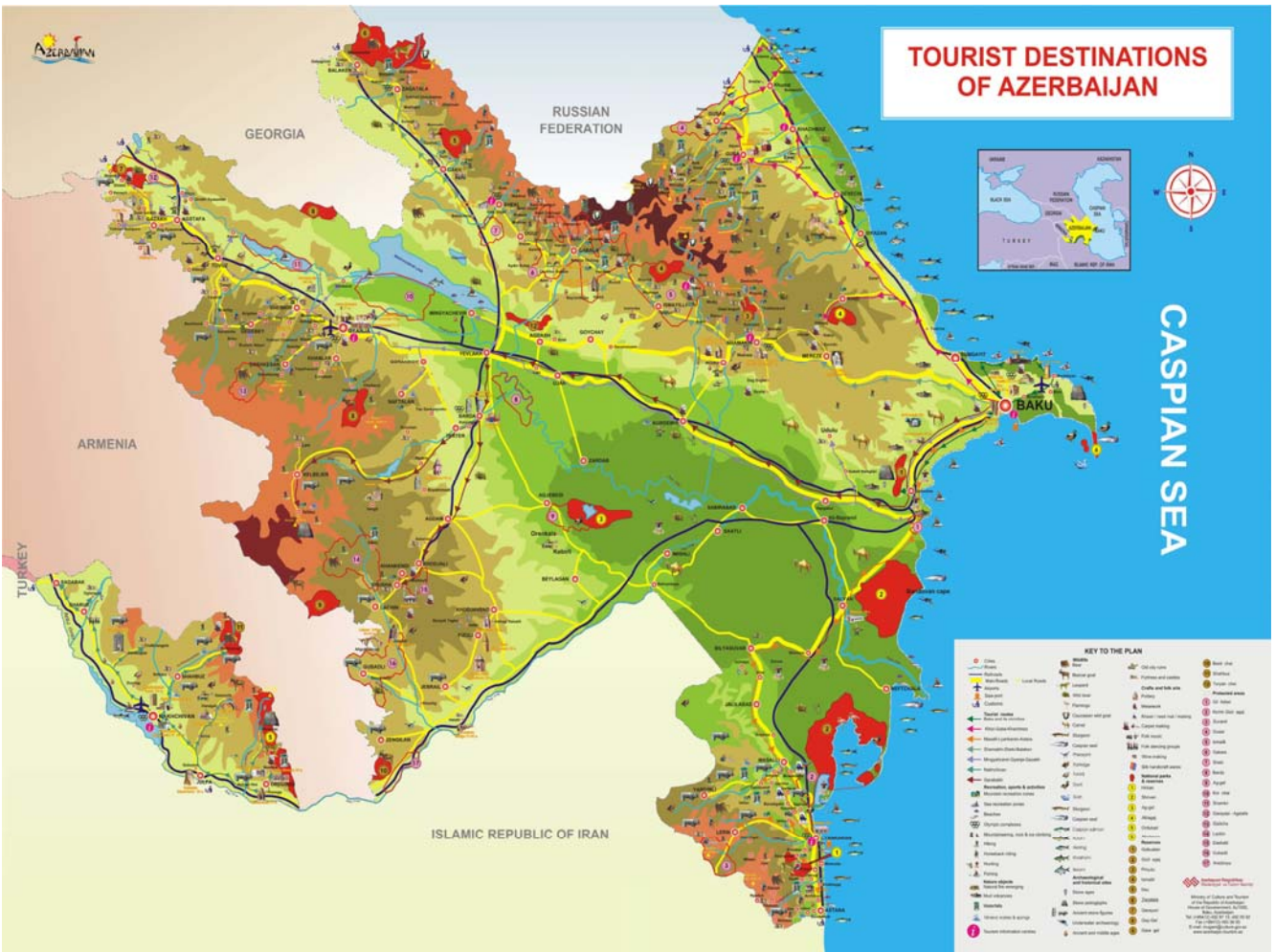
**Alpinism:** The most attractive areas for Alpinism and winter sports are Shamakhi and Gusar.





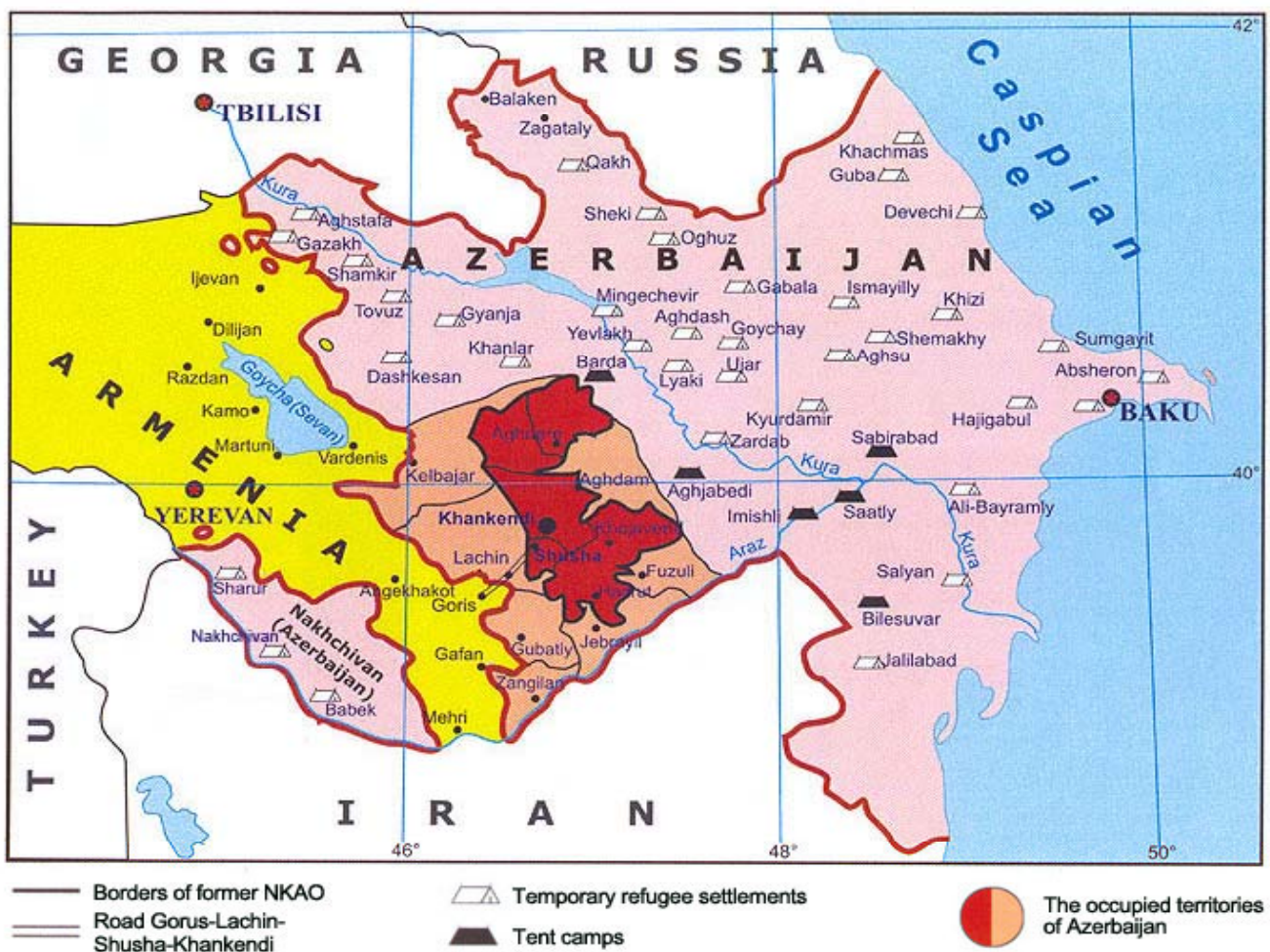
**Medical tourism:** In Azerbaijan are a number of health resorts and spas, creating an opportunity for treatment of many illnesses yielding to natural therapies. Most of the resorts with mineral spas also function as tourist centers. Nakhchievan is especially rich in mineral sources; the only known deposit of medicinal petroleum in the world - Naftalan - is completely unique.

**Hunting:** Many types of animals and birds are objects of licensed hunting, and in the reserves they are very easy to watch and photograph. In particular, the Gizilagach reserve, where in the winter months more than one million individuals from two hundred species of birds of passage gather, is ideal for this purpose.



# NAGORNO KARABAKH CONFLICT

In 1988, towards the end of Soviet rule, Armenian secessionists began a bloody war against Azerbaijan. As a result of aggression against the Republic of Azerbaijan 20 percent of its territory, 890 towns and cities, villages and settlements were occupied, 904,214 people became refugees, 20,000 people were killed, 50,000 people were wounded or became invalids; according to initial calculations the caused damage constituted 60 billion USD. Despite a 1994 cease-fire, Azerbaijan has yet to resolve its conflict with Armenia over the Nagorno-Karabakh enclave. Occupied by the local Armenian troops to this day, this conflict has not officially ended. Negotiations have so far failed to produce a permanent peace agreement.





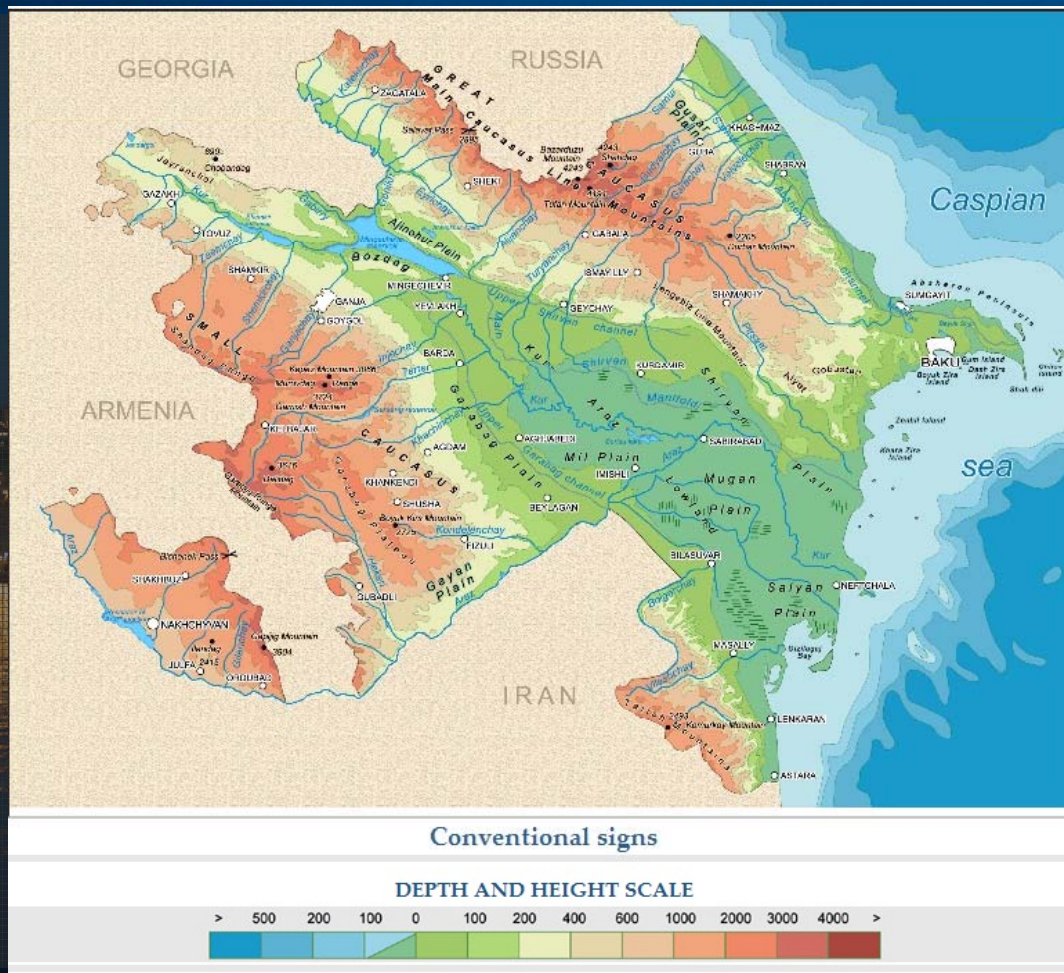
# GEOGRAPHY



## LANDSCAPE

The Republic of Azerbaijan is situated in the Alp-Himalayan mountain belt. The three mountain ranges are the Greater and Lesser Caucasus, and the Talysh Mountains, together covering approximately 40% of the country. The highest point in the country is on Mount Bazarduzu (4,485 m above sea level) situated in the Greater Caucasus. Lowlands and plains make up the other 60% of the country. The average height of the country is 657 m above sea level, however 18% of the country is below sea level. The complexity of a landscape causes nonuniform formation of climatic zones and creates vertical climate zones, etc.

Azerbaijan does not extend over a large geographical area, and much of the differentiation of landscapes is due to the variation of altitude. Landscapes are influenced by climate, soil, and habitats that change with increasing altitude. Landscapes replace each other with height, graduating from lowland plains, semi desert, steppe, forest, alpine meadow to subnival communities at the greatest heights of the mountains, creating landscape zones at different altitudes.



# CLIMATE

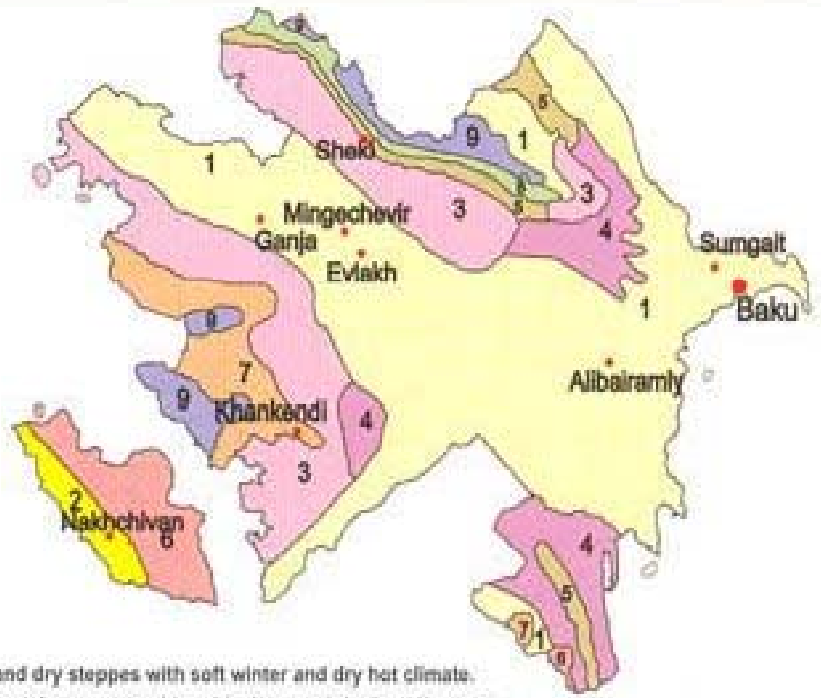
Taking into consideration distribution and features of regime of weather temperature and atmosphere precipitations, as well humidity circumstance in Azerbaijan Republic, 8 of 11 climate patterns of the Earth (according to V.V.Keppen) are determined here. Many of these patterns are divided into semi-types.

**TEMPERATURE:** The climate varies from subtropical and humid in the southeast to subtropical and dry in central and eastern Azerbaijan. Along the shores of the Caspian Sea it is temperate, while the higher mountain elevations are generally cold. Baku, on the Caspian, enjoys mild weather that averages 4 °C (39.2 °F) in January and 25 °C (77 °F) in July.

**RAINFALL:** Most of Azerbaijan receives little rainfall, only 152 to 254 millimeters (5.98 to 10.00 in) annually on average. As a result, agricultural areas require irrigation. Approximately 14,500 km<sup>2</sup> (5,598 sq mi) of the land is irrigated. The greatest precipitation falls in the highest elevations of the Caucasus but also in the Lankaran Lowlands of the extreme southeast. The yearly average in these areas can exceed 1,000 millimeters (39.37 in).

The absolute temperature maximum (46C) and minimum (-32C) are registers on the plains around Araz in Nakhichevan Autonomous Republic, characterized by its continental climate

# CLIMATIC ZONES IN AZERBAIJAN



- 1 Half-deserts and dry steppes with soft winter and dry hot climate.
- 2 Half-deserts and dry steppes with cold winter and dry hot climate.
- 3 Moderately warm climate with dry winter.
- 4 Moderately warm climate with dry summer.
- 5 Moderately warm climate almost with uniform distribution of sedimentary.
- 6 Cold climate with dry summer.
- 7 Cold climate with dry winter.
- 8 Cold climate with plentiful quantity of sedimentary in all seasons.
- 9 Climate of mountainous tundra.



### Conventional signs

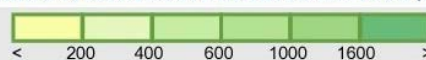
#### AIR TEMPERATURE (Centigrade)

- 2- middle annual isotherms
- 37 absolute maximum
- 23 absolute minimum

#### WIND DIRECTIONS

- in July
- in January

#### MIDDLE ANNUAL SCALE OF PRECIPITATIONS (mm)



# FLORA

There are more than 4100 plant species in the territory of Azerbaijan. More than 200 of these plants are endemic.

“Eldar Shami” pine tree can be found only in Azerbaijan and neighboring Georgia. Caspian Lotus (“Sanagullesi”) which can be found in the delta of Kura River has unique beauty.

“Tugai” forests that have grown after Kura, Araz and Alazan floods, protect the ground and are located in the coast of rivers, which have strong water flow and cross dry plains.

These forests have rich reserves of oak, poplar, willow and hazel trees. The foothills with the height from 600-700 m to 1800 m are covered with forests that have oak, hornbeam, beech, huge birch trees and also ash-tree. These forests cover more than 10% of the territory of Azerbaijan Republic. Highland forests have water-protective and soil-protective characteristics and have good hunting, recreation and tourism potential.

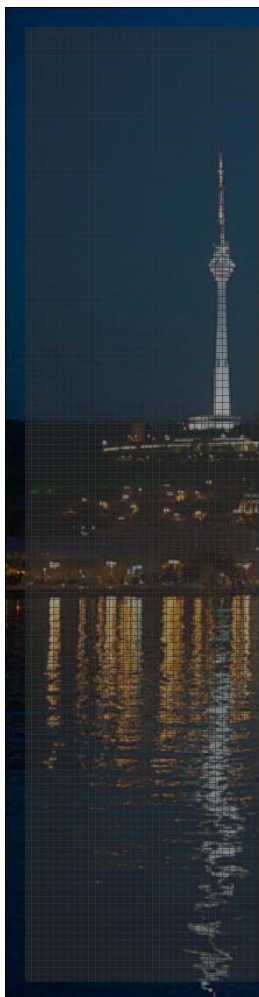
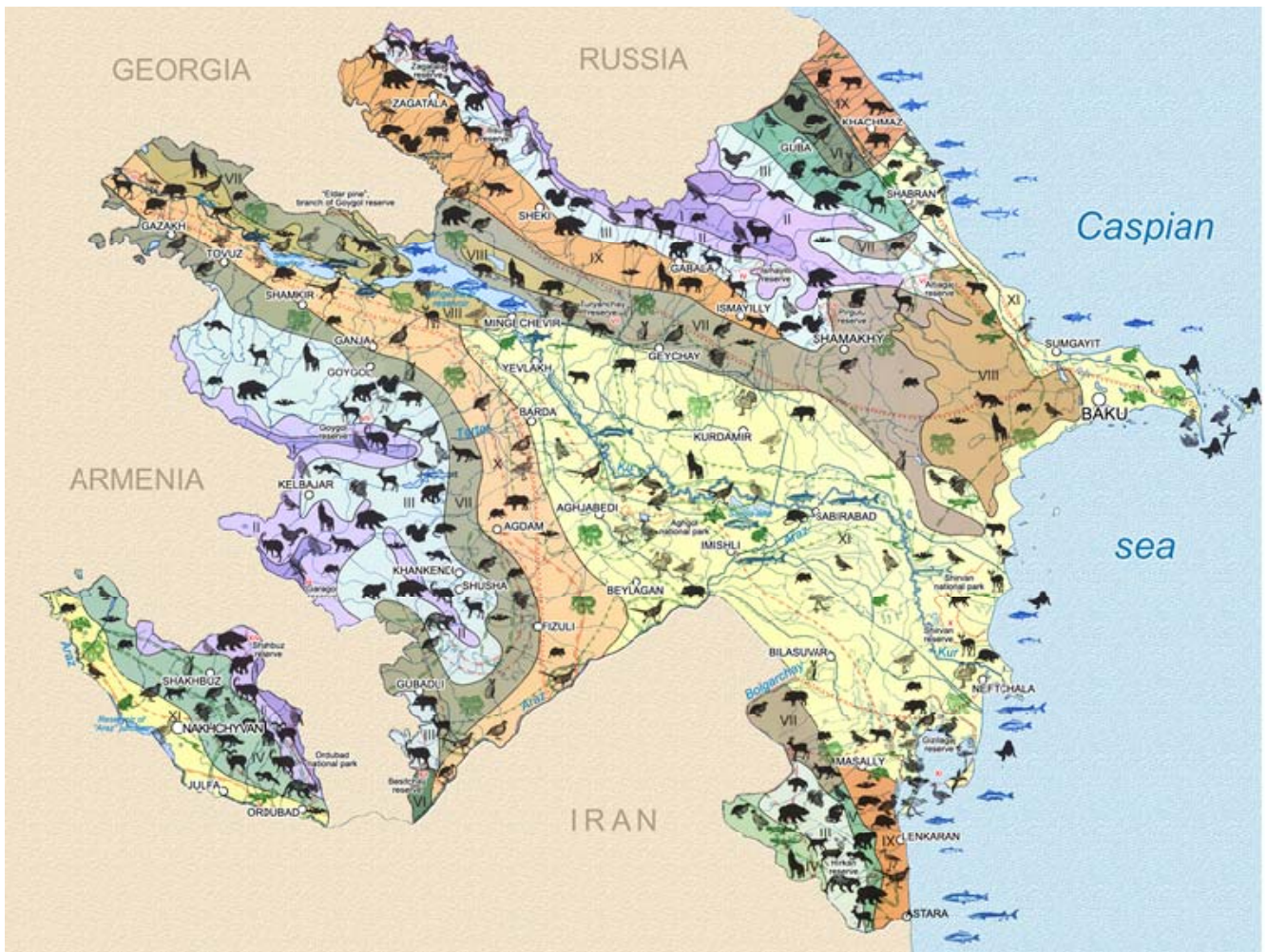
Broad-leaved highland forests of Talish-Lankaran region are very important. Ancient species of pink siris, heavy argan tree and immersed argan tree.

# FAUNA

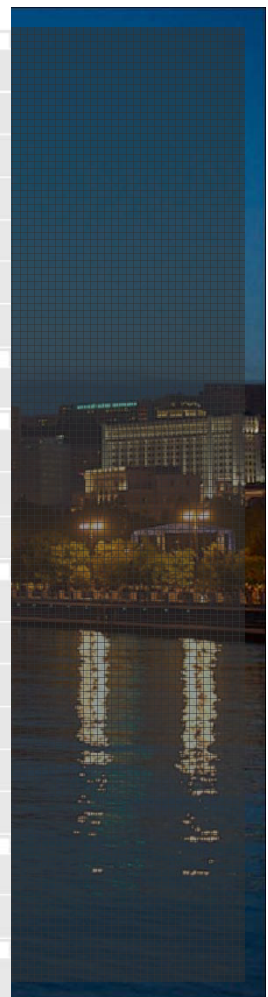
There are more than 12000 animal species in Azerbaijan Republic. They consist of 92 species of mammals, 350 species of birds, 49 species of reptiles, 9 species of amphibians, 88 species of fish and 10 species of invertebrates.

There are several zoogeographical provinces in Azerbaijan Republic and each of these provinces has specific animal species-fauna complex.





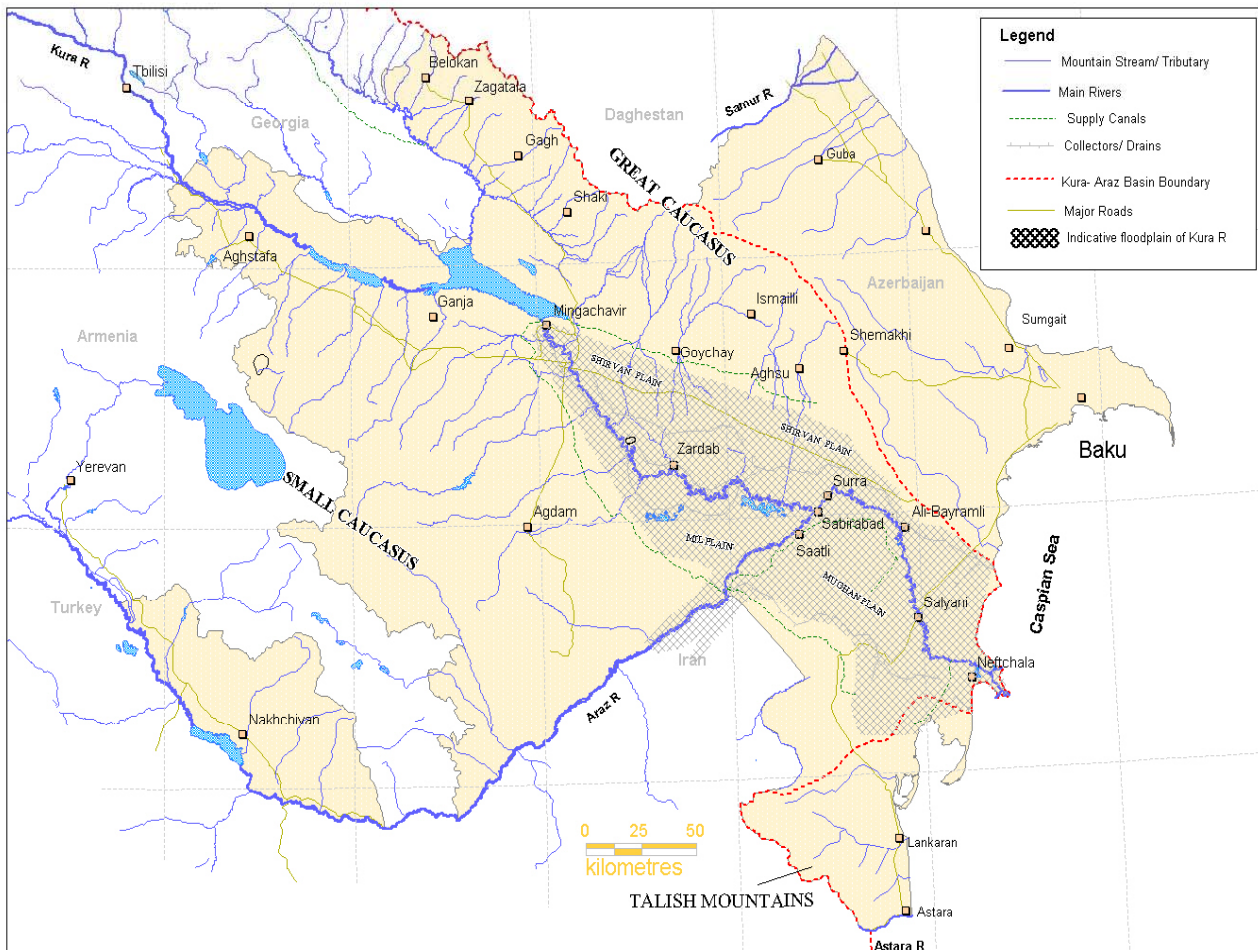
Conventional signs			
MAMMAL			
	Red deer		Caucasian mouflon
	Dappled deer		Wild hyena
	Gazelle		Brown bear
	Dagestan tur		Leopard
	Lynx		Caspian seal
	Rabbit		Fennec fox
	Wild pig		Wolf
	Jackal		Fox
	Marsh beaver		Rock squirrel
	Suleysin		Forest squirrel
	Wild mice		Chamois
	Roe		Raccoon
	Wild cat		Indian porcupine
	Iranian grey squirrel		Eel colonies
Natural habitats of different sorts of mice			
	Iranian sand mouse		Red-tail sand mouse
	Asia Minor sand mouse		Vinogradov sand mouse
FISH			
	Sturgeon		Kutum
	fazio		Sazan
	Zander		Khesem
	Bream		Herring
	Caspian salmon		Shamayt
	Kulma		Sprat
BIRDS			
	Pelican		Black stork
	Geese		Red-chest goose
	Bearded eagle		Rustard
	Bald-oot		Sandpiper
	Caucasian ular		Caspian ular
	Black-head gull		Quail
	Golden goose		Ducks
	Swan		Little bustard
	Partridge and natural habitats		Silver gull
	Sultan hen		Pheasant and natural habitats
	Caucasian tetra		Pigeons
	Turaj and natural habitats		
REPTILE			
	Water snake		Caucasian viper
	Diaster agama		Mediterranean turtle
	Stripy lizard		Caucasian agama
AMPHIBIA			
	Lake frog		



# WATER RESOURCES

**RIVERS:** The main sources of water in Azerbaijan are the surface waters. However, only 24 of the 8359 rivers are greater than 100 km in length. Of them 8,188 rivers are less than 25 kilometers in length. All the rivers drain into the Caspian in the east of the country, through three main river basins - the Caspian Basin, (rivers draining directly into the Caspian), the Kura basin (in western and central Azerbaijan) and the Araz basin. Artificial rivers (canals) and ponds are a part of Azerbaijan's water systems.

**UNDERGROUND WATERS:** Underground waters constitute 24 million m<sup>3</sup> in a day (8.8 km<sup>3</sup> in a year) being formed in foothills of Great and Little Caucasus and plain areas, Nakhichevan and Talish ranges of the country. Presently, 5 million m<sup>3</sup> or only 20% of overall resources are used in a day. It shows possibility of widely usability of underground water potential of the country in water deficiency period.





# TECHNOLOGICAL HAZARDS

Azerbaijan has large-scale oil and gas industry facilities in Baku and its suburbs and heavy chemical industry, mainly concentrated in the city of Sumgait. Moreover, 443 km of the Baku-Tbilisi-Ceyhan pipeline run through Azerbaijan. It has the capacity to export 1 million barrels of oil a day and includes two pump stations in Azerbaijan. Another potential technological hazard is the Metsamor nuclear power plant, located in the seismic zone close to the Armenian border.



# NATURAL HAZARDS AND CASE STUDIES

# ECOLOGICAL HAZARDS

The following are the principal ecological problems of Azerbaijan

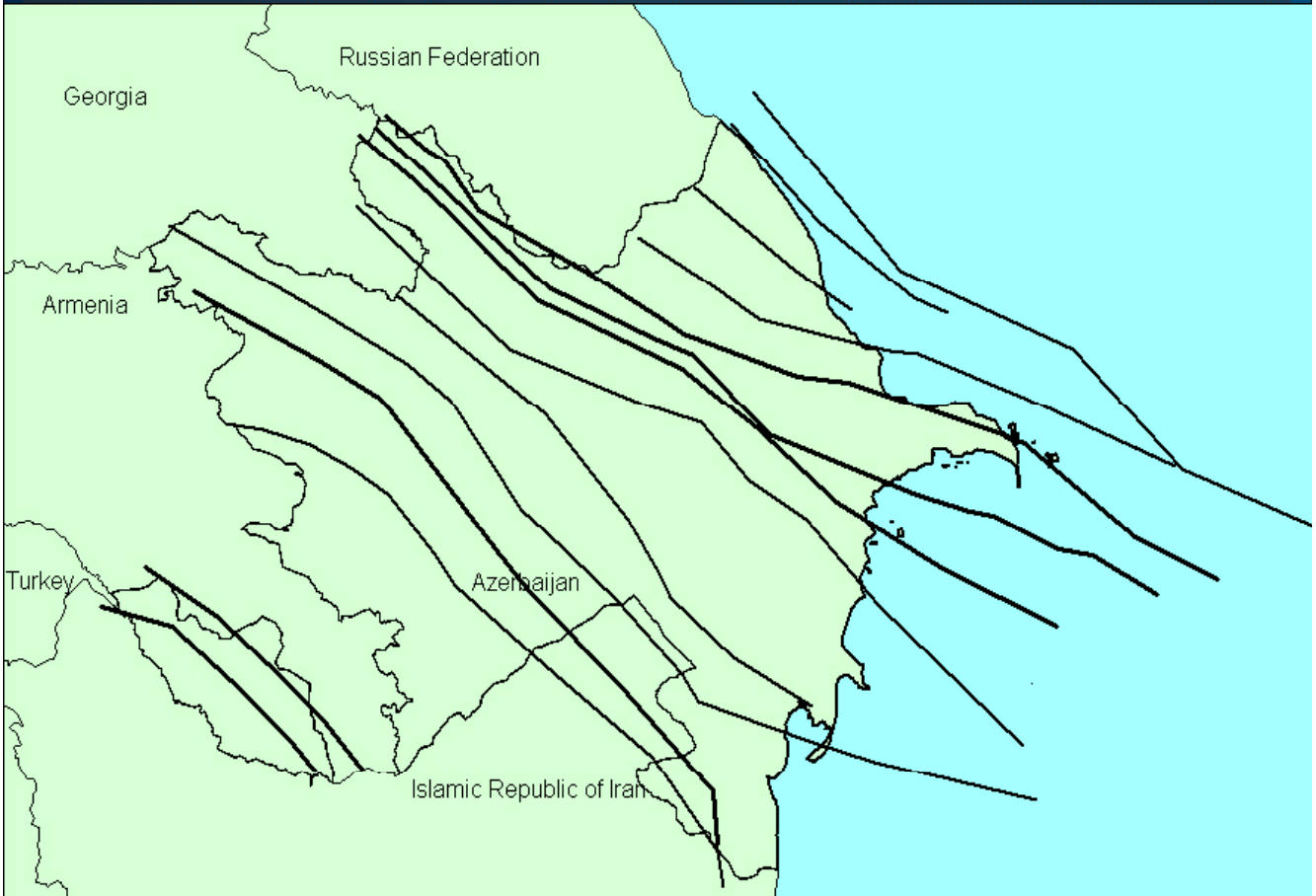


- The pollution of water resources by way of introduction of contaminated water, including transnational pollution;
- The supply of low-quality water to inhabited regions, the loss of fresh water prior to its delivery to the end consumers, insufficient development of sewer systems;
- Air pollution from industrial plants and transport vehicles;
- Degradation of soil (erosion, desertification, etc.);
- Improper regulation of industry and housing, as well as hazardous solid wastes;
- Decline in biological diversity;
- Decline in forest reserves and fauna, especially fish reserves

# SEISMICITY

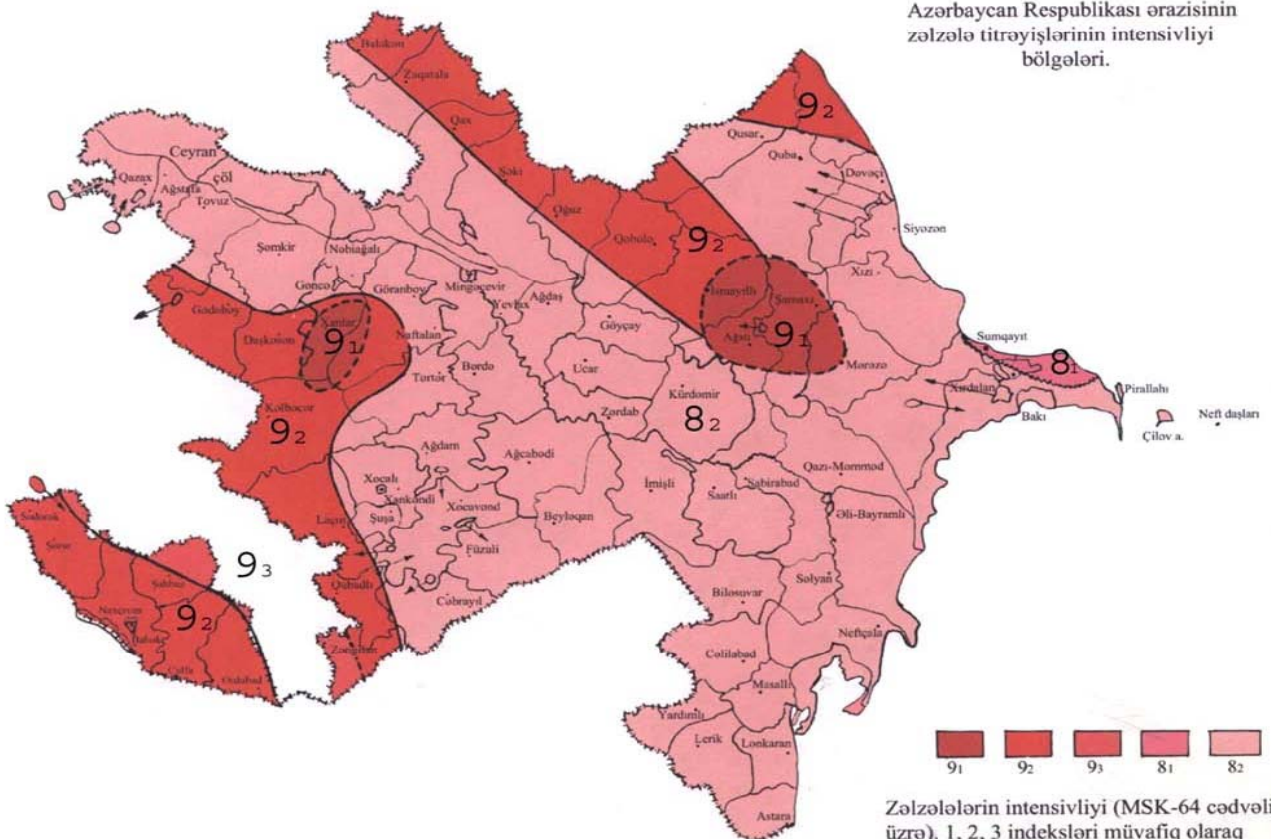
The territory of Azerbaijan which is included into the Alpine folded system is characterized by a high seismic activity. In the territory fault zones with different direction create a very complex geological structure. Such heterogeneity of distribution of seismicity is connected with a various level of activity of separate parts of fault zones.

# ACTIVE FAULTS IN THE TERRITORY OF AZERBAIJAN



# SEISMIC ZONATION MAP OF AZERBAIJAN

Azərbaycan Respublikası ərazisinin zəlzələ titrəyişlərinin intensivliyi bölgələri.



Zəlzələlərin intensivliyi (MSK-64 cədvəli üzrə). 1, 2, 3 indeksləri müvafiq olaraq 100, 1000, 10000 ildə bir dəfə təkrarlanmaları göstərilir.

## Massive earthquakes observed in the territory of Azerbaijan Republic

According to its seismic features Azerbaijan is considered one of the most dangerous seismic zones.

For instance, in 735 during Daralavez Earthquake, that lasted for 40 days, 40 thousand people died.

Shemakha Earthquake occurred in 1663 was attended by cavings in and landslides in the mountainous areas and resulted in 80 thousands of the dead.

In 1869 during the another Shemakha Earthquake the death toll had reached 200 people.

In 1902 as a result of Shemakha Earthquake the town itself and hundreds villages around were destroyed, about 7 thousands houses were collapsed, 146 people died.

Epicentres' map of earthquakes ( $M \geq 5,0$ ) happened in Azerbaijan territory in 427-1930.



# SEISMICITY

## CASE STUDY



Another area where happened destructive earthquakes is Ganja region. In this area happened strong earthquakes in 427 ( $M \approx 6.7$ ); in 1139 ( $M \approx 6.8$ ); in 1235 ( $M \approx 5.7$ );. In 1139, not far from Ganja, a massive earthquake occurred, as a result of which eight of the most beautiful lakes were created. One of them is the pearl of Azerbaijan, the amazing Goygol Lake. A Reserve of the same name is situated here. The nature of the Reserve is rich in forest beauty, blue lakes, charming bird songs and the aroma of trees and flowers.

Göygöl Lake



# SEISMICITY

## CASE STUDY



On November 25, 2000 two consecutive quakes with the magnitudes 6,5 and 5,8 stroke the capital of Azerbaijan – Baku city. Intensity of the quakes in coastal regions of Apsheron peninsula was about 6-7. Some minor damages were incurred to buildings. No human loss was registered as a primary result of the earthquake.

# MUD VOLCANOS

Mud volcanoes are pervasive within the Republic of Azerbaijan. There are over 220 mud volcanoes in Azerbaijan (Absheron Peninsula, Gobustan, southeast Shirvan plain, Samur-Davachi plain terrane, both Absheron and Baku Archipelago). The biggest are Galmas, Toragay, Big Kanizadag etc. Most of them have a cone shape. Their height varies in the range from 20 to 400m, whereas base diameter may vary from 100 to 4500m.

Besides onshore mud volcanoes there are buried volcanoes and offshore mud volcanoes. There are over 140 offshore mud volcanoes within the Caspian Sea. Eight Islands within Baku archipelago were generated by mud volcanoes eruptions (Khara-Zira, Zambil, Garasu, Gil, Sangi-Mughan, Chigmil etc).

Mud volcanoes are one of the visible signs of the presence of oil and gas reserves under the land and sea in the Caspian region. Gas seeps are a related phenomenon. These occur when a pocket of gas under the ground finds a passage to the surface.

# MUD VOLCANOS

## CASE STUDY



An impressive volcanic eruption occurred in 2001 in Azerbaijan, but there were no casualties or evacuation warnings. The biggest flames burned for about five minutes. Then there was another huge explosion, and then they calmed down to about 10 or 20 metres (32 or 65 feet) high. The flames could easily be seen from 15 kilometres away on the day of the explosion, and were still burning, although at a lower level, three days later.

# MUD VOLCANOS

## CASE STUDY



Shikhzayirli mud volcano erupted in Gobustan region of Azerbaijan on March 13, 2011. Witnesses heard explosions before the eruption, mud breccia erupted and then fire blazed up in the territory of the volcano. The fire had an altitude above 50 m. Experts and rescuers of the Ministry of Emergency Situations immediately arrived at the site to prevent any emergency situation. After its activation decreased and mud flows were seen in some bald peaks. Deep grikes were created around the crater. The mud volcano didn't threaten the nearby villages.



# MUD VOLCANOS

*photos*



# FLOODS/LANDSLIDES

Heavy showers on the territory of Azerbaijan Republic often lead to floods with damages and human casualties. Moreover, hail fall is observed on the territory during warm periods. They cause damage to agriculture. Hail diameters sometimes are about 30-50 millimeters, which results in total destruction. About 1.2 million hectares of land in Azerbaijan are vulnerable to floods, which can cause considerable loss of life and property. A substantial part of central Azerbaijan could be flooded in case of damage to the Mingechevir water reservoir in the west.

Another major reason of occasional landslides in Azerbaijan landslides in rural regions of Azerbaijan is semi-nomadic animal husbandry. As a result of increasing livestock in the country on the semi-nomadic principle, the land is subjected to erosion, resulting in landslides. Among others another noteworthy cause of landslides oil and other wastes from the Soviet period.



## Azerbaijan - Floods/Landslides

6 May 2003

OCHA Situation Report No. 1

"... the floods affected over 30 regions countrywide causing damage to over 7,000 private houses and 150 public buildings."



Melting of snow and heavy rains have resulted in flooding in 11 districts of Azerbaijan. Intensive precipitation has caused landslides in Ismayilli, Gobustan, Siyezen, and Shamakhi regions, where about 130 houses have been destroyed and over 300 houses have been heavily damaged.

● Areas affected by Landslides

Overflowing of the Kura river, has caused over 6,000 houses have been flooded and about 300 houses are heavily destroyed in the worst affected districts of Neftchala, Salyan, Sabirabad, Imishli, Zardab, Kurdamir, and Ali Bayramli. No casualties or missing person are reported.

● Areas affected by Floods

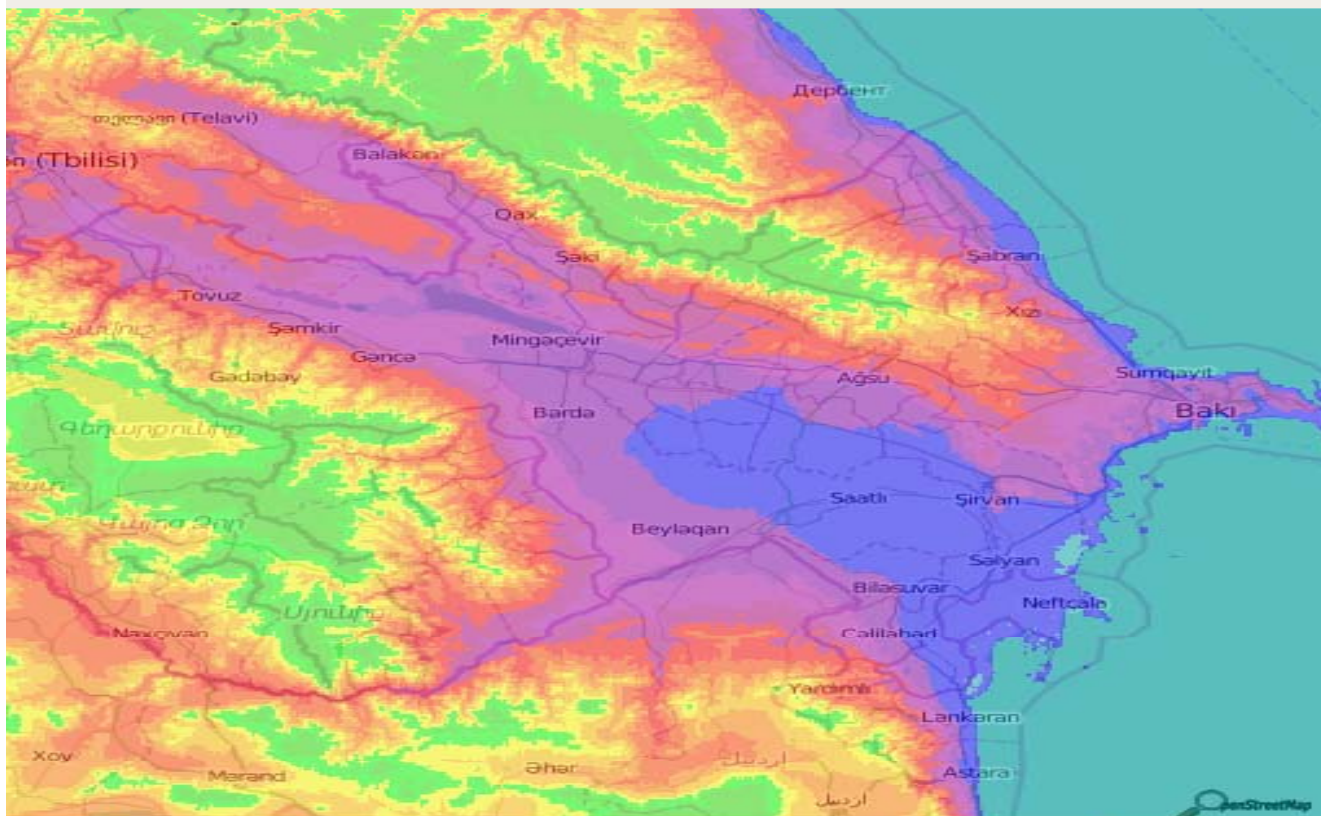
Source: OCHA Situation Report No. 1  
Azerbaijan - Floods/Landslides  
6 May 2003

Map Produced by ReliefWeb  
6 May 2003  
[www.reliefweb.int](http://www.reliefweb.int)

The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations

# FLOODS

Azerbaijan Elevation Map by [www.FloodMap.net](http://www.FloodMap.net) (beta)



meter -30 -28 1 134 309 519 800 1111 1389 1675 1982 2417 4415  
Azerbaijan Elevation Map developed by [www.FloodMap.net](http://www.FloodMap.net) Base map © OpenStreetMap contributors

# FLOODS

## CASE STUDY

### AZERBAIJAN: Floods



13 May 2010 - Villages were evacuated in Sabirobad, Imichli, Saatly after flooding caused by heavy rainfall.

In May 2010 unusually large amounts of rain in Southern Azerbaijan caused the Kura River to rise to its highest level in over 100 years, bursting dams and overflowing onto nearby villages. This unprecedented level of flooding hit hardest in the Sabirabad, Imishli, Saatli districts, which is near the confluence of the Kura and Araz rivers. More than 24,000 people were affected with tens of thousands of homes flooded or destroyed and 50,000 hectares of farmland inundated.





# LANDSLIDES

## CASE STUDY

On 7 March 2000, a major landslide involving an area of 15 ha occurred in the Bayil zone of the Sabayil district, south of Baku city center. The landslide in the Bayil slope destroyed dozens of shops, apartments and gas stations. After the incident, it was decided to move roughly 300 families from this territory. The slope in later years also experienced few minor landslides which led Baku City Administration to examine the area and make a final decision on razing houses in this territory.

Analysis of the landslide mechanism and its causes revealed that it was a single compound slide with one slip surface, which was triggered by intense rainfall during October and November 1999 (more than the average annual precipitation occurred within two months).

Due to the low permeability of the soil, the groundwater table was slowly recharged; but the investigations after the disaster showed that the crack openings in the landslide zone had allowed a significant lowering of the water table. Some water leakage from utility lines crossing the slide may also have had a detrimental preparatory effect.

# FIRES

Deciduous/leaf bearing forests dominate mainly in Azerbaijan, therefore forest fires are not specific for the republic. But fires happened as a result of anthropogenous impacts can cause to extinction of various species of flora and fauna. Majority of fires occur due to burning of fields after corn reaping mainly in arid cycle. So that 7 forest fires happened in 2002 covered 46 ha area. But fire-fanging of hay, then trees appears in spring-summer seasons in Talish ranges. Six forest fires happened in 2007 covered 88.3 ha area, four forest fires in 2008 covered 25.3 ha area.



# EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT SYSTEM



**Decree of  
the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan on  
establishment of the Ministry of Emergency Situations of  
the Republic of Azerbaijan**

*“For the purpose of providing prevention of natural and man-made disasters and fires, elimination of their consequences, management of activities of the relevant bodies responsible for rescue and rehabilitation works by one centralized system, organization and realization of civil defense work in the country, the Ministry of Emergency Situations of the Republic of Azerbaijan is established.”*

**Ilham ALIYEV**

**The president of the  
Republic of Azerbaijan  
Baku, 16 December, 2005**



# MAIN FUNCTIONS OF THE MES

- Protection of population and territories from fires and disasters;
- Prevention of emergency situations and elimination of their consequences;
- Ensuring of safety rules in water basins, building sites, industrial and mining enterprises and safe movement of small ships in state waters
- Establishment and proper management of the State Resource Fund;
- Organization of protection of strategic objects exposed to natural, man-made and terror threats, neutralization of radioactive wastes;
- Organization of quick response to emergency situations and management of humanitarian aids;
- Organization of management rescue-searching and first aid, aviation and other transport life-saving operations in case of emergency
- Organization of awareness-raising activities among population regarding life safety rules and measures, methodical guidance over respective work done in this field by state bodies and public organizations etc.

## MINISTRY OF EMERGENCY SITUATIONS OF THE REPUBLIC OF AZERBAIJAN

### CENTRAL ADMINISTRATION

#### FUNCTIONAL BODIES

State Fire Protection Service	State Fire Control Service	Civil Defense Troops	Special Risky Rescue Service
Crisis Management Center	State Material Reserves Agency	State Agency for Construction Safety Supervision	State Agency for Industrial Safety and Mountain Mining Supervision
State Inspectorate for Small Vessels	Caspian Basin Accident-Rescue Service	State Water Rescue Service	State Water Reserves Agency
State Agency for Radiological and Nuclear Activities Regulation	"ISOTOP" Special Center	Aviation Detachment	Medical Service
Central Laboratory	Capital Construction Department	Financial and Technical Assistance Department	Operative Investigation Department
Research and Production Unity	Sports & Fitness Club	Academy of MES	

#### REGIONAL CENTERS/MES OF NAKHCHIVAN AR



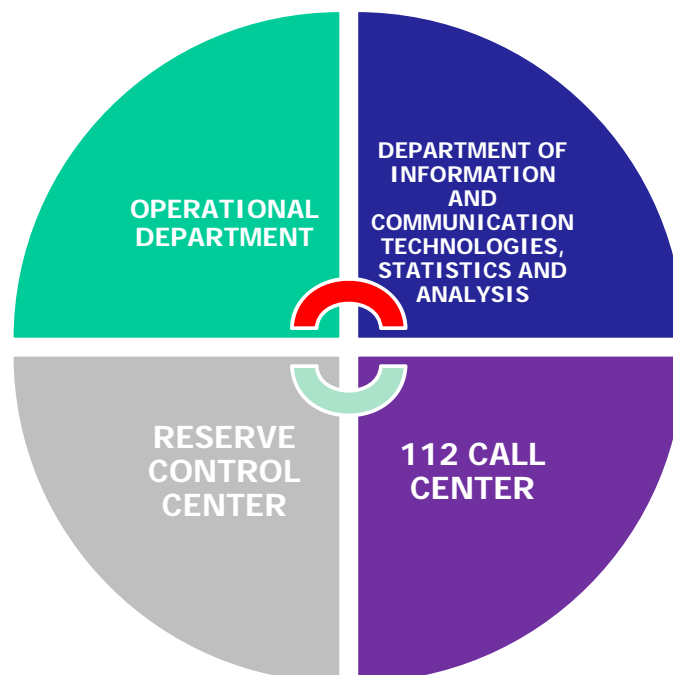
# CRISIS MANAGEMENT CENTER

Crisis Management Center is the executive body of the Ministry of Emergency Situations which controls over operative and effective management and coordination of the forces and facilities of the Ministry

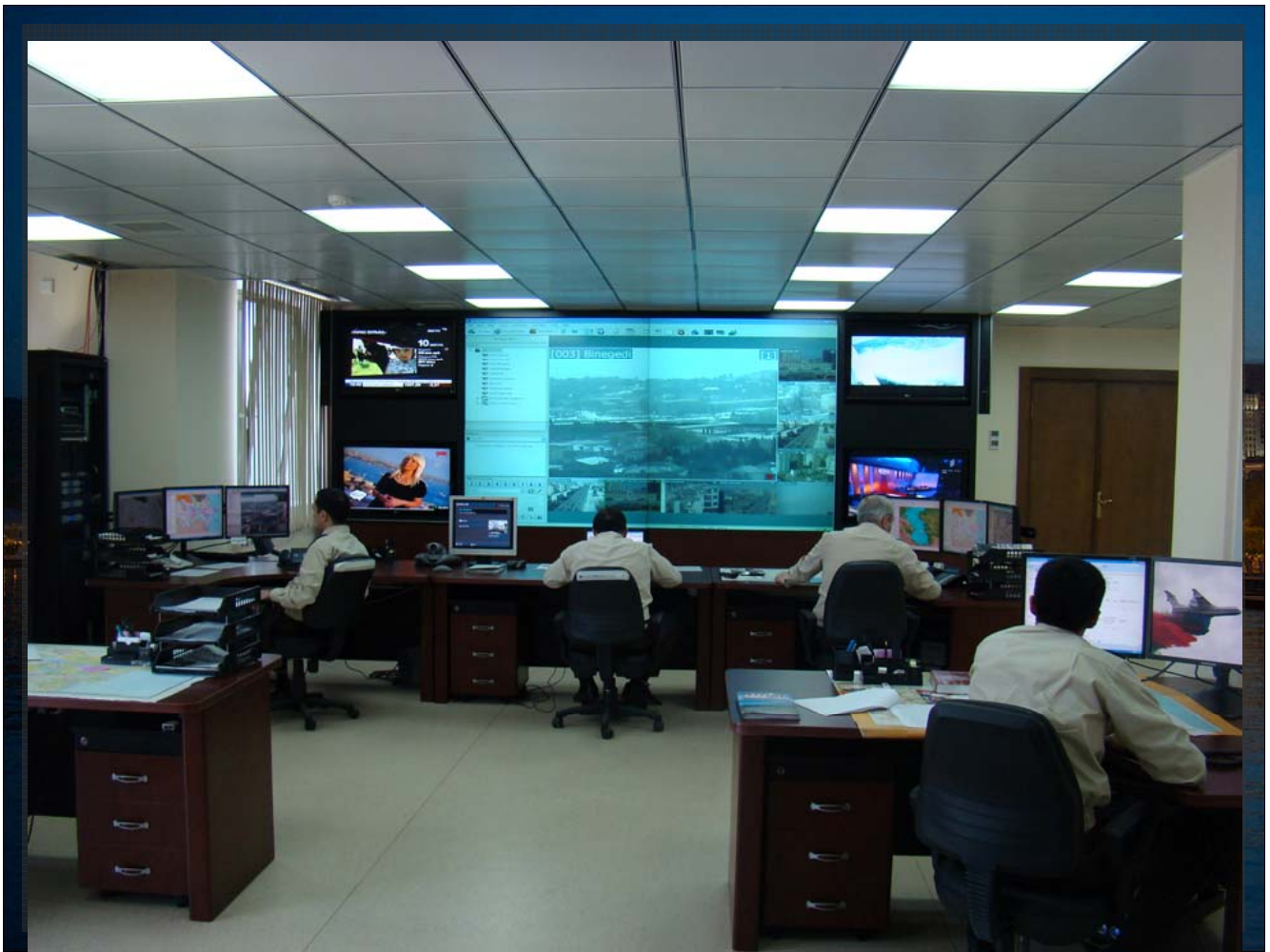
- ◆ *during accident-rescue operations,*
- ◆ *in emergency prevention, response and rehabilitation activities,*
- ◆ *compilation, classification, analysis of information received via "112" hot-line and other assistant stations of the Ministry, relevant executive authorities as well as other sources,*
- ◆ *making relevant decisions with regard to them and ensuring duly implementation of the decisions.*



## THE STRUCTURE OF CRISES MANAGEMENT CENTER











# THE MINISTRY OF EMERGENCY SITUATIONS OF AZERBAIJAN REPUBLIC



## “112 CALL CENTER” of CRISES MANAGEMENT CENTER



Operates 24/7 ensuring the activity of the Ministry of Emergency Situations as well as other government bodies based on information provided by the citizens and other sources

### When it is necessary to apply to “112 Call Center”



In case of natural and man-made disasters



In case of fire or emerging the situations that could lead to fires



In case of being children and the sick ones behind the locked door or in a helpless state



In case of severe road traffic accident



In case of accidents the during the construction works or at any other industrial facilities or there is probability of such accidents that could lead to severe consequences



In case of emergence of the need to conduct rescue operations on the water



In case of CBRN materials detection or containers designed for storage or transportation of such materials as well as detection of lost ammunitions and explosives

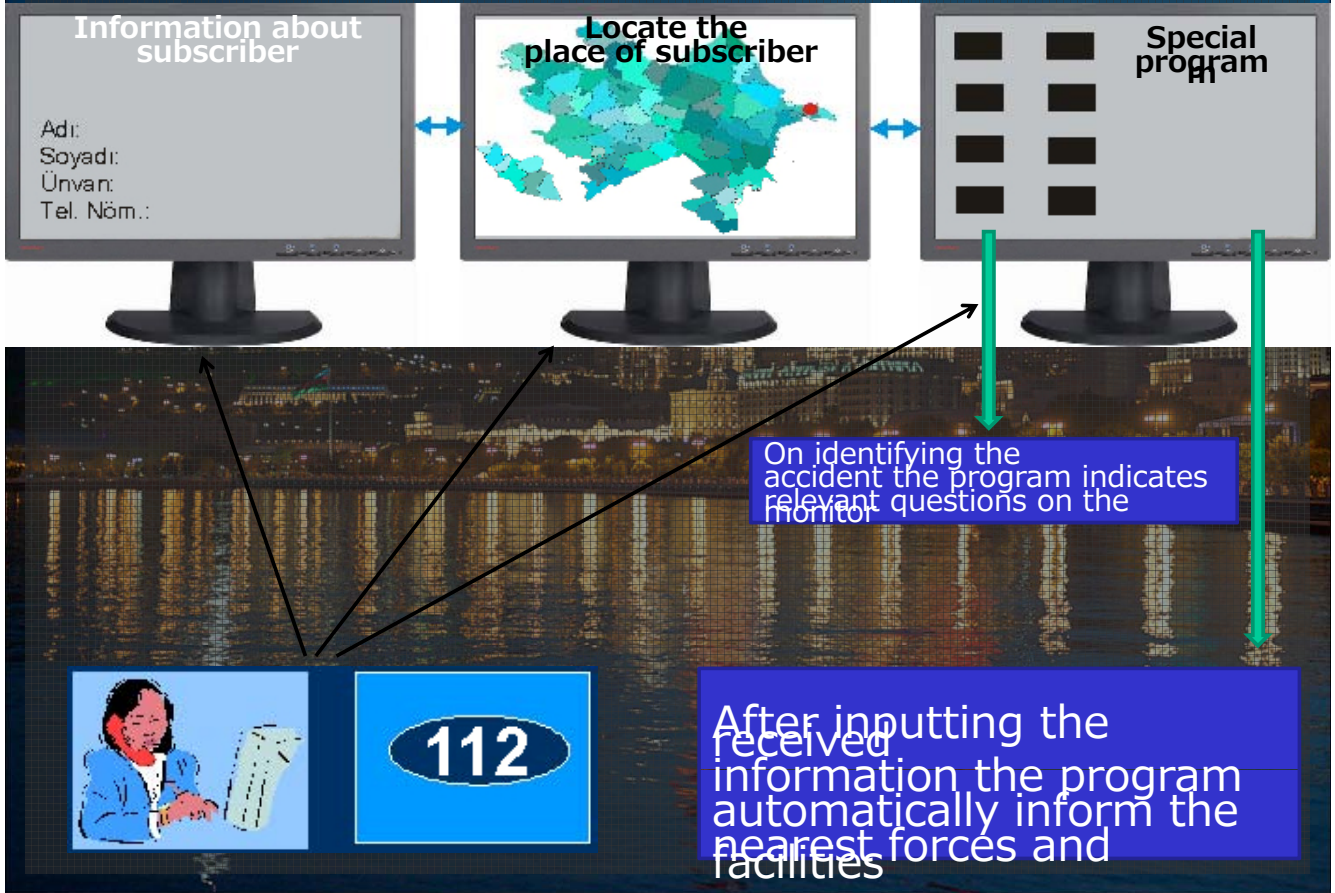


In case of another types of emergencies or there is the need to conduct rescue operations to save those lost in the forest, mountains and sailed a boat far out and so on



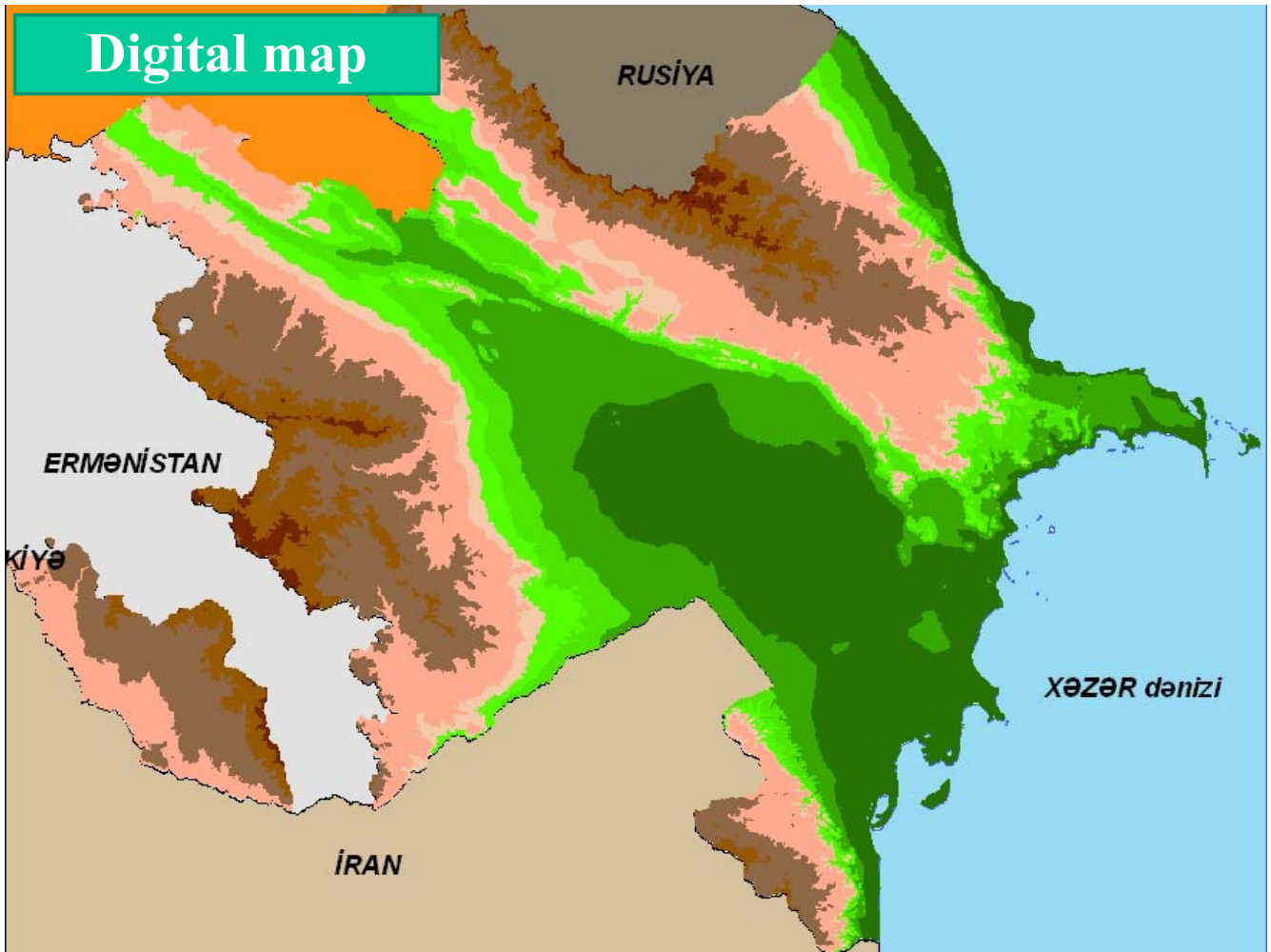
Exceptionally when it is not possible to apply directly to another relevant services (police, state fire protection service, ambulance, emergency gas service)

# 112 CALL CENTER



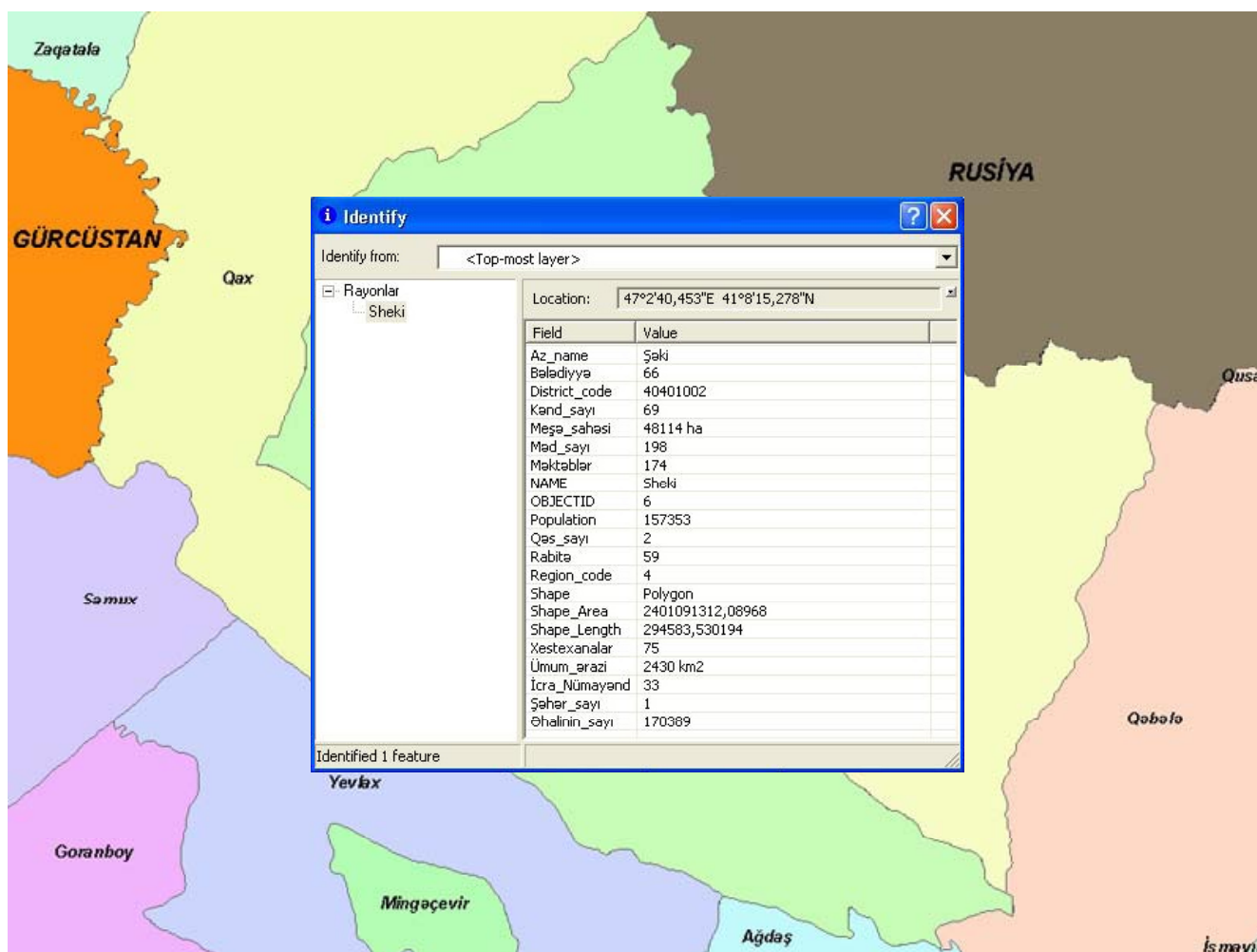
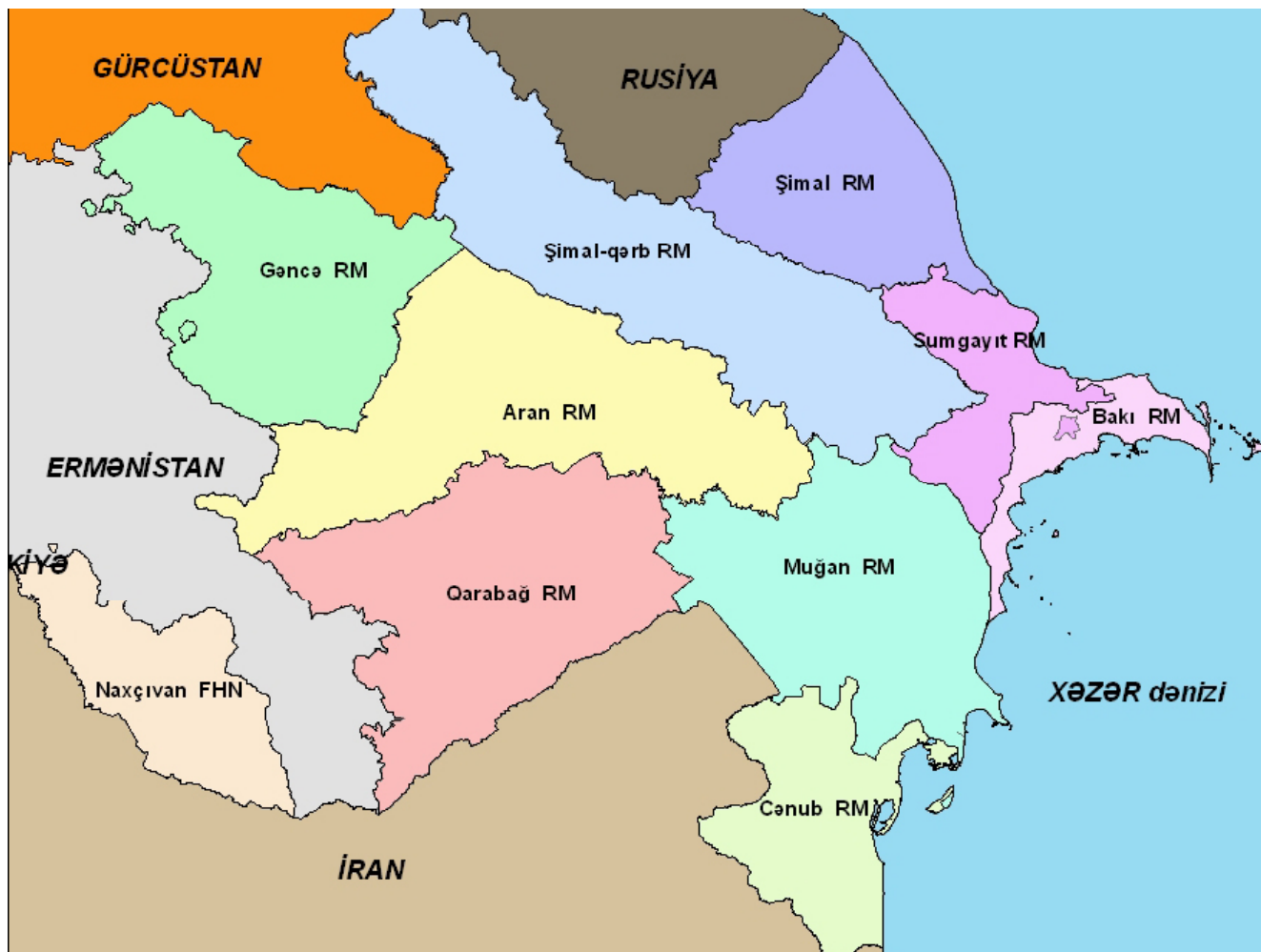
## Application of GIS in Crises Management Center

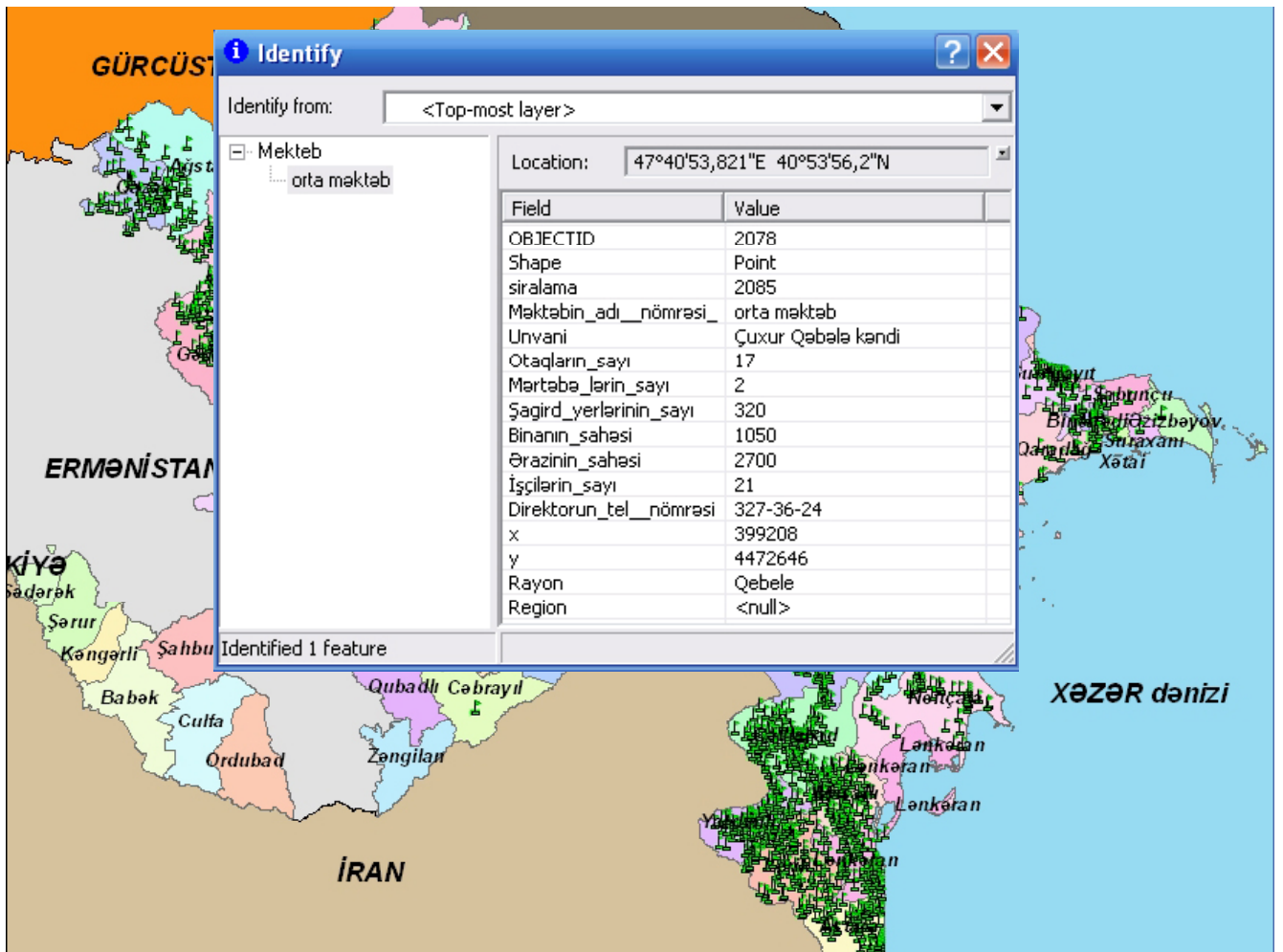
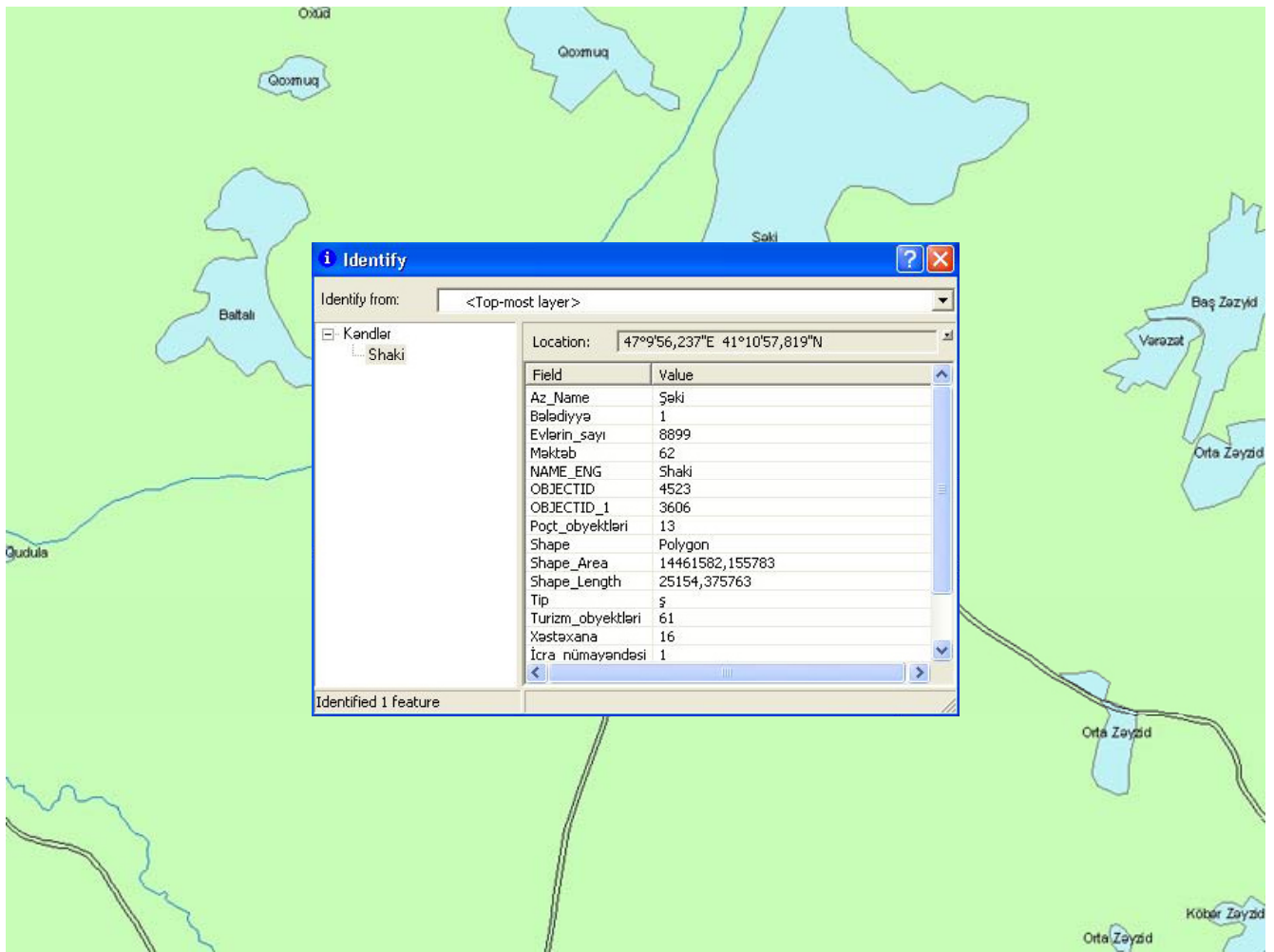
# Digital map

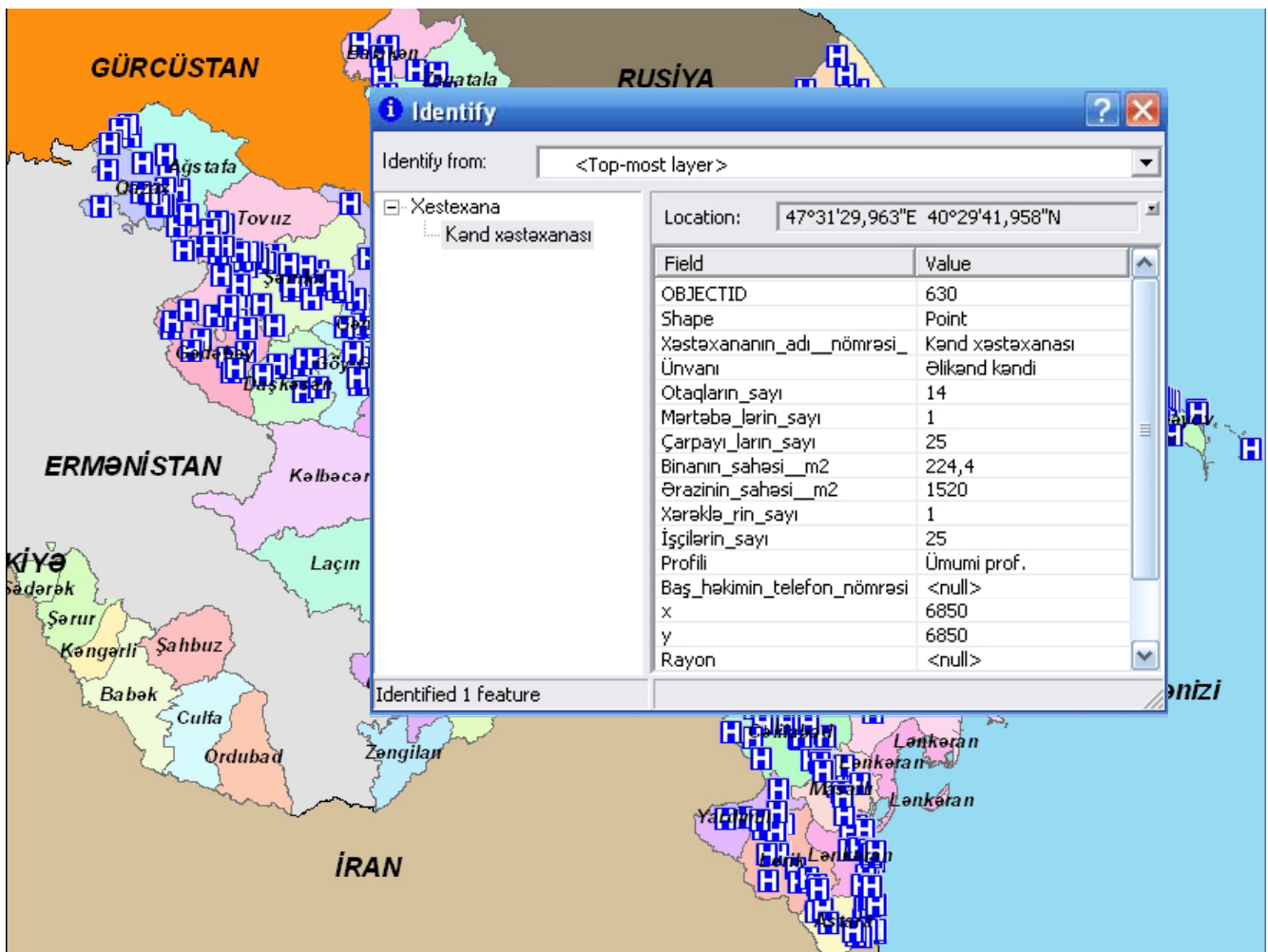


# Administrative map

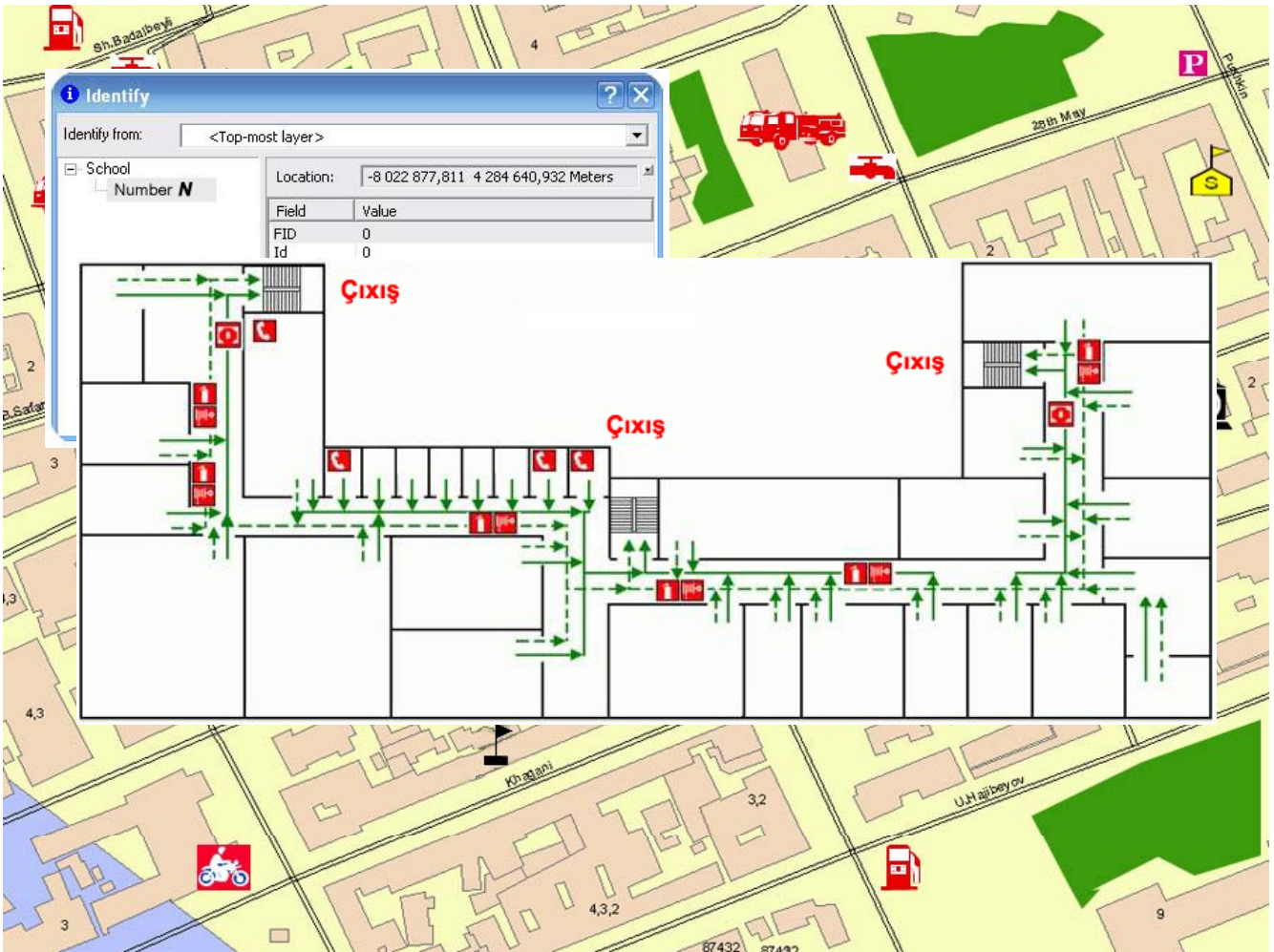
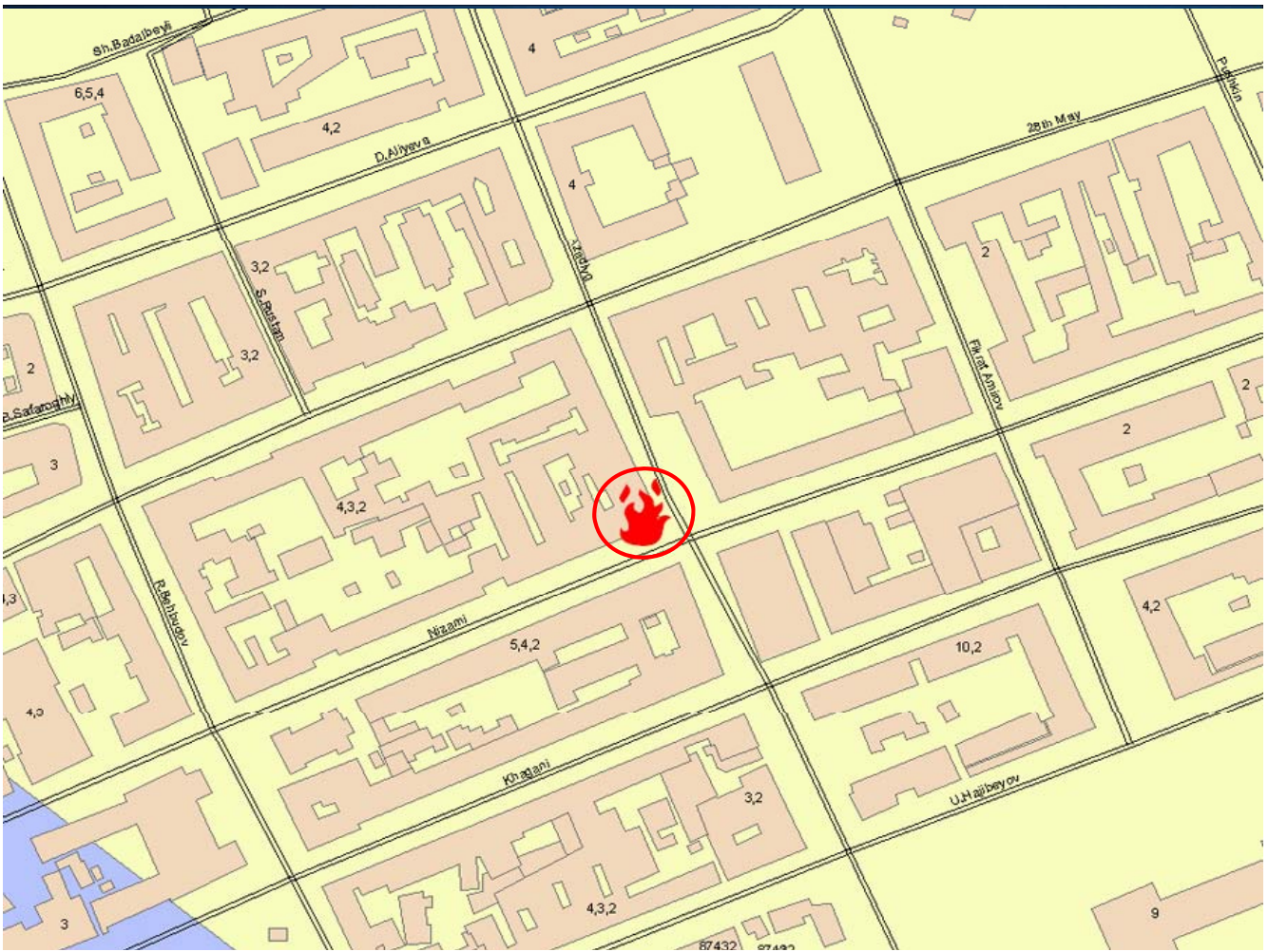




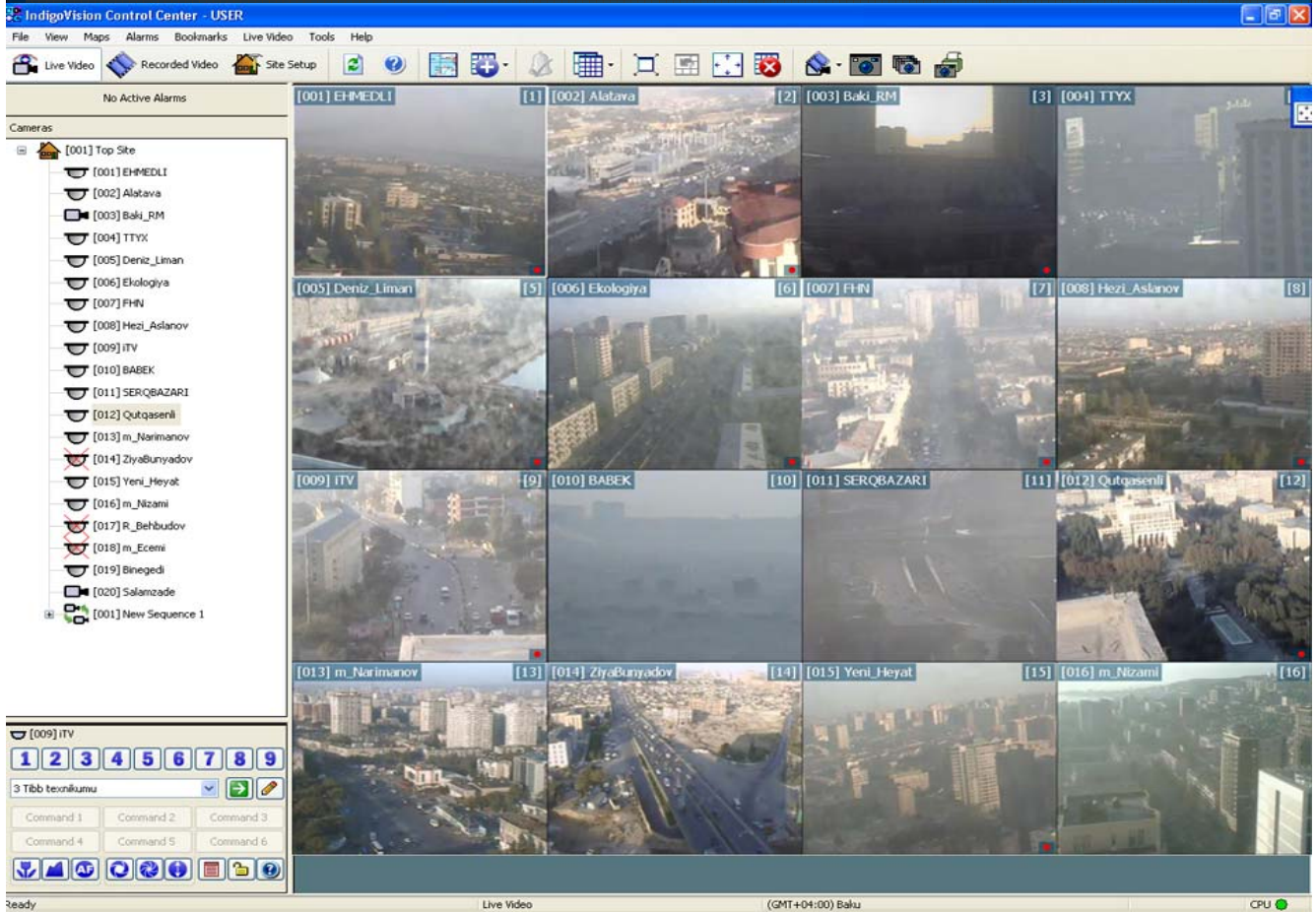






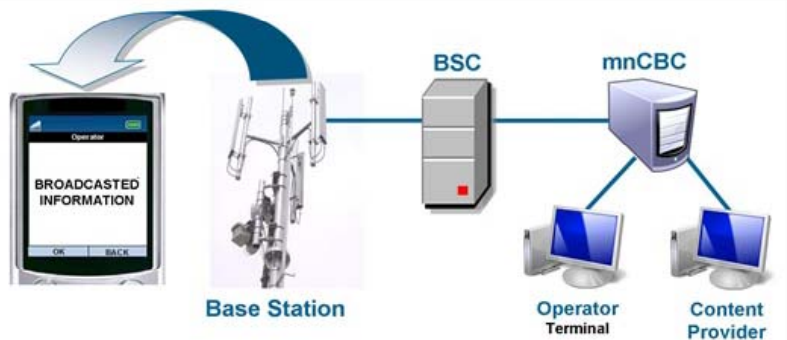


# SURVEILLANCE CAMERAS



**Cell Broadcasting**  
One-to-many! Turnkey messaging solution

**“CELL BROADCAST”** is one of the GSM net’s function. Due to this function it is possible to send messages to the subscriber phone’s display various information about ongoing or shortly coming up events in particular places such as emergencies, weather forecast or traffic jams and so on. This system is capable to send about 500 000 messages in 2 seconds





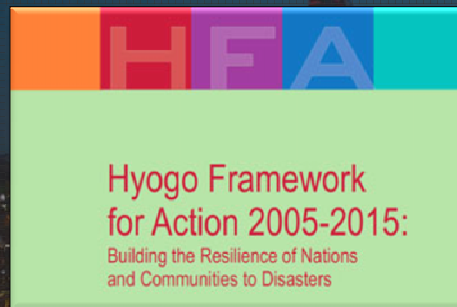
Set up in “Hummer-2” SUV devices is capable to transmit the images on line directly to Operational Center







# Progress on the Implementation of Hyogo Framework for Action and upcoming Major Projects on Disaster Risk Reduction



In April, 2011 UNICEF, in partnership with the Government of Azerbaijan, organized seminar in Baku to discuss national efforts to ensure safety and protection of children against future disasters. This “Hyogo Framework for Action and Disaster Risk Reduction in Education” seminar brought together government officials from different ministries, and staff from the UN, national and international NGOs to discuss the Hyogo Framework for Action. The group also discussed the country’s progress so far and way forward for Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) in Education in Azerbaijan.

The seminar was organized in collaboration with the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Emergency Situations under their project “Supporting Disaster Risk Reduction amongst Vulnerable Communities and Institutions in Azerbaijan”. This EU-funded initiative emphasizes the need for a systematic approach to disaster risk reduction and advocates for mainstreaming a child-focused DRR policy and strategic framework into existing policies, planning and programs for education or in some other way related to disaster preparedness.

UNICEF will continue preparing children and vulnerable communities to respond to future disasters, and that everyone present will be active in advocating for and implementing measures that will help reduce the disastrous consequences of natural hazards on children and women in Azerbaijan. The seminar should also lay an important foundation for improving existing governmental strategies and documents on disaster risk reduction in Azerbaijan with a particular focus on education,

UNICEF’s approach to DRR in education is at two levels - policy level dialogue on curriculum and disaster management, coupled with school based interventions reaching, in particular, teachers and schoolchildren. Children are important first because they are the most vulnerable in a disaster, but also because they possess unique abilities to contribute to the creation of a culture of safety and prevention.

Concluding remarks of the seminar included:

It is important to spread information and knowledge on the Hyogo Framework and DRR in education at national and local levels. The idea of having similar events at district level was suggested by UNICEF.

DRR is everybody’s responsibility. All line ministries implementing state programs and work plans should integrate DRR into their planning. Inclusion of children with disabilities into all school-based activities and improving early warning and detection in the area of flooding are important.

The key to success in implementing the HFA and indeed any DRR intervention is coordination between all respective parties and ministries not just in education. By starting and in some cases maintaining co-operation between all key stakeholders and if possible using existing co-ordination mechanisms, the issue will be remain a high priority.



A conference held on 10<sup>th</sup> August 2010 to sum up the “Supporting Disaster Risk Reduction amongst Vulnerable Communities and Institutions in Azerbaijan” project co-implemented by the UNICEF, Ministries of Education and Emergency Situations. The project is part of the Disaster Risk Reduction in education program financed by the DIPECHO, the Disaster preparedness branch of the European Commission’s Humanitarian Aid Department. UNICEF Deputy Representative in Azerbaijan Rashed Mustafa told of the aims of the project realized since 2010. Speaking at the meeting, UNICEF Coordinator for DIPECHO Aisling Falconer pointed out disaster response monitoring had been carried out in 10 pilot schools in six regions of Azerbaijan over preparation and emphasized the importance of disaster response education at schools.

The conference discussed mechanisms of national coordination for disaster risk education in education and future projects.



Sub-Regional Office of the United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (UNISDR) for Central Asia and the Caucasus and the Ministry of Emergency Situations of the Republic of Azerbaijan, with support from UNDP, hold a workshop on National Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction on 20 October 2010 in Baku.

The workshop will brought together representatives of the relevant Government ministries including the Ministry of Emergency Situations, Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources, Ministry of Health and Ministry of Industry and Energy, bilateral donors, international and national NGOs and media. Ms. Goulsara Pulatova, Regional Coordinator of UNISDR Central Asia & Caucasus office and Mr. Abdurahim Muhidov, HFA Coordinator facilitated the Workshop.

The overall purpose of the meeting was to bring together all stakeholders in the area of disaster risk reduction (DRR) and potential partners of the National Platform to discuss ways to improving national coordination in disaster risk management and risk reduction, as well as reporting on the progress achieved in the country. The UNISDR officers will make presentations on UNISDR, the activities in the region of Central Asia and Caucasus, the Hyogo Framework for Action, the structure and the contents of the national report on HFA.

The country reports are used in compilation of the regional progress reports, and in the Global Assessment Report which is published every two years, at the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction. The sessions of the Global Platform were held in 2007 and 2009, and the next one is planned for May of 2011 in Geneva.

The idea of the workshop was first discussed and agreed with the Government of Azerbaijan in December 2009 when UNISDR sent a mission to Baku to introduce its mandate to the Government and establish contacts with the relevant governmental and non-governmental organizations, UN agencies and international NGOs working in the country.

