

RUSSIA

I. Natural hazards in Russia

1.1 Natural hazards likely to affect the country

Drought, earthquake, epidemic, extreme temperature, flood, insect infestation, slides, wild fires, wind storms

1.2 Recent major disasters

year	dis_subset	killed	total_affected	dam (US '000s)
2005	Flood	3	222	—
2005	Flood	0	3685	—
2005	Flood	0	5000	21168
2005	Avalanche	9	0	—
2004	Forest	9	1000	—
2004	Storm	0	6000	—
2004	Hurricane	6	62	6000
2004	Earthquake	0	138	—
2004	Flood	18	4800	50000
2003	Drought	0	1000000	—
2003	Earthquake	3	1805	10600

Source: "EM-DAT: The OFDA/CRED International Disaster Database, www.em-dat.net - Université catholique de Louvain - Brussels - Belgium"

II. Disaster Management system

2.1 Administrative system

Conventional long form: Russian Federation

Conventional short form: Russia

Government type: federation

Capital: Moscow

Administrative Divisions:

49 oblasts (oblastey, singular - oblast), 21 republics (respublik, singular - respublika), 10 autonomous okrugs (avtonomnykh okrugov, singular - avtonomnyy okrug), 6 krays (krayev, singular - kray), 2 federal cities (singular - gorod), and 1 autonomous oblast (avtonomnaya oblast')

2.2. Legal system, legal framework

Several laws and policies were enacted by the Government of Russia to protect its people during emergency situations. These include the following (among others):

- Law of the Russian Federation On Safety (March 5, 1991)
- Presidential Decree (PD) No. 794 (December 30, 1992) “Single State System of Preventing and Eliminating Emergency Situations”.
- Federal Law (FL) No. 68-ΦЗ on “Protecting the Population and Territories from Emergency Situations” (December 21, 1994)
- FL No. 3-ΦЗ on “Emergency-Rescue Services and Status of Rescue Personnel” No. 151-ΦЗ, and On Radiation Safety of the Population (January 9, 1996)
- FL No. 126-ΦЗ on Communications (July 7, 2003) provided the prioritized use of communication networks in emergency situations
- PDs No. 261 (April 18, 1992) and No. 1113 (November 5, 1995), provided for a single state system of preventing and eliminating emergency situations (RSES)
- PD No. 991 on Improving the Single State System for Prevention and Elimination of Emergency Situations (August 28, 2003), entrusted the Ministry of Emergencies functions of organizing and supervising search and rescue activities in inland waters, and supervising the anchorage and use of small-size vessels and bases (structures).
- Order of the Ministry of Emergencies of Russia No. 200 (April 21, 2003) provided for the basic roles and functions of the Ministry of Emergencies
- Federation Subjects” No. 95-ΦЗ (July 4, 2003) and On General Principles of Organizing Local Self-Management No. 131-ΦЗ (October 6, 2003) resolved problems on comprehensive target planning of measures aimed at preventing emergency situations (ES, raising the stability of enterprises, and in ensuring the preparedness of management bodies
- Code of Administrative Law Infringements of the Russian Federation (December 30, 2001) provided sanctions for non compliance to the requirements of the norms and rules on preventing and eliminating emergency situations

2.3 Structure of disaster management

The national structure for coordinating and executing disaster risk reduction is the single state system of preventing and eliminating emergency situations (RSES), which was established in 1992. It integrates management bodies, forces, federal bodies, local administrations and organizations to protect population and territories from emergency situations.

RSES also develops legal economic standards to realize target and scientific-engineering programs and ensure readiness of the forces and means to train the population.

Main activities of the RSES include the following:

- prevention of accidents, and adverse impacts of natural disasters;
- reduce losses and damage from emergency situations;
- eliminate emergency situations;
- emergency-rescue operations;
- reduce disaster risks; and
- support relief and rehabilitation activities

The RSES consists of territorial and functional subsystems. It has five levels namely federal, regional, territorial, local and one object level. Each RSES level has managerial bodies, permanent working bodies of control, forces and means; reserves of financial and material-and-equipment resources; systems of communication, notification, information supply, special educational establishments.

Government of Russia

Financial and material resources	Ministry of Emergencies	Forces of ME of Russia
	Bodies of executive power of RF subjects CES	Ministries, committees, directorates chief administrations of CDES

Federal bodies of executive power CES		Forces and means	Financial and material resources
Directorates, departments of CDES		Directorates, departments of CDES	
		Forces and means	Financial and material resources
Forces and means	Financial and material resources	Management of economic objects CES	Departments, sectors of CDES
		Forces and means	Financial and material resources

Government Commission for prevention and elimination of Emergency Situations and Ensuring Fire Safety was also established. The

Commission is composed of the heads of ministries and departments/ deputy heads and objects, forces and means of prevention and elimination of emergency situations.

2.4 Priority on disaster risk management

- Risks assessments on various types of natural threats
- Early warning and forecasting
- Monitoring and evaluation of natural hazards and its impacts
- Hazard mapping
- Diagnosing seismic soundness of buildings and other Infrastructure
- Enhance public education and awareness on existing threats, and prevention/mitigation measures
- Conduct of capability building activities at all levels including drills
- Research and development
- Investing on disaster reduction measures

III. Disaster management plan

As specified by laws mentioned above, planning of actions for emergency situations is carried out at all levels of the RSES system as follows:

- Federal plan of actions, regional plans of actions (cooperation),
- plans of actions of federal executive bodies (functional subsystems),
- plans of actions of executive bodies of subjects of Russian Federation (territorial subsystems), as well as plans of actions of local self-management
- authorities and plans of actions of organizations (objects).

Special plans are also mandated such as:

- Plans of prevention and liquidation of spillage of oil and petroleum products;
- Operational plans of fighting forest fires, which is approved annually by state authority bodies of subjects of the Russian Federation;
- Plans of protecting personnel and population in case of emergency at a nuclear stations (nuclear power station, thermal nuclear power station);
- Plans of actions on the prevention of disasters arising from storage, transportation and liquidation of chemical weapons and eliminating their aftereffects.
- Plans of primary life-support and survival of the victims of disasters and calamities;

Basic **components** of the plans mentioned are as follows:

Section 1: Total estimation of probable situation with appearance of emergency situations

Section 2: Basic measures on prevention of emergency situations

- Section 3: Provision of readiness for liquidation of probable emergency situations
- Section 4: Actions in case of threat and appearance of federal transborder emergency situations
- Section 5: Provision of readiness of management system in crisis situations

Within the framework of the Federal Target-Oriented Program “Reduction of Risks and Alleviation of the Impacts of Natural and Anthropogenic Emergency Situations in the Russian Federation Till 2005” the budget material and financial reserves were created amounting to approximately 7.816 billion of rubles.

IV. Budget size on national level

Financing of program measures is carried out through the federal budget, budgets of the subjects of the RF and local budgets. For emergency situations the following resources are created and used:

- emergency fund of the government on the prevention and elimination emergency situations and consequences of natural disasters;
- reserves of inventories (part of the State material reserve) for ensuring urgent work and addressing the adverse impacts of disasters;
- reserves of material resources of the federal bodies of executive power;
- stocks of financial and material resources of the subjects of the Russian Federation, bodies of local administrations and organizations.

Procedures on the generation, use and recovery of stocks of financial and material resources are determined by the legislation of the Russian Federation and regulatory legal acts of local administration bodies.

The volume of stocks for eliminating emergency situations, and the control of their formation, storage, use and recovery are determined by the body creating these stocks.

The state function of preventing and eliminating emergency situations is financed in 2003 at the rate of 21 million rubles including the distribution by subsections “Prevention and elimination of consequences of emergency situations” – 11 billion rubles, “Civil Defense” – 67 million rubles, “State Fire-Fighting service” – 10 billion rubles.

V. Progress and situations of the Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA)

VI. Projects on disaster reduction headed by your Ministry

VII. ADRC Counterpart

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