



Disaster Management Questionnaire Azerbaijan

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Information in Green and bold: Response from the country

Information in Blue and Italic: Information gathered via the internet and other sources

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1. General Information



Geographic coordinates: 40 30 N, 47 30 E

Area:

total: 86,600 sq km

land: 86,100 sq km

water: 500 sq km

note: includes the exclave of Naxcivan Autonomous Republic and the Nagorno-Karabakh region; the region's autonomy was abolished by Azerbaijani Supreme Soviet on 26 November 1991

Land boundaries:

total: 2,013 km

border countries: Armenia (with Azerbaijan-proper) 566 km, Armenia (with Azerbaijan-Naxcivan exclave) 221 km, Georgia 322 km, Iran (with Azerbaijan-proper) 432 km, Iran (with Azerbaijan-Naxcivan exclave) 179 km, Russia 284 km, Turkey 9 km

Coastline: 0 km (landlocked)

note: Azerbaijan borders the Caspian Sea (800 km, est.)

Maritime claims: none (landlocked)

Climate: dry, semiarid steppe

Terrain: large, flat Kur-Araz Ovaligi (Kura-Araks Lowland) (much of it below sea level) with Great Caucasus Mountains to the north, Qarabag Yaylasi (Karabakh Upland) in west; Baku lies on Abseron Yasaqligi (Apsheron Peninsula) that juts into Caspian Sea

Elevation extremes:

lowest point: Caspian Sea -28 m

highest point: Bazarduzu Dagi 4,485 m

Natural resources: petroleum, natural gas, iron ore, nonferrous metals and alumina

Land use:

arable land: 18%

permanent crops: 5%

permanent pastures: 25%

forests and woodland: 11%

other: 41% (1993 est.)

Irrigated land: 10,000 sq km (1993 est.)

Environment - current issues: local scientists consider the Abseron Yasaqligi (Apsheron Peninsula) (including Baku and Sumqayit) and the Caspian Sea to be the ecologically most devastated area in the world because of severe air, water, and soil pollution; soil pollution results from the use of DDT as a pesticide and also from toxic defoliants used in the production of cotton

Environment - international agreements:

party to: Climate Change, Desertification, Endangered Species, Marine Dumping, Ozone Layer Protection

Signed, but not ratified: Biodiversity

Population: 7,748,163 (July 2000 est.)

Population growth rate: 0.27% (2000 est.)

Infant mortality rate: 83.41 deaths/1,000 live births (2000 est.)

Religions: Muslim 93.4%, Russian Orthodox 2.5%, Armenian Orthodox 2.3%, other 1.8% (1995 est.)

note: religious affiliation is still nominal in Azerbaijan; percentages for actual practicing adherents are much lower

Languages: Azeri 89%, Russian 3%, Armenian 2%, other 6% (1995 est.)

Country name:

conventional long form: Azerbaijani Republic

Government type: *republic*

Capital: *Baku (Baki)*

Administrative divisions: 59 rayons (rayonlar; rayon - singular), 11 cities* (saharlar; sahar - singular), 1 autonomous republic** (muxtar respublika); Abseron Rayonu, Agcabadi Rayonu, Agdam Rayonu, Agdas Rayonu, Agstafa Rayonu, Agsu Rayonu, Ali Bayramli Sahari*, Astara Rayonu, Baki Sahari*, Balakan Rayonu, Barda Rayonu, Beylaqan Rayonu, Bilasuvar Rayonu, Cabrayil Rayonu, Calilabad Rayonu, Daskasan Rayonu, Davaci Rayonu, Fuzuli Rayonu, Gadabay Rayonu, Ganca Sahari*, Goranboy Rayonu, Goycay Rayonu, Hacıqabul Rayonu, İmisli Rayonu, İsmayilli Rayonu, Kalbacı Rayonu, Kürdamir Rayonu, Lacin Rayonu, Lankaran Rayonu, Lankaran Sahari*, Lerik Rayonu, Masalli Rayonu, Mingacevir Sahari*, Naftalan Sahari*, Naxçıvan Muxtar Respublikası**, Neftçala Rayonu, Oguz Rayonu, Qabala Rayonu, Qax Rayonu, Qazax Rayonu, Qobustan Rayonu, Quba Rayonu, Qubadli Rayonu, Qusar Rayonu, Saatli Rayonu, Sabirabad Rayonu, Saki Rayonu, Saki Sahari*, Salyan Rayonu, Samaxi Rayonu, Samkir Rayonu, Samux Rayonu, Siyazan Rayonu, Sumqayıt Sahari*, Susa Rayonu, Susa Sahari*, Tartar Rayonu, Tovuz Rayonu, Ucar Rayonu, Xacmaz Rayonu, Xankəndi Sahari*, Xanlar Rayonu, Xizi Rayonu, Xocali Rayonu, Xocavənd Rayonu, Yardimli Rayonu, Yevlax Rayonu, Yevlax Sahari*, Zangilan Rayonu, Zaqatala Rayonu, Zardab Rayonu

Independence: 30 August 1991 (from Soviet Union)

Economy - overview: Azerbaijan is less developed industrially than either Armenia or Georgia, the other Caucasian states. It resembles the Central Asian states in its majority Muslim population, high structural unemployment, and low standard of living. The economy's most prominent products are oil, cotton, and natural gas. Production from the Caspian oil field declined through 1997 but registered an increase in 1998-99. Negotiation of 19 production-sharing arrangements (PSAs) with foreign firms, which have thus far committed \$60 billion to oil field development, should generate the funds needed to spur future industrial development. Oil production under the first of these PSAs, with the Azerbaijan International Operating Company, began in November 1997. Azerbaijan shares all the problems of the former Soviet republics in making the transition from a command to a market economy, but its considerable energy resources brighten its long-term prospects. Baku has only recently begun making progress on economic reform, and old economic ties and structures are slowly being replaced. An obstacle to economic progress, including stepped up foreign investment, is the continuing conflict with Armenia over the Nagorno-Karabakh region. Trade with Russia and the other former Soviet republics is declining in importance while trade is building up with Turkey, Iran, UAE, and the nations of Europe. Growth in 2000 should match growth in 1999. Long-term prospects will depend on world oil prices and the location of new pipelines in the region.

GDP - real growth rate: 7% (1999 est.)

GDP - per capita: purchasing power parity - \$1,770 (1999 est.)

GDP - composition by sector:

agriculture: 22%

industry: 18%

services: 60% (1997 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): -6.8% (1999 est.)

Industries: petroleum and natural gas, petroleum products, oilfield equipment; steel, iron ore, cement; chemicals and petrochemicals; textiles

Agriculture - products: cotton, grain, rice, grapes, fruit, vegetables, tea, tobacco; cattle, pigs, sheep, goats

2. Disaster profile

Hazards

- Complete the attached database regarding natural disasters, industrial accidents and population displacements, which occurred between the years 1990 to 2002.

Year	Total Events	Total Killed	Total Affected	Drought/famines		Earthquakes			Epidemics			Floods			
				Events	Killed	Events	Killed	Affected	Events	Killed	Affected	Events	Killed	Affected	
2001	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2000	3	42	3,294	1	-	-	1	31	3,294	-	-	-	-	-	-
1999	1	1	15,265	-	-	-	1	1	15,265	-	-	-	-	-	-
1998	1	-	700,000	-	-	-	1	-	700,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
1997	1	11	75,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	11	75,000	
1996	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1995	3	5	1,658,800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	5	1,658,800	
1994	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1993	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1992	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1991	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1990	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

- What are the impacts of most damaging hazards occurring in the country, on communities, infrastructure, environment etc?

FLOODS

- 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.

EARTHQUAKES

- The whole of Azerbaijan is liable to suffer from earthquakes of a magnitude of 8-9 on the 12 magnitude scale. Among the parts of the country with high population density most liable are the Apsheron Peninsula and the North Caspian region. The slopes of the Greater Caucasus Moun-tains are considered to be the most dangerous. Gandja is in the zone of force 8-9 earthquake risk.

DROUGHT

- *Azerbaijan has been severely affected by the drought that has stricken many countries in Central Asia, the Near East and parts of Europe during the spring 2000. An FAO assessment mission carried out early January 2001 reported significant losses of harvests, particularly of potatoes and vegetables. The most affected farmers were those cultivating plots located at the tail end of irrigation canals.*
- *The fisheries sector has also been severely affected by the low water levels in the rivers and reservoirs due to the drought. Several generations of fish have been lost due to a disruption in breeding patterns.*

CASPIAN SEA:

- *Some lowland areas threatened by rising levels of the Caspian Sea*
- How are risks identified and expressed? – reports, database, maps, GIS, etc?
- *Terms of Reference for a computerized database on disaster management resources and risks and hazards have also been prepared.*

	Databases	Maps	GIS	Other
Earthquakes				
Floods				
Drought				
Slide/Avalanche				
Epidemics				
...				

- What organizations keep records of past disasters?
Earthquakes:
Floods:
Drought:
Slide/ Avalanches:
Epidemics:
Other:

Vulnerability/ Communities

- Complete the attached database regarding the type and level of disaster risk and vulnerability in the districts of your country.
- *Vulnerability and capacity assessments (VCA) have been conducted in seven AzRC regional centers throughout the country.*
- Are villages (rural areas) that prone to disaster identified?
- What major historic infrastructures are likely to be affected by future disasters? What actions have been taken to reduce the risk?
- Are there communities that organize themselves to monitor potential disasters? (e.g. monitoring river levels)
e.g. 1
Name of Community:
Type of Risk:
Actions Taken:

- ❑ What is the level of awareness of disaster risk factors at the community level?
- ❑ How ready are communities to understand official warnings and react?
- ❑ What percentages of vulnerable areas have evacuation plans/maps?

3. National policies, plans and projects

Policies

- ❑ Is there a national disaster management policy, act or related legislations? Specify.
See Below
- ❑ Are there national disaster management plans and procedures? Specify.
 - *The UNDP assistance in drafting the national disaster management strategy with involvement of international expertise has been negotiated with the Government of Azerbaijan. The terms of reference for drafting the national strategy and developing the National Plan of Action has been prepared.*
 - *Draft legislative framework related to disaster management, draft National Strategy Plan and Plan of Action have been finalized and submitted for approval. An Inter-Agency Contingency Planning for Azerbaijan has been developed through the collaborative efforts of key actors.*

Projects/ Programmes

- ❑ List the past, current and pipeline projects in disaster management sector, specifying the owners (U.N., the World Bank, Gov...) and the executors of the projects (Provincial Gov. NGOs...):
 - *The AzRC society started to implement a disaster preparedness programme in 2000 in close cooperation with and with the financial support of the International Federation, Exxon oil company and the Norwegian Red Cross.*
 - *World Institute for Disaster Risk Management (DRM current projects)*

Landslide Assessment in Baku

Following a major landslide, concerning an area of some 15 ha, which occurred abruptly on March 7, 2000 in the Bayilev zone of the Sabayil district, South of Baku city center, DRM was charged by the World Bank to provide a technical assistance in order to identify the future risks and to determine the adequate remediation and prevention works.

- ❑ Are there any disaster awareness and public information projects or programmes being undertaken in the country?
 - *A booklet, "What to do before, during and after an earthquake", has been developed and disseminated among the public. A film on this topic has been made.*

Trainings

- ❑ What is the disaster management training strategy and/or plan of the country with regards to disaster management?
 - *The project "National Disaster Management Training" (AZE99001) is aimed at capacity building. A budget of USD 600.000 has been allocated.*
 - *The training program being supported by the UNDP programme needs to be followed up. Considering that the project is about to conclude in October, the level of disbursement is low.*
 - *UNHCR Emergency Department is willing to consider future proposals of collaboration. The Norwegian Civil Defence is also willing to contribute to further training workshops.*

- ❑ Has disaster management training been undertaken in the country? Is so what which organization (s)? What form of training has been utilized and who has been the audience?
 - *International and national experts have trained 42 GOA officials in coordinated response and management skills.*
 - *Approximately 8,500 government officials have been trained in disaster preparedness and coordination in emergency situations through 9 regional centers.*
 - *In addition there is Disaster Preparedness Workshops for National Authorities and NGOs in the three Republics of the Caucasus which is a joint initiative of UNDP – Disaster Management Training Program (DMTP) and of NRC – CIS Conference Working Group on Humanitarian Assistance (WGHA)*
 - *The workshops were preceded by a one day preparatory session for NGOs, in each country, on some basic disaster management, organized by DMTP and WGHA National Focal points, and will be followed by meetings organized by DMTP to review the practical implementation of the recommendations*

Type of Training	Audience	Trainer

- ❑ Where are the training centers located?
 - *Nine regional disaster management training and operational centers have been established*

- ❑ Is there training at the community level?
 - *Written material for inclusion in the curricula and textbooks on the fundamentals of disaster preparedness has been drafted. Other efforts to increase public awareness are envisaged.*

4. Government structures:

- ❑ What is the structure/ organigram for disaster management in the country?

- *There is a structure in the Republic called Commission on Extreme Occurrences. It is headed by the Deputy Prime-Minister and is responsible for arrangements to prevent and minimize damage and the loss of human life in the event of natural hazards.*
- *Hydro meteorological Service.*
- What is the number of personnel in each organization/ agency?
- List all of governmental organizations related to disaster management?

	Mitigation	Preparedness	Relief	Reconstruction
National				
Regional				
Provincial				
District				

- Is there a national disaster management office/ ministry or a national disaster response mechanism? Specify
- What are the functions of the office/ministry?
- Does the above office handle all types of disasters (natural and technological)?
- Is the office in charge of disaster management a military force/ formation?
- What are the criteria for recruitment in the offices of disaster management? (Military ranks...)
- Is there transfer/ rotation of staff between districts and regions?
- What are the functions of the provincial and local authorities in disaster management? (e.g. Evacuation)
- Which governmental entity has the mandate of assisting during a disaster?
 - Army
 - Fire fighters
 - Police
- How are various sectors such as (agriculture, health, infrastructure, education, Water resources, Interior) engaged in risk management issues?
- *An Inter-Agency Contingency Planning for Azerbaijan has been developed through the collaborative efforts of key actors.*
- How is the ministry of health organized for preparedness?
- What ministry is in charge of maintaining law and order during disaster?
- What entity coordinates the actions of all of the ministries?
- Is there a published overview to ensure a common understanding of the precise roles of and inter-relationships between different bodies (ministries, NGOs, Offices, ...)

5. Non-government structure

- Identify NGOs, international organizations, etc working in any aspect of disaster management:

There were virtually no national NGOs who are capable to respond to any of disaster - effectively and timely. Thus, after the 1998 earthquake disaster, we asked the National NGO Forum (NNF) of Azerbaijan to identify a few NNGOs who were willing and had the organizational mandate to respond to any emergencies. We than, jointly, ended up selecting 12 NNGOs and began our training and exposure programs. Fortunately there has not been any major emergencies since than but these 12 NNGOs (we call them 'Emergency NNGOs) are fairly well equipped to respond to any emergencies should a situation call for. (Lutful Kabir, CTA/UNDP)

▪ National NGOs:

Name	Area of Work	No. of Personnel	Location of Work
<i>Fovgal (emergence)</i>			
<i>Ecological Analytical Informatic Age</i>			

▪ International NGOs/ Organizations:

Name	Nationality	Area of Work	Location of Work

▪ Universities and Geo-Physical Institutions:

Name	Area of Work	No. of Personnel	Location of Work

▪ Other

Name	Area of Work	No. of Personnel	Location of Work

- Identify Financial and regulatory instruments
 - Insurance sector (level of engagement)
 - Building codes / bylaws
- What is the nature of liaison between governmental disaster management entities with the academia of the national disaster management institutions?
- What is the framework of cooperation between the ministry in charge of disaster management, the Red Crescent and the NGOs?
 - *No official framework for collaboration between Government bodies and NGOs on Disaster related activities was so far established; numerous personal contacts, and several examples of positive ad-hoc cooperation already existed.*

Red Cross/ Crescent or equivalent Society

Azerbaijan Red Crescent Society (AzRC)

- *Address: Prospekt Azerbaidjan 19 Baku*
- **Tel:** (994) (12) 938481
- **Fax:** (994) (12) 931578
- **E-Mail:** azer.redcrescent@azdata.net
- <http://www.ifrc.org/where/country/cn6.asp?countryid=200>

- *Founded: 1920*
- *Since 1998 when the society decided to begin raising public awareness about the AzRC and its activities.*
- *The society temporarily had postponed it and intends to submit a new draft Red Crescent law to parliament in 2003.*

- **Leadership**
 - *The principal governing bodies of the AzRC are the general assembly of the executive committee (51 members, mostly branch chairmen and chairwomen, as well as small numbers of outsiders, principally from the ministries of health and social welfare and honorary members of the AzRC) and the presidium (five members, plus a secretary in charge). The society has a president who has recruited a new executive director and two vice presidents.*

- **Human Resources**
 - *Staff: 310 (2001): 39 people at the headquarters. Branches employ a total of 271 people, including regional centres, which employ three to four paid staff per centre.*
 - *There are more than 11,000 volunteers at the society.*
 - *Membership has been increased to 128,000. Women represent approximately 56 per cent and youth 82 per cent of the membership.*

- **Financials**
 - *Expenditure: CHF 637,987*
 - *Membership fees*
 - *A small amount of income from income-generating projects*
 - *Funds allocated by the International Federation and the ICRC*
 - *Donations from the public.*

- **Material resources**
 - *The AzRC consists of 82 branches, one "oil rocks" branch in the Caspian Sea and seven regional centres, which cover all administrative regions of the country.*
 - *In November 2000, an earthquake completely destroyed the society's office building.*
 - *A number of vehicles donated by the International Federation, Japanese Red Cross and Médecins sans Frontières.*
 - *Asia*

- **Activities**
 - **Disaster Preparedness**
 - *The society started to implement a disaster preparedness programme in 2000 in close cooperation with and with the financial support of the*

International Federation, Exxon oil company and the Norwegian Red Cross.

- *Mobile volunteer teams have been set up at the regional centers. They have been closely involved in disaster response (earthquake, flood, fire, etc.) activities.*
- *Vulnerability and capacity assessments (VCA) have been conducted in seven AzRC regional centers throughout the country.*
- *Small-scale awareness campaigns (anti-smoking and drug abuse, HIV/AIDS, immunization and prevention of forest fires) based on the VCA results have been conducted in Baku and other regional centres.*
- *A booklet, "What to do before, during and after an earthquake", has been developed and disseminated among the public. A film on this topic had been made.*
- *Mobile volunteer guidelines have been developed in close cooperation with the International Federation and presentations have been held for staff and volunteers.*

Health

- *ECHO stopped funding the visiting nurses programme in 2000, creating several problems for the society.*
- *The AzRC has focused on health promotion since 2000. The target group for this programme is beneficiaries in Sabirabad southern camps (malaria, good nutrition, hygiene), however the society hopes to extend it to Baku and Sumgayit districts.*

First aid

- *The society's first-aid programme began in 1996 and its funding was stopped in 2001.*
- *First-aid officers are functioning in seven regional centres.*
- *The implementation of the first-aid programme is carried out through disaster preparedness and relief and health promotion programmes.*
- *One of the society's strategic directions is to convert these courses into an income-generating project for the society. Appeals have been sent to various governmental and non-governmental structures linked with this. The real obstacle in this direction is that the AzRC's first-aid programme is unable to provide certificates meeting European standards.*

Youth and volunteers

- *This is new activity for the society. The youth department conducts contests, charity concerts, etc., on a regular basis. Volunteers have been involved in various activities in orphanages through regional centres.*
- *Orphanages are provided with school equipment given by local donors.*
- *Introduction courses were conducted for the AzRC regional centres on new guidelines and a code of conduct for volunteers elaborated by the society with International Federation assistance. The course included such topics as recognition, development of attractive activities and other*

Income generation

- *Establishing small enterprises in agriculture and industry for income generation for AzRC. Most of the projects were closed as they did not generate profits. At present, the society is focusing only on a few income-generating projects.*

Promotion of humanitarian values

- *Close collaboration has been established with local TV and radio channels, newspapers and information agencies. Various visual aids had also been developed (brochures, posters, leaflets, formal presentations, etc.). A number of films (on health and social care) have been made and broadcast on national television. Video clips on first aid, earthquake and AIDS have also been broadcast.*
- *A dissemination programme supported by the ICRC was implemented in Baku and regional centres. Lectures on IHL have taken place at schools, universities and other institutions.*

Financial management

- *Launched in September 2001, funded by British Red Cross, external consultancy regarding installation of a computerized accounting system. All data from January 2001 have already been entered into the system.*

Humanitarian aid

- *Distribution of food and non-food items to the most vulnerable people: the internally displaced, refugees, elderly people living alone, orphans and others.*
- *A summer camps project had been launched for internally displaced and refugee children.*
- *Free skills training courses have been conducted for young internally displaced and refugee volunteers, including English, computer, business marketing, etc.*
- *A community development programme aimed at strengthening the capacity of internally displaced people and refugees has also been implemented.*

- ❑ Is there a Red Crescent or an equivalent entity in the country?
- ❑ What is the structure/ organigram of the Red Cross/ Crescent?
- ❑ What are the functions of the Red Crescent?
- ❑ How many branches of the Red Crescent are there? Where are they located?
- ❑ Is the Red Crescent responsible for operation in any other countries?
- ❑ How are the RC volunteers trained?
- ❑ Refer to section 6 for Relief Inventory of RC.

6. UN Country Office

- ❑ List of UN offices in the country:
 - *UNDP, UNFPA, UNDPI, WFP, UNICEF, FAO, WHO, UNHCR*
- ❑ Is there an effective UN Disaster Management Team?
- ❑ How is coordination between different agencies is done for disaster mitigation, relief and reconstruction?

7. Material and human resources

- ❑ Is there an information management system for disaster response management? What organization manages the system?
 - *A feasibility study on communication network, early awareness and information dissemination has been conducted. The Terms of Reference for establishment of a database based on the GIS has been prepared.*

Early Warning Systems

- What early warning systems are in place? Where?
 - Flood:
 - Drought:
 - Earthquake: *An early warning system with automatic telemetry has to be set up, along with local and regional monitoring networks, to predict short- and medium-term seismic hazards. It will be connected to international earthquake monitoring and forecasting networks.*

- What organization is responsible for disaster warning? (e.g. flood)

Relief Resources

- Identify human resources available for disaster management in the country

	Red Crescent	Govern.		
Search & Rescue Personnel (FTE)				
Relief volunteers				
Emergency doctors				
Disaster management trainers:				
Logistics officers				
Meteorology experts				
Heavy machinery operators:				

- Identify materials available for disaster management in the country (for different organizations : RC, WFP,)

	Red Crescent	WFP		
Immediate relief for x persons				
Immediate relief of x hours				
Ready-to-eat food				
# of tents				
# of cars				
# of Bulldozers				
# of Excavators				
# of Trucks				
# of Helicopters				
Sufficient Fuel				
Sufficient spare parts				

- Warehousing facilities

	Red Crescent	WFO	
# of Warehouses			
Location and Size			

- ❑ What ministry is responsible to arrange transport to meet emergencies? (e.g. transportation to safe areas)
- ❑ What are the capacities to respond to chemical/ industrial accidents?

Communications

- ❑ How are the warnings transmitted to officials and to the population? (Channels of dissemination)
- ❑ What are the means of communications? (e.g. HF radio, normal phone lines). How dependable are these communication means?
- ❑ Is public radio/T.V. used to broadcast disaster warnings?
- ❑ Do all high risk areas have a HF radio?
- ❑ Are there radios in electrical sub-stations, water pumping stations, meteorology and hydrology posts, etc...
- ❑ Can all frequencies turn into a common UN security channel in case of a security alert (common disaster frequency)?
- ❑ Is there coordination between radio frequencies of different offices/ organizations during disaster?

8. Funding

- ❑ What has been the impact of disaster in the country during the past 5 years? (GDP, development)
- ❑ Average budget of the government per year allocated for:
 - Mitigation:
 - Preparedness:
 - Relief:
 - Reconstruction:

Commission on Extreme Occurrences is, as the Hydro meteorological Service too, not provided with sufficient technical and financial resources for making the necessary arrangements to prevent damages and human losses.
- ❑ Average cost of disaster to the government per year?
 - Relief
 - Reconstruction
- ❑ Is the national disaster office and/ or programme fully funded by the government? What is its budget?
- ❑ What are the sources of funding for emergency responses and relief programmes?
- ❑ What role do international financial (lending) institutions play?

9. International and national assistance organizations

- ❑ What are the existing international and regional operational supports?
- ❑ Have national organizations been established to bring together key stakeholders of disaster management? Eg. REACT, what are their functions?
- ❑ What entity coordinates international response?
- ❑ Do programmes and procedures exist for mutual assistance between neighboring jurisdictions?
- ❑ How can the collaboration between various players be enhanced?
- ❑ What has been the country's experience with the provision and receipt of international assistance?

10. Links outside the country

- Identify any organizations outside the country that Government and/or NGOs have links with in terms of disaster management; Determine the nature of those links
- Are there any relevant international/ regional agreements relating to any aspect of disaster management:
 - Watershed / flood management protocols:
 - Customs agreements
 - Transit of relief materials to other countries
- How can collaboration between the government and external players be enhanced?
- What role has regional cooperation played to date in disaster management in the country?

11. Strengths, gaps, outstanding needs & requirements

- What are the strengths and the challenges for disaster preparedness and prevention in the country?
- What are seen as gaps, outstanding needs and requirements for effective disaster management in the country and in the region?
- What needs to be strengthened?
- Are there ways in which the country can assist other countries in the region?
- What are the gaps in international co-operation and support in risk assessment and disaster preparedness and response?
- What situations are likely to require international support?
- Is the country able to make appropriate use of external assistance and support?

12. Sources:

<http://www.ifrc.org/where/country/cn6.asp?countryid=200>

<http://www.ifrc.org/publicat/partner/azprofil.asp>

<http://www.un-az.org/undp/>

<http://www.drmonline.net/projects/landslide.htm>

<http://www.nrc.ch/wgreports/disasterprep.htm>

<http://geography.about.com/library/cia/blcazerbaijan.htm>

<http://www.qfz-potsdam.de/ewc98/abstract/babazade.html>

<http://www.qfz-potsdam.de/ewc98/abstract/khalilov.html>

<http://www.fao.org/reliefoperations/appeals/Azerbaijan/default.htm>