

Current Early Warning System in Azerbaijan



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- Azerbaijan is **vulnerable to both extreme climate events** (e.g. floods, storms, hails, heatwaves, and droughts) **and slow-onset events** (e.g., rising temperatures, glacial retreat, salinization, land degradation and desertification)

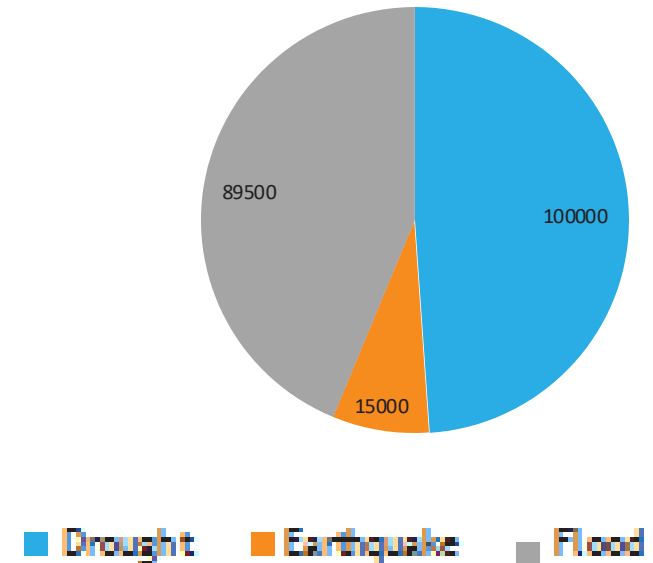
Introduction

- **Natural and biological hazards.** Azerbaijan is exposed to many natural hazards, such as earthquakes, floods, landslides, drought, wildfires, and storms. In addition, it is expected that climate change will increase the frequency and severity of extreme weather events.
- Azerbaijan is exposed to both extreme climatic events (floods, avalanches, storms, hurricanes, fluctuations, strong winds, heat waves, droughts, etc.) and slow-paced changes (rising temperatures, melting glaciers, salinization, declining precipitation and water resources, land degradation, desertification, etc.)
- These events are developing in terms of both frequency and intensity, and in the future, Azerbaijan may face serious problems in the field of human health, the environment, various sectors of the economy, and natural resources.
- Adequate integration into national and sectoral policies and development programs and strategies is the most pressing issue of the day to address the negative impact of these challenges through appropriate adaptation measures.

DAMAGES

- According to research conducted by the United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (UNISDR) and World Bank (2009), drought is considered the largest risk in Azerbaijan, with an average annual loss of USD 6 million, followed by floods (USD 5.7 million), earthquakes (USD 1.6 million), and landslides (USD 0.3 million). The 20-year return period loss for all hazards is USD 71 million (0.23 percent of GDP), while the 200-year return period loss is USD 179 million (0.57 percent of GDP).

The average annual economic losses caused by all natural hazards are estimated at nearly USD 50 million (Babakhanov and Aliyev, 2014).



Current Early Warning Structure of MENR

Structures of MENR in Baku -9

Structures of MENR in Region -8

Number of employees in Baku - 37/316

Number of employees in Regions - 513/463



STAFF COMPOSITION TREND

Number of
employees

2018
~1176

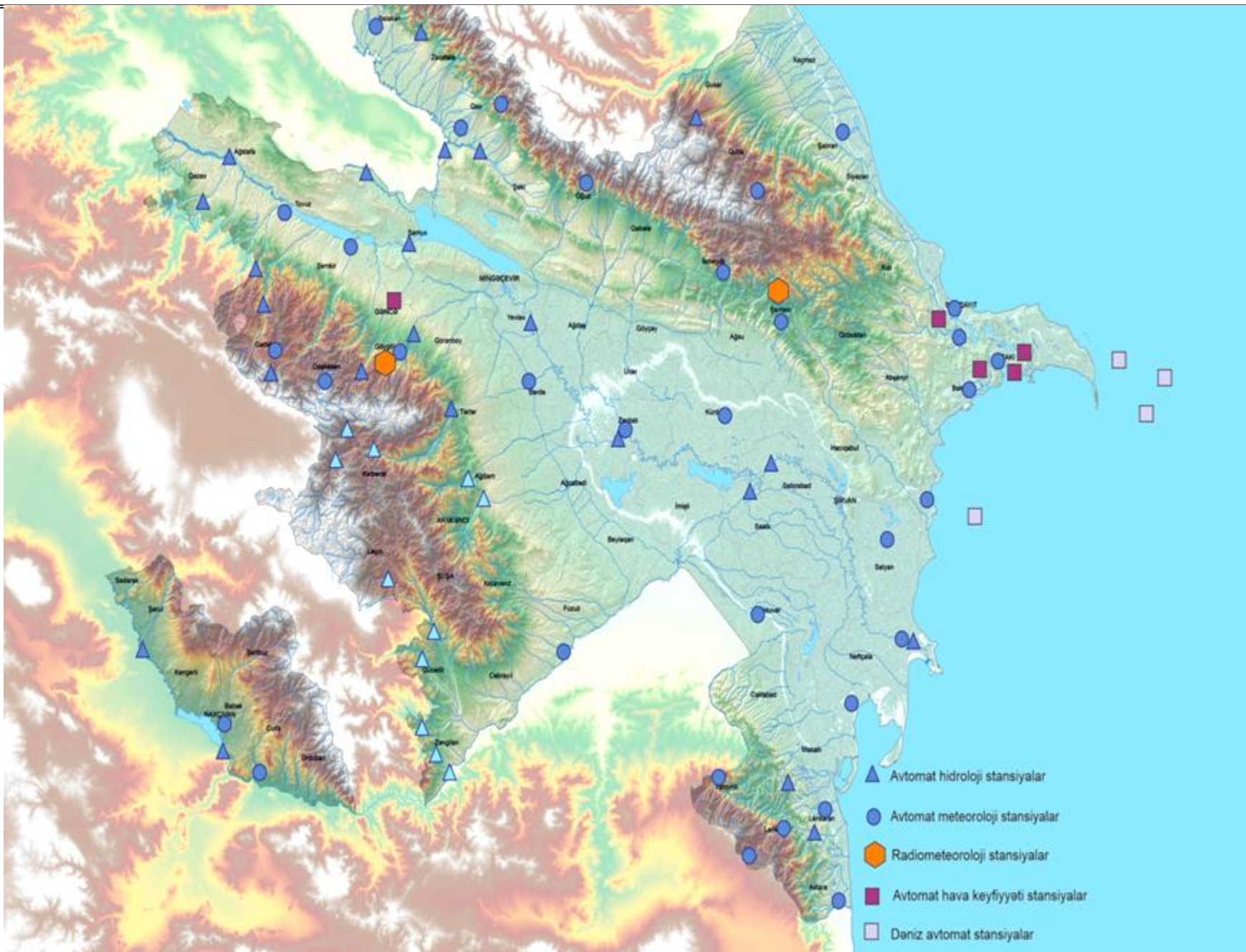
2020
~ 1069

2022
~ 958

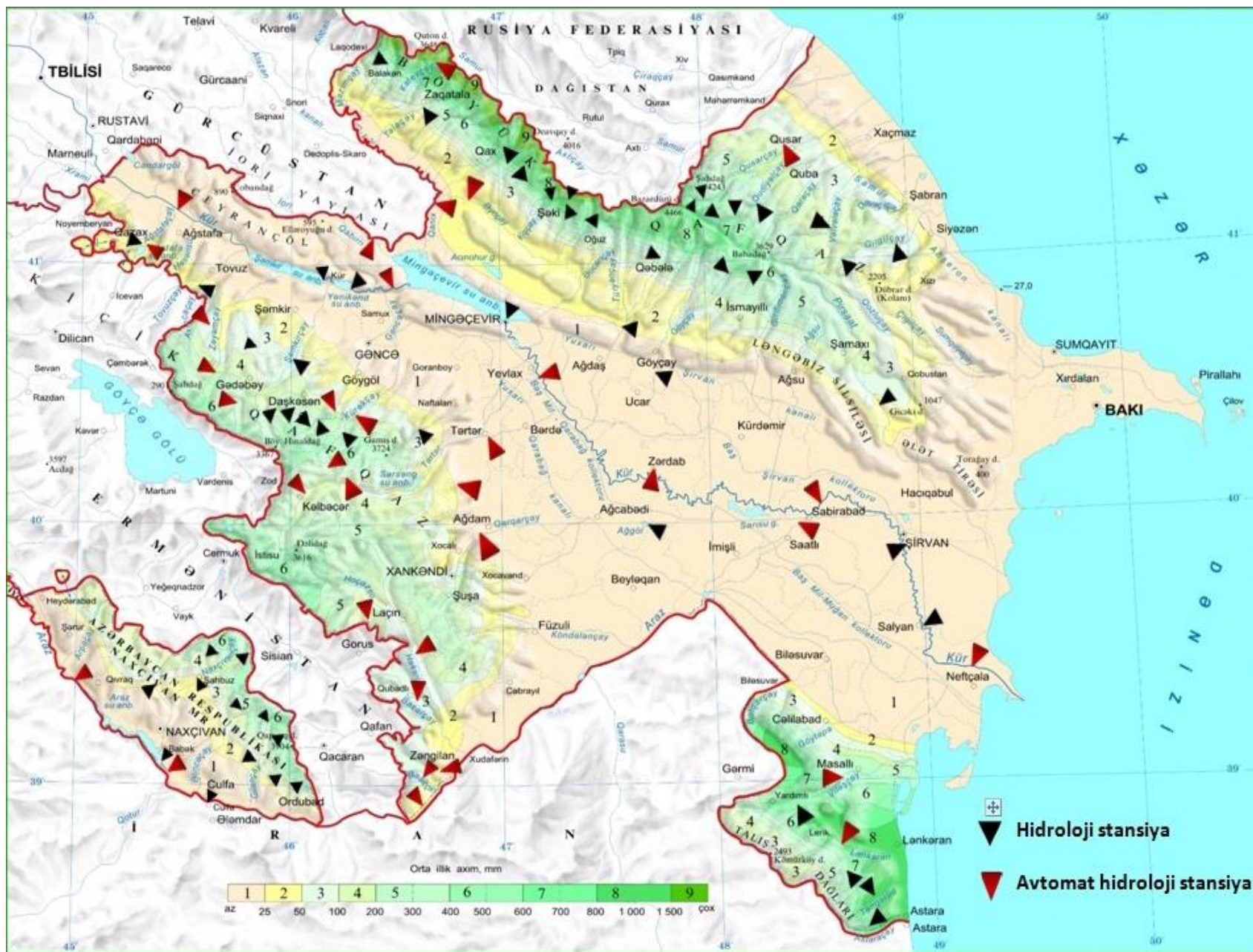
2024
~850 /779



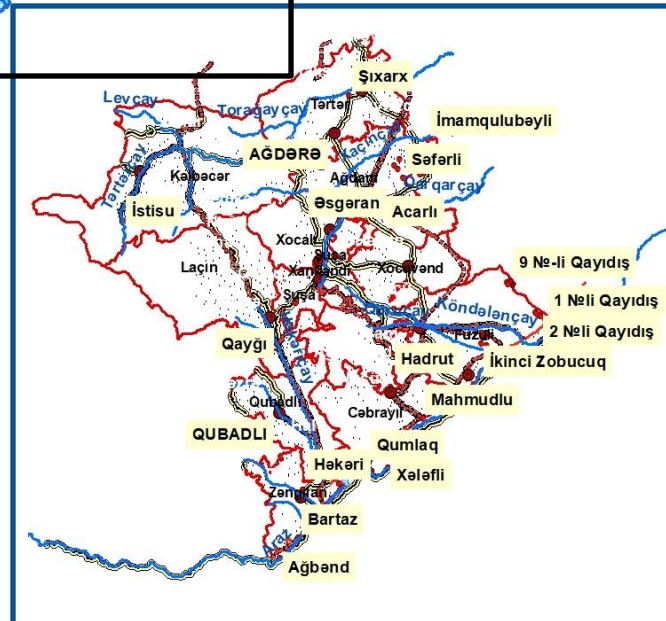
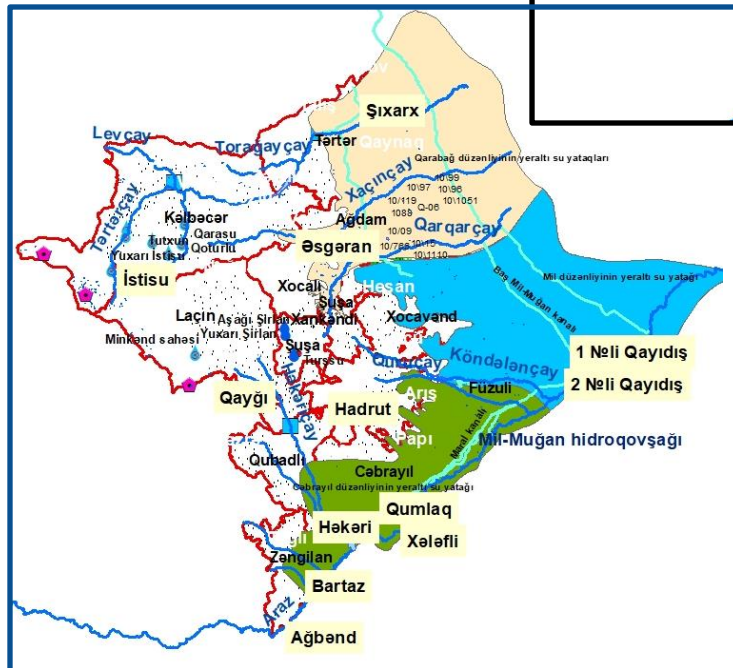
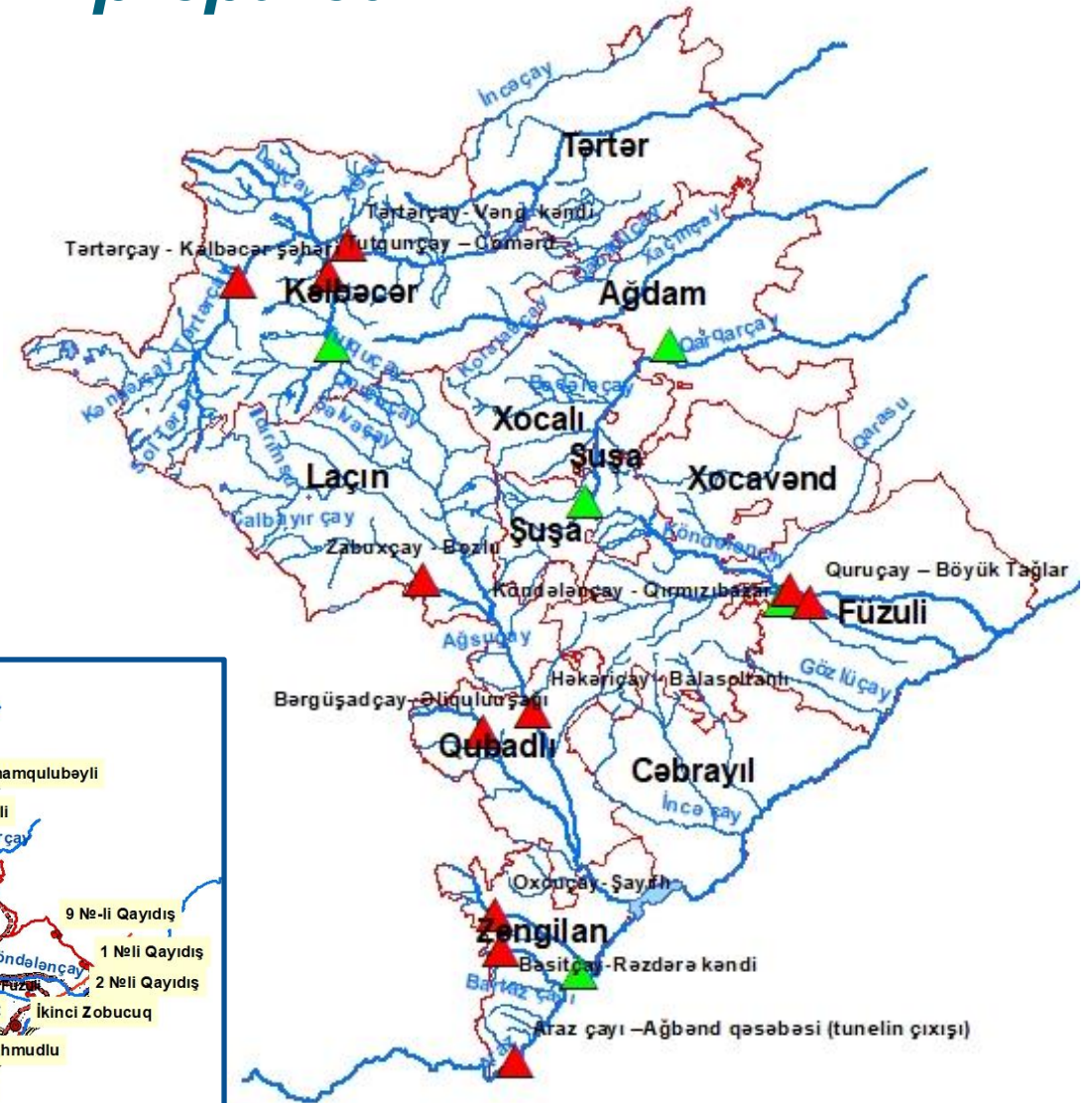
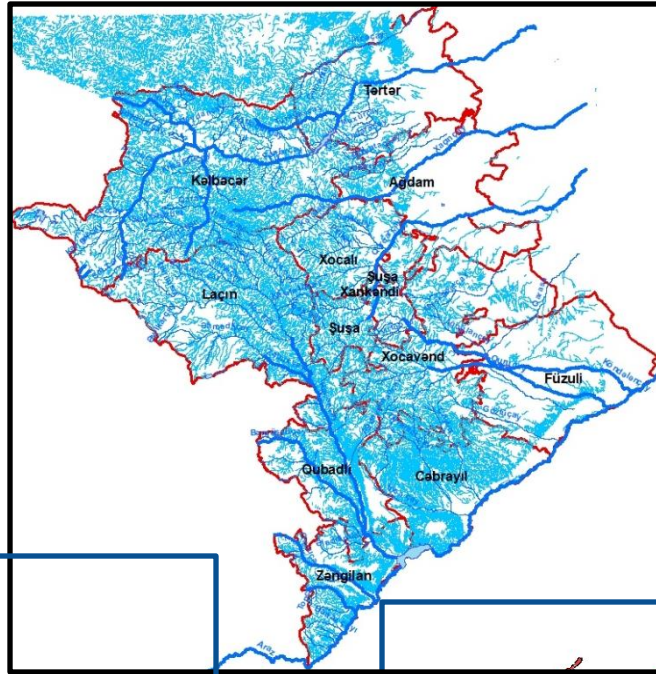
OBSERVATION NETWORK



Hydrological observation network



Water digital mapping has been prepared



- ▲ Automat hydrological stations
- ▲ Automat meteorological stations

Restoration of the hydrometeorological observation network in the Garabakh and Eastern Zangezur Economic Regions (liberated areas)

- 11 automatic hydrological stations
- 5 meteo automatic stations



SITUATION CENTER

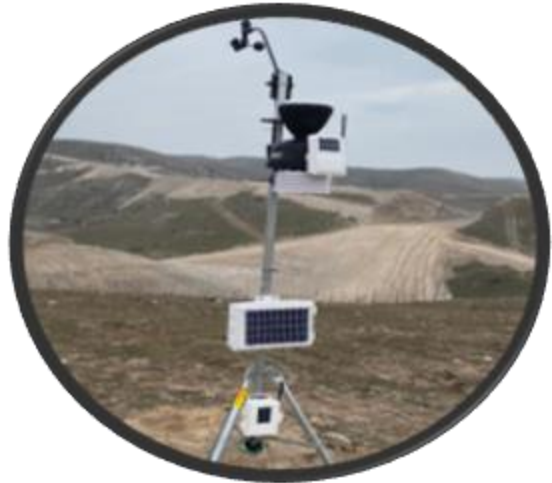
was established in 2022 within the framework of the State Investment Program

| | |
|--|-------------------|
| Doppler Weather Radars | - 2 units |
| Automatic Hydrological stations | - 40 units |
| Automatic Meteorological stations | - 51 units |
| Automatic marine stations | - 4 units |
| Automatic air quality stations | - 5 units |
| Automatic agromet stations | - 4 units |
| Aerological station | - 1 unit |





EARLY WARNING SYSTEM



Strengthening Climate Information and Multi-Hazard Early Warning Systems for Increased Resilience in Azerbaijan (UNEP/GCF)

Output 1. Strengthened delivery model for climate services and multi-hazard early warning systems

Output 2. Strengthened observations, monitoring, modelling and prediction of climate and its impacts

Output 3. Enhanced dissemination and communication of climate risk information and multi-hazard early warning

Output 4. Enhanced climate risk management capacity

Intended Project impacts

- The Project aims to **deliver transformative impact to 9.0 million people across Azerbaijan, with 4.5 million (45% of the population) expected to directly benefit** from enhanced livelihoods and increased resilience to climate change and climate-related hazards
- The Project will directly contribute to the attainment of selected targets and indicators in the Paris Agreement, Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction



Thanks For Your Attention!