



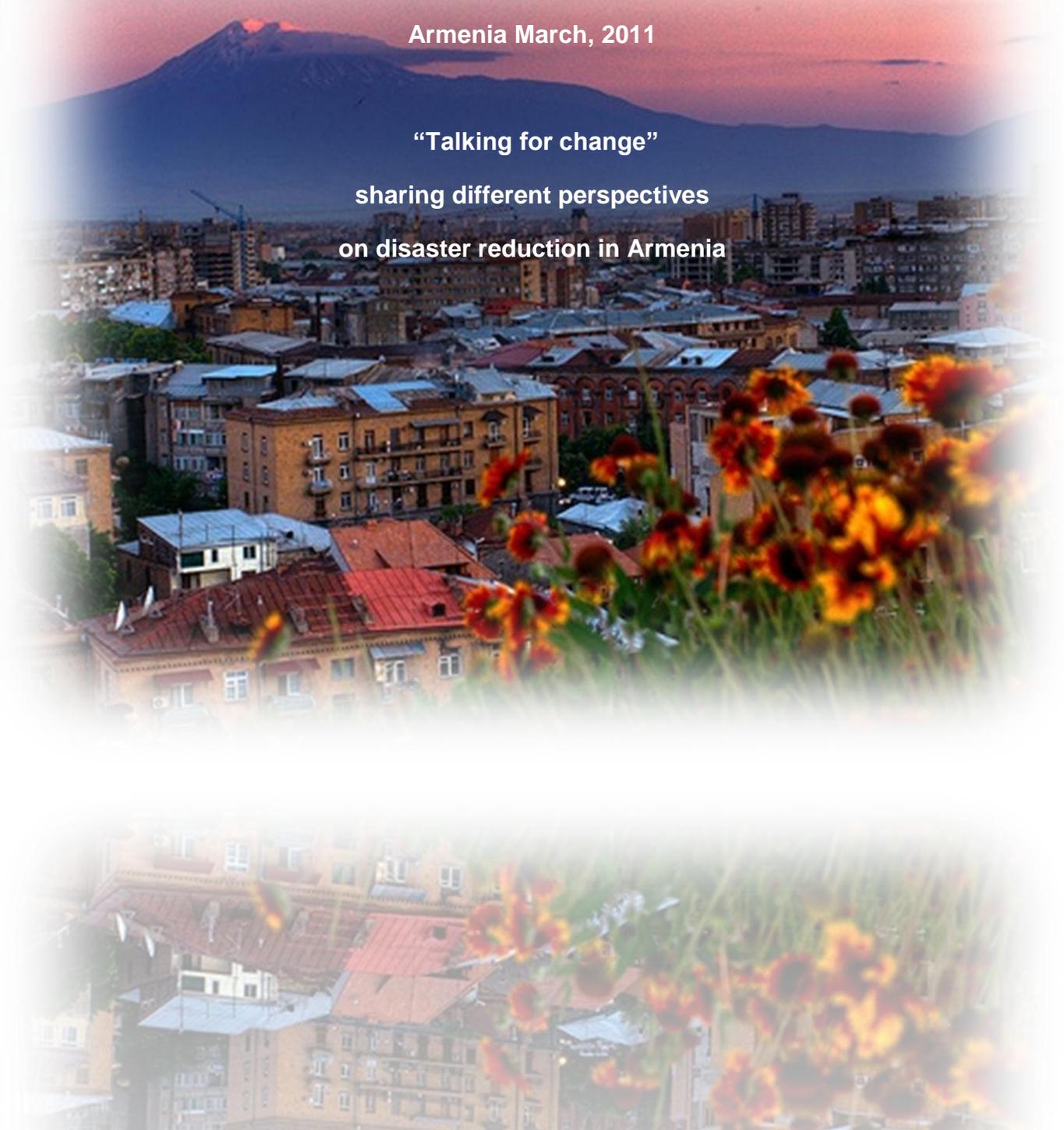
REC CAUCASUS ARMENIAN BRANCH OFFICE

National Workshop Report on Local Hygo Framework of Action Monitoring

Armenia March, 2011

“Talking for change”

sharing different perspectives
on disaster reduction in Armenia



Talking for change” a multi-stakeholder consultation process for Hyogo Framework for Action local monitoring in Armenia

Jointly organized by REC CAUCASUS Armenia Branch Office, OXFAM Great Britain in Armenia, Ministry of Emergency Situations, Government of Armenia

Supported by

United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (UNISDR)

Global Network of Civil Societies for Disaster Risk Reduction (GNDR)

European Commission Humanitarian Aid ECHO

GLOSSARY AND ABBREVIATIONS

CSO	Civil Society Organization
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
ESC	Emergency situation Committees
EC ECHO	Euro Commission Humanitarian Aid
GNDR	Global Network for Disaster Reduction
HFA	Hyogo Framework for Action
LSG	Local Self Government
NGO	Non Governmental Organizations
MoES	Ministry of Emergency Situations
MoUD	Ministry of Urban Development
PO	Participating Organization
RA	Republic of Armenia
REC Caucasus	Regional Environmental Center for Caucasus
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNICEF	United Nations Children’s Fund
UNISDR	United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction
OSCE	Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe
OXFAM GB	Oxford Committee for Famine Relief Great Britain
VFL	Views from the Frontline
WHO	World Health Organization
WVI	World Vision International

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Executive Summary

This report summarizes presentations, deliberations and outcomes of the workshop on **“Talking for change”** sharing different perspectives on disaster reduction in Armenia, held in Yerevan, Armenia on March 02 - 03, 2011. The workshop was intended to raise awareness among local communities, develop and stimulate multi-stakeholder engagement into the Disaster Risk Reduction and Hyogo Framework Local Monitoring process. The workshop also targeted various government agencies, civil society organizations, community members and information centers and aimed to increase participants’ knowledge on Disaster Risk Reduction and Hyogo Framework of Action implementation to guide policy discussions, identify gaps and formulate actions that will accelerate progress of the HFA at national and local level¹.

United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (UNISDR) has been assisting Regional, National and Local Governments in monitoring and reviewing their status and progress in the implementation of the HFA and in partnership with DG ECHO and Global Network of Civil Societies for Disaster Risk Reduction (GNDR)², and has initiated the review process at the local level. The GNDR has pioneered the involvement of local communities and civil society in a local-level review process through the “Views from the Frontline” programme and has been working on bringing the local perspective of HFA progress to the national and global level.

The HFA monitoring and review process was intended to promote a collaborative approach to measuring progress through the engagement of multiple stakeholders from government, civil society and communities. UNISDR has been facilitating a multi-tier HFA review process that is currently concentrated at the national and regional level. More than one hundred countries have been carrying out the review process at the national level since 2008 including local governments and civil society organisations (CSOs) to bring in the local perspective in monitoring HFA progress as per recommendation by the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction in 2009. A third tier of HFA review process at the local level is being initiated to bring the local perspective to the national HFA review process. .

¹ In this document, 'local level' refers to local government entities such as states, provinces, regions, prefectures, districts, cities, townships, towns, boroughs, municipalities, shires, villages, etc

² **The Global Network of Civil Society Organisations for Disaster Reduction** is a major international network of civil society organisations committed to working together to influence and implement disaster risk reduction policy and practice at the local, national and international levels. 600 people from 300 organisations in 90 countries are already involved. Our strength lies in the commitment, diversity of skills and experience and extensive reach of our membership, particularly at the local level across virtually every region of the world.

In support of the widespread application of multi-stakeholder and multi-level HFA monitoring a series of workshops in five pilot countries (*Armenia, Mozambique, Peru, Indonesia, Nepal*) in partnership with the Global Network of Civil Society Organisations for Disaster Reduction (GNDR) and DG ECHO is initiated. Armenia has been chosen as one of the five pilot countries to demonstrate the complimentary between the local and national HFA monitoring process and be seen as a model, in a variety of different regional contexts, to be adapted and adopted when seeking to replicate multi-stakeholder engagement at national and local levels.

1. Background

At the national level in Armenia, a monitoring framework and a web-based system (the HFA Monitor³) are available since 2008 to facilitate the monitoring of the HFA implementation. More than 100 countries have been carrying out HFA review processes with multi stakeholder engagement at the national level. A similar monitoring framework is available for regional inter-governmental organizations at the sub-regional level to facilitate the regional and sub-regional HFA review process. The local HFA review process will be carried out through a web based on-line system as well as a paper based template. The on-line system and the template is developed by the UNISDR secretariat in consultation with relevant partners, including local government representatives, representatives of the Global NGO Network and other campaign partners.

The on-line local HFA monitor will be based on a set of local context specific indicators, in the shape of a questionnaire. In view of the diversified target audience ranging from city/municipality authorities to rural provincial authorities, the same set of local indicators has been aligned to both the HFA priority areas as well as to the Ten Essentials of the city campaign

In May 2010, the UNISDR secretariat and some key partners have also launched the Global Campaign "*Making Cities Resilient – My City is Getting Ready!*" The campaign will seek to convince city leaders and local governments to commit to a checklist of "Ten Essentials"⁴ for Making Cities Resilient and to work alongside local activists, grassroots networks and national authorities

This pilot workshop will also demonstrate the complementarities between the local, national and city monitoring process

³ The 'HFA Monitor' is an online tool that has been developed to capture information on progress made in HFA implementation at the national level, generated through the multi stakeholder review process. The online tool can be found at: <http://www.preventionweb.net/english/hyogo/hfa-monitoring/hfa-monitor/>

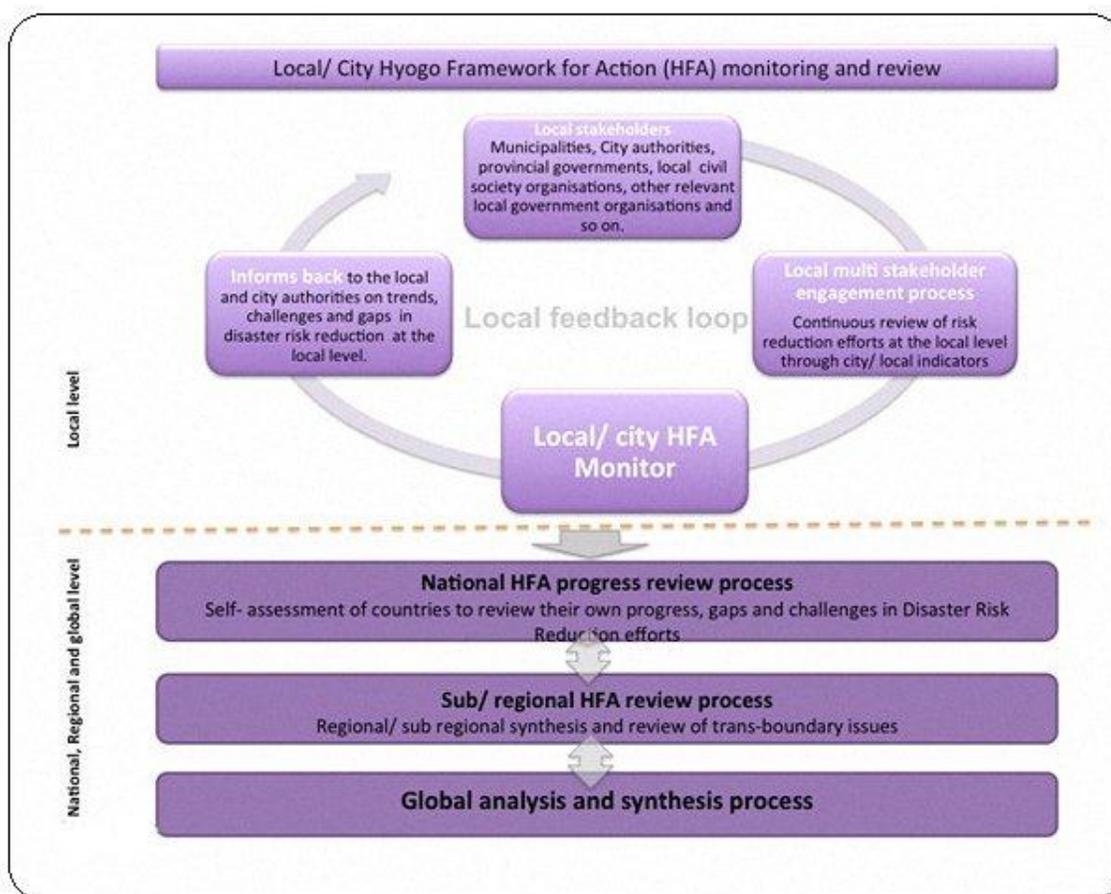
⁴ The campaign proposes a checklist of *Ten Essentials for Making Cities Resilient* that can be implemented by mayors and local governments. The checklist derives from the five priorities of the *Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015: Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disasters*, a key instrument for implementing disaster risk reduction. Achieving all, or even some of these ten essentials will help cities to become more resilient. More information is available at <http://www.unisdr.org/campaign>

2. Workshop Goals

The overall goal of the multi-stakeholder workshop was to enable a structured dialogue between different state and non-state actors active in disaster risk reduction and national and local levels, to present the roles and responsibilities of different stakeholders in DRR within the country context, present the level of engagement of different communities, civil society and local authorities into DRR and HFA implementation and monitoring process, as well as identify existing gaps and elaborate joint recommendations

2.1 The workshop goals

1. Initiate a multi stakeholder dialogue at the local level with local specific set of indicators that contributes to the national level dialogue and the reporting process.
2. To introduce a local HFA monitoring and review framework and gather feedback on the tools and processes.
3. To reach consensus and mutual understanding between different national and local actors on the needs and priorities for disaster reduction, leading to agreed actions and collaborative approaches to accelerate implementation of the HFA.



2.2 Workshop/ Expected Outputs

1. Enhanced understanding of the multi stakeholder and multi level progress review process.
2. “Enabling environment” conducive to increased interaction, mutual understanding and trust between different state / non-state actors
3. Sharing of practical experience, learning and ideas between different national and local actors
4. Agreed upon work plan for a local level HFA and View from the Frontline progress review that will result in local HFA and VFL report.
5. Workshop proceeding report documenting workshop methodology, challenges and benefits of multi-stakeholder engagement, and agreed conclusions and recommendations to accelerate implementation of the HFA at national and local level.

3. Overview

HFA Monitoring workshop was organized in March 2- 3, 2011, in Yerevan Armenia, and was attended by a wide range of stakeholders. More than 110 participants among which the Minister of Emergency Situations (MoES) Armen Yeritsyan, HFA Focal point for Armenia Mr. Nikolay Grigoryan, UN Resident Coordinator/UNDP Resident Representative Ms. Dafina Gercheva, Regional Coordinator a.i. UNISDR Central Asia & Caucasus Abdurahim Muhidov, Ranjith George, UNISDR Brussels, Deputy Executive Director of REC Caucasus Georgi Arzumanyan, and REC Caucasus Armenia BO Director Nune Harutyunyan, Regional Coordinator Oxfam GB Julie Campbell and Country Director of Oxfam GB Margarita Hakobyan, other officials from MoES agencies, Armenian Rescue Service, Ministries of Nature Protection, Agriculture, Heads of Regional Territorial Administration of Vayots Dzor, officials from German Embassy, EU Delegation, USIAD, UNICEF, WVI, OSCE, WHO, British Council, Counterpart International, local and International organizations, representatives of Aarhus centers from all Armenian regions, Community Emergency groups, heads of Regional Rescue departments have taken part in the event.⁵



⁵ For more details on list of participants please see Annex1

The workshop was officially opened by the Minister of Emergency Situations, honorable Mr. Armen Yeritsyan. In his official statement Minister stated that disaster risk reduction and HFA implementation are very important for Armenia. It also requires significant public participation in all procedures related to it. Armenia has made progress in this field, but there are still lots of gaps to be paid attention and to be encountered. Mr Yeritsyan mentioned that there is a need to find possible ways of improvements



and make the situation better and the progress made by the Center of Crisis Management in the field of DRR are very valuable. He emphasized that the goal all multi stakeholders are gathered here is to make Armenia **/Risk resilient country/**. For this purpose all efforts and perspectives should be integrated to make the goal real. MOES HFA Focal point Mr. Nikolay Grigoryan has made a speech on the adoption of Hyogo Framework for Action by Member States of

the United Nations at the World Conference, as a key objective for implementation of disaster risk reduction at all levels. To achieve the goals and build resilient of nations and communities to disasters and achieve substantive reduction of disaster losses, the effective involvement of all institutions, structures, NGOs, CBOs, private sector, civil society and other stakeholders is required. For this purpose, to facilitate the process, five Priorities for Action were elaborated outlined in his speech. In addition he emphasized the major goal of the workshop, which gathered multi stakeholders together to adopt locally all the priorities for more effective HFA implementation at local level.

Opening remarks were also given by United Nations Resident coordinator Ms.Dafina Gercheva who underlined UN's support to country efforts within the field of DRR, namely active involvement of the Ministry of Emergency situations and importance of continuation of cooperation between all the stakeholders involved in DRR.



REC Caucasus deputy Executive Director Mr. Georgi Arzumanyan has underlined that Regional environmental center assists in formation of reliable atmosphere in Southern Caucasus and in resolution of environmental issues. He valued the initiation of this workshop, as an important step undertaken by all involved stakeholders. In his briefing, Mr Arzumanyan noted that he is eager to see the positive impact of this project in risk

management procedures as the steps towards building resilience at all levels.

OXFAM GB Humanitarian project coordinator Ms. Julie Campbell, GNDR Chairman Mr. Marcus Oxley, UNISDR central Asia & Caucasus greeted participants and underlined the importance of HFA monitoring process, and involvement of different communities within the HFA implementation: all the actors noted that the workshop is the first opportunity to involve Armenian communities into HFA monitoring process and DRR efforts.

Video presentation on the activities within the community based DRR program as a part of the Caucasus regional program implementing by OXFAM GB Armenia has been demonstrated during the opening session. The presentation has emphasized the major work being fulfilled in 10 communities of Vayots Dzor region, positive impact of the project and its latest achievements as well.

The video demonstration was followed by the speech of GNDR Chairman Marcus Oxley: he noted that knowledge on DRR starts when all ideas, perspectives are integrated, agreed and invested into the activities and the beginning of these activities is a dialogue.



Welcoming speech was also expressed by UNISDR Central Asia & Caucasus Regional Coordinator Abdurahim Muhidov. Mr. Muhidov said that Armenia is one of the dynamic countries where the HFA is being implemented. He also stated that the risks are almost in all residential areas, everywhere, but to mitigate the impact of those risks, all the efforts should be integrated, and only that time positive results will be seen.

After short opening speeches, HFA Focal Point of MoES Mr. Nikolay Grigoryan welcomed all workshop attendees and presented the goal and importance of the workshop, the need to highlight national and local level perspectives, which will be locally adapted and used to guide policy discussions, identify gaps and formulate actions necessary for effective and participatory DRR policies and practices, as well as HFA implementation, monitoring and the review process at the local level.

Mr. Grigoryan made a presentation on HFA implementation and National platform in detail including five HFA priorities and their implementation. He exposed the concepts and mechanisms of existing DRR progress review process at various levels (local, national and regional). At the end of his presentation he stressed out that that multi-stakeholder engagement will help to accelerate progress of HFA at national and local levels.

4. Presentations and discussions

The first day of the workshop was focused on the presentations from various levels on the concept of the workshop and focus group works at the end. Discussions were held after each presentation, which availed opportunity for participants to raise questions and find answers during Q&A section.

During this session which was devoted to sharing perspectives on the extent and nature of HFA implementation progress, Head of MOES population protection department Mr. Hovhannes Yemishyan made a presentation on ***the view from national level based on the HFA interim report for the period of 2009-2011 submitted by MoES.***

Presentation on the **Views from Frontline** project implementation at **regional level** has been made by OXFAM GB country Director Ms. Margarita Hakobyan. She presented the key objectives of the project and the idea it was initiated and implementing for. Ms. Hakobyan also noted that the OXFAM GB, as an acting Regional Node /RD/ within the VFL, supports National Coordinating Organization (REC Caucasus Armenia BO) in the implementation of the project and contributes to the process of exchange of experience with other participating countries in the region.



The session was continued with the presentation on **National VFL outcomes** by REC Caucasus Armenia BO Director Nune Harutyunyan. Ms. Harutyunyan has made a brief overview on the project, its impact and the data acquired during VFL surveys conducted within at-risk communities in Armenia's regions. REC Caucasus Armenia (BO) Director had mentioned that the level of awareness on DRR at large is not sufficient, and underscores importance of involving local community members, activists, emergency services, LSGs into HFA implementation. Analysis on certain DRR data results based on survey methodology was presented during the overview. Several case studies are already gathered and National Study is in the process of preparation and is being finalized:



findings will be included in the Global VFL report to be produced and presented at the Global Platform-DRR in Geneva, on May 2011.



REC Caucasus Armenia VFL Expert Dr. Dshkhuhi Sahakyan has made a speech on the role of NGOs in DRR and HFA implementation at the local level, the need of information dissemination and public awareness issues. She mainly spoke about the Aarhus centers located in all Armenian regions, the important role they play in

implementation of various projects in partnership with REC Caucasus Armenia BO. Ms. Sahakyan also stressed out that Aarhus centers as Participating Organizations (PO) are comprehensively involved in VFL project at the local level.

Coordinators of Aarhus centers from Goris, Ararat and Dilijan Nver Poghosyan, Ararat Alikhanyan, Haykanush Hovhannisyan have talked about the activities carried out within the VFL project. The role of Aarhus centers (POs) in VFL project was presented in detail, what the level of awareness on DRR and HFA, importance of elaboration of concrete mechanisms for communities to effectively monitor HFA, specific VFL activities as well as disaster related problems and challenges were presented.

More specific attention was paid on **public participation** in the areas affected by disasters: especially how residents manage the risks, taking part in recovery actions, how local self government supports to solve generated obstacles in possible ways, what



mechanism are in use, what gaps are obvious to be focused on in communities. Aarhus centers' coordinators also greeted the initiation of such workshop, which created an opportunity to share ideas, perspectives, discuss and come into an agreement for integrated approach to make the things work better and reach in to effective **implementation of HFA and DRR** at the local level.

This session was concluded with the presentations by UNDP Project Coordinator Armen Chilingaryan

on **"HFA as a Tool for DRR Capacity Assessment: Further Steps on Making National Platform Functional"**. Mr. Chilingaryan presented main objectives of the implementation of DRR system survey, through the use of methodology of UNDSPs' "Capacity Assessment" and involvement of basic structures of the system and MoES. "We have to elaborate recommendations to make possible procedures for needs development for all multi-stakeholders engaged in this field", - summarized his speech Armen Chilingaryan.

5. Focus Group Proceedings

One of the important components of workshop was **group work** sessions, initiated as a tool to create an opportunity for **interactive involvement of multi stakeholders** into a structured dialogue to discuss, share, present different perspectives, , draw lessons and gather feedback on the indicators, tools and



methodology of the Local HFA Monitoring process

This session was opened by Mr. Ranjith George, Consultant UNISDR Brussels regional office. He made a brief presentation **on local HFA indicators**, highlighting out the urgency to make local level progress monitoring a feature to support planning and implementation of DRR-to turn the words into an action.

The group work was initiated after the presentation. Workshop participants were broken out into working groups with the following principal: 1 focus group – 1 priority of action (Group 1 – HFA priority of action 1, Group 2 – HFA priority of action 2 and etc...)

Five focus groups with 9 participants in each (representatives from Aarhus centers, NGOs, civil society organizations, community emergency groups, head of rescue service, etc.) received information packs with related materials on DRR, as well as guiding documents on “Local HFA Indicators” elaborated as per Hyogo Framework for Action priority areas (Annex 1) and “Local HFA Indicators” as per “Ten essentials” for making cities resilient (Annex 2) elaborated by Ranjith George.

The groups were seated separately and assisted by facilitators. Based on handed materials (Annex I and Annex II) round table **focus groups** had the following tasks to finalize.

- Deliberate on the local level indicators and provide a brief overview of progress against specific indicators at local level
- Discussion on implementation of the local HFA review mechanism and develop a sample plan to carry out the review process at the local level.
- Each plan should try to answer the following: /who are the main stakeholders
- How to initiate and engage the stakeholders in a multi stakeholder dialogue to gather information on HFA progress?
- What is the timeframe to complete the review process?

All the groups have started their work with the brief introduction on tasks by the group facilitators.

Group members became aware not only with the importance of DRR and HFA implementation at the local level, but also with Local HFA core indicators



developed around HFA priority action 1-5, which are separately listed in each group work section parts. Each core indicator itself had variable amount of key questions to answer by groups. Group members had enough knowledge on the topics introduced and thus they smoothly entered into an organized dialogue and discussion and came up with brainstormed ideas. While going through the indicators and trying to give an answers, lots of gaps were identified and prioritized by group members during the active discussions.

As the result of group discussions, while answering the questions, focus group members have also drafted initial locally **adapted recommendations for DRR and HFA implementation, monitoring and review process** at the local level and prepared **preliminary action plans** to present, discuss and adapt again based on the feedbacks, making more applicable for use at the local level, as it is stated in the scope of the main goal of HFA Workshop.

5.1 Recommendations

As mentioned earlier the main goal of the workshop was to enable a structured dialogue via multi-stakeholder engagement process, share perspectives, discuss, formulate and come up with locally adapted recommendations. Recommendations were elaborated and locally adapted by focus groups: they are presented below in the table 6:

Table 6

Groups	Recommendations
Group 1	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Establishment of working group with the representatives from Local Self Government marzpetaran, NGOs, Aarhus center, Mass medias, private sector 2. Working group ought to have a right for voice and the sessions should be open for all interested parties to attend and take part in discussion 3. Targeted guidance of working group activities /take into consideration the risks, that the region is exposed to and the season, when the level of vulnerability is increased/ 4. Community mayors should have official mandate towards working groups. Group reporting should be once in a quarter.
Group 2	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Legal base change a)change in LSG law, b)establish board of mayors under government decision, to be coordinated by large community with more opportunities) 2. Improvement of education and awareness sector; a) compulsory education at school on DRR (life safety essentials); b) establishment of early warning

	<p>systems and use of local hooters (beforehand conduct initial explanation works with population)</p> <p>3. Strengthen buildings and structures; (community grouping based on census, risks, and dangers).</p>
Group 3	<p>1. Establish HFA monitoring working groups of representatives of civil society and multi stakeholders</p> <p>2. Implement HFA monitoring either via existed institutions or new formed structures/ institutions</p> <p>3. Elaboration of Armenian version of HFA monitoring guideline (to make it more accessible for wide range of society) with precise definition of activities and assessment results' mechanisms.</p>
Group 4	<p>1. Establish HFA monitoring national team of representatives of various sectors</p> <p>2. Elaborate methodology on effective HFA monitoring activities</p> <p>3. Create a database on regular reporting and updating information bases.</p>
Group 5	<p>1. Establish ES (Emergency situations) committees at local level, as they are only at regional level.</p> <p>2. Ensure mutual cooperation with regional rescue department, provide trainings</p> <p>3. Regular information dissemination on mentioned activities via Mass media. Increase the staff of regional departments, /new position/ task coordinator working with public and Mass Media.</p>

6. Conclusions

Based on the recommendations by different groups it was concluded for effective HFA implementation and monitoring in Armenia both at the national and local level the stakeholders of this workshop should work towards achieving the below recommendations

- 1. Developing an Awareness and Capacity Building Strategy:** The group discussions identified that technical and administrative capacity within local government departments and in the regions is often very low. There have been concerns of poor awareness among the community regarding the hazards that threaten them. A local level strategy needs to be geared towards creating awareness and sensitization as well as mobilization of political and administrative powers and authorities to promote disaster resilience. HFA Monitoring tools can be adopted through such processes adapting to the local conditions.
- 2. Promoting a culture of participation in Disaster Risk Reduction and climate change initiatives at the local level:** This was highlighted by the discussion groups mentioning the formation of related working groups/committees at the local level. These committees enhance mutual cooperation among various stake holders. The implementation of HFA in Armenia has been as a series of time-limited programmes. This drains capacity for long-term community work, as development organizations divert energy to deal with the constant search for short-term funding.
- 3. Revising Local Legislative Framework:** Most of the participants unequivocally agreed in revising the Local Body legislations of Armenia enabling to strengthen and help in achieving greater rights, responsibilities and resources for local authorities and their identified partners for effective implementation and monitoring of disaster risk reduction in the communities
- 4. Financial autonomy of local government bodies and resources allocation:** The discussions also highlighted the imminent need of fiscal decentralization intended to increase the efficiency in the implementation and monitoring of disaster risk reduction, by allowing a better matching of expenditures with regional and local hazards, priorities, preferences and revenue capabilities. Resources are NOT available which allows local government to form and allocate budgets , local government only has limited revenue raising powers and therefore remains reliant on central government for financial resources with regard to disaster risk reduction activities. Enabling a basic monitoring tool at the local level needs financial resources too.



5. **Collaborative setup:** Considering the different commitments and technical resources of these initiatives, it is not practical at this stage to develop a well institutionalized body to implement the Local HFA online monitor. However, this limitation did not prohibit collaborative development of community networks, facilities and human resources at national and local level, and ultimately agreed upon to promote the HFA Monitor in the coming months with necessary support.

The workshop was as successful as one could have hoped with the capacity crowd of participants interacting with one another in a manner that encouraged all present that interest in HFA implementation and monitoring was more than a passing fad. Because of an over-ambitious agenda for the meeting, however, few issues outlined were never formally addressed and were left for in a tentative next workshop. In Armenia it became evident that a certain amount of momentum was gathering and should be harnessed and enhanced in the coming months. It was clearly outlined that Local HFA monitoring would be practical only in a minimum one years' time with adequate resources to support the government.

Dissemination of Information and Public Awareness



Dissemination of information and public awareness raising is the process of communicating information to audiences for the purpose of extending knowledge and in some cases, with the view to modify practices, experience and etc. This step as choice involves communication of information about alternative programs and projects to promote PR in wide range. Taking into account this approach, one of the most important components of the workshop was to increase public awareness on DRR, HFA and related fields via dissemination of information through info-sheets, leaflets and promotional booklets.

For this purpose the project team has prepared **info sheets** on the following topics:

- Emergency situations and Disaster Risk Reduction in Education
- Hyogo Framework for Action program and Disaster Risk Reduction
- Disaster Risk Reduction and Health
- Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA) monitoring
- Environmental management and Disaster Risk Reduction
- Disaster Risk Reduction, human security and climate change



The project team also have prepared **brief leaflets containing information on DRR and HFA implementation in Armenia with the highlights on activities** implemented by REC Caucasus Armenia BO.. Large scale of distribution of information has been carried out: more than 120 packages were delivered to workshop attendees. All the information is available on REC Caucasus website.

OXFAM GB Armenia has prepared info packages as well. The info packages with the info sheets on Disaster Risk Reduction program /Annex 10/ in Armenia and Views from the Frontline project /Annex 11/ have been delivered to workshop attendees. The info



sheets were reflecting the works within the DRR program implementing by OXFAM GB in Vayots Dzor region 10 communities and brief on VFL project.

Annex I

“Local HFA Indicators” organized around Hyogo Framework for Action priority areas

Priority Area (PA) 1: Ensure that disaster reduction is a national and local priority with a strong institutional basis for implementation

Core Indicator (CI) 1.1: National policy and legal framework for disaster risk reduction exists with decentralized responsibilities and capacities at all levels.

Key Questions:

1.1.1. Are local organizations (including local government) sufficiently equipped with capacities (knowledge, experience, official mandate) for climate and disaster **risk reduction**?

1.1.2. Are there **partnerships** between communities, private sector and local authorities to reduce risk?

CI 1.2: Dedicated and adequate resources are available to implement disaster risk reduction plans and activities at all administrative levels.

Key Questions:



1.2.1. Does the local government have access to adequate financial resources to carry out risk reduction activities?

CI 1.3: Community participation and decentralization are ensured through the delegation of authority and resources to local levels.

Key Questions:

1.3.1. Does the local government support **local communities** (particularly women, elderly, infirmed, children) to actively participate in risk reduction decision-making, policy making, planning and implementation processes?

1.3.2. Does the local government provide in-depth training in risk reduction for local officials and community leaders?

1.3.3. Does the local government regularly conduct awareness-building or education programs on DRR and disaster preparedness for local community?

CI 1.4: A national multi-sectoral platform for disaster risk reduction is functioning.

Key Questions:

1.4.1. Does the local government participate in the **national DRR planning**?

PA2: Identify, assess and monitor disaster risks and enhance early warning

CI 2.1: National and local risk assessments based on hazard data and vulnerability information are available and include risk

Key Questions:

2.1.1. Has the local government conducted thorough disaster risk assessments for various development sectors in your local authority?

2.1.2. Are these regularly updated, e.g. annually or on a bi-annual basis?

2.1.3. Have local schools and hospitals received special attention for “all hazard” risk assessments in your local authority?

2.1.4. Are all main hospitals safe from disasters and have the ability to remain operational during emergencies?

CI 2.2: Systems are in place to monitor, archive and disseminate data on key hazards and vulnerabilities.

Key Questions:

2.2.1. Does local government regularly communicate to the community, information on local hazard trends and risk reduction measures (e.g. using a Risk Communications Plan) including early warnings of likely hazard impact?

CI 2.3: Early warning systems are in place for all major hazards, with outreach to communities.



Key Questions:

2.3.1. Are early warning centres established, adequately staffed (or on-call personnel) and well resourced (power back ups, equipment redundancy etc.) at all times?

CI 2.4: National and local risk assessments take account of regional/trans-boundary risks, with a view to regional cooperation on risk reduction.

Key Questions:

2.4.1. Are local government risk assessments linked to, and supportive of, risk assessments from neighboring local authorities and state or provincial government risk management plans?

PA3: Use knowledge, innovation and education to build a culture of safety and resilience at all levels

CI 3.1: Relevant information on disasters is available and accessible at all levels, to all stakeholders (through networks, development of information sharing systems, etc).

Key Questions:

3.1.1. Do communities have access to information on vulnerability, disaster risk reduction, climate change adaptation measures, forecasts and early warning etc, in your local authority?

CI 3.2: School curricula, education material and relevant trainings include disaster risk reduction and recovery concepts and practices.

Key Questions:

3.2.1. Do local schools and colleges provide courses, education or training in disaster and climate risk reduction as part of the education curriculum?

CI 3.3: Research methods and tools for multi-risk assessments and cost benefit analysis are developed and strengthened.

CI 3.4: Countrywide public awareness strategy exists to stimulate a culture of disaster resilience, with outreach to urban and rural communities.



PA4: Reduce the underlying risk factors

CI 4.1: Disaster risk reduction is an integral objective of environment related policies and plans, including for land use, natural resource management and adaptation to climate change.

Key Questions:

4.1.1. Are local government DRR policies, strategies and implementation plans included within existing land-use and development plans (including community-based disaster risk management)?

4.1.2. Do land use policies and planning regulations for housing and critical risk reducing infrastructure (i.e. drainage, flood controls) take current and projected climate risk and disaster risk into account?

4.1.3. Are land use regulations and building codes, health and safety codes enforced across all development zones and building types?

4.1.4. Is there a need to build or strengthen existing regulations (e.g. *land use, building codes etc*) to support disaster risk reduction in your local authority?

CI 4.2: Social development policies and plans are being implemented to reduce the vulnerability of populations most at risk.

Key Questions:

4.2.1. Are financial services (e.g. saving and credit schemes, macro and micro-insurance) available to vulnerable and marginalised households for pre- and/or post-disaster times?

4.2.2. Are micro finance, cash aid, soft loans, lone guarantees etc available after disasters to restart livelihoods?

4.2.3. Has the local government identified which livelihood (economic) sectors are the most vulnerable to the potential impacts of disasters?

4.2.4. Does the local government support the restoration, protection and sustainable management of ecosystems services (e.g. forests, coastal zones, wetlands, water resources, livestock, fisheries, river-basins) to reduce local vulnerability and protection against floods, drought, landslides or seismic hazards?

4.2.5. Do civil society organizations and citizens support the restoration, protection and sustainable management of ecosystems services?

4.2.6. Is the private sector a contributor and supporter of environmental and ecosystems management in your local authority?

CI 4.3: Economic and productive sectorial policies and plans have been implemented to reduce the vulnerability of economic activities.

Key Questions:

4.3.1. Do local business associations, such as chambers of commerce and similar, support efforts of small enterprises for business continuity during and after disasters?

4.3.2. Are there any economic incentives for DRR actions (e.g. reduced insurance premiums for households, tax holidays for businesses)?

CI 4.4: Planning and management of human settlements incorporate disaster risk reduction elements, including enforcement of building codes.

Key Questions:

4.4.1. Are critical public facilities and infrastructure located in high risk areas adequately assessed for all hazard risks and safety?

4.4.2. Have adequate measures been undertaken to protect these facilities and infrastructure from damage during disasters?

CI 4.5: Disaster risk reduction measures are integrated into post disaster recovery and rehabilitation processes.

CI 4.6: Procedures are in place to assess the disaster risk impacts of major development projects, especially infrastructure.

Key Questions:

4.6.1. Do the local government or other levels of government have special programs in place to regularly assess public infrastructure (especially schools & hospitals) for maintenance, seismic stability, general safety, weather related risks etc.?

PA5: Strengthen disaster preparedness for effective response at all levels

CI 5.1: Strong policy, technical and institutional capacities and mechanisms for disaster risk management, with a disaster risk reduction perspective are in place.

Key Questions:

5.1.1. Are regular training drills and rehearsal carried out with the participation of relevant government, non-governmental, local leaders and volunteers?

5.1.2. Are disaster risk reduction measures integrated into post-disaster recovery and rehabilitation activities (i.e. build back better, livelihoods rehabilitation)?

CI 5.2: Disaster preparedness plans and contingency plans are in place at all administrative levels, and regular training drills and rehearsals are held to test and develop disaster response programmes.

Key Questions:

5.2.1. Are sufficient amounts of emergency supplies (stockpiles of relief supplies) available at all times?

5.2.2. Are emergency shelters available?

5.2.3. Are safe evacuation routes identified, mapped and maintained and well communicated to the community?

5.2.4. Does a contingency plan or a community disaster preparedness plan exist for all major hazards?

5.2.5. Does your local government have an emergency operations centre (EOC) and/or an emergency communication system?

5.2.6. Are citizens aware of evacuation plans or drills for evacuations when necessary?

5.2.7. Does the Contingency Plan (or similar plan) include an outline strategy for post disaster recovery needs including assessment tools, immediate livelihoods rehabilitation etc.?

5.2.8. Are regular disaster preparedness drills undertaken in schools?

CI 5.3: Financial reserves and contingency mechanisms are in place to support effective response and recovery when required.

Key Questions:

5.3.1. Do local institutions have access to financial reserves and essential emergency provisions to support effective disaster response and early recovery?

5.3.2. Does the local government have access to resources and expertise to assist victims of psycho-social (psychological, emotional) impacts of disasters?

CI 5.4: Procedures are in place to exchange relevant information during hazard events and disasters, and to undertake post-event reviews.

Annex II

“Local HFA Indicators” organized around the “Ten essentials” for making cities resilient

ESSENTIAL 1: Put in place **organization and coordination** to understand and reduce disaster risk, based on participation of citizen groups and civil society. Build local alliances. Ensure that all departments understand their role to disaster risk reduction and preparedness. [HFA 1]

Key Questions:

1. Are local organizations (including local government) sufficiently equipped with capacities (knowledge, experience, official mandate) for climate and disaster **risk reduction**? [1.1.1]¹
2. Are there **partnerships** between communities, private sector and local authorities to reduce risk? [1.1.2]
3. Does the local government support **local communities** (particularly women, elderly, infirmed, children) to actively participate in risk reduction decision-making, policy making, planning and implementation processes? [1.3.1]
4. Does the local government participate in the **national DRR planning**? [1.4.1]

ESSENTIAL 2: Assign a budget for disaster risk reduction and provide incentives for homeowners, low - income families, communities, businesses and public sector to invest in reducing the risks they face. [HFA 1 and 4]

Key Questions:

5. Are financial services (e.g. saving and credit schemes, macro and micro-insurance) available to vulnerable and marginalised households for pre- and/or post-disaster times? [4.2.1]
6. Are micro finance, cash aid, soft loans, lone guarantees etc available after disasters to restart livelihoods? [4.2.2]
7. Do local business associations, such as chambers of commerce and similar, support efforts of small enterprises for business continuity during and after disasters? [4.3.1]
8. Are there any economic incentives for DRR actions (e.g. reduced insurance premiums for households, tax holidays for businesses)? [4.3.2]

¹ The number refers to the HFA priority area and the core indicator

9. Does the local government have access to adequate financial resources to carry out risk reduction activities? [1.2.1]

ESSENTIAL 3: Maintain up - to - date data on hazards and vulnerabilities, **prepare risk assessments** and use these as the basis for urban development plans and decisions. Ensure that this information and the plans for your city's resilience are readily available to the public and fully discussed with them. [HFA 2, 3 and 4]

Key Questions:

10. Has the local government conducted thorough disaster risk assessments for various development sectors in your local authority? [2.1.1]

11. Are these regularly updated, e.g. annually or on a bi-annual basis? [2.1.2]

12. Does local government regularly communicate to the community, information on local hazard trends and risk reduction measures (e.g. using a Risk Communications Plan) including early warnings of likely hazard impact? [2.2.1]



13. Are local government risk assessments linked to, and supportive of, risk assessments from neighbouring local authorities and state or provincial government risk management plans? [2.4.1]

14. Do communities have access to information on vulnerability, disaster risk reduction, climate change adaptation measures, forecasts and early warning etc, in your local authority? [3.1.1]

15. Has the local government identified which livelihood (economic) sectors are the most vulnerable to the potential impacts of disasters? [4.2.3]

ESSENTIAL 4: Invest in and maintain **critical infrastructure that reduces risk**, such as flood drainage, adjusted where needed to cope with climate change. [HFA 4 and 5]

Key Questions:

16. Do land use policies and planning regulations for housing and critical risk reducing infrastructure (i.e. drainage, flood controls) take current and projected climate risk and disaster risk into account? [4.1.2]

17. Are critical public facilities and infrastructure located in high risk areas adequately assessed for all hazard risks and safety? [4.4.1]

18. Have adequate measures been undertaken to protect these facilities and infrastructure from damage during disasters? [4.4.2]
19. Does your local government have an emergency operations centre (EOC) and/or an emergency communication system? [5.2.5]

ESSENTIAL 5: Assess the **safety of all schools and health facilities** and upgrade these as necessary.

[HFA 2, 4 and 5]

Key Questions:

20. Have local schools and hospitals received special attention for “all hazard” risk assessments in your local authority? [2.1.3]
21. Are all main hospitals safe from disasters and have the ability to remain operational during emergencies? [2.1.4]
22. Do the local government or other levels of government have special programs in place to regularly assess public infrastructure (especially schools & hospitals) for maintenance, seismic stability, general safety, weather related risks etc.? [4.6.1]
23. Are regular disaster preparedness drills undertaken in schools? [5.2.8]

ESSENTIAL 6: Apply and enforce **realistic, risk - compliant building regulations and land use planning principles**. Identify safe land for low - income citizens and develop upgrading of informal settlements, wherever feasible. [HFA 4]

Key Questions:

24. Are local government DRR policies, strategies and implementation plans included within existing land-use and development plans (including community-based disaster risk management)? [4.1.1]
25. Are land use regulations and building codes, health and safety codes enforced across all development zones and building types? [4.1.3]
26. Is there a need to build or strengthen existing regulations (*e.g. land use, building codes etc*) to support disaster risk reduction in your local authority? [4.1.4]

ESSENTIAL 7: Ensure **education programmes and training** on disaster risk reduction are in place in schools and/or local communities. [HFA 1, 3 and 5]

Key Questions:

27. Does the local government regularly conduct awareness-building or education programs on DRR and disaster preparedness for local community? [1.3.3]
28. Does the local government provide in-depth training in risk reduction for local officials and community leaders? [1.3.2]
29. Do local schools and colleges provide courses, education or training in disaster and climate risk reduction as part of the education curriculum? [3.2.1]
30. Are citizens aware of evacuation plans or drills for evacuations when necessary? [5.2.6]

ESSENTIAL 8: Protect ecosystems and natural buffer zones to mitigate floods, storm surges and other hazards to which your city may be vulnerable. Adapt to climate change by building on good risk reduction practices. [\[HFA 4\]](#)

Key Questions:

31. Does the local government support the restoration, protection and sustainable management of ecosystems services (e.g. forests, coastal zones, wetlands, water resources, livestock, fisheries, river-basins) to reduce local vulnerability and protection against floods, drought, landslides or seismic hazards? [4.2.4]
32. Do civil society organizations and citizens support the restoration, protection and sustainable management of ecosystems services? [4.2.5]
33. Is the private sector a contributor and supporter of environmental and ecosystems management in your local authority? [4.2.6]

ESSENTIAL 9: Install early warning systems and emergency management capacities in your city and hold regular public preparedness drills. [\[HFA 5\]](#)

Key Questions:

34. Do local institutions have access to financial reserves and essential emergency provisions to support effective disaster response and early recovery? [5.3.1]
35. Are early warning centres established, adequately staffed (or on-call personnel) and well resourced (power back ups, equipment redundancy etc.) at all times? [2.3.1]
36. Are regular training drills and rehearsal carried out with the participation of relevant government, non-governmental, local leaders and volunteers? [5.1.1]
37. Are sufficient amounts of emergency supplies (stockpiles of relief supplies) available at all times? [5.2.1]

38. Are emergency shelters available? [5.2.2]
39. Are safe evacuation routes identified, mapped and maintained and well communicated to the community? [5.2.3]
40. Does a contingency plan or a community disaster preparedness plan exist for all major hazards? [5.2.4]

ESSENTIAL 10: After any disaster, ensure that the **needs of the survivors are placed at the centre of reconstruction** with support for them and their community organizations to design and help implement responses, including rebuilding homes and livelihoods. [\[HFA 5\]](#)

Key Questions:

41. Does the local government have access to resources and expertise to assist victims of psycho-social (psychological, emotional) impacts of disasters? [5.3.2]
42. Are disaster risk reduction measures integrated into post-disaster recovery and rehabilitation activities (i.e. build back better, livelihoods rehabilitation)? [5.1.2]
43. Does the Contingency Plan (or similar plan) include an outline strategy for post disaster recovery needs including assessment tools, immediate livelihoods rehabilitation etc.? [5.2.7]

Annexe 3: Focus Group presentations

Focus group discussion presentations started on the second day of the Workshop. Each focus group has nominated one reporter to present the responds and recommendations developed based on the questions designed under HFA 5 priority of actions and core indicators. Below are described the tasks the focus groups were focused on:

First group has presented its responds on core indications developed under HFA priority for Action 1. Below are listed brief answers to key questions:



Table 1

N/n	Key questions	Responds
1.1.1	Are local organizations (including local government) sufficiently equipped with capacities (knowledge, experience, official mandate) for climate and disaster risk reduction ?	Legally the LSG is authorized to protect and provide security of citizens, but sometimes elected LSG doesn't have appropriate knowledge, experience and official mandate.
1.1.2	Are there partnerships between communities, private sector and local authorities to reduce risk?	In some cases, it depends on status of authorization of LSG.
1.2.1	Does the local government have access to adequate financial resources to carry out risk reduction activities?	Lack of local funds
1.3.1	Does the local government support local communities (particularly women, elderly, infirmed, children) to actively participate in risk reduction decision-making, policy	Activities are mainly on volunteer basis, without coordination, support or funding

	making, planning and implementation processes?	
1.3.2	Does the local government provide in-depth training in risk reduction for local officials and community leaders?	Lack of adequate knowledge, materials at local level
1.3.3	Does the local government regularly conduct awareness-building or education programs on DRR and disaster preparedness for local community?	Lack of locally implemented awareness and education
1.4.1	Does the local government participate in the national DRR planning ?	No

Second group has presented its responds on core indications developed under HFA priority for Action 2. Below are listed brief answers to key questions:

Table 2

N/n	Key questions	Responds
2.1.1	Has the local government conducted thorough disaster risk assessments for various development sectors in your local authority?	LSG has conducted partly, lack of legal aspects and knowledge *exception: there are quick response groups, the mechanism for risk real assessment and plan-maps in 5 communities of Alaverdi and Tavush
2.1.2	Are these regularly updated, e.g. annually or on a bi-annual basis?	According to necessity its being updated, but not regularly
2.1.3	Have local schools and hospitals received special attention for “all hazard” risk assessments in your local authority?	There are planned special measures by rescue group. The community doesn’t have authorization to carry out those procedures. All is being done on volunteer bases. Lack of base and corresponding materials.
2.1.4	Are all main hospitals safe from disasters and have the ability to remain operational during emergencies?	No, all main hospitals are not safe from disasters and have partly availability to remain operational during emergencies. There is a lack

		of ambulance care in Areni village of Vayots Dzor region.
2.2.1	Does local government regularly communicate to the community, information on local hazard trends and risk reduction measures (e.g. using a Risk Communications Plan) including early warnings of likely hazard impact?	No
2.3.1	Are early warning centers established, adequately staffed (or on-call personnel) and well resourced (power back ups, equipment redundancy etc.) at all times?	There are established early warning centers, but there is a lack of resources, technical means and computers.
2.4.1	Are local government risk assessments linked to, and supportive of, risk assessments from neighboring local authorities and state or provincial government risk management plans?	There are plans for civic protection and certain plans, which are always in function in emergency. There is also regional committee functioning in emergency.

Third group has presented its responds on core indications under HFA priority for Action 3. Below are listed brief answers to key questions:

Table 3

N/n	Key questions	Responds
3.1.1	Do communities have access to information on vulnerability, disaster risk reduction, climate change adaptation measures, forecasts and early warning etc, in your local authority?	Low level of awareness, lack of capacity building programs, need for TV channels, lack of information dissemination via cellular network (SMS), lack of early warning systems in the community
3.2.1	Do local schools and colleges provide courses, education or training in disaster and climate risk reduction as part of the education curriculum?	Lack of trainings, course on DRR and climate risk reduction as part of the education, lack of mechanisms, need for film screenings on DRR and climate risk reduction programs at schools, lack of brochures, booklets and informational books. Lack of trainings for children through games in the kinder garden on DRR and climate

risk reduction

The group 4 has presented its responds on core indications developed under HFA priority for Action 4. Below are listed brief answers to key questions:

Table 4

N/n	Key questions	Responds
4.1.1	Are local government DRR policies, strategies and implementation plans included within existing land-use and development plans (including community-based disaster risk management)?	Lack of line in the community development plan and consequently budget line allocated for DRR and environment protection, Lack of DRR policy, LSG doesn't have obligations and official mandate
4.1.2	Do lands use policies and planning regulations for housing and critical risk reducing infrastructure (i.e. drainage, flood controls) take current and projected climate risk and disaster risk into account?	sometimes it's not being taken into account that the area is in dangerous zone, because of low level of awareness or just being used because of social issues and vulnerability
4.1.3	Are land use regulations and building codes, health and safety codes enforced across all development zones and building types?	There are regulations. The level of awareness on the regulations is low, or even people are not aware and the lands in dangerous zones are being used. Lack of awareness mechanisms.
4.1.4	Is there a need to build or strengthen existing regulations (<i>e.g. land use, building codes etc</i>) to support disaster risk reduction in your local authority?	There are regulations, which are in use partly
4.2.1	Are financial services (e.g. saving and credit schemes, macro and micro-insurance) available to vulnerable and marginalized households for pre- and/or post-disaster times?	There are some financial services: but the compensation for losses is too minimal. Saving and credit schemes, macro and micro-insurance are not available.
4.2.2	Are micro finance, cash aid, soft loans, loan guarantees etc available after disasters to restart livelihoods?	Fully financial compensation is not available, which causes economic failure and makes community more vulnerable.

4.2.3.	Has the local government identified which livelihood (economic) sectors are the most vulnerable to the potential impacts of disasters?	Lack of mechanisms for assessment and analysis, its partly being done within the programs by donor international organizations. There is a need for experts and appropriate methodology.
4.2.4	Does the local government support the restoration, protection and sustainable management of ecosystems services (e.g. forests, coastal zones, wetlands, water resources, livestock, fisheries, river-basins) to reduce local vulnerability and protection against floods, drought, landslides or seismic hazards?	Yes, LSG does a certain programs, but partly, because of limited funds: construction of drainpipes, tree plantings.
4.2.5	Civil society organizations and citizens support the restoration, protection and sustainable management of ecosystems services?	Is being implemented partly
4.2.6	Is the private sector a contributor and supporter of environmental and ecosystems management in your local authority?	Is being implemented partly
4.3.1	Do local business associations, such as chambers of commerce and similar, support efforts of small enterprises for business continuity during and after disasters?	No
4.3.2	Are there any economic incentives for DRR actions (e.g. reduced insurance premiums for households, tax holidays for businesses)?	No, lack of such activities
4.4.1	Are critical public facilities and infrastructure located in high risk areas adequately assessed for all hazard risks and safety?	Partly, there are communities that have such approaches, first steps are being taken
4.4.2	Have adequate measures been undertaken	such activities are being carried out

	to protect these facilities and infrastructure from damage during disasters?	
4.6.1	Do the local governments or other levels of government have special programs in place to regularly assess public infrastructure (especially schools & hospitals) for maintenance, seismic stability, and general safety, weather related risks etc.?	No, there are no such specific programs implemented. Lack of specialists and methodology

The group 5 has presented its responds on core indications developed under HFA priority for Action 5. Below are listed brief answers to key questions:

Table 5

N/n	Key questions	Responds
5.1.1	Are regular training drills and rehearsal carried out with the participation of relevant government, non-government, local leaders and volunteers	The participation of such organizations assesses invaluable as the participation of NGOs and volunteers as a culture is not fully formulated
5.1.2	Are disaster risk measures integrated into post-disaster recovery and rehabilitation activities (i.e. build back better, livelihoods rehabilitation)	Not regularly, because certain legislative gaps are obvious, awareness and education activities are partly implemented
5.2.1	Are sufficient amounts of emergency supplies (stockpiles of relief supplies available at all times)	Lack of related information, the level of awareness is low, call for implementation of campaigns
5.2.2	Are emergency shelters available	Yes, there are emergency shelters in all regions
5.2.3	Are safe evacuation routes identified, mapped and maintained and well communicated to the community?	Yes, there are safe evacuation routes in the communities
5.2.4	Does a contingency plan or a community disaster preparedness plan exist for all major hazards?	Yes, community preparedness plan exists in the community

5.2.5	Does your local government have an emergency operations centre (EOC) and/or an emergency communication system?	In case of emergency, the offices of community leaders serve as an EOCs, but there is no radio connectivity, only cell and cable connectivity is available
5.2.6	Are citizens aware of evacuation plans or drills for evacuations when necessary?	The level of awareness is low. There is a need to use different institutional structures for the implementation of awareness activities
5.2.7	Does the Contingency Plan (or similar plan) include an outline strategy for post disaster recovery needs including assessment tools, immediate livelihoods rehabilitation etc.?	The plans are functional according to situation
5.2.8	Are regular disaster preparedness drills undertaken in schools?	Yes, of course
5.3.1	Do local institutions have access to financial reserves and essential emergency provisions to support effective disaster response and early recovery?	Yes, RA all regions have an access to financial reserves and estimations till humanitarian aid arrives
5.3.2	Does the local government have access to resources and expertise to assist victims of psycho-social (psychological, emotional) impacts of disasters?	In regional scale, resources are available under competences of Health and other ministries and authorized bodies
5.4	Procedures are in place to exchange relevant information during hazard events and disasters, and to undertake post-event reviews	Such procedures are in place, but exchange is difficult because of communication flaw *Special opinion: Gagik Maghaqyan, Head of Rescue service of Armavir region The evacuation plans are not fully implemented, as for trainings: by 100%

Armenia
 Multi-stakeholder Workshop
 ‘Talking for change’: sharing different perspectives on disaster reduction in our country
 02 - 03 March, 2011
 Marriott Hotel, Yerevan, Armenia

AGENDA

Day 1

No	Time	Agenda
1	09:15 – 10:00	Registration
2	10:00 – 10:30	Video presentation Opening remarks - Armen Yeritsyan - RA Minister of Emergency Situations - Georgi Arzumanyan, REC Caucasus - Julie Campbell, OXFAM GB - Abdurahim Muhidov, Regional Coordinator a.i., UNISDR Central Asia & Caucasus
3	10:30 – 11:00	HFA and National Platform Nikolay Grigoryan , MoES , HFA focal point
4	11:00 – 11:20	Coffee break
5	11:20 – 12:20	Presentation on the view from national level (based on the HFA interim Report 2009-2011) submitted by MoES - Hovhannes Yemishyan – MoES HFA interim report Q & A
6	12:20 – 12:30	Presentation on VFL implementation, Regional level - Margarita Hakobyan OXFAM GB
	12:30 – 12:40	Presentation on National VFL outcomes - Nune Harutyunyan REC Caucasus Armenia BO
	12:40 – 13:20	View from the local level - VFL findings on disaster risk reduction in Armenia - Dshkhuhi Sahakyan, REC Armenia BO, VFL Expert - Nver Poghosyan, Aarhus center coordinator, Goris - Ararat Alikhanyan, Aarhus Center Coordinator, Dilijan - Haykanush Hovhannisyanyan, “Green Planet” NGO, Ararat Q & A
7	13:20 – 13:40	Integration of HFA priorities on the local level - Armen Chilingaryan, UNDP Project Coordinator
	13:40 – 14:00	Unified DRR Management System in Armenia - Hamlet Matevosyan, Dean, State Crises Management Academy

8	14:00 – 15:00	Lunch
9	15:00 – 15:20	Presentation on Local HFA indicators - Ranjith George, UNISDR Regional Office
	15:20 – 15:45	Group exercise: Making local level progress monitoring a feature to support planning and implementation of DRR (What needs to happen to turn words into action) Overview of the working group:
	15:45 – 16:00 (Coffee break)	1. Introduction to the group discussion and explanation of the tasks 2. Break out in working groups (<i>1 focus group 1 priority of action</i>) 3. Tasks:
	16:00 – 17:00	a. Deliberate on the local level indicators and provide a brief overview of progress against specific indicators at local level b. Discussion on implementation of the local HFA review mechanism and develop a sample plan to carry out the review process at the local level. c. Each plan should try to answer the following: /who are the main stakeholders? how to initiate and engage the stakeholders in a multi stakeholder dialogue to gather information on HFA progress? What is the timeframe to complete the review process? / 4. Each group to select a facilitator and a reporter
10	18:00 – 20:00	Dinner

Day 2

No	Time	Agenda
1	10:00 – 10:10	Coverage summary of the Day 1/Recap Nune Harutyunyan, RECC Caucasus Armenia BO Director
	10:10 – 10:30	Focus Group Presentations
2	10:30 – 11:20	Action plans /recommendations development by working groups
3	11:40 – 12:00	Coffee break
4	12:00- 13:00	Presenting draft recommendations for improved HFA monitoring
5	13:00 - 13:30	Closing session / final conclusions Q&A RECC Caucasus /OXFAM GB
6	13:30	Lunch

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84	Hasmik Sargsyan	Chiva Community	Community Emergency Group representative	N/A	N/A	Vayots dzor region, Chiva Community
85	Artak Minasyan	Chiva Community	Community Emergency Group representative	N/A	N/A	Vayots dzor region, Chiva Community
86	Hrach Karapetyan	Chiva Community	Community Emergency Group representative	N/A	N/A	Vayots dzor region, Chiva Community
87	Zemfira Harutyunyan	Arpi Community	Community Emergency Group representative	N/A	N/A	Vayots Dzor region, Arpi Community

88	Misak Vardanyan	Arpi Community	Community Emergency Group representative	N/A	N/A	Vayots Dzor region, Arpi Community
89	Iskuhi Martirosyan	Arpi Community	Community Emergency Group representative	N/A	N/A	Vayots Dzor region, Arpi Community
90	Parandzem Galstyan	Arpi Community	Community Emergency Group representative	N/A	N/A	Vayots Dzor region, Arpi Community
91	Manvel Ghazaryan	Arpi Community	Community Emergency Group representative	N/A	N/A	Vayots Dzor region, Arpi Community
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93	Vardan Hovsepyan	Artashat town	Head of Regional Rescue Department	(235) 2 35 06	N/A	Ararat region
94	Gagik Maghakyan	Armavir town	Head of Regional Rescue Department	(237) 6 70 45, (237) 6 28 55	N/A	Armavir region
95	Martin Barseghyan	Gavar town	Head of Regional Rescue Department	(264) 2 20 81	N/A	Gegharkunik region
96	Hrachik Antonyan	Vanadzor town	Head of Regional Rescue Department	(3220) 4 46 10	N/A	Lori region
97	Gegham Grigoryan	Abovyan town	Head of Regional Rescue Department	(223) 2 79 28	N/A	Kotayk region
98	Andranik Poghosyan	Gyumri town	Head of Regional Rescue Department	(312) 36300 (312) 3 06 63	N/A	Shirak region
99	H. Harutyunyan	Kapan town	Head of Regional Rescue Department	(285) 2 49 01	N/A	Syunik region
100	H. Hakobyan	Yeghegnadzor town	Head of Regional Rescue Department	(281)2 20 61	N/A	Vayots Dzor region
101	T. Matinyan	Ijevan town	Head of Regional Rescue Department	(263) 3 40 51	N/A	Tavush region

Subject: Invitation to workshop “Talking for change” - a multi stakeholder consultation process for the HFA (Hyogo Framework for Action) monitoring in Armenia

Dear

Regional Environmental Center for Caucasus Armenia branch office in partnership with OXFAM GB Armenia, Ministry of Emergency Situations of the Republic of Armenia, United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (UNISDR) and the Global Network of Civil Societies for Disaster Risk Reduction (GNDR) as part of the EC-ECHO supported program, have the honor to invite you to the two day national workshop “Talking for change” - a multi stakeholder consultation process for the HFA monitoring in Armenia.

Armenia has been chosen as one of the five pilot countries to demonstrate the complementarities between the local and national HFA monitoring process. The aim of the workshop is to enable a structured dialogue between different state and non-state actors active in disaster risk reduction (DRR) at national and local levels.

The Workshop will bring together and highlight national and local level perspectives to be adapted and used to guide policy discussions, will help identify gaps and formulate actions necessary for effective and participatory DRR policies and practices, as well as HFA implementation and monitoring. NGOs, international and donor organizations, state and local governments and local civil society organizations will accelerate progress of HFA at national and local levels.

The workshop will take place in Marriott Hotel on 2-3 March, 2011.

Workshop agenda with a brief background note is enclosed for your attention.

For further details please contact REC Caucasus ABO:

Tel: +374 1 574743 / 575148,

E-mail: hasmik.ghulijanyan@rec-caucasus.org.

Sincerely,



Nune Harutyunyan

Regional Environmental
Center for Caucasus
Armenia BO



Margarita Hakobyan

Oxfam GB



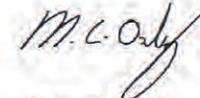
Armen Yeritsyan

RA Minister of
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Paola Albrito

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