



DISASTER MANAGEMENT IN ARMENIA

Consultative event organized
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OUTLINE

- **Overview**
 - Hazards in Armenia
 - Current DRM/DRR structure
 - Concrete prevention/preparedness actions implemented in Armenia
- **Success factors**
- **International Support**
- **Key Recommendations**

Overview: Development of the Disaster Management System in Armenia



Following the M 7 Spitak Earthquake (1988) which killed 25,000 people and injured 20,000:

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| 1991 | The Emergency management state administration was established. |
| 1998 | Emergency management mechanism was established and approved by the Government of RA. |
| 2005 | Emergency management administration was renamed to Armenian Rescue Service |
| 2008 | The Ministry of Emergency Situations was established. |

OVERVIEW: Concrete measures



Since 1992:

- Rescue Forces were developed and equipped
- Regular recording of disaster information was initiated and updated
- Seismic and landslide hazard zone maps were developed
- Building codes were updated
- Early warning system was installed in 26 water reservoirs and Nuclear Power Plant
- Crisis Management State Academy created. More than 30.000 students, decision makers and rescuers trained
- Participation in search and rescue operations in neighboring countries (Turkey, Iran, Georgia, Russia, etc.)

OVERVIEW: Concrete measures



Legal Framework: 9 Laws, 47 normative acts and more than 1,000 government decisions form DRM current legal framework.

- Protection of Population During Emergencies
- Civil Protection
- Seismic Protection
- Fire Security
- Rescue Forces And Rescuers Status
- Armenian Rescue Service
- Civil Defense Subdivisions
- Hydro-meteorological activities
- Technical safety

SUCCESS FACTORS



- **Leading role** of the Government of Armenia in the field of Disaster Management and **recognition of DRR as a priority for the country's sustainable development**
- **Common understanding and excellent relationship** established between the Government of Armenia and International partners
- Utilization and integration of Disaster Risk Management **international expertise and best practices** into country development planning
- Existing **functional** DRR National Platform

INTERNATIONAL SUPPORT – UNDP's engagement



Main Achievements:

- **DRR National Platform** established
- **Crisis Management Center (CMC)** established including **National Disaster Observatory**
- **DRR National Strategy** adopted by the Government of Armenia
- DRR Strategy and HFA **countrywide implementation** process initiated
- **Local Level Risk Management (LLRM)** module elaborated and introduced in 40 communities of Armenia and Regional (10) and local (40) **DRR Teams** established
- **Community Risk Certificate** developed and introduced as a planning tool for mainstreaming DRR into development
- **Community DRR educational package** developed, printed and distributed among 915 communities
- **Joint UN-MoES Inter-Agency Contingency Plan** developed and approved

These were achieved within the framework of DRR National Platform, direct facilitation of UNDP and MoES and close cooperation with UNOCHA, UNISDR, UNICEF, OXFAM, PPRD East, SDC, Save the Children, Armenian Red Cross Society, World Vision Armenia, Crisis Management State Academy, National Academy of Science

KEY RECOMMENDATIONS



- National **ownership and leadership at all levels** is required (National, Regional and Local)
- Recognize and use **cost sharing principles** (between the Government and donors) for the implementation of DRM joint projects
- **Recognize DRM education** at all levels as a priority for the establishment of **Culture of Safety**
- **Identify country priorities and monitor impacts of DRM projects** to ensure **sustainability of DRM development at local level.**



THANK YOU