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THE DEVELOPMENT OF A DISASTER RISK REDUCTION POLICY IN AZERBAIJAN

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Abstract. *Due to the accelerating likelihood of environmental catastrophes which have negative impacts on levels of investment and economic development, particularly along coastal regions and in agricultural sectors, the cost of living is expected to significantly rise throughout the coming decades. In order to make appropriate decisions and implement sensible policy, it is necessary to evaluate the expenses associated with potential natural disasters. The evaluation process will employ national development programs and models for estimating financial losses associated with disasters that have previously been established within the Sendai Framework 2030. Environmental disasters have disproportionate effects on wellbeing and economic opportunities for the people of Azerbaijan. Therefore, it is necessary to implement preemptive protocols to mitigate the negative effects of future disasters. A multidimensional approach is needed when managing potential consequences, especially during the post-conflict reconstruction and rehabilitation period in the country. Therefore, in this paper, Azerbaijan's risk profile, procedures for creating a national disaster risk reduction program, and the realization of adaptive actions are discussed.*

Keywords: *policy; management; sustainability; disaster risk reduction.*

Reikšminiai žodžiai: *politika; valdymas; tvarumas; nelaimių rizikos mažinimas.*

Introduction

This research paper aims to articulate managing protocols and guidelines for policies that concern the long-term reduction of disaster risk while formulating responses that efficiently and effectively address the need for rehabilitation and reconstruction-oriented activities as well as sustainable development. Private companies, development partners,

government agencies and NGOs will find the national program formulated herein useful in guiding disaster risk regulation and policies or integrating its approaches into existing disaster risk strategies. Azerbaijan's national program for reducing the risk of disasters is expected to play a significant role in effectively implementing actions aimed at achieving the priorities and objectives of the Sustainable Development Goals 2030 (UN General Assembly 2015) and Disaster Risk Reduction 2030, outlined within the Sendai Framework (UNDRR 2015).

Sustainable development objectives direct sustainability planning towards achieving priorities that mitigate the risk of natural disasters and their potential effects on humanity. Managing susceptibility to risk and fortifying resilience against disasters can be facilitated by the pursuit of development goals that take long-term sustainability into account (Santos and Leitmann 2016). The effectiveness of the mitigation of disaster risk will be determined by advancements in the accomplishment of the sustainable development goals and the relevance of those priorities to the long-term harmonization of human civilization with the natural environment (Schweizer and Ortwin 2019).

The risk management of disasters and hazards is usually undertaken independently of the activities of developers, who fail to sufficiently take the threat of natural hazards into consideration. Even when the full magnitude of hazards and their potential consequences are taken seriously, appropriate assessments of possible solutions are frequently seen as exceedingly time-consuming and expensive (Feldmann-Jensen et al. 2019). As such, the frequency, location, characteristics and likely severity of disasters and the probable effects on people and their property should be thoroughly understood by program planners. It is important to recognize the hazards that demonstrate risk in locations where people are living and working while identifying the core features of those hazards in order to formulate realistic approaches to long-term planning (Fakhrudin et al. 2017).

Furthermore, endeavors aimed at achieving sustainable development goals are threatened by losses that may result from catastrophes. The most drastic effects of natural disasters are poor living conditions, the destruction of infrastructure, as well as other damaging outcomes for present economic actions. At the same time, the costs that arise due to catastrophes are interrelated with other environmental, social, political, financial and health emergencies. Current investment that targets access to education, sanitation, drinking water, public transport services and safe housing, reductions in global hunger and poverty, the delivery of medical services, and the protection of ecosystems can re-lapse under the pressure of negative effects resulting from natural disasters (Asian Development Bank 2019).

It can be concluded that in order to develop resilience within a disaster risk reduction (DRR) strategy, it is necessary to analyze the natural disasters that are common in Azerbaijan. Methods of financing the expenses associated with natural disasters as well as the projected success of Azerbaijan's potential recovery plans are discussed in depth in this paper. The primary catastrophic environmental events affecting Azerbaijan, the most likely damage associated with each specific disaster, as well as the core institutions that take responsibility for the management of natural disasters are also identified. An

analysis is performed on the effectiveness and efficiency of the nation's disaster management strategies based on experiences from previous disaster responses. Lastly, consideration is given to the possibility of Azerbaijan adopting new ways of evaluating disaster aftermaths.

A Disaster Risk Profile of Azerbaijan

It is important to mention that although the threat of catastrophic events in Azerbaijan is significant, not every region is vulnerable to an equally extreme level of risk. Nonetheless, when disasters occur, they usually result in losses to property, livestock, agriculture and infrastructure as well as significant consequences for the environment and human lives (Huseynov 2019). The costs of such events often affect people from less privileged socio-economic groups more seriously. Growing populations and increasing numbers of people becoming concentrated in high-density urban centers have significantly affected vulnerability levels, particularly in certain areas that have a high risk of being exposed to catastrophic events. A relevant example of this is the high risk of seismic activity in the Caucasus Mountains, which is faced by growing local populations in Azerbaijan's capital city of Baku, as well as in the vicinity of other regions (State Statistical Committee 2020).

Table 1. *Types of Natural Hazards in Azerbaijan*

Type	Description	Examples
Hydro-meteorological	Natural atmospheric and climatological processes	Mudflows, flooding, winds, droughts, wild fires, storms, rain, desertification, snow avalanches and extreme temperatures
Geological	The Earth's natural processes	Landslides, volcanic activities, earthquakes and rockslides
Biological	Bioactive or toxic substance exposure	Infectious diseases, natural gas and crude oil pipeline infrastructure accidents, industrial accidents as well as other associated infestation events

Source: Compiled by the author from the literature outlined.

Furthermore, the central Kura-Araz lowland was subject to multiple floods throughout 2010. This flooding, along with numerous other natural disasters, clearly indicated that environmental risks need to be given significantly more focus in the formulation of public policy as well as in agendas operating at both the regional and central levels (Ministry of Economy 2009). The consequences of future natural disaster events will most likely be increasingly devastating for future generations. The degree to which the macroeconomic performance of the economy of Azerbaijan feels the future impact of these events will depend largely on which particular sectors are most affected (Ministry of Economy 2019).

Both the lives of the inhabitants of Azerbaijan and the country's ongoing economic development are threatened by a range of other potential catastrophes in addition to those mentioned above. Azerbaijani development organizations, public authorities and communities are capable of minimizing disaster risks so long as the necessary time and energy is invested towards anticipating and understanding possible disastrous events in the foreseeable future. Regional development programs could be negatively impacted or delayed if the government fails to take action in addressing impending risks (Huseynov 2019). Measuring and evaluating the success of Azerbaijan's national program of natural DRR will be facilitated by the capability of collecting and using relevant data effectively. As such, the decision-making process should be guided by information that is deliberately gathered for the purposes of predicting potential catastrophes and assessing their likelihood and severity (Planitz 2015).

In order to successfully calculate the risks of hazards on the basis of collected data, it is necessary to allocate sufficient resources, time and energy to perform quality research and effectively analyze the results. Projects and activities relating to the analysis of risk are mostly fed into by information that is collected from previous hazards and natural disasters. When collecting data and analyzing current systems, it is important to emphasize simplicity and practicality while using gathering mechanisms that are primarily grounded in material, technical and planning capabilities (Albrito 2018). Furthermore, consideration must be given to ensuring that the necessary monetary resources and sufficient time are provided in order to adequately assess collected data. The Azerbaijani government is voicing increasing levels of alarm associated with the financial consequences of damage that natural disasters are causing, and this is being reflected in attitudes towards public policy. Until now, state budgets and contributions have covered any expenses resulting from catastrophic events (UNISDR 2016).

Post-conflict reconstruction, rehabilitation and disaster management also needs to be established within Azerbaijan's national program for disaster risk reduction. This program would contain post-conflict environmental assessments, recovery, and technical assistance for natural resources that have been damaged, degraded or destroyed.

Making Plans for a National Disaster Risk Reduction Program

The primary role of the National Disaster Risk Reduction Program (NDRRP) of Azerbaijan would be to put forth measures that could be formulated and implemented by the Azerbaijani government. Its motivation is the long-term encouragement and facilitation of the creation, development, management and protection of effective disaster risk reduction (DRR) at the national level (UNDRR 2015). The DRR program can also be defined as a comprehensive national document that outlines: all policy developments related to DRR; the implementation of these developments; and the ways in which such advances should take place in a coordinated manner within a national framework. Therefore, one of the main aims of the NDRRP is to provide a plan whereby all national stakeholders are in positions to actively work together over time to foster research, innovations, new technologies and creativity so as to prosper from the results and pass on those benefits to

future generations. It is important to emphasize that the methodology of creating such a national platform is key to building and maintaining a successful NDRRP. The methodological protocols are designed to provide a standard and integrated approach to DRR programs, strategies, institutional reforms and modernization strategies (Amaratunga et al. 2019). This methodology provides a list of steps, practical tools and key components that are necessary for formulating an effective national DRR strategy.

Evaluation

The evaluation of the program will be undertaken by the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR), which represents the first major activity that will be carried out during the process of development of Azerbaijan's DRR program. The intention of the evaluation is to prepare the groundwork for the DRR development process, and this involves meeting with the institutions responsible for the formulation of the program at the national level, including the National Coordination Council for Sustainable Development of the Republic of Azerbaijan (Azertag 2016). It also involves meeting with other key stakeholders such as the Ministry of Emergency Situations, the Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources, the Ministry of Energy, the Ministry of Finance as well as other relevant government departments such as the State Statistics Committee, universities, research institutions, SMEs, innovators, creators, legal practitioners, and NGOs. Engaging with stakeholders will provide the opportunity to explain the scope, methodology and requirements of a successful formulation process for the DRR program. The evaluation should assist in securing political commitments at the highest possible level, in addition to aiding the recruitment and training of a national team of experts who will be responsible for drafting the details of the national program (Ullmann 2017).

A national team will be required to undertake an initial fact-finding exercise, carry out a DRR audit and develop a strategic document and action plan. The team should be comprised of staff members from the National Coordination Council in addition to other related experts recruited from further ministries as well as organizations from the private sector. The creation of a national team will ensure that Azerbaijan takes ownership of the results of the strategy formulation process. The government of Azerbaijan will also need to ensure that the process is implemented by experts who have a comprehensive knowledge and deep understanding of the country's present and historical economic circumstances, as well as its social and political infrastructure (Alakbarov 2019). In accordance with normal procedures, an international consultant will be required to work with and assist this national team with their progress in Azerbaijan.

One of the main purposes of the national team will be to carry out national research that reviews existing policy documents in order to create a comprehensive evaluation of Azerbaijan's national development objectives, strategies and policies. Further to this, the team's efforts will serve to identify the best method of aligning the NDRRP with the country's sustainable development priorities (Ministry of Economy 2019). This will eventually culminate in the extensive collection of valuable data. The purpose of this data

collection will be to obtain a clear picture of the current DRR situation in Azerbaijan, its weaknesses, strengths, and potential, as well as the basis on which to realistically define and measure the key variables that need to be considered during the creation of the country's NDRRP.

Consultations will also play a very important role in enabling stakeholders in the fulfilment of targets that validate the abovementioned data collection when formulating the NDRRP. After these processes are complete, the government of Azerbaijan will be in a position to start drafting the strategy based on the evaluations, suggestions and recommendations of the national team. After the key strategic DRR objectives and priorities of the country have been identified, the National Team will be able to formulate the strategy and action plan. Once all the consultations and recommendations have been considered, the draft strategic planning document will need to gain the approval of the government of Azerbaijan in order to begin development and implementation of the NDRRP. Therefore, by approving the strategy, the government of Azerbaijan will be able to play an active role in designing the framework of the implementation structure, as well as the monitoring tools, evaluation mechanisms, and strategies for the effective mobilization of resources (Huseynov 2019).

Preparation

The following preliminary preparations are currently considered to be the best course of action for a country when developing a NDRRP. The unique style and chronology of each country's method can vary significantly; however, the strategy of Azerbaijan must be based on international benchmarking and standardized practices (Sapountzaki 2019). Additionally, many sector-based policies and periodic national programs exist that can contribute to the general security and development of the country. Science or education policies could seek to strengthen the creation of the NDRRP by universities, research institutions and the National Academy as a means of bringing about the scientific and educational response required for the needs of Azerbaijani society (Ullmann 2017). The same approach could also be applied to agricultural programs in order to promote the development and proliferation of disease-resistant, drought-resistant, ecologically clean and environmentally safe food security in Azerbaijan (Kinley 2017). Some of the policies mentioned above and many other preexisting programs from various sectors of the Azerbaijani economy and government could use the NDRRP to consolidate numerous strategy preparations under a single umbrella. Therefore, the proposed National DRR Team or the currently existing National Coordination Council (NCC) for Sustainable Development of the Republic of Azerbaijan could initiate the development of the program in order to create or integrate DRR strategies in Azerbaijani state programs.

By strengthening the role of the NCC with greater decision-making and executive powers, the development of the DRR program will gain further traction and momentum. Once the NCC is given the necessary responsibility, it would start the auditing process and work on drafting the strategy for the Azerbaijani government. In order for the Azerbaijani national DRR team to achieve its objectives, the UNDRR will also play a vital role

in engaging the preparation and drafting procedure. These engagements could include profile and program assessments of the UNDRR and, together with national experts, this will bring suitable international expertise into Azerbaijan. It is important to mention that such international assistance is crucial for any country's preparation of a national program, and is important for gathering both key local aspects of DRR in the economic and social sectors as well as the risks of the broader geographical region (UN General Assembly 2015). This style of approach would benefit Azerbaijan in its own development of a risk-free strategy and would enhance the country's assessment of its economic and social capacity in the process of national DRR strategy development. As a result, Azerbaijan's national team of experts will complete the primary phase of the preparation period and will publish their first roadmap design and strategy options for the national DRR program along with recommendations and guidance.

Another key phase of the preparation is to implement the DRR program formulation process. This will include a high number of meetings between responsible state institutions and important stakeholders regarding the implementation of the various drafting phases in Azerbaijan. This will allow the national DRR team of Azerbaijan to use the Sendai Framework's proposed methodology and DRR assessment tools as means of preparing the final practical work plan. The goals, scope and the specific objectives will be determined by the national DRR team of Azerbaijan and will represent high-level government commitment to the preparation of the roadmap. If the active participation of all the associated state institutions and key stakeholders maintains consultation and engagement with the preparation process, then it will bring about significant advantages for Azerbaijan in the following ways.

1. Such a DRR Assessment will provide a clear understanding and valuable knowledge about Azerbaijan's current economic and social infrastructure.
2. The active involvement of all key stakeholders will enable the long-term effectiveness and success of the NDRRP.
3. By creating the proposed national DRR team, Azerbaijan will gain important expert skills and thereby strengthen its human and institutional capacity at the both national and international levels.

Collection of Data

In order to develop a national DRR strategy for Azerbaijan, it will be crucial to have a very clear understanding of the data relating to the country's current DRR capacity. In this context, the collection of relevant data is a very important but also very difficult process in terms of time and the consumption of financial resources. It is for this reason that the collection and analysis of the data in Azerbaijan will definitely serve the goal of comprehending the main strengths and weaknesses of the country (Schweizer and Ortwin 2019). Once these strengths and weaknesses are sufficiently understood, formulating the national DRR strategy will be easily aligned with Azerbaijan's most pressing economic and social developmental priorities. Within this framework, the team that collects all the related data and information will be engaged in a series of meetings involving

Azerbaijan's governmental institutions and administrative structures relating to DRR using the outcomes of the implemented national programs and strategies related to social and economic development. The core tool that needs to be developed for data collection is a questionnaire that contains a number of questions that are specifically related to social and economic sectors. The design of the questionnaire will be simple, but it will be of great importance to produce information on existing DRR regulations, government approaches and their objectives. The role of the State Statistical Committee of the Republic of Azerbaijan will be very important in terms of assisting the national DRR team in the collection of high-quality data that will result in the gathering of accurate and transparent research results. Once the national DRR team collects and finalizes the data, Azerbaijan will be in a much better position to include the data in the Sendai Framework Monitor with the purpose of contributing to the measurement of global development targets (Fakhruddin et al. 2017).

Drafting

The NDRRP will form the foundation of the official action plan for reducing natural hazard-related and man-made disaster risks. Furthermore, it will steer the strategic direction for Azerbaijan, gaining greater levels of resilience to all forms of disasters while maintaining sustainable development. In this sense, once the collection of data is formulated within Azerbaijan's public administration structure, the next move will be the NDRRP drafting process, which will focus on formulating key strategic sectors and targets. As already mentioned, the NCC for Sustainable Development of the Republic of Azerbaijan has been suggested from within the Azerbaijani Government to play the role of conducting the DRR audit and drafting the program documents with the action plan. Here, the NCC's major responsibility and role will be drafting the program in accordance with all key stakeholders. This will include working with national experts and international consultants. During drafting, effective communication and coordination skills will be of crucial importance in guiding, reviewing and monitoring the process without any errors. Another responsibility of the NCC will be to provide all of the resources necessary as well as an acceptable platform for drafting the national program. The ability to access all of the required resources will foster a supportive platform for both the national DRR team along with any participating officials from the government. Once the work plan has been put forward, the NCC and the national DRR team will be able to begin creating a strategy for the activities necessary for developing the NDRRP.

Table 2. *Work plan to draft the NDRRP of Azerbaijan*

Activity	
1.	Approving the development of the NDRRP
2.	Assigning a sustainable development coordination council at the national level
3.	Creating a national DRR team
4.	Inviting international expert consultants

5.	Collecting data and conducting risk research
6.	Implementing audits grounded in the findings
7.	Preparing the initial NDRRP draft
8.	Staging an initial meeting between the national DRR team and the NCC for the validation of the first NDRRP draft
9.	Preparing the final NDRRP draft
10.	Adopting the NDRRP
11.	Officially launching the NDRRP

Source: *Authors*.

Anticipated Results of the NDRRP

The implemented NDRRP would set the foundation for effective long-term management and mitigation of risks associated with potential disasters within Azerbaijani territory. The program's framework is designed to deliver a broad range of techniques for achieving concrete objectives in the field of disaster risk management. The results of these strategies will combine to produce higher levels of resilience while decreasing the negative effects that disasters have upon society. The anticipated NDRRP would succeed by combining effective tactics with active assistance to Azerbaijan's disaster readiness and disaster response protocols. Furthermore, the chaos and negative growth associated with post-disaster periods would be alleviated via the implementation of the swift restoration of sustainable development activities, as well as the long-term incorporation of strategies for reducing the risk of disasters into development programs at the state and national levels.

The development and implementation of the NDRRP have been designed to promote policies and outcomes that lead to sustainable harmony between environmental wellbeing and human activities. The effective analysis of realistic targets and projected consequences is expected to result from a NDRRP. Within this context, the anticipated outcomes can be split into four categories of results that plainly provide a clear comprehension of the possible outcomes of the implementation of the program. It is also important to mention that the tables below are the personal arguments of the author in describing the necessary actions.

Table 3. *Assessment*

The opportunity to assess Azerbaijan's disaster risks would be the initial anticipated outcome of the NDRRP. Potential risks and hazards posing a threat to Azerbaijan would be conclusively determined via the following assessment.	
1.	Development and use of flood models for major rivers to decrease flooding risks.
2.	Advancement of appropriately scaled flood risk maps.
3.	Identification of river basins and locations that are highly susceptible to floods.
4.	Development of maps showing dam breakthrough flood zones.

5.	Development and distribution of appropriately scaled maps of zones susceptible to erosion, strong winds and droughts to facilitate effective DRR decision-making.
6.	Distribution of seismic risk zone data and statistics to all relevant stakeholders.
7.	Development of appropriately scaled risk zone maps of areas susceptible to avalanches, mudslides and landslides.
8.	Development and use of a disaster risk atlas as a standard decision-making guideline.
9.	Development and periodic update of a database on industrial and transport accidents.

Source: *Author*.

Table 4. Management and Development

The management and further development of disaster risk mechanisms would be the second anticipated outcome of the NDRRP. Through the mechanisms described below, risk reduction strategies would be defined and integrated within state and national development programs as well as other Azerbaijani projects.	
1.	Integration of development and recovery programs with DRR measures.
2.	Identification of potential effects of disaster risk on development projects in Azerbaijan.
3.	Integration of disaster risk management issues with the process of advancing national protocol and decision-making relating to planning of land use.
4.	Use of safer methods of construction to decrease the risk of disasters.
5.	Introduction of effective financial tools to decrease the potential consequences of disasters.
6.	Development and regular updates to plans for reducing the risk of disasters that are executed at all levels of government.
7.	Establishment of scientific grounds for the effective management of disaster risk.

Source: *Author*.

Table 5. Response and Readiness

Disaster readiness and the fortifying of response capabilities would be the third anticipated outcome of the NDRRP. This would decrease the damages, casualties and aftermath of Azerbaijani natural disasters.	
1.	Introduction of a unified national disaster response and readiness plan.
2.	Strengthening of disaster readiness and response capability.
3.	Guarantee of international assistance to disaster preparedness and response capacity.
4.	Provision of swift reaction and coordination of disaster management ability at the regional and national levels.
5.	Establishment of rescue service early warning systems.

Source: *Author*.

Table 6. Public Awareness

The development of awareness approaches and skills for reducing the risk of disasters by promoting education and training would be the fourth anticipated outcome of the NDRRP.	
1.	Prevention and eradication of numerous hazards will serve as the basis of a national program of public awareness for creating a culture of safety.
2.	Improvement of DRR awareness amongst schoolchildren.

3.	Management and improvement of the disaster risk awareness of university graduates.
4.	Improvement and mitigation of the disaster risk awareness of civil servants.
5.	Improvement of university lecturers' understanding of managing the risk of disaster in terms of technology, skills and knowledge.

Source: *Author*.

Conclusion

It is very likely that natural disasters will continue to have a significant impact on Azerbaijan. Accordingly, there is a compelling necessity to implement timely procedures and protocols that effectively reduce the negative effects of such events on the natural environment and the resources that are critically relied upon. Approaching the issue in a multidimensional manner will help to mitigate the anticipated consequences of potential catastrophes. By including disaster preparation and response tactics in national strategies and rapidly integrating risk reduction into sustainable development programs, the NDRRP that is being proposed by Azerbaijan gives a range of approaches towards mitigating the risks of potential disasters and combining these methods to reduce the likelihood and manage the severity of catastrophic events at the local and national levels. The disaster risk management strategies within this NDRRP emphasize the concept of long-term sustainable progress for future generations in the country.

Strategic methods for reducing the risk of disaster have been developed in the Sendai Framework 2030. These strategies can be employed for the purpose of making evaluations and have contributed to Azerbaijan's NDRRP. The country's risk profile, its DRR planning strategies, and potential procedures for implementation have been discussed in this paper. Should the methodology proposed within this paper be taken into serious consideration and implemented, it would represent Azerbaijan's first national program for specifically reducing the risk of disasters. A unified system of DRR, improvements in disaster readiness and national response capacities, as well as increases in the efficiency of reactions to potential threats would be established by the program. If implemented, the NDRRP would develop into a significant part of the process of reviewing and evaluating Azerbaijan's national security. In anticipation of this outcome, the present paper has endeavored to define the actions necessary for producing effective DRR strategies while considering the challenges and risks that Azerbaijan will likely face in the future. The ultimate objective of Azerbaijan's NDRRP would be the creation of an efficient, unified, flexible structure that ensures reduced risk and that minimizes the severity of both man-made and natural disasters through the collective endeavors and coordinated actions of the agencies that the state legislation and institutions of Azerbaijan define and recommend. DRR strategies as well as institutions of the Azerbaijani government will be unified under the program, and this will drive the creation of safer standards of living and employment conditions in addition to promoting the country's social and economic development and resilience in accordance with long-term environmental sustainability.

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AZERBAIDŽANO RESPUBLIKOS NELAIMIŲ RIZIKOS MAŽINIMO POLITIKOS KŪRIMAS

Anotacija. *Dėl didėjančios aplinkos katastrofų, kurios neigiamai paveiks investicijas ir ekonominių vystymąsi, ypač pakrančių regionuose ir žemės ūkio sektoriuose, rizikos tikimybės viliamasi, kad ateinančiais dešimtmečiais pragyvenimo išlaidos labai padidės. Norint priimti tinkamus sprendimus ir įgyvendinti subalansuotą politiką būtina įvertinti išlaidas, susijusias su galimomis stichinėmis nelaimėmis. Vertinant bus naudojamos nacionalinės plėtros programos ir modeliai, skirti įvertinti finansinius nuostolius, susijusius su nelaimėmis, kurie anksčiau buvo nustatyti pagal „Sendai Framework 2030“. Ekologinės nelaimės neproporcingai veikia Azerbaidžano Respublikos žmonių gerovę ir ekonomines galimybes. Todėl būtina įgyvendinti prevencinius protokolus ir priemones, kad būtų sumažintas neigiamas būsimų nelaimių poveikis. Valdant galimas pasekmes, ypač šalies atkūrimo ir rehabilitacijos laikotarpiu po konfliktų ir stichinių nelaimių, reikalingas daugiamatis požiūris. Todėl šiame darbe aptariamas Azerbaidžano Respublikos rizikos profilis, nacionalinės*

nelaimių rizikos mažinimo programos sudarymo procedūros ir adaptacinių veiksnių įgyvendinimas.

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