

1. RISK RELATED GLOBAL INDICES

Index	Data Highlights	Sources
INFORM Risk Index	Overall Risk: 4.8 (High – rank 405 of 191) Hazard & Exposure: 5 (rank 44 of 191) Natural Hazard: 4 Human Hazard: 5.8 Vulnerability: 5 (rank 51 of 191) Socio-Economic Vulnerability: 2.7 Vulnerable Groups: 6.6 Lack of Coping Capacity: 4.5 (rank 81 of 191) Institutional: 6.1 Infrastructure: 2.4	DRMKC INFORM Risk Index, 2023 Dataset Country Risk Profile
World Risk Index (WRI)	Overall Risk: 2.2 (rank 142 of 192) Exposure: 0.23 Vulnerability: 21.06 Susceptibility: 15.26 Lack of Coping Capacities: 12.49 Lack of Adaptive Capacities: 49.04	World Risk Report, 2022 Statistical Table
Human Development Index (HDI)	HDI Value: 0.745 (High Human Development) Rank: 91 of 191	Human Development Index, 2021 (UNDP)
Gender Inequality Index (GII)	GII value: 0.294 Rank: 70 of 191	Human Development Index, 2021 (UNDP) Statistical Table
Global Health Security Index (GHS)	GHS Index Score: 34.7 Rank: 100 of 195	GHS Full Report, 2021 GHS Excel Model

2. RISK COMPONENTS: HAZARD – EXPOSURE – VULNERABILITY

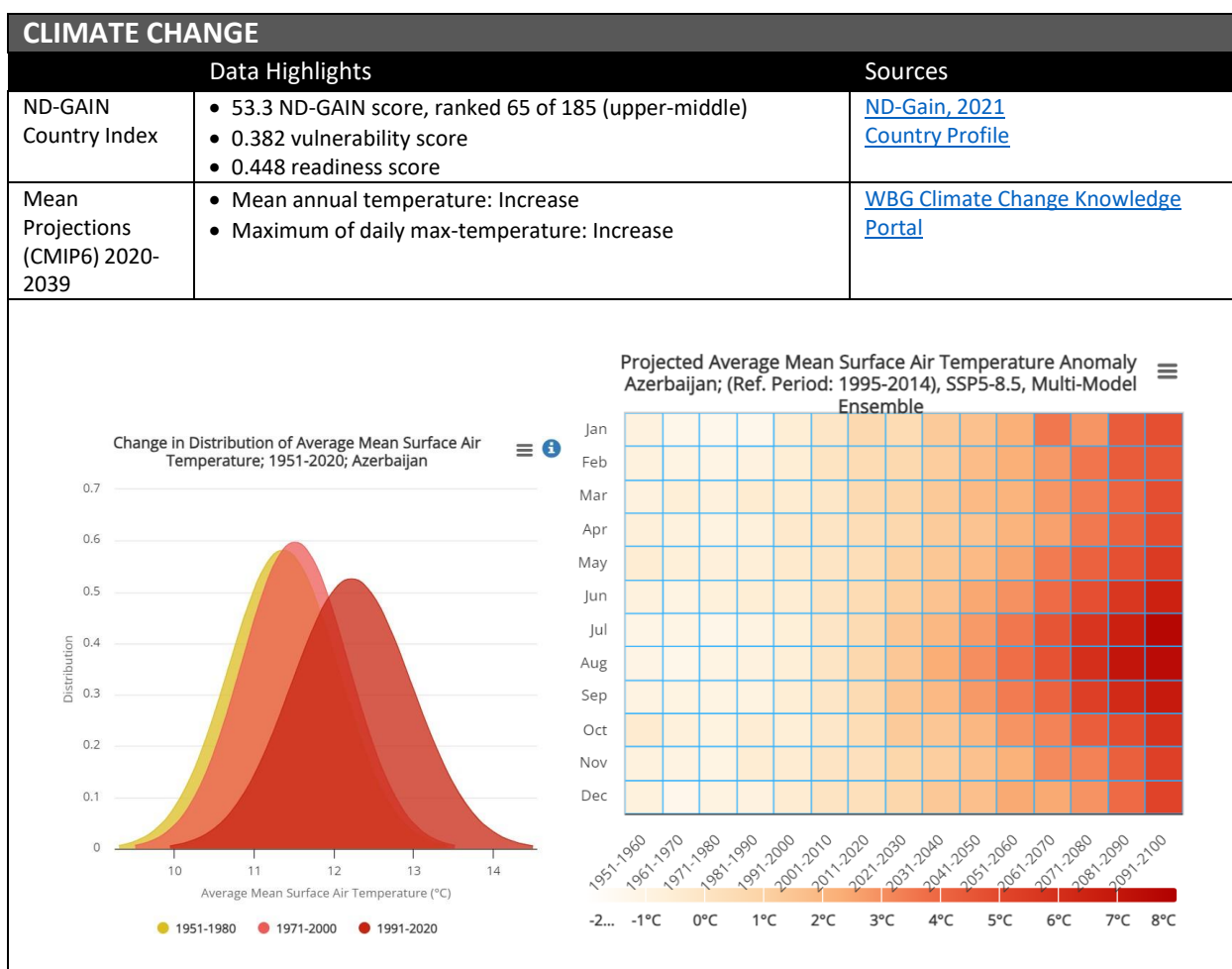
Hazard		Risk Level	Data Highlights	Sources
Cluster	Specific			
Meteorological and Hydrological				
Flood	Fluvial (Riverine) Flood MH0007	High	Potentially damaging and life-threatening river floods are expected to occur at least once in the next 10 years. The present hazard level may increase in the future due to the effects of climate change.	Think Hazard
Flood	Urban Flood	High	Urban flood hazard is classified as high based on modeled flood information currently available. This means that potentially	Think Hazard

			damaging and life-threatening urban floods are expected to occur at least once in the next 10 years.	
Temperature-Related	Heatwave MH0047	High	Extreme heat hazard is classified as medium based on modeled heat information currently available. This means that there is more than a 25% chance that at least one period of prolonged exposure to extreme heat, resulting in heat stress, will occur in the next five years.	Think Hazard
Precipitation-Related	Drought MH0035	Medium	Droughts are of frequent occurrence and can lead to forest fires such as those experienced in 2014, when 59 hectares of forest were damaged by 12 fires.	World Bank Climate Change Knowledge Portal
Terrestrial	Landslide MH0051	High	Landslide susceptibility is classified as high. This area has rainfall patterns, terrain slope, geology, soil, land cover and earthquakes that make localized landslides a frequent hazard phenomenon.	Think Hazard
Geohazard				
Seismic	Earthquake GH0001	High	Earthquake hazard is classified as high according to the information that is currently available. This means that there is more than a 20% chance of potentially damaging earthquake in the next 50 years). A 5.6 earthquake struck in Zaqatala and Gakh in north-western Azerbaijan on 7 May 2012. Over 3,000 houses and public buildings were either destroyed or damaged. On 18 May, another earthquake with a 4.8 magnitude hit the region, causing more damage and destruction. More than 7,000 houses were either destroyed or damaged and more than 9,000 families had to be evacuated.	Think Hazard
Volcanic	Lava Flows GH0009 Ash/Tephra Fall GH0010 Pyroclastic Density Current GH0012 Debris Flow/Lahar GH0013	High	In Azerbaijan, volcanic hazard is classified as high . This means that the selected area is located at less than 50 km from a volcano for which a potentially damaging eruption has been recorded in the past 2,000 years and that future damaging eruptions are possible	Think Hazard
Environmental				
Environmental Degradation	Wildfires EN0013	High	Wildfire hazard is classified as high according to the information that is currently available to this tool. This means that there is greater than a 50% chance of encountering weather that could support a significant wildfire that is likely to result in both life and property loss in any given year. Note that damage can not only occur due to direct flame and radiation exposure but may also include ember storm and low level surface fire. In extreme fire weather events, strong winds and wind born debris may weaken the integrity of infrastructure. Modeled projections of future climate identify a likely increase in the frequency of fire weather occurrence in this region, including an increase in temperature and greater variance in rainfall. In areas already affected by wildfire hazard, the fire season is likely to increase in duration, and include a greater number of days with weather that could support fire spread because of longer periods without rain during fire seasons. Climate projections indicate that there could also be an increase in the severity of fire.	Think Hazard
Biological				
Infectious Diseases	COVID-19 (SARS-CoV-2) BI0033	--	In Azerbaijan, from 3 January 2020 to 4 October 2023, there have been 8233,189 confirmed cases of COVID-19 with 10,332 deaths,	WHO

			reported to WHO. As of 27 August 2023, a total of 13,828,052 vaccine doses have been administered.	
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EXPOSURE		
	Data Highlights	Source
Population + Communities	- Population: 10,223,000 (2021) - Pop. density (per km²): 123.7 (2021) - Population growth rate (average annual %): 1% (2021) - Urban population (% of total population): 56% (2021) - Urban population growth rate (average annual %): 1.7% (2015) - Life expectancy at birth (females/males, years): 75.3 / 70.0 (2021) - Population age distribution (0-14/60+ years old, %): 23.4% / 12.3% (2021) - International migrant stock (total/% of total pop.): 252,500 / 2.5% (2021) - Refugees and others of concern to UNHCR: 657,00 (2021)	UN data
Basic services, institutions, infrastructure	- Population living in slums (% of urban population): 27% (2012) - Projected Capital loss from a 250-year return period earthquake: \$6B (2015)	World Bank GFDRR
Natural Resources	- Surface area (km²): 86,600 km² - Threatened species (number): 100 (2021) - Forested area (% of land area): 13.4% (2021) - Important sites for terrestrial biodiversity protected (%): 36.6% (2021)	UN data
Economy + livelihoods	- GDP (2021) - GDP (billion current US\$): 48 - growth rate (annual %, const. 2015 prices): 2.2% - per capita (current US\$): 4781.9 - Economy (2021): - Agriculture (% of Gross Value Added): 6.2% - Industry (% of GVA): 53.1% - Services and other activity (% of GVA): 40.7% - Health (2021) - Current expenditure (% of GDP): 4%	UN data WHO

VULNERABILITY		
	Data Highlights	Sources
Communities + groups	Prevalence of disability: 5.6% Employment: Employment-to-Population Ratio: 63%, Unemployment rate: 5.5% Internally Displaced People (IDPs): 659,000 Gender Inequality: GII value: 0.294 Literacy (15 years and older): Adult Literacy: 99.8%, Female Literacy Rate: 99.7%, Male Literacy Rate: 99.9%	WB, 2022 WB/ILO, 2022 IDMC, 2022 UNDP, 2021 UNESCO, 2018
Robustness of basic services + institutions + infrastructure	Corruption Perceptions Index: Score: 23/100, Rank: 157 of 180 Access to electricity (% of population): 100% Individuals using the Internet (% of population): 86% Water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) 72% of population has access to safely managed drinking water 69% of population has access to at least basic sanitation facilities	Transparency International, 2022 World Bank, 2021 UN Water, 2022



3. CCA STANDARD ANALYSIS SECTIONS

CCA SECTION	RISK FOCUS	Possible RiX Datasets
Economic Transformation Analysis	<u>Structure of economy</u> - The oil sector is the major contributor to GDP followed by gas production, agriculture and cotton. - Top exports oil and gas, machinery, cotton and food. - Top products imported include machinery and equipment, foods, metals and industrial chemicals. 97% of Azerbaijan's energy comes from oil and gas with a small and inconsistent proportion coming from renewable sources.	WB Climate Change Knowledge Portal WB WITS Our World in Data
	<u>Key socio-economic sectors and risks affected by climate change and disasters</u> - Food production and security are threatened by increased drought risks, floods and landslide hazards, and a reduction of the total arable land and the yield of staple crops. - The most vulnerable sectors are agriculture, human health, water resources, forestry, transport and energy infrastructure due to climate change impacts	WB Climate Risk Country Profile

	including increase in the frequency of extreme weather events and land degradation. • Direct effects of climate change on agriculture include alterations to carbon dioxide, temperature and precipitation. • Indirect effects include soil erosion, soil organic matter transformation, change in pest and disease profile, threat of invasive species, and decline in arable areas due to desertification	
Social development & exclusion analysis	• The notable increases in the 2019 budget allocations for education (up by 13 percent) and health care (by 44.5 percent) are important in terms of improving human capital. • Risk to human health from climate-related hazards are expected to increase, particularly under higher emissions pathways. Risks include the increased probabilities of drought. Immediate risks include heat-related sicknesses and the increased vulnerability to disease outbreaks. These impacts are likely to be followed by the risks to nutrition of associated agricultural losses and water shortages.	WHO Data WB Climate Risk Country Profile
Environment and climate change	<u>Climate Risk Projections</u> • With a population of around 10.3 million people (2022), Azerbaijan contributes only 0.15% of total global greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, with 6.2 t CO₂e per capita (2019) • The physical and geographical characteristics of Azerbaijan make it a highly sensitive country to the adverse effects of climate change. Extreme weather events, such as flooding (1), drought (2), heat stress (3) are expected to increase in frequency. • A changing climate will also significantly impact the coastal zone. The most vulnerable sectors are agriculture, human health, water resources, forestry and tourism.	EU4Climate Programme WB Climate Risk Country Profile

Governance and Political Analysis	The National Designated Authority in the Climate Change Area is the Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources. The Azerbaijan 2020 strategy highlights the possible impacts of climate change on the country's society and economy, and the importance of preparing necessary policy measures. It also states that the amounts of energy and CO₂e used to produce one unit of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) will need to be in line with the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) indicators. The country also adopted the Strategy of Development of Renewable and Alternative Energy sources in 2012-2020, and a strategy for renewable energy for 2015-2030. Whilst no policy or legal document has been put in place specifically for adaptation, the first NDC states that Azerbaijan considers developing relevant adaptation measures for decreasing or minimizing potential losses caused by climate change at national, local and community levels by sector. Some publications and policies on climate change and DRR: • Since the presidential election in April 2018, the Government of Azerbaijan has undergone significant changes. These include the nomination of a new prime minister and the appointment of several key ministers in charge of education, tax reforms, agriculture and rural development, the environment, and energy. The new Government has been tasked with continuing the reforms in key sectors to recover economic growth. • Climate Policy developments • The law "On the Use of Renewable Energy Sources in Electricity Generation," was adopted on 31 May 2021 and approved on 12 July 2021. • Under the EU4Energy programme phase I – adoption of a law on "Rational use of energy resources and energy efficiency", the development of the first "National Action Plan on Energy Efficiency of the Republic of Azerbaijan" and the Roadmap for accelerating the adoption of eco-design and labelling requirements for products using energy. • The project provided support to MoEnergy on establishing technical norms and standards for energy efficiency in buildings in line with EU and best international standards, such as: ○ Energy efficiency certification system introduced; Assessment of the existing billings standards in Azerbaijan; ○ Draft Rules for energy efficiency certification of buildings; ○ Approximation of the EU legal framework on eco-design and energy labeling; ○ Capacity building among relevant governmental and non-governmental Stakeholders and awareness-raising and communication programme on energy efficiency. • The "Azerbaijan 2030: National Priorities for Socio-economic Development" was approved on 2 February 2021. The 5th priority is a clean environment and a country of "green growth". Azerbaijan is moving forward on its sustainable energy pathway, with strong support from the EU, including through the EU4Energy Initiative, and from international financing institutions.	EU4Climate Programme WB Climate Risk Country Profile
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4. SDG-BASED RISK AREAS

SDG Risk Area	Risk Factors	Source + Comments
Displacement and migration 16/17	- Internally displaced persons, new displacement associated with disasters (number of cases): data not found - Migration and immigration: data not found	UN data World Bank data
Economic Stability 8/17	- GDP per capita (current US\$): 7736.70 in 2022 - Inflation, consumer prices (annual %): 13.9 in 2022 - Country growth indicator: 36.04 in 2020 - Ease of Doing Business Rank: 34 - Trading Across Borders Rank: 83	World Bank data WB WITS
Environment and climate 12/13/14/15/17	Environmental Performance Index: Score 38.6 (Rank 104) Deforestation: From 2001 to 2022, Azerbaijan lost 7.70 kha of tree cover, equivalent to a 0.61% decrease in tree cover since 2000. Biodiversity: Between 2000 and 2013, the average Human Footprint score of Azerbaijan was stable. In 2013, the average Human Footprint score was equal to the average over 13 years. Azerbaijan's score in 2013 of 8 out of 50, implies that it is facing high degradation from human pressure. Water Ecosystem: 78% is the degree of implementation of integrated water resources management (SDG indicator 6.5.1, 2022) - Percentage of domestic wastewater safely treated: 99% (2022) - Annual Water stress: 58% of renewable water resources withdrawn	Environmental Performance Global Forest Watch map UN Water UN Biodiversity
Gender equality 1/2/4/5/6	- GII: Rank 70 out of 191 (medium human development), 0.294 GII (2021) - Total literacy rate (%) 15 years and older: 99.7 (2017) - Male literacy rate (%) 15 years and older: 99.8 - Female literacy rate (%) 15 years and older: 99.7	GII
Infrastructure social services 4/5/7/9/11/17	- Access to electricity (% of population): 100 in 2021 - Individuals using the Internet (per 100 inhabitants): 86 in 2021	World Bank data
Public health 3/17	- Global Health Security Index: 32.6 GHSI (2021), Rank 73 out of 195 - See Part 1- Basic Risk Data > Hazards > Biological	Full report Data set
Risk areas not covered by UNDRR: - Democratic space 16/17 - Internal security 16/17 - Justice and rule of law 16/17 - Political Stability 16/17 - Reg & global influences 16/17 - Social cohesion 1/5/10/17 - Food Security, agriculture & land 2/17		

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