



WORLD  
METEOROLOGICAL  
ORGANIZATION  
Weather Climate Water

**Hydrometeorological and Monitoring Center**  
**ARMHYDROMET**  
Ministry of Environment  
**Republic of Armenia**

**South Caucasus**  
**Early Warnings for All**  
**Event**

**14 and 15 December 2023,**  
**Geneva, Switzerland**

**LEVON AZIZYAN, VALENTINA GRIGORYAN, AMALYA MISAKYAN**

# REPUBLIC OF ARMENIA



Area

29 743 km<sup>2</sup>

Average Altitude Above Sea Level 1800 m

Lowest point

The underflow region of Debed river 375 m

The highest elevation

Peak of Aragats mountain 4090 m

Water reserves

Annually comprise totally 8.5 bln. m<sup>3</sup>, of which  
6.54 bln. m<sup>3</sup> - surface water flow

State border

In the North with Georgia,

In the East with Azerbaijan,

In the West and South-West with  
Turkey,

In the South with Iran

The average temperature

in January -2.3 C, in June +16.3 C

Annual precipitations, 652.6 mm

Population 2 972 732

Armenia, being a landlocked country in the South Caucasus region, is vulnerable to various climate-related hazards, including extreme weather events, earthquakes, and landslides. Over the years, the country has taken steps to strengthen its climate services and disaster risk reduction strategies.

The mission of “Armhydromet” SNCO of the Ministry of Environment of the Republic of Armenia is to ensure the hydrometeorological and environmental safety and to provide reliable, accurate and timely information in the field of hydrometeorology, related fields, and the state of the environment, through the implementation of integrated, effective and operational monitoring of the environment and hydrometeorological activities.

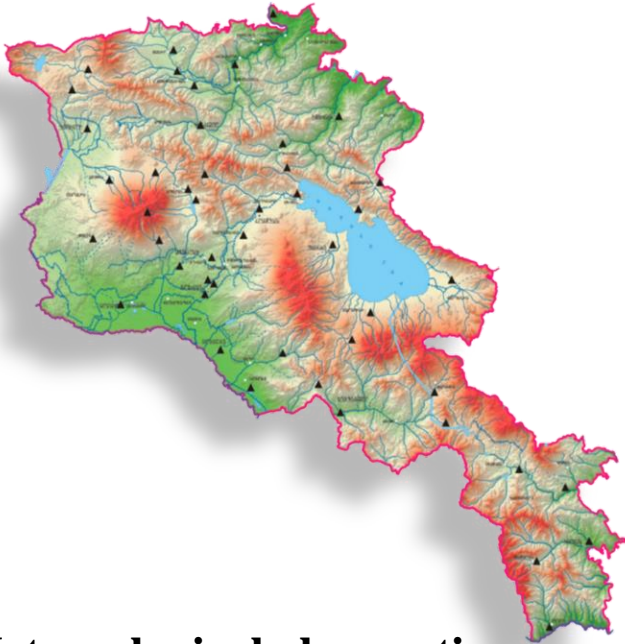
Hazards	Likelihood
Earthquake	High
Landslides	High
Hailstorm	High
Extreme weather (cold or hot)	Medium
Floods / mudflows	Medium
Drought / desertification	Medium
Strong winds	High
Epidemics	High
Dam collapse	Medium
Radiological disaster/ Nuclear Power plant accident	High
Chemical explosions/industrial disasters	Low

# LIST OF THE PRIORITY HAZARD

1. Hail
2. Drought/Dry spell
3. Frost
4. Riverine Floods
5. Wind



# METEOROLOGICAL MONITORING



**Meteorological observation system consist of:**

- 45 Manual Meteorological Stations
- 49 Automatic Stations
- 38 Agrometeorological Stations
- 3 Actinometric Stations
- 1 Aerological Station
- 1 atmospheric ozone
- 20 gamma radiation.



## Meteorological observations

Every 3 hours, 8 times a day

- Soil surface temperature (at observation time, maximum, minimum)
- Cloudiness
- Horizontal visibility
- Air temperature (at observation time, maximum, minimum)
- Moisture
- Wind (direction, speed)
- Amount of precipitation
- Pressure
- Weather.



# METEOROLOGICAL MONITORING

- Observations of the ozone layer are carried out at the Amberd station, which is included in the WMO's Global Atmospheric Observations Network.
- Aerological observations are carried out at the Yerevan aerological station once a day, the station is included in the global climate observation network of WMO.
- Actinometric observations of direct, scattered and reflected solar radiation and radiation balance are carried out at 3 stations.

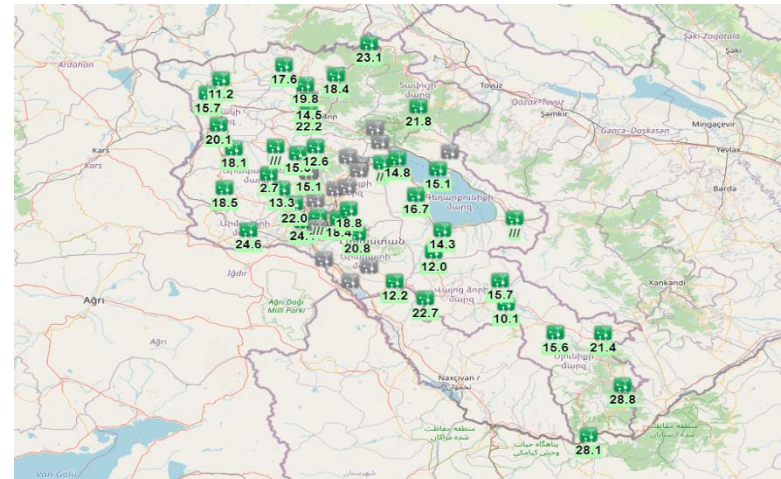


# AUTOMATIC METEOROLOGICAL STATIONS

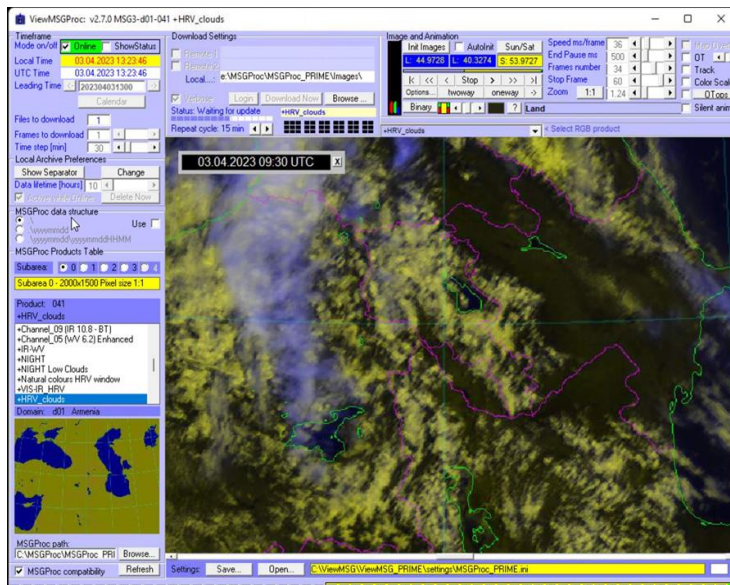
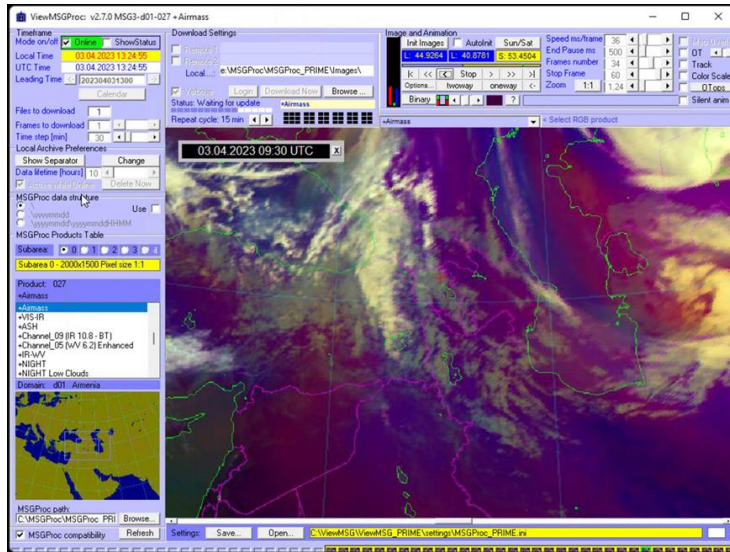
- Wind direction, speed
- Air temperature
- Air relative humidity
- Amount of precipitation
- Radiation
- Atmospheric pressure
- Evaporation
- Soil surface temperature
- Soil deep layer temperatures and humidity (10, 20, 40 and 80 cm)



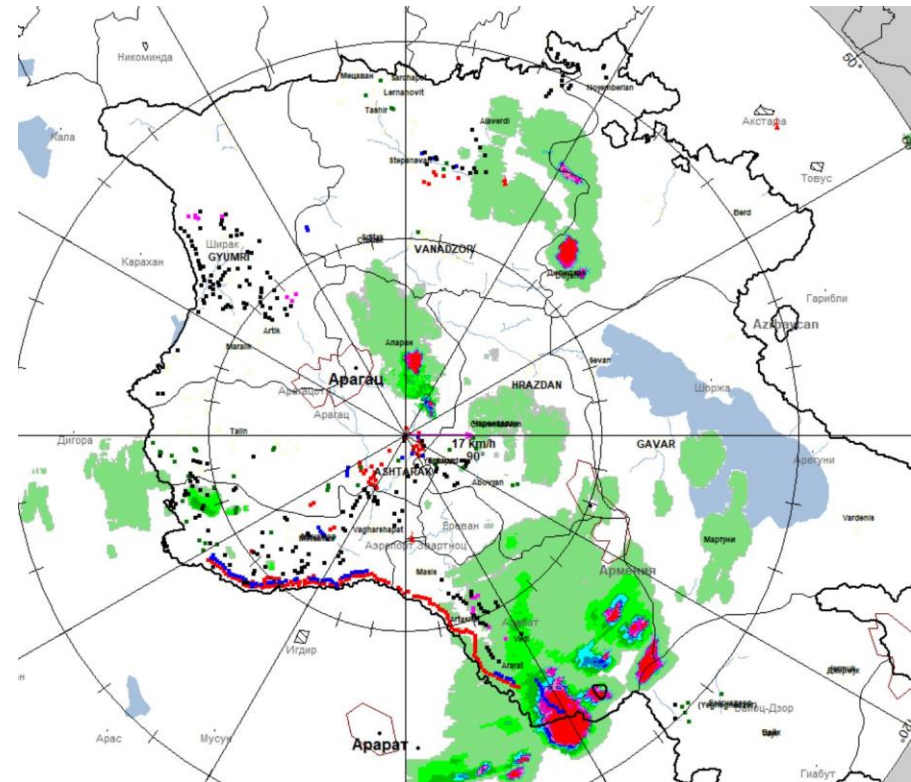
## 49 Automatic Stations



# Information from the METEOSAT second generation satellite



# Observation and forecast with the help of Radar data

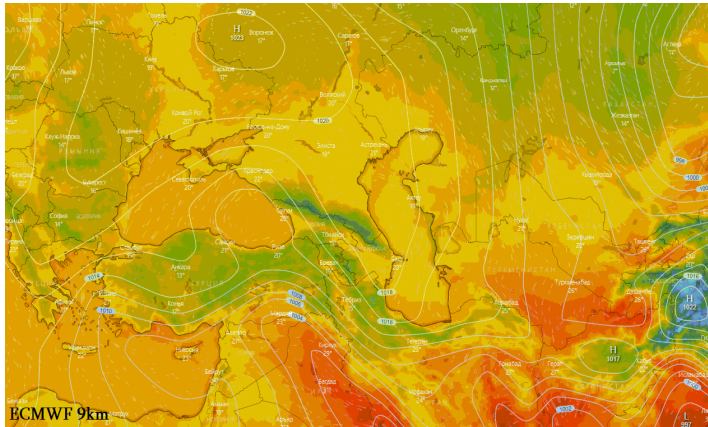


■ There are 2 radar

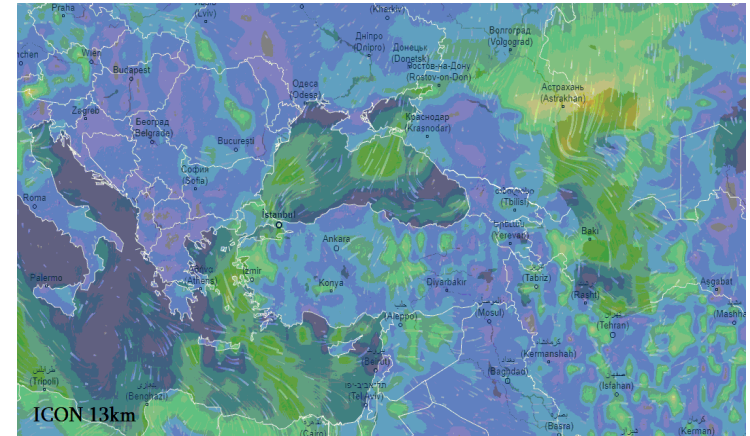
■ The radar data are using for forecasting of hail, heavy precipitation and storms.



# ECMWF 9 km, 5 forecast for all meteorological parameters

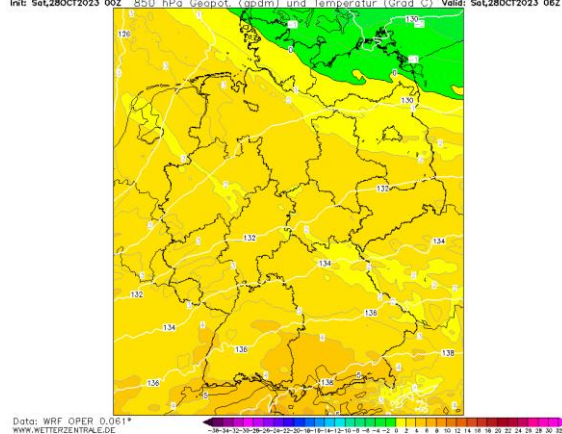


# ICON 13 km, 5 forecast for all meteorological parameters

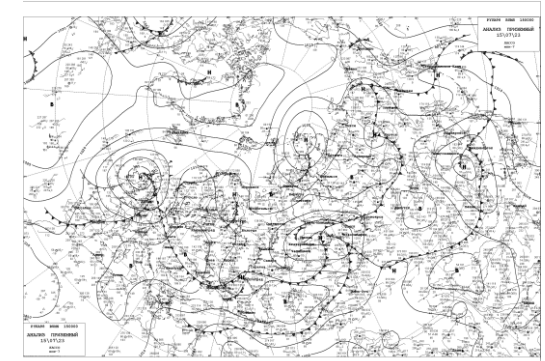
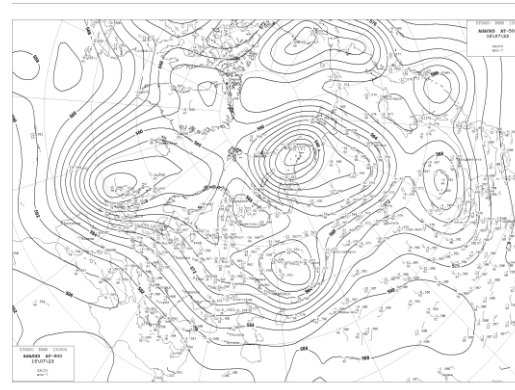


# WRF 1km, 5 day forecast for all meteorological parameters

Init: Set,28OCT2023 00Z 850 hPa Geopot. (gpdm) und Temperatur (Grad C) \_Valid: Set,28OCT2023 06Z



# Observation and forecast with the help of Synoptic maps of Armenia

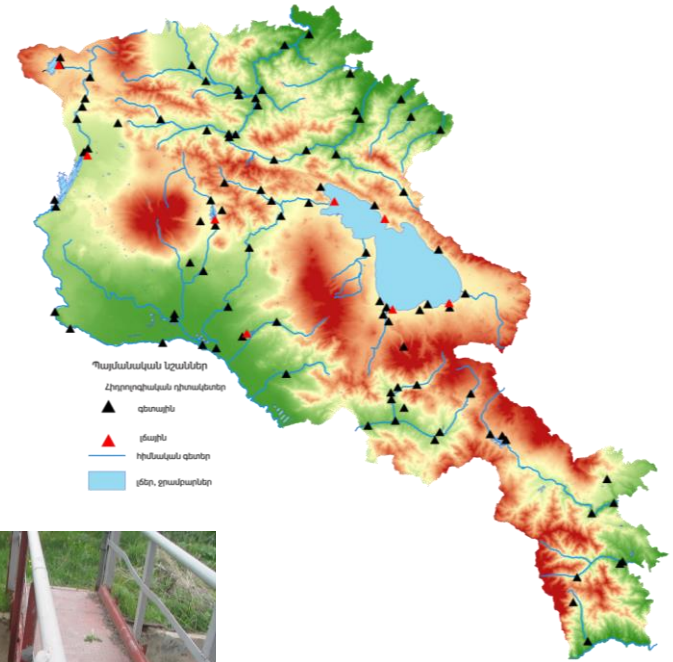




# HYDROLOGICAL MONITORING

For conducting regime hydrological studies the hydrological monitoring observation network of Armhydromet includes 91 hydrological observation stations, of which

- ✓ 80 - riverine (3 - transboundary stations)
- ✓ 2 - on channels
- ✓ 5 - reservoir
- ✓ 4 lake stations, Lake Sevan.



*Out of 91 regime hydrological observation stations 61 are involved in the operational hydrological activities*

# HYDROLOGICAL MONITORING

Hydrological observations and measurements are carried out according to the standard observation rules and the Armenian state monitoring program.

Twice a day - at 8<sup>00</sup> and 20<sup>00</sup> in the hydrological stations the following elements are observed

- ✓ Water level, (via staff gauges and/or water level recorders)
  - ✓ Water and air temperature,
  - ✓ Ice phenomena, types
  - ✓ Evaporation from water at 5 station
  - ✓ Water discharge measurements are carried out on annual basis 25-35 times, with the principle of “Surface-water velocity”.
- 
- ❑ Hydrological stations are mainly equipped with mechanical tools, devices and equipment.
  - ❑ Only 10 hydrological observation stations have been equipped with modern hydrological equipment with automatic water level registration and data transmission systems.



# HYDROLOGICAL FORECASTS

Based on the observation data from 61 hydrological stations are prepared

- Daily hydrological bulletens, with qualitative forecast
- Ten-day and monthly average discharges forecast
- Bulletin „Forecasting of hydrological elements of spring flood period of RA rivers”.
- Warnings about unfavorable and extreme hydrological situations in river basins.

In case of predicted unfavorable and extreme hydrological situations, in daily hydrological bulletin, with red text are given warnings.



**Warning**  
01/04/2022

Due to air temperature sharp increase by 8-9 degrees in the territory of the republic, on April 2, 3, an increase in water discharges is expected in the rivers of the republic. Unfavorable water discharges is predicted in Debed, Aghstev, Akhuryan, Hrazdan, Qasakh rivers, inundation and floods are possible in the nearshore areas.

ՀՀ Ջրակազմի և Ջրամատակարարության նախարարության հիմնարկի կողմից: ՏՎՈՒՄՆԵՐ ՍԵՎԱՆ ԼՏԻ ԿԵՆՏՐՈՆՆԱԿ

31.03.2022թ.				Մասնա լի մակարդակը (մ)	
Քնտրագիծ	Արիա-Ման ջրատարով Մանա լի մուգ որոնած ջրի ծավալը այդ բովան սարդերկրյա ներհուսը. (մն մ³)	Հրազդան ՀԷԿ-ի ուղղաթիվ ջրանցքով Մանա լից բաց թողնված ջրի ծավալը. (մն մ³)		01.04.2022թ.	01.04.2022թ.
օրական	0.291	0.000		1900.45	1900.63
գումարային	22.037	0.000			

Ջրամբար	Տարրադրությունը (մն.մ³)	Ջրի ծավալը. (մն.մ³)	Ջրամբար	Տարրադրությունը (մն.մ³)	Ջրի ծավալը. (մն.մ³)
Ախուրյան	525	172	207	Ագար	70.0
Արփիլիհ	105	23.2	33.4	Մարմարիկ	24.0
Ապարան	91.0	18.2	25.7		2.88
					3.93

Հանրապետության գեներում դիտվել է ջրի ելքերի մեծացում, առանձին գեներում գրախ:

№	Գետ	Դիտակետ	Կրակազվոր ելքեր	Ջրի ելքերը (մ³/վ)		
				31.03.22թ.	01.04.22թ.	01.04.22թ.
				ժ. 8 <sup>00</sup> -ին	ժ. 20 <sup>00</sup> -ին	ժ. 8 <sup>00</sup> -ին
1	Փամբակ	Վանանդր	58.5	2.82	3.35	3.91
2	Փամբակ	Թումանյան	120	10.7	15.1	17.2
3	Դեբեդ	Արտ	380	51.7	55.1	78.6
4	Ագստեյ	Գեղեղ	56.6	3.10	5.02	4.54
5	Ջորազեղ	Սելինաձախ	175	4.91	6.39	5.93
6	Ջորազեղ	Գարգա	277	10.9	15.0	20.4
7	Տաշիր	Սարգրովա	85.4	0.89	0.92	0.89
8	Աղսրն	Դիլիբան	42.4	4.23	6.82	6.11
9	Աղսրն	Բջևան	124	14.7	21.5	19.8
10	Գեղիկ	Գոյ	52.2	2.47	3.82	5.00
11	Պաղոցար	Գեղատուփ	60.1	1.32	4.24	3.47
12	Կիրանց	Անարիտուր	20.4	5.29	4.17	3.75
13	Հախում	Շախվան	31.0	3.10	5.75	4.00
14	Ախուրյան	Պարակն	16.1	0.35	0.35	0.35
15	Ախուրյան	Անասիա	41.0	0.60	0.84	0.68
16	Ախուրյան	Ախուրիկ	107	4.48	5.14	5.62
17	Կարկաչան	Ղարիբջանյան	55.6	0.48	0.54	0.54
18	Քասախ	Վարդենիս	106	0.42	0.42	0.66
19	Քասախ	Աչոտարակ	91.0	2.82	2.82	3.78
20	Չեղարուր	Արագած	19.5	0.070	0.070	0.070
21	Հրազդան	Հրազդան	101	2.46	2.60	3.16
22	Հրազդան	Արբն	109	2.75	3.90	3.20
23	Հրազդան	Երևան	122	2.98	16.7	2.98
24	Մարմարիկ	Հանքավան	21.9	0.61	0.64	0.64
25	Մարմարիկ	Արամածոր	60.7	1.52	2.20	3.55
26	Ձևազեղ	Շուգաղ	32.5			
27	Մարիկ	Շուկակ	20.0			
28	Վարդենիս	Վարդենիկ	15.9			
29	Մարմարիկ	Գեղեղախ	18.7			
30	Արփիլի	Վ. Գեղաշեն	110			
31	Քախրակ	Չակրար	22.1			
32	Գաղաղազեղ	Արտուրոս	30.5			
33	Ագար	Գառնի	58.7			
34	Վեղի	Ուղեղանդ	25.4			
35	Արիա	Ջերմակ	63.7			
36	Արփա	Արենի	240			
37	Եղեգիս	Հեքման	52.2			
38	Եղեգիս	Շաքին	59.0			
39	Սելինազեղ	Շաքին	87.5			
40	Սելինազեղ	Սելորի	64.3			
41	Ողջի	Կապան	82.6			
42	Ողջի	Գորաջ	27.0			
43	Որդրան	Որդրան	35.0			
44	Որդրան	Տաքն ՀԷԿ	79.0			
45	Ողջի	Ողջի	27.0			
46	Գորիս	Գորիս	10.0			

Ապրիլի 1-ին հանրապետության գեներում սպասվում է ջրի ելքերի 2-4-ին հանրապետության գեներում սպասվում է ջրի կանխարձեղան է ջրի անբանակապար կելը, որտեղ մեր ջրամատակարար է հնդըր

Պողոսյան պատրիարքարժ: Է: Միակն /091 89 88 21/

2023 թվականի ապրիլի II տասնորսու

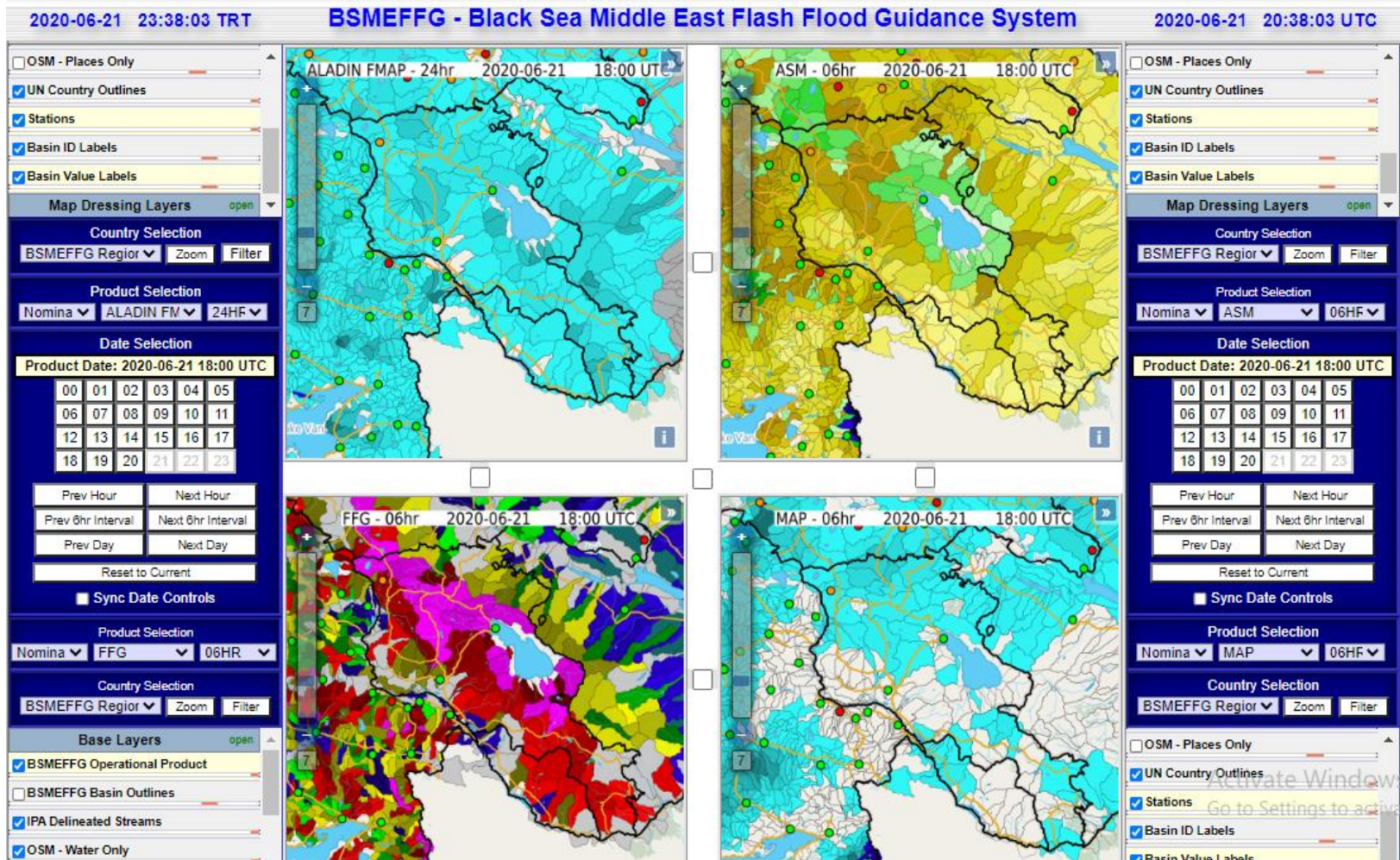
№	Գետ	Դիտակետ	Կանխարձեղան
1	Փամբակ	Թումանյան	15.
2	Դեբեդ	Արտ	45.
3	Աղստեյ	Բջևան	17.
4	Ախուրյան	Ախուրիկ	7.5
5	Հրազդան	Հրազդան	9.5
6	Հրազդան	Արբն	4.7
7	Ջնազեղ	Շուգաղ	2.5
8	Մարիկ	Շուկակ	3.5
9	Վարդենիս	Վարդենիկ	1.3
10	Մարտունի	Գեղեղախ	1.2
11	Արփիլի	Վ. Գեղաշեն	9.5
12	Գաղաղազեղ	Արտուրոս	4.00
13	Ագար	Գառնի	2.90
14	Վեղի	Ուղեղանդ	2.00
15	Արիա	Ջերմակ	2.90
16	Արփա	Արենի	17.0
17	Եղեգիս	Հաքին	7.00
18	Ողջի	Կապան	5.00
19	Որդրան	Գորաջ	2.50
20	Ողջի	Ողջի	0.70
21	Գորիս	Գորիս	0.50

2023

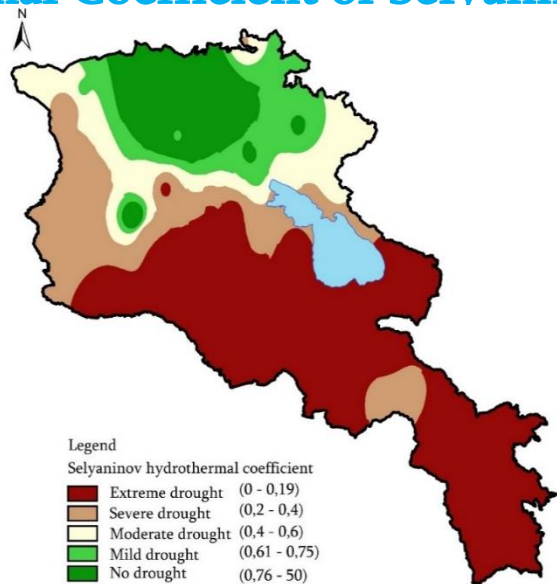
ՀԱՅԱՍՏԱՆԻ ՀԱՆՐԱՊԵՏՈՒԹԱՅՆ ԳԵՏԵՐԻ ԳԱՐՆԱՄԱՅԻՆ ՎԱՐՈՐՈՒՄՆԵՐԻ ՏԱՐԻԵՐԻ ԿԱՆԽԱՏԵՍՈՒՄ

# HYDROLOGICAL FORECASTS

- Long term and short term forecastings is based on the regression method. For each station are developed multiple regression models /ten-day, monthly discharges, maximum discharge during spring flood period, etc/.
- For flash flood forecasting are used Black Sea Middle East Flash Flood Guidance System (BSMEFFG) products



# Meteorological drought assessment on the base of Hydrothermal Coefficient of Selvaninov



Legend  
Selyaninov hydrothermal coefficient

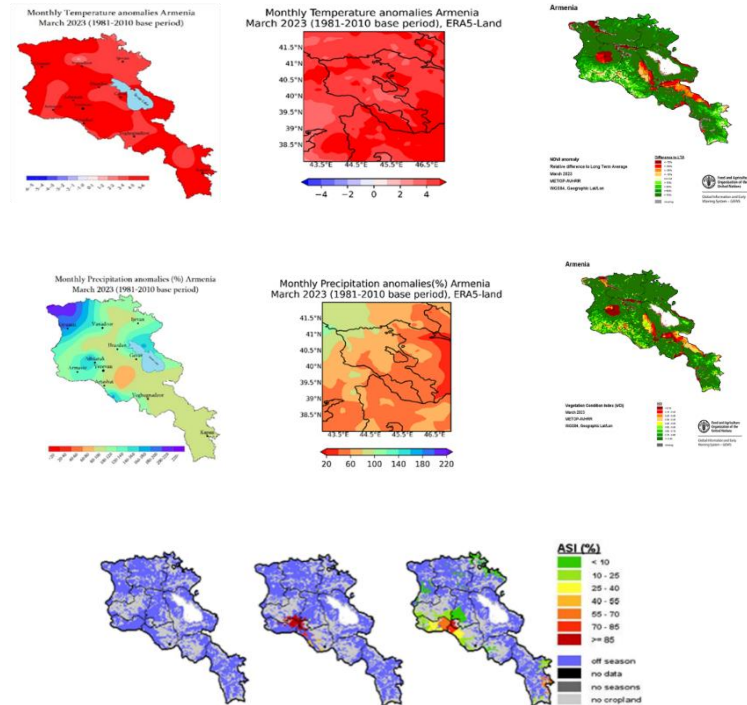
- Extreme drought (0 - 0,19)
- Severe drought (0,2 - 0,4)
- Moderate drought (0,4 - 0,6)
- Mild drought (0,61 - 0,75)
- No drought (0,76 - 0,9)

PROVINCE	STATION	21.08-31.08
Shirak	Gyumri	1
	Amasia	2
	Artik	2
	Ashotsk	2
Lori	Odzun	2
	Tashir	1
	Vanadzor	2
Stepanavan	Stepanavan	5
	Bagratashen	1
	Ijevan	2
Dilijan	Dilijan	2
	Sevan	2
	Semyonovka	4
Gegharkunik	Gavar	3
	Shorja	4
	Chambarak	2
	Masrik	1
	Vardenyats	1

## Drought monitoring

The analysis of drought indices is carried out according to the Landsat 8, ERA 5 satellite data and data posted on the official website of the World Food Organization.

Meteorological drought is estimated by Selyaninov's hydrothermal coefficient based on 10-day temperature and precipitation data obtained from 38 meteorological stations.



# FIRE DANGER EVALUATION BY THE NESTEROV COEFFICIENT

Ashtarak 06.2023						
	t, °C	t <sub>d</sub> , °C	KПО °C	Precipit.(mm)	KПО °C	Class
1	26.4	15.8	279.84		279.84	I class
2	29.4	15.1	420.42		700.26	II class
3	29.6	19.6	296		996.26	II class
4	28.1	15.6	351.25		1347.51	III class
5	31.4	17.7	430.18	0.2	1777.69	III class
6	29.8	16.2	405.28		2182.97	III class
7	25.8	15.7	260.58		2443.55	III class
8	28.8	17.6	322.56		2766.11	III class
9	29.2	19.2	292		3058.11	III class
10	21.7	21.7	0	0.6	3058.11	III class
11	26.4	17.9	224.4	2	3282.51	III class
1	33.8	11.2	763.88		20704.65	V class
2	35	10.4	861		21565.65	V class
3	34.4	13.2	729.28		22294.93	V class
4	34	9.4	836.4		23131.33	V class
5	35.6	8.1	979		24110.33	V class
6	35.4	7.6	984.12		25094.45	V class
7	34	14.4	666.4		25760.85	V class
8	32	12.8	614.4		26375.25	V class
9	24.4	13.5	265.96	4	0	I class
10	25.6	6.2	496.64	1.5	496.64	II class
11	22.1	8.5	300.56		797.2	II class
12	14.7	12.5	32.34	0.2	829.54	II class
13	20.1	11.9	164.82	2	994.36	II class
14	24.8	9	391.84		1386.2	III class
15	26	8.8	447.2		1833.4	III class
16	27.8	9.2	517.08		2350.48	III class
17	27.8	9.2	517.08		2867.56	III class
18	26.5	7.4	506.15		3373.71	III class
19	25.6	6.5	488.96		3862.67	III class
20	26	16.6	244.4		4107.07	IV class
21	27	11.5	418.5		4525.57	IV class
22	29.5	9.6	587.05		5112.62	IV class
23	27.6	9.4	502.32		5614.94	IV class
24	28	10.6	487.2		6102.14	IV class
25	24.4	8.4	390.4		6492.54	IV class

Armavir 06.2023						
	t, °C	t <sub>d</sub> , °C	KПО °C	Precipit.(mm)	KПО °C	Class
1	27.3	8.3	518.7	0.6	518.7	II class
2	29.9	7.8	660.79		1179.49	III class
3	30.6	7.3	712.98		1892.47	III class
4	29.2	12.8	478.88		2371.35	III class
5	30.3	12.1	551.46		2922.81	III class
6	30.5	8.8	661.85		3584.66	III class
7	16	10	96	0.3	3680.66	III class
8	29.4	10.7	549.78		4230.44	IV class
9	29.3	7.9	627.02		4857.46	IV class
10	23.5	14.2	218.55	1	5076.01	IV class
11	26.6	12.3	380.38	5	0	I class
1	35.8	10.7	898.58		42254.15	V class
2	35.6	8.9	950.52		43204.67	V class
3	34.4	10.1	835.92		44040.59	V class
4	33.8	11	770.64		44811.23	V class
5	36.2	7.9	1024.46		45835.69	V class
6	36.8	9.7	997.28		46832.97	V class
7	35.8	10.4	909.32		47742.29	V class
8	32.6	9.2	762.84		48505.13	V class
9	23.5	14.6	209.15		48714.28	V class
10	26.8	0.3	710.2	5	0	I class
11	23.8	3.3	487.9		487.9	II class
12	17.4	14.8	45.24		533.14	II class
13	21.2	12.2	190.8	2	723.94	II class
14	25.5	6	497.25		1221.19	III class
15	27.4	7.2	553.48		1774.67	III class
16	28.2	8.3	561.18		2335.85	III class
17	29.9	7.7	663.78		2998.63	III class
18	27.2	5.7	584.8		3584.43	III class
19	26	5.4	535.6		4120.03	IV class
20	26.2	5.4	544.96		4664.99	IV class
21	28.3	8.4	563.17	0.4	5228.16	IV class
22	29	8.5	594.5		5822.66	IV class
23	28.6	8.4	577.72		6400.38	IV class
24	28.4	8.1	576.52		6976.9	IV class
25	25.4	8.6	426.72		7403.62	IV class

Ararat 06.2023						
	t, °C	t <sub>d</sub> , °C	KПО °C	Precipit.(mm)	KПО °C	Class
1	26.6	12.5	375.06	4	0	I class
2	29.5	16.2	392.35		392.35	II class
3	31.4	14.2	540.08		932.43	II class
4	33	12.9	663.3		1595.73	III class
5	30.2	16.3	419.78	0.9	2015.51	III class
6	31	13.8	533.2		2548.71	III class
7	28	14	392		2940.71	III class
8	30.3	14.6	475.71		3416.42	III class
9	31.2	13.9	539.76		3956.18	III class
10	24.5	13	281.75		4237.93	IV class
11	28.4	13	437.36	0.8	4675.29	IV class
1	35.8	13.7	791.18		35764.8	V class
2	35.3	14.1	748.36		36513.16	V class
3	35.5	13.5	781		37294.16	V class
4	35.6	17.6	640.8		37934.96	V class
5	37.1	9.7	1016.54		38951.5	V class
6	38.4	11	1052.16		40003.66	V class
7	33.5	7.9	857.6		40861.26	V class
8	32.8	14.7	593.68		41454.94	V class
9	25.6	13.4	312.32		41767.26	V class
10	27.4	4.8	619.24	2	42386.5	V class
11	21.9	13.8	177.39		42563.89	V class
12	17.8	13.8	71.2	2	42635.09	V class
13	19.5	16.2	64.35	3	42699.44	V class
14	25.2	10.3	375.48		43074.92	V class
15	25.9	10.1	409.22		43484.14	V class
16	28.6	11.2	497.64		43981.78	V class
17	27.3	9.7	480.48		44462.26	V class
18	27.3	8.7	507.78		44970.04	V class
19	25.9	9.4	427.35		45397.39	V class
20	26.9	11.6	411.57		45808.96	V class
21	26.5	12.4	373.65		46182.61	V class
22	29	12.1	490.1		46672.71	V class
23	28.6	11.7	483.34		47156.05	V class
24	26.8	15.7	297.48		47453.53	V class
25	23	12.1	250.7	0.7	47704.23	V class



# MAIN USERS

- Public
- RA Government
- The President's Staff
- Ministries And Agencies
- Local Authorities
- Mass Media
- Private Companies

## Dissemination of hydrometeorological information, forecasts, warnings on dangerous and unfavorable phenomena

- Website of the Ministry of Environment (<http://env.am/news>, ) and Hydrometeorology and Monitoring Center SNCO ([www.meteomonitoring.am](http://www.meteomonitoring.am))
- Electronic letters/writings,
- SMS messages,
- Radio and TV,
- Press conferences.



*Information is provided on a daily basis in the form of newsletters with appropriate content.*



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# SUCCESS STORIES FROM ARMENIA

**Climate Information and Advanced Weather Monitoring Network:** In collaboration with international partners, Armenia has established a state-of-the-art Automated weather monitoring network, equipped with modern meteorological instruments

**Capacity Building:** Training programs and workshops have been conducted to enhance the skills of personnel involved in climate services and disaster response.

**Public Awareness:** The government of Armenia has undertaken initiatives to raise public awareness about climate change and disaster preparedness. These efforts aim to educate citizens about potential hazards and the importance of early warning systems

**Disaster Risk Reduction Strategies:** Armenia has developed disaster risk reduction strategies and plans to address the various hazards it faces. These plans include measures to reduce vulnerability and enhance resilience in communities.

**International Cooperation:** Armenia has engaged in international cooperation and collaborations to access resources, expertise, and knowledge related to climate services and disaster risk reduction.

**National Framework of Climate Services (WMO, WB)**

**Seasonal Forums (RIMES)**

“Armhydromet” SNCO of the Ministry of Environment with the support of German Sparkassenstiftung for International Cooperation (DSIK), funded by the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), and UNDP Armenia has launched a Capacity Building Course with Leibniz Institute of Agricultural Development in Transition Countries (IAMO) on climate atlas development.



## Future Effects of Climatic Conditions and Extreme Weather Events on Yields and Crop Suitability

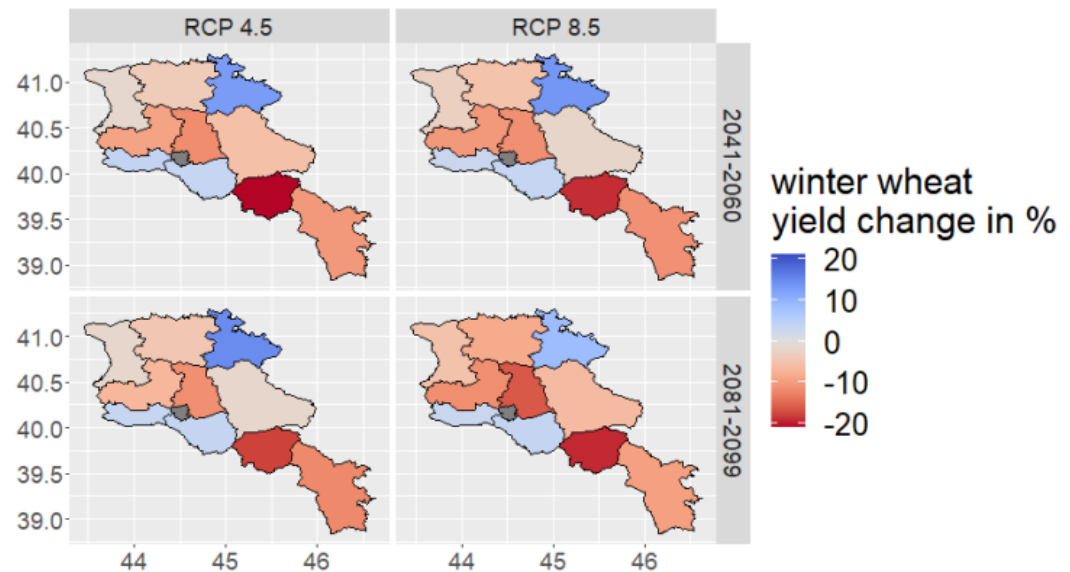
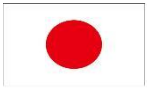


Figure 2: Predicted change in winter wheat yield in %, compared to historical long-year average yield levels (2005-2020), for two representative concentration pathways (RCP 4.5 and 8.5) and two future time periods (2041-2060 and 2081-2099). Blue provinces are expected to experience an increase in yield in the future; red provinces are expected to experience a decrease.

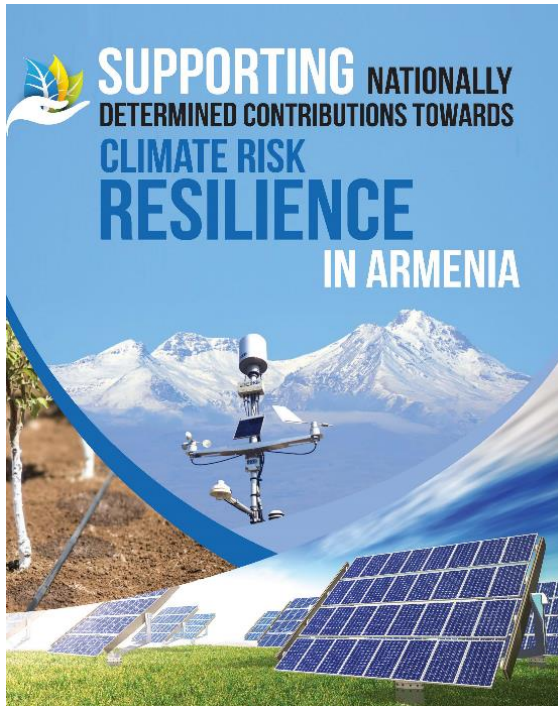


From  
the People of Japan



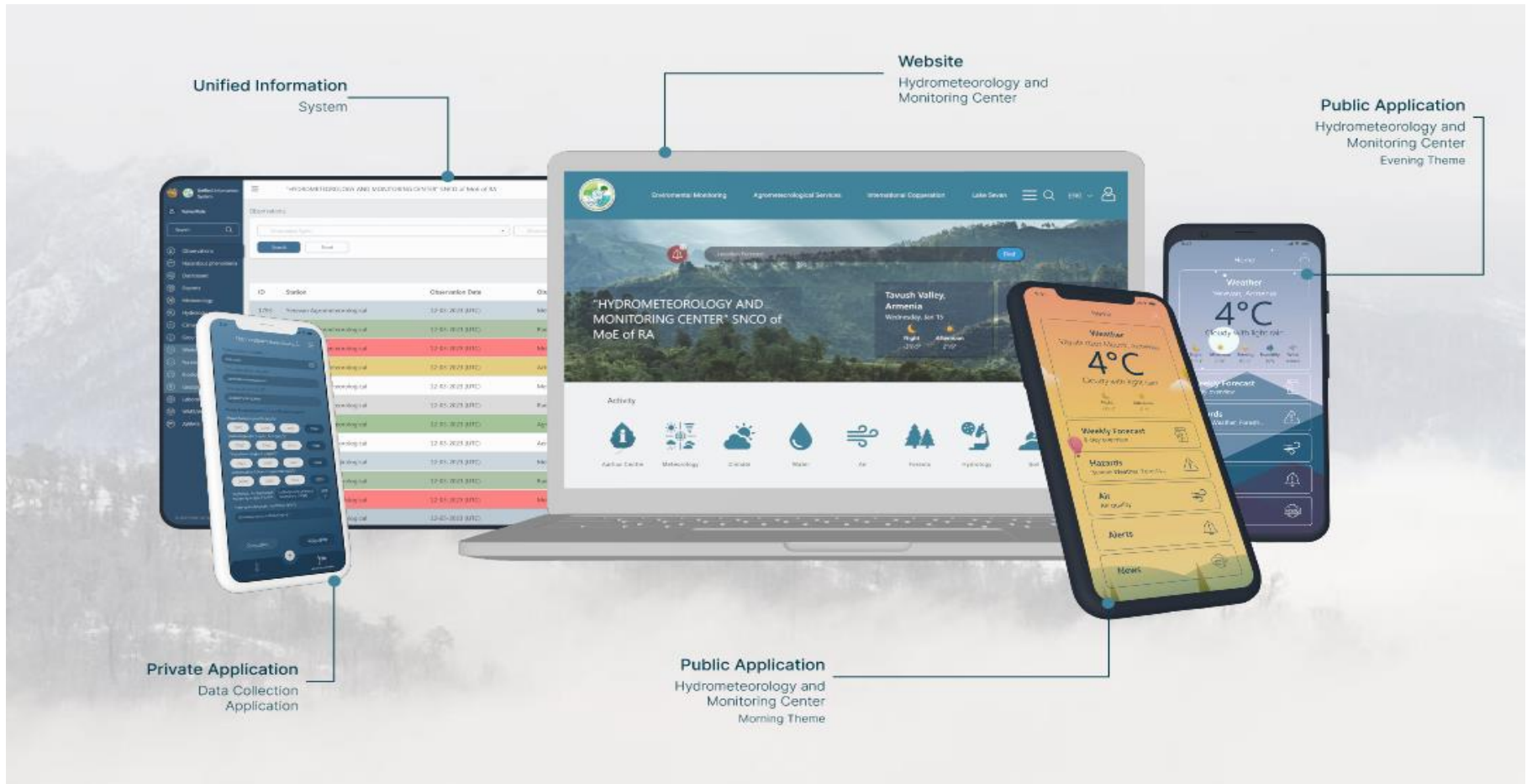
## Strengthened national service for weather forecast and hydrometeorological monitoring

- The hydrometeorological observation systems and scenario development capacities for climate information services and early warning are in enhancement process through the development of unified information management system and cell phone application.
- The modernization of weather monitoring system with installation of 11 automated weather stations and integration with national system network. *With the support of UNDP 36 weather stations out of 47 were modernized.*
- Satellite monitoring and scientific research capacities of the NHMS is in upgrading process with provision of hard and soft components to ensure the proper collaboration with EUMETSAT.



**THE PROJECT IS FUNDED  
BY THE GOVERNMENT OF JAPAN**

# Website upgrade and mobile app development



# RISK AND RESILIENCE PORTAL

An Initiative of the Asia Pacific Disaster Resilience Network

*Bridging the science policy gap for informed disaster and climate action*



This portal was created to bridge the science and policy gaps in disaster and climate action by providing comprehensive risk and resilience profiles for 55 countries in the Asia Pacific region.



**The Portal offers comprehensive historical damage and loss risk profiles; future annual average loss risk profiles and adaptation priorities for resilience**



## Challenges Faced

- **Limited Resources:** Annual budget of “Armhydromet” is very limited. Resource constraints hinder the acquisition of advanced technologies and the expansion of monitoring networks. Transformative adaptation often demands significant financial, technological, and human resources. (Aerological observations, snow monitoring, calibration laboratory etc). Lack of appropriate specialists and trainings provided to the staff.
- **Absence of modern radar network:** Adequate funding is necessary to establish radar network to provide warning and *nowcasting* of severe weather events, especially for hail detection and forecasting; creation of capacities for rapid notification of the expected dangerous hydro-meteorological phenomena
- **Numerical Weather Product Accessibility:** introduction of 1-3 km resolution models are requested
- **Hydrological forecasting models Accessibility:** Full upgrading of the hydrological monitoring and data transmission network Implementation of hydrological models and tools for flood forecasting and low-flow/hydrological drought assessment outlook.
- **Multi-Hazard EWS Approach:** Requested to establish a multi-hazard approach to early warning systems.
- **Impact based forecast and improvement of service provision.**
- **International and Regional Cooperation:** Engagement (as pilot country) in global initiatives like “**Early Warning for All**” . Armenia, like many other countries, is vulnerable to various natural hazards, including earthquakes, floods, and extreme weather events. Therefore, enhancing early warning systems would be critical for the country's disaster preparedness and risk reduction efforts.



**THANK YOU!**