CLIMATE CHANGE & DISASTER RISK REDUCTION SNAPSHOT

Armenia

Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.

Key Facts

In 2011,
every citizen of Armenia emitted on average **1.67 tCO_2** which is lower ⬇ than the world average of **4.98 tCo_2**

Population:	3.010 million
Surface Area:	29,743 km²
Capital City:	Yerevan
GDP (2014):	$ 10.8 billion
GDP p.C.(2014):	$ 3,620
HDI (2014):	0.733 (85)

Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC)*

Mitigation:
Type: Net emission reductions/ per capita

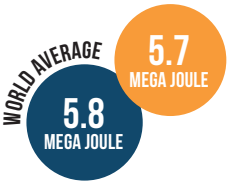
⬇ **633 million** tons CO_2eqv (189 tons per capita x 3.35 million people[1]) for the period of 2015-2050

Adaption: The Republic of Armenia embraces the ecosystem approach for adapting to climate change, and will be a basis for the development of a National Adaptation Plan. Adaptation activities will be prioritized based on the most vulnerable sectors to climate change.

* The Republic of Armenia is a non-Annex I Party to the UNFCCC.
[1] Population of the Republic of Armenia in 1990.

Energy Consumption and Intensity

Energy intensity in 2012
in mega joule per 2011 PPP:



2012

574 petajoules of the cumulative energy consumption was

AVOIDED

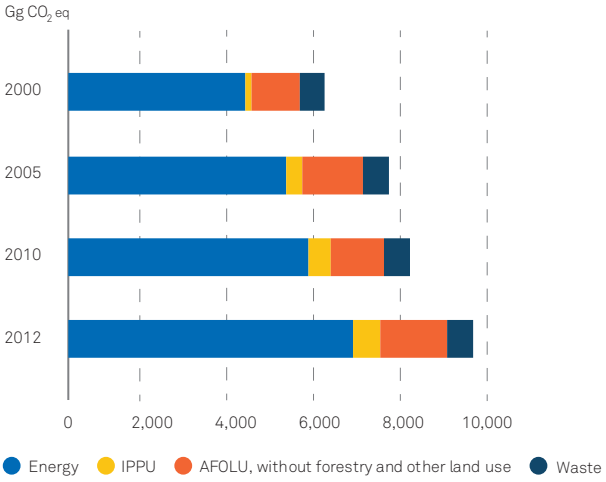
2011

Increase in primary energy intensity in **2012** compared to **2010**:
+3.24 % ⚠

World Average:
-1.74 %

CLIMATE CHANGE MITIGATION

GHG Emission by Sector over Time



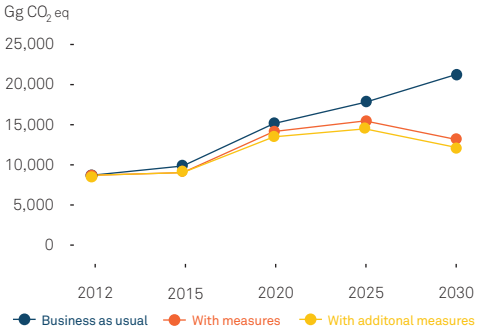
In 2012, the **Energy sector** accounted for **70.3 %** of the total GHG emissions.

Coal reserves: **163** million tonnes

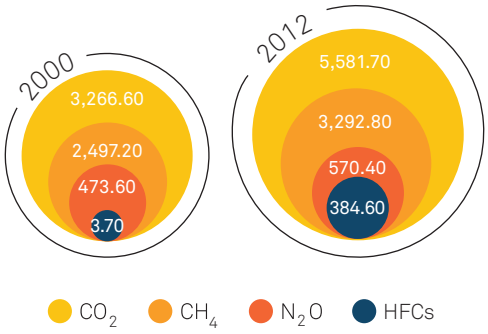
One tonne of total supplied energy causes **1.81 tonnes** CO_2 emissions.

Compared to **1.96 world average** and **2.36 regional average**.

GHG Emissions Scenarios



GHG Emissions by Type[1]



1 Statistics do not include emissions from Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry (LULUCF)

CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION & DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

MOST SIGNIFICANT HAZARDS

- Earthquakes
- Floods
- Hail
- Droughts
- Late frost
- Mudflows and landslides
- Rockfalls

Examples of the most significant disasters:

Spitak earthquake in 1988: Killed **25,000**, injured **15,000** citizens, direct economic losses of **US$ 14.2 billion**.

Hail storm in 2013: **US$ 60 million** damage, mainly in agriculture.

Priority Areas of UNDP Intervention for 2015–2030 in DRR

Priorities for Armenia

INFORM 2016

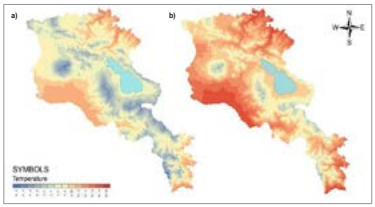
Global risk assessment for humanitarian crises and disasters

	Hazard & Exposure	Vulnerability	Lack of Coping Capacities	Country Rating
Global average	3.3	3.6	4.7	104 out of 191
Regional average	3.6	2.9	4.4	12 out of 18
Country	2.1	3.0 ⚠	4.9 ⚠	

Annual average temperature increase is forecasted in the range of **3.3 and 4.7 °C** compared to baseline years 1961-1990. Summer precipitation is projected to **decrease** by mid-century.

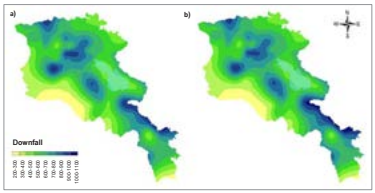
Distribution of annual average temperature (°C) in Armenia

1961 - 1990 2071 - 2100



Distribution of annual average precipitation (mm) in Armenia

1961 - 1990 2071 - 2100



Source: Third National Communication to the UNFCCC (2015), RCP 8.5 scenario

FURTHER INFORMATION

References[2]

ARNAP Foundation in the Republic of Armenia: Concept Note of National Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction.

Climate Change Information Center of Armenia, 2016.

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UNDP Human Development Reports, 2014: Data Catalog.

World Bank, 2014: Data Catalog.

World Energy Council, 2013. "World Energy Resources: Coal".

2 The links to the references are available in the web-version of the snapshot at http://www.eurasia.undp.org/

Policies and Strategies

Intended Nationally Determined Contribution of Armenia

Disaster Risk Reduction Strategy of the Republic of Armenia, Decision N-281 of March 7, 2012, Government of RA

Population DRR Education Concept

Rescue Volunteer Concept

Amendment to the Law on Energy Saving and Renewable Energy stipulating energy efficiency mandatory norms in new constructions, as well as reconstructions done by state funding

UNDP's Climate Change and DRR related interventions

Third National Communication, 2015 under the UNFCCC

Biennial Update Report of Armenia, 2016

Improving Energy Efficiency in Buildings Project

Green Urban Lighting Project

Capacity Assessment for DRR System conducted in 2009-2010

Disaster Risk Reduction National Platform established in December 2010

Seismic risk study conducted in 5 cities of Armenia and GIS based software developed and presented to the target municipalities

National Crisis Management Center and 911 Emergency Call service was established in Yerevan, and 9 CMC centers were established in 9 Marzes of Armenia

Small-scale mitigation projects 5 Marzes (Ararat, Shirak, Lori, Syunik and Tavush)

Getting Airports Ready to Disasters (GARD)

With UNDP support 21 cities officially joined the UNISDR campaign "Making Cities Resilient. My city is getting ready" The city of Stepanavan was recognized as a role model city during the WCDRR in Sendai, Japan

In cooperation with UNEP/OCHA Flesh Environment Assessment Toolkit and the relevant training package was tested in Armenia and integrated into the educational curriculum of the Crisis Management State Academy

Piloting of automated weather stations for provision of more accurate weather forecast and piloting of climate change adaptation technologies (i.e. anti-hail nets, drip irrigation, water absorbents, passive solar greenhouses etc.)

Integrated Climate Risk Management Project: Piloting of automated weather stations for provision of more accurate weather forecast and piloting of climate change adaptation technologies (i.e. anti-hail nets, drip irrigation, water absorbents, passive solar greenhouses etc.)

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For more information, visit:
http://www.eurasia.undp.org/

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October, 2016