Annex No. 1
Decree of the Government of the Republic of Armenia
of 25 December 2025, No. 1962 - L

NATIONALLY DETERMINED CONTRIBUTION OF THE REPUBLIC OF ARMENIA UNDER THE PARIS AGREEMENT FOR 2026-2035

1. INTRODUCTION

1. Armenia hereby presents its NDC 3.0 under the Paris Agreement for the period 2026 to 2035, following Articles 4.2, 4.9 and 4.11 of the Paris Agreement, and Decision 1/CP.21 paragraph 23 and 24, and other relevant provisions of the Paris Agreement, including guided by the outcome of the first Global Stocktake Decision 1/CMA.5.

2. As a landlocked, mountainous country in the South Caucasus with a population of approximately 3 million, Armenia faces unique challenges in addressing climate change. Armenia has witnessed an average 1.23°C temperature rise from 1929 to 2016, with projections indicating a further increase of 2.8°C by the 2050s. Alongside rising temperatures, precipitation is expected to decline by up to 8.3% by the end of the century. These trends are already resulting in more frequent droughts, heatwaves, and extreme weather events including floods and hailstorms which pose significant risks to the population, the economy, land degradation, and food security. Due to rising temperatures and changes in precipitation, water resources vital for agriculture and hydropower are being depleted, river runoff is declining, and in some basins unmet water demand is projected to exceed 50% by 2050.

3. Armenia's transition to low-carbon economy is further hindered by its landlocked geography, closed borders, and heavy reliance on imported fossil fuels, which accounted for 73.5% of energy use in 2023. This dependency poses risks to economic and energy security, while limiting affordable heating options in communities.

4. Despite only contributing 0.02% to global GHG emissions, Armenia is committed to reducing emissions while strengthening adaptive capacities to address the country's climate vulnerability. In line with Armenia's emission reduction targets, unconditional and conditional measures have been defined. Unconditional measures are those Armenia commits to implement using identified domestic and international resources within the framework of existing national and sectoral strategies, policies, and planned investments. Conditional measures are directed at achieving a more ambitious 2035 emissions reduction objective that cannot be attained without additional international resources.

5. Building on prior commitments under the Paris Agreement, NDC 3.0 reflects a significant advance in Armenia's climate ambition. With economy-wide coverage, it sets for 2035 GHG emissions reduction targets of 44% (Unconditional) and 52% (Conditional) relative to 1990 levels (see Table 1).

6. Guided by national and international priorities, NDC 3.0 includes mitigation measures across key sectors, as well as adaptation measures aimed at reducing climate risks and ensuring sustainable development.

7. NDC 3.0 prioritizes adaptation as a national imperative and, where feasible, pairs it with the multiple benefits of mitigation. Adaptation actions in priority sectors reduce Armenia's vulnerability to climate change and enable a pathway to low-emissions development.

8. Armenia incorporates a gender component within its NDC 3.0, aligning with the principles of human rights and gender equality set forth in the Paris Agreement. By including various structures and civil society, it aims to address the disproportionate impacts of climate change on women, girls, and vulnerable groups, including the increased risks of gender-based violence during extreme weather events.

9. NDC 3.0 expresses a transition toward more transparent, accountable, and results-oriented climate governance. It is aligned with the Programme of the Government of the Republic of Armenia for 2021–2026 and sectoral strategies, as well as the EU–Armenia Comprehensive and Enhanced Partnership Agreement (CEPA), The Strategy and Action Plan for the Implementation of Gender Policy for 2025-2028, the Global Methane Pledge, and the COP28

Declaration on Nuclear Energy. The Government of Armenia confirms that the commitments set out in the NDC reflect the country's strategic direction in climate action.

10. NDC 3.0 underscores Armenia's commitment to a just transition, strengthened resilience, and low-carbon development through the combined use of regulatory framework and regulatory reforms, sectoral measures, and the systematic planning of investments.

11. The preparation of NDC 3.0 was conducted through an inclusive and coordinated process, ensuring the participation of relevant public administration bodies, local self-government authorities, civil society organizations, academic and educational institutions, and representatives of the private sector.

Table 1 GHG emissions reduction conditional and unconditional pathways

1990 Base Year GHG Emissions (Gg CO_2 eq.)	**Unconditional**		**Conditional**	
	Reduction Target by 2035 (Gg CO_2 eq.)	GHG Emissions Reduction by 2035 from 1990 Levels (%)	Reduction Target by 2035 (Gg CO_2 eq.)	GHG Emissions Reduction by 2035 from 1990 Levels (%)
26,014	**11,404**	**44%**	**13,516**	**52%**

2. INFORMATION NECESSARY FOR CLARITY, TRANSPARENCY AND UNDERSTANDING (ICTU) OF THE REPUBLIC OF ARMENIA'S NATIONALLY DETERMINED CONTRIBUTION (NDC 3.0)

1. Quantifiable information on the reference point (including, as appropriate, a base year)	
(a) Reference year(s), base year(s), reference period(s) or other starting point(s)	The baseline year for Armenia's updated NDC 3.0 is 1990 for the economy-wide GHG emissions reduction targets. Historical emissions data from 1990 to 2022 were used based on the most recent available data from national inventories. 2022 was used as the starting year for emissions projections.
(b) Quantifiable information on the reference indicators, their values in the reference year(s), base year(s), reference period(s) or other starting point(s), and, as applicable, in the target year	**Total GHG emissions from baseline year 1990** (including land use, land-use change, and forestry (LULUCF)): **26,014 Gg CO_2 eq.** Armenia may recalculate the projected GHG emissions in 2030 to respond to policy changes and improved data availability.
For strategies, plans, and actions referred to in Article 4, paragraph 6, of the Paris Agreement, or policies and measures as components of NDCs where paragraph 1(b) above is not. applicable, Parties to provide other relevant information (Not applicable.)	
(c) Target relative to the reference indicator, expressed numerically, for example in percentage or amount of reduction	• **Unconditional Target:** 44% GHG reduction from 1990 levels by 2035 (≈11 404 Gg CO_2 eq. reduced) • **Conditional Target:** 52% GHG reduction from 1990 levels by 2035 (≈13 516 Gg CO_2 eq. reduced)
(d) Information on sources of data used in quantifying the reference point	• 1990 emissions: Derived from First National Communication • Historical Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and projection: International Monetary Fund World Economic Outlook April 2025 and Statistical Committee of the Republic of Armenia (ARMSTAT) • Population: ARMSTAT and UNFPA • Energy and emissions data: Armenia's energy balance reports, Biennial update report (BUR) 3, LT-LEDS
(e) Information on the circumstances under which the Party may update the values of the reference indicators:	The baseline year (1990) value may be subject to recalculations and technical corrections in response to policy changes, best available science, improved data collection systems, or updated methodologies aligned with Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) guidelines and Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) requirements. Updates may also be informed by enhanced monitoring, reporting, and verification (MRV) systems currently under development. Revised baseline values will be reflected in subsequent Biennial Transparency Reports (BTRs) and National Inventory Reports (NIRs).

2. Time frames and periods for implementation	
Time frame and period of implementation:	The implementation period for Armenia's updated NDC 3.0 is 2026–2035. This ten-year period reflects Armenia's planning horizon for both mitigation and adaptation measures under the Paris Agreement.
(b) Whether it is a single-year or multi-year target, as applicable:	Armenia's NDC 3.0 sets a single-year target for the year 2035, with economy-wide GHG emissions reductions of 44% (unconditional) and 52% (conditional) relative to 1990 levels.
3. Scope and Coverage	
(a) General description of the target:	Armenia's NDC 3.0 represents a major step forward in the country's climate ambition, articulating clear economy-wide mitigation and adaptation objectives for the period 2026–2035. It establishes both unconditional and conditional greenhouse gas emissions reduction targets relative to 1990 levels and reflects Armenia's strategic shift toward low-emission, climate-resilient development in line with the 1.5°C objective under the Paris Agreement. This contribution integrates mitigation across all major emitting sectors and advances adaptation planning in priority areas such as agriculture, water, and infrastructure. The approach enhances national climate governance through coherence, improved cross-sectoral alignment, and stronger accountability. ***International Policy Alignment*** Armenia has steadily advanced its climate and environmental commitments through active participation in a wide range of international agreements. It is a party to numerous global and regional environmental conventions, including the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC, 1993), the Kyoto Protocol (2002) and the Doha Amendment, and the Paris Agreement (2017). Armenia also ratified the Convention on Biological Diversity (1993), the UN Convention to Combat Desertification (1994), and several major amendments to the Montreal Protocol and following Kigali Amendment, as well as Basel, Rotterdam, and Stockholm Conventions. Regionally, Armenia is a signatory to conventions under the UN Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE), such as the Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution (1997) and the Espoo Convention on Environmental Impact Assessment in a Transboundary Context (1996), the Aarhus Convention on access to environmental information, Public Participation in Decision-making, and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters (2001), and the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands of International Importance, especially as Waterfowl Habitat (1993). The country has also committed to biodiversity protection through instruments like the Bern Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats and the Bonn Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals. These memberships are complemented by Armenia's accession to the Global Methane Pledge (2024), aiming for a 30% methane reduction from 2020 levels by 2030, and its endorsement of the Declaration to Triple Nuclear Energy in 2023. The adoption of the updated NDC for 2021-2030 in 2021 and the implementation of the EU-Armenia CEPA further institutionalize Armenia's environmental governance within global and regional frameworks. ***National Climate Strategies and Policies*** NDC 3.0 builds on the foundation of Armenia's evolving climate policy framework. The Climate Law provides a legal ground for the country's mitigation and adaptation efforts, including the establishment of MRV systems aligned with the ETF. The Government-approved LT-LEDS

	sets a GHG emissions intensity target of 2.07 t CO_2 eq. per capita by 2050. Armenia's second NDC committed to a 40% reduction in emissions by 2030, thus NDC 3.0 reflects a progression of ambition. On adaptation, Armenia's NAP for 2021-2025 identifies seven priority sectors: water, agriculture, energy, health, infrastructure and settlements, forestry, and tourism. The forthcoming 2026–2030 NAP will further institutionalize resilience-building within national development planning.
(b) Sectors, gases, categories and pools covered by the NDC, including, as applicable, consistent with IPCC guidelines;	**Sectors (IPCC categories):** ● Energy ● IPPU ● Agriculture ● LULUCF ● Waste **Gases[1]:** ● Carbon dioxide (CO_2) ● Methane (CH_4) ● Nitrous oxide (N_2O) ● Fluorinated gases (F-gases) **Sectoral Strategies and Policies** Armenia has defined its climate commitments through a series of strategic and regulatory actions: the Programme of the Government of the Republic of Armenia for 2021-2026, the Energy Sector Development Strategic Program to 2040, the Program on Energy Saving and Renewable Energy for 2022-2030, the Program of Measures for 2025–2032 supporting the Implementation of the Waste Management System Strategy, the Strategy of the Main Directions Ensuring Economic Development in Agricultural Sector of the Republic of Armenia for 2020-2030, the Armenia-EU CEPA and its roadmap, and other documents. Armenia's NDC 3.0 builds on these sectoral strategies and policies, maintaining alignment with stated goals and timelines, while increasing ambition. **1. Energy** • **Unconditional target -** 56% reduction • **Conditional target -** 62% reduction **The energy sector is the largest source of GHG emissions, accounting for 66% of Armenia's total emissions in 2022 (65% of net emissions).** Emissions from the energy sector decreased by more than threefold over the period 1990–2022, driven by structural changes in the economy, a decline in industrial activity in the post-Soviet period, increased use of natural gas instead of coal and fuel oil, as well as the restart of the Armenian Nuclear Power Plant. As of 2023, thermal power plants accounted for the largest share of electricity generation at 42.2% followed by nuclear energy at 30.7%, maintaining its role as a key baseload source. Hydropower's share declined to 18.7% due to reduced water availability and aging infrastructure. Solar energy has rapidly expanded while wind energy remains negligible, with both totaling 8.4% of the energy mix. Out of total energy available for final consumption (2,858.8 ktoe) in 2023, distribution and transmission losses accounted for 3% (165.1 ktoe).

[1] Methodology: Based on 2006 IPCC Guidelines and relevant updates.

Armenia engages in regional electricity trade primarily with Iran and Georgia. Armenia exported over 1,095.6 million kilowatt-hours (kWh) to Iran under a swap agreement and 144.7 million kWh to Georgia in 2023. Imports from Iran and Georgia are limited and primarily address seasonal system balancing. Armenia acknowledges that the grid infrastructure requires modernization and technical upgrades to support the integration of renewable energy sources and ensure reliable, climate-resilient power delivery.

Armenia has made progress in economic growth and poverty reduction but faces challenges due to limited direct investments and weak connectivity. As a landlocked country with no fossil fuel reserves, Armenia relies heavily on imported energy, with 73.5% of energy imported in 2023. Rail transport remains limited due to inactive connections with Azerbaijan and Turkey.

Armenia's energy intensity (energy use per GDP unit) has declined since 2019, except in 2020, falling by 13.4% in 2023 (due to changes in the economic structure and the development of renewable energy) due to an 11.3% GDP increase. This trend suggests moderate improvements in EE, though further structural and technological interventions are needed to meet Armenia's NDC 3.0 goals.

Heavy fossil fuel dependence has deep impacts beyond contributing to global GHG emissions, damaging Armenia's forestlands and affecting public health for vulnerable communities. The 1991–1995 energy blockade led to widespread logging, negatively impacting forest ecosystems. Many households still rely on fuelwood for heating, with the volume of household firewood consumption steady at 47.3 ktoe from 2018-2023. Women and children face greater health risks from indoor air pollution and bear disproportionate burdens due to fuelwood use.

For Armenia's NDC 3.0, mitigation measures in the energy sector are focused on increasing the share of solar energy use and reducing fugitive emissions, based on national and sectoral policy documents.

Unconditional Measures

- Reduce GHG emissions from fugitive methane sources through investments in natural gas transportation, distribution networks, and storage facilities.
- Expand the share of renewable energy production and support large-scale deployment of renewable energy, with a strong focus on expanding solar photovoltaic capacity (1,200 MW installed capacity by 2035).
- Carry out a feasibility assessment of energy storage capacities and, based on its results, ensure the construction of energy storage facility/facilities with a capacity of up to 150 MW.
- Improve national energy efficiency by prioritizing key investments, including retrofitting of residential and public buildings (159 multi-apartment buildings, 50 healthcare facilities, and 800 schools and kindergartens by 2035).
- Integrate sustainable urban mobility by promoting the use of electric vehicles, including their introduction into public transport (the development of low-carbon urban transport infrastructure in Yerevan, including the modernization of the surface electric transport fleet through the introduction of trolleybuses and up to 250 new 18-meter articulated electric buses, as well as the construction of new Yerevan Metro stations and the modernization of metro trains and related infrastructure).
- Promote the transition to electric vehicles, targeting the import of 172,000 EVs by 2035.
- Enhance energy and water-use efficiency in agriculture through modernization of irrigation systems and practices (50,000 hectares under improved irrigation by 2035).

Conditional Measures

- Scale up renewable energy deployment by expanding solar photovoltaic capacity with additional investments and international

support (1,375 MW installed capacity by 2035).

- Promote the development of hydropower, including feasibility assessments and the construction of pumped-storage facilities to enhance grid flexibility and storage capacity.
- Advance wind energy development by mobilizing financing and international support (200 MW installed capacity by 2035).

Fugitive Emissions

Armenia is a country with limited energy resources, where consumption of the primary energy carrier, natural gas, is entirely met through imports, mainly from Russia and to a lesser extent from Iran.

Reducing fugitive methane emissions is one of the priorities of Armenia's mitigation policy in the energy sector, with efforts focused on decreasing losses in gas transmission, distribution, and storage systems. The basis for methane reduction policy is Public Services Regulatory Commission (PSRC) Decision No. 32-N of 2023 and the PSRC-approved investment program of "Gazprom Armenia" CJSC amounting to about USD 363 million for 2025–2029. The main measures under this program include expansion of the Abovyan underground gas storage facility, reconstruction and modernization of the gas transmission and distribution networks, and connection of new subscribers.

In parallel with these technical measures, the PSRC has introduced a performance-based regulatory mechanism under the same decision, which sets acceptable thresholds for gas losses based on tariff policy. If actual losses exceed the set threshold, the costs are borne by "Gazprom Armenia" CJSC, and if the losses are lower, the savings remain as company profit. Until August 2025, the total acceptable gas losses are set at 5.07 percent of imported gas, including 3.54 percent in the transmission network and 1.53 percent in the distribution network. From 2025 this threshold will be reduced to 3.9 percent, including 2.4 percent for transmission and 1.5 percent for distribution. Starting from 2030, the acceptable level of losses will be determined according to the actual volumes of imported gas, setting 2.0 percent for transmission up to 3 billion cubic meters and 1.5 percent for quantities exceeding 3 billion cubic meters, and 1.4 percent for the distribution network.

Renewable Energy

Armenia aims to build a clean, sustainable, and energy-independent future by reducing dependence on imported fuels and diversifying its energy sources. By 2030, Armenia plans to expand solar energy to 1,000 MW of capacity and raise the share of renewable energy in electricity consumption to at least 15 percent, thereby strengthening national energy security.

The rapid development of renewable energy in Armenia has been made possible with both domestic and international support. Initial steps focused on the creation of institutional structures and cooperation mechanisms. Legislative changes also stimulated growth, particularly through the amendment of Law HO-262-N in December 21, 2017, which raised the capacity threshold for autonomous energy producers from 150 kW to 500 kW, allowing households to sell surplus electricity to the grid. However, in August 2022 new legislative changes reduced the threshold back to 150 kW. These amendments were accompanied by the process of energy market liberalization. This policy led to active private sector involvement and investment. In addition, to further promote renewable energy deployment, Armenia has adopted renewable energy promotion action plans, preferential import conditions for clean technologies, and financial and credit mechanisms.

Armenia has made significant progress in solar photovoltaic (PV) development, including the recent commissioning of utility-scale plants Masrik-1 and Masrik-2 and the construction of Ayg-1. These projects bring Armenia closer to its goal of 1,000 MW of

installed capacity. Nevertheless, infrastructure constraints persist, including limited grid absorption capacity, dispatching challenges, absence of storage facilities, and weak interconnections with neighboring countries. Due to these obstacles, the NDC 3.0 unconditional measures foresee only moderate growth of solar capacity through 2035, unless major infrastructure challenges are resolved.

Armenia also plans to develop wind energy as part of its long-term diversification strategy. While the technical potential exceeds 1,000 MW, about 500 MW is considered economically feasible. At present, only 3.6 MW of installed wind capacity is in operation. Large-scale development of wind energy is expected after 2032, with a target of 200 MW of installed capacity by 2035. This will require overcoming key challenges, including transportation of equipment and grid integration. With external support, wind power could play an important role in achieving Armenia's climate and energy objectives under NDC 3.0.

In contrast, hydropower historically dominated the generation mix but has since declined, falling from a 33 percent share in 2015 to 19 percent in 2023. This decline is due to reduced water availability and aging infrastructure. Under these conditions, full use of renewable energy potential and ensuring grid stability require the development of new storage solutions. Pumped-storage hydropower plants have been identified as the most mature, efficient, and reliable long-term option. They can store surplus solar and wind energy, improve grid regulation, and provide reserve capacity.

Armenia considers nuclear power a key pillar of its low-emission energy strategy, contributing to both energy security and climate goals. Extending the operation of Unit 2 of the Armenian Nuclear Power Plant until 2036 plays a central role in this approach. Armenia cooperates closely with the International Atomic Energy Agency and maintains international safety standards through regular inspections. Within the framework of the 28th Conference of the Parties (COP28), Armenia joined the "Declaration to Triple Nuclear Energy" by 2050. The Government has also established a working group to explore the potential for new nuclear capacity beyond 2036.

Energy Efficiency

Energy efficiency (EE) is one of the strategic priorities of Armenia's energy transition. Armenia's EE policy was first formulated in 2004 and has continued to evolve through national programs, legal and regulatory reforms, and the adoption of standards. In the building sector, the main policy instruments include mandatory construction norms and national standards on energy performance for new and renovated buildings. These also regulate processes such as energy audits, energy passports, and labeling.

The rising temperature in densely built-up urban areas has increased the demand for cooling, leading to the emergence of the urban heat island effect. These trends highlight the importance of climate-resilient urban planning and the introduction of sustainable cooling solutions in buildings and transport infrastructure. As a country highly dependent on imported fuels, improving energy efficiency across all sectors not only strengthens Armenia's energy security but also brings financial savings and reduces GHG emissions. Despite relatively low energy intensity, Armenia still has significant untapped energy efficiency potential, particularly in transport, buildings, and industry.

The National Programme on Energy Saving and Renewable Energy for 2022–2030 provides a long-term framework for achieving cumulative energy savings of 931 ktoe. The largest savings are expected in the transport sector (744 ktoe), followed by the residential, industrial, agricultural, and services sectors. In Armenia's construction sector, energy efficiency represents a major opportunity for reducing energy demand and emissions. Most residential buildings, of which only 2–3 percent are newly built, lack proper insulation and efficiency measures, resulting in average annual energy consumption of 170–180 kWh/m². Renovation could cut this by more than half, reducing it to 70–80 kWh/m². Public buildings, including kindergartens, libraries, and cultural centers, currently consume 270–280 kWh/m² per year, with renovation potential to reduce consumption to around 120 kWh/m².

Armenia has introduced a targeted support program to encourage EE renovations in apartments and individual houses. The program provides interest rate subsidies for renovation loans that prioritize measures such as thermal insulation, efficient heating systems, and replacement of windows and doors. Since 2022, the state support program for energy-efficient renovation of apartments and private houses has offered interest subsidies of 14 percent in border and highland settlements, 12 percent in non-border rural settlements, 11 percent in

non-border community settlements, and 9 percent in Yerevan.

Armenia is also implementing a large-scale modernization program for schools, kindergartens, and healthcare infrastructure, launched in 2015. The initiative includes the construction and renovation of 300 schools, 500 kindergartens, and 50 healthcare facilities. As of 2023, more than USD 170 million had been mobilized for this initiative, which also supports seismic retrofitting of 46 schools, improved disaster preparedness, and institutional capacity strengthening.

Comprehensive EE measures are also being implemented across public infrastructure. More than 100,000 m² of public buildings have been upgraded with insulation systems, efficient boilers, solar water heaters, and LED lighting. In Yerevan, nearly 10,000 inefficient sodium lamps were replaced with LED lamps between 2020 and 2024, reducing annual electricity consumption by 7.8 GWh.

Under ongoing programs, nearly 6,000 individual houses, 290 multi-apartment buildings, and more than 170 public buildings are being brought into compliance with EE standards. These programs benefit more than 210,000 people and are expected to prevent around 1.4 million tons of GHG emissions.

Raising public awareness about energy efficiency, especially among children and youth through schools and community programs, and behavioral changes, is a crucial component. Aware families, students, and communities are more likely to adopt sustainable practices, ensure the proper use of renovated buildings, and contribute to long-term emission reduction.

Through state subvention programs, Armenia continues to support EE improvements in both urban and rural communities, with the aim of promoting energy savings and sustainable infrastructure development nationwide. These measures are being implemented with the support of international development partners.

Sustainable Transportation

Armenia's strategy for reducing emissions in the transport sector is based on national and local policies that prioritize low-emission mobility, modernization of public transport, and infrastructure development. National policies, including preferential treatment and preferential import regimes, have significantly stimulated the development of the electric vehicle market in Armenia, leading to reductions in GHG emissions from the transport sector. NDC 3.0 includes unconditional measures in the transport sector that are grounded in national strategies, city-level reforms, road infrastructure improvements, and international cooperation, reflecting a practical and results-oriented approach. The North–South Road Corridor project will help reduce transport emissions by improving regional connectivity and providing a shorter and more efficient route between Yerevan, Georgia, and Black Sea ports. Armenia, however, faces significant constraints in expanding rail transport due to ongoing regional conflicts and the closure of key border routes.

Promotion of Electric Vehicles

Notable steps are being taken to promote electrification. To this end, Armenia (within the framework of the EAEU) has introduced tax and customs incentives for the annual import of up to 8,000 electric vehicles (EVs), including exemption from customs duties. Within this quota, up to 3,000 EVs can be imported by dealers and distributors, and up to 5,000 by other importers.

Between 2017 and 2023, 24,692 EVs were imported into Armenia, of which 11,688 were passenger cars and 70 were freight vehicles, reflecting strong market interest. With continued support, it is projected that by 2035 more than 170,000 EVs will be on Armenia's roads, contributing to significant GHG emission reductions under NDC 3.0. Public procurement policies prioritize the acquisition of electric and hybrid vehicles. Although EV charging infrastructure in Armenia remains limited, the network is gradually expanding. In May 2025, additional investments were made to support the development of this infrastructure. The funds are being directed toward the large-scale deployment of green technologies, including EVs and charging stations.

	Enhancement of the E-mobility in Yerevan Yerevan's metro and urban transport systems are undergoing large-scale modernization to promote sustainable mobility. The construction of the Ajapnyak station of the Yerevan Metro aims to increase passenger flow and alleviate congestion. Within the framework of the Yerevan urban transport development investment program, it is planned to purchase up to 250 18-meter articulated electric buses and modernize the electric transport depots. The reforms include: fleet renewal, the introduction of a digital ticketing system, and the improvement of working conditions to ensure reliable, low-emission public transport. To promote sustainable mobility, the Yerevan Municipality has introduced free parking privileges for EVs. Simultaneously, studies are being conducted for promoting urban mobility and micro-mobility, and for adapting infrastructure. *Reducing the Use of Conventional Transportation* Armenia is actively promoting the use of bicycles as a measure to support sustainable urban mobility and reduce emissions. To encourage cycling, dedicated bike lanes are being constructed, awareness campaigns are being conducted, and active mobility is being promoted. Supporting infrastructure, including secure bike parking, safety signage, and connections to public transport, is being improved both in Yerevan and in the regions. The Government of Armenia has launched a program to encourage healthy lifestyles and promote alternative modes of transport. From September 1, 2025, to December 31, 2027, students and staff of higher education institutions and vocational education and training institutions can receive financial support for purchasing bicycles. The Government will subsidize loan interest rates up to 16 percent, with a maximum loan amount of USD 800. This initiative aims to promote cycling, reduce urban congestion, and foster a culture of alternative transport. Encouragement of alternative transport modes will also generate public health benefits by reducing air pollution in Yerevan. According to the World Health Organization (WHO), in 2024 the average air quality indicator in Armenia for PM2.5 concentration was 4.9 times higher than the guideline value.[2] ***Cross-Cutting Measures*** *Energy Efficient Irrigation Development* Armenia invests in energy efficient irrigation practices through subsidy (government financed) and international finance (loans and grants). In 2023 energy consumption for irrigation purposes in Armenia amounted to approximately 236.2 million kWh, equivalent to around USD 26.2 million, compared to 238.8 million kWh (USD 27.2 million) in 2022. This reflects a slight decrease of about 0.8% in electricity usage for irrigation. The energy intensity per 1 cubic meter of delivered water improved, showing more efficient water usage per unit of electricity. The WB financed "Water and Irrigation Services Enhancement" (WISE) program aims to improve the reliability and climate resilience of irrigation and water supply services in communities of the Republic of Armenia. The USD 180 million project will directly benefit 24,000 households and improve irrigation services across 16,000 hectares, while reducing water losses and energy costs. Armenia is also implementing large scale reservoir construction projects. With the current investments it will be possible to replace mechanical irrigation with gravity irrigation on approximately 2,280 hectares of land, saving around 1.3 million kWh of electricity annually. Irrigation measures under NDC 3.0 are anchored in the strategic priorities of Armenia and supported by ongoing international projects. The unconditional mitigation measure aims to modernize and expand efficient irrigation systems, reduce water and energy losses, improve agricultural productivity, and enhance resilience to climate-induced droughts. **2. Industrial Processes and Product Use (IPPU)**

[2] IQAir, "Armenia Air Quality Index (AQI) and Air Pollution Information," accessed May 5, 2025, https://www.iqair.com/armenia.

- **Unconditional target - 294% increase**
- **Conditional target - 230% increase**

The IPPU sector is central to national emissions reduction targets via modernization of equipment and processes in the industrial value chain. It also serves as a critical sector for Armenia to meet newly established emissions reduction targets for F-gases (Hydrofluorocarbons HFCs) in alignment with the Kigali Amendment.[3] Armenia ratified the Kigali Amendment in 2021 and has initiated implementation efforts in line with the Kigali Amendment (Phase I) to phase down HFCs—responsible for 75% of IPPU emissions and nearly 9% of national GHG emissions in 2019. Armenia has adopted a legislative framework under the Law on the Protection of the Ozone Layer, introducing licensing requirements for HFC imports and quotas as of 2024. Plans are underway to strengthen the monitoring and control of HFC imports, uses, and disposal. Armenia aims to support sectoral capacity to facilitate the transition to low-GWP refrigerants. Key actions include banning high-GWP refrigerant appliances by 2027, expanding licensing systems, and providing technical training to customs officers and RAC technicians.

Unconditional Measures

- Modernization of equipment and upgrade of technological processes, primarily in cement production.

Conditional Measures

- Achieve a 10% reduction from the established baseline of HFC import from 2020-2022.
- Convert at least 50% of servicing sector operations to low-GWP alternatives by 2029.
- Introduce at least two new alternative refrigerants for commercial and industrial applications.

3. A*griculture*

- **Unconditional target - 1% increase**
- **Conditional target - 23% decrease**

As of 2022, the agriculture sector was the second-largest source of greenhouse gas emissions in Armenia, accounting for 14% of total emissions. The majority of emissions originate from enteric fermentation and manure management, particularly from cattle. Methane emissions from enteric fermentation and nitrous oxide emissions from managed soils and fertilizer use remain the dominant contributors. Although emissions from biomass burning and croplands are relatively low, they are not insignificant and could increase under poor land management practices.

In the early 1990s Armenia recorded a sharp decline in livestock herds and corresponding emissions, driven by the privatization of formerly state-owned farms. Economic recovery in the early 2000s led to a revival of livestock breeding and an increase in emissions. However, during 2016–2019, agricultural emissions showed a downward trend as livestock numbers decreased. More recent data (2019–2024) indicates continued fluctuations in livestock populations, shaped by shifts in agricultural practices, economic pressures, climate risks, the COVID-19 pandemic, and the impacts of regional conflict. Thus, the dynamics of Armenia's agricultural emissions are influenced by multiple factors, including economic growth and crises, structural changes in agriculture, and external shocks, highlighting the need for stable and predictable climate policies in the sector.

Agricultural sector strategy for 2020-2030 outlines seven principles to encourage inclusive growth, gender equality, and institutional sustainability: 1) aggregation, 2) commercialization, 3) orientation to quality, 4) youth engagement, 5) diversification and risk management,

[3] Kigali amendment ratification in Armenia, https://saveozone.am/en/post/azh-n-vaveracrel-e-kigalii-popokhoutyouny

6) climate change adaptation, resistance, and environmental sustainability, and 7) technology-focused modernization. These objectives translate into concrete objectives and measures that are of high priority. Measures related to livestock have the potential to directly impact GHG emissions from enteric fermentation, while measures concerning soil management, such as soil consolidation and pesticide regulation, may indirectly impact emissions from soil management dependent on implementation.

Armenia aims to expand sustainable investments in the agriculture sector through comprehensive support measures introduced. Livestock improvement programs approved by the RA Government, including 1) cattle breeding, 2) sheep and goat breeding, and 3) smart livestock buildings and 4) pilot artificial insemination program. The cattle breeding, sheep and goat breeding, and artificial insemination programs have the potential to impact emissions from enteric fermentation via genetic diversity, while emissions from manure management have potential to be reduced through the smart livestock buildings program.

In 2023, Armenia established regulatory requirements for managing livestock and poultry manure to minimize the negative impact on human health and environment, and as a result also contributing to the reduction of methane emissions. New regulations aim to reduce methane emissions from manure through improved storage, treatment, and transport practices. Furthermore, the support measures demand manure management technologies to be developed in the smart farms.

Unconditional Measures

- Import of 8,000 high-value cattle breeds by 2035, improving productivity and the trend of emission reduction.
- Promote climate-smart livestock practices by establishing 100 “smart farms” with advanced manure management systems, achieving 100% reduction in manure-related emissions from 4,000 cattle by 2035.
- Support the genetic improvement of livestock through artificial insemination of 100 000 cattle to reduce sectoral GHG intensity by 2035.
- Enhance soil health and reduce synthetic input use by replacing 10% of synthetic fertilizers with organic alternatives by 2035.
- Eliminate open burning of crop residues through a nationwide ban and enforcement mechanisms, ensuring 100% reduction in associated emissions.

Conditional Measures

- Import of 50,000 high-value cattle breeds by 2035.
- Strengthen national mitigation measures to reduce methane emissions by applying advanced manure management systems in 40 livestock farms by 2035, conditional on access to climate finance and technologies.

4. Land Use, Land-Use Change, and Forestry (LULUCF)

- **Unconditional target - 21% improvement in CO_2 absorption**
- **Conditional target - 36% improvement in CO_2 absorption**

In 2015, Armenia’s total state forest land area was reported at 334.20 thousand hectares, showing stabilization after previous years of decline.[4] By 2023, this figure had slightly decreased to 333.84 thousand hectares, reflecting a marginal reduction of 0.36 thousand hectares over the eight-year period. While this decline appears minimal (less than 0.1%), it indicates that no significant afforestation gains were made

[4] Statistical Committee of RA, the land resources and irrigated lands by significance, types and years, http://statbank.armstat.am/pxweb/en/ArmStatBank/ArmStatBank__8%20Environment__(E,F)%20Land%20and%20Agriculture/EE-f1.px/table/tableViewLayout2/?rxid=9ba7b0d1-2ff8-40fa-a309-fae01ea885bb

during the period, and forest area remained essentially stagnant. **Armenia acknowledges the urgent need to scale up reforestation and afforestation, improve forest monitoring, and implement stronger measures to combat land degradation.**

Armenia has outlined its vision for increasing forest cover by 2030, based on the forest management plans. In 2019–2024, around 1,100 hectares of forest cultures were established on state forest lands, and there is approximately 9,700 hectares of potential area for afforestation work to be carried out by 2030. In the presence of adequate funding, 'Hayantar' SNCO can carry out afforestation works in the aforementioned areas. Furthermore, data received from over 65 communities indicate that 2,636 hectares of communal lands are suitable for afforestation. The highest potential for afforestation was recorded in Vayots Dzor, Kotayk, and Gegharkunik regions. Many areas are close to settlements and are provided with roads, which will contribute to long-term effective management.

Armenia is implementing a national-scale sustainable forestation program to expand forest cover and improve carbon sinks and improving biodiversity and ecosystem resilience. Ongoing efforts also focus on improving forest health through rehabilitation, fire prevention, and climate-adaptive practices, contributing directly to climate mitigation and ecosystem recovery. Several key entities (NGOs, international organizations, private sector, etc.) are actively engaged in addressing forest and land degradation challenges in Armenia.

To strengthen enforcement and oversight, Armenia has operationalized the Eco-Patrol Service. The service is a state authorized body that carries out state control functions in state forests, forest lands, and specially protected nature areas, as well as supervising forest and specially protected nature areas. This service plays a key role in preventing illegal logging, promoting sustainable land management practices, and supporting the country's broader climate adaptation and biodiversity protection objectives. Its work is complemented by institutional reforms that aim to improve forest governance, ensure transparency, and enhance coordination across relevant authorities.

Armenia has made a formal commitment to combat land degradation by adopting the "Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) Program". This decision aligns Armenia's national policy with the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification and SDG 15.3, which aims to halt and reverse land degradation by 2030. As part of this commitment, Armenia has voluntarily set a national target to increase organic carbon in soils by 1.5% by 2040, compared to 2015 levels. To meet this goal, the country has outlined a comprehensive set of actions, including transitioning to agroecological practices, restoring degraded pastures and forest lands, improving irrigation and land use efficiency, enhancing monitoring systems, and strengthening legal frameworks. The program emphasizes the importance of intersectoral coordination, public awareness, and securing financial resources from both national and international sources.

Unconditional Measures

- Sustainable afforestation and reforestation of 25,000 hectares by 2035.
- Restoration of 4,000 hectares of degraded agricultural land by 2035.
- Sustainable management and restoration of at least 20% of degraded forest areas by 2035.

Conditional Measures

- Afforestation and reforestation of 50,000 hectares by 2035.
- Sustainable management and restoration of at least 40% of degraded forest areas by 2035.

5. Waste

- **Unconditional target - 66% increase**
- **Conditional target - 59% increase**

In 2022, the waste sector contributed to 6% of Armenia's total GHG emissions, primarily from methane released through anaerobic

	decomposition of organic waste in landfills and wastewater discharge. The Action Plan for 2025–2032 to modernize solid waste management system focuses on introducing separate collection and recycling mechanisms nationwide by 2028, reducing landfill volumes and promoting material recovery. It also foresees the phased development of integrated waste systems in the northern (Shirak, Lori, Tavush), central (Aragatsotn, Ararat, Armavir, Vayots Dzor), and southern (Syunik) regions. By 2032, the plan aims to significantly improve environmental compliance, reduce methane emissions, and strengthen the institutional foundation for sustainable waste management. Armenia is currently introducing an institutional framework aligned with international standards for an effective waste management system. Comprehensive actions are being implemented across the country to ensure proper collection of waste in settlements and to prevent waste accumulation. Additionally, waste disposal and processing programs are being developed in cooperation with international organizations, enhancing the country's capacity for sustainable waste management (including landfill gas capture and flaring project in Yerevan). **Currently, measures to mitigate the GHG emissions from wastewater has been limited. Six wastewater treatment plants (WWTPs) are currently operational in Armenia although only conduct mechanical wastewater treatment to remove suspended and solid particles.** The majority of Armenia's wastewater remains untreated or insufficiently treated, contributing to methane release. To address existing challenges in wastewater treatment, enhance service quality, and meet growing importance for protection of water basins, Armenia plans to implement a series of Conditional measures with support from the international community. Efforts are focused on improving wastewater treatment in the Lake Sevan basin, the largest freshwater lake in the region. Armenia acknowledges the critical support provided by the international partners and emphasizes the importance of continued support. **Mitigation measures for solid waste emissions in NDC 3.0 include the phased development of integrated waste management infrastructure across northern, central, and southern regions, covering landfill construction, transfer stations, and future recycling facilities.** The major regional waste management project, the Hrazdan sanitary landfill (serving Kotayk and Gegharkunik regions), was recently finalized and opened in July 2025. This project will help local communities of Kotayk and Gegharkunik region have integrated solid waste management systems and improve waste collection including sorting, recycling, and provide new opportunities to local businesses. The project is estimated to provide environmental and social benefits to 500,000 people and will serve twelve municipalities**.** Other important initiatives also support emissions reduction from solid waste including the "Clean Armenia" program and introduction of separate waste containers. Within the framework of "Clean Armenia", 1792 non-managed landfills or 83% of the inventoried landfills were closed and conserved. In Yerevan, 400 separate waste collection containers were placed at various locations throughout the city with expansion of the project planned by the Yerevan Municipality. **Unconditional Measures** ● Commissioning of the Hrazdan sanitary landfill. ● Closure of existing landfills operating in Yerevan and construction of a new landfill (in Nubarashen) in compliance with environmental, urban planning, and sanitary standards. ● Construction of four new landfills across Armenia's regions in compliance with environmental, urban planning, and sanitary standards. **Conditional Measures** ● Collection and use of biogas from wastewater treatment facilities.

(c) How the Party has taken into consideration paragraphs 31 (c) and (d) of decision 1/CP.21;	Armenia ensures that its NDC 3.0 represents an increase in ambition and scope beyond the previous NDC (para 31(c)). Armenia's NDC is economy-wide, compliant with paragraph 31(c). It reflects Armenia's highest possible ambition in light of national circumstances (para 31(d)), by setting more ambitious Unconditional and Conditional targets and expanding coverage to all major IPCC sectors. The updated NDC builds upon the information contained in the previous submission and reflects a progression in ambition (40% vs 44%). The targets have been enhanced through improved sectoral coverage, quantified emission reduction goals, and the integration of adaptation co-benefits across priority sectors such as energy, agriculture, and waste. In line with paragraph 31(d), the NDC represents a clear progression beyond Armenia's earlier contributions, particularly through the introduction of conditional and unconditional measures, strengthened institutional frameworks, increased transparency in implementation, and alignment with long-term low-emission development pathways. These enhancements reflect Armenia's commitment to raising ambition while ensuring consistency with national capabilities and sustainable development objectives. All carbon source and sink categories have been included in the formulation of the measures in line with Armenia's most recent national GHG inventory.
(d) Mitigation co-benefits resulting from Parties' adaptation actions and/or economic diversification plans, including description of specific projects, measures and initiatives of Parties' adaptation actions and/or economic diversification plans.	Armenia's NDC 3.0 prioritizes adaptation as a national imperative and integrates mitigation co-benefits wherever possible. Adaptation actions across key sectors contribute to reducing Armenia's vulnerability to climate change while also supporting the transition toward a low-emission development path. Overall, Armenia's transition to a climate-resilient, low-carbon economy is designed to deliver inclusive development outcomes. It will reduce fuel poverty, improve public health, and strengthen adaptive capacity across sectors and communities. Special attention is placed on protecting and empowering women, youth, persons with disabilities, and rural populations, ensuring that no one is left behind in the country's climate response. **Water Security and Agriculture:** Modernizing irrigation infrastructure, including adoption of drip irrigation, rainwater harvesting, and wastewater reuse, reduces energy demand for water pumping and distribution. Climate-smart agriculture practices, such as precision farming, reduced synthetic fertilizer use, and expanded agroforestry, lower GHG emissions while enhancing soil carbon sequestration. Improvements in livestock management (e.g., smart farms, biogas use, and breed optimization) further reduce methane emissions. **Land and Forestry Management:** Afforestation, reforestation, and restoration of degraded lands contribute directly to carbon sequestration while enhancing resilience to droughts and erosion. Climate-resilient forestry measures, such as wildfire prevention, pest control, and selection of adaptive tree species, prevent forest loss and maintain carbon stocks. Landscape restoration and eco-parks function as carbon sinks and contribute to biodiversity conservation. **Urban and Infrastructure Resilience:** Green infrastructure in urban reduces urban heat island effects and energy demand for cooling, indirectly lowering emissions. Retrofitting public infrastructure, including EE schools and WASH facilities, supports mitigation through reduced energy consumption. Public transportation upgrades, low-carbon mobility planning, and resilient road infrastructure reduce emissions from the transport sector. **Health and Tourism Sectors:** Climate-proofing healthcare facilities with energy-efficient designs and renewable energy systems cuts emissions from energy-intensive service delivery. In the tourism sector, promotion of eco-tourism and sustainable infrastructure reduces carbon footprints while supporting local economies. **ICT and Innovation for Adaptation:** Digital climate tools, early warning systems, and smart agriculture and infrastructure monitoring enhance adaptation efficiency while reducing resource waste and energy use. The development of ICT-based solutions by startups fosters

	green innovation and supports economic diversification in low-emission, tech-driven sectors.	
4. Planning Processes		
(a) Information on the planning processes that the Party undertook to prepare its NDC and implementation plans, including:	Armenia reaffirms its commitment to an inclusive, whole-of-government approach in preparing the updated NDC 3.0. The NDC builds upon a strategic planning process that ensured alignment with national development goals and climate-related sectoral priorities. The updated NDC was developed through structured coordination across relevant governmental bodies, reflecting Armenia's national circumstances, institutional mandates, and planning capacities. The process upheld principles of transparency, inclusivity, and coherence, and was anchored in sustained engagement at both technical and policy levels. Consultative dialogues were held to facilitate cross-sectoral integration, particularly in sectors such as energy, agriculture, land use, waste, water, and industry. These exchanges contributed to identifying and refining national mitigation and adaptation priorities. Throughout the development process, Armenia undertook iterative validation of targets and measures to ensure they are realistic, implementable, and aligned with existing and planned policies and regulatory frameworks. NDC 3.0 reflects enhanced ambition, institutional coordination, and long-term strategic alignment. It embodies national ownership and institutional readiness to implement climate priorities in line with the Paris Agreement and Armenia's sustainable development agenda.	
(i) Domestic institutional arrangements, public participation and engagement with local communities and indigenous peoples, in a gender-responsive manner	NDC 3.0 was developed through a "whole-of-government" and "whole-of-society" approach, reflecting Armenia's institutional commitment to participatory climate governance. Coordination was ensured through inter-ministerial collaboration and the engagement of relevant state institutions. Throughout the planning process, more than 30 bilateral meetings, inter-ministerial consultations, and specialized technical discussions were conducted. The Ministry of Environment led the process, ensuring integration of the NDC into Armenia's broader climate strategy and commitments. Dedicated consultations were held on agriculture, energy, waste, forestry, water resources, and fluorinated gases (F-gases). The discussions involved a wide range of stakeholders, including state institutions, local self-government bodies, civil society organizations, academic institutions, and representatives of the private sector. Public participation was encouraged through consultations engaging civil society, academia, and local communities. Emphasis was placed on ensuring gender-responsive planning, with particular attention to representation and participation in sectors with high social impact. Considerations of gender equality were fully integrated into the planning process, consistent with commitments to inclusive development. Youth engagement was a core component of the NDC 3.0 planning process. Key institutional pillars supporting youth participation in climate decision-making include the adoption of the Law on Youth Policy (2025), Armenia's endorsement of the Intergovernmental Declaration on Children, Youth, and Climate Action (2023), and the establishment of the Youth Climate Council co-chaired by the Ministry of Environment and UNICEF.	
(ii) Contextual matters, including, inter alia, as appropriate: National circumstances, such as	a. National circumstances, such as geography, climate, economy, sustainable development and poverty eradication;	**Armenia is a landlocked, mountainous country with high vulnerability to climate hazards such as droughts, floods, landslides, and heatwaves. Agriculture is climate-sensitive, employing over 20% of the population.** Although Armenia contributes just 0.02% to global GHG emissions, its climate ambition aligns with its vision of sustainable development and poverty reduction. **Since 2019, Armenia has been classified as an upper-middle-income country.** Armenia's recent trajectory reflects a complex interplay of political upheaval and external shocks, yet the country's economic fundamentals

geography, climate, economy, sustainable development and poverty eradication		have remained relatively stable. With a permanent population of approximately 3 million and a life expectancy of 78.6 years. The onset of the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020 brought a sharp contraction of 7.2%. This was followed by a recovery phase beginning in 2021, when GDP grew by 5.7%, and peaking in 2022 at 12.6%, one of the highest growth rates in the region. This surge was driven primarily by strong domestic consumption, rising investment activity, increased remittance inflows, and notable expansions in the tourism, construction, and financial services sectors. In 2024, Armenia's GDP grew by 5.9% totaling 10.2 trillion AMD. Per capita GDP in 2024 was 3.3 million AMD ($8,600). The ability to absorb socio-political stressors while maintaining economic growth suggests institutional strength in economic governance, though the long-term impact of the 2023 refugee crisis on social cohesion and public services remains a key area of concern. Armenia prioritizes economic growth and poverty reduction but faces low levels of foreign direct investments and limited diversification of the trading partners. Investment needs are coupled by low country connectivity issues within and beyond Armenia's borders. Armenia's landlocked status and dependence on imported energy is a large barrier to a low-carbon growth of the economy. As of 2023, 73.5% of Armenia's energy resources were imported. Armenia has no reserves of oil, natural gas, or coal. All primary resources including oil and oil products, motor fuel, natural gas, and liquified natural gas are imported via pipelines and road transport, with transportation by rail remaining limited due to the ongoing transportation blockade. The electricity generation mix of Armenia is comprised of gas-fired thermal plants, solar, hydropower, and nuclear generation. Electricity generation in Armenia is based on gas-fired thermal power plants, solar energy, hydropower plants, and the nuclear power plant. High-voltage electricity grid interconnections with Georgia and Iran are limited, while relations with Azerbaijan and Türkiye are in the process of normalization. Due to climate change, dry summers and cold winters Armenia's heating and cooling needs will increase due to climate change, putting more pressure on the import-dependent energy infrastructure. Limited options exist for low-emission transportation options (i.e. rail, marine transportation) due to country circumstances, emphasizing the critical need for a just transition to a low-carbon economy for both national security and energy security purposes. Armenia's dependence on foreign fossil fuel imports poses significant risks to the economy, national security, and the well-being of its population. Reliance on imported energy has limited the availability of affordable alternative heating options. With a national poverty rate of 23.7%[5] in 2023, many Armenians still struggle to maintain adequate indoor temperatures. Rural households, in particular, rely heavily on fuelwood and manure, which disproportionately exposes women and children to health hazards such as indoor air pollution. Climate change is expected to further exacerbate poverty and inequality, as poor households, especially those with children and representatives of vulnerable groups, are more likely to live in highly vulnerable regions and have limited adaptive capacity. Strengthening people's knowledge, skills, and adaptive capacity, including through school and community awareness initiatives, is crucial for promoting sustainable behavior and climate-resilient livelihoods. Integrating social protection systems that are sensitive to the needs of children and families into climate strategies can increase the capacity of households to prepare for, withstand, and recover from climate shocks. Such approaches not only protect children's health, education, and well-being, but also

[5] "Social Snapshot of Armenia and Poverty, 2024, Armstat, World Bank, https://armstat.am.

		contribute to a just transition by helping families and youth engage in greener and more resilient economic opportunities. **NDC 3.0** serves **as a critical instrument for sustainable national development, enabling Armenia to safeguard the environment, reduce inequalities, and enhance national resilience.**
	b. Best practices and experience related to the preparation of the NDC;	Armenia's NDC 3.0 builds on the experience gained from previous NDC cycles and national strategic documents like LT-LEDS. NDC 3.0 was developed using the cross-sectoral and participatory approaches from previous NDCs and LT-LEDS by involving key government ministries, local authorities, the private sector, and civil society. Armenia has established strong climate governance frameworks to support implementation, including inter-ministerial coordination mechanisms and alignment with national strategies such as the NAP and sector-specific climate policies. The country's ongoing commitment to the Paris Agreement and its active participation in global climate negotiations reflect Armenia's integration of sustainable development principles across its policy landscape. Armenia employed IPCC guidelines, used a detailed GHG mitigation model, and ensured MRV alignment. Technical support was provided by UNDP's Climate Promise Initiative.
	c. Other contextual aspirations and priorities acknowledged when joining the Paris Agreement;	Armenia reaffirmed its aspiration for climate justice, inclusive development, and regional cooperation, recognizing that its NDC 3.0 contributes to both national priorities and global net-zero goals. Armenia also joined the Global Methane Pledge in 2024, ratified the Kigali Amendment to the Montreal Protocol in 2019, and committed to the "Declaration to Triple Nuclear Energy" at COP28.
(b) Specific information applicable to Parties, including regional economic integration organizations and their member States, that have reached an agreement to act jointly under Article 4, paragraph 2, of the Paris Agreement including the Parties that agreed to act jointly and the terms of the agreement, in accordance with Article 4, paragraphs 16–18, of the Paris Agreement;		
Not applicable. Armenia does not currently participate in a joint NDC submission under Article 4, paragraphs 16–18.		
(c) How the Party's preparation of its NDC has been informed by the outcomes of the global stocktake, in accordance with Article 4, paragraph 9, of the Paris Agreement;		
Armenia's NDC 3.0 is informed by the 2023 Global Stocktake, which emphasized the need for increased ambition, robust MRV, and just transitions. Armenia benchmarked its updated NDC against international trends using the UNFCCC 2024 NDC Synthesis Report, reflecting the ambition-raising cycle.		
(d) Each Party with a NDC under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement that consists of adaptation action and/or economic diversification plans resulting in mitigation co-benefits consistent with Article 4, paragraph 7, of the Paris Agreement to submit information on:		

(e)How the economic and social consequences of response measures have been considered in developing the NDC;	NDC 3.0 carefully considered the social and economic dimensions of climate action, particularly in communities and among populations with differentiated needs. The NDC promotes a just transition by ensuring that policies foster inclusive green job creation, expand access to affordable clean energy, and enhance resilience in agriculture-dependent regions. Prior to the implementation of Armenia's NDC 3.0, economic sectors, value chains, and/or geographic regions as well as demographic, geographic, professional, and/or ethnic groups at a high risk of disproportionate impacts from decarbonization will be identified. This identification will be part of Armenia's transition planning to ensure that during the implementation of NDC 3.0, mitigation actions are included to reduce the adverse impacts of decarbonization on high-risk economic sectors and population. Efforts are guided by principles of equity, economic empowerment, and safeguarding of social cohesion during the low-emission transition.
5. Assumptions and methodological approaches, including those for estimating and accounting for anthropogenic GHG emissions and, as appropriate, removals:	
(a) Assumptions and methodological approaches used for accounting for anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions and removals corresponding to the Party's NDC, consistent with decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 31, and accounting guidance adopted by the CMA.	Armenia applies the **2006 IPCC Guidelines for National GHG Inventories**, with relevant updates, for estimating and accounting emissions and removals across sectors. Emission estimates are consistent with national inventory submissions under the UNFCCC.
(b) Assumptions and methodological approaches used for accounting for the implementation of policies and measures or strategies in the NDC	National measures are evaluated based on standardized assumptions regarding emission factors, sectoral trends, and technology deployment pathways. Implementation trajectories reflect national strategies and planning frameworks, ensuring coherence with long-term development priorities.
(c) If applicable, information on how the Party will take into account existing methods and guidance under the Convention to account for anthropogenic emissions and removals, in accordance with Article 4, paragraph 14, of the Paris Agreement, as appropriate	Armenia uses existing IPCC and UNFCCC guidance (e.g. in the NC, ETF, BUR, NIR processes) to ensure consistent reporting of emissions/removals under Article 4.14.
(d) IPCC methodologies and metrics used for estimating anthropogenic GHG emissions and removals	GWP values from the IPCC Sixth Assessment Report Working Group I (IPCC AR6 WGI GWP-100 values) are used.[6] GWP values for each are as follows: ● CO_2 - 1 ● CH_4 - 29.8 ● N_2O – 273

[6] https://www.ipcc.ch/report/ar6/wg1/downloads/report/IPCC_AR6_WGI_Chapter07.pdf.

(e) Other assumptions and methodological approaches used for understanding the NDC and, if applicable, estimating corresponding emissions and removals, including:	(i) How the reference indicators, baseline(s) and/or reference level(s), including, where applicable, sector-, category- or activity-specific reference levels, are constructed, including, for example, key parameters, assumptions, definitions, methodologies, data sources and models used;	All measures and targets in NDC 3.0 use 1990 GHG emissions (26,014 Gg CO_2 eq.) as the baseline year. Sector-specific projected GHG emissions beyond 2022 are modeled using data from National Inventory Report 1990-2022, Biennial Update Report, LT-LEDS, International Monetary Fund, ARMSTAT, UNFPA, and internal governmental documents on national emissions. Projected emissions for 2035 under the Business-As-Usual (BAU) scenario (24,740 Gg CO_2 eq.) are approximately equal to 1990 GHG emissions levels (26,014 Gg CO_2 eq.).
	(ii) For Parties with NDCs that contain non-greenhouse-gas components, information on assumptions and methodological approaches used in relation to those components, as applicable;	NDC 3.0 also incorporates non-GHG components, such as adaptation and a just transition, which are presented using quantitative indicators where possible and qualitative descriptions where necessary, reflecting the country's development priorities.
	(iii) For climate forcers included in NDCs not covered by IPCC guidelines, information on how the climate forcers are estimated;	No climate forcers outside the IPCC guidelines are included.
	(iv) Further technical information, as necessary;	Technical assumptions include • a 4% annual GDP growth rate (2031–2035), • sectoral energy trends • renewable energy capacity factors (e.g., 17% for solar PV).

(f) The intention to use voluntary cooperation under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement, if applicable	Armenia affirms its intention to participate in international cooperation mechanisms under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement. Priority sectors for engagement include renewable energy, industrial processes, and waste management. The Government is working to establish the necessary institutional arrangements, including a national registry and authorization framework, in line with international guidance on corresponding adjustments. Armenia will continue exploring both market-based (Article 6.2, 6.4) and non-market (Article 6.8) approaches to support national climate goals.
6. How the Party considers that its NDC is fair and ambitious in the light of its national circumstances	
(a) How the Party considers that its NDC is fair and ambitious in the light of its national circumstances;	**Armenia's NDC 3.0 is both fair and ambitious, setting unconditional and conditional emissions reduction targets of 44% and 52%, respectively, from 1990 GHG levels.** While Armenia contributes only 0.02% of global emissions, these targets reflect a firm national commitment to climate action and global solidarity under the Paris Agreement. Importantly, the targets are defined in net terms, aligning with Armenia's long-term low-emission development vision and considering sectoral removals such as LULUCF. The unconditional target of 44% represents a meaningful progression from the previous NDC (40%), particularly when viewed against the backdrop of updated GHG inventories, improved data quality, and the evolving national circumstances since the last submission. Armenia has enhanced the robustness of its national GHG inventory, reflecting more accurate methodologies and broader sectoral coverage, thus providing a more reliable baseline for target-setting and tracking. Significantly, Armenia's policy and institutional frameworks for climate action have been substantially strengthened. Since the submission of the previous NDC, the government has adopted key strategic documents and a series of sector-specific decarbonization roadmaps. These are supported by enhanced regulatory instruments and monitoring frameworks that collectively raise Armenia's capacity to implement and track mitigation actions. Furthermore, new and scaled-up mitigation measures, particularly in EE, renewable energy, forestry, and the transport sectors, have been incorporated in NDC 3.0. These include transformational infrastructure programs in public buildings, support for electric mobility and strengthened sustainable forest management measures. Many of these initiatives were either in pilot stages or not fully accounted for in previous NDC calculations. The country's implementation capacity has also been improved through access to enhanced international support. Armenia is actively engaged with international financial institutions, climate vertical funds, and development partners to mobilize both technical and financial resources for climate investments. The existence of well-structured international support mechanisms reinforces the feasibility of Armenia's NDC targets. Armenia's comparative context must also be recognized. As a landlocked and geopolitically constrained country, including the recent displacement of over 100,000 individuals from Karabakh, Armenia carefully balances climate ambition with socio-economic resilience. The economy remains heavily dependent on imported fossil fuels and essential goods, and thus vulnerable to external shocks. Nonetheless, Armenia has committed to ensure that climate action proceeds in a manner that avoids adverse economic and social impacts, especially for vulnerable groups.

	Education and skills development are viewed as fundamental components of this transition. By promoting climate literacy, critical thinking, project-based learning, and awareness-raising, from early education up to vocational and higher education levels, Armenia aims to ensure that future generations possess the knowledge and capabilities necessary for achieving fair and ambitious climate goals. Taken together, these elements offer a credible, transparent, and fair justification for Armenia's emissions reduction target. The enhanced ambition in NDC 3.0 is reflected not only in the headline indicators, but in the strengthened policy foundation, improved data and planning, and broadened scope of mitigation measures.
(b) Fairness considerations, including reflecting on equity;	**The targets set in NDC 3.0 reflect a balance between current country capacity, strategic directions and the necessity of international support to maintain alignment with global climate goals.** **One of the core principles of NDC 3.0 is equity, understood not only in terms of historical responsibility and national capacities but also in terms of climate justice. This ensures that climate action is socially inclusive and responsive to the needs of the most vulnerable groups.** Armenia recognizes that a just transition to a low-carbon economy is vital not only to avoid negative economic impacts but also to address the disproportionate effects of climate change on women, persons with disabilities, children, youth, rural populations, and low-income communities. Armenia's transition to a low-carbon economy includes the creation of green jobs that provide decent wages, adequate safety conditions, and integration with climate adaptation and resilience planning. In line with the International Labour Organization's Just Transition Guidelines, NDC 3.0 incorporates social and employment considerations at the sectoral level. The Government commits to minimizing potential socio-economic negative impacts while maximizing the benefits of climate action through green job creation, social inclusion, and support to vulnerable groups. Armenia's just transition framework will also be guided by the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC) and its General Comment No. 26, ensuring that climate policies protect children's rights, promote their participation, and consider intergenerational equity as a fundamental principle. **Armenia views the just transition under NDC 3.0 as a central component of its climate strategy, directed toward building a resilient and low-carbon economy that is directly linked to the country's broader development agenda.** Armenia recognizes education and lifelong learning as important drivers of this transition. **Consistent with the Paris Agreement and the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, Armenia is working to make its climate and employment strategies inclusive, rights-based, and aligned with international human rights standards.** **The Strategic Programme for Employment of the Republic of Armenia for 2025–2031 outlines a comprehensive vision to build an inclusive, resilient, and future-oriented labor market in Armenia.** At its core, the strategy prioritizes the creation of decent and sustainable jobs, the development of human capital, and the promotion of social cohesion. A key focus is placed on supporting vulnerable groups—such as youth, persons with disabilities, women, displaced persons, and communities—through targeted employment programs and improved access to public services. Strengthening labor market institutions, including the modernization of the Unified Social Service and the implementation of evidence-based active labor market policies, is a foundational element of the strategy. Gender equality is a cross-cutting priority, with the strategy aiming to remove structural barriers that limit women's participation in the workforce. Measures include the expansion of accessible childcare, support for the care economy, promotion of equal pay, and the enforcement of anti-discrimination standards in the workplace. These efforts are coupled with initiatives to formalize employment, especially in sectors where informality disproportionately affects women and marginalized groups.

	In line with Armenia's climate commitments, the **Green and Sustainable Economic Development Strategy** integrates green jobs and just transition principles. It promotes employment opportunities in environmentally sustainable sectors such as EE, renewable energy, sustainable agriculture, and circular economy models. Green job creation is supported through targeted skills development, vocational training reforms, and incentives for businesses that invest in clean technologies. At the same time, the strategy recognizes the potential risks of the green transition for certain labor segments, particularly in traditional energy and agriculture, and includes provisions for retraining, social protection, and regional development measures to ensure a fair and inclusive transformation. **Armenia supports the development of sustainable enterprises and decent work** Armenia acknowledges the vital role of micro, small, and medium-sized enterprises and cooperatives in delivering just transition outcomes. Policies promote an enabling environment for sustainable enterprises, particularly in sectors like agriculture and energy, by supporting innovation, greening of businesses, and upskilling of the workforce. These efforts are intended to unlock new jobs, enhance competitiveness, and support economic diversification. **Armenia aims to improve the demographic situation, based on Decision "On Approving the 2024–2040 Strategy for Improving the Demographic Situation in the Republic of Armenia."** The adoption of this program is driven by the current demographic challenges, including low birth rates, premature mortality, population aging, and migration-related issues. The measures proposed in the program are intended to mitigate these challenges and promote a positive dynamic in the indicators mentioned above, while ensuring the achievement of the program's targeted objectives. **Gender sensitivity is embedded across policy and program implementation.** Armenia acknowledges that women and girls, particularly in rural and low-income communities, are most vulnerable to climate change risks due to existing inequalities. Armenia aims to integrate child-focused, climate-shock-responsive social protection measures into its climate policy to ensure that children and families receive timely support during climate crises (i.e., 'shock-responsive' or 'adaptive social protection' to support climate change adaptation solutions and goals). Armenia will strengthen key social protection systems and develop targeted social assistance programs-for example, through the Laws on 'Social Support' and 'State Benefits'-that address the specific needs of children and vulnerable families, contributing to poverty reduction and increased resilience to climate shocks. Women, girls and youth, particularly in the agricultural sector, lack access to financial resources, education, and training, making rural women farmers the most vulnerable demographic to climate change in Armenia while having the lowest adaptation capacity. At the same time, women are key actors in agriculture, energy use, and natural resource management—sectors central to Armenia's climate strategy. To address this, Armenia is strengthening the role of women in climate decision-making, improving access to climate-resilient technologies and services, and integrating gender perspectives into climate budgeting and planning. These efforts are integrated with broader national gender policies, such as the **Gender Policy Implementation Strategy of the Republic of Armenia for 2025–2028,** which promotes equal economic participation, protection of labor rights, and leadership opportunities for women across sectors. Furthermore, the strategy targets the development of gender-sensitive and gender-responsive approaches to climate change, ensuring inclusive principles, and raising awareness – all efforts under this priority will be directed toward identifying gender-based and social impact issues resulting from climate change and introducing gender-responsive approaches. This approach is aligned with the European Green Deal and CEPA to assist Armenia in achieving sustainable and inclusive transformations toward climate neutrality and reflects a broader commitment to ensure that all demographics—regardless of gender, age, location, socio-economic status, or ability—benefit equally from climate policies and have a voice in shaping them.

(c) How the Party has addressed Article 4, paragraph 3, of the Paris Agreement;	While Armenia is historically not a big emitter of CO_2, the updated NDC 3.0 shows a clear progression from previous NDC (40% by 2030) to a more ambitious 44-52% reduction by 2035.
(d) How the Party has addressed Article 4, paragraph 4, of the Paris Agreement;	As a developing country, Armenia demonstrates leadership by voluntarily committing to economy-wide absolute emissions targets, exceeding its minimum requirements.
7. How the NDC contributes towards achieving the objective of the Convention as set out in its Article 2	
(a) How the NDC contributes towards achieving the objective of the Convention as set out in its Article 2;	Armenia's NDC 3.0 contributes to the stabilization of GHG concentrations by committing to deep, economy-wide GHG reductions. These targets are consistent with global efforts to stabilize atmospheric GHG concentrations and limit temperature rise to 1.5°C, aligning with the long-term goals of the Paris Agreement and the broader objective of the UNFCCC. The integration of mitigation, adaptation, and a just transition further supports Article 2 of the Convention, recognizing the interdependence of these strategies. This enhances Armenia's climate resilience while setting ambitious emission targets. Armenia's NDC 3.0 also integrates a Just Transition framework, addressing social and regional disparities, gender inequalities, and the specific needs of vulnerable population groups. These efforts are fully aligned with the country's sustainable development objectives and ensure that mitigation actions contribute to, rather than hinder, socio-economic progress.
(b) How the NDC contributes towards Article 2, paragraph 1(a), and Article 4, paragraph 1, of the Paris Agreement.	Armenia's science-based mitigation targets are aligned with international efforts to limit the increase in global average temperature to below 1.5°C. NDC 3.0 includes in-depth quantitative and qualitative measures in alignment with Article 2(a). In alignment with Article 4.1, it has submitted ambitious targets, undertaken public engagement, and committed to transparency and regular updates through MRV and BTRs.
(c) Support needs and international cooperation for implementation	Armenia, like many developing countries, faces significant challenges in implementing its climate mitigation strategy, particularly as priority development needs in education, healthcare, justice, social protection, and employment compete with climate-related investments. Despite its small share of global emissions, Armenia is highly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change and remains committed to contributing to global mitigation efforts under the Paris Agreement. Meeting these commitments requires overcoming substantial financial, technical, and institutional barriers. ***Financial Support Needs*** The implementation of Armenia's climate change mitigation objectives requires substantial financial resources. The total estimated cost of programme implementation for the period 2026–2035 is approximately AMD 2 trillion, of which AMD 1.5 trillion (≈ USD 3.8 billion) is allocated to mitigation measures and AMD 498 billion (≈ USD 1.3 billion) to adaptation measures. The 22 unconditional mitigation measures will be implemented through a combination of domestic and international financial resources, as well as policy reforms, with an estimated total cost of approximately AMD 748 billion. A significant additional need for external support exists for the 13 conditional mitigation measures, whose total estimated cost amounts to approximately AMD 710 billion.

	Although conditional mitigation measures are, at the level of the overall package, largely cost-effective and deliver significant climate and socio-economic benefits, their implementation is constrained by high upfront capital costs, long investment payback periods, limited access to clean technologies, and low commercial viability in several sectors. Without targeted financial support mechanisms—such as concessional loans, grants, and risk-sharing instruments—most of these measures would not be economically viable. From 2018 to 2024, Armenia made progress in mobilizing climate finance; however, current levels remain insufficient to meet the scale of ambition set out in NDC 3.0. Armenia aims to mobilize a combination of concessional funding, blended finance instruments, and carbon market opportunities under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement to make high-impact conditional measures bankable and ready for implementation. ***Financial Mechanisms for NDC 3.0*** Armenia's NDC 3.0 is underpinned by a diverse, multi-level financing framework that leverages national, international, public, and private sources. This includes public budget allocations, both national and municipal, that co-finance key infrastructure and climate resilience projects. Armenia will continue to collaborate with multilateral development banks and bilateral partners through financial and technical cooperation. Climate finance instruments including partnerships with climate vertical funds will be critical for mitigation, adaptation, capacity-building, and technology transfer. Armenia will also explore carbon market mechanisms under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement to monetize emission reductions. Armenia is also exploring opportunities for engaging in debt to swap mechanisms. Private sector involvement is expected for mitigation and adaptation sectors through PPPs, equity investments, and other. Blended finance, green bonds, and results-based financing will help de-risk investments, especially in renewable energy, tourism, and urban adaptation. Disaster risk financing, such as Cat-DDOs, contingent credit lines, and climate and disaster insurance, will be essential for managing seismic and climate-related shocks. Armenia may also seek future access to the UNFCCC Loss and Damage Fund to support recovery from extreme events. ***Commitment and Role of International Partners*** Armenia is firmly committed to implementing its unconditional mitigation targets and contributing to global climate stability. However, conditional measures, despite being highly cost-effective, will remain out of reach unless adequate international support is mobilized. This includes financial assistance, technology transfer, and capacity-building, aligned with the country's development priorities and implementation timelines. Multilateral development banks, sectoral climate funds, UN agencies, bilateral donors, and potential partners under Article 6 play an important role in scaling up Armenia's mitigation ambition by providing financial instruments, facilitating access to technologies, and supporting knowledge sharing.
8. Adaptation communication as part of the updated NDC of the Republic of Armenia for the timeframe 2026-2035 - *(Guidance provided by 9/CMA.1*)	
(a) National circumstances, institutional arrangements	Armenia, is characterized by diverse topography and a continental climate, with over 77% of its territory located at altitudes above 1,000 meters. The country's mountainous terrain, combined with its geographical location, makes it highly vulnerable to climate-

and legal frameworks	related hazards. Yerevan, the capital, experiences hot summers (30°C-33°C) and cold winters (1°C-3°C). Meantime annual precipitation varies significantly by seasons and locations, ranging from 200 mm in the Ararat Valley to over 1,000 mm in the mountain regions. Armenia has witnessed an average 1.23°C temperature rise from 1929 to 2016, with future projections indicating a further increase of 2.8°C by the 2050s and 5.8°C by 2100.[7] Alongside rising temperatures, precipitation is expected to decline by up to 8.3% by the end of the century. These trends are already resulting in more frequent droughts, heatwaves, and extreme weather events such as heavy precipitation and hailstorms, which pose significant risks to Armenia's population and economy. Climate-related hazards in Armenia have led to substantial and ongoing losses, particularly in key sectors such as agriculture, water resources, infrastructure, and health. Over the past 25 years, Armenia has faced losses totaling over $1.5 billion, amounting to about 0.6% of the country's GDP annually due to climate-related events[8]. These events have significantly affected agricultural productivity, with recurring droughts, hailstorms, frosts, and heatwaves reducing crop yields, causing severe damage to farmland, and impacting food security. For example, between 2013 and 2018, hailstorms alone accounted for approximately 80% of the agricultural losses, amounting to over USD 275 million in damages. This underscores the vulnerability of Armenia's agriculture, which remains a critical sector. The ongoing losses highlight the urgent need for stronger climate adaptation strategies in Armenia. Building resilience requires prioritizing adaptation measures across key sectors. Enhancing early warning systems, strengthening disaster preparedness, and adopting climate-smart technologies and Nature-based Solutions are critical to minimizing future risks and damages. In response, Armenia has developed comprehensive adaptation strategies under its NAP, which outlines targeted actions across agriculture, water resources, health, infrastructure, and energy. These measures are designed to reduce vulnerabilities, build resilience, and integrate climate adaptation into national and sectoral development planning. **NAP 2021-2025**: approved by the government in May 2021 sets out the strategic framework for reducing climate risks and vulnerabilities across the country. The NAP outlines sectoral and regional adaptation measures, emphasizing the importance of integrating climate resilience into national development priorities. **Sectoral Adaptation Plans (SAPs)**: these plans are developed for the most vulnerable sectors of the economy, including water resources, agriculture, health, energy, and tourism. The SAPs identify climate risks specific to each sector and propose actionable measures to reduce vulnerability and enhance resilience. By the decision of the Government of the Republic of Armenia, SAPs are included in sectoral strategic documents. **Regional (Marz) Adaptation Plans (MAPs):** These plans address region-specific climate risks in marzes like Tavush, Gegharkunik, Syunik, and Shirak. MAPs ensure localized adaptation by reflecting the unique environmental and socio-economic conditions of each region. They promote community participation and ensure that adaptation measures are relevant and effective at the local level. **Law on Eco-Patrol Service:** This law defines the role and functions of the Eco-Patrol Service, a specialized type of public service under the state-authorized body responsible for oversight. The Service is a state authorized body that implements state control functions over the protection of state forests, forest lands, and specially protected nature areas, as well as the enforcement of legislation concerning forests and specially protected nature areas. It operates under state supervision and strengthens the

[7] Climate projections referred are derived from datasets available through the WB's Climate Change Knowledge Portal. These datasets are processed outputs of simulations performed by multiple General Circulation Models (GCM)

[8] WB, Armenia Country Climate and Development Report (CCDR), 2024

	legal framework for the protection of state forests, forest lands, and specially protected nature areas of the Republic of Armenia. **Law on Seismic Protection:** This law outlines Armenia's seismic risk management priorities, requiring risk assessments, monitoring systems, and earthquake-resistant construction standards. It promotes public awareness through training and drills and establishes frameworks for coordinated post-disaster recovery. While not directly climate-related, it contributes to resilience against overlapping risks, including those from climate change. **Law on Disaster Risk Management and Population Protection:** This law provides a comprehensive framework for managing natural and human-made hazards, including climate-related risks. It integrates climate considerations into risk assessments, early warning systems, infrastructure resilience, and community preparedness. It defines clear roles for institutions and prioritizes public awareness, capacity building, and funding to support climate adaptation and integrate disaster risk reduction into national development policies. **Disaster Risk Management (DRM) Strategy 2023–2030 and Action Plan 2023–2026:** Aligned with the Sendai Framework, the Strategy aims to reduce disaster risks through prevention, preparedness, and recovery. The Action Plan sets priorities including system reform, technology integration, human resource development, safety culture, and public-private cooperation. It also includes assessments of 384 settlements. However, it lacks comprehensive measures to address climate-related loss and damage, which are vital for long-term adaptation.
(b) Impacts, risks and vulnerabilities, as appropriate	Armenia is experiencing significant climate shifts, with rising temperatures and an increasing frequency of extreme climate events posing threats to its natural and human systems. These changes are already impacting critical sectors such as agriculture, water resources, health, infrastructure, energy, and ecosystems, amplifying vulnerabilities across the country. ***Sectorial vulnerabilities*** **Agriculture** - is one of the most vulnerable sectors in Armenia, given its dependence on weather patterns and water resources. The increase in temperature extremes, changing precipitation and more frequent droughts threaten crop yields, particularly for staple crops like wheat, potatoes and grapes. Projections suggest potato yields could decrease by 21% by the 2070s, with the Ararat Valley seeing a 20% reduction in grape production. Additionally, the shift in growing seasons and the spread of pests and diseases due to warmer temperatures might further undermine agricultural productivity. This sector, which is a major source of livelihood for many rural communities, is already facing economic pressures, and climate change will likely exacerbate these challenges. **Water resources** - in Armenia are under significant pressure due to changing precipitation patterns and changed river runoff. Projections indicate a 39% reduction in river flow by the end of the century, which will exacerbate water shortages, particularly in the Ararat Valley, a region heavily dependent on irrigation for agriculture. The negative impacts are also evident for Lake Sevan, the largest body of water in both Armenia and the Caucasus region. Climate change will further trigger elevated water temperatures, prolonged stratification, and intensified occurrence of cyanobacterial blooms during the summer, drastically affecting water quality in the Lake. Without tailored management measures, Lake Sevan will inevitably suffer from climate-induced water quality deterioration. Seasonal water shortages are expected to worsen, particularly in summer months when water demand is at its highest and additional water discharge is forecasted from Lake Sevan and other water basins. These challenges are compounded by a growing population and agricultural needs, making effective water management crucial for sustaining both livelihoods and economic activities. **Infrastructure** - Armenia's infrastructure is particularly vulnerable to the increasing frequency of extreme weather events, including flooding, landslides, hailstorms, and extreme wind. These events have caused significant damage to transportation

	networks, buildings, and utility services. Many of the infrastructure (education, healthcare, water, energy, transport, etc.) were built before the year 1990, based on outdated standards, thus making infrastructure highly vulnerable to extreme weather events and disasters. In 2024, floods in several regions, including Debed, Aghstev, and Tashir rivers, caused significant damage to infrastructure, including roads, railway, homes, and schools, with total damages estimated at $49.43 million[9]. Additionally, mudflows and landslides have caused widespread damage to settlements and transportation networks, especially in the northeast regions, with an estimated annual damage of USD 10 million from landslides alone.[10] These events further exacerbate the economic and social impacts, with vulnerable populations bearing the heaviest burden. Mudslides and landslides have been frequent occurrences, with over 200 towns and settlements and 600 spots on main roads being affected in recent decades. Additionally, the increasing urban heat island effect in cities like Yerevan exacerbates the challenges posed by rising temperatures, putting strain on energy and water infrastructure. **Energy** - Hydropower is an important component of Armenia's energy system, which is vulnerable to changes in precipitation and the availability of water resources. For example, the largest hydropower Sevan-Hrazdan Cascade (5% of the energy production in Armenia) is heavily reliant on the Hrazdan river flow and Lake Sevan (60% of the Hrazdan River's water flow is influenced by melting snow, rainfall, tributary flows, and groundwater). With decreasing river flow, particularly in the summer months, hydropower generation could be significantly impacted. Furthermore, Armenian Nuclear Power Plant is reliant on sustainable and uninterrupted water flow. This poses a risk to Armenia's energy security. The depletion of glaciers and the projected decrease in rainfall further complicate energy generation, highlighting the need for increased investment in renewable energy sources such as solar and wind to diversify the energy mix. **Health** - risks in Armenia are becoming increasingly climate-sensitive. Rising temperatures, along with the increased frequency of heatwaves, will lead to higher incidences of heat-related illnesses such as heat stroke and cardiovascular issues. Public health systems will face greater strain as extreme heat puts vulnerable populations, especially the elderly and those working outdoors, at higher risk. Furthermore, the spread of vector-borne diseases, such as malaria, could become more prevalent as warmer temperatures expand the habitats for disease-carrying insects. The 2001 drought, which affected over 297,000 individuals and resulted in USD143 million in economic losses, serves as a stark reminder of how climate change can disrupt both health and livelihoods, particularly in rural areas. Furthermore, air pollution, while not directly linked to climate change, is exacerbated by changing weather patterns and poses an additional risk to public health. Without drastic measures to tackle this issue, air pollution-related illnesses and mortality are projected to increase in the coming years. Additionally, the effects of climate change are amplifying other health risks, such as malnutrition, due to the negative impacts on agricultural production and food security. Rising temperatures and unpredictable precipitation patterns can lead to poor crop yields, which directly affect food availability and nutritional quality. Waterborne diseases are also on the rise, as altered precipitation and extreme weather events impact the quality and availability of clean water. Floods, in particular, can overwhelm water sanitation systems, increasing the risk of waterborne illnesses such as cholera and diarrhea.[11] **Natural Ecosystems** - Armenia's mountainous ecosystems are increasingly under threat due to climate change. Forest ecosystems are particularly vulnerable: according to an analysis by the World Bank and the ADB, it is predicted that 14,000–17,500 hectares of forest projected to be lost by 2030 due to the combined effects of drought, wildfires and pests. Biodiversity will also be affected as species struggle to adapt to shifting bioclimatic zones and shrinking habitats. The mountainous and semi-

[9]UNDP Armenia, Armenia Floods – Post Disaster Needs Assessment, 2024, https://www.undp.org/sites/g/files/zskgke326/files/2024-11/pdna_armenia_eng_final.pdf
[10] Asian Disaster Reduction Center, 2022
[11] WHO, Armenia, Health and Environmental Scorecard, https://cdn.who.int/media/docs/default-source/country-profiles/environmental-health/environmental-health-arm-2022.pdf?sfvrsn=8f23bfe7_4&download=true

	arid landscapes of Armenia are particularly sensitive to these changes, with disruptions to these ecosystems potentially leading to soil erosion, water resources depletion, reduced carbon sequestration, and the loss of important species and habitats;
(c) National adaptation priorities, strategies, policies, plans, goals and actions	Armenia's national adaptation priorities address climate risks in key sectors such as water, agriculture, land management, infrastructure, and public health. Core measures include modernizing irrigation, promoting climate-smart agriculture, protecting water resources, integrating climate resilience into urban planning and flood protection and enhancing early warning systems. Land restoration, forest cover expansion, and sustainable land use are also emphasized to combat soil erosion and preserve ecosystems. Strengthening governance, institutional coordination, and climate finance is essential to support these goals. Armenia's strong ICT and high-tech sector offers opportunities for innovation in adaptation, including early warning systems, data analytics, and digital climate tools. These priorities aim to boost Armenia's resilience to climate impacts and promote long-term sustainability. The adaptation framework underscores the urgency of addressing climate vulnerabilities that affect economic stability, ecosystems, and public well-being. It focuses on early warning systems, water governance, agricultural resilience, ecosystem restoration, and climate-resilient infrastructure. These are supported by institutional reforms, NAPs, regional coordination, and financing tools. The next sections outline Armenia's strategic goals and required actions for climate resilience. **1. Governance and Investments for Climate Adaptation** Armenia is committed to enhancing its climate governance on national and local levels and institutional coordination mechanisms to ensure effective adaptation. This includes operationalizing the Inter-Agency Coordinating Council on Implementation of Requirements and Provisions of the UNFCCC and Paris Agreement, and the working groups under it. Strengthening their role in systematically reviewing and addressing adaptation-related issues will enhance coordination and integration of adaptation priorities into national climate policy frameworks. Armenia also aims to develop and implement the NAP for the period 2026–2030, a further advancement of sectoral adaptation plans and strategies with key focus on reducing loss and damage. The country will work to ensure that these plans are not just developed but continuously assessed for effectiveness through biennial M&E. Furthermore, Armenia plans to ensure that all regions of the country have comprehensive Regional Adaptation Plans. These regional plans will be closely linked with municipal-level adaptation planning, integrating risk assessments and local capacity-building programs to ensure that adaptation is embedded within local decision-making processes. Furthermore, Armenia will enhance its adaptation research capacity by strengthening existing institutions and networks. These efforts will focus on generating climate risk data, developing sector-specific adaptation solutions, and integrating traditional knowledge with modern climate science. A key pillar of this work will be the promotion of Comprehensive Disaster and Climate Risk Management and climate and disaster tagging practices in budgeting and financial procedures, ensuring that adaptation strategies are aligned with risk reduction efforts across all sectors. Capacity-building programs for government officials, sectoral experts, and local stakeholders will also be established to ensure that Armenia is well-equipped to manage the risks posed by climate change. **Targets:** • Adoption and implementation of NAP for 2026–2030, including two full cycles of monitoring and evaluation by 2030 (with the inclusion of gender-, age-, and disability-responsive targets).

	• Development and approval of regional adaptation plans in provinces where local adaptation planning is not yet in place. • Capacity building of at least 30 government officials, sectoral experts, and local stakeholders annually through training programs on climate risk management and adaptation planning. • Development and adoption of the NAP Investment Program for 2026–2030, aligned with national development strategies and climate finance mechanisms. • Design and introduction of a budgetary tagging system for seismic safety and climate change to ensure transparency and better alignment of public expenditures with climate resilience objectives. • Development and implementation of the national MRV system for climate vulnerability and adaptation. Development and implementation of a National Carbon Registry. • Development and approval of the NDC 3.0 Financing Strategic Document. **2. Water Security and Flood Resilience** Water security is a central concern for Armenia, given the vulnerability of its water sector to climate change. The country plans to enhance water governance by embedding climate adaptation into national and regional water management frameworks. Armenia had already developed and approved Ararat, Southern, Akhuryan, Sevan, and Hrazdan basin management plans. Currently, work is underway to develop new basin management plans for the Ararat and Southern regions, as the first management period approved by these plans has concluded. Embedding climate adaptation into water management frameworks will include focusing on further development of basin management plans and comprehensive water management strategy. Armenia aims to dramatically reduce water losses by adopting drip irrigation, wastewater reuse, and rainwater harvesting systems. A key priority is also modernizing the country's water infrastructure to address significant water losses in both freshwater supply and irrigation systems. This includes upgrading distribution networks, rehabilitating canals, and promoting the use of economic instruments, such as water pricing and incentives, to encourage efficient water use. These improvements will enhance agricultural water efficiency and ensure that both urban and communities have access to clean water, particularly during seasonal shortages and prolonged droughts. Armenia prioritizes the construction of reservoirs, gradually increasing the country's surface water resources by approximately 7% (around 99 million m^3) and ensuring more reliable year-round water supply for climatically vulnerable agricultural regions (e.g. Ararat, Kotayk, and Vayots Dzor), thereby reducing the risk of crop losses under prolonged drought conditions.[12] Armenia prioritizes the treatment of wastewater, especially in the Sevan region, to prevent pollution of Lake Sevan and to enable safe reuse of treated water for irrigation and other non-potable purposes. Armenia also plans to expand its flood protection infrastructure, incorporating both engineered solutions and nature-based solutions such as wetland restoration and riverbank stabilization. These approaches will enhance resilience against flooding, reduce the risk of damage to agricultural lands and infrastructure, and improve overall water management. Additionally, Armenia is investing in the development of dam and reservoir infrastructure, with notable progress in building the Kaps and Vedi reservoirs, supported by international partnerships. This infrastructure will further bolster the country's capacity to manage water resources and enhance flood resilience. In line with its adaptation strategy, Armenia will restore the ecosystem of Lake Sevan, implementing water-saving and smart agricultural technologies, improving water and sediment quality monitoring, and restoring wetlands. These measures are designed to protect water resources and ensure that Lake Sevan, a vital freshwater resource, remains resilient in the face of

[12] The World Bank's 2024 Country Climate and Development Report

climate change.

Targets:

- Expand flood protection infrastructure in 50% of priority river basins, integrating both green and engineered flood mitigation measures.
- Modernize irrigation infrastructure, prioritizing climate-smart irrigation systems to optimize water use and reduce the water intake from Lake Sevan.
- Enhance water recycling in all fisheries, ensuring efficient water management and reuse for urban, industrial and agricultural purposes.
- Construction of 17 reservoirs, including Qasakh, Yelpin, Lichq, Astghadzor. Artik.
- Development of the northern region basin management plan with proper inclusion of adaptation and risk mitigation measures.
- Advance early warning systems in four marzes by 2030 and in all remaining marzes by 2035, with a total investment requirement of USD 50 million. This will be accomplished through the modernization of the hydro-meteorological observation network and enhancement of forecasting capabilities, in alignment with the Global Framework for Climate Services. In parallel, early warning dissemination and communication systems will be strengthened to ensure timely and accurate information reaches vulnerable communities. This includes the use of mobile alerts, radio broadcasts, and local communication platforms for safety and protection of persons with disabilities, children and elderly, targeted evacuation procedures, and inclusive and accessible emergency shelters. These integrated efforts will substantially improve Armenia's preparedness and resilience to climate-related hazards.
- Capacity building of school staff and appointment of designated instructors in each school to enhance disaster preparedness among students (including flood protection measures).
- Restoration of Armenia's priority wetland areas.

3. Climate-smart Agriculture and Food Security

Agriculture is a key pillar of Armenia's economy and rural employment, and the country recognizes the need for climate-smart practices to maintain food security and agricultural productivity. Armenia aims to expand the adoption of climate-resilient agricultural techniques, including drought-resistant crops, soil conservation and precision irrigation. These efforts will improve agricultural productivity under changing climatic conditions, while strengthening farmer advisory services and agricultural extension programs to provide smallholder farmers with access to improved seeds, climate information, and adaptive farming techniques.

As part of its climate adaptation priorities, Armenia is committed to enhancing its resilience, and adaptive capacity within the agricultural sector. Recognizing the increasing frequency and severity of climate-related hazards such as hailstorms and droughts, Armenia is reforming its agri-insurance system to better protect smallholder farmers. Currently, agricultural insurance products remain limited and underutilized due to low market awareness, perceived high risk, and insufficient profitability for insurers. To address this, Armenia is working with donors and private insurers to develop a modern, market-oriented insurance model that integrates innovative technologies, including automated underwriting and remote claims processing. Beyond insurance, the country is adopting a systemic approach to adaptation by integrating climate-smart practices into extension services, developing early warning systems, and promoting drought-resistant crop varieties. Special attention is being given to enhancing forecasting and planning tools, prioritizing climate-sensitive value chains and geographies, and mainstreaming adaptation strategies across government programs, such as irrigation enhancement programs. Comprehensive measures, such as the modernization of the national hail suppression system and support for the adoption of high-quality protective netting, will

	also be advanced to reduce physical losses and strengthen the resilience of Armenia's agricultural communities. **With the goal of raising the level of food security, the Government of the Republic of Armenia implements a number of state support programs and collaborates with international and private organizations to increase the level of food self-sufficiency, develop food storage infrastructure and supply chains for agricultural products, create preconditions for withstanding unfavorable changes in domestic and foreign markets and the negative consequences of possible emergency situations, reduce post-harvest losses, increase the efficiency of supply chains, raise the level of disaster resilience, and other objectives.** Armenia recognizes that strengthening the resilience of the food security system is a key component of the national climate adaptation agenda. To this end, the Strategy for the Development of the Food Security System and the 2023-2026 Action Plan were approved by Government Decision N 1083-L on June 29, 2023. The Action Plan reflects 50 measures across the 4 components of food security (availability, accessibility, quality and safety, stability and adaptability). These measures are also aimed at ensuring access to the minimum food basket for all social groups, ensuring food safety standards, diversifying the assortment of products released, export and import markets, and supporting the development of local seed production and nursery farms, and pedigree livestock breeding**.** **Targets:** ● Enhancement and modernization of the agricultural insurance system, which will be supported by public-private cooperation, new technologies such as automated underwriting, and remote monitoring. Expand agricultural insurance coverage to 30% of farmers, reducing climate-induced financial losses. ● Development of the holistic and long-term approach to resilience by integrating climate-smart agricultural practices, enhancing forecasting tools and early warning systems, and promoting the use of drought-resistant crop varieties. ● Raising the adaptive capacities of the high-risk communities through geographically targeted adaptation interventions ● Double the availability of climate-resilient crop varieties, supporting national food security. ● Increase self-sufficiency in key food products to 70% (calculated by energy value), compared to the baseline of 46.7%. ● Strengthen natural resources and resilience by achieving an indexed score of 1.4 under the GFSI Natural Resources and Resilience component. ● Development and implementation of the feasibility studies for the logistical hubs in Shirak, Syunik, and Tavush regions. ● Invest 50 million USD in agricultural adaptation programs, focusing on research, extension services, and infrastructure improvements. **4. Urban and Infrastructure Resilience** Armenia's cities and communities, particularly the capital city of Yerevan, face increasing exposure to heatwaves and extreme weather events. Yerevan is particularly vulnerable to the urban heat island effect, where elevated temperatures in densely built areas exacerbate health risks and energy consumption. As the city continues to experience rising temperatures due to climate change, addressing the heat island effect and improving urban resilience will be key to safeguarding public health, reducing energy demand, and ensuring sustainable urban development. The country aims to integrate climate adaptation into urban planning policies by developing criteria for climate risk assessments of settlement planning. This will ensure that new infrastructure projects, including housing, transportation, and water systems, incorporate resilience measures against climate risks such as floods, heatwaves, and other extreme weather. Armenia will also promote nature-based solutions in cities and

	communities, such as green roofs, permeable pavements, and urban forests, to mitigate the urban heat island effect and enhance stormwater management. In addition to strengthening urban planning, Armenia will invest in climate-resilient infrastructure, focusing on key systems like transportation networks, energy supply, and water management. Expanding climate-resilient infrastructure investments will help ensure that critical infrastructure remains functional under climate stress, safeguarding public safety and economic stability. **Targets:** ● Ensure that 100% of national infrastructure projects incorporate climate proof planning by 2035, integrating resilience criteria into all new public infrastructure. The design should be participatory processes that engage youth and persons with disabilities in urban development planning. ● Retrofit or construct climate-proof educational facilities with proper water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) infrastructure. Ensure schools serve as emergency shelters for communities during disasters, with accessibility features and child/youth-sensitive emergency protocols. ● Develop climate risk assessment frameworks for Armenia's major cities, ensuring long-term sustainability planning. ● Invest 100 million USD in urban climate adaptation projects, focusing on energy efficient housing, low-carbon transportation, and water and drainage systems. ● Implementation of the main measures stated in the Resilient and Inclusive Road Sector Improvement Project and corresponding measures.[13] ● Adopt and enforce inclusive climate infrastructure standards in national building codes and investment plans, aligned with the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and General Comment No. 26 of the UNCRC on children's rights and the environment. **5. Management of Land, Forestry and Biodiversity Conservation** Armenia prioritizes sustainable land and forestry management as part of its climate adaptation strategy. Plans include scaling up afforestation and restoring degraded agricultural lands, riverbanks, and mountain slopes to prevent erosion, enhance biodiversity, and increase carbon sequestration. Climate-resilient forestry will integrate wildfire prevention, pest and diseases control, and early warning systems to address climate stressors such as drought and extreme heat. To reverse the legacy of past deforestation, Armenia will implement targeted restoration, including expanding the planting network to improve the quality and resilience of forests. Efforts also aim to expand protected forest areas and integrate biodiversity conservation into adaptation planning including ecosystem management beyond only forest areas of alpine and sub-alpine meadows and wetlands. Nature-based solutions, including agroforestry and reforestation, will be promoted through financial incentives and broad stakeholder engagement - from rural communities to the private sector. Armenia also highlights the role of eco-parks in preserving ecosystems and fostering biodiversity. When integrated into landscape management, eco-parks can serve as bio-corridors, reducing habitat fragmentation and supporting species migration under climate stress. Finally, integrated watershed management will guide upstream reforestation to reduce downstream flood risks and support

[13] Asian Development Bank, "Resilient and Inclusive Road Sector Improvement Project (56317-001)," https://www.adb.org/projects/56317-001/main.

	groundwater recharge, contributing to both climate adaptation and disaster risk reduction. **Targets:** ● Advance forestry infrastructure, including a seed bank and nurseries in all regions. The concept of backyard nurseries will be introduced, which will help supply endemic seedlings and meet afforestation and reforestation targets. ● Ensure ecosystem adaptation, linking land restoration with sustainable land-use planning and agroforestry initiatives, using native and climate- and biodiversity-appropriate species. ● Develop and adopt a landscape restoration strategy, recognize the role of communities, and involve them in restoration efforts for sustainability and cost-effectiveness. ● Expand climate-resilient forestry management, ensuring wildfire prevention, control of pests and diseases, and climate-adaptive tree species selection. Development and approval of Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan. Provide direct financial incentives to communities engaged in land restoration, agroforestry, and afforestation projects, ensuring community-driven adaptation efforts. **6. Climate-smart Tourism Management** Armenia’s tourism sector is increasingly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change, which threaten both the infrastructure and visitor experiences that drive this industry. Rising temperatures, reduced water availability and more frequent extreme weather events are contributing to a shift in the landscape of Armenian tourism and shifts the seasonality of the winter tourism. Furthermore, the impacts of climate change on water resources are becoming increasingly critical for tourism. Diminishing snowpacks and reduced river flows threaten water- and snow-dependent activities such as rafting, fishing, skiing, and resort operations, which are important attractions for visitors. Without sufficient water resources, these tourism activities may face considerable limitations, leading to a decline in tourism revenues. Armenia's biodiversity is also under threat due to climate change. Changes in ecosystems and habitats may affect biodiversity and the natural beauty of the country, which are central to Armenia's appeal as a tourism destination. The shifting distribution of species and the potential loss of unique habitats may diminish wildlife viewing opportunities and reduce the attractiveness of the country's natural landscapes for both local and international tourists. To mitigate these risks and safeguard the long-term sustainability of the tourism industry, Armenia is focusing on integrating climate resilience into its tourism development strategies. This includes promoting eco-tourism, ensuring the protection of cultural and natural heritage sites, and developing climate-resilient infrastructure. By addressing these challenges, Armenia aims to protect its vital tourism assets, ensuring that they remain viable for future generations while continuing to drive economic growth. **Targets:** ● By 2035, ensure that existing tourism infrastructure is upgraded to climate-resilient standards, incorporating energy-efficient technologies and sustainable building practices. ● Increase the number of eco-tourism destinations focusing on Armenia's unique biodiversity and natural landscapes, creating new opportunities for low-impact travel, and promote eco-tourism initiatives that result in an increase in eco-tourism visitors. contributing to sustainable tourism growth and the protection of Armenia’s natural heritage. ● Ensure that tourism planning and development projects involve local communities, with a focus on equitable distribution of benefits and the integration of traditional knowledge into conservation efforts, and by 2035, create management plans

for 20 community tourism centers in major tourist hubs, thereby promoting sustainable local engagement in climate adaptation and tourism development.

- Align 100% of national tourism development plans with Armenia's climate adaptation strategies to ensure a cohesive and effective response to climate challenges in the sector, and ensure that new tourism projects and developments are in compliance with national climate resilience policies, integrating climate risk assessments and adaptation measures into all planning stages.

7. Climate Resilient Health Sector

The health sector in Armenia is increasingly exposed to the impacts of climate change, including heat-related illnesses, waterborne and vector-borne diseases, and respiratory conditions linked to air pollution. Recognizing the urgent need for a climate-resilient healthcare system, Armenia is committed to strengthening health infrastructure to ensure resilience against extreme weather events and climate-induced disruptions. The country will prioritize the upgrade of primary health care centers and medical centers—ensuring that at least 50 meet climate-resilient and seismically safe standards by 2035. These facilities will incorporate energy-efficient, climate-proof designs and ensure universal accessibility, particularly for persons with disabilities.

Environmental health risks facing Armenia remain significant and multifaceted, as highlighted in the Development Strategy of the Healthcare System of the Republic of Armenia for 2023–2026 and the Corresponding List of Measures. Climate change exacerbates the burden of climate-sensitive diseases, both infectious and non-communicable, due to increasing temperatures, shifts in precipitation, and the frequency of extreme weather events.

Issues such as the poor quality and uneven access to safe drinking water, outdated water infrastructure, and inadequate sanitation services continue to affect public health, with periodic outbreaks of waterborne diseases. Urban air pollution, especially elevated dust levels in cities, and the contamination risks in mining areas from heavy metals and other toxic substances, further threaten environmental safety and human health. Additionally, poor housing conditions, inadequate heating contribute to an unhealthy living environment.

To address these challenges, Armenia will integrate climate-sensitive health programs into its national health strategies, focusing on the prevention of heat stress, respiratory illnesses, and waterborne and vector-borne diseases. The country will strengthen epidemiological surveillance systems and early warning mechanisms. Particular attention will be given to child-sensitive health indicators, including under-five mortality and cognitive development risks associated with inadequate WASH conditions. These efforts will be supported through multi-stakeholder partnerships, including with the private sector and international organizations.

Armenia has developed a comprehensive health insurance scheme that incorporates considerations of climate-related health risks and impacts. Public health education campaigns will be scaled up to raise awareness of climate-related health risks, targeting vulnerable populations such as children, women, the elderly, persons with disabilities, and low-income communities. These campaigns will be adapted to different audiences through schools, youth platforms, and community outreach tools.

Recognizing the psychosocial and social impacts of climate change, the country intends to integrate mental health and psychosocial support into climate adaptation programs. This will include expanding school-based counseling, mobile mental health services, and creation of community safe spaces, with a particular focus on children and youth affected by climate-related stressors, such as displacement or livelihood loss.

Targets:

- Conduct vulnerability assessments of healthcare facilities to evaluate their exposure to climate risks and define

appropriate structural and operational adaptation measures.

- By 2035 ensure that 50 of healthcare facilities are upgraded to meet climate-resilient and seismically safe infrastructure standards, focusing on EE and climate-proof materials.
- By 2035 expand access to health insurance coverage for 100% of the population, focusing on climate-related health risks.
- Review and update the clinical guidelines and protocols for climate-sensitive diseases to improve response for extreme climate events, accounting for children and the elderly.
- Inclusion of clinical protocols for emergency response and disaster risk reduction in the activities of healthcare institutions, including response plans for heatwaves and floods.
- Establish early warning and health response systems for heatwaves, floods, and disease outbreaks with child- and youth-specific response protocols and inclusive communication strategies.
- Reduce incidence of air pollution-related respiratory diseases, with improved age- and disability-disaggregated epidemiological surveillance focused on children under 5 and the elderly.
- Identify the harmful health impacts caused by environmental pollution and conduct targeted education and awareness-raising activities on environmental safety and healthy living conditions, targeting youth.
- Reduce the adverse and hazardous effects of environmental and occupational conditions on public health by continuously updating the hygienic regulation system and enhancing enforcement of related standards.
- Assess the vulnerability of human health to climate change and reduce impacts by developing and implementing health-focused climate adaptation action plans.

8. Cross-sectoral Priorities

Effective climate adaptation in Armenia requires a cross-sectoral approach that integrates actions across sectors and governance levels. For example, implementing climate-smart irrigation and improving water storage can protect agriculture from drought, while integrated water resource management (IWRM) optimizes water use across sectors, enhancing resilience in agriculture, infrastructure, and health.

In cities like Yerevan, embedding adaptation into planning, through zoning, building codes, and land use, helps address heatwaves, urban heat islands, and flood risks. Strengthening infrastructure systems (transport, energy, water) ensures continued service delivery under climate stress.

The IT and high-tech sectors can accelerate adaptation by enabling real-time data collection, monitoring, and decision-making. Tech startups can offer innovative solutions to urban and sector-specific climate challenges. Technological startups can offer innovative solutions to urban and sector-specific climate challenges.

At the same time, effective climate adaptation requires the integration of social and equity criteria. Ensuring equitable access to shock-responsive social protection systems and adaptation resources allows vulnerable groups - including women, children, people with disabilities, and low-income households - to better prepare for, withstand, and recover from climate shocks. Promoting participatory decision-making, awareness-raising, and inclusion at the community level also contributes to behavioral changes, social cohesion, and the strengthening of long-term resilience across all sectors.

Integrating these priorities ensures Armenia’s adaptation efforts are comprehensive, efficient, and aligned with sustainable development.

	Targets: ● Establish a national platform for climate data and NDC implementation across all sectors ensuring real-time climate data informs decision-making at national and regional levels. ● Cross-sectoral adaptation project financing with the engagement of the private sector: by 2035, mobilize $150 million in cross-sectoral funding that supports projects integrating adaptation measures across multiple sectors (e.g., water-efficient agricultural practices combined with water infrastructure upgrades). ● Mobilize funding in private sector investment for digital climate adaptation solutions (e.g., climate risk assessment tools, agricultural monitoring systems) by 2035, ensuring that the private sector contributes significantly to the development of IT solutions for cross-sectoral adaptation. ● By 2035, support the establishment of the startups focused on innovative solutions for urban adaptation resilience. These startups will be supported through business acceleration and incubation mechanisms aimed at developing new technologies and business models to address the climate challenges facing urban areas, especially in sectors like infrastructure, energy and water management. ● Reclamation of abandoned/non-operational mines. ● Integration of a climate component within the framework of the Yerevan Municipality's annual events: 'Energy Week,' 'Model Yerevan' City Academy, and 'Open Government Week.'
(d) Implementation and support needs of, and provision of support to, developing country Parties	Armenia, like many developing countries, faces significant challenges in implementing its climate adaptation strategies, including limited financial resources, technical capacity and the need for technological advancement. Addressing these challenges effectively requires tailored support from international partners, including financial assistance, technology transfer, and capacity-building initiatives. ***Support Needs for Adaptation*** Armenia aims to structure its adaptation portfolio in alignment with an estimated financial requirement of approximately **USD 1.3 billion by 2035**, ensuring that project design and prioritization are guided by both the scale of climate risks and the strategic allocation of resources needed to address them effectively. Armenia aims to secure this through increased access to international climate finance, particularly from climate vertical funds and other multilateral channels, and through operationalization of the National Adaptation Financing Vehicle (NAFV). The NAFV is expected to mobilize and coordinate resources for priority adaptation sectors while enabling private sector participation via concessional finance and de-risking mechanisms. Armenia's adaptation priorities, require significant international support to address the scale and urgency of climate risks across agriculture, water, health, infrastructure, energy, ecosystems, and vulnerable communities. The full implementation of 41 adaptation measures need not only **AMD 498 billion** in financing (approximately USD 1.3 billion) but also sustained technical assistance, technology transfer, and institutional capacity-building. Gender-sensitive indicators will be included in the MRV system to track progress on climate vulnerability and resilience, involving women's organizations in the monitoring process. This will be complemented by robust governance and transparency mechanisms to facilitate the achievement of the overall goals of NDC 3.0. Key priority areas for adaptation finance and support include:

	• Sustainable land and pasture management to achieve Land Degradation Neutrality by 2040 • Integrated water resources management and irrigation modernization • Afforestation and reforestation, serving as nature-based solutions • Climate-resilient urban infrastructure and health systems • Healthcare, agriculture and loss and damage insurance schemes implementation Beyond financing, Armenia requires technical assistance, technology transfer, and institutional capacity-building to implement its SAPs, integrate adaptation into local development planning, and strengthen early warning and climate information systems. **With adequate international support, Armenia is committed to fully implementing its adaptation priorities under NDC 3.0.**
(e) Implementation of adaptation actions and plans, including: (i) Progress and results achieved; (ii) Adaptation efforts of developing countries for recognition; (iii) Cooperation on enhancing adaptation at the national, regional and international level, as appropriate; (iv) Barriers, challenges and gaps related to the implementation of adaptation; (v) Good practices, lessons learned and information-sharing; (vi) Monitoring and evaluation	Armenia's approach to climate adaptation combines sector-specific and cross-sectoral efforts, integrating adaptation into national and local development plans. Progress has been notable in water management, agriculture, and infrastructure resilience, with the development of a NAP and sectoral strategies. However, implementation faces constraints, including limited technical capacity, financial resources, and weak inter-institutional coordination. Gaps remain in integrating research and policy, monitoring adaptation impact, and tracking loss and damage. Armenia aims to scale up investments and strengthen institutional capacity and coordination. Climate adaptation is further mainstreamed into national strategies through climate-resilient infrastructure plans, health sector reforms, and early warning systems, with special attention to vulnerable populations. Armenia's efforts are aligned with the Paris Agreement and UNFCCC's Global Goal on Adaptation. The country actively engages in international partnerships (e.g., NDC Partnership, GCF, AF, GEF) to access readiness support and technical cooperation. The private sector also plays a growing role in developing project pipelines and contributing to policy dialogues. Key barriers remain limited adaptation financing, institutional and private sector capacities, inconsistent local-level implementation, and a lack of incentives for private investment in resilience. To address this, Armenia plans to strengthen local capacities, improve integration across sectors, and operationalize the NAP. Notable successes include Armenia's accreditation for direct access to the Adaptation Fund and the establishment of the NAFV, enabling community-based adaptation. Peer-to-peer exchanges and digital education modules have further helped raise awareness and share lessons with other countries. The private sector's engagement in the GCF-Armenia Country Program also demonstrates a scalable model for collaborative climate action. Armenia is establishing a robust M&E system to track progress, supported by UNDP's NDC Tracking Tool. This system will allow for regular, transparent reviews and adjustments to ensure adaptation strategies remain effective and aligned with emerging risks and climate data.
(f) Adaptation actions and/or economic diversification plans, including those that result in mitigation co-benefits	Armenia's NDC 3.0 outlines adaptation efforts that reduce climate vulnerability while supporting a transition toward a more diversified, climate-resilient economy. These actions span key sectors, agriculture, water resources, infrastructure, forestry, and urban development, and are increasingly designed to deliver mitigation co-benefits in line with Armenia's low-emission strategy.

(g) How adaptation actions contribute to other international frameworks and/or conventions	Armenia's climate adaptation actions align with key international frameworks, reinforcing national climate resilience while contributing to global goals. **Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)** Adaptation efforts support SDG 13 (Climate Action) and contribute to the achievement of several SDGs, specifically: ● SDG 2: Zero Hunger - via sustainable agriculture and food security. ● SDG 6: Clean Water - through improved water management and flood control. ● SDG 11: Sustainable Cities - by developing resilient infrastructure and urban planning. ● SDG 15: Life on Land - through afforestation and biodiversity conservation. These efforts are embedded in Armenia's NAP, sectoral strategies and international commitments. **Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD):** Armenia promotes ecosystem-based adaptation, focusing on land restoration, afforestation, and biodiversity protection-advancing CBD objectives to conserve ecosystems and maintain essential services. **United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD):** Armenia supports UNCCD goals through its LDN targets, aiming to restore grasslands, afforest degraded areas, and enhance soil productivity. These measures also contribute to carbon sequestration and resilience. **Ramsar Convention (Wetlands):** Wetland restoration in areas like the Lake Sevan Basin supports Ramsar goals. Wetlands serve as vital carbon sinks and buffers against floods. Armenia's integration of nature-based solutions boosts both climate resilience and biodiversity. **Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction:** Armenia's adaptation strategy includes flood protection, early warning systems, and disaster preparedness, in line with Sendai priorities. These actions reduce climate-related risks and enhance community resilience.
(h) Gender-responsive adaptation and traditional/indigenous/local knowledge	Incorporating gender considerations and traditional knowledge into climate adaptation strategies is essential for building resilience and ensuring inclusive development. In Armenia, this approach is gaining momentum through various initiatives and policies. ***Armenia's Initiatives*** The Gender Policy Implementation Strategy of the Republic of Armenia for 2025–2028[14] sets the government's priorities for ensuring equal participation of women in decision-making processes and achieving gender equality across various socio-economic spheres. The Council on Women's Affairs, led by the Deputy Prime Minister, is responsible for implementing this policy, ensuring that gender considerations are included in Armenia's climate action and adaptation plans. Armenia's approach to climate policy is also guided by the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child and its General Comment No. 26, ensuring that children's rights, well-being, and participation are at the center of climate adaptation and decision-making processes.

[14] RA Government, Gender Policy Implementation Strategy of the Republic of Armenia for 2025–2028, https://www.e-draft.am/projects/6821

	Various community-based adaptation projects have been launched across Armenia, particularly in rural areas, with a focus on enhancing the adaptive capacity of local communities. These projects often incorporate traditional knowledge and practices, ensuring that the adaptation strategies are culturally relevant and effective in improving community resilience. ***Inclusive and Sustainable Development in Armenia:*** **Strengthen gender-responsive, child and youth inclusive policies:** Armenia will continue to build upon its existing frameworks by ensuring that gender analyses are incorporated into all climate adaptation projects. Promoting women's active participation in decision-making will ensure that adaptation strategies effectively address the needs of women, leading to more inclusive climate action. **Prioritize climate-resilient services for women and girls:** Design adaptation investments in sectors like WASH, health, and education to address gender-specific climate vulnerabilities, hygiene, maternal health under heat stress, or school access for girls in climate-affected areas. **Promote gender-sensitive green jobs and economic diversification:** Incorporate job training and entrepreneurship programs for women in sectors like renewable energy, afforestation, reforestation, and eco-tourism, while removing structural employment barriers. **Preserve and integrate traditional knowledge:** Armenia commits to document and integrate indigenous knowledge into national and local adaptation strategies. Establishing formal mechanisms to preserve and incorporate traditional ecological practices will provide context-specific solutions that enhance the resilience of Armenia's communities. Armenia will also integrate child-sensitive risk assessments in adaptation planning, identifying how heatwaves, droughts, and disasters affect nutrition, education, health, and psychosocial wellbeing. **Capacity building for local communities:** empowering communities, particularly women, children, and youth, with the knowledge and tools to participate in climate adaptation planning and implementation and enhancement of climate education and green skills development through school curricula and non-formal education, focusing on resilience, adaptation, and sustainable practices. Based on the mandatory project-based learning approach of the national curriculum, Armenia will facilitate the development of interdisciplinary climate education that connects classroom instruction with community programs, enabling students and young people to apply practical solutions for adaptation and ecosystem resilience. **Development of gender- and age-sensitive and equity-focused M&E systems:** Armenia recognizes that it is essential to develop gender and age-sensitive M&E frameworks to track the progress and effectiveness of adaptation strategies. These systems will help ensure that adaptation efforts meet the needs of all community members. **Mainstream disability inclusion across all adaptation sectors:** Apply universal design principles to ensure physical and informational accessibility, especially during extreme weather events and relocation. **Ensure accessible early warning systems, shelters, and health services:** Include persons with disabilities in emergency planning and tailor adaptation services to their specific mobility, sensory, and support needs.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

Abbreviation	Full Form
ADB	Asian Development Bank
AR6 / WGI	IPCC Sixth Assessment Report / Working Group I
ARMSTAT	Statistical Committee of the Republic of Armenia
BTR	Biennial Transparency Reports
BUR	Biennial Update Report
Cat-DDOs	Catastrophe Deferred Drawdown Options
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CEPA	Comprehensive and Enhanced Partnership Agreement
CH_4	Methane
CJSC	Closed Joint-Stock Company
CMA	Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement
CO_2	Carbon Dioxide
COP28	UN Climate Change Conference of the Parties (28th session)
EBRD	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development
EE	Energy Efficiency
EIB	European Investment Bank
EU	European Union
EV / EVs	Electric Vehicle(s)
ETF	Enhanced Transparency Framework
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
F-gases	Fluorinated gases
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GEF	Global Environment Facility
Gg CO_2 eq.	Gigagrams of Carbon Dioxide Equivalents
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
GWh	Gigawatt-hour
GWP	Global Warming Potential
HFC	Hydrofluorocarbon
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
IPPU	Industrial Processes and Product Use
ktoe	Kilotonnes of Oil Equivalent
kWh	Kilowatt-hour
LDN	Land Degradation Neutrality
LED	Light-Emitting Diode
LT-LEDS	Long-Term Low Emission Development Strategies
LULUCF	Land Use, Land-Use Change, and Forestry
MAPs	Regional (Marz) Adaptation Plans
M&E	Monitoring & Evaluation

MRV	Measurement, Reporting and Verification
MTAI	Ministry of Territorial Administration and Infrastructure
MW	Megawatt
NAP	National Adaptation Plan
NDC 3.0	Third Nationally Determined Contribution
NIR	National Inventory Report
N_2O	Nitrous Oxide
PSRC	Public Services Regulatory Commission
PM2.5	Fine Particulate Matter ≤2.5 micrometers
PPPs	Public-Private Partnerships
PSHP	Pumped Storage Hydropower
PV	Photovoltaics
RAC	Refrigeration and Air-Conditioning (sector/technicians)
SAP	Sectoral Adaptation Plan
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SNCO	State Non-Commercial Organization
UNCCD	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
UNCRPD	UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNECE	United Nations Economic Commission for Europe
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
USD	United States Dollar
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WB	World Bank
WHO	World Health Organization
WWTP	Wastewater Treatment Plant