

Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDC) of the Republic of Armenia under the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change

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Basic information

Republic of Armenia

- ▶ is more vulnerability to the climate change, as a landlocked mountainous country with fragile ecosystems. If the planet's average temperature has risen by 0.85 degree Celsius compared to the pre-industrial period, then in Armenia it has risen by 1.03 degree, almost 20% more.
- ▶ stays in the status of non-Annex I developing country under UNFCCC and is prepared to undertake certain quantitative contribution to limit its greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions growth based on the principle of equity, and subject to adequate financial, technological and technical support.
- ▶ limitation of GHG emissions shall be in line with the national development and security strategy.

Armenia's INDC principles

- ▶ Limit global GHG emissions to such a level that the global average temperature increase will not exceed 2⁰C.
- ▶ Ensure distribution of the GHG emissions limitation burden between countries based on the principle of “common, but differentiated responsibility”, taking into account the different levels of historical responsibility among countries for the increase of GHG concentration in the atmosphere leading to the climate change.
- ▶ Climate change mitigation and adaptation actions should apply the “ecosystem-based approach” giving preference to balanced and synergetic actions.

INDC timeframe for implementation

The general timeframe for the Armenia's INDC implementation is 2015-2050, including:

- a) 2015-2019 – the period of voluntary preparatory contributions.
- b) 2020-2050 – the period of contribution under the new UNFCCC agreement (contributions).
- c) 2030 - the period of mid-term adjustment and clarification of the emissions mitigation regime.

Assessment of mitigation potential

- ▶ The assessment of mitigation measures impact is done according to the scenario of the Third National Communication of Armenia to the UNFCCC, which was presented to the secretariat of Climate Change Convention in April of 2015.
- ▶ The mitigation scenario includes currently ongoing and financed activities, the commitments undertaken by 10 cities of the Republic of Armenia to reduce the GHG emissions under the EU Covenant of Mayors, afforestation up 20.1%, as well as those measures, which require external support.

Mitigation sectors

- a. Energy (including renewable energy and energy efficiency),
- b. Transport (including development of electrical transport),
- c. Urban development (including buildings and construction),
- d. Industrial processes (construction materials and chemical production),
- e. Waste management (solid waste, waste water, agricultural waste),
- f. Land use and Forestry (afforestation, forest protection, carbon storage in soil).

Adaptation sectors

- a. Natural ecosystems (aquatic and terrestrial, including forest ecosystems, biodiversity and land cover)
- b. Human health
- c. Water resources management
- d. Agriculture, including fishery and forests
- e. Energy
- f. Human settlements and infrastructures
- g. Tourism

INDC implementation tools

INDC implementation is envisaged in twofold: measures, which can be implemented based on ***internal capacities*** and measures, which can be implemented only in the case of adequate support.

- ▶ Ensure adequate technological assistance and create a ***favorable environment for technology development and transfer.***
- ▶ Strengthen institutional framework in climate change related areas, such as ***consistent process for professional training and education.***
- ▶ Ensure adequate provision of financial assistance – ***establishment of internal (domestic) revolving fund*** and through external (international) financial mechanisms, such as Climate funds, bilateral and multilateral financing.

International Cooperation

The INDC successful implementation depends on the bilateral and multilateral close cooperation between countries:

- ▶ ensuring appropriate technology transfer,
- ▶ capacity building,
- ▶ transparency of processes and financing through establishing the national and international Measuring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) robust system.

Expected results

- ▶ The total aggregated quantitative contribution of the Republic of Armenia set on national level equals to limit carbon dioxide equivalent emissions to 633 million tons for the period of 2015-2050 or an annual average of 5.4 tons per capita during that period.
- ▶ In case of non-exceeding its total emissions quota (633 million tons) set for the period of 2015-2050 Armenia can credit non-utilized reduction to 'carbon market', or transfer it to the balance of emissions limitation envisaged for the period of 2050-2100
- ▶ By 2050 the Republic of Armenia strives to achieve to ecosystem neutral GHG emissions (2.07 tons per capita annual) in the case of adequate international financial, technological and capacity-building assistance.

THANK YOU

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