

Republic of Armenia

# NATIONAL ADAPTATION PLAN







GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF ARMENIA

## NATIONAL ACTION PROGRAM OF ADAPTATION TO CLIMATE CHANGE AND THE LIST OF MEASURES FOR 2021-2025

National Action Program of Adaptation to Climate Change has been developed by the Ministry of Environment of the Republic of Armenia with the funding of the Green Climate Fund and support of the United Nations Development Programme in Armenia within the framework of the “National Adaptation Plan to Advance Medium and Long-term Adaptation Planning in Armenia” project.



GREEN  
CLIMATE  
FUND



DECREE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF ARMENIA

13 May, 2021, N 749-L

ON APPROVAL OF THE NATIONAL ACTION PROGRAM OF ADAPTATION TO  
CLIMATE CHANGE AND THE LIST OF MEASURES FOR 2021-2025

Based on the paragraph 6 of the Annex to the Law “On the Structure and Functioning of the Government”, paragraph 9 of Article 7 of the Paris Agreement from 12 December, 2015, the Government of the Republic of Armenia decides to:

1. Approve the National Action Program of Adaptation to Climate Change and the List of Measures for 2021-2025 according to Annex.
2. Assign the heads of public authorities in charge for implementation of measures envisaged in Chapter 9 of Annex to the current decree to submit reports every six months on the course of implementation and outcomes of the respective measures to the Inter-agency coordination council on implementation of requirements and provisions of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change established by the Decree of Prime Minister of the Republic of Armenia from 2 October, 2012, N955-A.
3. This decree enters into force the next day following its publication.

PRIME MINISTER  
OF THE REPUBLIC OF ARMENIA

NIKOL PASHINYAN

**NATIONAL ACTION PROGRAM OF ADAPTATION TO CLIMATE  
CHANGE AND THE LIST OF MEASURES FOR 2021-2025**

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## ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AME	adaptation monitoring and evaluation
CCA	climate change adaptation
CC	climate change
EbA	ecosystem-based adaptation
HHP	hazardous hydrometeorological phenomena
FFIPCCA	Financing Framework and Implementation Plan for Climate Change Adaptation
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GHG	greenhouse gas
NAP	National Adaptation Plan
NDC	Nationally Determined Contributions
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

## INTRODUCTION

1. Recognizing the implications of climate change (hereinafter - CC) for its national development, the Government of the Republic of Armenia has and is taking action to support climate change adaptation (hereinafter - CCA or adaptation) and its planning, with institutional arrangements that address CC already in place, and increased emphasis on CC-related policies and programs. This is based on the understanding that conscious planning to address current and projected vulnerabilities to CC will, in the long-term, result in savings, greater social health and security, reduced damage from disasters, new business opportunities and greater security of investments. Further, to date, Armenia's adaptation response has been disjointed and mostly reactive, though it is occurring at across the different administrative levels - the national, sectoral and local authorities - and driven by a variety of actors.

2. In response to national needs and international commitments, with the support of the GCF-UNDP project "National Adaptation Plan to Advance Medium- and Long-Term Adaptation Planning in Armenia" this National Action Program of Adaptation to Climate Change and the List of Measures for 2021-2025 (hereinafter - Program) was developed identifying the strategic framework of adaptation and efforts towards national adaptation planning, as well as aiming to guide the adaptation on an ongoing and rolling basis in the future. This Program marks the coordinated launch and implementation of the NAP process in Armenia, including meeting the commitments under international treaties on CC that are in line with the SDGs of the Republic of Armenia. It has been created as a result of a wide-scale consultations with government, civil and academic society.

3. The Program serves as a roadmap for ensuring the mainstreaming of adaptation and implementation of the NAP in the sector policy, regional and local development, and respective financial planning processes, while providing a reference point for bringing together and coordinating various adaptation planning efforts from different sectors. In and of itself, this serves to realize three Government Decrees comprising several issues of CCA<sup>1</sup> and the National Security Strategy of the Republic of Armenia (2020). The Program represents the first stage in Armenia's national adaptation planning process, while facilitating the integration of adaptation options into sectoral and *marz* (regional) development plans. It is not designed to replace existing planning processes, rather to complement them.

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<sup>1</sup> Protocol Decree of the Government of the Republic of Armenia N41 dated 10 September 2015 "On Approval of the Intended Nationally Determined Contributions under the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change"; Protocol Decree of the Government of the Republic of Armenia N49 dated 8 December 2016 "On Approval of the List of Measures to Meet the Commitments Deriving from Several International Environmental Treaties Ratified by the Republic of Armenia"; and Decree of the Government of the Republic of Armenia N650-L dated 16 May 2019 "On Approval of the Plan of Measures of the Government of the Republic of Armenia for 2019-2035".

4. The strategic approaches and principles, proposed coordination mechanisms in the Program are both contextually relevant and keeping with best practices since CC will impact sectors and communities differently. This approach supports formulation and implementation of location and context-specific adaptation plans that seek to enhance the adaptive capacity and resilience of sectors and communities within their specific context. This approach requires the active participation and ownership of sectors and local communities in sectoral and local adaptation planning, linking climate change adaptation to existing planning mechanisms, complementing ongoing adaptation activities.

# CHAPTER 1. DESCRIPTION OF THE CURRENT SITUATION

## 1.1. A COUNTRY HIGHLY VULNERABLE TO CLIMATE IMPACTS<sup>2</sup>

5. Armenia is a land-locked mountainous country. 90% of Armenia's territory is over 1,000m above sea level. Due to the sharply intersected relief and the development of the slope processes, Armenia is characterized by active external processes. High frequency and magnitude of hazardous hydrometeorological phenomena (HHP) are characteristic for Armenia, which trigger droughts, landslides, mudslides, forest fires etc. and inflict significant losses to the population and the economy.

6. Armenia is particularly vulnerable to CC. More than a third of the population is rural, and the economy is heavily reliant on agriculture. It is estimated that 35% of Armenia's total population lives under the national poverty line.<sup>3</sup> Poverty is exacerbated by an unemployment rate of 28.6%, and an unequal distribution of gendered poverty. Because of their financial and social situations, the population groups living below the poverty line are vulnerable to different aspects of CC, such as extreme temperatures (high and low), bad weather and more frequent natural disasters. Combined analysis of Armenia's historical data on droughts, soil erosion and other natural disasters shows that rural low-income communities are particularly vulnerable to the impacts of CC due to heightened water insecurity, increased health risks, reduced agricultural productivity and increased incidences of HHP.<sup>4</sup>

7. Armenia's climate is changing in line with global trends. In recent decades, HHP-related hazards have been coupled with a significant increase in the temperature change rates: an increase of average annual temperature by 1,23°C during the period of 1929-2016 along with decreased average annual precipitation by about 9% during the period of 1935-2016 compared to the average for the period during 1961-1990<sup>5</sup> (Figure 1 and Figure 2). The frequency of warm days and nights has also dramatically increased, while cold days and nights have decreased significantly. During recent decades, the frequency and magnitude of natural disasters both in the world and in Armenia have increased considerably (Figure 3).

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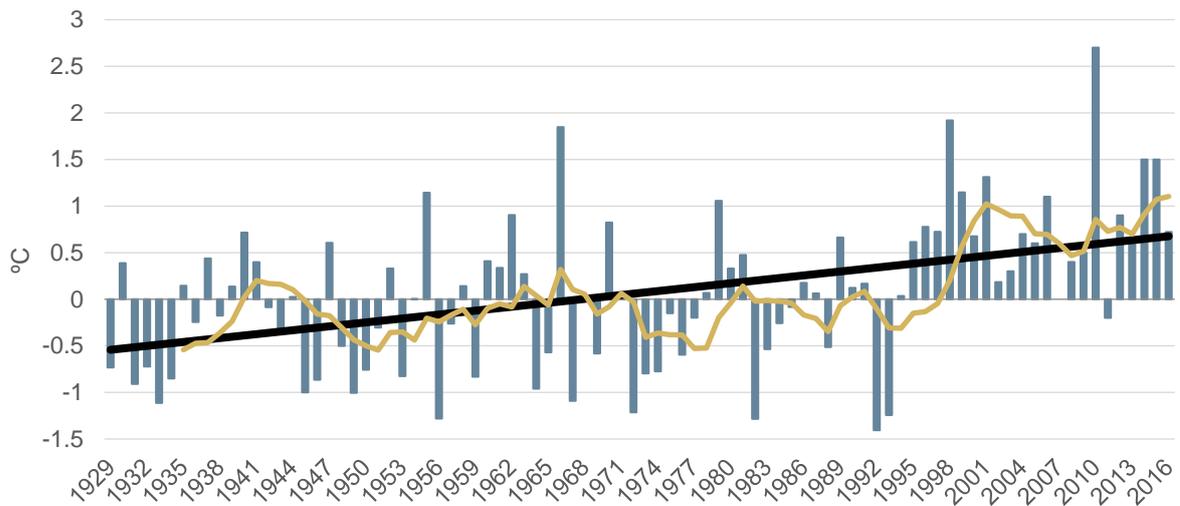
<sup>2</sup> Unless noted otherwise, information in this section is based on Armenia's Fourth National Communication to the UNFCCC (2020).

<sup>3</sup> World Bank. 2012. The Republic of Armenia: Climate Change and Agriculture Country Note. Available at: [www.worldbank.org/eca/climateandagriculture](http://www.worldbank.org/eca/climateandagriculture)

<sup>4</sup> Stanton E.A. et al. 2009. The Socio-Economic Impact of Climate Change in Armenia. Stockholm Environment Institute, Somerville, MA.

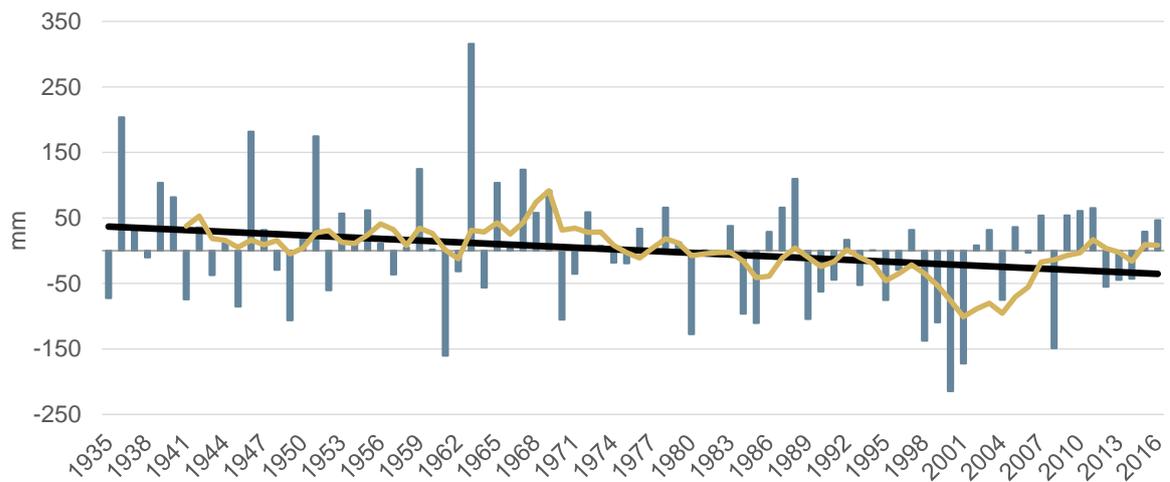
<sup>5</sup> Fourth National Communication of Armenia on Climate Change (2020).

**Figure 1. Average annual temperature (°C) deviation in the territory of Armenia compared to average of 1961-1990**



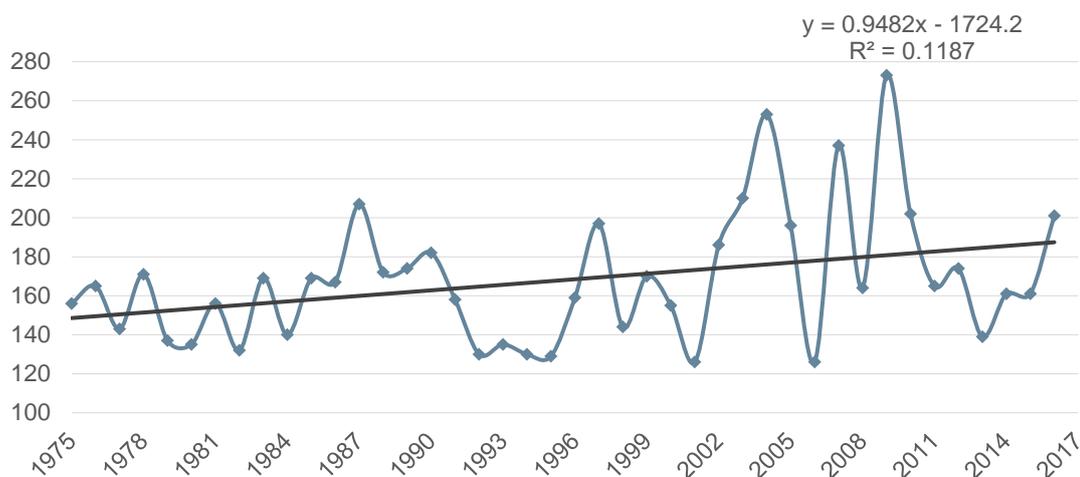
Source: 4<sup>th</sup> National Communication of Armenia under UNFCCC (2020).

**Figure 2. Average annual precipitation deviation in the territory of Armenia compared to average of 1961-1990**



Source: 4<sup>th</sup> National Communication of Armenia under UNFCCC (2020).

**Figure 3. Cumulative number of cases of hazardous hydrometeorological phenomena (frostbite, hail, strong wind and heavy precipitations) observed during 1975-2016 on the territory of Armenia**



Source: 4<sup>th</sup> National Communication of Armenia under UNFCCC (2020).

Between 1994 and 2014, Armenia lost well over USD 1.5 billion due to natural hazards like floods, earthquakes, drought, hail, spring frosts and mudflows.<sup>6</sup> Such periodic and ever-more intense shocks result in loss and damages, compromise livelihoods and the national economy. Climate projections indicate that temperatures across the country may rise by 4.7°C by 2100, combined with an 8.3% decline in average annual precipitation (Table 1.) and increase of frequency and intensity of other HHP. Such changes will impact on all natural and managed systems, water resources, agriculture and food security, human health, settlements and infrastructure, etc.

**Table 1. Estimated values of average annual temperature (T, °C) and quantity of precipitations (P, mm) in the territory of Armenia per different altitudes (m) in METRAS model according to RCP8.5 scenario**

Altitudinal zones, m	1961-1990		2011-2040		2041-2070		2071-2100	
	T, °C	P, mm	T, °C	P, mm	T, °C	P, mm	T, °C	P, mm
< 800	11.2	467	12.8	452	14.5	439	15.9	426
800 - 1000	10.8	343	12.4	332	14.1	322	15.5	313
1000 - 1500	8.4	502	10	486	11.7	472	13.1	458
1500 - 2000	5.5	592	7.1	573	8.8	557	10.2	540
2000 - 2500	3.3	660	4.9	640	6.6	621	8	603
2500 - 3000	1.6	732	3.2	713	4.9	692	6.3	671
> 3000	-0.7	800	0.9	776	2.6	753	4	731
<b>Armenia</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>592</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>576</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>560</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>543</b>

Source: 4<sup>th</sup> National Communication of Armenia under UNFCCC (2020).

8. The character and severity of impacts from CC and HHP depend not only on climate-related hazards but also on exposure (people and assets at risk) and vulnerability (susceptibility to harm) of economic activities, infrastructures, human and natural systems. Existing and projected hazards have to be assessed to provide a fuller understanding of specific sectoral and regional risks.

<sup>6</sup> World Bank. 2017. Disaster Risk Finance Country Note: Armenia.

## 1.2. SUMMARY OF KEY BARRIERS TO ADAPTATION

9. Adaptation barriers inhibit the implementation of government policy. As a result, their timely identification and rectification are of high importance to the NAP process.

10. Throughout the development process for the “National Adaptation Plan to Advance Medium- and Long-Term Adaptation Planning in Armenia” UNDP-GCF project, and in several stakeholder inputs, consultations, and discussions held since the project’s approval, cross-sectoral national adaptation needs and barriers that transverse administrative levels and sectoral boundaries were identified. Overcoming such gaps will help to increase adaptive capacities and reduce vulnerabilities in all or the majority of sectors.

11. Three key types of barriers to adaptation have been identified:

- 1) **Governance and institutional barriers** that limit adaptive capacity by exacerbating drivers of vulnerability, as well as impeding action, decision-making, and the flow of resources to where they are needed. Evident shortcomings exist also in terms of institutional coordination of information collection, analysis, management and provision of data and information. CCA issues are not properly integrated in the functions of key public administration bodies. In addition, coordination between and within sectors is not at satisfactory level. Among the key barriers, insufficient coordination within the Inter-Agency Coordinating Council for the Fulfillment of Requirements and Provisions of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change<sup>7</sup> (Council) and the information flows to and within the Council should be mentioned. This shortcoming is further exacerbated by CC driven challenges that are not yet accounted for in national planning processes, which highlights the existing weaknesses of the governance structures and institutional mechanisms.
- 2) **Information, knowledge, and technology barriers** that inhibit the efficiency of adaptation by hindering understanding of the need for adaptation, the extent to which adaptation must occur, what needs to adapt, how adaptation can occur, and its associated outcomes and impacts. Tackling adaptation knowledge deficits and communication problems is paramount to improving climate resilience. The key issue within this broad thematic umbrella is insufficient access to and availability of existing information across all administrative levels. This includes information such as climate and hazard related data, climate impact data, as well as socioeconomic data and assessments. In addition, there is a dearth of locally relevant information for regional development planners and communities, which is needed to enhance understanding of risks within relevant geographical contexts. The lack of information availability also impacts climate communication and

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<sup>7</sup> Decree of the Prime Minister of the Republic of Armenia N 955-A dated 02 October, 2012.

awareness within government, academia, and the wider public, which further hinders adaptive action, as well as motivation and facilitation of engagement on adaptation. One of the key barriers to accessibility of information, communication and awareness raising is the insufficient level of application of modern technologies in CCA, including accessibility and availability thereof at different levels of governance. Monitoring and evaluation for adaptation (hereinafter - AME) does not currently exist in the country, and it will be greatly improved by enhancing information-sharing arrangements, compatibility and management.

- 3) **Financial barriers** directly inhibit adaptation as financial literacy, access to capital, and financial services are vital components of adaptive capacity. Increased levels of adaptation finance and investment would improve the scope of adaptation action, which is required to manage the additional risks associated with CC. Financing of local level community adaptation action is highly dependent on the support of the national government due to a lack of local-level financing mechanisms.
- 4) In addition, a major barrier to adaptation is the high prevalence of low incomes, Armenia's relative remoteness from major economic hubs along with economic blockage, and relatively low investment which frustrates the economic growth. The national economy is predominantly comprised of climate-sensitive sectors which depend heavily on natural ecosystems and other natural resources. While potential adaptation options exist to reduce this type of vulnerability, under these national development circumstances residual vulnerability will continue to exist. Besides, the private sector is severely constrained in its ability to participate in adaptation planning and action.

### 1.3. THE NATIONAL ADAPTATION PLANNING PROCESS UNDER THE UNITED NATIONS FRAMEWORK CONVENTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE

12. The NAP process was initiated under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) to address medium- and long-term climate adaptation needs. The process was established in 2010 under the Cancun Adaptation Framework<sup>8</sup> at the 16th Conference of Parties to the UNFCCC, and its targets were refined as part of the 2015 Paris Agreement.

13. The NAP process is intended as an iterative, country-owned planning process that allows each country to identify, address and review their evolving adaptation needs, issues, gaps, priorities, and related resource requirements within the context of national adaptation plans<sup>9</sup>. It is also envisioned as an

<sup>8</sup> See: <https://unfccc.int/process/conferences/pastconferences/cancun-climate-change-conference-november-2010/statements-and-resources/Agreements>

<sup>9</sup> See: <https://unfccc.int/index.php/topics/adaptation-and-resilience/workstreams/national-adaptation-plans>

organic continuation of the formulation and implementation of countries' Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC).

14. The objectives of the UNFCCC's NAP process are to reduce vulnerability to the adverse impacts of CC by building adaptive capacity and resilience, and to facilitate the integration of climate change adaptation into fiscal, regulatory and development policies, programs and activities,<sup>10</sup> as well as to accelerate strategic investments in CC resilient development.

15. Implementation of the NAP will help the country to achieve its Sustainable Development Goals (hereinafter - SDGs), and achieving the SDGs will facilitate country-based efforts to mitigate and adapt to CC.

#### 1.4. MANDATE FOR THE NATIONAL ADAPTATION PLAN

16. The NAP objectives are in line with the national security objectives and SDGs of the Republic of Armenia, as well as the commitments of the Republic of Armenia under UNFCCC. The Republic of Armenia ratified the Paris Agreement in 2017, Article 7 of which emphasizes the importance of development and implementation of adaptation plans at national level, as well as enhancing international cooperation in that direction.

17. The NAP is a process that will iteratively fulfill Armenia's commitment to the UNFCCC and operationalize adaptation planning at all levels. In response to international commitments and national needs, formulation of the NAP process has been directed by three Government Decrees: in the Protocol Decree of the Government of the Republic of Armenia N41 dated 10 September, 2015 adaptation principles have been enshrined, and seven sectors with particular adaptation needs have been identified: (a) natural ecosystems (aquatic and terrestrial, including forest ecosystems, biodiversity and land cover), (b) human health, (c) water resources management, (d) agriculture, including fisheries and forests, (e) energy, (f) human settlements and infrastructure, and (g) tourism. Protocol Decree of the Government of the Republic of Armenia N49 dated 8 December, 2016 among the established measures lists the development of a NAP; and the Decree of the Government of the Republic of Armenia N650-L dated 16 May, 2019, which envisages development of national adaptation action plan.

18. Furthermore, the National Security Strategy of the Republic of Armenia (2020) refers to climate change and adaptation issues in the context of protection, restoration and improvement of the environment, emphasizing the importance of international cooperation towards ensuring mitigation of and adaptation to adverse impacts of climate change and enhancing resilience (para. 7.55).

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<sup>10</sup> Least Developed Countries Expert Group (LEG). 2012. National Adaptation Plans. Technical guidelines for the national adaptation plan process. UNFCCC Secretariat: Bonn, Germany

## 1.5. NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES AND ALIGNMENT TO INTERNATIONAL PROCESSES

19. The NAP process is built on a number of CC related policies, strategies and activities already in place and will ensure concurrency with the country's existing development strategies, the 2015 NDC and its updates.

20. As a Party to the UNFCCC, Armenia has submitted four National Communications - in 1998, 2011, 2015 and 2020 - that periodically provide the international community with information on implementation of the UNFCCC in the Republic of Armenia, and particularly on Armenia's national greenhouse gas (GHG) inventory and GHG producing circumstances, climate observations and forecasts, vulnerability to CC impacts in natural ecosystems and sectors of economy and adaptation measures, as well as needs for financing, transfer of technologies and capacity strengthening required for implementation of climate policy.

21. The NDC is the primary means for Armenia to communicate to the international community national targets to reduce GHG emissions, while its adaptation component identifies key needs in the seven priority sectors together with a focus on ecosystem approach.

22. The NAP is a strategic, domestic planning process that enables Armenia to identify, address, and review its evolving adaptation needs. As such, it can serve as a major vehicle for the implementation of the Armenia's commitments to international processes - in terms of climate adaptation. The most notable of these is the Paris Agreement, which contains a goal on adaptation. However, cross-cutting linkages also exist to other international processes, specifically the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (2015-2030) and the SDGs of the UNs "Transforming our World: the 2030 Agenda."

23. Issues related to CC and adaptation are reflected in the cooperation agenda between the Republic of Armenia and the EU - Comprehensive and Enhanced Partnership Agreement between the European Union and the European Atomic Energy Community and their Member States and the Republic of Armenia (CEPA). In particular, Chapter 4 of the CEPA entitled "Climate Action" emphasizes the importance of strengthening the cooperation to combat CC that shall promote measures at domestic, regional and international level with regard to adaptation to climate change, mainstreaming of climate considerations into general and sector-specific policies, awareness raising and education. The Roadmap to implement the CEPA (Decree of Prime Minister of the Republic of Armenia N666-L, dated 1 June, 2019) envisages concrete activities aimed at ensuring the provisions in the Chapter 4 of the CEPA, including those with respect to adaptation.

## CHAPTER 2. OBJECTIVES AND DIRECTIONS

### 2.1. VISION AND GENERAL OBJECTIVE FOR THE NATIONAL ADAPTATION PLANNING PROCESS

24. Armenia's NAP process guides achievement of adaptation objectives and serves to combine the efforts of the Government, regional administration and local self-government authorities, civil society and academic institutions, businesses and the international community in strengthening the country's capacity to CCA between 2021 and 2025.

25. The **general objective** of the NAP process is to promote the reduction and management of climate risks in Armenia. This will occur by addressing the impacts of CC, by taking full advantage of emerging opportunities, by reducing socio-economic vulnerabilities, and avoiding losses and damages due to CC. The process will be further supplemented by building mechanisms that enable adaptation of population as well as natural, productive and infrastructure systems. The NAP process aims to ensure coordinated deployment of sectoral and sub-national adaptation measures. It also unifies the strategic sector and regional investment plans in climate change adaptation.

26. The **vision** underlying the NAP process is that all government-policy sectors considered vulnerable to the impacts of CC, in particular the sectors of natural ecosystems, water, agriculture, energy, health, human settlements, and tourism, will incorporate climate change adaptation considerations, to provide greater clarity, balance and direction for effective delivery of adaptation action.

### 2.2. ARMENIA'S APPROACH TO THE NATIONAL ADAPTATION PLANNING PROCESS

27. The Program serves as a roadmap for ensuring the mainstreaming of adaptation and implementation of the NAP in the regional administration and local self-government, sector policy and financial planning processes, while providing a reference point for bringing together various adaptation planning efforts from different sectors.

28. The Program aligns the NAP process, as a whole, with the direction that CC risks be integrated into every aspect of national decision-making, and highlights the fact that investments will occur in a more integrated manner through supplying the NAP process and crafting a stable foundation for additional adaptation action.

29. The NAP is not designed to replace existing planning processes, rather to complement them. It does not prescribe how sectors and *marzes* should or

will conduct their policy and planning processes, but provides guidance on good practice and is driven by four important values:

- 1) Specificity - not all sectors and *marzes* can be treated the same, because they aren't the same;
- 2) Simplicity - the adaptation planning process must be open, transparent, and flexible enough to meet the needs of different types of stakeholders across different timeframes;
- 3) Equity - the benefits of adaptation flow to the country as a whole, as well as individual sectors and *marzes*; and
- 4) Scalability - the adaptation planning process must be national in scale and local in implementation to achieve localized consistency and flexibility.

30. These values form the basis of the approach to adaptation planning in Armenia and are applicable to all national and provincial authorities and institutions. The NAP, therefore, includes a series of complementary documents, that create an information baseline for moving forward, and a set of implementable, concrete measures, identified by multiple stakeholders, that are essential to reducing current and projected climate impacts in the most vulnerable national development sectors:

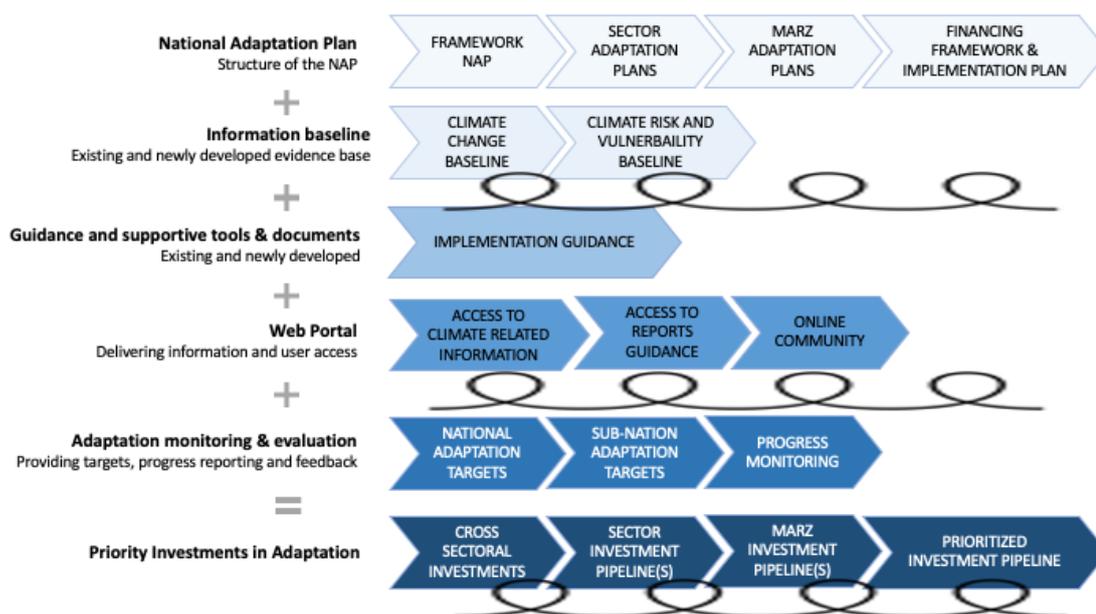
- 1) **Climate Risk and Vulnerability Baseline.** One of the key roles of the NAP process is to develop a common evidence base on CC that can be referenced by stakeholders in various documents, including strategies and project proposals. Therefore, climate risk and vulnerability assessments shall be summarized and updated on a periodical basis to underlie the development of the NAP and the list of measures, as well as its related documents. The accessibility of this information shall be ensured in order to involve the wider public in adaptation processes.
- 2) **National Action Program of Adaptation to Climate Change and the List of Measures for 2021-2025.** The Program supplies the coordination of the NAP process, articulating the goals and principles and establishes the conditions necessary for creating a strong foundation for adaptation action through a series of cross-sectoral interventions to strengthen the capacity of institutions to plan adaptation actions, to create strategic linkages between climate considerations, adaptation, as well as national and regional development planning.
- 3) **Sector and Marz Adaptation Plans.** The sector adaptation plans (hereinafter - SAPs) and marz adaptation plans (hereinafter - MAPs) provide the foundation for operationalizing adaptation planning within the existing governance structures. Individual SAPs and MAPs outline the sectoral and regional responses to the challenges presented by CC

and help prioritize CCA activities across the country. Over time, it is expected that these documents will be fully integrated into the development planning process, ensuring continued and iterative focus on CC risks at regional and sector levels.

- 4) **Adaptation Monitoring and Evaluation system** establishes reporting processes and mechanisms for adaptation; monitors and tracks progress on implementation of adaptation processes and measures for cross-sectoral, regional, and sectoral measures; fosters continuous improvement of the policies and management; and assesses the impact of interventions on reducing vulnerability, as well as the extent to which such interventions improve development performance. The AME will operate at multiple levels to ensure that vulnerabilities are addressed at all administrative levels and will likely contribute to enhancement of climate knowledge along with enabling widespread access to it. It is envisioned as a sufficiently flexible system to enable its gradual compliance with international requirements, while not adding significantly to the existing workload and administrative burden.
- 5) **Financing Framework and Implementation Plan for Climate Change Adaptation (hereinafter - FFIPCCA)**. The overall objective of FFIPCCA is to obtain multi-year commitments for funding, and expand sustainable engagement with public and private sector partners to leverage financial, technical and human resources for the purposes of implementation of adaptation measures in a systematic and coordinated manner. FFIPCCA, therefore, addresses both fundraising for the adaptation measures identified in the NAP documents, as well as advocacy for the allocation of resources towards adaptation. **Prioritized investments** for the first phase of the NAP (2021-2025) provide a summary of indicative and potential adaptation related investments, based on identified adaptation needs and priorities. The Prioritized Investment Pipeline will be adjusted along with annual budget planning.

31. The diagram below shows how the various components of Armenia's NAP are linked under this system approach.

**Figure 4. Relationship between the framework, supportive tools, and investment in adaptation**



### 2.3. LIFECYCLE OF THE NATIONAL ADAPTATION PLAN

32. The NDC, which articulates the country’s international commitments towards reducing climate change impacts, has a 5-year process lifecycle. To parallel the NDC process and to match existing Government planning cycles, the NAP process, and the resulting NAP documents, which articulate the country’s commitments towards reducing vulnerability to CC, will also be on a 5-year lifecycle. This will ensure concurrency between the NDC and NAP, and ensure that these two processes inform one another, and that national interests are accurately represented in both.

33. The Program spans the period to 2025. The first cycle of NAP related measures, from 2021-2025, will develop a series of complementary documents, each reflecting a set of concrete measures identified by multiple stakeholders as essential to reducing current and projected climate impacts in the most vulnerable national development sectors. These documents will serve as foundational documents to the NAP process as a whole, and will be updated, as needed, during the second NAP cycle and/or in conjunction with updates to the sector and *marz* development plans.

## CHAPTER 3. PRINCIPLES FOR THE NATIONAL ADAPTATION PLAN

34. Eight principles guide integration of CCA into all policy and programming for Armenia. It is expected that these principles will be an integral part of the policy planning, ensuring the integration of adaptation into sectoral and regional activities to reduce the country's overall vulnerability to CC impacts.

- 1) **Climate vulnerability and social equity are linked:** Certain groups of population or communities will be disproportionately affected due to their increased sensitivity to climate risks, or lack of adaptive capacity to deal with the impacts. Given limited resources, it is, therefore, imperative to prioritize action for the most vulnerable and affected members of communities. It is imperative to prioritize action for climate vulnerable populations, and to consider social equity at all levels of decision-making and implementation.
- 2) **Promotion of gender responsive approaches to adaptation:** Women and men experience the impacts of CC in different ways and have different needs, opportunities and capacities. In many contexts, women face additional barriers to adaptation compared to their male counterparts, due to social norms and practices that limit their access to information, resources and opportunities. These issues are to be considered in adaptation planning to avoid a risk of exacerbating gender inequalities. By acknowledging and addressing gender differences, adaptation can help overcome traditional gender barriers to women's participation in decision-making. With equitable and effective participation there is a greater likelihood that adaptation will be channeled in gender-responsive ways, and that the opportunities and benefits resulting from these processes will be more equitable and thus reduce gender-based vulnerabilities and risks.
- 3) **Multi-hazard approach:** A multi-hazard approach identifies and supports the implementation of solutions that address more than one hazard simultaneously. With this approach, it is possible to use the resources more efficiently to address the diverse array of climate hazards. A multi-hazard approach also includes considering the interaction of hazards and solutions more holistically.
- 4) **Balancing risk reduction with development:** Adaptation planning often focuses on the prioritization of actions that deliver the greatest risk reduction. Climate related risks, however, can change. Successful adaptation means that the negative impacts will be less severe. By explicitly including social, environmental and economic considerations, alternative solutions for addressing climate risks may emerge.
- 5) **Ecosystem-based adaptation (hereinafter-EbA):** EbA approaches are ecosystem and nature-based solutions that aim to reduce people's

vulnerability to and increase their resilience against CC by actively making use of biodiversity and ecosystem services. The approach acknowledges that human resilience depends on the integrity of ecosystems by addressing some of the crucial links between CC, biodiversity, ecosystem services, sustainable resource management, and human well-being. The 2015 NDC views EbA as the foundation for climate adaptation in Armenia.

- 6) **Participation and inclusivity:** Climate adaptation requires development of novel approaches and diverse ways of thinking. Broad, deep and collaborative engagement is fundamental in addressing CC. Those affected by climate decisions should not only be directly engaged in shaping those decisions, but in collaboratively identifying the solutions. Inclusivity in the process ensures fairness and accessibility in design and delivery, and the equitable distribution of benefits.
- 7) **Openness and knowledge transfer:** Sharing best practices in adaptation, improving collection of data and information on adaptation, as well as the communication of this information and data are essential for adaptation processes. Scientific information must be presented in a way that is understandable, consistent and meets the requirements of the specific target audience.
- 8) **Climate-aligned financial decision-making and management:** CC has and will continue to have a financial impact on Armenia. As climate events become more extreme and occur more frequently, disruption and damages to people, livelihoods, and infrastructure will increase repair and recovery costs, shorten asset lifetimes, and negatively impact people's capacity to cope with CC. CCA required, and will continue to require, significant investment, which is a challenge itself. But the cost of inaction will only grow over time, which is already a challenge. Funds invested proactively can save as much as four to six times on recovery.<sup>11</sup> Embedding climate resilience considerations into financial decision-making for policy, programs and investments will be key to ensuring these investments produce climate resilient results for the country, avoiding future costs, and reducing the burden on future generations.

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<sup>11</sup> Godschalk, DR, Rose, A, Mittler, E, Porter, K, & West, CT. 2009. Estimating the value of foresight: aggregate analysis of natural hazard mitigation benefits and costs. *Journal of Environmental Planning and Management*, 52(6): 739-756; and US National Institute of Building Sciences. 2017. *Natural Hazard Mitigation Saves: 2017 Interim Report*.

## CHAPTER 4. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR COORDINATION AND OVERSIGHT OF THE NATIONAL ADAPTATION PLANNING PROCESS

35. In general, the NAP process seeks to support the coordination of climate change adaptation actions at the national level, and to accelerate strategic investments in climate-resilient development. Effective adaptation requires coordinated and consistent policy drawn on expertise from multiple sources. Thus, the establishment of a coherent, national level coordination mechanism is one of the key requirements of the NAP. Such a coordination mechanism can help ensure efficient use of limited resources.

36. The national body currently charged with driving the climate related processes is the Inter-Agency Coordinating Council for the Fulfillment of Requirements and Provisions of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change. It was established by the Decree of Prime Minister of the Republic of Armenia № 955-A from October 2, 2012, with the Minister of Environment of the RA as the Council Chairman. The Council provides a forum in which the government, private sector entities, and international development partners (the latter two as non-voting members) can jointly engage on a broad spectrum of activities to support and coordinate climate resilience efforts. Oversight of the NAP process is not currently included in the Council mandate.

37. The Government is currently reviewing the functions, structure, and competence of the Council for their suitability to also serve as the coordination mechanism for the NAP process. Among the issues under review is oversight of the NAP and its related processes to ensure integration of independent expert advice into the adaptation governance and policy processes, oversight over a coordinated approach to sustainable development and climate resilience, and enhanced participation of civil society by means of regular dialogue among sectoral and thematic forums.

## CHAPTER 5. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROGRAM

38. Armenia's NAP 2021-2025 consists of two sets of implementable measures:

39. The first is a set of cross-sectoral interventions aimed at strengthening the capacity of the country's institutions to identify, prioritize, plan, attract funding for, and effectively implement adaptation measures, in addition to improving adaptation related public awareness and education at all levels. These were identified by determining those adaptation measures that:

- 1) were common to more than one key area (i.e., are cross-sectoral);
- 2) will deliver multiple benefits; and
- 3) will be beneficial for sectors and *marzes* in the result of coordinated implementation by key stakeholders.

40. These adaptation options will provide a starting point to focus initial national, regional and cross-sectoral action.

41. The second is a set of adaptation measures, specific to six priority sectors (water, agriculture, energy, settlements, health and tourism) and to two pilot *marzes*. The resulting SAPs and MAPs will become the blueprints for sectoral and *marz* adaptation, delineate a detailed 5-year strategic approaches for adaptation within each sector and *marz*, and will include a portfolio of project concept notes for priority investments in adaptation. Some of the mentioned SAPs and MAPs will be approved by the Government of the RA, while the others will be included in the respective guides to be disseminated among decision-makers and stakeholders.

42. It is anticipated that the adaptation measures presented in the NAP will be implemented or at least initiated during the 2021-2025 period, according to their degree of urgency. It is also clear, however, that their implementation will depend on funding, policy update/introduction etc.

43. The execution of most measures included in the Chapter 9 of this decision relies on the assumption that in addition to national budgetary efforts, the current level of international support for development and CC-oriented projects will be increased, and that additional climate finance for adaptation in the prioritized sectors will be attracted. The execution of the NAP will, nonetheless, require the proactive engagement of the Government and potentially, the allocation of new public resources. It is also assumed that over time, adaptation will become immersed in all new development projects in Armenia.

44. In view of the above considerations, it is the intention, in the coming years, and to the maximum extent possible, that elements of the NAP be integrated into the existing and planned cooperation programs with Armenia's bilateral and multilateral partners. It should also be noted that the implementation of

the mentioned sectoral and *marz* measures is only the starting point of a more in-depth adaptation process at the sector and *marz* levels, as it is expected that between 2021 and 2025 the necessary funding can be obtained, not only to initiate the execution of the identified measures, but also for the preparation and implementation of SAPs and MAPs in the sectors and *marzes* that have not been included in the first cycle of the NAP process.

## CHAPTER 6. ACCOUNTABILITY, EVALUATION AND MONITORING

45. Since the NAP is a rolling plan based on a 5-year cycle, setting up of a viable mechanism for monitoring the progress of implementation is, therefore, an essential component. Moreover, given the uncertainties involved with CC impacts and rapidly increasing knowledge on the subject, updating the NAP periodically to match the changing conditions, increased understanding of issues and new information acquired is a key requirement of the process itself.

46. A key deliverable of the first NAP cycle, is the establishment of a uniform process and mechanism for effective monitoring and evaluation of the process of CCA. The AME system will build on the country's monitoring, reporting and verification system for CC mitigation, to avoid duplication.

47. A priority will be to progress on the development of a range of adaptation indicators that will enable the country to monitor progress in preparing for the long-term effects of CC. The use of adaptation indicators will also be an important tool for assessing progress on adaptation. The indicators can be used to:

- 1) prioritize areas for action;
- 2) highlight where policy changes are needed;
- 3) prevent actions that increase vulnerability;
- 4) integrate adaptation into existing decision-making; and
- 5) enable actions which support the transition to a climate resilient, low carbon and environmentally sustainable society and economy.

48. It is expected that the AME system will include the following indicators at both the outcome and process level for:

- 1) macro level monitoring that enables tracking of process-oriented indicators in all sectors;
- 2) disaggregated sectoral or geographic indicators that enable locality specific monitoring; and
- 3) micro level outcome indicators for monitoring progress on specific adaptation measures.

49. Responsibility for providing information on these indicators will lie with the governing authorities responsible for the implementation.

50. The AME system will be closely linked to reporting processes that will be established by the coordinating mechanism.

## CHAPTER 7. FINANCIAL RESOURCE MOBILIZATION

51. From the financial standpoint the NAP process has two key phases: the development phase, which includes actions taken to initiate, coordinate and maintain the NAP process; and the implementation phase, which encompasses the detailed preparation and implementation of the adaptation investment pipeline identified in the NAP documents.

52. Given the iterative nature of the NAP process, it is expected that elements of its development and implementation phases may occur - and thus require financing - at the same time. The scale of financing required by these phases, however, differs significantly. Financing needs associated with the implementation phase are significantly greater than those of the development phase.

53. The development of a dedicated FFIPCCA is a key deliverable of the NAP process in this first iteration. This strategy is expected to support a coordinated national approach to enable increased levels of finance for adaptation, to formulate an effective and proactive mechanism for resource mobilization, and to align this mechanism with potential financing sources.

54. The development process for the FFIPCCA will address key issues, including:

- 1) assessing of financial demand and supply (from national, international, public and private sources) for the implementation of adaptation measures;
- 2) review of funding options;
- 3) strengthening national capacities to mobilize the necessary financial resources and access international climate funds;
- 4) strengthening national capacities for project appraisal and project management/oversight; and
- 5) envisaging priorities for NAP projects.

## CHAPTER 8. RISKS

55. While adaptation is key to reducing risks and impacts of CC, there are limits to the protection that adaptation can provide, as adaptation cannot prevent all CC impacts from occurring. Limited financial resources, ineffective institutional structures, sensitive environmental contexts and issues of cultural acceptance and social readiness to enact change are all characteristics that can increase the pace at which risk thresholds to effective adaptation are surpassed. These are likely to be exacerbated by ineffective mitigation at the global and national level that drives CC impacts at regional and national scales, contributing to the challenges to adaptation. An indicative listing of categories and potential risk to adaptation are listed in Table 2.

**Table 2. Indicative listing of categories and potential risk to adaptation**

Category	Description	Risk to Adaptation	Risk Mitigation Measures
<b>Institutional</b>	Inadequacies in legislation, policies and government can constrain adaptation efforts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inefficient coordination and implementation of identified adaptation measures</li> <li>• Legal limitation of functions of governmental bodies to enforce adaptation measures</li> <li>• Limited human resources to devote to adaptation planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation</li> <li>• Limited knowledge and capacities to plan and implement adaptation measures</li> <li>• Limited and sporadic engagement of the private sector in adaptation processes</li> <li>• Continued use of ineffective adaptation measures</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improved high level coordination mechanism instituted</li> <li>• Improved technical level access to climate information and adaptation activity coordination and monitoring implemented</li> <li>• Training on adaptation issues provided</li> <li>• Outreach to and engagement with private sector formalized and prioritized</li> </ul>
<b>Economic</b>	Limited availability of financial resources prevents the implementation of required strategic measures for adaptation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Insufficient financial resources to implement required adaptation measures</li> <li>• Lack of resources to scale up adaptation efforts</li> <li>• Limited financial resources for the SMEs with limited incentives and opportunities</li> <li>• Unaffordable and unavailable insurance as impacts from CC increase</li> <li>• Lack of reserve funds for elimination of HHP consequences</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Funding strategic approaches developed for priority climate related activities</li> <li>• Climate budget tagging to be implemented to improve tracking of resource allocation towards climate related activities</li> <li>• Climate related insurances schemes under review</li> </ul>
<b>Biophysical</b>	Natural limits to ecosystem and organism adaptation; geographical and geological limitations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inability of ecosystems to adapt to increased rates of CC</li> <li>• Thermal limits to production of key agricultural crops and tree species and to the survival of endemic animal and plant species</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Adaptation and mitigation measures to be implemented, based on SAPs and MAPs, to limit impacts to biophysical systems</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inability of ecosystems and organisms to recover from frequency and intensity of HHP</li> <li>• Increase of hazards related to forest fires, desertification (salination, soil erosion), landslides</li> </ul>	
<b>Social /cultural</b>	Values, knowledge, risk perceptions and cultural norms influence choice and implementation of adaptation measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Un-sustained public awareness and sensitization efforts result in limited implementation of adaptation measures at the community, organizations, household and individual levels</li> <li>• Delays in social/cultural acceptance of particular adaptation measures or mitigation measures with adaptation co-benefits</li> <li>• Contradictory adaptation values at different scales</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increased resource and attention to be devoted to public awareness and to the integration of climate related knowledge and information in formal and informal education systems</li> </ul>
<b>Technological</b>	Technology required for effective adaptation is either unavailable or prohibitively expensive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of relevant information to identify and implement most effective adaptation technologies</li> <li>• Lack of effective or affordable technology to provide protection from CC impacts and HHP</li> <li>• Lack of technology to prevent widespread degradation of ecosystems</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increased adoption of adaptation and mitigation related technologies, combined with improved access to finance to enable technology adoption are planned</li> <li>• Co-funded grants organized in cooperation with donor organizations for identification and application of effective adaptation technologies in target sectors aimed at addressing the problems of collecting information and insufficient capacities</li> </ul>

## CHAPTER 9. LIST OF MEASURES TO GUARANTEE THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROGRAM (2021-2025)

Measures	Indicative Outcome	Performer	Co-performer	Due date	Source of funding	Financial assessment (thousand AMD)
<b>1. Introduction and Enhancement of the NAP process in Armenia at the national level</b>						
<b>1.1. Development of the draft RA Government Decree “On approval of the climate change adaptation plan for the water resources sector” and submission to the office of the RA Prime Minister</b>	CCA considerations are integrated into the strategic development process of the water resources sector	Ministry of Environment of the RA	Ministry of Territorial Administration and Infrastructures of the RA  Ministry of Economy of the RA  Ministry of Health-care of the RA	2021, 4 <sup>th</sup> trimester	Sources not prohibited by legislation (international donor organizations)	50,000
<b>1.2. Development of the draft RA Government Decree “On approval of the climate change adaptation concept and action plan for the agriculture sector” and submission to the office of the RA Prime Minister</b>	CCA considerations are integrated into the strategic development process of the agriculture sector and respective measures are planned	Ministry of Economy of the RA	Ministry of Environment of the RA  Ministry of Territorial Administration and Infrastructures of the RA	2022, 1 <sup>st</sup> trimester	Sources not prohibited by legislation (international donor organizations)	60,000
<b>1.3. Development of the draft RA Government Decree “On approval of the climate change adaptation plan for the energy sector” and submission to the office of the RA Prime Minister</b>	CCA considerations are integrated into the strategic development process of the energy sector	Ministry of Territorial Administration and Infrastructures of the RA	Ministry of Environment of the RA	2021, 4 <sup>th</sup> trimester	Sources not prohibited by legislation (international donor organizations)	30,000

<b>1.4. Development of the draft RA Government Decree “On approval of the climate change adaptation plan for the healthcare sector” and submission to the office of the RA Prime Minister</b>	CCA considerations are integrated into the strategic development process of the healthcare sector	Ministry of Healthcare of the RA	Ministry of Environment of the RA	2022, 2 <sup>nd</sup> trimester	Sources not prohibited by legislation (international donor organizations)	30,000
<b>1.5. Development of the draft RA Government Decree “On approval of the climate change adaptation plan for the tourism sector” and submission to the office of the RA Prime Minister</b>	CCA considerations are integrated into the strategic development process of the tourism sector  Facilitation of the seasonal tourism outcome diversification	Ministry of Economy of the RA	Ministry of Environment of the RA  Ministry of Territorial Administration and Infrastructures of the RA  Ministry of High-Tech Industry of the RA  Ministry of Education, Science, Culture and Sport of the RA	2022, 1 <sup>st</sup> trimester	Sources not prohibited by legislation (international donor organizations)	25,000
<b>1.6. Development of the draft RA Government Decree “On approval of the climate risks management and climate change adaptation plan for the forest management sector” and submission to the office of the RA Prime Minister</b>	CCA considerations are integrated into the strategic development process of the forestry sector	Ministry of Environment of the RA	-	2023, 4 <sup>th</sup> trimester	Sources not prohibited by legislation (international donor organizations)	25,000
<b>1.7. Integration of climate change factors into the management plan of “Sevan” National Park and introduction of adaptation measures</b>	CCA considerations are integrated into the Lake Sevan ecosystem management process	Ministry of Environment of the RA	-	2023, 4 <sup>th</sup> trimester	Sources not prohibited by legislation (international donor organizations)	25,000

<b>1.8. Development of the draft RA Government Decree “On approval of the climate risk management and climate change adaptation plan for the transport infrastructures sector” and submission to the office of the RA Prime Minister</b>	CCA considerations are integrated into the strategic development process of the transport infrastructures management	Ministry of Territorial Administration and Infrastructures of the RA	Ministry of Environment of the RA	2024, 4 <sup>th</sup> trimester	Sources not prohibited by legislation (international donor organizations)	50,000
<b>1.9. Development of the climate change adaptation plans for Shirak and Tavush <i>marzes</i> and submission to the office of the RA Prime Minister</b>	CCA considerations are integrated into the strategic development process in two pilot <i>marzes</i>	Shirak Regional Administration of the RA Tavush Regional Administration of the RA Ministry of Territorial Administration and Infrastructures of the RA	Ministry of Environment of the RA	2022, 1 <sup>st</sup> trimester	Sources not prohibited by legislation (international donor organizations)	30,000
<b>1.10. Development of the climate change adaptation plans for eight <i>marzes</i> and submission to the office of the RA Prime Minister</b>	CCA considerations are integrated into the strategic development process in eight <i>marzes</i>	Aragatsotn Regional Administration of the RA Ararat Regional Administration of the RA Armavir Regional Administration of the RA Lori Regional Administration of the RA Kotayk Regional Administration of the RA Gegharkunik Regional Administration of the RA Syunik Regional Administration of the RA Vayots Dzor Regional Administration of the RA	Ministry of Environment of the RA	2025, 4 <sup>th</sup> trimester	Sources not prohibited by legislation (international donor organizations)	80,000

		Ministry of Territorial Administration and Infrastructures of the RA				
<b>1.11. Development of the draft RA Prime Minister Decree “On Establishing Inter-Agency Coordination Council on Implementation of Requirements and Provisions of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change and Paris Agreement, Approval of its Composition, Structure, Competence and Rules of Procedures and Declaring void RA Prime Minister Decree N955-A from 02 October, 2012” and submission to the office of the RA Prime Minister</b>	Coordination mechanism for the NAP process is determined	Ministry of Environment of the RA	-	2021, 2 <sup>nd</sup> trimester	Sources not prohibited by legislation (international donor organizations)	3,000
<b>1.12. Development and implementation of strategic approaches for national communication and outreach on climate change adaptation awareness and the NAP process</b>	Awareness on the NAP process and CCA among governmental and non-governmental institutions, and wider public is increased	Ministry of Environment of the RA	-	2022, 1 <sup>st</sup> trimester	Sources not prohibited by legislation (international donor organizations)	4,000
<b>1.13. Development of the resource mobilization approaches and implementation plan for the NAP process</b>	Sources for funding the major adaptation measures are identified  Fundraising capacities for adaptation measures are strengthened	Ministry of Environment of the RA	-	2022, 4 <sup>th</sup> trimester	Sources not prohibited by legislation (international donor organizations)	5,000

<b>1.14. Development of the monitoring and evaluation guideline for the NAP process</b>	Methodological assistance for monitoring and evaluation of the NAP process is ensured	Ministry of Environment of the RA	-	2022, 4 <sup>th</sup> trimester	Sources not prohibited by legislation (international donor organizations)	5,000
<b>1.15. Development of draft RA Government Decree “On approval of the strategy on implication of climate change adaptation-oriented technologies” and submission to the office of the RA Prime Minister</b>	Priority technologies for CCA in the NDC sectors are identified and conditions for implication of respective economic mechanisms are ensured	Ministry of Environment of the RA	Ministry of Economy of the RA Ministry of High-Tech Industry of the RA	2025, 4 <sup>th</sup> trimester	Sources not prohibited by legislation (international donor organizations)	25,000
<b>1.16. Analysis of implementation of the National Action Program of Adaptation to Climate Change and the List of Measures for 2021-2025</b>	The implementation monitoring of the National Action Program of Adaptation to Climate Change and the List of Measures for 2021-2025 is conducted	Ministry of Environment of the RA	-	2025, 3 <sup>rd</sup> trimester	Sources not prohibited by legislation (international donor organizations)	5,000
<b>1.17. Development of the draft RA Government Decree “On Approval of the National Action Program of Adaptation to Climate Change and the List of Measures for 2026-2030” and submission to the office of the RA Prime Minister</b>	The national action program of adaptation and the list of measures for 2026-2030 for the next NAP cycle is approved.	Ministry of Environment of the RA	-	2025, 4 <sup>th</sup> trimester	Sources not prohibited by legislation (international donor organizations)	20,000
<b>2. Enhancement of Institutional and technical capacities for the NAP process</b>						
<b>2.1. Development of the guideline on integration of CCA and climate risks management considerations into sectoral and regional (marz) development strategies</b>	The capacities for integration of CCA and climate risk management into the regional development strategies are enhanced	Ministry of Environment of the RA	Ministry of Territorial Administration and Infrastructures of the RA	2022, 1 <sup>st</sup> trimester	Sources not prohibited by legislation (international donor organizations)	5,000

	CCA considerations are included into regional strategic development process		Ministry of Emergency Situations of the RA Ministry of Economy of the RA Ministry of High-Tech Industry of the RA			
<b>2.2. Development of a guideline for elaboration of climate change adaptation plans for settlements and dissemination among local self-government bodies</b>	Methodological assistance is ensured for local self-government bodies to plan and implement CCA measures in settlements	Ministry of Territorial Administration and Infrastructures of the RA	Urban Development Committee of the RA Ministry of Environment of the RA Ministry of Emergency Situations of the RA	2022, 1 <sup>st</sup> trimester	Sources not prohibited by legislation (international donor organizations)	8,000
<b>2.3. Development and implementation of the action plan to improve climate projections and early warning system</b>	The quality of climate projections is enhanced, and the early warning system is regulated as inputs for public policies for adaptation	Ministry of Environment of the RA	-	2022, 3 <sup>rd</sup> trimester	Sources not prohibited by legislation (international donor organizations)	3,000
<b>2.4. Mapping and development of a database on CC related risks</b>	A database on CC related risks is created to inform decision-making and elaboration of development programs	Ministry of Environment of the RA	-	2022, 1 <sup>st</sup> trimester	Sources not prohibited by legislation (international donor organizations)	15,000
<b>2.5. Development of training modules for senior officials, decision-makers and technical staff on CCA in various sectors to drive the NAP processes and implementation of the respective trainings</b>	Knowledge and capacities of senior officials, decision-makers and technical officers in sectoral governmental institutions on strategic CC leadership are increased	Ministry of Environment of the RA	-	2022, 4 <sup>th</sup> trimester	Sources not prohibited by legislation (international donor organizations)	20,000

<b>2.6. Development of the guideline on climate change risk consideration in crop production planning and implementation for agricultural extensions, and implementation of the respective trainings</b>	Knowledge and capacities of agricultural extensions on climate change risks and adaptation as well as the quality of the consultations are enhanced	Ministry of Economy of the RA	Ministry of Environment of the RA	2022, 2 <sup>nd</sup> trimester	State Budget & Sources not prohibited by legislation (international donor organizations)	5,000
<b>2.7. Development of a climate budget tagging system to track public and private expenditures related to climate change</b>	Detailed baseline of current adaptation funding developed and linked to budgetary and to adaptation monitoring systems	Ministry of Environment of the RA	-	2022, 4 <sup>th</sup> trimester	Sources not prohibited by legislation (international donor organizations)	5,000
<b>2.8. Development of the draft RA Law “On making changes and addendums to the RA Law “On environmental impact assessment and expertise” and submission to the office of the RA Prime Minister</b>	Possible impacts of CC are assessed during the process of environmental impact assessment and the results are reflected in the environmental impact assessment report	Ministry of Environment of the RA	-	2021, 4 <sup>th</sup> trimester	Sources not prohibited by legislation (international donor organizations)	2,000
<b>2.9. Revision of construction (buildings and infrastructures) norms, compendiums of rules to integrate CCA and climate risks management considerations</b>	Construction (buildings and infrastructures) norms, compendiums of rules and SNIPs integrate CCA and climate risks management considerations	Urban Development Committee of the RA	Ministry of Environment of the RA Ministry of Territorial Administration and Infrastructures of the RA	2024, 4 <sup>th</sup> trimester	Sources not prohibited by legislation (international donor organizations)	25,000

CHIEF OF STAFF  
OF THE OFFICE OF THE RA PRIME MINISTER

A. TOROSYAN



