Integrating climate aspects into strategic planning documents

Progress in SEEA: Water and Air emissions Accounts

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Regional Workshop on an Accounting Approach to Climate Change and Biodiversity for Central Asia and the Caucasus

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Concerning...

- Government Decision on Establishing Procedure for GHG Inventory Preparation indicates official statistical publications as a primary source for activity data leading to the introduction of specific amendments in the Household Questionnaire (HH) and Energy statistics regarding the share of renewable energy production and consumption.
- The forthcoming Decree of the Minister of Environment on the approval of the "Minimum list of climate change indicators and the procedure for their collection, based on Global Set of Climate Change Statistics and Indicators" is expected to pl ay a key role. This decree will establish a standardized framework for monitoring key climate indicators.
- Water Accounts: pilot quarter accounts covering river basin.
- ✤ Air Emission Accounts: pilot for 2017

METHODOLOGY FOR CLIMATE MAINSTREAMING IN STRATEGIC PLANNING DOCUMENTS

Climate mainstreaming refers adaptation considerations into decisions, actions and strategic processes management processes and of the document. The aim is ensure that the financial, legislative and procedural frameworks are organized in such a way that they do not undermine national targets and adapting to its impacts.

Analysis of the strategic planning document's a ssessment of compliance with national climate change goals should take into account the follo wing principles:

- Climate change is an intersecting, multi-sect or issue.
- Interventions should not inadvertently cause harm to people and the environment;
- GHG emissions should not increase, and the capacity of carbon absorbers should not be r educed;
- Resilience to the effects of climate change s hould increase and vulnerability should decr ease.
- It is necessary to ensure consideration of co sts and benefits in the context of long-term d evelopments (to avoid illiquid assets);
- It is necessary to ensure vertical and horizon tal coordination with strong leadership on the principle of "whole-of-government" and "whol e-of-society".
- There is a need to implement a low-carbon p olicy in all sectors of the economy.

METHODOLOGY FOR CLIMATE MAINSTREAMING IN STRATEGIC PLANNING DOCUMENTS The climate mainstreaming methodology in strategic planning documents is consistent with the EU Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive (SEA-D, 2001/42/EC) as well as the Do Not Significant Harm (DNHS) principle presented in the EU Taxonomy Regulation (EU 2019 /2088). The climate mainstreaming methodology is implemented in 4 stages:

- 1. Preliminary study:
- 2. Substantive evaluation, including alternatives:
- 3. Documentation:
- 4. Performance monitoring.



In 2020 the Department of Climate Policy was established with the aim of emphasizing the role of climate policy in the country. The Prime Minister established Inter-agency Coordinating Council for the Implementation of the Requirements and Provisions of the UNFCCC and the Paris Agreement. In 2021 National Action Program of Adaptation to Climate Change and the List of Measures for 2021-2025 approved by the Government guides efforts towards facilitating the integration of climate change adaptation into sectorial and provincial development plans.

In 2023, the Government approved "Long-term (until 2050) low greenhouse gas emissions devel opment strategy of the Republic of Armenia" to achieve ecosystem climate neutrality by 2050. In 2024 the Government approved "The order of inventory of greenhouse gas emissions" by N54-N decree.

Strengthening the "indicator-policy" link in climate change

Armstat, together with international and local experts, were actively discussing the list of CC statistics and indicators based on the country's CC peculiarities, CC policy priorities, institutional and resource capacities, as well as on national CC reporting requirements.

Expanded list of CC statistics and indicators implemented by the UNSD (158 indicators)



Decree of the Minister of the Environment on approval of:

- The list of newly elaborated 34 climate change indicators and the pr edu The bulection have been developed in acc ordance with the Global Set of Climate Change Statistic and dicat de. the UNFCCC and the Paris Agreement.
- The list of the members of permanent interaction we ki grou

country reporting issues.

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12.9% environment related

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K2 Water consumption per GVA (gross value added) [m3 per 1000 drams]	0.30	0.29	0.25	0.21	0.20	0.22	0.20	0.18		Search
K3 Water consumption per Production Output [m3 per 1000 drams]	0.19	0.18	0.16	0.14	0.13	0.14	0.13	0.11		Beginning of row
K4 Water use [mln m3]	5 017.90	4 735.62	4 006.60	3 867.67	4 049.10	4 078.00	4 200.10	4 322.60	2. Dev	Number of calented data calls area 8 (maximum number allound is 100.000)
K5 Water use per GVA (gross value added) [m3 per 1000 drams]	1.11	1.04	0.80	0.72	0.70	0.74	0.68	0.57	· araily	Presentation on screen is limited to 1 000 rows and 30 columns
K6 Water use per Production Output [m3 per 1000 drams]	0.71	0.66	0.51	0.46	0.45	0.47	0.43	0.36		Table - Lavout 2
K7 The share of Water consumption in total Water use, %	27.00	28.00	31.00	29.87	28.81	0.30	0.30	0.30		

Dissemination & Visualization:

Infographics

EU4Environment Water and Data in Eastern Partner Countries

Water Accounts in Armenia

What are water accounts?

Water accounts are intended to provide the user with up-to-date, complete, comparable and affordable information on the availability, effective management, consumption and renewable volumes of water resources in the reporting year. Water accounting comprises a number of different accounts that capture information on physical and monetary flows of water, and the availability of water resources to reflect the integral role that water plays in human life, economic activity and environmental integrity.

Water accounting is an accounting approach that records, as completely as possible, the stocks and flows of water within and between the economy and the environment.

It supports analyses of the role of water within the economy and of the relationship between the environment and waterrelated economic activities.

Funded by the European Univ

> The integration of economic and hydrological information enables a consistent representation of the role and importance of water for the economy and the impact of the economy on water resources. The system of environmentaleconomic accounts for water will make it possible to compile a list of internationally accepted recommendations and measures that will guide economic activity.

Water accounts in Armenia

Since 2015, the RA Statistics Committee has taken over the implementation of the "Water Accounts" component from the Ervironmental Satellite Accounts in the National Accounts System of Armenia. The committee closely cooperates with the RA Ministry of Ervironment, the RA Ministry of Economy, the RA MTAI Water Committee, the RA ME Hydrometeorology and Monitoring Center SNCO and other relevant stakeholders in the preparation of water accounts.

👅 OiEau

OECD (UNECE

Water accounts address to water data gaps and deficiencies in water resource management in Armenia, which also partly relate to the availability of data on water use by type of economic activity, water movement within the economy, wastewater discharge and treatment, and the volume and quality of water returned to the environment.

Development

Implementing partners

umweltbundesamt[®]

water within and between the economy and the environment. drological information h of the role and and the impact of the item of environmentalt possible to compile a commendations and ity. All Information on water accounts is available at: www.armstatbank.am

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Key messages from the RA Statistical Committee

to decision-makers, other stakeholders as relevant

- Need for a wider dissemination of results
 Need for disaggregated data (at basin
- level, other as relevant)
- Need to develop design/ mapping skills so that tables can be accompanied by story lines and visualizations to draw out the main findings.
- Need for accurate and reliable data to uninterrupted and timely exchange between water-relevant stakeholders.

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"Picture" of Armenia Water Accounts in 2020

This infographic was produced with the financial assistance of the European Union. Its contents are the sole responsibility of Environment and Health NGO and do not necessarily reflect the views of the European Union.

Water Accounts in Armenia, 2022 (mln.cub.m)



for Qasakh river basin

	2020 mln.cub.m	2021 mln.cub.m	2022 mln.cub.m
Water Use	198.1	225.4	212.5
Water Supply	176.5	206.4	184.4
Consumption	21.6	19.0	28.1









Air Emissions Accounts for Armenia –

Data evaluation and road map for implementation



Greenhouse gases (categories: C Air pollutants (categories: NFR - N RF -Common Reporting Format) omenclature For Reporting)

- 1. Carbon dioxide CO2
- 2. Carbon dioxide from biomass combustion
- 3. Nitrous oxide N2O
- 4. Methane CH4
- 5. Hydrofluorocarbons HFCs (combined)
- 6. Perfluorocarbons PFCs (combined)
- 7. Sulfur hexafluoride SF6 and Nitrogen trifluoride NF3

- 8. Nitrogen oxides NOx
- 9. Sulfur oxides SOx
- 10. Ammonia NH3
- 11. Non-methane volatile organic compounds NMV
- OC
- 12. Carbon Monoxide CO
- 13. Particulate matter less than 10 microns PM10
- 14. Particulate matter less than 2.5 microns PM2.5



Data from statistical datasets distributed by NACE

2017	1-transport	1-energy	Total consumpt ion
Petrol	20 231.0	15 830.7	25 709.40
Diesel	75 349.7	89 467.1	92 698.74
Natural gas	41 532 983.2	45 013 314.7	41 532 983.2
Liquefied g as	-	-	-

Example for petrol consumption by vehicle categories and NACE

NA CE	Trucks	Passenger b us	Passenger c ars	Special cars
1	1.795	0	16.615	0
2	1.7	0	37.38	1.3
3	0	0	0	0
7	112.9864	104.25621	1141.7574	0
8	10.41415	24.547642	108.90226	13.83594
96	0.89	0	5.34	0.4

Distribution of fuel consumption by vehicle categories according to IPCC and CLRTAP reports

2017	Petrol		Dies	sel	Natural gas	Natural gas Liquefied gas							
	1000 liter	t	1000 liter	t	1000 cub m	1000 liter	t						
Pcars	131 859.6	97 576.1	334.92	280.998	446 414.4	9 944.31	5 071.6		Imported fuel				
Ltrucks	9 387.4	6 946.6	-	-	31 258.2	216.08	110.2						
Htrucks	966.4	715.1	160 000.36	134 240.302									
Total	142 213.3	104 526.8	160 335.3	134 521.3	477 672.6	10 160.4	5 181.8						

GHG emissions distributed by types of vehicles, fuel, NACE and households

2017		Petrol			Diesel			Natural gas	
	CO2	CH4	N20	CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2	CH4	N2O
Pcars	299.55	0.14265	0.01383	0.89534	0.00005	0.00005	908.59	1.4698	0.04793
Ltrucks	21.325	0.01016	0.00098				63.62	0.103	0.00336
Htrucks	2.2	0.00105	0.0001	427.72	0.02251	0.02251			
Total	323.075	0.15386	0.01491	428.6153	0.02256	0.02256	972.21	1.5728	0.05129

Total emissions where H is distributed through NACE and households

	Pollutar	nts	GHGs				
NACE	Total emissions, Gg	t/1000 dra ms GVA	Total GHG, CO2 eq.	CO2 eq. /1000 d rams GVA			
А	33.44	0.04	2 097.01	2.51			
В	4.81	0.03	540.54	2.91			
С	64.74	0.11	763.02	1.29			
	6.32	0.03	2 933.95	12.93			
D35							
E-H	61.17	0.05	409.32	0.34			
I-S	1.86	0.00	702.91	0.34			
Househol ds	8.94	-	2 577.58	-			

THANK YOU