



Armenia Risk Spotlight

for Common Country Assessment (CCA)



1. RISK- RELATED GLOBAL INDICES

INDEX	DATA HIGHLIGHTS	SOURCES
INFORM Risk Index	Rank 48 of 191 Overall risk – 4.6 (medium) Hazard & exposure – 8.4 (very high) Vulnerability – 2.6 (low) Lack of coping capacity – 4.5 (low)	Data set Methodology
World Risk Index	Rank 127 of 191 Overall risk – 2.72 (low) Exposition – 0.23 (low) Vulnerability – 32.22 (high) Susceptibility – 19.14 (medium) Lack of coping capacities – 41.94 (very high) Lack of adaptive capacities – 41.68 (medium)	Full report Data set
Human Development Index	Rank 85 of 191 (high human development) 0.759 HDI (2021)	Data set
Multi-Dimensional Poverty Index	0.001 (based on 2015 survey)	Full report Data set
Gender Inequality Index	Rank 53 out of 191 (medium human development) 0.216 GII (2021) A low GII value indicates low inequality btw. women and men, and vice-versa. The closer the GII to 0, the lower the GII, the lower the inequality is.	Data set
Global Health Security Index	61.8 GHSI (2021) Rank 16 out of 195 The higher the GHSI, the greater the preparedness for epidemics and pandemics	Full report Data set Country profile
Economic and environmental vulnerability index (EVI)	247.222 (2004)	Full report Data set

2. RISK COMPONENTS: HAZARD – EXPOSURE – VULNERABILITY

Hazard		Risk Level	Data Highlights	Sources
Cluster	Specific			
Meteorological and Hydrological				
Flood	Riverine Flood MH0007	High	Potentially damaging and life-threatening river floods are expected to occur at least once in the next 10 years. Model projections are inconsistent in their estimates of changes in rainfall. The present hazard level may increase in the future because of climate change	Think Hazard - Country Profile

	Coastal Flood MH0004		No data found	
Pressure-Related	Cyclone (Low Pressure Area) MH0030		No data found	
Precipitation-Related	Acid Rain MH0033	--	No data found	
	Drought MH0035	Low	There is 1% chance drought will occur in the coming 10 years Model projections are inconsistent in their estimates of change in drought hazard, which influences water scarcity. The present hazard level may increase in the future due to the effects of climate change.	Think Hazard - Country Profile WRI Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas
Temperature Related	Heatwave MH0047	Medium	There is more than 25% chance that at least one period of prolonged exposure to extreme heat, resulting in heat stress, will occur in the next five years According to the most recent assessment report of the Intergovernmental panel on Climate Change (IPCC, 2013), continued emissions of greenhouse gases will cause further warming, and it is virtually certain that there will be more frequent hot temperature extremes over most land areas during the next fifty years. Warming will not be regionally uniform. In the area, the temperature increase in the next fifty years will be slightly higher than the worldwide average.	Think Hazard - Country Profile ESRI map
Terrestrial (Mass movement)	Landslide/Rockslide MH0052	High	Area has rainfall patterns, terrain slope, geology, soil, land cover and (potentially) earthquakes that make localized landslides a frequent hazard phenomenon Climate change is likely to alter slope and bedrock stability through changes in precipitation and/or temperature. It is difficult to determine future locations and timing of large rock avalanches, as these depend on local geological conditions and other non-climatic factors.	Think Hazard - Country Profile NASA Landslide Viewer Map UNEP GRID – Ecosystem approaches for disaster risk map
Geohazard				
Seismogenic	Earthquake GH0001	High	There is more than a 20% chance of potentially-damaging earthquake shaking in the next 50 years	Think Hazard - Country Profile Global Seismic Hazard Map (GEM) Seismic Hazard country profile with map
Volcanogenic	Ash/Tephra Fall	High	Area is located at less than 50 km from a volcano for which a potentially damaging eruption has been	Think Hazard - Country Profile

	(Physical & Chemical) G H0010 Debris Flow/Lahar/ Flood GH0013 Volcanic Gas & Aerosols GH0016		recorded in the past 2,000 years and that future damaging eruptions are possible.	
Environmental				
Environmental Degradation	Biodiversity Loss EN0008	--	In 2015, the average terrestrial biodiversity intactness in Armenia was 40%, indicating a low level of biodiversity remaining relative to a baseline ecosystem with minimal human impact. The number of threatened species has increased from 36 in 2010 to 116 in 2021.	UN data UN Biodiversity
	Desertification EN0014	--	No data found	
Forestry	Deforestation EN0009	--	In 2010, Armenia had 249kha of tree cover, extending over 8.4% of its land area. In 2021, it lost 4.96ha of tree cover. From 2001 to 2021, Armenia lost 2.11kha of tree cover, equivalent to a 0.62% decrease in tree cover since 2000.	UN Biodiversity Global Forest Watch map
	Wildfire EN0013	High	There is greater than a 50% chance of encountering weather that could support a significant wildfire that is likely to result in both life and property loss in any given year Damage can not only occur due to direct flame and radiation exposure but may also include ember storm and low level surface fire. In extreme fire weather events, strong winds and wind born debris may weaken the integrity of infrastructure Modeled projections of future climate identify a likely increase in the frequency of fire weather occurrence in this region, including an increase in temperature and greater variance in rainfall. In areas already affected by wildfire hazard, the fire season is likely to increase in duration, and include a greater number of days with weather that could support fire spread because of longer periods without rain during fire seasons. Climate projections indicate that there could also be an increase in the severity of fire. Areas of very low or low wildfire hazard could see an increase in hazard, as	Think Hazard - Country Profile Global Forest Watch map European Forest Fire Information System map

			climate projections indicate an expansion of the wildfire hazard zone.	
Chemical				
Heavy Metals	Arsenic CH0003 Cadmium CH0004 Lead CH0005 Mercury CH0006		No data found	WHO Global Health Observatory Data Repository (GHODR): Chemical Safety
Food Safety	Contaminants in Food and Feed CH0007		No data found	
Biological				
Infectious Disease (Human & Animal)	Vaccine-Preventable Diseases BI0022 : ▪ Hepatitis A BI0038 ▪ Hepatitis B BI0030 ▪ Polio BI0055 ▪ Smallpox BI0056 ▪ Varicella BI0057 ▪ Measles BI0052		No data found	WHO GHODR: vaccine preventable diseases
	Sexually-Transmitted Diseases BI0020 ▪ HIV and AIDS BI0032		No data found	World Bank Country Profile
	COVID-19 (SARS-CoV-2) BI0033 --		In Armenia, from 3 January 2020 to 6:21pm CET, 7 March 2023, there have been 447,308 confirmed cases of COVID-19 with 8,727 deaths, reported to WHO. As of 21 May 2022, a total of 2,150,112 vaccine doses have been administered.	WHO
	Tuberculosis BI0064		27 incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 people) in 2021	WB Tuberculosis incidence data
Technological				
Flood	Drain & Sewer Flooding TL0046	High	Potentially damaging and life-threatening urban floods are expected to occur at least once in the next 10 years Model projections are inconsistent in their estimates of changes in rainfall. The present hazard level may increase in the future due to the effects of climate change	Think Hazard - Country Profile
Transportation accidents TL0052			Approx. 17.1 deaths per 100,000 in 2018	WHO Global Status Report on Road Safety 2018
Chemical emergency		--	No data found	WHO Global Health Observatory Data Repository (GHODR): Chemical Safety

Occupational hazards		--	No data found	ILO Occupational Safety and Health Country Profile WHO GHODR
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EXPOSURE				
Data Highlights			Sources	
Population + Communities	- Population: 2,790,974 (2021) - Pop. density (per km2): 104.3 (2021) - Population growth rate (average annual %): 0.3 (2021) - Urban population (% of total population): 63.2 (2021) - Urban population growth rate (average annual %): 0.2 (2015) - Life expectancy at birth (females/males, years): 78.3/71.1 (2021) - Population age distribution (0-14/60+ years old, %): 20.8/ 19.0 (2021) - International migrant stock (000/% of total pop.): 190.3/6.4 (2021) - Refugees and others of concern to UNHCR (000): 19.1		UN data World Bank data	
Basic services + institutions + infrastructure	Urban Population Living in Slums, 2018 (Thousands): No data found		UNHABITAT	
Natural Resources	- Surface area (km2): 29,743 - Threatened species (number): 116 (2021) - Forested area (% of land area): 11.6 (2021) - Important sites for terrestrial biodiversity protected (%): 22.6 (2021) - From 2001 to 2021, Armenia lost 2.11kha of tree cover, equivalent to a 0.62% decrease in tree cover since 2000.		UN data World Bank data Global Forest Watch map	
Economy + livelihoods	- GDP (2021) - GDP (billion current US\$): 8.75 - growth rate (annual %, const. 2015 prices): 7.6 - per capita (current US\$): 4622.7 - Economy (2021): - Agriculture (% of Gross Value Added): 13.2 - Industry (% of GVA): 26.8 - Services and other activity (% of GVA): 59.9 - Health (2021) - Current expenditure (% of GDP): 10.0 - Education - Government expenditure (% of GDP): 2.7 in 2015		UN data World Bank data	

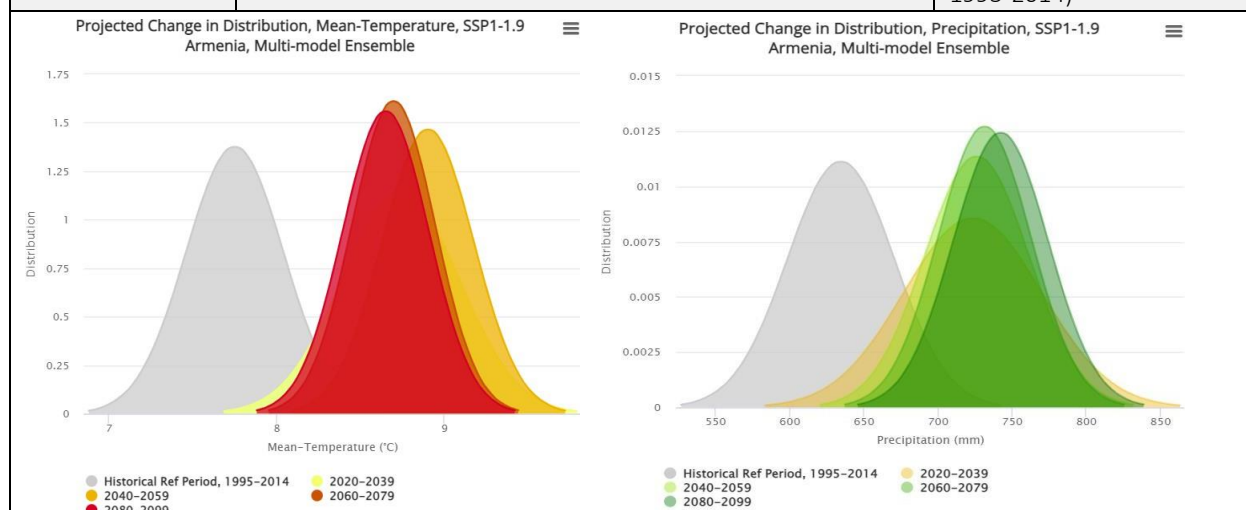
VULNERABILITY		
Data Highlights		Sources
Communities + groups	- Total literacy rate (%) 15 years and older: 99.7 (2017) - Male literacy rate (%) 15 years and older: 99.8 - Female literacy rate (%) 15 years and older: 99.7	UNESCO UNFPA UN data World Bank data

	• Disability: no data found • Internally displaced persons, new displacement associated with disasters (number of cases): no data found • Refugee population by country or territory of asylum: 19.1 (2021) • Armed forces personnel (% of total labor force): no data found • Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15 a day (2017 PPP) (% of population): 0.4 (2020) • Unemployment, total (% of total labor force) (modeled ILO estimate): 7.8 (2021) • Labor force participation rate, total (% of total population ages 15-64) (modeled ILO estimate): 61.5 (2015) • Labour force participation rate (female/male pop. %): 47.0 / 65.8 • Prevalence of HIV, total (% of population ages 15-49): no data found • Adolescent birth rate per 1,000 girls aged 15-19, 2004-2020: 19 • Unintended pregnancy rate per 1,000 women aged 15-49, 2015-2019: 53 • Total fertility rate: 1.8 • Female genital mutilation prevalence among girls aged 15-19, percent, 2004-2020: 0 • Intimate partner violence, past 12 months, percent, 2018: 5	
Robustness of basic services + institutions + infrastructure	• CPIA transparency, accountability, and corruption in the public sector rating (1=low to 6=high): 3.5 in 2015 • Access to electricity (% of population): 100 in 2020 • Individuals using the Internet (per 100 inhabitants): 66.5 in 2021 • Electric power consumption (kWh per capita): 1977 in 2014 • Water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) - 87% of population has access to safely- managed drinking water - 69% of the population has access to safely- managed sanitation facilities - 95% of the population has access to basic handwashing facility with soap and water available at home	CPIA World Bank data WASH (UN Water)
Natural Resources	• Environmental Performance Index: Score 48.30 (Rank 56) • Deforestation: In 2010, Armenia had 249kha of tree cover, extending over 8.4% of its land area. In 2021, it lost 4.96ha of tree cover. From 2001 to 2021, Armenia lost 2.11kha of tree cover, equivalent to a 0.62% decrease in tree cover since 2000. • Biodiversity: In 2015, the average terrestrial biodiversity intactness in Armenia was 40%, indicating a low level of biodiversity remaining relative to a baseline ecosystem with minimal human impact. • Water Ecosystem: 52% is the degree of implementation of integrated water resources management (SDG indicator 6.5.1, 2020) • Percentage of domestic wastewater safely treated: 40% (2020) • Monitoring of ambient water quality of water bodies: No data found • Annual freshwater withdrawals, total (% of internal resources) (SDG 6.4.2): Water stress, 58% of renewable water resources withdrawn	Environmental Performance Global Forest Watch map UN Water UN Biodiversity

	CO2 emissions (million tons, tons per capita): 5.4/1.8 in 2021	
Economy	- GDP per Capita: 4,966.5 in 2021 - Inflation, consumer prices (annual %): 7.2 in 2021 - World Economic Outlook: 15 Indicators - General Trade Performance: Service sector is the major contributor to GDP followed by industry and agriculture sectors - World growth indicator: -3.91 - Country growth indicator: 0.75 in 2020 - Ease of Doing Business Rank: 47 - Trading Across Borders Rank: 43	World Bank data WB WITS

CLIMATE CHANGE

Global Climate Risk Index (CRI)	- Ranks 167 out of 180 countries - CRI score: 142.83	Germanwatch Full Report
ND-GAIN Country Index	55.6 ND-GAIN score, rank 52 0.396 vulnerability score 0.508 readiness score	ND-GAIN Country Profile
Past Trend 1971-2020	- Mean annual temperature: Increase - Maximum of daily max-temperature: Increase - Precipitation: Increase	WBG Climate Change Knowledge Portal
Mean Projections (CMIP6) 2020-2039	- Mean annual temperature: Increase - Maximum of daily max-temperature: Increase - The spatial distribution of precipitation changes is irregular: the northeast and central regions have become more arid.	WBG Climate Change Knowledge Portal SSP2-4.5, Multi-model Ensemble, (Ref. Period: 1995-2014)



3. CCA STANDARD ANALYSIS SECTIONS

CCA SECTION	RISK FOCUS	Possible RiX Datasets
Economic Transformation Analysis	<u>Structure of economy</u> - Service sector is the major contributor to GDP followed by industry and agriculture - Top exports include as follows: (1) copper ores and concentrates, (2) gold, (3) cigarettes, (4) spirits from distilled grape wine, and (5) molybdenum ores - Top products imported include natural gas, petroleum oils, medicaments, transmission apparatus for telecommunication, and tobacco - Armenia has invested on renewable energy sources such as photovoltaic solar plants, with long-term plans on wind and solar energy	WBG Climate Change Knowledge Portal WB WITS EU4Climate Programme
	<u>Key socio-economic sectors and risks likely to be affected by climate change and disasters</u> - Energy and agriculture are the two sectors with the largest GHG emission shares, 66.7% and 18.5% respectively, and therefore this is where most of the mitigation potential lies - Food production and security are threatened by increased drought risks, floods and landslide hazards, and a reduction of the total arable land and the yield of staple crops - The most vulnerable sectors are agriculture, human health, water resources, forestry, transport and energy infrastructure due to climate change impacts including increase in the frequency of extreme weather events, worsening desertification and land degradation. - Direct effects of climate change on agriculture include alterations to carbon dioxide, temperature and precipitation. - Indirect effects include soil erosion, soil organic matter transformation, change in pest and disease profile, threat of invasive species, and decline in arable areas due to desertification	WB Climate Risk Country Profile
Social development & exclusion analysis	- General decline in labor productivity due to high temperatures which are offset by reduction of extreme low temperatures - High poverty rates prevail in Armenia. These are in part linked to high unemployment rates, but also to the poor productivity of the agricultural sector which employs around 35% of the working population. - Risk to human health from climate-related hazards are expected to increase, particularly under higher emissions pathways. Risks include the increased probabilities of drought, exacerbated by the loss of mountain glaciers, and waves. Immediate risks include heat-related sicknesses and the increased vulnerability to malaria outbreaks. These impacts are likely to be followed by the risks to nutrition of associated agricultural losses and water shortages.	EU4Climate Programme WB Climate Risk Country Profile

Environment and climate change (and progress on global commitments)	<u>Climate Risk Projections</u> • High risks for riverine and urban flooding, landslides, earthquakes, volcanic activity, and wildfire • Medium risks for extreme heat • The annual temperature increase is higher than the global average and there is a significant decrease in precipitation • Increase in the frequency of extreme weather events, worsening desertification and land degradation <u>Key Climate Impacts</u> • IPCC projections suggest Armenia could experience warming at levels significantly above the global average, with potential warming of 4.7°C by 2090s, above the 1986–2005 baseline, under the highest emissions pathway (RCP8.5) • Increased drought risks, floods and landslide hazards, a reduction of the total arable land and the yield of staple crops will be driving significant changes in the ecosystem composition, dryland expansion, water availability and food production. • A likely impact of the loss of Armenia’s mountain glaciers is an increase in variability of water flows as glaciers typically act to smooth runoff over the year. Water scarcity towards the end of summer (August, September) is likely to increase • While vulnerability for basin and watersheds vary, under a ‘worst-case scenario’, average decrease in river flow is estimated at 39% by the end of the century. These changes would have a significant impact on the levels of Armenia’s lakes and reservoirs, with implication for society potentially coming from the resulting damage to fish stocks and decline in water levels and water quality • With very large increases in the frequency and intensity of drought projected over Armenia, soil moisture may be decreased, reducing ecosystem productivity and resulting in species range shifts, and potential loss of biodiversity • The effects of temperature rise and heat stress in urban areas are increasingly compounded by the phenomenon of the Urban Heat Island (UHI) effect. Dark surfaces, residential and industrial sources of heat, an absence of vegetation, and air pollution can push temperatures higher than those of the rural surroundings • Uncertainty around future precipitation trends makes estimation of climate change’s implications for future landslide difficult but the global trend, involving increases in the frequency and intensity of these extreme precipitation events	EU4Climate Programme WB Climate Risk Country Profile
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Governance and Political Analysis	The designated authority for climate change in Armenia is the Ministry of Environment. The Inter-Agency Coordination Council for the Implementation of the Requirements and Provisions of the UNFCCC was established in 2012 and revised in 2021. The Strategic Programme of Prospective Development 2014-2025 – the overarching development strategy of the country – mentions climate change as an issue that needs to be addressed in order to improve rates of economic growth. A strong focus is given to mitigation and emissions reduction. The country has a set of climate-relevant environmental laws with further amendments (e.g. Water Code, 2002, and Law on Energy Saving and Renewable Energy, 2004) and policies (e.g. National Forest Policy, 2004, and the Strategy of the Main Directions Ensuring Economic Development in Agricultural Sector 2020-2030, 2019, the Strategic Programme for the Development of the Energy Sector of the Republic of Armenia (until 2040)). EU relations with Armenia are based on the Comprehensive and Enhanced Partnership Agreement (CEPA). Support is provided on the following sectors: green connectivity, energy sustainability, environment and climate resilience Environment and adaptation to climate change are supported through various actions such as: improving water resources management and transboundary cooperation; mainstreaming environmental goals; developing sounder environmental governance; enhancing environmental awareness; and improving the sustainable management of key natural resources. Some publications and policies on climate change and DRR: • 4th National Communication on Climate Change (NC4) (2020) • Biennial Update Report 3 (BUR3) (2021) • The Disaster Risk Management National Strategy and Action Plan • National Strategy on Disaster Risk Management (2017) - integrates climate change and SDGs • Program on Energy Saving and Renewable Energy for 2022-2030 and its Action Plan for 2022-2024 • National Action Programme of Adaptation to Climate Change and the list of Measures for 2021-2025 • Water Sector Adaptation Plan and its Program of Measures for 2022-2026 • Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) to Paris Climate Agreement in 2015 • Technology Needs Assessment Report • National Communications to the UNFCCC (4 submissions) • National Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction • National Adaptation Plan (NAP) to Advance Medium and Long-Term Adaptation Planning in Armenia • National Forest Policy and Strategy • Wildfire Action Management Plan • EU-Armenia Comprehensive and Extended Partnership Agreement (CEPA) (2017) • Eu-Armenia CEPA Roadmap in 2018 • Green City – Yerevan Action Plan in 2017	EU4Climate Programme WB Climate Risk Country Profile
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Prevention & humanitarian-development-peace linkages	- Threats on food security due to drought and desertification - On 27 September 2020, a large-scale armed conflict erupted along the line of contact in Nagorno-Karabakh. On the same day Martial Law was declared in Armenia which is still in place at the time of planning. - The hostilities continued until 9 November 2020 (despite three ceasefire agreements mediated by the OSCE Minsk Group Co-Chair countries), when an agreement was signed by Armenia, Azerbaijan and Russia. Based on the agreement, several territories were passed to Azerbaijan, and in the rest of the regions Russian Peacekeeping contingent is located. - Armenia Inter-Agency Response Plan (IARP) formed to coordinate the response to meet the needs of 90,000 persons in a refugee-like situation who arrived in Armenia as a consequence of the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict (covering the period of October 2020 – December 2021).	UNHCR
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4. SDG-BASED RISK AREAS

SDG Risk Area	Risk Factors	Source + Comments
Displacement and migration 16/17	- Internally displaced persons, new displacement associated with disasters (number of cases): data not found - Refugee population by country or territory of asylum: 19.1 (2021) - Migration and immigration: data not found	UN data World Bank data
Economic Stability 8/17	- GDP per capita (current US\$): 4,966.5 in 2021 - Inflation, consumer prices (annual %): 7.2 in 2021 - Country growth indicator: 0.75 in 2020 - Ease of Doing Business Rank: 47 - Trading Across Borders Rank: 43	World Bank data WB WITS
Environment and climate 12/13/14/15/17	- Environmental Performance Index: Score 48.30 (Rank 56) - Deforestation: In 2010, Armenia had 249kha of tree cover, extending over 8.4% of its land area. In 2021, it lost 4.96ha of tree cover. From 2001 to 2021, Armenia lost 2.11kha of tree cover, equivalent to a 0.62% decrease in tree cover since 2000. - Biodiversity: In 2015, the average terrestrial biodiversity intactness in Armenia was 40%, indicating a low level of biodiversity remaining relative to a baseline ecosystem with minimal human impact. - Water Ecosystem: 52% is the degree of implementation of integrated water resources management (SDG indicator 6.5.1, 2020) - Percentage of domestic wastewater safely treated: 52% (2020) - Annual Water stress: 58% of renewable water resources withdrawn	Environmental Performance Global Forest Watch map UN Water UN Biodiversity
Food Security, agriculture & land 2/17	- Loss, damage to crops - Lack of crop diversity - Loss, damage to livestock - Loss or lack of arable land	WB Climate Risk Country Profile

	Reliance on food imports	
Gender equality 1/2/4/5/6	- GII: Rank 53 out of 191 (medium human development), 0.216 GII (2021) - Total literacy rate (%) 15 years and older: 99.7 (2017) - Male literacy rate (%) 15 years and older: 99.8 - Female literacy rate (%) 15 years and older: 99.7	World Bank data GII
Infrastructure and access to social services 4/5/7/9/11/17	- Access to electricity (% of population): 100 in 2020 - Individuals using the Internet (per 100 inhabitants): 66.5 in 2021 - Electric power consumption (kWh per capita): 1977 in 2014	World Bank data
Public health 3/17	- Global Health Security Index: 29.8 GHSI (2021), Rank 140 out of 195 - See Part 1- Basic Risk Data > Hazards > Biological	Full report Data set

SDG-based risk areas not covered by UNDRR: - Democratic space 16/17 - Internal security 16/17 - Justice and rule of law 16/17 - Political Stability 16/17 - Regional & global influences 16/17 - Social cohesion 1/5/10/17	 13 Risk Areas - Displacement & migration SDG 16, 17 - Democratic space SDG 16, 17 - Political stability SDG 16, 17 - Economic stability SDG 8, 17 - Justice & RoL SDG 16, 17 - Public health SDG 3, 17 - Gender equality SDG 1, 2, 4, 5, 16 - Food security & agriculture SDG 2, 17 - Environment & climate SDG 12, 13, 14, 15, 17 - Infrastructure & access to social services SDG 4, 6, 7, 9, 11, 17 - Social cohesion, equality & non-discrimination SDG 1, 5, 10, 17 - Regional & global influences SDG 16, 17 - Internal security SDG 16, 17
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