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7th National Report

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Section I Brief overview of the process of preparation of the report

General

Government

Armenia

National authorities responsible for the preparation and submission of the report

Ministry of Environment

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Briefly describe the process followed for the preparation of the present report. Responses may include the following

The preparation of Armenia’s Seventh National Report on Biodiversity was coordinated by the Ministry of Environment of the Republic of Armenia and the Environmental Projects Implementation Unit (EPIU), in line with Article 26 of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and COP Decision 15/6.

The process was based on a phased, systematic, and evidence-based methodology, ensuring a complete cycle of data collection, validation, stakeholder engagement, and transparency.

The primary objective of the report is to present, within the framework of the Kunming–Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, Armenia’s progress, achievements, and challenges, as well as the contribution of national policies and actions to global biodiversity goals.

The process followed the “Whole-of-Government, Whole-of-Society” approach, ensuring broad participation from governmental institutions, academic and educational establishments, civil society organizations, the private sector, and international partners.

Work was carried out by expert and multi-stakeholder working groups, which provided professional diversity and strengthened the transparency, accountability, and public trust in the process. All groups operated under approved procedures, with systematic quality control and stepwise validation of results.

Stakeholder engagement was treated as a core component of the process. The methodology aimed to ensure a participatory, transparent, and balanced approach, enabling all stakeholders to jointly assess biodiversity management challenges and opportunities.

During the mapping stage, all key stakeholder groups were identified.

Engagement was ensured through various mechanisms, including thematic consultations, workshops, expert interviews, online surveys, public discussions, and official written requests. This approach allowed for broad representation, diversity, and evidence-based participation.

Throughout all phases, gender equality and social inclusion principles were maintained, emphasizing the participation of women, youth, local communities, and vulnerable groups, often through civil society intermediaries.

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The data collection and validation methodology was designed to ensure multi-source information gathering and quality control.

Data were collected through two complementary channels:

- (a) direct provision of data from stakeholder institutions via formal requests and standardized templates, and
- (b) compilation and analysis of openly available data.

Data completeness and reliability were ensured through a multi-level validation system, including preliminary verification by data providers, expert and working group approval, and an expanded validation stage involving stakeholder participation during a final public consultation.

Clear quality assurance criteria—completeness, accuracy, coherence, timeliness, and reliability—were applied throughout the process.

Data validation included cross-referencing with national and international sources, assessment of metadata, expert review, and incorporation of stakeholder feedback from public discussions.

All stages were thoroughly documented to maintain transparency and traceability.

Particular emphasis was placed on data digitalization and integration with the CBD Online Reporting Tool, ensuring Armenia’s reporting visibility at the international level and improving the efficiency of the national monitoring system.

The expert and working groups periodically reviewed the obtained results, while the Ministry of Environment and EPIU ensured ongoing oversight and approval.

The entire process was implemented in an accountable, open, and collaborative environment, fostering partnership and trust among stakeholders. The draft report was published on the [Unified Website for Publication of Legal Acts' Drafts](#) and is available <https://www.e-draft.am/en/projects/9748>.

As a result, Armenia produced a methodologically robust, internationally aligned, and credible report, which will serve as a key instrument for national accountability, evidence-based policymaking, and active contribution to global biodiversity governance

Section II Status of the revised or updated national biodiversity strategy and action plan in alignment with the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

Has your country revised or updated its national biodiversity strategy and action plan in alignment with the Framework?

Yes

Did your country involve and engage stakeholders in revising or updating its national biodiversity strategy and action plan?

Yes

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Stakeholders

Private sector

Women

Youth

Local and/or subnational government

Indigenous peoples and local communities (IPLC)

Other (civil society, academia, international organizations, private sector )

Has your country's revised or updated national biodiversity strategy and action plan been adopted as a policy or a legal instrument, and/or integrated into other strategies?

In Progress

Briefly describe the national biodiversity monitoring system and how it tracks progress in the implementation of the national biodiversity strategy and action plan.

Armenia’s national biodiversity policy framework is defined by the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP), which serves as the central instrument for implementing the country’s obligations under the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD). In response to the adoption of the Kunming–Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF), Armenia has initiated a comprehensive revision and alignment process of its

NBSAP, with the objective of ensuring consistency between national targets, actions, and the GBF goals and targets.

The revised NBSAP introduces an updated national vision, strategic 5 goals, and 30 national targets, explicitly reflecting the structure and ambition of the GBF while taking into account Armenia’s national context, capacities, and constraints. The revision process has been designed not merely as a technical update, but as a strategic exercise to address long-standing implementation gaps, strengthen cross-sectoral integration, and improve the effectiveness and feasibility of biodiversity policy delivery.

Overall responsibility for the revision and implementation of the NBSAP lies with the Ministry of Environment of the Republic of Armenia, supported by a multi-institutional governance framework. Multi-stakeholder participation has been a core element of the NBSAP revision process. Consultations with different stakeholders focused on defining strategic priorities, refining national targets, and identifying practical implementation actions, thereby strengthening ownership and inclusiveness.

Armenia’s NBSAP revision is closely linked to the development of a national biodiversity monitoring framework, aligned with the global monitoring framework of the GBF. At present, biodiversity monitoring and data management in Armenia remain fragmented and uneven across sectors, with significant gaps in data consistency, interoperability, and long-term trend information. While valuable datasets exist for individual species, ecosystems, and protected areas, the absence of a centralized and coordinated biodiversity information system has constrained effective monitoring, evaluation, and reporting.

The revised NBSAP explicitly recognizes these limitations and positions the strengthening of national monitoring and information systems as a priority for implementation. Monitoring arrangements foresee the use of both national and, where necessary, verified global datasets during the initial implementation phase, while progressively consolidating data management responsibilities within designated national institutions. External evaluations and analytical reviews are envisaged to support learning, adaptive management, and future updates of the strategy.

Through the revised NBSAP and its alignment with the GBF, Armenia has established a clear national implementation framework that emphasizes whole-of-government coordination, stakeholder engagement, and evidence-based decision-making. The ongoing development of monitoring, data management, and reporting systems is recognized as a critical enabling condition for achieving national biodiversity targets and fulfilling international reporting obligations

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Section III Please use the following template to report on progress in the implementation of your country’s national targets and revised or updated national biodiversity strategy and action plan in alignment with the Framework. In cases where no national target is linked with one or more related global targets, it is suggested that countries report directly on progress contributing to the global targets.

ARM T01: Integrate Critical Habitats in Spatial Planning **(National)**

**Briefly describe the main actions taken to implement the target**

Ten-year management plans (MPs) (Based on the relevant decisions of the Government of the Republic of Armenia) have been developed for all 17 forest enterprises of “Hayantar” SNCO (15 approved, 1 pending approval, and 1 under EIA review), with all activities funded by the state budget.

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**Indicate the current level of progress towards the target**

Progress towards target but at an insufficient rate

**Provide a summary of progress towards the target, including the main outcomes achieved**

Since 2020, some progress has been achieved in the country beyond the scope of traditional protected areas, through in-situ measures aimed at biodiversity conservation.

Accordingly, ten-year management plans (MPs) (Based on the relevant decisions of the Government of the Republic of Armenia) have been developed for 17 forest enterprises of “Hayantar” SNCO, with one plan still pending approval and another undergoing EIA review

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**Provide a summary of key challenges encountered and different approaches that may be taken for further implementation**

For the full implementation of this target, significant legal and institutional reforms are also required. In particular, it is necessary to incorporate information on biodiversity-rich areas into integrated spatial planning documents at the micro-regional level, which would enable more active community involvement in environmental actions. Accordingly, amendments are needed in urban planning regulations, as well as in the laws on Specially Protected Natural Areas (SPNAs) and Local Self-Government (LSG). At the same time, prior to the designation and legal protection of critical habitats, it is necessary to develop a Red List of ecosystems to ensure a scientifically grounded basis.

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Provide examples or cases to illustrate the effectiveness of the actions taken to implement the target. Provide relevant hyperlinks or attach related materials or publications, as needed.

The best demonstration of the effectiveness of this action is the forest management plans developed for forestry enterprises.

All management plans have been prepared in accordance with the relevant procedures, using a participatory and integrated approach that takes biodiversity into account. They include important provisions on existing biodiversity, particularly the distribution of key threatened species and Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs). In some cases, forest sanctuaries have also been specifically designated.

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Briefly describe how the implementation of the target relates to progress in achieving the related Sustainable Development Goals and associated targets, and the implementation of other related agreements

related Sustainable Development Goals and associated targets

**Target 6.5:** By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate

**Target 14.2:** By 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration in order to achieve healthy and productive oceans

**Target 15.1:** By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements

**Target 15.2:** By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally

**Target 15.5:** Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species

**Target 15.9:** By 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts

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Indicator Data

A.2 Extent of natural ecosystems

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-A.2

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

Data is currently not available for Armenia due to the absence of a nationally agreed ecosystem classification and comprehensive, spatially harmonized ecosystem mapping at the national scale.

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A.3 Red List Index

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-A.3

Source of Data

Use the available data (pre-populated data)

Data

Download

| Has disaggregation | Year | Unit | Value | Footnote |
|--------------------|------|------|-------|----------|
|--------------------|------|------|-------|----------|

|    |      |       |                   |  |
|----|------|-------|-------------------|--|
| No | 1993 | index | 0.862183675392479 |  |
| No | 1994 | index | 0.862154861111111 |  |
| No | 1995 | index | 0.862102024330263 |  |
| No | 1996 | index | 0.862069027777778 |  |
| No | 1997 | index | 0.862020911111111 |  |
| No | 1998 | index | 0.861916733333333 |  |
| No | 1999 | index | 0.861789638888889 |  |
| No | 2000 | index | 0.861568566666667 |  |
| No | 2001 | index | 0.861377519444444 |  |
| No | 2002 | index | 0.861232902777778 |  |
| No | 2003 | index | 0.860796312962963 |  |
| No | 2004 | index | 0.859443676851852 |  |
| No | 2005 | index | 0.857722219444444 |  |
| No | 2006 | index | 0.854727794444444 |  |
| No | 2007 | index | 0.85188927037037  |  |
| No | 2008 | index | 0.850440927587464 |  |
| No | 2009 | index | 0.849050746296296 |  |
| No | 2010 | index | 0.847998039937945 |  |
| No | 2011 | index | 0.847233507436849 |  |
| No | 2012 | index | 0.846813861897693 |  |
| No | 2013 | index | 0.846250751037573 |  |
| No | 2014 | index | 0.845970970292291 |  |
| No | 2015 | index | 0.84539597108771  |  |
| No | 2016 | index | 0.844739747609796 |  |
| No | 2017 | index | 0.844243282669953 |  |
| No | 2018 | index | 0.843564302558116 |  |
| No | 2019 | index | 0.842886726571713 |  |
| No | 2020 | index | 0.842060392006292 |  |
| No | 2021 | index | 0.841525538767788 |  |
| No | 2022 | index | 0.840941456923265 |  |
| No | 2023 | index | 0.840359359684201 |  |
| No | 2024 | index | 0.839683971022823 |  |

Global source of data

IUCN Red List of Threatened Species

Indicator providers

IUCN

BirdLife International

Description

This data was prepopulated from [Target Tracker](#).

The Red List Index (RLI) measures changes in the overall extinction risk for groups of species over time. The RLI value ranges from 1 to 0, where a value of 1 means that all species in the groups included are categorized as ‘Least Concern’, indicating that none are currently at risk of extinction, while a value of 0 means that all species included are categorized as ‘Extinct’. The RLI is also SDG indicator 15.5.1.

The global RLI can be disaggregated to the national level, where each species contributing to the national index is weighted according to the proportion of its global range that occurs within a country. Nationally disaggregated RLI values are shown on the country pages.

The global Red List Index is based on data from the IUCN Red List, which comprises assessments of extinction risk using the IUCN Red List Categories & Criteria, and is made available through the [IUCN Red List of Threatened Species](#).

Note: The Red List Index covers terrestrial, freshwater, and marine species. For simplicity, territorial waters are not shown on the Most Recent Measurement map.

Disclaimers: The national Red List Index for a country may differ from the relevant national disaggregation of the global Red List index because: (a) the former is based on trends in national rather than global extinction risk, (b) because it takes no account of the national responsibility for the conservation of each species, treating as equal both those species that occur nowhere outside the country (i.e. national endemics) and those with large ranges that occur in many other countries, and (c) the taxonomic groups considered may differ.

A.4 Proportion of populations within species with an effective population size greater than 500

HeadlineGBF-INDICATOR-A.4

Source of Data

Not relevant

Please describe why this indicator is not relevant

The indicator “Proportion of populations within species with an effective population size greater than 500” is not currently applicable for Armenia, as systematic population-level genetic monitoring and reliable estimates of effective population size are not yet available at the national scale.

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B.1 Services provided by ecosystems

HeadlineGBF-INDICATOR-B1

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

There are insufficient available data to properly assess this indicator in terms of evaluated ecosystem services (ES). In the preparation of some forest management plans, certain provisioning (partially) and cultural services of forest areas have been assessed; however, these do not relate to urban areas. The health of urban green and blue ecosystems has not been comprehensively assessed, and their ecosystem services have not been evaluated.

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1.1 Percentage of land and sea area covered by biodiversity-inclusive spatial plans

HeadlineGBF-INDICATOR-1.1

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

[Download](#) 

| Has disaggregation | Year | Unit | Value | Footnote |
|--------------------|------|------|-------|----------|
| No                 | 2025 | %    | 12.9  |          |

Comments

|                                                                                                                                                                                                |    |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|
| Percentage of terrestrial and marine areas covered by spatial plans that take biodiversity into account: 12.9% (263,559.1 ha, which corresponds to the combined area of 14 forest enterprises. | EN |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|

B.b Number of countries with policies or actions for implementing and monitoring the sustainable use of biodiversity and the maintenance and enhancement of nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services

Binary    KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-B

**B.1 Does your country have policies and/or action plans aimed at ensuring the maintenance, enhancement and restoration of nature's contributions to people, including of ecosystem functions and services?**

Partially

**B.2 Does your country have policies and/or action plans aimed at ensuring the sustainable use of biodiversity?**

Partially

**B.3 Does your country monitor the sustainable use of biodiversity?**

Under development

**B.4 Does your country monitor the maintenance, restoration and enhancement of nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services for the benefit of present and future generations?**

Under development

1.b Number of countries using participatory, integrated and biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning and/or effective management processes addressing land- and sea-use change to bring the loss of areas of high biodiversity importance close to zero by 2030

Binary    KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-1

**1 Is your country landlocked?**

Yes

**1.1 Are all areas of your country under biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning or effective management processes that:**

**(a) Address land-use (terrestrial) change?**

Partially

**(b) Address land-use (inland water) change?**

Partially

**1.2 If the answer to any of the questions in 1.1 is not “No”, were the plans created using a participatory process? (Select all that apply, noting that, if your country is a landlocked State, marine spatial planning will be considered as not relevant)**

For terrestrial spatial planning  
For inland water planning

14.b Number of countries integrating biodiversity and its multiple values into policies, regulations, planning, development processes, poverty eradication strategies and, as appropriate, national accounts, within and across all levels and across all sectors, and progressively aligning all relevant public and private activities and fiscal and financial flows with the goals and targets of the Framework

Binary    KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-C-14

14.1 Does your country integrate biodiversity and its multiple values into policies, regulations, planning, development processes and poverty eradication strategies at all levels of government?

Under development

14.2 Does your country use environmental economic accounting to quantify the monetary and non-monetary values of biodiversity?

Under development

14.3 Does your country integrate biodiversity and its multiple values into policies, regulations, plans and strategies across all sectors to ensure their mainstreaming?

Partially

14.4 Does your country have policies, regulations, strategies or plans in place to progressively align all relevant public and private activities with the goals and targets of the Framework?

Under development

14.5 Are policies, regulations, strategies or plans in place to progressively align fiscal and financial flows with the goals and targets of the Framework?

Under development

Number of newly drafted and/or revised legislative documents    National    2E1E282F-39B2-B8A4-5B46-8D3D4A3D7DB4

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

[Download](#) 

| Has disaggregation | Year | Unit   | Value | Footnote |
|--------------------|------|--------|-------|----------|
| No                 | 2025 | number | 16    |          |

Comments

In relation to this target, the most significant legislative reform is the revision of the Law on Specially Protected Natural Areas (SPNAs). This amendment introduces a number of fundamental concepts. First and foremost, it establishes the concept of “Valuable Ecosystems,” which creates an opportunity to ensure the proper conservation of the most valuable ecosystems located outside SPNAs.

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More specific examples of legal acts include the management plans developed for 17 forestry enterprises, each of which has been approved by a corresponding order of the Minister of Environment of the Republic of Armenia.

ARM T02: Restore Degraded Ecosystems (National)

Briefly describe the main actions taken to implement the target

Afforestation and forest restoration are considered as important directions for Armenian economy, especially for the sector of nature conservation. It is formulated at a different way at different documents, thus creating a huge space for local organizations and international donors for the interventions. Based on that the field has become quite flexible and active during the last decade, including the governmental actors, as well as new players from the NGO sector. Despite of that fact the challenges are also significant – lack of technologies first of all to deal with complex issues.

Two studies have been implemented during the reporting period on assessment of potential for the forest landscape restoration in Armenia, that are serving as a strong basement for the field work.

Several major projects are ongoing, promoting not only the restoration of forest landscapes, but also pastures and wetlands as well. Those are bringing an innovative approach into the field, having strong capacity building components.

There are 4 NGO actively engaged into field doing afforestation and reforestation activities combined with some community development activities and ecoeducation. Some results have already visible but the major challenges are ahead to meet the commitments of country towards 2023 and 2050. While Armenia’s Forest Code enshrines the right to private ownership and community ownership over forests and forest lands, private forestry is not commonly practiced. Lack of adequate financial incentives and supporting policies and an underdeveloped forest industry act as barriers for investments in private forestry.

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Indicate the current level of progress towards the target

On track to achieve target

Provide a summary of progress towards the target, including the main outcomes achieved

Afforestation and forest restoration to prevent erosion were mentioned as national priorities in the Strategy of the Republic of Armenia on Conservation, Protection, Reproduction and Use of Biological Diversity from 2015 (Republic of Armenia, 2015a), also the National Forest Program of the Republic of Armenia 2005-2015 takes the view that the country’s optimal forest cover would be 20.1 percent, which compares with the FRA2015 figure of 11.2 percent. This indicator is referenced here, taking into account that the revised National Forest Program has not yet been approved.

The goal is to reach this target figure by 2050, as stated in the country’s INDC 8 (Republic of Armenia, 2015b). On 25 December 2025, the Government of the Republic of Armenia approved the ‘Nationally Determined Contributions of the Republic of Armenia for 2026–2035 under the Paris Agreement and the Action Plan for their implementation ([https://www.e-gov.am/u\\_files/file/decrees/kar/GV81-8528-14BA-6248/1962.1.pdf](https://www.e-gov.am/u_files/file/decrees/kar/GV81-8528-14BA-6248/1962.1.pdf)).

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.

Meeting even the Bonn Challenge of restoring 50,000 ha by 2030 is problematic if a business-as-usual approach to forest planning and governance is used. The state forest authorities lack physical equipment, technologies, other infrastructure, and capacities needed for climate adaptation, FLR, and nursery management.

As a part of national adaptation strategy landscapes restoration serves for ensuring the mainstreaming of adaptation and implementation of the NAP (NAP Armenia, 2021).

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:

- Climate Risk and Vulnerability Baseline
- National Action Program of Adaptation to Climate Change and the List of Measures for 2021-2025.
- Sector and Marz Adaptation Plans.

- Adaptation Monitoring and Evaluation system.
- Financing Framework and Implementation Plan for Climate Change Adaptation

While Armenia’s Forest Code enshrines the right to private ownership and community ownership over forests and forest lands, private forestry is not commonly practiced. Lack of adequate financial incentives and supporting policies and an underdeveloped forest industry act as barriers for investments in private forestry.

The new Programme of the Government of Armenia (2021–2026) has relevance to forestry. The program was adopted in 2021 by the new government and presents activities of the GoA that will guarantee the country’s sustainable development for the respective period. The update of Forest code is still ongoing and the process of updating the National Forest programme is also moving not so fast, which creates difficulties on for the country. A formal guideline for the afforestation and reforestation activities has been adopted by the Ministerial decree from 11 March 2024, which make the field more clear, but still require significant updates towards meeting an international standards. Community-based organizations lack adequate technical capacity and resources to establish new forests and to carry out environmentally and economically sound management, further limiting the options for establishing private forests.

Afforestation and forest restoration activities are often interrelated and not clearly distinguished from one another; consequently, a certain degree of confusion arose during the preparation of this report.

There is also an issue concerning the identification of degraded ecosystems, which have not been clearly mapped at the national level. The National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) envisages the development of a methodology for assessing degraded ecosystems; however, such a methodology has not yet been developed.

Under this target, the NBSAP also identifies additional actions that have not yet been implemented. Furthermore, there is no legal or institutional framework in place for monitoring newly established plantations. There are also no guidelines to promote biodiversity considerations during plantation establishment.

In 2025 launched a forestry component of the “Biodiversity and Sustainable Local Development” (The kick-off working meeting for the forest component of the “Biodiversity and Sustainable Local Development in Armenia” project was held.) 6-year project funded by KfW, which aims at Institutional development of Forestry sector, including community forestry practices.

As part of a study commissioned by the World Bank, UNIQUE Forestry and Land Use GmbH in collaboration with a local company SOLUTON LLC applied the Restoration Opportunities Assessment Methodology (ROAM). developed by the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) and the World Resources Institute (WRI), to identify potential areas for FLR and prioritize them at national and subnational levels.

The synthesis of this work is a ‘Landscape Restoration Strategy and Action Plan 2022–2032’ that identifies: eight FLR intervention options; required changes in legislation and policy to support the activity; the capacities required in administration, relevant government / nongovernment organizations, and local communities; a roadmap and action plan over a 10-year period; financing needs and potential sources; and a monitoring and evaluation (M&E) framework to ensure success. The initial target over 10 years is the Bonn Challenge of 50,000 ha afforested.

Within the frames of a regional project “Upscaling Global Forest Watch in Caucasus Region Project implementation in Armenia” REC Caucasus with a technical support of Global Forest Watch was dedicated to the selection of potential restoration options for Armenia and identification of criteria for restoration opportunity mapping. The questions regarding data collection and data needs will also be discussed in more detail (GFW\_REC C). The main actor in Armenia for doing the forest restoration projects is the state institution Hayantar SNCO (Armforest), under the Ministry of Environment. The organization is responsible or the management of the state forest enterprises, including afforestation and reforestation on state forest lands. Following the data received from the MoE, during 2023-2025 Hayantar has implemented an afforestation works on 430 ha of territory. The organization owns nurseries ħu Hrazdan, Sisian, Tashir, Vanadzor.

Following the management plans for the 14 forest enterprises (out of 17) those has recently updated management plans - it is planned 5153 ha of forest restoration and reforestation activities, in addition to...ha of afforestation.

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**Provide a summary of key challenges encountered and different approaches that may be taken for further implementation**

Armenia’s progress toward RM T02 is constrained by fragmented policy frameworks, the absence of a nationally approved methodology and map for degraded ecosystems, limited institutional and technical capacity of state and community actors, weak biodiversity integration and monitoring of restoration outcomes, and heavy reliance on isolated, donor-driven projects. Further implementation requires a unified national restoration framework anchored in the Landscape Restoration Strategy, rapid approval of the revised National Forest Programme, standardized definitions and indicators for restoration types, strengthened nursery and field capacities, and an integrated monitoring and financing approach.

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**Provide examples or cases to illustrate the effectiveness of the actions taken to implement the target. Provide relevant hyperlinks or attach related materials or publications, as needed.**

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| <p>A first forest project that adopts strategic approaches of REDD+ has been put in place in December 2021 by the GoA with the FAO as an accredited entity. It is majorly financed by the Green Climate Fund (GCF) (Simplified Approval Process [SAP] 14: Forest resilience of Armenia, enhancing adaptation and rural green growth via mitigation.</p> <p>Under the component of this grant project titled “Mitigation of Climate Change Impacts and Adaptation through the Transfer of New Technologies,” a total of 7,300 hectares of afforestation and forest restoration activities are planned for the period 2021–2029.</p> <p>As part of this effort, two greenhouses of 500 m² each have been installed in each of the Hrazdan, Sisian, and Tashir forestry enterprises of the “Hayantar” SNCO for the purpose of seedling production.</p> <p>Within the frames of Forest Restoration and Climate Change in Armenia (FORACCA) project during 2025-2028 it is planned afforestation and reforestation of 870 ha of lands, also restoration of pastures on 200 ha of area, as well as establishment of agroforestry plantations on 60 ha of land. By the moment of reporting 45 ha of forests are restored, pasture improvement plan for 200 hectares of land has been developed and 3 ha of agroforestry plantation has been planted.</p> <p>Within the framework of the project “Conservation and Sustainable Management of Land Resources and Valuable Ecosystems in the Lake Sevan Basin for Multiple Benefits,” the period 2024–2028 provides for the landscapes managed under improved practices. Specifically, this includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Sustainable management of 150,000 hectares of pastures</li><li>• Sustainable management of 10,000 hectares of water resources</li><li>• Sustainable management of 5,800 hectares of forests</li><li>• Restoration of 2,200 hectares of degraded forest land</li></ul> <p>As part of the project, it is also planned to establish a nursery in the Vayots Dzor Forestry Branch of the “Hayantar” SNCO.</p> <p>There are 4 NGOs actively engaged in afforestation and reforestation activities in Armenia – Armenia Tree Project CF, My Forest Armenia NGO, Foundation for the Preservation of Wildlife and Cultural Assets and the SHEN NGO actively engaged in afforestation and reforestation activities.</p> <p>For the reporting period (2021-2025) Armenia tree project (ATP) CF reported about the afforestation activities implemented on 848 ha of area, My forest Armenia NGO (2020-2025) at 1441,7 ha of area, FPWC (2020-2025) 131,5 ha of area and SHEN NGO reported about the plans for the establishment of 60 ha of agroforestry plantation (10 has already implemented) during 2024-2028, as well as 5 ha of forest planted during 2020-2025.</p> <p>Shen NGO has been implemented also 123 ha of restoration of agricultural lands.</p> <p>Within the framework of the “RESILAND – Armenia Resilient Landscapes Program,” a review of policies related to forests and wetlands is planned, along with the development of proposals, including those concerning their restoration.</p> <p>As a part of the Environmental Protection of Lake Sevan – EU4Sevan implemented by GIZ from 2020 to 2025 overall 2 document packages were designed and submitted on Lake cleaning and afforestation/reforestation.</p> <p>An important pilot project has been implemented by CNF oriented on restoration of wetlands at Khor Virap sanctuary with overall area of 3,93 ha. m /<a href="https://www.caucasus-naturefund.org/restoration-activites-for-the-khor-virap-sanctuary-armenia/?utm_">https://www.caucasus-naturefund.org/restoration-activites-for-the-khor-virap-sanctuary-armenia/?utm_</a>).</p> <p>Regulations that incorporate climate-resilient forest management in forest landscapes have been developed and/or revised under the project “Climate Risk Management and Climate Change Adaptation in the Forest Management Sector of Armenia.”</p> <p>Considering the importance of improving the efficiency of pasture use and integrating pastures into economic circulation, amendments were introduced to the Land Code of the Republic of Armenia by the Ministry of Economy under Law No. HO-341-N dated 10 October 2025.</p> <p>According to data provided by the Ministry of Economy, improvement works have been carried out on degraded pastures and hayfields covering 170 ha in the Sisian community and 250 ha in the Tumanyan community. In addition, degraded pastures were rehabilitated in the settlements of Urtsadzor (120 ha), Shaghap (101 ha), and Lanjanist (30 ha).</p> <p>In cooperation with the Austrian Development Agency, since 2025 the Strategic Development Agency NGO has launched a new project entitled “Innovative Livestock Management: Herding, Breeding and Markets (INLIMA)”, under which qualitative improvement of approximately 60 ha of degraded pastures is planned.</p> | EN |
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**Briefly describe how the implementation of the target relates to progress in achieving the related Sustainable Development Goals and associated targets, and the implementation of other related agreements**

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |    |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|
| Related Sustainable Development Goals and associated targets                                                                                                                                                                                                         | EN |
| Target 6.6: By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes.                                                                                                                               |    |
| Target 14.2: By 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration in order to achieve healthy and productive oceans.       |    |
| Target 15.1: By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements. |    |
| Target 15.3: By 2030, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land degradation-neutral world.                                                                |    |

## Indicator Data

|                                                                                                                                                                                                 |          |                   |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|-------------------|
| A.2 Extent of natural ecosystems                                                                                                                                                                | Headline | GBF-INDICATOR-A.2 |
| <b>Source of Data</b>                                                                                                                                                                           |          |                   |
| No data available                                                                                                                                                                               |          |                   |
| <b>Please describe the situation</b>                                                                                                                                                            |          |                   |
| Data is currently not available for Armenia due to the absence of a nationally agreed ecosystem classification and comprehensive, spatially harmonized ecosystem mapping at the national scale. |          | EN                |

A.3 Red List Index

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-A.3

Source of Data

Use the available data (pre-populated data)

Data

[Download](#) 

| Has disaggregation | Year | Unit  | Value             | Footnote |
|--------------------|------|-------|-------------------|----------|
| No                 | 1993 | index | 0.862183675392479 |          |
| No                 | 1994 | index | 0.862154861111111 |          |
| No                 | 1995 | index | 0.862102024330263 |          |
| No                 | 1996 | index | 0.862069027777778 |          |
| No                 | 1997 | index | 0.862020911111111 |          |
| No                 | 1998 | index | 0.861916733333333 |          |
| No                 | 1999 | index | 0.861789638888889 |          |
| No                 | 2000 | index | 0.861568566666667 |          |
| No                 | 2001 | index | 0.861377519444444 |          |
| No                 | 2002 | index | 0.861232902777778 |          |
| No                 | 2003 | index | 0.860796312962963 |          |
| No                 | 2004 | index | 0.859443676851852 |          |
| No                 | 2005 | index | 0.857722219444444 |          |
| No                 | 2006 | index | 0.854727794444444 |          |
| No                 | 2007 | index | 0.85188927037037  |          |
| No                 | 2008 | index | 0.850440927587464 |          |

|    |      |       |                   |  |
|----|------|-------|-------------------|--|
| No | 2009 | index | 0.849050746296296 |  |
| No | 2010 | index | 0.847998039937945 |  |
| No | 2011 | index | 0.847233507436849 |  |
| No | 2012 | index | 0.846813861897693 |  |
| No | 2013 | index | 0.846250751037573 |  |
| No | 2014 | index | 0.845970970292291 |  |
| No | 2015 | index | 0.84539597108771  |  |
| No | 2016 | index | 0.844739747609796 |  |
| No | 2017 | index | 0.844243282669953 |  |
| No | 2018 | index | 0.843564302558116 |  |
| No | 2019 | index | 0.842886726571713 |  |
| No | 2020 | index | 0.842060392006292 |  |
| No | 2021 | index | 0.841525538767788 |  |
| No | 2022 | index | 0.840941456923265 |  |
| No | 2023 | index | 0.840359359684201 |  |
| No | 2024 | index | 0.839683971022823 |  |

Global source of data

[IUCN Red List of Threatened Species](#)

Indicator providers

- [IUCN](#)
- [BirdLife International](#)

Description

**This data was prepopulated from [Target Tracker](#).**

The Red List Index (RLI) measures changes in the overall extinction risk for groups of species over time. The RLI value ranges from 1 to 0, where a value of 1 means that all species in the groups included are categorized as ‘Least Concern’, indicating that none are currently at risk of extinction, while a value of 0 means that all species included are categorized as ‘Extinct’. The RLI is also SDG indicator 15.5.1.

The global RLI can be disaggregated to the national level, where each species contributing to the national index is weighted according to the proportion of its global range that occurs within a country. Nationally disaggregated RLI values are shown on the country pages.

The global Red List Index is based on data from the IUCN Red List, which comprises assessments of extinction risk using the IUCN Red List Categories & Criteria, and is made available through the [IUCN Red List of Threatened Species](#).

Note: The Red List Index covers terrestrial, freshwater, and marine species. For simplicity, territorial waters are not shown on the Most Recent Measurement map.

Disclaimers: The national Red List Index for a country may differ from the relevant national disaggregation of the global Red List index because: (a) the former is based on trends in national rather than global extinction risk, (b) because it takes no account of the national responsibility for the conservation of each species, treating as equal both those species that occur nowhere outside the country (i.e. national endemics) and those with large ranges that occur in many other countries, and (c) the taxonomic groups considered may differ.

Source of Data

Not relevant

Please describe why this indicator is not relevant

The indicator “Proportion of populations within species with an effective population size greater than 500” is not currently applicable for Armenia, as systematic population-level genetic monitoring and reliable estimates of effective population size are not yet available at the national scale.

EN

B.1 Services provided by ecosystems

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-B1

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

There are insufficient available data to properly assess this indicator in terms of evaluated ecosystem services (ES). In the preparation of some forest management plans, certain provisioning (partially) and cultural services of forest areas have been assessed; however, these do not relate to urban areas. The health of urban green and blue ecosystems has not been comprehensively assessed, and their ecosystem services have not been evaluated.

EN

2.1 Area under restoration

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-2.2

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

[Download](#) 

| Has disaggregation | Year | Unit | Value    | Footnote                                                                                           |
|--------------------|------|------|----------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| No                 | 2025 | ha   | 15849.93 | state-led restoration activities, NGO-led initiatives, and time-bound, project-based interventions |

Comments

Area of restored ecosystems: 15,849.93 ha, including 15,523 ha of restored forest landscapes, 323 ha of agricultural landscapes, and 3.93 ha of wetland ecosystems. The area of restored forest landscapes includes both completed and planned activities; however, these are often directly linked to afforestation efforts, making it difficult to clearly distinguish between the two. Activities that explicitly involve afforestation are not included in this area figure.

EN

7.1 Index of coastal eutrophication

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-7.1

Source of Data

Not relevant

Please describe why this indicator is not relevant

This indicator refers to coastal eutrophication in marine or coastal regions and does not apply to the territory of the Republic of Armenia. Therefore, both the main indicator and its sub-indicators are not applicable to Armenia

EN

B.b Number of countries with policies or actions for implementing and monitoring the sustainable use of biodiversity and the maintenance and enhancement of nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services

Binary KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-B

Partially

Partially

Under development

Under development

Binary KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-8

## Climate change

Partially

Under development

No

Under development

No

8.7 Do your country’s policies or action plans on the impact of climate change and ocean acidification contain the following types of actions designed to increase biodiversity resilience or reduce impacts (select all that apply):

- Mitigation
- Adaptation
- Disaster risk reduction
- Nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches
- Policies to minimize negative and foster positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity

8.8 Are measures included in your country’s policies or actions plans to minimize the negative impacts of climate actions on biodiversity?

Partially

8.9 Are measures included in your country’s policies or actions plans to foster positive impacts of climate actions on biodiversity?

Partially

ARM T03: Expand the Protected Areas Network and Develop Other Effective Area-Based Conservation Measures (OECM) in Armenia **(National)**

Briefly describe the main actions taken to implement the target

The total area of specially protected nature areas (SPNAs) in Armenia is approximately 387,053 hectares (<https://www.arlis.am/hy/acts/93166> (~13.1%) ([Aichi Biodiversity Target 11 Country Dossier: ARMENIA](#)). In 2026, by a Government decision, an additional 5,329.91 hectares were added to the Khosrov Forest State Reserve, expanding its total territory. In addition, an increase of 0.3% in the total protected area is planned in the coming years through the establishment of two new national parks. Clear and consistent efforts aimed at expanding protected areas are being carried out by a number of organizations.

An important contribution toward achieving the target is also the 30,500-hectare Caucasus Wildlife Refuge (CWR) ([Caucasus Wildlife Refuge \(CWR\)](#)), managed by the Foundation for the Preservation of Wildlife and Cultural Assets (FPWC). In Armenia’s Vayots Dzor region, the “Arpa” Community Protected Landscape, covering around 3,000 hectares, has been operating successfully for 12 years. Until 2019, it was known as the “Gnishik” Protected Landscape (Arpa Environmental Foundation) ([Arpa Environmental Foundation](#)). Across the country, ecological corridors have also been mapped, covering approximately 88,000 hectares, and are conserved by local communities. These areas are potential sites for the establishment of OECMs (Other Effective Area-Based Conservation Measures), however there is no legal basis established for these areas, and as a result, their surface area is not included in the total area calculated for protected areas.

Since 2024, work has been underway to establish Armenia’s first biosphere reserve, which will include Dilijan National Park, as well as selected settlements from the Dilijan, Pambak, Chambarak, and Sevan communities, and the settlements of Lermontovo and Fioletovo in their entirety. The proposed “Dilijan” Biosphere Reserve will cover 116,669 hectares.

In 2023–2024, a revision of Emerald Network candidate sites was carried out. At present, **23** candidate Emerald sites have been identified ([Emerald Network sites \(December 2024\) Updated list of officially nominated candidate](#)).

Armenia has 28 Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs). Fourteen KBAs are not included at all within the framework of protected areas or OECMs ([Aichi Biodiversity Target 11 Country Dossier: ARMENIA](#)). KBAs in Armenia do not have official legal status.

Armenia also has three Ramsar sites: Khor Virap Marsh, Lake Arpi, and Lake Sevan. (<https://www.ramsar.org/country-profile/armenia>)

In 2025, a draft revised Law of the Republic of Armenia “On Specially Protected Nature Areas” was prepared, which introduces and formalizes a number of fundamental concepts.

In **2023**, the Law of the Republic of Armenia “On Environmental Impact Assessment and Expertise” was also revised, ensuring certain provisions related to ecosystem protection in buffer zones outside SPNAs.

EN

In addition to the above, it should be noted that legislative regulations aimed at establishing private and community conserved areas remain very weak. The legislation also lacks the concept of “Other Effective Area-Based Conservation Measures (OECMs)” and the regulations related to them.

Indicate the current level of progress towards the target

On track to achieve target

Provide a summary of progress towards the target, including the main outcomes achieved

According to the relevant Government decision — Decree No. 1059-A (25 September 2014) of the Government of the Republic of Armenia [\(Decree N 1059-U \(25.09.2014\) of the Government of the Republic of Armenia\)](#) — the list of Armenia’s natural monuments was approved by Government Decision No. 967-N of 14 August 2008, which included 230 natural monuments. Considering that this list did not fully represent the rich diversity of living and non-living natural objects and complexes found in Armenia, that the protection zones of natural monuments had not been mapped and clarified, that land plots had not been demarcated, and that natural monuments lacked the passports required under the RA Law “On Specially Protected Nature Areas,” passportization work has been carried out over the years.

Currently, the list of natural monuments includes 233 sites, of which 106 are geological, 48 hydrogeological, 40 hydrological, 17 natural-historical, and 21 biological monuments. Only 33 of them have official passports. An inventory has been completed for 146 out of the 200 natural monuments designated for registration. Thus, the following Specially Protected Nature Areas (SPNAs) are currently in operation in the Republic of Armenia:

1. 3 state reserves (“Khosrov Forest,” “Shikahogh,” and “Erebuni”), covering 35,439.6 hectares or 1.19% of Armenia’s total territory, in 2026, pursuant to a Government decision, an additional 5329.91 ha were incorporated into the Khosrov Forest State Reserve.
2. 4 national parks (“Sevan,” “Dilijan,” “Lake Arpi,” and “Arevik”), covering 236,802.1 hectares or 7.96% of the country’s total territory
3. 233 natural monuments
4. 27 state sanctuaries, covering 114,812.7 hectares or 3.95% of Armenia’s total territory

The total area of SPNAs, excluding natural monuments, amounts to 387,053 hectares. In 2026, by a Government decision, an additional 5329.91 hectares were added, incorporating them into the Khosrov Forest State Reserve.

A clear indicator of progress in expanding protected areas is the planning of new protected areas and improvements in management effectiveness within existing ones.

Currently, the “Jermuk” and “Tatev” national parks are in the planning stage, with proposed areas of 30,000 ha and 12,000 ha, respectively. As these parks will be established on the basis of several existing protected areas, the country’s total protected area will increase by 9,000 ha, or 0.3%, under the biodiversity component of the “Biodiversity and Sustainable Development – Armenia” program.

Studies are also underway to establish, for the first time in Yerevan, a protected area in the Hrazdan Gorge.

An important development is the revision of the Emerald Network, carried out in 2024, which resulted in the identification of 23 candidate sites.

Armenia has 28 Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs): the mean protected coverage of KBAs by reported protected areas and OECMs is 22.6%, while 14 KBAs have no coverage by reported PAs and

Armenia also has three Ramsar sites — Khor Virap Marsh, Lake Arpi, and Lake Sevan — covering a total area of 439,511 hectares

There are 88,000 hectares of community-conserved areas (CCAs) established by WWF-Armenia within preliminarily identified ecological corridors. These areas promote the involvement of local communities in nature conservation and have habitat management plans, including pasture management plans.

The Foundation for the Preservation of Wildlife and Cultural Assets (FPWC) established the Caucasus Wildlife Refuge (CWR) in 2010. Today, the CWR covers more **than** 30,500 hectares across the Ararat and Vayots Dzor regions:

- Vayots Dzor region: ~19,000 ha
- **Ararat region:** ~11,500 ha

The **“Arpa” Protected Landscape** was created within the framework of WWF Armenia and UN development programs. In 2013, the **“Gnishik” Protected Landscape**, the first community-managed protected area, was established and later renamed the **“Arpa” Protected Landscape** in 2019 (Arpa Environmental Foundation).

The Arpa Protected Landscape is located in the Noravank Gorge of Vayots Dzor region, about 120 km from Yerevan, covering more than 3,000 hectares, including the villages of Areni and Khachik. The area is rich in

EN

endemic and threatened species of flora and fauna. The foundation supports biodiversity conservation, restoration of endangered species, and the development of eco- and agrotourism and sustainable agriculture.

Another important process has been underway since 2024 to establish the “Dilijan” Biosphere Reserve, led by the Michael Succow Foundation and local think tank Solution LLC. This would be Armenia’s first candidate biosphere reserve under UNESCO’s “Man and the Biosphere (MAB)” Programme. The proposed area covers 116,669 hectares, including Dilijan National Park and six surrounding communities. In 2025, a draft revised RA Law “On Specially Protected Nature Areas” (SPNA) was prepared, introducing and formalizing several fundamental concepts.

In 2023, the RA Law “On Environmental Impact Assessment and Expertise” was also revised, ensuring certain provisions for ecosystem protection in buffer zones outside SPNAs.

However, legislative gaps remain regarding the regulation of private and community-conserved areas. Although the draft SPNA law already includes the concept of “Protected Landscape,” it has not yet been adopted. The legislation also lacks the concept of “Other Effective Area-Based Conservation Measures (OECMs)” and the related regulatory framework.

To legally reinforce these concepts and create a foundation for OECMs, amendments are needed in urban planning regulations as well as in the SPNA law and the Law on Local Self-Government.

Provide a summary of key challenges encountered and different approaches that may be taken for further implementation

Implementation is constrained by gaps in the legal framework, including the lack of formal recognition of protected landscapes and OECMs, incomplete passportization and boundary demarcation of natural monuments, uneven coverage of biodiversity-important areas (KBAs and Emerald sites), limited integration of community- and privately conserved areas, and insufficient management capacity relative to the expanding protected area network.

EN

Provide examples or cases to illustrate the effectiveness of the actions taken to implement the target. Provide relevant hyperlinks or attach related materials or publications, as needed.

Examples of successful initiatives include the Caucasus Wildlife Refuge (CWR), managed by the Foundation for the Preservation of Wildlife and Cultural Assets (FPWC), and the “Arpa” Community Protected Landscape, managed by the Arpa Environmental Foundation. These conserved areas do not have officially approved management plans.

In addition, the “Jermuk” and “Tatev” national parks are currently in the planning stage. Work is also underway on the establishment of the “Dilijan” Biosphere Reserve under UNESCO’s Man and the Biosphere (MAB) Program.

EN

Briefly describe how the implementation of the target relates to progress in achieving the related Sustainable Development Goals and associated targets, and the implementation of other related agreements

related Sustainable Development Goals and associated targets

Target 6.6: By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes

Target 11.4: Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world’s cultural and natural heritage

Target 14.5: By 2020, conserve at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information

Target 15.1: By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements

Target 15.4: By 2030, ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems, including their biodiversity, in order to enhance their capacity to provide benefits that are essential for sustainable development

EN

Indicator Data

A.2 Extent of natural ecosystems

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-A.2

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

Data is currently not available for Armenia due to the absence of a nationally agreed ecosystem classification and comprehensive, spatially harmonized ecosystem mapping at the national scale.

EN

A.3 Red List Index

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-A.3

Source of Data

Use the available data (pre-populated data)

Data

[Download](#) 

| Has disaggregation | Year | Unit  | Value              | Footnote |
|--------------------|------|-------|--------------------|----------|
| No                 | 1993 | index | 0.862183675392479  |          |
| No                 | 1994 | index | 0.8621548611111111 |          |
| No                 | 1995 | index | 0.862102024330263  |          |
| No                 | 1996 | index | 0.862069027777778  |          |
| No                 | 1997 | index | 0.8620209111111111 |          |
| No                 | 1998 | index | 0.8619167333333333 |          |
| No                 | 1999 | index | 0.861789638888889  |          |
| No                 | 2000 | index | 0.861568566666667  |          |
| No                 | 2001 | index | 0.8613775194444444 |          |
| No                 | 2002 | index | 0.861232902777778  |          |
| No                 | 2003 | index | 0.860796312962963  |          |
| No                 | 2004 | index | 0.859443676851852  |          |
| No                 | 2005 | index | 0.8577222194444444 |          |
| No                 | 2006 | index | 0.8547277944444444 |          |
| No                 | 2007 | index | 0.85188927037037   |          |
| No                 | 2008 | index | 0.850440927587464  |          |
| No                 | 2009 | index | 0.849050746296296  |          |
| No                 | 2010 | index | 0.847998039937945  |          |
| No                 | 2011 | index | 0.847233507436849  |          |
| No                 | 2012 | index | 0.846813861897693  |          |
| No                 | 2013 | index | 0.846250751037573  |          |
| No                 | 2014 | index | 0.845970970292291  |          |
| No                 | 2015 | index | 0.84539597108771   |          |
| No                 | 2016 | index | 0.844739747609796  |          |
| No                 | 2017 | index | 0.844243282669953  |          |
| No                 | 2018 | index | 0.843564302558116  |          |
| No                 | 2019 | index | 0.842886726571713  |          |
| No                 | 2020 | index | 0.842060392006292  |          |
| No                 | 2021 | index | 0.841525538767788  |          |
| No                 | 2022 | index | 0.840941456923265  |          |

|    |      |       |                   |  |
|----|------|-------|-------------------|--|
| No | 2023 | index | 0.840359359684201 |  |
| No | 2024 | index | 0.839683971022823 |  |

Global source of data

IUCN Red List of Threatened Species

Indicator providers

IUCN

BirdLife International

Description

This data was prepopulated from [Target Tracker](#).

The Red List Index (RLI) measures changes in the overall extinction risk for groups of species over time. The RLI value ranges from 1 to 0, where a value of 1 means that all species in the groups included are categorized as ‘Least Concern’, indicating that none are currently at risk of extinction, while a value of 0 means that all species included are categorized as ‘Extinct’. The RLI is also SDG indicator 15.5.1.

The global RLI can be disaggregated to the national level, where each species contributing to the national index is weighted according to the proportion of its global range that occurs within a country. Nationally disaggregated RLI values are shown on the country pages.

The global Red List Index is based on data from the IUCN Red List, which comprises assessments of extinction risk using the IUCN Red List Categories & Criteria, and is made available through the [IUCN Red List of Threatened Species](#).

Note: The Red List Index covers terrestrial, freshwater, and marine species. For simplicity, territorial waters are not shown on the Most Recent Measurement map.

Disclaimers: The national Red List Index for a country may differ from the relevant national disaggregation of the global Red List index because: (a) the former is based on trends in national rather than global extinction risk, (b) because it takes no account of the national responsibility for the conservation of each species, treating as equal both those species that occur nowhere outside the country (i.e. national endemics) and those with large ranges that occur in many other countries, and (c) the taxonomic groups considered may differ.

A.4 Proportion of populations within species with an effective population size greater than 500

HeadlineGBF-INDICATOR-A.4

Source of Data

Not relevant

Please describe why this indicator is not relevant

The indicator “Proportion of populations within species with an effective population size greater than 500” is not currently applicable for Armenia, as systematic population-level genetic monitoring and reliable estimates of effective population size are not yet available at the national scale.

EN

3.1 Coverage of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures

GBF-INDICATOR-3.1Headline

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

Download

| Has disaggregation | Year | Unit | Value  | Footnote |
|--------------------|------|------|--------|----------|
| No                 | 2025 | ha   | 513882 |          |

Comments

The calculation includes all SPNAs and OECMs, even those that do not have legal status, approved management plans, or clearly defined boundaries. Otherwise, the area of state-recognized SPNAs amounts to 387,053 hectares. In 2026, by a Government decision, an additional 5,329.91 hectares were added, incorporating them into the Khosrov Forest State Reserve; however, these areas are not yet included in the cadastral maps.

It should also be noted that, with regard to other effective territorial environmental measures, there is no legal basis established.

EN

ARM T04: Strengthen Management Effectiveness of Protected Areas (National)

Briefly describe the main actions taken to implement the target

Armenia reports a total coverage of more than 387,000 hectares of Specially Protected Nature Areas (~13.1%) ([Aichi Biodiversity Target 11 Country Dossier: ARMENIA](#)). In 2026, by a Government decision, an additional 5,329.91 hectares were added, incorporating them into the Khosrov Forest State Reserve. In addition, a 0.3% increase in the total protected area is planned in the coming years through the establishment of two new national parks. Expanding protected areas also enhances ecological connectivity, which in turn positively contributes to management effectiveness. Alongside increasing the area under protection, consistent efforts are being made to improve the management effectiveness of existing protected areas.

A key legislative reform supporting this target is the revision of the RA Law “On Specially Protected Nature Areas,” which formalizes several fundamental concepts. An assessment of management effectiveness (Advanced METT) has been conducted in a number of protected areas, which will henceforth serve as baseline data for evaluating progress in the coming years.

As of 1 January 2024, the RA Law “On the Ecopatrol Service” has entered into force

EN

Indicate the current level of progress towards the target

On track to achieve target

Provide a summary of progress towards the target, including the main outcomes achieved

A key legislative reform supporting this target is the revision of the RA Law “On Specially Protected Nature Areas”, which introduces and formalizes several fundamental concepts.

As of 1 January 2024, the RA Law “On the Ecopatrol Service” entered into force. Under this law, forest rangers and inspectors of forest enterprises and SPNAs are being replaced by ecopatrol officers, whose duties are not limited to standard working days and hours. The service is still in the institutional development phase and is currently fully operational only in the Syunik region. Capacity-building measures have been carried out in all SPNAs, resulting in improved vehicle fleets and the provision of firefighting and other equipment. The number of improved or newly established ecopatrol service infrastructures is 5. A total of 194 ecopatrol officers have been trained through 13 training sessions. The indicated figures refer only to the fully staffed positions, whereas the remaining employees currently hold acting positions. Overall, the staff of the Eco-Park Service amounts to approximately 1,100 employees. The Caucasus Nature Fund (CNF) plays an important role in improving SPNA effectiveness by continuing to cover part of protected area operational costs and by providing vehicles and equipment.

Under the biodiversity component of the “Biodiversity and Sustainable Development – Armenia” program, in addition to establishing new Protected Areas, new management plans and boundary clarifications will be developed for Dilijan National Park, Lake Arpi National Park, and Khosrov Forest State Reserve. The program also provides for the development of integrated monitoring systems for protected areas. Management plans were developed in 2024 for Sevan National Park, Shikahogh State Reserve, Arevik National Park, and the Boghaqar, Khustup, Zangezur, Sosou Grove, and Sevan Lake state sanctuaries, including revised boundary delineations. However, these plans do not yet have legal status; therefore, there are no state ownership certificates, and the revised areas have not been officially recorded. Within the project “Conservation and Sustainable Management of Land Resources and High-Value Ecosystems in the Lake Sevan Basin for Multiple Benefits”, capacity improvements for Sevan National Park are planned for 2024–2028. World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) continues to implement the “Red Deer Reintroduction Program” aimed at restoring the species population in Dilijan National Park. The Red Deer Breeding Center serves as a successful example of entrepreneurial activity carried out by a protected area.

EN

A METT (Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool) assessment was conducted in 2022 under the “Support Program for Protected Areas” for the Zangezur Biosphere Complex SNCO, which scored 51 out of 105. This SNCO includes Shikahogh State Reserve, Arevik National Park, and the Boghaqar, Khustup, Zangezur, Sosou Grove, and Sev Lake state sanctuaries. Capacity improvements were also implemented for this SNCO under the same program. Later, in 2024–2025, under the commission of the Caucasus Nature Fund, management effectiveness assessments were conducted using a different methodology (Advanced METT) for the Arpa Protected Landscape, Arpi Lake SNCO, Sevan SNCO, Dilijan NP SNCO, Khosrov Forest State Reserve SNCO, and the Zangezur Biosphere Complex SNCO.SPNA located within forest enterprise jurisdictions currently lack proper management plans that meet the required standards; instead, only limited information on sanctuaries is included in the forest enterprise management plans. For these protected areas, there are no approved statutes defining the conservation regime, resulting in incomplete legal and operational foundations for protection. Currently, the list of natural monuments includes 233 sites, of which 106 are geological, 48 hydrogeological, 40 hydrological, 17 natural-historical, and 21 biological monuments. Only 33 of them have formal passports. Out of 200 natural monuments subject to inventory, an inventory has already been conducted for 146.

Provide a summary of key challenges encountered and different approaches that may be taken for further implementation

Full implementation of this target requires significant legal and institutional reforms, particularly amendments to the SPNA Law and related secondary legislation. The NBSAP envisages a number of actions aimed at achieving this target, which have also not yet been implemented, in particular those measures related to the inclusion of protected areas in the Green List of the IUCN Protected Areas Management Categories (PAMC). Efforts to include national protected areas in the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) Green List would help strengthen their capacities and raise national prestige. An additional key issue is the need for increased funding, particularly through the mobilization of alternative financing sources. In certain protected areas, there are militarized zones, including the unauthorized deployment of enemy forces and the corresponding positioning of the national army, which significantly restricts the access of protected area staff to these territories.

EN

Provide examples or cases to illustrate the effectiveness of the actions taken to implement the target. Provide relevant hyperlinks or attach related materials or publications, as needed.

Management plans were developed in 2024 for Sevan National Park, Shikahogh State Reserve, Arevik National Park, and the Boghaqar, Khustup, Zangezur, Sosou Grove, and Sev Lake state sanctuaries. In particular, the Sevan National Park Management Plan applied the Open Standards for the Practice of Conservation approach for the first time in Armenia. This approach is based on defining conservation targets, strategic issues and objectives, and the development of actions derived from them. The plan also fully revised the zoning of Sevan National Park, aiming to align it with IUCN Category II requirements. A management effectiveness assessment tool was also introduced. The management plans developed for Shikahogh State Reserve and the Khustup, Zangezur, Sosou Grove, and Sev Lake state sanctuaries include a detailed ecopatrol plan to improve the effectiveness of the newly established Ecopatrol Service. These plans also provide detailed ecosystem descriptions and propose a payment scheme for ecosystem services.

Additional examples of successful practice include the 30,500-hectare Caucasus Wildlife Refuge (CWR), managed by the Foundation for the Preservation of Wildlife and Cultural Assets (FPWC), as well as the mapped ecological corridors across the country that function as Community Conserved Areas (CCAs), covering approximately 88,000 hectares and conserved by local communities. These areas currently do not have legal status or officially approved management plans. Work is ongoing on the establishment of the Dilijan Biosphere Reserve under UNESCO’s Man and the Biosphere (MAB) Programme. As a result of the above actions, social pressure on adjacent protected areas is reduced, as these areas serve as buffer-like conservation zones and enhance connectivity between protected areas.

EN

Briefly describe how the implementation of the target relates to progress in achieving the related Sustainable Development Goals and associated targets, and the implementation of other related agreements

progress in achieving the related Sustainable Development Goals

- Target 6.6: By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes
- Target 11.4: Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world’s cultural and natural heritage
- Target 14.5: By 2020, conserve at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information
- Target 15.1: By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements
- Target 15.4: By 2030, ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems, including their biodiversity, in order to enhance their capacity to provide benefits that are essential for sustainable development

EN

Indicator Data

A.2 Extent of natural ecosystems

HeadlineGBF-INDICATOR-A.2

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

Data is currently not available for Armenia due to the absence of a nationally agreed ecosystem classification and comprehensive, spatially harmonized ecosystem mapping at the national scale.

EN

A.3 Red List Index

HeadlineGBF-INDICATOR-A.3

Source of Data

Use the available data (pre-populated data)

Data

Download

| Has disaggregation | Year | Unit  | Value             | Footnote |
|--------------------|------|-------|-------------------|----------|
| No                 | 1993 | index | 0.862183675392479 |          |
| No                 | 1994 | index | 0.862154861111111 |          |
| No                 | 1995 | index | 0.862102024330263 |          |
| No                 | 1996 | index | 0.862069027777778 |          |
| No                 | 1997 | index | 0.862020911111111 |          |
| No                 | 1998 | index | 0.861916733333333 |          |
| No                 | 1999 | index | 0.861789638888889 |          |
| No                 | 2000 | index | 0.861568566666667 |          |
| No                 | 2001 | index | 0.861377519444444 |          |
| No                 | 2002 | index | 0.861232902777778 |          |
| No                 | 2003 | index | 0.860796312962963 |          |
| No                 | 2004 | index | 0.859443676851852 |          |
| No                 | 2005 | index | 0.857722219444444 |          |
| No                 | 2006 | index | 0.854727794444444 |          |
| No                 | 2007 | index | 0.85188927037037  |          |
| No                 | 2008 | index | 0.850440927587464 |          |
| No                 | 2009 | index | 0.849050746296296 |          |
| No                 | 2010 | index | 0.847998039937945 |          |
| No                 | 2011 | index | 0.847233507436849 |          |
| No                 | 2012 | index | 0.846813861897693 |          |
| No                 | 2013 | index | 0.846250751037573 |          |
| No                 | 2014 | index | 0.845970970292291 |          |
| No                 | 2015 | index | 0.84539597108771  |          |
| No                 | 2016 | index | 0.844739747609796 |          |
| No                 | 2017 | index | 0.844243282669953 |          |

|    |      |       |                   |  |
|----|------|-------|-------------------|--|
| No | 2018 | index | 0.843564302558116 |  |
| No | 2019 | index | 0.842886726571713 |  |
| No | 2020 | index | 0.842060392006292 |  |
| No | 2021 | index | 0.841525538767788 |  |
| No | 2022 | index | 0.840941456923265 |  |
| No | 2023 | index | 0.840359359684201 |  |
| No | 2024 | index | 0.839683971022823 |  |

Global source of data

IUCN Red List of Threatened Species

Indicator providers

IUCN

BirdLife International

Description

This data was prepopulated from [Target Tracker](#).

The Red List Index (RLI) measures changes in the overall extinction risk for groups of species over time. The RLI value ranges from 1 to 0, where a value of 1 means that all species in the groups included are categorized as ‘Least Concern’, indicating that none are currently at risk of extinction, while a value of 0 means that all species included are categorized as ‘Extinct’. The RLI is also SDG indicator 15.5.1.

The global RLI can be disaggregated to the national level, where each species contributing to the national index is weighted according to the proportion of its global range that occurs within a country. Nationally disaggregated RLI values are shown on the country pages.

The global Red List Index is based on data from the IUCN Red List, which comprises assessments of extinction risk using the IUCN Red List Categories & Criteria, and is made available through the [IUCN Red List of Threatened Species](#).

Note: The Red List Index covers terrestrial, freshwater, and marine species. For simplicity, territorial waters are not shown on the Most Recent Measurement map.

Disclaimers: The national Red List Index for a country may differ from the relevant national disaggregation of the global Red List index because: (a) the former is based on trends in national rather than global extinction risk, (b) because it takes no account of the national responsibility for the conservation of each species, treating as equal both those species that occur nowhere outside the country (i.e. national endemics) and those with large ranges that occur in many other countries, and (c) the taxonomic groups considered may differ.

A.4 Proportion of populations within species with an effective population size greater than 500

HeadlineGBF-INDICATOR-A.4

Source of Data

Not relevant

Please describe why this indicator is not relevant

The indicator “Proportion of populations within species with an effective population size greater than 500” is not currently applicable for Armenia, as systematic population-level genetic monitoring and reliable estimates of effective population size are not yet available at the national scale.

EN

3.1 Coverage of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures

GBF-INDICATOR-3.1Headline

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

[Download](#) 

| Has disaggregation | Year | Unit | Value  | Footnote |
|--------------------|------|------|--------|----------|
| No                 | 2025 | ha   | 513882 |          |

Comments

The calculation includes all SPNAs and OECMs, even those that do not have legal status, approved management plans, or clearly defined boundaries. Otherwise, the area of state-recognized SPNAs amounts to 387,053 hectares. In 2026, by a Government decision, an additional 5,329.91 hectares were added, incorporating them into the Khosrov Forest State Reserve; however, these areas are not yet included in the cadastral maps.

It should also be noted that, with regard to other effective territorial environmental measures, there is no legal basis established.

EN

22.1 Land-use change and land tenure in the traditional territories of indigenous peoples and local communities

HeadlineGBF-INDICATOR-22.1

Source of Data

Not relevant

Please describe why this indicator is not relevant

Armenia does not have legally recognized Indigenous Peoples’ territories and traditional occupations related to the use of wild species are not spatially delineated or tenure-based within distinct traditional lands.

EN

22.b Number of countries taking action towards the full, equitable, inclusive, effective and gender responsive representation and participation in decision-making, and access to justice and information related to biodiversity by indigenous peoples and local communities, respecting their cultures and their rights over lands, territories, resources and traditional knowledge, as well as by women and girls, children and youth, and persons with disabilities, and the full protection of environmental human rights defenders

KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-22

Binary

22.1 Does your country have policy, legislative and administrative frameworks at the national and subnational levels that:

(a) Ensure full, equitable, inclusive, effective and gender-responsive representation and participation in biodiversity decision-making related to biodiversity of the following (select all that apply):

Women and girls

Persons with disabilities

(b) Respect the following rights and cultures of indigenous peoples and local communities (select all that apply):

Not applicable

(c) Ensure the full protection of environmental human rights defenders?

Yes

(d) Ensure public access to information related to biodiversity for the following (select all that apply):

Women and girls  
Children and youth

(e) Provide access to justice for one or more of the following categories (select all that apply):

Other  
Persons with disabilities  
Children and youth  
Women and girls

22.2 Does your country have operational frameworks and mechanisms related to the policy, legislative and administrative frameworks listed under question 22.1?

Partially

22.3 Does your country monitor the following:

(a) The full, equitable, inclusive, effective and gender-responsive representation and participation in biodiversity decision-making of the following (select all that apply):

Women and girls

(b) The following culture and rights of indigenous peoples and local communities (select all that apply):

Culture and practices

(c) The full protection of environmental human rights defenders?

No

Protected Area Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool (METT) score 5AD7B7D3-5917-215D-6DDE-8087DEAAFE86  
National

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

[Download](#) 

| Has disaggregation | Year | Unit       | Value | Footnote                                                                                                                                     |
|--------------------|------|------------|-------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| No                 | 2025 | METT score | 64    | Avrage for, Arpa Protected Landscape – 81 Arpi Lake SNCO – 51 Sevan NP SNCO – 63 Dilijan NP NSCO – 64 Khosrov Forest State Reserve SNCO – 62 |
| No                 | 2022 | METT score | 56    | Zangezur Biosphere Complex SNCO-56                                                                                                           |

ARM T05: Protect Globally Threatened Species and Manage Human-Wildlife Conflict **(National)**

**Briefly describe the main actions taken to implement the target**

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |    |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|
| <p>To achieve the target in Armenia, a number of actions are being implemented, with the main directions including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Development and implementation of restoration programs for globally threatened species (leopard, mouflon, bezoar goat, deer, endemic fish species of Lake Sevan) through a combination of in-situ methods (reintroduction into the wild, translocation, population management) and ex-situ methods (conservation of genetic resources).</li><li>• Strengthening the scientific basis through the comprehensive revision and updating of the Red Books of the Republic of Armenia, ensuring that conservation measures are better targeted and more effective.</li><li>• Management of socio-ecological conflicts by establishing a national system for recording and analyzing human–wildlife conflicts, as well as introducing preventive and mitigation measures (fencing, waste management, involvement of local communities).</li></ul> <p>Overall, these efforts aim not only to improve the population status of individual species but also to ensure ecosystem resilience, conserve genetic diversity, and create a foundation for balanced coexistence between people and nature.</p> | EN |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|

**Indicate the current level of progress towards the target**

|                                                     |
|-----------------------------------------------------|
| Progress towards target but at an insufficient rate |
|-----------------------------------------------------|

**Provide a summary of progress towards the target, including the main outcomes achieved**

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |    |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|
| <p>Scientific research, monitoring, and management measures have been carried out for the conservation of the Caucasian/Persian leopard, Armenian mouflon, bezoar goat, and the Transcaucasian racerunner lizard. (<a href="https://www.wwf.am/our_work_armenia/ongoing_projects/">https://www.wwf.am/our_work_armenia/ongoing_projects/</a>), These efforts have served as a foundation for the development of species conservation plans. Conservation and breeding programs for the Caucasian red deer have continued with the aim of reintroduction. Breeding centers established in previous years have ensured the care and growth of deer, and several protected areas have been identified as potential reintroduction sites. These efforts have laid the groundwork for targeted reintroduction programs. Comprehensive approaches have been initiated to restore the Armenian mouflon population, including habitat protection, anti-poaching measures, and preparatory work for the development of a scientifically grounded recovery program. To restore fish stocks in Lake Sevan, artificial breeding and the release of juvenile fish of Sevan trout and koghak (whitefish) have continued. Over the years, millions of juvenile fish have been released, making an important contribution both to biodiversity conservation and to maintaining ecosystem stability. For the ex-situ conservation of globally threatened wild pear species, collection, planting, and preservation activities have been carried out in the collections of the Yerevan Botanical Garden. In parallel, seed collection and storage in seed banks have begun, ensuring the long-term conservation of genetic diversity. An important step in biodiversity conservation has been the initiation of the revision of the Red Books of the Republic of Armenia. Data collection, scientific assessments, and status reviews of species are currently underway, forming the basis for the republication of the Red Books in line with international standards. In the field of human–wildlife conflict, initial steps have been taken toward recording and documenting incidents. In several regions, pilot mechanisms for documenting conflict cases have been tested, along with community awareness and preventive measures, as well as pilot programs aimed at reducing damages.</p> | EN |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|

**Provide a summary of key challenges encountered and different approaches that may be taken for further implementation**

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |    |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|
| <p>Implementation is constrained by fragmented and predominantly project-based monitoring systems, insufficient long-term and predictable financing, and persistent gaps in standardized data and indicators. Institutional and operational capacity limitations—particularly for enforcement and anti-poaching—further reduce effectiveness, while the absence of a nationwide mechanism for systematically recording and managing human–wildlife conflict limits evidence-based response. These challenges are compounded by increasing climate and habitat pressures, logistical and genetic constraints affecting breeding and reintroduction programs, and the need to better align national species assessments and conservation planning with international standards and reporting frameworks.</p> | EN |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|

**Provide examples or cases to illustrate the effectiveness of the actions taken to implement the target. Provide relevant hyperlinks or attach related materials or publications, as needed.**

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p>Restoration of Sevan trout and whitefish. Thousands of juvenile Sevan trout have been transferred to and released into Lake Sevan. On 22 May 2025, within the framework of Biodiversity Week events, 38,800 juvenile</p> |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

Sevan trout (summer subspecies) were released into the lake, aimed at restoring fish populations.

Restoration and management of the Lake Sevan ecosystem. The Government of the Republic of Armenia has approved annual programs of measures for the restoration, conservation, reproduction, and use of Lake Sevan. On 26 September 2024, a Government decision was adopted approving the 2025 annual program of measures for the restoration, conservation, reproduction, and use of the Lake Sevan ecosystem, which includes restoration steps, monitoring, water resource management, and other actions.

Lake Sevan monitoring programs. The EU4Sevan program provides international support to improve water quality monitoring and management of Lake Sevan. The German Agency for International Cooperation (GIZ) supports the improvement of Lake Sevan monitoring through technical means and equipment that facilitate the collection of reliable ecosystem data. Monitoring of the Caucasian leopard and other mammals. Joint environmental programs (WWF Armenia) focus on wildlife corridors and monitoring. WWF Armenia implements projects to promote habitat conservation for wild mammals, including the Caucasian leopard, bezoar goat, and mouflon.

Community and local initiatives for ecosystem conservation (Target 5.7). As part of “Biodiversity Week” events organized by the Ministry of Environment, several initiatives reported interim results. These included the return of 22 red deer to the wild, and the launch of a digital tree-planting platform, additional releases of Sevan trout at last 4 years - 1,6 mln. juveniles.

EN

Briefly describe how the implementation of the target relates to progress in achieving the related Sustainable Development Goals and associated targets, and the implementation of other related agreements

**Target 2.5.** By 2020, maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants, and farmed and domesticated animals, as well as their related wild species, including through properly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at national, regional, and international levels. Also promote access to and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the use of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, in accordance with internationally agreed arrangements.

**Target 15.5.** Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt biodiversity loss, and, by 2020, ensure the protection of threatened species and prevent their extinction.

EN

Indicator Data

A.2 Extent of natural ecosystems

HeadlineGBF-INDICATOR-A.2

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

Data is currently not available for Armenia due to the absence of a nationally agreed ecosystem classification and comprehensive, spatially harmonized ecosystem mapping at the national scale.

EN

A.3 Red List Index

HeadlineGBF-INDICATOR-A.3

Source of Data

Use the available data (pre-populated data)

Data

[Download](#) 

| Has disaggregation | Year | Unit  | Value             | Footnote |
|--------------------|------|-------|-------------------|----------|
| No                 | 1993 | index | 0.862183675392479 |          |
| No                 | 1994 | index | 0.862154861111111 |          |
| No                 | 1995 | index | 0.862102024330263 |          |
| No                 | 1996 | index | 0.862069027777778 |          |
| No                 | 1997 | index | 0.862020911111111 |          |
| No                 | 1998 | index | 0.861916733333333 |          |

|    |      |       |                   |  |
|----|------|-------|-------------------|--|
| No | 1999 | index | 0.861789638888889 |  |
| No | 2000 | index | 0.861568566666667 |  |
| No | 2001 | index | 0.861377519444444 |  |
| No | 2002 | index | 0.861232902777778 |  |
| No | 2003 | index | 0.860796312962963 |  |
| No | 2004 | index | 0.859443676851852 |  |
| No | 2005 | index | 0.857722219444444 |  |
| No | 2006 | index | 0.854727794444444 |  |
| No | 2007 | index | 0.85188927037037  |  |
| No | 2008 | index | 0.850440927587464 |  |
| No | 2009 | index | 0.849050746296296 |  |
| No | 2010 | index | 0.847998039937945 |  |
| No | 2011 | index | 0.847233507436849 |  |
| No | 2012 | index | 0.846813861897693 |  |
| No | 2013 | index | 0.846250751037573 |  |
| No | 2014 | index | 0.845970970292291 |  |
| No | 2015 | index | 0.84539597108771  |  |
| No | 2016 | index | 0.844739747609796 |  |
| No | 2017 | index | 0.844243282669953 |  |
| No | 2018 | index | 0.843564302558116 |  |
| No | 2019 | index | 0.842886726571713 |  |
| No | 2020 | index | 0.842060392006292 |  |
| No | 2021 | index | 0.841525538767788 |  |
| No | 2022 | index | 0.840941456923265 |  |
| No | 2023 | index | 0.840359359684201 |  |
| No | 2024 | index | 0.839683971022823 |  |

Global source of data

[IUCN Red List of Threatened Species](#)

Indicator providers

- [IUCN](#)
- [BirdLife International](#)

Description

**This data was prepopulated from [Target Tracker](#).**

The Red List Index (RLI) measures changes in the overall extinction risk for groups of species over time. The RLI value ranges from 1 to 0, where a value of 1 means that all species in the groups included are categorized as ‘Least Concern’, indicating that none are currently at risk of extinction, while a value of 0 means that all species included are categorized as ‘Extinct’. The RLI is also SDG indicator 15.5.1.

The global RLI can be disaggregated to the national level, where each species contributing to the national index is weighted according to the proportion of its global range that occurs within a country. Nationally disaggregated RLI values are shown on the country pages.

The global Red List Index is based on data from the IUCN Red List, which comprises assessments of extinction risk using the IUCN Red List Categories & Criteria, and is made available through the [IUCN Red List of Threatened Species](#).

Note: The Red List Index covers terrestrial, freshwater, and marine species. For simplicity, territorial waters are not shown on the Most Recent Measurement map.

Disclaimers: The national Red List Index for a country may differ from the relevant national disaggregation of the global Red List index because: (a) the former is based on trends in national rather than global extinction risk, (b) because it takes no account of the national responsibility for the conservation of each species, treating as equal both those species that occur nowhere outside the country (i.e. national endemics) and those with large ranges that occur in many other countries, and (c) the taxonomic groups considered may differ.

A.4 Proportion of populations within species with an effective population size greater than 500

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-A.4

Source of Data

Not relevant

Please describe why this indicator is not relevant

The indicator “Proportion of populations within species with an effective population size greater than 500” is not currently applicable for Armenia, as systematic population-level genetic monitoring and reliable estimates of effective population size are not yet available at the national scale.

EN

Percentage of threatened species that are improving in status according to the Red List

GBF-INDICATOR-277  
Complementary

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

There is a no available research regarding the percentage of threatened species that are improving in status according to the IUCN Red List.

EN

Number of reported cases of human-wildlife conflict

National 61C218D9-FB7B-4809-B846-D6369889B3C7

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

No official statistical data are available on the number of reported human–wildlife conflict cases

EN

ARM T06: Develop a Regulatory Framework for the Sustainable Harvest, Use, and Trade of Wild Species (National)

Briefly describe the main actions taken to implement the target

A number of key measures in Armenia have been undertaken to ensure the sustainable harvesting, use, and trade of wild species, in line with international obligations arising from the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES Convention), as well as Global Target 5 of the Kunming–Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework.

An annual licensing system for hunting and fishing is in place, annual scientific assessments of fish stocks in Lake Sevan are conducted, and international trade in wild species is regulated through CITES mechanisms. To strengthen enforcement, the Environmental Patrol Service of the RA Ministry of Environment has been established and made operational, contributing to improved application of legislation and more effective field control.

To address gaps in scientific data, at the initiative of the Ministry of Environment, research programs focused on the inventory of flora and fauna, assessment of biological resource stocks, and sustainable harvesting and use have been included and approved within the calls “State Demand–Based Research Projects 2025” and “Targeted Programs – 2027” of the Committee of Higher Education and Science of the RA Ministry of Education, Science, Culture and Sport. These include:

- studies of widely used plant species in Armenia (medicinal plants, edible plants);
- development of technologies for transitioning from unsustainable harvesting of valuable wild aromatic and medicinal plants to sustainable/smart cultivation, including biomimetic methods.

In parallel, a number of legislative and sub-legislative acts aimed at clarifying policies on the conservation and sustainable use of biological resources are under development. In particular, in accordance with the roadmap for the implementation of the Comprehensive and Enhanced Partnership Agreement between the Republic of Armenia and the European Union and the European Atomic Energy Community and their Member States, actions foreseen under the measure “Full implementation of the provisions of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora and prohibition of trade in case of violations” have led to the drafting of a law amending the Code of Administrative Offences. Amendments. and additions have also been made to the draft Law of the Republic of Armenia on Flora.

To strengthen capacities for managing international trade in biological resources, starting from 2025, regular training sessions for staff of the State Revenue Committee have been conducted through cooperation between the Ministry of Environment and the State Revenue Committee, with the aim of strengthening the application and enforcement of CITES mechanisms.

EN

Indicate the current level of progress towards the target

Progress towards target but at an insufficient rate

Provide a summary of progress towards the target, including the main outcomes achieved

Limited but structurally significant progress has been recorded toward the implementation of the target. Annual licensing mechanisms for hunting and fishing (both commercial and recreational) are in place, ensuring a degree of control over the use of certain animal species. Regulation of fishing in Lake Sevan is based on a science-driven approach: allowable catch quotas for valuable fish species are set on the basis of annual scientific assessments conducted by the Scientific Center of Zoology and Hydro-ecology. The Environmental Patrol Service has been established and is operational, serving as an institutional tool to combat illegal hunting, fishing, logging, and the illegal harvesting of biological resources.

At the same time, a number of substantial challenges remain for the full achievement of the target. The issue of illegal logging has not yet been fully addressed, according to official data from the RA Environmental Protection and Subsoil Inspection Body and environmental monitoring reports for 2020–2024. Cases of unsustainable harvesting, use, and illegal trade of biological resources continue to be recorded. Comprehensive systems for unified inventories, regular monitoring, and licensing of plant (including fungi) and animal species are lacking, as are approved mechanisms specifically aimed at sustainable use.

EN

Provide a summary of key challenges encountered and different approaches that may be taken for further implementation

Legislative and sub-legislative gaps, along with the slow pace of drafting and adoption processes, remain a serious challenge, including the ongoing revision of the RA Law on Flora. In addition, there is an absence of a unified knowledge platform and database on traditional knowledge, sustainable harvesting, and use practices, as well as a significant lack of knowledge and awareness at the community level. To improve the effectiveness of further implementation, it is necessary to refine the legislative and sub-legislative framework, introduce integrated systems for the inventory, monitoring, and licensing of biological resources, further develop science-based resource assessment methodologies and practical mechanisms for sustainable harvesting and use in line with international best practices, and strengthen community-based capacity-building and targeted awareness-raising efforts.

EN

Provide examples or cases to illustrate the effectiveness of the actions taken to implement the target. Provide relevant hyperlinks or attach related materials or publications, as needed.

The establishment and operation of the Environmental Patrol Service already contribute to strengthening institutional capacities for controlling the harvesting, use, and trade of wild species by ensuring field presence, preventive oversight, and improved enforcement of legislation. The Service’s activities are regarded as an important tool for enhancing the state control system in the field of biodiversity conservation and sustainable use.

At the same time, the launch of targeted scientific research aimed at assessing stocks of useful plant species creates an evidence-based foundation for the development of appropriate regulatory and licensing mechanisms for their sustainable harvesting and use. These studies enable a transition toward science-based management approaches grounded in risk assessment. The process of developing amendments and additions to the RA Law on Flora aims to address existing regulatory gaps, clarify the legal framework, and ensure more comprehensive

EN

and practical regulation of the conservation and sustainable use of wild plant resources, in line with international obligations.

Briefly describe how the implementation of the target relates to progress in achieving the related Sustainable Development Goals and associated targets, and the implementation of other related agreements

Relevant Sustainable Development Goals and related targets

**Goal 12.2:** By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources.

**Goal 14.4:** By 2020, effectively regulate fishing, end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing, and destructive fishing practices, and implement science-based management plans to restore fish stocks in the shortest time possible to at least levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield, as determined by their biological characteristics.

**Goal 14.7:** By year 2030, increase the economic benefits to small island developing States and least developed countries from the sustainable use of marine resources, including through sustainable management of fisheries, aquaculture, and tourism.

**Goal 15.2:** By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests, and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally.

**Goal 15.7:** Take urgent action to end poaching and trafficking of protected species and to address both the demand and supply of illegal wildlife products.

**Goal 15.c:** Strengthen global support for efforts to combat poaching and trafficking of protected species, including by enhancing the capacity of local communities to pursue sustainable livelihood opportunities.

EN

Indicator Data

B.1 Services provided by ecosystems

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-B1

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

There are insufficient available data to properly assess this indicator in terms of evaluated ecosystem services (ES). In the preparation of some forest management plans, certain provisioning (partially) and cultural services of forest areas have been assessed; however, these do not relate to urban areas. The health of urban green and blue ecosystems has not been comprehensively assessed, and their ecosystem services have not been evaluated.

EN

5.1 Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-5.1

Source of Data

Not relevant

Please describe why this indicator is not relevant

Indicator is not applicable for Armenia, as it is not linked to national biodiversity targets.

EN

9.1 Benefits from the sustainable use of wild species

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-9.1

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

Armenia currently lacks consolidated national data and a standardized methodology to quantify benefits from the sustainable use of wild species, as such uses are largely informal, non-monetized, and dispersed across sectors

EN

9.2 Percentage of the population in traditional occupations

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-9.2

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

Armenia does not have disaggregated national statistics to quantify the percentage of the population engaged in traditional occupations related to the sustainable use of wild species.

EN

C.1 Monetary benefits received in accordance with applicable internationally agreed access and benefit-sharing instruments

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-C.1

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

Data for this indicator are not currently available for Armenia, as no operational national mechanism has been established for recording and reporting monetary benefits under access and benefit-sharing frameworks.

EN

C.2 Non-monetary benefits arising from applicable international access and benefit-sharing instruments

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-C.2

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

Data for this indicator are not currently available for Armenia, as no operational national mechanism has been established for recording and reporting non-monetary benefits under access and benefit-sharing frameworks.

EN

B.b Number of countries with policies or actions for implementing and monitoring the sustainable use of biodiversity and the maintenance and enhancement of nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services

Binary

KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-B

B.1 Does your country have policies and/or action plans aimed at ensuring the maintenance, enhancement and restoration of nature's contributions to people, including of ecosystem functions and services?

Partially

B.2 Does your country have policies and/or action plans aimed at ensuring the sustainable use of biodiversity?

Partially

B.3 Does your country monitor the sustainable use of biodiversity?

Under development

B.4 Does your country monitor the maintenance, restoration and enhancement of nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services for the benefit of present and future generations?

Under development

5.b Number of countries with legal instruments or other policy frameworks for regulating trade in wild species

Binary KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-5

5.1 Does your country have legal instruments or other policy frameworks to regulate trade in wild species? (Select all that apply)

- For terrestrial species
- For freshwater species
- For marine species
- For international trade

9.b Number or countries with policies to manage the use of wild species sustainably, providing social, economic and environmental benefits for people, and to protect and encourage customary sustainable use by indigenous peoples and local communities

Binary KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-9

9.1 Does your country have legal instruments or other policy frameworks or administrative measures for the sustainable management and use of wild species?

Partially

9.2 Does your country monitor the sustainable management and use of wild species?

Partially

9.3 Does your country monitor the social, economic and environmental benefits derived from the use of wild species for people, in particular those in vulnerable situations and most dependent on biodiversity? (Select all that apply)

Under development

9.4 Does your country have legal instruments or other policy frameworks to protect and encourage the customary sustainable use of biodiversity by indigenous peoples and local communities, for example, the plan of action on customary sustainable use of biological diversity or other relevant initiatives?

Partially

13.b Number of countries that have taken effective legal, policy, administrative and capacity-building measures at all levels, as appropriate, to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits from the utilization of genetic resources and from digital sequence information on genetic resources, as well as traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources

Binary KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-C-13

13.1 Does your country have effective legal, administrative and policy measures to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits that arise from the utilization of genetic resources?

Partially

13.2 Does your country have capacity-building measures to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits that arise from the utilization of genetic resources?

Partially

13.3 Has your country taken administrative, policy or legislative measures pursuant to the operationalization of the multilateral mechanism in decision 16/2?

Under development

13.4 Do the measures mentioned in questions 13.1 and 13.2 include the utilization of traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources?

Yes

13.5 Does your country monitor the monetary benefits received from the utilization of genetic resources and/or traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources that were accessed from your country?

No

13.6 Does your country monitor the non-monetary benefits received from the utilization of genetic resources and/or traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources that were accessed from your country?

Under development

13.7 Does your country have measures to ensure the fair and equitable benefit-sharing arising from the utilization of genetic resources and/or traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources that were accessed in another country?

Partially

5.CY.6 By-catch of vulnerable and non-target species

Complementary

GBF-INDICATOR-119

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

Currently available on by-catch of vulnerable and non-target species

EN

ARM T07: Establish a Regulatory Framework for the Prevention, Management, and Control of Invasive Alien Species (National)

Briefly describe the main actions taken to implement the target

The first fundamental institutional and regulatory step undertaken in the Republic of Armenia toward achieving this target has been the approval of the national list of alien invasive species. Based on scientific data accumulated over the past decade, implemented research programs, and comprehensive studies published in this field, in 2024 the list of alien invasive animal species was approved by Order No. 110-N of the Minister of Environment. This document represents Armenia’s first officially recognized, science-based, and comprehensive reference in this area.

At the same time, a list of alien invasive plant species has been developed and drafted. However, its official approval depends on the revision and adoption of related legal acts. Nevertheless, data on Armenia’s alien plant species have already been integrated into the global database on introduced and invasive species,

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| <p>ensuring data accessibility and international comparability. The development and approval of national lists establish the legal and scientific foundation for the formation of a future regulatory system for monitoring, risk assessment, control, and management of invasive species.</p> <p>Despite limited progress to date in establishing institutional and legal frameworks, significant progress has been made in the implementation of scientific research programs, which will continue to serve as a basis for policy development and implementation. The Government places particular emphasis on the availability of science-based data and the introduction of evidence-based mechanisms, which will underpin the development of prevention, management, and control systems. Despite extensive scientific research conducted in recent years, legal and institutional systems for the prevention, management, and control of invasive species are still lacking, including at the draft or conceptual level.</p> | EN |
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Indicate the current level of progress towards the target

No significant change

Provide a summary of progress towards the target, including the main outcomes achieved

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| <p>Progress toward achieving the target is currently focused mainly on the implementation of scientific research and the accumulation of data. Since 2020, a number of targeted research programs have been carried out in Armenia aimed at the identification of invasive species, modeling their distribution, and assessing their ecological impacts.</p> <p>Since 2023, with funding from the Caucasus Nature Fund, monitoring of the most widespread and dangerous alien invasive species has been incorporated into plant diversity and ecosystem monitoring programs implemented in Specially Protected Nature Areas. Although this initiative does not yet cover the entire territory of the country, it serves as a practical pilot model for the future development of a national-level monitoring system.</p> <p>During this period, the following key research programs have been implemented:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Modeling and systematization of the distribution of threatened and invasive animal species in Armenia (Leading Research Program of the Committee of Higher Education and Science of the RA Ministry of Education, Science, Culture and Sport),</li><li><i>“Invasive plant species from A to Z: national inventory, impact assessment, control, and management for Armenia” (same program),</i></li><li><i>Monitoring the invasion of Arion vulgaris and assessment of its ecological impact in Armenia (ANSEF-2025).</i></li></ul> <p>From 2025, at the initiative of the Ministry of Environment, several topics related to invasive species management have been included in the calls “State Demand–Based Research Projects 2025” and “Targeted Programs – 2027” of the Committee of Higher Education and Science of the RA Ministry of Education, Science, Culture and Sport. Among these, the project “Inventory and control of invasive animal species in Armenia” has already been approved.</p> <p>The main results achieved include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>a significant expansion of scientific data on invasive species,</li><li>development of tools for distribution modeling and risk assessment,</li><li>testing of practical monitoring models in protected areas,</li><li>the initial alignment of the research agenda with the needs of public administration.</li></ul> | EN |
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Provide a summary of key challenges encountered and different approaches that may be taken for further implementation

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| <p>The main challenges include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>obstacles in the development, adoption, and implementation of relevant legal acts due to limited human and financial resources,</li><li>inadequate functioning of border and quarantine control systems, limited cooperation with the Ministry of Environment, and insufficient awareness,</li><li>the absence of institutional mechanisms for cross-sectoral experience sharing and cooperation,</li><li>financial and institutional constraints affecting the establishment and operation of early warning and long-term monitoring systems.</li></ul> <p>Possible approaches for further implementation include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>the phased development of a regulatory legal framework for the prevention, management, and control of invasive species based on scientific evidence,</li><li>scaling up pilot monitoring programs to the national level,</li><li>strengthening border and quarantine control mechanisms,</li><li>establishing cross-sectoral cooperation as well as national platforms for data and information exchange.</li></ul> | EN |
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Provide examples or cases to illustrate the effectiveness of the actions taken to implement the target. Provide relevant hyperlinks or attach related materials or publications, as needed.

|                                                                                                                                                      |    |
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| At present, there are no examples demonstrating the effectiveness of actions related to the prevention, management, and control of invasive species. | EN |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|

Briefly describe how the implementation of the target relates to progress in achieving the related Sustainable Development Goals and associated targets, and the implementation of other related agreements

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |    |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|
| <b>related Sustainable Development Goals and associated targets</b><br><br><b>Goal 15.8:</b> By year 2020, introduce measures to prevent the introduction of invasive alien species and significantly reduce their impacts on terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems, and to control or eradicate priority species. | EN |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|

## Indicator Data

|                                                                                                                                                                                                 |          |                   |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|-------------------|
| A.2 Extent of natural ecosystems                                                                                                                                                                | Headline | GBF-INDICATOR-A.2 |
| <b>Source of Data</b>                                                                                                                                                                           |          |                   |
| No data available                                                                                                                                                                               |          |                   |
| <b>Please describe the situation</b>                                                                                                                                                            |          |                   |
| Data is currently not available for Armenia due to the absence of a nationally agreed ecosystem classification and comprehensive, spatially harmonized ecosystem mapping at the national scale. |          | EN                |

A.3 Red List Index

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-A.3

Source of Data

Use the available data (pre-populated data)

Data

[Download](#) 

| Has disaggregation | Year | Unit  | Value             | Footnote |
|--------------------|------|-------|-------------------|----------|
| No                 | 1993 | index | 0.862183675392479 |          |
| No                 | 1994 | index | 0.862154861111111 |          |
| No                 | 1995 | index | 0.862102024330263 |          |
| No                 | 1996 | index | 0.862069027777778 |          |
| No                 | 1997 | index | 0.862020911111111 |          |
| No                 | 1998 | index | 0.861916733333333 |          |
| No                 | 1999 | index | 0.861789638888889 |          |
| No                 | 2000 | index | 0.861568566666667 |          |
| No                 | 2001 | index | 0.861377519444444 |          |
| No                 | 2002 | index | 0.861232902777778 |          |
| No                 | 2003 | index | 0.860796312962963 |          |
| No                 | 2004 | index | 0.859443676851852 |          |
| No                 | 2005 | index | 0.857722219444444 |          |
| No                 | 2006 | index | 0.854727794444444 |          |
| No                 | 2007 | index | 0.85188927037037  |          |
| No                 | 2008 | index | 0.850440927587464 |          |

|    |      |       |                   |  |
|----|------|-------|-------------------|--|
| No | 2009 | index | 0.849050746296296 |  |
| No | 2010 | index | 0.847998039937945 |  |
| No | 2011 | index | 0.847233507436849 |  |
| No | 2012 | index | 0.846813861897693 |  |
| No | 2013 | index | 0.846250751037573 |  |
| No | 2014 | index | 0.845970970292291 |  |
| No | 2015 | index | 0.84539597108771  |  |
| No | 2016 | index | 0.844739747609796 |  |
| No | 2017 | index | 0.844243282669953 |  |
| No | 2018 | index | 0.843564302558116 |  |
| No | 2019 | index | 0.842886726571713 |  |
| No | 2020 | index | 0.842060392006292 |  |
| No | 2021 | index | 0.841525538767788 |  |
| No | 2022 | index | 0.840941456923265 |  |
| No | 2023 | index | 0.840359359684201 |  |
| No | 2024 | index | 0.839683971022823 |  |

Global source of data

IUCN Red List of Threatened Species

Indicator providers

- IUCN
- BirdLife International

Description

**This data was prepopulated from [Target Tracker](#).**

The Red List Index (RLI) measures changes in the overall extinction risk for groups of species over time. The RLI value ranges from 1 to 0, where a value of 1 means that all species in the groups included are categorized as ‘Least Concern’, indicating that none are currently at risk of extinction, while a value of 0 means that all species included are categorized as ‘Extinct’. The RLI is also SDG indicator 15.5.1.

The global RLI can be disaggregated to the national level, where each species contributing to the national index is weighted according to the proportion of its global range that occurs within a country. Nationally disaggregated RLI values are shown on the country pages.

The global Red List Index is based on data from the IUCN Red List, which comprises assessments of extinction risk using the IUCN Red List Categories & Criteria, and is made available through the [IUCN Red List of Threatened Species](#).

Note: The Red List Index covers terrestrial, freshwater, and marine species. For simplicity, territorial waters are not shown on the Most Recent Measurement map.

Disclaimers: The national Red List Index for a country may differ from the relevant national disaggregation of the global Red List index because: (a) the former is based on trends in national rather than global extinction risk, (b) because it takes no account of the national responsibility for the conservation of each species, treating as equal both those species that occur nowhere outside the country (i.e. national endemics) and those with large ranges that occur in many other countries, and (c) the taxonomic groups considered may differ.

A.4 Proportion of populations within species with an effective population size greater than 500

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-A.4

Source of Data

Not relevant

Please describe why this indicator is not relevant

The indicator “Proportion of populations within species with an effective population size greater than 500” is not currently applicable for Armenia, as systematic population-level genetic monitoring and reliable estimates of effective population size are not yet available at the national scale.

EN

6.1 Rate of invasive alien species establishment

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-6.1

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

Although quantitative data on the level of establishment of alien invasive species are currently not available, general information on their distribution does exist.

EN

6.b Number of countries adopting relevant regulations, processes and measures to reduce the impact of invasive alien species

Binary KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-6

6.1 Does your country have regulations and processes empowering relevant institutions to implement the measures necessary for a reduction in the introduction and impact of invasive alien species?

Under development

6.2 Does your country have measures in place for preventing the introduction and establishment of invasive alien species?

Under development

6.3 Does your country have measures in place for eradicating or controlling invasive alien species?

Under development

Number of newly drafted and/or revised legislative documents

National 1CFF99E3-ED27-1485-46EB-B690ADBE350E

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

[Download](#) 

| Has disaggregation | Year | Unit                | Value | Footnote                                       |
|--------------------|------|---------------------|-------|------------------------------------------------|
| No                 | 2024 | number of documents | 1     | Order No. 110-N of the Minister of Environment |

ARM T08: Reduce Pollution in the Lake Sevan Ecosystem (National)

**Briefly describe the main actions taken to implement the target**

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |    |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|
| <p>Lake Sevan, as a strategic freshwater resource for Armenia and the South Caucasus, is at the center of attention of the Government of the Republic of Armenia. The lake’s water quality is negatively affected by nutrient pollution, particularly phosphorus and nitrogen. The main sources of phosphorus and nitrogen are agriculture, fish farming, and municipal/domestic activities as well as coastal vegetation.</p> <p>Regular studies of the quantity and quality of Lake Sevan’s water are conducted by the Hydrometeorology and Monitoring Center SNCO of the RA Ministry of Environment (<a href="https://meteomonitoring.am/web/render/text/breadcrumb_id/14/information-platform/publications">https://meteomonitoring.am/web/render/text/breadcrumb_id/14/information-platform/publications</a>) and the Scientific Center of Zoology and Hydroecology of the National Academy of Sciences of Armenia.</p> <p>Important steps toward assessing phosphorus and nitrogen pollution in Lake Sevan and reducing their levels are also being implemented through international programs, especially with EU support. In particular, the sources and quantities of phosphorus and nitrogen pollution in Sevan are identified and presented in the “Lake Sevan Watershed Basin Management Plan for 2022–2027.”</p> <p>Study results have shown that nutrient nitrogen plays the dominant role in Lake Sevan’s nutrient pollution, with livestock farming being the primary source. Taking this into account, within the framework of the EU-supported EU4Sevan program (2021–2024), work was carried out on the accounting of manure as a major nitrogen pollution source and on the development of sustainable manure and dairy production waste management technologies in the Gegharkunik region. (<a href="https://ecoportal.am/en/sevan/download/document/8b12d7a8-8579-4d06-b7ac-0a3152d7cb0e/">ecoportal.am/en/sevan/download/document/8b12d7a8-8579-4d06-b7ac-0a3152d7cb0e/</a>)</p> <p>Efforts to reduce nitrogen and phosphorus levels in Lake Sevan are also supported by a number of national policy documents. These include the Republic of Armenia’s Greenhouse Gases up to 2050, adopted in 2023 (particularly important in relation to reducing nitrous oxide emissions – <a href="https://www.e-gov.am/u_files/file/decrees/kar/GV3B-E697-7A3B-477E/2318.1.pdf">https://www.e-gov.am/u_files/file/decrees/kar/GV3B-E697-7A3B-477E/2318.1.pdf</a>), the Law of the Republic of Armenia on Lake Sevan, adopted in 2001, as well as the Government of Armenia’s annual decisions concerning the restoration, conservation, and use of the Lake Sevan ecosystem (<a href="https://www.e-gov.am/u_files/file/decrees/kar/GVD2-AE93-3158-ED4F/1379.pdf?utm_source">https://www.e-gov.am/u_files/file/decrees/kar/GVD2-AE93-3158-ED4F/1379.pdf?utm_source</a>).</p> <p>Science-based solutions are also important in this area. For example, the program titled “Creation of Science-Based Management Tools for Lake Sevan” (SEVAMOD2), implemented by the Scientific Center of Zoology and Hydro-ecology of the National Academy of Sciences of Armenia (<a href="https://armmonitoring.am/page/1457">https://armmonitoring.am/page/1457</a>), as well as efforts aimed at treating wastewater generated in the Lake Sevan basin.</p> | EN |
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**Indicate the current level of progress towards the target**

|                                                     |
|-----------------------------------------------------|
| Progress towards target but at an insufficient rate |
|-----------------------------------------------------|

**Provide a summary of progress towards the target, including the main outcomes achieved**

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |    |
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| <p>An important step in advancing this target was the development and approval of the Lake Sevan Basin Management Plan for 2022–2027 by the Ministry of Environment. Based on the plan, the annual inflow of phosphorus into Lake Sevan via rivers (from 9 main rivers) was estimated at 85 tons, while inorganic nitrogen inflow was estimated at 18.6 tons. Building on the actions outlined in the basin management plan, the EU-supported EU4Sevan program (2021–2024) developed and piloted technologies for accounting and treating manure, identified as a primary source of nitrogen pollution. Additional work focused on replacing mineral fertilizers with organic fertilizers and improving soil health. On approximately 30 hectares, around 300 farmers tested organic fertilizers and achieved 40–60% yield increases, acceptable residual nitrogen levels in final produce, and water savings. Another area of progress involved identifying the phosphorus content in household detergents. (<a href="https://ecoportal.am/en/sevan/download/document/b583aef2-fc8a-4432-9f15-835c63aba2a0/">ecoportal.am/en/sevan/download/document/b583aef2-fc8a-4432-9f15-835c63aba2a0/</a>) The study concluded that household phosphorus discharges into water bodies and Lake Sevan are minimal.</p> | EN |
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**Provide a summary of key challenges encountered and different approaches that may be taken for further implementation**

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |    |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|
| <p>However, a comprehensive picture of phosphorus and nitrogen formation and pollution across the basin is still lacking. The key challenge for achieving this target is establishing regular, basin-wide monitoring and observation systems for phosphorus and nitrogen.</p> <p>Obtaining a full picture of phosphorus pollution is difficult because fish farms are privately owned, and it is challenging to assess the fish feed used, waste generation, and resulting impacts. Another major issue is that livestock manure, the primary agricultural waste, is widely dispersed for most of the year, making it difficult to estimate nitrogen loads and impacts accurately. Similarly, in confined livestock operations, only estimates are available regarding nitrogen pollution from raw manure, as field measurements and systematic monitoring are not yet conducted.</p> | EN |
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Provide examples or cases to illustrate the effectiveness of the actions taken to implement the target. Provide relevant hyperlinks or attach related materials or publications, as needed.

Progress toward this target is demonstrated through the following activities and references:

Lake Sevan is a closed basin, meaning that any economic activity within its watershed ultimately affects the water quality of the lake. For this reason, comprehensive study of the Lake Sevan basin, identification of pollution sources and quantities, and the development of prevention and improvement measures are critically important. To address these needs, the Lake Sevan Basin Management Plan for 2022–2027 was developed.

Given the importance of accounting for nutrient nitrogen—the main pollutant of Lake Sevan—and assessing its impacts, a study titled “Accounting of Manure as a Major Source of Nitrogen Pollution and Demonstration of Treatment Technologies” was carried out. ([ecoportal.am/en/sevan/download/document/8b12d7a8-8579-4d06-b7ac-0a3152d7cb0e/](https://ecoportal.am/en/sevan/download/document/8b12d7a8-8579-4d06-b7ac-0a3152d7cb0e/))

Another major pollutant of Lake Sevan is phosphorus, with key sources including municipal activities and the use of detergents. In response, a study titled “Sources and Quantities of Phosphorus Used in Detergents” was conducted to assess their contribution and impacts. ([ecoportal.am/en/sevan/download/document/b583aef2-fc8a-4432-9f15-835c63aba2a0/](https://ecoportal.am/en/sevan/download/document/b583aef2-fc8a-4432-9f15-835c63aba2a0/))

EN

Briefly describe how the implementation of the target relates to progress in achieving the related Sustainable Development Goals and associated targets, and the implementation of other related agreements

Target 3.9: By 2030 reduce, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous and air, water and soil pollution and contamination

Target 6.3: By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally

Target 11.6: By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management

Target 12.4: By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment

Target 12.5: By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse

Target 14.1: By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution

EN

Indicator Data

A.2 Extent of natural ecosystems

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-A.2

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

Data is currently not available for Armenia due to the absence of a nationally agreed ecosystem classification and comprehensive, spatially harmonized ecosystem mapping at the national scale.

EN

A.3 Red List Index

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-A.3

Source of Data

Use the available data (pre-populated data)

Data

Download

| Has disaggregation | Year | Unit  | Value             | Footnote |
|--------------------|------|-------|-------------------|----------|
| No                 | 1993 | index | 0.862183675392479 |          |
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| No | 2019 | index | 0.842886726571713 |  |
| No | 2020 | index | 0.842060392006292 |  |
| No | 2021 | index | 0.841525538767788 |  |
| No | 2022 | index | 0.840941456923265 |  |
| No | 2023 | index | 0.840359359684201 |  |
| No | 2024 | index | 0.839683971022823 |  |

Global source of data

[IUCN Red List of Threatened Species](#)

Indicator providers

[IUCN](#)

[BirdLife International](#)

Description

This data was prepopulated from [Target Tracker](#).

The Red List Index (RLI) measures changes in the overall extinction risk for groups of species over time. The

RLI value ranges from 1 to 0, where a value of 1 means that all species in the groups included are categorized as ‘Least Concern’, indicating that none are currently at risk of extinction, while a value of 0 means that all species included are categorized as ‘Extinct’. The RLI is also SDG indicator 15.5.1.

The global RLI can be disaggregated to the national level, where each species contributing to the national index is weighted according to the proportion of its global range that occurs within a country. Nationally disaggregated RLI values are shown on the country pages.

The global Red List Index is based on data from the IUCN Red List, which comprises assessments of extinction risk using the IUCN Red List Categories & Criteria, and is made available through the [IUCN Red List of Threatened Species](#).

Note: The Red List Index covers terrestrial, freshwater, and marine species. For simplicity, territorial waters are not shown on the Most Recent Measurement map.

Disclaimers: The national Red List Index for a country may differ from the relevant national disaggregation of the global Red List index because: (a) the former is based on trends in national rather than global extinction risk, (b) because it takes no account of the national responsibility for the conservation of each species, treating as equal both those species that occur nowhere outside the country (i.e. national endemics) and those with large ranges that occur in many other countries, and (c) the taxonomic groups considered may differ.

A.4 Proportion of populations within species with an effective population size greater than 500

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-A.4

Source of Data

Not relevant

Please describe why this indicator is not relevant

The indicator “Proportion of populations within species with an effective population size greater than 500” is not currently applicable for Armenia, as systematic population-level genetic monitoring and reliable estimates of effective population size are not yet available at the national scale.

EN

7.1 Index of coastal eutrophication

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-7.1

Source of Data

Not relevant

Please describe why this indicator is not relevant

This indicator refers to coastal eutrophication in marine or coastal regions and does not apply to the territory of the Republic of Armenia. Therefore, both the main indicator and its sub-indicators are not applicable to Armenia

EN

7.2 Pesticide environment concentration and/or aggregated total applied toxicity

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-7.2

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

Regular monitoring of pesticide concentrations and their toxic effects in the environment is not conducted. However, episodic studies and research are carried out within the framework of international cooperation and/or state-funded programs, for example, projects financed by the Science Committee of the Ministry of Education, Science, Culture and Sports of the Republic of Armenia. Within such projects, attention has been given to the types of pesticides used (particularly insecticides, herbicides, and fungicides) and sectors of use, with agriculture being the primary one. Examples include studies such as “Pesticide Use Practices in Rural Armenia” and research conducted by the Center for Ecological-Noosphere Studies of the National Academy of Sciences of Armenia. Monitoring of pesticide residue levels in food products is carried out by the Food Safety Inspectorate Body of the Government of the Republic of Armenia.

EN

Amount of nitrogen and phosphorus in the Lake Sevan

National 960F0C65-84BB-304E-2952-C3CE9A18E5C0

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

No calculated data available at the national level.

EN

ARM T09: Reduce River Pollution in Armenia (National)

Briefly describe the main actions taken to implement the target

The territory of Armenia, especially agricultural lands, which cover about 60% of the country’s total area, has been subjected to intensive cultivation for decades, including the use of pesticides and hazardous chemicals. This was largely due to the intensive agricultural practices of Soviet Armenia, which ensured high crop yields. After independence and land privatization, the use of such substances became more difficult and decreased significantly, first due to transport and energy problems and later because of high costs.

Currently, a wide variety of pesticides and hazardous chemicals are available on the market, but their use is difficult to manage under conditions of small individual farming systems. State control can be exercised through import regulation, domestic sales control, and enforcement measures.

With the latest amendments and supplements to the RA Law “On Waste”, the regulation of licensing activities related to the handling of hazardous waste in the Republic of Armenia has been established. In addition, in accordance with the “polluter pays” principle, an obligation has been introduced for operators of waste disposal sites to carry out monitoring activities.

Under the Law on Phytosanitary Measures, agrochemicals produced, imported, or circulated in Armenia are subject to mandatory registration. Pesticides and agrochemicals registered in the EU and other developed countries may be approved for use without repeated testing. The procedure for registering organic fertilizers has also been simplified. Important recent changes were also made in 2023 to the RA Law on Environmental Impact Assessment and Expertise.

In addition, a package of legislative amendments aimed at restricting the use of polyethylene (plastic) bags has been developed and approved by the Government, including amendments to the Law on Trade and Services. At its meeting on November 14, 2025, the Government of Armenia approved a legislative package proposing amendments and additions to the Law of the Republic of Armenia “On Trade and Services” and related legal acts.

The amendments provide that, starting January 1, 2027, the sale, availability, and use of polyethylene bags and certain single-use plastic products (including plastic bags) will be prohibited in retail trade outlets. These legislative reforms are also linked to Armenia’s commitments under the Comprehensive and Enhanced Partnership Agreement (CEPA) signed between Armenia and the EU in 2015. Relevant framework directives include:

- Directive 2009/128/EC – Sustainable Use of Pesticides
- Directive 2006/118/EC – Groundwater Directive
- Directive (EU) 2020/2184 – Drinking Water Directive
- Directive 91/676/EEC – Nitrates Directive

Within the framework of Comprehensive and Enhanced Partnership Agreement (CEPA) and an agreement with the Government of Armenia, the draft Law of the Republic of Armenia “On Extended Producer Responsibility” was submitted for public discussion in 2025. The draft law aims to establish proper and safe management systems for specific types of special waste generated by producers and importers of certain products, and to ensure their effective operation.

On March 2, 2018, a number of amendments were made to the Water Code of the Republic of Armenia, which are particularly important with regard to the accounting and management of wastewater ([https://www.arlis.am/hy/acts/120447?utm\\_so](https://www.arlis.am/hy/acts/120447?utm_so)).

In 2025, the draft Law of the Republic of Armenia “On Chemicals” was also submitted for public discussion. The concept for this law had previously been approved by a government decision back in 2018 (<https://www.arlis.am/ru/acts/126543>).

In connection with this target, the Law of the Republic of Armenia “On Mercury” (<https://www.arlis.am/hy/acts/161940>), the Government of Armenia Decision No. 930 of March 17, 2005 on banned pesticides ((<https://www.arlis.am/hy/acts/161940>), as well as a 2009 order of the Minister of Health of Armenia establishing hygienic requirements for the storage and transportation of hazardous chemical substances, are also very important [https://www.arlis.am/hy/acts/163281?utm\\_so](https://www.arlis.am/hy/acts/163281?utm_so)

EN

Further steps under this target are related to strengthening the laboratory and human capacities of the Hydrometeorology and Monitoring Center SNCO of the Ministry of Environment and ensuring the regular implementation of targeted studies. ([https://meteomonitoring.am/web/render/text/breadcrumb\\_id/14/information-platform/publications](https://meteomonitoring.am/web/render/text/breadcrumb_id/14/information-platform/publications)).

Within the framework of the EU-supported EU4Sevan program, a baseline study was carried out titled “Roadmap for Improving Regular Monitoring of Priority and Other Pollutants in the Lake Sevan Basin.” (<https://ecoportal.am/hy/sevan/download/document/9fd84621-8d32-4873-bbee-34cc5661a566/>). Despite the large and largely unmanaged scale of plastic pollution, regular studies and monitoring are not yet conducted in Armenia. Nevertheless, the Government is taking steps to reduce plastic use and raise public awareness. Plastic pollution is a serious issue not only for natural ecosystems but also for agroecosystems. ([Plastics-in-Agriculture-v2-1.pdf](#))

Indicate the current level of progress towards the target

On track to achieve target

Provide a summary of progress towards the target, including the main outcomes achieved

The following progress has been recorded toward this national target:

- Revisions of legislative regulations, particularly amendments and stricter provisions in the laws on Waste, Phytosanitary Measures, Trade and Services, and Environmental Impact Assessment.
- Gradual strengthening of the technical and human capacities of the Hydrometeorology and Monitoring Center SNCO of the Ministry of Environment of the Republic of Armenia, along with the implementation of targeted studies.
- Active involvement of civil society organizations, for example “Innovative Solutions for Sustainable Development of Communities”( [Innovative Solutions for Sustainable Development of Communities](#):) and Armenian Women for Health and Healthy Environment (AWHHE) ([AWHHE Arm ~ Armenian Women for Health and Healthy Environment](#) )

EN

Provide a summary of key challenges encountered and different approaches that may be taken for further implementation

The challenges of sustainably managing pesticides, hazardous chemicals, and plastics are primarily related to the need for systematic, comprehensive, and continuous research, inventory, monitoring, and management.

Large quantities of pesticides and hazardous chemicals used during the Soviet period have accumulated in various land types across the country. Today, in combination with land degradation, they represent a significant source of environmental pollution.

Addressing this target is intersectoral in nature and requires coordinated and harmonized work among the Ministry of Economy, Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Territorial Administration and Infrastructure, Ministry of Health, and other relevant ministries and agencies.

EN

Provide examples or cases to illustrate the effectiveness of the actions taken to implement the target. Provide relevant hyperlinks or attach related materials or publications, as needed.

Progress toward this national target is reflected primarily in legislative reforms:

Improvement of the legislative and regulatory framework, including amendments to the RA Law on Phytosanitary Measures and the RA Law on Waste. (<https://www.arlis.am/hy/acts/178443>).

A second notable development demonstrating the effectiveness of these efforts is the continuous strengthening of the technical and human capacities of national institutions, such as the Food Safety Inspectorate Body of the Ministry of Economy of the Republic of Armenia and the Center for Ecological-Noosphere Studies of the National Academy of Sciences of Armenia.

Finally, the effectiveness of the actions taken can also be seen in the implementation of high-quality studies and research addressing various aspects of this target, including publications produced by the Center for Ecological-Noosphere Studies and FAO in Armenia.

EN

Briefly describe how the implementation of the target relates to progress in achieving the related Sustainable Development Goals and associated targets, and the implementation of other related agreements

Target 3.9: By 2030 reduce, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous and air, water and soil pollution and contamination

Target 6.3: By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally

Target 11.6: By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management

Target 12.4: By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment

Target 12.5: By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse

Target 14.1: By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollutio

EN

## Indicator Data

A.2 Extent of natural ecosystems

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-A.2

### Source of Data

No data available

### Please describe the situation

Data is currently not available for Armenia due to the absence of a nationally agreed ecosystem classification and comprehensive, spatially harmonized ecosystem mapping at the national scale.

EN

A.3 Red List Index

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-A.3

### Source of Data

Use the available data (pre-populated data)

### Data

[Download](#) 

| Has disaggregation | Year | Unit  | Value             | Footnote |
|--------------------|------|-------|-------------------|----------|
| No                 | 1993 | index | 0.862183675392479 |          |
| No                 | 1994 | index | 0.862154861111111 |          |
| No                 | 1995 | index | 0.862102024330263 |          |
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| No                 | 1997 | index | 0.862020911111111 |          |
| No                 | 1998 | index | 0.861916733333333 |          |
| No                 | 1999 | index | 0.861789638888889 |          |
| No                 | 2000 | index | 0.861568566666667 |          |
| No                 | 2001 | index | 0.861377519444444 |          |
| No                 | 2002 | index | 0.861232902777778 |          |
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| No | 2023 | index | 0.840359359684201 |  |
| No | 2024 | index | 0.839683971022823 |  |

Global source of data

[IUCN Red List of Threatened Species](#)

Indicator providers

- [IUCN](#)
- [BirdLife International](#)

Description

**This data was prepopulated from [Target Tracker](#).**

The Red List Index (RLI) measures changes in the overall extinction risk for groups of species over time. The RLI value ranges from 1 to 0, where a value of 1 means that all species in the groups included are categorized as ‘Least Concern’, indicating that none are currently at risk of extinction, while a value of 0 means that all species included are categorized as ‘Extinct’. The RLI is also SDG indicator 15.5.1.

The global RLI can be disaggregated to the national level, where each species contributing to the national index is weighted according to the proportion of its global range that occurs within a country. Nationally disaggregated RLI values are shown on the country pages.

The global Red List Index is based on data from the IUCN Red List, which comprises assessments of extinction risk using the IUCN Red List Categories & Criteria, and is made available through the [IUCN Red List of Threatened Species](#).

Note: The Red List Index covers terrestrial, freshwater, and marine species. For simplicity, territorial waters are not shown on the Most Recent Measurement map.

Disclaimers: The national Red List Index for a country may differ from the relevant national disaggregation of the global Red List index because: (a) the former is based on trends in national rather than global extinction risk, (b) because it takes no account of the national responsibility for the conservation of each species, treating as equal both those species that occur nowhere outside the country (i.e. national endemics) and those with large ranges that occur in many other countries, and (c) the taxonomic groups considered may differ.

A.4 Proportion of populations within species with an effective population size greater than 500

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-A.4

Source of Data

Not relevant

Please describe why this indicator is not relevant

The indicator “Proportion of populations within species with an effective population size greater than 500” is not currently applicable for Armenia, as systematic population-level genetic monitoring and reliable estimates of effective population size are not yet available at the national scale.

EN

7.1 Index of coastal eutrophication

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-7.1

Source of Data

Not relevant

Please describe why this indicator is not relevant

This indicator refers to coastal eutrophication in marine or coastal regions and does not apply to the territory of the Republic of Armenia. Therefore, both the main indicator and its sub-indicators are not applicable to Armenia

EN

7.2 Pesticide environment concentration and/or aggregated total applied toxicity

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-7.2

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

Regular monitoring of pesticide concentrations and their toxic effects in the environment is not conducted. However, episodic studies and research are carried out within the framework of international cooperation and/or state-funded programs, for example, projects financed by the Science Committee of the Ministry of Education, Science, Culture and Sports of the Republic of Armenia. Within such projects, attention has been given to the types of pesticides used (particularly insecticides, herbicides, and fungicides) and sectors of use, with agriculture being the primary one. Examples include studies such as “Pesticide Use Practices in Rural Armenia” and research conducted by the Center for Ecological-Noosphere Studies of the National Academy of Sciences of Armenia. Monitoring of pesticide residue levels in food products is carried out by the Food Safety Inspectorate Body of the Government of the Republic of Armenia.

EN

ARM T10: Increase Climate Resilience of Forest Landscapes (National)

Briefly describe the main actions taken to implement the target

Armenia is actively working to restore degraded forests and afforestate new areas. According to the approved management plans of 14 forestry enterprises, the forested area is expected to increase by 13,854.1 hectares by 2032. In addition, four public organizations are actively engaged in afforestation of non-forested areas («Armenia Tree Project» NGO, «My Forest Armenia» NGO, «Foundation for the Preservation of Wildlife and Cultural Assets», «SHEN» NGO).

In 2025 launched a forestry component of the “Biodiversity and Sustainable Local Development” 6-year project funded by KfW, which aims at Institutional development of Forestry sector, including practices towards more resilient and climate adaptive forestry.

Another significant project oriented on rural adaptation with a strong forestry component is the “Forest resilience of Armenia, enhancing adaptation and rural green growth via mitigation”, implemented since 2021 by FAO and EPIU.

The World Bank in 2024 started the “Armenia resilient landscapes project” (RESILAND), which will continue till 2029.

Within the frames of Forest Restoration and Climate Change in Armenia (FORACCA) project during 2025-2028 it is planned afforestation and reforestation of 870 ha of lands, also restoration of pastures on 200 ha of area, as well as establishment of agroforestry plantations on 60 ha of land.

Scientific research on the impact of climate change on forest vegetation is being conducted in Armenia, in particular, a program will begin in 2026: “The impact of climate change on lower-lying oak forest communities”

EN

(Project 25DD-1F051 is funded by the Science Committee of the Ministry of Education, Science, Culture, and Sports)

Indicate the current level of progress towards the target

Progress towards target but at an insufficient rate

Provide a summary of progress towards the target, including the main outcomes achieved

Many climatic factors such as changes in temperature and precipitation or more frequent heat waves and droughts, as well as the rising atmospheric CO2 concentration itself, will affect tree eco-physiology under climate change. As a mountainous country with arid climate conditions, mountain forests are especially vulnerable to climate change.

Intensive afforestation of non-forested areas is underway towards enabling forest landscapes to become more climate resilient. Specifically, between 2021 and 2025, the NGO "Armenia Tree Project" carried out afforestation on 848 hectares of land, NGO «My Forest Armenia» - 1441,7 ha, FPWC Foundation – 131,5 ha, NGO "Shen" – 10 ha, and additional 50 ha planned to establish till 2028). State forestry enterprises plan to increase afforested area by 13,854.1 hectares by 2032. Work is planned to restore degraded forest areas.

In addition to increasing forest connectivity, most of the sites has been planted with mixed species to rehabilitate the inherent adaptive capacity of the area. It is expected that healthy forests with high levels of diversity between and within functional groups are more resilient to changes in the environment. Using local genotypes of native tree species, it has been planted with seedlings of oak, ash-tree, maple, elm, wild apple etc.

Due to biotic factors, natural regeneration of junipers is very low in Armenia and as the species lack economic value, they have not been prioritised in artificial forest regeneration either. Respectively, regeneration of juniper forests has not been carried out in Armenia in the past three to four decades.Considering this species is one of the most vulnerable towards climate change, it is important to pay special attention on it. Within the project "Conservation and Sustainable Management of Land Resources and High Value Ecosystems in Lake Sevan Basin for Multiple Benefits" the current state of juniper forests in Gegharkunik and Vayots Dzor regions has been assessed, including regeneration level, thus giving recommendations for the preservation of valuable ecosystems.

In 2025 launched a forestry component of the "Biodiversity and Sustainable Local Development" 6-year project funded by KfW, which aims at Institutional development of Forestry sector, including practices towards more resilient and climate adaptive forestry.

Another significant project oriented on rural adaptation with a strong forestry component is the "Forest resilience of Armenia, enhancing adaptation and rural green growth via mitigation", implemented since 2021 by

EN

FAO and EPIU.

The World Bank in 2024 started the "Armenia resilient landscapes project" (RESILAND), which will continue till 2029.

Within the frames of Forest Restoration and Climate Change in Armenia (FORACCA) project during 2025-2028 it is planned afforestation and reforestation of 870 ha of lands, also restoration of pastures on 200 ha of area, as well as establishment of agroforestry plantations on 60 ha of land.

An important assessment has been launched by CNF recently to assess the potential for forest transformation around lake Sevan. The initiative can have a significant potential if it will be proved the impact of transformation on forest resilience and strengthening its adaptive capacities.

Scientific research is being conducted on the impact of forecasted climate change on forest ecosystems with the aim of developing measures to increase their adaptive capacity. The main actions of the World Bank project will be forest and wetland restoration in Ararat Plain, Lori Plateau Lakes, and in the vicinity of Lake Sevan in Gegharkunik province.

Also, Armenia has seen extreme wildfire seasons during the last decade. Both forest and grassland fires have been not just numerous but also devastating in regards to the total area burnt by fires.

A strong capacity has been created to mitigate wildfires by a project "Addressing climate change impact through enhanced capacity for wildfires management in Armenia" launched in 2018 by UNDP, creating basis for other projects and initiatives as well. "Supporting to Protected Areas" Project (SPPA) supported to prevention of wildfires and strengthening of forest protection capacities especially at southern regions of Armenia.

During the last years Armenia was trying to improve the capacities for the pest control. Especially in 2025 it was visible for the first time, sprinkling of oak forests has been done by a modern drone, instead of using helicopters - as previous years. It has been developed also a solution, based on organic compounds.

Provide a summary of key challenges encountered and different approaches that may be taken for further implementation

he main problems are the lack of scientific justification for the allocation of areas for afforestation, the subsequent care of forest plantations is not always ensured, and sometimes difficulties arise in transferring land from one category to another.

Armenia is a party to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change and conducts scientific research on the impacts of climate change on natural ecosystems and biodiversity. However, targeted action has not yet been implemented

EN

Provide examples or cases to illustrate the effectiveness of the actions taken to implement the target. Provide relevant hyperlinks or attach related materials or publications, as needed.

Unfortunately there is still a huge gap in assessing the adaptive capacities of forests towards climate change. There is not enough research capacities to understand the impact of different afforestation and reforestation projects on strengthening forest connectivity and ecosystem services. A recently started “Mountain forest research” laboratory at the Institute of Botany after A.Takhtajian, has been founded based on a project “Assessment of adaptive capacities of some tree species”. Based on dendrochronological method currently it is ongoing study to understand th growth level of several main species in climate change conditions. Later the genes responsible for the adaptation should be identified.

EN

Briefly describe how the implementation of the target relates to progress in achieving the related Sustainable Development Goals and associated targets, and the implementation of other related agreements

- Target 13.1:** Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate related hazards and natural disasters in all countries
- Target 13.2:** Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning
- Target 13.b:** Promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in least developed countries and small island developing States, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities.
- Target 14.3:** Minimize and address the impacts of ocean acidification, including through enhanced scientific cooperation at all levels.

EN

## Indicator Data

A.2 Extent of natural ecosystems

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-A.2

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

Data is currently not available for Armenia due to the absence of a nationally agreed ecosystem classification and comprehensive, spatially harmonized ecosystem mapping at the national scale.

EN

A.3 Red List Index

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-A.3

Source of Data

Use the available data (pre-populated data)

Data

Download

| Has disaggregation | Year | Unit  | Value             | Footnote |
|--------------------|------|-------|-------------------|----------|
| No                 | 1993 | index | 0.862183675392479 |          |
| No                 | 1994 | index | 0.862154861111111 |          |
| No                 | 1995 | index | 0.862102024330263 |          |
| No                 | 1996 | index | 0.862069027777778 |          |
| No                 | 1997 | index | 0.862020911111111 |          |

|    |      |       |                   |  |
|----|------|-------|-------------------|--|
| No | 1998 | index | 0.861916733333333 |  |
| No | 1999 | index | 0.861789638888889 |  |
| No | 2000 | index | 0.861568566666667 |  |
| No | 2001 | index | 0.861377519444444 |  |
| No | 2002 | index | 0.861232902777778 |  |
| No | 2003 | index | 0.860796312962963 |  |
| No | 2004 | index | 0.859443676851852 |  |
| No | 2005 | index | 0.857722219444444 |  |
| No | 2006 | index | 0.854727794444444 |  |
| No | 2007 | index | 0.85188927037037  |  |
| No | 2008 | index | 0.850440927587464 |  |
| No | 2009 | index | 0.849050746296296 |  |
| No | 2010 | index | 0.847998039937945 |  |
| No | 2011 | index | 0.847233507436849 |  |
| No | 2012 | index | 0.846813861897693 |  |
| No | 2013 | index | 0.846250751037573 |  |
| No | 2014 | index | 0.845970970292291 |  |
| No | 2015 | index | 0.84539597108771  |  |
| No | 2016 | index | 0.844739747609796 |  |
| No | 2017 | index | 0.844243282669953 |  |
| No | 2018 | index | 0.843564302558116 |  |
| No | 2019 | index | 0.842886726571713 |  |
| No | 2020 | index | 0.842060392006292 |  |
| No | 2021 | index | 0.841525538767788 |  |
| No | 2022 | index | 0.840941456923265 |  |
| No | 2023 | index | 0.840359359684201 |  |
| No | 2024 | index | 0.839683971022823 |  |

Global source of data

IUCN Red List of Threatened Species

Indicator providers

- IUCN
- BirdLife International

Description

This data was prepopulated from [Target Tracker](#).

The Red List Index (RLI) measures changes in the overall extinction risk for groups of species over time. The RLI value ranges from 1 to 0, where a value of 1 means that all species in the groups included are categorized as ‘Least Concern’, indicating that none are currently at risk of extinction, while a value of 0 means that all species included are categorized as ‘Extinct’. The RLI is also SDG indicator 15.5.1.

The global RLI can be disaggregated to the national level, where each species contributing to the national index is weighted according to the proportion of its global range that occurs within a country. Nationally

disaggregated RLI values are shown on the country pages.

The global Red List Index is based on data from the IUCN Red List, which comprises assessments of extinction risk using the IUCN Red List Categories & Criteria, and is made available through the [IUCN Red List of Threatened Species](#).

Note: The Red List Index covers terrestrial, freshwater, and marine species. For simplicity, territorial waters are not shown on the Most Recent Measurement map.

Disclaimers: The national Red List Index for a country may differ from the relevant national disaggregation of the global Red List index because: (a) the former is based on trends in national rather than global extinction risk, (b) because it takes no account of the national responsibility for the conservation of each species, treating as equal both those species that occur nowhere outside the country (i.e. national endemics) and those with large ranges that occur in many other countries, and (c) the taxonomic groups considered may differ.

A.4 Proportion of populations within species with an effective population size greater than 500

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-A.4

Source of Data

Not relevant

Please describe why this indicator is not relevant

The indicator “Proportion of populations within species with an effective population size greater than 500” is not currently applicable for Armenia, as systematic population-level genetic monitoring and reliable estimates of effective population size are not yet available at the national scale.

EN

7.1 Index of coastal eutrophication

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-7.1

Source of Data

Not relevant

Please describe why this indicator is not relevant

This indicator refers to coastal eutrophication in marine or coastal regions and does not apply to the territory of the Republic of Armenia. Therefore, both the main indicator and its sub-indicators are not applicable to Armenia

EN

2.1 Area under restoration

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-2.2

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

[Download](#) 

| Has disaggregation | Year | Unit | Value    | Footnote                                                                                           |
|--------------------|------|------|----------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| No                 | 2025 | ha   | 15849.93 | state-led restoration activities, NGO-led initiatives, and time-bound, project-based interventions |

Comments

Area of restored ecosystems: 15,849.93 ha, including 15,523 ha of restored forest landscapes, 323 ha of agricultural landscapes, and 3.93 ha of wetland ecosystems. The area of restored forest landscapes includes both completed and planned activities; however, these are often directly linked to afforestation efforts, making it difficult to clearly distinguish between the two. Activities that explicitly involve afforestation are not included in this area figure.

EN

B.1 Services provided by ecosystems

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-B1

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

There are insufficient available data to properly assess this indicator in terms of evaluated ecosystem services (ES). In the preparation of some forest management plans, certain provisioning (partially) and cultural services of forest areas have been assessed; however, these do not relate to urban areas. The health of urban green and blue ecosystems has not been comprehensively assessed, and their ecosystem services have not been evaluated.

EN

10.1 Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-10.1

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

Armenia currently does not have publicly available actual data values for this indicator. There are no published percentage figures showing what share of agricultural land is considered both productive and sustainable.

EN

10.2 Progress towards sustainable forest management

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-10.2

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

[Download](#) 

| Has disaggregation | Year | Unit                       | Value | Footnote |
|--------------------|------|----------------------------|-------|----------|
| No                 | 2025 | number of management plans | 15    |          |

12.1 Average share of the built-up area of cities that is green or blue space for public use for all

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-12.1

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

The available data on urban green and blue spaces are incomplete. For most of the 49 urban settlements in Armenia, information is lacking on the areas occupied by green and blue spaces, their condition, and their improvement. The study of types of green spaces by composition, biomes, and functional ecosystem groups is still at a preliminary stage of research.

EN

8.b Number of countries with policies to minimize the impact of climate change and ocean acidification on biodiversity and to minimize negative and foster positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity

Binary

KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-8

8.1 Does your country’s national biodiversity strategy and action plan include actions to prevent or minimize the impacts of the following (select all that apply):

Climate change

8.2 Do your country’s climate change policies address the impacts of climate change on biodiversity?

Partially

8.3 Do your country’s other policies address the impacts of climate change on biodiversity?

Under development

8.4 Do your country’s other policies address the impacts of ocean acidification on biodiversity?

No

8.5 Are the impacts of climate change on biodiversity monitored and reported on?

Under development

8.6 Are the impact of ocean acidification on biodiversity monitored and reported on?

No

8.7 Do your country’s policies or action plans on the impact of climate change and ocean acidification contain the following types of actions designed to increase biodiversity resilience or reduce impacts (select all that apply):

- Mitigation
- Adaptation
- Disaster risk reduction
- Nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches
- Policies to minimize negative and foster positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity

8.8 Are measures included in your country’s policies or actions plans to minimize the negative impacts of climate actions on biodiversity?

Partially

8.9 Are measures included in your country’s policies or actions plans to foster positive impacts of climate actions on biodiversity?

Partially

12.b Number of countries with biodiversity-inclusive urban planning referring to green or blue urban spaces

Binary KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-12

12.1 Does your country have urban areas under biodiversity-inclusive urban planning that incorporates the management of green or blue spaces for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity?

Under development

12.2 Does your country have urban areas under biodiversity-inclusive urban planning incorporating the management of green or blue spaces for ecosystem services and nature’s contributions to people?

Under development

ARM T11: Introduce Sustainable Hunting Practices **(National)**

**Briefly describe the main actions taken to implement the target**

A number of preparatory and systemic actions were carried out to introduce sustainable hunting practices between 2020 and 2025.

In particular, international experience and best practices in sustainable, ethical, and controlled hunting were studied, including mechanisms related to hunting quotas, seasonality, species conservation, and enforcement. The results were used in the process of analyzing the existing regulations of the RA Law "On Hunting and Game Management" and developing proposals for amendments aimed at aligning it with the principles of sustainable hunting.

In parallel, a review of the current list of hunting grounds and their territorial boundaries was conducted, based on biodiversity conservation requirements, the population status of game species, and the ecological importance of the areas. The review took into account buffer zones adjacent to specially protected nature areas, habitats of Red Book-listed species, and the need for hunting restrictions or prohibitions.

These steps have laid the foundation for the further introduction of ethical, controlled, and sustainable hunting regulations by 2030.

EN

**Indicate the current level of progress towards the target**

Progress towards target but at an insufficient rate

**Provide a summary of progress towards the target, including the main outcomes achieved**

Between 2020 and 2025, a number of important preparatory and systemic steps were taken toward introducing sustainable and controlled hunting practices.

In particular, international experience in sustainable hunting was studied, including hunting management models used in European and regional countries, as well as mechanisms for quotas, seasonality, monitoring, and enforcement. The findings were applied in analyzing the existing provisions of the RA Law “On Hunting and the Management of Hunting Economy” and in developing proposals for amendments aimed at aligning the legislation with the principles of biodiversity conservation and sustainable use.

At the same time, steps were taken to review the current list and boundaries of hunting grounds. Assessments of the population status of game species and monitoring activities were carried out, and the results served as a basis for evaluating the appropriateness of permitted hunting areas and regimes. Particular attention was given to hunting grounds that overlap with or are adjacent to specially protected nature areas and important habitats for biodiversity. These processes contributed to improving the hunting management system and establishing the legal and practical foundations for sustainable hunting.

EN

**Provide a summary of key challenges encountered and different approaches that may be taken for further implementation**

Despite the progress achieved, several challenges remain in the full implementation of sustainable hunting. These include the limited availability of sufficient and regularly updated data on game species, insufficient monitoring and enforcement capacity, and the need for greater understanding and acceptance of sustainable hunting principles among hunting communities. In addition, the processes of adopting legal amendments and ensuring their practical implementation are often time-consuming and require coordinated intersectoral cooperation.

In the next phase, it is advisable to strengthen science-based monitoring, introduce unified systems for data collection and analysis, and expand programs aimed at awareness-raising and capacity building for hunters. It is also important to continue refining legislation while ensuring effective enforcement and oversight. The continued integration of international experience and best practices, along with deeper cooperation among government bodies, scientific institutions, and hunting communities, can significantly contribute to the full implementation of a sustainable hunting system in Armenia by 2030.

EN

**Provide examples or cases to illustrate the effectiveness of the actions taken to implement the target. Provide relevant hyperlinks or attach related materials or publications, as needed.**

Establishment of permissible hunting quotas and seasons (2025–2026)

The Minister of Environment of the Republic of Armenia issued an order on the permissible hunting quotas and hunting seasons for 2025–2026, which officially defines the list of species that may be hunted and the allowable limits. This measure aims to prevent overhunting and ensure respect for seasonal restrictions. (<https://www.arlis.am/hy/acts/210936/latest>)

Orders related to the opening of the hunting season (2023–2024)

During 2023–2024, the Ministry of Environment reaffirmed permissible hunting quotas and valid hunting periods through relevant orders, based on the RA Law “On Hunting and the Management of Hunting Economy.” (The Amateur Hunting Season is Starting in Armenia – News – Ministry of Environment)

Publication and public discussion of hunting rules. In 2025, the Ministry of Environment discussed the hunting rules for 2025–2026, including draft quotas and hunting periods, with the participation of hunting organizations. Hunting Rules for 2025-2026 Discussed at the Ministry of Environment of the RA – News – Ministry of Environment

Annual regulation of the amateur hunting season

Each year, in accordance with established procedures, the Ministry of Environment sets the start date, duration, and permissible quotas for the amateur hunting season. This indicates that, at the administrative level, a system of regulated and sustainable hunting is functioning in line with legislation. (<https://en.1in.am/1043661.html?utm>)

EN

## Indicator Data

A.2 Extent of natural ecosystems

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-A.2

### Source of Data

No data available

### Please describe the situation

Data is currently not available for Armenia due to the absence of a nationally agreed ecosystem classification and comprehensive, spatially harmonized ecosystem mapping at the national scale.

EN

A.3 Red List Index

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-A.3

### Source of Data

Use the available data (pre-populated data)

### Data

[Download](#) 

| Has disaggregation | Year | Unit  | Value             | Footnote |
|--------------------|------|-------|-------------------|----------|
| No                 | 1993 | index | 0.862183675392479 |          |
| No                 | 1994 | index | 0.862154861111111 |          |
| No                 | 1995 | index | 0.862102024330263 |          |
| No                 | 1996 | index | 0.862069027777778 |          |
| No                 | 1997 | index | 0.862020911111111 |          |
| No                 | 1998 | index | 0.861916733333333 |          |
| No                 | 1999 | index | 0.861789638888889 |          |
| No                 | 2000 | index | 0.861568566666667 |          |
| No                 | 2001 | index | 0.861377519444444 |          |
| No                 | 2002 | index | 0.861232902777778 |          |
| No                 | 2003 | index | 0.860796312962963 |          |
| No                 | 2004 | index | 0.859443676851852 |          |

|    |      |       |                   |  |
|----|------|-------|-------------------|--|
| No | 2005 | index | 0.857722219444444 |  |
| No | 2006 | index | 0.854727794444444 |  |
| No | 2007 | index | 0.85188927037037  |  |
| No | 2008 | index | 0.850440927587464 |  |
| No | 2009 | index | 0.849050746296296 |  |
| No | 2010 | index | 0.847998039937945 |  |
| No | 2011 | index | 0.847233507436849 |  |
| No | 2012 | index | 0.846813861897693 |  |
| No | 2013 | index | 0.846250751037573 |  |
| No | 2014 | index | 0.845970970292291 |  |
| No | 2015 | index | 0.84539597108771  |  |
| No | 2016 | index | 0.844739747609796 |  |
| No | 2017 | index | 0.844243282669953 |  |
| No | 2018 | index | 0.843564302558116 |  |
| No | 2019 | index | 0.842886726571713 |  |
| No | 2020 | index | 0.842060392006292 |  |
| No | 2021 | index | 0.841525538767788 |  |
| No | 2022 | index | 0.840941456923265 |  |
| No | 2023 | index | 0.840359359684201 |  |
| No | 2024 | index | 0.839683971022823 |  |

Global source of data

[IUCN Red List of Threatened Species](#)

Indicator providers

[IUCN](#)

[BirdLife International](#)

Description

**This data was prepopulated from [Target Tracker](#).**

The Red List Index (RLI) measures changes in the overall extinction risk for groups of species over time. The RLI value ranges from 1 to 0, where a value of 1 means that all species in the groups included are categorized as ‘Least Concern’, indicating that none are currently at risk of extinction, while a value of 0 means that all species included are categorized as ‘Extinct’. The RLI is also SDG indicator 15.5.1.

The global RLI can be disaggregated to the national level, where each species contributing to the national index is weighted according to the proportion of its global range that occurs within a country. Nationally disaggregated RLI values are shown on the country pages.

The global Red List Index is based on data from the IUCN Red List, which comprises assessments of extinction risk using the IUCN Red List Categories & Criteria, and is made available through the [IUCN Red List of Threatened Species](#).

Note: The Red List Index covers terrestrial, freshwater, and marine species. For simplicity, territorial waters are not shown on the Most Recent Measurement map.

Disclaimers: The national Red List Index for a country may differ from the relevant national disaggregation of the global Red List index because: (a) the former is based on trends in national rather than global extinction risk, (b) because it takes no account of the national responsibility for the conservation of each

species, treating as equal both those species that occur nowhere outside the country (i.e. national endemics) and those with large ranges that occur in many other countries, and (c) the taxonomic groups considered may differ.

A.4 Proportion of populations within species with an effective population size greater than 500

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-A.4

Source of Data

Not relevant

Please describe why this indicator is not relevant

The indicator “Proportion of populations within species with an effective population size greater than 500” is not currently applicable for Armenia, as systematic population-level genetic monitoring and reliable estimates of effective population size are not yet available at the national scale.

EN

B.1 Services provided by ecosystems

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-B1

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

There are insufficient available data to properly assess this indicator in terms of evaluated ecosystem services (ES). In the preparation of some forest management plans, certain provisioning (partially) and cultural services of forest areas have been assessed; however, these do not relate to urban areas. The health of urban green and blue ecosystems has not been comprehensively assessed, and their ecosystem services have not been evaluated.

EN

9.1 Benefits from the sustainable use of wild species

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-9.1

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

Armenia currently lacks consolidated national data and a standardized methodology to quantify benefits from the sustainable use of wild species, as such uses are largely informal, non-monetized, and dispersed across sectors

EN

9.2 Percentage of the population in traditional occupations

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-9.2

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

Armenia does not have disaggregated national statistics to quantify the percentage of the population engaged in traditional occupations related to the sustainable use of wild species.

EN

5.1 Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-5.1

Source of Data

Not relevant

Please describe why this indicator is not relevant

Indicator is not applicable for Armenia, as it is not linked to national biodiversity targets.

EN

10.1 Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-10.1

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

Armenia currently does not have publicly available actual data values for this indicator. There are no published percentage figures showing what share of agricultural land is considered both productive and sustainable.

EN

10.2 Progress towards sustainable forest management

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-10.2

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

[Download](#) 

| Has disaggregation | Year | Unit                       | Value | Footnote |
|--------------------|------|----------------------------|-------|----------|
| No                 | 2025 | number of management plans | 15    |          |

B.b Number of countries with policies or actions for implementing and monitoring the sustainable use of biodiversity and the maintenance and enhancement of nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services

Binary

KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-B

**B.1 Does your country have policies and/or action plans aimed at ensuring the maintenance, enhancement and restoration of nature's contributions to people, including of ecosystem functions and services?**

Partially

**B.2 Does your country have policies and/or action plans aimed at ensuring the sustainable use of biodiversity?**

Partially

**B.3 Does your country monitor the sustainable use of biodiversity?**

Under development

**B.4 Does your country monitor the maintenance, restoration and enhancement of nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services for the benefit of present and future generations?**

Under development

9.b Number or countries with policies to manage the use of wild species sustainably, providing social, economic and environmental benefits for people, and to protect and encourage customary sustainable use by indigenous peoples and local communities

Binary

KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-9

**9.1 Does your country have legal instruments or other policy frameworks or administrative measures for the sustainable management and use of wild species?**

Partially

9.2 Does your country monitor the sustainable management and use of wild species?

Partially

9.3 Does your country monitor the social, economic and environmental benefits derived from the use of wild species for people, in particular those in vulnerable situations and most dependent on biodiversity? (Select all that apply)

Under development

9.4 Does your country have legal instruments or other policy frameworks to protect and encourage the customary sustainable use of biodiversity by indigenous peoples and local communities, for example, the plan of action on customary sustainable use of biological diversity or other relevant initiatives?

Partially

5.b Number of countries with legal instruments or other policy frameworks for regulating trade in wild species

Binary KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-5

5.1 Does your country have legal instruments or other policy frameworks to regulate trade in wild species? (Select all that apply)

- For terrestrial species

For freshwater species

For marine species

For international trade

Number of newly drafted and/or revised legislative documents

National B152CE48-EC12-7CC8-159A-5CFB2B47EEE0

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

[Download](#) 

| Has disaggregation | Year | Unit                | Value | Footnote         |
|--------------------|------|---------------------|-------|------------------|
| No                 | 2025 | number of documents | 4     |                  |
| No                 | 2024 | number of documents | 1     | annually updated |
| No                 | 2023 | number of documents | 1     | annually updated |
| No                 | 2022 | number of documents | 1     | annually updated |

Comments

Several subordinate legal acts were adopted and implemented to support the introduction of sustainable hunting. These included decisions of the Government of the Republic of Armenia and orders of the Minister of Environment, which regulated hunting seasonality, permitted species, the management of hunting grounds, and enforcement mechanisms.

Although no separate new law was adopted, these legal acts contributed to the gradual incorporation of the principles of controlled and ethical hunting within the framework of existing legislation.

EN

ARM T12: Promote Sustainable Forestry and Agriculture (National)

Briefly describe the main actions taken to implement the target

A number of regulations, guidelines, and action programs aimed at sustainable management were developed in Armenia during year 2020 to year 2030. Below is an analysis of several of these that are most closely related to the conservation and sustainable management of biodiversity in natural ecosystems and agroecosystems. By Government Decision No. 1962-L of 25 December 2025, the "Nationally Determined Contributions of the Republic of Armenia for 2026–2035 under the Paris Agreement and the Action Plan for their Implementation" were adopted, and Government Decision No. 610-L of 22 April 2021 was declared void. <https://www.e-gov.am/gov-decrees/item/45869>. This document sets a national target of reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by 44% unconditionally and 52% conditionally by 2035, compared to 1990 levels. NDC 3.0 includes mitigation measures across key sectors, as well as adaptation measures aimed at reducing climate risks and ensuring sustainable development. "From the perspective of climate adaptation vulnerability, biodiversity conservation issues have also been highlighted as important."

On 13 May 2021, the Government approved the National Adaptation Plan (NAP) of the Republic of Armenia and the list of measures for 2021–2025. » [\(National Adaptation Plan of the Republic of Armenia | United Nations Development Programme\)](#) In this framework, biodiversity plays an important role in enhancing ecosystem-based adaptation. Sectoral adaptation plans were also prepared, such as the Water Sector Adaptation Plan (2021), [\(WSAP draft report eng.pdf\)](#), which highlights the importance of conserving aquatic biodiversity. To support biodiversity management in Specially Protected Nature Areas (covering 13.1% of Armenia's territory), guidelines and sustainable management plans have been developed and put into practice

Between year 2020 and year 2024, sustainable forest management plans were prepared for 14 out of 17 forestry enterprises of the "Hayantar" SNCO: 15 have been approved, 1 is in the approval stage, and 1 is in the environmental impact assessment (EIA) review stage. The new-generation forest management plans include mandatory sections on ecosystem services, high conservation value forests, biodiversity, and forest carbon accounting. For the sustainable management of agroecosystems, taking into account the challenges of climate change and biodiversity conservation, Armenia adopted the "Strategy for the Main Directions Ensuring Economic Development of the Agricultural Sector of the Republic of Armenia for 2020–2030" and its Action Plan for 2023–2026.

EN

Indicate the current level of progress towards the target

On track to achieve target

Provide a summary of progress towards the target, including the main outcomes achieved

Progress has been made in climate change adaptation and biodiversity conservation at both national and sectoral levels, in line with Armenia's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC). In particular, the current National Adaptation Plan (NAP-1, 2021–2025) [\(National Adaptation Plan of the Republic of Armenia | United Nations Development Programme\)](#) and the NAP-2 currently under preparation (2026–2030) explicitly incorporate biodiversity conservation actions into sectoral management frameworks, including energy, natural ecosystems, human health, water resources, and other sectors. In the new generation of management plans, dedicated sections address ecosystem services, biodiversity, climate change challenges, and adaptation measures. Progress in the sustainable management of the water sector is linked to the introduction of the river basin management system and the development of adaptation actions and measures for the conservation of aquatic biodiversity. [\(WSAP draft report eng.pdf\)](#).

For the sustainable management of agroecosystems, the Government promotes resource-efficient and climate-smart agricultural practices through targeted programs, such as drip irrigation, establishment of orchards and agroforestry systems in degraded areas, anti-hail protection, smart livestock management, and rotational grazing. International organizations—particularly the EU, UN, GEF, World Bank, ADB, and others—have played a significant role in demonstrating and scaling up sustainable land-use practices. ([EU project page - EU NEIGHBOURS east](#) ; [Ongoing projects | FAO in Armenia](#) | [The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations](#))).

EN

Provide a summary of key challenges encountered and different approaches that may be taken for further implementation

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |    |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|
| The key challenges related to this target are primarily associated with weak intersectoral coordination, the lack of comprehensive assessments of implemented programs and measures, and the need for a consolidated national statistical picture of progress. | EN |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|

Provide examples or cases to illustrate the effectiveness of the actions taken to implement the target. Provide relevant hyperlinks or attach related materials or publications, as needed.

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |    |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|
| <p>The achievements demonstrating the effectiveness of actions under this target include: The identification of national-level priorities and the definition of actions for Armenia through “Armenia’s Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) for 2021–2030.” Alongside the NDC, the adoption of the first National Adaptation Plan (NAP-1, 2021–2025) was of vital importance. ((<a href="#">National Adaptation Plan of the Republic of Armenia   United Nations Development Programme</a>).</p> <p>Sectoral adaptation plans were developed for several key sectors of the economy, such as transport and energy. Particularly important among them were the national water sector adaptation actions (<a href="#">WSAP draft report eng.pdf</a>) and programs for the agricultural sector. Targeted programs for the sustainable management of agroecosystems have also contributed to progress.</p> <p>From the perspective of enhancing the resilience of natural ecosystems and conserving biodiversity, the adoption of a new generation of management plans for specially protected nature areas and forests has been especially significant. Another key factor has been the continued implementation of international targeted programs, supported by partners such as the European Union and FAO. (<a href="#">EU project page - EU NEIGHBOURS east</a> ; <a href="#">Ongoing projects</a>   <a href="#">FAO in Armenia</a>   <a href="#">The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations</a>)</p> | EN |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|

Briefly describe how the implementation of the target relates to progress in achieving the related Sustainable Development Goals and associated targets, and the implementation of other related agreements

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |    |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|
| <p>Target 2.3: By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment</p> <p>Target 2.4: By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality</p> <p>Target 12.1: Implement the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns, all countries taking action, with developed countries taking the lead, taking into account the development and capabilities of developing countries</p> <p>Target 12.2: By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources</p> <p>Target 14.4: By 2020, effectively regulate harvesting and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and destructive fishing practices and implement science-based management plans, in order to restore fish stocks in the shortest time feasible, at least to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield as determined by their biological characteristics</p> <p>Target 14.7: By 2030, increase the economic benefits to Small Island developing States and least developed countries from the sustainable use of marine resources, including through sustainable management of fisheries, aquaculture and tourism</p> <p>Target 15.2: By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally.</p> | EN |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|

Indicator Data

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |          |                  |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|------------------|
| B.1 Services provided by ecosystems                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | Headline | GBF-INDICATOR-B1 |
| <p>Source of Data</p> <p>No data available</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |          |                  |
| <p>Please describe the situation</p> <p>There are insufficient available data to properly assess this indicator in terms of evaluated ecosystem services (ES). In the preparation of some forest management plans, certain provisioning (partially) and cultural services of forest areas have been assessed; however, these do not relate to urban areas.</p> |          |                  |

The health of urban green and blue ecosystems has not been comprehensively assessed, and their ecosystem services have not been evaluated.

10.1 Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture Headline GBF-INDICATOR-10.1

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

Armenia currently does not have publicly available actual data values for this indicator. There are no published percentage figures showing what share of agricultural land is considered both productive and sustainable.

EN

10.2 Progress towards sustainable forest management Headline GBF-INDICATOR-10.2

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

[Download](#) 

| Has disaggregation | Year | Unit                       | Value | Footnote |
|--------------------|------|----------------------------|-------|----------|
| No                 | 2025 | number of management plans | 15    |          |

7.1 Index of coastal eutrophication Headline GBF-INDICATOR-7.1

Source of Data

Not relevant

Please describe why this indicator is not relevant

This indicator refers to coastal eutrophication in marine or coastal regions and does not apply to the territory of the Republic of Armenia. Therefore, both the main indicator and its sub-indicators are not applicable to Armenia

EN

2.1 Area under restoration Headline GBF-INDICATOR-2.2

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

[Download](#) 

| Has disaggregation | Year | Unit | Value    | Footnote                                                                                           |
|--------------------|------|------|----------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| No                 | 2025 | ha   | 15849.93 | state-led restoration activities, NGO-led initiatives, and time-bound, project-based interventions |

Comments

Area of restored ecosystems: 15,849.93 ha, including 15,523 ha of restored forest landscapes, 323 ha of agricultural landscapes, and 3.93 ha of wetland ecosystems. The area of restored forest landscapes includes both completed and planned activities; however, these are often directly linked to afforestation efforts, making it difficult to clearly distinguish between the two. Activities that explicitly involve afforestation are not included in this area figure.

EN

B.b Number of countries with policies or actions for implementing and monitoring the sustainable use of biodiversity and the maintenance and enhancement of nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services

Binary    KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-B

**B.1 Does your country have policies and/or action plans aimed at ensuring the maintenance, enhancement and restoration of nature's contributions to people, including of ecosystem functions and services?**

Partially

**B.2 Does your country have policies and/or action plans aimed at ensuring the sustainable use of biodiversity?**

Partially

**B.3 Does your country monitor the sustainable use of biodiversity?**

Under development

**B.4 Does your country monitor the maintenance, restoration and enhancement of nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services for the benefit of present and future generations?**

Under development

8.b Number of countries with policies to minimize the impact of climate change and ocean acidification on biodiversity and to minimize negative and foster positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity

Binary    KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-8

**8.1 Does your country’s national biodiversity strategy and action plan include actions to prevent or minimize the impacts of the following (select all that apply):**

Climate change

**8.2 Do your country’s climate change policies address the impacts of climate change on biodiversity?**

Partially

**8.3 Do your country’s other policies address the impacts of climate change on biodiversity?**

Under development

**8.4 Do your country’s other policies address the impacts of ocean acidification on biodiversity?**

No

**8.5 Are the impacts of climate change on biodiversity monitored and reported on?**

Under development

8.6 Are the impact of ocean acidification on biodiversity monitored and reported on?

No

8.7 Do your country’s policies or action plans on the impact of climate change and ocean acidification contain the following types of actions designed to increase biodiversity resilience or reduce impacts (select all that apply):

- Mitigation
- Adaptation
- Disaster risk reduction
- Nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches
- Policies to minimize negative and foster positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity

8.8 Are measures included in your country’s policies or actions plans to minimize the negative impacts of climate actions on biodiversity?

Partially

8.9 Are measures included in your country’s policies or actions plans to foster positive impacts of climate actions on biodiversity?

Partially

ARM T13: Mainstream Nature-Based Solutions (National)

Briefly describe the main actions taken to implement the target

The Republic of Armenia at the national level, has adopted an ecosystem-based approach to climate change adaptation. This is reflected in both the National Adaptation Plan for Climate Change (2021–2025) and the Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) for 2023–2030. Yerevan joined the EU Covenant of Mayors initiative as early as 2014, followed by 29 other municipalities, with the aim of promoting green economic development and improving residents’ quality of life. With the support of various donor organizations, ecosystem restoration projects have been implemented, which also serve as good examples for introducing nature-based solutions in urban environments.

EN

Indicate the current level of progress towards the target

No significant change

Provide a summary of progress towards the target, including the main outcomes achieved

The ecosystem-based approach is emphasized in Armenia’s program of Nationally Determined Actions (NDA). The draft NDA Implementation Program for years 2023–2030, along with its financing strategy and investment plan, highlights the key importance of an approach based on the natural adaptive capacity of ecosystems within Armenia’s overall adaptation strategy and actions (investments).

The ecosystem-based adaptation approach is also emphasized as a principle in the National Adaptation Plan, where it is described as “nature- and ecosystem-based solutions that, through the active use of biodiversity and ecosystem services, aim to reduce people’s vulnerability and increase their resilience to the impacts of climate change.” (<https://www.arlis.am/hy/acts/152612> ): Urban Green Infrastructure and Nature-Based Solutions.

Regarding national policies directly related to the development of urban green infrastructure:

- Yerevan, as a member of the EU Covenant of Mayors initiative (Council Decision No. 204-A), is expected by 2030 to apply an integrated approach to climate change mitigation, adaptation, and the fight against energy poverty. Nature-based solutions are mentioned and promoted in policy and guidance documents

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|  | <p>related to the Covenant of Mayors as part of an integrated response to climate change and social challenges such as energy poverty.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• A Climate Change Adaptation Plan has been developed for the city of Yerevan. The main content of this plan has been incorporated into the draft Sustainable Energy and Climate Action Plan (SECAP), which will soon be submitted for discussion by the City Council. The document includes some references to the application of nature-based solutions.</li><li>• Since 2023, programs for establishing community forests have been launched, offering opportunities to apply nature-based approaches. For example, in 2025 a project began to restore a public park in the city of Gavar (Gegharkunik region), where the park is to be designed using nature-based solutions.</li><li>• Within the framework of the EU-funded regional initiative “EU for Green Recovery” (2025–2028), which supports the transition of Eastern Partnership countries toward greener, more resilient, and competitive economies, ideas are being collected for the restoration of the river flowing through the city of Gyumri using nature-based solutions.</li><li>• Recent forest management plans also include information on ecosystem services, such as provisioning services through non-timber forest products (food) and the value of cultural and regulating ecosystem services. Some of these forest enterprises are located adjacent to urban settlements.</li></ul> <p>According to the World Bank’s Armenia Country Climate and Development Report, “Armenia does not have a strategy for applying nature-based solutions for forest management, adaptation, and resilience.” (<a href="https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/server/api/core/bitstreams/41034941-5448-4df9-bfb8-6f93f32e7c4b/content">https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/server/api/core/bitstreams/41034941-5448-4df9-bfb8-6f93f32e7c4b/content</a> ).</p> | EN |
|--|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|

Provide a summary of key challenges encountered and different approaches that may be taken for further implementation

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |    |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|
| <p>There is a clear need to scale up the implementation of nature-based projects and innovative urban greening solutions, including green roofs and walls, restoration of urban riverbanks, and other ecosystem-based measures.</p> <p>However, the concept of Nature-based Solutions (NbS) is not yet legally recognized or consistently understood across stakeholders, which has led to its fragmented and sometimes inappropriate use. NbS is also insufficiently reflected in sectoral strategic and urban development documents, and there are no dedicated regulatory mechanisms that actively promote or guide its implementation.</p> <p>To address these gaps, it is necessary to establish a clear legal definition of NbS and develop regulatory frameworks and implementation mechanisms tailored to urban contexts. In parallel, practical guidelines should be developed for communities and local self-government bodies, providing clear instructions on how to integrate ecosystem service values and NbS into urban planning and development programs.</p> <p>Finally, scientific research and innovation in the field of NbS should be actively promoted, including the creation of enabling conditions for the uptake of innovative and already registered solutions, such as rainwater management approaches covered by short-term patent for invention No. 972 Y issued by the Intellectual Property Office of the Ministry of Economy of the Republic of Armenia.</p> | EN |
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Provide examples or cases to illustrate the effectiveness of the actions taken to implement the target. Provide relevant hyperlinks or attach related materials or publications, as needed.

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|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|
| <p>There are several scientific studies that could serve as a basis for incorporating nature-based solutions (NbS) into urban development planning and regulatory frameworks at the national level. For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>✓ A team of researchers studied the ecological condition of the Getar River, which flows through Yerevan and is largely concreted, and explored the possibilities for its restoration using nature-based solutions. The topic was presented at the International Conference on Civil and Environmental Engineering (ICCEE 2025) at the National University of Architecture and Construction of Armenia in October 2025 (<a href="https://iccee.nuaca.am/">https://iccee.nuaca.am/</a>); however, the paper has not yet been published.</li><li>✓ The study from Yerevan State University provides introductory information on the need to implement nature-based solutions to enhance urban climate resilience in Armenia and reviews existing experience in the country. (<a href="https://journals.yasu.am/index.php/proceedings-geol-geogr/article/view/vol59_no2_2025_pp584-593">https://journals.yasu.am/index.php/proceedings-geol-geogr/article/view/vol59_no2_2025_pp584-593</a> ).</li><li>✓ In 2024, the RESILAND: Armenia Resilient Landscapes Program was launched, where innovative approaches, including nature-based solutions, are emphasized for ecosystem restoration.</li><li>✓ Approximately 2.5 hectares of the Khor Virap wetland area have been restored using elements of nature-based solutions, and improvements in ecosystem health are already visible.</li><li>✓ Through a Green Climate Fund grant program, the MoE “Environmental Project Implementation Unit” State Agency restored a closed quarry site in Artik, creating a 30-hectare forest park and a 10-hectare recreational zone.</li></ul> <p>The Energy Agency Foundation has installed a 25 kW agrivoltaic solar PV plant in the enlarged community of Jermuk in Vayots Dzor, creating a symbiosis between energy production and agricultural output. It serves as</p> | EN |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|

an example of rational and efficient land use.

✔ Through a multi-stakeholder initiative, a “Green Governance Model” for cities was developed based on the needs of 15 target communities, international best practices, and an analysis of Armenia’s legal framework. The model was piloted in three enlarged communities — Tumanyan, Ijevan, and Noyemberyan — by integrating it into their annual work programs ([https://energyagency.am/page\\_pdf/-ey-ti-pi--baregortsakan-himnadramin-tram](https://energyagency.am/page_pdf/-ey-ti-pi--baregortsakan-himnadramin-tram)).

These examples are important to consider and apply in urban development planning.

✔ In some communities, environmental subvention programs (in accordance with the Law “On the Targeted Use of Environmental Tax Paid by Companies”) have financed irrigation systems for urban green spaces, the reconstruction of playgrounds and sports areas, and the procurement of seedlings—for example, in the Stepanavan community.

This example is particularly noteworthy as a local financial mechanism that can help promote nature-based solutions in national and local urban development processes.

**Briefly describe how the implementation of the target relates to progress in achieving the related Sustainable Development Goals and associated targets, and the implementation of other related agreements**

Target 1.5: By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters

Target 14.2: By 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration in order to achieve healthy and productive oceans.

Target 15.1: By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements

Target 15.4: By 2030, ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems, including their biodiversity, in order to enhance their capacity to provide benefits that are essential for sustainable development

EN

**Indicator Data**

B.1 Services provided by ecosystems

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-B1

**Source of Data**

No data available

**Please describe the situation**

There are insufficient available data to properly assess this indicator in terms of evaluated ecosystem services (ES). In the preparation of some forest management plans, certain provisioning (partially) and cultural services of forest areas have been assessed; however, these do not relate to urban areas. The health of urban green and blue ecosystems has not been comprehensively assessed, and their ecosystem services have not been evaluated.

EN

7.1 Index of coastal eutrophication

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-7.1

**Source of Data**

Not relevant

**Please describe why this indicator is not relevant**

This indicator refers to coastal eutrophication in marine or coastal regions and does not apply to the territory of the Republic of Armenia. Therefore, both the main indicator and its sub-indicators are not applicable to Armenia

EN

12.1 Average share of the built-up area of cities that is green or blue space for public use for all

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-12.1

**Source of Data**

No data available

Please describe the situation

The available data on urban green and blue spaces are incomplete. For most of the 49 urban settlements in Armenia, information is lacking on the areas occupied by green and blue spaces, their condition, and their improvement. The study of types of green spaces by composition, biomes, and functional ecosystem groups is still at a preliminary stage of research.

EN

21.1 Indicator on biodiversity information for monitoring the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-21.1

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

No nationally aggregated data available.

EN

B.b Number of countries with policies or actions for implementing and monitoring the sustainable use of biodiversity and the maintenance and enhancement of nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services

Binary KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-B

**B.1 Does your country have policies and/or action plans aimed at ensuring the maintenance, enhancement and restoration of nature's contributions to people, including of ecosystem functions and services?**

Partially

**B.2 Does your country have policies and/or action plans aimed at ensuring the sustainable use of biodiversity?**

Partially

**B.3 Does your country monitor the sustainable use of biodiversity?**

Under development

**B.4 Does your country monitor the maintenance, restoration and enhancement of nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services for the benefit of present and future generations?**

Under development

8.b Number of countries with policies to minimize the impact of climate change and ocean acidification on biodiversity and to minimize negative and foster positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity

Binary KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-8

**8.1 Does your country’s national biodiversity strategy and action plan include actions to prevent or minimize the impacts of the following (select all that apply):**

Climate change

**8.2 Do your country’s climate change policies address the impacts of climate change on biodiversity?**

Partially

8.3 Do your country’s other policies address the impacts of climate change on biodiversity?

Under development

8.4 Do your country’s other policies address the impacts of ocean acidification on biodiversity?

No

8.5 Are the impacts of climate change on biodiversity monitored and reported on?

Under development

8.6 Are the impact of ocean acidification on biodiversity monitored and reported on?

No

8.7 Do your country’s policies or action plans on the impact of climate change and ocean acidification contain the following types of actions designed to increase biodiversity resilience or reduce impacts (select all that apply):

- Mitigation

Adaptation

Disaster risk reduction

Nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches

Policies to minimize negative and foster positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity

8.8 Are measures included in your country’s policies or actions plans to minimize the negative impacts of climate actions on biodiversity?

Partially

8.9 Are measures included in your country’s policies or actions plans to foster positive impacts of climate actions on biodiversity?

Partially

12.b Number of countries with biodiversity-inclusive urban planning referring to green or blue urban spaces

Binary    KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-12

12.1 Does your country have urban areas under biodiversity-inclusive urban planning that incorporates the management of green or blue spaces for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity?

Under development

12.2 Does your country have urban areas under biodiversity-inclusive urban planning incorporating the management of green or blue spaces for ecosystem services and nature’s contributions to people?

Under development

14.b Number of countries integrating biodiversity and its multiple values into policies, regulations, planning, development processes, poverty eradication strategies and, as appropriate, national accounts, within and across all levels and across all sectors, and progressively aligning all relevant public and private activities and fiscal and financial flows with the goals and targets of the Framework

BinaryKMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-C-14

14.1 Does your country integrate biodiversity and its multiple values into policies, regulations, planning, development processes and poverty eradication strategies at all levels of government?

Under development

14.2 Does your country use environmental economic accounting to quantify the monetary and non-monetary values of biodiversity?

Under development

14.3 Does your country integrate biodiversity and its multiple values into policies, regulations, plans and strategies across all sectors to ensure their mainstreaming?

Partially

14.4 Does your country have policies, regulations, strategies or plans in place to progressively align all relevant public and private activities with the goals and targets of the Framework?

Under development

14.5 Are policies, regulations, strategies or plans in place to progressively align fiscal and financial flows with the goals and targets of the Framework?

Under development

Number of local urban development planning and regulatory frameworks incorporating nature-based solutions

NationalD341C4C2-273C-25E5-FCFE-A14587FEF569

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

No data reported at the national level.

EN

ARM T14: Foster Urban Green Development (National)

Briefly describe the main actions taken to implement the target

The area of urban green spaces and their biodiversity were formed mainly during the Soviet years, between 1950 and 1990. During the first years of independence, due to the transport and energy blockade and related difficulties, green areas suffered significant damage. Only in the past 10–15 years has it been possible to reverse the situation—restoring and expanding green areas through the introduction of irrigation systems and climate-

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| <p>resilient tree and shrub species. Membership in international organizations and the implementation of joint programs have also been important in this regard.</p> <p>In 2014, the Republic of Armenia joined the Covenant of Mayors, an initiative launched by the European Commission in 2008. Under this initiative, local self-government bodies (municipalities) that became signatories committed to adopting a Sustainable Energy and Climate Action Plan (SECAP) (<a href="#">EU Covenant of Mayors   EU Covenant of Mayors</a>). Among the main actions to address climate challenges are the assessment of urban green spaces, the expansion of biodiversity within them, and the regulation of the relevant legal and normative framework.</p> <p>Currently, out of 71 municipalities in Armenia, 30 are signatories to the Covenant of Mayors. However, only 7 of them have had their SECAPs approved by their municipal councils (Gavar, Tashir, Alaverdi, Gyumri, Stepanavan, Vanadzor, and Spitak). SECAPs for 4 municipalities (Ijevan, Martuni, Artik, Sevan) are being developed with support from the Covenant of Mayors East office, while 7 others (Akunq, Talin, Aparan, Noyemberyan, Sisian, Akhuryan, and Vardenis) are receiving assistance from the German Agency for International Cooperation (GIZ). A new version of Yerevan’s SECAP has been submitted for approval by the City Council.</p> | EN |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|

Indicate the current level of progress towards the target

|                                                     |
|-----------------------------------------------------|
| Progress towards target but at an insufficient rate |
|-----------------------------------------------------|

Provide a summary of progress towards the target, including the main outcomes achieved

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |    |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|
| <p>Progress in the expansion of green spaces in urban settlements, the conservation of biodiversity within them, and their sustainable management has been recorded through the establishment of specialized organizations within municipalities (for example, the “Greening and Environmental Protection” SNCO in Yerevan) and/or the creation of dedicated departments (Greening and Environmental Protection) (<a href="#">Հանաչապատում և շրջակա միջավայրի պահպանություն</a>).</p> <p>Another area of progress is linked to the implementation of research and studies aimed at ensuring the well-grounded organization of greening activities. For example, in Yerevan, the “Yerevan Green City Action Plan” (2017) and the “Sustainable Energy Development Action Plan” (2016) have been carried out (<a href="#">yerevan.am   Երևանի «Կանաչ քաղաք» գործողությունների ծրագիր</a>).</p> <p>Similarly, other cities in Armenia, following the commitments of the Covenant of Mayors, have prepared their Sustainable Energy and Climate Action Plans (SECAPs), such as Gyumri (<a href="#">20484_1517768493.pdf</a>), Gavar (<a href="#">i8iz_KZVgNenZodU1TpN1ekPEKVDtyv-.pdf</a>), Alaverdi (<a href="#">Microsoft Word - Alaverdi SECAP (F)</a>), and others. At present, 8 cities have developed such action plans, including the newly prepared SECAP of Yerevan, which is currently in the process of approval by the municipal council.</p> <p>Another area of progress is the demonstration of the importance of climate resilience in urban greening and biodiversity, which is being implemented in 2025–2027 within the framework of the EU4ClimateResilience program in the communities of Gavar and Tashir (<a href="#">EU4ClimateResilience</a>).</p> <p>An additional important development is the growing number of studies and research projects on urban green spaces in recent years, which are being published in international scientific journals (<a href="#">Understanding people’s interactions with urban greenspace: Case studies in Eastern Europe - ScienceDirect</a>; <a href="#">Peculiarities of Particulate Matter Absorption by Urban Tree Species in the Major Cities of Armenia</a>; <a href="#">Improvement in the Adaptation and Resilience of the Green Areas of Yerevan City to Climate–Ecological Challenges</a>, etc). Examples include studies on people’s interactions with urban green spaces in Eastern Europe, the peculiarities of particulate matter absorption by urban tree species in major cities of Armenia, and improving the adaptation and resilience of Yerevan’s green areas to climate and ecological challenges.</p> | EN |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|

Provide a summary of key challenges encountered and different approaches that may be taken for further implementation

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |    |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|
| <p>The challenges related to this target stem from the effective mobilization of human capacity and financial resources within urban communities as local self-government bodies. There is a strong need for awareness of innovative approaches and systemic solutions, as well as the engagement of youth in the creation, preservation, and sustainable management of urban green and blue spaces.</p> <p>Not all municipalities are sufficiently active or prepared to develop and implement SECAPs. Additional targeted work is needed with such communities, particularly by the Ministry of Territorial Administration and Infrastructure of the Republic of Armenia, with the involvement of international programs and civil society organizations.</p> | EN |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|

Provide examples or cases to illustrate the effectiveness of the actions taken to implement the target. Provide relevant hyperlinks or attach related materials or publications, as needed.

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |  |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--|
| <p>Perhaps the best demonstration of efforts to achieve this target is being implemented within the framework of the EU4ClimateResilience program (<a href="#">EU4ClimateResilience</a>), supported by the European Union. The program is</p> |  |
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being carried out during 2025–2027 and is aimed at increasing the climate resilience of urban settlements and/or communities in the EU Eastern Partnership countries.

EN

Within this program, two communities in Armenia that have approved Sustainable Energy and Climate Action Plans (SECAPs) are implementing large-scale demonstration projects during 2025–2027. In particular, in the Gavar urban settlement of Gavar community, a 1.5-hectare climate-resilient urban park is being established using nature-based solutions. In the Tashir community, the restoration of the banks of the Tashir River and the reinforcement of a bridge are being carried out using nature-based solutions. The Armenian office of the Covenant of Mayors East plays an important role in developing the capacities of Armenian cities to prepare SECAPs, plan measures, and implement actions.

**Briefly describe how the implementation of the target relates to progress in achieving the related Sustainable Development Goals and associated targets, and the implementation of other related agreements**

Target 11.3: By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries

Target 11.7: By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities

Target 11.b: By 2020, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels.

EN

Indicator Data

B.1 Services provided by ecosystems

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-B1

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

There are insufficient available data to properly assess this indicator in terms of evaluated ecosystem services (ES). In the preparation of some forest management plans, certain provisioning (partially) and cultural services of forest areas have been assessed; however, these do not relate to urban areas. The health of urban green and blue ecosystems has not been comprehensively assessed, and their ecosystem services have not been evaluated.

EN

A.2 Extent of natural ecosystems

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-A.2

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

Data is currently not available for Armenia due to the absence of a nationally agreed ecosystem classification and comprehensive, spatially harmonized ecosystem mapping at the national scale.

EN

A.3 Red List Index

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-A.3

Source of Data

Use the available data (pre-populated data)

Data

[Download](#) 

| Has disaggregation | Year | Unit  | Value             | Footnote |
|--------------------|------|-------|-------------------|----------|
| No                 | 1993 | index | 0.862183675392479 |          |
| No                 | 1994 | index | 0.862154861111111 |          |

|    |      |       |                   |  |
|----|------|-------|-------------------|--|
| No | 1995 | index | 0.862102024330263 |  |
| No | 1996 | index | 0.862069027777778 |  |
| No | 1997 | index | 0.862020911111111 |  |
| No | 1998 | index | 0.861916733333333 |  |
| No | 1999 | index | 0.861789638888889 |  |
| No | 2000 | index | 0.861568566666667 |  |
| No | 2001 | index | 0.861377519444444 |  |
| No | 2002 | index | 0.861232902777778 |  |
| No | 2003 | index | 0.860796312962963 |  |
| No | 2004 | index | 0.859443676851852 |  |
| No | 2005 | index | 0.857722219444444 |  |
| No | 2006 | index | 0.854727794444444 |  |
| No | 2007 | index | 0.85188927037037  |  |
| No | 2008 | index | 0.850440927587464 |  |
| No | 2009 | index | 0.849050746296296 |  |
| No | 2010 | index | 0.847998039937945 |  |
| No | 2011 | index | 0.847233507436849 |  |
| No | 2012 | index | 0.846813861897693 |  |
| No | 2013 | index | 0.846250751037573 |  |
| No | 2014 | index | 0.845970970292291 |  |
| No | 2015 | index | 0.84539597108771  |  |
| No | 2016 | index | 0.844739747609796 |  |
| No | 2017 | index | 0.844243282669953 |  |
| No | 2018 | index | 0.843564302558116 |  |
| No | 2019 | index | 0.842886726571713 |  |
| No | 2020 | index | 0.842060392006292 |  |
| No | 2021 | index | 0.841525538767788 |  |
| No | 2022 | index | 0.840941456923265 |  |
| No | 2023 | index | 0.840359359684201 |  |
| No | 2024 | index | 0.839683971022823 |  |

Global source of data

[IUCN Red List of Threatened Species](#)

Indicator providers

[IUCN](#)

[BirdLife International](#)

Description

This data was prepopulated from [Target Tracker](#).

The Red List Index (RLI) measures changes in the overall extinction risk for groups of species over time. The

RLI value ranges from 1 to 0, where a value of 1 means that all species in the groups included are categorized as ‘Least Concern’, indicating that none are currently at risk of extinction, while a value of 0 means that all species included are categorized as ‘Extinct’. The RLI is also SDG indicator 15.5.1.

The global RLI can be disaggregated to the national level, where each species contributing to the national index is weighted according to the proportion of its global range that occurs within a country. Nationally disaggregated RLI values are shown on the country pages.

The global Red List Index is based on data from the IUCN Red List, which comprises assessments of extinction risk using the IUCN Red List Categories & Criteria, and is made available through the [IUCN Red List of Threatened Species](#).

Note: The Red List Index covers terrestrial, freshwater, and marine species. For simplicity, territorial waters are not shown on the Most Recent Measurement map.

Disclaimers: The national Red List Index for a country may differ from the relevant national disaggregation of the global Red List index because: (a) the former is based on trends in national rather than global extinction risk, (b) because it takes no account of the national responsibility for the conservation of each species, treating as equal both those species that occur nowhere outside the country (i.e. national endemics) and those with large ranges that occur in many other countries, and (c) the taxonomic groups considered may differ.

A.4 Proportion of populations within species with an effective population size greater than 500

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-A.4

Source of Data

Not relevant

Please describe why this indicator is not relevant

The indicator “Proportion of populations within species with an effective population size greater than 500” is not currently applicable for Armenia, as systematic population-level genetic monitoring and reliable estimates of effective population size are not yet available at the national scale.

EN

12.1 Average share of the built-up area of cities that is green or blue space for public use for all

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-12.1

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

The available data on urban green and blue spaces are incomplete. For most of the 49 urban settlements in Armenia, information is lacking on the areas occupied by green and blue spaces, their condition, and their improvement. The study of types of green spaces by composition, biomes, and functional ecosystem groups is still at a preliminary stage of research.

EN

7.1 Index of coastal eutrophication

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-7.1

Source of Data

Not relevant

Please describe why this indicator is not relevant

This indicator refers to coastal eutrophication in marine or coastal regions and does not apply to the territory of the Republic of Armenia. Therefore, both the main indicator and its sub-indicators are not applicable to Armenia

EN

2.1 Area under restoration

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-2.2

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

[Download](#) 

| Has disaggregation | Year | Unit | Value    | Footnote                                                                                           |
|--------------------|------|------|----------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| No                 | 2025 | ha   | 15849.93 | state-led restoration activities, NGO-led initiatives, and time-bound, project-based interventions |

Comments

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |    |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|
| Area of restored ecosystems: 15,849.93 ha, including 15,523 ha of restored forest landscapes, 323 ha of agricultural landscapes, and 3.93 ha of wetland ecosystems. The area of restored forest landscapes includes both completed and planned activities; however, these are often directly linked to afforestation efforts, making it difficult to clearly distinguish between the two. Activities that explicitly involve afforestation are not included in this area figure. | EN |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|

B.b Number of countries with policies or actions for implementing and monitoring the sustainable use of biodiversity and the maintenance and enhancement of nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services

Binary    KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-B

**B.1 Does your country have policies and/or action plans aimed at ensuring the maintenance, enhancement and restoration of nature's contributions to people, including of ecosystem functions and services?**

Partially

**B.2 Does your country have policies and/or action plans aimed at ensuring the sustainable use of biodiversity?**

Partially

**B.3 Does your country monitor the sustainable use of biodiversity?**

Under development

**B.4 Does your country monitor the maintenance, restoration and enhancement of nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services for the benefit of present and future generations?**

Under development

12.b Number of countries with biodiversity-inclusive urban planning referring to green or blue urban spaces

Binary    KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-12

**12.1 Does your country have urban areas under biodiversity-inclusive urban planning that incorporates the management of green or blue spaces for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity?**

Under development

**12.2 Does your country have urban areas under biodiversity-inclusive urban planning incorporating the management of green or blue spaces for ecosystem services and nature’s contributions to people?**

Under development

8.b Number of countries with policies to minimize the impact of climate change and ocean acidification on biodiversity and to minimize negative and foster positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity

BinaryKMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-8

8.1 Does your country’s national biodiversity strategy and action plan include actions to prevent or minimize the impacts of the following (select all that apply):

Climate change

8.2 Do your country’s climate change policies address the impacts of climate change on biodiversity?

Partially

8.3 Do your country’s other policies address the impacts of climate change on biodiversity?

Under development

8.4 Do your country’s other policies address the impacts of ocean acidification on biodiversity?

No

8.5 Are the impacts of climate change on biodiversity monitored and reported on?

Under development

8.6 Are the impact of ocean acidification on biodiversity monitored and reported on?

No

8.7 Do your country’s policies or action plans on the impact of climate change and ocean acidification contain the following types of actions designed to increase biodiversity resilience or reduce impacts (select all that apply):

Mitigation  
Adaptation  
Disaster risk reduction  
Nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches  
Policies to minimize negative and foster positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity

8.8 Are measures included in your country’s policies or actions plans to minimize the negative impacts of climate actions on biodiversity?

Partially

8.9 Are measures included in your country’s policies or actions plans to foster positive impacts of climate actions on biodiversity?

Partially

14.b Number of countries integrating biodiversity and its multiple values into policies, regulations, planning, development processes, poverty eradication strategies and, as appropriate, national accounts, within and across all levels and across all sectors, and progressively aligning all relevant public and private activities and fiscal and financial flows with the goals and targets of the Framework

BinaryKMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-C-14

14.1 Does your country integrate biodiversity and its multiple values into policies, regulations, planning, development processes and poverty eradication strategies at all levels of government?

Under development

14.2 Does your country use environmental economic accounting to quantify the monetary and non-monetary values of biodiversity?

Under development

14.3 Does your country integrate biodiversity and its multiple values into policies, regulations, plans and strategies across all sectors to ensure their mainstreaming?

Partially

14.4 Does your country have policies, regulations, strategies or plans in place to progressively align all relevant public and private activities with the goals and targets of the Framework?

Under development

14.5 Are policies, regulations, strategies or plans in place to progressively align fiscal and financial flows with the goals and targets of the Framework?

Under development

Percentage of green space growth per capita

National9B584D01-D3ED-6542-1F6F-37AA675DAABB

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

No statistical data is available on the average per capita growth of green space in Armenia.

EN

ARM T15: Ensure Fair Access and Use of Genetic Resources (National)

Briefly describe the main actions taken to implement the target

To ensure fair access to and use of genetic resources, a comprehensive analysis was conducted of the existing legal framework and institutional capacities related to access to and use of genetic resources and digital sequence information (DSI). During the analysis, existing legal gaps, issues in the distribution of functions, and capacity development needs were identified, taking into account the requirements of the Convention on Biological Diversity and the Nagoya Protocol.

Based on the results of the analysis, the process of preparing a legislative initiative was launched, aimed at regulating the conservation, use, and fair and equitable access to genetic resources, including the development of Access and Benefit-Sharing (ABS) mechanisms. These actions aim to establish, by 2030, a clear and functional

EN

legal and regulatory framework to ensure the sustainable use of genetic resources and the fair distribution of benefits.

Indicate the current level of progress towards the target

Progress towards target but at an insufficient rate

Provide a summary of progress towards the target, including the main outcomes achieved

Initial but important progress has been made toward achieving the target in the area of regulating fair access to and use of genetic resources and digital sequence information (DSI). A preliminary analysis of the existing legal and institutional framework was conducted, which identified key legal gaps and regulatory shortcomings related to the conservation, use, and benefit-sharing of genetic resources. The need to strengthen institutional capacities at the level of government bodies and scientific institutions was also highlighted.

The results of the analysis provided a foundation for developing conceptual approaches to a legislative initiative on genetic resources, taking into account the requirements of the Convention on Biological Diversity and the Nagoya Protocol. A platform for dialogue and cooperation among stakeholders was established, contributing to increased awareness of the issue and the development of more coordinated and unified approaches. Moreover, the ratification of the Nagoya Protocol by the Government is currently at the final stage.

EN

Provide a summary of key challenges encountered and different approaches that may be taken for further implementation

The main challenges include the complexity and innovative nature of legal regulation in the field of genetic resources, particularly with regard to digital sequence information; the cross-sectoral involvement of multiple fields (science, health, agriculture, and environment); and the limited level of professional capacity and technical expertise. Furthermore, the practical implementation and monitoring of benefit-sharing mechanisms require clearly defined institutional structures and effective interagency coordination.

Possible approaches for further implementation include:

- Developing legal regulations on genetic resources and DSI in alignment with international negotiations and guidance
- Continuing consultations with broad stakeholder engagement
- Implementing targeted capacity-building programs for governmental and scientific institutions
- Developing informational and methodological guidelines for resource users
- Conducting pilot applications to assess and improve the effectiveness of legislative regulations

EN

Provide examples or cases to illustrate the effectiveness of the actions taken to implement the target. Provide relevant hyperlinks or attach related materials or publications, as needed.

**. Discussion of the Legal Agenda in the Republic of Armenia on the Regulation of Genetic Resources**

The National Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Armenia, including specialized expert groups in the field, has discussed the need to regulate the conservation and export of plant genetic resources, emphasizing the necessity of legislative changes. Within the framework of these discussions, it was decided to establish a working group to develop legislative proposals related to the long-term and sustainable conservation of genetic resources. The conservation of genetic resources has been placed on the national agenda.

**Projects Responsible for Genetic Information and Exchange Capacities**

Within one of Armenia’s large-scale plant genetic research programs, DNA barcoding projects are being implemented at Yerevan State University. These projects involve the processing of genetic sequences of samples and the creation of data based on molecular evidence. This direction represents an important component of data collection and preservation that may, in the future, support the fair provision and informed use of digital sequence information (DSI).

**Armenia’s Involvement in International Discussions on Genetic Resources and Benefit-Sharing**

Armenia is represented as a Party participating in discussions under the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), including those related to Access and Benefit-Sharing (ABS) approaches. One of the fundamental objectives of the Convention is the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the use of genetic resources, a principle that is also reflected in Armenia’s national strategies

**Existing Gaps in Legislation on Access to and Licensing of Genetic Resources**

Armenia’s national reports indicate that there is currently no specific legislation that comprehensively regulates access to genetic resources and the use of digital sequence information (DSI). According to recent national reports, this area remains largely at the level of procurement arrangements, agreements, or project-based documents rather than being governed by a dedicated legal framework under the Convention on Biological Diversity

EN

Briefly describe how the implementation of the target relates to progress in achieving the related Sustainable Development Goals and associated targets, and the implementation of other related agreements

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |    |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|
| Target 2.5: By 2020, maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at the national, regional and international levels, and promote access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, as internationally agreed | EN |
| Target 15.6: Promote fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and promote appropriate access to such resources, as internationally agreed                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |    |

Indicator Data

|                                                                                                                            |  |                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |                    |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|
| C.1 Monetary benefits received in accordance with applicable internationally agreed access and benefit-sharing instruments |  | Headline                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | GBF-INDICATOR-C.1  |
| Source of Data                                                                                                             |  | No data available                                                                                                                                                                                                         |                    |
| Please describe the situation                                                                                              |  | Data for this indicator are not currently available for Armenia, as no operational national mechanism has been established for recording and reporting monetary benefits under access and benefit-sharing frameworks.     |                    |
|                                                                                                                            |  | EN                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |                    |
| C.2 Non-monetary benefits arising from applicable international access and benefit-sharing instruments                     |  | Headline                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | GBF-INDICATOR-C.2  |
| Source of Data                                                                                                             |  | No data available                                                                                                                                                                                                         |                    |
| Please describe the situation                                                                                              |  | Data for this indicator are not currently available for Armenia, as no operational national mechanism has been established for recording and reporting non-monetary benefits under access and benefit-sharing frameworks. |                    |
|                                                                                                                            |  | EN                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |                    |
| 21.1 Indicator on biodiversity information for monitoring the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework               |  | Headline                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | GBF-INDICATOR-21.1 |
| Source of Data                                                                                                             |  | No data available                                                                                                                                                                                                         |                    |
| Please describe the situation                                                                                              |  | No nationally aggregated data available.                                                                                                                                                                                  |                    |
|                                                                                                                            |  | EN                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |                    |
| 22.1 Land-use change and land tenure in the traditional territories of indigenous peoples and local communities            |  | Headline                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | GBF-INDICATOR-22.1 |
| Source of Data                                                                                                             |  | Not relevant                                                                                                                                                                                                              |                    |
| Please describe why this indicator is not relevant                                                                         |  | Armenia does not have legally recognized Indigenous Peoples' territories and traditional occupations related to the use of wild species are not spatially delineated or tenure-based within distinct traditional lands.   |                    |
|                                                                                                                            |  | EN                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |                    |

13.b Number of countries that have taken effective legal, policy, administrative and capacity-building measures at all levels, as appropriate, to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits from the utilization of genetic resources and from digital sequence information on genetic resources, as well as traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources

Binary    KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-C-13

13.1 Does your country have effective legal, administrative and policy measures to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits that arise from the utilization of genetic resources?

Partially

13.2 Does your country have capacity-building measures to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits that arise from the utilization of genetic resources?

Partially

13.3 Has your country taken administrative, policy or legislative measures pursuant to the operationalization of the multilateral mechanism in decision 16/2?

Under development

13.4 Do the measures mentioned in questions 13.1 and 13.2 include the utilization of traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources?

Yes

13.5 Does your country monitor the monetary benefits received from the utilization of genetic resources and/or traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources that were accessed from your country?

No

13.6 Does your country monitor the non-monetary benefits received from the utilization of genetic resources and/or traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources that were accessed from your country?

Under development

13.7 Does your country have measures to ensure the fair and equitable benefit-sharing arising from the utilization of genetic resources and/or traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources that were accessed in another country?

Partially

22.b Number of countries taking action towards the full, equitable, inclusive, effective and gender responsive representation and participation in decision-making, and access to justice and information related to biodiversity by indigenous peoples and local communities, respecting their cultures and their rights over lands, territories, resources and traditional knowledge, as well as by women and girls, children and youth, and persons with disabilities, and the full protection of environmental human rights defenders

KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-22

Binary

22.1 Does your country have policy, legislative and administrative frameworks at the national and subnational levels that:

**(a) Ensure full, equitable, inclusive, effective and gender-responsive representation and participation in biodiversity decision-making related to biodiversity of the following (select all that apply):**

Women and girls  
Persons with disabilities

**(b) Respect the following rights and cultures of indigenous peoples and local communities (select all that apply):**

Not applicable

**(c) Ensure the full protection of environmental human rights defenders?**

Yes

**(d) Ensure public access to information related to biodiversity for the following (select all that apply):**

Women and girls  
Children and youth

**(e) Provide access to justice for one or more of the following categories (select all that apply):**

Other  
Persons with disabilities  
Children and youth  
Women and girls

**22.2 Does your country have operational frameworks and mechanisms related to the policy, legislative and administrative frameworks listed under question 22.1?**

Partially

22.3 Does your country monitor the following:

**(a) The full, equitable, inclusive, effective and gender-responsive representation and participation in biodiversity decision-making of the following (select all that apply):**

Women and girls

**(b) The following culture and rights of indigenous peoples and local communities (select all that apply):**

Culture and practices

**(c) The full protection of environmental human rights defenders?**

No

13.CY.1 Total number of transfers of crop material from the Multilateral System of the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture received in a country Complementary GBF-INDICATOR-343

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

[Download](#) 

| Has disaggregation | Year | Unit                                                      | Value | Footnote                                                                 |
|--------------------|------|-----------------------------------------------------------|-------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| No                 | 2025 | Number of accessions available in the Multilateral System | 3204  | Report on Implementation and Operations of the Multilateral System, 2025 |

Number of newly drafted and/or revised legislative documents National 2CAC4433-49CD-2BB5-7BC9-380C86982D5B

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

No new or revised legislative documents are currently available EN

ARM T16: Mainstream Biodiversity from Local to National Levels **(National)**

Briefly describe the main actions taken to implement the target

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |    |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|
| <p>Biodiversity conservation in Armenia is integrated into state policy and strategic documents. The basis for this is Article 12 of the Constitution of the Republic of Armenia, under which the state is obliged to protect the environment and restore natural resources. However, practical implementation often faces financial and governance challenges.</p> <p>In particular, the Government Program of the Republic of Armenia (2021–2026) emphasizes that the resources necessary to ensure economic development and social stability can only be secured through a high-tech, industrial, productive, and inclusive economy that meets international environmental standards.</p> <p>The need for fundamental improvements in the country’s environmental protection situation is also highlighted, including the implementation of measures to prevent and minimize harmful impacts on all components of the environment and the overexploitation of natural resources. This is considered achievable only through the existence of a comprehensive system of measures.</p> <p>The draft of Armenia’s new National Biodiversity Strategy is fully aligned with the Global Biodiversity Framework and the new global agenda. It envisages the improvement of the legal and institutional system for biodiversity protection. The implementation of the strategy provides for cooperation among authorized bodies from various sectors as well as other stakeholders.</p> | EN |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|

Indicate the current level of progress towards the target

Progress towards target but at an insufficient rate

Provide a summary of progress towards the target, including the main outcomes achieved

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |    |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|
| <p>Biodiversity issues are integrated into forest, water, agricultural, and territorial development policies, for example through land-use planning and the application of ecosystem-based approaches, as well as within the mining strategy. The Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) system has been improved. The EIA process includes the assessment of impacts on biodiversity. A number of EIA proposals for mining or industrial activities have received negative conclusions, with priority consideration given to potential adverse impacts on biodiversity. In recent years, programs on ecosystem restoration, conservation of rare species, and community participation have been implemented, often with the support of international organizations.</p> | EN |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|

Provide a summary of key challenges encountered and different approaches that may be taken for further implementation

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |    |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|
| Although biodiversity conservation is integrated at the policy and strategic levels, stronger cross-sectoral coordination, financing, and governance effectiveness are needed to ensure that policies are fully implemented on the ground. | EN |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|

Provide examples or cases to illustrate the effectiveness of the actions taken to implement the target. Provide relevant hyperlinks or attach related materials or publications, as needed.

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |    |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|
| <p>Examples of prioritizing biodiversity conservation issues in EIA processes</p> <p>✔ On July 26, 2023, a negative conclusion was issued for the preliminary environmental impact assessment application for geological exploration activities aimed at mineral extraction in the Ayriget mineral field of the Sisian mining district, Syunik Province. The negative conclusion was also based on public concerns related to the overlap between the Ayriget area and 150 hectares of the “Zangezur” State Sanctuary, as well as the presence of Red Book-listed and endemic animal species in the area.<br/>(Source: <a href="https://cvmedia.am/page-2788--88-">https://cvmedia.am/page-2788--88-</a>)</p> <p>✔ A negative conclusion was issued for the 4.2-Megawatt small hydropower plant project of “Stepdzor-1” LLC in the administrative areas of Stepanavan city and the Urasar settlement. The decision was based on the presence of shrubs and 60 trees at the <b>Hydropower Plant</b> construction site, 35 of which were 20 years or older, as well as the fact that approximately 5 km of the pipeline would pass through state-owned forest lands.<br/>(Sources: <a href="http://env.am/storage/files/225-stepdzor-1.pdf">http://env.am/storage/files/225-stepdzor-1.pdf</a>, <a href="https://hetq.am/hy/article/177441">https://hetq.am/hy/article/177441</a>)</p> <p>✔ On April 8, 2024, a negative conclusion was issued for the EIA report on planned mining operations at the Martuni basalt deposit, taking into account its location within the Lake Sevan watershed basin and the potential harmful impacts on the lake’s ecosystem.<br/>(Source: <a href="https://cvmedia.am/page-4603--88-">https://cvmedia.am/page-4603--88-</a>)</p> <p>Integration of biodiversity conservation into the Mining Strategy</p> <p>✔ According to Principle 3 of the Mining Strategy, the objective of mining is not only to mitigate negative impacts but also to generate positive outcomes. This means moving beyond merely restoring biodiversity damage, as was previously the case, toward ensuring a net positive impact through biodiversity conservation. Principle 8 of the same strategy emphasizes alignment with the sustainable development agenda, under which biodiversity conservation is considered an integral component of responsible mining.</p> <p>✔ The strategy also covers the development of guidelines for relevant environmental parameters, including comprehensive biodiversity impact assessment and monitoring.</p> <p>Integration of biodiversity into the Agriculture Sector Strategy of the Republic of Armenia (from year 2020 to year 2030)</p> <p>The Agriculture Sector Strategy for 2020–2030 places equal emphasis on the protection and conservation of natural resources in support of sustainable rural development. To this end, awareness-raising programs are planned to promote good agricultural practices among farmers. In cooperation with the Ministry of Environment, voluntary programs are also envisaged to support agricultural practices that contribute to biodiversity protection and management.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>✔ Among the proposed actions and measures is the application of agricultural best practices, biodiversity conservation, and the implementation of environmentally sustainable development programs in coordination with the Ministry of Environment (Annex 1, 31.1.1).</li><li>✔ Within the framework of intensive crop production, measures are planned to improve pastures, including capacity-building for livestock farmers and communities engaged in grazing, development of legal acts aimed at sustainable pasture management, and actions to restore degraded pastures and hayfields (Annex 3, Measure 1.22).</li><li>✔ The strategy also includes measures to support the development of organic agriculture in Armenia (Annex 3, Measure 1.12).</li></ul> <p>Among the environmental strategic objectives included in the classification (taxonomy) of green, transitional, and enabling programs and measures in the Republic of Armenia, particular importance is given to the sustainable use, protection, and integrated management of water resources (Government Decision No. 852-L of June 26, 2025, approving the taxonomy of green, transitional, and enabling programs and measures in Armenia, point 5.3), as well as to the sustainable management and conservation of forests, the restoration of biodiversity and all ecosystems, and the sustainable use of biological resources (point 5.4).</p> <p>The document also defines a number of key concepts, including “green growth,” “greenwashing,” and “green settlement.”</p> | EN |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|

Briefly describe how the implementation of the target relates to progress in achieving the related Sustainable Development Goals and associated targets, and the implementation of other related agreements

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |    |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|
| <p><b>Target 8.9:</b> By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products</p> <p><b>Target 11.a:</b> Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri- urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning</p> <p><b>Target 15.9:</b> By 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts</p> <p><b>Target 17.14:</b> Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development</p> | EN |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|

Indicator Data

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |          |                   |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|-------------------|
| A.2 Extent of natural ecosystems                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | Headline | GBF-INDICATOR-A.2 |
| <p><b>Source of Data</b></p> <div>No data available</div>                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |          |                   |
| <p><b>Please describe the situation</b></p> <div><div>Data is currently not available for Armenia due to the absence of a nationally agreed ecosystem classification and comprehensive, spatially harmonized ecosystem mapping at the national scale.</div><div>EN</div></div> |          |                   |

A.3 Red List Index

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-A.3

Source of Data

Use the available data (pre-populated data)

Data

[Download](#) 

| Has disaggregation | Year | Unit  | Value             | Footnote |
|--------------------|------|-------|-------------------|----------|
| No                 | 1993 | index | 0.862183675392479 |          |
| No                 | 1994 | index | 0.862154861111111 |          |
| No                 | 1995 | index | 0.862102024330263 |          |
| No                 | 1996 | index | 0.862069027777778 |          |
| No                 | 1997 | index | 0.862020911111111 |          |
| No                 | 1998 | index | 0.861916733333333 |          |
| No                 | 1999 | index | 0.861789638888889 |          |
| No                 | 2000 | index | 0.861568566666667 |          |
| No                 | 2001 | index | 0.861377519444444 |          |
| No                 | 2002 | index | 0.861232902777778 |          |
| No                 | 2003 | index | 0.860796312962963 |          |
| No                 | 2004 | index | 0.859443676851852 |          |
| No                 | 2005 | index | 0.857722219444444 |          |
| No                 | 2006 | index | 0.854727794444444 |          |
| No                 | 2007 | index | 0.85188927037037  |          |
| No                 | 2008 | index | 0.850440927587464 |          |
| No                 | 2009 | index | 0.849050746296296 |          |
| No                 | 2010 | index | 0.847998039937945 |          |

|    |      |       |                   |  |
|----|------|-------|-------------------|--|
| No | 2011 | index | 0.847233507436849 |  |
| No | 2012 | index | 0.846813861897693 |  |
| No | 2013 | index | 0.846250751037573 |  |
| No | 2014 | index | 0.845970970292291 |  |
| No | 2015 | index | 0.84539597108771  |  |
| No | 2016 | index | 0.844739747609796 |  |
| No | 2017 | index | 0.844243282669953 |  |
| No | 2018 | index | 0.843564302558116 |  |
| No | 2019 | index | 0.842886726571713 |  |
| No | 2020 | index | 0.842060392006292 |  |
| No | 2021 | index | 0.841525538767788 |  |
| No | 2022 | index | 0.840941456923265 |  |
| No | 2023 | index | 0.840359359684201 |  |
| No | 2024 | index | 0.839683971022823 |  |

Global source of data

[IUCN Red List of Threatened Species](#)

Indicator providers

[IUCN](#)

[BirdLife International](#)

Description

**This data was prepopulated from [Target Tracker](#).**

The Red List Index (RLI) measures changes in the overall extinction risk for groups of species over time. The RLI value ranges from 1 to 0, where a value of 1 means that all species in the groups included are categorized as ‘Least Concern’, indicating that none are currently at risk of extinction, while a value of 0 means that all species included are categorized as ‘Extinct’. The RLI is also SDG indicator 15.5.1.

The global RLI can be disaggregated to the national level, where each species contributing to the national index is weighted according to the proportion of its global range that occurs within a country. Nationally disaggregated RLI values are shown on the country pages.

The global Red List Index is based on data from the IUCN Red List, which comprises assessments of extinction risk using the IUCN Red List Categories & Criteria, and is made available through the [IUCN Red List of Threatened Species](#).

Note: The Red List Index covers terrestrial, freshwater, and marine species. For simplicity, territorial waters are not shown on the Most Recent Measurement map.

Disclaimers: The national Red List Index for a country may differ from the relevant national disaggregation of the global Red List index because: (a) the former is based on trends in national rather than global extinction risk, (b) because it takes no account of the national responsibility for the conservation of each species, treating as equal both those species that occur nowhere outside the country (i.e. national endemics) and those with large ranges that occur in many other countries, and (c) the taxonomic groups considered may differ.

A.4 Proportion of populations within species with an effective population size greater than 500

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-A.4

Source of Data

Not relevant

Please describe why this indicator is not relevant

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |    |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|
| The indicator “Proportion of populations within species with an effective population size greater than 500” is not currently applicable for Armenia, as systematic population-level genetic monitoring and reliable estimates of effective population size are not yet available at the national scale. | EN |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|

B.1 Services provided by ecosystems

HeadlineGBF-INDICATOR-B1

Source of Data

|                   |
|-------------------|
| No data available |
|-------------------|

Please describe the situation

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |    |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|
| There are insufficient available data to properly assess this indicator in terms of evaluated ecosystem services (ES). In the preparation of some forest management plans, certain provisioning (partially) and cultural services of forest areas have been assessed; however, these do not relate to urban areas. The health of urban green and blue ecosystems has not been comprehensively assessed, and their ecosystem services have not been evaluated. | EN |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|

C.1 Monetary benefits received in accordance with applicable internationally agreed access and benefit-sharing instruments

HeadlineGBF-INDICATOR-C.1

Source of Data

|                   |
|-------------------|
| No data available |
|-------------------|

Please describe the situation

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |    |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|
| Data for this indicator are not currently available for Armenia, as no operational national mechanism has been established for recording and reporting monetary benefits under access and benefit-sharing frameworks. | EN |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|

C.2 Non-monetary benefits arising from applicable international access and benefit-sharing instruments

HeadlineGBF-INDICATOR-C.2

Source of Data

|                   |
|-------------------|
| No data available |
|-------------------|

Please describe the situation

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |    |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|
| Data for this indicator are not currently available for Armenia, as no operational national mechanism has been established for recording and reporting non-monetary benefits under access and benefit-sharing frameworks. | EN |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|

D.1 International public funding, including official development assistance for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

HeadlineGBF-INDICATOR-D.1

Source of Data

|                                             |
|---------------------------------------------|
| Use the available data (pre-populated data) |
|---------------------------------------------|

Data

[Download](#) 

| Has disaggregation | Disaggregation | Year | Unit           | Value     | Footnote |
|--------------------|----------------|------|----------------|-----------|----------|
| Yes                | Recipient      | 2015 | USD (millions) | 2.17128   |          |
| Yes                | Recipient      | 2016 | USD (millions) | 134.84879 |          |
| Yes                | Recipient      | 2017 | USD (millions) | 22.86978  |          |
| Yes                | Recipient      | 2018 | USD (millions) | 28.23564  |          |
| Yes                | Recipient      | 2019 | USD (millions) | 54.39575  |          |

|     |           |      |                |          |  |
|-----|-----------|------|----------------|----------|--|
| Yes | Recipient | 2020 | USD (millions) | 2.98186  |  |
| Yes | Recipient | 2021 | USD (millions) | 27.92412 |  |
| Yes | Recipient | 2022 | USD (millions) | 6.41672  |  |

Global source of data

OECD Data Explorer

Indicator providers

OECD

Description

This data was prepopulated from [Target Tracker](#).

This indicator measures international public finance provided to developing countries for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems. This includes official development assistance (ODA), other official flows (OOF) and private sector instruments (PSI) from the DAC Creditor Reporting System (CRS) from bilateral DAC donors, non-DAC donors, as well as contributions from multilateral institutions, and complemented with flows reported under the Total Official Support for Sustainable Development (TOSSD) framework.

The data displayed here is the annual official development assistance for biodiversity provided by OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC) donors, through the Creditor Reporting System (CRS). Total ODA transferred for use in biodiversity and conservation efforts are displayed by recipient and by donor in constant US dollars.

D.2 Domestic public funding on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

HeadlineGBF-INDICATOR-D.2

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

[Download](#) 

| Has disaggregation | Year | Unit        | Value  | Footnote            |
|--------------------|------|-------------|--------|---------------------|
| No                 | 2025 | million AMD | 2978.4 | Ministry of Finance |
| No                 | 2024 | million AMD | 3581.5 | Ministry of Finance |
| No                 | 2023 | million AMD | 2683.7 | Ministry of Finance |

Comments

[https://budget.minfin.am:82/Popup.php?page=SITE\\_BG&uid=1&data=.&sessid=d7230afc9a1191925c559ec1c8fc365b&Temp=1766929859313](https://budget.minfin.am:82/Popup.php?page=SITE_BG&uid=1&data=.&sessid=d7230afc9a1191925c559ec1c8fc365b&Temp=1766929859313)

EN

D.3 Private funding (domestic and international) on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

HeadlineGBF-INDICATOR-D.3

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

No official information was found regarding funds allocated by private organizations and institutions. Information about such financial support programs is typically published through reports and communication channels disseminated by the private organizations themselves.

EN

22.1 Land-use change and land tenure in the traditional territories of indigenous peoples and local communities

HeadlineGBF-INDICATOR-22.1

Source of Data

Not relevant

Please describe why this indicator is not relevant

Armenia does not have legally recognized Indigenous Peoples’ territories and traditional occupations related to the use of wild species are not spatially delineated or tenure-based within distinct traditional lands.

EN

21.1 Indicator on biodiversity information for monitoring the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

HeadlineGBF-INDICATOR-21.1

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

No nationally aggregated data available.

EN

B.b Number of countries with policies or actions for implementing and monitoring the sustainable use of biodiversity and the maintenance and enhancement of nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services

BinaryKMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-B

B.1 Does your country have policies and/or action plans aimed at ensuring the maintenance, enhancement and restoration of nature's contributions to people, including of ecosystem functions and services?

Partially

B.2 Does your country have policies and/or action plans aimed at ensuring the sustainable use of biodiversity?

Partially

B.3 Does your country monitor the sustainable use of biodiversity?

Under development

B.4 Does your country monitor the maintenance, restoration and enhancement of nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services for the benefit of present and future generations?

Under development

13.b Number of countries that have taken effective legal, policy, administrative and capacity-building measures at all levels, as appropriate, to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits from the utilization of genetic resources and from digital sequence information on genetic resources, as well as traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources

BinaryKMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-C-13

13.1 Does your country have effective legal, administrative and policy measures to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits that arise from the utilization of genetic resources?

|  |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
|--|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|  | <div>Partially</div>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
|  |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
|  | <div>13.2 Does your country have capacity-building measures to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits that arise from the utilization of genetic resources?</div>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
|  | <div>Partially</div>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
|  |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
|  | <div>13.3 Has your country taken administrative, policy or legislative measures pursuant to the operationalization of the multilateral mechanism in decision 16/2?</div>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
|  | <div>Under development</div>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
|  |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
|  | <div>13.4 Do the measures mentioned in questions 13.1 and 13.2 include the utilization of traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources?</div>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
|  | <div>Yes</div>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
|  |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
|  | <div>13.5 Does your country monitor the monetary benefits received from the utilization of genetic resources and/or traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources that were accessed from your country?</div>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
|  | <div>No</div>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
|  |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
|  | <div>13.6 Does your country monitor the non-monetary benefits received from the utilization of genetic resources and/or traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources that were accessed from your country?</div>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
|  | <div>Under development</div>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
|  |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
|  | <div>13.7 Does your country have measures to ensure the fair and equitable benefit-sharing arising from the utilization of genetic resources and/or traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources that were accessed in another country?</div>                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
|  | <div>Partially</div>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
|  |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
|  | <div>14.b Number of countries integrating biodiversity and its multiple values into policies, regulations, planning, development processes, poverty eradication strategies and, as appropriate, national accounts, within and across all levels and across all sectors, and progressively aligning all relevant public and private activities and fiscal and financial flows with the goals and targets of the Framework</div> <div>BinaryKMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-C-14</div> |
|  |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
|  | <div>14.1 Does your country integrate biodiversity and its multiple values into policies, regulations, planning, development processes and poverty eradication strategies at all levels of government?</div>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
|  | <div>Under development</div>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
|  |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
|  | <div>14.2 Does your country use environmental economic accounting to quantify the monetary and non-monetary values of biodiversity?</div>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
|  | <div>Under development</div>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
|  |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |

14.3 Does your country integrate biodiversity and its multiple values into policies, regulations, plans and strategies across all sectors to ensure their mainstreaming?

Partially

14.4 Does your country have policies, regulations, strategies or plans in place to progressively align all relevant public and private activities with the goals and targets of the Framework?

Under development

14.5 Are policies, regulations, strategies or plans in place to progressively align fiscal and financial flows with the goals and targets of the Framework?

Under development

22.b Number of countries taking action towards the full, equitable, inclusive, effective and gender responsive representation and participation in decision-making, and access to justice and information related to biodiversity by indigenous peoples and local communities, respecting their cultures and their rights over lands, territories, resources and traditional knowledge, as well as by women and girls, children and youth, and persons with disabilities, and the full protection of environmental human rights defenders

KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-22

Binary

22.1 Does your country have policy, legislative and administrative frameworks at the national and subnational levels that:

(a) Ensure full, equitable, inclusive, effective and gender-responsive representation and participation in biodiversity decision-making related to biodiversity of the following (select all that apply):

Women and girls  
Persons with disabilities

(b) Respect the following rights and cultures of indigenous peoples and local communities (select all that apply):

Not applicable

(c) Ensure the full protection of environmental human rights defenders?

Yes

(d) Ensure public access to information related to biodiversity for the following (select all that apply):

Women and girls  
Children and youth

(e) Provide access to justice for one or more of the following categories (select all that apply):

Other  
Persons with disabilities  
Children and youth  
Women and girls

22.2 Does your country have operational frameworks and mechanisms related to the policy, legislative and administrative frameworks listed under question 22.1?

Partially

22.3 Does your country monitor the following:

(a) The full, equitable, inclusive, effective and gender-responsive representation and participation in biodiversity decision-making of the following (select all that apply):

Women and girls

(b) The following culture and rights of indigenous peoples and local communities (select all that apply):

Culture and practices

(c) The full protection of environmental human rights defenders?

No

23.b Number of countries with legal, administrative or policy frameworks, inter alia, to implement the Gender Plan of Action (2023–2030), to ensure that all women and girls have equal opportunity and capacity to contribute to the three objectives of the Convention, including by ensuring women’s equal rights and access to land and natural resources

Binary KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-23

23.1 Does your country have mechanisms for facilitating the full, equitable, meaningful and informed participation and leadership of all women and girls at all levels of action, engagement, policy and decision-making related to biodiversity?

Partially

23.2 Has your country adopted legal, administrative or policy measures that explicitly recognize and protect the rights and access of all women and girls to land and natural resources?

Partially

23.3 Does your country explicitly apply a gender-responsive approach and recognize the contributions and roles of women and girls in its implementation of the Framework through its national reports or its national biodiversity strategy and action plan?

Partially

23.4 Does your country conduct sex-disaggregated data collection and analyses to assess the differential impacts of biodiversity policies and programmes?

Under development

Number of biodiversity-inclusive decision-making policies, regulations, strategies, and assessments

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

[Download](#)

| Has disaggregation | Year | Unit                | Value | Footnote                                                                                    |
|--------------------|------|---------------------|-------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| No                 | 2025 | number of documents | 4     | As of December 31, 2025: at least 2 strategies and 1 draft strategy, 1 Government decision. |

ARM T17: Introduce Environmental, Social and Governance Regulations (National)

Briefly describe the main actions taken to implement the target

The Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) sector in Armenia is currently in a transitional yet decisive phase. There is a political will, leading financial examples, and international support in place. The next step should be the coordination, legal consolidation, and scaling of these initiatives so that ESG becomes not just a practice within particular sectors, but a cornerstone of the country’s development model.

In recent years, the Republic of Armenia has demonstrated visible and substantive progress in the implementation of the ESG (Environmental, Social, and Governance) concept. Although a unified legal and regulatory framework for the full implementation of ESG principles has not yet been fully established, important normative, institutional, and market developments indicate the growing maturity of the field.

In particular, Government Decision No. 852-L “On Approving the Classification System (Taxonomy) of Green, Transition, and Enabling Activities and Measures in the Republic of Armenia” can be considered a significant step toward the institutionalization of the ESG agenda. This document incorporates ESG components and is based on environmental, social, economic, and resilience-related strategic objectives. It establishes the foundations for the classification of activities and measures, as well as technical screening and verification criteria.

The range of taxonomy beneficiaries includes, but is not limited to:

- public administration bodies,
- financial institutions and banks,
- private sector representatives,
- enterprises, households, and farms.

This approach makes the taxonomy a practical pillar of ESG policy, particularly for financial and investment decision-making.

It can be concluded that in Armenia:

- there is an ESG-related normative document in place (the taxonomy),
- an institutional and professional capacity base is being formed,
- the banking sector is emerging as a leading platform for ESG application.

The consolidation of individual examples and the adoption of international best practices can provide a foundation for the broader dissemination of the ESG concept and the development of a unified legal and regulatory framework in the coming stages.

EN

Indicate the current level of progress towards the target

On track to achieve target

Provide a summary of progress towards the target, including the main outcomes achieved

Armenia has developed steady and gradual progress in the ESG agenda in recent years, which remains in a developmental phase but already has clear institutional foundations, political commitment, and leading practical examples.

- Progress at the Policy and Regulatory Level

Armenia has undertaken international climate and social commitments, including the Paris Agreement, the from year 2021 to year 2030 Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC), and the Low-Emission Development Strategy to year 2050. The Corporate Governance Code has incorporated consideration of a broad range of stakeholder interests, effectively introducing ESG principles at the governance level. The Sustainable Finance National Roadmap adopted by the Central Bank is the first comprehensive strategic document that systematically guides the financial sector toward ESG integration. Discussions have been launched on making sustainability reporting mandatory (with the support of the Ministry of Finance and the World Bank), indicating readiness to move from a voluntary phase toward a regulatory phase.

▪ Financial Sector as the Driving Force of ESG Progress

At the current stage of development, commercial banks have become leaders in ESG implementation. Several banks have:

- ESG or sustainable development strategies,
- green lending and bond frameworks,
- Environmental and Social Risk Management Systems (ESMS),
- memberships in international initiatives: Sustainable Banking and Finance Network (SBFN), Partnership for Carbon Accounting Financials (PCAF).

The volume of green finance is increasing, with active participation from international financial institutions such as European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD), International Finance Corporation (IFC), European Investment Bank (EIB), Dutch Entrepreneurial Development Bank (FMO), and others. The Central Bank has begun incorporating climate risks into financial stability analysis, which is an important step toward integrating ESG into the macro-financial agenda.

▪ Engagement of the Private and Public Sectors

Large companies connected to international markets have begun applying ESG standards, mainly driven by investor and lender requirements. In the public sector, transparency and anti-corruption reforms (Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI), Open Government Partnership) are strengthening the governance component of ESG. Educational and expert institutions (the Corporate Governance Center, universities, consulting firms) are forming the foundation of the national ESG ecosystem.

EN

**Provide a summary of key challenges encountered and different approaches that may be taken for further implementation**

Despite the progress achieved, several systemic challenges remain for the effective further implementation of ESG principles:

- Absence of a Unified and Mandatory Regulatory Framework

Armenia still lacks a mandatory legal requirement for ESG or sustainability reporting. Current approaches are fragmented and largely driven by international donors or financial market requirements.

- Data and Measurability Challenges

Methodologies for quantifying environmental and social impacts remain limited. Banks and private companies often lack sufficient data to calculate CO<sub>2</sub> emissions, social impacts, or supply chain risks.

- Uneven Readiness of the Private Sector

Most small and medium-sized enterprises still perceive ESG as complex and/or an additional burden. There is a lack of capacity, financial resources, and awareness, particularly among companies operating in the regions.

- Weak Environmental Performance Indicators

Despite political commitments, Armenia continues to face challenges related to air pollution, waste management, and water resources. Over the long term, this may negatively affect the country’s international ESG positioning.

EN

**Provide examples or cases to illustrate the effectiveness of the actions taken to implement the target. Provide relevant hyperlinks or attach related materials or publications, as needed.**

The Banking Sector as a Leading Area for ESG Implementation

At this stage, the most active and systematic application of ESG principles in Armenia is observed in the banking sector.

The Central Bank of Armenia emphasizes ESG principles as tools for financial stability, risk management, and long-term development.

The Union of Banks of Armenia is actively involved in ESG capacity-building processes by organizing training programs and professional courses for staff responsible for ESG and sustainable development specialists.

ESG Strategies and Practical Examples from Commercial Banks

▪ Ardshinbank CJSC

Ardshinbank has adopted a formal ESG strategy, under which ESG governance standards serve as key pillars of the bank’s sustainability, success, and customer trust. ESG philosophy is embedded at the core of the bank’s decision-making processes.

Examples of practical initiatives include:

- Installation of solar panels on the rooftops of 20 bank buildings, reducing conventional energy consumption by approximately 20%
- Introduction of waste sorting and recycling processes (planned for year 2025)
- Development of a climate risk management system
- Reduction of energy, water, paper, and plastic consumption
- A structured policy for employee social protection and professional development

The bank’s official website provides open and transparent information about its ESG-related initiatives.

▪ ARARATBANK OJSC

ARARATBANK has announced its intention to develop and implement an ESG strategy, viewing ESG as three central dimensions for assessing the bank’s impact.

Since as early as year 2012, the bank has been implementing green finance initiatives:

- Cooperation with the Green for Growth Fund
- Introduction of green lending instruments
- Training specialists in the field of green finance

One recent example is the financing of around 100 electric vehicles used as taxis, contributing to emissions reduction in the urban environment.

▪ ACBA Bank OJSC

ACBA Bank has been recognized as “Best ESG Bank in Armenia” by the reputable financial publication Euromoney.

The bank’s leading position is driven by:

- Steady growth of its ESG-aligned loan portfolio
- Implementation of educational programs within the bank and in the wider community
- Integration of ESG policy into the bank’s overall strategy

ACBA has developed:

- Its own procedures for issuing green loans
- Mechanisms for calculating CO<sub>2</sub> emissions
- A Green Bond Framework
- A sustainability reporting process

The bank is also one of the early adopters in Armenia of a Social and Environmental Risk Management System (in cooperation with IFC, dating back to year 2011).

Knowledge and Capacity Development

Key contributors to the spread of the ESG agenda include:

- The Corporate Governance Center, which has developed the guidebook “10 Questions and Answers on ESG,” intended for board members, executives, compliance officers, and audit professionals
- International organizations, including the World Bank, which views Armenia’s sustainable development potential as a strategic priority

EN

Briefly describe how the implementation of the target relates to progress in achieving the related Sustainable Development Goals and associated targets, and the implementation of other related agreements

**Target 9.4:** By 2030, upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes, with all countries taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities

**Target 12.6:** Encourage companies, especially large and transnational companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle

EN

# Indicator Data

B.1 Services provided by ecosystems

HeadlineGBF-INDICATOR-B1

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

There are insufficient available data to properly assess this indicator in terms of evaluated ecosystem services (ES). In the preparation of some forest management plans, certain provisioning (partially) and cultural services of forest areas have been assessed; however, these do not relate to urban areas. The health of urban green and blue ecosystems has not been comprehensively assessed, and their ecosystem services have not been evaluated.

EN

D.1 International public funding, including official development assistance for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

HeadlineGBF-INDICATOR-D.1

Source of Data

Use the available data (pre-populated data)

Data

Download

| Has disaggregation | Disaggregation | Year | Unit           | Value     | Footnote |
|--------------------|----------------|------|----------------|-----------|----------|
| Yes                | Recipient      | 2015 | USD (millions) | 2.17128   |          |
| Yes                | Recipient      | 2016 | USD (millions) | 134.84879 |          |
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| Yes                | Recipient      | 2021 | USD (millions) | 27.92412  |          |
| Yes                | Recipient      | 2022 | USD (millions) | 6.41672   |          |

Global source of data

OECD Data Explorer

Indicator providers

OECD

Description

This data was prepopulated from [Target Tracker](#).

This indicator measures international public finance provided to developing countries for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems. This includes official development assistance (ODA), other official flows (OOF) and private sector instruments (PSI) from the DAC Creditor Reporting System (CRS) from bilateral DAC donors, non-DAC donors, as well as contributions from multilateral institutions, and complemented with flows reported under the Total Official Support for Sustainable Development (TOSSD) framework.

The data displayed here is the annual official development assistance for biodiversity provided by OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC) donors, through the Creditor Reporting System (CRS). Total ODA transferred for use in biodiversity and conservation efforts are displayed by recipient and by donor in constant US dollars.

D.2 Domestic public funding on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-D.2

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

[Download](#) 

| Has disaggregation | Year | Unit        | Value  | Footnote            |
|--------------------|------|-------------|--------|---------------------|
| No                 | 2025 | million AMD | 2978.4 | Ministry of Finance |
| No                 | 2024 | million AMD | 3581.5 | Ministry of Finance |
| No                 | 2023 | million AMD | 2683.7 | Ministry of Finance |

Comments

[https://budget.minfin.am:82/Popup.php?page=SITE\\_BG&uid=1&data=.&sessid=d7230afc9a1191925c559ec1c8fc365b&Temp=1766929859313](https://budget.minfin.am:82/Popup.php?page=SITE_BG&uid=1&data=.&sessid=d7230afc9a1191925c559ec1c8fc365b&Temp=1766929859313)

EN

D.3 Private funding (domestic and international) on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-D.3

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

No official information was found regarding funds allocated by private organizations and institutions. Information about such financial support programs is typically published through reports and communication channels disseminated by the private organizations themselves.

EN

15.1 Number of companies disclosing their biodiversity-related risks, dependencies and impacts

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-15.1

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

[Download](#) 

| Has disaggregation | Year | Unit                | Value | Footnote |
|--------------------|------|---------------------|-------|----------|
| No                 | 2025 | number of companies | 10    |          |

B.b Number of countries with policies or actions for implementing and monitoring the sustainable use of biodiversity and the maintenance and enhancement of nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services

Binary    KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-B

**B.1 Does your country have policies and/or action plans aimed at ensuring the maintenance, enhancement and restoration of nature's contributions to people, including of ecosystem functions and services?**

Partially

**B.2 Does your country have policies and/or action plans aimed at ensuring the sustainable use of biodiversity?**

Partially

**B.3 Does your country monitor the sustainable use of biodiversity?**

Under development

**B.4 Does your country monitor the maintenance, restoration and enhancement of nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services for the benefit of present and future generations?**

Under development

15.b Number of countries with legal, administrative or policy measures aimed at encouraging and enabling business and financial institutions, and in particular for large and transnational companies and financial institutions, to progressively reduce their negative impacts on biodiversity, increase their positive impacts, reduce their biodiversity-related risks and promote actions to ensure sustainable patterns of production

Binary    KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-15

**15.1 Has your country put in place legal, administrative or policy measures to ensure that large and transnational companies and financial institutions monitor, assess and transparently disclose their risks, dependencies and impacts on biodiversity along their operations, supply and value chains, and portfolios?**

Partially

**15.2 Has your country put in place measures to ensure that large and transnational companies and financial institutions provide relevant information to consumers to promote sustainable consumption patterns?**

Partially

**15.3 Has your country put in place measures to ensure that large and transnational companies and financial institutions report on compliance with access and benefit-sharing regulations?**

Partially

15.4 Has your country put in place measures to ensure that large and transnational companies and financial institutions progressively reduce their negative impacts on biodiversity and increase their positive impacts?

Partially

15.5 Does your country monitor whether negative impacts from business on biodiversity have progressively decreased?

Partially

15.CT.1 Number of companies publishing sustainability reports Complementary GBF-INDICATOR-225

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

“Although the report presents examples of sustainability reporting by various organizations, there is no consolidated statistical data covering all companies; therefore, reporting under this indicator is currently not possible.

EN

ARM T18: Introduce Green Public Procurement **(National)**

Briefly describe the main actions taken to implement the target

The Decision of the Government of the Republic of Armenia No. 852-L of 26 June 2025, entitled “On Approving the Classification System (Taxonomy) of Green, Transitional, and Enabling Programs and Measures in the Republic of Armenia,” represents a major milestone for attracting green finance in the country. The taxonomy defines the types of green, transitional, and enabling programs and measures, their priority directions and sub-directions, as well as their technical screening criteria. This classification system is intended to foster rapid market development for greener, more innovative, and technologically advanced goods and services. The broad range of taxonomy stakeholders includes government bodies, international financial institutions, and the entire private sector — from financial organizations to households and farms.

The implementation of the taxonomy requires the development of further processes. In particular, by the second quarter of 2026, a package of amendments and additions to normative legal acts is planned, including an accountability mechanism, as well as procedures for the verification of green and transitional programs and general requirements for verifiers. In addition, sector-specific guidelines, technical screening criteria, and standards will be developed as needed. These steps will ensure the effective application of the taxonomy framework and strengthen the foundations for sustainable financial investments in Armenia.

In the context of procurement processes consideration, the taxonomy enables a shift from price-focused procurement to performance- and impact-based specifications. In public procurement, this may be reflected through the inclusion of requirements related to energy efficiency, resource conservation, reduced environmental impact, and technological innovation in technical specifications, aligned with the taxonomy’s technical screening criteria. This enhances the quality and long-term value of procurement for the state.

EN

Indicate the current level of progress towards the target

On track to achieve target

Provide a summary of progress towards the target, including the main outcomes achieved

The adoption of the taxonomy through **Government Decision No. 852-L of 26 June 2024** effectively means that Armenia is moving into the next phase of sustainable development policy, where climate, environmental, and technological objectives begin to be integrated into economic and financial decision-making.  
<https://www.arlis.am/hy/acts/208769/latest>

This step is important at several levels:

• From policy to practical tools

Before this decision, Armenia’s green agenda was largely reflected in strategic documents and declarations. With the adoption of the taxonomy, this agenda has gained a practical implementation framework, with

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |    |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|
| <p>clearly defined directions, technical screening criteria, and a unified language for classifying programs. This can be seen as a clear sign of the sector’s maturation.</p> <p>• <b>Foundation for the development of a green finance market</b></p> <p>The taxonomy provides what had long been missing for the development of green finance: clear and reliable criteria on which the following actors can rely:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• international financial institutions,</li><li>• banks and investment organizations,</li><li>• private investors.</li></ul> <p>In essence, the adoption of the taxonomy increases the comparability and predictability of investment projects.</p> <p>• <b>Engagement of the real sector of the economy</b></p> <p>The broad range of stakeholders involved (government, financial sector, enterprises, households, and farms) shows that the taxonomy is not viewed merely as a financial or administrative document. It signals that green and transitional solutions should be integrated into production, service markets, agriculture, and infrastructure. From a progress perspective, this approach helps stimulate demand for innovative and technologically advanced goods and services.</p> <p>• <b>Upcoming reforms in the regulatory environment</b></p> <p>The steps planned by the second quarter of 2026 (legislative amendments, verification mechanisms, and sectoral guidelines) demonstrate that the government views the taxonomy not as a final product, but as the foundation of a broader regulatory ecosystem. This is important because without verification, accountability, and technical standards, the taxonomy would remain largely theoretical.</p> <p>• <b>International comparability and credibility</b></p> <p>The introduction of the taxonomy brings Armenia closer to EU taxonomy approaches and to international ESG and sustainable finance practices. This is important both for attracting external financing and for enhancing the country’s investment reputation.</p> | EN |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|

Provide a summary of key challenges encountered and different approaches that may be taken for further implementation

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |    |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|
| <p>The key challenge is ensuring timely and coordinated implementation—namely developing robust verification mechanisms, institutional capacity, and sector-specific guidelines—so that the taxonomy moves beyond a formal framework and is consistently applied across financial and real-economy decision-making.</p> | EN |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|

Provide examples or cases to illustrate the effectiveness of the actions taken to implement the target. Provide relevant hyperlinks or attach related materials or publications, as needed.

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |    |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|
| <p>An important step toward integrating a “green” component into public procurement procedures was the adoption of the taxonomy by Government Decision No. 852-L of 26 June 2024. This decision envisages, in the short term, the development of a package of amendments and additions to normative legal acts, including an accountability mechanism, as well as procedures for verifying green and transitional programs and general requirements for verifiers.</p> | EN |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|

Briefly describe how the implementation of the target relates to progress in achieving the related Sustainable Development Goals and associated targets, and the implementation of other related agreements

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |    |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|
| <p><b>Target 9.4:</b> By 2030, upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes, with all countries taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities</p> <p><b>Target 12.6:</b> Encourage companies, especially large and transnational companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle.</p> | EN |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|

Indicator Data

D.1 International public funding, including official development assistance for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

HeadlineGBF-INDICATOR-D.1

Source of Data

Use the available data (pre-populated data)

Data

Download

| Has disaggregation | Disaggregation | Year | Unit           | Value     | Footnote |
|--------------------|----------------|------|----------------|-----------|----------|
| Yes                | Recipient      | 2015 | USD (millions) | 2.17128   |          |
| Yes                | Recipient      | 2016 | USD (millions) | 134.84879 |          |
| Yes                | Recipient      | 2017 | USD (millions) | 22.86978  |          |
| Yes                | Recipient      | 2018 | USD (millions) | 28.23564  |          |
| Yes                | Recipient      | 2019 | USD (millions) | 54.39575  |          |
| Yes                | Recipient      | 2020 | USD (millions) | 2.98186   |          |
| Yes                | Recipient      | 2021 | USD (millions) | 27.92412  |          |
| Yes                | Recipient      | 2022 | USD (millions) | 6.41672   |          |

Global source of data

OECD Data Explorer

Indicator providers

OECD

Description

This data was prepopulated from [Target Tracker](#).

This indicator measures international public finance provided to developing countries for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems. This includes official development assistance (ODA), other official flows (OOF) and private sector instruments (PSI) from the DAC Creditor Reporting System (CRS) from bilateral DAC donors, non-DAC donors, as well as contributions from multilateral institutions, and complemented with flows reported under the Total Official Support for Sustainable Development (TOSSD) framework.

The data displayed here is the annual official development assistance for biodiversity provided by OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC) donors, through the Creditor Reporting System (CRS). Total ODA transferred for use in biodiversity and conservation efforts are displayed by recipient and by donor in constant US dollars.

D.2 Domestic public funding on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-D.2

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

[Download](#) 

| Has disaggregation | Year | Unit        | Value  | Footnote            |
|--------------------|------|-------------|--------|---------------------|
| No                 | 2025 | million AMD | 2978.4 | Ministry of Finance |
| No                 | 2024 | million AMD | 3581.5 | Ministry of Finance |
| No                 | 2023 | million AMD | 2683.7 | Ministry of Finance |

Comments

[https://budget.minfin.am:82/Popup.php?page=SITE\\_BG&uid=1&data=&sessid=d7230afc9a1191925c559ec1c8fc365b&Temp=1766929859313](https://budget.minfin.am:82/Popup.php?page=SITE_BG&uid=1&data=&sessid=d7230afc9a1191925c559ec1c8fc365b&Temp=1766929859313)

EN

D.3 Private funding (domestic and international) on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

HeadlineGBF-INDICATOR-D.3

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

No official information was found regarding funds allocated by private organizations and institutions. Information about such financial support programs is typically published through reports and communication channels disseminated by the private organizations themselves.

EN

15.1 Number of companies disclosing their biodiversity-related risks, dependencies and impacts

HeadlineGBF-INDICATOR-15.1

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

[Download](#) 

| Has disaggregation | Year | Unit                | Value | Footnote |
|--------------------|------|---------------------|-------|----------|
| No                 | 2025 | number of companies | 10    |          |

15.b Number of countries with legal, administrative or policy measures aimed at encouraging and enabling business and financial institutions, and in particular for large and transnational companies and financial institutions, to progressively reduce their negative impacts on biodiversity, increase their positive impacts, reduce their biodiversity-related risks and promote actions to ensure sustainable patterns of production

BinaryKMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-15

15.1 Has your country put in place legal, administrative or policy measures to ensure that large and transnational companies and financial institutions monitor, assess and transparently disclose their risks, dependencies and impacts on biodiversity along their operations, supply and value chains, and portfolios?

Partially

15.2 Has your country put in place measures to ensure that large and transnational companies and financial institutions provide relevant information to consumers to promote sustainable consumption patterns?

Partially

15.3 Has your country put in place measures to ensure that large and transnational companies and financial institutions report on compliance with access and benefit-sharing regulations?

Partially

15.4 Has your country put in place measures to ensure that large and transnational companies and financial institutions progressively reduce their negative impacts on biodiversity and increase their positive impacts?

Partially

15.5 Does your country monitor whether negative impacts from business on biodiversity have progressively decreased?

Partially

Share of Green Procurements in Total Expenditures

National66822E97-A528-C644-354B-BF4ABEECBB39

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

No consolidated data are currently available for reporting.

EN

ARM T19: Improve Recycling Rate and Enable Sustainable Consumption Choices (National)

Briefly describe the main actions taken to implement the target

The Republic of Armenia (RA) at the national level in recent years has adopted an integrated approach to waste management aimed at waste reduction, promoting recycling, and fostering sustainable consumption choices. This approach is reflected in strategic documents on municipal solid waste management and in the Government Program of the Republic of Armenia for year 2021 to year 2026, where it is identified as a priority area of environmental governance.

Since year 2020, a number of legislative, strategic, and regulatory instruments have been developed and put into operation. These include policy measures aimed at restricting single-use plastic products, methodological guidelines for developing local plans on waste collection and sanitation management, as well as new regulations on landfill operation and monitoring.

At regional and local levels, with the support of state and international partners, programs have been implemented to improve the waste management system. These include the construction of sanitary landfills, the introduction of integrated waste collection systems, pilot models for source-level waste sorting, and local capacity development. These steps contribute to improving waste management policy, gradually changing public behavior, and encouraging more sustainable consumption choices

EN

Indicate the current level of progress towards the target

Progress towards target but at an insufficient rate

Provide a summary of progress towards the target, including the main outcomes achieved

Within the framework of the Government Program for year 2021 to year 2026, waste management is regarded as an important component of environmental protection and sustainable development. The program envisages improving the waste management system, with emphasis on waste prevention, source separation, promotion of recycling, and strengthening the role of local self-government bodies. This policy direction creates an institutional and programmatic foundation for shaping sustainable consumption behavior and ensures the coordinated implementation of sectoral strategies, secondary legislation, and investment programs.

<https://www.arlis.am/hy/acts/217363/latest>

During the reporting period, a number of legislative and strategic documents were developed and put into operation to create a favorable environment for achieving ARM Target 19.

Since 2021, Armenia has operated under a new strategic framework for municipal solid waste management aimed at reducing the volume of waste sent to landfills, increasing collection efficiency, and creating preconditions for waste sorting and recycling. The main directions of the strategy include expanding nationwide waste collection coverage, reducing the number of landfills and aligning them with environmental standards, and introducing source separation and economic incentives. The strategy is also the first policy document to define specific achievement targets.

Within the framework of the strategy, the year 2021 to year 2023 action plan for its implementation was developed and partially carried out. After its completion, the year 2025 to year 2032 Action Plan for Implementing the Waste Collection System Strategy was developed. This document provides for continued implementation of the strategy over a longer-term period, including phased measures to ensure further system development.

<https://www.arlis.am/hy/acts/203165>

Government Decision No. 2105-N, which entered into force on January 1, 2024, established for the first time in Armenia a mandatory and unified procedure for landfill monitoring. It clarifies environmental monitoring requirements during landfill operation and after closure, responsible parties, and monitored parameters. This regulation strengthens oversight of landfill impacts and provides a legal basis for systematic data collection and accountability.

<https://www.arlis.am/hy/acts/186484>

The regulation adopted on January 4, 2024 established minimum standards for the operation, modernization, and closure of municipal solid waste landfills, raising legal and operational standards in the waste disposal sector. It introduces unified requirements for landfill management, including clear procedures for registration, control, monitoring, and closure, helping to reduce negative impacts on the environment and human health and creating preconditions for moving up the waste hierarchy.

<https://www.arlis.am/hy/acts/188312>

Under Law No. HO-364-N of November 22, 2023, the Law of the Republic of Armenia "On the Ecopatrol Service" entered into force. At the same time, amendments were made to the Law "On the Bodies of the State Governance System." As a result, starting January 1, 2024, the Ecopatrol Service of Armenia began operating with new powers, replacing the former Forest Committee of Armenia.

The Ecopatrol Service is authorized to implement comprehensive measures within specially protected nature areas (SPNAs) and forest management territories to prevent pollution, littering, and other activities prohibited by law that cause damage to biodiversity.

In this context, the launch of the Ecopatrol Service has created more effective mechanisms from a waste management perspective and can be considered a step forward.

In January 2024, a Government decision approving the minimum norms for the operation, improvement, and closure of operating landfills further strengthened enforcement, monitoring, and accountability mechanisms in the waste disposal sector.

<https://www.arlis.am/hy/acts/188312>

In 2025, amendments and additions were made to the Law "On Waste," legally establishing the waste management hierarchy — prevention, reuse, recycling, recovery, and final disposal. The amendments clarified the main principles of waste management, licensing and control requirements, and the framework for state monitoring, aimed at improving the waste management system and promoting recycling. Waste prevention and recycling were defined as state policy priorities, creating a legal basis for increasing recycling rates and encouraging sustainable consumption choices.

<https://www.gov.am/files/docs/5659.pdf>

In June 2025, the Yerevan City Council approved the year 2025 to year 2029 Municipal Waste Management Program, which provides concrete measures for improving waste collection, sorting, and recycling systems. This program establishes an applied framework for waste management at the municipal level that may contribute to increased recycling rates. However, its effective implementation depends on financing, infrastructure development, and coordinated cooperation among stakeholders, requiring continuous monitoring and alignment with national policy.

<https://www.arlis.am/hy/acts/208669/latest>

With donor support, the Government has also implemented targeted programs aimed at strengthening sector regulation and promoting the practical implementation of waste management policy and local capacity development. These include landfill and waste treatment mapping, development of transitional and local waste management guidelines, and the introduction of source separation and plastic recycling solutions in Gyumri, Vanadzor, and Yerevan.

<https://ace.aua.am/projects/waste-handling-mapping-in-armenia/>

<https://ace.aua.am/projects/guidelines-for-transitional-landfills-in-armenia/>

<https://ace.aua.am/projects/guidelines-for-local-municipal-waste-management-planning/>

Armenia's policy on reducing single-use plastics is implemented in phases. Since January 1, 2022, amendments to the Law "On Trade and Services" have restricted the use of polyethylene bags up to 50 microns thick (except for packaging and bags made from recycled materials). As part of this ongoing process, further legislative amendments have been developed, which from January 1, 2027 will introduce broader bans on single-use plastic products and strengthen enforcement, creating a stricter and more systemic legal framework for reducing plastic waste and promoting sustainable consumption.

<https://www.e-draft.am/projects/7055>

With support from international partners, the Ministry of Environment has developed draft legislation on Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) aimed at establishing a systematic approach to the collection and environmentally sound management of waste generated from EPR products. The legislative package was developed based on international experience under the Swedish-funded "Waste Management Policy in Armenia" program with the participation of the Acopian Center for the Environment of the American University of Armenia. It is currently under public consultation and is expected to be discussed in the National Assembly and adopted in year 2026.

<https://www.e-draft.am/projects/8867>

EN

By Prime Ministerial Decision No. 1028-L (November 12, 2025), the Framework Action Program for the Development of a Green, Sustainable, and Circular Economy (until year 2030) was approved, establishing circular economy, resource efficiency, and waste reduction as cross-sectoral policy directions. The program provides for legislative reforms, economic incentives, awareness-raising, and monitoring to promote sustainable consumption choices.

<https://www.arlis.am/hy/acts/216418>

**Provide a summary of key challenges encountered and different approaches that may be taken for further implementation**

- Despite progress, gaps remain in the legal and policy framework that limit the full and effective implementation of policies, particularly in waste prevention and resource efficiency.
- The “polluter pays” principle is not yet fully operational; current tariffs and fees do not reflect the real cost of services, limiting economic incentives for waste reduction and recycling.
- The current waste disposal system does not fully prevent environmental and health risks; the Hrazdan landfill is currently the only one meeting modern engineering standards.
- Biowaste, electronic and hazardous industrial waste management remains insufficiently regulated, and systemic solutions for its prevention and recycling are lacking.
- Waste data collection, reporting, and monitoring systems are incomplete, limiting policy evaluation and evidence-based decision-making.
- Implementation of strategies and action plans faces financial and institutional capacity constraints, especially at the local level.
- During the first phase of legal regulations aimed at limiting the use of single-use plastics, the mechanisms for implementation and enforcement were not sufficiently effective. Weak enforcement tools, limited awareness, and restricted access to economic alternatives failed to produce the expected behavioral change in the market and among consumers. As a result, the broader ban on single-use plastic products planned from 2027 requires a revision of current approaches and a significant strengthening of enforcement at the implementation level, as well as economic incentives and communication components, in order to ensure the real effectiveness of the policy.
- Armenia lacks an officially organized and systemic model for waste recycling and recovery. Although technical recycling capacities exist (particularly for glass, paper, and cardboard), recycling activities are mainly carried out through private initiatives and are not integrated into the overall municipal waste management system.
- In the EIA process, the assessment of waste impacts is limited to qualitative descriptions. There is no mandatory requirement or methodology for the quantitative assessment of the socio-economic consequences of waste generation and management (including ecosystem damage, healthcare costs, land degradation, and restoration costs). As a result, the true cost of investment projects and the risks associated with waste management are not fully reflected at the decision-making stage.

EN

**Provide examples or cases to illustrate the effectiveness of the actions taken to implement the target. Provide relevant hyperlinks or attach related materials or publications, as needed.**

Some scientific studies may serve as a basis for integrating nature-based solutions into urban development planning and regulatory frameworks at the national level. For example:

In cooperation with the Government of the Republic of Armenia and the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD), a 14.8-million-euro project was implemented to introduce an integrated municipal solid waste management system in the Kotayk and Gegharkunik regions. Under the project, a new sanitary landfill was constructed in the Hrazdan community, along with waste transfer stations in the settlements of Martuni and Akunk. Waste collection schemes and optimized transport routes were also developed for all settlements in the two regions, in line with European Union standards.

To ensure the system’s operation, the necessary vehicles and equipment were procured. For the management of waste collection services and related infrastructure, the communities established the company “Kotayk and Gegharkunik Municipal Solid Waste Management” LLC.

<https://www.primeminister.am/hy/press-release/item/2025/07/08/Nikol-Pashinyan-visit-to-Kotayk-Marz/>

In year 2025, a new source-separation system for municipal solid waste was launched in the town of Sevan, Gegharkunik Province, aimed at improving waste management at the community level and fostering a culture of sorting with active participation from residents.

The system was introduced under the Swedish-funded program “Waste Management Policy in Armenia,” implemented in cooperation with the Acopian Center for the Environment of the American University of Armenia, the Sevan Municipality, the Ministry of Territorial Administration and Infrastructure, and the Ministry of Environment. The collection of sorted waste is carried out by “Kotayk and Gegharkunik Municipal Solid Waste Management” LLC.

Through the project, the Sevan community was provided with the necessary infrastructure and equipment, including waste bins and vehicles. Community capacity-building activities, staff training, and awareness-raising campaigns were also conducted to ensure the sustainable implementation of the service.

EN

[https://ace.aua.am/hy/projects/waste\\_policy/sevan\\_sorting/](https://ace.aua.am/hy/projects/waste_policy/sevan_sorting/)

The “CirculUP! Capacity Building and Awareness Raising for Promoting the Circular Economy in Armenia” project implemented educational and incubation programs in Armenia during year 2022 to year 2025, contributing to the development of the circular economy ecosystem and strengthening the capacities of key stakeholders. Within the framework of the project, more than three dozen businesses and civil society organizations received approximately 500,000 euros in grant support to promote circular approaches and introduce circular tools into business processes.

At the same time, additional initiatives promoting the circular economy are being implemented in Armenia, such as the newly launched regional “EU4Green Recovery East” program.

<https://circulup.am/>

Various universities in Armenia are conducting scientific research aimed at expanding the practical application of waste management, recycling, and circular economy mechanisms. Examples include:

- The research program of the Armenian National Agrarian University titled “Innovative Solutions in Green Agriculture: Combined-Effect Biodegradable Composites Based on Agricultural Waste — Seedling Pots, Antimicrobial and Growth-Stimulating Additives”
- The study conducted by Yerevan State University titled “Production of Second-Generation Biofuel from Coffee Waste Using Natural and Artificial Microbial Consortia for a Greener Future”

To institutionalize initiatives launched within donor-supported programs, sectoral associations have been established, including the Circular Economy Association of Armenia and the Armenian Recyclers Association.

**Briefly describe how the implementation of the target relates to progress in achieving the related Sustainable Development Goals and associated targets, and the implementation of other related agreements**

Related Sustainable Development Goals and associated targets

Target 4.7: By 2030, ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including, among others, through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture’s contribution to sustainable development

Target 7.1: By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services

Target 7.3: By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency

Target 7.a: By 2030, enhance international cooperation to facilitate access to clean energy research and technology, including renewable energy, energy efficiency and advanced and cleaner fossil-fuel technology, and promote investment in energy infrastructure and clean energy technology

Target 7.b: By 2030, expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services for all in developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their respective programmes of support

Target 8.4: Improve progressively, through 2030, global resource efficiency in consumption and production and endeavour to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation, in accordance with the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production, with developed countries taking the lead

Target 9.4: By 2030, upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes, with all countries taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities

Target 12.1: Implement the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns, all countries taking action, with developed countries taking the lead, taking into account the development and capabilities of developing countries

Target 12.2: By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources.

Target 12.3: By 2030, halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses

Target 12.5: By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse

Target 12.8: By 2030, ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature

Target 12.a: Support developing countries to strengthen their scientific and technological capacity to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and productio

EN

Indicator Data

A.2 Extent of natural ecosystems

HeadlineGBF-INDICATOR-A.2

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

Data is currently not available for Armenia due to the absence of a nationally agreed ecosystem classification and comprehensive, spatially harmonized ecosystem mapping at the national scale.

EN

A.3 Red List Index

HeadlineGBF-INDICATOR-A.3

Source of Data

Use the available data (pre-populated data)

Data

Download

| Has disaggregation | Year | Unit  | Value             | Footnote |
|--------------------|------|-------|-------------------|----------|
| No                 | 1993 | index | 0.862183675392479 |          |
| No                 | 1994 | index | 0.862154861111111 |          |
| No                 | 1995 | index | 0.862102024330263 |          |
| No                 | 1996 | index | 0.862069027777778 |          |
| No                 | 1997 | index | 0.862020911111111 |          |
| No                 | 1998 | index | 0.861916733333333 |          |
| No                 | 1999 | index | 0.861789638888889 |          |
| No                 | 2000 | index | 0.861568566666667 |          |
| No                 | 2001 | index | 0.861377519444444 |          |
| No                 | 2002 | index | 0.861232902777778 |          |
| No                 | 2003 | index | 0.860796312962963 |          |
| No                 | 2004 | index | 0.859443676851852 |          |
| No                 | 2005 | index | 0.857722219444444 |          |
| No                 | 2006 | index | 0.854727794444444 |          |
| No                 | 2007 | index | 0.85188927037037  |          |
| No                 | 2008 | index | 0.850440927587464 |          |
| No                 | 2009 | index | 0.849050746296296 |          |
| No                 | 2010 | index | 0.847998039937945 |          |
| No                 | 2011 | index | 0.847233507436849 |          |
| No                 | 2012 | index | 0.846813861897693 |          |
| No                 | 2013 | index | 0.846250751037573 |          |
| No                 | 2014 | index | 0.845970970292291 |          |
| No                 | 2015 | index | 0.84539597108771  |          |
| No                 | 2016 | index | 0.844739747609796 |          |
| No                 | 2017 | index | 0.844243282669953 |          |

|    |      |       |                   |  |
|----|------|-------|-------------------|--|
| No | 2018 | index | 0.843564302558116 |  |
| No | 2019 | index | 0.842886726571713 |  |
| No | 2020 | index | 0.842060392006292 |  |
| No | 2021 | index | 0.841525538767788 |  |
| No | 2022 | index | 0.840941456923265 |  |
| No | 2023 | index | 0.840359359684201 |  |
| No | 2024 | index | 0.839683971022823 |  |

Global source of data

IUCN Red List of Threatened Species

Indicator providers

IUCN

BirdLife International

Description

This data was prepopulated from [Target Tracker](#).

The Red List Index (RLI) measures changes in the overall extinction risk for groups of species over time. The RLI value ranges from 1 to 0, where a value of 1 means that all species in the groups included are categorized as ‘Least Concern’, indicating that none are currently at risk of extinction, while a value of 0 means that all species included are categorized as ‘Extinct’. The RLI is also SDG indicator 15.5.1.

The global RLI can be disaggregated to the national level, where each species contributing to the national index is weighted according to the proportion of its global range that occurs within a country. Nationally disaggregated RLI values are shown on the country pages.

The global Red List Index is based on data from the IUCN Red List, which comprises assessments of extinction risk using the IUCN Red List Categories & Criteria, and is made available through the [IUCN Red List of Threatened Species](#).

Note: The Red List Index covers terrestrial, freshwater, and marine species. For simplicity, territorial waters are not shown on the Most Recent Measurement map.

Disclaimers: The national Red List Index for a country may differ from the relevant national disaggregation of the global Red List index because: (a) the former is based on trends in national rather than global extinction risk, (b) because it takes no account of the national responsibility for the conservation of each species, treating as equal both those species that occur nowhere outside the country (i.e. national endemics) and those with large ranges that occur in many other countries, and (c) the taxonomic groups considered may differ.

A.4 Proportion of populations within species with an effective population size greater than 500

HeadlineGBF-INDICATOR-A.4

Source of Data

Not relevant

Please describe why this indicator is not relevant

The indicator “Proportion of populations within species with an effective population size greater than 500” is not currently applicable for Armenia, as systematic population-level genetic monitoring and reliable estimates of effective population size are not yet available at the national scale.

EN

B.1 Services provided by ecosystems

HeadlineGBF-INDICATOR-B1

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

There are insufficient available data to properly assess this indicator in terms of evaluated ecosystem services (ES). In the preparation of some forest management plans, certain provisioning (partially) and cultural services of forest areas have been assessed; however, these do not relate to urban areas. The health of urban green and blue ecosystems has not been comprehensively assessed, and their ecosystem services have not been evaluated.

EN

B.b Number of countries with policies or actions for implementing and monitoring the sustainable use of biodiversity and the maintenance and enhancement of nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services

Binary KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-B

B.1 Does your country have policies and/or action plans aimed at ensuring the maintenance, enhancement and restoration of nature's contributions to people, including of ecosystem functions and services?

Partially

B.2 Does your country have policies and/or action plans aimed at ensuring the sustainable use of biodiversity?

Partially

B.3 Does your country monitor the sustainable use of biodiversity?

Under development

B.4 Does your country monitor the maintenance, restoration and enhancement of nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services for the benefit of present and future generations?

Under development

16.b Number of countries developing, adopting or implementing policy instruments aimed at encouraging and enabling people to make sustainable consumption choices

Binary KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-16

16.1 Has your country established mechanisms, policy or legislative or regulatory frameworks aimed at supporting sustainable consumption?

Partially

16.2 Has your country adopted mechanisms to improve awareness or education with regard to the impacts of consumption on biodiversity and access to relevant and accurate information or alternatives supporting sustainable consumption?

Under development

16.3 Has your country adopted or implemented policy instruments aimed at encouraging and enabling people to make sustainable consumption choices, including by reducing food waste, over consumption and waste generation?

Under development

Amount of solid waste placed in landfills

National1C6593F2-5CB4-B69E-5E97-282F3C89E984

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

Download

| Has disaggregation | Year | Unit          | Value | Footnote |
|--------------------|------|---------------|-------|----------|
| No                 | 2024 | thousand tons | 636.8 |          |

Comments

[https://www.armstat.am/file/article/eco\\_book\\_2024\\_9.pdf](https://www.armstat.am/file/article/eco_book_2024_9.pdf)

EN

ARM T20: Reduce Food Waste and Overconsumption (National)

Briefly describe the main actions taken to implement the target

The Republic of Armenia at the national level has taken active steps to develop and implement waste management policies in recent years. However, the reduction of food waste and overconsumption of food has not yet emerged as a distinct and standalone policy direction. Food waste is generally considered within the overall stream of municipal solid waste and is not treated as a separate target with specific policy instruments, indicators, or actions.

Strategic and programmatic documents regulating the waste management sector typically include awareness-raising and communication measures, but these are broadly aimed at overall waste management, reduction, and sorting. They do not specifically focus on preventing food waste or reducing food overconsumption. In legal and policy documents adopted over the past five years, the concept of “food waste” has not been presented as a separate policy area.

At the same time, actions related to food or organic waste are more often addressed within the contexts of circular economy and agriculture, mainly from the perspective of reusing or recycling already generated food waste (for example, composting), rather than through prevention or reduction of overconsumption.

In parallel, sectoral civil society organizations are implementing various educational programs. A systemic program addressing food overconsumption is being carried out in Armenian schools. Nevertheless, the ongoing development and implementation of policies, regulations, and tools in the broader waste management sector are creating a more favorable institutional and policy environment for more systematic regulation of food waste and food overconsumption issues in the future

EN

Indicate the current level of progress towards the target

No significant change

Provide a summary of progress towards the target, including the main outcomes achieved

In one of the key strategic documents in the waste management sector — the “Waste Collection System Strategy” — the main challenges for establishing a sustainable waste management system include the lack of a culture of source separation, insufficient incentives for waste recovery and recycling, and low public awareness regarding household waste management and resource use. Although the Strategy foresees a separate public awareness component, its implementation under the “year 2021 to 2023 Action Plan” has mainly focused on general issues of waste collection and municipal solid waste management, without specifically targeting food waste or food overconsumption. This approach is also absent from the year 2025 to year 2032 Action Plan ensuring the implementation of the Strategy. <https://www.arlis.am/hy/acts/203165>

The regulation adopted on January 4, 2024 established minimum standards for the operation, modernization, and closure of municipal solid waste landfills, raising the legal and operational standards applied in the waste disposal sector. It introduces unified requirements for landfill management, including clear procedures for registration, supervision, monitoring, and closure, contributes to reducing negative impacts on the environment and human health, and creates preconditions for moving up the waste hierarchy. <https://www.arlis.am/hy/acts/188312>

Amendments made in year 2025 to the Law of the Republic of Armenia “On Waste” formally enshrined the waste management hierarchy at the legislative level, prioritizing waste prevention. Defining prevention as a policy priority creates an important foundation for the future development of policy approaches aimed at reducing overconsumption and food waste. <https://www.arlis.am/hy/acts/217363/latest>

The Government Program (year 2021 to year 2026) and the strategic waste management documents of the City of Yerevan also define systemic reform directions in the waste management sector, emphasizing improvements in waste collection services, infrastructure development, the formation of a culture of separation, and public awareness. However, neither the Government Program nor Yerevan’s strategic documents identify food waste and food overconsumption as a separate policy direction with dedicated awareness and educational components and measures. <https://www.arlis.am/hy/acts/208669/latest>  
<https://www.arlis.am/hy/acts/158031>

Food or organic waste is addressed in several sectoral studies. For example, in 2019–2020, at the initiative of the Government of the Republic of Armenia and with the support of the Manukyan Simon Foundation, the “Waste Quantity and Composition Study” was conducted. Under the coordination of the Ministry of Territorial Administration and Infrastructure and the Acopian Center for the Environment at the American University of Armenia, international and local experts studied the composition and quantity of waste generated in different areas of the country (Yerevan, Hrazdan, Gyumri, Vanadzor, Ararat, and Kapan), including multi-apartment buildings, private houses, and business entities (restaurants, hotels, shops). <https://ace.aua.am/wp-content/uploads/2020/08/WQCS-Report-Eng.pdf>

In the year 2024 World Bank study “Armenia Solid Waste Management Sector Assessment and Reform Plan,” mechanisms for processing organic waste were also examined, but the researchers did not address its prevention and/or issues related to overconsumption.  
<https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/server/api/core/bitstreams/ca3faedd-dd64-47fc-9eeb-5bc4322841f8/content>

In this context, the activities carried out by the “National Center for Education Development and Innovation” Foundation’s “School Feeding and Child Welfare” institution are particularly noteworthy (the program has been implemented since 2010):

- Awareness campaigns on proper and healthy nutrition, as well as reduction of prepared food losses, have been conducted in the regions of Armenia. In particular, during the 1st–4th quarters of year 2024, 516 school cooks participated in capacity-building trainings under the module “The Health Significance of School Feeding for Cooks,” which included topics on waste management and reduction of prepared food losses. In year 2025, an additional 250 cooks were trained under this initiative.
- In year 2023 to year 2026, the topic of reducing prepared food losses was included in the educational subcomponent of the “School Feeding” program. The institution is studying waste management and reduction of prepared food losses and is developing a draft for legislative regulation in this area.
- Nutritionists of the institution developed a balanced two-week menu and a cook’s guide for the “School Feeding” program, which are reviewed prior to the start of each academic semester. In year 2023 to year 2024, training sessions were organized for about 4,818 participants (principals, administrative coordinators, cooks, teachers, and class tutors). In year 2025, 900 participants were trained, and the list of participants expanded to include nurses and
- principals from preschool institutions.  
<https://docs.google.com/document/d/1n55MvcBKx28aEM-SEKQjRdPZYiz7X63C/edit>  
<https://schoolfeeding.am/en/about-us/>

It should be noted that the “National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan of the Republic of Armenia for year 2025 to year 2030” provides for specific measures in this direction. By 2030, it plans to conduct educational activities on reducing food overconsumption and food waste among at least 10,000 school students and 3,000 university students. The draft also foresees a separate awareness campaign targeting visitors in at least 30 public catering establishments.

**Provide a summary of key challenges encountered and different approaches that may be taken for further implementation**

Despite individual successful programs, progress toward Target 20 is currently largely indirect. Legislative and regulatory changes adopted in the waste management sector since year 2020 (notably the formalization of the waste management hierarchy and stricter landfill monitoring and reporting requirements) create preconditions for more accurate assessment of food and organic waste volumes. At the same time, existing public awareness and educational measures are mainly focused on general waste management and fostering a culture of separation and do not yet specifically target the prevention of food waste and food overconsumption as a separate policy direction. The main challenges remain the lack of targeted policies, data, and awareness programs related to food waste.

A further challenge is that food waste constitutes the largest share of municipal waste, and currently neither green waste nor food waste is subject to any form of processing. Under these conditions, prevention — and therefore public awareness and educational measures — becomes even more important.

A review of official documents also shows that reducing food waste and food overconsumption has not yet been established in Armenia as a separate policy direction or component. Existing strategic and legal

documents lack targeted awareness programs and educational measures aimed at prevention. It is important to note, however, that awareness measures implemented in the broader waste management sector indirectly contribute to raising public awareness on food waste and overconsumption.

Actions related to food (organic) waste in Armenia are mainly considered within the framework of the circular economy and agriculture, from the perspective of reusing or recycling already generated waste (for example, through composting), while approaches focused on prevention and reducing overconsumption remain limited.

Although some localized initiatives on organic waste management are beginning to emerge in urban environments, they are still fragmented and are not supported by systemic mechanisms for incentivization, scaling, and integration into the overall municipal waste management system.

**Provide examples or cases to illustrate the effectiveness of the actions taken to implement the target. Provide relevant hyperlinks or attach related materials or publications, as needed.**

At the civil society level, an effective example of food and organic waste management and awareness-raising is the “Compost Academy” initiative implemented by the ISSD NGO. The program focused on composting organic (including food and green) waste in Yerevan and Armavir Region, alongside public awareness and educational components, emphasizing the importance of prevention and responsible behavior. As part of the initiative, composting sites were established in more than 20 educational institutions and organizations. Trainings, awareness campaigns, and pilot applications were carried out, engaging more than 53,400 people, as a result of which over 20 tons of organic waste did not end up in landfills.  
<https://issdngo.com/hy/projects/ongoing/compost-academy/>

Another interesting example is the launch of the Green Key international program in Armenia. Green Key is a globally recognized eco-label that promotes sustainable development practices in the tourism sector by ensuring that hotels and other tourism businesses meet high environmental standards, including the reduction of food waste. Thanks to the initiative of the ISSD NGO, three hotels in Armenia have already received the “green” label, implementing and promoting approaches to prevent food overconsumption.  
<https://greenkey.issdngo.com/en/>

Civil society organizations also sometimes carry out public awareness activities on waste management that indirectly address this type of waste. One example is the “Sevan Sorts” awareness campaign implemented in 2025 in the Sevan community of Gegharkunik Region, where NGOs and the municipality jointly teach residents how to properly separate waste and, in that context, address mechanisms for reducing different types of waste.  
[https://ace.aua.am/hy/projects/waste\\_policy/sevan\\_sorting/](https://ace.aua.am/hy/projects/waste_policy/sevan_sorting/) <https://www.facebook.com/profile.php?id=61579740601522>

At this stage of developing waste management policy, it is important that the target audience of educational and awareness activities include not only the general public but also sector-regulating specialists. For example, after the approval of the “Methodological Guideline for Developing Local Plans for Waste Collection and Sanitary Cleaning Management,” training courses were conducted for staff of relevant municipal departments, providing them with knowledge and skills, including on the importance of preventing food waste and food overconsumption and on possible solution mechanisms.  
[https://api.mtad.am//storage/pages/files/2025/02/pdf/19\\_11-22-sc1074-67b586a313284.pdf](https://api.mtad.am//storage/pages/files/2025/02/pdf/19_11-22-sc1074-67b586a313284.pdf)

EN

**Briefly describe how the implementation of the target relates to progress in achieving the related Sustainable Development Goals and associated targets, and the implementation of other related agreements**

Target 4.7: By 2030, ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including, among others, through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture’s contribution to sustainable development

Target 7.1: By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services

Target 7.3: By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency

Target 7.a: By 2030, enhance international cooperation to facilitate access to clean energy research and technology, including renewable energy, energy efficiency and advanced and cleaner fossil-fuel technology, and promote investment in energy infrastructure and clean energy technology

Target 7.b: By 2030, expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services for all in developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their respective programmes of support

Target 8.4: Improve progressively, through 2030, global resource efficiency in consumption and production and endeavour to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation, in accordance with the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production, with developed countries taking the lead

EN

Target 9.4: By 2030, upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes, with all countries taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities

Target 12.1: Implement the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns, all countries taking action, with developed countries taking the lead, taking into account the development and capabilities of developing countries

Target 12.2: By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources.

Target 12.3: By 2030, halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses

Target 12.5: By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse

Target 12.8: By 2030, ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature

Target 12.a: Support developing countries to strengthen their scientific and technological capacity to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and production

Indicator Data

A.2 Extent of natural ecosystems

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-A.2

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

Data is currently not available for Armenia due to the absence of a nationally agreed ecosystem classification and comprehensive, spatially harmonized ecosystem mapping at the national scale.

EN

A.3 Red List Index

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-A.3

Source of Data

Use the available data (pre-populated data)

Data

[Download](#) 

| Has disaggregation | Year | Unit  | Value             | Footnote |
|--------------------|------|-------|-------------------|----------|
| No                 | 1993 | index | 0.862183675392479 |          |
| No                 | 1994 | index | 0.862154861111111 |          |
| No                 | 1995 | index | 0.862102024330263 |          |
| No                 | 1996 | index | 0.862069027777778 |          |
| No                 | 1997 | index | 0.862020911111111 |          |
| No                 | 1998 | index | 0.861916733333333 |          |
| No                 | 1999 | index | 0.861789638888889 |          |
| No                 | 2000 | index | 0.861568566666667 |          |
| No                 | 2001 | index | 0.861377519444444 |          |
| No                 | 2002 | index | 0.861232902777778 |          |
| No                 | 2003 | index | 0.860796312962963 |          |
| No                 | 2004 | index | 0.859443676851852 |          |
| No                 | 2005 | index | 0.857722219444444 |          |

|    |      |       |                   |  |
|----|------|-------|-------------------|--|
| No | 2006 | index | 0.854727794444444 |  |
| No | 2007 | index | 0.85188927037037  |  |
| No | 2008 | index | 0.850440927587464 |  |
| No | 2009 | index | 0.849050746296296 |  |
| No | 2010 | index | 0.847998039937945 |  |
| No | 2011 | index | 0.847233507436849 |  |
| No | 2012 | index | 0.846813861897693 |  |
| No | 2013 | index | 0.846250751037573 |  |
| No | 2014 | index | 0.845970970292291 |  |
| No | 2015 | index | 0.84539597108771  |  |
| No | 2016 | index | 0.844739747609796 |  |
| No | 2017 | index | 0.844243282669953 |  |
| No | 2018 | index | 0.843564302558116 |  |
| No | 2019 | index | 0.842886726571713 |  |
| No | 2020 | index | 0.842060392006292 |  |
| No | 2021 | index | 0.841525538767788 |  |
| No | 2022 | index | 0.840941456923265 |  |
| No | 2023 | index | 0.840359359684201 |  |
| No | 2024 | index | 0.839683971022823 |  |

Global source of data

[IUCN Red List of Threatened Species](#)

Indicator providers

- [IUCN](#)
- [BirdLife International](#)

Description

**This data was prepopulated from [Target Tracker](#).**

The Red List Index (RLI) measures changes in the overall extinction risk for groups of species over time. The RLI value ranges from 1 to 0, where a value of 1 means that all species in the groups included are categorized as ‘Least Concern’, indicating that none are currently at risk of extinction, while a value of 0 means that all species included are categorized as ‘Extinct’. The RLI is also SDG indicator 15.5.1.

The global RLI can be disaggregated to the national level, where each species contributing to the national index is weighted according to the proportion of its global range that occurs within a country. Nationally disaggregated RLI values are shown on the country pages.

The global Red List Index is based on data from the IUCN Red List, which comprises assessments of extinction risk using the IUCN Red List Categories & Criteria, and is made available through the [IUCN Red List of Threatened Species](#).

Note: The Red List Index covers terrestrial, freshwater, and marine species. For simplicity, territorial waters are not shown on the Most Recent Measurement map.

Disclaimers: The national Red List Index for a country may differ from the relevant national disaggregation of the global Red List index because: (a) the former is based on trends in national rather than global extinction risk, (b) because it takes no account of the national responsibility for the conservation of each species, treating as equal both those species that occur nowhere outside the country (i.e. national

endemics) and those with large ranges that occur in many other countries, and (c) the taxonomic groups considered may differ.

A.4 Proportion of populations within species with an effective population size greater than 500

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-A.4

Source of Data

Not relevant

Please describe why this indicator is not relevant

The indicator “Proportion of populations within species with an effective population size greater than 500” is not currently applicable for Armenia, as systematic population-level genetic monitoring and reliable estimates of effective population size are not yet available at the national scale.

EN

B.1 Services provided by ecosystems

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-B1

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

There are insufficient available data to properly assess this indicator in terms of evaluated ecosystem services (ES). In the preparation of some forest management plans, certain provisioning (partially) and cultural services of forest areas have been assessed; however, these do not relate to urban areas. The health of urban green and blue ecosystems has not been comprehensively assessed, and their ecosystem services have not been evaluated.

EN

B.b Number of countries with policies or actions for implementing and monitoring the sustainable use of biodiversity and the maintenance and enhancement of nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services

Binary KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-B

B.1 Does your country have policies and/or action plans aimed at ensuring the maintenance, enhancement and restoration of nature's contributions to people, including of ecosystem functions and services?

Partially

B.2 Does your country have policies and/or action plans aimed at ensuring the sustainable use of biodiversity?

Partially

B.3 Does your country monitor the sustainable use of biodiversity?

Under development

B.4 Does your country monitor the maintenance, restoration and enhancement of nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services for the benefit of present and future generations?

Under development

16.b Number of countries developing, adopting or implementing policy instruments aimed at encouraging and enabling people to make sustainable consumption choices

Binary KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-16

16.1 Has your country established mechanisms, policy or legislative or regulatory frameworks aimed at supporting sustainable consumption?

Partially

16.2 Has your country adopted mechanisms to improve awareness or education with regard to the impacts of consumption on biodiversity and access to relevant and accurate information or alternatives supporting sustainable consumption?

Under development

16.3 Has your country adopted or implemented policy instruments aimed at encouraging and enabling people to make sustainable consumption choices, including by reducing food waste, over consumption and waste generation?

Under development

ARM T21: Regulate and Strengthen Biosafety Measures and Handle Biotechnology and the Distribution of its Benefits (National)

Briefly describe the main actions taken to implement the target

Biosafety issues are a key focus for the Government, particularly the authorized bodies in the fields of agriculture, healthcare and environmental protection. The RA Law "On Genetically Modified Organisms" has been adopted in 2023, and thereafter legal regulations arising from it were adopted.

The Republic of Armenia is a GMO-free or biosafe area. Scientific experiments are allowed only in a limited area by the Law.

A draft Law "On Biosafety and Biosecurity" has also been developed, along with a draft Law of the Republic of Armenia "On Amendments to the Code of Administrative Offences of the Republic of Armenia", aimed at establishing liability for violations of the requirements set in the fields of biosafety and biosecurity.

A research and production center and departments and chairs in the universities operate in Armenia developing biotechnological methods related to genetics, genetic engineering, strain construction, and the production of various biotechnologically based products.

However, no action has been taken to distribute the benefits.

On the other hand, more targeted efforts in this area were launched in 2025, marked by the initiation of the process to ratify the Nagoya Protocol.

Following government acts have been adopted:

- The State Program for Measures Aimed at Preventing Risks and Eliminating Damage Caused by the Use of Genetically Modified Organisms and Their Biosafety Consequences on the Environment, Human Life and Health, and Agricultural Lands;
- The Procedure for the Use of Genetically Modified Organisms and Ensuring Biosafety in a Contained System;
- The Technical and Methodological Requirements for the Contained System;
- The List of Plant Species Subject to Laboratory Testing;
- The Procedure for the Introduction, Release, and Destruction of Genetically Modified Organisms for Scientific and Experimental Purposes.

EN

Indicate the current level of progress towards the target

Progress towards target but at an insufficient rate

Provide a summary of progress towards the target, including the main outcomes achieved

The RA Law "On Genetically Modified Organisms" has been adopted (17.01.2023 N 11-N).

The law regulates relations in Armenia related to the creation, import, testing, storage, handling, use, research, transportation, and destruction of Genetically Modified Organisms (GMO), as well as biosafety and the protection of the environment, human health, biodiversity, and agricultural lands from adverse impacts.

Amendments were also made in 2023 to the Code of Administrative Offences of the Republic of Armenia concerning violations related to GMOs.

The Government resolution “On approval of general requirements for the laboratory biosafety, bio-confidentiality, chemical and radiational safety system” was adopted (12.02.21015, N 108-N).

Under this decision, a biological agent is defined as any microorganism, including genetically modified ones, that can cause disease in humans, animals, or plants.

NCDC continuously monitors focal zoonotic infections, the spread of dangerous infectious diseases, and takes appropriate measures to prevent them.

There is “Arm-biotechnology” Scientific and production center with specialization in Biotechnology, Microbiology, Molecular biology, Genetics, Genetic engineering, Biochemistry, Organic chemistry, Ecology, food and agricultural safety (<https://www.sci.am/orgsview.php?id=14&langid=2>). The chair of biology and biotechnologies and Scientific Research Institute of Food Science and Biotechnologies are operated at Armenian National Agrarian university; Chair of Biochemistry, Microbiology, and Biotechnology – in Yerevan State University; Department of Medical Biochemistry and Biotechnology – in the Institute of Biomedicine and pharmacy.

Research is being conducted, and the results of scientific research are being implemented into production, but no regulatory measures regarding the Distribution of its Benefits have been adopted at the state level.

At its meeting on December 18, 2025, the Government of the Republic of Armenia approved the draft Law “On Ratifying the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from Their Utilization.”

Ratification of the Protocol will strengthen the state’s sovereignty over natural resources and establish a legal basis for fair and mutually beneficial arrangements arising from their use. It will also create new opportunities for international financial support and scientific and technical cooperation.

EN

Provide a summary of key challenges encountered and different approaches that may be taken for further implementation

- Key challenges:
- Absence of an operational access and benefit-sharing (ABS) framework, despite active biotechnology and genetic research.
  - Delayed implementation of Nagoya Protocol obligations, pending full ratification and secondary legislation.
  - Regulatory focus on biosafety rather than benefit-sharing, leaving distribution of research and commercial benefits unregulated.
  - Fragmented institutional oversight across research, health, agriculture, and environment sectors.
  - Limited mechanisms to translate research outputs into equitable economic and community benefits.

EN

Provide examples or cases to illustrate the effectiveness of the actions taken to implement the target. Provide relevant hyperlinks or attach related materials or publications, as needed.

Additions were made to the Code of Administrative Offences of the Republic of Armenia (on January 17, 2023) concerning the use of GMOs in the field of agriculture. According to these amendments, the import, sale, handling, use, storage, transportation, testing, production, or any other use of GMOs in agriculture — except for scientific research and experimental purposes carried out by research institutions — results in the imposition of fines. The fines range from 700 to 1,000 times the minimum wage for individuals, and from 1,000 to 2,000 times the minimum wage for officials.

<https://www.arlis.am/hy/acts/174030>

Due to the necessity of conducting GMO-related scientific and experimental work, compliance with requirements for contained use systems and licensing is supervised by the Food Safety Inspectorate Body of the Republic of Armenia. <https://www.snund.am/en/page/inspection-body/50>

The Reference Testing Laboratory for Particularly Dangerous Pathogens of the RA Food Safety Inspectorate Body is also accredited in accordance with the ISO 35001:2019 “Bio-risk Management” standard (as noted in Government Decision No. 356-L).

<https://www.arlis.am/hy/acts/175693>

EN

Briefly describe how the implementation of the target relates to progress in achieving the related Sustainable Development Goals and associated targets, and the implementation of other related agreements

Target 17.6: Enhance North-South, South-South and triangular regional and international cooperation on and access to science, technology and innovation and enhance knowledge-sharing on mutually agreed terms, including through improved coordination among existing mechanisms, in particular at the United Nations level, and through a global technology facilitation mechanism

EN

Target 17.7: Promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries on favorable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed

Indicator Data

A.2 Extent of natural ecosystems

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-A.2

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

Data is currently not available for Armenia due to the absence of a nationally agreed ecosystem classification and comprehensive, spatially harmonized ecosystem mapping at the national scale.

EN

A.3 Red List Index

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-A.3

Source of Data

Use the available data (pre-populated data)

Data

[Download](#) 

| Has disaggregation | Year | Unit  | Value             | Footnote |
|--------------------|------|-------|-------------------|----------|
| No                 | 1993 | index | 0.862183675392479 |          |
| No                 | 1994 | index | 0.862154861111111 |          |
| No                 | 1995 | index | 0.862102024330263 |          |
| No                 | 1996 | index | 0.862069027777778 |          |
| No                 | 1997 | index | 0.862020911111111 |          |
| No                 | 1998 | index | 0.861916733333333 |          |
| No                 | 1999 | index | 0.861789638888889 |          |
| No                 | 2000 | index | 0.861568566666667 |          |
| No                 | 2001 | index | 0.861377519444444 |          |
| No                 | 2002 | index | 0.861232902777778 |          |
| No                 | 2003 | index | 0.860796312962963 |          |
| No                 | 2004 | index | 0.859443676851852 |          |
| No                 | 2005 | index | 0.857722219444444 |          |
| No                 | 2006 | index | 0.854727794444444 |          |
| No                 | 2007 | index | 0.85188927037037  |          |
| No                 | 2008 | index | 0.850440927587464 |          |
| No                 | 2009 | index | 0.849050746296296 |          |
| No                 | 2010 | index | 0.847998039937945 |          |
| No                 | 2011 | index | 0.847233507436849 |          |
| No                 | 2012 | index | 0.846813861897693 |          |
| No                 | 2013 | index | 0.846250751037573 |          |
| No                 | 2014 | index | 0.845970970292291 |          |

|    |      |       |                   |  |
|----|------|-------|-------------------|--|
| No | 2015 | index | 0.84539597108771  |  |
| No | 2016 | index | 0.844739747609796 |  |
| No | 2017 | index | 0.844243282669953 |  |
| No | 2018 | index | 0.843564302558116 |  |
| No | 2019 | index | 0.842886726571713 |  |
| No | 2020 | index | 0.842060392006292 |  |
| No | 2021 | index | 0.841525538767788 |  |
| No | 2022 | index | 0.840941456923265 |  |
| No | 2023 | index | 0.840359359684201 |  |
| No | 2024 | index | 0.839683971022823 |  |

Global source of data

IUCN Red List of Threatened Species

Indicator providers

IUCN

BirdLife International

Description

**This data was prepopulated from [Target Tracker](#).**

The Red List Index (RLI) measures changes in the overall extinction risk for groups of species over time. The RLI value ranges from 1 to 0, where a value of 1 means that all species in the groups included are categorized as ‘Least Concern’, indicating that none are currently at risk of extinction, while a value of 0 means that all species included are categorized as ‘Extinct’. The RLI is also SDG indicator 15.5.1.

The global RLI can be disaggregated to the national level, where each species contributing to the national index is weighted according to the proportion of its global range that occurs within a country. Nationally disaggregated RLI values are shown on the country pages.

The global Red List Index is based on data from the IUCN Red List, which comprises assessments of extinction risk using the IUCN Red List Categories & Criteria, and is made available through the [IUCN Red List of Threatened Species](#).

Note: The Red List Index covers terrestrial, freshwater, and marine species. For simplicity, territorial waters are not shown on the Most Recent Measurement map.

Disclaimers: The national Red List Index for a country may differ from the relevant national disaggregation of the global Red List index because: (a) the former is based on trends in national rather than global extinction risk, (b) because it takes no account of the national responsibility for the conservation of each species, treating as equal both those species that occur nowhere outside the country (i.e. national endemics) and those with large ranges that occur in many other countries, and (c) the taxonomic groups considered may differ.

A.4 Proportion of populations within species with an effective population size greater than 500

HeadlineGBF-INDICATOR-A.4

Source of Data

Not relevant

Please describe why this indicator is not relevant

The indicator “Proportion of populations within species with an effective population size greater than 500” is not currently applicable for Armenia, as systematic population-level genetic monitoring and reliable estimates of effective population size are not yet available at the national scale.

EN

B.1 Services provided by ecosystems

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-B1

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

There are insufficient available data to properly assess this indicator in terms of evaluated ecosystem services (ES). In the preparation of some forest management plans, certain provisioning (partially) and cultural services of forest areas have been assessed; however, these do not relate to urban areas. The health of urban green and blue ecosystems has not been comprehensively assessed, and their ecosystem services have not been evaluated.

EN

B.b Number of countries with policies or actions for implementing and monitoring the sustainable use of biodiversity and the maintenance and enhancement of nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services

Binary KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-B

B.1 Does your country have policies and/or action plans aimed at ensuring the maintenance, enhancement and restoration of nature's contributions to people, including of ecosystem functions and services?

Partially

B.2 Does your country have policies and/or action plans aimed at ensuring the sustainable use of biodiversity?

Partially

B.3 Does your country monitor the sustainable use of biodiversity?

Under development

B.4 Does your country monitor the maintenance, restoration and enhancement of nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services for the benefit of present and future generations?

Under development

17.b Number of countries that have taken action to implement biosafety measures as set out in Article 8(g) of the Convention and measures for the handling of biotechnology and the distribution of its benefits as set out in Article 19

Binary KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-17

17.1 Has your country established biosafety-related policy, legal, administrative and other measures as set out in Article 8(g) of the Convention?

Under development

17.2 Does your country implement biosafety measures as set out in Article 8(g) of the Convention?

Under development

**17.3 Has your country taken legislative, administrative or policy measures, as appropriate, to provide for the effective participation in biotechnological research activities by those Parties, especially developing countries, that provide the genetic resources for such research, as set out in paragraph 1 of Article 19 of the Convention?**

Under development

**17.4 Has your country taken practicable measures to promote and advance priority access on a fair and equitable basis by Parties, especially developing countries, to the results and benefits arising from biotechnologies based on genetic resources provided by those Parties, as set out in paragraph 2 of Article 19 of the Convention?**

Under development

**17.5 Does your country carry out scientifically sound risk assessments on the use and release of living modified organisms?**

Partially

**17.6 Does your country provide access to biosafety-related information for the safe transfer, handling and use of living modified organisms?**

Under development

ARM T22: Reduce Harmful Incentives **(National)**

**Briefly describe the main actions taken to implement the target**

The NBSAP document was updated (year 2024 to year 2025), with particular attention given to identifying harmful incentives and developing recommendations aimed at their reduction. The Biodiversity Finance Initiative (BIOFIN) of the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) has been launched in Armenia, with active involvement of national experts. A commission—serving as a steering committee—has been established by the Government of the Republic of Armenia.

For the effective implementation of the United Nations Development Program Biodiversity Finance Initiative (BIOFIN), it is recommended to establish a coordination and management framework. The main governing body of BIOFIN could be the National Steering Committee, which in Armenia may be formed as an interagency commission and serve as the official decision-making body for BIOFIN. The chairmanship of the committee should be ensured by a high-level government representative and should support the implementation of national strategies and actions.

EN

**Indicate the current level of progress towards the target**

Progress towards target but at an insufficient rate

**Provide a summary of progress towards the target, including the main outcomes achieved**

To date, the toolkit in Armenia that is most closely aligned with the substance of this target mainly relies on the following regulatory mechanisms:

- A mandatory Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) - expert review mechanism to identify, prevent, or minimize the impacts of planned activities and projects.
- Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) at the level of policies, programs, and plans, including consideration of the "zero alternative," public participation, and mandatory consideration of assessment results.
- Approval of SEA/EIA methodological guidelines to enhance practical applicability.

It is noteworthy that, in accordance with the requirements of the RA Law "On the Targeted Use of Environmental Taxes Paid by Companies", subsidies are provided to affected communities in Armenia and environmental programs are implemented.

EN

In this context, it is important to highlight that in the draft National Biodiversity Strategy for from year 2025 to year 2030, ARM T22 is formulated as a separate national target, with two specific actions envisaged:

- Mapping and classification of state-applied incentives/subsidies from the perspective of their potential harmful impacts on biodiversity;
- Introduction of an assessment methodology to ensure that subsidies/incentives undergo a biodiversity impact filter at the approval stage.

This proposal is reflected in the draft legal act published by the Ministry of Environment on the e-draft platform: <https://www.e-draft.am/projects/9027/>.

Provide a summary of key challenges encountered and different approaches that may be taken for further implementation

Key Challenges are:

- Data accounting challenges. Subsidies and economic incentives are distributed across various sectors and programs, often presented under different budget lines. In the absence of unified mapping and systematic accounting, it is difficult to clearly assess which incentives have negative impacts on biodiversity, how these impacts manifest, and what alternative, nature-positive instruments could replace them.
- Lack of methodology for classifying harmful incentives. Assessing biodiversity impacts at the level of subsidies and economic incentives requires clearly defined criteria, including evaluation of land-use change, pesticide and water resource use, and pressures on protected areas and natural habitats. Armenia’s 6th National Report to the CBD highlights that legal provisions for biodiversity economic valuation and related methodological approaches remain insufficient, posing a significant risk to the effective implementation of national targets.
- Fragmentation of policy instruments. Although regulatory mechanisms exist, fiscal governance remains weak. While EIA and SEA systems in Armenia continue to develop and serve as important environmental protection tools, their application is primarily focused on projects, activities, and strategic documents, and does not extend to the systematic environmental effectiveness assessment of budgetary subsidies and economic incentives. As a result, a situation may arise where environmental assessment requirements are strengthened on the one hand, while on the other hand, financing continues for activities that have long-term negative impacts on biodiversity and natural systems.
- Capacity-building needs. Ensuring implementation capacity is a key prerequisite for introducing both the assessment methodology and the proposed “subsidy passport” tool. Effective application requires qualified assessment professionals, reliable and continuous data flows, effective monitoring and audit mechanisms, and a high level of public transparency to ensure trust among stakeholders and the public. In addition, such assessments require expert and financial capacities that are not always available.

EN

Provide examples or cases to illustrate the effectiveness of the actions taken to implement the target. Provide relevant hyperlinks or attach related materials or publications, as needed.

Armenia already has:

A mandatory EIA and SEA system, including public participation and the “zero alternative”;

Approved methodological guidelines for SEA/EIA;

A legal framework for environmental taxes and subsidies to affected communities;

A draft NBSAP 2025–2030 that explicitly introduces ARM T22;

An officially launched UNDP BIOFIN process with a Government-established steering commission.

EN

Briefly describe how the implementation of the target relates to progress in achieving the related Sustainable Development Goals and associated targets, and the implementation of other related agreements

**Target 12.c:** Rationalize inefficient fossil-fuel subsidies that encourage wasteful consumption by removing market distortions, in accordance with national circumstances, including by restructuring taxation and phasing out those harmful subsidies, where they exist, to reflect their environmental impacts, taking fully into account the specific needs and conditions of developing countries and minimizing the possible adverse impacts on their development in a manner that protects the poor and the affected communities

**Target 14.6:** By 2020, prohibit certain forms of fisheries subsidies which contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, eliminate subsidies that contribute to illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and refrain from introducing new such subsidies, recognizing that appropriate and effective special and differential treatment for developing and least developed countries should be an integral part of the World Trade Organization fisheries subsidies negotiation

**Target 15.b:** Mobilize significant resources from all sources and at all levels to finance sustainable forest management and provide adequate incentives to developing countries to advance such management, including

EN

for conservation and reforestation

## Indicator Data

A.2 Extent of natural ecosystems

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-A.2

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

Data is currently not available for Armenia due to the absence of a nationally agreed ecosystem classification and comprehensive, spatially harmonized ecosystem mapping at the national scale.

EN

A.3 Red List Index

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-A.3

Source of Data

Use the available data (pre-populated data)

Data

[Download](#) 

| Has disaggregation | Year | Unit  | Value             | Footnote |
|--------------------|------|-------|-------------------|----------|
| No                 | 1993 | index | 0.862183675392479 |          |
| No                 | 1994 | index | 0.862154861111111 |          |
| No                 | 1995 | index | 0.862102024330263 |          |
| No                 | 1996 | index | 0.862069027777778 |          |
| No                 | 1997 | index | 0.862020911111111 |          |
| No                 | 1998 | index | 0.861916733333333 |          |
| No                 | 1999 | index | 0.861789638888889 |          |
| No                 | 2000 | index | 0.861568566666667 |          |
| No                 | 2001 | index | 0.861377519444444 |          |
| No                 | 2002 | index | 0.861232902777778 |          |
| No                 | 2003 | index | 0.860796312962963 |          |
| No                 | 2004 | index | 0.859443676851852 |          |
| No                 | 2005 | index | 0.857722219444444 |          |
| No                 | 2006 | index | 0.854727794444444 |          |
| No                 | 2007 | index | 0.85188927037037  |          |
| No                 | 2008 | index | 0.850440927587464 |          |
| No                 | 2009 | index | 0.849050746296296 |          |
| No                 | 2010 | index | 0.847998039937945 |          |
| No                 | 2011 | index | 0.847233507436849 |          |
| No                 | 2012 | index | 0.846813861897693 |          |
| No                 | 2013 | index | 0.846250751037573 |          |
| No                 | 2014 | index | 0.845970970292291 |          |
| No                 | 2015 | index | 0.84539597108771  |          |

|    |      |       |                   |  |
|----|------|-------|-------------------|--|
| No | 2016 | index | 0.844739747609796 |  |
| No | 2017 | index | 0.844243282669953 |  |
| No | 2018 | index | 0.843564302558116 |  |
| No | 2019 | index | 0.842886726571713 |  |
| No | 2020 | index | 0.842060392006292 |  |
| No | 2021 | index | 0.841525538767788 |  |
| No | 2022 | index | 0.840941456923265 |  |
| No | 2023 | index | 0.840359359684201 |  |
| No | 2024 | index | 0.839683971022823 |  |

Global source of data

IUCN Red List of Threatened Species

Indicator providers

IUCN

BirdLife International

Description

**This data was prepopulated from [Target Tracker](#).**

The Red List Index (RLI) measures changes in the overall extinction risk for groups of species over time. The RLI value ranges from 1 to 0, where a value of 1 means that all species in the groups included are categorized as ‘Least Concern’, indicating that none are currently at risk of extinction, while a value of 0 means that all species included are categorized as ‘Extinct’. The RLI is also SDG indicator 15.5.1.

The global RLI can be disaggregated to the national level, where each species contributing to the national index is weighted according to the proportion of its global range that occurs within a country. Nationally disaggregated RLI values are shown on the country pages.

The global Red List Index is based on data from the IUCN Red List, which comprises assessments of extinction risk using the IUCN Red List Categories & Criteria, and is made available through the [IUCN Red List of Threatened Species](#).

Note: The Red List Index covers terrestrial, freshwater, and marine species. For simplicity, territorial waters are not shown on the Most Recent Measurement map.

Disclaimers: The national Red List Index for a country may differ from the relevant national disaggregation of the global Red List index because: (a) the former is based on trends in national rather than global extinction risk, (b) because it takes no account of the national responsibility for the conservation of each species, treating as equal both those species that occur nowhere outside the country (i.e. national endemics) and those with large ranges that occur in many other countries, and (c) the taxonomic groups considered may differ.

A.4 Proportion of populations within species with an effective population size greater than 500

HeadlineGBF-INDICATOR-A.4

Source of Data

Not relevant

Please describe why this indicator is not relevant

The indicator “Proportion of populations within species with an effective population size greater than 500” is not currently applicable for Armenia, as systematic population-level genetic monitoring and reliable estimates of effective population size are not yet available at the national scale.

EN

B.1 Services provided by ecosystems

HeadlineGBF-INDICATOR-B1

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

There are insufficient available data to properly assess this indicator in terms of evaluated ecosystem services (ES). In the preparation of some forest management plans, certain provisioning (partially) and cultural services of forest areas have been assessed; however, these do not relate to urban areas. The health of urban green and blue ecosystems has not been comprehensively assessed, and their ecosystem services have not been evaluated.

EN

D.1 International public funding, including official development assistance for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-D.1

Source of Data

Use the available data (pre-populated data)

Data

[Download](#) 

| Has disaggregation | Disaggregation | Year | Unit           | Value     | Footnote |
|--------------------|----------------|------|----------------|-----------|----------|
| Yes                | Recipient      | 2015 | USD (millions) | 2.17128   |          |
| Yes                | Recipient      | 2016 | USD (millions) | 134.84879 |          |
| Yes                | Recipient      | 2017 | USD (millions) | 22.86978  |          |
| Yes                | Recipient      | 2018 | USD (millions) | 28.23564  |          |
| Yes                | Recipient      | 2019 | USD (millions) | 54.39575  |          |
| Yes                | Recipient      | 2020 | USD (millions) | 2.98186   |          |
| Yes                | Recipient      | 2021 | USD (millions) | 27.92412  |          |
| Yes                | Recipient      | 2022 | USD (millions) | 6.41672   |          |

Global source of data

[OECD Data Explorer](#)

Indicator providers

[OECD](#)

Description

This data was prepopulated from [Target Tracker](#).

This indicator measures international public finance provided to developing countries for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems. This includes official development assistance (ODA), other official flows (OOF) and private sector instruments (PSI) from the DAC Creditor Reporting System (CRS) from bilateral DAC donors, non-DAC donors, as well as contributions from multilateral institutions, and complemented with flows reported under the Total Official Support for Sustainable Development (TOSSD) framework.

The data displayed here is the annual official development assistance for biodiversity provided by OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC) donors, through the Creditor Reporting System (CRS). Total ODA transferred for use in biodiversity and conservation efforts are displayed by recipient and by donor in constant US dollars.

D.2 Domestic public funding on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-D.2

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

[Download](#) 

| Has disaggregation | Year | Unit        | Value  | Footnote            |
|--------------------|------|-------------|--------|---------------------|
| No                 | 2025 | million AMD | 2978.4 | Ministry of Finance |
| No                 | 2024 | million AMD | 3581.5 | Ministry of Finance |
| No                 | 2023 | million AMD | 2683.7 | Ministry of Finance |

Comments

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |    |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|
| <a href="https://budget.minfin.am:82/Popup.php?page=SITE_BG&amp;uid=1&amp;data=.&amp;sessid=d7230afc9a1191925c559ec1c8fc365b&amp;Temp=1766929859313">https://budget.minfin.am:82/Popup.php?page=SITE_BG&amp;uid=1&amp;data=.&amp;sessid=d7230afc9a1191925c559ec1c8fc365b&amp;Temp=1766929859313</a> | EN |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|

D.3 Private funding (domestic and international) on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-D.3

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |    |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|
| No official information was found regarding funds allocated by private organizations and institutions. Information about such financial support programs is typically published through reports and communication channels disseminated by the private organizations themselves. | EN |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|

C.1 Monetary benefits received in accordance with applicable internationally agreed access and benefit-sharing instruments

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-C.1

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |    |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|
| Data for this indicator are not currently available for Armenia, as no operational national mechanism has been established for recording and reporting monetary benefits under access and benefit-sharing frameworks. | EN |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|

C.2 Non-monetary benefits arising from applicable international access and benefit-sharing instruments

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-C.2

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |    |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|
| Data for this indicator are not currently available for Armenia, as no operational national mechanism has been established for recording and reporting non-monetary benefits under access and benefit-sharing frameworks. | EN |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|

18.1 Positive incentives in place to promote biodiversity conservation and sustainable use

GBF-INDICATOR-18.1

Headline

Source of Data

Not relevant

Please describe why this indicator is not relevant

There is no relevant classification in Armenia.

EN

18.2 Value of subsidies and other incentives harmful to biodiversity

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-18.2

Source of Data

Not relevant

Please describe why this indicator is not relevant

There is no relevant classification in Armenia.

EN

B.b Number of countries with policies or actions for implementing and monitoring the sustainable use of biodiversity and the maintenance and enhancement of nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services

Binary

KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-B

**B.1 Does your country have policies and/or action plans aimed at ensuring the maintenance, enhancement and restoration of nature's contributions to people, including of ecosystem functions and services?**

Partially

**B.2 Does your country have policies and/or action plans aimed at ensuring the sustainable use of biodiversity?**

Partially

**B.3 Does your country monitor the sustainable use of biodiversity?**

Under development

**B.4 Does your country monitor the maintenance, restoration and enhancement of nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services for the benefit of present and future generations?**

Under development

13.b Number of countries that have taken effective legal, policy, administrative and capacity-building measures at all levels, as appropriate, to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits from the utilization of genetic resources and from digital sequence information on genetic resources, as well as traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources

Binary

KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-C-13

**13.1 Does your country have effective legal, administrative and policy measures to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits that arise from the utilization of genetic resources?**

Partially

**13.2 Does your country have capacity-building measures to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits that arise from the utilization of genetic resources?**

Partially

13.3 Has your country taken administrative, policy or legislative measures pursuant to the operationalization of the multilateral mechanism in decision 16/2?

Under development

13.4 Do the measures mentioned in questions 13.1 and 13.2 include the utilization of traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources?

Yes

13.5 Does your country monitor the monetary benefits received from the utilization of genetic resources and/or traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources that were accessed from your country?

No

13.6 Does your country monitor the non-monetary benefits received from the utilization of genetic resources and/or traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources that were accessed from your country?

Under development

13.7 Does your country have measures to ensure the fair and equitable benefit-sharing arising from the utilization of genetic resources and/or traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources that were accessed in another country?

Partially

ARM T23: Mobilize Domestic Resources (National)

Briefly describe the main actions taken to implement the target

In recent years, Armenia has undertaken a number of systemic and preparatory steps aimed at mobilizing domestic financial resources for biodiversity financing in pursuit of this target.

A classification system (taxonomy) for green, transition, and enabling activities and measures has been adopted, providing a foundation for directing financial flows toward nature-positive activities and aligning public and private financing instruments. Within the financial sector, the development of green and Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) aligned financial instruments is being promoted, including green loans, sustainability and green bond frameworks, and the mobilization of private capital through co-financing with international financial institutions.

At the same time, discussions and steps have begun at the state level to improve the effectiveness of environmental and natural resource use fee systems, gradually integrate environmental criteria into state support programs, and apply innovative financial mechanisms. Together, these measures contribute to mobilizing domestic financial resources and advancing national biodiversity financing objectives.

In March 2025, the UNDP BIOFIN initiative was officially launched in Armenia, with the aim of developing a national biodiversity finance plan, including an assessment of the financing gap, optimization of existing flows, and proposals for new financing solutions. A UN platform announcement in December 2025 indicates that the development of the financing plan is underway, with consultants engaged and the BIOFIN methodology being applied.

Armenia already has several domestic revenue-generating mechanisms that could, in theory, support environmental financing (or form its basis), such as:

- The Law on Environmental Fee Rates, which establishes fee rates and calculation procedures for harmful emissions and other impacts;

- The Law on Environmental and Natural Resource Use Fees, which defines types of fees, the range of payers, and payment procedures;
- The legislative framework on environmental and natural resource use payments, as presented on the official website of the National Assembly.

Currently, biodiversity financing in Armenia is mainly carried out through a combination of limited state budget resources and support from international donors. State funds are primarily allocated to protected area management, environmental monitoring, and the provision of legislative and institutional functions, but their volume is insufficient to fully address the real needs of biodiversity conservation and restoration. Domestic financial flows are not yet considered a systematic and targeted source for implementing the national biodiversity finance plan.

Nevertheless, prerequisites for mobilizing domestic financial resources have been emerging in recent years, particularly through the financial sector, green finance, sustainable investment instruments, and public-private partnerships. Although biodiversity is not yet fully integrated into financial policies, it is gradually beginning to be viewed as a component of economic and financial stability rather than solely as an environmental expenditure item.

In Armenia, the process of mobilizing domestic financial resources is carried out through the Ministry of Finance, primarily via budgetary policy, fiscal instruments, and the direction of financial market development. The Ministry of Finance shapes the structure of state budget revenues and expenditures, ensuring that environmental and sustainable development objectives are gradually integrated into Medium-Term Expenditure Frameworks (MTEFs) and the annual budget process. Within this framework, public funds may be directed to protected area management, environmental control, ecosystem restoration, and related programs.

The Ministry of Finance also plays an important role in mobilizing tax and non-tax revenues, including through the development and improvement of policies related to environmental and natural resource use fees, fines, and payments. These instruments not only generate budget revenues but also serve as economic signals to reduce environmentally harmful activities and encourage more sustainable practices.

In addition, the Ministry of Finance manages public debt and financial instruments, exploring and promoting the use of innovative financial mechanisms (such as green or sustainability bonds) that make it possible to mobilize domestic market capital and channel it into nature-positive programs.

Overall, the role of the Ministry of Finance in mobilizing domestic financial resources lies in linking financial flows with national strategic priorities, ensuring the coherent application of budgetary and fiscal instruments, and creating conditions for the involvement of private and institutional domestic capital in support of national biodiversity and sustainable development goals.

EN

Indicate the current level of progress towards the target

Progress towards target but at an insufficient rate

Provide a summary of progress towards the target, including the main outcomes achieved

In recent years, Armenia has demonstrated structural and policy progress that can serve as a foundation for expanding the mobilization of domestic financial resources. In addition, progress can be noted in the financial sector, where green loans, green bond frameworks, and ESG-aligned financial solutions are developing. These instruments create opportunities to mobilize private capital for ecosystem conservation, sustainable agriculture, forest restoration, and reducing pressures on nature. At the same time, public authorities are discussing innovative financial instruments, including improvements to environmental fee systems, more effective application of natural resource use fees, and the revision of state support program conditions to ensure positive environmental outcomes. These developments indicate the gradual emergence of a domestic financial mobilization ecosystem in Armenia.

EN

Provide a summary of key challenges encountered and different approaches that may be taken for further implementation

Several fundamental challenges remain for the full implementation of the national target.

Limitations in comprehensive data and financial flow mapping

Effective mobilization of domestic financial resources requires comparable and comprehensive data on both budgetary and extra-budgetary financial flows. Currently, such data are dispersed across different agencies and programs, making it difficult to conduct a complete mapping and quantitative assessment of biodiversity finance. The emphasis placed on financing gap and flow analysis under the BIOFIN initiative indicates that this component is still in the formative stage and requires a more systematic approach.

Methodological uncertainty in defining biodiversity finance

There is a lack of clear definitions and classifications regarding which portions of public expenditures and financial instruments should be considered biodiversity conservation or restoration finance. This methodological uncertainty limits the measurability of financial flows and weakens the evidence base for policy decisions.

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |    |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|
| <p>BIOFIN’s planned analytical and reporting components aim to establish such a unified methodological framework.</p> <p>Weak mechanisms for targeted allocation and accountability</p> <p>The existence of environmental and natural resource use fee systems does not automatically ensure that collected funds are directed toward biodiversity conservation priorities. Strengthening mechanisms for targeted allocation, oversight, and public accountability of financial flows is a key prerequisite for the effective implementation of this target.</p> <p>Limited practical instruments for private sector engagement</p> <p>The target assumes the introduction of innovative financial schemes and active private sector engagement. However, a clearly defined package of incentives and instruments (such as co-financing arrangements, results-based payments, and risk-sharing mechanisms) is not yet in place to motivate sustained private sector participation. In this context, the BIOFIN initiative is seen as a platform for developing policy and financial solutions, while their practical application remains a task for subsequent stages.</p> | EN |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|

**Provide examples or cases to illustrate the effectiveness of the actions taken to implement the target. Provide relevant hyperlinks or attach related materials or publications, as needed.**

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |    |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|
| <p>1. Adoption of the green, transition, and enabling activities taxonomy</p> <p>First, a classification system (taxonomy) for green, transition, and enabling activities has been adopted. This establishes a common language for financial institutions, the government, and the private sector, guiding financial flows toward nature-positive activities. This is an important precondition for biodiversity financing within domestic markets.</p> <p>2. Launch of the institutional process for biodiversity finance planning (BIOFIN)</p> <p>The most significant progress in the context of this target is the initiation of an institutional process for biodiversity finance planning under the UNDP BIOFIN initiative. This process aims to systematically assess the biodiversity financing gap, identify the potential for mobilizing domestic financial sources, and develop innovative financing schemes and practical mechanisms for private sector engagement. The BIOFIN process creates a methodological and institutional foundation for integrating biodiversity finance into public policy and financial planning.</p> <p>3. Existing legal foundations for mobilizing domestic revenues</p> <p>The Republic of Armenia has an established legislative framework on environmental and natural resource use fees, which defines types of fees, categories of payers, and calculation procedures. These regulations provide a basis for applying the “polluter pays” principle and can be considered part of the toolkit for mobilizing domestic financial resources. Although current fee mechanisms are not yet fully directed toward biodiversity conservation objectives, their existence allows for future reform and targeted redirection of financial flows.</p> | EN |
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**Briefly describe how the implementation of the target relates to progress in achieving the related Sustainable Development Goals and associated targets, and the implementation of other related agreements**

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |    |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|
| <p><b>Target 1.a:</b> Ensure significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation, in order to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, to implement programmes and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions</p> <p><b>Target 6.a:</b> By 2030, expand international cooperation and capacity-building support to developing countries in water and sanitation- related activities and programmes, including water harvesting, desalination, water efficiency, wastewater treatment, recycling and reuse technologies</p> <p><b>Target 10.b:</b> Encourage official development assistance and financial flows, including foreign direct investment, to States where the need is greatest, in particular least developed countries, African countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their national plans and programmes</p> <p>Target 13.b: Promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in least developed countries and small island developing States, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities.</p> <p>Target 15.6: Promote fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and promote appropriate access to such resources, as internationally agreed</p> <p>Target 15.a: Mobilize and significantly increase financial resources from all sources to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems</p> <p>Target 15.b: Mobilize significant resources from all sources and at all levels to finance sustainable forest management and provide adequate incentives to developing countries to advance such management, including for conservation and reforestation</p> <p>Target 17.2: Developed countries to implement fully their official development assistance commitments, including the commitment by many developed countries to achieve the target of 0.7 per cent of gross national</p> | EN |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|

income for official development assistance (ODA/GNI) to developing countries and 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries; ODA providers are encouraged to consider setting a target to provide at least 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries

Target 17.3: Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources

Target 17.9: Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity- building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all the Sustainable Development Goals, including through North South, South-South and triangular cooperation

Target 17.18: By 2020, enhance capacity- building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts

Indicator Data

D.1 International public funding, including official development assistance for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-D.1

Source of Data

Use the available data (pre-populated data)

Data

[Download](#)

| Has disaggregation | Disaggregation | Year | Unit           | Value     | Footnote |
|--------------------|----------------|------|----------------|-----------|----------|
| Yes                | Recipient      | 2015 | USD (millions) | 2.17128   |          |
| Yes                | Recipient      | 2016 | USD (millions) | 134.84879 |          |
| Yes                | Recipient      | 2017 | USD (millions) | 22.86978  |          |
| Yes                | Recipient      | 2018 | USD (millions) | 28.23564  |          |
| Yes                | Recipient      | 2019 | USD (millions) | 54.39575  |          |
| Yes                | Recipient      | 2020 | USD (millions) | 2.98186   |          |
| Yes                | Recipient      | 2021 | USD (millions) | 27.92412  |          |
| Yes                | Recipient      | 2022 | USD (millions) | 6.41672   |          |

Global source of data

[OECD Data Explorer](#)

Indicator providers

[OECD](#)

Description

This data was prepopulated from [Target Tracker](#).

This indicator measures international public finance provided to developing countries for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems. This includes official development assistance (ODA),other official flows (OOF) and private sector instruments (PSI) from the DAC Creditor Reporting System (CRS) from bilateral DAC donors, non-DAC donors, as well as contributions from multilateral institutions, and complemented with flows reported under the Total Official Support for Sustainable Development (TOSSD) framework.

The data displayed here is the annual official development assistance for biodiversity provided by OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC) donors, through the Creditor Reporting System (CRS). Total ODA transferred for use in biodiversity and conservation efforts are displayed by recipient and by donor in constant US dollars.

D.2 Domestic public funding on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

HeadlineGBF-INDICATOR-D.2

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

[Download](#) 

| Has disaggregation | Year | Unit        | Value  | Footnote            |
|--------------------|------|-------------|--------|---------------------|
| No                 | 2025 | million AMD | 2978.4 | Ministry of Finance |
| No                 | 2024 | million AMD | 3581.5 | Ministry of Finance |
| No                 | 2023 | million AMD | 2683.7 | Ministry of Finance |

Comments

[https://budget.minfin.am:82/Popup.php?page=SITE\\_BG&uid=1&data=.&sessid=d7230afc9a1191925c559ec1c8fc365b&Temp=1766929859313](https://budget.minfin.am:82/Popup.php?page=SITE_BG&uid=1&data=.&sessid=d7230afc9a1191925c559ec1c8fc365b&Temp=1766929859313)

EN

D.3 Private funding (domestic and international) on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

HeadlineGBF-INDICATOR-D.3

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

No official information was found regarding funds allocated by private organizations and institutions. Information about such financial support programs is typically published through reports and communication channels disseminated by the private organizations themselves.

EN

Amount of biodiversity-related philanthropic funding

ComplementaryGBF-INDICATOR-107

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

No national statistics available.

EN

ARM T24: Mobilize International Financial Resources (National)

Briefly describe the main actions taken to implement the target

International financial resources in the field of biodiversity in Armenia have mainly been mobilized through a program-based financing format, via individual projects implemented by international donors, particularly with co-financing from the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and United Nations agencies. Official GEF documents confirm Armenia’s involvement in biodiversity financing programs.

The BIOFIN initiative, launched in 2025, creates a methodological foundation for assessing the biodiversity financing gap, setting investment priorities, and systematically developing financing initiatives — thereby increasing the effectiveness of attracting funds from international sources.

Within the framework of cooperation with the Caucasus Nature Fund (CNF), a financing model is being applied that combines state budget resources and international funding, en

EN

Indicate the current level of progress towards the target

On track to achieve target

Provide a summary of progress towards the target, including the main outcomes achieved

The main achievements recorded in attracting international financial resources include:

1. Armenia is a recipient country of GEF programmatic support, with clearly defined funding directions aimed at biodiversity conservation and related fields. This indicates the existence of a foundational cooperation architecture with a major multilateral fund, which is an important prerequisite for the continuous attraction of international financial resources.
2. Initiatives aligned with the GEF vision and funding priorities have been and are being implemented in Armenia. These include programs focused on sustainable land use, landscape management, and ecosystem conservation, which directly contribute to the protection of key biodiversity areas. This demonstrates not only the ability to attract funding, but also the capacity for its practical implementation.
3. The Caucasus Nature Fund (CNF) has, over the years, provided financing to the management bodies of Armenia’s specially protected natural areas within a developed state co-financing model. This approach has made it possible to ensure not only project-based but also operational-level funding, aimed at strengthening conservation management capacity and institutional sustainability.
4. Official communications regarding the BIOFIN initiative emphasize its connection to Armenia’s preparedness as the host country of the 17th Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD COP17, 2026). This circumstance creates additional political and diplomatic leverage from the perspective of attracting international financing, increasing Armenia’s visibility, negotiation position, and international partners’ interest in long-term cooperation.

EN

Provide a summary of key challenges encountered and different approaches that may be taken for further implementation

Alongside these achievements, however, there are several challenges that create complexities in the context of attracting international financial resources to Armenia:

- Limited project readiness  
International funds require a high level of project preparation and co-financing. The limited portfolio of ready and competitive projects continues to hinder the growth of international financing volumes.
- Complexity of co-financing requirements  
While co-financing models increase the sustainability of programs, they also raise dependence on state budget capacities and limit the expansion of funding.
- Insufficient development of data-driven justification  
Effective attraction of international financing requires quantitative justification of the biodiversity financing gap and investment priorities, which is currently still in the development stage.
- Institutional coordination challenges  
Insufficient coordination within a multi-stakeholder governance system reduces the confidence of international partners and the effectiveness of attracting financing.

EN

Provide examples or cases to illustrate the effectiveness of the actions taken to implement the target. Provide relevant hyperlinks or attach related materials or publications, as needed.

**Launch of the BIOFIN Initiative as an Institutional Step Toward International Financing**

On March 28, 2025, the **BIOFIN (Biodiversity Finance Initiative)** program was officially launched in Armenia, funded by the **Global Environment Facility (GEF)** and implemented by the **United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)**.

As a strategic, framework-level initiative, BIOFIN is designed to:

- Develop a comprehensive national biodiversity finance plan
- Assess the biodiversity financing gap
- Identify new financing opportunities
- Propose innovative financing solutions and improve the efficient management of resources

The launch of this program demonstrates preparedness and alignment in securing international support, with the goal of ensuring financial flows for biodiversity objectives from diverse funding sources.

Key BIOFIN Steps for Developing the Financing Gap Assessment and Strategy

The BIOFIN program has not only been launched but is also expected to deliver a number of key outputs, including:

- A policy and institutional review report
- An expenditure review report
- A financial needs assessment
- A national biodiversity finance plan based on a holistic, comprehensive financing concept

These steps are aimed not only at mobilizing funds but also at understanding how to engage those funds more effectively across both public and private platforms.

The Caucasus Nature Fund as a Long-Term International Financing Instrument

The Caucasus Nature Fund provides long-term financing for specially protected areas in the South Caucasus, including in Armenia. Within the framework of the Caucasus Nature Fund, financing—primarily through co-financing (matching grant) models—is directed toward:

- Strengthening state management capacities
- Implementing management priorities
- Ensuring sustainable operations, including professional staff, equipment, and stable ongoing funding

Continuous GEF Support Aligned with National Goals

Within the framework of the Global Environment Facility (GEF), a number of additional programs also support biodiversity conservation in Armenia, aimed not only at financing but also at achieving long-term strategic objectives. GEF projects also include the development of national strategies and action plans, enabling Armenia to reduce the biodiversity financing gap while simultaneously protecting biodiversity through targeted measures.

Initiatives Implemented with Funding from the World-Wide Fund for Nature Armenia

The World-Wide Fund for Nature – Armenia has participated in the GEF-funded program “Early Action Support for the Global Biodiversity Framework”, whose main objective is to support comprehensive conservation of nature and ensure long-term impact.

Advanced Cooperation Platforms in the International Context

At the pan-European level, Armenia organizes multi-profile bilateral meetings and regional conferences with the involvement of international partners (for example, the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP)). These engagements also create socio-political platforms for cooperation on financing-related issues.

These examples demonstrate that there are both institutional and practical steps being taken toward attracting international financing.

EN

Indicator Data

D.1 International public funding, including official development assistance for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-D.1

Source of Data

Use the available data (pre-populated data)

Data

[Download](#) 

| Has disaggregation | Disaggregation | Year | Unit           | Value     | Footnote |
|--------------------|----------------|------|----------------|-----------|----------|
| Yes                | Recipient      | 2015 | USD (millions) | 2.17128   |          |
| Yes                | Recipient      | 2016 | USD (millions) | 134.84879 |          |
| Yes                | Recipient      | 2017 | USD (millions) | 22.86978  |          |
| Yes                | Recipient      | 2018 | USD (millions) | 28.23564  |          |
| Yes                | Recipient      | 2019 | USD (millions) | 54.39575  |          |
| Yes                | Recipient      | 2020 | USD (millions) | 2.98186   |          |
| Yes                | Recipient      | 2021 | USD (millions) | 27.92412  |          |
| Yes                | Recipient      | 2022 | USD (millions) | 6.41672   |          |

Global source of data

[OECD Data Explorer](#)

Indicator providers

[OECD](#)

Description

This data was prepopulated from [Target Tracker](#).

This indicator measures international public finance provided to developing countries for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems. This includes official development assistance (ODA), other official flows (OOF) and private sector instruments (PSI) from the DAC Creditor Reporting System (CRS) from bilateral DAC donors, non-DAC donors, as well as contributions from multilateral institutions, and complemented with flows reported under the Total Official Support for Sustainable Development (TOSSD) framework.

The data displayed here is the annual official development assistance for biodiversity provided by OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC) donors, through the Creditor Reporting System (CRS). Total ODA transferred for use in biodiversity and conservation efforts are displayed by recipient and by donor in constant US dollars.

D.2 Domestic public funding on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-D.2

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

[Download](#) 

| Has disaggregation | Year | Unit        | Value  | Footnote            |
|--------------------|------|-------------|--------|---------------------|
| No                 | 2025 | million AMD | 2978.4 | Ministry of Finance |
| No                 | 2024 | million AMD | 3581.5 | Ministry of Finance |
| No                 | 2023 | million AMD | 2683.7 | Ministry of Finance |

Comments

[https://budget.minfin.am:82/Popup.php?page=SITE\\_BG&uid=1&data=&sessid=d7230afc9a1191925c559ec1c8fc365b&Temp=1766929859313](https://budget.minfin.am:82/Popup.php?page=SITE_BG&uid=1&data=&sessid=d7230afc9a1191925c559ec1c8fc365b&Temp=1766929859313)

EN

D.3 Private funding (domestic and international) on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-D.3

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

No official information was found regarding funds allocated by private organizations and institutions. Information about such financial support programs is typically published through reports and communication channels disseminated by the private organizations themselves.

EN

Amount of funding provided through the Global Environment Facility and allocated to the biodiversity focal area

Complementary GBF-INDICATOR-109

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

Armenia’s participation in GEF programs (2006–2024) GEF grants (direct): approximately USD 65–75 million Co-financing (state + other donors): approximately USD 300–350 million

EN

<https://www.thegef.org/projects-operations/country-profiles/armenia>  
[https://www.thegef.org/projects-operations/database?f%5B0%5D=project\\_country\\_national%3A19](https://www.thegef.org/projects-operations/database?f%5B0%5D=project_country_national%3A19)

ARM T25: Research, Capacity Building and Technical Cooperation on Biodiversity **(National)**

**Briefly describe the main actions taken to implement the target**

Armenia is advancing biodiversity research and conservation through a number of national and international projects focused on species protection, ecosystem monitoring, and wildlife disease research. These initiatives typically combine multiple intervention components, including the development of technical and professional capacities, strengthening scientific collaboration, and integration into European research networks.

Significant support to science has been provided through state-funded capacity-building grant programs, particularly the “Establishment of Remote Laboratories” and “Development of Scientific Units” programs, implemented during 2020–2025. These programs enabled the creation of two new scientific departments at the A. Takhtajyan Institute of Botany of the National Academy of Sciences (NAS) of the Republic of Armenia and at the Scientific Center of Zoology and Hydro-ecology of the NAS Republic of Armenia, substantially improving national research capacity and cooperation in biodiversity-related fields.

One of the main objectives of these grants is to promote strong and sustainable cooperation between Armenian and foreign scientific institutions. Additional targeted grants, such as “Integration of Foreign Scientists into the Scientific Community of the Republic of Armenia,” have supported the involvement of advanced international researchers in Armenia. This program fostered long-term collaboration, knowledge transfer, and joint research, supporting cooperative work among the Institute of Botany, the Scientific Center of Zoology and Hydro-ecology, and Yerevan State University.

Further targeted grants have also been allocated for “Modernizing the Material and Technical Base of Scientific Units to Equip Scientific Centers with Modern Equipment.” These investments directly improved research quality, analytical capacity, and the application of modern scientific methods in biodiversity research.

These national efforts have strengthened Armenia’s participation in international research and educational platforms such as Horizon Europe, Erasmus+, and COST, as well as EU-funded biodiversity and sustainable development projects (for example, ALPMEMA and STREACS). This engagement has supported the advancement of research, the expansion of international scientific collaboration networks, and the transfer of technologies.

EN

**Indicate the current level of progress towards the target**

On track to achieve target

**Provide a summary of progress towards the target, including the main outcomes achieved**

Building on strengthened national research capacity and international scientific cooperation, more than 10 nationally and internationally supported projects related to biodiversity have been implemented. These projects focused on high-mountain and freshwater ecosystems, conservation of flora and fauna, research on diseases of wild animals and fish, invasive species, and ecosystem monitoring (<https://ace.aua.am/projects/alpmema-alpine-mountain-hay-meadows-management/>). They combined field studies, laboratory and molecular research, as well as data integration. As a result, dozens of field expeditions were carried out, around 80–100 researchers and early-career scientists were trained, and approximately 6–8 laboratories and research units were modernized or established within the NAS RA system (<https://www.sci.am/about.php?langid=2>) and at Yerevan State University (<https://www.y-su.am/en>). As a result of the programmes, the accessibility and applicability of scientific data are improved, evidence-based approaches are established, and cooperation between the state and the scientific community is strengthened through the integration of scientific findings into policy development and governance processes.

Research outputs included the identification of around 150 arthropod species, the formal description of four species new to science (including one subspecies of the common crane, *Grus grus*), and the collection and transfer of about 2,000 DNA samples to the Caucasus Barcode of Life platform, contributing to the strengthening of regional and international biodiversity data systems.

The program outcomes have directly supported the ongoing revision process of Armenia’s Red Books (for both fauna and flora), contributing to the clarification of species lists and the reassessment of their conservation statuses.

At the same time, thousands of biological specimens have been preserved and digitized, particularly in the National Herbarium of the A. Takhtajyan Institute of Botany of the NAS RA, improving opportunities for long-term biodiversity monitoring and data accessibility.

EN

Applied research on pollution impacts, wildlife and zoonotic diseases, fisheries management, invasive species, and the effects of climate change has generated important evidence for policymaking. Meanwhile, studies in plant and fungal diversity, genetic resources, bioactive compounds, and biotechnology have applied modern molecular, genetic, and microbiological methods, promoting technology transfer, knowledge exchange, and the development of international scientific cooperation.

Finally, research-based conservation measures have further strengthened the in-situ conservation of flora by ensuring that 166 plant species listed in the Red Book are included within protected areas. A certain degree of progress has been observed in the diversification of the activities of scientific institutions. In addition to traditional fundamental research, these institutions also provide consultancy services to both private and public sectors to a certain extent. Individual researchers are engaged in a number of sectoral processes, including participation in official state delegations.

In 2025, the Higher Education and Science Committee of the Ministry of Education, Science, Culture and Sports of Armenia (MoESCS), in cooperation with other governmental bodies, announced two special funding calls — “Demand-Driven” and “Target-2027.” These calls aim to identify priority research topics proposed by governmental institutions and to finance applied research projects for a period of two to five years. Project results are intended to directly inform public policy and decision-making, with mechanisms foreseen for regular consultation and knowledge exchange between research teams and government bodies.

A substantial number of biodiversity-related topics were submitted under both calls. The Demand-Driven call has already been completed, with the highest-ranked projects selected for funding, while the Target-2027 call is still ongoing.

Provide a summary of key challenges encountered and different approaches that may be taken for further implementation

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |    |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|
| Key challenges (shortened): <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Biodiversity research remains project-based and fragmented, limiting long-term continuity.</li><li>• Systematic integration of scientific data into national systems and policymaking is still partial.</li><li>• Research infrastructure modernization is uneven across institutions.</li><li>• Sustainability of human capacity (retention, career pathways) is not ensured.</li><li>• Science–policy and science–economy linkages are weakly institutionalized and rely on individual experts.</li><li>• Digitization and integration of biological collections are incomplete.</li><li>• In-situ conservation coverage remains partial for threatened species.</li></ul> | EN |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|

Provide examples or cases to illustrate the effectiveness of the actions taken to implement the target. Provide relevant hyperlinks or attach related materials or publications, as needed.

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |    |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|
| <p>ALPMEMA: Applied Biodiversity Research and Local Engagement (<a href="https://ace.aua.am/projects/alpmema-alpine-mountain-hay-meadows-management/">https://ace.aua.am/projects/alpmema-alpine-mountain-hay-meadows-management/</a>)</p> <p>Within the framework of the ALPMEMA project, the Acopian Center for the Environment of the American University of Armenia organized a participatory workshop in Lori, Armenia. The aim was to engage local stakeholders in identifying best practices for the sustainable management of alpine hay meadows.</p> <p>The scope of activities included pilot testing of hay baling practices, cooperative farming approaches, and volunteer involvement aimed at developing strategies to maintain the conservation status of grasslands. This initiative not only raised awareness but also fostered collaborative problem-solving among farmers, researchers, and local communities.</p> | EN |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|

Briefly describe how the implementation of the target relates to progress in achieving the related Sustainable Development Goals and associated targets, and the implementation of other related agreements

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |    |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|
| <p><b>Target 17.6:</b> Enhance North-South, South-South and triangular regional and international cooperation on and access to science, technology and innovation and enhance knowledge sharing on mutually agreed terms, including through improved coordination among existing mechanisms, in particular at the United Nations level, and through a global technology facilitation mechanism</p> <p><b>Target 17.7:</b> Promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries on favourable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed</p> <p><b>Target 17.9:</b> Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all the sustainable development goals, including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation.</p> <p><b>Target 17.16:</b> Enhance the global partnership for sustainable development, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of the sustainable development goals in all countries, in particular developing countries</p> | EN |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|

**Target 17.18:** By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing states, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timeline and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts

Indicator Data

A.2 Extent of natural ecosystems

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-A.2

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

Data is currently not available for Armenia due to the absence of a nationally agreed ecosystem classification and comprehensive, spatially harmonized ecosystem mapping at the national scale.

EN

A.3 Red List Index

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-A.3

Source of Data

Use the available data (pre-populated data)

Data

[Download](#) 

| Has disaggregation | Year | Unit  | Value             | Footnote |
|--------------------|------|-------|-------------------|----------|
| No                 | 1993 | index | 0.862183675392479 |          |
| No                 | 1994 | index | 0.862154861111111 |          |
| No                 | 1995 | index | 0.862102024330263 |          |
| No                 | 1996 | index | 0.862069027777778 |          |
| No                 | 1997 | index | 0.862020911111111 |          |
| No                 | 1998 | index | 0.861916733333333 |          |
| No                 | 1999 | index | 0.861789638888889 |          |
| No                 | 2000 | index | 0.861568566666667 |          |
| No                 | 2001 | index | 0.861377519444444 |          |
| No                 | 2002 | index | 0.861232902777778 |          |
| No                 | 2003 | index | 0.860796312962963 |          |
| No                 | 2004 | index | 0.859443676851852 |          |
| No                 | 2005 | index | 0.857722219444444 |          |
| No                 | 2006 | index | 0.854727794444444 |          |
| No                 | 2007 | index | 0.85188927037037  |          |
| No                 | 2008 | index | 0.850440927587464 |          |
| No                 | 2009 | index | 0.849050746296296 |          |
| No                 | 2010 | index | 0.847998039937945 |          |
| No                 | 2011 | index | 0.847233507436849 |          |
| No                 | 2012 | index | 0.846813861897693 |          |
| No                 | 2013 | index | 0.846250751037573 |          |

|    |      |       |                   |  |
|----|------|-------|-------------------|--|
| No | 2014 | index | 0.845970970292291 |  |
| No | 2015 | index | 0.84539597108771  |  |
| No | 2016 | index | 0.844739747609796 |  |
| No | 2017 | index | 0.844243282669953 |  |
| No | 2018 | index | 0.843564302558116 |  |
| No | 2019 | index | 0.842886726571713 |  |
| No | 2020 | index | 0.842060392006292 |  |
| No | 2021 | index | 0.841525538767788 |  |
| No | 2022 | index | 0.840941456923265 |  |
| No | 2023 | index | 0.840359359684201 |  |
| No | 2024 | index | 0.839683971022823 |  |

Global source of data

[IUCN Red List of Threatened Species](#)

Indicator providers

- [IUCN](#)
- [BirdLife International](#)

Description

This data was prepopulated from [Target Tracker](#).

The Red List Index (RLI) measures changes in the overall extinction risk for groups of species over time. The RLI value ranges from 1 to 0, where a value of 1 means that all species in the groups included are categorized as ‘Least Concern’, indicating that none are currently at risk of extinction, while a value of 0 means that all species included are categorized as ‘Extinct’. The RLI is also SDG indicator 15.5.1.

The global RLI can be disaggregated to the national level, where each species contributing to the national index is weighted according to the proportion of its global range that occurs within a country. Nationally disaggregated RLI values are shown on the country pages.

The global Red List Index is based on data from the IUCN Red List, which comprises assessments of extinction risk using the IUCN Red List Categories & Criteria, and is made available through the [IUCN Red List of Threatened Species](#).

Note: The Red List Index covers terrestrial, freshwater, and marine species. For simplicity, territorial waters are not shown on the Most Recent Measurement map.

Disclaimers: The national Red List Index for a country may differ from the relevant national disaggregation of the global Red List index because: (a) the former is based on trends in national rather than global extinction risk, (b) because it takes no account of the national responsibility for the conservation of each species, treating as equal both those species that occur nowhere outside the country (i.e. national endemics) and those with large ranges that occur in many other countries, and (c) the taxonomic groups considered may differ.

A.4 Proportion of populations within species with an effective population size greater than 500

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-A.4

Source of Data

Not relevant

Please describe why this indicator is not relevant

The indicator “Proportion of populations within species with an effective population size greater than 500” is not currently applicable for Armenia, as systematic population-level genetic monitoring and reliable estimates of effective population size are not yet available at the national scale.

EN

B.1 Services provided by ecosystems

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-B1

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

There are insufficient available data to properly assess this indicator in terms of evaluated ecosystem services (ES). In the preparation of some forest management plans, certain provisioning (partially) and cultural services of forest areas have been assessed; however, these do not relate to urban areas. The health of urban green and blue ecosystems has not been comprehensively assessed, and their ecosystem services have not been evaluated.

EN

C.1 Monetary benefits received in accordance with applicable internationally agreed access and benefit-sharing instruments

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-C.1

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

Data for this indicator are not currently available for Armenia, as no operational national mechanism has been established for recording and reporting monetary benefits under access and benefit-sharing frameworks.

EN

C.2 Non-monetary benefits arising from applicable international access and benefit-sharing instruments

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-C.2

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

Data for this indicator are not currently available for Armenia, as no operational national mechanism has been established for recording and reporting non-monetary benefits under access and benefit-sharing frameworks.

EN

B.b Number of countries with policies or actions for implementing and monitoring the sustainable use of biodiversity and the maintenance and enhancement of nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services

Binary KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-B

B.1 Does your country have policies and/or action plans aimed at ensuring the maintenance, enhancement and restoration of nature's contributions to people, including of ecosystem functions and services?

Partially

B.2 Does your country have policies and/or action plans aimed at ensuring the sustainable use of biodiversity?

Partially

B.3 Does your country monitor the sustainable use of biodiversity?

Under development

**B.4 Does your country monitor the maintenance, restoration and enhancement of nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services for the benefit of present and future generations?**

Under development

13.b Number of countries that have taken effective legal, policy, administrative and capacity-building measures at all levels, as appropriate, to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits from the utilization of genetic resources and from digital sequence information on genetic resources, as well as traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources

Binary KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-C-13

**13.1 Does your country have effective legal, administrative and policy measures to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits that arise from the utilization of genetic resources?**

Partially

**13.2 Does your country have capacity-building measures to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits that arise from the utilization of genetic resources?**

Partially

**13.3 Has your country taken administrative, policy or legislative measures pursuant to the operationalization of the multilateral mechanism in decision 16/2?**

Under development

**13.4 Do the measures mentioned in questions 13.1 and 13.2 include the utilization of traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources?**

Yes

**13.5 Does your country monitor the monetary benefits received from the utilization of genetic resources and/or traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources that were accessed from your country?**

No

**13.6 Does your country monitor the non-monetary benefits received from the utilization of genetic resources and/or traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources that were accessed from your country?**

Under development

**13.7 Does your country have measures to ensure the fair and equitable benefit-sharing arising from the utilization of genetic resources and/or traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources that were accessed in another country?**

Partially

20.b Number of countries that have taken significant action to strengthen capacity-building and development and access to and transfer of technology, and to promote the development of and access to innovation and technical and scientific cooperation

Binary    KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-20

20.1 Does your country have plans, policies or instruments for addressing capacity-building and development needs for biodiversity?

Partially

20.2 Does your country have measures to ensure the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities, women and girls, children and youth and people with disabilities in capacity-building and development for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity? (Select all that apply)

Women and girls  
Children and youth

20.3 Has your country undertaken a national capacity self-assessment or other processes for assessing the capacity needs for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity?

Partially

20.4 Has your country undertaken a national assessment of the capacity-building and development needs of indigenous peoples and local communities, women and girls, children and youth and people with disabilities for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity? (Select all that apply)

None of the above

20.5 Has your country established partnerships to foster joint technology development and joint scientific research programmes for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and strengthening scientific research and monitoring capabilities, including through South-South, North-South and triangular cooperation?

Partially

Number of biodiversity-related research and capacity-building programs

70275A74-5DF1-C2B0-0341-66D9B51555F5

National

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

Download

| Has disaggregation | Year | Unit               | Value | Footnote                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
|--------------------|------|--------------------|-------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| No                 | 2025 | number of projects | 50    | Projects financed by the Higher Education and Science Committee of the Ministry of Education, Science, Culture and Sports of the Republic of Armenia, other national funding bodies, and international biodiversity-related projects implemented primarily by scientific and educational institutions. |

ARM T26: Strengthen Biodiversity Inventory and Monitoring (National)

Briefly describe the main actions taken to implement the target

Armenia’s biodiversity monitoring system has been strengthened through the coordinated efforts of national institutions, civil society organizations, and international partners. Key actions include long-term monitoring of flora, fauna, and ecosystems in protected areas and ecological corridors, capacity development for staff, procurement of modern equipment, and the introduction of digital monitoring systems. Newly developed management plans for a number of parks and reserves incorporate structured biodiversity monitoring, while additional studies—such as stock assessments of Sevan trout in Lake Sevan—support evidence-based decision-making.

Despite the progress achieved, challenges remain in the areas of institutional capacity, human resources, equipment, and data integration. This highlights the need for continued capacity development, digital integration, and sustainable financing to ensure that monitoring effectively informs conservation measures and policy development processes.

EN

Indicate the current level of progress towards the target

On track to achieve target

Provide a summary of progress towards the target, including the main outcomes achieved

Since 2023, at the initiative of the Caucasus Nature Fund, biodiversity monitoring has also been carried out in seven protected areas across Armenia by the A. Takhtajyan Institute of Botany of the NATIONAL ACADEMY of SCIENCES of the Republic of Armenia, the Scientific Center of Zoology and Hydro-ecology of the NAS RA, and the NGO “Mammalogists’ Association of Armenia.” Over the years, substantial data have already been collected on threatened and endangered species, umbrella species, and ecosystems. After processing, these data are intended to inform decision-making.

Long-term monitoring efforts conducted by the World-Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) Armenia office are also significant, particularly those related to populations of large mammals. The Foundation for the Preservation of Wildlife and Cultural Assets (FPWC) has likewise monitored a number of valuable and threatened wild species within the Caucasus Wildlife Refuge, which it manages. Monitoring is carried out using modern technologies both in Specially Protected Nature Areas (SPNAs) and beyond their boundaries, mainly within ecological corridors.

Management plans were developed (though not yet officially approved) in 2024 for “Sevan” National Park “Shikahogh” State Reserve, “Arevik” National Park, and the “Boghaqar,” “Khustup,” “Zangezur,” “Sosyi Purak” (Plane Tree Grove), and “Sev Lich” state sanctuaries. These plans include clearly defined biodiversity monitoring programs focused on collecting data on key umbrella species.

Under the biodiversity component of the “Biodiversity and Sustainable Development – Armenia” program, new management plans and monitoring programs are also planned for Dilijan and Lake Arpi National Parks an Khosrov Forest State Reserve. As a result, a unified data collection system across protected areas is expected to be established. However, there is a clear need to improve the capacities of protected area administrations, which are currently at a low level. There is a shortage of specialists, limited expertise and knowledge, and the relevant departments of these State Non-Commercial Organizations (SNCOs) are not equipped with modern tools and equipment.

The same program also envisages the development of integrated monitoring systems for protected areas. These systems would enable standardized data collection through digital platforms, followed by data processing and analysis. The revision and republication of the Red Books of Plants and Animals are also being discussed within this framework.

A biodiversity monitoring group was established in 2021 within the Hydrometeorology and Monitoring Center SNCO of the Ministry of Environment of the Republic of Armenia. There is a strong need to significantly strengthen the capacities of this group, particularly in large-scale data collection and processing, so that the results can effectively support decision-making.

The long-term monitoring activities carried out by the Armenian office of the World Wide Fund for Nature are of particular importance, especially with regard to the study of large mammal populations.

he Foundation for the Preservation of Wildlife and Cultural Assets has also conducted monitoring of a number of valuable and endangered wild species located within the Caucasus Wildlife Refuge, which is managed by the same organization. The monitoring is carried out using modern technologies, both within specially protected nature areas (SPNAs) and beyond their boundaries, primarily within ecological corridors.

Within the framework of cooperation with the Ministry of Environment of the Republic of Armenia and Dilijan National Park, the Armenian branch of the Nature and Biodiversity Conservation Union (NABU) has initiated comprehensive biodiversity studies in the park, including ichthyological, ornithological, botanical, and large mammal research.For many years, the Scientific Center of Zoology and Hydro-ecology of the NAS RA has conducted stock assessments of whitefish (sig) in Lake Sevan, as well as population assessments of animal species that are targets of recreational hunting, to inform management decisions.

EN

Provide a summary of key challenges encountered and different approaches that may be taken for further implementation

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |    |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|
| Despite the growing number of biodiversity studies and monitoring initiatives implemented by scientific institutions, NGOs, and protected area administrations, these efforts remain weakly institutionalized and fragmented, with limited alignment to a national capacity-development framework. Monitoring activities are largely project-driven, uneven in technical standards, and insufficiently supported by permanent institutional mandates, modern equipment, and skilled staff, particularly within protected area administrations and state monitoring bodies. As a result, the potential of collected data to drive technological advancement, standardized long-term monitoring, and systematic decision-making remains underutilized. | EN |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|

Provide examples or cases to illustrate the effectiveness of the actions taken to implement the target. Provide relevant hyperlinks or attach related materials or publications, as needed.

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |    |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|
| <div>Monitoring of Large Mammals Along Ecological Corridors</div> <div><a href="https://www.wwf.am/our_work_armenia/ongoing_projects/">(https://www.wwf.am/our work armenia/ongoing_projects/)</a></div> <div>World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) Armenia has carried out long-term monitoring of large mammal populations both in protected areas and beyond their boundaries, with particular attention to ecological corridors that connect key habitats. Using camera traps, field surveys, and other modern monitoring tools, the program has collected reliable data on the presence, movement patterns, and population trends of several umbrella species.</div> <div>The results have provided important insights into habitat connectivity and pressure points outside protected areas, enabling specialists and protected area managers to better prioritize corridor conservation and anti-poaching measures. The data collected have also been used in the development of management plans and conservation interventions, demonstrating how systematic monitoring directly supports evidence-based biodiversity management and landscape-level conservation planning.</div> | EN |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|

Briefly describe how the implementation of the target relates to progress in achieving the related Sustainable Development Goals and associated targets, and the implementation of other related agreements

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |    |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|
| <div><b>Target 17.6:</b> Enhance North-South, South-South and triangular regional and international cooperation on and access to science, technology and innovation and enhance knowledge sharing on mutually agreed terms, including through improved coordination among existing mechanisms, in particular at the United Nations level, and through a global technology facilitation mechanism</div> <div><b>Target 17.7:</b> Promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries on favourable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed</div> <div><b>Target 17.9:</b> Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all the sustainable development goals, including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation.</div> <div><b>Target 17.16:</b> Enhance the global partnership for sustainable development, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of the sustainable development goals in all countries, in particular developing countries</div> <div><b>Target 17.18:</b> By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing states, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timeline and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts</div> | EN |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|

Indicator Data

|                                                        |          |                   |
|--------------------------------------------------------|----------|-------------------|
| A.2 Extent of natural ecosystems                       | Headline | GBF-INDICATOR-A.2 |
| <div>Source of Data</div> <div>No data available</div> |          |                   |

Please describe the situation

Data is currently not available for Armenia due to the absence of a nationally agreed ecosystem classification and comprehensive, spatially harmonized ecosystem mapping at the national scale.

EN

A.3 Red List Index

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-A.3

Source of Data

Use the available data (pre-populated data)

Data

[Download](#) 

| Has disaggregation | Year | Unit  | Value             | Footnote |
|--------------------|------|-------|-------------------|----------|
| No                 | 1993 | index | 0.862183675392479 |          |
| No                 | 1994 | index | 0.862154861111111 |          |
| No                 | 1995 | index | 0.862102024330263 |          |
| No                 | 1996 | index | 0.862069027777778 |          |
| No                 | 1997 | index | 0.862020911111111 |          |
| No                 | 1998 | index | 0.861916733333333 |          |
| No                 | 1999 | index | 0.861789638888889 |          |
| No                 | 2000 | index | 0.861568566666667 |          |
| No                 | 2001 | index | 0.861377519444444 |          |
| No                 | 2002 | index | 0.861232902777778 |          |
| No                 | 2003 | index | 0.860796312962963 |          |
| No                 | 2004 | index | 0.859443676851852 |          |
| No                 | 2005 | index | 0.857722219444444 |          |
| No                 | 2006 | index | 0.854727794444444 |          |
| No                 | 2007 | index | 0.85188927037037  |          |
| No                 | 2008 | index | 0.850440927587464 |          |
| No                 | 2009 | index | 0.849050746296296 |          |
| No                 | 2010 | index | 0.847998039937945 |          |
| No                 | 2011 | index | 0.847233507436849 |          |
| No                 | 2012 | index | 0.846813861897693 |          |
| No                 | 2013 | index | 0.846250751037573 |          |
| No                 | 2014 | index | 0.845970970292291 |          |
| No                 | 2015 | index | 0.84539597108771  |          |
| No                 | 2016 | index | 0.844739747609796 |          |
| No                 | 2017 | index | 0.844243282669953 |          |
| No                 | 2018 | index | 0.843564302558116 |          |
| No                 | 2019 | index | 0.842886726571713 |          |
| No                 | 2020 | index | 0.842060392006292 |          |
| No                 | 2021 | index | 0.841525538767788 |          |
| No                 | 2022 | index | 0.840941456923265 |          |

|    |      |       |                   |  |
|----|------|-------|-------------------|--|
| No | 2023 | index | 0.840359359684201 |  |
| No | 2024 | index | 0.839683971022823 |  |

Global source of data

[IUCN Red List of Threatened Species](#)

Indicator providers

[IUCN](#)

[BirdLife International](#)

Description

This data was prepopulated from [Target Tracker](#).

The Red List Index (RLI) measures changes in the overall extinction risk for groups of species over time. The RLI value ranges from 1 to 0, where a value of 1 means that all species in the groups included are categorized as ‘Least Concern’, indicating that none are currently at risk of extinction, while a value of 0 means that all species included are categorized as ‘Extinct’. The RLI is also SDG indicator 15.5.1.

The global RLI can be disaggregated to the national level, where each species contributing to the national index is weighted according to the proportion of its global range that occurs within a country. Nationally disaggregated RLI values are shown on the country pages.

The global Red List Index is based on data from the IUCN Red List, which comprises assessments of extinction risk using the IUCN Red List Categories & Criteria, and is made available through the [IUCN Red List of Threatened Species](#).

Note: The Red List Index covers terrestrial, freshwater, and marine species. For simplicity, territorial waters are not shown on the Most Recent Measurement map.

Disclaimers: The national Red List Index for a country may differ from the relevant national disaggregation of the global Red List index because: (a) the former is based on trends in national rather than global extinction risk, (b) because it takes no account of the national responsibility for the conservation of each species, treating as equal both those species that occur nowhere outside the country (i.e. national endemics) and those with large ranges that occur in many other countries, and (c) the taxonomic groups considered may differ.

A.4 Proportion of populations within species with an effective population size greater than 500

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-A.4

Source of Data

Not relevant

Please describe why this indicator is not relevant

The indicator “Proportion of populations within species with an effective population size greater than 500” is not currently applicable for Armenia, as systematic population-level genetic monitoring and reliable estimates of effective population size are not yet available at the national scale.

EN

B.1 Services provided by ecosystems

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-B1

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

There are insufficient available data to properly assess this indicator in terms of evaluated ecosystem services (ES). In the preparation of some forest management plans, certain provisioning (partially) and cultural services of forest areas have been assessed; however, these do not relate to urban areas. The health of urban green and blue ecosystems has not been comprehensively assessed, and their ecosystem services have not been evaluated.

EN

C.1 Monetary benefits received in accordance with applicable internationally agreed access and benefit-sharing instruments

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-C.1

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

Data for this indicator are not currently available for Armenia, as no operational national mechanism has been established for recording and reporting monetary benefits under access and benefit-sharing frameworks.

EN

C.2 Non-monetary benefits arising from applicable international access and benefit-sharing instruments

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-C.2

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

Data for this indicator are not currently available for Armenia, as no operational national mechanism has been established for recording and reporting non-monetary benefits under access and benefit-sharing frameworks.

EN

B.b Number of countries with policies or actions for implementing and monitoring the sustainable use of biodiversity and the maintenance and enhancement of nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services

Binary

KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-B

**B.1 Does your country have policies and/or action plans aimed at ensuring the maintenance, enhancement and restoration of nature's contributions to people, including of ecosystem functions and services?**

Partially

**B.2 Does your country have policies and/or action plans aimed at ensuring the sustainable use of biodiversity?**

Partially

**B.3 Does your country monitor the sustainable use of biodiversity?**

Under development

**B.4 Does your country monitor the maintenance, restoration and enhancement of nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services for the benefit of present and future generations?**

Under development

13.b Number of countries that have taken effective legal, policy, administrative and capacity-building measures at all levels, as appropriate, to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits from the utilization of genetic resources and from digital sequence information on genetic resources, as well as traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources

Binary

KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-C-13

**13.1 Does your country have effective legal, administrative and policy measures to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits that arise from the utilization of genetic resources?**

Partially

13.2 Does your country have capacity-building measures to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits that arise from the utilization of genetic resources?

Partially

13.3 Has your country taken administrative, policy or legislative measures pursuant to the operationalization of the multilateral mechanism in decision 16/2?

Under development

13.4 Do the measures mentioned in questions 13.1 and 13.2 include the utilization of traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources?

Yes

13.5 Does your country monitor the monetary benefits received from the utilization of genetic resources and/or traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources that were accessed from your country?

No

13.6 Does your country monitor the non-monetary benefits received from the utilization of genetic resources and/or traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources that were accessed from your country?

Under development

13.7 Does your country have measures to ensure the fair and equitable benefit-sharing arising from the utilization of genetic resources and/or traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources that were accessed in another country?

Partially

20.b Number of countries that have taken significant action to strengthen capacity-building and development and access to and transfer of technology, and to promote the development of and access to innovation and technical and scientific cooperation

BinaryKMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-20

20.1 Does your country have plans, policies or instruments for addressing capacity-building and development needs for biodiversity?

Partially

20.2 Does your country have measures to ensure the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities, women and girls, children and youth and people with disabilities in capacity-building and development for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity? (Select all that apply)

Women and girls  
Children and youth

20.3 Has your country undertaken a national capacity self-assessment or other processes for assessing the capacity needs for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity?

Partially

20.4 Has your country undertaken a national assessment of the capacity-building and development needs of indigenous peoples and local communities, women and girls, children and youth and people with disabilities for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity? (Select all that apply)

None of the above

20.5 Has your country established partnerships to foster joint technology development and joint scientific research programmes for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and strengthening scientific research and monitoring capabilities, including through South-South, North-South and triangular cooperation?

Partially

ARM T27: Access, Use and Share Biodiversity Data (National)

Briefly describe the main actions taken to implement the target

To improve the accessibility, use, and exchange of biodiversity data, a unified national digital biodiversity database is being established, supported by an effective management system. Mechanisms are being put in place to ensure data access and sharing among various stakeholders and decision-making bodies.

Annual workshops are organized to publicly present achievements and results in the fields of biodiversity research and conservation. In addition, an official online platform for the Red Book of the Republic of Armenia is being developed.

EN

Indicate the current level of progress towards the target

Progress towards target but at an insufficient rate

Provide a summary of progress towards the target, including the main outcomes achieved

Some progress has been recorded in improving biodiversity data accessibility and management. Work has begun on establishing a unified national digital biodiversity database, alongside the inventory and digitization of existing data (<https://www.gov.am/files/poaks/6009.pdf>, <http://www.env.am/news/cavkaz-17-10-2022>).

Cooperation among government bodies, research institutions, and civil society has been strengthened. Thematic meetings and workshops have been organized, promoting information exchange and knowledge sharing ([http://env.am/news/news\\_kens\\_02\\_05\\_2025](http://env.am/news/news_kens_02_05_2025)).

The process of developing an online platform for the Red Book of the Republic of Armenia has also been initiated to increase public awareness.

EN

Provide a summary of key challenges encountered and different approaches that may be taken for further implementation

The main challenges include the fragmented nature and uneven quality of data, technical and financial limitations, and a lack of professional capacity in data management and analysis. In addition, the absence of unified standards and clear legal mechanisms for data sharing complicates the process.

Possible approaches for further implementation include:

- Expanding funding and technical support
- Introducing unified standards for data collection and exchange
- Implementing capacity-building programs for stakeholders
- Integrating national digital platforms with international databases
- Strengthening interagency cooperation to ensure the sustainability of processes

EN

Provide examples or cases to illustrate the effectiveness of the actions taken to implement the target. Provide relevant hyperlinks or attach related materials or publications, as needed.

- **The Red Book of Armenia — Mobile Application** A mobile application of the Red Book featuring plants and animals, searchable by species descriptions, locations, and related data (iOS/Android), with functionality for data collection.
- **Open Data Armenia** — a civil society organization that supports the opening, cataloguing, processing, and analysis of governmental, scientific, and public data in Armenia. <https://opendata.am/?utm>
- **Open Data Catalog Armenia** — a collection of datasets published by governmental, scientific, and other organizations in Armenia, providing access to available open data. [Open Data Catalog Armenia – Open Data Armenia](#)
- **Data Search Service** — a service for searching and analyzing open data.<https://opendata.am/hy/projects/data-discovery/?utm>
- **biodiversity-armenia.am** — a web platform presenting information on pollution, species diversity, ecosystem risks, and project-based assessments, including numerical data and maps. [Species diversity – biospace-armenia.am](#)
- **“Modern Ecosystem Accounting in Armenia”** — information about a project on new approaches to ecosystem accounting, data organization, and reporting. <https://biodiversity-armenia.am/wp-content/uploads/2025/05/Booklet-Arm-4.pdf?utm>
- The Federal Ministry of Education and Research (German: *Bundesministerium für Bildung und Forschung*). -funded project “Caucasus Barcode of Life” (CaBOL) aims to DNA barcode numerous animal and plant species of the Caucasus. The Caucasus region is one of the world’s biodiversity hotspots, hosting a large number of animal and plant species. DNA barcodes of these species will be stored in a database and made publicly available. <https://ggbc.eu/>

EN

Briefly describe how the implementation of the target relates to progress in achieving the related Sustainable Development Goals and associated targets, and the implementation of other related agreements

**Target 6.6.1:** Change in the extent of water-related ecosystems over time.

**Target 14.2.1:** Proportion of national exclusive economic zones managed using ecosystem-based approaches.

**Target 15.1.1:** Forest area as a proportion of total land area.

**Target 15.1.2:** Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type.

**Target 15.3.1:** Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area.

EN

Indicator Data

A.2 Extent of natural ecosystems

HeadlineGBF-INDICATOR-A.2

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

Data is currently not available for Armenia due to the absence of a nationally agreed ecosystem classification and comprehensive, spatially harmonized ecosystem mapping at the national scale.

EN

A.3 Red List Index

HeadlineGBF-INDICATOR-A.3

Source of Data

Use the available data (pre-populated data)

Data

Download

| Has disaggregation | Year | Unit  | Value             | Footnote |
|--------------------|------|-------|-------------------|----------|
| No                 | 1993 | index | 0.862183675392479 |          |
| No                 | 1994 | index | 0.862154861111111 |          |
| No                 | 1995 | index | 0.862102024330263 |          |

|    |      |       |                   |  |
|----|------|-------|-------------------|--|
| No | 1996 | index | 0.862069027777778 |  |
| No | 1997 | index | 0.862020911111111 |  |
| No | 1998 | index | 0.861916733333333 |  |
| No | 1999 | index | 0.861789638888889 |  |
| No | 2000 | index | 0.861568566666667 |  |
| No | 2001 | index | 0.861377519444444 |  |
| No | 2002 | index | 0.861232902777778 |  |
| No | 2003 | index | 0.860796312962963 |  |
| No | 2004 | index | 0.859443676851852 |  |
| No | 2005 | index | 0.857722219444444 |  |
| No | 2006 | index | 0.854727794444444 |  |
| No | 2007 | index | 0.85188927037037  |  |
| No | 2008 | index | 0.850440927587464 |  |
| No | 2009 | index | 0.849050746296296 |  |
| No | 2010 | index | 0.847998039937945 |  |
| No | 2011 | index | 0.847233507436849 |  |
| No | 2012 | index | 0.846813861897693 |  |
| No | 2013 | index | 0.846250751037573 |  |
| No | 2014 | index | 0.845970970292291 |  |
| No | 2015 | index | 0.84539597108771  |  |
| No | 2016 | index | 0.844739747609796 |  |
| No | 2017 | index | 0.844243282669953 |  |
| No | 2018 | index | 0.843564302558116 |  |
| No | 2019 | index | 0.842886726571713 |  |
| No | 2020 | index | 0.842060392006292 |  |
| No | 2021 | index | 0.841525538767788 |  |
| No | 2022 | index | 0.840941456923265 |  |
| No | 2023 | index | 0.840359359684201 |  |
| No | 2024 | index | 0.839683971022823 |  |

Global source of data

[IUCN Red List of Threatened Species](#)

Indicator providers

- [IUCN](#)
- [BirdLife International](#)

Description

This data was prepopulated from [Target Tracker](#).

The Red List Index (RLI) measures changes in the overall extinction risk for groups of species over time. The RLI value ranges from 1 to 0, where a value of 1 means that all species in the groups included are categorized as ‘Least Concern’, indicating that none are currently at risk of extinction, while a value of 0

means that all species included are categorized as ‘Extinct’. The RLI is also SDG indicator 15.5.1.

The global RLI can be disaggregated to the national level, where each species contributing to the national index is weighted according to the proportion of its global range that occurs within a country. Nationally disaggregated RLI values are shown on the country pages.

The global Red List Index is based on data from the IUCN Red List, which comprises assessments of extinction risk using the IUCN Red List Categories & Criteria, and is made available through the [IUCN Red List of Threatened Species](#).

Note: The Red List Index covers terrestrial, freshwater, and marine species. For simplicity, territorial waters are not shown on the Most Recent Measurement map.

Disclaimers: The national Red List Index for a country may differ from the relevant national disaggregation of the global Red List index because: (a) the former is based on trends in national rather than global extinction risk, (b) because it takes no account of the national responsibility for the conservation of each species, treating as equal both those species that occur nowhere outside the country (i.e. national endemics) and those with large ranges that occur in many other countries, and (c) the taxonomic groups considered may differ.

A.4 Proportion of populations within species with an effective population size greater than 500

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-A.4

Source of Data

Not relevant

Please describe why this indicator is not relevant

The indicator “Proportion of populations within species with an effective population size greater than 500” is not currently applicable for Armenia, as systematic population-level genetic monitoring and reliable estimates of effective population size are not yet available at the national scale.

EN

B.1 Services provided by ecosystems

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-B1

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

There are insufficient available data to properly assess this indicator in terms of evaluated ecosystem services (ES). In the preparation of some forest management plans, certain provisioning (partially) and cultural services of forest areas have been assessed; however, these do not relate to urban areas. The health of urban green and blue ecosystems has not been comprehensively assessed, and their ecosystem services have not been evaluated.

EN

C.1 Monetary benefits received in accordance with applicable internationally agreed access and benefit-sharing instruments

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-C.1

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

Data for this indicator are not currently available for Armenia, as no operational national mechanism has been established for recording and reporting monetary benefits under access and benefit-sharing frameworks.

EN

C.2 Non-monetary benefits arising from applicable international access and benefit-sharing instruments

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-C.2

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |    |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|
| Data for this indicator are not currently available for Armenia, as no operational national mechanism has been established for recording and reporting non-monetary benefits under access and benefit-sharing frameworks. | EN |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|

21.1 Indicator on biodiversity information for monitoring the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-21.1

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

|                                          |    |
|------------------------------------------|----|
| No nationally aggregated data available. | EN |
|------------------------------------------|----|

B.b Number of countries with policies or actions for implementing and monitoring the sustainable use of biodiversity and the maintenance and enhancement of nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services

Binary KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-B

**B.1 Does your country have policies and/or action plans aimed at ensuring the maintenance, enhancement and restoration of nature's contributions to people, including of ecosystem functions and services?**

Partially

**B.2 Does your country have policies and/or action plans aimed at ensuring the sustainable use of biodiversity?**

Partially

**B.3 Does your country monitor the sustainable use of biodiversity?**

Under development

**B.4 Does your country monitor the maintenance, restoration and enhancement of nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services for the benefit of present and future generations?**

Under development

13.b Number of countries that have taken effective legal, policy, administrative and capacity-building measures at all levels, as appropriate, to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits from the utilization of genetic resources and from digital sequence information on genetic resources, as well as traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources

Binary KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-C-13

**13.1 Does your country have effective legal, administrative and policy measures to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits that arise from the utilization of genetic resources?**

Partially

**13.2 Does your country have capacity-building measures to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits that arise from the utilization of genetic resources?**

Partially

13.3 Has your country taken administrative, policy or legislative measures pursuant to the operationalization of the multilateral mechanism in decision 16/2?

Under development

13.4 Do the measures mentioned in questions 13.1 and 13.2 include the utilization of traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources?

Yes

13.5 Does your country monitor the monetary benefits received from the utilization of genetic resources and/or traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources that were accessed from your country?

No

13.6 Does your country monitor the non-monetary benefits received from the utilization of genetic resources and/or traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources that were accessed from your country?

Under development

13.7 Does your country have measures to ensure the fair and equitable benefit-sharing arising from the utilization of genetic resources and/or traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources that were accessed in another country?

Partially

ARM T28: Encourage Public Participation in Biodiversity Research and Promote Conservation Awareness (National)

Briefly describe the main actions taken to implement the target

In order to promote public engagement in the field of biodiversity and to raise environmental awareness, pilot citizen science initiatives have been implemented and launched, aimed at biodiversity research and monitoring while ensuring the active participation of various groups of society. Educational and awareness-raising activities have been conducted in general education schools and higher education institutions (including CABOL, The Culture of Fauna and Flora, and others), focusing on biodiversity conservation and engaging a broad range of pupils and students.

At the same time, eco-educational programmes have been organized in communities adjacent to specially protected nature areas, with the objective of increasing children’s and young people’s knowledge about the value of local biodiversity and the importance of its conservation. These actions contribute to the dissemination of knowledge, the strengthening of public participation, and the development of environmentally responsible behaviour.

EN

Indicate the current level of progress towards the target

On track to achieve target

Provide a summary of progress towards the target, including the main outcomes achieved

Positive progress has been recorded in enhancing public participation and environmental awareness. Pilot citizen science programs on biodiversity have been launched and implemented, engaging citizens in species observations, data collection, and basic monitoring activities. As a result of organized educational and awareness-raising events, thousands of school pupils and university students have gained knowledge about

EN

biodiversity conservation, moving closer to the established quantitative targets. Eco-education programs implemented in communities adjacent to protected areas have helped increase children’s and young people’s interest in and sense of responsibility toward conserving local biodiversity.

Provide a summary of key challenges encountered and different approaches that may be taken for further implementation

Key Challenges and Possible Approaches for Further Implementation

The main challenges include ensuring sustainable funding and long-term continuity of citizen science programs, limited capacity for professional coordination and data quality control, and low participation levels among certain groups of the public, especially in remote communities. In addition, limited access to technical platforms and tools may hinder effective data collection and analysis.

Possible approaches for further implementation include:

- Institutionalizing citizen science programs and engaging governmental and international partners
- Using simple digital tools and platforms for data collection
- Strengthening the capacities of teachers and community leaders as multipliers
- Integrating biodiversity-related content into school and university curricula
- Conducting ongoing public awareness campaigns to broaden participation

EN

Provide examples or cases to illustrate the effectiveness of the actions taken to implement the target. Provide relevant hyperlinks or attach related materials or publications, as needed.

The Red Book of Armenia – “Citizen Science: Engaging Youth in Biodiversity Monitoring” (Arpa Environmental Foundation)

This youth engagement program involved young people from the Areni community in Vayots Dzor Province. Participants received training, took part in field studies, and conducted awareness lessons within their community, using the iNaturalist app for biodiversity data collection. [“Citizen Science: Engaging Youth in Biodiversity Monitoring” Project - Arpa EF](#)

EcoServ Citizen Science Initiative

The EcoServ Citizen Science program brings together school students and teachers to study the Hrazdan River ecosystem and water quality. Using local bioindication methods, participants collect environmental data as part of hands-on research. More than 100 students and several teachers have taken part in real research activities, conducting ecological measurements and sharing their findings publicly.

Acopian Center for the Environment (American University of Armenia)

Through environmental research and public awareness campaigns, the Acopian Center has engaged more than 2,000 people in community-based environmental activities, demonstrating a high level of public participation.

“The Culture of Flora and Fauna” is a research and public engagement program operating at the intersection of culture and biodiversity. Its aim is to study and document the relationship between humans and nature through plants, animals, and the traditional knowledge and cultural practices surrounding them. The project adopts a multidisciplinary approach, involving local communities as knowledge holders. It also has an educational component, presented in the format of podcasts designed for school-aged children on a podcast platform.”

CaBOL (Caucasus Barcode of Life) Outreach Activities

Within the framework of the CaBOL program, workshops and meetings have been organized with the participation of more than 500 people, contributing to awareness and knowledge exchange in biodiversity research.

New Academic Program in Biodiversity

Since 2023, the International Scientific-Educational Center of the NAS RA has launched a new Master’s program titled “Biodiversity Research and Conservation,” which currently enrolls 13 students.

EN

Briefly describe how the implementation of the target relates to progress in achieving the related Sustainable Development Goals and associated targets, and the implementation of other related agreements

**Target 6.6.1:** Change in the extent of water-related ecosystems over time.

**Target 14.2.1:** Proportion of national exclusive economic zones managed using ecosystem-based approaches.

**Target 15.1.1:** Forest area as a proportion of total land area.

**Target 15.1.2:** Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type.

**Target 15.3.1:** Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area.

EN

Indicator Data

A.2 Extent of natural ecosystems

HeadlineGBF-INDICATOR-A.2

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

Data is currently not available for Armenia due to the absence of a nationally agreed ecosystem classification and comprehensive, spatially harmonized ecosystem mapping at the national scale.

EN

A.3 Red List Index

HeadlineGBF-INDICATOR-A.3

Source of Data

Use the available data (pre-populated data)

Data

Download

| Has disaggregation | Year | Unit  | Value             | Footnote |
|--------------------|------|-------|-------------------|----------|
| No                 | 1993 | index | 0.862183675392479 |          |
| No                 | 1994 | index | 0.862154861111111 |          |
| No                 | 1995 | index | 0.862102024330263 |          |
| No                 | 1996 | index | 0.862069027777778 |          |
| No                 | 1997 | index | 0.862020911111111 |          |
| No                 | 1998 | index | 0.861916733333333 |          |
| No                 | 1999 | index | 0.861789638888889 |          |
| No                 | 2000 | index | 0.861568566666667 |          |
| No                 | 2001 | index | 0.861377519444444 |          |
| No                 | 2002 | index | 0.861232902777778 |          |
| No                 | 2003 | index | 0.860796312962963 |          |
| No                 | 2004 | index | 0.859443676851852 |          |
| No                 | 2005 | index | 0.857722219444444 |          |
| No                 | 2006 | index | 0.854727794444444 |          |
| No                 | 2007 | index | 0.85188927037037  |          |
| No                 | 2008 | index | 0.850440927587464 |          |
| No                 | 2009 | index | 0.849050746296296 |          |
| No                 | 2010 | index | 0.847998039937945 |          |
| No                 | 2011 | index | 0.847233507436849 |          |
| No                 | 2012 | index | 0.846813861897693 |          |
| No                 | 2013 | index | 0.846250751037573 |          |
| No                 | 2014 | index | 0.845970970292291 |          |
| No                 | 2015 | index | 0.84539597108771  |          |
| No                 | 2016 | index | 0.844739747609796 |          |
| No                 | 2017 | index | 0.844243282669953 |          |

|    |      |       |                   |  |
|----|------|-------|-------------------|--|
| No | 2018 | index | 0.843564302558116 |  |
| No | 2019 | index | 0.842886726571713 |  |
| No | 2020 | index | 0.842060392006292 |  |
| No | 2021 | index | 0.841525538767788 |  |
| No | 2022 | index | 0.840941456923265 |  |
| No | 2023 | index | 0.840359359684201 |  |
| No | 2024 | index | 0.839683971022823 |  |

Global source of data

IUCN Red List of Threatened Species

Indicator providers

IUCN

BirdLife International

Description

This data was prepopulated from [Target Tracker](#).

The Red List Index (RLI) measures changes in the overall extinction risk for groups of species over time. The RLI value ranges from 1 to 0, where a value of 1 means that all species in the groups included are categorized as ‘Least Concern’, indicating that none are currently at risk of extinction, while a value of 0 means that all species included are categorized as ‘Extinct’. The RLI is also SDG indicator 15.5.1.

The global RLI can be disaggregated to the national level, where each species contributing to the national index is weighted according to the proportion of its global range that occurs within a country. Nationally disaggregated RLI values are shown on the country pages.

The global Red List Index is based on data from the IUCN Red List, which comprises assessments of extinction risk using the IUCN Red List Categories & Criteria, and is made available through the [IUCN Red List of Threatened Species](#).

Note: The Red List Index covers terrestrial, freshwater, and marine species. For simplicity, territorial waters are not shown on the Most Recent Measurement map.

Disclaimers: The national Red List Index for a country may differ from the relevant national disaggregation of the global Red List index because: (a) the former is based on trends in national rather than global extinction risk, (b) because it takes no account of the national responsibility for the conservation of each species, treating as equal both those species that occur nowhere outside the country (i.e. national endemics) and those with large ranges that occur in many other countries, and (c) the taxonomic groups considered may differ.

A.4 Proportion of populations within species with an effective population size greater than 500

HeadlineGBF-INDICATOR-A.4

Source of Data

Not relevant

Please describe why this indicator is not relevant

The indicator “Proportion of populations within species with an effective population size greater than 500” is not currently applicable for Armenia, as systematic population-level genetic monitoring and reliable estimates of effective population size are not yet available at the national scale.

EN

B.1 Services provided by ecosystems

HeadlineGBF-INDICATOR-B1

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

There are insufficient available data to properly assess this indicator in terms of evaluated ecosystem services (ES). In the preparation of some forest management plans, certain provisioning (partially) and cultural services of forest areas have been assessed; however, these do not relate to urban areas. The health of urban green and blue ecosystems has not been comprehensively assessed, and their ecosystem services have not been evaluated.

EN

21.1 Indicator on biodiversity information for monitoring the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

HeadlineGBF-INDICATOR-21.1

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

No nationally aggregated data available.

EN

B.b Number of countries with policies or actions for implementing and monitoring the sustainable use of biodiversity and the maintenance and enhancement of nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services

BinaryKMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-B

**B.1 Does your country have policies and/or action plans aimed at ensuring the maintenance, enhancement and restoration of nature's contributions to people, including of ecosystem functions and services?**

Partially

**B.2 Does your country have policies and/or action plans aimed at ensuring the sustainable use of biodiversity?**

Partially

**B.3 Does your country monitor the sustainable use of biodiversity?**

Under development

**B.4 Does your country monitor the maintenance, restoration and enhancement of nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services for the benefit of present and future generations?**

Under development

Number of biodiversity and nature conservation citizen science initiatives

C3E0EA11-228F-120F-82E5-AE6101A52D18National

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

While individual citizen science initiatives exist, there is no consolidated national count or registry of citizen science programs.

EN

ARM T29: Engage Local Communities in Conservation Management (National)

Briefly describe the main actions taken to implement the target

In the context of UN terminology, Armenia does not have “Indigenous Peoples” in the formal sense of the term. Armenians themselves are considered the indigenous population, having historically inhabited the Armenian Highlands, including the territory of present-day Armenia, and maintaining a millennia-long connection with nature that has shaped traditional knowledge related to biodiversity and customary nature-use practices.

In Armenia, knowledge and perceptions related to nature, as elements of intangible cultural heritage, are protected under the Law of the Republic of Armenia “On Intangible Cultural Heritage” (2009). The law regulates legal relations arising in the processes of safeguarding, protecting, and developing intangible values, including the identification, documentation, research, use, restoration, teaching, and dissemination of intangible cultural values, as well as the protection of ownership rights over such values. It also addresses issues related to the preservation of Armenia’s intangible cultural heritage, international cultural cooperation, and cultural exchange between the peoples of Armenia and foreign states, among others. The list of intangible values is defined by the Government of Armenia. It is a living document and is periodically updated.

In Armenia, traditional knowledge is dispersed across manuscript collections, oral traditions, and other ethnographic archives, as well as within specific community groups. The provisions of Global Target 22 are applicable not only to the identification, preservation, and dissemination of traditional knowledge, but also within the context of local communities.

At the same time, there are certain communities in the country with distinct lifestyles and cultural characteristics, which may be linked to ethnic background (for example, Yezidis and Molokans) or other community-specific features. These distinctions are taken into account during the development of policies and strategies.

The participation of local communities, civil society, women, and youth in biodiversity-related decision-making is addressed through existing legal and institutional mechanisms. Since acceding to the Aarhus Convention in 2001, Armenia has taken steps to ensure public participation, access to environmental information, and access to justice, supported by relevant constitutional and legal provisions.

In recent years, during the development of forest management plans and management documents for several protected areas (including Sevan National Park, as well as state reserves and sanctuaries), public consultations and focus group meetings have been held to take into account the needs and expectations of local communities. Issues related to the use of protected areas and forest resources have been discussed, and boundaries have been clarified where necessary.

In addition to legally required public hearings, workshops and consultations have been organized with non-governmental organizations to ensure information accessibility and a participatory and equitable process.

EN

Indicate the current level of progress towards the target

On track to achieve target

Provide a summary of progress towards the target, including the main outcomes achieved

In recent years in particular, significant efforts have been made during the development of management plans for Hayantar SNCO forest enterprises and for protected areas, including Sevan National Park, Shikahogh State Reserve, and the Khustup, Zangezur, Sosyi Purak (Plane Tree Grove), and Sev Lich state sanctuaries. Public consultations and focus group meetings were held to identify and address the needs and expectations of relevant stakeholder groups. Capacity-building and awareness-raising activities for different groups were also carried out as part of the development of these documents.

The management plans for these protected areas include participation criteria aimed at making governance more inclusive and strengthening the role of communities in protected area management. For example, revisions to the composition of management councils are foreseen in order to involve representatives of different stakeholder groups and age groups.

Particular attention was paid to local communities during the preparation of these documents. Discussions were held regarding the use of protected area resources and forest benefits, clarification of boundaries, and related issues.

In addition to the legally required public consultations for documents subject to Strategic Environmental Assessment, workshops, consultative meetings, and discussions were organized with civil society organizations to ensure transparency and improve feedback mechanisms. Access to information on ongoing processes was provided, along with opportunities for meaningful participation.

Recognizing the importance of communication for effective participatory governance, the management plans for forest enterprises and protected areas provide for (or recommend) the inclusion of a communication specialist position.

EN

The draft of the new National Biodiversity Strategy envisions the establishment of at least one biosphere reserve and its nomination under UNESCO’s “Man and the Biosphere” Program. This format of protected area предполагает a broader scope of participation. In addition, the draft law amending the Law on Specially Protected Nature Areas includes the concept of a “biosphere reserve.”

Provide a summary of key challenges encountered and different approaches that may be taken for further implementation

- Participatory governance is uneven and largely project-based, with engagement concentrated at the planning stage and not yet institutionalized across all forest and protected area governance.
- Inclusive decision-making mechanisms remain partially operational, as expanded representation in management councils is foreseen but not consistently implemented.
- Limited capacity for continuous communication and engagement, with communication functions not systematically established or resourced.
- Institutional readiness for more complex governance models is still evolving, particularly in relation to biosphere reserves requiring broader, multi-level participation.

EN

Provide examples or cases to illustrate the effectiveness of the actions taken to implement the target. Provide relevant hyperlinks or attach related materials or publications, as needed.

Although Armenians are indigenous to the Armenian Highlands, traditional knowledge and cultural systems related to the sustainable use of biodiversity have largely been forgotten by present generations. This knowledge exists in scattered form in manuscript collections, oral traditions, and other ethnographic archives. Nevertheless, such knowledge remains highly valuable and, if carefully studied and systematized, can significantly influence national systems as well as official legislative and governance documents.

Information about this kind of traditional knowledge is collected by ethnographers and, when properly substantiated, is included in the list of intangible cultural values (DOI: 10.46991/hc.2025.si1.289). The NGO Karota has also undertaken research in this area. In 2025, the organization additionally received CBD accreditation under the IPLC category.

The endemic insect Armenian cochineal (Vordan Karmir) was used in Armenia as a source of dye as far back as 2,000 years ago. The dye obtained from it was used not only for coloring wool and other textiles, but also in miniature painting and mural art. It was also the pigment used for Catholicosal and royal seals, last used by Catholicos Hovhannes (1831–1842). Bishop Sahak was historically the last person in the 19th century to attempt to restore the recipe for producing dye from Armenian cochineal.

Armenian cochineal also had wide applications in medicine. It was known as an anti-inflammatory and antipyretic remedy, and was used to produce skin treatments and rejuvenating preparations. Noblewomen used oils made from it to preserve beauty and youth.

The manifestations of miniature painting and illustration using dyes derived from Armenian cochineal are included in Armenia’s list of intangible cultural heritage (Item No. 52: <https://www.arlis.am/hy/acts/199031>).

The criteria for compiling lists of intangible cultural heritage values, as well as the list itself, are defined by the Government of Armenia (Decision No. 310-A). In 2022, upon the proposal of the NGO “Culture for Sustainable Development,” the list was expanded to include, under the category of skills related to economic life and knowledge and perceptions of nature, the tradition of gathering wild plants and fruits in the communities of Tavush Province (Item No. 47: <https://www.arlis.am/hy/acts/161398>) and the tradition of transhumant pastoralism (Item No. 48: <https://www.arlis.am/hy/acts/161398>). With support from a grant program of the Ministry of Education, Science, Culture and Sports, the NGO implemented a training program in the Ijevan community on intangible heritage and community development capacity-building, resulting in the preparation, research, development, and submission of nomination files.

EN

Despite these examples, systematic research on traditional ecological knowledge (TEK) has not been conducted in Armenia. Addressing this gap is also the aim of the Karota NGO’s research project “*The Culture of Flora and Fauna*,” which seeks to study and revive centuries-old knowledge about sustainable systems of nature use in the Armenian Highlands.

Participation of local communities, youth, women, and representatives of civil society. Specially Protected Nature Areas (SPNAs) in Armenia have management councils, some of which include representatives from adjacent local communities.

A group of researchers from Yerevan State University and International Scientific Educational Center of NAS Armenia conducted a study on improving the role and participation of local communities, women, and youth in the management of specially protected natural areas (SPNAs). The study identified legislative and operational gaps and developed recommendations. The research, titled “Participation of Local Communities in the Management of Specially Protected Natural Areas as an Element of the Right to Participate: International Standards and the Experience of Armenia,” was presented at the 3rd International Conference Human Rights Research in Armenia: Current and Emerging Issues, organized by the Raoul Wallenberg Institute of Human Rights and Humanitarian Law (RWI), the French University in Armenia (UFAR), and the Human Rights Research Center (HRRC) in Yerevan, as well as on December 10 at the Climate-Smart Communication and Reporting

international conference in Tbilisi, organized by the Journalism Resource Center (Georgia). The study provides an important basis for improving legal regulation in this field. The article is currently in the publication stage.

Actions are also being taken to address gaps related to compliance with the Aarhus Convention, which may contribute to strengthening the protection of environmental human rights defenders.

- For example, a draft law has been developed proposing amendments to the RA Law on Public Organizations and procedural legislation. Under this proposal, public organizations would be granted the right to defend collective interests, including in environmental matters, by representing the collective interests of their members or other groups in court. This is a parliamentary initiative, has received support from interested stakeholders, and has been submitted for consideration to the relevant committee of the National Assembly of Armenia.

**Briefly describe how the implementation of the target relates to progress in achieving the related Sustainable Development Goals and associated targets, and the implementation of other related agreements**

Target 1.4: By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance

Target 5.5: Ensure women’s full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision making in political, economic and public life

Target 5.a: Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws

Target 5.c: Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels.

Target 10.2: By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status

Target 10.3: Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard

Target 16.3: Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all

Target 16.7: Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels

Target 16.10: Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements

EN

Indicator Data

|                                                                                                                                                                                                 |  |  |  |          |                   |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--|--|--|----------|-------------------|
| A.2 Extent of natural ecosystems                                                                                                                                                                |  |  |  | Headline | GBF-INDICATOR-A.2 |
| Source of Data                                                                                                                                                                                  |  |  |  |          |                   |
| No data available                                                                                                                                                                               |  |  |  |          |                   |
| Please describe the situation                                                                                                                                                                   |  |  |  |          |                   |
| Data is currently not available for Armenia due to the absence of a nationally agreed ecosystem classification and comprehensive, spatially harmonized ecosystem mapping at the national scale. |  |  |  |          | EN                |

|                                             |      |      |       |          |                   |
|---------------------------------------------|------|------|-------|----------|-------------------|
| A.3 Red List Index                          |      |      |       | Headline | GBF-INDICATOR-A.3 |
| Source of Data                              |      |      |       |          |                   |
| Use the available data (pre-populated data) |      |      |       |          |                   |
| Data                                        |      |      |       |          |                   |
| Download                                    |      |      |       |          |                   |
| Has disaggregation                          | Year | Unit | Value | Footnote |                   |

|    |      |       |                   |  |
|----|------|-------|-------------------|--|
| No | 1993 | index | 0.862183675392479 |  |
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| No | 1997 | index | 0.862020911111111 |  |
| No | 1998 | index | 0.861916733333333 |  |
| No | 1999 | index | 0.861789638888889 |  |
| No | 2000 | index | 0.861568566666667 |  |
| No | 2001 | index | 0.861377519444444 |  |
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| No | 2008 | index | 0.850440927587464 |  |
| No | 2009 | index | 0.849050746296296 |  |
| No | 2010 | index | 0.847998039937945 |  |
| No | 2011 | index | 0.847233507436849 |  |
| No | 2012 | index | 0.846813861897693 |  |
| No | 2013 | index | 0.846250751037573 |  |
| No | 2014 | index | 0.845970970292291 |  |
| No | 2015 | index | 0.84539597108771  |  |
| No | 2016 | index | 0.844739747609796 |  |
| No | 2017 | index | 0.844243282669953 |  |
| No | 2018 | index | 0.843564302558116 |  |
| No | 2019 | index | 0.842886726571713 |  |
| No | 2020 | index | 0.842060392006292 |  |
| No | 2021 | index | 0.841525538767788 |  |
| No | 2022 | index | 0.840941456923265 |  |
| No | 2023 | index | 0.840359359684201 |  |
| No | 2024 | index | 0.839683971022823 |  |

Global source of data

[IUCN Red List of Threatened Species](#)

Indicator providers

[IUCN](#)

[BirdLife International](#)

Description

This data was prepopulated from [Target Tracker](#).

The Red List Index (RLI) measures changes in the overall extinction risk for groups of species over time. The RLI value ranges from 1 to 0, where a value of 1 means that all species in the groups included are categorized as ‘Least Concern’, indicating that none are currently at risk of extinction, while a value of 0 means that all species included are categorized as ‘Extinct’. The RLI is also SDG indicator 15.5.1.

The global RLI can be disaggregated to the national level, where each species contributing to the national index is weighted according to the proportion of its global range that occurs within a country. Nationally disaggregated RLI values are shown on the country pages.

The global Red List Index is based on data from the IUCN Red List, which comprises assessments of extinction risk using the IUCN Red List Categories & Criteria, and is made available through the [IUCN Red List of Threatened Species](#).

Note: The Red List Index covers terrestrial, freshwater, and marine species. For simplicity, territorial waters are not shown on the Most Recent Measurement map.

Disclaimers: The national Red List Index for a country may differ from the relevant national disaggregation of the global Red List index because: (a) the former is based on trends in national rather than global extinction risk, (b) because it takes no account of the national responsibility for the conservation of each species, treating as equal both those species that occur nowhere outside the country (i.e. national endemics) and those with large ranges that occur in many other countries, and (c) the taxonomic groups considered may differ.

A.4 Proportion of populations within species with an effective population size greater than 500

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-A.4

Source of Data

Not relevant

Please describe why this indicator is not relevant

The indicator “Proportion of populations within species with an effective population size greater than 500” is not currently applicable for Armenia, as systematic population-level genetic monitoring and reliable estimates of effective population size are not yet available at the national scale.

EN

B.1 Services provided by ecosystems

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-B1

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

There are insufficient available data to properly assess this indicator in terms of evaluated ecosystem services (ES). In the preparation of some forest management plans, certain provisioning (partially) and cultural services of forest areas have been assessed; however, these do not relate to urban areas. The health of urban green and blue ecosystems has not been comprehensively assessed, and their ecosystem services have not been evaluated.

EN

22.1 Land-use change and land tenure in the traditional territories of indigenous peoples and local communities

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-22.1

Source of Data

Not relevant

Please describe why this indicator is not relevant

Armenia does not have legally recognized Indigenous Peoples’ territories and traditional occupations related to the use of wild species are not spatially delineated or tenure-based within distinct traditional lands.

EN

3.1 Coverage of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures

GBF-INDICATOR-3.1

Headline

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

[Download](#) 

| Has disaggregation | Year | Unit | Value  | Footnote |
|--------------------|------|------|--------|----------|
| No                 | 2025 | ha   | 513882 |          |

Comments

The calculation includes all SPNAs and OECMs, even those that do not have legal status, approved management plans, or clearly defined boundaries. Otherwise, the area of state-recognized SPNAs amounts to 387,053 hectares. In 2026, by a Government decision, an additional 5,329.91 hectares were added, incorporating them into the Khosrov Forest State Reserve; however, these areas are not yet included in the cadastral maps.

It should also be noted that, with regard to other effective territorial environmental measures, there is no legal basis established.

EN

B.b Number of countries with policies or actions for implementing and monitoring the sustainable use of biodiversity and the maintenance and enhancement of nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services

Binary KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-B

**B.1 Does your country have policies and/or action plans aimed at ensuring the maintenance, enhancement and restoration of nature's contributions to people, including of ecosystem functions and services?**

Partially

**B.2 Does your country have policies and/or action plans aimed at ensuring the sustainable use of biodiversity?**

Partially

**B.3 Does your country monitor the sustainable use of biodiversity?**

Under development

**B.4 Does your country monitor the maintenance, restoration and enhancement of nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services for the benefit of present and future generations?**

Under development

22.b Number of countries taking action towards the full, equitable, inclusive, effective and gender responsive representation and participation in decision-making, and access to justice and information related to biodiversity by indigenous peoples and local communities, respecting their cultures and their rights over lands, territories, resources and traditional knowledge, as well as by women and girls, children and youth, and persons with disabilities, and the full protection of environmental human rights defenders

KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-22

Binary

22.1 Does your country have policy, legislative and administrative frameworks at the national and subnational levels that:

(a) Ensure full, equitable, inclusive, effective and gender-responsive representation and participation in biodiversity decision-making related to biodiversity of the following (select all that apply):

Women and girls  
Persons with disabilities

(b) Respect the following rights and cultures of indigenous peoples and local communities (select all that apply):

Not applicable

(c) Ensure the full protection of environmental human rights defenders?

Yes

(d) Ensure public access to information related to biodiversity for the following (select all that apply):

Women and girls  
Children and youth

(e) Provide access to justice for one or more of the following categories (select all that apply):

Other  
Persons with disabilities  
Children and youth  
Women and girls

22.2 Does your country have operational frameworks and mechanisms related to the policy, legislative and administrative frameworks listed under question 22.1?

Partially

22.3 Does your country monitor the following:

(a) The full, equitable, inclusive, effective and gender-responsive representation and participation in biodiversity decision-making of the following (select all that apply):

Women and girls

(b) The following culture and rights of indigenous peoples and local communities (select all that apply):

Culture and practices

(c) The full protection of environmental human rights defenders?

No

23.b Number of countries with legal, administrative or policy frameworks, inter alia, to implement the Gender Plan of Action (2023–2030), to ensure that all women and girls have equal opportunity and capacity to contribute to the three objectives of the Convention, including by ensuring women’s equal rights and access to land and natural resources

Binary KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-23

23.1 Does your country have mechanisms for facilitating the full, equitable, meaningful and informed participation and leadership of all women and girls at all levels of action, engagement, policy and decision-making related to biodiversity?

Partially

23.2 Has your country adopted legal, administrative or policy measures that explicitly recognize and protect the rights and access of all women and girls to land and natural resources?

Partially

23.3 Does your country explicitly apply a gender-responsive approach and recognize the contributions and roles of women and girls in its implementation of the Framework through its national reports or its national biodiversity strategy and action plan?

Partially

23.4 Does your country conduct sex-disaggregated data collection and analyses to assess the differential impacts of biodiversity policies and programmes?

Under development

14.b Number of countries integrating biodiversity and its multiple values into policies, regulations, planning, development processes, poverty eradication strategies and, as appropriate, national accounts, within and across all levels and across all sectors, and progressively aligning all relevant public and private activities and fiscal and financial flows with the goals and targets of the Framework

Binary KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-C-14

14.1 Does your country integrate biodiversity and its multiple values into policies, regulations, planning, development processes and poverty eradication strategies at all levels of government?

Under development

14.2 Does your country use environmental economic accounting to quantify the monetary and non-monetary values of biodiversity?

Under development

14.3 Does your country integrate biodiversity and its multiple values into policies, regulations, plans and strategies across all sectors to ensure their mainstreaming?

Partially

14.4 Does your country have policies, regulations, strategies or plans in place to progressively align all relevant public and private activities with the goals and targets of the Framework?

Under development

14.5 Are policies, regulations, strategies or plans in place to progressively align fiscal and financial flows with the goals and targets of the Framework?

Under development

ARM T30: Ensure Gender Equality (National)

Briefly describe the main actions taken to implement the target

During the reporting period, Armenia has continued to strengthen the policy framework for gender equality and gender-responsive approaches, both in the context of fulfilling its international commitments and through national strategic and sectoral policies. In several sectoral strategic documents adopted in recent years, gender and social impacts are considered alongside environmental components, particularly in connection with climate change, covering areas such as agriculture, energy, water resources, health, and other sectors.

Implementation of the target is currently supported mainly through the strategic framework on gender policy. In particular, the 2025–2028 Gender Strategy has added climate change as a priority area, thereby expanding the policy basis for integrating gender approaches into biodiversity-related sectors. The strategy also emphasizes broadening the scope of research and data collection on the gender-differentiated impacts of climate change.

During the reporting period, the legal and institutional documents governing biodiversity conservation and the management of specially protected nature areas have been developed on a gender-neutral basis, ensuring equal legal conditions for the involvement of women and men in the sector. At the same time, the National Biodiversity Strategy foresees steps aimed at improving data collection and analysis in the sector and promoting women’s participation.

The legal basis for women’s and girls’ access to land and natural resources in Armenia is established through general gender-neutral legislation, including land, civil, and sectoral natural resource laws, which do not impose gender-based restrictions on ownership, use, or participation.

EN

Indicate the current level of progress towards the target

No significant change

Provide a summary of progress towards the target, including the main outcomes achieved

Although gender-responsive approaches in biodiversity conservation are not yet clearly and systematically reflected in existing policy documents, the growing integration of gender and social considerations in the context of climate change in recent years is creating an important policy and institutional foundation for the future integration of gender approaches into the biodiversity sector. In particular, several sectoral strategic programs adopted by the Government in recent years — in agriculture, energy, health, and water resource development — address the gender and social impacts of climate change within gender-responsive frameworks (see relevant Government decisions and strategies): “Strategy for the Main Directions Ensuring Economic Development of the Agricultural Sector of the Republic of Armenia for 2020–2030” (Decision No. 1886-L, December 19, 2019, Preamble, point 6; Chapter 1, point 14; Chapter 3, point 32);

- “Strategic Program for the Development of the Energy Sector of the Republic of Armenia (until 2040)” (Decision No. 48-L, January 14, 2021, Chapter 1: Vision; Summary); “Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Program for 2022–2030” (Decision No. 398-L, March 24, 2022, Chapter 3, section 3.3.1);
- “Program on Climate Change Adaptation in the Water Resources Sector for 2022–2026” (Decision No. 1692-L, November 3, 2022, Chapters 2 and 5);
- “Strategy for the Development of the Healthcare System of the Republic of Armenia for 2023–2026” (Decision No. 174-L, February 9, 2023, Chapter 2); and others. \*\*

The National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan of the Republic of Armenia for 2025–2030 defines targeted actions aimed at analyzing barriers to women’s participation in biodiversity governance, promoting women’s involvement in specially protected nature areas and ranger services, and preserving and disseminating traditional biodiversity-related knowledge, of which women are often key holders.

Following the evaluation of the previous Gender Strategy (2019–2023), Armenia adopted a new Gender Policy Strategy for 2025–2028, which includes climate change as a new priority area. This update provides a policy basis for further development of gender-responsive approaches, including in the fields of climate, natural resource management, and biodiversity. However, it is still too early to conduct a comprehensive assessment of the strategy’s effectiveness and its impact on biodiversity components. The coming years will be important both for ensuring the strategy’s practical implementation and for clarifying and strengthening biodiversity-related directions within its framework. <https://www.arlis.am/hy/acts/206364/latest>

Legal and institutional documents developed and updated during the reporting period in the fields of biodiversity conservation and management of specially protected nature areas are structured on a gender-neutral basis, ensuring equal legal conditions for the involvement of women and men in the sector, including in ranger services. However, gender issues are not yet treated as a distinct area of management or monitoring. As a result, data on women’s participation in biodiversity-related contexts are not comprehensively collected or analyzed.

<https://www.arlis.am/hy/acts/194873/latest>  
<https://www.arlis.am/hy/acts/194868/latest>  
<https://www.arlis.am/hy/acts/207620/latest>

At the national level, gender equality is supported by legal and strategic documents that create a general enabling environment, but their targeted application in biodiversity conservation remains at a developmental stage.

Overall, Armenia’s legal and policy framework in biodiversity conservation does not create barriers to women’s participation. The main challenge lies not in legal restrictions, but in the lack of sector-specific, sex-disaggregated data and in the limited use of such data in analysis and policymaking. Therefore, future efforts should focus on systematizing existing data, improving analysis, and developing targeted gender-equality measures in the biodiversity sector.

With the support of international donor organizations, various institutions in Armenia, often in cooperation with state bodies, implement programs aimed at strengthening women’s capacities, participation, and leadership. Although these initiatives are not always framed explicitly around gender policy objectives in biodiversity, they can indirectly contribute to the three objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity by expanding women’s participation, strengthening capacities, and enhancing involvement in environmental and related decision-making processes.

Although current legislation does not provide for gender-based discrimination, the influence of traditions and socio-cultural practices in Armenia often results in women—especially at rural and community levels—having more limited de facto rights to parental land and property. In inheritance practices, there is a prevailing tendency to give preference to male heirs, which can indirectly restrict women’s economic independence and their full participation in natural resource management processes.

While international gender indices, including the World Economic Forum’s *Global Gender Gap Report*, do not assess biodiversity as a separate sector, they reflect the overall gender equality environment in the country. A stronger national gender equality context supports broader participation of women across sectors, including environmental governance. Armenia has shown notable progress in the international context: in the *Global Gender Gap Report 2025*, Armenia ranks 59th out of 146 countries, improving by five positions compared to the previous year, whereas in 2022 it ranked 89th. This improvement indicates a strengthening of the overall gender equality environment, which may also contribute to expanded participation and equal opportunities for women in environmental policy and management processes.

<https://www.weforum.org/publications/global-gender-gap-report-2025/>

EN

**Provide a summary of key challenges encountered and different approaches that may be taken for further implementation**

Key challenges include the lack of systematic gender-responsive integration in biodiversity policies, the absence of sex-disaggregated data for biodiversity-related planning and monitoring, and limited institutional capacity to apply gender analysis in the sector. Although the legal framework is gender-neutral and supportive, gender is not yet treated as a distinct management priority in biodiversity conservation. These gaps are reinforced by socio-cultural norms, particularly in rural areas, that indirectly limit women’s access to land, resources, and decision-making in natural resource management.

EN

**Provide examples or cases to illustrate the effectiveness of the actions taken to implement the target. Provide relevant hyperlinks or attach related materials or publications, as needed.**

Armenia has developed a comprehensive strategic framework on gender policy, which provides a foundation for integrating gender equality across various sectors. The years 2025–2028 Gender Equality Strategy identifies climate change as a priority area, emphasizing the importance of studying gender-differentiated impacts, collecting sex-disaggregated data, and increasing their practical application. This creates a policy basis for the future targeted integration of gender approaches into biodiversity conservation as well.

<https://www.e-draft.am/projects/9027/about>

EN

The National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan of the Republic of Armenia for the years 2025–2030 also establishes a policy basis for analyzing barriers to women’s participation in this field, introducing mechanisms to promote women’s involvement in specially protected nature areas and ranger services, and supporting the preservation and dissemination of biodiversity-related traditional knowledge, of which women are often key holders.

<https://www.e-draft.am/projects/9027/about>

**Briefly describe how the implementation of the target relates to progress in achieving the related Sustainable Development Goals and associated targets, and the implementation of other related agreements**

Target 5.1: End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere

Target 5.5: Ensure women’s full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life

Target 5.c: Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels

EN

Indicator Data

A.2 Extent of natural ecosystems

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-A.2

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

Data is currently not available for Armenia due to the absence of a nationally agreed ecosystem classification and comprehensive, spatially harmonized ecosystem mapping at the national scale.

EN

A.3 Red List Index

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-A.3

Source of Data

Use the available data (pre-populated data)

Data

[Download](#) 

| Has disaggregation | Year | Unit  | Value             | Footnote |
|--------------------|------|-------|-------------------|----------|
| No                 | 1993 | index | 0.862183675392479 |          |
| No                 | 1994 | index | 0.862154861111111 |          |
| No                 | 1995 | index | 0.862102024330263 |          |
| No                 | 1996 | index | 0.862069027777778 |          |
| No                 | 1997 | index | 0.862020911111111 |          |
| No                 | 1998 | index | 0.861916733333333 |          |
| No                 | 1999 | index | 0.861789638888889 |          |
| No                 | 2000 | index | 0.861568566666667 |          |
| No                 | 2001 | index | 0.861377519444444 |          |
| No                 | 2002 | index | 0.861232902777778 |          |
| No                 | 2003 | index | 0.860796312962963 |          |
| No                 | 2004 | index | 0.859443676851852 |          |
| No                 | 2005 | index | 0.857722219444444 |          |
| No                 | 2006 | index | 0.854727794444444 |          |

|    |      |       |                   |  |
|----|------|-------|-------------------|--|
| No | 2007 | index | 0.85188927037037  |  |
| No | 2008 | index | 0.850440927587464 |  |
| No | 2009 | index | 0.849050746296296 |  |
| No | 2010 | index | 0.847998039937945 |  |
| No | 2011 | index | 0.847233507436849 |  |
| No | 2012 | index | 0.846813861897693 |  |
| No | 2013 | index | 0.846250751037573 |  |
| No | 2014 | index | 0.845970970292291 |  |
| No | 2015 | index | 0.84539597108771  |  |
| No | 2016 | index | 0.844739747609796 |  |
| No | 2017 | index | 0.844243282669953 |  |
| No | 2018 | index | 0.843564302558116 |  |
| No | 2019 | index | 0.842886726571713 |  |
| No | 2020 | index | 0.842060392006292 |  |
| No | 2021 | index | 0.841525538767788 |  |
| No | 2022 | index | 0.840941456923265 |  |
| No | 2023 | index | 0.840359359684201 |  |
| No | 2024 | index | 0.839683971022823 |  |

Global source of data

[IUCN Red List of Threatened Species](#)

Indicator providers

[IUCN](#)

[BirdLife International](#)

Description

**This data was prepopulated from [Target Tracker](#).**

The Red List Index (RLI) measures changes in the overall extinction risk for groups of species over time. The RLI value ranges from 1 to 0, where a value of 1 means that all species in the groups included are categorized as ‘Least Concern’, indicating that none are currently at risk of extinction, while a value of 0 means that all species included are categorized as ‘Extinct’. The RLI is also SDG indicator 15.5.1.

The global RLI can be disaggregated to the national level, where each species contributing to the national index is weighted according to the proportion of its global range that occurs within a country. Nationally disaggregated RLI values are shown on the country pages.

The global Red List Index is based on data from the IUCN Red List, which comprises assessments of extinction risk using the IUCN Red List Categories & Criteria, and is made available through the [IUCN Red List of Threatened Species](#).

Note: The Red List Index covers terrestrial, freshwater, and marine species. For simplicity, territorial waters are not shown on the Most Recent Measurement map.

Disclaimers: The national Red List Index for a country may differ from the relevant national disaggregation of the global Red List index because: (a) the former is based on trends in national rather than global extinction risk, (b) because it takes no account of the national responsibility for the conservation of each species, treating as equal both those species that occur nowhere outside the country (i.e. national endemics) and those with large ranges that occur in many other countries, and (c) the taxonomic groups considered may differ.

A.4 Proportion of populations within species with an effective population size greater than 500

HeadlineGBF-INDICATOR-A.4

Source of Data

Not relevant

Please describe why this indicator is not relevant

The indicator “Proportion of populations within species with an effective population size greater than 500” is not currently applicable for Armenia, as systematic population-level genetic monitoring and reliable estimates of effective population size are not yet available at the national scale.

EN

B.1 Services provided by ecosystems

HeadlineGBF-INDICATOR-B1

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

There are insufficient available data to properly assess this indicator in terms of evaluated ecosystem services (ES). In the preparation of some forest management plans, certain provisioning (partially) and cultural services of forest areas have been assessed; however, these do not relate to urban areas. The health of urban green and blue ecosystems has not been comprehensively assessed, and their ecosystem services have not been evaluated.

EN

C.1 Monetary benefits received in accordance with applicable internationally agreed access and benefit-sharing instruments

HeadlineGBF-INDICATOR-C.1

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

Data for this indicator are not currently available for Armenia, as no operational national mechanism has been established for recording and reporting monetary benefits under access and benefit-sharing frameworks.

EN

C.2 Non-monetary benefits arising from applicable international access and benefit-sharing instruments

HeadlineGBF-INDICATOR-C.2

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

Data for this indicator are not currently available for Armenia, as no operational national mechanism has been established for recording and reporting non-monetary benefits under access and benefit-sharing frameworks.

EN

D.1 International public funding, including official development assistance for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

HeadlineGBF-INDICATOR-D.1

Source of Data

Use the available data (pre-populated data)

Data

Download

| Has disaggregation | Disaggregation | Year | Unit           | Value   | Footnote |
|--------------------|----------------|------|----------------|---------|----------|
| Yes                | Recipient      | 2015 | USD (millions) | 2.17128 |          |

|     |           |      |                |           |  |
|-----|-----------|------|----------------|-----------|--|
| Yes | Recipient | 2016 | USD (millions) | 134.84879 |  |
| Yes | Recipient | 2017 | USD (millions) | 22.86978  |  |
| Yes | Recipient | 2018 | USD (millions) | 28.23564  |  |
| Yes | Recipient | 2019 | USD (millions) | 54.39575  |  |
| Yes | Recipient | 2020 | USD (millions) | 2.98186   |  |
| Yes | Recipient | 2021 | USD (millions) | 27.92412  |  |
| Yes | Recipient | 2022 | USD (millions) | 6.41672   |  |

Global source of data

[OECD Data Explorer](#)

Indicator providers

[OECD](#)

Description

This data was prepopulated from [Target Tracker](#).

This indicator measures international public finance provided to developing countries for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems. This includes official development assistance (ODA), other official flows (OOF) and private sector instruments (PSI) from the DAC Creditor Reporting System (CRS) from bilateral DAC donors, non-DAC donors, as well as contributions from multilateral institutions, and complemented with flows reported under the Total Official Support for Sustainable Development (TOSSD) framework.

The data displayed here is the annual official development assistance for biodiversity provided by OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC) donors, through the Creditor Reporting System (CRS). Total ODA transferred for use in biodiversity and conservation efforts are displayed by recipient and by donor in constant US dollars.

D.2 Domestic public funding on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-D.2

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

[Download](#) 

| Has disaggregation | Year | Unit        | Value  | Footnote            |
|--------------------|------|-------------|--------|---------------------|
| No                 | 2025 | million AMD | 2978.4 | Ministry of Finance |
| No                 | 2024 | million AMD | 3581.5 | Ministry of Finance |
| No                 | 2023 | million AMD | 2683.7 | Ministry of Finance |

Comments

[https://budget.minfin.am:82/Popup.php?page=SITE\\_BG&uid=1&data=.&sessid=d7230afc9a1191925c559ec1c8fc365b&Temp=1766929859313](https://budget.minfin.am:82/Popup.php?page=SITE_BG&uid=1&data=.&sessid=d7230afc9a1191925c559ec1c8fc365b&Temp=1766929859313)

EN

D.3 Private funding (domestic and international) on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-D.3

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

No official information was found regarding funds allocated by private organizations and institutions. Information about such financial support programs is typically published through reports and communication channels disseminated by the private organizations themselves.

EN

22.1 Land-use change and land tenure in the traditional territories of indigenous peoples and local communities

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-22.1

Source of Data

Not relevant

Please describe why this indicator is not relevant

Armenia does not have legally recognized Indigenous Peoples’ territories and traditional occupations related to the use of wild species are not spatially delineated or tenure-based within distinct traditional lands.

EN

B.b Number of countries with policies or actions for implementing and monitoring the sustainable use of biodiversity and the maintenance and enhancement of nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services

Binary KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-B

**B.1 Does your country have policies and/or action plans aimed at ensuring the maintenance, enhancement and restoration of nature's contributions to people, including of ecosystem functions and services?**

Partially

**B.2 Does your country have policies and/or action plans aimed at ensuring the sustainable use of biodiversity?**

Partially

**B.3 Does your country monitor the sustainable use of biodiversity?**

Under development

**B.4 Does your country monitor the maintenance, restoration and enhancement of nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services for the benefit of present and future generations?**

Under development

13.b Number of countries that have taken effective legal, policy, administrative and capacity-building measures at all levels, as appropriate, to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits from the utilization of genetic resources and from digital sequence information on genetic resources, as well as traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources

Binary KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-C-13

**13.1 Does your country have effective legal, administrative and policy measures to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits that arise from the utilization of genetic resources?**

Partially

**13.2 Does your country have capacity-building measures to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits that arise from the utilization of genetic resources?**

Partially

**13.3 Has your country taken administrative, policy or legislative measures pursuant to the operationalization of the multilateral mechanism in decision 16/2?**

Under development

**13.4 Do the measures mentioned in questions 13.1 and 13.2 include the utilization of traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources?**

Yes

**13.5 Does your country monitor the monetary benefits received from the utilization of genetic resources and/or traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources that were accessed from your country?**

No

**13.6 Does your country monitor the non-monetary benefits received from the utilization of genetic resources and/or traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources that were accessed from your country?**

Under development

**13.7 Does your country have measures to ensure the fair and equitable benefit-sharing arising from the utilization of genetic resources and/or traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources that were accessed in another country?**

Partially

23.b Number of countries with legal, administrative or policy frameworks, inter alia, to implement the Gender Plan of Action (2023–2030), to ensure that all women and girls have equal opportunity and capacity to contribute to the three objectives of the Convention, including by ensuring women’s equal rights and access to land and natural resources

Binary    KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-23

**23.1 Does your country have mechanisms for facilitating the full, equitable, meaningful and informed participation and leadership of all women and girls at all levels of action, engagement, policy and decision-making related to biodiversity?**

Partially

**23.2 Has your country adopted legal, administrative or policy measures that explicitly recognize and protect the rights and access of all women and girls to land and natural resources?**

Partially

**23.3 Does your country explicitly apply a gender-responsive approach and recognize the contributions and roles of women and girls in its implementation of the Framework through its national reports or its national biodiversity strategy and action plan?**

Partially

23.4 Does your country conduct sex-disaggregated data collection and analyses to assess the differential impacts of biodiversity policies and programmes?

Under development

22.b Number of countries taking action towards the full, equitable, inclusive, effective and gender responsive representation and participation in decision-making, and access to justice and information related to biodiversity by indigenous peoples and local communities, respecting their cultures and their rights over lands, territories, resources and traditional knowledge, as well as by women and girls, children and youth, and persons with disabilities, and the full protection of environmental human rights defenders

KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-22  
Binary

22.1 Does your country have policy, legislative and administrative frameworks at the national and subnational levels that:

(a) Ensure full, equitable, inclusive, effective and gender-responsive representation and participation in biodiversity decision-making related to biodiversity of the following (select all that apply):

Women and girls  
Persons with disabilities

(b) Respect the following rights and cultures of indigenous peoples and local communities (select all that apply):

Not applicable

(c) Ensure the full protection of environmental human rights defenders?

Yes

(d) Ensure public access to information related to biodiversity for the following (select all that apply):

Women and girls  
Children and youth

(e) Provide access to justice for one or more of the following categories (select all that apply):

Other  
Persons with disabilities  
Children and youth  
Women and girls

22.2 Does your country have operational frameworks and mechanisms related to the policy, legislative and administrative frameworks listed under question 22.1?

Partially

22.3 Does your country monitor the following:

(a) The full, equitable, inclusive, effective and gender-responsive representation and participation in biodiversity decision-making of the following (select all that apply):

Women and girls

(b) The following culture and rights of indigenous peoples and local communities (select all that apply):

Culture and practices

(c) The full protection of environmental human rights defenders?

No

14.b Number of countries integrating biodiversity and its multiple values into policies, regulations, planning, development processes, poverty eradication strategies and, as appropriate, national accounts, within and across all levels and across all sectors, and progressively aligning all relevant public and private activities and fiscal and financial flows with the goals and targets of the Framework

Binary KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-C-14

14.1 Does your country integrate biodiversity and its multiple values into policies, regulations, planning, development processes and poverty eradication strategies at all levels of government?

Under development

14.2 Does your country use environmental economic accounting to quantify the monetary and non-monetary values of biodiversity?

Under development

14.3 Does your country integrate biodiversity and its multiple values into policies, regulations, plans and strategies across all sectors to ensure their mainstreaming?

Partially

14.4 Does your country have policies, regulations, strategies or plans in place to progressively align all relevant public and private activities with the goals and targets of the Framework?

Under development

14.5 Are policies, regulations, strategies or plans in place to progressively align fiscal and financial flows with the goals and targets of the Framework?

Under development

Percentage of women employed in protected areas and eco-patrol service

National FDD91688-A8A5-05DC-75C1-1E46797DE267

Source of Data

Not relevant

Please describe why this indicator is not relevant

the absence of officially consolidated and nationally standardized statistical data

EN

Section IV Assessment of national progress contributing to the goals of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

GBF-G-A. Ecosystems are conserved, extinctions are halted and genetic diversity is maintained

Summary of national progress contributing to the global goals

Armenia has recorded certain progress toward Goal A of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, particularly through improvements in the management of Specially Protected Nature Areas (SPNAs), the launch of programs for the restoration of degraded ecosystems, and the advancement of measures aimed at species conservation.

Progress is evident in the restoration of degraded ecosystems, especially within the forestry sector. Ten-year management plans for 17 forest enterprises have been developed, and major international programs have been launched. These initiatives contribute to the restoration of degraded forest, wetland, and meadow ecosystems while simultaneously strengthening ecosystem resilience and biodiversity conservation. Addressing the degradation of the Lake Sevan ecosystem is of critical importance for Armenia. Recently, a long-term vision and strategy for Lake Sevan through 2050 were developed. Currently, several measures are being tested to reduce the influx of phosphorus and nitrogen. Programs for the modernization and/or establishment of new wastewater treatment plants in communities adjacent to Lake Sevan are in the planning stage.

Certain progress has also been recorded regarding Specially Protected Nature Areas. The draft of the new law on SPNAs is under development and includes key approaches that can strengthen the conservation of high-value ecosystems—including those outside of protected areas—and enable the introduction of more flexible environmental models, such as Other Effective Area-Based Conservation Measures (OECM). Additionally, Armenia continues its steps to expand and strengthen its SPNA network through the documentation of natural monuments, the establishment of the Emerald Network, the introduction of community and private conservation mechanisms, and initiatives to create planned SPNAs (the "Jermuk" and "Tatev" National Parks) and biosphere territories. These efforts are expected to bring the national coverage of Specially Protected Nature Areas to approximately 20%. During the reporting period, management plans were developed for several SPNAs—"Sevan" National Park, "Shikahogh" State Reserve, "Arevik" National Park, and the "Boghaqar," "Khustup," "Zangezur," "Plane Grove," and "Black Lake" State Sanctuaries—which are currently in the approval stage.

EN

In the field of oversight and law enforcement, institutional reforms have also commenced through the establishment of the Eco-Patrol Service and the entry into force of the law governing this service. This marks a significant step toward increasing conservation capacity and efficiency. However, to ensure effective protection by the service, continuous capacity development is still required to establish sufficient human resources, technical means, and operational capabilities. Parallel to management reforms, actions aimed at species conservation have continued through the planning of protection for several endangered species included in the IUCN Red List and the Red Book of the RA (such as the Caucasian Leopard, Bezoar Goat, Sevan Trout, etc.), ongoing reintroduction measures, and the launch of the process to revise the Red Book of the RA. At the same time, certain measures are being implemented to mitigate human-wildlife conflict; however, the management system still requires further institutional development. It should be noted that significant progress has been recorded in the legislative regulation of the collection, use, trade, and exchange of wild animals, plants, and fungi.

Indicator Data

A.1 Red List of Ecosystems

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-A.1

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

Red List of Ecosystems data are currently not available for Armenia due to the absence of a completed national-scale assessment following the IUCN Red List of Ecosystems methodology

EN

A.2 Extent of natural ecosystems

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-A.2

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

Data is currently not available for Armenia due to the absence of a nationally agreed ecosystem classification and comprehensive, spatially harmonized ecosystem mapping at the national scale.

EN

A.3 Red List Index

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-A.3

Source of Data

Use the available data (pre-populated data)

Data

[Download](#) 

| Has disaggregation | Year | Unit  | Value             | Footnote |
|--------------------|------|-------|-------------------|----------|
| No                 | 1993 | index | 0.862183675392479 |          |
| No                 | 1994 | index | 0.862154861111111 |          |
| No                 | 1995 | index | 0.862102024330263 |          |
| No                 | 1996 | index | 0.862069027777778 |          |
| No                 | 1997 | index | 0.862020911111111 |          |
| No                 | 1998 | index | 0.861916733333333 |          |
| No                 | 1999 | index | 0.861789638888889 |          |
| No                 | 2000 | index | 0.861568566666667 |          |
| No                 | 2001 | index | 0.861377519444444 |          |
| No                 | 2002 | index | 0.861232902777778 |          |
| No                 | 2003 | index | 0.860796312962963 |          |
| No                 | 2004 | index | 0.859443676851852 |          |
| No                 | 2005 | index | 0.857722219444444 |          |
| No                 | 2006 | index | 0.854727794444444 |          |
| No                 | 2007 | index | 0.85188927037037  |          |
| No                 | 2008 | index | 0.850440927587464 |          |
| No                 | 2009 | index | 0.849050746296296 |          |
| No                 | 2010 | index | 0.847998039937945 |          |
| No                 | 2011 | index | 0.847233507436849 |          |
| No                 | 2012 | index | 0.846813861897693 |          |
| No                 | 2013 | index | 0.846250751037573 |          |

|    |      |       |                   |  |
|----|------|-------|-------------------|--|
| No | 2014 | index | 0.845970970292291 |  |
| No | 2015 | index | 0.84539597108771  |  |
| No | 2016 | index | 0.844739747609796 |  |
| No | 2017 | index | 0.844243282669953 |  |
| No | 2018 | index | 0.843564302558116 |  |
| No | 2019 | index | 0.842886726571713 |  |
| No | 2020 | index | 0.842060392006292 |  |
| No | 2021 | index | 0.841525538767788 |  |
| No | 2022 | index | 0.840941456923265 |  |
| No | 2023 | index | 0.840359359684201 |  |
| No | 2024 | index | 0.839683971022823 |  |

Global source of data

[IUCN Red List of Threatened Species](#)

Indicator providers

[IUCN](#)

[BirdLife International](#)

Description

This data was prepopulated from [Target Tracker](#).

The Red List Index (RLI) measures changes in the overall extinction risk for groups of species over time. The RLI value ranges from 1 to 0, where a value of 1 means that all species in the groups included are categorized as ‘Least Concern’, indicating that none are currently at risk of extinction, while a value of 0 means that all species included are categorized as ‘Extinct’. The RLI is also SDG indicator 15.5.1.

The global RLI can be disaggregated to the national level, where each species contributing to the national index is weighted according to the proportion of its global range that occurs within a country. Nationally disaggregated RLI values are shown on the country pages.

The global Red List Index is based on data from the IUCN Red List, which comprises assessments of extinction risk using the IUCN Red List Categories & Criteria, and is made available through the [IUCN Red List of Threatened Species](#).

Note: The Red List Index covers terrestrial, freshwater, and marine species. For simplicity, territorial waters are not shown on the Most Recent Measurement map.

Disclaimers: The national Red List Index for a country may differ from the relevant national disaggregation of the global Red List index because: (a) the former is based on trends in national rather than global extinction risk, (b) because it takes no account of the national responsibility for the conservation of each species, treating as equal both those species that occur nowhere outside the country (i.e. national endemics) and those with large ranges that occur in many other countries, and (c) the taxonomic groups considered may differ.

A.4 Proportion of populations within species with an effective population size greater than 500

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-A.4

Source of Data

Not relevant

Please describe why this indicator is not relevant

The indicator “Proportion of populations within species with an effective population size greater than 500” is not currently applicable for Armenia, as systematic population-level genetic monitoring and reliable estimates of effective population size are not yet available at the national scale.

EN

GBF-G-B. Biodiversity is sustainably used and its contributions to people are maintained, enhanced or restored

Summary of national progress contributing to the global goals

Limited progress has been recorded regarding the national targets associated with Global Goal B. From the perspective of sustainable forest management, it should be noted that the new ten-year forest management plans for 14 forest enterprises include mandatory sections on ecosystem services, high-value conservation forests, biodiversity, and forest carbon accounting. However, the lack of financial incentives, innovative knowledge, and supportive policy instruments significantly restricts sustainable forest management.

Regarding the introduction and development of sustainable hunting mechanisms, clarifying the list and boundaries of *hunting grounds* remains a pivotal issue that has not yet been implemented. Assessments of the status of populations of game species and monitoring activities have been carried out, the results of which served as a basis for evaluating the compliance of permissible hunting quotas, areas, and regimes. Simultaneously, there is an increasing need to introduce sustainable hunting management systems through the study of international best practices, the implementation of pilot projects, and the formation of incentive mechanisms adapted to national conditions.

Within the agricultural sector, the RA 2020–2030 Strategy and the 2023–2026 Action Plan envision measures to ensure the sustainable management of agro-ecosystems, taking into account the challenges of climate change and biodiversity conservation. Nevertheless, the biodiversity component is not yet sufficiently integrated into agricultural policy documents or their practical application, indicating a need for a stronger inclusion of conservation priorities within sectoral policies and ongoing programs.

Similarly, Nature-based Solutions (NbS) are becoming increasingly important in the context of climate adaptation and biodiversity conservation. However, additional work is required to assess existing gaps, strengthen policy support, and establish clear legislative foundations for the application of the "nature-based solutions" concept. Urban biodiversity and the development of green infrastructure are also receiving greater attention, particularly with the priority of expanding green spaces in Yerevan and ongoing discussions regarding granting SPNA status to the Hrazdan Gorge. Demonstration initiatives highlighting the importance of urban landscaping and biodiversity for climate resilience are also being implemented in the Gavar and Tashir communities.

At the community level, although participation in climate management initiatives is increasing to some extent, there is a need to ensure broader coverage and strengthen implementation capacities. Out of Armenia's 71 communities, only 30 have joined the "Covenant of Mayors," and only 7 urban communities have an approved "Sustainable Energy and Climate Action Plan" (SECAP). These plans consistently emphasize the role of conserving and expanding green and blue spaces in strengthening urban climate resilience and ensuring sustainable development, demonstrating the growing importance of biodiversity-based solutions at the local level.

EN

Indicator Data

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |          |                  |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|------------------|
| B.1 Services provided by ecosystems                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | Headline | GBF-INDICATOR-B1 |
| <div>Source of Data</div> <div>No data available</div>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |          |                  |
| <div>Please describe the situation</div> <div><div><div>There are insufficient available data to properly assess this indicator in terms of evaluated ecosystem services (ES). In the preparation of some forest management plans, certain provisioning (partially) and cultural services of forest areas have been assessed; however, these do not relate to urban areas. The health of urban green and blue ecosystems has not been comprehensively assessed, and their ecosystem services have not been evaluated.</div></div></div> |          |                  |
| <div>B.b Number of countries with policies or actions for implementing and monitoring the sustainable use of biodiversity and the maintenance and enhancement of nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem</div>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |          |                  |

EN

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C.2 Non-monetary benefits arising from applicable international access and benefit-sharing instruments

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-C.2

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

Data for this indicator are not currently available for Armenia, as no operational national mechanism has been established for recording and reporting non-monetary benefits under access and benefit-sharing frameworks.

EN

13.b Number of countries that have taken effective legal, policy, administrative and capacity-building measures at all levels, as appropriate, to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits from the utilization of genetic resources and from digital sequence information on genetic resources, as well as traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources

Binary KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-C-13

13.1 Does your country have effective legal, administrative and policy measures to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits that arise from the utilization of genetic resources?

Partially

13.2 Does your country have capacity-building measures to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits that arise from the utilization of genetic resources?

Partially

13.3 Has your country taken administrative, policy or legislative measures pursuant to the operationalization of the multilateral mechanism in decision 16/2?

Under development

13.4 Do the measures mentioned in questions 13.1 and 13.2 include the utilization of traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources?

Yes

13.5 Does your country monitor the monetary benefits received from the utilization of genetic resources and/or traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources that were accessed from your country?

No

13.6 Does your country monitor the non-monetary benefits received from the utilization of genetic resources and/or traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources that were accessed from your country?

Under development

13.7 Does your country have measures to ensure the fair and equitable benefit-sharing arising from the utilization of genetic resources and/or traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources that were accessed in another country?

Partially

GBF-G-D. The biodiversity funding gap of 700 billion USD is progressively closed by ensuring adequate means of implementation are available.

Summary of national progress contributing to the global goals

The formation of effective management mechanisms, mobilization of financing, capacity building, and accessibility of knowledge and data are pivotal for the implementation of the NBSAP and the advancement of Goal D of the Kunming-Montreal Framework in Armenia. In this context, a key priority is the relaunch of the inter-agency system or the creation of a similar coordinating mechanism to ensure the fulfillment of the obligations undertaken by the RA under the Convention on Biological Diversity. This would enable the implementation of the NBSAP to become a genuine "whole-of-society, whole-of-government" process, ensuring the joint participation and responsibility of state bodies, civil society, and the private sector. A positive development is Armenia's accession to the NBSAP Accelerator Partnership, which can contribute to capacity building and increased implementation efficiency.

Some progress has been recorded in the development of financing and economic instruments: the National Taxonomy for the classification of green and sustainable projects and measures has been adopted, as well as the Corporate Governance Code, based on principles of transparency and consideration of stakeholder interests. The Central Bank of Armenia has developed a National Sustainable Finance Roadmap, and discussions have commenced regarding making sustainability reporting mandatory. However, systemic obstacles persist, including the absence of mandatory legal requirements, limited methodologies for the quantitative assessment of data, and a lack of capacity within the private sector, particularly among SMEs. Following the same logic, "green" procurement criteria and the legislative amendments required to ensure their enforcement are also currently lacking.

From the perspective of a comprehensive approach to biodiversity financing, the mapping and official identification of harmful incentives and subsidies is a priority, especially in the sectors of agriculture, mining, energy, and transport. The UNDP BIOFIN program serves as an important platform for national financial planning, under which the National Biodiversity Finance Plan is being developed; however, the toolkit for attracting private investment remains limited. From the standpoint of long-term financing, the co-financing model with the Caucasus Nature Fund (CNF)—combining state budget funds and international financing—is an effective tool that contributes to the sustainable funding of Specially Protected Nature Areas (SPNAs).

Positive steps are observed in the areas of knowledge, data, and capacity development. Educational and grant programs have been launched to support biodiversity research, species inventory, and sustainable use. Within the International Scientific-Educational Center of the NAS RA, the Department of Plant Diversity and Ecosystem Studies was established, offering a Master's program focused on biodiversity research and conservation. One of the key achievements is the significant increase in state funding provided by the Higher Education and Science Committee of the RA MoESCS during 2020–2025, including support for biodiversity conservation programs and the formation of new research groups.

Significant progress has been recorded toward the creation and development of a biodiversity monitoring system. A specialized biodiversity monitoring group has been established and is operating within the "Hydrometeorology and Monitoring Center" SNCO of the RA Ministry of Environment, which conducts monitoring in Specially Protected Nature Areas (SPNAs) and forest enterprises. The process of forming a unified database for digital data has begun, and online platforms and mobile tools have been launched. Since 2023, biodiversity monitoring has been carried out in seven SPNAs by several specialized research and non-governmental structures, and the development of an integrated monitoring system continues.

In the field of waste management, several important achievements have been recorded. New legislative amendments have been developed, according to which a ban on the disposal of single-use plastic products is planned for January 1, 2027. The draft RA Law "On Extended Producer Responsibility" (EPR) has been developed, aiming to ensure a more systemic approach to waste management; it is currently in the public discussion phase. The Yerevan City Council has approved the 2025–2029 Urban Waste Management Project, which envisions measures to improve the urban waste collection, sorting, and recycling system.

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From the perspective of participatory processes and fairness, the involvement of local inhabitants, women, youth, and civil society structures in biodiversity management and monitoring mechanisms—especially in communities adjacent to SPNAs—is emphasized. Specifically, the process of establishing the Armenian branch of the Global Youth Biodiversity Network (GYBN) has commenced. A Youth Council on Climate Change has been established under the Minister of Environment of the RA, which can also support the enhancement of the role of youth in biodiversity conservation issues.

Citizen science projects have been launched, and educational initiatives are being implemented, particularly in schools adjacent to SPNAs and in various universities. These initiatives, along with the formation of youth structures, contribute to raising public awareness and promoting social inclusivity. At the same time, although a general strategic framework for gender equality has been established, the systematic integration of gender approaches within the biodiversity sector remains limited, and there is a persistent lack of gender-disaggregated data and analysis.

Indicator Data

D.1 International public funding, including official development assistance for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-D.1

Source of Data

Use the available data (pre-populated data)

Data

[Download](#) 

| Has disaggregation | Disaggregation | Year | Unit           | Value     | Footnote |
|--------------------|----------------|------|----------------|-----------|----------|
| Yes                | Recipient      | 2015 | USD (millions) | 2.17128   |          |
| Yes                | Recipient      | 2016 | USD (millions) | 134.84879 |          |
| Yes                | Recipient      | 2017 | USD (millions) | 22.86978  |          |
| Yes                | Recipient      | 2018 | USD (millions) | 28.23564  |          |
| Yes                | Recipient      | 2019 | USD (millions) | 54.39575  |          |
| Yes                | Recipient      | 2020 | USD (millions) | 2.98186   |          |
| Yes                | Recipient      | 2021 | USD (millions) | 27.92412  |          |
| Yes                | Recipient      | 2022 | USD (millions) | 6.41672   |          |

Global source of data

[OECD Data Explorer](#)

Indicator providers

[OECD](#)

Description

This data was prepopulated from [Target Tracker](#).

This indicator measures international public finance provided to developing countries for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems. This includes official development assistance (ODA), other official flows (OOF) and private sector instruments (PSI) from the DAC Creditor Reporting System (CRS) from bilateral DAC donors, non-DAC donors, as well as contributions from multilateral institutions, and complemented with flows reported under the Total Official Support for Sustainable Development (TOSSD) framework.

The data displayed here is the annual official development assistance for biodiversity provided by OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC) donors, through the Creditor Reporting System (CRS). Total ODA

transferred for use in biodiversity and conservation efforts are displayed by recipient and by donor in constant US dollars.

D.2 Domestic public funding on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

HeadlineGBF-INDICATOR-D.2

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

[Download](#) 

| Has disaggregation | Year | Unit        | Value  | Footnote            |
|--------------------|------|-------------|--------|---------------------|
| No                 | 2025 | million AMD | 2978.4 | Ministry of Finance |
| No                 | 2024 | million AMD | 3581.5 | Ministry of Finance |
| No                 | 2023 | million AMD | 2683.7 | Ministry of Finance |

Comments

[https://budget.minfin.am:82/Popup.php?page=SITE\\_BG&uid=1&data=&sessid=d7230afc9a1191925c559ec1c8fc365b&Temp=1766929859313](https://budget.minfin.am:82/Popup.php?page=SITE_BG&uid=1&data=&sessid=d7230afc9a1191925c559ec1c8fc365b&Temp=1766929859313)

EN

D.3 Private funding (domestic and international) on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

HeadlineGBF-INDICATOR-D.3

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

No official information was found regarding funds allocated by private organizations and institutions. Information about such financial support programs is typically published through reports and communication channels disseminated by the private organizations themselves.

EN

Section V Conclusions on the national implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity and the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

**Provide a summary assessment of the implementation of the Convention and the Framework, including all its sections, and the main achievements and the major challenges encountered and, where applicable, resolved, in particular those related to capacity, technical, technological, institutional and financial gaps and constraints, and support provided for implementation.**

1 INTRODUCTION

This section provides a concise, evidence-based summary of Armenia's implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF), based on the results of the analytical assessments conducted in the 7th CBD Biodiversity Report of Armenia. The section evaluates progress toward the GBF goals and national targets, reviews implementation at the policy and program levels, assesses the readiness for reporting on core indicators, and presents the priority actions necessary to accelerate implementation.

The assessment was carried out using a standardized methodology aligned with CBD reporting requirements and includes an analysis of actions, the definition of progress ratings, an evaluation of policy and program implementation, as well as an assessment of data availability for core and alternative indicators.

At the time of preparing this report, the revised National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) for 2025–2030 has not yet been formally approved or submitted. Nevertheless, the analytical work undertaken for this report, including systematic assessment of all 30 national biodiversity targets, associated policies,

actions, and monitoring capacity represents the most comprehensive national baseline currently available for GBF implementation and reporting. The analytical work undertaken for this 7th CBD Biodiversity Report of Armenia provides a solid baseline for future implementation and indicator-based reporting.

**2. Progress in the Implementation of GBF Goals and National Biodiversity Targets**

Assessment of Armenia’s implementation of the Kunming–Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF), based on the comprehensive evaluation of all 30 national biodiversity targets presented in the Section III of this report, indicates that progress is uneven across goals and targets, with implementation advancing at different speeds depending on institutional readiness, financing, and data availability.

Differences in progress are attributed to varying levels of institutional preparedness, access to financing, and the development of data management systems. The assessment confirms that while individual initiatives and projects are being implemented across many sectors, their coordinated impact at the national level remains limited due to the absence of full-scale accountability and monitoring mechanisms.

Armenia is currently in a transitional phase regarding reporting on GBF headline indicators, conditioned by gaps in data availability, limited standardization of data formats, as well as the absence of fully functional and harmonized national systems for data collection, validation, and consolidation. This situation is partially due to limited data-sharing mechanisms between scientific and state institutions and an incomplete institutional management system for monitoring functions. At the same time, ongoing national initiatives and planned institutional reforms are expected to gradually improve data coverage, consistency, and alignment with GBF methodologies, enabling more comprehensive, reliable, and quantitative reporting of headline indicators in future reporting cycles.

Based on the results of the target progress assessment, progress toward the GBF goals has also been evaluated.

Relatively more advanced progress has been recorded toward GBF Goal A (Protect and Restore). Targets related to protected areas, certain ecosystem restoration actions, and the conservation of priority species show tangible implementation results. At the same time, the lack of legislative formalization of other effective area-based conservation measures (OECMs) and the absence of systematic data on ecosystem conditions continue to limit a comprehensive assessment of progress. It is expected that coverage of protected areas will expand in the near future through the introduction of innovative approaches (such as privately protected areas and community-conserved areas), within the context of ongoing planning for new protected areas and legislative reforms, thereby ensuring inclusive spatial planning for biodiversity beyond formally protected areas. Ecosystem restoration measures are being implemented through approved management plans and various ongoing projects; however, their scale is still insufficient to ensure significant progress. Certain actions are also being undertaken for the conservation of individual species, including the revision of the Red Book of the Republic of Armenia. Nevertheless, progress cannot be fully reflected, as the necessary data for key indicators are not yet fully available.

Within the framework of GBF Goal B (Prosper with Nature), progress is assessed as moderate and largely process-oriented. The integration of biodiversity considerations into forestry, agriculture, water management, and urban planning remains fragmented, and the outcomes related to ecosystem services are not quantitatively measurable at the national level.

Implementation under GBF Goal C (Share benefits Fairly) is at a preparatory stage. Although steps have been initiated toward the ratification of the Nagoya Protocol (the ratification of the Nagoya Protocol by the Government is currently at the final stage), the necessary operational legal, institutional, and monitoring mechanisms have not yet been fully established. As a result, progress is limited to enabling and capacity-building actions.

Under GBF Goal D (Invest and Collaborate), the establishment of supportive policy and institutional frameworks has been recorded, including the adoption of a green taxonomy, the development of a sustainable financing roadmap, the drafting of a National Biodiversity Finance Plan, and capacity-building initiatives. However, the overall volume of biodiversity financing, private sector engagement, and results-based capacity assessment remain limited.

**3. Implementation of National Targets at the Policy and Project Level**

The analysis at the policy and project level confirms that implementation has commenced across all target areas. However, many reforms remain in the drafting or preparatory stages, which significantly limits their applicability and overall impact. Certain reforms, such as the establishment of the Eco-Patrol Service, are considered urgent and beneficial but still require substantial investment and continuous capacity strengthening.

At the level of programs and projects, implementation is more advanced for those targets that align with ongoing national programs and internationally supported projects, ensuring the development of management plans, restoration and monitoring activities, and capacity-building initiatives. For the

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remaining targets, progress remains partial and largely project-dependent, with a limited degree of institutional consolidation.

The “whole-of-government” and “whole-of-society” approaches lack sufficient institutional anchoring, while mechanisms for engaging municipalities and the private sector require systematic development.

4. Progress in the Implementation of NBSAP Actions

Although the revised NBSAP (National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan) has not yet been officially adopted, the implementation of several proposed actions has already commenced. Protected area management, ecosystem restoration, species conservation, monitoring, and awareness-raising are considered the most advanced areas of progress. At the same time, it should be noted that most NBSAP actions are in the early or partial implementation stages, and the lack of a functional and comprehensive monitoring system limits the full assessment of results.

The assessment has highlighted key constraints to the progress of these actions—specifically, the limited and fragmented nature of funding, uncertainty regarding institutional roles, and the absence of operational monitoring frameworks. At the project level, this assessment establishes a clear baseline for tracking future progress and emphasizes the necessity of the official adoption of the NBSAP to transition from enabling measures toward result-oriented implementation.

5. Priority Actions By 2030

According to the analysis of the 7th CBD Biodiversity Report of Armenia on Biodiversity of the Republic of Armenia, the following priority steps are required for the implementation of the NBSAP:

- 1. Official approval and activation of the revised NBSAP with clearly defined roles, institutional responsibilities, budget, and timelines.
- 2. Institutionalization of a national biodiversity data management and reporting system, including the development of standardized national monitoring systems aligned with the GBF (Global Biodiversity Framework) headline indicators, and the introduction of a regular national reporting mechanism (submission of annual or biennial reports).
- 3. Strengthening of cross-sectoral coordination and the mainstreaming of biodiversity into sectoral policies.
- 4. Mobilization of sustainable financing, including increased private sector engagement.
- 5. Promotion of evidence-based and science-based decision-making.

The Republic of Armenia has established a credible strategic and analytical foundation for the implementation of the GBF. Although progress remains uneven and a significant portion of the targets are predominantly in the preparatory stage, the enabling conditions for progress are largely in place.

Section other information: Information as requested in related decisions adopted by the Conference of the Parties at its fifteenth meeting.

Additional Documents

| Language | Url                                                                                                      | Tags |
|----------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|
| English  | <a href="#">Analysis of National Obligations within the Framework of selected CBD COP decisions.docx</a> |      |

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