**INFORMATION**

 **ON QUESTIONNAIRE IN RELATION TO HUMAN**

**RIGHTS COUNCIL RESOLUTION A/HRC/RES/41/21**

**ON HUMAN RIGHTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE**

In the last decades significant increase of temperature has been recorded in Armenia. During the period of 1938-2018 the annual average temperature has increased by 1.230C and the intensity of precipitation has decreased by 9%. As a result of climate change the intensity and frequency of weather extreme events (such as frost, mudflow and hail) have increased. The number of the heat weaves days and their duration is observed in the whole territory of Armenia.

Because of the increasing temperature cardiovascular and respiratory diseases have become one of the main causes of mortality among the population in Armenia. An increase in the number of chronic diseases and intestinal infections to which persons with disabilities are more vulnerable has also been predicted.

In May 2017 the Government of Armenia adopted the 2017-2019 Action Plan for implementing the National strategy for human rights protection which contains a number of provisions aimed at ensuring the exercise and enjoyment of the rights of persons with disabilities. Among the provision is reviewing the Law on the “Protection of poulation in emergency situations” with a view to propose the necessary changes for providing adequate humanitarian assistance to the persons with disabilities in dangerous and emergency situations. It should also be noted that currently, the “National strategy for human rights protection” and its 2020-2022 Action Plan are under development, the main principles of which are their human-centered and right-centered character, transparency, accountability, participatory approach, inclusiveness, feasibility, measurability and continuous improvement.

Vulnerability assessment, risk mitigation and development of adaptation measures are among the mechanisms that should be used for monitoring the impacts of climate change. In order to assess the vulnerability it is necessary to consider such impacts as: heat weaves, flooding, and reduction of green areas in the city, extreme weather events, decrease of potable water quality and quantity, increase in number of different types of diseases and urban energy infrastructure.

To improve the resilience of communities and their livelihoods through enhancing national and local capacities in disaster risk management, institutional collaboration, hazard identification and early warning system for risk informed decision making, an integrated hazard management approach is being implemented by the Government of the Republic of Armenia. The enhancement of the culture of resilience and risk-informed development is ensured by developing a disaster-risk reduction strategic framework and Sendai Framework for DRR, decentralization of DRM framework, as well as by mainstreaming disaster and climate-risk management principles into the national and local development agenda.

Within the framework of the “National Adaptation Plan (NAP) to advance medium and long-term adaptation planning in Armenia” UNDP-GCF Project coordinated by the Ministry of environment, it is envisaged to develop a plan for climate change adaptation. It will support the systemic and iterative identification of medium and long-term climate–induced risks and specific activities that promote climate adaptive and resilient growth with particular inclusion of policies and measures in compliance with applicable international human rights laws.

To support climate action that promotes the full and effective enjoyment of the rights of persons with disabilities the following tips will be useful:

* Awareness raising on climate adaptation and mitigation measures with particular emphasis on vulnerability issues among persons with disabilities
* Access of application of adaptation measures for persons with disabilities
* Early warning system.