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**Summary**

Based on the adoption by the Syrian Arab Republic of environmental conventions and protocols, including the United Nations Convention Framework for Climate Change, this document reflects contributions nationally identified on a voluntary basis as As a national need and as a contribution to support international efforts to achieve the objectives of the Paris Agreement in reducing the concentration of forests And to enhance the global response to the threat posed by climate change.

The Syrian Arab Republic is affected, particularly in arid and semi-arid regions, and as a developing country Non-industrial impacts of the effects of climate change in its multiple dimensions. And face exceptional circumstances that are the effects of war Terrorist attacks since 2011, as well as operations of the so-called "international coalition" illegal, which Have led to extensive destruction of infrastructure and environment and the impact of all this on the employment of a large part of the efforts And national resources available to address the consequences of these conditions.

Unilateral coercive economic measures, imposed by some States and regional entities, have been imposed against The Syrian Arab Republic since 2011, which continues to date, has suffered huge losses in the structure The Syrian economy has negatively impacted efforts exerted by the government and civil society to protect the environment And support national plans for adaptation and mitigation. The continuation of these measures remains the greatest challenge National efforts of the Syrian Arab Republic to meet its climate and environmental protection commitments and to implement Plans to support the resilience of the Syrian society, as these measures targeted vital sectors of technology And energy to funding channels, and accompanied by a deliberate reduction of international support. In addition, the disastrous effects Israel, the occupying Power, continued to occupy the Syrian Golan in flagrant violation of laws and customs The international community, its persistence in the exploitation of its resources and the pollution of its natural environment.

The terrorist war against the Syrian Arab Republic has hindered the implementation of the components of the strategy Which requires, in the transition phase of the war, a special strategy aimed at Strongly guide the recovery phase of these impacts, so that a quick response to the recovery of all is achieved first Production and service systems and ecosystems affected by the war, and thus provide the requirements for linking Local development projects and their contribution to adaptation and mitigation of climate change National ownership of reconstruction projects, and strengthening the legal environment aimed at conserving natural and environmental resources And to achieve the national response to urgent needs with long-term needs, to reach the stage of the economy Self-growth and environmental dimension.

This report covers future visions and ambition to address the impacts of climate change in all Syrian territories 030, taking into account the specific circumstances - in the areas of mitigation and adaptation, during 2020 Which the Syrian Arab Republic is undergoing as a result of the terrorist war and the resulting heavy losses in the gains And the need to strengthen the foundations of sustainability as a developmental situation, including the environmental dimension.

The Syrian Arab Republic therefore viewed its contributions in line with the basic principles of the Framework Convention And stresses the call of the developed countries parties to the Paris Agreement to assist developing countries Climate change impacts to enable them to implement their voluntary contributions and increase their resilience To continue efforts and to assess the impacts of greenhouse gas emissions and to plan and implement activities during specific periods Developed according to the level of progress achieved in the target sectors.

**1 Introduction:**

The terrorist war against the Syrian Arab Republic led to the destruction and destruction of a number of people And the continuation of unilateral coercive economic measures imposed on the Arab Republic Syria, to a significant return in the economic, social and environmental factors, and the emergence of priorities at the expense of another, And weakness in the first access to technology and production technologies, in addition to the cessation of funding and support by the authorities To support national plans to protect the environment.

However, these conditions have reinforced the Syrian state's conviction that it is essential to make sustainability a top priority Especially by restoring what the Syrian Arab Republic has lost from previous developmental gains, And overcome the effects of war and face the difficult challenges of the Syrian society, and through the process of rehabilitation Sustainable physical, service and environmental infrastructure, increased use of alternative energies, and reduced waste and reuse And to rely on raising the efficiency of housing and environmental buildings by applying the concept of green energy and rationalization Energy consumption, waste minimization and the use of sustainable transport that contributes to reducing emissions Greenhouse gases, thereby mitigating the effects of climate change.

Emphasizing the principle of equity and common but differentiated responsibilities, the Syrian Arab Republic affirms The responsibility of developed countries to assume their responsibilities as a result of climate change and to provide adequate and predictable support to countries Developing countries to implement their national plans for adaptation to the effects of climate change, in accordance with the principles of the UN Convention United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, and the relevant conventions and protocols.

This document reflects the results of the work of the National Committee formed by the Local Administration and Environment Agency, which includes my representatives And the concerned national authorities, which intensified their work after the ratification of the accession of the Syrian Arab Republic , 2030- 2017, where the voluntary specific contributions for 2020/11 cover the Paris Agreement, In line with national priorities, and have been developed within institutional frameworks and through consultative meetings Sectoral and qualitative levels, and a series of workshops in the provinces with national stakeholders and representatives

Local education.

**2 National circumstances**

Although the Syrian Arab Republic is not a major contributor to greenhouse gas emissions The world, therefore, is not one of the countries influencing the appearance of climate change compared to many countries, and its location Within dry and semi-arid regions, it is considered one of the countries most vulnerable to climate change And climatic variations in their multiple dimensions, manifested by climate events that they have not undertaken Before, as precipitation, change in precipitation, in addition to rainstorms, drought of some rivers or Low levels and levels of natural and artificial life, drought and increased mucus, High temperatures at unprecedented rates, heat waves and forest fires, and an increase in the number of days Sand and dust storms and desertification, desertification and the reflection of global climate changes on patterns of use And accelerated and slow deterioration, which caused pressure on:

- Natural resources for agroforestry and exploitation of livestock, and their implications for sustainable production, And strengthening the resilience of communities.

- Renewable energy resources such as hydropower, due to low water intake, As a result of climate variability.

- Water resources that are already limited, especially in the face of growing water shortages, as a result The demand for irrigation water, drinking water and the industrial sector is increasing.

- Natural ecosystems and their balances, in addition to the overall impacts on public health and sectors Economic and other social and service.

The Syrian Arab Republic also faces several difficulties in obtaining advanced technologies that meet all needs Environmental standards, which play a key role in sustaining and strengthening mitigation, adaptation and capacity building And is faced with a lack of specialist skills in areas such as expertise in environmental economics And the costs of environmental degradation. Several obstacles are also faced with the implementation of critical projects, including CDM projects Localization of many technologies and computer algorithms to monitor the current situation, simulation and future perspectives, (CDM) Which are important tools for the development of all economic, social and environmental indicators and measuring the extent to which needs are met For sustainable development planning and planning, owing to the unilateral coercive economic measures imposed on them The Syrian Arab Republic for several decades, which has been tightened since 2011, and its serious implications for the construction An economy capable of adapting to climate change.

(But all this did not prevent the Syrian state from emphasizing the "environmental dimension", through its new constitution (2012 Which states: "The protection of the environment is the responsibility of the state and of society and is the duty of every citizen", in parallel with Local legislation (2011/107) As a qualitative leap, ensured that the powers of the administrative units would perform the tasks of achieving development Balanced and sustainable, and the Regional Planning Act (2010/26) Which adopted regional spatial planning approaches Contributes to the support of development across regions and according to their priorities and requirements, and environmental law (2012/12) Who laid down Rules of protection and preservation of environmental components and their main components.

The Syrian Arab Republic submitted its first national communication on climate change in 2010, and has shown National emission inventory report The total emissions from global warming amounted to 79.07 t n 2005. The share of the energy sector was 73%, followed by the CO2 sector 18%, and then the industrial sector share 4%, the share of waste 5%. Indeed, the Arab Republic has begun Syrian government prepared the second national communiqué in 2012, but stopped the necessary funding and support unilaterally before Donors prevented completion of the preparation of this report, which underscores the urgent need for resumption International support for the Syrian Arab Republic in order to complete this communication.

The effects of war have prevented the achievement of the requirements for linking national development projects with their adaptation and mitigation objectives Of the effects of climate change. Challenges have been compounded, particularly by the targeting of terrorist infrastructure by terrorist groups Water, dams, irrigation systems, electricity, oil and gas fields, and theft of equipment at stations and vandalism Destruction, poisoning of water resources, including potable water, and the use of crude oil Using primitive methods polluting the environment for transporting and refining stolen oil, as well as cutting and burning forests Protected areas and mangroves, and forest cover degradation due to operations Vandalism, which affected biodiversity. In addition, the strikes of the so-called "international coalition" have changed The use of munitions and internationally prohibited weapons in their operations, as well as the Turkish military aggression Which affected the infrastructure and natural resources, which exacerbated the environmental disaster and caused pollution large areas of agricultural, pastoral, surface and underground water and the spread of fumes containing other substances And a carcinogenic that has a negative impact on public health and is threatened to reduce animal and plant life.

The Syrian Arab Republic looks forward to restoring and strengthening the pillars of sustainable development at the local level During the restoration of all production and service systems in their environmental dimensions and within the frameworks of governance and institutional, The achievement of their contributions and their successive phases depends on the extent to which international support is required for adequate technical and financial support And to support the transfer and resettlement of technology and capacity-building.

**3. Mitigation measures**

Despite the difficult conditions experienced by the Syrian Arab Republic, a number of projects have been developed policies and strategies that contribute to mitigation in many sectors, through The following intervention axes:

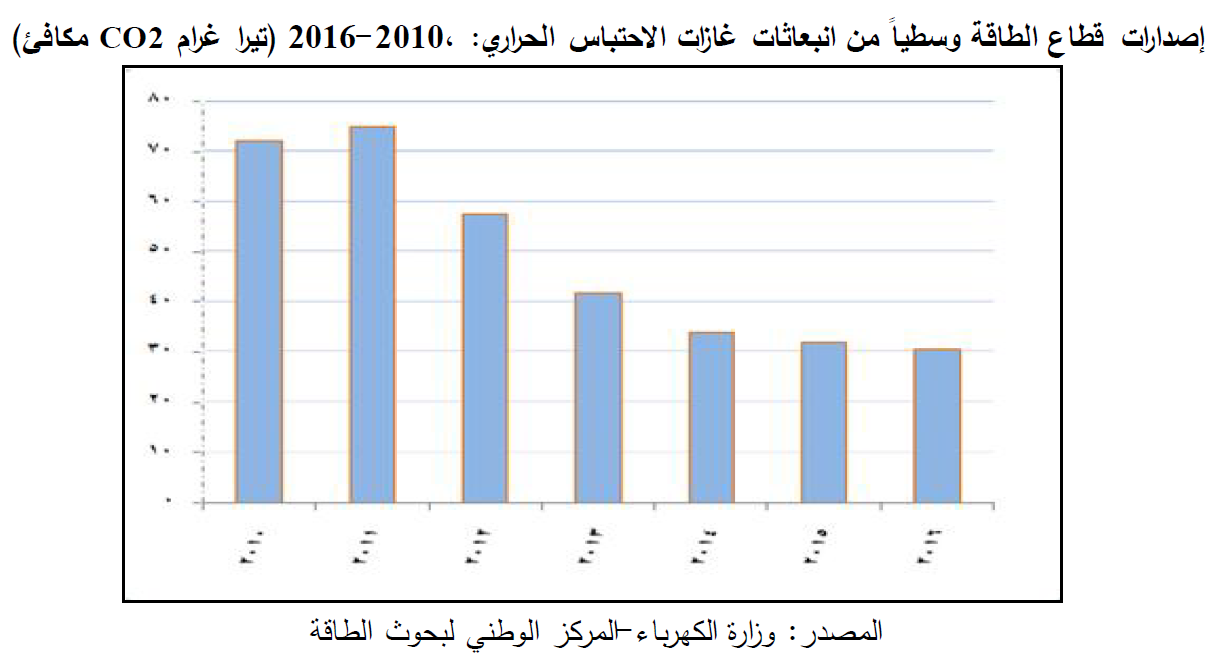
**3.1 Energy sector**

The energy sector in the Syrian Arab Republic is considered to be an exclusive strategic sector, which is the most important factor in achieving The growth rate required for the output of all sectors of the economy, where oil and gas are the main sources. It is considered This sector is currently one of the sectors most affected by the terrorist war, which has been severely damaged by infrastructure Most of the production and processing facilities and the transportation of oil and gas, and suffered huge losses as a result of economic measures Unilateral and illegal coercion imposed on the Syrian Arab Republic. Sector losses were estimated Direct and indirect oil and gas, from the beginning of the war until the end of March 2016 to about (62) billion Dollars. The losses of the electricity system amounted to 2 billion dollars, which led to an increase in the prices of derivatives Oil. In parallel, with the decline in productive and service economic activity and the contraction of GDP, Demand for energy sources between 2011 and 2016 has fallen to less than half (from 25 to 20 percent) About 10 million tons of oil equivalent). With the confirmation that the work of many generating plants has stopped and decreased Total demand for energy consumption as raw materials, including transport, industry and sector Has led to a significant reduction in emissions as a whole, including the emission of the energy sector Equivalent, as shown in the following figure: CO2 gas

Figure:

The energy sector has averaged emissions from global warming:

2010 – 2016 ???



Source: The Ministry of Electricity - National Energy Research Center

The energy sector faces several challenges, including improving the level of crude oil production and developing generation capacity Repairing the transmission and distribution network, and securing the necessary funding to implement existing refineries development projects The establishment of new refineries, the production of oil derivatives in international specifications, and the mitigation of fuel emissions (Petrol and diesel).

In the field of renewable energies, and the Syrian Arab Republic's abundant sources of energy Renewable solar and wind. However, although the water intake is limited and subject to extreme fluctuations, a policy has been adopted Which are more supportive of environmental requirements and aimed at increasing the contribution of renewable energy to future supply and improved security By reducing dependence on fossil fuels, reducing greenhouse gas emissions in the generation sector, Especially since the years of war have affected the traditional energy sector in Syria and are now the main challenge Development is reflected negatively on the national economy.

It is expected that the use of renewable energies in Syria to about 10% of the proportion of electricity production in general Until 2030, if genuine support from international donors is available to sustain entrepreneurship and implement projects In the field of renewable energies.

**3.2 Agriculture, Forestry and Forestry Sector:**

For decades, the Syrian Arab Republic has been covered with forests and exotic trees extending from a coast The Mediterranean Sea and even the Syrian Badia, and the proportion of natural forests with the beginning of the last century Is more than 32% of the total Syrian population, but gradually deteriorated to less than 3% The area of ​​the country, with the effect of the succession of droughts and the spread of the natural climate, as well as the violation of the land And other sites.

The effects of climate change and parallel to the effects of the war on the agricultural sector have resulted in the release of large areas of (Rain-fed) from service, damage to agricultural machinery and equipment and lack of spare parts.

In addition to the sabotage of wells, irrigation networks and water channels, which led to the lack of crops Which was accompanied by an unprecedented decline in the number of sheep, cows and camels.

Many of the natural forests and natural sites of the attack are represented by incineration and cutting, which has negatively affected Forest area and its biodiversity components.

The amount of greenhouse gas emissions in the agricultural sector varies by source, 18% Of the total emission of these targets in Syria in 2005. Therefore, the mitigation of the release of the greenhouse gas is mitigated The liberalization of agricultural activities requires reconsideration of prevailing farming systems and activities in change Patterns of energy use and energy consumption with food security requirements and other needs Agricultural products at the time of pledge and future. The government aims to develop the sector as a whole and address the effects of global warming and the effects of war Terrorism, through:

- Organizing agricultural production according to the map of land use and determining appropriate tax rates To reduce the natural and terrestrial resources to ensure their sustainability and increase the efficiency of their investment.

- Processing and processing of agricultural waste and safe recycling of residues rather than incineration and utilization of waste residues Solid and liquid in the production of alternative energy by creating modern plants. - Rehabilitation of cultivated crops and application of conservation stock.

- Supporting renewable energy projects for agricultural uses.

- Strengthening the capacity and training of human resources in all branches of this sector.

- Achieving the sustainable management of natural resources, increasing the size and development of forests and rehabilitating forests And integrated management of natural and man-made forests  
The adoption of a participatory approach and increased extension work, and increased production of grassland nurseries and area Forests in the Syrian Arab Republic to contribute to enhancing the role of forests in carbon sequestration.

- Develop production and productivity and enhance the ability to cope with the impact of climate change and drought, through The issuance of a set of national laws and communiqués, such as the regulation of the investment of State property to establish Production and service projects for the sector, technical conditions governing the processing and processing of fertilizers, and concessions Pesticides, quarantine, protection of livestock and their requirements, protection of the desert, and agriculture. And the Law of Registration No. 6 of 2018

**3.3 Transport sector**

The land transport fleet in the Syrian Arab Republic is more than 2 million vehicles, Which, along with the quality of fuel used to operate, leads to high emissions and low emissions Air quality in crowded areas. The transport strategy to mitigate emissions included plans And the following projects:

• Updating and activating technical inspection procedures to comply with permissible emission limits And rehabilitate the technical inspection lanes in the transport directorates and provide them with modern and sophisticated equipment (Such as the examination of gases released from vehicle exhaust).

• Developing urban transport systems, encouraging the use of large buses and adopting a mass transit system. In addition to the rehabilitation and development of railways, especially as the transport by rail contributes to the reduction Percentage of pollution caused by other means.

• Improving the quality of fuel used in transportation and the use of green fuel and blue gasoline.

• Promote the use of gas-powered buses and environmentally friendly technologies

Modern (gas, electricity, hybrid).

• Do not allow the refund or entry of used policies if the age of use exceeds 3 years. Addition To follow-up on the draft regulations for the replacement of existing old vehicles on the transport lines.

**3.4 Industry sector**

This sector is one of the main sources of greenhouse gas emissions, both from physical transformations Chemical industries associated with various industrial processes (cement industry - chemical and engineering industries) As a result of fuel requirements for energy.

The Syrian government is working to invest locally available resources, rely on renewable energies and establish capacity Making use of solar energy as alternative and renewable energy in the industry. And replacing the fuel with natural gas Energy-intensive industries such as the cement industry. And also improve the specifications of oil derivatives Resulting from refineries, especially for oil derivatives used in industry.

The investment environment was also developed to establish laboratories, small, medium and handicraft facilities and rehabilitate the damaged Of which. And to take the necessary measures to prevent the importation of production lines, machinery and equipment used. The challenge is Is now organizing an industrial map that meets environmental standards and takes off industrial activity with production chains Including the production of the necessary equipment to enhance the status of renewable and new energies and those used in Energy consumption, and overall mitigation of emissions through wastewater treatment projects Industrial processes and their utilization in irrigation, rehabilitation of industrial wastewater treatment plants and development (NOx SOx), the phosphate and azotic fertilizer plant, with the aim of reducing their emissions To generate biogas.

**3.5 Solid Waste Sector**

During the years of the war, the solid waste management sector faced many obstacles and was subjected to many pressures Have led to a decline in performance in this sector. Since the inability of elements of administrative units in some areas of Access to their places of work for the transfer of solid waste, due to the spread of terrorism, led to the disposal of large amounts of it With no possibility of deportation and safe disposal, and forced the residents of some areas to burn or cause Emissions of pollutants. Therefore, the government seeks to improve the reality of service in this sector, especially after the end Mentioned obstacles through a number of actions:

• Assess the current state of solid waste management and develop the national strategy in this area.

• Finding suitable solutions for random dumps, preventing random burning and updating the fleet of special mechanisms Waste management.

• Promote the implementation of pilot projects related to solid waste sorting from source, re-manufacturing Recycling, and processing plants especially in large cities with heavy economic activities set standards Equipment and equipment.

• Research on the transformation of landfills into energy and (utilization of biogas).

It should be noted that the Syrian Arab Republic has not received significant international support in the area of ​​integrated management Of solid waste, which is the first priority for the recovery phase and the particular stage of the environment To restore displaced people and refugees to their areas and normal lives.

**3.6 Housing Sector:**

The housing sector in several governorates has been subjected to a series of acts of destruction and vandalism by groups Armed forces that affected infrastructure, factories, residential buildings and places of worship. Therefore, the sector is facing a major challenge in rehabilitating the affected areas in terms of the lack of machinery and equipment for disposal of the rubble of buildings And to make use of them according to specific areas, in addition to rehabilitating the structures Infrastructure in a sustainable manner.

Despite these challenges, the Syrian government is making significant efforts to develop mechanisms to rehabilitate them Areas in the reconstruction phase and the design and development of balanced and modern urban societies that meet standards Sustainability through the housing and housing map, and issuing guidelines to assess the impacts and adopt the interventions required Which meet the structural, environmental and energy conservation standards through:

• Development of standards and regulations that encourage environmental factors and allow the investment of alternative and renewable energies and conservation On agricultural land and the creation of a modern infrastructure and services system.

• Development of areas outside cities to reduce rural-urban migration by providing opportunities Work, decent livelihoods and housing that meet the needs of women.

• Follow up the implementation of the guide to environmental sustainability and encourage the use of modern environmental technologies such as production The use of environmentally friendly building materials, the use of insulation techniques, etc.

**5. Time frame**

This document contains future visions and policies to address the effects of climate change in the Arab Republic 2030, in particular the development of projects according to national priorities for sustainable development. And will be - Syrian, for the period 2020 To modify the views and developments according to the level of development, progress and information provided by different sectors.

**6. Means of implementation**

The Syrian Arab Republic stresses the need to continue efforts to achieve the objectives of the Paris Agreement, And the importance of cooperation with the supporting bodies to achieve the purpose of these contributions, especially in the field of:

• Build capacity, expertise and national competencies to serve these contributions.

• Raise awareness and develop sustainable awareness about adapting to climate change and establishing the concept of approach And to enhance the role of local communities in the formulation and implementation of development programs.

• Develop less productive technologies for global warming and transfer of appropriate environmental technologies

Sectors, particularly in the areas of:

- Water saving, recycling and aggregation, irrigation and sustainable management of agricultural land.

- Improving the efficiency of production, consumption and environmental sustainability.

- Early warning systems for extreme weather events (eg, floods, storms and drought events).

- Advanced transport systems that are flexible and able to withstand the negative impacts of climate change At the same time reduce emissions from transport or capture.

- Support for integrated solid waste management.

• Support and develop scientific research as an essential tool and process for promoting new technological responses To address the impact of climate change on all activities and economic sectors with direct impacts And directly to society.

• Protecting forests from encroachments, especially fires, cutting and planting new areas, and rehabilitating sites And annual plans.

It is important to emphasize that the implementation of these national contributions requires full commitment by States In particular with regard to the provision of adequate and predictable financial support under international environmental conventions, Including the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, to support the implementation by developing countries of their national plans Aimed at enforcing the Paris Agreement, and ensuring that developing countries benefit from international funds and financing mechanisms to contribute to Follow-up analysis of needs and opportunities to develop national programs, and encourage investment in projects that contribute to Mitigation and adaptation.