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Armenia



Հրանտ Մաթևոսյանի
Հիմնադրամ
HRANT MATEVOSSIAN FOUNDATION

POLICY BRIEF

● for Ministry of Territorial Administration and Infrastructure of the Republic of Armenia

NATIONAL MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY INDEX

National Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) is a country-specific poverty measure tailored to each country's unique situation, building upon the methodology of "Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative". This index alters the conventional approach of measuring poverty solely through monetary means. Instead, exploring poverty through 5 dimensions, including (1) basic needs, (2) housing, (3) education, (4) labor, and (5) health, allows a more comprehensive and locally context-specific understanding of poverty. This policy brief summarizes some highlights

from the descriptive analysis of indicators where deprivation level of at least 50% was observed in Lori, Shirak, and Tavush marzes. This is then followed by short- & mid-term and long-term policy recommendations.

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This publication was produced with the financial support of the European Union. Its contents are the sole responsibility of CRRC-Armenia and do not necessarily reflect the views of the European Union.



KEY RESEARCH INSIGHTS

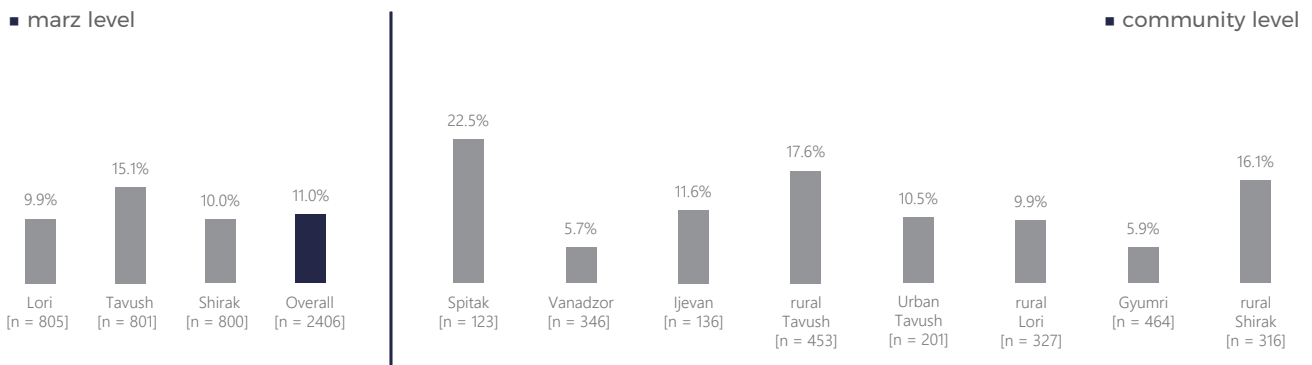
MPI Dimensions by Indicators

Among the 24 indicators, deprivation is highest in life in dignity, healthy heating, labor market participation and decent jobs. *Share of deprived households on marz level is as follows:*



Adequate Housing

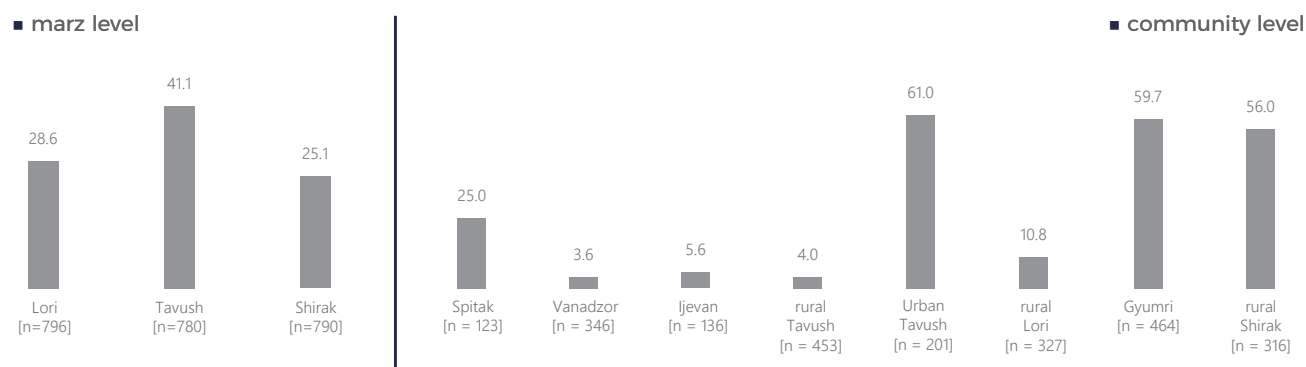
Under the adequate housing indicator, households were considered deprived if they expressed complaints about at least a third of the following issues regarding their housing and immediate environment: floor area, noise from neighbors or outside, lighting, heating, humidity, leaking roof, dilapidated walls and floors, dilapidated window frames and doors, heavy traffic, industrial pollution, elevator functionality, water quality, garbage removal, and services for common areas and yards. *Share of deprived households on marz and community levels is as follows:*



Access to Transportation

This indicator identified households that described the roads within their settlements or to regional towns or markets as poor. Households in urban areas were not asked this question and were not considered deprived. *Share of deprived households on marz and community levels is as follows:*

More than 50% of the population is deprived in Rural Shirak, Rural Lori, Rural Tavush. *Share of deprived households on marz and community levels is as follows:*



Recommended actions towards addressing the problem of centralized sanitation

Where:

Rural Shirak, Rural Lori, Rural Tavush

What (short- & mid-term):

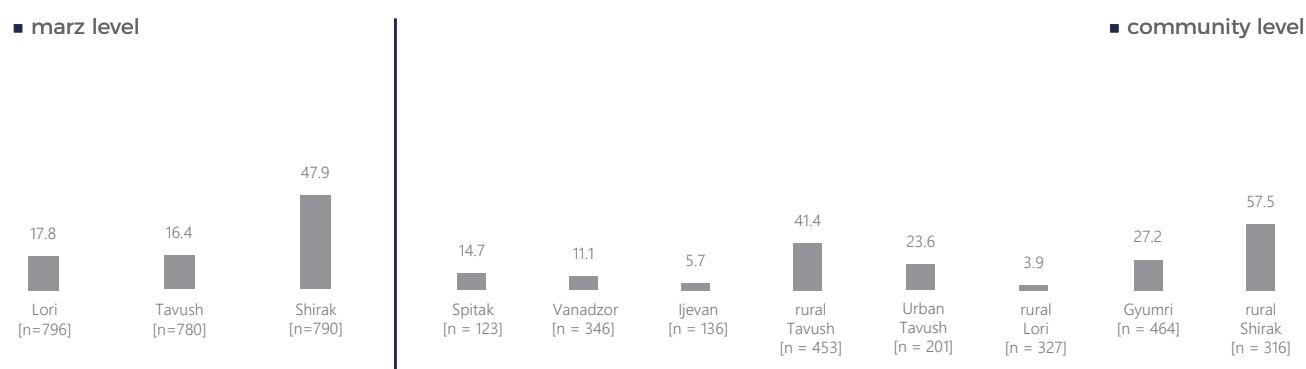
Set up alternative options to organizing and financing sanitation services in Armenia, particularly by raising tariffs for sanitation, where applicable aimed at rethinking the scale and scope of those services and alternative solutions.

What (long-term):

Set up a grant/subvention program for communities to build sanitation pipelines.

4. Principal Method of Garbage Disposal

In this indicator the respondent was asked What is the principal method of garbage disposal used by the household? If the respondent answered one of these options: "Dumped by household members", "Burned by household members", "Buried by household members", or "Other", then the household was considered deprived. The highest rate of deprivation is observed in rural Shirak. *Share of deprived households on marz and community levels is as follows:*



Recommended actions towards addressing the problem of garbage disposal

Where:

Rural Shirak

What (short- & mid-term):

Ensure the proper management of garbage collection services in all residencies as prescribed by Law on

Garbage and Sanitary cleaning. Promote cooperation between communities, inter-community unions can operate productively and efficiently, especially for settlements with low capacity for managing their property and delivering public services independently.

What (long-term):

Design mechanisms that would help increase the ratio of collection/non-collection of mandatory charges. This could combat underfunding and ensure the efficient provision of garbage collection services for all residences.