

EMPLOYMENT AND LIVELIHOOD

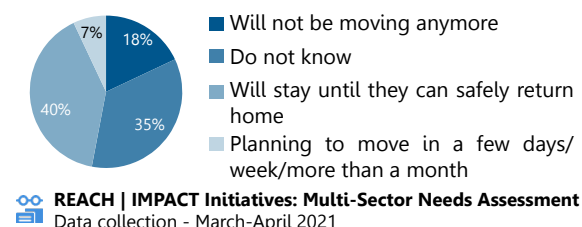
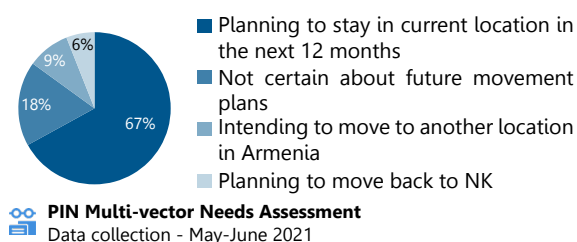
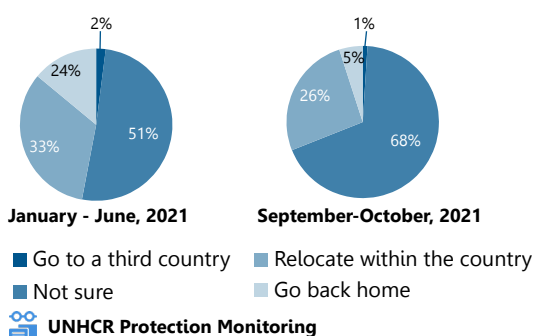
Stock-taking of available data

As the humanitarian coordination structure (established in Armenia after the Nagorno Karabakh (NK) conflict in September 2020) prepares to disengage at the end of 2021, in the frames of the **“REACH: Support to the Coordination Steering Group” project funded by UNHCR**, REACH Initiative (IMPACT Initiatives) conducted a secondary data review aiming to identify existing data sources and the remaining gaps important to consider to address immediate and longer-term needs of the refugee-like population within the context of a transitioning humanitarian response.

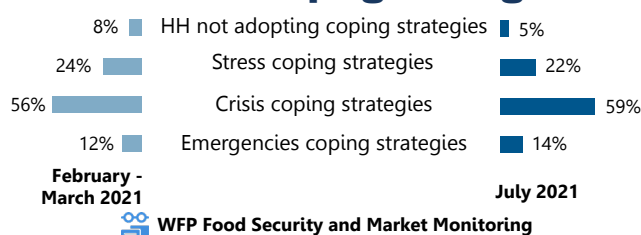
This factsheet is to complement the SDR matrix and to highlight the available early recovery and livelihood information, with a major focus on employment and income-generation related findings for the humanitarian and development actors in Armenia. The factsheets includes data from a number of assessments conducted among the refugee-like population residing in Armenia within the year of 2021. These assessments follow different methodologies, sampling and geographical coverage, the overview of which is presented below. Because of these variations, the comparison between the findings should be perceived as indicative only.

Assessment	Data collection methodology	Geographical coverage	Population group size (refugee-like)	Organisation
Economic Resilience Assessment (ERA)	Focus Group Discussions	Syunik, Kotayk, Ararat, Lori marzes and Yerevan	118 ppl	REACH / IMPACT Initiatives
Capacity and Vulnerability Assessment (CVA), (Funded by UNDP)	Household surveys, Key Informant Interviews	Syunik, Kotayk marzes and Yerevan	605 HHs	AGORA/ IMPACT Initiatives
Multi-Sector Needs Assessment (MSNA): 2nd round	Household surveys	National coverage, including Yerevan	414 HHs	REACH / IMPACT Initiatives
Protection Monitoring: September - October Snapshot	Household interviews	National coverage, including Yerevan	984 HHs (4,497 ppl)	UNHCR
Protection Monitoring: Mid-Year report	Individual / Household interviews	National coverage, including Yerevan	2,389 HHs (10,880 ppl)	UNHCR
Food Security and Market Monitoring: 2nd round	Computer-assisted phone interviews	National coverage, including Yerevan	939 HHs	World Food Programme
Food Security and Market Monitoring: 1st round	Phone-based surveys	National coverage, including Yerevan	1,072 HHs	World Food Programme
Multi-Vector Needs Assessment	Household interviews, Focus Group Discussions, Key Informant Interviews	Ararat, Armavir, Vayots Dzor and Syunik marzes	100 HHs	People in Need (PIN)

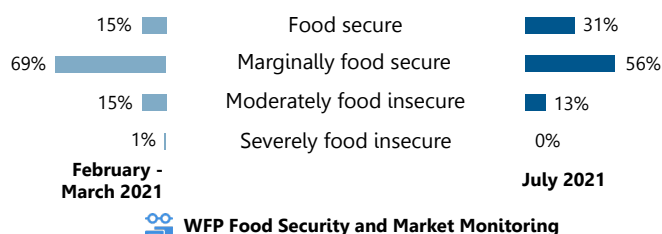
Intentions of Return



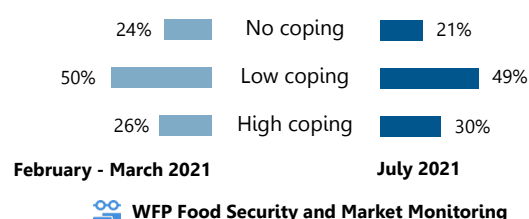
Livelihood Coping Strategies



Comprehensive Food Security



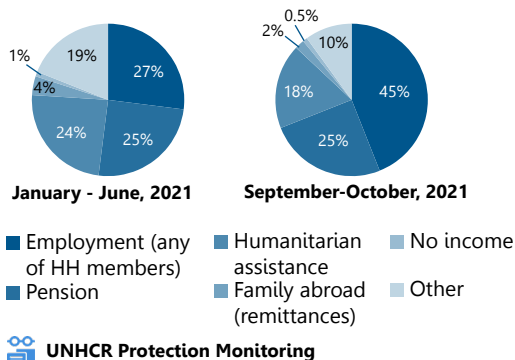
Food-based Coping Strategy



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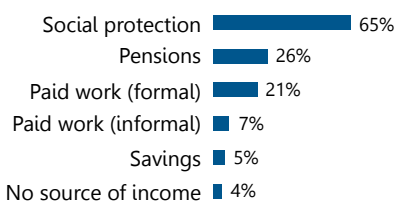
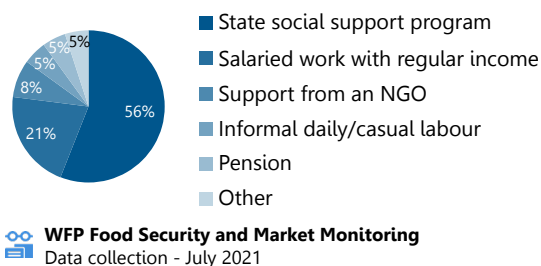
Stock-taking of available data

Main Sources of Income



Most reported sources of HH income

- State support packages (particularly 68,000 monthly support)
 - Temporary jobs or other income-generating activities (including work abroad, or agricultural activities)
 - Pension (including disability pension)
 - Salary from previous jobs in Nagorno Karabakh (either full or 50%)
 - Benefits
 - Support from family or relatives
 - Savings
- REACH | IMPACT Initiatives: Economic Resilience Assessment**
Data collection - July - August 2021



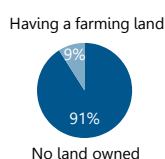
Top 3 Sources of Income

- Pensions
- State social support
- Salaried work (mainly in services, construction, military or public administration)

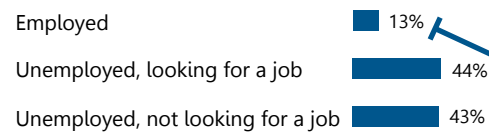
34% of HHs mentioned having 1 employed HH member
Half of HHs mentioned wanting to start/restart a business, especially in **agriculture, wholesale/retail**.

Main concerns - lack of start-up capital and security risks
62% of HHs reported no currently working HH member.

PIN Multi-vector Needs Assessment
Data collection - May-June 2021

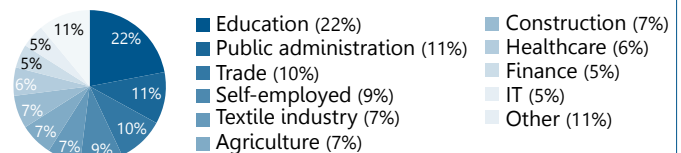


Current Employment Status



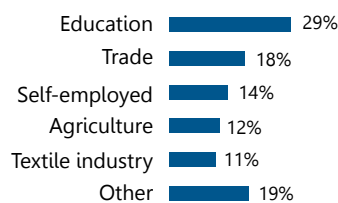
AGORA | IMPACT Initiatives: Capacity and Vulnerability Assessment
Data collection - May-June 2021

Current Employment Sector



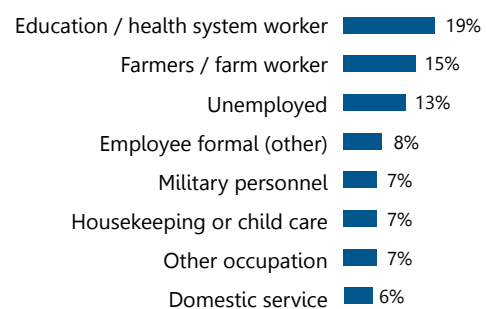
AGORA | IMPACT Initiatives: Capacity and Vulnerability Assessment
Data collection - May-June 2021

Preferred Employment Sector (if currently unemployed)



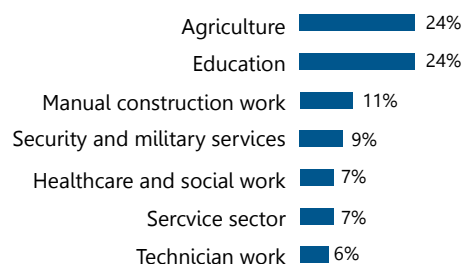
AGORA | IMPACT Initiatives: Capacity and Vulnerability Assessment
Data collection - May-June 2021

Main Occupation Before Moving to Armenia



UNHCR Protection Monitoring
Data collection - September-October 2021

Main Employment Sector of HH Heads (before the NK conflict)




REACH | IMPACT Initiatives: Multi-Sector Needs Assessment
Data collection - March-April 2021

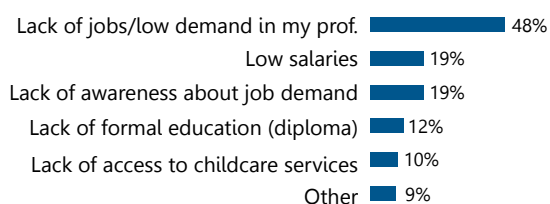
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Stock-taking of available data

Barriers to Employment

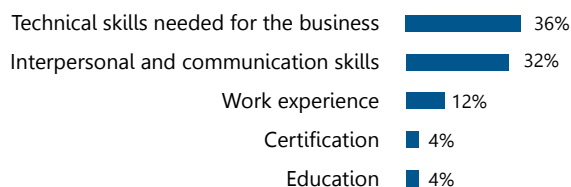
- Low wages
- Lack of job opportunities, prevalent particularly in marzes
- Working environment and conditions (including long working hours and inappropriate compensation)
- Bureaucratic challenges (impacting eligibility for support programmes)
- Care responsibilities
- Lack of clarity on the future (duration of support programmes, relocation perspectives, house acquisition possibilities)

 **REACH | IMPACT Initiatives: Economic Resilience Assessment**
Data collection - July - August 2021



 **AGORA | IMPACT Initiatives: Capacity and Vulnerability Assessment**
Data collection - May-June 2021

Factors Important to Employers During Recruitment

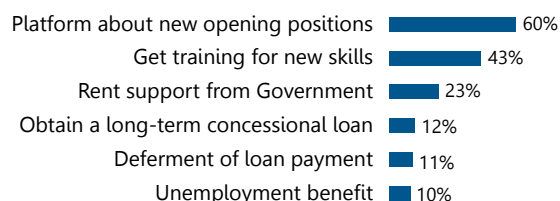


 **PIN Multi-vector Needs Assessment**
Data collection - May-June 2021

Preferred Modalities of Assistance

- Filling the gap of education and skills
- Job placement and creation of job opportunities
- Housing/shelter
- Financial support
 - Cover costs of training/education
 - Launch business activities
 - Support in paying the loans and debts
- Support in agricultural activities

 **REACH | IMPACT Initiatives: Economic Resilience Assessment**
Data collection - July - August 2021



 **AGORA | IMPACT Initiatives: Capacity and Vulnerability Assessment**
Data collection - May-June 2021

Challenges for Employment and Social Service Providers

- Lack of material resources (transportation means for visits, mobile phones, etc.)
- Lack of inter-agency collaboration (with other state agencies, with employers/private companies)
- Lack of proper mechanisms for better efficiency
Capacity gap (needs assessment and mapping, career orientation, psychological skills)
- Lack of human resources

 **REACH | IMPACT Initiatives: Economic Resilience Assessment**
Data collection - July - August 2021

CONCLUSION

Such areas as the employment, income-generation and longer-term self-reliance, which had limited coverage during the past assessments within emergency and immediate humanitarian response, rather fall in the scope of transitioning humanitarian response and early recovery programming and gain relevance for the longer-term strategy planning.

The conducted assessments majorly covered questions relating to employment status, primary sources of income, average HH income, previous education and sectors of employment, some - job-finding attempts and barriers to employment, impact of NK conflict and COVID-19, preferred modalities of assistance, market analysis, etc.

Based on the overview of the available data on early recovery and livelihoods, as well as stakeholder interactions during the WGs, some of the highlighted data gaps in early recovery and livelihoods can be grouped as follows:

- in-depth representative data on the confluence of job market and the skills/experience of refugee-like population (as well as host communities), coping mechanisms against employment barriers, tensions over job opportunities or other pertinent social cohesion issues.
- sector-specific and area-specific analysis of opportunities and support intervention possibilities, particularly in the major areas of expertise of the refugee-like population remaining in Armenia (e.g. agriculture),
- in-depth information on the capacities and challenges faced by the relevant local and national authorities in tackling longer-term livelihood and early recovery needs and in ensuring more efficient state ownership of the development efforts.