



Making
Cities
Work

ARMENIA

Capital: Yerevan (2000)
Largest City: Yerevan 1,407,000

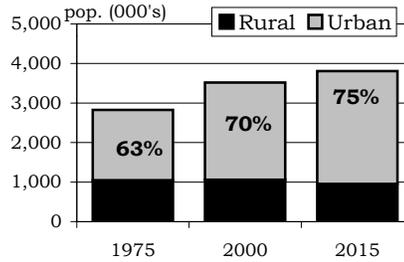
2000 Population	3.5 million
10-year Avg. Annual Pop. Growth	0.8%
GDP (2000)	\$10.0 billion
GDP per capita	\$2,842
GDP growth	5.0%
GNI per capita (2000)	\$520
World Bank Classification	Low Income
Population Below Poverty Line	2.0 million



Urban Profile

Urban Population

2,462,000 lived in urban areas in 2000.



Annual Growth Rates (2000-2015)

Urban 1.0%
Rural -0.7%

City Sizes	# of cities
10 million +	0
5-9.9 m	0
2.5 - 4.9 m	0
.75-2.49 m	1

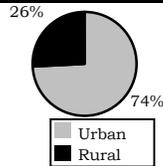
Urban Migration Trends

Armenia's urban population makes up approximately 68% of the overall population, of which over 70% reside in Armenia's three largest cities: Yerevan, Gyumri and Vanadzor. Migration trends have led to an uncontrolled urbanization of villages, an increase of 55% in the metropolitan area of Yerevan, in comparison to the depopulation and degradation of about 250 villages (out of 1170), located in mountainous areas and far from centers of economic activity. As this population change consists mainly of working-age persons, the proportion of the elderly and of children in many villages has considerably increased.

Urban Poverty

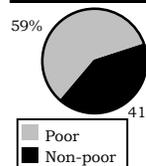
1,447,656 urban dwellers were found as being poor.

POVERTY IN ARMENIA



74% of the country's poor live in urban areas.

URBAN POVERTY



59% of the urban population is poor.

Income Inequality

(wealthiest 20% divided by poorest 20%)
Nation *
Yerevan ('93) 28.4

Economy & Employment

(Country) Sector	GDP (1999)	Employment (1990)
Agriculture	40%	18%
Industrial	25%	43%
Services	35%	39%

UNEMPLOYMENT

Nation (est. 1998) 20.0%

UNEMPLOYMENT. The magnitude of unemployment has been mitigated by the efforts of the government to restrain it. Employees of state-owned enterprises are required to take leave or reduced work schedules with 50% to 70% salary reductions.

Decentralization

Sample Urban Area: Yerevan, pop. 1.4 million

(UNCHS - HABITAT, 1998)

Able to set	*	of local tax levels	Able to choose	all	contractors for projects
Able to set	all	of user charges	Funds transfer	is	known in advance
Able to borrow	all	of funds	Central government	can	remove local govt. officials

Infrastructure & Basic Services

Data on water supply and sanitation coverage are not available.

Urban centers have sufficient basic utilities infrastructures. Nevertheless, lack of proper maintenance over the years has resulted in their continuous deterioration.

Some service-lines, however, are out of operation or are under-utilized due to the transportation blockade and energy crisis. Some urban apartments presently lack necessary public utilities. In some cases, water may not be safe for drinking. One of the most urgent problems is the maintenance of sewage and water lines, to prevent the possibility of sewage infiltrating into the water supply. Another problem is that the energy shortage often prevents electric pumps from distributing water. For this reason water supply is limited to a few hours either in the morning or evening.

Secondary source data are not available.

Health

Crime

In 2001, the crime rate dropped by 4.7 per cent in Armenia. Compared to 2000, the number of felonies decreased by 25.5%, homicides by 3.3%, attempted murders by 11%, rape attempts by 53%, and embezzlement by 50%. Urban crime trends, including organized crime and gang activity, are also on the decrease, with relatively low instances compared to other countries in the previous Soviet Union.