

Armenian men can get paid paternity leave, although for now, it is only five days within the first month of their child's birth. The bill was passed on September 16, 2020.

► DOCUMENTS REQUIRED

You will need to present the following in order to apply for state-provided benefits when pregnant or have had your child in Armenia:

1. Application
 - a. Include name, surname, serial number of ID document, registered residence address of the applicant
 - b. Include name, surname, serial number of ID document, SSN, registered residence address of beneficiary
 - c. Beneficiary's bank information
2. Documents proving the identity of both applicant and beneficiary, including SSN
3. Temporary unemployment document provided by medical center
4. Unemployed mothers provide a document written by hand or typed, stating they are neither employees nor part of a family business. Include name, surname, ID serial number, date the document was written.

More information about more specific cases can be found [here](#).

The decision to accept or deny the application must be made within one month. Denials may be received if the beneficiary is not eligible for government benefits, the application is incomplete or includes false information, there is no residence registration record or a non-citizen has not been registered for at least three uninterrupted years, the application was received after the 140 days of maternity leave, or the beneficiary has already received benefits.

► MATERNITY WARDS, PRENATAL AND POSTNATAL CARE

When it comes to prenatal and postnatal care, there are multiple things to consider. Many polyclinics have treatments for infertility, STDs, and other such issues. Furthermore, prenatal care often includes: Oedema / Proteinuria and Hypertensive Disorders in Pregnancy / Childbirth and the Puerperium *Maternal Care Related to the Fetus and Amniotic Cavity and Possible Delivery Problems *Complications Predominantly Related to the Puerperium. Furthermore, certain conditions originating in the perinatal period are also treated, such as disorders related to the length of gestation and fetal growth, as well as birth traumas. Some have a focus on miscarriage prevention and treatment, as well as the treatment of complications arising in pregnancy. Few polyclinics also offer childbirth education classes, which might come in very handy. There are also psychotherapy sessions during pregnancy and family planning sessions.

Maternity wards are found in each of these hospitals. They generally include departments or

high-risk pregnancies, maternity and postpartum departments, intensive therapy and reanimation for newborns, gynecology and laboratory diagnostics.

- Astghik Medical Center- 28/1 D. Varuzhan St., Yerevan – +374-60-651257
- Kanaker-Zeytun Maternity Hospital – 7/2, Hrachya Nersisyan St., Yerevan– +374-10-285145
- Margaryan Maternity Hospital – 22 Mashtots Ave., Yerevan – +374-10-531342
- Beglaryan Medical Center – 56 Abovyan St., Yerevan– +374-10-582224
- Erebuni Medical Center – 14 Titogradyan St., Yerevan– +374-10-471100
- Grigor Narekatsi Medical Center – 22nd Nor-Aresh St. 63/1, Yerevan – +374-264-22103
- St.Gregory the Illuminator Medical Center – 10 Gyurjyan St., Yerevan – +374-10-645900
- Shengavit Medical Center – 9 Manandyan St., Yerevan – +374-10-443373
- SlavMed Medical Center – 4/2 Marshal Baghramyan Ave., Yerevan – +374-10-322211
- Surb Astvatsamayr Medical Center – 46a Artashesyan St, Yerevan. +374-10-727801

Outside Yerevan, maternity hospitals can be found in *Akhuryan, Artik, Abovyan, Gyumri (Austrian Hospital of Mother & Child and Gyumri Maternity Hospital), Charentsavan, Champarak, Gavar, Vanadzor, Kapan, Hrazdan, Masis, Noyemberyan, Sevan, etc.* There are two research centers in Yerevan, as well.

[Surb Astvatsamayr Medical Center](#), also known as the Artashesyan polyclinic, is a center for children and women in need of specific services. This includes thoracic and neurosurgery for children, and has departments for obstetrics and gynecology, as well.