

ZIMBABWE 2017

Refugees and asylum seekers from DRC, Rwanda, Burundi and elsewhere

8/5/2019

1. LIVELIHOODS PROGRAMME AND MONITORING SCOPE

Problem Statement:

The 2015 baseline socio-economic assessment found that refugees complement their main income source of cash from WFP by engaging in crop production. Refugees were reported to have an average monthly income of USD 18.21, and 57% of those surveyed reported crop and livestock sales as the main source of income. The main crops sold include maize, sugar beans, rapeseed while livestock sold include pigs, ducks and broiler chicken. 33% households do not engage in income generating activities owing to a lack of financial resources or lack of ideas. The value chain analysis suggested that crops with high market value include sugar beans, maize, bananas, tomatoes and onions and animals that thrive in the region include goats, chicken, cattle and pigs.

The 2017 Participatory Assessment revealed challenges of inadequate land, limited business opportunities, limited marketing options owing to the encampment policy, lack of capital and limited options for refugee professionals to practice their respective professions. The Livelihoods Strategy (2016-2020) for Tongogara Camp includes improving household food and nutrition security for refugees through the promotion of crops and small-scale livestock interventions. Additionally, support will be provided in the form of provision of productive assets, savings and lending group formation and formation of youth-led micro and small enterprises.

Context:

Total number of Livelihoods Partner(s)	1
Total Livelihoods Programme (USD)	207,753

Number of Sites Targeted	2
Total Population of Forcibly Displaced	10,693
Total Estimated Host Population	10,000

Right to Own Land	No
Right to Work	No
Right to Access Formal Financial Services	No

Programs Monitored:

Number of Partners Monitored	1
Partner Project (USD)	186,963

Number of Sites Surveyed	2
Number of Forcibly Displaced Targeted	1,211
Number of Host Beneficiaries Targeted	40

(Resource allocation)

Output 1 : Agriculture	100%
Output 2 : Self-Employment	0%
Output 3 : Wage-Employment	0%

Note: Total Livelihoods Programme (USD) includes UNHCR and partners' project expenditures under livelihoods objective.

Sample Size: Baseline Endline

2. PROFILE OF SAMPLE BENEFICIARIES AT BASELINE

103**89**

% of Refugees/Asylum Seekers	100%
% of Former Refugees	0%
% of IDPs	0%
% of Host Communities	0%

% of Female Beneficiaries	44%
% of Elderly (>=65) Beneficiaries	2%
% of Youth (<18) Beneficiaries	1%
% with Dependency Ratio >2.0	55%

Note: FORMER REFUGEES includes returnees, naturalised refugees, or refugees with resident status.

3. SAMPLE SIZE PER OUTPUT

Table 1: Number of beneficiaries per livelihoods output surveyed

	Baseline		Endline	
	Sample	%	Sample	%
Output 1: Agriculture	103	100%	89	100%
TOTAL	103	100%	89	100%

In Zimbabwe there is one implementing partner surveyed - GOAL ZIMBABWE - and they provide programs in the following areas: Output 1: Agricultural Production Enhanced.

The UNHCR Livelihoods indicators are based on DFID's Sustainable Livelihoods Framework centered on the belief that people require a range of assets to achieve positive livelihood outcomes.

4. OUTPUT 1: ACCESS TO AGRICULTURE PRODUCTION ENHANCED

Total number of forcibly displaced targeted **1,211**

Total number of host beneficiaries targeted **40**

For Output 1: 'Access to Agricultural Production Enhanced', 1,211 forcibly displaced and 40 host beneficiaries were targeted for the program, of which 103 beneficiaries were surveyed at baseline and 89 at endline.

The three main types of agriculture programs implemented by UNHCR and partners include farming/ crop cultivation, fisheries, and livestock (which include beehives, chickens, cattle, ducks, donkeys, goats, sheep, etc.). Beneficiaries may be engaged in more than one agriculture activity at the same time.

Table 2: Sample beneficiaries per agricultural sub-sectors

	Baseline		Endline	
	Sample	%	Sample	%
Crop production	103	100%	88	99%
Livestock	1	1%	3	3%
TOTAL	103	100%	89	100%

(Multiple response per beneficiary)

The majority of the beneficiaries surveyed working in agriculture are engaged in Crop production (100% at baseline and 99% at endline), while 1% are engaged in Livestock at baseline (3% at endline).

Table 3: Interventions provided to sample beneficiaries by type

	Baseline		Endline	
	Sample	%	Sample	%
Human Assets	65	63%	71	80%
Social Assets	2	2%	2	2%
Productive Assets	101	98%	88	99%
Protecting Productive Assets	0	0%	66	74%
Market Access	16	16%	1	1%
TOTAL	103	100%	89	100%

(Multiple response per beneficiary)

Table 3 displays the number of beneficiaries sampled who benefited from the different program interventions. In some instances, a beneficiary can benefit from more than one type of intervention support.

Note: The types of interventions are based on DFID's Sustainable Livelihoods Framework. Human Assets include all types of training; Social Assets include promotion of groups, associations, cooperatives, etc.; Productive or Financial Assets include provision of land, animals, fishery, poultry, seeds, seedlings, plants, etc.; Protecting Productive Assets include fertilizer, pesticides, vaccinations, extension services, etc.; Market Access includes marketing and transportation support. Product Differentiation includes packaging, labelling, certification, organic farming, etc. and Employment Support includes case management/individual coaching or labor market matching programs.

4.1 AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT

CORE INDICATORS	Baseline	Endline	Impact
% Self/ Wage employed (of those self/ wage employed)	100%	99%	(1%)
% Permanently employed	62%	18%	(44%)
% Monthly employed	36%	82%	46%
% Daily employed	2%	0%	(2%)
% Employing others	26%	38%	11%
Average # of other persons employed	0.6	0.9	0.3

Note: Permanent employment is defined as continuous employment equal to or above 1 year (OECD, 2017).

<http://www.oecd.org/els/emp/45590204.pdf>

Table 4: % of forcibly displaced targeted who are wage/self employed in the agricultural sector

	Baseline		Endline		Impact
	Sample	%	Sample	%	
Self-Employment	102	99%	88	99%	(0%)
Wage-Employment	1	1%	0	0%	(1%)
No Employment	0	0%	1	1%	1%
TOTAL	103	100%	89	100%	

Table 5: % of forcibly displaced targeted who are wage/self employed on a permanent / monthly / seasonal basis in the agricultural sector

	Baseline		Endline		Impact
	Sample	%	Sample	%	
Self_Permanent	63	61%	16	18%	(43%)
Self_Monthly	37	36%	72	82%	46%
Self_Daily	2	2%	0	0%	(2%)
Wage_Permanent	1	1%	0	0%	(1%)
Wage_Monthly	0	0%	0	0%	0%
Wage_Daily	0	0%	0	0%	0%
TOTAL	103	100%	88	100%	

Table 6: Number of others employed by self-employed beneficiaries

	Baseline		Endline		Impact
	Sample	%	Sample	%	
Family	39	59%	61	81%	22
Friends	6	9%	8	11%	2
Other refugees	16	24%	3	4%	(13)
Host community	5	8%	3	4%	(2)
TOTAL	66	100%	75	100%	9

Overall, the percent of beneficiaries who report currently being self or wage employed in the agriculture sector has decreased by 1 percentage points from 100% (self - 99%, wage - 1%) at baseline to 99% (self - 99%, wage - 0%) at endline.

In terms of sustainability of employment, of those who are (either self or wage) employed in agriculture, the percent of those employed on monthly basis increased by 46%, while the percent of those employed on daily and permanent basis decreased by 2% and 44% respectively.

The percent of beneficiaries who are employed and employ others increased by 11 percentage points, from 26% at baseline to 38% at endline.

At endline, the total number of other persons employed is 75 individuals by 88 beneficiaries, compared to 66 other persons employed by 102 beneficiaries at baseline.

On average, for every 1 person who is employed in agriculture, the number of other(s) employed by her/him increased from 0.6 at baseline to 0.9 at endline.

4.2 AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIVITY

CORE INDICATORS	Baseline	Endline	Impact
Average Kg of crops produced last season	171	56	(115)
Average Hectares of land cultivated	0.1	0.1	0.0
Average number of livestock owned	2	4	2

Table 7: Land productivity (yield in kg/hectare) per self-employed beneficiaries (last season)

Crop Name National Average (Kg/Ha)	Baseline		Endline		Impact ▲ (Kg/Ha)
	Total	Average (Kg/Ha)	Total	Average (Kg/Ha)	
Maize (737)	9,659 Kg 5 Ha	1,913	4,305 Kg 4 Ha	990	(923)
Soybeans (1,307)	7,975 Kg 5 Ha	1,564	621 Kg 0 Ha	1,129	(435)

Note: The National standard is the average yield of the crop over the most recent 5 years with data (UN FAO).
Note: Data for these indicators have been top and bottom coded at the 2% and 98% level to control for outliers.

<http://www.fao.org/faostat/en/#home>

Table 8: Total number of animal owned by the self-employed beneficiaries

	Baseline	Endline	Impact
	Average # owned by beneficiary	Average # owned by beneficiary	▲ #
Chicken	2	3	1
Pig		5	

Note: Data for these indicators have been top and bottom coded at the 2% and 98% level to control for outliers.

In total, 103 beneficiaries surveyed reported being engaged in farming at baseline, and 88 at endline.

On average, the volume of crop(s) produced per person in the previous season decreased by 115 Kg from 171 Kg at baseline to 56 Kg at endline. The surface of land cultivated per person remained the same at 0.1 Ha.

The primary crop cultivated is Maize, for which the average land productivity ratio decreased by -923 Kg/Ha from 1,913 Kg/Ha at baseline to 990 Kg/Ha at endline. Column 1 in Table 7 shows the national average land productivity ratio of the crop based on the crop's average

1 beneficiaries surveyed reported being engaged in livestock at baseline, and 3 at endline. The main self-reported livestock is Chicken with an increase of the average by 1 from 2 at baseline to 3 at endline.

4.3 INCOME/SAVING GAINED FROM AGRICULTURE

Table 9 reflects the results for those who will benefit from a crop agriculture program and thus asks future beneficiaries about the change in income relative to last season. Table 10 reflects the results of those who will benefit from either a livestock or fisheries agriculture program and hence asks future beneficiaries about the change in income relative to last year.

CORE INDICATORS	Baseline	Endline	Change
% with income increase (last season)	23%	1%	(22%)
% with income increase (last year)		0%	
% with savings increase (last season)	18%	5%	(14%)
% with savings increase (last year)		0%	

At endline 1% of beneficiaries report that their income has increased compared to last season (0% compared to last year), a decrease of 22 percentage points from baseline (without any change from the baseline).

Table 9: % of forcibly displaced targeted who self-report (decreased/maintained/increased) income compared to previous season

	Baseline		Endline		Change
	Sample	%	Sample	%	%
Increased	24	23%	1	1%	(22%)
Same	20	19%	2	2%	(17%)
Decreased	59	57%	85	97%	39%
TOTAL	103	100%	88	100%	

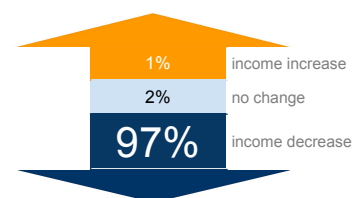
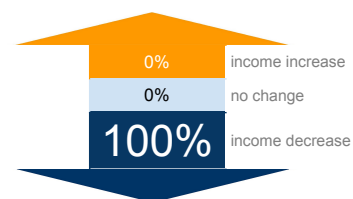


Table 10: % of forcibly displaced targeted who self-report (decreased/maintained/increased) income compared to previous year

	Baseline		Endline		Change
	Sample	%	Sample	%	%
Increased	0		0	0%	
Same	0		0	0%	
Decreased	0		1	100%	
TOTAL	0		1	100%	



At endline 5% of beneficiaries report that their savings has increased compared to last season (0% compared to last year), a decrease of 14 percentage points from baseline (without any change from the baseline).

Table 11: % of forcibly displaced targeted who self-report (decreased/maintained/increased) savings compared to previous season

	Baseline		Endline		Change
	Sample	%	Sample	%	%
Increased	19	18%	4	5%	(14%)
Same	31	30%	6	7%	(23%)
Decreased	53	51%	78	89%	37%
TOTAL	103	100%	88	100%	

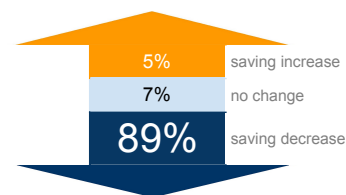
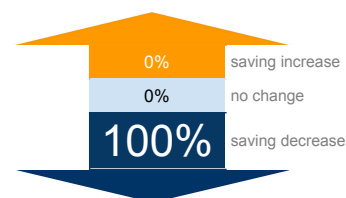


Table 12: % of forcibly displaced targeted who self-report (decreased/maintained/increased) savings compared to previous year

	Baseline		Endline		Change
	Sample	%	Sample	%	%
Increased	0		0	0%	
Same	0		0	0%	
Decreased	0		1	100%	
TOTAL	0		1	100%	



Note: The % change of income and savings compared to last year could be biased if the beneficiary is a new arrival and is comparing their income or savings from last year prior to seeking asylum.