

ZAMBIA 2017

(Multiple PPGs) Refugees of various origins in camps, Refugees and asylum seekers in urban areas

8/7/2019

1. LIVELIHOODS PROGRAMME AND MONITORING SCOPE

Problem Statement:

Participatory assessments with refugees conducted in 2017 as part of the standard planning process, in Meheba and Mayukwayukwa indicate that livelihoods opportunities are restricted to farming and absence of start-up capital, weak market linkages and bad road networks limit the ability of refugees to pursue other income generating activities. The 2015 ILO-UNHCR Market Assessment and Value Chain Analysis identified maize, vegetables and beans as the top three value chain activities in Meheba (Solwezi), and cassava and groundnut in Mayukwayukwa (Kaoma). The 2016-17 Refugee Economies Study undertaken by University of Zambia (in consultation with Oxford University) indicates a positive contribution to the economy of refugees and former refugees, with potential to contribute further with the removal of legal and other bottlenecks. The study identified activities such as farming, livestock, small shops, petty trading as key livelihoods opportunities for rural areas and for urban Lusaka- sale of food and household items (groceries), sale of second hand clothes and petty trade. Challenges identified by refugees include right to work regulations, security threat, right of movement regulations, lack of capital, low salary etc.

The new Livelihoods Strategy (2017-21) is currently being developed and will focus on promoting self-reliance and sustainable livelihoods of refugees living in urban Lusaka and rural settlements of Mayukwayukwa and Meheba, through market based livelihoods interventions and focus on economic inclusion. This new approach will be to support activities such as small businesses and wage employment, in addition to existing activities focused on agriculture, livestock and fisheries. To improve self-reliance and economic inclusion, UNHCR will aim to strengthen relationships with the government and NGOs, and continue discussions pertaining to legal right to work, freedom of movement, access to social security safety nets, and financial services.

Context:

Total number of Livelihoods Partner(s)	2
Total Livelihoods Programme (USD)	551,131

Number of Sites Targeted	7
Total Population of Forcibly Displaced	37,300
Total Estimated Host Population	50,000

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

Programs Monitored:

Number of Partners Monitored	2
Partner Project (USD)	227,904

Number of Sites Surveyed	3
Number of Forcibly Displaced Targeted	745
Number of Host Beneficiaries Targeted	18

(Resource allocation)

Output 1 : Agriculture	35%
Output 2 : Self-Employment	65%
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

239 **65**

% of Refugees/Asylum Seekers	88%	% of Female Beneficiaries	36%
% of Former Refugees	9%	% of Elderly (>=65) Beneficiaries	4%
% of IDPs	0%	% of Youth (<18) Beneficiaries	0%
% of Host Communities	3%	% with Dependency Ratio >2.0	27%

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	170	71%	0	0%
Output 2: Self-Employment	69	29%	65	100%
TOTAL	239	100%	65	100%

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.

In Zambia there are two implementing partners surveyed - MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE : MOA, CARITAS CZECH REPUBLIC - and they provide programs in the following areas: Output 1: Agricultural Production Enhanced, and Output 2: Self-Employment Promoted.

4. OUTPUT 1: ACCESS TO AGRICULTURE PRODUCTION ENHANCED

Total number of forcibly displaced targeted **665**

Total number of host beneficiaries targeted **0**

For Output 1: 'Access to Agricultural Production Enhanced', 665 forcibly displaced and 0 host beneficiaries were targeted for the program, of which 170 beneficiaries were surveyed at baseline.

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	86	51%	0	
Livestock	78	46%	0	
Fishery	19	11%	0	
TOTAL	170	100%	0	

(Multiple response per beneficiary)

The majority of the beneficiaries surveyed working in agriculture are engaged in Crop production (51% at baseline), while 46% are engaged in Livestock at baseline and 11% are engaged in Fishery at baseline.

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.

Table 3: Interventions provided to sample beneficiaries by type

	Baseline		Endline	
	Sample	%	Sample	%
Human Assets	148	87%	0	
Productive Assets	169	99%	0	
Protecting Productive Assets	126	74%	0	
Market Access	57	34%	0	
TOTAL	170	100%	0	

(Multiple response per beneficiary)

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	100%		
(of those self/ wage employed)			
% Permanently employed	58%		
% Monthly employed	36%		
% Daily employed	6%		
% Employing others	43%		
Average # of other persons employed	1.6		

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	163	96%	0		
Wage-Employment	7	4%	0		
No Employment	0	0%	0		
TOTAL	170	100%	0		

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	97	57%	0		
Self_Monthly	56	33%	0		
Self_Daily	10	6%	0		
Wage_Permanent	2	1%	0		
Wage_Monthly	5	3%	0		
Wage_Daily	0	0%	0		
TOTAL	170	100%	0		

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

	Baseline		Endline		Impact
	Sample	%	Sample	%	#
Family	136	53%	0		
Friends	2	1%	0		
Other refugees	109	42%	0		
Host community	10	4%	0		
TOTAL	257	100%	0		

At baseline, 100% of beneficiaries surveyed at baseline report currently being self or wage employed.

Of these, the majority of beneficiaries who are employed (either self (96%) or wage (4%)) in agriculture report being employed on a permanent contract - 58%; while the second largest number of beneficiaries report being employed on a monthly contract - 36%.

Of the 170 people surveyed at baseline, 43% report they employ others and the total number of other persons employed is 257 individuals. For every 1 person who is employed in agriculture, s/he reports employing 1.6 other(s) at baseline.

The majority of beneficiaries surveyed who benefit from the agriculture programs report at baseline that they are self-employed and contracted on a permanent basis.

Of the 43% of beneficiaries who report employing others the largest number of employees are reported to be family - 53% - at baseline.

4.2 AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIVITY

CORE INDICATORS	Baseline	Endline	Impact
Average Kg of crops produced last season	292		
Average Hectares of land cultivated	0.5		
Average number of livestock owned	3		

At baseline, 86 beneficiaries surveyed reported being engaged in farming. When asked at baseline, they cultivated on average 292 Kg of crops on 0.5 Ha of land per person in the previous season.

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

Crop Name National Average (Kg/Ha)	Baseline		Endline		Impact
	Total	Average (Kg/Ha)	Total	Average (Kg/Ha)	▲ (Kg/Ha)
Maize (2,660)	17,958 Kg 25 Ha	693	0 Kg 0 Ha		
Tomatoes (9,795)	3,720 Kg 5 Ha	628	0 Kg 0 Ha		
Soybeans (2,030)	2,235 Kg 2 Ha	1,059	0 Kg 0 Ha		
Groundnuts, with shell (747)	1,219 Kg 7 Ha	157	0 Kg 0 Ha		

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>

The primary crop cultivated is Maize, with a total production of 17,958 Kg on 25 Ha of land, resulting in an average land productivity of 693 Kg/Ha. Column 1 in Table 7 shows the national average land productivity ratio of the crop based on the crop's average yield/hectare over the five most recent years of the national crop land productivity ratio calculated by UN FAO (UN FAO).

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

	Baseline	Endline	Impact
	Average # owned by beneficiary	Average # owned by beneficiary	▲ #
Chicken	12		
Pig	2		
Beehives	0		

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

At baseline, 78 beneficiaries surveyed reported being engaged in livestock, and the average number of livestock owned was 3. The main self-reported livestock is Chicken, with an average of 12 per beneficiary.

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)	35%		
% with income increase (last year)	14%		
% with savings increase (last season)	27%		
% with savings increase (last year)	16%		

At baseline 35% of beneficiaries report that their income has increased compared to last season (14% compared to last year).

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

	Baseline		Endline		Change
	Sample	%	Sample	%	%
Increased	28	35%	0		
Same	29	37%	0		
Decreased	22	28%	0		
TOTAL	79	100%	0		

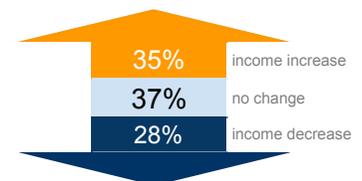
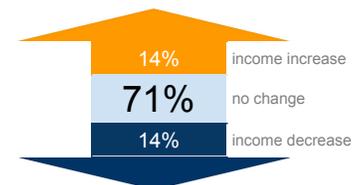


Table 10: % of forcibly displaced targeted who self-report (decreased/maintained/increased) income compared to previous year

	Baseline		Endline		Change
	Sample	%	Sample	%	%
Increased	13	14%	0		
Same	65	71%	0		
Decreased	13	14%	0		
TOTAL	91	100%	0		



At baseline 27% of beneficiaries report that their savings has increased compared to last season (16% compared to last year).

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

	Baseline		Endline		Change
	Sample	%	Sample	%	%
Increased	21	27%	0		
Same	28	35%	0		
Decreased	30	38%	0		
TOTAL	79	100%	0		

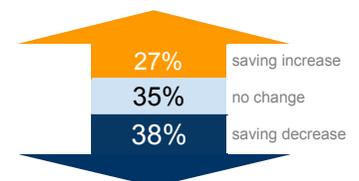
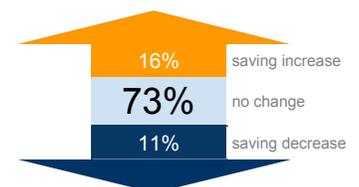


Table 12: % of forcibly displaced targeted who self-report (decreased/maintained/increased) savings compared to previous year

	Baseline		Endline		Change
	Sample	%	Sample	%	%
Increased	15	16%	0		
Same	66	73%	0		
Decreased	10	11%	0		
TOTAL	91	100%	0		



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.

5. OUTPUT 2: ACCESS TO SELF-EMPLOYMENT FACILITATED

Total number of forcibly displaced targeted **80**

Total number of host beneficiaries targeted **18**

Of the total 80 forcibly displaced and 18 host beneficiaries targeted for self-employment programmes (not including those captured in Output 1 self-employed in agriculture) 69 beneficiaries have been surveyed at baseline and 65 at endline.

Table 13: Interventions provided to sample beneficiaries by type

	Baseline		Endline	
	Sample	%	Sample	%
Human Assets	68	99%	65	100%
Productive Assets	69	100%	65	100%
Financial Access	25	36%	0	0%
Employment Support	62	90%	8	12%
TOTAL	69	100%	65	100%

Table 13 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.

(Multiple response per beneficiary)

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 cash grants, equipment, production materials; and 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.

Average value of cash grants (to start/improve a business) received per beneficiary per year **403.6 USD**

Note : The information on the average amount of assistance provided has been provided at the end of the fiscal year by the implementing partner (MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (MOA), CARITAS CZECH REPUBLIC).

5.1 SELF-EMPLOYMENT

Note: This excludes those self-employed in the agriculture sector.

CORE INDICATORS	Baseline	Endline	Impact
% Self-Employed	55%	91%	36%
(of those self employed)			
% Formally employed	5%	15%	10%
% Employing others	16%	19%	3%
Average # of other persons employed	0.4	0.2	(0.2)

Note: Formal employment is defined as those who report their business is registered by the local or national government.

Overall, the percent of beneficiaries who report currently being self-employed has increased by 36 percentage points from 55% at baseline to 91% at endline.

Of these, the percent of businesses registered by the host government increased by 10 percentage points from 5% to 15%.

In terms of sustainability of employment, of those who are self-employed, the percent of those employed for 6-12 months and less than 6 months increased by 30% and 15% respectively, while the percent of those employed for over 12 months decreased by 45%.

At endline, the total number of other persons employed is 11 individuals by 59 beneficiaries, compared to 17 other persons employed by 38 beneficiaries at baseline.

On average, for every 1 person who is employed, the number of other(s) employed by her/him decreased from 0.4 at baseline to 0.2 at endline.

Table 14: % of forcibly displaced targeted who are self-employed

	Baseline		Endline		Impact
	Sample	%	Sample	%	
Yes	38	55%	59	91%	36%
Yes Last Year	6	9%	0	0%	(9%)
No	25	36%	6	9%	(27%)
TOTAL	69	100%	65	100%	

Note: The response 'Yes, last year' corresponds to those who are not currently employed but were employed last year.

Table 15: % of forcibly displaced targeted who are self-employed in the formal/informal sector

	Baseline		Endline		Impact
	Sample	%	Sample	%	
Formal	2	5%	9	15%	10%
Informal	36	95%	50	85%	(10%)
TOTAL	38	100%	59	100%	

Note: Formal employment is defined as those who report their business is registered by the local or national government.

Table 16: % of forcibly displaced targeted with own business / self-employed for (6/12) months or more

	Baseline		Endline		Impact
	Sample	%	Sample	%	
Less than 6 months	4	11%	15	25%	15%
6-12 months	2	5%	21	36%	30%
Over 12 months	32	84%	23	39%	(45%)
TOTAL	38	100%	59	100%	

Table 17: Number of others employed by self-employed beneficiaries

	Baseline		Endline		Impact
	Sample	%	Sample	%	
Family members	3	18%	2	18%	(1)
Friends	0	0%	1	9%	1
Other refugees	2	12%	1	9%	(1)
Host community	12	71%	7	64%	(5)
TOTAL	17	100%	11	100%	(6)

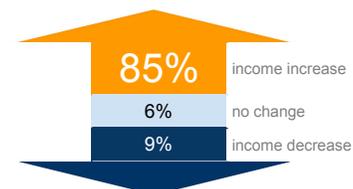
5.2 INCOME/SAVING GAINED FROM SELF-EMPLOYMENT

CORE INDICATORS	Baseline	Endline	Change
% with income increase (last year)	10%	85%	74%
% with savings increase (last year)	6%	86%	80%

At endline 85% of beneficiaries report that their income has increased compared to last year, an increase of 74 percentage points from baseline.

Table 18: % of forcibly displaced targeted who self-report (decreased/maintained/increased) income compared to previous year

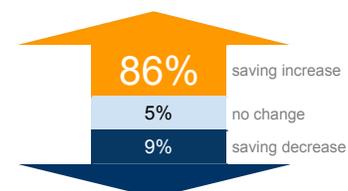
	Baseline		Endline		Change
	Sample	%	Sample	%	
Increased	7	10%	55	85%	74%
Same	21	30%	4	6%	(24%)
Decreased	41	59%	6	9%	(50%)
TOTAL	69	100%	65	100%	



At endline 86% of beneficiaries report that their savings has increased compared to last year, an increase of 80 percentage points from baseline.

Table 19: % of forcibly displaced targeted who self-report (decreased/maintained/increased) savings compared to previous year

	Baseline		Endline		Change
	Sample	%	Sample	%	
Increased	4	6%	56	86%	80%
Same	19	28%	3	5%	(23%)
Decreased	46	67%	6	9%	(57%)
TOTAL	69	100%	65	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.