

MALAWI 2017

Refugees and asylum seekers in Dzaleka camp and urban areas

8/5/2019

1. LIVELIHOODS PROGRAMME AND MONITORING SCOPE

Problem Statement:

As of June 2017, there were 32450 refugees in registered and domiciled in two camps - Dzaleka in the central region of Malawi and Luwani Camp in the southern region. Most of them originate from the Great Lakes region, chiefly the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Burundi and Rwanda, while fewer originate from countries like Somalia and Ethiopia and others. Malawi has placed reservations such that refugees are not allowed freedom of movement and access to the Malawian economy through employment. Malawi's restrictions have "prevented" many refugees from finding reliable employment or self-employment, resulting in malnutrition, lack of access to health care, extreme poverty, and protection risks.

According to the 2017 UNHCR Household Socio-Economic and Livelihoods Assessment (HSELA), agriculture production was a key activity for 22% of refugees, and livestock for 16% of the refugees. Few groups are also engaged in carpentry, tailoring, handicrafts, motor vehicle repair etc. Some of the petty jobs include employment as cooks, providing washing services, fetching water, and carrying rations from warehouse to the homes of refugees etc. The Multi-Year Livelihoods Strategy of UNHCR (2017 – 22) aims to enable self-reliance for refugees through economic integration and livelihoods strategies that focus on enhanced income and food security, and improved access to financial services. Strategies in agriculture will include intercropping maize with soy-beans in irrigated areas; integrating millet, sorghum with cowpea and groundnut, in dry areas; expanding small irrigation home gardens for vegetables, fruits and chicken, ducks, pigs, goats and cattle feed close to water sources. Emphasis will also be placed on engaging the local and national governments and private sector in livelihoods programmes for forcibly displaced.

Context:

Total number of Livelihoods Partner(s)	1
Total Livelihoods Programme (USD)	368,063

Number of Sites Targeted	12
Total Population of Forcibly Displaced	30,372
Total Estimated Host Population	41,600

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

Programs Monitored:

Number of Partners Monitored	1
Partner Project (USD)	315,846

Number of Sites Surveyed	1
Number of Forcibly Displaced Targeted	179
Number of Host Beneficiaries Targeted	119

(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

87 79

% of Refugees/Asylum Seekers	55%
% of Former Refugees	0%
% of IDPs	0%
% of Host Communities	45%

% of Female Beneficiaries	39%
% of Elderly (>=65) Beneficiaries	11%
% of Youth (<18) Beneficiaries	9%
% with Dependency Ratio >2.0	28%

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	56	64%	46	58%
Output 2: Self-Employment	31	36%	33	42%
TOTAL	87	100%	79	100%

In Malawi there is one implementing partner surveyed - CHURCHES ACTION IN RELIEF AND DEVELOPMENT : CARD - and they provide programs in the following areas: Output 1: Agricultural Production Enhanced, and Output 2: Self-Employment Promoted.

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 **179**

Total number of host beneficiaries targeted **119**

For Output 1: 'Access to Agricultural Production Enhanced', 179 forcibly displaced and 119 host beneficiaries were targeted for the program, of which 56 beneficiaries were surveyed at baseline and 46 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	50	89%	42	91%
Livestock	6	11%	5	11%
TOTAL	56	100%	46	100%

(Multiple response per beneficiary)

The majority of the beneficiaries surveyed working in agriculture are engaged in Crop production (89% at baseline and 91% at endline), while 11% are engaged in Livestock at baseline (11% at endline).

Table 3: Interventions provided to sample beneficiaries by type

	Baseline		Endline	
	Sample	%	Sample	%
Human Assets	56	100%	33	72%
Productive Assets	24	43%	42	91%
Protecting Productive Assets	18	32%	35	76%
Market Access	6	11%	0	0%
TOTAL	56	100%	46	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	98%	100%	2%
(of those self/ wage employed)			
% Permanently employed	13%	24%	11%
% Monthly employed	76%	65%	(11%)
% Daily employed	11%	11%	(0%)
% Employing others	72%	56%	(16%)
Average # of other persons employed	1.8	2.5	0.7

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	53	95%	45	98%	3%
Wage-Employment	2	4%	1	2%	(1%)
No Employment	1	2%	0	0%	(2%)
TOTAL	56	100%	46	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	7	13%	11	24%	11%
Self_Monthly	41	75%	29	63%	(12%)
Self_Daily	5	9%	5	11%	2%
Wage_Permanent	0	0%	0	0%	0%
Wage_Monthly	1	2%	1	2%	0%
Wage_Daily	1	2%	0	0%	(2%)
TOTAL	55	100%	46	100%	

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

	Baseline		Endline		Impact
	Sample	%	Sample	%	
Family	50	52%	25	23%	(25)
Friends	19	20%	32	29%	13
Other refugees	2	2%	3	3%	1
Host community	26	27%	51	46%	25
TOTAL	97	100%	111	100%	14

Overall, the percent of beneficiaries who report currently being self or wage employed in the agriculture sector has increased by 2 percentage points from 98% (self - 95%, wage - 4%) at baseline to 100% (self - 98%, wage - 2%) 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 permanent basis increased by 11%, while the percent of those employed on monthly basis decreased by 11%.

The percent of beneficiaries who are employed and employ others decreased by 16 percentage points, from 72% at baseline to 56% at endline.

At endline, the total number of other persons employed is 111 individuals by 45 beneficiaries, compared to 97 other persons employed by 53 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 1.8 at baseline to 2.5 at endline.

4.2 AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIVITY

CORE INDICATORS	Baseline	Endline	Impact
Average Kg of crops produced last season	903	1,032	129
Average Hectares of land cultivated	1.2	1.5	0.3
Average number of livestock owned	11	5	(6)

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 (2,049)	42,525 Kg 47 Ha	895	39,950 Kg 50 Ha	786	(109)
Pulses, nes (NaN)	790 Kg 7 Ha	100	2,975 Kg 7 Ha	425	325
Tomatoes (8,883)	1,280 Kg 0 Ha	6,400	200 Kg 1 Ha	133	(6,267)
Vegetables, fresh nes (3,285)	530 Kg 2 Ha	230	200 Kg 2 Ha	100	(130)
Sweet potatoes (NaN)	30 Kg 0 Ha	300	6 Kg 0 Ha	120	(180)

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>

In total, 50 beneficiaries surveyed reported being engaged in farming at baseline, and 42 at endline.

On average, the volume of crop(s) produced per person in the previous season increased by 129 Kg from 903 Kg at baseline to 1,032 Kg at endline. The surface of land cultivated per person increased by 0.3 Ha from 1.2 Ha at baseline to 1.5 Ha at endline.

The primary crop cultivated is Maize, for which the average land productivity ratio decreased by -109 Kg/Ha from 895 Kg/Ha at baseline to 786 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 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 Average # owned by beneficiary	Endline Average # owned by beneficiary	Impact ▲ #
Cattle	9	3	(6)
Goats	14		
Chicken		7	

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

6 beneficiaries surveyed reported being engaged in livestock at baseline, and 5 at endline. The main self-reported livestock is Cattle with a decrease of the average by 6 from 9 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)	21%	36%	15%
% with income increase (last year)	0%	100%	100%
% with savings increase (last season)	23%	60%	37%
% with savings increase (last year)	0%	100%	100%

At endline 36% of beneficiaries report that their income has increased compared to last season (100% compared to last year), an increase of 15 percentage points from baseline (an increase of 100 percentage points from baseline).

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

	Baseline		Endline		Change
	Sample	%	Sample	%	%
Increased	10	21%	15	36%	15%
Same	23	48%	22	52%	4%
Decreased	15	31%	5	12%	(19%)
TOTAL	48	100%	42	100%	

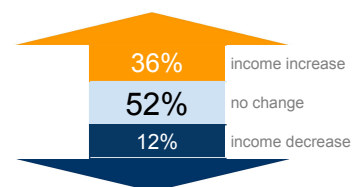
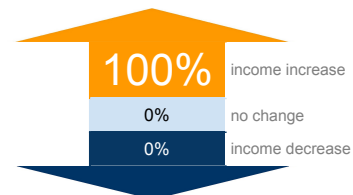


Table 10: % of forcibly displaced targeted who self-report (decreased/maintained/increased) income compared to previous year

	Baseline		Endline		Change
	Sample	%	Sample	%	%
Increased	0	0%	4	100%	100%
Same	8	100%	0	0%	(100%)
Decreased	0	0%	0	0%	0%
TOTAL	8	100%	4	100%	



At endline 60% of beneficiaries report that their savings has increased compared to last season (100% compared to last year), an increase of 37 percentage points from baseline (an increase of 100 percentage points from baseline).

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

	Baseline		Endline		Change
	Sample	%	Sample	%	%
Increased	11	23%	25	60%	37%
Same	21	44%	17	40%	(3%)
Decreased	16	33%	0	0%	(33%)
TOTAL	48	100%	42	100%	

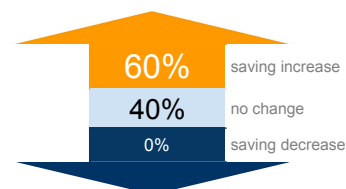
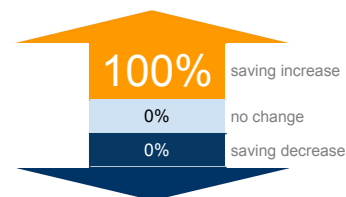


Table 12: % of forcibly displaced targeted who self-report (decreased/maintained/increased) savings compared to previous year

	Baseline		Endline		Change
	Sample	%	Sample	%	%
Increased	0	0%	4	100%	100%
Same	8	100%	0	0%	(100%)
Decreased	0	0%	0	0%	0%
TOTAL	8	100%	4	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.

5. OUTPUT 2: ACCESS TO SELF-EMPLOYMENT FACILITATED

Total number of forcibly displaced targeted **0**

Total number of host beneficiaries targeted **0**

Of the total 0 forcibly displaced and 0 host beneficiaries targeted for self-employment programmes (not including those captured in Output 1 self-employed in agriculture) 31 beneficiaries have been surveyed at baseline and 33 at endline.

Table 13: Interventions provided to sample beneficiaries by type

	Baseline		Endline	
	Sample	%	Sample	%
Human Assets	31	100%	33	100%
Social Assets	10	32%	8	24%
Productive Assets	13	42%	9	27%
Employment Support	0	0%	1	3%
TOTAL	31	100%	33	100%

(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.

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.

5.1 SELF-EMPLOYMENT

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

CORE INDICATORS

	Baseline	Endline	Impact
% Self-Employed	26%	27%	1%
(of those self employed)			
% Formally employed	25%	0%	(25%)
% Employing others	25%	67%	42%
Average # of other persons employed	1.5	2.3	0.8

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 1 percentage points from 26% at baseline to 27% at endline.

Of these, the percent of businesses registered by the host government decreased by 25 percentage points from 25% to 0%.

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

	Baseline		Endline		Impact
	Sample	%	Sample	%	%
Yes	8	26%	9	27%	1%
Yes Last Year	1	3%	3	9%	6%
No	22	71%	21	64%	(7%)
TOTAL	31	100%	33	100%	

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

In terms of sustainability of employment, of those who are self-employed, the percent of those employed for over 12 months increased by 25%, while the percent of those employed for less than 6 months decreased by 25%.

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

	Baseline		Endline		Impact
	Sample	%	Sample	%	%
Formal	2	25%	0	0%	(25%)
Informal	6	75%	9	100%	25%
TOTAL	8	100%	9	100%	

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

At endline, the total number of other persons employed is 21 individuals by 9 beneficiaries, compared to 12 other persons employed by 8 beneficiaries at baseline.

On average, for every 1 person who is employed, the number of other(s) employed by her/him increased from 1.5 at baseline to 2.3 at endline.

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	2	25%	0	0%	(25%)
6-12 months	0	0%	0	0%	0%
Over 12 months	6	75%	9	100%	25%
TOTAL	8	100%	9	100%	

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

	Baseline		Endline		Impact
	Sample	%	Sample	%	
Family members	0	0%	3	14%	3
Friends	0	0%	2	10%	2
Other refugees	5	42%	6	29%	1
Host community	7	58%	10	48%	3
TOTAL	12	100%	21	100%	9

5.2 INCOME/SAVING GAINED FROM SELF-EMPLOYMENT

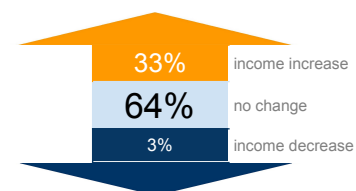
CORE INDICATORS

	Baseline	Endline	Change
% with income increase (last year)	6%	33%	27%
% with savings increase (last year)	6%	39%	33%

At endline 33% of beneficiaries report that their income has increased compared to last year, an increase of 27 percentage points from baseline.

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

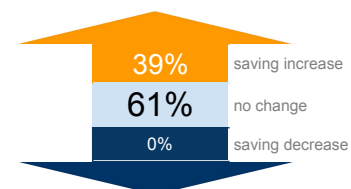
	Baseline		Endline		Change
	Sample	%	Sample	%	
Increased	2	6%	11	33%	27%
Same	26	84%	21	64%	(20%)
Decreased	3	10%	1	3%	(7%)
TOTAL	31	100%	33	100%	



At endline 39% of beneficiaries report that their savings has increased compared to last year, an increase of 33 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	2	6%	13	39%	33%
Same	25	81%	20	61%	(20%)
Decreased	4	13%	0	0%	(13%)
TOTAL	31	100%	33	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.