

GUINEA 2017

Ivorian refugees

8/12/2019

1. LIVELIHOODS PROGRAMME AND MONITORING SCOPE

Problem Statement:

The Age, Gender, Diversity Participatory Assessment conducted with refugees as part of the standard planning process in 2016 found that Ivorian refugee households have largely engaged in agriculture and small trade for their subsistence. However, the small scale of these farms/businesses have not allowed them to become self-sufficient. According to an assessment conducted in 2016, 87% of households were classified as poor. Over 50% of the population is comprised of children and adolescents, 47% in the age group of 18 – 60 years and 2% elderly. 85% of households reported having at least one member with a special need. Access to basic social services is high, with school attendance reported at 78% and almost all households reporting access to primary health care. No major issues were noted between the refugees and host populations. Challenges cited include creating income generating activities that meet subsistence needs of households resulting in poor savings capacity among households and low coverage of financial services. Only 2% of those interviewed wished to remain in Guinea.

The 2017-18 Strategy aims to support 2,500 refugees living in Kouankan and Beyla Prefecture by facilitating their agricultural cooperatives and supporting the start-up or continuation of activities including rice cultivation (shallows and hillsides) and market gardening. For refugees in camp Kouankan II, the aim is to support 360 refugees in 2016 to undertake income generating activities through small trade.

Context:

Total number of Livelihoods Partner(s)	1
Total Livelihoods Programme (USD)	85,022

Number of Sites Targeted	2
Total Population of Forcibly Displaced	4,179
Total Estimated Host Population	30,225

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

Programs Monitored:

Number of Partners Monitored	1
Partner Project (USD)	84,046

Number of Sites Surveyed	2
Number of Forcibly Displaced Targeted	671
Number of Host Beneficiaries Targeted	329

(Resource allocation)

Output 1 : Agriculture	50%
Output 2 : Self-Employment	50%
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		211	139

% of Refugees/Asylum Seekers	88%
% of Former Refugees	0%
% of IDPs	0%
% of Host Communities	11%

% of Female Beneficiaries	61%
% of Elderly (>=65) Beneficiaries	4%
% of Youth (<18) Beneficiaries	0%
% with Dependency Ratio >2.0	43%

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	98	46%	63	45%
Output 2: Self-Employment	113	54%	76	55%
TOTAL	211	100%	139	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 Guinea there is one implementing partner surveyed - ODIC : ORGANISATION POUR LE DÉVELOPPEMENT COMMUNAUTAIRE INTÉGRÉ - 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 **314**

Total number of host beneficiaries targeted **186**

For Output 1: 'Access to Agricultural Production Enhanced', 314 forcibly displaced and 186 host beneficiaries were targeted for the program, of which 98 beneficiaries were surveyed at baseline and 63 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	98	100%	63	100%
Livestock	3	3%	0	0%
TOTAL	98	100%	63	100%

(Multiple response per beneficiary)

The majority of the beneficiaries surveyed working in agriculture are engaged in Crop production (100% at baseline and 100% at endline), while 3% are engaged in Livestock at baseline (0% at endline).

Table 3: Interventions provided to sample beneficiaries by type

	Baseline		Endline	
	Sample	%	Sample	%
Human Assets	83	85%	63	100%
Productive Assets	97	99%	63	100%
Protecting Productive Assets	82	84%	63	100%
Employment Support	68	69%	0	0%
TOTAL	98	100%	63	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	100%	100%	(0%)
(of those self/ wage employed)			
% Permanently employed	41%	2%	(39%)
% Monthly employed	51%	98%	47%
% Daily employed	8%	0%	(8%)
% Employing others	75%	89%	14%
Average # of other persons employed	9.1	7.1	(2.0)

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	96	98%	62	98%	0%
Wage-Employment	2	2%	1	2%	(0%)
No Employment	0	0%	0	0%	0%
TOTAL	98	100%	63	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	39	40%	0	0%	(40%)
Self_Monthly	49	50%	62	98%	48%
Self_Daily	8	8%	0	0%	(8%)
Wage_Permanent	1	1%	1	2%	1%
Wage_Monthly	1	1%	0	0%	(1%)
Wage_Daily	0	0%	0	0%	0%
TOTAL	98	100%	63	100%	

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

	Baseline		Endline		Impact
	Sample	%	Sample	%	
Family	77	9%	78	18%	1
Friends	59	7%	91	21%	32
Other refugees	499	57%	234	53%	(265)
Host community	234	27%	39	9%	(195)
TOTAL	869	100%	442	100%	(427)

Overall, the percent of beneficiaries who report currently being self or wage employed in the agriculture sector has remained the same at 100%.

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 47%, while the percent of those employed on daily and permanent basis decreased by 8% and 39% respectively.

The percent of beneficiaries who are employed and employ others increased by 14 percentage points, from 75% at baseline to 89% at endline.

At endline, the total number of other persons employed is 442 individuals by 62 beneficiaries, compared to 869 other persons employed by 96 beneficiaries at baseline.

On average, for every 1 person who is employed in agriculture, the number of other(s) employed by her/him decreased from 9.1 at baseline to 7.1 at endline.

4.2 AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIVITY

CORE INDICATORS	Baseline	Endline	Impact
Average Kg of crops produced last season	1,069	739	(329)
Average Hectares of land cultivated	1.8	1.2	(0.6)
Average number of livestock owned	9		

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)	
Rice, paddy (1,201)	74,895 Kg 128 Ha	584	28,755 Kg 55 Ha	520	(64)
Cassava (7,590)	29,819 Kg 49 Ha	602	17,820 Kg 22 Ha	808	205

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	▲ #
Cows	9		

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

In total, 98 beneficiaries surveyed reported being engaged in farming at baseline, and 63 at endline.

On average, the volume of crop(s) produced per person in the previous season decreased by 329 Kg from 1,069 Kg at baseline to 739 Kg at endline. The surface of land cultivated per person decreased by 0.6 Ha from 1.8 Ha at baseline to 1.2 Ha at endline.

The primary crop cultivated is Rice, paddy, for which the average land productivity ratio decreased by -64 Kg/Ha from 584 Kg/Ha at baseline to 520 Kg/Ha at endline. Column 1 in Table 7 shows the national average land productivity ratio of the

3 beneficiaries surveyed reported being engaged in livestock at baseline, and 0 at endline. The main self-reported livestock is Cows with an average of 9 per beneficiary at baseline while the data are not available at endline to estimate the impact.

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)	45%	55%	10%
% with income increase (last year)		100%	
% with savings increase (last season)	43%	58%	15%
% with savings increase (last year)		100%	

At endline 55% of beneficiaries report that their income has increased compared to last season (100% compared to last year), an increase of 10 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	44	45%	34	55%	10%
Same	15	15%	20	32%	17%
Decreased	39	40%	8	13%	(27%)
TOTAL	98	100%	62	100%	

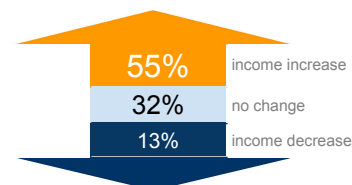
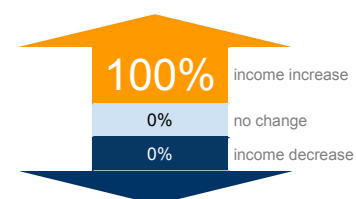


Table 10: % of forcibly displaced targeted who self-report (decreased/maintained/increased) income compared to previous year

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



At endline 58% of beneficiaries report that their savings 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 11: % of forcibly displaced targeted who self-report (decreased/maintained/increased) savings compared to previous season

	Baseline		Endline		Change
	Sample	%	Sample	%	
Increased	42	43%	36	58%	15%
Same	18	18%	19	31%	12%
Decreased	38	39%	7	11%	(27%)
TOTAL	98	100%	62	100%	

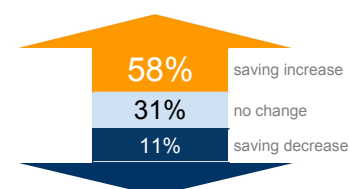
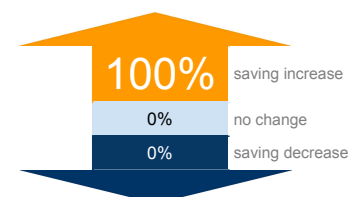


Table 12: % of forcibly displaced targeted who self-report (decreased/maintained/increased) savings compared to previous year

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

5. OUTPUT 2: ACCESS TO SELF-EMPLOYMENT FACILITATED

Total number of forcibly displaced targeted **357**

Total number of host beneficiaries targeted **143**

Of the total 357 forcibly displaced and 143 host beneficiaries targeted for self-employment programmes (not including those captured in Output 1 self-employed in agriculture) 113 beneficiaries have been surveyed at baseline and 76 at endline.

Table 13: Interventions provided to sample beneficiaries by type

	Baseline		Endline	
	Sample	%	Sample	%
Human Assets	112	99%	76	100%
Social Assets	89	79%	76	100%
Productive Assets	94	83%	76	100%
Employment Support	100	88%	37	49%
TOTAL	113	100%	76	100%

(Multiple response per beneficiary)

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.

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

63.48 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 (ODIC (ORGANISATION POUR LE DÉVELOPPEMENT COMMUNAUTAIRE INTÉGRÉ)).

5.1 SELF-EMPLOYMENT

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

CORE INDICATORS	Baseline	Endline	Impact
% Self-Employed	43%	95%	51%
(of those self employed)			
% Formally employed	6%	0%	(6%)
% Employing others	35%	85%	50%
Average # of other persons employed	0.9	6.4	5.5

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 51 percentage points from 43% at baseline to 95% at endline.

Of these, the percent of businesses registered by the host government decreased by 6 percentage points from 6% to 0%.

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

	Baseline		Endline		Impact
	Sample	%	Sample	%	%
Yes	49	43%	72	95%	51%
Yes Last Year	8	7%	3	4%	(3%)
No	56	50%	1	1%	(48%)
TOTAL	113	100%	76	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 6-12 months increased by 88%, while the percent of those employed for less than 6 months and over 12 months decreased by 20% and 67% respectively.

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

	Baseline		Endline		Impact
	Sample	%	Sample	%	%
Formal	3	6%	0	0%	(6%)
Informal	46	94%	72	100%	6%
TOTAL	49	100%	72	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 461 individuals by 72 beneficiaries, compared to 46 other persons employed by 49 beneficiaries at baseline.

On average, for every 1 person who is employed, the number of other(s) employed by her/him increased from 0.9 at baseline to 6.4 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	12	24%	3	4%	(20%)
6-12 months	4	8%	69	96%	88%
Over 12 months	33	67%	0	0%	(67%)
TOTAL	49	100%	72	100%	

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

	Baseline		Endline		Impact
	Sample	%	Sample	%	#
Family members	29	63%	33	7%	4
Friends	0	0%	27	6%	27
Other refugees	7	15%	378	82%	371
Host community	10	22%	23	5%	13
TOTAL	46	100%	461	100%	415

5.2 INCOME/SAVING GAINED FROM SELF-EMPLOYMENT

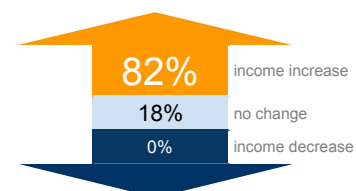
CORE INDICATORS

	Baseline	Endline	Change
% with income increase (last year)	27%	82%	55%
% with savings increase (last year)	26%	79%	53%

At endline 82% of beneficiaries report that their income has increased compared to last year, an increase of 55 percentage points from baseline.

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

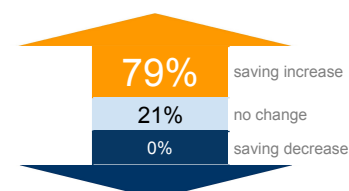
	Baseline		Endline		Change
	Sample	%	Sample	%	
Increased	30	27%	62	82%	55%
Same	23	20%	14	18%	(2%)
Decreased	60	53%	0	0%	(53%)
TOTAL	113	100%	76	100%	



At endline 79% of beneficiaries report that their savings has increased compared to last year, an increase of 53 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	29	26%	60	79%	53%
Same	24	21%	16	21%	(0%)
Decreased	60	53%	0	0%	(53%)
TOTAL	113	100%	76	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.