

GHANA 2017

In-Camp Refugees and Asylum Seekers in Rural and Semi-Rural Areas

8/5/2019

1. LIVELIHOODS PROGRAMME AND MONITORING SCOPE

Problem Statement:

A market assessment conducted between 2014 and 2016 revealed that there were no legal impediment for refugees seeking formal employment. Agriculture and livestock production were identified as the key livelihoods opportunity for camp-based refugees. A wealth ranking exercise found 22% of households to be most vulnerable, and a Cash-Based intervention will be rolled out for these households. Over the last three years, percentage of those who are employed (either because of UNHCR programs or own efforts) has increased from 40% in 2014 to 73.3% in 2016. The average monthly expenditure/income for HHs engaged in agricultural and non-agricultural livelihoods is reported to be \$116.75 (less than half the value for host community HHs - \$281.25 per month) compared to a baseline of \$55.25. The Age, Gender, Diversity Participatory Assessment indicated challenges related to lack of access to credit, business knowledge and skills, inability to afford business start-up costs, inadequate income to cover subsistence needs and weak market linkages.

The 2015-17 Strategy aims to improve livelihoods for at least 60% of the Ivorian refugees by ensuring access to viable self-employment opportunities. For Togolese refugees, the goal will be to enable access to national services and improve livelihoods through farming and small businesses, and allow refugees to fully integrate into the local community.

Context:

Total number of Livelihoods Partner(s)	1
Total Livelihoods Programme (USD)	489,588

Number of Sites Targeted	4
Total Population of Forcibly Displaced	6,642
Total Estimated Host Population	30,000

Right to Own Land	Yes
Right to Work	Yes
Right to Access Formal Financial Services	Yes

Programs Monitored:

Number of Partners Monitored	1
Partner Project (USD)	354,938

Number of Sites Surveyed	4
Number of Forcibly Displaced Targeted	120
Number of Host Beneficiaries Targeted	0

(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

142 **130**

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

% of Female Beneficiaries	51%
% of Elderly (>=65) Beneficiaries	1%
% of Youth (<18) Beneficiaries	1%
% with Dependency Ratio >2.0	17%

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	142	100%	130	100%
TOTAL	142	100%	130	100%

In Ghana there is one implementing partner surveyed - ADVENTIST DEVELOPMENT AND RELIEF AGENCY : ADRA - 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 **120**

Total number of host beneficiaries targeted **0**

For Output 1: 'Access to Agricultural Production Enhanced', 120 forcibly displaced and 0 host beneficiaries were targeted for the program, of which 142 beneficiaries were surveyed at baseline and 130 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	73%	89	68%
Livestock	35	25%	33	25%
Fishery	8	6%	8	6%
TOTAL	142	100%	130	100%

(Multiple response per beneficiary)

The majority of the beneficiaries surveyed working in agriculture are engaged in Crop production (73% at baseline and 68% at endline), while 25% are engaged in Livestock at baseline (25% at endline) and 6% are engaged in Fishery at baseline (6% at endline).

Table 3: Interventions provided to sample beneficiaries by type

	Baseline		Endline	
	Sample	%	Sample	%
Human Assets	123	87%	115	88%
Productive Assets	110	77%	119	92%
Protecting Productive Assets	89	63%	80	62%
TOTAL	142	100%	130	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%	100%	(0%)
% Permanently employed	61%	44%	(17%)
% Monthly employed	29%	19%	(10%)
% Daily employed	10%	37%	27%
% Employing others	19%	11%	(8%)
Average # of other persons employed	0.4	0.2	(0.2)

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	140	99%	114	88%	(11%)
Wage-Employment	2	1%	16	12%	11%
No Employment	0	0%	0	0%	0%
TOTAL	142	100%	130	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	86	61%	57	44%	(17%)
Self_Monthly	41	29%	25	19%	(10%)
Self_Daily	13	9%	32	25%	15%
Wage_Permanent	1	1%	0	0%	(1%)
Wage_Monthly	0	0%	0	0%	0%
Wage_Daily	1	1%	16	12%	12%
TOTAL	142	100%	130	100%	

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

	Baseline		Endline		Impact
	Sample	%	Sample	%	#
Family	16	30%	11	42%	(5)
Friends	13	24%	2	8%	(11)
Other refugees	18	33%	13	50%	(5)
Host community	7	13%	0	0%	(7)
TOTAL	54	100%	26	100%	(28)

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 daily basis increased by 27%, while the percent of those employed on monthly and permanent basis decreased by 10% and 17% respectively.

The percent of beneficiaries who are employed and employ others decreased by 8 percentage points, from 19% at baseline to 11% at endline.

At endline, the total number of other persons employed is 26 individuals by 114 beneficiaries, compared to 54 other persons employed by 140 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 0.4 at baseline to 0.2 at endline.

4.2 AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIVITY

CORE INDICATORS	Baseline	Endline	Impact
Average Kg of crops produced last season	6	377	371
Average Hectares of land cultivated	0.1	0.5	0.4
Average number of livestock owned	165	99	(66)
Average kg of fish produced	0	0	0

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)	
Roots and Tubers, Total (14,687)	0 Kg 1 Ha	0	14,350 Kg 1 Ha	9,456	9,456
Cassava (17,010)	568 Kg 5 Ha	110	13,045 Kg 23 Ha	561	451
Vegetables, fresh nes (9,141)	9 Kg 2 Ha	5	2,261 Kg 13 Ha	164	160
Okra (20,095)	0 Kg 0 Ha		2,053 Kg 5 Ha	362	
Maize (1,772)	58 Kg 3 Ha	17	1,305 Kg 0 Ha	1,612	1,595
Sweet potatoes (1,789)	0 Kg 0 Ha	0	484 Kg 0 Ha	2,392	2,392
Cereals, Total (NaN)	10 Kg 0 Ha	20	75 Kg 0 Ha	371	351

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	165		86		(78)

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

Table 9: Total Kg of fish produced

	Baseline		Endline		Impact ▲ Kg
	Total	Average	Total	Average	
Fish	0	0	0	0	0

In total, 103 beneficiaries surveyed reported being engaged in farming at baseline, and 89 at endline.

On average, the volume of crop(s) produced per person in the previous season increased by 371 Kg from 6 Kg at baseline to 377 Kg at endline. The surface of land cultivated per person increased by 0.4 Ha from 0.1 Ha at baseline to 0.5 Ha at endline.

The primary crop cultivated is Roots and Tubers, Total, for which the average land productivity ratio increased by 9,456 Kg/Ha from 0 Kg/Ha at baseline to 9,456 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).

35 beneficiaries surveyed reported being engaged in livestock at baseline, and 33 at endline. The main self-reported livestock is Chicken with a decrease of the average by 78 from 165 at baseline to 86 at endline.

8 beneficiaries surveyed reported being engaged in fishery at baseline, and 8 at endline, and the average number of fish produce remained the same at 0 Kg.

4.3 INCOME/SAVING GAINED FROM AGRICULTURE

Table 10 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 11 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)	7%	26%	19%
% with income increase (last year)	7%	11%	3%
% with savings increase (last season)	3%	70%	67%
% with savings increase (last year)	5%	28%	23%

At endline 26% of beneficiaries report that their income has increased compared to last season (11% compared to last year), an increase of 19 percentage points from baseline (an increase of 3 percentage points from baseline).

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

	Baseline		Endline		Change
	Sample	%	Sample	%	%
Increased	4	7%	19	26%	19%
Same	53	87%	51	70%	(17%)
Decreased	4	7%	3	4%	(2%)
TOTAL	61	100%	73	100%	

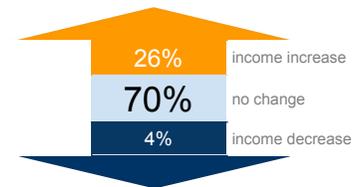
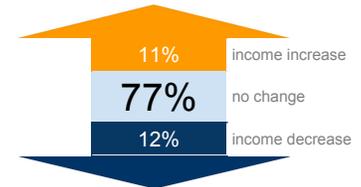


Table 11: % of forcibly displaced targeted who self-report (decreased/maintained/increased) income compared to previous year

	Baseline		Endline		Change
	Sample	%	Sample	%	%
Increased	6	7%	6	11%	3%
Same	53	65%	44	77%	12%
Decreased	22	27%	7	12%	(15%)
TOTAL	81	100%	57	100%	



At endline 70% of beneficiaries report that their savings has increased compared to last season (28% compared to last year), an increase of 67 percentage points from baseline (an increase of 23 percentage points from baseline).

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

	Baseline		Endline		Change
	Sample	%	Sample	%	%
Increased	2	3%	51	70%	67%
Same	58	95%	19	26%	(69%)
Decreased	1	2%	3	4%	2%
TOTAL	61	100%	73	100%	

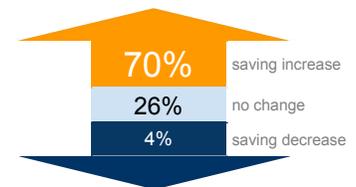
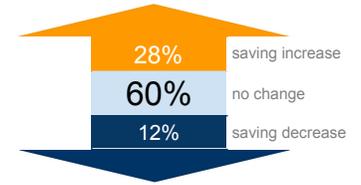


Table 13: % of forcibly displaced targeted who self-report (decreased/maintained/increased) savings compared to previous year

	Baseline		Endline		Change
	Sample	%	Sample	%	
Increased	4	5%	16	28%	23%
Same	54	67%	34	60%	(7%)
Decreased	23	28%	7	12%	(16%)
TOTAL	81	100%	57	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.