

BURKINA FASO 2017

Malian and other refugees in Burkina Faso

8/12/2019

1. LIVELIHOODS PROGRAMME AND MONITORING SCOPE

Problem Statement:

The 2015 Age, Gender, Diversity Participatory Assessment with refugees conducted as part of the standard planning process, identified lack of employment opportunities and income as a key concern, and participants expressed need for funds, skill development, access to groups/networks, access to credit and markets, and access to livestock and feed. Various market studies have also been conducted including the Milk Value Chain Analysis in 2014, the Artisan Value Chain Study in 2015, Assessment of high potential livestock activities in the Sahel in 2015 and the Participatory Assessment of potential livelihood sectors for women and youth in 2016. Key challenges faced by refugees include limited market access, weak demand and cross-border trade, poor access to financial capital and production inputs, limited natural resources and low levels of education and market-oriented skills.

The Livelihoods Strategy for Malian Refugees in Burkina Faso (2016-18) aims to support profitable income-generating activities in the commerce, livestock/milk, artisanal and skilled trades (agro-processing for example) sectors. There will be a focus on micro-enterprise development in the livestock sector with focus on milk production, processing and marketing. Processing of animal products including skins and dried meat will also be explored.

Context:

Total number of Livelihoods Partner(s)	9
Total Livelihoods Programme (USD)	1,502,548

Number of Sites Targeted	2
Total Population of Forcibly Displaced	32,000
Total Estimated Host Population	60,000

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

Programs Monitored:

Number of Partners Monitored	3
Partner Project (USD)	1,020,545

Number of Sites Surveyed	2
Number of Forcibly Displaced Targeted	3,600
Number of Host Beneficiaries Targeted	1,220

(Resource allocation)

Output 1 : Agriculture	60%
Output 2 : Self-Employment	40%
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 ENDLINE

0 100

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

% of Female Beneficiaries	46%
% of Elderly (>=65) Beneficiaries	6%
% of Youth (<18) Beneficiaries	1%
% with Dependency Ratio >2.0	24%

Note: 1) FORMER REFUGEES includes returnees, naturalised refugees, or refugees with resident status, 2) Due to timing of roll-out of revised monitoring tools and program implementation, only an Endline survey was completed as the beneficiaries had already begun participation in the program.

3. SAMPLE SIZE PER OUTPUT

Table 1: Number of beneficiaries per livelihoods output surveyed

	Baseline		Endline	
	Sample	%	Sample	%
Output 1: Agriculture	0		58	58%
Output 2: Self-Employment	0		42	42%
TOTAL	0		100	100%

In BurkinaFaso there are three implementing partners surveyed - VSF-B, AFRIKA TISS, AFRIKA TISS & AAKS - 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 **1,600**

Total number of host beneficiaries targeted **1,200**

For Output 1: 'Access to Agricultural Production Enhanced', 1,600 forcibly displaced and 1,200 host beneficiaries were targeted for the program, of which 0 beneficiaries were surveyed at baseline and 58 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	%
Livestock	0		58	100%
TOTAL	0		58	100%

(Multiple response per beneficiary)

The majority of the beneficiaries surveyed working in agriculture are engaged in Livestock (100% at endline).

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	0		55	95%
Social Assets	0		42	72%
Productive Assets	0		54	93%
Protecting Productive Assets	0		34	59%
Financial Access	0		28	48%
Market Access	0		34	59%
TOTAL	0		58	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 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.

Average value of cash grants per beneficiary per year for agricultural production **441.6 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 (VSF-B, AFRIKA TISS).

4.1 AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT

CORE INDICATORS	Baseline	Endline	Impact
% Self/ Wage employed		98%	
(of those self/ wage employed)			
% Permanently employed		72%	
% Monthly employed		7%	
% Daily employed		21%	
% Employing others		2%	
Average # of other persons employed		0.0	

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	0		52	90%	
Wage-Employment	0		5	9%	
No Employment	0		1	2%	
TOTAL	0		58	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	0		41	72%	
Self_Monthly	0		0	0%	
Self_Daily	0		11	19%	
Wage_Permanent	0		0	0%	
Wage_Monthly	0		4	7%	
Wage_Daily	0		1	2%	
TOTAL	0		57	100%	

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

	Baseline		Endline		Impact
	Sample	%	Sample	%	
Family	0		1	100%	
Friends	0		0	0%	
Other refugees	0		0	0%	
Host community	0		0	0%	
TOTAL	0		1	100%	

At endline, 98% of beneficiaries surveyed report currently being self or wage employed.

Of these, the majority of beneficiaries who are employed (either self (90%) or wage (9%)) in agriculture report being employed on a permanent contract - 72%; while the second largest number of beneficiaries report being employed on a daily contract - 21%.

Of the 58 people surveyed at endline, 2% report they employ others and the total number of other persons employed is 1 individuals. For every 1 person who is employed in agriculture, s/he reports employing 0 other(s) at endline.

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

Of the 2% of beneficiaries who report employing others the largest number of employees are reported to be family - 100% at endline.

4.2 AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIVITY

CORE INDICATORS	Baseline	Endline	Impact
Average number of livestock owned		4	

Table 7: Total number of animal owned by the self-employed beneficiaries

	Baseline Average # owned by beneficiary	Endline Average # owned by beneficiary	Impact ▲ #
Goats		5	
Sheep		4	

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

At endline, 58 beneficiaries surveyed reported being engaged in livestock, and the average number of livestock owned was 4. The main self-reported livestock is Goats, with an average of 5 per beneficiary.

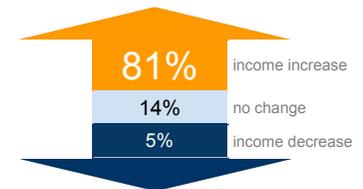
4.3 INCOME/SAVING GAINED FROM AGRICULTURE

CORE INDICATORS	Baseline	Endline	Change
% with income increase (last year)		81%	
% with savings increase (last year)		79%	

At endline 81% of beneficiaries report that their income has increased compared to last year.

Table 8: % of forcibly displaced targeted who self-report (decreased/maintained/increased) income compared to previous year

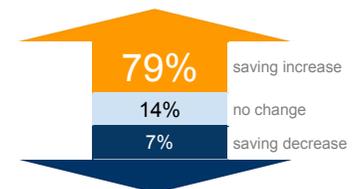
	Baseline		Endline		Change %
	Sample	%	Sample	%	
Increased	0		47	81%	
Same	0		8	14%	
Decreased	0		3	5%	
TOTAL	0		58	100%	



At endline 79% of beneficiaries report that their savings has increased compared to last year.

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

	Baseline		Endline		Change %
	Sample	%	Sample	%	
Increased	0		46	79%	
Same	0		8	14%	
Decreased	0		4	7%	
TOTAL	0		58	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 **2,000**

Total number of host beneficiaries targeted **20**

Of the total 2,000 forcibly displaced and 20 host beneficiaries targeted for self-employment programmes (not including those captured in Output 1 self-employed in agriculture) 0 beneficiaries have been surveyed at baseline and 42 at endline.

Table 10: Interventions provided to sample beneficiaries by type

	Baseline		Endline	
	Sample	%	Sample	%
Human Assets	0		35	83%
Social Assets	0		33	79%
Productive Assets	0		33	79%
Financial Access	0		4	10%
TOTAL	0		42	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 10 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		83%	
(of those self employed)			
% Formally employed		9%	
% Employing others		6%	
Average # of other persons employed		0.1	

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

83% of beneficiaries surveyed at endline report currently being self-employed.

Of these, 9% of businesses are registered by the host government.

At endline, the majority of the self-employed beneficiaries report having worked for over 12 months - 94%, while the second largest number of beneficiaries report having worked for less than 6 months - 6%.

Table 11: % of forcibly displaced targeted who are self-employed

	Baseline		Endline		Impact %
	Sample	%	Sample	%	
Yes	0		35	83%	
Yes Last Year	0		0	0%	
No	0		7	17%	
TOTAL	0		42	100%	

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

Of the beneficiaries who are self-employed at endline, 6% report they employ others and the total number of other persons employed is 3 individuals, and the largest number of employees are reported to be family members. On average, for every 1 person who is employed, s/he reports employing 0.1 other(s) at endline.

Table 12: % of forcibly displaced targeted who are self-employed in the formal/informal sector

	Baseline		Endline		Impact %
	Sample	%	Sample	%	
Formal	0		3	9%	
Informal	0		32	91%	
TOTAL	0		35	100%	

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

Table 13: % of forcibly displaced targeted with own business / self-employed for (6/12) months or more

	Baseline		Endline		Impact %
	Sample	%	Sample	%	
Less than 6 months	0		2	6%	
6-12 months	0		0	0%	
Over 12 months	0		33	94%	
TOTAL	0		35	100%	

Table 14: Number of others employed by self-employed beneficiaries

	Baseline		Endline		Impact #
	Sample	%	Sample	%	
Family members	0		3	100%	
Friends	0		0	0%	
Other refugees	0		0	0%	
Host community	0		0	0%	
TOTAL	0		3	100%	

5.2 INCOME/SAVING GAINED FROM SELF-EMPLOYMENT

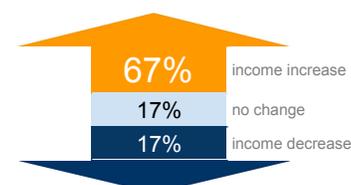
CORE INDICATORS

	Baseline	Endline	Change
% with income increase (last year)		67%	
% with savings increase (last year)		67%	

At endline 67% of beneficiaries report that their income has increased compared to last year.

Table 15: % of forcibly displaced targeted who self-report (decreased/maintained/increased) income compared to previous year

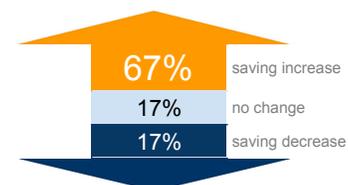
	Baseline		Endline		Change %
	Sample	%	Sample	%	
Increased	0		28	67%	
Same	0		7	17%	
Decreased	0		7	17%	
TOTAL	0		42	100%	



At endline 67% of beneficiaries report that their savings has increased compared to last year.

Table 16: % of forcibly displaced targeted who self-report (decreased/maintained/increased) savings compared to previous year

	Baseline		Endline		Change %
	Sample	%	Sample	%	
Increased	0		28	67%	
Same	0		7	17%	
Decreased	0		7	17%	
TOTAL	0		42	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.