

SOMALIA 2017

(Multiple PPGs) Refugees and asylum seekers in Somalia, Somali returnees, Internally displaced Somalis

8/5/2019

1. LIVELIHOODS PROGRAMME AND MONITORING SCOPE

Problem Statement:

A significant proportion of the caseload in Somalia comprises IDPs and returnees, apart from refugees. An estimated 70% of Somali population is rural, of which 55% are pastoralists and agro-pastoralists, and 24% are crop farmers. Recent participatory assessments have highlighted challenges to achieving self-reliance such as limited knowledge and skills, lack of market support services, limited productive assets, environmental degradation due to cyclical shocks and disasters etc. Various assessments have identified key livelihoods zones for UNHCR/partner support based on geography and occupation: urban-based livelihoods, riverine communities, agro-pastoral communities, pastoral communities, fishing, apiculture and poultry production.

In order to support sustainable livelihoods opportunities for forcibly displaced, the Livelihoods Strategy (2017-20) aims to promote the right to work and development, enable people to protect their productive assets and meet their consumption needs. Additionally, focus will be on developing innovative methods of supporting achievement of self-reliance, and improving learning on successful livelihoods practices. Key activities will include vocational trainings, cash/voucher distributions, inputs for agriculture, fisheries, livestock etc., business start-up grants, financial literacy training etc.

Context:

Total number of Livelihoods Partner(s)	6
Total Livelihoods Programme (USD)	4,490,855

Number of Sites Targeted	31
Total Population of Forcibly Displaced	300,000
Total Estimated Host Population	12,000,000

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

Programs Monitored:

Number of Partners Monitored	2
Partner Project (USD)	899,943

Number of Sites Surveyed	5
Number of Forcibly Displaced Targeted	560
Number of Host Beneficiaries Targeted	107

(Resource allocation)

Output 1 : Agriculture	0%
Output 2 : Self-Employment	100%
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

236 **201**

% of Refugees/Asylum Seekers	0%
% of Former Refugees	72%
% of IDPs	28%
% of Host Communities	0%

% of Female Beneficiaries	68%
% of Elderly (>=65) Beneficiaries	0%
% of Youth (<18) Beneficiaries	2%
% with Dependency Ratio >2.0	53%

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 2: Self-Employment	236	100%	201	100%
TOTAL	236	100%	201	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 Somalia there are two implementing partners surveyed - COOPERAZIONE INTERNAZIONALE : COOPI, AMERICAN REFUGEE COMMITTEE : ARC - and they provide programs in the following areas: Output 2: Self-Employment Promoted.

5. OUTPUT 2: ACCESS TO SELF-EMPLOYMENT FACILITATED

Total number of forcibly displaced targeted **560**

Total number of host beneficiaries targeted **107**

Of the total 560 forcibly displaced and 107 host beneficiaries targeted for self-employment programmes (not including those captured in Output 1 self-employed in agriculture) 236 beneficiaries have been surveyed at baseline and 201 at endline.

Table 2: Interventions provided to sample beneficiaries by type

	Baseline		Endline	
	Sample	%	Sample	%
Human Assets	211	89%	191	95%
Social Assets	26	11%	10	5%
Productive Assets	110	47%	100	50%
Financial Access	0	0%	100	50%
TOTAL	236	100%	201	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 2 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.

Average value of cash grants (to start/improve a business) received per beneficiary per year **500 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 (COOPERAZIONE INTERNAZIONALE (COOPI), AMERICAN REFUGEE COMMITTEE (ARC)).

5.1 SELF-EMPLOYMENT

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

CORE INDICATORS

	Baseline	Endline	Impact
% Self-Employed	44%	62%	18%
(of those self employed)			
% Formally employed	35%	26%	(9%)
% Employing others	9%	9%	0%
Average # of other persons employed	0.1	0.1	0.0

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 18 percentage points from 44% at baseline to 62% at endline.

Of these, the percent of businesses registered by the host government decreased by 9 percentage points from 35% to 26%.

In terms of sustainability of employment, of those who are self employed, the percent of those employed for less than 6 months increased by 25%, while the percent of those employed for 6-12 months and over 12 months decreased by 2% and 23% respectively.

At endline, the total number of other persons employed is 14 individuals by 124 beneficiaries, compared to 11 other persons employed by 104 beneficiaries at baseline.

On average, for every 1 person who is employed, the number of other(s) employed by her/him remained the same at 0.1.

Table 3: % of forcibly displaced targeted who are self-employed

	Baseline		Endline		Impact
	Sample	%	Sample	%	%
Yes	104	44%	124	62%	18%
Yes Last Year	62	26%	17	8%	(18%)
No	70	30%	60	30%	0%
TOTAL	236	100%	201	100%	

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

Table 4: % of forcibly displaced targeted who are self-employed in the formal/informal sector

	Baseline		Endline		Impact
	Sample	%	Sample	%	%
Formal	36	35%	32	26%	(9%)
Informal	68	65%	92	74%	9%
TOTAL	104	100%	124	100%	

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

Table 5: % of forcibly displaced targeted with own business / self-employed for (6/12) months or more

	Baseline		Endline		Impact
	Sample	%	Sample	%	%
Less than 6 months	21	20%	56	45%	25%
6-12 months	31	30%	35	28%	(2%)
Over 12 months	52	50%	33	27%	(23%)
TOTAL	104	100%	124	100%	

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

	Baseline		Endline		Impact
	Sample	%	Sample	%	#
Family members	10	91%	10	71%	0
Friends	1	9%	1	7%	0
Other refugees	0	0%	1	7%	1
Host community	0	0%	2	14%	2
TOTAL	11	100%	14	100%	3

5.2 INCOME/SAVING GAINED FROM SELF-EMPLOYMENT

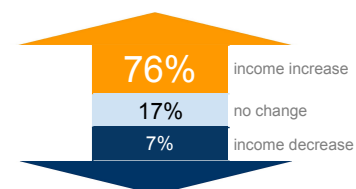
CORE INDICATORS

	Baseline	Endline	Change
% with income increase (last year)	57%	76%	19%
% with savings increase (last year)	55%	70%	15%

At endline 76% of beneficiaries report that their income has increased compared to last year, an increase of 19 percentage points from baseline.

Table 7: % of forcibly displaced targeted who self-report (decreased/maintained/increased) income compared to previous year

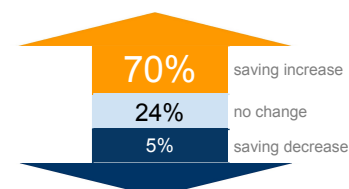
	Baseline		Endline		Change
	Sample	%	Sample	%	%
Increased	135	57%	153	76%	19%
Same	37	16%	34	17%	1%
Decreased	64	27%	14	7%	(20%)
TOTAL	236	100%	201	100%	



At endline 70% of beneficiaries report that their savings has increased compared to last year, an increase of 15 percentage points from baseline.

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

	Baseline		Endline		Change
	Sample	%	Sample	%	%
Increased	129	55%	141	70%	15%
Same	45	19%	49	24%	5%
Decreased	62	26%	11	5%	(21%)
TOTAL	236	100%	201	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.