

KENYA 2017

Refugees and asylum seekers in urban areas

8/5/2019

1. LIVELIHOODS PROGRAMME AND MONITORING SCOPE

Problem Statement:

A 2015 value-chain based market study coordinated by UNHCR and livelihoods partners identified key sectors as wholesale and retail trade, building and construction, beef processing, ICT and finance. Some of the profitable value chains recommended to be pursued by refugees in Nairobi include sale of clothes and shoes, handicrafts, sale of cosmetics and mobile phones. A key factor affecting the Somali refugee community's entrepreneurial abilities is the ability to mutually trust and help each other. During the participatory assessment conducted in 2016, the working age of forcibly displaced (18 – 59 years) raised concerns regarding access to financial services such as credit for starting and expanding businesses. Respondents expressed the need for access to business grants to assist entrepreneurs. In particular, assistance should be targeted to women groups to provide business skills training and enable business opportunities for women entrepreneurs.

The 2017-19 Livelihoods Strategy for Urban Nairobi aims to build competitiveness of refugee businesses and improve access to markets. In addition, support will be provided to asylum seekers and refugees to access viable self-employment opportunities.

Context:

Total number of Livelihoods Partner(s)	1
Total Livelihoods Programme (USD)	435,383

Number of Sites Targeted	2
Total Population of Forcibly Displaced	67,267
Total Estimated Host Population	2,000,000

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

Programs Monitored:

Number of Partners Monitored	1
Partner Project (USD)	430,288

Number of Sites Surveyed	1
Number of Forcibly Displaced Targeted	670
Number of Host Beneficiaries Targeted	172

(Resource allocation)

Output 1 : Agriculture	0%
Output 2 : Self-Employment	79%
Output 3 : Wage-Employment	21%

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

115 104

% of Refugees/Asylum Seekers	93%	% of Female Beneficiaries	31%
% of Former Refugees	0%	% of Elderly (>=65) Beneficiaries	0%
% of IDPs	0%	% of Youth (<18) Beneficiaries	0%
% of Host Communities	7%	% 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 2: Self-Employment	112	97%	99	95%
Output 3: Wage-Employment	3	3%	5	5%
TOTAL	115	100%	104	100%

In Kenya there is one implementing partner surveyed - DANISH REFUGEE COUNCIL - and they provide programs in the following areas: Output 2: Self-Employment Promoted, and Output 3: Wage-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.

5. OUTPUT 2: ACCESS TO SELF-EMPLOYMENT FACILITATED

Total number of forcibly displaced targeted **640**

Total number of host beneficiaries targeted **160**

Of the total 640 forcibly displaced and 160 host beneficiaries targeted for self-employment programmes (not including those captured in Output 1 self-employed in agriculture) 112 beneficiaries have been surveyed at baseline and 99 at endline.

Table 2: Interventions provided to sample beneficiaries by type

	Baseline		Endline	
	Sample	%	Sample	%
Human Assets	0	0%	13	13%
Social Assets	62	55%	68	69%
Productive Assets	79	71%	74	75%
Financial Access	39	35%	21	21%
Employment Support	1	1%	8	8%
TOTAL	112	100%	99	100%

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.

(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.

Average value of cash grants (to start/improve a business) received per beneficiary per year **210.36 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 (DANISH REFUGEE COUNCIL).

5.1 SELF-EMPLOYMENT

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

CORE INDICATORS

	Baseline	Endline	Impact
% Self-Employed	81%	84%	3%
(of those self employed)			
% Formally employed	12%	10%	(2%)
% Employing others	29%	58%	29%
Average # of other persons employed	0.7	1.1	0.4

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 3 percentage points from 81% at baseline to 84% at endline.

Of these, the percent of businesses registered by the host government decreased by 2 percentage points from 12% to 10%.

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

	Baseline		Endline		Impact
	Sample	%	Sample	%	%
Yes	91	81%	83	84%	3%
Yes Last Year	8	7%	13	13%	6%
No	13	12%	3	3%	(9%)
TOTAL	112	100%	99	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 12%, while the percent of those employed for 6-12 months and less than 6 months decreased by 5% and 8% respectively.

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

	Baseline		Endline		Impact
	Sample	%	Sample	%	%
Formal	11	12%	8	10%	(2%)
Informal	80	88%	75	90%	2%
TOTAL	91	100%	83	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 89 individuals by 83 beneficiaries, compared to 66 other persons employed by 91 beneficiaries at baseline.

On average, for every 1 person who is employed, the number of other(s) employed by her/him increased from 0.7 at baseline to 1.1 at endline.

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	8	9%	1	1%	(8%)
6-12 months	11	12%	6	7%	(5%)
Over 12 months	72	79%	76	92%	12%
TOTAL	91	100%	83	100%	

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

	Baseline		Endline		Impact
	Sample	%	Sample	%	#
Family members	11	17%	12	13%	1
Friends	1	2%	4	4%	3
Other refugees	42	64%	45	51%	3
Host community	12	18%	28	31%	16
TOTAL	66	100%	89	100%	23

5.2 INCOME/SAVING GAINED FROM SELF-EMPLOYMENT

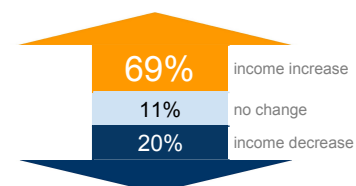
CORE INDICATORS

	Baseline	Endline	Change
% with income increase (last year)	38%	69%	31%
% with savings increase (last year)	30%	67%	36%

At endline 69% of beneficiaries report that their income has increased compared to last year, an increase of 31 percentage points from baseline.

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

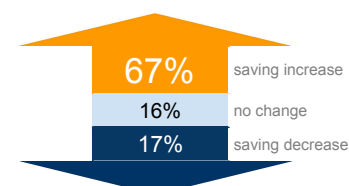
	Baseline		Endline		Change
	Sample	%	Sample	%	
Increased	42	38%	68	69%	31%
Same	25	22%	11	11%	(11%)
Decreased	45	40%	20	20%	(20%)
TOTAL	112	100%	99	100%	



At endline 67% of beneficiaries report that their savings has increased compared to last year, an increase of 36 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	34	30%	66	67%	36%
Same	30	27%	16	16%	(11%)
Decreased	48	43%	17	17%	(26%)
TOTAL	112	100%	99	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.

6. OUTPUT 3: ACCESS TO WAGE-EMPLOYMENT

Total number of forcibly displaced targeted **30**

Total number of host beneficiaries targeted **12**

For Output 3: 'Access to Wage-Employment Facilitated', 30 forcibly displaced and 12 host beneficiaries were targeted for the program, of which 3 beneficiaries were surveyed at baseline and 5 at endline.

Table 9: Interventions provided to sample beneficiaries by type

	Baseline		Endline	
	Sample	%	Sample	%
Human Assets	3	100%	5	100%
TOTAL	3	100%	5	100%

(Multiple response per beneficiary)

Table 9 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, and Employment Support includes case management/individual coaching or labor market matching programs.

6.1 WAGE-EMPLOYMENT

CORE INDICATORS

	Baseline	Endline	Impact
% Wage-Employed	67%	100%	33%
(of those wage employed)			
% of Formally employed	50%	80%	30%
% Permanently employed	50%	0%	(50%)
% Employed 6-12 months	50%	20%	(30%)
% Employed over 12 months	50%	20%	(30%)

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

Overall, the percent of beneficiaries who report currently being wage-employed has increased by 33 percentage points from 67% at baseline to 100% at endline.

Of these, the percent of beneficiaries working for employers registered by the host government increased by 30 percentage points from 50% at baseline to 80% at endline, and the percent of those employed on permanent basis decreased by 50 from 50% to 0%.

In terms of sustainability of employment, of those who are self employed, the percent of those employed for less than 6 months increased by 60%, while the percent of those employed for informal

Table 10: % of forcibly displaced targeted who are wage-employed

	Baseline		Endline		Impact
	Sample	%	Sample	%	
Yes	2	67%	5	100%	33%
Yes Last Year	1	33%	0	0%	(33%)
No	0	0%	0	0%	0%
TOTAL	3	100%	5	100%	

Table 11: % of forcibly displaced targeted who are wage-employed in the formal/informal sector (based on status of registration with government)

	Baseline		Endline		Impact
	Sample	%	Sample	%	
Formal	1	50%	4	80%	30%
Informal	1	50%	1	20%	(30%)
TOTAL	2	100%	5	100%	

Table 12: % of forcibly displaced targeted wage-employed on a monthly or permanent/daily or non-permanent basis

	Baseline		Endline		Impact
	Sample	%	Sample	%	
Monthly/Permanent	1	50%	0	0%	(50%)
Daily/Non permanent	1	50%	5	100%	50%
TOTAL	2	100%	5	100%	

Table 13: % of forcibly displaced targeted wage-employed for (6/12) months or more

	Baseline		Endline		Impact
	Sample	%	Sample	%	
Less than 6 months	0	0%	3	60%	60%
6-12 months	1	50%	1	20%	(30%)
Over 12 months	1	50%	1	20%	(30%)
TOTAL	2	100%	5	100%	

6.2 INCOME/SAVING CHANGE GAINED FROM WAGE-EMPLOYMENT

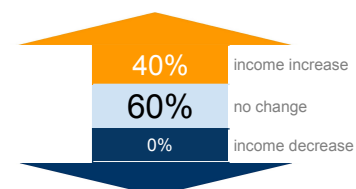
CORE INDICATORS

	Baseline	Endline	Change
% with income increase (last year)	33%	40%	7%
% with savings increase (last year)	67%	40%	(27%)

At endline 40% of beneficiaries report that their income has increased compared to last year, an increase of 7 percentage points from baseline.

Table 14: % of forcibly displaced targeted who self-report (decreased/maintained/increased) income compared to previous year

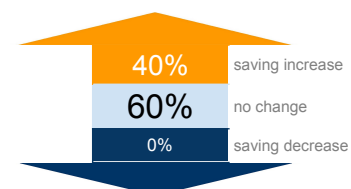
	Baseline		Endline		Change
	Sample	%	Sample	%	%
Increased	1	33%	2	40%	7%
Same	2	67%	3	60%	(7%)
Decreased	0	0%	0	0%	0%
TOTAL	3	100%	5	100%	



At endline 40% of beneficiaries report that their savings has increased compared to last year, a decrease of 27 percentage points from baseline.

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

	Baseline		Endline		Change
	Sample	%	Sample	%	%
Increased	2	67%	2	40%	(27%)
Same	1	33%	3	60%	27%
Decreased	0	0%	0	0%	0%
TOTAL	3	100%	5	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.