

CHAD 2017

Refugees from the Central African Republic

8/5/2019

1. LIVELIHOODS PROGRAMME AND MONITORING SCOPE

Problem Statement:

Key findings during recent Age, Gender, Diversity Participatory Assessment and livelihoods assessments indicate that 75% of refugees are 'very poor' and 'poor'. UNHCR's humanitarian programmes are perceived as creating a model of dependence on aid, rather than enabling self-reliance for forcibly displaced. Refugees who work in markets outside of camps are perceived as threats to the local population. About 60% of households are reported to be food insecure and refugees resort to coping mechanisms such as survival sex, child labour and engagement in illegal activities. To design appropriate programs, UNHCR Gore has conducted market assessments and value chain analyses between 2014 and 2016. The studies suggest that high value agricultural products include peanuts, sorghum and sesame with opportunities to develop value chains and develop market access. Alternative livelihood opportunities for youth and women exist in petty trade and entrepreneurship.

Given that more than 76% refugees are in a protracted situation, the new approach is to engage with development actors such as the World Bank. The 2016 -2020 Strategy focuses on supporting diverse income generating activities and prevent negative coping strategies among refugees. The aim is to promote right to work and improve learning on successful livelihoods opportunities and their impact on self-reliance.

Context:

Total number of Livelihoods Partner(s)	1
Total Livelihoods Programme (USD)	1,086,888

Number of Sites Targeted	15
Total Population of Forcibly Displaced	71,386
Total Estimated Host Population	424,170

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

Programs Monitored:

Number of Partners Monitored	1
Partner Project (USD)	1,069,531

Number of Sites Surveyed	7
Number of Forcibly Displaced Targeted	20,061
Number of Host Beneficiaries Targeted	4,763

(Resource allocation)

Output 1 : Agriculture	82%
Output 2 : Self-Employment	18%
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

165 **162**

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

% of Female Beneficiaries	41%
% of Elderly (>=65) Beneficiaries	5%
% of Youth (<18) Beneficiaries	1%
% with Dependency Ratio >2.0	20%

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	137	83%	145	90%
Output 2: Self-Employment	28	17%	17	10%
TOTAL	165	100%	162	100%

In Chad there is one implementing partner surveyed - LWF - 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 **18,091**

Total number of host beneficiaries targeted **4,523**

For Output 1: 'Access to Agricultural Production Enhanced', 18,091 forcibly displaced and 4,523 host beneficiaries were targeted for the program, of which 137 beneficiaries were surveyed at baseline and 145 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	132	96%	138	95%
Livestock	65	47%	38	26%
TOTAL	137	100%	145	100%

(Multiple response per beneficiary)

The majority of the beneficiaries surveyed working in agriculture are engaged in Crop production (96% at baseline and 95% at endline), while 47% are engaged in Livestock at baseline (26% at endline).

Table 3: Interventions provided to sample beneficiaries by type

	Baseline		Endline	
	Sample	%	Sample	%
Human Assets	97	71%	113	78%
Social Assets	56	41%	37	26%
Productive Assets	114	83%	122	84%
Protecting Productive Assets	69	50%	38	26%
Market Access	10	7%	2	1%
Employment Support	3	2%	4	3%
TOTAL	137	100%	145	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	54%	63%	9%
% Monthly employed	36%	32%	(4%)
% Daily employed	9%	4%	(5%)
% Employing others	75%	54%	(21%)
Average # of other persons employed	5.1	2.4	(2.7)

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	114	83%	134	92%	9%
Wage-Employment	23	17%	11	8%	(9%)
No Employment	0	0%	0	0%	0%
TOTAL	137	100%	145	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	66	48%	91	63%	15%
Self_Monthly	39	28%	37	26%	(3%)
Self_Daily	9	7%	6	4%	(2%)
Wage_Permanent	8	6%	1	1%	(5%)
Wage_Monthly	11	8%	10	7%	(1%)
Wage_Daily	4	3%	0	0%	(3%)
TOTAL	137	100%	145	100%	

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

	Baseline		Endline		Impact
	Sample	%	Sample	%	#
Family	298	51%	73	23%	(225)
Friends	69	12%	32	10%	(37)
Other refugees	200	34%	199	63%	(1)
Host community	13	2%	13	4%	0
TOTAL	580	100%	317	100%	(263)

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 permanent basis increased by 9%, while the percent of those employed on monthly and daily basis decreased by 4% and 5% respectively.

The percent of beneficiaries who are employed and employ others decreased by 21 percentage points, from 75% at baseline to 54% at endline.

At endline, the total number of other persons employed is 317 individuals by 134 beneficiaries, compared to 580 other persons employed by 114 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 5.1 at baseline to 2.4 at endline.

4.2 AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIVITY

CORE INDICATORS	Baseline	Endline	Impact
Average Kg of crops produced last season	551	570	19
Average Hectares of land cultivated	1.2	2.0	0.7
Average number of livestock owned	5	5	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)	
Sorghum (787)	39,803 Kg 87 Ha	455	44,821 Kg 133 Ha	336	(119)
Groundnuts, with shell (1,084)	31,441 Kg 70 Ha	448	33,430 Kg 133 Ha	250	(198)
Millet (542)	1,500 Kg 2 Ha	750	400 Kg 2 Ha	200	(550)

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>

In total, 132 beneficiaries surveyed reported being engaged in farming at baseline, and 138 at endline.

On average, the volume of crop(s) produced per person in the previous season increased by 19 Kg from 551 Kg at baseline to 570 Kg at endline. The surface of land cultivated per person increased by 0.7 Ha from 1.2 Ha at baseline to 2 Ha at endline.

The primary crop cultivated is Sorghum, for which the average land productivity ratio decreased by -119 Kg/Ha from 455 Kg/Ha at baseline to 336 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

Table 8: Total number of animal owned by the self-employed beneficiaries

	Baseline	Endline	Impact
	Average # owned by beneficiary	Average # owned by beneficiary	▲ #
Chicken	8	8	0
Goats	5	4	(1)
Cows	4	2	(2)
Dogs	2	3	1
Ox	2		
Donkeys	1		
Cattle		2	

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

65 beneficiaries surveyed reported being engaged in livestock at baseline, and 38 at endline. The main self-reported livestock is Chicken with an increase of the average by 0 from 8 at baseline to 8 at endline.

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%	70%	25%
% with income increase (last year)	29%	63%	34%
% with savings increase (last season)	43%	69%	26%
% with savings increase (last year)	29%	63%	34%

At endline 70% of beneficiaries report that their income has increased compared to last season (63% compared to last year), an increase of 25 percentage points from baseline (an increase of 34 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	58	45%	96	70%	25%
Same	5	4%	4	3%	(1%)
Decreased	67	52%	37	27%	(25%)
TOTAL	130	100%	137	100%	

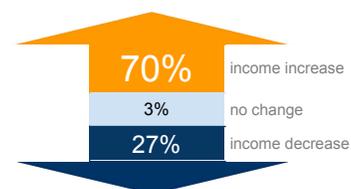


Table 10: % of forcibly displaced targeted who self-report (decreased/maintained/increased) income compared to previous year

	Baseline		Endline		Change
	Sample	%	Sample	%	
Increased	2	29%	5	63%	34%
Same	0	0%	0	0%	0%
Decreased	5	71%	3	38%	(34%)
TOTAL	7	100%	8	100%	



At endline 69% of beneficiaries report that their savings has increased compared to last season (63% compared to last year), an increase of 26 percentage points from baseline (an increase of 34 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	56	43%	94	69%	26%
Same	6	5%	5	4%	(1%)
Decreased	68	52%	38	28%	(25%)
TOTAL	130	100%	137	100%	

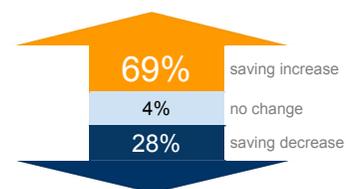
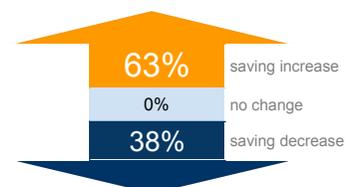


Table 12: % of forcibly displaced targeted who self-report (decreased/maintained/increased) savings compared to previous year

	Baseline		Endline		Change
	Sample	%	Sample	%	
Increased	2	29%	5	63%	34%
Same	0	0%	0	0%	0%
Decreased	5	71%	3	38%	(34%)
TOTAL	7	100%	8	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 **1,970**

Total number of host beneficiaries targeted **240**

Of the total 1,970 forcibly displaced and 240 host beneficiaries targeted for self-employment programmes (not including those captured in Output 1 self-employed in agriculture) 28 beneficiaries have been surveyed at baseline and 17 at endline.

Table 13: Interventions provided to sample beneficiaries by type

	Baseline		Endline	
	Sample	%	Sample	%
Human Assets	26	93%	16	94%
Social Assets	12	43%	12	71%
Productive Assets	20	71%	9	53%
Financial Access	5	18%	5	29%
Employment Support	5	18%	1	6%
TOTAL	28	100%	17	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 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.

Average value of cash grants (to start/improve a business) received per beneficiary per year **190.68 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 (LWF).

5.1 SELF-EMPLOYMENT

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

CORE INDICATORS	Baseline	Endline	Impact
% Self-Employed	32%	76%	44%
(of those self employed)			
% Formally employed	0%	8%	8%
% Employing others	11%	62%	50%
Average # of other persons employed	1.3	1.3	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 44 percentage points from 32% at baseline to 76% at endline.

Of these, the percent of businesses registered by the host government increased by 8 percentage points from 0% to 8%.

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

	Baseline		Endline		Impact
	Sample	%	Sample	%	%
Yes	9	32%	13	76%	44%
Yes Last Year	13	46%	0	0%	(46%)
No	6	21%	4	24%	2%
TOTAL	28	100%	17	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 11%, while the percent of those employed for 6-12 months decreased by 11%.

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

	Baseline		Endline		Impact
	Sample	%	Sample	%	%
Formal	0	0%	1	8%	8%
Informal	9	100%	12	92%	(8%)
TOTAL	9	100%	13	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 17 individuals by 13 beneficiaries, compared to 12 other persons employed by 9 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 1.3.

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	0	0%	0	0%	0%
6-12 months	1	11%	0	0%	(11%)
Over 12 months	8	89%	13	100%	11%
TOTAL	9	100%	13	100%	

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

	Baseline		Endline		Impact
	Sample	%	Sample	%	#
Family members	0	0%	9	53%	9
Friends	0	0%	0	0%	0
Other refugees	12	100%	8	47%	(4)
Host community	0	0%	0	0%	0
TOTAL	12	100%	17	100%	5

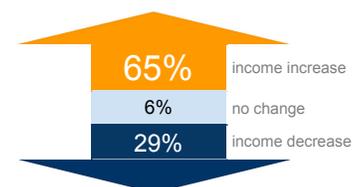
5.2 INCOME/SAVING GAINED FROM SELF-EMPLOYMENT

CORE INDICATORS	Baseline	Endline	Change
% with income increase (last year)	25%	65%	40%
% with savings increase (last year)	25%	59%	34%

At endline 65% of beneficiaries report that their income has increased compared to last year, an increase of 40 percentage points from baseline.

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

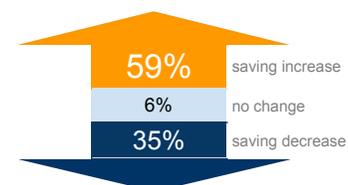
	Baseline		Endline		Change
	Sample	%	Sample	%	
Increased	7	25%	11	65%	40%
Same	7	25%	1	6%	(19%)
Decreased	14	50%	5	29%	(21%)
TOTAL	28	100%	17	100%	



At endline 59% of beneficiaries report that their savings has increased compared to last year, an increase of 34 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	7	25%	10	59%	34%
Same	7	25%	1	6%	(19%)
Decreased	14	50%	6	35%	(15%)
TOTAL	28	100%	17	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.