

CHAD 2017

Sudanese refugees in the East

8/5/2019

1. LIVELIHOODS PROGRAMME AND MONITORING SCOPE

Problem Statement:

The 2016 Participatory Assessment with refugees conducted as part of the standard planning process, revealed instances of sexual violence at household level, prostitution and child labour with limited access to education and poverty identified as causes. Participants expressed the need for start-up capital and tool kits for income generating activities, technical skills for youth to access the labour market, advocacy for refugees to be included in government initiatives and freedom of movement, improve agriculture and livestock opportunities etc. The Livelihoods Assessment conducted in 2017 highlights the diverse profiles of beneficiaries in eastern Chad – with livestock breeders in Farchana and Iriba, and farmers in Goz-Beida. Among the beneficiaries, breeders expressed need for support in production and improving animal health and market access while farmers expressed need for support in agricultural production, productivity improvement and market access.

The Livelihoods Strategy (2015-18) aims to improve agricultural productivity and market access, increased access to vocational and technical training, promote the right to work for refugees, and strengthening capacities of UNHCR and partners to ensure effective implementation of the strategy. Technical and vocational trainings have been developed to support young people. Income -generating activities have also been developed to support agricultural and livestock farmers.

Context:

Total number of Livelihoods Partner(s)	4
Total Livelihoods Programme (USD)	3,356,631

Number of Sites Targeted	9
Total Population of Forcibly Displaced	314,298
Total Estimated Host Population	106,000

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)	1,579,830

Number of Sites Surveyed	1
Number of Forcibly Displaced Targeted	3,000
Number of Host Beneficiaries Targeted	400

(Resource allocation)

Output 1 : Agriculture	50%
Output 2 : Self-Employment	50%
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		166	146

% of Refugees/Asylum Seekers	74%
% of Former Refugees	0%
% of IDPs	0%
% of Host Communities	26%

% of Female Beneficiaries	61%
% of Elderly (>=65) Beneficiaries	4%
% of Youth (<18) Beneficiaries	1%
% with Dependency Ratio >2.0	30%

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	112	67%	86	59%
Output 2: Self-Employment	54	33%	60	41%
TOTAL	166	100%	146	100%

In Chad there is one implementing partner surveyed - WORLD CONCERN - 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 **2,250**

Total number of host beneficiaries targeted **400**

For Output 1: 'Access to Agricultural Production Enhanced', 2,250 forcibly displaced and 400 host beneficiaries were targeted for the program, of which 112 beneficiaries were surveyed at baseline and 86 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	112	100%	86	100%
Livestock	31	28%	41	48%
TOTAL	112	100%	86	100%

(Multiple response per beneficiary)

The majority of the beneficiaries surveyed working in agriculture are engaged in Crop production (100% at baseline and 100% at endline), while 28% are engaged in Livestock at baseline (48% at endline).

Table 3: Interventions provided to sample beneficiaries by type

	Baseline		Endline	
	Sample	%	Sample	%
Human Assets	75	67%	73	85%
Social Assets	60	54%	75	87%
Protecting Productive Assets	43	38%	64	74%
Financial Access	1	1%	24	28%
TOTAL	112	100%	86	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	100%	100%	0%
(of those self/ wage employed)			
% Permanently employed	26%	34%	8%
% Monthly employed	57%	56%	(1%)
% Daily employed	17%	10%	(6%)
% Employing others	44%	74%	31%
Average # of other persons employed	1.8	3.6	1.8

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	110	98%	82	95%	(3%)
Wage-Employment	2	2%	4	5%	3%
No Employment	0	0%	0	0%	0%
TOTAL	112	100%	86	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	29	26%	29	34%	8%
Self_Monthly	64	57%	46	53%	(4%)
Self_Daily	17	15%	7	8%	(7%)
Wage_Permanent	0	0%	0	0%	0%
Wage_Monthly	0	0%	2	2%	2%
Wage_Daily	2	2%	2	2%	1%
TOTAL	112	100%	86	100%	

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

	Baseline		Endline		Impact
	Sample	%	Sample	%	
Family	97	49%	163	55%	66
Friends	22	11%	40	14%	18
Other refugees	46	23%	58	20%	12
Host community	33	17%	33	11%	0
TOTAL	198	100%	294	100%	96

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 8%, while the percent of those employed on monthly and daily basis decreased by 1% and 6% respectively.

The percent of beneficiaries who are employed and employ others increased by 31 percentage points, from 44% at baseline to 74% at endline.

At endline, the total number of other persons employed is 294 individuals by 82 beneficiaries, compared to 198 other persons employed by 110 beneficiaries at baseline.

On average, for every 1 person who is employed in agriculture, the number of other(s) employed by her/him increased from 1.8 at baseline to 3.6 at endline.

4.2 AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIVITY

CORE INDICATORS	Baseline	Endline	Impact
Average Kg of crops produced last season	550	1,131	581
Average Hectares of land cultivated	1.4	2.1	0.7
Average number of livestock owned	2	7	5

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)	30,755 Kg 83 Ha	369	44,175 Kg 84 Ha	521	152
Groundnuts, with shell (1,084)	6,850 Kg 21 Ha	317	26,875 Kg 51 Ha	522	205
Onions, dry (14,395)	9,350 Kg 1 Ha	5,779	9,700 Kg 1 Ha	6,554	775
Sesame seed (509)	4,580 Kg 25 Ha	182	4,160 Kg 18 Ha	231	49
Potatoes (9,157)	3,550 Kg 1 Ha	2,448	4,200 Kg 0 Ha	7,368	4,920
Millet (542)	800 Kg 3 Ha	267	5,200 Kg 13 Ha	392	126
Okra (NaN)	2,660 Kg 12 Ha	219	366 Kg 3 Ha	115	(103)
Watermelons (NaN)	425 Kg 0 Ha	850	2,550 Kg 3 Ha	807	(43)
Tomatoes (NaN)	1,400 Kg 1 Ha	864	50 Kg 0 Ha	100	(764)
Beetroot (NaN)	1,040 Kg 0 Ha	5,073	0 Kg 0 Ha		
Chillies and peppers, green (NaN)	150 Kg 1 Ha	150	0 Kg 0 Ha		

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, 112 beneficiaries surveyed reported being engaged in farming at baseline, and 86 at endline.

On average, the volume of crop(s) produced per person in the previous season increased by 581 Kg from 550 Kg at baseline to 1,131 Kg at endline. The surface of land cultivated per person increased by 0.7 Ha from 1.4 Ha at baseline to 2.1 Ha at endline.

The primary crop cultivated is Sorghum, for which the average land productivity ratio increased by 152 Kg/Ha from 369 Kg/Ha at baseline to 521 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).

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

	Baseline	Endline	Impact
	Average # owned by beneficiary	Average # owned by beneficiary	▲ #
Donkeys	1	2	0
Chicken	4		
Sheep	6	8	2
Horse	1	1	0
Cows	1	4	3
Goats	1	5	4

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

31 beneficiaries surveyed reported being engaged in livestock at baseline, and 41 at endline. The main self-reported livestock is Donkeys with an increase of the average by 0 from 1 at baseline to 2 at endline.

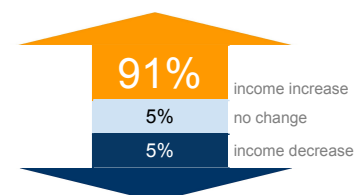
4.3 INCOME/SAVING GAINED FROM AGRICULTURE

CORE INDICATORS	Baseline	Endline	Change
% with income increase (last season)	34%	91%	57%
% with savings increase (last season)	33%	90%	56%

At endline 91% of beneficiaries report that their income has increased compared to last season, an increase of 57 percentage points from baseline.

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

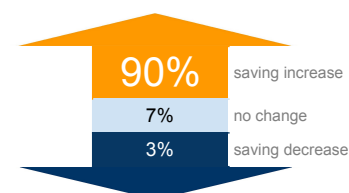
	Baseline		Endline		Change
	Sample	%	Sample	%	
Increased	38	34%	78	91%	57%
Same	24	21%	4	5%	(17%)
Decreased	50	45%	4	5%	(40%)
TOTAL	112	100%	86	100%	



At endline 90% of beneficiaries report that their savings has increased compared to last season, an increase of 56 percentage points from baseline.

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

	Baseline		Endline		Change
	Sample	%	Sample	%	
Increased	37	33%	77	90%	56%
Same	29	26%	6	7%	(19%)
Decreased	46	41%	3	3%	(38%)
TOTAL	112	100%	86	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 **750**

Total number of host beneficiaries targeted **0**

Of the total 750 forcibly displaced and 0 host beneficiaries targeted for self-employment programmes (not including those captured in Output 1 self-employed in agriculture) 54 beneficiaries have been surveyed at baseline and 60 at endline.

Table 11: Interventions provided to sample beneficiaries by type

	Baseline		Endline	
	Sample	%	Sample	%
Productive Assets	26	48%	31	52%
Financial Access	30	56%	46	77%
TOTAL	54	100%	60	100%

Table 11 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 **14.49 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 (WORLD CONCERN).

5.1 SELF-EMPLOYMENT

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

CORE INDICATORS

	Baseline	Endline	Impact
% Self-Employed	54%	68%	15%
(of those self employed)			
% Formally employed	7%	56%	49%
% Employing others	28%	80%	53%
Average # of other persons employed	0.8	1.7	0.9

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 15 percentage points from 54% at baseline to 68% at endline.

Of these, the percent of businesses registered by the host government increased by 49 percentage points from 7% to 56%.

Table 12: % of forcibly displaced targeted who are self-employed

	Baseline		Endline		Impact
	Sample	%	Sample	%	%
Yes	29	54%	41	68%	15%
Yes Last Year	5	9%	15	25%	16%
No	20	37%	4	7%	(30%)
TOTAL	54	100%	60	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 less than 6 months and 6-12 months increased by 22% and 20% respectively, while the percent of those employed for over 12 months decreased by 42%.

Table 13: % of forcibly displaced targeted who are self-employed in the formal/informal sector

	Baseline		Endline		Impact
	Sample	%	Sample	%	%
Formal	2	7%	23	56%	49%
Informal	27	93%	18	44%	(49%)
TOTAL	29	100%	41	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 69 individuals by 41 beneficiaries, compared to 24 other persons employed by 29 beneficiaries at baseline.

On average, for every 1 person who is employed, the number of other(s) employed by her/him increased from 0.8 at baseline to 1.7 at endline.

Table 14: % of forcibly displaced targeted with own business / self-employed for (6/12) months or more

	Baseline		Endline		Impact
	Sample	%	Sample	%	%
Less than 6 months	5	17%	16	39%	22%
6-12 months	7	24%	18	44%	20%
Over 12 months	17	59%	7	17%	(42%)
TOTAL	29	100%	41	100%	

Table 15: Number of others employed by self-employed beneficiaries

	Baseline		Endline		Impact
	Sample	%	Sample	%	#
Family members	8	33%	41	59%	33
Friends	4	17%	6	9%	2
Other refugees	2	8%	8	12%	6
Host community	10	42%	14	20%	4
TOTAL	24	100%	69	100%	45

5.2 INCOME/SAVING GAINED FROM SELF-EMPLOYMENT

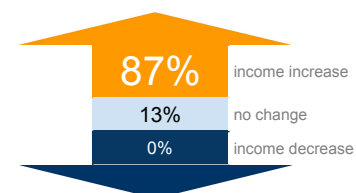
CORE INDICATORS

	Baseline	Endline	Change
% with income increase (last year)	26%	87%	61%
% with savings increase (last year)	26%	87%	61%

At endline 87% of beneficiaries report that their income has increased compared to last year, an increase of 61 percentage points from baseline.

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

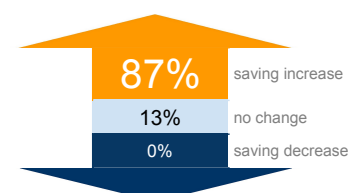
	Baseline		Endline		Change
	Sample	%	Sample	%	
Increased	14	26%	52	87%	61%
Same	6	11%	8	13%	2%
Decreased	34	63%	0	0%	(63%)
TOTAL	54	100%	60	100%	



At endline 87% of beneficiaries report that their savings has increased compared to last year, an increase of 61 percentage points from baseline.

Table 17: % of forcibly displaced targeted who self-report (decreased/maintained/increased) savings compared to previous year

	Baseline		Endline		Change
	Sample	%	Sample	%	
Increased	14	26%	52	87%	61%
Same	6	11%	8	13%	2%
Decreased	34	63%	0	0%	(63%)
TOTAL	54	100%	60	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.