

# ARGENTINA 2017

Refugees and Asylum Seekers in Southern Latin America

8/5/2019

## 1. LIVELIHOODS PROGRAMME AND MONITORING SCOPE

### Problem Statement:

Participatory assessments and studies in the past have highlighted challenges faced by PoCs such as lack of access to financial services and micro-credit, difficulties in obtaining decent employment, lack of information on local markets etc. Past studies including study of refugee profiles, rapid sector analysis and review of the partner database (MIARES) indicate that income generation is viable through self-employment rather than wage-employment in niche areas of carpentry, gastronomy and leather work. RO Argentina is carrying out a socio-economic assessment and market analysis in 2017, the findings of which will be used to develop a national multi-year local integration plan by end of 2017. Activities will include vocational training, job placement, internships, technical and financial training and coaching for business set-up and consolidation, language training, advocacy/support for financial inclusion (savings account, seed capital and micro credit), counselling etc. In 2018, RO Argentina plans to start a graduation pilot in Buenos Aires, prioritizing 100 extremely poor PoCs with technical skills training, consumption support, personalized coaching, financial literacy training, job placement (for wage employment) and asset transfer (for self-employment).

### Context:

Total number of Livelihoods Partner(s)	<b>1</b>
Total Livelihoods Programme (USD)	<b>286,855</b>

Number of Sites Targeted	<b>1</b>
Total Population of Forcibly Displaced	<b>9,750</b>
Total Estimated Host Population	<b>13,000,000</b>

Right to Own Land	<b>Yes</b>
Right to Work	<b>Yes</b>
Right to Access Formal Financial Services	<b>Yes</b>

### Programs Monitored:

Number of Partners Monitored	<b>2</b>
Partner Project (USD)	<b>52,683</b>

Number of Sites Surveyed	<b>1</b>
Number of Forcibly Displaced Targeted	<b>25</b>
Number of Host Beneficiaries Targeted	<b>0</b>

(Resource allocation)

Output 1 : Agriculture	<b>0%</b>
Output 2 : Self-Employment	<b>100%</b>
Output 3 : Wage-Employment	<b>0%</b>

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

53 11

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

% of Female Beneficiaries	<b>38%</b>
% of Elderly (>=65) Beneficiaries	<b>0%</b>
% of Youth (<18) Beneficiaries	<b>0%</b>
% with Dependency Ratio >2.0	<b>15%</b>

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	%
<b>Output 2: Self-Employment</b>	53	100%	11	100%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>100%</b>

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 Argentina there are two implementing partners surveyed - MIRARES, OUTPUT 1 - Agriculture production enhanced : INCLUDES SELF-EMPLOYMENT AND WAGE EMPLOYMENT IN THE AGRICULTURAL SECTOR: - 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 **25**

Total number of host beneficiaries targeted **0**

Of the total 25 forcibly displaced and 0 host beneficiaries targeted for self-employment programmes (not including those captured in Output 1 self-employed in agriculture) 53 beneficiaries have been surveyed at baseline and 11 at endline.

Table 2: Interventions provided to sample beneficiaries by type

	Baseline		Endline	
	Sample	%	Sample	%
<b>Social Assets</b>	0	0%	1	9%
<b>Productive Assets</b>	53	100%	11	100%
<b>Employment Support</b>	1	2%	0	0%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>100%</b>

(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 **40.89 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 (MIRARES).

#### 5.1 SELF-EMPLOYMENT

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

CORE INDICATORS	Baseline	Endline	Impact
<b>% Self-Employed</b>	<b>23%</b>	<b>64%</b>	<b>41%</b>
(of those self employed)			
<b>% Formally employed</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>6%</b>
<b>% Employing others</b>	<b>25%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>(25%)</b>
<b>Average # of other persons employed</b>	<b>0.4</b>		

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 41 percentage points from 23% at baseline to 64% at endline.

Of these, the percent of businesses registered by the host government increased by 6 percentage points from 8% to 14%.

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

	Baseline		Endline		Impact
	Sample	%	Sample	%	
<b>Yes</b>	12	23%	7	64%	41%
<b>Yes Last Year</b>	2	4%	4	36%	33%
<b>No</b>	39	74%	0	0%	(74%)
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>100%</b>	

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	%	
<b>Formal</b>	1	8%	1	14%	6%
<b>Informal</b>	11	92%	6	86%	(6%)
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>100%</b>	

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	%	
<b>Less than 6 months</b>	8	67%	3	43%	(24%)
<b>6-12 months</b>	4	33%	2	29%	(5%)
<b>Over 12 months</b>	0	0%	2	29%	29%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>100%</b>	

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

	Baseline		Endline		Impact
	Sample	%	Sample	%	
<b>Family members</b>	1	20%	0		
<b>Friends</b>	0	0%	0		
<b>Other refugees</b>	3	60%	0		
<b>Host community</b>	1	20%	0		
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>0</b>		

## 5.2 INCOME/SAVING GAINED FROM SELF-EMPLOYMENT

### CORE INDICATORS

	Baseline	Endline	Change
<b>% with income increase (last year)</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>18%</b>	<b>9%</b>
<b>% with savings increase (last year)</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>(8%)</b>

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

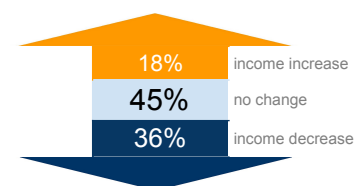
	Baseline		Endline		Change
	Sample	%	Sample	%	
<b>Increased</b>	5	9%	2	18%	9%
<b>Same</b>	10	19%	5	45%	27%
<b>Decreased</b>	38	72%	4	36%	(35%)
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>100%</b>	

In terms of sustainability of employment, of those who are self-employed, the percent of those employed for over 12 months increased by 29%, while the percent of those employed for 6-12 months and less than 6 months decreased by 5% and 24% respectively.

At endline, the total number of other persons employed is 0 individuals by 7 beneficiaries, compared to 5 other persons employed by 12 beneficiaries at baseline.

On average, for every 1 person who is employed, the number of other(s) employed by her/him decreased from 0.4 at baseline to 0 at endline.

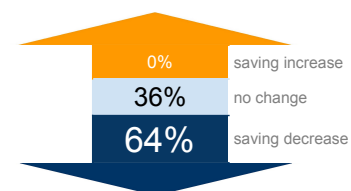
At endline 18% of beneficiaries report that their income has increased compared to last year, an increase of 9 percentage points from baseline.



At endline 0% of beneficiaries report that their savings has increased compared to last year, a decrease of 8 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	%	%
<b>Increased</b>	4	8%	0	0%	(8%)
<b>Same</b>	8	15%	4	36%	21%
<b>Decreased</b>	41	77%	7	64%	(14%)
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>100%</b>	



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.