

ETHIOPIA 2017

Refugees and asylum seekers from Somalia in Ethiopia

8/5/2019

1. LIVELIHOODS PROGRAMME AND MONITORING SCOPE

Problem Statement:

A Study by Transtec in 2015 found that agriculture and irrigated farming play an important role in generating employment. 72% refugee households reported having an income in the previous month, and 33% reported being employed at the time of the survey. Among those who participated in UNHCR/partner projects (37%), key programs included agriculture (farming and irrigation), vocational training and livestock production. Food, clothing, fuel, animal feed, household items, debt repayment and transportation were key expenditure items among households. Challenges cited include weak access to markets, maintenance of irrigation schemes, renewal of equipment and social management of irrigation schemes. The LINKS 2015 Study found that 66% of households reported income from sale of food rations and 58% reported livestock management as their primary skill.

The 2015-17 Strategy aims to provide conditions necessary for refugees to decrease their dependency on external aid and ensure a significant level of self-reliance once their return to Somalia is possible. Livelihood programs will focus on skills and vocational training, agricultural and livestock programs and business development.

Context:

| | |
|--|------------------|
| Total number of Livelihoods Partner(s) | 4 |
| Total Livelihoods Programme (USD) | 4,979,909 |

| | |
|--|----------------|
| Number of Sites Targeted | 11 |
| Total Population of Forcibly Displaced | 203,877 |
| Total Estimated Host Population | 127,606 |

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

Programs Monitored:

| | |
|------------------------------|------------------|
| Number of Partners Monitored | 2 |
| Partner Project (USD) | 3,816,635 |

| | |
|---------------------------------------|------------|
| Number of Sites Surveyed | 4 |
| Number of Forcibly Displaced Targeted | 570 |
| Number of Host Beneficiaries Targeted | 570 |

(Resource allocation)

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

0 147

| | |
|------------------------------|------------|
| % of Refugees/Asylum Seekers | 51% |
| % of Former Refugees | 0% |
| % of IDPs | 0% |
| % of Host Communities | 49% |

| | |
|-----------------------------------|------------|
| % of Female Beneficiaries | 31% |
| % of Elderly (>=65) Beneficiaries | 5% |
| % of Youth (<18) Beneficiaries | 0% |
| % with Dependency Ratio >2.0 | 40% |

Note: 1) FORMER REFUGEES includes returnees, naturalised refugees, or refugees with resident status; 2) Due to timing of roll-out of revised monitoring tools and program implementation, only an Endline survey was completed as the beneficiaries had already begun participation in the program.

3. SAMPLE SIZE PER OUTPUT

Table 1: Number of beneficiaries per livelihoods output surveyed

| | Baseline | | Endline | |
|------------------------------|----------|---|------------|-------------|
| | Sample | % | Sample | % |
| Output 1: Agriculture | 0 | | 147 | 100% |
| TOTAL | 0 | | 147 | 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 Ethiopia there are two implementing partners surveyed - PASTORALISTS' WELFARE ORGANISATION : PWO, RELIEF SOCIETY OF TIGRE : REST - and they provide programs in the following areas: Output 1: Agricultural Production Enhanced, and Output 2: Self-Employment Promoted.

4. OUTPUT 1: ACCESS TO AGRICULTURE PRODUCTION ENHANCED

Total number of forcibly displaced targeted **570**

Total number of host beneficiaries targeted **570**

For Output 1: 'Access to Agricultural Production Enhanced', 570 forcibly displaced and 570 host beneficiaries were targeted for the program, of which 0 beneficiaries were surveyed at baseline and 147 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 | 0 | | 147 | 100% |
| TOTAL | 0 | | 147 | 100% |

(Multiple response per beneficiary)

The majority of the beneficiaries surveyed working in agriculture are engaged in Crop production (100% at endline).

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.

Table 3: Interventions provided to sample beneficiaries by type

| | Baseline | | Endline | |
|-------------------------------------|----------|---|------------|-------------|
| | Sample | % | Sample | % |
| Human Assets | 0 | | 69 | 47% |
| Social Assets | 0 | | 81 | 55% |
| Productive Assets | 0 | | 146 | 99% |
| Protecting Productive Assets | 0 | | 56 | 38% |
| Financial Access | 0 | | 1 | 1% |
| Market Access | 0 | | 21 | 14% |
| TOTAL | 0 | | 147 | 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 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% | |
| (of those self/ wage employed) | | | |
| % Permanently employed | | 53% | |
| % Monthly employed | | 45% | |
| % Daily employed | | 2% | |
| % Employing others | | 37% | |
| Average # of other persons employed | | 0.7 | |

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 | 0 | | 147 | 100% | |
| Wage-Employment | 0 | | 0 | 0% | |
| No Employment | 0 | | 0 | 0% | |
| TOTAL | 0 | | 147 | 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 | 0 | | 78 | 53% | |
| Self_Monthly | 0 | | 66 | 45% | |
| Self_Daily | 0 | | 3 | 2% | |
| Wage_Permanent | 0 | | 0 | 0% | |
| Wage_Monthly | 0 | | 0 | 0% | |
| Wage_Daily | 0 | | 0 | 0% | |
| TOTAL | 0 | | 147 | 100% | |

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

| | Baseline | | Endline | | Impact |
|-----------------------|----------|---|------------|-------------|--------|
| | Sample | % | Sample | % | |
| Family | 0 | | 67 | 61% | |
| Friends | 0 | | 11 | 10% | |
| Other refugees | 0 | | 22 | 20% | |
| Host community | 0 | | 9 | 8% | |
| TOTAL | 0 | | 109 | 100% | |

At endline, 100% of beneficiaries surveyed report currently being self or wage employed.

Of these, the majority of beneficiaries who are employed (either self (100%) or wage (0%)) in agriculture report being employed on a permanent contract - 53%; while the second largest number of beneficiaries report being employed on a monthly contract - 45%.

Of the 147 people surveyed at endline, 37% report they employ others and the total number of other persons employed is 109 individuals. For every 1 person who is employed in agriculture, s/he reports employing 0.5 other(s) at endline.

The majority of beneficiaries surveyed who benefit from the agriculture programs report at endline that they are self-employed and contracted on a permanent basis.

Of the 37% of beneficiaries who report employing others the largest number of employees are reported to be family - 61% at endline.

4.2 AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIVITY

| CORE INDICATORS | Baseline | Endline | Impact |
|--|----------|------------|--------|
| Average Kg of crops produced last season | | 595 | |
| Average Hectares of land cultivated | | 2.9 | |

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) | |
| Maize (3,046) | 0 Kg 0 Ha | | 45,737 Kg 50 Ha | 899 | |
| Sorghum (2,179) | 0 Kg 0 Ha | | 23,366 Kg 194 Ha | 120 | |
| Onions, dry (10,138) | 0 Kg 0 Ha | | 13,756 Kg 4 Ha | 3,335 | |
| Watermelons (NaN) | 0 Kg 0 Ha | | 4,585 Kg 177 Ha | 26 | |
| Papayas (15,702) | 0 Kg 0 Ha | | 23 Kg 1 Ha | 15 | |
| Bananas (8,418) | 0 Kg 0 Ha | | 10 Kg 0 Ha | 20 | |

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>

At endline, 147 beneficiaries surveyed reported being engaged in farming. When asked at endline, they cultivated on average 595 Kg of crops on 2.9 Ha of land per person in the previous season.

The primary crop cultivated is Maize, with a total production of 45,737 Kg on 50 Ha of land, resulting in an average land productivity of 0 Kg/Ha. The secondary crop is Sorghum, with total production of 23,366 Kg on 194 Ha, resulting in the average land productivity of 0 Kg/Ha. 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).

4.3 INCOME/SAVING GAINED FROM AGRICULTURE

Table 8 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 9 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) | | 64% | |
| % with income increase (last year) | | 6% | |
| % with savings increase (last season) | | 66% | |
| % with savings increase (last year) | | 17% | |

At endline 64% of beneficiaries report that their income has increased compared to last season (6% compared to last year).

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

| | Baseline | | Endline | | Change |
|------------------|----------|---|------------|-------------|--------|
| | Sample | % | Sample | % | |
| Increased | 0 | | 83 | 64% | |
| Same | 0 | | 28 | 22% | |
| Decreased | 0 | | 18 | 14% | |
| TOTAL | 0 | | 129 | 100% | |

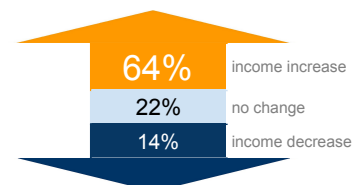
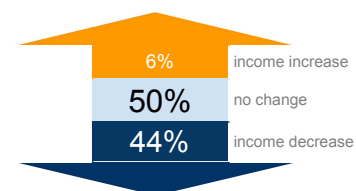


Table 9: % of forcibly displaced targeted who self-report (decreased/maintained/increased) income compared to previous year

| | Baseline | | Endline | | Change |
|------------------|----------|---|-----------|-------------|--------|
| | Sample | % | Sample | % | % |
| Increased | 0 | | 1 | 6% | |
| Same | 0 | | 9 | 50% | |
| Decreased | 0 | | 8 | 44% | |
| TOTAL | 0 | | 18 | 100% | |



At endline 66% of beneficiaries report that their savings has increased compared to last season (17% compared to last year).

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

| | Baseline | | Endline | | Change |
|------------------|----------|---|------------|-------------|--------|
| | Sample | % | Sample | % | % |
| Increased | 0 | | 85 | 66% | |
| Same | 0 | | 30 | 23% | |
| Decreased | 0 | | 14 | 11% | |
| TOTAL | 0 | | 129 | 100% | |

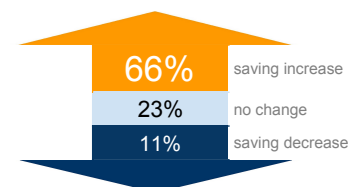
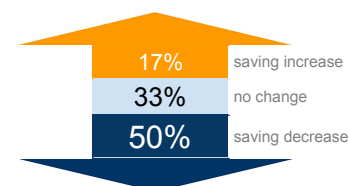


Table 11: % of forcibly displaced targeted who self-report (decreased/maintained/increased) savings compared to previous year

| | Baseline | | Endline | | Change |
|------------------|----------|---|-----------|-------------|--------|
| | Sample | % | Sample | % | % |
| Increased | 0 | | 3 | 17% | |
| Same | 0 | | 6 | 33% | |
| Decreased | 0 | | 9 | 50% | |
| TOTAL | 0 | | 18 | 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.