



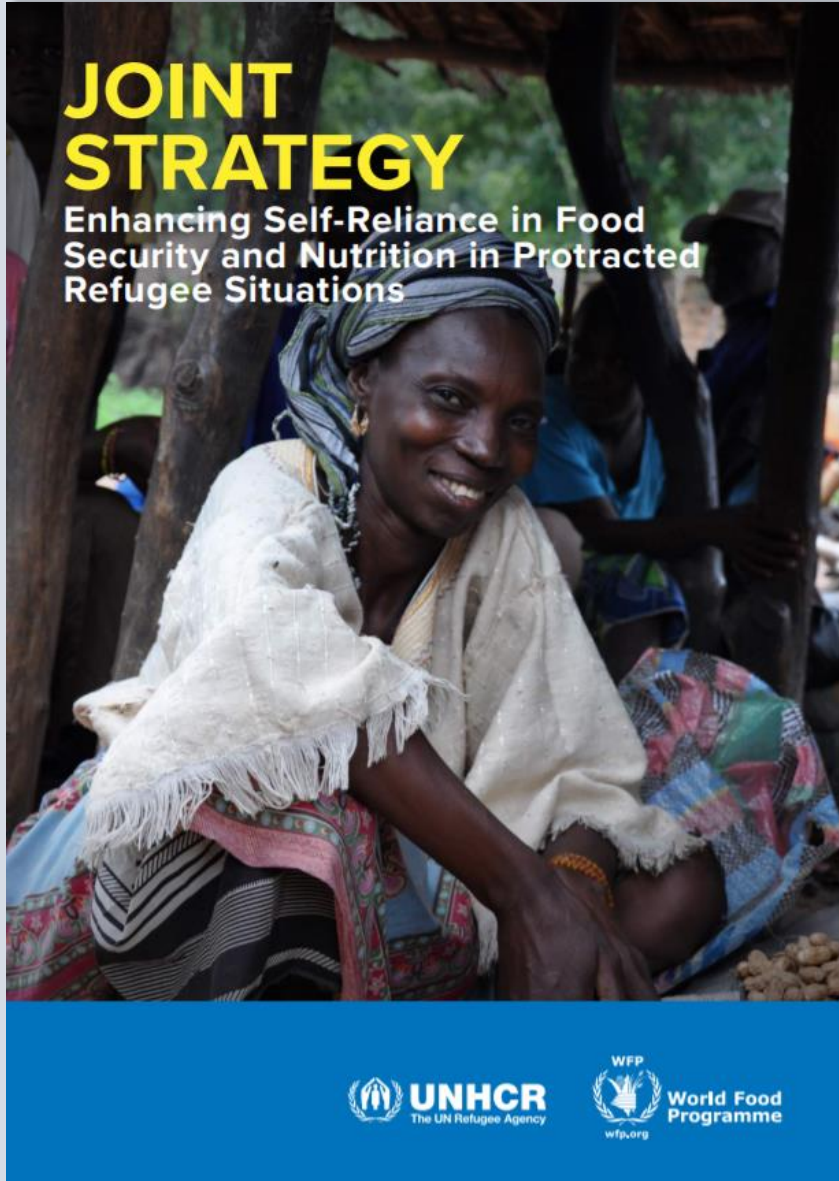
**UNHCR**  
The UN Refugee Agency



**WFP**  
World Food  
Programme

## JOINT STRATEGY

**Enhancing Self-reliance in Food Security and  
Nutrition in Protracted Refugee Situations**



## AGENDA

### Introduction

- *Valerie Gatchell, Sr Food Security & Nutrition Officer / Joint Hub Technical Advisory Group*
- *Emanuel Souvairan, Monitoring and Learning Officer*

### UNHCR-WFP Joint Self-Reliance Strategy

- *Line Astrom, Sr Livelihoods Officer (UNHCR)*
- *Dipayan Bhattacharyya, Sr Programme Advisor & FFA Team Leader (WFP)*

### Joint UNHCR-WFP Hub's work to support refugee self-reliance

- *Homaira Sikandary, Programme Team Leader & Joint Coordinator (a.i.)*

### Refugee Self-Reliance case study (I) – Angola

- *Maria Tati, Refugee Coordinator (WFP)*
- *Robert Ahebwa, Livelihoods Officer (UNHCR)*

### Refugee Self-Reliance case study (II) – Mozambique

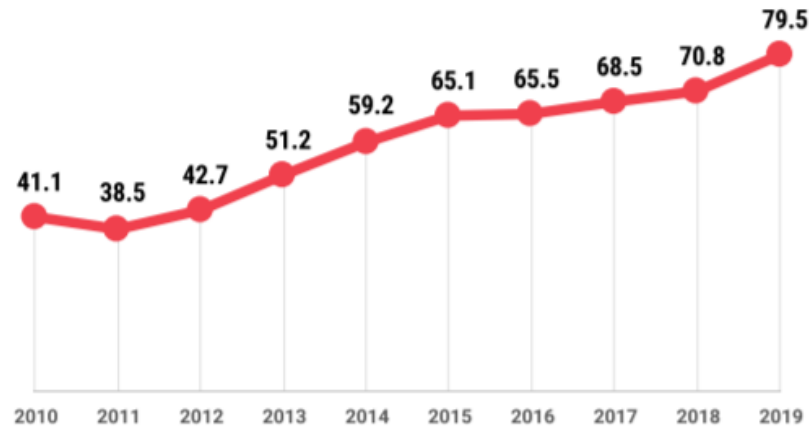
- *Adaiana Lima, LHs & Economic Inclusion Officer (UNHCR)*
- *Giselle Genna, Project Coordinator (WFP)*

### Q&A

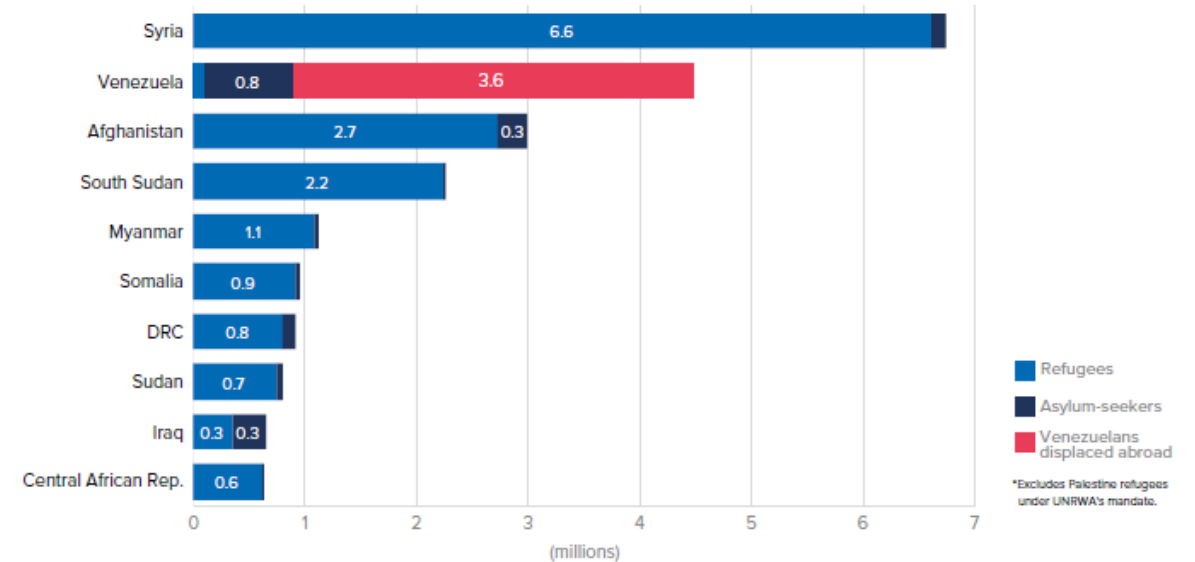
# Global trends on displacement



Global trends on forced displacement due to conflict and violence



Top international displacement situations by country of origin (end-2019)

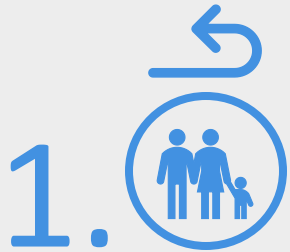


- 85% are hosted in developing countries
- 73% are hosted in neighbouring countries
- 40% are children below 18 years of age

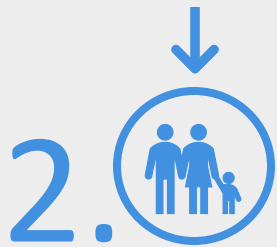
- More than half of refugees are **hosted in countries with high numbers of acutely food-insecure** people
- Most refugees are living in countries with **restrictions that limit their livelihoods** and self-reliance potential
  - 70% live in countries with restricted right to work
  - 66% live in countries with restricted freedom of movement
  - 47% live in countries with restricted access to financial services



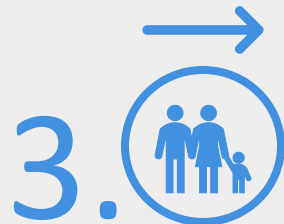
## Limited prospects for durable solutions



Repatriation



Local  
Integration



Resettlement

**21m** refugees and asylum seekers displaced in the last decade, only **26%** found a solution



## Dependence on humanitarian assistance

Humanitarian appeals  
**54%** funding shortfall in 2020

# GLOBAL COMPACT ON REFUGEES (2018)

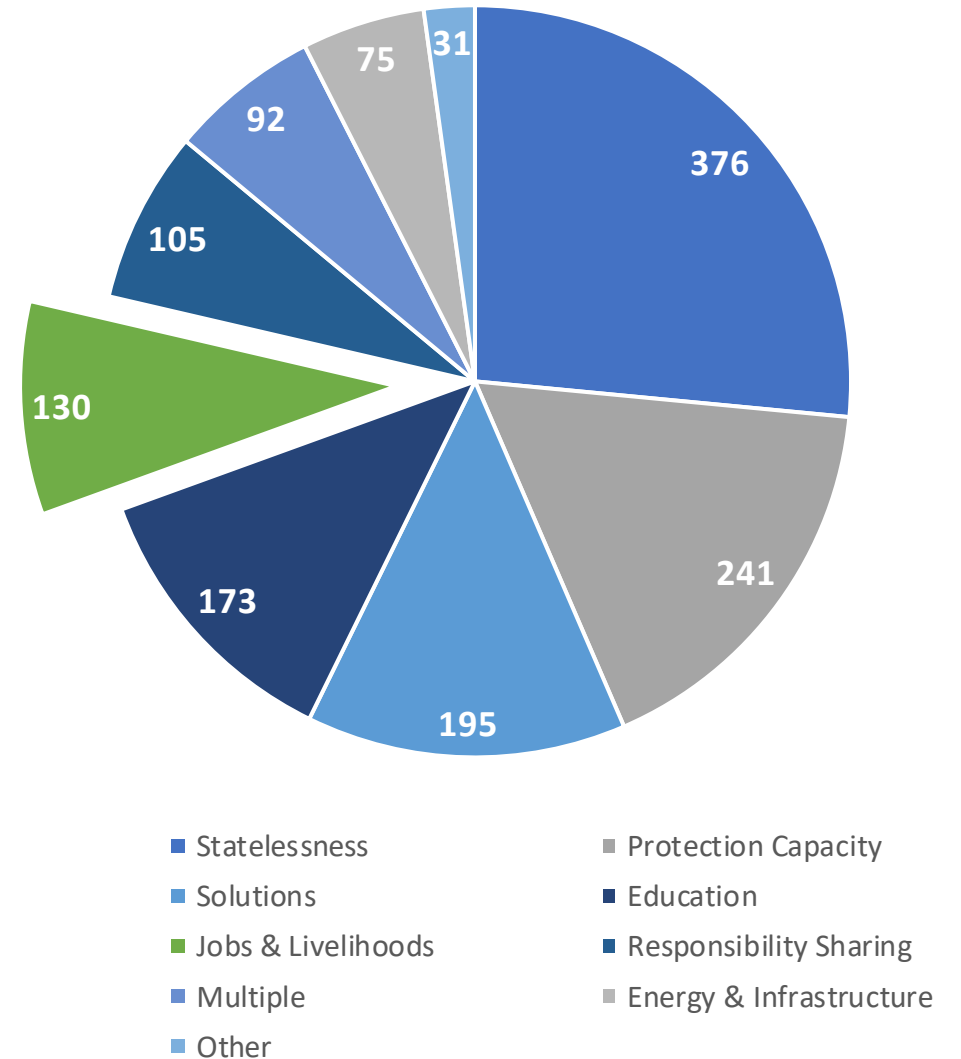
EASE PRESSURES  
ON HOST  
COUNTRIES

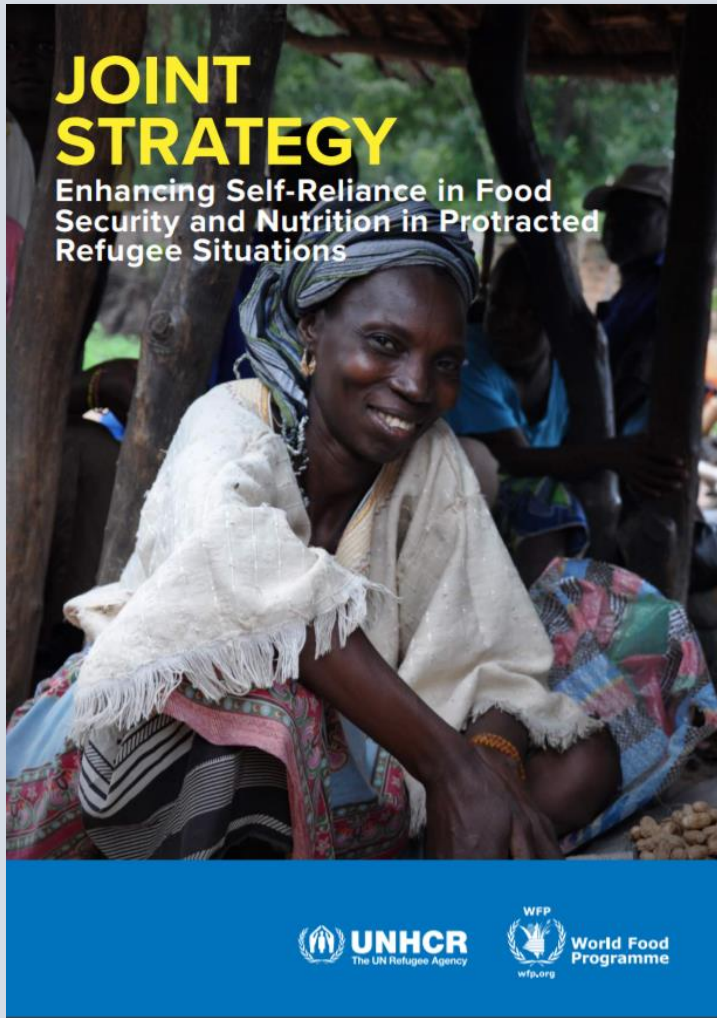
ENHANCE  
REFUGEE SELF-  
RELIANCE

EXPAND ACCESS  
TO THIRD-  
COUNTRY  
SOLUTIONS

SUPPORT CONDITIONS  
IN COUNTRIES OF  
ORIGIN FOR RETURN IN  
SAFETY AND DIGNITY

PLEDGES





## Self-reliance in food security and nutrition

“The ability of refugees to meet their **food security** and **nutrition needs** – in part or in whole – **on their own** in a **sustainable** manner and with **dignity**”

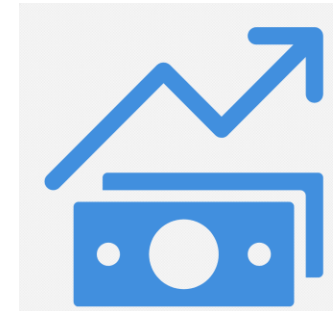
### OBJECTIVE 1

Strengthen livelihoods while ensuring basic food and nutrition needs are met



### OBJECTIVE 2

Encourage an enabling environment for increased self-reliance



# Joint Strategy Guiding principles



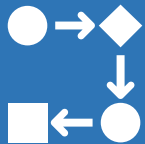
**Humanitarian action**



**Collaboration**



**Results oriented**



**Context-sensitivity**



**Accountability to  
affected people**



**Protection**



**Durable solutions**



## **BASIC FOOD & NUTRITION NEEDS**

- *Humanitarian / safety net assistance for the most vulnerable to protect food security and household livelihood resilience*



## **STRENGTHENING LIVELIHOODS**

- *Context specific support to strengthen capabilities, assets and activities required for a means of living*



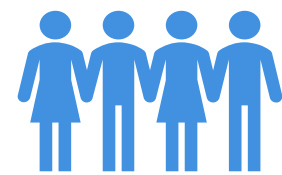
## **ENABLING ENVIRONMENT**

- *Supportive legal and policy framework*
- *Right to work, freedom of movement, access to resources, financial inclusion, integration in national systems*



# ASSUMPTIONS & PRECONDITIONS FOR SUCCESS

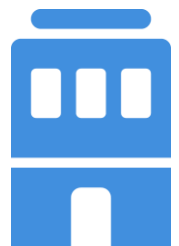
- ✓ Sufficient **commitment from host governments** to support refugee self-reliance
- ✓ **Adequate investment**, multi-year flexible funding to support self-reliance as well as and funding to meet immediate humanitarian needs
- ✓ **Collaboration with partners** including governments, private sector, humanitarian and development actors
- ✓ **Stable economic and security context**
- ✓ **Realistic expectations** on the timeframes and investments required from all parties



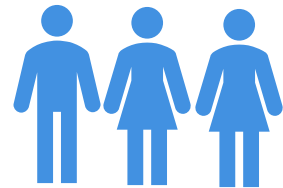
Civil society



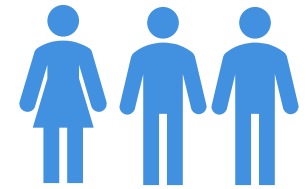
Academia



Private sector



Refugees



Host communities



Government



Donors, IFIs, UN, NGOs

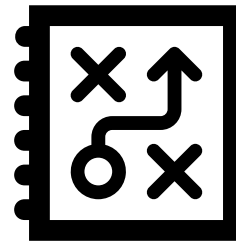
**1**

**Joint Assessments**



**2**

**Joint self-reliance  
strategies**



**3**

**Jointly monitor and  
review progress**



# Country-Level Collaboration

## KENYA

- *Kalobeyei Integrated Socio-Economic Development Programme (KISEDIP) in Turkana West*
- *Joint multi-year project with WFP, UNHCR, FAO & UN Habitat on Enhancing self-reliance for refugees and HCs*

## LEBANON

- *Joint study with ESCWA, WFP, UNHCR, FAO and NGOs on agricultural livelihoods of Syrian refugees*

## RWANDA

- *Strategy for Economic Inclusion of Refugees*
- *Misizi Marshland project jointly implemented by WFP/UNHCR with FAO, Govt and IKEA Foundation*

## IRAN

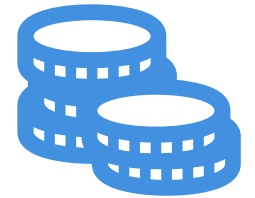
*Project targeting Afghan refugees in settlements implemented with the Govt, FAO and TVET Organization, to create **income generating opportunities***

## REPUBLIC OF CONGO

*Joint strategy developed in partnership with the Government, aims to **improve livelihoods opportunities and build self-reliance of refugees and host communities in Likouala province***

## MAURITANIA

- *UN Strategy to strengthen livelihoods of host and refugee populations 2018-2022*
- *Range of **social protection, livelihoods and self-reliance projects** (WFP, UNHCR, GIZ, BMZ, UNICEF etc.)*
- *UNHCR-WFP collaboration on refugee **integration in national social protection system***



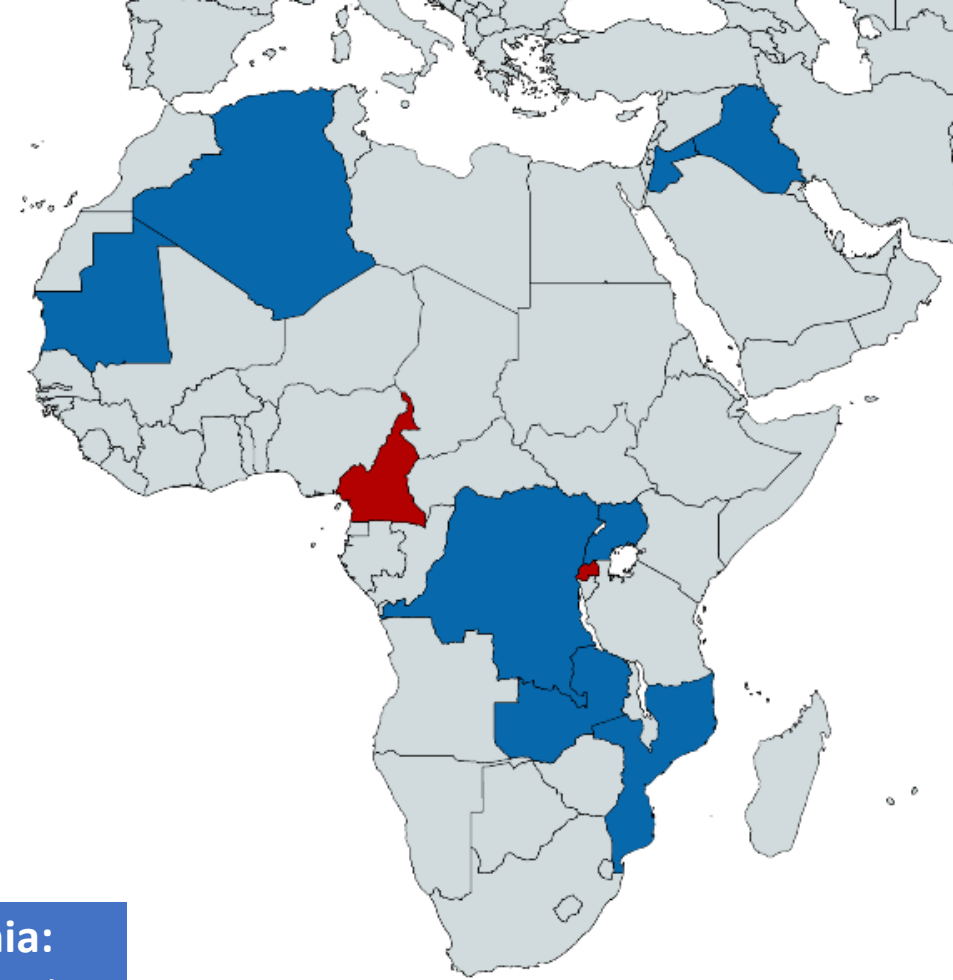
# Joint UNHCR-WFP Hub

**Collaboration:** Between WFP and UNHCR at country, regional and global levels across different thematic areas.

**Country Support:** Hub support requested by 10 countries

**Self-Reliance support:** Support implementation of joint global frameworks, including JSRS; strategy development and programme design, assessments, targeting, advocacy

**Global Support:** Coordination, evidence generation on self-reliance initiatives, dissemination of learnings



**Cameroon:**  
Joint Self-Reliance  
Strategy

**Rwanda:**  
(Targeting Strategy)  
& SR Transition Plan

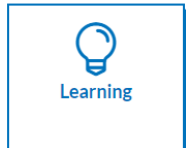
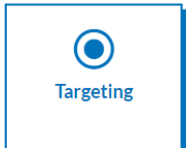
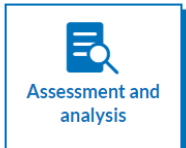
**Mozambique:**  
Joint Livelihoods  
& SR Programme

**Zambia:**  
Advocacy & SR  
Transition Plan

**DRC:**  
Joint Livelihoods  
Programme Pilot

**Mauritania:**  
Refugee inclusion  
in national SSN

## Thematic areas



# Refugee self-reliance case studies



***Maria Tati, Refugee Coordinator (WFP)***  
***Robert Ahebwa, Livelihoods Officer (UNHCR)***



***Adaiana Lima, Livelihoods Officer (UNHCR)***  
***Giselle Genna, Project Coordinator (WFP)***



**UNHCR**  
The UN Refugee Agency



**World Food Programme**

**Joint Livelihoods & Economic Inclusion Strategy  
ANGOLA**

# Angola context

Refugee arrivals in 2017

Repatriation in 2019 and 2020

PEOPLE OF CONCERN

DECREASE IN  
**20%** 2019

2019	56,056
2018	70,005
2017	71,270



- Kasai caseload reduction from 23,000 at beginning of 2019 to 6,623 Feb.2021 active refugees in Lóvua settlement
- Gaps in registration data – registration suspended in 2018
- Planned HH level registration and comprehensive needs assessment (2021)

## UNHCR-WFP collaboration

- ❖ Food security and livelihoods assessments
  - JAM Report May 2018
  - Soil Analysis Report
  - Focus Group Discussions
- ❖ Food security and livelihoods working Group
  - Coordination, targeting, avoid duplication
- ❖ Joint Livelihoods Strategy 2019-2024
- ❖ UNHCR-WFP Joint Donor Appeal
  - Joint livelihoods proposal
  - Targeting strategy
  - Implementation timeline – Jul 2021-Dec 2022
- ❖ Nutrition Security-Collaborative efforts for Nutrition Security

# Profile of Refugee Population

- **Young camp population** – 60% below the age 20 and 50% below the age of 14
- **21% of the households are female headed** and 79% headed by men
- Nearly 10% of the population have no education, while **41% of economically active adults** have **completed at least primary school**
- 7% reported to have university level of education
- Main skills are **construction, carpentry, auto-mechanics**, cutting and **design**, and **electricity**
- Heads of households with **markets and trading skills** are estimated to be 28%
- FCS in 2018 was found **38% acceptable**, **34% borderline**, and **29% Poor**

# JAM Findings

- **Food security remains a concern** despite continued food distribution and supplementary feeding for children (6-56 months) and PLW
- Human settlement established in a **fragile agro-ecological system**
- **Lack of income generating activities** increases the food insecurity
- **Low-income work and unemployment** combined with high food prices result in insufficient economic access to food outside the camp
- **Agricultural production** identified as a means for improving livelihoods and putting households on path to self-reliance
- **Access to markets** has reduced substantially in 2018





## Strategic Objectives

- ❖ Improving food security and nutrition
- ❖ Improving economic inclusion opportunities and building self-reliance through a multi-partner approach
- ❖ Providing technical assistance to the local government institutions to better deliver sustainable results and include refugees into national systems and services

## Process

- ❖ Joint national and regional meetings
- ❖ Joint mission to assess the conditions and possible implementation sites
- ❖ Consultations with government stakeholders
- ❖ Community consultations with refugees and host communities

## Data sources and technical studies

- ❖ Joint Assessment Mission 2018
- ❖ Agricultural Soil Analysis, Lóvua Settlement 2018
- ❖ Market Survey for Livelihoods in Lóvua Settlement 2018
- ❖ Livelihoods Country Analysis 2019
- ❖ Comprehensive Needs Assessment 2021 – *upcoming*



## Partners

- ❖ Food Security and Livelihood partners: UNHCR, WFP, ADPP
- ❖ Government: Provincial Ministry of Agriculture and Agrarian Development Institute

## Policies and Country Frameworks

- ❖ UNHCR Global Livelihoods Strategy
- ❖ Joint UNHCR-WFP Self-Reliance Strategy
- ❖ Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework

## Livelihoods and Self Reliance in the strategy

- ❖ Limited employment opportunities, access to financial services, markets, safety nets
- ❖ Main income source and interest lays in agriculture
- ❖ Isolation from economic centers reduces LH options
- ❖ Production and sale of charcoal (illegal), firewood, and petty trade are main livelihood strategies
- ❖ Margins for vocational trainings in areas such as computer, sewing, carpentry, bakery
- ❖ Priority sectors: cash crops agriculture, livestock husbandry, fishery, artisanry, wholesale and retail trade



## Implementation and monitoring

- ❖ Monitoring framework developed (refugee and host community beneficiaries)
- ❖ Following graduation approach
- ❖ Four cohorts of beneficiaries
- ❖ Two-year livelihoods programme
  - ❖ WFP – Unconditional Food Assistance, FFA
  - ❖ UNHCR – Agriculture, entrepreneurship/business and TVET
- ❖ Data collection x3 a year to monitor changes resulting from seasonality of available livelihoods and/or assets created, trainings received
- ❖ Exit Strategy – Beneficiaries reached self-reliance/ resettled/ repatriation



## Muamba Pinto Patrick

### Livelihood Trainer at the Demonstration Farm

- Recruited in 2018 into the program
- From 2018 to date: Trained in farming, entrepreneurship and Training of trainers (ToT)
- He is now a trainer at the demonstration farm
- A facilitator of groups/associations
- And engaged in various income generating activities that include;
  - Trading
  - Crop production
  - Poultry farming
- He employs other refugees to work in his farm
- He can now support his family

# Antoinette Ekoko

## Lead Rice Farmer, Lovua Municipality

- Joined the program in 2019
- Was trained and supported for agriculture intervention and entrepreneurship
- She chose to specialize in rice farming
- She mobilized other farmers
- She is now a member and leader of a women's rice farming group
- She has two hectare of rice farms and one hectare of cassava farm in the settlement and host community
- She employs others, including host community
- Her clients include refugees and host community
- She has been featuring on various media



## Challenges

- ❖ Limited funds
- ❖ Limited partnership opportunities for livelihood activities with other agencies / private sector
- ❖ Nutrition security missing from strategy
- ❖ Poor soil
- ❖ Attitudes towards farming among refugees and host communities
- ❖ Restrictions to movement and lack of access to financial institutions
- ❖ Lack of market linkages
- ❖ Scarcity of NGOs in the area
- ❖ Illegal mining



# Opportunities

- ❖ **Prospects** – repatriation vs remaining population in need of long-term support to become self-reliant
- ❖ **Active stakeholders**
  - ❖ UNDP, FAO, UNHCR, WFP
  - ❖ IDA, JRS, ADPP
- ❖ **1200 hectare initiative**
  - ❖ Ensured availability of sufficient land for agriculture activities
- ❖ **High demand for agriculture produce in the province** – especially the type of vegetables produced by refugees.
- ❖ **Streamline nutrition-sensitive approaches** – agricultural activities and complementary programming
- ❖ **Livelihoods & Self-Reliance Activities**
  - ❖ Scaling up ongoing agriculture activities
  - ❖ Expanding market linkages
  - ❖ Strengthen entrepreneurship promotion
  - ❖ Secure funding for FFA activities
  - ❖ Village savings and loans
  - ❖ Vocational trainings
  - ❖ Specialized trainings for youth
  - ❖ Enterprise and micro business development interventions in the areas of trade, agribusiness and promotion of private sector partnerships





**UNHCR**  
The UN Refugee Agency



WFP  
World Food Programme

# LIVELIHOODS FOR DURABLE SOLUTIONS

*Enhancing Self-Reliance in a Protracted Refugee Situation, Maratane Camp, Mozambique*



# Context

- ❑ Mozambique has a **score of 181** in the 2019 **Human Development Index Ranking**.
- ❑ The **COVID-19 outbreak reached Mozambique at a fragile moment** in its economic history.
- ❑ Multiple and **overlapping humanitarian and development needs** coexist in Mozambique.
- ❑ **Maratane Refugee Camp hosts approximately 9,500 refugees and asylum seekers**, representing **36% of the refugee population** in the country. The remaining **64% are urban refugees**.

# Livelihoods and Self-Reliance

- ❑ Despite reservations to the 1951 Refugee Convention, Mozambique offers a **conducive environment** for local integration solutions.
- ❑ In the Global Refugee Forum, Mozambique pledged to continue **implementing practices** that contributes to a **favorable environment towards local integration**.
- ❑ Access to education and employment opportunities.
- ❑ Mid and long-term economic prospects in the country

# UNHCR-WFP Collaboration

- ❑ Joint Donor Appeals | Food Assistance and Livelihoods
- ❑ Emergency Response Line | Linha Verde

# Livelihoods for Durable Solution Programme



**Goal** | Support asylum-seekers & refugees from Maratane Refugee Camp to **move towards self-reliance** and **build economic ties** with the host community.

**Approach** | **Market-driven approach**, and development of **agricultural and non-agricultural value chains** to lift households out of chronic poverty and food insecurity and ensure that asylum-seeker, refugees and members of the host community are **better integrated into the local economy**.

**UN Partners** | WFP, UNHCR, FAO, UN Habitat

**Government Counterpart** | National Institute for Assistance to Refugees (INAR)

**Donor** | US Bureau of People Refugees and Migration

**Other Partners** | National NGOs, Local Institutions, Academy and Private Sector

# Livelihoods for Durable Solution Programme



## Project Outcomes

- 1) Enhance **financial and social capital** | WFP
- 2) Improve productivity of selected **agricultural and non-agricultural value chains** | FAO & UNHCR
- 3) **Improve market competitiveness** of selected agricultural and non-agricultural value chains | WFP
- 4) Enhance **spatial-economic integration** of Maratane Refugee Camp into the daily rural-urban system exchange of greater Nampula area | UN Habitat
- 5) **Enhance community protection** structures and legal pathways for local integration | UNHCR

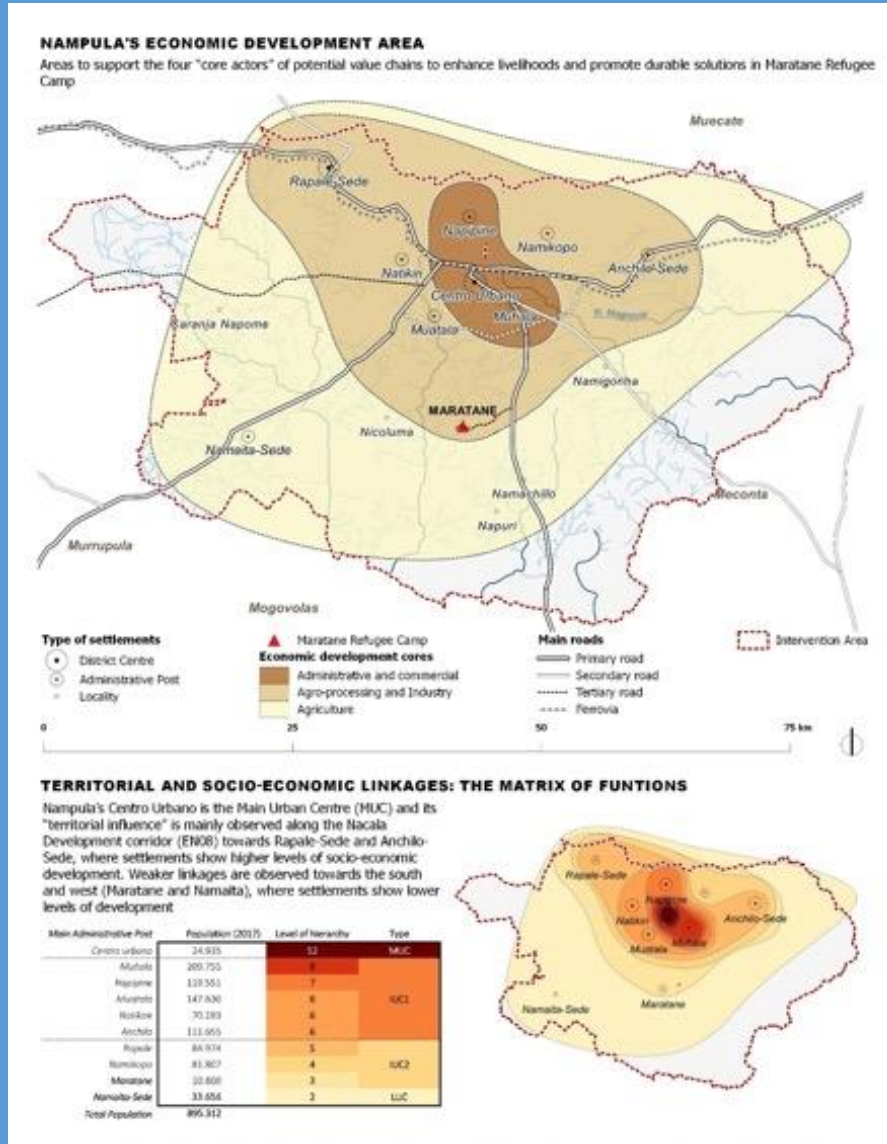
## Target Population

**55%** of beneficiaries are **refugees** and **asylum-seekers**

**42%** of beneficiaries are **women**

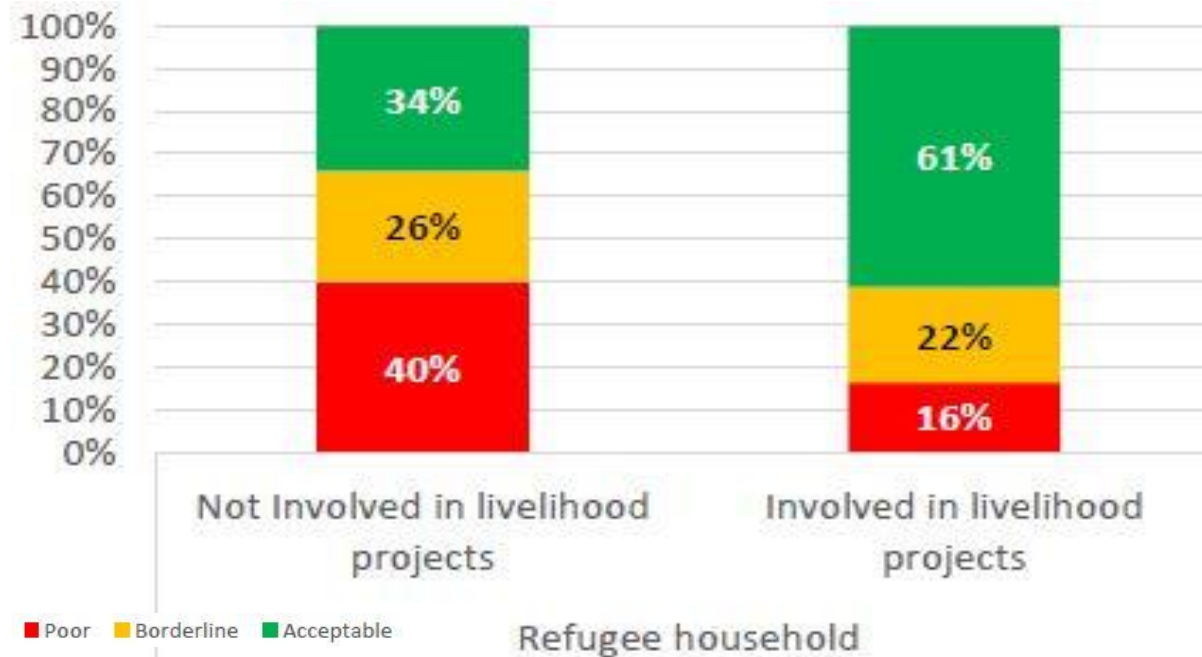
## Achievements & Outputs

- ❑ **1,893** direct beneficiaries
- ❑ **Rehabilitation of a dam** connected to **solar powered irrigation**
- ❑ **Creation of associations** to increase social cohesion, human and financial capital
- ❑ Implementation of a **poverty alleviation model**, the Graduation Approach
- ❑ **Value chain development**
- ❑ **Market linkages**
- ❑ **Vocational and technical training**
- ❑ **Asset transfers and seed capital**
- ❑ **Financial inclusion**
- ❑ Enhanced access to **legal pathways** for local integration and protection



# Food Security Outcomes

**Acceptable Food Consumption Score** among **refugee households** involved in the programme is significantly better at **61%** as compared to those who were not involved in the joint programme at 34%



## Livelihood Based Coping Strategy Index (LCSI)

Fewer refugee households involved in the programme applied crisis and emergency coping strategies

### COVID-19

- 70 % of both refugee and host community stated that their **livelihoods have been affected** by the pandemic
- **Incomes** of over **50% of refugee** and host households were negatively affected by COVID-19

# Challenges

- **Initial opposition** from some influential refugee groups and rumors – threats to project participants, staff and government officials
- **Dependence** on humanitarian assistance
- **Micro Finance Institutions** - high interest rates and beneficiary economic fragility
- **Limited natural resources** (water scarcity, land cause of possible conflicts)
- **Different internal structures** for procurement, budget management, internal decision-making process and overall harmonization of the intervention



# Opportunities

- Increasing interest from donors
- Learning from current experiences
- 2,000 ha of land secured
- M&E





**JOINT PROGRAMME EXCELLENCE AND TARGETING HUB**

