



### Overview

The Livelihoods/Self-Reliance Sector works towards the objective of 'Self-reliance and livelihoods improved,' which focuses on the productive age cohort of 18-59 yrs with the goal to stabilize households, enhance resilience and provide opportunities for subsistence activities. The engagement by households into livelihood activities to produce food for consumption and generate income to realize self-reliance has been challenged due to limited productive assets, start-up kits and start-up grants.

Attempting to address some of the identified gaps, UNHCR with the support of Government line ministries, and non-governmental organizations, is providing support to households with the host communities constituting an average 30% of the target beneficiaries. The host communities have provided arable land for the refugees to engage in various productive activities and are considered in all programming which include support in agriculture, business and environment. Livelihood activities are carried out in all the 10 villages from the host community and 19 blocks within the settlement. The implementation of livelihood enterprises is coordinated through a livelihood working group spearheaded by the Ministry of Agriculture.

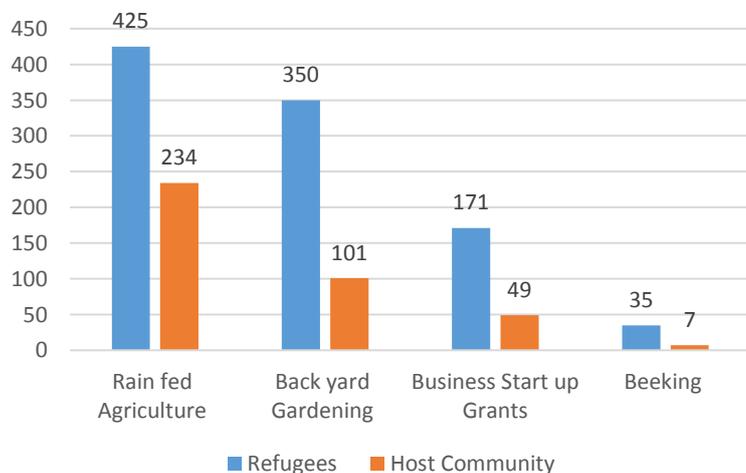


Market day in Mantapala

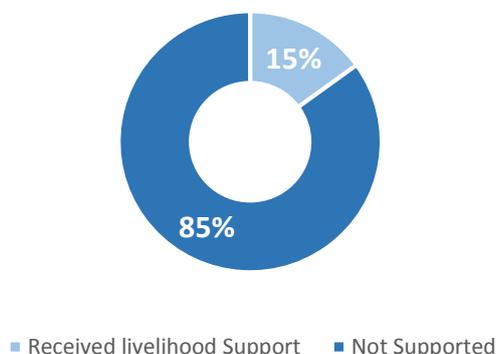
The fact that there is no right to work or freedom of movement outside the settlement constitutes a significant challenge to efforts towards self-reliance. To date, more than 80% of the refugee population have not received any form of livelihood assistance and there are limited opportunities for youth, female-headed households and persons with specific needs to engage in vocational training or livelihood opportunities. The access to a market is still limited, the infrastructure, such as road access and connectivity is limited and there is a lack of alternatives to sustainable energy sources. Another significant gap is the lack of environmental education, conservation or eco-system practices to support sustainable agriculture development.

### Key indicators

Livelihood support for households



% in the age cohort 18-59 years received direct livelihood support





### Achievements and impact

- 659 households were supported with rain-fed agriculture in the 2018/2019 season out of which 234 households are from the host community.
- 460 households were supported in back yard gardening and small livestock, which included ducks and rabbits, 101 of the households supported belong to the host community.
- 220 households have been supported in business start-up grants, out of which, 49 households are from the host community.
- One minor market providing trading opportunities, hosting 220 traders, is functional and supported by a monthly open-air market which draws traders from outside the district and province.
- One business trader association has been formed to support business ventures in the settlement.
- 35 HHs from the refugees and 7 HHs from the host community have been supported with beekeeping hives.
- 500 fruit tree seedlings have been distributed for planting.

### Identified needs and remaining gaps

- Absence of access to credit, financial services and financial support to use existing skills and capacities for production to support subsistence and income generation such as artistry, fabrications, agriculture and trade.
- Lack of skills development and vocational training facilities, especially for the youth.
- Negative coping strategies, such as, charcoal burning, uncontrolled logging for timber leading to deforestation,
- Limited environmental education, management and conservation programs in the settlement to support ecosystems for sustainable development,
- Lack of crop diversification to provide a nutritious range of food stuffs due to limited resources to support input provision such as seeds, pesticides, and fertilizers for production,
- Limited livestock production and populations to support smart agriculture (conservation) agriculture and improve nutrition,
- Undeveloped value chains and linkages due to absence of drivers like established bulking centers and storage sheds,
- Horticultural enterprises for income generation and nutrition have not been fully used due to lack of irrigation equipment such as treadle pumps, and absence of an established furrow irrigation scheme.
- Value addition for produce has not been pursued for lack of manually powered equipment such as the cooking oil press, peanut butter machines.
- Limited development actors engaged in livelihood programs leading to reduced scales of individuals/households.

### Livelihood partners

- United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)
- Commissioner for Refugees (COR) / Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA)
- Ministry of Agriculture (MoA)
- Ministry of Community Development and Services (MCDSS)
- Ministry of Commerce and Cooperatives
- Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock
- Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources
- World Food Programme (WFP)
- CARE International
- Caritas Czech Republic (CCR)
- Caritas Mansa



One of 220 persons who received business start-up grant