FAO Resilience Unit for Eastern Africa

A value chain approach for economic integration and self reliance of refugees and host communities in Eastern Africa

July 13, 2020
Partnership with UNHCR

The New York Declaration on Refugees and Migrants with Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF) & the global compact on refugees (GCR)

UNHCR-FAO MOU & 2019 joint workplan:
• Coherent livelihood support
• FS & resilience info & analysis
• Nutrition sensitive quick impact
• Self-reliance through value chains
• Sustainability of natural resource use
• Safe access to energy
FAOs history in response to forced migration

60
Projects implemented since 2012
In partnership with NGOs, GVT, UN sister agencies

$54 m
received since 2012 = $9 m/year

$9 = 1
beneficiary reached

Top 10 donors 2012-2017 to date

Japan
UNDP
USA
FAO
UNHCR
UNICEF
Italy
Austria
Switzerland
Belgium

1,000,000
average beneficiaries reached per year with:

- Agricultural inputs/inputs/kits
- Livestock and small animals production
- Cash Based interventions
- Training on best farming practices and animal husbandry
- Rehabilitation of water structures
- Animal Health interventions
- Provision of fuel efficient stoves

FAO RESPONSE

- Increased production and productivity of crops and animals among refugees and host community households
- Increased protection of livestock through animal health support and feed provision
- Increased income generating activities for refugees
- SAFE: Safe access to fuel and energy is ensured
- Improved food and nutrition security of refugees, IDPs and host communities
- Better access to water through water harvesting structures for refugees, host communities and livestock
- Strengthened FSL cluster coordination and access to information by partners
**Intervention Theory of Change: The Problem**

**Problem statement:** Reliance on traditional rain-fed, subsistence agriculture with key market failings to link rural producers to market opportunities and inadequate service delivery result in refugees and host communities remaining food, nutrition and income insecure.

**Relationships**
- Producers do not support one another
- Producer groups not registered
- Limited engagement with local authorities
- Gender barriers to equitable engagement
- Poor linkages & trust between producers, agro-input dealers & private sector
- Poorly developed networks
- Refugees not integrated in local economies

**Capacities**
- Limited capacity in improved production practices & technologies & business approaches
- Capacity gaps of extension agents
- Poor market awareness (all actors)
- Poor capacity on food standards (producers)
- Poor knowledge of production volume & local producers (buyers)
- Limited knowledge on refugee rights (local authorities and private sector)

**Resources**
- Public extension services have funding and staffing gaps
- Poor access to quality agriculture inputs
- Limited access to infrastructure & mechanised agricultural tools/equipment
- Lack of market analysis & broader information on market opportunities (all)
Intervention Theory of Change: The Aim

1. Capacities and skills for market-oriented production
2. Value chain built with refugees & host communities
3. Enabling policy environment for agribusiness

Self-reliance of refugees and host communities through economic integration in agricultural value chains
Farming skills
- Training of Facilitators and lead farmers on Good Agric. Practices etc.
- FFS groups establishment and season long training
- Training on cross cutting issues
- Facilitate land access

Farmer Organization
- Farmer Business Schools, marketing skills
- Formation & registration of groups
- Association
- Village savings & Credit
- Linkages with Financial Institutions

Intervention Theory of Change: The Solutions - 1

1. Capacities and skills for market oriented production
2. Value chain built with refugees & host communities
Enabling policy environment for agribusiness
1. Capacities and skills for market oriented production

Enabling policy environment for agribusiness

2. Value chain built with refugees & host communities

**Infrastructure**
- Inputs: seed, fertilizer etc.
- Water for production /irrigation
- Learning demonstrations
- Community Seed/seedlings multiplication
- Quality assurance (Aflatoxin testing)

**Strengthened Value chains**
- Value chain analysis/mapping
- Stakeholder & community engagement
- Contract farming w. INSTA & KadAfrica
- Train on post harvest handling
- Post harvest equipment
- Market linkages: by-products/waste use
Intervention Theory of Change: The Solutions - 3

1. Capacities and skills for market oriented production
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Evidence and guidance for private/public investments
- Impact documentation (survey/RIMA)
- Document case studies
- Develop policy briefs
- Spread lessons learned

Political Buy-in
- Share lessons in livelihood/refugee platforms
- Value chain platforms
- Advocacy campaigns
- Engage in dialogue events
“Safe-bet” private sector partners and a “graduation” approach
Project development – milestones

Dec 2018 joint field visit to Kakuma camp FAO, UNHCR, IFC, INSTA

July 2019 joint FAO, UNHCR, INSTA & IFC visit to Soroti Uganda, NARO

18 October 2019 FAO project submission
20 Nov 2019 Project Approval by IKEA-F

Nov 2019-Feb 2020, G-nut trials in Turkana

Project signature 26 May 2020
Geographical scope

TBD– UGANDA
Refugee & Host communities

TURKANA, KENYA
Refugee & Host communities

USD 3.5M total project budget

- Uganda: 0.3
- Kenya: 1.7
- Regional: 1.5
The PARTNERSHIP!

Community mobilization and capacity building
farm to market
Agronomy, links with research and MOA,
management at field level

Secure Market Outlets
Contract Farming, input credit, advisory,
infrastructure investments

Boost Private sector
Private sector investments, Irrigation,
farm mechanization etc.

Access & support in refugee contexts
Negotiation of land refugee-host alliance
Beneficiary selection, Youth employment,
coordination, monitoring

Input supply  Production  Aggregation  Processing  Market