

# **REFUGEE COMMUNITIES:**

## PREVENTING CHRONIC MALNUTRITION

80 million people worldwide have been forced to leave their homes.

26 million

refugees\* in 2020

**50%** 

of refugees are children under 18

86%

of refugees are hosted in developing countries

As emergency support is prioritized (emergency food distributions, shelter), nutrition is severely underfunded.

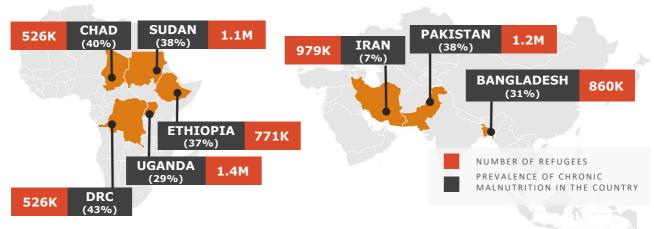
Refugees lack income opportunities or access to land, thus lacking access to nutrient rich foods (fruits/vegetables, meat, etc).

#### MOST COUNTRIES HOSTING REFUGEES HAVE FOOD INSECURE POPULATIONS

Highlighted countries have high chronic malnutrition rates, excl. Iran.

TOP 5 REFUGEE HOSTING AFRICA (by # refugees)

TOP 3 REFUGEE HOSTING COUNTRIES IN ASIA



#### COUNTRY CASE STUDY: UGANDA - 3rd LARGEST HOST COUNTRY IN THE WORLD

82%

of refugees are women and children

80%

live under the extreme poverty line of \$1.9/day

**25-47%** 

of refugee women are anemic (% varies by settlement) only 38%

engage in agriculture due to lack of resources (though 70% have access to arable land)

### **HOW CAN WE INTERVENE IN REFUGEE COMMUNITIES?**

- **By providing refugees with opportunities** to become self-reliant for food and thus break the cycle of dependence on emergency support.
- The type & scope of interventions depend on the context (e.g. do refugees have the right to work? Do they have access to land? Are they in camps or living among the host community? Are they in rural or urban settings?)
- Such interventions include: **Job creation in nutrition-sensitive agriculture**, especially for women; **space-efficient vegetable gardens** to complement emergency food assistance, **climate-smart agriculture techniques** to preserve the host community's natural resources (e.g. preventing soil erosion, improving water management).



