

**FIFTEENTH COORDINATION MEETING ON
INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION**

Population Division
Department of Economic and Social Affairs
United Nations Secretariat
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**CONTRIBUTION
TO THE FIFTEENTH COORDINATION MEETING ON INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION¹**

United Nations World Food Programme (WFP)

¹ The views expressed in the paper do not imply the expression of any opinion on the part of the United Nations Secretariat.

WFP has been providing food assistance to refugees for over 40 years. The organization is the mandated provider of food assistance to refugees within the UN system and works in close collaboration with UNHCR, within whom the organization has a global MOU.

A. ACTIVITIES UNDERTAKEN DURING 2016 TO SUPPORT THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE
MIGRATION-RELATED COMMITMENTS OF THE 2030 AGENDA

- In 2016, WFP provided food assistance to approximately 6.9 million refugees in 32 countries.
- At the margins of the High-Level Summit on Refugees and Migrants in September 2016, WFP and UNHCR co-sponsored a high-level side event on refugee self-reliance and also launched a new joint strategy on ‘Enhancing Self-Reliance in Food Security and Nutrition in Protracted Refugee Situations’. WFP and UNHCR’s renewed focus on promoting self-reliance is increasingly reflected in refugee operations at the country level in countries such as Uganda, Mozambique, Ecuador and Egypt.
- In 2016, WFP has adopted a new Strategic Plan 2017-21 which places greater emphasis on national ownership and supporting countries to achieve their vision for Agenda 2030, placing particular emphasis on Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 2 on *zero hunger* and 17 on *partnerships for the goals*. Over the course of 2017, WFP will be initiating policy dialogue with governments around hunger and malnutrition and, as part of these efforts, will draw attention to the particular vulnerabilities of refugees and the need for countries of asylum to pursue policies that will deliver win-win outcomes for refugees and host communities.

B. INITIATIVES THAT WILL BE UNDERTAKEN DURING 2017 TO SUPPORT THE IMPLEMENTATION
OF THE NEW YORK DECLARATION FOR REFUGEES AND MIGRANTS

The resilience agenda offers an important framework within which the complex and multiple causes and impacts of distressed and forced outmigration can be significantly mitigated through a combination of integrated and layered set of investments at individual, household, community, landscape and systems level.

The key features of the approach promoted by WFP are:

- participatory planning and empowerment of vulnerable groups, women in particular,
- concrete partnerships which include operationalization of efforts on the ground at a meaningful scale,
- quality livelihood assets creation,
- support to essential productive and social safety nets for the poorest sections of the community,
- engagement and strengthening of government capacity for planning and coordination of different responses, and
- measurement of results and knowledge sharing.

This contribution rests on the following key axis and convergent & layered efforts based on context:

1. A programmatic approach that links national, subnational and local contexts composed of:
 - a. Integrated Context Analysis (ICA) at the national level that analyses trends. This “bigger picture” programming tool identifies priority geographical areas and combines historical

- trends in food security, natural shocks and land degradation with other information such as nutrition and livelihoods.
- b. Seasonal Livelihood Programming (SLP) at the sub-national level. This consultative process identifies programmes and coordinated partners to design integrated multi-year, multi-sectorial operational plans. Gender awareness also helps to guide the work.
 - c. Community-Based Participatory Planning (CBPP) at the local level. This “from the bottom up” tool ensures communities have a strong voice and will lead in setting priorities. It is used to develop multi-sectorial plans tailored to local priorities.
2. A set of social safety nets and seasonal transfers able to offset seasonal food gaps and meet essential nutrition requirements of chronically vulnerable people:
 - a. Seasonal transfers using cash and/or food transfers.
 - b. Targeted supplementary feeding and specific nutritional support.
 - c. School meals and mechanisms able to promote home grown school feeding through value chains development.
 3. Strengthen preparedness and response capacity to scale up food assistance at times of shocks:
 - a. Strengthening of national or regional food reserves – including triggers, delivery mechanisms and targeting aspects.
 - b. Support to insurance based delivery mechanisms.
 - c. Ensure surge capacity to cover additional humanitarian needs required beyond cash or food based safety nets.
 4. Livelihood assets creation:
 - a. Cash or food assistance for assets to build productive assets, rehabilitate community infrastructure, combat land degradation and improve the natural resource base.
 - b. Skills training linked to the management of the environment and natural resources.
 5. Market support and value chains development:
 - a. Use of cash transfers and support to the development of cash delivery systems and platforms, including for multiple stakeholders delivery modalities, registry and targeting mechanisms.
 - b. Value chains development through local purchase (including to small-holder farmers), market analysis and information sharing, training of farmers associations, etc.
 6. Capacity strengthening of government and local institutions:
 - a. Dedicated engagement, support and training of local institutions, particularly at decentralised level.
 - b. Innovative mechanisms for greater engagement of government staff in all phases of planning and technical support.
 - c. Systematic documentation of what works and knowledge sharing.

These pillars can be complemented by additional interventions based on contexts and partnerships available and/or willing to integrate their activities with the ones supported by WFP. Furthermore, WFP will seek to build upon local knowledge and experience at community levels, leveraging upon self-help efforts and promoting inter-households solidarity mechanisms able to foster social cohesion.