

# UNHCR-ILO RESULTS OF ASSESSMENTS IN 12 COUNTRIES



International  
Labour  
Organization

Country	N. of refugees and asylum seekers (year) <sup>1</sup>	Identified sectors and value chains	Main constraints identified	Recommended interventions <sup>2</sup>	Estimated budget required <sup>3</sup>
<b>Argentina</b>	7,284 (2017)	Construction sector (civil construction), food sector	<b>Main constraints regard rules and regulations</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Employers unaware of refugees' right to work</li> <li>• Long processing time of refugees and asylum seekers' solicitudes</li> <li>• Limited effectiveness of interventions targeting refugees and asylum-seekers due to scarce human and economic resources available</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Launch information campaign about refugees' rights and employability</li> <li>• Systematize processes and decision-making to reduce waiting times and develop a Unified System of Information for asylum seekers and refugees</li> <li>• Map existing interventions and actors that can provide supporting functions</li> <li>• Improve coordination among different actors working with refugees (e.g. agreement between UNHCR and the government)</li> </ul>	1 million USD
<b>Cameroun</b>	378,666 (2016)	Agriculture (Cassava, maize, groundnuts)	<b>Main constraints are sector-specific:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of access to agricultural inputs resulting in low productivity</li> <li>• Difficult access to markets and weak bargaining power of producers</li> <li>• Low education levels, lack of entrepreneurial skills and knowledge of modern production techniques</li> <li>• Difficulties with regard to access to arable land and resulting tensions between refugees and host communities</li> <li>• Lack of social protection schemes for refugees</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promote outgrower schemes with key private sector players to improve access to inputs and links to off takers</li> <li>• Roll out entrepreneurship trainings and trainings on modern production techniques in cooperation with local institutions</li> <li>• Establish and train mixed cooperatives of refugees and host communities to increase bargaining power and improve access to finance</li> <li>• Establish dialogue forums to ease tensions and reinforce social cohesion</li> <li>• Liaise with local authorities to distribute arable land equally</li> <li>• Extend social protection schemes to refugees in cooperation with public institutions</li> </ul>	6 million USD
<b>Costa Rica</b>	7,826 (2016)	Beverages and food sector	<b>Main constraints regard rules and regulations and access to supporting functions:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Little knowledge of refugees about their rights and relevant public services available to them</li> <li>• Lack of information about employment opportunities and market trends</li> <li>• Lack of support and trainings to start and develop small businesses</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Launch information campaign to inform about refugees' rights and relevant services available</li> <li>• Provide information on administrative procedures and market opportunities</li> <li>• Provide technical trainings, particularly in the beverages and food sector</li> <li>• Strengthen provision of entrepreneurship trainings, coaching and Business development services in cooperation with local institutions</li> </ul>	1 million USD

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<b>Egypt</b>	263,407 (2016)	Food sector	<b>Main constraints identified are sector-specific:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Entrepreneurs unaware of market trends, rules and regulations, suppliers etc.</li> <li>• Low entrepreneurial skills and knowledge about marketing, better packaging, home delivery services etc.</li> <li>• Lack of support to women cooperatives</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promote the development of sectoral BDS provision</li> <li>• Provide entrepreneurship trainings and start-up support to Syrian</li> <li>• Promote development of women cooperatives in the food sector</li> <li>• Develop online information portal</li> </ul>	2 million USD
<b>Djibouti</b>	235,744 (2016)	Fisheries	<b>Constraints identified are sector-specific and regarding access to general support services and rules and regulations:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Little knowledge of relevant institutions, police and coast guard about new refugee law</li> <li>• Little knowledge of refugees about their rights and relevant public services available to them</li> <li>• Weak links of fishermen around Obock to off takers in Djibouti and lack of infrastructure to store fish</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Launch information campaign about new refugee law with relevant institutions, police and coast guard</li> <li>• Establish reception centers in Djibouti City to inform refugees about their rights, advise on employment opportunities and direct them to relevant public services</li> <li>• Liaise with relevant public institutions and reinforce their capacity to provide effective services such as entrepreneurship trainings, coaching, employment placement services, etc.</li> <li>• Develop fisheries sector around Obock by connecting them to markets in Djibouti, strengthen cooperatives in Obock and develop infrastructure</li> </ul>	4 million USD
<b>DRC</b>	453,283 (2016)	Agriculture (peanuts, beans, rice, cassava), livestock (pig, apiculture)	<b>Constraints are sector-specific:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Accessible arable land limited</li> <li>• Access to high-yield seeds and other inputs difficult</li> <li>• Difficult access to markets outside of settlement regions</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Launch cooperation with research institutes to introduce high-yield varieties and train local associations to distribute and reproduce these</li> <li>• Establish cooperation with commercial off-takers to improve access to markets</li> <li>• Encourage establishment of local committees with authorities to improve access to arable land</li> <li>• Sensitize microfinance institutions on the importance of opening branches close to refugee settlements</li> </ul>	6 million USD
<b>Mexico (Chiapas)</b>	8,849 (2016)	Beverages and food sector, cleaning services	<b>Main constraints regard rules and regulations and access to supporting functions:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Little information about the sector and also an appropriate information sharing channel</li> <li>• Lack of incentives for employers to train workers, including refugees</li> <li>• Employers unaware of refugees' legal status</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strengthen the functioning of the Tourism Observatory for more data</li> <li>• Provide refugees with training and certifications</li> <li>• Awareness raising and advocacy campaigns targeting employers and the general public</li> <li>• Support businesses which want to hire refugees (e.g. public recognition)</li> <li>• Promote hiring refugees among businesses winning public tenders</li> </ul>	1 million USD
<b>Niger (TBC; preliminary results)</b>	166,158 (2016)	Livestock sector, agricultural sector, handicrafts	<b>Main constraints identified are sector-specific:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of entrepreneurial skills</li> <li>• For urban refugees, lack of information on accessible relevant services</li> <li>• Difficult access to markets and little information about consumer preference for handicraft producers</li> <li>• Little information about prices and market trends in different regions and difficult access to fodder for livestock traders</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Roll out different SIYB training modules for different target groups in cooperation with local institutions</li> <li>• Launch campaign to inform refugees about relevant services (trainings, employment placement, etc.) available to them</li> <li>• Connect handicraft producers to markets (TBD)</li> <li>• Improve access to SIM-Betail information system on livestock (TBD)</li> </ul>	4 million USD

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<b>Pakistan</b>	1,357,416 (2016)	Construction sector	<b>Main constraints identified are sector-specific:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of skilled worker in the construction sector</li> <li>• Low bargaining power of unskilled workers</li> <li>• Trade of construction material with Afghanistan informal and unorganized</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Design skills development programmes in cooperation with TVET institutions and universities</li> <li>• Launch apprenticeship schemes with selected private sector actors</li> <li>• Reinforce and formalize links with Afghan material importers and transporters</li> </ul>	4 million USD
<b>South Africa</b>	309,342 (2016)	Tourism sector	<b>Main constraints identified regard rules and regulations:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Xenophobia and tensions with locals and police forces</li> <li>• Employers unaware of refugees' right to work</li> <li>• Lack of information about administrative procedures and rights regarding refugees</li> <li>• Problems with accreditation of diplomas and recognition of skills</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Awareness raising and advocacy campaigns vis-à-vis local population, police, employers, institutions</li> <li>• Campaign to inform refugees about administrative procedures and services available</li> <li>• Offer English language classes</li> <li>• Promote integration of refugees in tourism sector through offering "refugee days" with key tourism actors and strengthen TVET in related fields</li> </ul>	2 million USD
<b>Tunisia</b>	682 (2016)	Construction and public works; Food sector	<b>Main constraints identified regard access to support functions:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Difficulties to learn French</li> <li>• Lack of information about opportunities for (self-) employment</li> <li>• Lack of information about services available</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Offer French language classes in cooperation with local institutions</li> <li>• Launch cooperation with local employment agency, TVET institutions and enterprises to offer entrepreneurship trainings, technical trainings and apprenticeships corresponding to identified market opportunities in construction and food sector</li> <li>• Orient refugee towards existing skills development services</li> </ul>	0.5 million
<b>Zambia</b>	32,669 (2016)	For Mayukwayukwa: Cassava and Groundnuts  For Meheba: Maize, vegetables, beans	<b>Main constraints identified are sector-specific:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• access to agricultural inputs</li> <li>• access to markets</li> <li>• lack of knowledge on production techniques</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• For both camps, outgrower schemes should be set up in order to:</li> <li>• Connect farmers to off-takers</li> <li>• Connect farmers to input-suppliers</li> <li>• Provide training on agricultural production technique</li> </ul>	2 million USD

1 UNCHR Statistics.

2 This is a summary.

3 The estimated budget of each intervention is not proportional to the current number of refugees and asylum seekers in the country. The budgets have been estimated taking into several factors, among them: needed international staff and national staff on the ground, number of expected beneficiaries, nature of the activities to carry out and estimated costs, difficulty of reaching refugees due to geographical spread and whether countries are currently in a conflict situation, all of which will influence costs.

