



UNHCR
The UN Refugee Agency

Improving Digital Livelihood Opportunities for Refugees

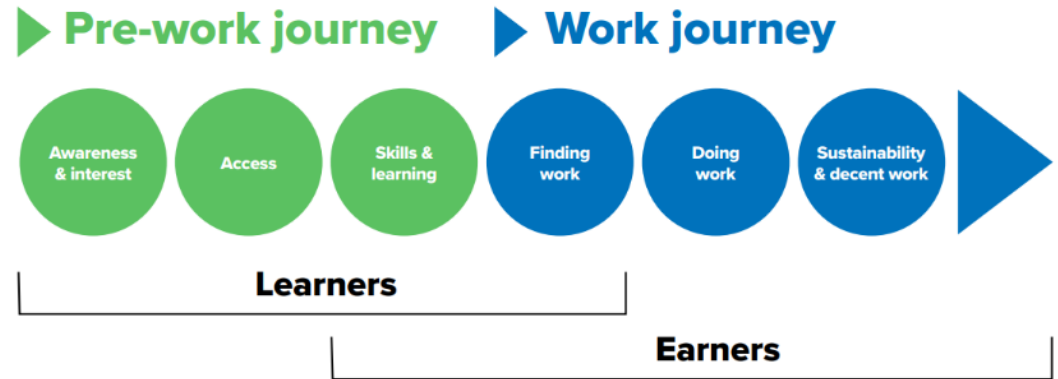
Using community-based
workshops to co-create
solutions



EHAGL Economic Inclusion
Working Group | Jan 2024

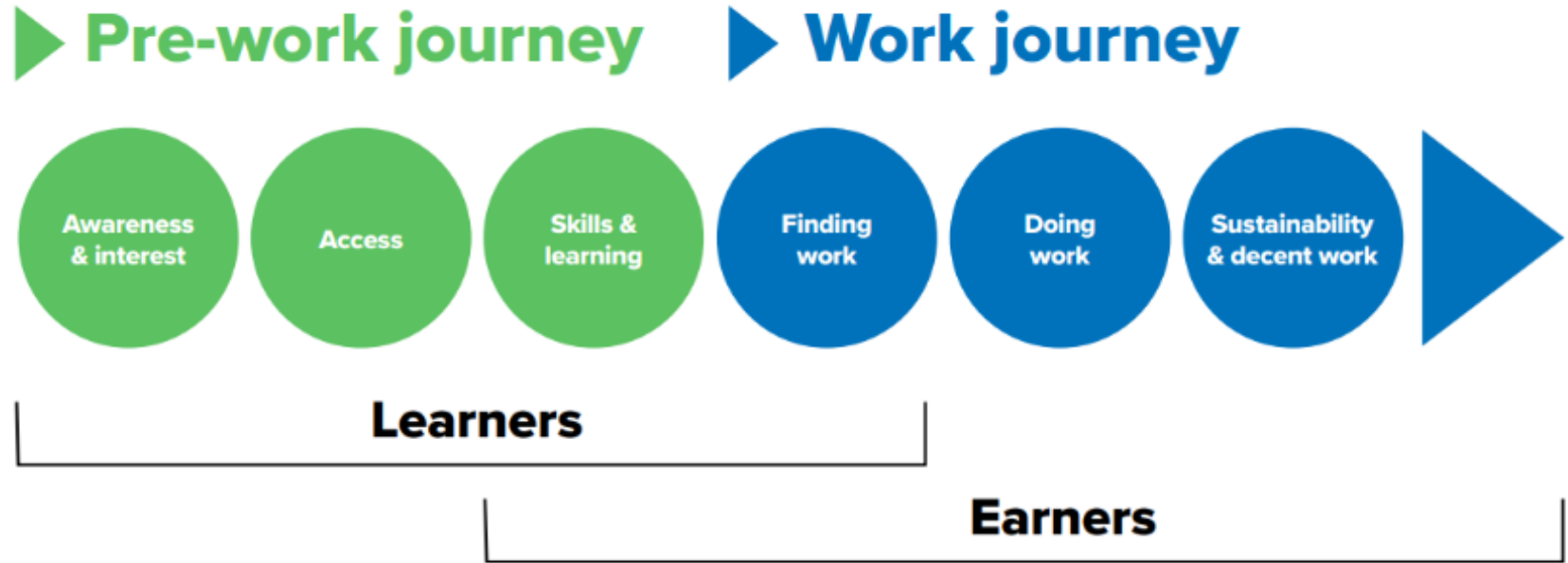
What, Why, How, Who and Where

- 62 workshops in Urban and Camp locations in Kenya, Ethiopia, Uganda, Egypt, Iraq, Lebanon, and Jordan.
- 541 total participants (47% of participants were female and 53% were male; 93% refugees, 7% host community members)
- Average ages ranged from 25–37 years old.



- Sessions were divided up between Learners and Earners with insights and solutions developed at each stage of Learning to Earning Journey

What, Why, How, Who and Where



01

Digital Work & Refugee Communities: A snapshot

- **Freelancing** in micro work tasks like transcription or translation or higher skilled tasks like web design, software engineering.
- **Online sales and marketing** of goods and services via social media
- **Emerging sectors** including less common, more sporadic ways people are earning - from digital content creators (eg. Youtube, TikTok) through paid advertising, to SM marketing.



Addressing a Lack of Awareness and Understanding

Findings and Insights

- High level of misconceptions amongst community members about online work.
- Awareness often driven by training programs rather than awareness driving the desire to participate in training programs.
- Need to build a better understanding of what digital work opportunities look like, and have an upfront understanding of the challenges and risks associated



Addressing a Lack of Awareness and Understanding

Recommendations

- Developing awareness campaigns on digital work,
- Creating or sharing a digital work resource websites
- Getting community organisations more involved so they can cascade learning
- Integrate risk awareness and expectation management into training programs.





Findings and Insights

- Digital work initiatives do not always adequately set people on a clear path for success in finding and doing digital work.
- It is essential to script clear tangible steps that refugee participants can take in order to succeed in various types of digital work.

03

Scripting the critical moves

Recommendations

- Most effective programs or trainings are ones that focus on teaching specific marketable skills.
- Invest in narrower scopes - focus on targeting appropriate participants and going deeper in content.
- Provide practical experience during training
- Adapt the metrics of success to reflect the proportion of participants who actually find work after trainings end.



Participants in a Nairobi workshop build out a portrait of a typical refugee's experience with digital work.

“Digital marketing skills don't go deep, the courses only offer basics. Advanced skills are very expensive.”

(Male earner from Nairobi)

Findings and Insights

- In order to fully participate in the digital economy, FDP communities require necessary tools eg.
 - Infrastructural elements like data, wifi, electricity, hubs.
 - financial systems (bank accounts).
 - enabling policy environments.
- [UNHCR Displaced and Disconnected](#)
- More from: [ILO](#), [GSMA](#), [MCF](#), [UNHCR](#)



04

Ensure Access to Necessary Tools



Recommendations

- Digital work cannot be sustained effectively without connectivity in the places refugees are living (See: [UNHCR Connectivity Agenda](#))
- Advocate for better local payout options for work conducted globally.
- Provide intermediation with freelance platforms. (See: [UNHCR X Gebeya](#))

Ensuring Sustainable Support, Encourage Continuous Learning



Findings and Insights

- Sustaining digital work is extremely challenging. Drop off is high especially amongst women.
- Significant service gap for newly trained digital workers.
- Need to invest in building the momentum and confidence of new digital workers, especially women.

Ensuring Sustainable Support, Encourage Continuous Learning



Recommendations

- Mentorship programs to offer support and boost confident
- Creating Physical communities of practice and workers collective models
- Helping organically formed community led collectives get more formalisation and financial support



Country report: Ethiopia
 Country report: Egypt
 Country report: Iraq
 Country report: Jordan
 Country report: Kenya
 Country report: Uganda

Workshop guides

Workshop guides

