

# LIVELIHOODS AND SELF-RELIANCE PROGRAMMING IN REFUGEE AND DISPLACEMENT SETTINGS

## UNHCR AND WFP CORPORATE APPROACHES

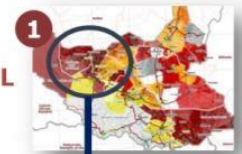
### PART 3: WFP PROGRAMMING ON LIVELIHOODS AND SELF-RELIANCE

#### THREE-PRONGED APPROACH (3PA)

The Three-Pronged Approach (3PA) is a programme tool that aims to strengthen the design, planning and implementation of resilience-building efforts by identifying and bringing together combinations of Safety Nets, Disaster Risk Reduction, Early Warning, and Preparedness programmes - by developing them in partnership, and aligning them to national and local priorities, through governments' leadership and coordination.

The 3PA is implemented in various settings, including rural, peri-urban, and displacements settings. It has been adjusted to operate in displacement settings, is reflected in WFP's Resilience Policy and WFP's Emergency Preparedness Policy, various WFP programmatic guidance manuals (WFP's Social Protection and Safety Nets Manual, Nutrition Policy, Gender toolkit, Food Assistance for Assets, etc.), and follows the Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP) principles.

**1. INTEGRATED CONTEXT ANALYSIS (ICA): NATIONAL LEVEL**  
Identifies priority geographical areas



**2. SEASONAL LIVELIHOOD PROGRAMMING (SLP): SUB-NATIONAL LEVEL**  
Identifies programmes and partners



**3. COMMUNITY-BASED PARTICIPATORY PLANNING (CBPP): LOCAL LEVEL**  
Inter-sectorial implementation plan and community ownership



The 3PA can be used for multiple purposes, from supporting government planning and coordination, to informing a variety of WFP and partner programmes – going beyond the initial focus on food assistance for assets programmes. The 3PA contains three consultative programming tools used at three different levels to strengthen the identification and delivery of programmes.

OBJECTIVES	APPROACH	TARGETED GROUPS
Strengthen the design, planning, and implementation of programmes in resilience building, safety nets, disaster-risk reduction, and preparedness.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Integrated Context Analysis (ICA) at the national level.</li> <li>2. Seasonal Livelihood Programming (SLP) at the sub-national level.</li> <li>3. Community-Based Participatory Planning (CBPP) at the local level</li> </ol>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Government</li> <li>• Communities</li> <li>• UN and NGOs</li> </ul>
RATIONALE	ASSUMPTIONS	SOURCES
Helps to bridge gaps between the community and national levels and enhances institutional capacities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conducive context</li> <li>• Communities can be actively involved</li> <li>• Authorities are receptive</li> <li>• Funds for implementing participatory plans are available</li> </ul>	<a href="#">The Three-pronged Approach (3PA) factsheet</a>

## 1. INTEGRATED CONTEXT ANALYSIS (ICA)

The ICA provides a contextual historical trend analyses of food security, natural shocks, and land degradation, overlaid on to each other to identify areas of convergence. This is used to identify the most appropriate programmatic strategies for specific geographical areas - including resilience building, disaster risk reduction, social protection, and emergency preparedness. The ICA uses data from Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC), Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS Net), and partners.

OBJECTIVES	APPROACH	STRUCTURE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identify priority geographical areas to implement resilience and livelihoods activities.</li> <li>• Generate information for use by Government and partners to support overall programme strategy design.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Analyze data from range of sources</li> <li>• Partner and stakeholder consultations</li> <li>• Geocoded datasets to expand understanding of different contexts</li> </ul>	Analyze level of exposure to natural shocks and recurrence of food insecurity at three levels (Low, Medium and High)
RATIONALE	ASSUMPTIONS	SOURCES
Combines multi-year food security trends with climate-related hazard risk data to highlight sub-national areas where different programme strategies can be implemented.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Adequate capacities in the country office</li> <li>• Interest from the government and other stakeholders</li> </ul>	<a href="#">WFP Integrated Context Analysis</a>

## 2. SEASONAL LIVELIHOOD PROGRAMMING (SLP)

A planning tool applied at the sub-national level to ensure that multi-sectoral programmes and interventions are coordinated, planned, and delivered across institutions and stakeholders. It is a consultative process that brings together communities, government, and partners to develop a shared understanding of the context and to highlight which programmes should be implemented when, for whom, and by which partners, during typical and crisis years, and to identify programme gaps.

OBJECTIVES	APPROACH	TARGETED GROUPS
Integrated, multi-year, multi-sectorial, and complementary operational plans using livelihood, seasonal, and gender lenses.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• First phase at regional/ provincial level to provide an overview of seasonality, livelihoods, and programming options</li> <li>• Second phase refines and tailors the findings to district/commune levels</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Targeting on food security and vulnerability with: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Government</li> <li>• Communities</li> <li>• UN and NGOs</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
RATIONALE	ASSUMPTIONS	SOURCES
Combines humanitarian and development actions to identify interventions for short- and long-term plans of action.	An ICA is conducted prior to the SLP, thereby providing the context against which to review SLP findings.	<a href="#">WFP Seasonal Livelihood Programming</a>

## 3. COMMUNITY BASED PARTICIPATORY PLANNING (CBPP)

Community-based Participatory Planning (CBPP) brings together communities, partners and local government to identify issues and tailor programme responses to local requirements to understand livelihoods, vulnerability profiles, land use and landscapes, exposure to specific shocks, and the main problems affecting people, including gender inequality. The CBPP generates a plan that addresses food insecurity and undernutrition causes and that strengthen livelihoods resilience in the medium term.

OBJECTIVES	PRINCIPLES	TARGETED GROUPS
Generates a plan to address underlying causes of food insecurity and undernutrition, and to strengthen livelihood resilience in the medium-term.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Inclusivity, participation, and consensus building: Ensuring representation and participation of groups; putting people and communities at the center</li> <li>2. Livelihoods, risk and landscape-based approach</li> <li>3. Key cross-cutting aspects, such as gender, nutrition, protection, AAP, and the environment</li> <li>4. Multi stakeholder approach and central role of local government and technical services</li> <li>5. Geared towards medium-term action and commitment</li> </ol>	Food-insecure and vulnerable communities
RATIONALE	ASSUMPTIONS	SOURCES
Actionable, medium-term community-based plans to address problems and utilize opportunities, leverage synergies and complementarities, and to inform government plans.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Communities engage in the process</li> <li>• Local Authorities are receptive and willing to contribute</li> <li>• Resources are available to implement the planned activities</li> </ul>	<a href="#">Community-based Participatory Planning</a>

## FOOD ASSISTANCE FOR ASSETS (FFA)

Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) is a core WFP modality to deliver food assistance to individuals and communities. FFA focuses on assisting the most vulnerable and food insecure households and communities to build the assets and infrastructure necessary for sustained self-reliance and resilience in the face of increased shocks, risks, and stressors. Assets are defined as a component of what comprises people’s livelihoods.

FFA can address immediate food needs while supporting households and communities to build assets - such as repairing irrigation systems, building bridges, soil, and water conservation, and establishing community granaries. This can reduce exposure to and the impact of shocks and stressors, it can strengthen resilience to natural disasters, and contribute to long-term livelihood and environmental benefits. Certain assets created through FFA, particularly those related to construction of infrastructure, may require specific engineering standards and technologies.

A livelihood comprises capabilities, assets, and activities required for a means of living. A livelihood is sustainable when it can cope with and recover from stress and shocks and maintain or enhance its capabilities and assets, while not undermining the natural resource base ([read more](#)).

OBJECTIVES		APPROACH	
<p>Help to meet the immediate food needs of food insecure people, building assets to strengthen livelihoods, reduce risks from natural disasters, and build resilience to shocks.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improve access to food for the most vulnerable and food-insecure people</li> <li>• Boost access to livelihoods assets that reduce disaster risks, ensure early recovery, and build long-term resilience to shocks</li> <li>• Empower local communities to find their own way out of hunger</li> <li>• Contribute to long-term environmental and livelihoods benefits</li> <li>• Sustainability and scale, working with communities, governments and partners</li> <li>• Promote gender equality</li> <li>• Help achieve Zero Hunger</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide food or cash assistance to fill consumption gap of the most vulnerable</li> <li>• Build household and community assets to mitigate the risk of disaster, strengthen livelihoods and build resilience</li> <li>• Natural resources development and management</li> <li>• Support the restoration of agricultural, pastoral, and fisheries potential</li> <li>• Community access to markets and social services</li> <li>• Community infrastructure</li> <li>• Skills development trainings related to natural resources management, asset management, and income generating activities</li> <li>• Promote access to risk transfer schemes.</li> </ul>	
ASSUMPTIONS	TARGETED GROUPS	SOURCES	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Stable environment</li> <li>• Willingness of community to participate</li> <li>• Physical ability to work</li> <li>• Government buy-in</li> </ul>	Poor and food insecure households and communities	<a href="#">The Food Assistance for Assets Programme Guidance Manual</a>	

Examples of implementing FFA in displacement settings include: Multi-Storey Gardening (MSG); hydroponics fodder production; rainwater harvesting; latrine construction; reforestation and environment protection; hillside stabilization; and improving drainage systems in refugee camps.

## FOOD FOR TRAININGS (FFT)

In refugee settings, often FFA has a low level of technical complexity considering the reduced ownership that refugees might have over the assets created over time. Training and skills development for income generation to build human, social, and financial capital that is not related to natural and physical assets are also regarded as FFT. This is particularly relevant in urban settings, where income-based livelihoods are far more diverse than in rural areas, and vocational trainings and skills development for income generating activities (IGAs) may be more suitable.

High vulnerability levels can limit access to FFA activities and can lead to exclusion from productive assets. Therefore, WFP also engages in enhancing skills and awareness of the most marginalized through “soft” conditional transfers in exchange for skills development.

OBJECTIVES		APPROACH	
WFP's FFT programmes help meet the immediate food needs of food insecure people whilst building skills and knowledge, helping them strengthen their access to livelihoods, reduce the risks from natural disasters, and make them and their communities more resilient to shocks.		<p>In cases where these activities fall outside the scope of WFP's technical programmes and are based on specific partnerships, they should be seen as one-off FFT (such as handicraft making or other artisan activities).</p> <p>Any activities that include providing a tangible/ physical asset as part of the training/ IGA is regarded as FFT – such as providing sewing machines (a physical asset) in a FFT tailoring and sewing programme.</p>	
ASSUMPTIONS	TARGETED GROUPS	SOURCES	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Stable environment</li> <li>• Willingness of community</li> <li>• Government buy-in</li> </ul>	Poor and food insecure households and communities	<a href="#">Note on FFT</a>	

## RESILIENCE-BUILDING

The Resilience-building approach to programming was developed to mitigate the damaging effects of shocks and restores livelihoods. In line with the Self Reliance Agenda, the Resilience building approach aims to end the need for external assistance in a sustainable way.

To support food-insecure people, communities and governments in managing and reducing risk, WFP works to restore and strengthen systems that enhance resilience. Resilience interventions should be *multi-level* –operating at individual, household, community, and government layers; have a *multi- sector and holistic approach*, which can address the root causes of vulnerability; guarantee cross-sectoral partnerships that integrate and sequence interventions; promote a *multistakeholder* approach at all levels - communities, government, external agencies, research institutions, civil society and the private sector; and be *context-specific* to adapt to each context on the basis of the analysis of risks, vulnerabilities and capacities. Different interventions in WFP's community resilience building programming can be implemented simultaneously or separately according to the specific context.

OBJECTIVES	APPROACH	
Restoring livelihoods, lost assets, and productive value chains to mitigate the damaging effects of shocks.	Six approaches can be utilized: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Food assistance for assets plus (FFA plus);</li> <li>2. The integrated approach (as applied in the Sahel countries);</li> <li>3. Developing human capital;</li> <li>4. Delivering basic services in fragile settings;</li> <li>5. Strengthening social protection systems; and</li> <li>6. Strengthening food systems.</li> </ol>	
ASSUMPTIONS	TARGETED GROUPS	SOURCES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Peace and stability</li> <li>• Transition into recovery phase</li> <li>• Access to land and productive assets, access to markets</li> <li>• Local authorities willing to implement resilience programmes</li> <li>• Stakeholders present and receptive to collaborating</li> <li>• Protection mechanisms in place to mitigate risks</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Food insecure and/or shock affected communities or HHs</li> <li>• Community based organizations</li> <li>• Local authorities and institutions</li> </ul>	<a href="#">WFP Policy on Building Resilience for Food Security and Nutrition</a>  <a href="#">WFP Regional Resilience Framework</a>  <a href="#">Approaches to and Principles of WFP's Resilience Building Programmes – Examples from the field</a>

### PURCHASE FOR PROGRESS (P4P)

Purchase for Progress (P4P) aims to use WFP food purchases more effectively to help develop staple crop markets and spur improvements in smallholder agriculture. This approach provides smallholder farmers with skills and knowledge to improve agricultural production, and as an incentive to do so, provides an assured market to sell food surplus. P4P links WFP's demand for staple food commodities, such as cereals and pulses, with the technical expertise of a wide range of partners. The approach varies from country to country to respond to challenges and opportunities in each context.

OBJECTIVES	APPROACH	
Address underlying causes of food insecurity and undernutrition, and strengthen livelihood resilience in the medium-term.	Through P4P WFP provides smallholders with the skills and knowledge to improve their agricultural production, and an incentive to do so, as they have an assured market in which to sell their surplus crops.	
ASSUMPTIONS	TARGETED GROUPS	SOURCES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No major climatic shocks</li> <li>• Markets and inflation relatively stable</li> <li>• Farmers able to engage and produce surplus</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Smallholder farmers, groups, cooperatives and associations</li> </ul>	<a href="#">P4P Purchase for Progress</a>  <a href="#">P4P Stronger Livelihoods for Improved Food Security</a>

## SMALLHOLDER FARMERS AGRICULTURAL MARKET SUPPORT (SAMS) ENHANCING MARKET SYSTEMS AND ACCESS

This approach includes four pathways:

1. **Purchase for Progress (P4P)** - To encourage smallholder farmers to invest in agriculture and expand production, while ensuring quality;
2. **Inclusiveness of aggregation systems** –aggregation in groups, associations, cooperatives and generally collective businesses to empower bargaining power and access to high value markets;
3. **Household-level support** – to improve quality of production, nutrition and gender equality; and
4. **Conducive enabling environment, or Market Systems** – including a wide range of stakeholders (private sector, organizations, institutions, services), financial services and infrastructure.

OBJECTIVES		APPROACH
Enhance food security and create a dynamic and inclusive agricultural trade to increase farmers' productivity and income.		Strengthening the ability of smallholders to do business and supporting government's capacities to design smallholder-friendly policies.
ASSUMPTIONS	TARGETED GROUPS	SOURCES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No major climatic shocks</li> <li>• Markets and inflation relatively stable</li> <li>• Farmers able to engage and produce surplus</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Smallholder farmers</li> <li>• Groups, associations, and cooperatives</li> <li>• Government, and private sector</li> <li>• Buyers, traders, services</li> </ul>	<a href="#">Pro-Smallholder Food Assistance: A Strategy for Boosting Smallholder Resilience and Market Access Worldwide</a>  <a href="#">Smallholder Market Support</a>

## POST-HARVEST LOSS REDUCTION

In some countries smallholder farmers regularly lose 40 percent of their harvest due to inadequate storage. Consequently, many farmers sell their produce immediately after harvest—at a time when prices are low due to high supply – only to buy back the same produce later at increased prices.

Post-harvest losses have significant nutritional, health, and financial impacts for both consumers and farmers, disproportionately affecting women, who are largely responsible for managing post-harvest drying, cleaning, and storage. For rural families, many of whom already live on the edge of hunger, lost food means lost land, water, fertilizer, and income for those who can least afford it. Lost food also deprives farmers of the opportunity to grow and strengthen their businesses.

OBJECTIVES		APPROACH
Improved post-harvest handling methods & effective storage equipment to reduce losses		Trainings on how to handle, process and store food Subsidized storage equipment
ASSUMPTIONS	TARGETED GROUPS	SOURCES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No major climatic shocks</li> <li>• Markets and inflation relatively stable</li> <li>• Farmers engage and produce surplus</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Smallholder farmers</li> <li>• Groups, associations, cooperatives, and associations</li> </ul>	<a href="#">Post-harvest losses reduction</a>