

# 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

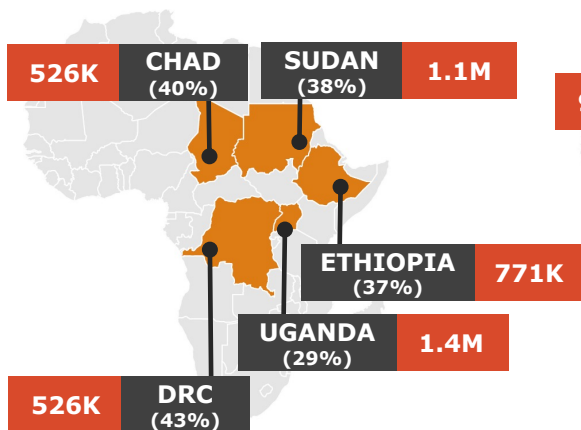
As emergency support is prioritized (emergency food distributions, shelter), nutrition is severely underfunded.

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

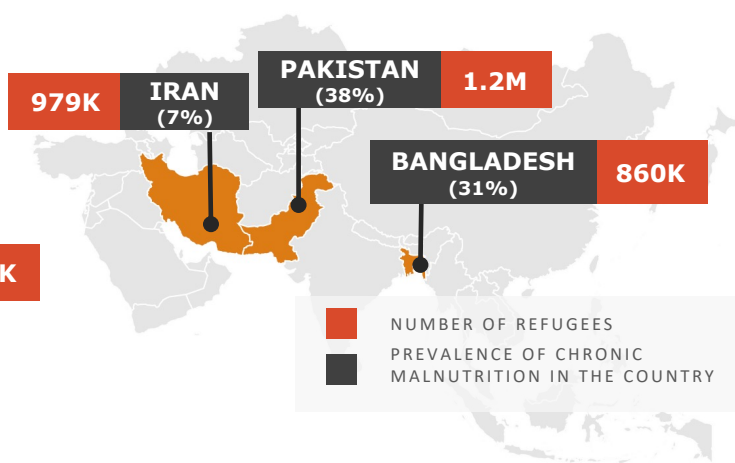
## MOST COUNTRIES HOSTING REFUGEES HAVE FOOD INSECURE POPULATIONS

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

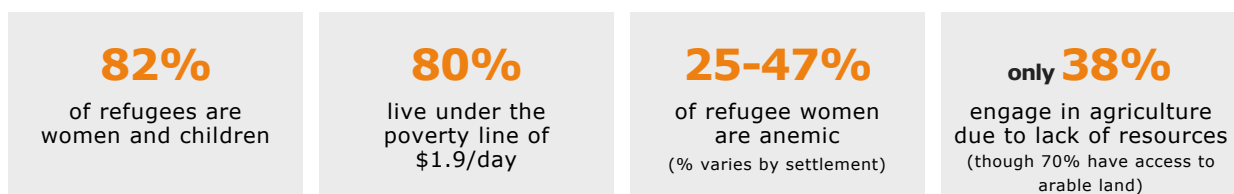
### TOP 5 REFUGEE HOSTING AFRICA (by # refugees)



### TOP 3 REFUGEE HOSTING COUNTRIES IN ASIA



## COUNTRY CASE STUDY: UGANDA – 3<sup>rd</sup> LARGEST HOST COUNTRY IN THE WORLD



## HOW CAN WE INTERVENE IN REFUGEE COMMUNITIES?

By providing refugees with opportunities to become self-reliant for food and 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).

\*Refugees are people who have fled war, violence, conflict or persecution and have crossed an international border to find safety in another country.