

Role of United National High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in Africa

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Abstract

This paper discussed the role of United Nations high commissioner for refugee and sustainable development goals in Africa. (UNHCR) As one of the unique organizations that render lots of humanitarian assistance to refugees and migrant in the entire globe. However, the Movement of people from one place to another has become inevitable due to poverty, hunger lack of social justice and other social myth that triggered millions of African to cross the sea to Europe looking for more favorable life condition, which many of them passed away. Sustainable development goals (SDGs) as one of the scheme to beautify the lives and living conditions of African particularly the third World Nations. The movement of people could be as a result of conflicts, flooding, earthquake. However, movement of peoples from one country to another have become a complex global challenges, particularly, country with very low economic benefit that could not cater for their people in achieving basic fundamental. The methodology of this paper was purely conceptual in nature. Data was collected through secondary means. Recommendations was basically highlighted.

Keywords:

Refugees, UNHCR,
Conflict, Boko
Haram, Africa, North
East, & Humanitarian

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Background to the Study

The global societies have approximately, Million People Refugees 9.7 Million Returnees 1.1 Million Asylum Seekers 985,500 Internally Displaced and Others of Concern 4.4 Million and 912,200 People of Concern to UNHCR By Region Latin America and the Caribbean 1,316,400 Europe 4,242,300 Australia 74,400 Asia 6,187,800 Africa 4,285,100 North America 978,100 Changing Humanitarian Circumstances Š More internal conflict Š Civilians as targets of war/conflicts Insecure, fragile working environment Š Relief-development gap, even for returnees

The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, more commonly referred to as the UN refugee agency or UNHCR, was created by the UN General Assembly in 1950 and began work on 1 January 1951. Its statute was drafted virtually simultaneously with the 1951 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees, which became the cornerstone of refugee protection in subsequent decades.

UNHCR's initial task was to help millions of uprooted peoples mainly in Europe – in the aftermath of World War II, and to seek permanent solutions for them. The Convention obliged states not to expel or forcibly return (refoulement) an asylum-seeker to a territory where he or she faced persecution. This was surely an important development, but the bulk of the Convention was, and remains, devoted to setting out the access to rights and standards governing the

Objectives of the Study

1. To ensure proper distributions of social welfare to refugees and internally displaced persons in the world.
2. To establish policies and programs that would enhance the betterment of refugees
3. To encourage other stakeholders, government and individuals to contribute fundamentally in the distribution of social needs to refugees.

UNHCR's Policy Development and Evaluation Service (PDES) is committed to the systematic examination and assessment of UNHCR policies, programmes, projects and practices. PDES also promotes rigorous research on issues related to the work of UNHCR and encourages an active exchange of ideas and information between humanitarian practitioners, policymakers and the research community. All of these activities are undertaken with the purpose of strengthening UNHCR's operational effectiveness, thereby enhancing the organization's capacity to fulfil its mandate on behalf of refugees and other persons of concern to the Office. The work of the unit is guided by the principles of transparency, independence, consultation, relevance and integrity. Policy Development and Evaluation Service United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

Brief historical background of UNHCR

The United Nations General Assembly adopted the statute creating UNHCR on December 14, 1950. UNHCR had a temporary mandate renewed every five years, however in 2003 the United Nations General Assembly removed the time limitation on the continuation of the Office “until the refugee problem is solved.” (UNHCR, 2014).

Refugee 1951 Convention and 1967 Protocol ŠA person who, “owing to a well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group, or political opinion, is outside the country of his or her nationality, and is unable to or, owing to such fear, is unwilling to avail himself of the protection of that country” (UNHCR, 2014)

Expanded Regional Definitions

Organization of African Unity (OAU) –In 1969 included as reasons for refugee flight “external aggression, occupation, foreign domination or events seriously disturbing public order”
Cartagena Declaration –In 1984 incorporated OAU definition PLUS “massive violation of human rights” OAU ConventionŠ“The term 'refugee' shall also apply to every person who, owing to external aggression, occupation, foreign domination or events seriously disturbing public order in either part or the whole of his country of origin or nationality, is compelled to leave his place of habitual residence in order to seek refuge in another place outside his country of origin or nationality”(OAU,2016)

Cartagena Declaration

“Hence the definition or concept of a refugee to be recommended for use in the region is one which, in addition to containing the elements of the 1951 Convention and the 1967 Protocol, includes among refugees persons who have fled their country because their lives, safety, or freedom have been threatened by generalized violence, foreign aggression, internal conflicts, massive violation of human rights or other circumstances which have seriously disturbed public order”

Refugee vs. Immigrant

What is the difference? ŠA refugee is a person who “owing to a well- founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular group, or political opinion, is outside the country of his or her nationality, and is unable to or owing to such fear, is unwilling to avail himself of the protection of that country”

UNHCR Purpose

UNHCR was created to –Protect refugees –Assist refugees –Find durable solutions for refugees' problems Refugee Protection Assistance May Include . . .

1. Medical Care
2. Food and Water
3. Photos provided by UNHCR
4. Shelter
5. Education
6. Photos provided by UNHCR
7. Health
8. Disease/epidemics (water, sanitation, shelter, vaccines) ŠMalnutrition ŠHIV/AIDS, other STDs Maternal and child health ŠPsychological health (effects of trauma and grief resistance to disease)

Worldwide: 17.1 Million People Refugees 9.7 Million Returnees 1.1 Million Asylum Seekers
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People of Concern to UNHCR By Region
Latin America and the Caribbean 1,316,400
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North America 978,100 (UNHCR, 2015)

Changing Humanitarian Circumstances; More internal conflict; Civilians as targets of war/conflicts; Insecure, fragile working environment; Relief-development gap, even for returnees.

The Concepts of UNHCR

The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, more commonly referred to as the UN refugee agency or UNHCR, was created by the UN General Assembly in 1950 and began work on 1 January 1951. Its statute was drafted virtually simultaneously with the 1951 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees, which became the cornerstone of refugee protection in subsequent decades.

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A 1967 Protocol strengthened global refugee protection by removing the geographical and time limitations written into the original Convention, under which mainly Europeans involved in events occurring before 1 January, 1951 could apply for refugee status. (UNHCR, 2016) UNHCR is now one of the world's principal humanitarian agencies, with some 8,000 staff members working in 449 locations in 123 countries. In the last six decades, the agency has provided assistance to well over 50 million people, earning Nobel Peace Prizes in 1954 and 1981.

António Guterres, who became the 10th High Commissioner in June 2005, reports to the Economic and Social Council on coordination aspects of the work of the agency, and submits a written report annually to the UN General Assembly on the overall work of UNHCR, 2016. UNHCR's programmes are approved by an Executive Committee, currently of 94 member states, that meets annually in Geneva. A working group, or Standing Committee, meets several times a year.

Updates on UNHCR's operations in Africa

Situational analysis including new developments In 2017, the Africa region continued to host the largest number of persons of concern to UNHCR. At the end of 2016, the number of displaced and stateless persons was estimated at almost 19.6 million. New displacement was largely due to conflict in the Kasai region of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, an upsurge of violence in the Central African Republic as well as food insecurity combined with conflict in Somalia and South Sudan. Food insecurity remained a concern throughout the region, particularly in the Horn of Africa where severe drought is projected to continue into early 2018. A famine was declared in parts of South Sudan in February 2017, and parts of northern Nigeria and Somalia were at risk of famine. By the end of December 2016, approximately 3.5 million out of 5.1 million refugees across 20 countries in Africa were receiving food assistance from the World Food Programme. (UNHCR, 2014)

As of June 2017, several countries in the region faced cuts to food assistance, including Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chad, Ethiopia, Rwanda, South Sudan and the United Republic of Tanzania. More countries are expected to be affected by cuts if additional resources are not made available. Central Africa and the Great Lakes Region Reports of human rights violations continued in Burundi, and over 418,000 Burundians remained in exile in neighbouring countries. While some spontaneous returns were reported, the need to maintain asylum space for Burundian asylum-seekers remained vital. Only 15 per cent (\$37 million) of the total needs (\$248 million) of Burundian refugees in the region are currently being met. UNHCR remained concerned over the resurgence of violence in parts of the Central African Republic and the targeting of civilians and humanitarian workers. The number of internally displaced persons (IDPs) increased by more than 25 per cent to over half a million. In the neighbouring countries, there were almost half a million refugees from the Central African Republic. By the end of July 2017, another 70,000 new refugees had fled to Cameroon, Chad and the Democratic Republic of the Congo. (UNHCR, 2014)

In the Democratic Republic of the Congo, conflict in the Kasai region had displaced some 1.4 million people internally between March and September 2017, bringing the number of IDPs to 3.8 million. People from the Kasai region mainly fled to Angola, where 33,000 were registered as refugees. Influxes into Uganda and the United Republic of Tanzania also continued, and the overall number of Congolese refugees in the region reached almost 620,000. In the present update, the Africa region refers to sub-Saharan Africa only. Regional update - Africa Executive Committee of the High Commissioner's Programme.

East and Horn of Africa The security situation in South Sudan continued to deteriorate, further exacerbated by the lack of food. This led the South Sudan emergency to become the fastest growing displacement crisis in the world. A third of South Sudan's population of 12 million was displaced, while more than half of the population was affected by the crisis. Almost 2 million South Sudanese lived in host countries as refugees or asylum-seekers and another 2 million were internally displaced. Over the past year alone, an average of 1,800 South Sudanese arrived in Uganda every day. In addition to the million hosted in Uganda, more than a million South Sudanese were hosted in the Central African Republic, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, Kenya and Sudan. (UNHCR, 2017)

West Africa A complex humanitarian emergency continued to affect some 7.1 million people across the Lake Chad Basin, including 2.3 million refugees, IDPs and returnees. UNHCR voiced concern about forced and self-organized returns to Nigeria, noting that the minimum conditions of safety and dignity were not yet met. (UNHCR, 2014)

Progress and Challenges in Achieving the Global Strategic priorities

Redoubling efforts in the search for durable solutions The decision by Djibouti, Ethiopia, Somalia, Uganda and the United Republic of Tanzania to implement the comprehensive refugee response framework (CRRF), contained in the New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants, has renewed the region's focus on durable solutions and strengthened partnerships to support solutions-orientated initiatives. The Intergovernmental Authority on Development's (IGAD) Special Summit on Somali refugees, held in Nairobi March 2017, saw the adoption of the Nairobi Declaration on Durable Solutions for Somali Refugees and Reintegration of Returnees in Somalia.² The Declaration contains strong commitments in support of durable solutions, as well as the inclusion of refugees in national systems and development planning. The Oslo Humanitarian Conference on Nigeria and the Lake Chad Region held in February 2017, sought to identify medium to long-term development solutions for displaced people affected by the Boko Haram insurgency and to highlight the continued need for political and financial support to address the humanitarian challenges.

In June 2017, Uganda co-hosted a Solidarity Summit on Refugees with the United Nations to showcase Uganda's progressive refugee policy. The policy allows for the accommodation of refugees in settlements and grants them the right to move about freely and to work. At a ministerial meeting in September 2016, African States hosting large populations of Rwandan refugees committed to a firm deadline of 31 December 2017 to implement the comprehensive strategy for Rwandan refugees who fled the country between 1959 and 1998. UNHCR is making all possible efforts to support countries of asylum in finding solutions, including through local integration and voluntary repatriation, before the planned disengagement. Despite the challenges in finding solutions for the remaining caseload, over 5,700 Rwandan refugees repatriated in the first half of 2017, mostly from the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

Regional update - Africa

Voluntary repatriation Cameroon and Nigeria signed a tripartite agreement for the voluntary return of Nigerian refugees in March 2017, providing the necessary legal framework. Unfortunately however, renewed conflict has stalled the process. Following increasing cross-border movements and spontaneous returns between Chad and the Darfur region of Sudan, the two Governments signed tripartite agreements with UNHCR in May 2017, for the voluntary returns of Chadian refugees from Sudan and of Sudanese refugees from Chad. Preparations, including mapping of areas of return, finalization of standard operating procedures for the repatriation movements and harmonization of assistance packages at the sub-regional level, were put in place for the first movements, which are foreseen from Sudan to Chad in the last quarter of 2017. The total number of returns from Kenya to Somalia since the start of assisted voluntary repatriation rose to around 70,000 by the end of July 2017. In

addition, some 200 Somali refugees returned voluntarily from Djibouti in May 2017. Some spontaneous returns took place from the United Republic of Tanzania to Burundi, resulting in discussions between the two Governments and UNHCR in order to ensure that the refugees could make informed and voluntary decisions about return and that such returns could take place in safety and dignity. Elsewhere, some 32,000 refugees returned from Cameroon to the Central African Republic (mostly spontaneously), and around 20,300 returned to Côte d'Ivoire, mainly from Liberia.

Local integration In the spirit of the New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants, African States were supported by UNHCR to move away from a care and maintenance approach towards inclusive development planning and measures to help build the resilience and self-reliance of refugees alongside hosting communities. Some 162,000 Burundian refugees have been naturalized in the United Republic of Tanzania. However, continued financial support is required to complete the pending naturalization of approximately 60,000 refugees. Zambia has agreed to locally integrate protracted refugees from the Democratic Republic of the Congo, which would lead to a total of 30,000 refugees in the country having access to this solution.

Resettlement In 2016, UNHCR submitted the cases of some 44,000 refugees in sub-Saharan Africa for resettlement, which represents a 13 per cent increase compared to 2015. Over 38,900 refugees departed for resettlement, including nearly 21,900 refugees from the Democratic Republic of the Congo and over 9,800 Somali refugees. By mid-2016, UNHCR had surpassed its goal of referring at least 50,000 refugees from the Democratic Republic of the Congo for resettlement, mainly to the United States of America, under the multi-year sub-regional initiative for the enhanced resettlement of Congolese from the Great Lakes region. In the first half of 2017, the cases of over 8,400 refugees were submitted for resettlement, and over 9,400 refugees departed to resettlement countries.

Promoting a favorable protection environment The pledges made by African States at the September 2016 Leaders' Summit on Refugees, together with the New York Declaration on Refugees and Migrants, helped encourage a strengthening of the protection environment for refugees in the region in 2017. UNHCR continued to advocate strong support for host States to maintain the momentum created by the New York Declaration and the launch of the CRRF. Nevertheless, core protection challenges still remained in the African region, with instances of refoulement, restraints on freedom of movement and physical and administrative obstacles.

Regional update - Africa

Precluding refugees and IDPs from gaining access to asylum procedures, legal protection and assistance. Countries such as Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya and Zambia took positive steps in 2017 towards amending their national refugee legislation and to strengthen access to local services. South Sudan issued the regulatory framework necessary to implement its refugee and asylum policy. Several governments in West Africa continued to address gaps in refugee protection identified within their national legislative frameworks and to improve the

implementation of decrees and internal regulations. In 2016, the Gambia, Sierra Leone and Togo revised their national asylum legislation in order to improve efficiency and reduce the backlog of pending decisions on asylum claims. UNHCR's policy on alternatives to detention was rolled out in Botswana, South Africa and Zambia, where initiatives were taken to identify and encourage alternatives to detention, especially for children.

Statelessness Building on the success of the Abidjan Declaration of February 2015, a regional ministerial meeting was held in May 2017 in the Gambia, validating the Banjul Plan of Action to Eradicate Statelessness in West Africa by 2024. It was ratified by the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) Heads of State in July, making it a legally binding instrument. Together with the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region (ICGLR), UNHCR organized a regional workshop on statelessness in Kinshasa in June 2017. Participants adopted a draft declaration on the eradication of statelessness as well as a regional plan of action. In November 2016, the Southern African Development Community (SADC) passed a resolution on the prevention of statelessness and the protection of stateless persons in the region, as well as a strategic plan of action to address mixed and irregular migration 2015- 2018. In further positive developments, the Kenyan Government recognized the Makonde, a stateless minority group in the country, as Kenyan citizens. In August 2017, Burkina Faso became the latest West African country to accede to the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness, and in July 2017, Sierra Leone's Parliament reformed its nationality law to allow mothers to transmit nationality to their children on an equal basis with fathers.

Mixed movements The movement of refugees and migrants across the Sahara and through the central Mediterranean Sea towards Europe led to wide-scale human suffering and abuse by smugglers and traffickers. While people moving towards Southern Africa and Yemen through the Gulf of Aden faced similar dangers, these events remained largely under-reported. UNHCR has developed a cross-regional plan to address movements from the East and Horn of Africa and the West Africa sub-regions, through the Central Mediterranean route to Europe. The aim is to mitigate protection risks along the routes, strengthen service delivery, increase the impact of information campaigns and identify adequate solutions. UNHCR's recent appeal is expected to boost its engagement in this area. UNHCR continued to strengthen its coordination and information-sharing mechanism with the International Organization for Migration to better monitor movements of refugees and migrants across the Gulf of Aden.

Factors That Would Enhance Sustainability

End poverty in all its forms everywhere
End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture
Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages
Ensure inclusive and quality education for all and promote lifelong learning
Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls
Ensure access to water and sanitation for all
Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all
Promote inclusive and sustainable economic growth, employment and decent work for all
Build resilient infrastructure, promote sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

Reduce inequality within and among countries Make cities inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources Sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, halt and reverse land degradation, halt biodiversity loss Promote just, peaceful and inclusive societies Revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

Five Key Principles for sustainability

1. Improving efficiency in the use of resources
2. Conserving, protecting and enhancing natural ecosystems
3. Protecting and improving rural livelihoods and social well-being
4. Enhancing the resilience of people, communities and ecosystems
5. Promoting good governance of both natural and human systems

Sustainable development goals and to Supports African nations

SDGs, work are grounded in sustainable development. Bringing together economic, social and environmental dimensions, these short stories describe projects and programmes in different areas across the globe in which FAO and partners are already supporting countries achieve multiple objectives of the 2030 Agenda. (UNHCR, (2006).

Bolivia SDGs, School feeding legislation in many countries, stunting and malnutrition prevent children from going to school, depriving them of a better future. To help fight against hunger, FAO recently supported the Bolivian government in developing a school food law. The law secures the right to food, and provides a clear definition of responsibilities, establishing the framework for a sustainable school food and nutrition programmes, and contributes to addressing the root causes of poverty and malnutrition by creating opportunities for farmers. UNHCR, (2006), Through its support to Bolivia's Parliamentary Front against Hunger and the University of San Andrés, FAO facilitated the participation of national and regional actors in the legislative change process and provided targeted technical support and capacity development on food security and nutrition. At the same time, national fora for dialogue were given space to ensure the new law was understood and accepted. The law was formally adopted in 2014 and is now considered to be one of the pillars of Bolivia's commitment in the fight against hunger and malnutrition.

Cameroon SDGs Sustainable community-based management of mangrove ecosystems Mangrove ecosystems extend over 30 percent of Cameroon's coastline, covering some 200 000 hectares. Their area has been reduced by one third in the past 25 years due to development pressures and unsustainable management practices. Mangroves are of high environmental importance. They serve as a carbon reservoir, fishery breeding ground and natural coastal barrier against storms and tidal waves. They also constitute a major resource for local livelihoods and regional development and the globally important biodiversity that they contain. UNHCR, (2006),

To avoid further destruction, FAO, cooperating with the Cameroonian Ministry of Environment and Nature Protection and other partners, is working to strengthen the weak institutional and legal framework for mangrove conservation and management, and to combat the unrestricted and unsustainable harvesting of mangrove resources. The plan involves the development and implementation of a strategy for the protection of mangrove ecosystems through local communities, creating protected reserves and promoting the development of sustainable mangrove management plans at field level, including improved techniques for the extraction of firewood, wooden poles, sand (as construction material), fish and bivalves. (Ajibolosvo, 1993).

Guinea Bissau SDGs Solar fridges, freezers and water pumps to small-scale fishers Part of its commitment to the use of sustainable energy sources, FAO supported the supply of solar fridges, solar freezers and icepacks to small-scale fishing communities in Guinea Bissau in 2015. Ice packs are handier and cheaper than ice bags to conserve fish on boats. Freezers can be used to freeze the ice packs and fish. And fridges can be used to keep fish overnight before transporting them to local markets, as well as maintaining unsold fish – a cheaper alternative to storing fish in cold rooms at the market. Building on the project, FAO is planning to supply a solar water pump to the same communities to improve their access to drinkable water, general hygiene and food safety. (Ajibolosvo, 1993).

Kenya SDGs Investing in dairy for multiple benefits – nutrition, income and carbon benefits In Kenya, the livestock sector accounts for nearly half of the country's agricultural GDP and is growing fast. Demand for dairy products is particularly strong but not triggering the widespread benefits it could potentially generate. Milk yields are irregular and seasonal, ranging from 700 to 4 000 kg per animal per year, small producers are poorly connected to markets, greenhouse gas emissions are high per unit of milk and pasture degradation is common.

FAO, along with ILRI, CCAFS, the Livelihoods Venture and the Kenyan Ministry of Livestock Development, is working to transform milk supply chains by helping smallholder producers respond to the growing demand for dairy products. Producers increase their economic profitability and environmental performance through improvements in management practices, including feed, animal health, improved pasture and manure management. A pilot project is now being conducted to ensure that productivity gains result in a reduction of emissions per kg of milk. Emission reductions are being converted into carbon credits that generate additional revenues for farmers, and women in particular. The approach has the potential to be replicated in Africa and South Asia.

Nigeria SDGs Agropreneurs, economic growth through youth and agriculture Launched in September 2014, the Nigeria Youth Employment in Agriculture Programme focuses on decent employment creation and innovative enterprise development for youth along priority value chains in targeted economic areas. USAID, (2016).

Savane, (1986). Argued that, Nigeria's Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development and FAO are jointly implementing this national flagship Youth Programme, which plans to create 750 000 jobs for youth in the agricultural sector over a five-year period. Nigeria is committed to allocating funds to cover the total cost of the programme, some US\$230 million.

The programme has already trained and provided starter packs to 6 618 young “agropreneurs” in the country (3 893 female and 2 725 male). Young people have been trained in different value chains – rice, aquaculture, poultry, maize, tomato, wheat, sorghum, apiculture, soya bean, cassava, and palm oil. FAO continues to work hand-in-hand with Nigeria to strengthen its role in the coordination and implementation of specific components of the programme focusing on the creation of an enabling institutional environment. USAID, (2016).

Rwanda SDGs Savane, (1986). Argued that, Developing sustainable agriculture, forestry and fisheries Based on the principles of its Sustainable Food and Agriculture Vision, FAO is assisting Rwanda in assessing key sustainability issues, which are now being addressed in policy platforms aimed at adapting agricultural and natural resource governance and practices. Support focuses on increasing and improving goods and services from agriculture, forestry and fisheries based on the social, economic and environmental dimensions of sustainability. Results include a cross-sectoral policy dialogue workshop, engagement of high-level stakeholders at national level, a platform for a young merchant selling eggs in the old historic central market of Kano. ©FAO/Nelson cross-sectoral dialogue, a set of policy recommendations, and an action plan for productive landscapes shared with the government. There are on-going discussions on the development of more effective management plans in the District of Rulindo, to coordinate initiatives on agricultural production, soil and water conservation, and social development. USAID, (2016).

Sudan SDGs Fuel-efficient stoves improve food security and gender equality Fuelwood is the main source of energy for the vast majority of people in the Darfur region of Sudan and in developing countries in general. Access to and availability of this natural resource is becoming increasingly limited, with its overexploitation compromising livelihoods in many parts of the region. Because of environmental damage and conflict, women have to venture far from their homes to collect firewood to cook, exposing themselves to the risk of physical and sexual violence. In Darfur, women travel up to 13 kilometres three times a week to gather firewood for cooking, meaning they have less time for child care and other productive tasks. USAID, (2016).

Promoted by FAO since the 1990s, fuel-efficient stoves could address these challenges and enhance livelihoods. Improved mud stoves help to reduce fuel consumption while avoiding smoke emissions associated with traditional fires. At the same time, local production and sales of fuel-efficient stoves has become an income-generating activity for women, while decreasing the risk of violence women face when collecting fuelwood. Savane, (1986).

Conclusion

United national high commissioner for refugees is one of the eropean organizations that render social services to refuges in the entire globe. However, the key pillar of the organization is to ensure that adequate assistance to refuges were adequately address. Particularly, in the African countries were number of refuges and displacement are growing randomly due to natural and human disaster

Recommendations

1. Rural farmers should be encouraged by government to get the necessary tools and financial support to grow their food crops in every rural and semi-urban areas of Nigeria.
2. Locally fabricated tools should be used along with imported ones as appropriate technologies to enhance productivity.
3. Government should ensure that rural infrastructure especially accessible farm roads, crops evacuating machines etc should be in place at all times as an encouragement to farmers.
4. It is essential for government to encourage local producers by ensuring that there is a ready made market for surplus farm products such as potatoes, rice, yams, fish etc.
5. Fertilizers and other equipment should get to the farmers directly and not through third party contractors.
6. Any hindrance to food production or land use or for forest preservation of farmland cultivation should be nipped at the bud by government if sustainable development goals must be achieved in relation to overcoming poverty and hunger.

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