

**UNHCR / WFP**

# **Joint Self Reliance and Food Security Assessment**

**Ghana: Volta Region, Buduburam and Krisan**

**FINAL REPORT, January 2007**

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**United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR)**

**Representation in Ghana**



**World Food Programme (WFP)**

**Regional Bureau for West Africa, Dakar**

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## ACRONYMS

ARV	Anti Retro Viral
EPI	Extended Programme of Immunization
EFSA	Emergency Food security Assessment
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation
FFT	Food for skills training
FSA	Joint Self reliance and food security assessment
FCS	Food consumption score
FFW	Food for work
GES	Ghana Education Service
GFD	General Food Distribution
GHS	Ghana Health Service
GOG	Government of Ghana
HQ	Headquarters
HH	Household
HIV/AIDS	Human immuno deficiency virus/Acquired immuno deficiency syndrom
IGA	Income Generating Activity
JAM	Joint assessment mission
Mt	metric tons
NCS	National Catholic Secretariat
ODAN	WFP Office of Needs Assessment
ODD	WFP West Africa Regional Bureau in Dakar
PDM	Post distribution monitoring
PMTCT	Prevention of maternal to child transmission
SFP	Supplementary Feeding Programme
SGBV	Sexual and Gender Based Violence
SN	Safety nets
TB	Tuberculosis
TFD	Targeted Food Distribution
ToRs	Terms of Reference
UAM	Unaccompanied Minor
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children Fund
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
USD	United States Dollar
VCT	Voluntary counselling and testing
WFP	World Food Programme
WISE	Women's Initiative for Self-Empowerment

## 1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Ghana is a host country for several refugee caseloads that have fled war and socio-political crises in west and central Africa. Based on the last verification exercises and subsequent updates, the number of refugees under UNHCR protection stands at 46,500<sup>1</sup>. Buduburam camp hosts 38,000 Liberians of whom 50% came a decade ago, while Krisan accommodates 1700 refugees from ten countries (mainly from Sierra Leone, Sudan and Togo). In Volta region, 6,600 Togolese refugees who fled the violence that followed the April 2005 presidential elections, live within the host communities. WFP and UNHCR provide assistance to refugees in the three areas of Buduburam, Krisan and Volta.

UNHCR/WFP JAMs were fielded in February and July 2006 to assess the performance of the on-going operations and the extent to which UNHCR and WFP assistance reflect refugees' needs, with a view to addressing the gaps. The most recent JAM recommended to pursue targeted food assistance but also stressed the importance of carrying out a food security and self reliance assessment that would determine whether the established beneficiary criteria for targeted food assistance could be improved. Furthermore the current operations assisting the Togolese refugees in Volta region and Liberian refugees in Buduburam with food are coming to an end. This Food Security Assessment would review the prevailing food security, the implementation of JAM recommendations with respect to food assistance and most importantly, the way forward.

The survey was carried out on a random sample of 650 refugee households, of which 450 in Buduburam, 100 in Volta and 100 in Krisan. For the sake of comparison, it also involved 100 households of Ghanaian nationals from both the Buduburam area and communities hosting refugees in the Volta region.

Surveys findings from all locations indicate a total of 468 food insecure households (representing 2,800 individual refugees) and 1,133 households (6800 refugees) at risk of food insecurity. This represents respectively 5% and 14% of total registered refugee households under the assessment. While this looks like a somewhat acceptable situation, it is important to stress that survey took place in a context of food aid distribution and the situation might be much harder than data indicate. Continued food assistance should be pursued while refugees are assisted to be self reliant or repatriate.

### **Food security Profile for Refugees and Local community (% HH)**

Location	status	Food insecure	'At risk''	Food secure
Buduburam	Refugees	6	15	79
	Local community	0	1	99
Volta	Refugees	4	8	88
	Local community	0	5	95
Krisan	Refugees	20	27	53

In Buduburam, the 6% food insecurity rate translates into approximately 2,200 food insecure persons; 85% of whom do not receive food aid, and should be included in the

<sup>1</sup> As of October 31<sup>st</sup>, 2006

food assistance programme. The survey therefore indicates that the current targeting criteria based on physical and social/protection indicators, does not necessarily ensure that food assistance is provided to the most vulnerable. It is therefore recommended to review the targeting criteria and adopt a selection strategy that is based on food security at the household level. UNHCR reports show that the repatriation figures (177/month in 2006) fall below the planning for the last year 2006(1000/month) and it is unlikely that this trend will change very soon. It is thus important that food assistance is considered for the most vulnerable.

In Krisan, 20% of the households are classified as food insecure while 27% remain at risk of food insecurity. The food consumption frequency and food diversity are very poor for all age categories of children, adolescents and adults. The food consumption patterns reflect a situation of concern and WFP has been advised to take over and ensure food distribution that would improve the situation. Furthermore, mobilization and other ad hoc actions should be initiated to discourage the practice of food aid sale or exchange.

In Volta, the food security of refugees is better (only 4% are food insecure). This can be attributed to the general food distribution at the time of the survey (from January 2007, as per JAM recommendations, 3,638 refugees considered less vulnerable are no longer receiving food assistance) and the fact that refugees live in communities where they can benefit from social kinships and income generating opportunities.

## **Summary of recommendations by Location**

### *Krisan*

- WFP should take over and pursue assistance for 1,640 refugees (approx. 1,700) with a full ration for a period of maximum 18 months. The caseload for food distribution should be adjusted downwards on the basis of the repatriation, resettlement schedules and JAM recommendations; food assistance beyond June 2008 should be re-assessed during the second half of 2007;
- UNHCR to enhance repatriation/resettlement promotion activities towards a durable solution.
- In parallel, UNHCR and WFP partners will undertake the PDM to document how the food is being utilized and to sensitize refugee on an adequate use if necessary.

### *Buduburam*

- UNHCR to provide data on demographics following the end of phase 1 of the current verification exercise, to ease the process of targeting design. It is recommended to appraise the possibility to involve the community and other partners in participatory targeting.
- WFP CO should frame key questions on food security for households eating from the same pot, for phase 2 of the UNHCR verification exercise. The information obtained should improve targeting.
- Meanwhile, the current caseload of 7,700 refugees plus the 1,800 left out (exclusion error) will be assisted with full rations. This figure will continue to be regularly adjusted as per the following JAM recommendations:
  - UNHCR and the implementing partners will continue to automatically eliminate permanently the names of the beneficiaries from the food list if two consecutive distributions are missed without prior notice
  - The physical presence of all beneficiaries will be requested each two months
  - WFP and UNHCR staff will be present during the food distribution days to monitor the operation and provide guidance.

- The period of food assistance has been set to a maximum of 18 months. Food assistance beyond June 2008 should be re-assessed during the second half of 2007.

#### *Volta*

- WFP to pursue food distribution for a caseload of the most vulnerable, not exceeding 3000, for a maximum of 12 months, unless the next JAM decides otherwise. This figure will be adjusted as repatriation goes on;
- UNHCR to embark on facilitation of repatriation activities, with a complete withdrawal of food assistance not later than the end of the year 2007, provided conditions in Togo continue to improve.
- Enhance the income generating activities initiated by UNHCR and WFP.

#### **Summary of recommended interventions and food aid requirements**

Location	Duration of Food aid (months)	Period of assistance	Food aid strategy	Support activities	Caseloads for food aid	Food needs in mt
Buduburam	18	01/07 - 06/08	SN	IGA/Rep	9500	3257
Volta	12	01 -12/07	SN	repatriation	3000	685
Krisan	12	01/07 - 06/08	GFD	IGA	1700	504
<b>Total</b>					<b>14200</b>	<b>4446</b>

SN: Safety nets GFD: General food distribution





# 2. OBJECTIVES AND METHODOLOGY<sup>2</sup>

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## 2.1 Objectives of the assessment

As a follow up exercise to the July 2006 Joint Assessment Mission (JAM), which recommended collecting and analyzing household level food security data, a Joint Food Security and Self Reliance Assessment (hereafter FSA) was launched in November 2006. The results would feed into a new regional PRRO that WFP is expected to launch in July 2007, covering Ghana and three other countries in the sub region.

In line with its terms of reference, the overall objective of the assessment was to provide recommendations with respect to food and self-reliance assistance directed towards refugees and their hosts by WFP and UNHCR based on an analysis of household level data.

Specifically, the assessment aimed to:

1. assess the level of self-reliance of refugees in terms of income and food sources and compare it with the host populations;
2. assess the scope of enhancing the capacity to generate revenues of refugees and hosts and identify priority actions to implement;
3. evaluate food consumption patterns of refugees and hosts and formulate food consumption profiles;
4. determine the number of food insecure people and the level of their food insecurity;
5. evaluate the various targeting criteria and determine the feasibility to introduce criteria based on food security considerations;
6. assess coping strategies of refugees if assistance is reduced or halted and
7. Formulate recommendations based on the above to guide future programming in terms of food and self-reliance assistance.

## 2.2 Methodology

The assessment was conducted by a joint UNHCR/WFP team<sup>3</sup> in four phases: i) the preparations for the mission to Ghana (home base); ii) the data collection and entry phase (Ghana); iii) the data analysis and report writing phase (home base); and iv) a final round-up mission to Accra at the beginning of January '07 to draw conclusions.

The FSA team undertook a household survey in three different locations (Buduburam, Krisan and Volta region) to collect data in five different strata: i) (Liberian) refugees in Buduburam, ii) local population in Buduburam and neighboring villages, iii) refugees in

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<sup>2</sup> Please see Annex 2 for more detailed information.

<sup>3</sup> The core team members were Edouard Nizeyimana (WFP, team leader), Geert Beekhuis (WFP, Regional Assessment Officer), Anahit Sadoyan (WFP), Anne Klaric (UNHCR), Ama Nettey (WFP, data collection and entry), Angie Lee (WFP, methodology) and Marie Ndiaye (WFP, data analysis). For details, please see ToRs.

Krisan, iv) Togolese refugees in Volta region; and v) hosts of Togolese refugees in Volta region. As focus group discussions were held extensively during previous missions including the last JAM, the FSA concentrated on data collection via a household survey. The knowledge generated through the previous focus groups was used to interpret the household data, while some of the key issues are summarized in chapter 3.

A total number of 850 questionnaires were planned with 450 questionnaires for the first cluster and 100 questionnaires for each of the remaining clusters. The results of the first cluster are representative at the 5 per cent level whereas the results of the other clusters are not representative, mainly due to the limited sample size (budget restrictions did not allow for statistically significant sample size in these clusters). Refugees and host families were selected based on probability sampling either by random selection of names from UNHCR's database of registered refugees or using the UNICEF pencil-spin method as referred to in the EFSA Handbook<sup>4</sup>. In the end, a total of 853 questionnaires have been completed and entered in the database.

The questionnaire was drafted at WFP Headquarters (ODAN) by making reference to questionnaires used in previous assessments and VAM reports (for a list of reference questionnaires, see Annex 4). This was later revised to reflect main discussion points raised during the country-level meeting between WFP and UNHCR teams. The final version was drafted after a field testing at Buduburam camp.

Data collection was carried out by 30 enumerators grouped into ten teams in Buduburam, six enumerators grouped into two teams in Krisan and a team of six enumerators in the Volta region during a period of three to five days. The enumerators were trained on how to use the questionnaire and a follow up training was provided after two days of data collection (in Buduburam only). WFP and UNHCR staff were present in all three camps for supervision of field work and quality check of completed questionnaires (except for Volta region where they worked as enumerators themselves).

Data entry was done on a rolling basis at WFP Ghana Country Office whereby a web-based database was elaborated in ODD for this exercise and pilot-tested for the first time. Likewise, initial statistical analysis of the data collected was undertaken by the data analyst in ODD. The preliminary findings were discussed and subsequently finalized by the assessment team to arrive at agreed conclusions and formulate recommendations.

Based on the agreed-upon outline, report writing started shortly after the completion of the initial data analysis whereby the team leader assigned different sections to each team members who worked from their home base. The key recommendations were agreed upon at the end of the final round-up mission. The final FSA report was approved by UNHCR and WFP.

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<sup>4</sup> Emergency Food Security Assessment Handbook (1<sup>st</sup> Edition/June 2005) - Annex C: *Tools for Data Collection and Management*

### 2.3 Data quality, information gaps and future assessments

Following is a summary of the key challenges that the FSA team faced at different stages of the assessment and how it managed to resolve them:

- The original plan of random sampling by using the UNICEF pencil-spin method in Volta region turned out to be not feasible because the refugee households were sparsely scattered over a vast areas. **The FSA team decided to pursue the second alternative of randomly selecting the refugee households (mostly located along the border line) registered on UNHCR's refugee list.**
- During the regular quality check of questionnaires, it was noted that the quality of the questionnaires completed during the first two days of data collection in Buduburam camp could be improved (despite the training of enumerators and the measure of designating one person in each team to only carry out quality check of the completed questionnaires). Therefore, **a second follow up training was held at the camp to highlight major problems and the importance of improving the quality of the data; subsequent data quality checks by the UNHCR/WFP team showed substantial improvements leading to high-quality questionnaires.**
- Selecting the refugee households in Buduburam camp by using the UNICEF pencil-spin method proved to be not as "clear-cut" in practice as in most cases it was difficult to follow the directions as indicated in the EFSA Handbook (in particular with regard to locating the geographical centre point and walking a straight transect line). Nevertheless, with the support of zonal leaders, the enumerators, in particular those from the camp, adhered to the pencil spin method instructions as closely as possible. Therefore, it is estimated that the households have been selected randomly and that the potential bias is very small.

It is further noted that the JAM recommendation to explore the possibilities of substituting food aid with cash assistance was not integrated in the current food security assessment. Therefore, it remains on the agenda of UNHCR and WFP country offices.

# 3. SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

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## 3.1 Introduction

The two JAMs conducted in 2006 observed the following key problems;

- i) the degree of self-reliance is not high enough to warrant stopping food aid distribution, while the impact of projects supporting IGAs has been limited;
- ii) the willingness of Liberian and Togolese refugees to return to their home country is very limited;
- iii) food security profiles of the refugee population are not clearly identified;
- iv) the targeting criteria for food aid are based on individual physical and psycho-social characteristics, and less on food security grounds;
- v) easy access to good drinking water is a key problem in Buduburam; and
- vi) Child malnutrition is a complex and significant issue in Buduburam.

The current FSA includes the analysis of the first five topics: self-reliance, motivation for repatriation, food security profiles, targeting criteria for food aid, and the access to water. The current chapter will provide some key pointers from previous assessments regarding these topics, before presenting the results of the FSA in chapters 4-5. Since information on malnutrition rates in Buduburam is available through the reports of the nutrition surveys which were conducted in 2005 and 2006, the FSA focused on the food security profiles of refugees.

## 3.2 Locations and numbers of refugees residing in Ghana

The refugees assisted by WFP and UNHCR are mainly located in three places (see attached map, Annex 1): i) the 6,800 Togolese refugees are residing in 114 locations, scattered around the Volta region; ii) the 38,000 registered Liberian refugees are primarily located in Buduburam camp, in Central region; and iii) in Krisan (Western region), a mix of 1,700 refugees of more than 10 nationalities have found refuge.

The **Togolese refugees** are either based in a rural village, or in the sub-urban zone of Aflao, near the border with Togo. According to the latest verification exercise<sup>5</sup>, conducted in April – May 2006, 6 600 Togolese refugees were present in the Volta region, far below the expected 10 000. The difference has been explained by spontaneous returnees and the elimination from the list of Togolese refugees who arrived in Ghana in 1993. The thorough approach taken by the verification team guaranteed the high quality of the data; all registered refugees received a token with a unique number generated by ProGres data base with an aim of receiving a refugee card with photo at a later stage. According to UNHCR, approximately 6,800 registered refugees are currently present in Volta, slightly above last May's figure, mainly due to new-borns and mop up the of verification that was conducted for those who missed the verification exercise in April-May 06. Whereas voluntary repatriation of Togolese refugees is supported by UNHCR Benin through the provision of travel allowance, UNHCR Ghana is currently in discussions

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<sup>5</sup> Source : UNHCR, Report on the verification of Togolese refugees in the Volta region, April-May 2006.

on a returnee package in order to facilitate return of refugees who have expressed their willingness to return. Without incentives for spontaneous returnees to inform the authorities, records of spontaneous returns are difficult to obtain. It is believed that most of the refugees are engaged in some kind of income generating activity, but the revenues levels may often not be adequate for sustaining a family.

A total of 42,000 **Liberian refugees** were registered in Buduburam camp, in October 2003, during a comprehensive registration exercise. The camp is located on the main tarmac road, close to Accra (35 km), and can be characterized as urban. The refugees who arrived after October 2003 were not recognized by the Government, do not have refugee cards and are not directly assisted by UNHCR/WFP. According to the Welfare Council of the Buduburam camp, a total of 12 000 – 13 000 non registered refugees are present in the camp. The figure of 42,000 has reduced due to official repatriation and resettlement to an estimated 38,000 in December 2006. Nevertheless, other refugees may have travelled onwards to Liberia or other countries, or moved to Accra and other places, without notifying UNHCR. The 38,000 estimate is in the process of being verified, as recommended by the July 2006 JAM, through a verification exercise which started in January 2007. Although UNHCR has been actively promoting repatriation since February 2006, success has been limited, and it is likely that the JAM planning figures of having 27,000 refugees in June 2007 will not be achieved. The Government of Ghana is not inclined to discuss local integration as long as the number of Liberian refugees has not reduced substantially.

**Krisan camp** is located in the Western region, between Takoradi and the border with Côte d'Ivoire. The local inhabitants of this rural zone depend mainly on fishing and agricultural production (roots and tubers). The July 2006 verification exercise in Krisan camp counted close to 1,700 refugees, of more than 10 nationalities, including large groups from Togo, Sudan, Liberia and Sierra Leone. The population is relatively stable now, although re-settlement may reduce the number of people in the near future.

### **3.3 Regional perspective on Liberian and Togolese refugees**

#### ***Liberian refugees***

During August 2003, positive developments marked the political environment in Liberia, including the departure into exile of President Taylor on the 11th, the signing of a Peace agreement on the 18th, and the consensus of all the parties over the formation of the National Transitional Government, which was installed on 14 October 2003, with the aim of consolidating the peace process and to organize general elections in late 2005.

UNHCR foresaw the possible commencement of the organized voluntary repatriation of Liberian refugees in October 2004. It was foreseen that out of the 354 000 Liberian refugees living in exile, about 100 000 would repatriate during 2004 either spontaneously or under facilitation by UNHCR, while about 150 000 Liberians would repatriate during 2005 and about 60 000 in 2006. UNHCR switched from voluntary to promoted repatriation for Liberian refugees in February 2006. Contrary to these ambitious figures, 5 173 Liberians in asylum countries repatriated in 2004, 37 808 in 2005 and 24 769 between January and June 2006. After the end of the repatriation exercise, the residual group of refugees would undergo individual refugee status determination in the various countries of asylum to determine the reasons why they would have chosen not to return to their country of origin.

As repatriation figures were far below plan, UNHCR and WFP decided to organize a joint strategic meeting in Freetown on 15 May 2006. During this meeting, it was jointly decided to extend the period for repatriation from December 06 to June 07, while UNHCR will be intensifying its campaign for promoted repatriation. In addition, both Organizations decided to support the gradual reduction of assistance in host countries,

including the termination of general good distributions in December 2006, with a cut-off date of June 2007 for facilitated repatriation and refugee-specific feeding programmes.

**Togolese refugees**

Following the social unrest that accompanied the aftermath of the 2005 presidential elections, approximately 40,000 Togolese fled to Benin (25,000) and to Ghana (15,000) in April – May 2005. These figures have gradually come down, to about 5,500 in Agamé camp (Western Benin) and 4,300 in Cotonou, while 6,800 refugees are estimated to be in the Volta region. It must be noted that some 'old' Togolese refugees are still present in Ghana (they arrived in the early 1990's), including the 450 present in Krisan camp. The "old" Togolese refugees however do not form part of 6,800 Togolese refugees in the Volta region.

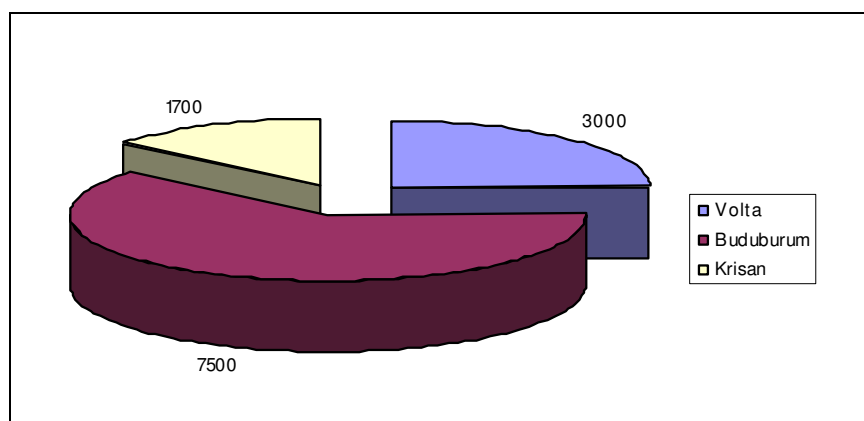
UNHCR Benin has significantly reinforced its human capacity in Lomé (Togo), financially supported around 2,000 returnees with a transport subsidy and has advanced substantially in the negotiation of a tri-partite agreement. According to UNHCR Benin, there are no security concerns for the returning refugees.

While a limited number of refugees from Ghana have expressed their interest to return, UNHCR Ghana is developing modalities for facilitated repatriation and it may be expected – in light of the positive developments in Togo - that in 2007 both UNHCR Ghana and Benin will sign the tri-partite agreement harmonizing activities promoting the voluntary return of Togolese refugees.

**3.4 Food aid and targeting**

Graph 1 shows the number of refugees receiving food aid in December 2006 by location. For Buduburam, Krisan and 3,000 of the total of 6,800 persons in Volta, the distribution of food aid concerns a full 2 100 Kcal ration, whereas a total of 3,800 persons in Volta are considered less vulnerable, and receive therefore 80 percent of a full ration; from 2007 onwards, they will no longer receive any food aid. The JAM missions formulated planning figures that amounted to a caseload of 11,300 individuals in need of food aid in June 2007 (7,000 in Buduburam, 3,000 in Volta and 1,200 in Krisan). The current food aid project will end in June 2007.

**Graph 1: Number of food aid beneficiaries**



Source: WFP

In Krisan, all refugees have been receiving a full ration from UNHCR. There is currently no targeting being done, but it was suggested to be introduced during 2007 by the July '06 JAM. WFP will take over food assistance provision to refugees in Krisan from the beginning of 2007. In Volta, UNHCR determined refugees in need of food assistance through a combination of individual and community assessment criteria.

In Buduburam, only the "identified" vulnerable persons receive food aid; various categories are considered to be 'vulnerable'. First, the category '**malnourished**' children consists of children enrolled in the supplementary feeding programme - SFP (267 children), and other children who were for example found to be 'mildly' malnourished during the 2005 screening exercise. The '**chronically ill**' refers to people living with HIV/AIDS or who are mentally ill or have another form of chronic illness, whereas the '**long term sick/TB**' are people who are under treatment and for whom a recovery is likely. The clinic requests UNHCR to add or eliminate names from the distribution list for these two categories. The '**disabled**' are persons with disability determined to be in need of food assistance. The '**unaccompanied minors**' (UAM) are children under 18 without relatives. The '**elderly**' are registered refugees of 60 years old, or older. The '**new arrivals/multiple displacement**' are those people who arrived after the 2002 troubles in Côte d'Ivoire and were determined to be vulnerable by UNHCR mainly on protection grounds. The '**family members**' are : i) the direct family members of the children in the 'malnourished' category; ii) one of the direct family members of the persons in the 'ill', 'sick', 'UAM' and 'disabled' category if no direct relatives are dependant on the 'ill', 'sick' etc. person; and iii) all direct family members of the persons in the 'ill', 'sick', 'UAM' and 'disabled' category if the latter person is a head of household with dependant children.

**Table 1: Number of targeted beneficiaries in Buduburam per category in January 2007**

Malnourished	1294
Chronically ill	156
Long term sick / TB	106
UAM	107
Disabled	188
Elderly	567
Vulnerable new arrivals	1773
Family members	3452
<b>Total</b>	<b>7643</b>

Source: UNHCR

A few general observations should be made. First, food aid is currently targeted at individuals, not at households. Second, the criteria for determining the vulnerability of a person is based on physical & psycho-social characteristics of the individuals - or on protection grounds - and not so much on food security concerns. Third, the structure of the UNHCR database, which is used for generating food distribution lists, does not allow grouping of individuals with their household members, defined as people eating regularly together and neither with **all** their relatives. The only exception concerns those people who are direct relatives of children under eighteen, whom are linked in the database.

The first of two key problems with this approach is that it abstracts from the fact that people share their food and resources with relatives and other close friends. This may lead to an exclusion error: individuals/households who do not fall within one of the target categories, but are not able to develop any meaningful income generating activity (IGA). The second problem is related to the inclusion error: for example, an 'elderly' person, with an adequate salary or family support, to ensure his/her food security. Another example of the inclusion error is a household composed of three revenue generating adults of whom one is 60 years old: although the third person is aged above 60, he/she may not be food insecure.

To resolve this issue, profiles of food insecure households are needed, as well as an agreement by UNHCR and WFP to adapt the targeting criteria, i.e. to have them defined on the basis of food security concerns.

## 4. MAIN FINDINGS: FOOD SECURITY

### 4.1 Basics of food security analysis

Food security analysis requires an analysis of the three components of food security: i) food availability at national / regional level; ii) the access to food at household level; and iii) the way the food is prepared / used (utilization). These three dimensions determine the quality and quantity of food that is consumed by a household. During food security surveys, WFP analyses food consumption through an assessment of food consumption diversity and frequency, of the household, during the last seven days.

The diversity and frequency data is translated in a food score (FSC) for each household, with the following standard formula:

$$\text{FCS} = a \text{ staple } \times x \text{ staple} + a \text{ pulse } \times x \text{ pulse} + a \text{ veg } \times x \text{ veg} + a \text{ fruit } \times x \text{ fruit} + a \text{ animal } \times x \text{ animal} + a \text{ sugar } \times x \text{ sugar} + a \text{ dairy } \times x \text{ dairy} + a \text{ oil } \times x \text{ oil},$$

Whereby  $x$  is the frequency of food consumption = number of days for which each food group was consumed during the past 7 days, and whereby  $a$  is the weight for frequency of consumption of each food group. The value of each  $a$  is based on nutrient density, and standardized within WFP<sup>6</sup>. Subsequently, the household food scores are compared with the cut-off points used by WFP: the lower threshold for the food score is 21 and the higher threshold is 35. So, households with a food score below 21 are considered to have a poor food consumption and – and in this case – to be food insecure; a household with a food score between 21 and 35 has a borderline food consumption and is considered to be vulnerable to food insecurity, whereas a household with a food score larger than 35 has a good food consumption and is considered food secure.

It is important to bear in mind that the food aid distributed complicates the interpretation of the data. Some of the households will have good food consumption because of food aid, while others may have good earnings permitting a healthy food consumption pattern. On the other hand, households having poor food consumption may not receive food aid (exclusion error), or receive food aid, but not enough (only 1 household member instead of everyone), or receive food aid but sell it to pay for water, health care or education costs.

### 4.2 Food consumption frequency, diversity and sources of food

#### **Frequency**

Findings reveal that refugee children consume in Krisan and Buduburam on average 2.2 meals per day whereas in Volta they consume 2.9 meals per day, close to the average of 3.2 for the local child population. Adults consume on average 1.6 meals, with a low point in Buduburam of 1.2 meals per day and a high in Volta with 2.2 daily meals. The local adult population enjoys about 2.5 meals per day. Refugees in Volta seem to have a high level of meal frequency compared to the rest. Buduburam refugees lag well behind the average in meal frequency for all age groups.

<sup>6</sup> For staple food  $a = 2$ , for pulses  $a = 3$ , for vegetables  $a = 1$ , for fruit  $a = 1$ , for animal products  $a = 4$ , for sugar  $a = 0.5$ , for dairy products  $a = 3$ , and for oil  $a = 0.5$ .



### **Diversity**

Table 2 shows that refugees in Volta had on average a slightly more diversified diet with a somewhat higher frequency of food consumption than refugees in Krisan and Buduburam, confirming the information on the number of meals per day. The food consumption pattern for Krisan is the least positive. The diversity and frequency of food consumption in Buduburam is slightly better than expected from the meal frequency data.

**Table 2: Number of days during the last week that a certain food group was consumed**

Food group	Buduburam	Volta	Krisan
Staple food	6	7	6
Pulses	2	3	3
Vegetables	3	3	3
Fruits	2	1	0
Animal protein	5	6	2
Sugar	3	2	1
Oil	4	5	5
Dairy products	1	0	0

Refugees consume on average one staple per day; pulses and vegetables every other day; and fruits and sugar every third day. Animal protein – mainly fish – is consumed 5 times a week in Buduburam and Volta, whereas in Krisan it is only consumed twice per week. Dairy products are rarely consumed. The details in the annex show that refugees in Volta and Krisan consume mainly maize (which is distributed as aid to all refugees), whereas in Buduburam rice is consumed much more frequently.

Globally, these food consumption patterns are disappointing, in particular when one takes into account that all refugees in Krisan and Volta, and a quarter of the Buduburam refugee population at the time of the survey received food aid. It is worth mentioning that the data was collected in November 2006, following a food aid distribution that did not include pulses in Buduburam due to a shortage in WFP stocks, according to the PDM report<sup>7</sup>.

### **Sources of food**

With respect to the sources of food, the detailed data (see annex) indicates that: i) rice is principally purchased or to a lesser extent received as a gift; ii) maize, oil and pulses are generally received as food aid in Volta and Krisan, whereas in Buduburam it is also purchased; iii) fish is generally purchased, except in Krisan where fishing is also quite frequent; iv) vegetables are purchased and to a lesser extent produced by the refugees; and v) sugar is also purchased. It should be noted that the standard food aid items – oil, pulses and maize - are generally not purchased. However, households do purchase fish, sugar and vegetables to complement the food aid items.

In Krisan, findings show that food sources were mainly UNHCR food distribution, supplemented by gardening at a very limited scale. More than 93% of households indicate that all maize, pulses and oil consumed are received as food aid. Food purchase is another source of food mentioned by refugees. An important proportion of household income is devoted to food purchase (earned income and borrowing). A significant proportion of households buy rice, tubers, meat, fruits and vegetables. Two out of three households do not produce any agricultural crops.

In Volta region, Togolese refugees exhibit an adequate food security status, probably because they have initiated some self reliance activities within the host community. Around 68% of households indicate that they do produce agricultural crops. The majority

<sup>7</sup> Post Distribution monitoring, November 2006

(75%) hire land while 17% own land. Communities across the Ghana-Togo Border have kinships and refugees can settle easily and receive some land for cropping. At the time of the survey all refugees were receiving food aid, albeit 3600 were benefiting from a reduced ration since October 2006. 96% of the households confirm food aid as the main source of their food consumption. Furthermore, food purchase has been identified as important source of food.

In Buduburam, refugees buy important quantities of food on local markets. Obviously purchases constitute the main source of food. The refugees, who fled Liberia in 1993, have settled in and have so far invested in some kind of income generating activity or in employment. In particular this becomes relevant in view of the camp location close to Accra city and Kasoa market where opportunities of petty trade and employment especially in the construction/building sector are important. This contributes to an increased household income that improves food access. Based on the survey results, 25% of households interviewed receive food aid though on individual ration basis. To a limited extent, gifts and begging have been mentioned as a source of food; 86% of households buy rice whereas 16% receive maize as food aid. It is important to underline that 25% indicate maize gift as the source of food in the household.

The analysis above is based on average data. The methodology introduced in section 4.1 has been used to distinguish three groups: the 'food insecure', those 'at risk' of food insecurity and the 'food secure'.

### 4.3 Prevalence of food insecurity

In view of factors discussed in the methodology section, data presented here should be interpreted with caution, in particular: i) only the sample in Buduburam is representative for the whole refugee population; and ii) the food consumption patterns are not only the results of the households' resources, but also of the food aid distribution.

**Table 3: Proportion of households per food security class (%)**

Location	Status	Food insecure	"At risk"	Food secure
Buduburam	Refugees	6	15	79
	Local community	0	1	99
Volta	Refugees	4	8	88
	Local community	0	5	95
Krisan	Refugees	20	27	53

In Buduburam, 6% of households are found to be food insecure while 15% exhibit the 'at risk' status. A total of 79% of refugees are food secure, compared to almost 100% for the local population. The fact that 6% of the households are food insecure may indicate a targeting problem: households which need food aid are not receiving it (exclusion error).

In the Volta region, findings confirm Joint Assessment mission findings<sup>8</sup>. Food security is not a critical concern as refugees have settled within the local community setting. The overall food security position of households is better than in the other locations, thus confirming the initial analysis of meal frequency and diversity carried out in the previous section. The survey took place in the context of two food interventions strategies whereby a progressive withdrawal of food aid was implemented. Less food insecure households received reduced food rations which were discontinued at the end of December, while the rest (3000) will be assisted for another extended period of time.

The case of Krisan also needs some close scrutiny in the analysis. While food aid has been regularly distributed by UNHCR to the total refugee population, findings indicate

<sup>8</sup> WFP/UNHCR Joint Assessment Mission Report, April 2006

that 20% of the population faces food insecurity and 27% remain 'at risk'. In other words, only 53% of the total population has adequate food consumption patterns in a refugee camp where full rations are distributed on a monthly basis. However it is worth mentioning the limited size of the sample, the cosmopolitan nature of the population, as well as the experience and specificities of the respondents.

In terms of number of people, approximately 2,800 persons are food insecure in the three locations. Although food aid is distributed, this group may not receive it, or may have other problems impeding them from consuming the distributed food aid.

**Table 4: Estimate of total number of refugees per food class**

Location	Refugees Population	Food security classes		
		Food insecure	"At risk"	Food secure
Buduburan	38 000	2 165	5 740	30 095
Volta	6 800	258	565	5 977
Krisan	1 700	340	460	900
Total	46 500	2 763	6 765	36 972

**4.4. Characteristics of the various food security classes**

***Food consumption***

The food consumption patterns of the food insecure households show adult meal frequencies slightly below average in all three locations. More important is however that the diet diversity is weak: every other day they consume a staple, animal protein is consumed once a week, whereas pulses, vegetables and fruits are consumed between 0 and once a week. The consumption pattern of the food insecure is not satisfactory (see annex for details). It is well understood that undernutrition is linked with morbidity in a downward cycle and the risk of discontinuing food aid, particularly for the most vulnerable is not advisable. Nutrition surveillance should be enhanced to ensure other malnutrition-linked issues are adequately addressed in order for the food aid to have a positive impact on nutritional recovery.

***Food aid***

According to the survey, 25% of refugees in Buduburam and 96% of refugees in Volta and Krisan receive food aid<sup>9</sup>. This is more or less confirmed by the food aid distribution plans (20% for Buduburam and 100% for Krisan and Volta). Some of the households eligible for food aid reported missing a distribution (5% and 8% for Krisan and Volta, data for Buduburam is not reliable).

So, who received the food aid? In Buduburam, a total of 25% of the food secure received food aid, whereas 15% of the food insecure and 'at risk' received food aid. The relative high proportion of food secure people receiving food aid is a consequence of: i) the positive impact of food aid on food consumption; and / or ii) sub-optimal targeting (inclusion error). It is not possible to determine the importance of these two reasons or to estimate the size of the inclusion error. However, it is clear that the 85% of the food insecure who do not receive food aid should receive food aid - this exclusion error concerns 85% of 2,165 persons.

Further, the various food aid commodities reportedly last, in general, for two weeks, with the exception of salt, which may suffice for up to three weeks. This raises the question of what is done with the food aid, as it should provide food for the whole month, for three meals a day.

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<sup>9</sup> In addition, some of respondents of the local population also indicated they received food aid; this may be a misunderstanding during the interview or a targeting error (inclusion error).

The practice of sharing provides part of the answer: food aid is not only consumed by the food aid receivers, but also by other household and non-household members as well. This is confirmed by the 2006 JAM observation that widespread sharing of prepared food is taking place. According to the survey, only 4% of food aid beneficiaries in Buduburam eat all of the food aid that they received, whereas the large majority shares its prepared food aid with others; in Volta and Krisan, 15-20% of food aid receivers actually consume their food aid themselves, the remainder of beneficiaries share with others. This is confirmed by the data in the table below, showing the average number of people receiving food aid by household compared to the number of people consuming food aid in the household. For example, in Buduburam, the food aid meant for 4 persons is shared amongst a total of 8 persons. As food aid is provided only to a subset of refugees in Buduburam, on an individual basis, it is logical that this sharing is more common than in Krisan and Volta.

**Table 5: Average number of food aid receivers / consumers per household**

	Nr. of food aid receivers	Nr. of food aid consumers
Krisan	4	5
Volta	4	6
Budu	4	8

The second reason is related to the practice of selling, or bartering or giving away as a gift part of their food aid. In Krisan, 75% of households who received food aid sell a proportion of its food aid, whereas in Buduburam and Volta these proportions stand at 58% and 42%.

It seems that the fact that the food aid suffices only for two weeks can be explained by the practice of sharing prepared food (mainly in Buduburam) as well as by selling, bartering or giving away food aid (all locations, but most frequently in Krisan).

### ***Assets and activities***

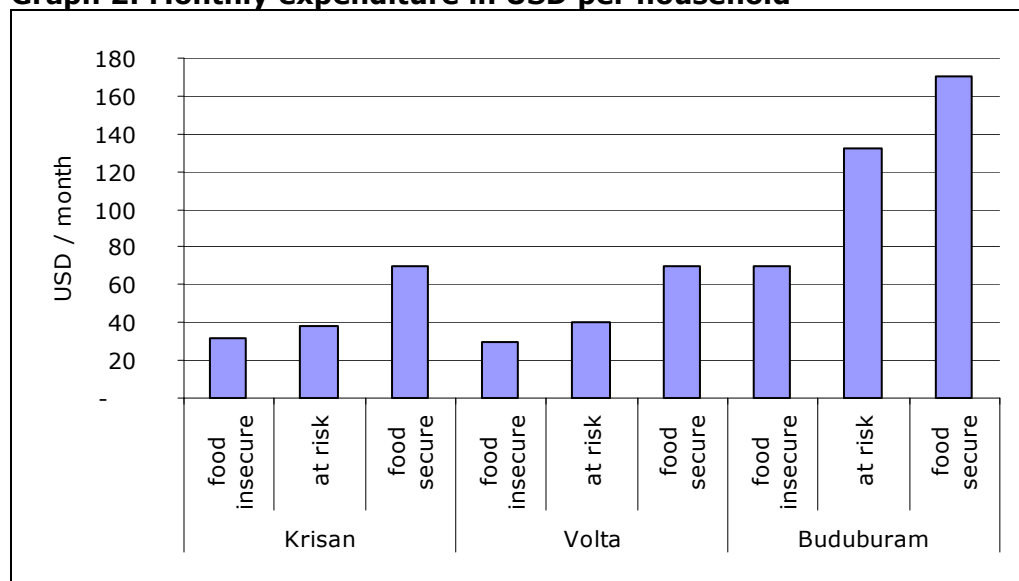
Food secure households own more animals and other assets than food insecure households. The Buduburam households own more of all other assets than refugees in the other locations, except with respect to agricultural tools. Although the majority of households in Buduburam have the basic required assets such as a mattress, cooking utensils, a table and a lantern, only 11% of households reported to own a bed. However, it is noted that 30% of refugees in Buduburam have a mobile telephone (13% in Krisan).

The type of activities carried out by the refugees in the three locations is analyzed in the next chapter. When focusing on the idea that food secure households carry out activities different from food insecure households, it can be concluded from the survey data for Buduburam that the three food security groups actually engage in similar activities: petty trade, providing services, selling water, selling agricultural products etc. The key difference is related to remittances. Where no food insecure refugees receive remittances, more than 10% of food secure and 'at risk' households receive them. This confirms already established understanding of the importance of remittances to the refugee population.

### ***Expenditures***

The graph below shows that food insecure households have lower expenditure than 'at risk' and food secure households. This confirms the idea that food insecure households have less money available to spend on food and non food items. Refugees spent, on average, 40% of their total expenditure on food in Buduburam and Volta, whereas this proportion rises to 53% in Krisan. In Buduburam, expenditure on education, health and water amounts to about 10-15% for each category.

**Graph 2: Monthly expenditure in USD per household**



***Some other characteristics: different than expected<sup>10</sup>***

First, the average duration in the camp is identical for all three food security groups. Apparently, the issue of arriving later – for example only in 2003 - does not appear to influence levels of food security. Second, the larger households are not more food insecure; to the contrary, the food insecure households tend to be smaller. Third, related to this, the dependency ratio is positively related to the food security level. Food secure households have a larger dependency ratio than food insecure households; this may be a consequence of food aid that is generally directed to the dependant people. Or it may be that vulnerable individuals, such as teenage mothers who have been rejected by their families or other social outcasts, may not have come forward to be identified to receive targeted food assistance.

**4.5. Causes of food insecurity**

The analysis of consumption patterns shows a relatively high prevalence of food insecurity in Krisan (20%), while Buduburam (6%) and Volta region (4%) exhibit a lesser level of food insecurity. These findings require some more thought as to why 20% of households in Krisan are food insecure when refugees regularly receive a full ration providing more than 2100 kcal/day.

***Krisan***

It must be noted that the results should be treated very carefully as the sample was not representative and the results may be skewed or the interviewees may have responded strategically to questions.

As indicated in the previous section, survey data indicates that food aid commodities last only for two weeks, even if refugees receive a full monthly ration. The main reason seems to lie in the fact that 75% of households sell, barter or give away their food. This certainly affects food availability at the household level and it is important to understand the reasons behind this practice. If it is a coping strategy to cover non food expenditure, it would be advisable to address this issue directly.

<sup>10</sup> This section concerns Buduburam refugees only.

Scrutinizing the survey data, it seems that households purchase some of the goods consumed, such as rice, vegetables, bread and sugar. Although it understood that food aid is sold massively to purchase rice, the survey results do not substantiate this information. Krisan refugees report consuming rice only once a week, on average but established understanding is that refugees purchase a large bag of rice with resources from cashing in the food aid and the rice is consumed regularly until it is finished, well before the end of the month. Krisan households do spend money on education, health services and energy, albeit not large amounts. Although UNHCR picks up most of the bills for these three items, households apparently need to spend some additional money on them e.g. currently while the generator in Krisan is not working, refugees need to purchase additional kerosene for lighting. It is also known that refugees sell part of their food aid to cover transport costs to Takoradi or further, e.g. in the hope of obtaining work. It is obvious that refugees do need money for non-food expenditure (although not very much) and as their income is very low (see next paragraph), they are obliged to sell some of their resources, i.e. food aid, to generate cash.

The second key reason for the high food insecurity is related to the relatively low levels of income. Although revenues could not be measured directly, the level of expenditure provides a good indicator. In Krisan, the expenditure level is low, in particular for food insecure households. As noted by the JAM, the analysis confirmed the presence of limited opportunities to earn an income and ensure an increased access to food. This may be a consequence of its isolated location, weak natural resources, but also because of the lack of interest on behalf of some refugees. Some national communities have however shown themselves more able to access local opportunities for income generation and have been more successful in engaging in small entrepreneurial activities both inside and outside the camp. Recent attempts to support income generating activities by UNHCR, UNIDO and UNDP, have failed, mostly due to refugees' negative attitudes.

Another issue that attracts attention is the practice of gifting of food to other households within the community. It was found that this practice is very significant both for refugees and residents. For example, in Krisan, 60% of refugee's households are giving away some of their food.

To enhance the food consumption pattern, the key action needed is to increase income of the refugees. This would limit the need for the sale of food aid to pay for non-food items, and make resources available for food expenditure. A second strategy is to lessen their expenditure on education, health, energy water and other non-food items. However, as recent experience has shown, the likelihood of developing successful IGAs is small, and in the context of dwindling resources at UNHCR and partner level, a further contribution to reducing non-food expenditure is unlikely.

### ***Buduburam***

In Buduburam, food insecurity results from a combination of factors. First of all, a substantial part of refugees have developed income generating activities which do not guarantee adequate food consumption. Second, only 25% of refugees receive food aid, and the targeting is not strictly based on food security grounds. Third, a food aid package for 1 person is shared amongst two persons (in effect, the rations are halved). Fourth, 40% of food aid receivers sell food aid to pay for other food items such as rice, vegetables, sugar, etc. but also to pay for water, energy, education and health care. Food insecure households spend more on water, energy and health care than on food.

The first issue could be tackled through projects to support IGAs, including agriculture, but the Government of Ghana has indicated it is not yet ready to consider local integration (support for IGAs and local integration are considered as the same thing). For example, while crop production may be a pillar of self reliance, lack of access to land and limited inputs are the main constraints to agricultural production for refugees in

Buduburam. The Government will only consider making land available and providing services to refugees when repatriation has been a success. Therefore, a major initiative on this front is not to be expected at this stage, although some small support may still be possible.

A second strategy to combat food insecurity would be to reduce non-food expenditure. UNHCR and partners have promoted support to community infrastructure (rather than individual support). However, in a context of declining resources, it seems unlikely that household expenditure on education and health can be reduced substantially.

Finally, the targeting of food aid should be improved to eliminate exclusion and inclusion errors. In light of the current limited opportunities to implement either of the above strategies to improve food security levels in Buduburam, continued food assistance is required in Buduburam for food-insecure households. In any case, food assistance is still required for a limited group of households, at least until they become self-reliant. As mentioned above, the Liberian refugees have been in Ghana for 10 years, whereby some 80% have attained an acceptable level of self-reliance, whereas the other 20% remains dependent on food aid. Further, it is unlikely that this group will choose to repatriate (see chapter 7). As the food aid dependence cannot last forever, the only way ahead is to increase their income and to reinforce the sharing relations between refugees (so that those who are not able to work may receive some food). WFP and UNHCR should clearly state to the Government of Ghana that a proactive stance to local integration is needed.

### **Volta**

The current level of food insecurity is low (4%) and the number of households concerned is also limited. It seems that all households receiving food assistance have a fairly good food security status; the impact of the 20% reduction for half of the refugee households did not have an identifiable impact on food consumption. The further reduction from an 80% to a 0% ration implemented in January 2007 and its effects could not yet be measured. Although the current food security profile of the Volta refugees provides a reassuring view, it is clear that the criteria to select the group that still needs food aid has to be well-identified. Unfortunately, the survey does not provide a clear picture of this group: household size, dependency ratios, gender characteristics and type of activities do not differ across food security groups. However, the survey shows a large interest in further developing agricultural, trade and service providing activities, indicating that support for enhancing self-reliance through micro-credit and skills training is desired. Monitoring the food security and nutrition levels particularly of those households phased out from food assistance, would be an appropriate measure to ensure that refugees have developed sufficient coping mechanisms to be food secure without the support of food aid.

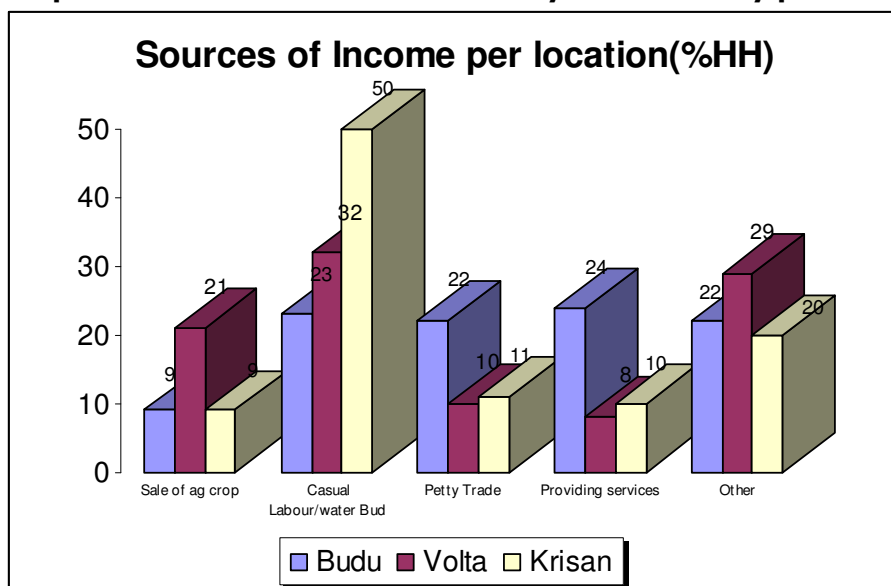
## 5. MAIN FINDINGS: SELF - RELIANCE

### 5.1 Income-generating activities

Income generating activities have been developed in Buduburan camp at a much larger scale than Volta and Krisan. Buduburan is favored by its geographical location near the capital city of Accra, and the prolonged presence of its refugees. Petty trade, service provision, water selling, agricultural commodities selling, remittance and casual labour are the main sources of income in the camp. Opportunities are diversified and almost every household reports more than three different income generating activities. Food secure and vulnerable households alike, indicate such activities to different degrees.

In Krisan and Volta, opportunities are more limited. Casual labour remains the most important source of income, combined with selling agricultural commodities or water. Food insecure households are also involved in selling fire wood, an activity that is not carried out by food secure and 'at risk' households.

**Graph 3: The main income sources by food security profiles (% HH)**



The significance of remittances is limited to Buduburan where approximately 10% of households of the categories 'at risk of food insecurity' and food secure receive regular remittance from abroad. The food insecure households do however not receive remittances. It can be concluded that remittances constitute an important proportion of income and a sustained coping strategy that enhances food security within the household.

In Krisan, there are remittance service providers in the vicinity of the camp but refugees have not mentioned it as a significant source of incoming resources. Refugees have limited opportunities and the table shows the high concentration (between 42% and 73%) in casual employment, which includes work in the fishing sector.



Volta refugees have a number of income generating activities especially at the border town of Aflao where refugees are concentrated. The majority are food secure and have generally not attempted service-provision such as in Buduburam. UNHCR and WFP are supporting activities in agriculture and fish smoking to enhance refugee self reliance.

Refugees are aware of the possible withdrawal of food aid and look for coping mechanisms. In this respect, income generating activities are the main strategy to achieve self reliance. Refugees in the three locations request loans and skills improvement through training to further support these activities.

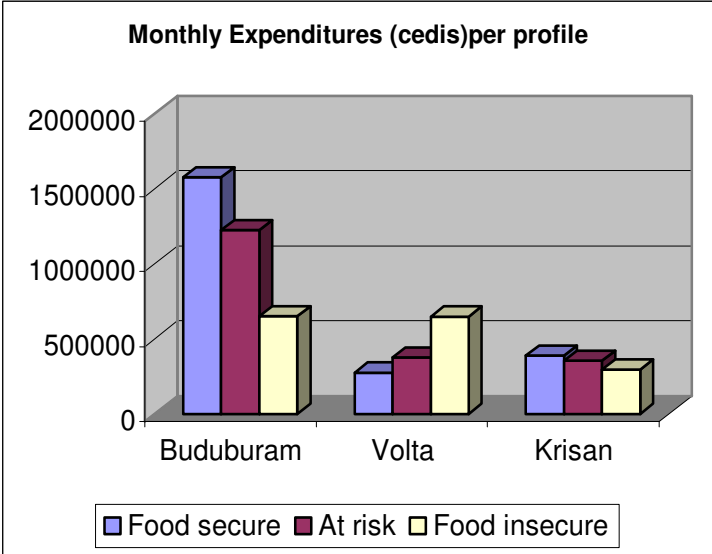
Given the fact that the majority of food insecure households are not prepared to return home (100% as per the survey findings), and in view of the limited resources to continue to feed them in a non emergency situation, it is recommended to identify and to launch supporting activities that would enhance self reliance before the complete withdrawal of food aid. Lack of access to land, employment regulations, and limited opportunities in some refugee areas, rusty skills and limited assets and working capital constitute the main obstacles to income generating activities.

**5.2. Revenue and expenditure**

Refugee income has been estimated through the method of using expenditure as a proxy. Refugees in Buduburam have a high level of spending compared to Volta and Krisan. As indicated above, most refugees have been in the camp for the last ten years and have developed coping mechanisms with respect to food security. It has been noted that the camp location is favourable for a full integration of refugees within the commercial system of the main city of Accra and the nearby town of Kasoa, known for its bustling market. Food secure households spend twice as much compared to food insecure households.

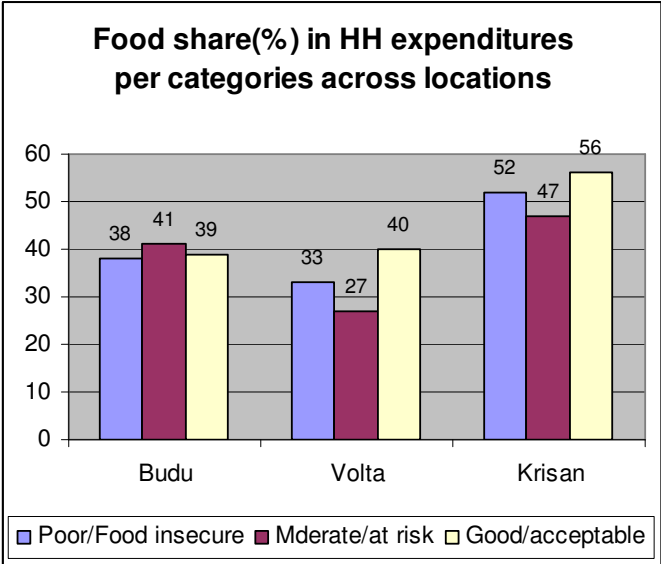
Krisan and Volta refugees exhibit a low expenditure level due to limited opportunities to engage in income generating activities. They need to be assisted if this strategy is required to contribute to their food security and self reliance in the long term. Refugees benefit from food aid but a progressive withdrawal in Volta has taken place for the less vulnerable, effective from December 2006. In view of the limited level of self reliance assessed on the basis of the capacity to generate revenues, it is recommended that UNHCR and WFP put in place monitoring mechanisms to document the implications of food aid withdrawal and possible consequences of food security for the refugees.

**Graph 4: Monthly expenditures per food profile across locations (in cedis)**



Food expenditures represent a significant proportion of total household income. The most food insecure (Krisan) spend more while the less vulnerable (Volta) spend less on food. Unlike Krisan and Volta where food aid is distributed, refugees in Buduburam spend almost the same level across food profiles, probably due to the fact that the majority are settled and have achieved a certain level of self reliance. It is essential to highlight that refugee and local communities have a similar level of expenditure on food in Buduburam, and this exhibits a good proxy indicator for self reliance.

**Graph 5: Food expenditures versus Total expenditures**



**5.3. Opportunities for enhancing self reliance**

In the past, UNHCR has undertaken a series of actions towards enhancing self reliance for Liberian refugees in Buduburam, as well as Togolese refugees in Volta region and refugees of other nationalities in Krisan. Tremendous results were achieved in Buduburam where around 80% of refugees rely on their own means of subsistence. Food aid is limited to 20% of the population even if targeting needs to be improved to ensure the most food insecure benefit from food aid. Unfortunately the experience with UNDP and UNIDO in Krisan was not successful and the lack of refugee cooperation has been the main constraint to pursue the initiatives.

Currently, UNHCR is engaged in promoting the repatriation of Liberian refugees. In 2006, 2,125 refugees were repatriated. Activities promoting self reliance in Buduburam camp have been put on hold in order to avoid a situation of conflicting strategies, whereby self reliance activities could send a message that refugees should settle in Ghana rather than repatriate to Liberia.

The Government of Ghana has expressed reluctance to accept local integration activities including land allocation before successful repatriation efforts. Self reliance can however only be ensured when sustained income is generated to increase food access of the household.

**Table 6: Main support requested for enhancing IGAs and self reliance (% of HH)**

<b>Support/Location</b>	<b>Budu</b>	<b>Volta</b>	<b>Krisan</b>
Loan	40,4	56,1	27,3
Training/skills improvement	33	11,3	27,3
Land	6,5	9,5	5,2
Water	2,1	0,5	0,8
Animals	0,3	2,2	3
Other	17,7	20,4	36,4

In Buduburam, findings indicate that 40% of the households need loans or microcredit while 33% require skills improvement to develop an income generating activity. According to the survey, the refugees would prefer developing petty trade (23% in Krisan, 39% in Buduburam and 50% in Volta), service provision and casual employment. Volta has a substantial proportion of refugees who would like to be involved in farming.

Togolese refugees in Volta are primarily based in the main border town of Aflao and do have opportunities for petty trade that are common at borders. More than 56% of the households interviewed confirm that they need loans to sustain their livelihoods and progressively attain full self reliance. Unlike Buduburam and Krisan, Volta is a food production area, and 11% of households would prefer to have access to land in order to produce their own food.

The capacity for implementing many types of skills training exists. In Buduburam, extensive training activities were carried out in various areas by UNHCR, Church organizations and FAO, among others, but they have not led to full self reliance due to the level of school fees, the absence of consistent policy, limited funding, expectations of resettlement as well as social factors

It is not clear whether food aid (FFT) could play a key role in any of the areas identified above. However the recent UNHCR/WFP JAM recommended exploring the option of using food for training for skills improvement for refugees who have registered to repatriate and that foresee the possibility of an income generating activity upon return in the home country. While this might contribute to UNHCR repatriation promotion activities, it would of course have a positive impact if only vulnerable and food insecure people are targeted.

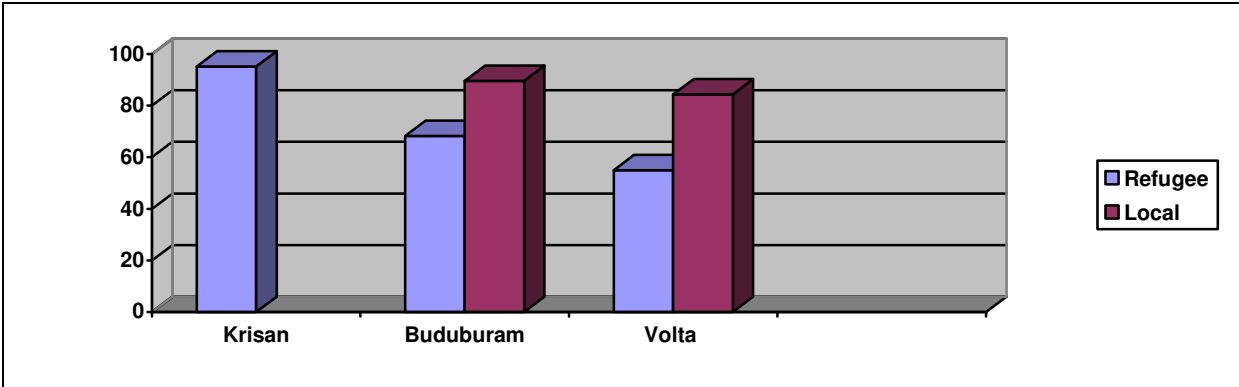


# 6. MAIN FINDINGS: HEALTH, NUTRITION, EDUCATION, WATER AND COOKING FUEL

## 6.1 Access to Health Care

Health services are provided by UNHCR in Buduburam and Krisan through implementing partner, the National Catholic Secretariat (NCS). In **Buduburam** the range of services includes a clinic with out and In-Patient care, served by 1-2 medical doctors, with a referral system to Apam and Korle Bu Hospitals when necessary; a supplementary Feeding Programme supervised by 1 doctor and 6 nutrition workers; an extensive HIV programme staffed by 12 counsellors covering prevention activities, VCT, PMTCT, ARV access and home-based care support. Additional health services are provided by Ghana Health Services (EPI and public health campaigns). Access to health care is free of charge for a limited number of identified vulnerable refugees including malnourished children. Otherwise a subsidized fee is charged. **Krisan** has free health care, through a small clinic, covering basic curative and public health services, with a referral system to nearby Eikwe Hospital, through which services such as EPI are also provided. In **Volta Region**, UNHCR has signed an agreement with Ghana Health Services (GHS) for refugees to receive free health care, through the national health care system.

**Graph 6: Percentage (%) Stating Have Access to Health Care**



Survey results indicate that 95.2% of refugees in Krisan, 55.0% of Volta Region refugees (compared with 84.4% of locals) and 68.2% of Buduburam refugees (compared with 89.6% of locals) are able to access health care. **Lack of money** was the primary reason given by almost all respondents who indicated that they were not able to access health care. The reported monthly expenditure on health by refugees amounts to 8,000 cedis in Krisan, 99,000 cedis in Volta and 182,000 cedis in Buduburam<sup>11</sup>. These results appear to confirm that expenditure on health care by refugees in Krisan is minimal, whereas refugees in Volta appear to either still need to pay for national health services for some reasons (which is not in line with the GHS / UNHCR agreement) or they are choosing to use local herbal medications which are not covered by the agreement.

<sup>11</sup> Or : USD 1, USD 10 & USD 20, respectively.

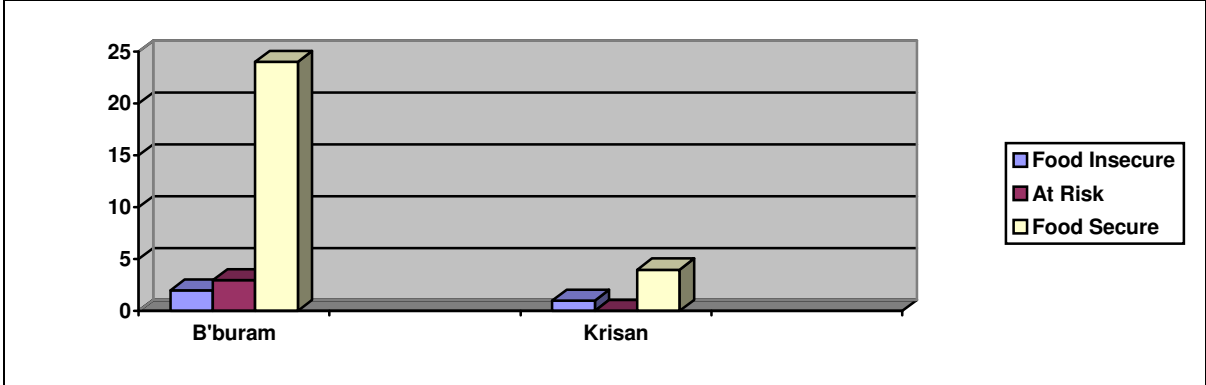
While refugees in Krisan report they are readily able to access health care, the results from Volta Region indicate a concerning discrepancy between refugee and local access to health care. Since locals need to pay for health services, and refugees should not be charged, the issue of health care cost indicated by the survey needs further investigation. Refugees and GHS health care providers in the Volta Region should know and practice free health care provision for refugees.

Lack of money to access health care was indicated across all food security profiles in all locations, although notably among refugees in Buduburam, there was higher percentage of 'at risk' and 'food secure' households than 'food insecure' households unable to access health care. This result is likely to be a reflection of the provision of free health care for identified vulnerable refugees who fall in the 'food insecure' category in Buduburam.

Even though health services in Buduburam are subsidized, those refugees who do not have access to free medical services are clearly less able to pay for medical care than locals in the area, who have more capacity to pay for the cost of treatment.

### 6.2 Nutrition Programme

**Graph 7: No. of Children in Nutrition Programme by Food Security Profile**



Children reported to be attending Supplementary Feeding programmes for refugees in Buduburam and Krisan (there is no SFP in the Volta Region), came from **all food security profiles**. In fact, in Buduburam, 24 children out of the 29 reported to attend the SFP came from 'food secure' households. These results confirm established understanding that the reasons why 11.3%<sup>12</sup> of children under-5 years in Buduburam are malnourished are more complex than simply household access to food. Other inter-linked factors include poor breastfeeding and weaning practices, SGBV and teenage pregnancies, poor water and sanitation facilities, influence the morbidity-malnutrition cycle in Buduburam.

### 6.3 Education

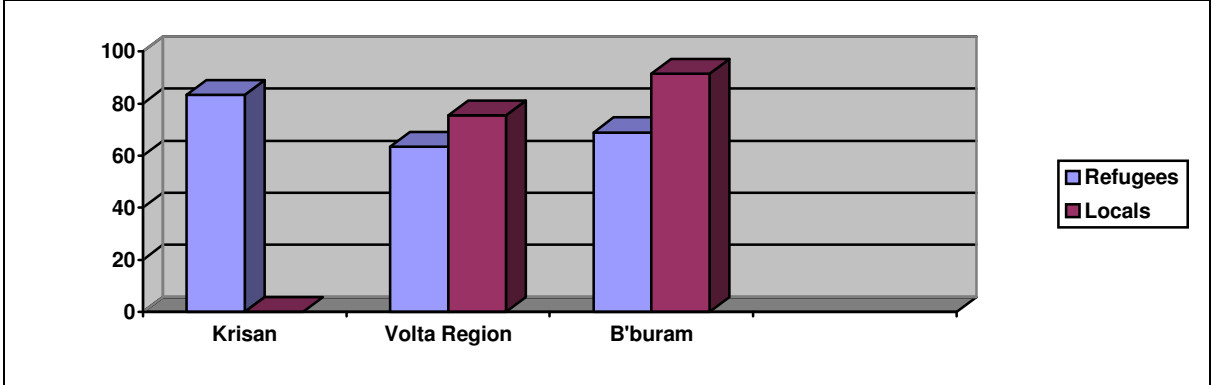
Access to education for refugee children in each of the locations is encouraged by UNHCR through educational support in a variety of forms, depending on location. Primary education in Krisan is fully supported by UNHCR and subsequently free of charge to residents. Education beyond this level needs to be paid for by parents. In Volta Region, refugee children attend national schools, with UNHCR providing uniforms and allowances for some volunteer Togolese teachers who work under the supervision of the Ghana Education Service. Buduburam has at least 36 schools, most of which are privately owned. UNHCR provides support to 11 of these schools, and encourages schools to keep their fees low. UNHCR's inability to sustain the previously provided level of support to

<sup>12</sup> Buduburam Nutrition Survey Report, May 2006, NCS

schools, due to decreased funding, has meant that schools have increased their fees, with a noticeable impact on attendance.

Data from the survey on monthly schooling expenditure indicates that refugees from Krisan pay approximately 21 000 cedis, in Volta 36 000 cedis and in Buduburam 213 000 cedis<sup>13</sup>.

**Graph 8: % Children 6-17 Years Attending School**



Survey results indicate that generally less refugee children than local children, between the ages of 6-17 years, are attending school. In Volta Region the figures for school attendance are 63.4% for refugee children compared with 75.5% for local children, and in Buduburam 69.0% refugee children compared with 91.5% local children attend school. School attendance for children from Krisan is 83.3%.

There was an evident correlation in Volta Region and Buduburam, of school attendance with food security profile. In Volta Region, only 25% of refugee children in food insecure households attend school, while 42.9% of refugee children in 'at risk' households and 66.7% of refugee children in food secure households attend school. In Buduburam there is a similar picture with 40% of refugee children in food insecure households, 65.5% of refugee children in 'at risk' households and 71.3% of refugee children in food secure households attending school.

The **cost implication** of education in Buduburam was the most significant reason (99.0%) given for children not to attend school. In Volta Region 61.8% of households whose children were not attending school indicated that cost was the main cause while 20.6% indicated that the language of tuition was the issue. Of further note, 28.6% of Volta Region locals whose children do not attend school stated that they did not think that education is important and 14.3% stated that the children had to work. This compares with the attitudes of the Volta Region refugee population of which only 8.8% do not think that education is important and only 2.9% of children have to work. It is clearly important to improve the access of refugee children to education and also ensure that local population attitudes in the Volta Region regarding the importance of education are transformed rather than passed onto the refugee population.

**6.4 Water Sources**

In Krisan, water is primarily sourced from the camp boreholes and is free of charge. In Volta Region, both refugees and locals would be expected to have access the same water sources. It appears however that refugees have less access to boreholes than locals and refugees tend to access more water from unprotected wells, than do locals. In Buduburam camp, 63.4% of refugees purchase water, through water truckers and purchase of drinking water sachets, while only 37.4 % of Buduburam locals purchase water. 27.5% of Buduburam locals access water from public taps, which is not yet

<sup>13</sup> Or : USD 2, USD 4 and USD 23, respectively.

available in Buduburam camp. (The Point Hope water project is in progress to connect Buduburam to the national water supply system.) 26.1% of refugees access water from water tanks while only 7.7% Buduburam locals do so.

**Table 7: Water Sources by Location**

%	Krisan Ref.	Volta Ref.	Volta Local	B'ram Ref.	B'ram local
Water tank	2.0	0	0	26.1	7.7
Public tap	0	25.8	24.6	0.4	27.5
Borehole with pump	92.0	16.7	27.7	0.9	2.2
Protected well	1.0	18.2	20.0	2.2	5.5
Unprotected well	0	22.7	12.3	3.7	8.8
Pond	0	8.3	9.2	0.7	7.7
Purchase	2.0	4.5	3.1	63.4	37.4

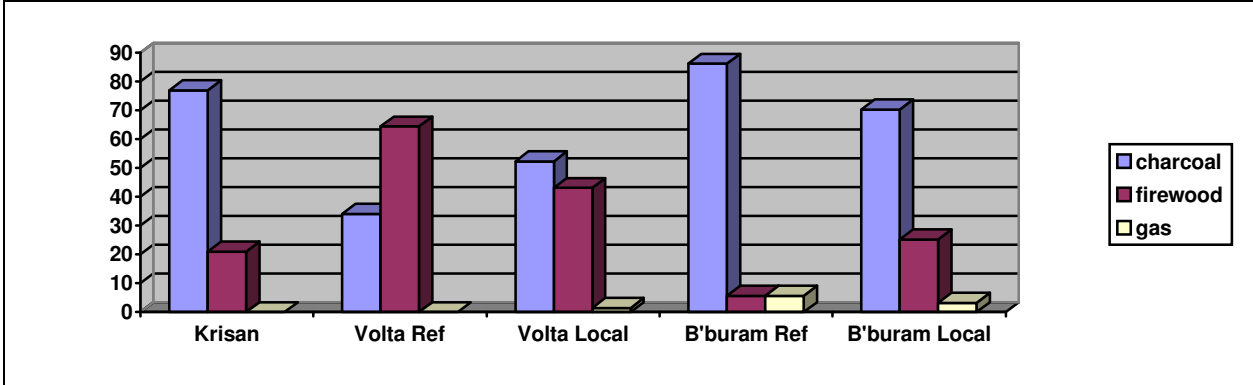
As can be expected, water source had little correlation with food security profile in Krisan, since water is freely and readily available to all residents. In Volta Region there is limited correlation between water source and food security in that there were no recorded households in the food insecure refugee group which purchased water or accessed water from a borehole with pump. The most significant correlation was apparent in Buduburam camp where 35% of food insecure refugees purchased water compared with 62% 'at risk' and 66% food secure. Food insecure refugees who did not purchase water reported accessing water from a variety of sources, most particularly unprotected wells.

This variation in access to water is further reflected in the survey data on monthly expenditure. Households indicated monthly water expenditure of 8,000 cedis in Krisan, 14,000 cedis in Volta and 167,000 cedis in Buduburam<sup>14</sup>. The data clearly shows the particular problem of Buduburam, with its very significant and currently necessary dependency on purchased water.

<sup>14</sup> Or USD 1, USD 2 and USD 17, respectively.

### 6.5 Cooking Fuel

**Graph 9: Percentage (%) Cooking Fuel Use by Location**



Charcoal is the cooking fuel of choice for Krisan and Buduburam refugees and Buduburam and Volta Region locals. Among the refugee population in Volta Region however (and despite the distribution of coal pots/fuel-efficient stoves), 64.4% of households report using firewood as their primary cooking fuel. Whether firewood is used because it is a cheaper fuel source or additional distributions of coal pots to the refugee population are needed, requires further investigation. Correlation with food security profile is most obvious in Buduburam camp where 19% of food insecure refugees report using firewood compared with 7% of those 'at risk' and 4% of food secure refugees.

### 6.6 Conclusions and recommendations

The survey results for Buduburam and Volta Region generally characterize food insecure households as having lower school enrolment figures, less access to safe drinking water and less access to more sustainable energy sources, compared to food secure households. The situation in Krisan is somewhat different as UNHCR provides a 'care and maintenance' programme for all refugees which includes the free provision of health care, water, primary education, charcoal and kerosene.

The key recommendations are summarized in the last chapter.



## 7. MAIN FINDINGS: REPATRIATION

### 7.1 The key constraint

Refugees in all three locations show little interest to return to their home country: approximately 5% of the respondents indicated their willingness to return home. In particular for Buduburam, where only Liberian refugees are located, this is not an encouraging indication after UNHCR's efforts to promote repatriation. According to the last JAM report, it appears clearly that the majority of Liberian refugees are not inclined to voluntarily return to their home country. The stated key reasons are not only related to security issues, but also to lack of land and or a home, as well as the lack of people they know in their home village after the events which forced people to flee. Although some of these issues may be tackled in the coming years through support in Liberia, it is equally necessary to accept the fact that the majority of Liberian refugees will not return and that WFP will not have the resources to continue providing food in the long term.

In the case of Volta, where facilitation of voluntary repatriation may start soon, the survey data also does not send a promising signal: only 5% of respondents indicated a willingness to return, mainly due to insecurity (65% of respondents).

**Table 8: The reasons for not returning back home (% HH)**

	Buduburam	Volta	Krisan
No Relatives at home	21	7	9
No home/Land	32	9	14
No economic means/job	3	3	3
Insecurity	38	65	61
No money to return	3	2	1
Other	19	14	11

### 7.2 Coping mechanisms upon food aid withdrawal

Findings indicate that the majority of refugees would like to remain in their current location and purchase or borrow money to buy food. Only 1% in Volta (among the food secure households) mentioned their willingness to repatriate if food assistance stops.

**Table 9: Coping Mechanisms if food aid stops**

Food group	Location								
	Buduburam			Volta			Krisan		
	insecure	At risk	secure	insecure	At risk	Good	insecure	At risk	secure
Remain /Purchase food	50	87	72	100	50	77	17	53	36
Remain/ borrow/buy	25	0	7	0	10	2	8	8	11
Move to another Location	0	0	0	0	10	3	8	15	0
Remain/don't know	25	13	21	0	30	17	67	23	54



## 8. RECOMMENDATIONS

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### 8.1 Objectives and intervention strategy

The overall objective for the period ahead remains to reinforce voluntary repatriation of refugees in Ghana while ensuring the food security status of poor households. In particular, the security situation in Liberia has substantially improved and legal institutions have been put in place. UNHCR has so far initiated repatriation promotion activities but only a limited number of refugees have gone back since 2004. A total of 4,688 refugees have returned so far (1373 in 2004, 1190 in 2005, and 2125 in 2006). With a monthly average of 177 returnees, the targeted 1000 has not been met in 2006.

The security situation in Togo has improved, and a number of refugees have spontaneously repatriated from Benin and Ghana during 2006. UNHCR Ghana is currently involved in information sharing with refugees in Volta on developments in Togo. UNHCR Ghana has been attending joint UN meetings on repatriation in Lome.

Based on this food security assessment, JAM findings and in view of the fact that none of these situations is in an emergency phase, it is appropriate to support/sustain the nutrition status of the most vulnerable through adequate targeting and initiate safety nets interventions aiming at building the capacity of refugees that are prepared to return home or to be reinserted within the asylum country Ghana.

### 8.2. Key recommendations for Food assistance

1. It is recommended to pursue general food distribution in Krisan refugee camp for another 12 months and continue efforts towards a sustainable solution for the refugees. This involves resettlement options and the promotion and the implementation of repatriation efforts as per JAM recommendations. Food assistance beyond June 2008 will need to be re-assessed during the second half of 2007;
2. Food basket and ration sizes are currently adequate and provide the daily recommended calories requirement of 2100 Kcal/day/person. For logistic purposes it is recommended to standardize food ration size to all categories of beneficiaries except for those in the supplementary feeding programmes.
3. In Buduburam, 6% of households are food insecure while 16% are at risk of food insecurity. Findings show that 25% of the food-secure benefit from food aid whereas only 15% are assisted among the most food insecure. This is a consequence of the positive effect of the food aid on food consumption, but may also be a result of sub-optimal targeting. WFP/UNHCR should ensure the targeting of the most in need.
4. In Buduburam, actions promoting repatriation should be reinforced while assistance to 9500 vulnerable refugees (to be progressively reduced and adjusted

to the extent possible when addressing the inclusion error) will be assisted on the basis of food security criteria. This recommendation covers initially a period of 18 months; the need for food aid beyond June 2008 should be reassessed during the second half of 2007. Concurrently, activities enhancing self reliance like skills improvement, micro credit provision for income generation, labour sale and small scale gardening should be strengthened and directed to candidates for repatriation at a level that does not undermine repatriation efforts.

5. In line with JAM recommendations, actions should be pursued to regularly clean and update the food distribution lists.
6. Targeting criteria should integrate two aspects. First, the issue of the entire household should be considered, with all categories previously targeted justified to remain. The only exception would be those households with sufficient sustained income or other support, so as to be food-secure without the need for food assistance. In this way the inclusion error should be minimized. Secondly it is recommended to consider the household size and not only the individual, for example a household size of 4 members for a malnourished child. It is clear that this targeting approach would require details on the income and assets of the household that are not necessarily available. It is thus recommended to pursue the current distribution approach until targeting criteria can be jointly revised, not later than June 2007. WFP and UNHCR are working closely to estimate the level of household expenditures through the second phase of the verification exercise.
7. Targeting should consider the household (ie those eating from one pot) rather than individuals, the issue remains whether the information exists or how timely and cost effective it can be collected to ensure targeting is improved. It is imperative to ascertain details on household demographics and the economic activity every household member performs or income generated that contribute to food security. Furthermore a possibility of involving the community should be carefully considered. It has proven to be effective where the community has strong social values but there is no guarantee and it is not something to generalize. WFP and UNHCR are encouraged to take advantage of the on going verification exercise. Some indicative categories could be suggested as follows:
  - Malnourished children, plus a household size of 3 (scrutinize the causes of malnutrition and suggest corrective measures to ensure recovery, or apply exit criteria);
  - Women headed households without a member earning income or carrying on economic activity;
  - HIV AIDS affected Households, infected breadwinner without HH member earning an income or having an economic activity;
  - Isolated/stigmatized social cases like young single mothers, people with physical and mental disabilities without support as specified above;
  - Elderly man/woman without support(without Household member earning an income or having an economic activity);
  - Candidates for voluntary repatriation enrolled in skills improvement
  - Unaccompanied minors, attending school;
  - Lactating and pregnant women without support, and/or without a member earning an income or having an economic activity.
8. With respect to Volta, it is recommended to continue with the targeted food distribution to 3 000 persons until December 2007. WFP food aid will be discontinued at the end of December 2007, upon the assumption that repatriation starts in the first half of 2007. Food security monitoring and nutrition surveillance

including those refugee households which no longer receive food assistance, are strongly advised.

9. Here is a summary of quantitative food requirements:

### Summary of recommended interventions and food aid requirements

Location	Duration of Food aid (months)*	Period of assistance	Food aid strategy	Support activities	Caseloads for food aid	Food needs in mt
Buduburan	18	01/07 - 06/08	SN	IGA/Rep	9500	3257
Volta	12	01 -12/07	SN	repatriation	3000	685
Krisan	12	01/07 - 06/08	GFD	IGA	1700	504
<b>Total</b>					<b>14200</b>	<b>4446</b>

SN: Safety nets GFD: General food distribution.

### 8.3 Recommendations for Self reliance

1. WFP and UNHCR are encouraged to partner with actors in microfinance to help create employment opportunities and empower refugees to be self-reliant while progressively reducing food aid. This should be carefully planned to avoid undermining repatriation efforts.
2. Drawing lessons from the FAO initiative, UNHCR and WFP should encourage refugees willing to invest in farming through a small input packages and facilitation of land rental with the local community. This can increase food availability but also develop some high value crops like fast production vegetables that can be sold on village or city market.
3. The extended 12 months assistance combined with the UNHCR assisted agricultural project would permit the small caseload of 800 food insecure and vulnerable refugees (12%) in Volta to create assets and achieve self reliance prior to food aid complete withdrawal.
4. The disappointing experience and lessons from UNIDO and UNDP on income generating activities and self reliance in Krisan do not call for new attempts in this respect. However there will be no other options than supporting self reliance and preparing refugees to take care of themselves if they are unable or choose not to go back home. WFP cannot guarantee food aid for an extended period of time under the current circumstances.
5. WFP fish smoking project benefiting refugees in the Volta region should be speeded up so that it operates as soon as possible and supplements the UNHCR agricultural project, with a view to maximizing synergies especially for those food insecure households. This should be combined with adequate communication to avoid conveying the message of settlement rather than repatriation.
6. It is clear that the Government's commitment to enhancing self-reliance is of crucial importance. For the Liberian refugees, in June 2007, after 16 months of promoting repatriation, refugees may no longer be supported to return home. WFP and UNHCR should continue to engage with the Government to obtain their support for enhancing self reliance and local integration, before the complete withdrawal of UNHCR and WFP support.

## 8.4 Recommendations for Education, Health and Nutrition

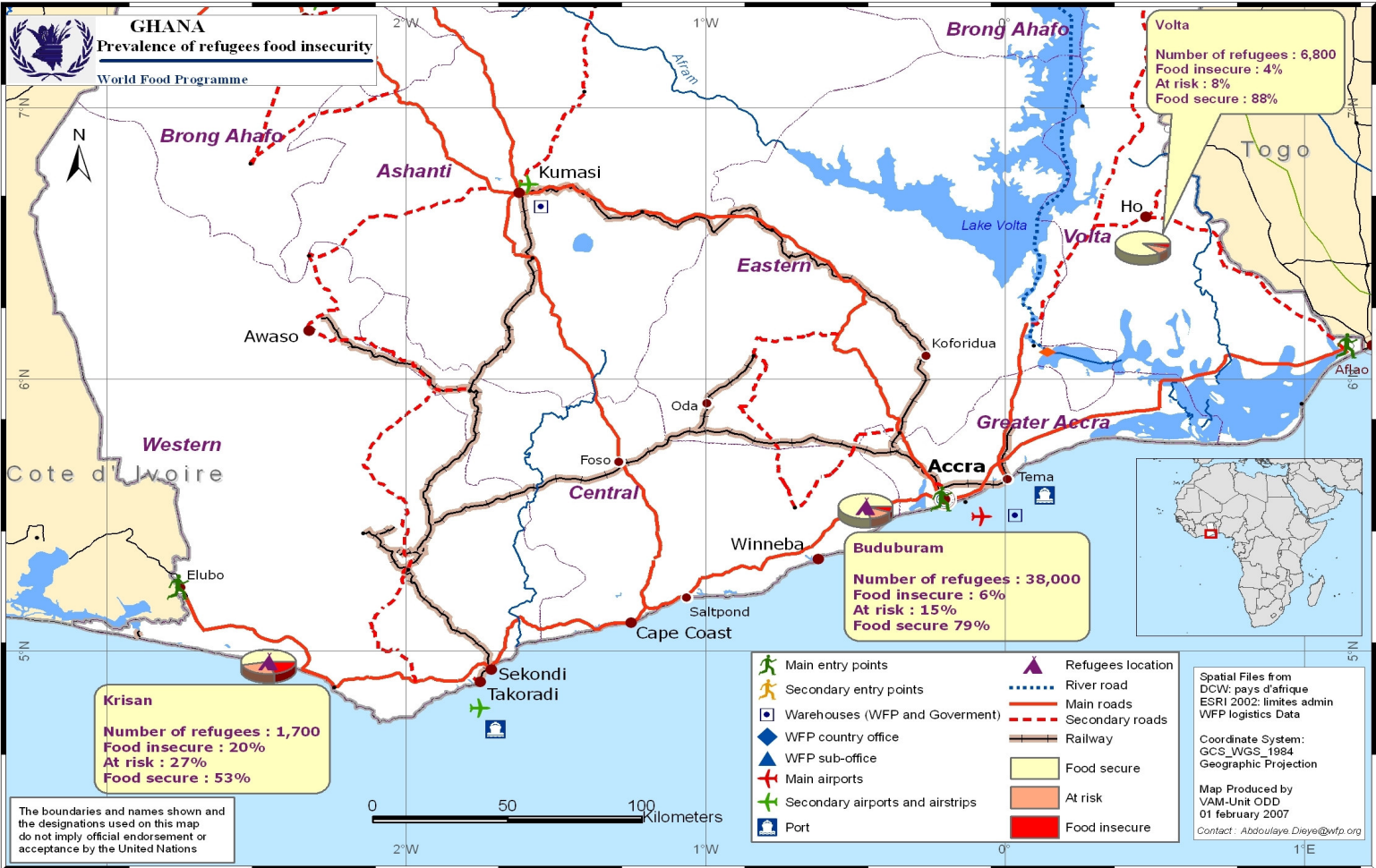
1. Health care access for refugees in Volta Region needs to be further promoted through continued dissemination to refugees and health service providers of the current agreement between UNHCR and GHS. Implementation issues need to be closely monitored, reported and resolved.
2. The results indicate that increasing the capacity of refugees for self-reliance would directly improve their access to health care. In Buduburam particularly, while the current system of providing free health care to identified vulnerable refugees is necessary, to ensure that refugees without funds can receive the health care they need, the clinic in Buduburam is finding it increasingly difficult to support the 'charity' cases. Either additional funding is needed for the clinic to cover the 'charity' cases or those individuals who need free medical care should be empowered to become more self-reliant and able to cover their own health care costs.
3. Continue building the capacity of the SFP and other health/welfare partners in Buduburam and Krisan to address root causes of malnutrition, which in many cases are not simply an issue of household food security.
4. Encourage increased attendance of children in schools, particularly in the Volta Region and Buduburam. As with improving access to health care, increasing the capacity for self-reliance of refugees should also have a direct positive impact on school attendance. Schools need to be encouraged to maintain fees at an affordable level, particularly at the private schools in Buduburam, although in the past this has been through financial assistance from UNHCR, which is no longer viable. Efforts need to continue to increase GES provision of education for children in Buduburam. In Volta Region, the language issue can be addressed through time and increased exposure of students to English, while maintaining support for the Togolese volunteer teachers who help students make the French/English Bridge.
5. The successful finishing of the current Point Hope water project in Buduburam should have a beneficial impact on health and education access since the significant funds refugees currently need to purchase water, would then be available for other essential needs. This project should be treated as a **top priority** and every effort made to finalise connection to the national water supply as soon as possible. In Volta Region where more than 22% of refugees obtain their water from unprotected wells which pose safety and water contamination issues, alternate water sources should be developed.
6. Further encourage the use of fuel-efficient stoves by refugees in Volta Region. Additional distributions of coal pots may be required.

## 8.5 Recommendations for Repatriation

7. In light of the improvement of the situation in Togo, UNHCR should strive to build on and engage in repatriation promotion actions and fully participate in the regional repatriation process. UNHCR Ghana has stepped up the process with its recent capacity reinforcement in Togo. Food aid should be extended for a maximum of 12 months for a total of 3000 who are the most vulnerable beneficiaries.

8. Given the fact that refugees have been in Ghana for a long period and that the emergency phase is over, the realistic approach would be to mobilize and sensitize the refugees on the options ahead especially for those coming from countries where the peace and stability have been restored. The options would be defined in terms of repatriation, the resettlement to the extent possible and the self reliance. Relevant communication should be conveyed so that refugees are prepared well ahead of time.

**Annex 1: Ghana Map**



## **Joint Food Security and Self-Reliance Assessment Ghana:**

### **Refugees and their hosts**

#### **Terms of Reference**

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##### **I. Context**

Ghana is home to refugees from Togo, Liberia and a number of other countries. UNHCR and WFP have - in collaboration with the Government of Ghana - provided multi-faceted assistance to the various refugees groups. During two recent Joint Assessment Missions (JAMs) with respect to the Togolese and the Liberian refugees, it was concluded that pivotal information on food security and self-reliance conditions of the refugees and their hosts was missing. Having an improved understanding of these issues would enhance the determination of quantity and type of food and non food assistance needed, and would benefit the identification of adequate targeting criteria.

According to the most recent JAM report, the Volta region is home to approximately 10 000 Togolese refugees, all staying in host communities. It was recommended by the JAM to provide food assistance to an estimated 3 000 'vulnerable' refugees beyond December 2006, whereas the 'less vulnerable' refugees currently on reduced rations other would need to be supported to generate their own income. It is not clear how the food security conditions of refugees compares to those of the local population.

With respect to the 38 000 registered Liberian refugees based in Buduburam, as well as the other small caseloads staying in Krisan (1 700 in total), the June 2006 JAM estimates that approximately 9 000 and 1 600 need food assistance. However, the JAM notes that the current individual targeting criteria - malnourished children, chronically ill, sick/TB patients, UAC, elderly (60 years and above, persons with disability, the sick, and the new arrivals/multiple displacement as food aid is shared with another 9 000 people, jeopardizing the beneficial impact of the assistance on the food security condition of the target group, while some food insecure people may not receive food assistance. Finally, it is not clear how the food security conditions of refugees compares to those of the local population.

Further, it should be noted that the current WFP project assisting refugees will end during the first half of 2007. Taking into account the evolving situation in both Togo and Liberia - to the better - WFP and UNHCR will need to jointly agree on food assistance interventions beyond June 2007.

##### **II. Objectives**

The overall objective is to provide recommendations with respect to food and self-reliance assistance directed towards refugees and their hosts by WFP and UNHCR, based on an analysis of individual and household level data.

The specific objectives are as follows:



1. Assess the level of self-reliance of refugees in terms of income and food sources, and compare it with the host populations, at household and individual level, and formulate self-reliance profiles;
2. Assess the scope of enhancing the capacity to generate revenues of refugees and hosts and identify priority actions to implement;
3. Evaluate food consumption patterns of refugees and hosts, at household and individual level, and formulate food consumption profiles;
4. Determine the number of food insecure people and the level of their food insecurity;
5. Evaluate the various targeting criteria, and determine the feasibility to introduce criteria based on food security considerations;
6. Assess coping strategies of refugees if assistance is reduced or halted; and
7. Provide recommendations based on the above requested analysis that will inform future programming in terms of food and self – reliance assistance.

### **III. Methodology**

#### **Introduction**

The current assessment is a joint WFP UNHCR effort. The WFP and UNHCR country representatives will designate one person each that will act as interface between the assessment team and the country offices. Terms of reference, questionnaires and reports will be approved by both focal points. The assessment must be seen as a preparatory exercise for next year's JAM (first half of 2007), and not as a JAM itself.

#### **Sampling**

Data will be collected at the individual and household level, in five different strata: i) Togolese refugees; ii) hosts of Togolese refugees; iii) Liberian refugees in Buduburam; iv) local population in villages near Buduburam village; and v) the refugees staying in Krisan camp.

The objective is to have a representative sample for Buduburam (450 questionnaires), whereas budget limitations do not permit a representative sample in the other clusters. The sample size for the other clusters is set at 100. The total number of questionnaires is therefore 850.

The names of the refugee families to be interviewed will be randomly selected. Both food and non food recipients will be included in the sample frame.

With respect to the hosts, they will be randomly selected as well. To simplify the process in the Volta region, hosts in only a limited number of purposively selected communities will be selected. In Buduburam village, a total of 100 hosts (households) will be interviewed.

#### **Data collection**

A concise household level questionnaire will be elaborated on the basis of the specific objectives and the best practice experiences WFP has had in similar refugee situations. The questionnaire will take into account the type and format of questions used during previous exercises, whereby the sequence of questions will be established with a view of retrieving reliable data regarding self – reliance and food consumption. An analysis plan will be prepared that clearly shows the link between the questions and the indicators to be analyzed and subject for reporting.

#### **Data entry and analysis**

A MS Access database will be elaborated by whom WFP's Regional Bureau. Data will be entered on a rolling basis, data entry will be done at WFP premises. Statistical analysis

will be done by WFP's Regional Bureau, whereby report writing will be the overall responsibility of the team leader with individual contribution from all UNHCR and WFP team members.

#### **IV. Output, responsibilities and timing**

The output will be a joint report approved by UNHCR and WFP, covering all the specific objectives (see point II). The final draft report should be available in the final week of December / first week of January. The key responsibilities for each of the assessment team members and UNHCR and WFP country offices are described below. Although most of the activities will be carried out by WFP staff, UNHCR could participate in any of the activities, and in particular in the supervision of the data collection.

**Edouard Nizeyimana (WFP), team leader**, will be responsible, with support and guidance from the Regional Assessment Officer for the overall implementation of the Joint self reliance and food security survey (JSR) and for the achievement of the objectives. He/She will liaise with the designated representatives of UNHCR and WFP country offices. The team leader will coordinate the work of team members, participate in the launching and finalization missions, bear an overall responsibility for report – writing, and present the final recommendations to the WFP and UNHCR country directors. The team leader will spend : i) one week in Ghana during the launching mission; ii) a limited amount of time during data collection and analysis, from home base; iii) a week individual report writing at home base; and iv) another week in Ghana during the finalization mission. Mission cost will be covered by the regional SENAC budget for the on-the-job-learning programme.

**Anne Klaric (UNHCR)**, has overall responsibility from UNHCR side; she will contribute to all phases of the survey, while coordinating the inputs from various UNHCR resources persons. A specific written contribution may be agreed upon during the launching mission.

**Angie Lee (WFP), methodology expert**, will be responsible, under supervision and guidance from the Regional Assessment Officer and the team leader, for proposing and finalizing the questionnaire, the plan to analyze the data, the training of enumerators, supervising data collection, writing the methodology section of the JSR survey report and contribute to all other duties as requested by the team leader. The methodology expert will spend: i) one week from home base preparing the survey; ii) followed by two weeks in Ghana during the launching mission and data collection; and iii) one week from home base on report writing. Mission cost will be covered by SENAC Rome under the on-the-job-learning programme.

**Ama Nettey, data collection and entry expert**, will be responsible, under supervision and guidance from the Regional Assessment Officer and the team leader, for supervising data collection, data base testing, organizing data entry and contribute to all other duties as requested by the team leader. The data collection and entry expert will spend: i) one week selecting, recruiting and training of data entry agents; ii) two weeks supervising data entry; and iii) one week data collection supervision. Mission cost will be covered by the WFP country office.

**Marie Ndiaye, data analyst**, will be responsible for data base development, data cleaning and analysis (SPSS), and the preparation of a set of output tables covering issues such as sample characteristics, food security and self reliance indicators and consumption classes.

**Geert Beekhuis, regional assessment officer (RAO)**, will be responsible for the overall supervision of the JSR survey, in particular for coaching the various team

members as the current exercise should permit substantial on the job learning. He will participate in the launching mission and provide continuous guidance to mission members throughout the survey period. Mission cost will be covered by RAO travel budget.

## **Annex 3: Detailed methodology**

### **1. Introduction and objectives**

#### **1.1 Context**

One of the key recommendations of the last JAM in July 2006, which assessed the performance of the on-going operations assisting refugees in Buduburam and Krisan camps, was to conduct a household level food security and self-reliance survey. The rationale for this was the need to better fine-tune food and non-food assistance with enhanced targeting criteria.

The targeting approach thus far lacked the use of food security criteria for selecting beneficiaries and focused on individuals and not on households. This approach was found to be inadequate particularly in view of the common practice of refugees sharing food aid with other people. Moreover, the targeting criteria for an estimated 3 000 vulnerable refugees in Volta region may need to be finetuned.

The ultimate timeframe for launching a Joint Food Security and Self Reliance Assessment (FSA) was set before December 2006 i) to permit household targeting on food security concerns as early as possible and ii) to inform programming of possible food interventions beyond June 2007 in the context of the next Ivory Coast Regional PRRO<sup>1</sup>.

Against this background, the FSA mission<sup>2</sup> undertook a household survey in three different camps (Buduburam, Krisan and Volta region) to collect data in five different strata: i) (Liberian) refugees in Buduburam, ii) local population in Buduburam and neighboring villages, iii) refugees in Krisan, iv) Togolese refugees in Volta region and v) hosts of Togolese refugees in Volta region.

#### **1.2 Objectives**

The overall objective of the household survey was to provide empirical data on the food security and vulnerability status of refugees and to allow for comparison to local host populations living inside and outside the camps and similar groups of non-beneficiaries.

The specific objectives were as follows:

8. To assess the level of self-reliance of refugees in terms of income and food sources and compare it with the host populations and formulate self-reliance profiles;
9. To assess the scope of enhancing the capacity to generate revenues of refugees and hosts and identify priority actions to implement;
10. To evaluate food consumption patterns of refugees and hosts and formulate food consumption profiles;
11. To determine the number of food insecure people and the level of their food insecurity;
12. To evaluate the various targeting criteria and determine the feasibility to introduce criteria based on food security considerations;
13. To assess coping strategies of refugees if assistance is reduced or halted; and
14. To provide recommendations based on the above to guide future programming in terms of food and self-reliance assistance.

### **2. Questionnaire<sup>3</sup>**

The questionnaire was drafted at WFP Headquarters (ODAN) by making reference to the following questionnaires used in previous assessments and VAM reports:

- ✓ WFP UNCHR Ghana Household Questionnaire Buduburam - June 2006
- ✓ Community and Household Surveillance (CHS) Household Questionnaire - Feb/Mar 2006 (Round 6)
- ✓ Malawi JAM Household Questionnaire - Jan/Feb 2006
- ✓ Afghanistan IDP Camp Vulnerability Survey Household Questionnaire - Oct/Nov 2005
- ✓ Darfur EFSNA (Food Security and Nutrition) Household Questionnaire - 2005
- ✓ WFP Ghana Food Security and Vulnerability Household Questionnaire - Mar 2004

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<sup>1</sup> The current WFP operation assisting refugees in Ghana will end during the first half of 2007.

<sup>2</sup> Terms of reference are attached as appendix 1.

<sup>3</sup> See Appendix 2 for a copy of the questionnaire.

✓ Iran Refugee Camp Vulnerability Survey Household Questionnaire - Oct 2003

In particular, it should be noted that major reference was made to the Malawi JAM and CHS questionnaires.

The final draft was revised to reflect main discussion points raised during the country-level meeting between WFP and UNHCR teams and was cleared after a field testing at Buduburam camp.

### 3. Sampling and data collection

#### 3.1 Buduburam (and neighboring villages)

##### *Sampling*

A total number of 550 households- i) 100 local Ghanaian households living in the camp as well as neighboring villages and ii) 450 refugee households living in the camp- were selected to be interviewed.

- Local Ghanaian households

The households were selected from four different locations including Zone 11 and Zone 12 of Buduburam camp<sup>4</sup> and the neighboring villages Fette Kakaba and Awutu, which are close to the refugee settlement. The villages were purposively selected on the criterion that they are close to the camp, while having similar surrounding endowments. Due to this sampling method, but also because of the small sample size, results are not representative of the whole population. However, they do provide a reference for comparing the results of the refugee households. A total of 25 households were randomly chosen to be interviewed in each location, using the UNICEF pencil-spin method<sup>5</sup> as follows:

1. Determine the geographical centre of the village;
2. Spin a pencil to select a random walking direction called transect line;
3. Count the number of houses encountered along the transect line and between the centre and the perimeter of the village;
4. Divide the number of houses by the number of household required for the survey, to determine the interval at which households will be selected in the transect line; when the transect line contains less than the number of households required, all households in the line are included in the sample and the data collection team returns to the centre of the cluster to pick a second random walking direction and the process is repeated.
5. If a household without an appropriate respondent is encountered, skip it and proceed to the next selected household.

- Refugee households

The sample frame is the total number of refugees (38 000) registered in the UNHCR database. The number of interviews per zone was proportional to the estimated population within the zone (for planning and actual figures, see table on next page). The sample size and the sampling method permit to draw statistically representative conclusions (allowing for a 5 per cent error).

The households were selected randomly using the aforementioned UNICEF pencil-spin method.

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<sup>4</sup> Buduburam camp is divided into 12 zones whereby Zone 11 and Zone 12 accommodate not only refugees but also a large number of local Ghanaian households.

<sup>5</sup> Emergency Food Security Assessment Handbook (1<sup>st</sup> Edition/June 2005) - Annex C: *Tools for Data Collection and Management*.

Zone	Proportion to total population (%)	No. of households to be interviewed (planned figures)	No. of households to be interviewed (actual figures)
1	9	41	41
2	2	9	9
3	3	14	15
4	9	41	41
5	5	23	24
6	14	63	63
7	10	45	50
8	11	50	50
9	10	45	45
10	5	23	23
11	14	63	63
12	8	36	36
Total	100	450	457 <sup>6</sup>

### *Data Collection*

A total number of 30 enumerators were recruited and trained to conduct interviews; 20 students from University of Ghana and 10 refugees living in the camp who have had previous experiences in surveys and/or food aid monitoring. Each refugee enumerator was designated as a supervisor and paired with two student enumerators to form a team. Only the student enumerators were assigned to do the interview whereas the refugee enumerator (or the supervisor) would go through the completed questionnaires for quality check.

Usually the head of the household was the main respondent, although preferably the person in charge of food preparation would have been interviewed together when available.

It should be noted that the FSA team verified every completed questionnaire upon submission for a second round of quality check. Moreover, the enumerators were re-trained after two days of data collection in particular with regard to the questions that were considered difficult.

## **3.2 Krisan**

### *Sampling*

A total of 100 refugee households were randomly selected for interview from the total number of registered refugee households in Krisan, irrespective of nationality, as included in UNHCR's database. The total sample drawn contained 120 households to include 20 reserve households.

### *Data collection*

A total number of 6 enumerators were recruited from University of Cape Coast and trained to conduct interviews. Grouped into two teams, with each team consisting of one supervisor for quality check and two enumerators for the actual interview, the enumerators could easily find the selected households as the sample list included names, ID and shelter numbers<sup>7</sup>.

<sup>6</sup> The total number of completed questionnaires yielded more than the target number in the end as in a few cases the FSA team urged the enumerators to complete extra questionnaires to replace poor-quality questionnaires which were completed earlier.

<sup>7</sup> It should be noted however that the support of the UNHCR Field Office Staff and the Neighbourhood Watch Team (a voluntary patrol group overseeing the camp) was crucial in identifying the selected households.

### **3.3 Volta region**

#### *Sampling*

The original sampling plan for Volta region was to interview a total number of 200 households with equal representation of the following three groups: i) local Ghanaians, ii) refugees on reduced ration and iii) refugees on full ration. In addition, the number of households to be interviewed per dioceses was to be proportional to the size of the refugee population: i) 50% in Akatsi, ii) 30% in Ho and iii) 20% in Kasikan. Accordingly, the survey teams were to visit a total number of 10-15 villages which would have been selected on the basis of the following criteria: i) more than 100 refugees registered in the village, ii) in line with the proportion of the geographical units (50%, 30% and 20%) and iii) logistical considerations including the planned food distribution with which the survey could have been aligned.

Further to this, the survey teams were supposed to interview ten Ghanaian households and ten refugee households in each village, whereby the refugee households benefiting from a reduced ration would have been interviewed in four to five locations where the refugee population is mostly concentrated in. The households were to be selected randomly using the UNICEF pencil spin method and should the number of households present in a certain village be insufficient, the survey teams would have interviewed those available and continued to the next village.

However, the plan above turned out to be not feasible because the refugee households were too sparsely scattered over an extensive area that it was impossible for the survey teams to interview the target number of households within the given time frame. Therefore, the FSA team decided to apply the same sampling method as for Krisan camp when selecting the refugee households; to randomly select the households registered under UNHCR's database, which consisted of a list of number of refugees per village as of February 2006. On the other hand, local Ghanaian households were selected and interviewed according to the original plan. In the end, the total sample drawn for data collection contained 300 households; 100 local Ghanaian households and 200 refugee households to include 100 reserve refugee households.

#### *Data collection*

Unlike in Buduburam and Krisan camps, no external enumerators were hired for data collection in Volta region and instead UNHCR and WFP staff worked as enumerators. Despite logistical challenges, the survey team managed to identify and interview the desired number of 100 local Ghanaian households and 100 refugee households.

### **4. Data entry**

Data entry for the FSA Survey was done by six data entry clerks from Monday 27th November to Wednesday 13th December 2006. In the end, a total of 553 questionnaires were entered for Buduburam (refugees plus locals), 198 questionnaires for Volta region (locals and refugees) and 103 questionnaires for Krisan (refugees). Data was entered online on the ODD WFP Knowledge Management System (<http://10.11.151.211>). This was a pilot test and there were some teething problems which delayed data entry, in particular the slow connection of the Ghana country office to the web site caused problems (questionnaires were difficult to download with each questionnaire taking about 15 to 20 minutes to complete). On the other hand, there are also advantages. First of all, some small errors in the data entry mask could be corrected immediately by the ODD data base. Second, the on-line data entry permitted the detection of errors by the ODD data specialist at the end of each day, and the correction could start the following day. Errors reports were sent to the Ghana county office and data cleaning was done in four days with the support of ODD (Marie Ndiaye). The support team also set up a chat room and a hotline to the work station to help resolve problems quickly.

### **5. Data analysis and report writing**

A detailed analysis plan was developed for data analysis whereby the initial statistical analysis was done by the data analyst in ODD. The main findings were subsequently shared with the FSA team and reviewed to draw the conclusions.

Following is a summary of the key variables pertaining to some of the specific objectives:

- ✓ To assess the level of self-reliance of refugees in terms of income and food sources and

compare it with the host populations and formulate self-reliance profiles;

▶ *principal sources of income, ratio of households with access to land, % of households receiving external support (cash, food, clothing etc.), level of expenditure.*

✓ To assess the scope of enhancing the capacity to generate revenues of refugees and hosts and identify priority actions to implement;

▶ *most viable/desirable new IGAs and types of support for enhancing IGAs.*

✓ To evaluate food consumption patterns of refugees and hosts and formulate food consumption profiles;

▶ *food consumption frequency and diet diversity based on average number of meals per day, principal sources of food consumed, foods and food categories most often consumed over a 7 day recall period.*

Report writing started shortly after the completion of the initial data analysis and was organized in such a way that whereby the team leader assigned different sections to each team members based on the agreed-upon report outline. Team members could work from home base but had to follow a strict timetable in order to have the first draft available for the planned round-up debriefing mission to Accra at in early January 2007. The draft final report was subsequently approved by UNHCR and WFP at the end of final consultation where both parties reviewed and agreed to the conclusions.

## 6. Limitations

Possible information gaps and limitations with regard the data quality can be summarized as follows:

- The reliability of the data on the total number of registered refugees in Buduburam camp may be questionable. The last refugee census was carried out in 2003/2004 and although the latest official figure reads 38 000, UNHCR estimates an additional 9000-10000 unregistered refugees living in the camp. However, a verification exercise is scheduled for early 2007.
- As indicated in the EFSA Handbook, the UNICEF pencil-spin method which was used in Buduburam camp to randomly select the households runs the risk of introducing bias. In practical terms, the survey teams had difficulties identifying the precise geographical centre point for each zone and walking a straight transect line. In particular, there may have been cases that survey teams opted for an easier looking path, diverting from the direction that the spun pencil was originally pointing to. This in turn undermines the credibility of the "random" selection of households as the better off households were found to be located at places within the camp to which one could easily access.
- Due to the small sample size, the results are not representative in four clusters (local population in Buduburam and neighboring villages, refugees in Krisan, Togolese refugees in Volta region and hosts of Togolese refugees in Volta region).



## Annex 4: Household questionnaire

COMPLETE BEFORE THE INTERVIEW	
Date :	_ _  /  _ _  / 2006 <small>Month Day</small>
Camp :	_ _  1 = Krisan 2 = Volta 3 = Buduburam
Status :	_ _  1 = Local 2 = Refugee
Questionnaire ID:	_ _ _ _
Enumerator Name/ID :	_____  _ _ _ _
Supervisor Name/ID:	_____  _ _ _ _
Signature of Supervisor for Verification:	_____

### Guidance for introducing yourself and the purpose of the interview:

- My name is \_\_\_\_\_ and I am doing a survey for UNHCR and WFP.
- Your household has been selected by chance from all households in the area for this interview. The purpose of this interview is to obtain information on your activities and food consumption. It helps us understand the food security situation. The results of the survey will bear no effect on the prospects food aid and/or resettlement.
- The survey is voluntary and the information that you give will be confidential. The information will be used to prepare reports, but neither you nor any other names, will be mentioned in any reports. There will be no way to identify that you gave this information.
- Could you please spare some time (around 40 minutes) for the interview?

NB to enumerator: DO NOT suggest in any way that household entitlements could depend on the outcome of the interview, as this will prejudice the answers.

**Respondent should be the head of the household, preferably with the assistance of the person who deals directly with food preparation..**

## SECTION 1 – HOUSEHOLD DEMOGRAPHICS

**A household is defined as a group of people who routinely eat out of same pot. Persons that work and stay occasionally outside the current location, but do eat with the household while present, should be included.**

1.1	Sex of household head interviewed	1 = Male		2 = Female		
1.2	Total number of people living in the Household  _ _	<b>Males</b>	0 to 4 :  _ _	5 to 17 :  _ _	18 to 59 :  _ _	60+ :  _ _
		<b>Females</b>	0 to 4 :  _ _	5 to 17 :  _ _	18 to 59 :  _ _	60+ :  _ _
1.3	How many persons in your household are living with disabilities?	_ _	9999 = NR	8888 = NA		
1.4	How many persons in the household are not relatives of the household head (eg. who are not brothers/sisters, nephews, father, mother, etc.)?	_ _				
1.5	Is there a child (0-17 years) in your household without any family member?	1 = Yes	0 = No	8888 = NA	9999 = NR	
1.6	How many adults (18-59 years) in your household are engaged in some type of economic activity? <b>WRITE 8888 IF NOT APPLICABLE, WRITE 9999 IF NO RESPONSE</b>	_ _ _ _				
1.7	Have any of the adults (18-59 years) been unable to work during the last three months due to disability, illness or age?	1 = Yes	0 = No <b>IF NO GO TO SECTION 2</b>	9999 = NR		
1.8	If yes, how many were unable to work? <b>WRITE 9999 IF NO RESPONSE</b>	_ _ _ _				

## SECTION 2 – HOUSEHOLD CIRCUMSTANCES

2.1	How many persons from the following country of origin are there in the household?	1 = Ghana	_ _	4 = Sudan	_ _	
		2 = Togo	_ _	5 = Sierra Leone	_ _	
		3 = Liberia	_ _	6 = Other	_ _	
		<b>IF THERE ARE ONLY GHANAIANS GO TO 2.6</b>				
2.2	When did the household head move to the current location (camp or village)?	Year  _ _ _ _	Month  _ _	8888 = NA	9999 = NR	
2.3	Did any of your household members travel to your country of origin during the last 6 months?	1 = Yes  _		0 = No  _		
2.4	What problems have prevented your family members from returning to your country of origin? Main problem     _ _ _ _ _  Second problem     _ _ _ _ _	1 = Don't know if there is somebody I know in my village of origin		4 = Insecurity		
		2 = No home / land in place of origin		5 = Don't have enough money to return		
		3 = Cannot find work/earn enough money there		6 = Other		
		8888 = NA		9999 = NR		
2.5	Do you have plans to go back to your country of origin in the next 6 months?	1 = Yes	0 = No	9999 = NR		
2.6	What is the main source of <b>drinking</b> water for your household? <b>CIRCLE ONLY ONE</b>	1 = Water tank in camp		6 = Rain water		
		2 = Public tap		7 = Pond, river stream		
		3 = Borehole with pump		8 = Purchase through vendor		
		4 = Protected well		9 = Gift (from neighbors, friends, relatives etc.)		
		5 = Unprotected well				
2.7	What is the main source of cooking fuel for your household? <b>CIRCLE ONLY ONE</b>	1 = Fuel wood		4 = Kerosene		
		2 = Charcoal		5 = Electricity		
		3 = Gas		6 = Other		
		8888 = NA		9999 = NR		
2.8	Are all of the children aged 5-17 years in the household attending schools regularly? <b>CIRCLE 8888 IF THERE ARE NO CHILDREN</b>	1 = Yes <b>IF YES GO TO 2.11</b>	0 = No	8888 = NA <b>IF NA GO TO 2.11</b>		
2.9	How many of the children aged 5-17 years are not attending school regularly? <b>WRITE 9999 IF NO RESPONSE</b>	_ _ _ _				

2.10	What is the main reason for not attending school? <b>CIRCLE ONLY ONE</b>	1 = No money for school fees		4= School is too far away
		2 = Children have to work		5= Language barrier
		3 = No uniform		6 = Don't think education is important
2.11	Did any of your household members need medical care <b>last month</b> ?	1 = Yes	0 = No <b>IF NO GO TO SECTION 3</b>	9999 = NR
2.12	Did he/she have access to medical care?	1 = Yes <b>IF YES GO TO SECTION 3</b>	0 = No	9999 = NR
2.13	If no, what was the main reason? <b>CIRCLE ONLY ONE</b>	1 = No money		3 = Don't know where to go to
		2 = Medical centre too far away		9999 = NR

### SECTION 3 – SOURCES OF INCOME / INCOME ACTIVITIES

**This question should be completed for the whole household. However, if the interviewee does not know the expenditure of the other families in the household, please request him/her for information on his own family/relatives only and tick the box:**

Please complete the table, one activity at a time.		During the last three months, what were your household's most important livelihood sources? (use activity codes, up to three activities)	How many household members are engaged in this activity (including children, elderly, if any)	Using 'divide the pie' method, please estimate the relative contribution to total income of each source (%)	
3.1	Most important	_ _ _ _	_ _ _ _	_ _ _ _	
3.2	Second	_ _ _ _	_ _ _ _	_ _	
3.3	Third	_ _ _ _	_ _ _ _	_ _	
3.4	What kind of activity do you want to do in the future to have more income? <b>USE SAME ACTIVITY CODES BELOW</b>	_ _ _ _			
<b>Income activity codes:</b>		1 = Sale of agricultural products 2 = Sale of livestock/animal products 3 = Sale of firewood/charcoal 4 = Sale of water 5 = Sale of woodcraft 6 = Petty trade within village/camp (not water) 7 = Trade with other towns/countries 8 = Casual labour (net pulling, field work) 9 = Work in the construction sector	10 = Providing services (hair dresser, cleaning, laundry, tailor) 11 = Remittance (external) 12 = Begging 13 = Teacher 14 = Fishing 15 = Wage labour/employee  8888 = NA 9999 = NR		
<b>Please complete the table, one support factor at a time.</b>		Please indicate the three key types support you would need to further develop existing or new activities.		<b>Codes for support:</b> 1 = Loan / money to purchase stock or equipment 2 = Training 3 = Land 4 = Water 5 = Animals 6 = Other  8888 = NA 9999 = NR	
3.5	Most important	_ _ _ _			
3.6	Second	_ _ _ _			
3.7	Third	_ _ _ _			
3.8	Did your household produce any agricultural products (including from home gardening) during <b>this year</b> (2006)?	1 = Yes		0 = No <b>IF NO GO TO 3.10</b>	9999 = NR
3.9	If yes, please specify whether you	1 = Worked on own land	2 = Worked on rented land	3 = Worked as wage labourers	9999=NR
3.10	If you did not cultivate anything this year, why not? <b>CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY</b>	1 = No access to land		4 = Lack of animal traction	
		2 = No inputs or tools		5 = Poor/irregular rains	
		3 = No labour		6 = Not a farmer	
3.11	During the <b>past 3 months</b> , has your household received any of the following (as a gift) from persons in the camp/village? <b>CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY, CIRCLE 8888 IF NONE</b>	1 = Money		4 = Water	
		2 = Clothing		8888 = NA	
		3 = Food		9999 = NR	

### SECTION 4 – HOUSEHOLD ASSETS AND LIVESTOCK

This question should be completed for the whole household. However, if the interviewee does not know the expenditure of the other families in the household, please request him/her for information on his own family/relatives only and tick the box:

<b>4.1</b>	Which of the following assets are owned by your household? <b>CIRCLE ALL ASSETS THAT APPLY, CIRCLE 9999 IF NO RESPONSE</b>			
	1 = Bed	5 = Cooking utensils	9 = House	13 = Bicycle
	2 = Mattress/mat	6 =Radio	10 = Hoe	14 = Motorbike
	3 = Table	7 = Lamp	11 = Sewing machine	15 = Fishing gear
	4 = Lantern	8 = Mobile phone	12 = Cutlass	9999 = NR
<b>4.2</b>	How many of the following animals does your household own? <b>WRITE 8888 IF NOT APPLICABLE, WRITE 9999 IF NO RESPONSE</b>			
	1. Cattle	<input type="text"/>	3. Poultry/guinea fowls	<input type="text"/>
	2. Pigs	<input type="text"/>	4. Rabbits/guinea pigs	<input type="text"/>
			5. Sheep/goats	<input type="text"/>
			6. Other	<input type="text"/>

### SECTION 5 – FOOD CONSUMPTION

<b>5.1</b>	How many times did the adults ( <b>18+</b> ) in the household eat <b>yesterday</b> ?	<input type="text"/> Times	<b>WRITE 8888 IF NOT APPLICABLE, WRITE 9999 IF NO RESPONSE</b>												
<b>5.2</b>	How many times did the adolescents ( <b>5-17</b> ) in the household eat <b>yesterday</b> ?	<input type="text"/> Times													
<b>5.3</b>	How many times did the children ( <b>0-4</b> ) in the household eat <b>yesterday</b> ?	<input type="text"/> Times													
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Over the last <i>seven days</i> (one week), how many days did you consume the following foods?</li> <li>What are the two main sources of the food? (use the source codes below)</li> </ul>															
	<b>Food Item</b>	<b>Number of days (0 to 7)</b>	<b>Source (8888 = NA, 9999 =NR)</b>												
<b>5.4</b>	Rice	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>												
<b>5.5</b>	Maize	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>												
<b>5.6</b>	Other cereals (sorghum, millet)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>												
<b>5.7</b>	Tubers (cassava, yams, potatoes etc.)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>												
<b>5.8</b>	Bread, flour	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>												
<b>5.9</b>	Fish (including fresh, dried and smoked)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>												
<b>5.10</b>	Meat	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>												
<b>5.11</b>	Oil, butter	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>												
<b>5.12</b>	Eggs	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>												
<b>5.13</b>	Milk	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>												
<b>5.14</b>	Pulses, lentils, beans, groundnuts	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>												
<b>5.15</b>	Vegetables	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>												
<b>5.16</b>	Fruits	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>												
<b>5.17</b>	Wild foods (boko boko)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>												
<b>5.18</b>	Salt/Maggi	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>												
<b>5.19</b>	Sugar	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>												
<b>5.20</b>	CSB (Corn Soya Blend/Tom Brown)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>												
<b>Source codes:</b> <table style="width:100%; border:none;"> <tr> <td style="width:50%;">1 = From own production</td> <td style="width:50%;">7 = Exchange items for food (barter)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2 = Hunting, trapping, fishing</td> <td>8 = Gift</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3 = Gathering</td> <td>9 = Food aid</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4 = Borrowed</td> <td>10 = Other</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5 = Purchase</td> <td>8888 = NA</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6 = Exchange labour for food</td> <td>9999 = NR</td> </tr> </table>				1 = From own production	7 = Exchange items for food (barter)	2 = Hunting, trapping, fishing	8 = Gift	3 = Gathering	9 = Food aid	4 = Borrowed	10 = Other	5 = Purchase	8888 = NA	6 = Exchange labour for food	9999 = NR
1 = From own production	7 = Exchange items for food (barter)														
2 = Hunting, trapping, fishing	8 = Gift														
3 = Gathering	9 = Food aid														
4 = Borrowed	10 = Other														
5 = Purchase	8888 = NA														
6 = Exchange labour for food	9999 = NR														

## SECTION 6 – HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE & DEBT

This question should be completed for the whole household. However, if the interviewee does not know the expenditure of the other families in the household, please request him/her for information on his own family/relatives only and tick the box:

		Monetary expenditure <b>during the last month (in Cedis)</b> <i>WRITE 9999 IF NO RESPONSE</i>		
<b>6.1</b>	Education, school fee	_____		
<b>6.2</b>	Equipment, tools, seeds	_____		
<b>6.3</b>	Medical expenses, health care	_____		
<b>6.4</b>	Clothing, shoes	_____		
<b>6.5</b>	Housing, rent	_____		
<b>6.6</b>	Repayment of debts	_____		
<b>6.7</b>	Hiring labour	_____		
<b>6.8</b>	Purchase of water	_____		
<b>6.9</b>	Alcohol, tobacco	_____		
<b>6.10</b>	Celebrations, social events	_____		
<b>6.11</b>	Food	_____		
<b>6.12</b>	Charcoal, kerosene, electricity etc. for cooking/lights	_____		
<b>6.13</b>	Telephone use	_____		
<b>6.14</b>	Transport	_____		
<b>6.15</b>	Other expenses	_____		
<b>6.16</b>	During <b>the past 3 months</b> , did you or any member of your household borrow money?	1 = Yes	0 = No <b>IF NO GO TO SECTION 7</b>	9999=NR
<b>6.17</b>	If yes, what was the primary reason for borrowing? <b>CIRCLE ONLY ONE</b>	1 = To buy food		5 = To start a business
		2 = To pay for health care		6 = To buy agricultural input
		3 = To pay for funeral		7 = To pay for education
		4 = To pay for social event		9999 = NR
<b>6.18</b>	Who was the main provider of your borrowing? <b>CIRCLE ONLY ONE</b>	1 = Friend/relative		4 = Informal saving groups
		2 = Money lender		9999 = NR
		3 = Bank/formal lending institution		/

**SECTION 7 – FOOD ASSISTANCE**

<b>7.1</b>	Did any of your household members receive food aid from WFP/UNHCR/NCS <b>last month</b> ?	1 = Yes	0 = No <b>IF NO END QUESTIONAIRE</b>	9999 = NR		
<b>7.2</b>	How many of your household members received food aid (from WFP/UNHCR/NCS) <b>last month</b> ? <b>WRITE 9999 IF NO RESPONSE</b>	_ _ _ _				
<b>7.3</b>	Could you indicate the number of persons who received food aid by age group during the last distribution?	<b>Males</b>	0 to 4 :  _	5 to 17 :  _	18 to 59 :  _	60+ :  _
		<b>Females</b>	0 to 4 :  _	5 to 17 :  _	18 to 59 :  _	60+ :  _
<b>7.4</b>	When in the past 6 months did your household receive food distributions? <b>ASK FOR EVERY MONTH AND CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY</b>	1 = May 2006		4 = August 2006		
		2 = June 2006		5 = September 2006		
		3 = July 2006		6 = October 2006		
<b>7.5</b>	What commodities did you receive <b>in your most recent distribution</b> ? <b>CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY</b>	1 = Bulgur wheat		4 = CSB (Corn Soya Blend/Tom Brown)		
		2 = Maize		5 = Vegetable oil		
		3 = Pulses		6 = Iodized salt		
<b>7.6</b>	How many persons within the household received a full ration and how many a reduced ration? <b>THIS QUESTION APPLIES TO VOLTA ONLY. CIRCLE 8888 FOR BUDUMBURAM AND KRISAN</b>	Full ration	_ _	Reduced ration	_ _	
		8888 = NA		9999 = NR		
<b>7.7</b>	The monthly food ration is generally used during how many weeks of the month? <b>INDICATE 1, 2, 3 OR 4 FOR THE NUMBER OF WEEKS; AND 8888 IF FOOD ITEM WAS NOT RECEIVED</b>	1 = Bulgur wheat	_ _ _	4 = CSB (Corn Soya Blend/Tom Brown)	_ _ _	
		2 = Maize	_ _ _	5 = Vegetable oil	_ _ _	
		3 = Pulses	_ _ _	6 = Iodized salt	_ _ _	
<b>7.8</b>	Did you sell, barter or give away any food aid to people other than your household members last month?	1 = Yes	0 = No	8888=NA	9999=NR	
<b>7.9</b>	Who consumes the food aid?	1 = All household members		4 = Other		
		2 = Food aid receivers only		8888 = NA		
		3 = Household and non household members		9999 = NR		
<b>7.10</b>	How many people consumed the <b>most recently received food aid</b> ? <b>WRITE 0 IF THERE ARE NONE, WRITE 9999 IF NO RESPONSE</b>	_ _ _ _				
<b>7.11</b>	How many children received food aid from the nutritional centre during the last month? <b>WRITE 0 IF THERE ARE NONE, WRITE 9999 IF NO RESPONSE</b>	_ _ _ _				
<b>7.12</b>	What would you do if food assistance stops? <b>CIRCLE ONLY ONE</b>	1 = Remain in current location and try to secure food through work and purchase		5 = Remain in current location but otherwise don't know		
		2 = Remain in current location and try to secure food through borrowing		8888 = NA		
		3 = Move to another location in Ghana		9999 = NR		
		4 = Return to home country				

## Annex 5: Summary of survey data

### 1. Household demographics

**Table 1.1: Average household size \ a**

#### Size

Mean

Camp	status	TOTAL_PEOPLE_LIVING
Krisan	Refugee	4,9
Volta	Refugee	5,8
	Local	6,9
Buduburan	Refugee	6,5
	Local	7,8

\ a : Household was defined as those people that regularly eat together

**Table 1.2: % of households headed by men and women \ b**

#### sexe hh

Valid Percent

Camp	status	Valid		
		1	2	Total
Krisan	Refugee	82,8	17,2	100,0
Volta	Refugee	28,8	71,2	100,0
	Local	61,3	38,7	100,0
Buduburan	Refugee	39,6	60,4	100,0
	Local	46,2	53,8	100,0

\ b : 1 = male; 2 = female.

**Table 1.3: Average household size by food security group**

#### Size by class

Mean

Camp	Status	TOTAL_PEOPLE_LIVING		
		Food consumption profile		
		Insecure	At risk	Secure
Krisan	Refugee	4, 9	4, 4	5, 1
Volta	Refugee	5, 8	4, 8	5, 9
	Local		2, 3	7, 1
Buduburan	Refugee	5, 0	6, 6	6, 6
	Local		11, 0	7, 8

## 2. Household circumstances

**Table 2.1: Average number of years in the camp by food security class**

Camp	Status	Food security Profiles		
		Food insecure	At risk	Food secure
		Duration	Duration	Duration
Krisan	Refugees	5	4	5
Volta	Refugees	2	2	2
	Local			4
Buduburam	Refugees	10	10	10
	Local		2	5

**Table 2.2: The Plan to go back home (% of households willing to repatriate)**

### DO\_YOU\_HAVE\_PLAN\_TO\_GO\_BACK

Percent

Camp	Valid			Missing	Total
	0	1	Total	System	
Krisan	92,9	5,1	98,0	2,0	100,0
Volta	93,5	4,9	98,4	1,6	100,0
Buduburan	92,8	5,9	98,6	1,4	100,0

0 = No; 1: Yes

**Table 2.3: Reasons for not willing to repatriate (% of households)**

	Krisan	Volta	Buduburam
Don't know if there is somebody I know in my village of origin	9	8	22
No home / land in place of origin	15	9	33
Cannot find work/earn enough money there	3	3	3
Insecurity	61	65	38
Other	12	15	4



## 2.4. Water source

### CODE\_TYPE\_DRINKING\_WATER\_SOURCE

Percent

		Camp				
		Krisan	Volta		Buduburan	
		status	status		status	
		Refugee	Refugee	Local	Refugee	Local
Valid	water tank is camp	2,0			26,1	7,7
	public tap		25,8	24,6	,4	27,5
	borehol with pump	92,0	16,7	27,7	,9	2,2
	protected well	1,0	18,2	20,0	2,2	5,5
	unprotected well		22,7	12,3	3,7	8,8
	rain water	1,0	1,5	3,1	,2	1,1
	pond		8,3	9,2	,7	7,7
	purchase hrough vendor	2,0	4,5	3,1	63,4	37,4
	gift		,8		,4	
	Total	98,0	98,5	100,0	98,2	97,8
Missing	System	2,0	1,5		2,0	2,2
Total		100,0	100,0		100,0	100,0

## 2.5. Access to education services

### ARE\_ALL\_CHILD\_ATTEND\_SCHOOL

Percent

		Valid			Missing	Total
		no	yes	Total	System	
Camp	status					
Krisan	Refugee	16,7	83,3	100,0		
Volta	Refugee	33,7	63,4	97,0	3,0	100,0
	Local	14,3	75,5	89,0	10,0	100,0
Buduburan	Refugee	30,4	69,0	99,4	,6	100,0
	Local	5,6	91,5	97,2	2,8	100,0

## 2.6. Access to Nutrition services

### Percentage of HH with children enrolled at the nutrition center (%)

Valid Percent

Camp	status		Food consumption profile		
			secure	At risk	secure
Krisan	Refugee	Not enrolled	10,5	8,3	19,0
		Yes	5,3		9,5
		No child in the HH	84,2	91,7	71,4
		Total	100,0	100,0	100,0
Volta	Refugee	Not enrolled	40,0	40,0	56,0
		Yes			4,8
		No child in the HH	60,0	60,0	39,3
		Total	100,0	100,0	100,0
	Local	Not enrolled			100,0
Buduburam	Refugee	Not enrolled	25,0	25,0	41,3
		Yes	50,0	37,5	26,1
		No child in the HH	25,0	37,5	32,6
		Total	100,0	100,0	100,0

## 2.7. Health services Needs

### HH\_MEMBERS\_NEED\_CARE (%)

Valid Percent

Camp	status	Valid		
		No	yes	Total
Krisan	Refugee	37,0	63,0	100,0
Volta	Refugee	47,2	52,8	100,0
	Local	43,5	56,5	100,0
Buduburan	Refugee	28,5	71,5	100,0
	Local	41,4	58,6	100,0

## 2.8. Access to health services

### HE\_HAVE\_ACCESS\_TO\_CARE (%)

Valid Percent

Camp	status	Valid		
		No	Yes	Total
Krisan	Refugee	4,8	95,2	100,0
Volta	Refugee	45,0	55,0	100,0
	Local	15,6	84,4	100,0
Buduburan	Refugee	31,5	68,2	100,0
	Local	10,4	89,6	100,0

### 3. Sources of income

**Table 3.1 % of household involved in an income generating activity**

Type of activity	% of HH Involved in the activity		
	Krisan	Volta	Buduburam
Sale of agricultural Product	5,4	21,2	8,7
Sale of livestock	1,8	0	0,8
Sale of firewood	5,5	5,9	0,2
sale of water	1,8	5,9	13,5
Sale of wood craft	1,8	1,8	0,5
Petty Trade	10,8	10,6	22,8
Casual labour	49,5	31,7	4,4
Work in construction sector	0,9	4,7	5,4
Providing services	9,9	8,2	24,1
Teacher	2,7	0,6	3,6
Fishing	9	0,6	0,2
Wage	0,9	5,9	3,1
Begging	0	2,9	4,2
Remittance	0	0	8,5

**Table 3.2 : Proportion of households carrying out a certain activity (%)**

	Food insecure			At risk			Food secure		
	Krisan	Volta	Budu	Krisan	Volta	Budu	Krisan	Volta	Budu
Petty trade	10	0	26	4,5	0	15,5	5,8	12	24
Providing services	5	25	26	4,5	18	25	13,5	7	24
Selling water	0	0	10	0	0	13	3	7	14
Selling agri products	10	0	10	9	0	8	5,8	23	10
Construction labor	60	50	16	73,5	58	13	42,5	34	8,8
Begging	0	0	3	0	18	7	0	2	4
<b>Remittances</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>9</b>

**Table 3.3 : Proportion of households cultivating land (%)**

#### TO PRODUCE AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS (%)

Valid Percent

Camp	status	Valid		
		No	Yes	Total
Krisan	Refugee	65,3	34,7	100,0
Volta	Refugee	54,2	45,8	100,0
	Local	35,9	64,1	100,0
Buduburan	Refugee	80,9	19,1	100,0
	Local	37,4	62,6	100,0

**Table 3.4 : Proportion of households cultivating land according to land ownership (%)**

**Type of land the HH work on (%)**

Valid Percent

Camp	status	Valid			Total
		Own land	Rented land	Wage labourers	
Krisan	Refugee	27,6	72,4		100,0
Volta	Refugee	16,7	75,0	8,3	100,0
	Local	65,9	34,1		100,0
Buduburan	Refugee	31,0	61,9	7,1	100,0
	Local	64,8	35,2		100,0

HH: Household

**Table 3.5: Proportion of households sharing money, clothes, water and food with other households in the camp (%)**

Type of goods/services shared	% of households
Food	44,6
Money	39,2
Clothing	9,7
Water	6,5
Total	100

#### 4. Asset ownership

**Table 4.1: Proportion of households owning animals**

**Owning animals (% of HH)**

Valid Percent

		Camp				
		Krisan	Volta		Buduburan	
		status	status		status	
		Refugee	Refugee	Local	Refugee	Local
Valid	No	80,0	81,8	50,8	88,4	48,4
	Yes	20,0	18,2	49,2	11,6	51,6
	Total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0

**Table 4.2 : Proportion of households owning animals by food security group**

**Owning animals by class (% of HH)**

Percent

				Camp					
				Krisan	Volta		Buduburan		
				Status	Status		Status		
				Refugee	Refugee	Local	Refugee	Local	
Food consumption profile									
Food insecure	Valid	No	80,0	100,0		96,2			
		Yes	20,0			3,8			
		Total	100,0			100,0			
At risk	Valid	No	88,9	100,0	66,7	97,1	100,0		
		Yes	11,1		33,3	2,9			
		Total	100,0		100,0	100,0			
Food secure	Valid	No	75,5	79,3	50,0	86,1	47,8		
		Yes	24,5	20,7	50,0	13,9	52,2		
		Total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0		

**Table 4.3: Proportion of households owning certain types of assets**

	Krisan	Volta	Buduburam
Bed	24	11	11
Mattress	65	96	99
Table	36	21	76
Lantern	53	60	76
Cooking utensils	78	85	93
Radio	14	9	28
Lamp	14	4	15
Mobile phone	13	2	30
House	1	4	39
Hoe	22	36	14
Cutlass	29	36	15
Bicycle	6	2	2

## 5. Food consumption

**Table 5.1: Number of meals per day**

		Number of meals		
Mean				
Camp	Status	Nb of times children eat	Nb of times adolescent eat	Nb of times adult eat
Krisan	Refugee	2, 2	1, 8	1, 6
Volta	Refugee	2, 9	2, 4	2, 2
	Local	3, 1	2, 8	2, 6
Buduburan	Refugee	2, 2	1, 5	1, 2
	Local	3, 3	3, 1	2, 6

**Table 5.2: Number of days that a food item was consumed during the last seven days**

		Descriptive Statistics				
Mean		Camp				
		Krisan	Volta		Buduburan	
		status	status		status	
		Refugee	Refugee	Local	Refugee	Local
NB_DAYS	rice	1	1	2	5	3
NB_DAYS	maize	5	6	6	1	5
NB_DAYS	others cereals	0	0	0	0	1
NB_DAYS	tubers	1	1	2	2	4
NB_DAYS	bread & flavour	1	1	2	3	4
NB_DAYS	fish	2	5	6	5	7
NB_DAYS	meat	0	0	1	1	2
NB_DAYS	oil	5	5	5	4	4
NB_DAYS	Eggs	0	0	1	1	2
NB_DAYS	Milk	0	0	1	1	2
NB_DAYS	Pulses	3	2	2	1	2
NB_DAYS	vegetables	3	3	5	3	5
NB_DAYS	fruits	0	1	3	2	4
NB_DAYS	Wild foods	1	1	2	1	1
NB_DAYS	Salt	6	7	7	6	7
NB_DAYS	sugar	1	2	5	3	5
NB_DAYS	CSB	0	1	1	1	1

**Table 5.3:**

**Number of days that a food item was consumed during the last week by food security class**

**Consumption by food classes**

Mean		Camp								
		Krisan			Volta			Buduburan		
		Food consumption profile			Food consumption profile			Food consumption profile		
Status		Insecure	At risk	Secure	Insecure	At risk	Secure	Insecure	At risk	Secure
Refugee	Staple food	3	6	7	6	6	7	4	6	7
	Pulses	1	2	4	0	2	3	0	1	2
	Vegetables	2	2	4	0	3	3	1	1	4
	Fruits	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	2
	Animal protein	0	1	3	0	1	6	1	2	6
	Sugar	0	1	1	0	1	3	1	2	3
	Oil	2	4	5	5	2	5	2	3	5
	Dairy product	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Local	Staple food					6	7		7	7
	Pulses					0	3		0	3
	Vegetables					3	5		0	5
	Fruits					0	3		0	4
	Animal protein					2	7		2	7
	Sugar					1	5		0	5
	Oil					4	5		1	4
	Dairy product					0	1		0	2

**Table 5.4 : Sources of food (in %) \ a**

Food item	purchases			food aid			own production			other		
	<i>K</i>	<i>V</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>K</i>	<i>V</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>K</i>	<i>V</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>K</i>	<i>V</i>	<i>B</i>
rice	73	77	86	0	0	1	0	2	0	27	21	13
maize	0	4	56	93	93	16	0	2	1	7	1	27
fish	38	74	96	0	7	0	38	5	0	24	14	4
oil	9	4	83	82	93	9	0	0	0	9	3	8
pulses	1	13	82	97	82	11	0	2	1	2	3	6
vegetables	69	66	84	3	1	0	23	22	11	5	11	5
sugar	85	88	95	12	3	0	0	0	0	3	9	5

\ a: K = Krisan, V = Volta, B = Buduburan

## 6. Expenditure

Table 6.1: Monthly expenditure in cedis

### Average monthly cash expenditure of HH

Camp	status	Number Of HH which answer	Mean
Krisan	Refugee	86	360913
Volta	Refugee	126	614788
	Local	64	1970081
Buduburan	Refugee	446	1469960
	Local	91	2666330

HH : Households

Table 6.2 Average monthly cash expenditures of Households by food consumption class

Camp	Status	Food profile	# of HH	Mean
Krisan	Refugees	Food insecure	17	293853
		At risk	22	353205
		Food secure	47	388777
Volta	Refugees	Food insecure	4	275000
		At risk	10	375255
		Food secure	112	648310
	Local	At risk	3	501000
		Food secure	61	2042331
Buduburam	Refugees	Food insecure	26	649996
		At risk	67	1225654
		Food insecure	353	1576724
	Local	At Risk	1	675000
		Food secure	90	2688456



**Table 6.3 : Proportion of food expenditure of total expenditure (%)**

**%of total expenditure for food**

PRFOODEX

Camp	status	N	Mean
Krisan	Refugee	86	52,7259
Volta	Refugee	126	39,1690
	Local	64	27,9813
Buduburan	Refugee	446	39,3986
	Local	90	37,0744

**Table 6.4 : Monthly expenditure in cedis by category**

**Expenditure by locality**

Camp	status		N	Mean (cedis)	
Krisan	Refugee	Education	100	21100	
		Health	100	7615	
		Purchase of water	100	7760	
		Food	100	146172	
		Energy	100	23075	
		Valid N (listwise)	100		
		Volta	Refugee	Education	129
Health	130			99419	
Purchase of water	130			13877	
Food	130			218394	
Energy	130			49170	
Valid N (listwise)	129				
Local	Education			64	457984
	Health		64	129187	
	Purchase of water		64	28977	
	Food		64	384284	
	Energy		64	68609	
	Valid N (listwise)		64		
	Buduburan		Refugee	Education	450
Health				451	182429
Purchase of water		447		167100	
Food		448		514503	
Energy		448		105506	
Valid N (listwise)		446			
Local		Education		91	257011
		Health	91	119363	
		Purchase of water	91	178242	
		Food	90	832167	
		Energy	91	121698	
		Valid N (listwise)	90		

## 7. Food assistance

**Table 7.1 : Proportion of households who received food aid (%)**

**DID\_HH\_RECEIVE\_FOOD\_AID (%)**

Percent

status			Camp		
			Krisan	Volta	Buduburan
Refugee	Valid	No	4,0	3,8	72,6
		Yes	96,0	94,7	24,1
		Total	100,0	98,5	96,7
	Missing	System		1,5	3,3
		Total		100,0	100,0
Local	Valid	No		93,8	97,8
		Yes		3,1	
		Total		96,9	
	Missing	System		3,1	2,2
		Total		100,0	100,0

**Table 7.2 : Number of weeks that the food aid generally lasts**

**Number of weeks the food aids lasts**

Camp	status		Number of HH who replied	Mean	
Krisan	Refugee	Maize	94	2	
		Pulses	90	2	
		CSB	0		
		Vegetable oil	95	2	
		Iodized salt	38	3	
		Valid N (listwise)	0		
		Volta	Refugee	Maize	124
Pulses	96			2	
CSB	36			2	
Vegetable oil	123			2	
Iodized salt	123			2	
Valid N (listwise)	18				
Local	Maize			2	4
	Pulses		1	2	
	CSB		1	3	
	Vegetable oil		2	2	
	Iodized salt		2	2	
	Valid N (listwise)		0		
	Buduburan		Refugee	Maize	99
Pulses				48	2
CSB		64		2	
Vegetable oil		106		2	
Iodized salt		99		3	
Valid N (listwise)		28			

**Table 7.3 : Proportion of food aid receivers that share their food aid**

**FOOD\_AID\_CONSUMER (%)**

Valid Percent

		Camp			
		Krisan	Volta		Budubura
		status	status		status
		Refugee	Refugee	Local	Refugee
Valid	All HH members	79,8	50,0	50,0	67,9
	Food aid receivers only	16,0	20,2	50,0	3,7
	HH and non HH members	4,3	29,8		27,5
	Others				,9
	Total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0

**Table 7.4 : Proportion of food aid receivers selling, bartering or giving away food aid**

**Sell or barter or give away any food aid to other people (%)**

Valid Percent

Camp status		Valid		
		No	Yes	Total
Krisan	Refugee	24,7	75,3	100,0
Volta	Refugee	58,0	42,0	100,0
	Local	50,0	50,0	100,0
Buduburan	Refugee	42,3	57,7	100,0

**Table 7.5 : Proportion of households receiving food aid**

**DID\_HH\_RECEIVE\_FOOD\_AID (%)**

Percent

Camp status				Food consumption profile		
				week	Moderate	good
Krisan	Refugee	Valid	No		3,7	5,7
			Yes	100,0	96,3	94,3
			Total		100,0	100,0
Volta	Refugee	Valid	No	100,0	100,0	4,3
			Yes			94,0
			Total			98,3
	Local	Valid	No		100,0	93,5
			Yes			3,2
			Total			96,8
	Missing	System	Total		3,2	
						100,0
Buduburan	Refugee	Valid	No	84,6	84,1	69,5
			Yes	15,4	13,0	26,9
			Total	100,0	97,1	96,4
	Local	Valid	No		100,0	97,8
			Yes			2,2
			Total			100,0
	Missing	System	Total		2,2	

## 8. Food consumption classification

**Table 8.1 : Food consumption classification (%)**

### Food consumption profile

Percent

Camp	Status	Valid			
		Insecure	At risk	Secure	Total
Krisan	Refugee	20,0	27,0	53,0	100,0
Volta	Refugee	3,8	8,3	87,9	100,0
	Local		4,6	95,4	100,0
Buduburan	Refugee	5,7	15,1	79,2	100,0
	Local		1,1	98,9	100,0

**Table 8.2 : Food consumption classification (number of people)**

Location	Total Refugees Population	Food security status			
		Poor/food insecure	At risk	Good/acceptable	Total poor and at risk
Buduburan	38000	2165	5740	30095	7905
Volta	6800	258	565	5977	823
Krisan	1700	340	460	900	800
Total	46500	2763	6765	36972	9528